Western Reporter
Zanesville, Ohio

AN2.Z2W5

LIBRARY
Brigham Young University
RARE BOOK COLLECTION
Vault
Folio
071
W51
1839

A. H. Bassett

WITHDRAWN

WITHDRAWN

Write for us & we will pay post
L. C.
WITHDRAWN

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1839. NO. 1.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

POETRY.

THE MERCY SEAT.

From every stormy wind that blows,
From every swelling tide of woes,
There is a calm, a sure retreat,
'Tis found beneath the Mercy Seat.

There is a place where Jesus sheds
The oil of gladness on our heads;
A place on earth of all most sweet,
It is the blood-bought Mercy Seat.

There is a place where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend,
Though sundered far, by faith they meet,
Around one common Mercy Seat.

Oh! whither should we flee for aid,
When tempted, desolate, dismayed?
Or how the hosts of Hell defeat,
Had suffering saints no Mercy Seat.

There, there, on eagle's wings we soar,
And sin and sense seem all no more,
And Heaven comes down, our souls to greet,
And glory crowns the Mercy Seat.

O, let my hand forget her skill,
My tongue be silent, cold and still,
This bounding heart forget to beat,
If I forget the Mercy Seat.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

For the Western Recorder.

SKETCHES.

HALF A DAY'S JOURNEY UPON THE OHIO.

Mr. Editor:—In my peregrinations, I am in the habit of taking sketches of what I meet with that is striking. I have thought of sending you a sketch occasionally, for insertion in the "Recorder." It is with no small degree of diffidence, however, lest what is taken down in common place style for my own amusement, may not suit the public eye. Hence I must crave the indulgence of your readers, and beg of you, sir, to exercise the utmost editorial freedom with my productions.

The incidents I have now to relate, occurred on Tuesday, the 4th day of the present month. Business required my attention at Louisville. I embarked on board the steamer *Ben Franklin*, mail-boat, at the port of this city, and we were off at half past eleven A. M. She is indeed a fast runner, being propelled by two engines. I looked upon our city as we were departing, and had to count briskly to designate the intersecting streets, as we passed. Main, Walnut, Vine, Race, Elm, Plum, &c., received the hasty *go by*, and the gallop of no steed could have kept up with us. In an hour and five minutes we were at North Bend, 16 miles below, and in seven hours we were at Madison, Ia., 100 miles below Cincinnati, making our speed average rising of 14 miles per hour, without allowing for stoppages. Much might be said in favor of this vessel, in point of comfort and splendor, as well as speed. The table is furnished with abundance to tempt the palate of the Epicurean, all manner of savory dishes, and "baked meats for Pharaoh."

Yet with these comforts and conveniences, I found little to favor social enjoyment to the thoughtful or the serious mind.—We had, as nearly as I could ascertain, from 75 to 80 cabin passengers; and of all this throng I could recognise but 4 or 5 gentlemen to be even moral. The far greater part evidently neither "feared God nor regarded man." The *races* were about commencing at Louisville. Many on board were destined for those sports. I learn that they present scenes of the most reckless and revolting impiety that could disgrace human nature; yet they are resorted to by thousands for several successive days. But I need not look there for vice and depravity in their most diabolical forms. My fellow passengers, *i. e.* a great proportion of them, lost no time in their *gambling* avocations. These were not simply diversions to pass away time, for upon every table was a heap of money both in bank notes and specie, and this was shoved from one to another, as any one became winner. We had, upon the cabin floor, no less than five circles of these gentry thus employed, at the same time.—Each man had his glass of spirits beside him, with a spoon to mix the sweetened draught, the loser, I supposed, having to *treat* the others and himself to the poisonous potation. The bar-keeper was kept busy, and we witnessed the most disgusting effects from his out-pouring of spirit. Even grey heads, as well as young, were reeling in intoxication, and we were continually liable to be stumbled against, or fallen upon by these filthy annoyances. We were not destitute of a *Bible* in our cabin. A neat one is furnished to both the Ladies' and Gentlemen's cabin of each steamboat on these waters, by the Young Men's Bible Society of Cincinnati. But in this case I did not see a third person open the sacred volume, in the whole trip.

A little after sunset, we were alarmed with the word, "*a man overboard!*" Some persons who witnessed the accident told me that the individual was somewhat intoxicated,—that he fell over near the bow of the boat,—that one caught him by the feet, but being a heavy man, he was quickly drawn under by the force of the water, (as the boat was under rapid headway,) and passed under the water wheel. The boat was immediately stopped by the engineers, and word despatched to the captain, who was busily engaged *playing cards* in the cabin with a company of other gamblers! I thought that the news of *a man overboard!* would start a sympathy in the breast of every one on board. I looked that the captain should order out the yawl, and have the boat lay to, until efforts were made to save the man, or at least to pick up his body. I looked that even the gambler's heart, and the drunkard's heart, should be touched. I apprehended that there would be a general rush *astern*, to see a fellow being struggling for life, if not already dead. But my heart sickens while I tell the cold indifference which I witnessed. And though knowing the account to be true, I know it will appear incredible to those to whom it is told. I went astern just after the alarm was given, surprised that all did not seem disposed, at least to look after the poor man who was lost. But not a half a dozen persons of all the company, did I see take pains to go and look. Not a gambler left his seat—not a toper dropped his cigar, or set down his glass, though I am confident that all understood the word! Our captain remained at his play—a glass of spirits at one elbow, and a heap of money at the other! At his right, engaged in the same game, sat one of our Cincinnati physicians, and at his left a celebrated jockey and horse racer! I looked on with astonishment. *I saw that—it—was—so.* Whilst a fellow man was perhaps struggling for life upon the wave, in the midst of the Ohio, at the near approach of night, I looked, and saw five gaming tables surrounded, first by those who were seated and at play, then by others, mostly standing and looking on! I could hardly believe my senses whilst I counted eleven in one circle, seven in another, fifteen in another, &c., all seeming utterly indifferent to the tragic circumstance just then occurring! [Excuse my exclamation points, Mr. Editor,—and you, dear reader.] Here, thought I, are the tender mercies of infidelity. I heard, too, some of the passing observations. One gentlemen comfortably enjoying his seat, coldly remarked with a smile, "*wonder whether the fellow paid his passage, or not?*" And he added, that "it would be a pity for a man to come on board and be lost off before he had paid his passage!" The yawl was never sent out for the man, or his body. Within from three to five minutes the engines were put in motion,—we passed on, leaving the lost man to his destruction! The watery surge passed over his body, and the billows of eternity, we presume, engulfed his soul!

As the man fell from the fore part of the boat, and passed under the wheel, it is likely that he was by it bruised to death. Yet this, though probable, is not indeed certain. A man in first plunging into the river may sink so deep as to escape the play of the wheel, by its passing quickly over before he rises. Indeed, a gentleman, a fellow passenger, well known in this city, told me of precisely such a case, which he witnessed upon the Mississippi river. A man fell overboard from the bow of a steamboat when under way, and presently rose to the surface a little below the water-wheel, *unhurt*. My friend cried out to him to *hold up, and not be scared*. The yawl was sent off, and the man saved from a deluvian grave, though the current had carried him onward more than a quarter of a mile before he was overtaken. Hence it is never right to let a man go for lost, in such cases, because he has passed under the water-wheel. But alas! when will man care for his fellow? When will the doctrine of Cain be relinquished, who said, "*am I my brother's keeper?*" O for "Dick's Philosophy of Religion," that it may be known and read of all men. How clearly does that writer show that men are turned into beasts if not demons, and the world into a hell, *almost*, by the want of love—the absence of religion.

I have not told half the awful iniquity which I had the pain of witnessing during this short trip. Scenes of *lewdness* which occurred on board, it is not proper to describe. The blasphemous *profanity* which saluted us from every quarter, and ceased not, was enough to make a man shudder, or an angel weep. Alas! men are hardened and will not consider,—so God saith:—"Be astonished, *O Heavens*, at this."—The drunkenness and profanity, and gambling and pollution, are but a part of the picture. To all this was appropriately added the instance of *murder* which I have related—I must so term the leaving a lost man, *unhelped*, to perish, almost before our eyes. I must say that to me, our vessel, with these associations, seemed any thing you please but a *heavenly* place.—My very soul shuddered amid these horrors of moral depravity, and I marveled at the forbearance of Him who holds in his hand, as well the energy of steam, as the winds and the waves, that he did not with a summary desolation, reveal his judicial displeasure against such presumptuous ungodliness. But how often, indeed, do such instances take place. Almost daily do we receive news of some steam boat disaster! Five, or twenty-five, or one hundred or more, have been thrust into eternity in a twinkling! Yet others, though continually exposed to danger, pass heedlessly on, till, perhaps, their measure of iniquity is filled, and they too are hurried off from the stage of life.

At about 11 o'clock, P. M. we reached Louisville, having accomplished our trip, 150 miles, in less than 12 hours. I judged it too late to go into town and lodge with my friends, though anxious enough to escape from my unpleasant situation, and concluded to occupy my berth until morning. I had from choice secured an under berth. The one above me was engaged by some gentleman, as yet I knew not whom. I retired to rest, after there was a degree of composure obtained, which was not until from 1 to 2 o'clock, when a large portion of our company went off into town. But a considerable number kept up their gambling the whole enduring night, and were still at it when I left in the morning. For a time I had a prospect of being left alone, as none yet laid claim to the berth above me. An orderly gentleman, however, was seeking a resting place, and supposing my neighbor not forthcoming, took the liberty to turn in, and soon composed himself to sleep. This, in Wisconsin, would be called *jumping a claim*. I obtained little rest through the night. The morning light, however, found me in a sound repose.—From this I was awakened at 4 o'clock by the voice of a finely dressed young fellow, calling lustily to the man above me,—"*This is my berth—get up—I must go to bed.*" The man did not demur, but yielded possession as soon as possible, the other hurrying him very much. This last gentleman had been gambling all night, but was now obliged to retire, sick as could be, from the effects, doubtless, of his drinking, want of rest, and undue exercise of mind. No sooner had the first man cleared the berth, than our new comer entered it;—and no sooner had he laid down, than with the most distressing guttural outcries, he began to evacuate his morbid stomach without reserve upon his bed, directly above me! I was, indeed, as it were, *electrified* out of my quarters.—I left my wretched neighbor full possession. I left him to reflect, "*who hath woe? who hath sorrows?*" And as it was now day-break, after washing, I took a morning's walk up into the city, and shortly breakfasted with a kind family of friends.

I scarcely need add, that for the present, I have done with the steamboat *Ben Franklin*. If her captain cares no more for the life of one of his passengers,—if he can be so engrossed with his gambling, and his toddy, as not to attend to helping a man out of the river who falls overboard, and lets him sink and perish without offering relief,—I think it is time for such as have regard for their souls or their bodies, their safety or their welfare, to *take passage on some other boat*, and time too that the U. S. Mail should be entrusted with more careful hands. I am not capable of publishing any thing for the purpose of injuring the proprietors of the Ben Franklin. Far from it. But I think that by the publication of such facts as these, they should be constrained to obtain a reform in the management of their vessel, or a change of officers.

In view of all these unpleasant, disgraceful transactions, and the sad extent of wickedness and depravity witnessed continually upon our waters, in our cities, and throughout our land, I feel deeply humbled before God to think of the slackness of Christians in their efforts for the conversion of the world, and especially my own remissness and want of energy, when so much needs to be done.—"Lord, I have heard thy speech and was afraid,—O Lord, revive thy work."

A. H. B.

Cincinnati, June 25, A. D. 1839.

The Rainmaker in Boston.—The Boston papers tell us that Mr. Espy had a very attentive audience to hear his first lecture, and all who listened to him appeared to be much interested in his learned and scientific discourse. Five hundred attended the first lecture, and the second was equally well attended.

O. St. Jour.

INFIDELITY.

ATHEISM—THE FAMILY STATE.

From Beecher's Scepticism.

There never was but one government professedly atheistic. The National Assembly of France, in the commencement of the revolution, appointed a committee to inquire and report whether there were and ought to be a God; and the committee reported, that there could be no liberty on earth while there was believed to be a God in Heaven; and there is no God; and that death is an eternal sleep. The assembly adopted the report, abolished the Sabbath, burnt the Bible, instituted the decade, and ordained the worship of the Goddess of Liberty, in the person of a vile woman. But the consequences were too terrible to be endured; it converted the most polished nation of Europe into a nation of fiends and furies, and the theatre of voluptuous refinement into a stall of blood. The mighty mind, who governs the universe—whose being they had denied, whose word they had burnt, whose worship they had abolished, whose protection they had denied, whose wrath they defied—withdrew his protection, and gave them up; and with the verocity of famished tigers, they fastened on each other's throats, and commenced the work of death, till quickly few were left alive to tell the tale of wo. And yet this dreadful experiment these men would repeat upon us. The entire corroborating action of the government of God, with all its satellite instructions, they would abolish, to let out upon society, in wrath without mixture and without measure, the impotent depravity of man.

The family—the foundation of the political edifice, the methodizer of the world's business, and the mainspring of its industry—they would demolish. The family—the sanctuary of the pure and warm affections, where the helpless find protection,—the wretched sympathy,—and the warm undying affection, while parental hearts live to love, and pray, and forgive,—they would disband and desecrate. The family—that school of indelible early impression, and of unextinguished affection—that verdant spot in life's dreary waste, about which memory lingers—that centre of attraction, which holds back the heady and high-minded, and whose cords bring out of the vortex the shipwrecked mariner, after the last strand of every other cable has parted—these political Vandals would dismantle. The fire on its alters they would put out; the cold hand of death they would place on the warm beatings of its heart—to substitute the vagrancy of desire, the rage of lust, and the solicitude, and disease, and desolation, which follow the footsteps of unregulated nature exhausted by excess.

The possessions of the soil in fee simple, which to industry is like the action of the sun to the movements of the heavenly bodies, they would exchange for their common field—where men perform their tasks, and receive their rations, and eat, and drink, and sleep, and die—while infancy is committed to the tender mercies of state nurseries, in which, during the experiment, in France, about nine out of ten died—a system, which, by infanticide and disease, had in half a century reduced one half the population of the Sandwich Islands, and were it to be universal and permanent, would in a century depopulate the earth.

Thus would a political atheism suspend the kind attractions of heaven upon, and let out the storm of guilty passion, and by one disastrious wave, from stem to stern, make a clear breach over us—sweeping us clear of what patriots, and Christians, and heaven have done to render us happy.

It would unspiritualize our souls, cut off eternity from our being, to hang its leaden weights upon the wheels of our machine, till it run down and stopt forever. It would teach us to regard accountability as a fiction, and right and wrong as obsolete terms, without use or meaning—while with singular inconsistency it anathematized the ministry of Christ, it eulogized the most abominable crimes, and covered the most exalted virtues with contempt and obloquy.

Selected from among the tract-sheets of the "London Religious Tract Society." May they prove to be a word in season.—*Orion.*

THE CREDULITY OF INFIDELS.

Infidels scoff at the credulity of the Christian. But let us fairly state the case, and see whether of all beings in existence, the infidel is not the most weakly credulous. What is the infidel's creed.—He believes that the whole world united in a conspiracy to impose upon themselves about the era of the introduction of Christianity;—that they invented a universal persuasion of the coming of some great personage, and that by mere accident their conjecture was verified in the birth of Jesus Christ:—that verses or poems, the production of men who lived several hundred years before, accidentally happened to apply to that extraordinary person, and things the most contradictory did accidentally concur in him; that he was a deceiver and an enthusiast, and a false claimant to a divine commission, and yet that he was, without exception, the purest and most amiable of beings;—and that he succeeded in his object without any of the means usually employed by similar characters; for that, without money, without troops, without power, he convinced multitudes of his divine authority.

He believes that after Christ was openly crucified as a malefactor, twelve illiterate fishermen took up the extraordinary tale that he had risen from the dead, although these fishermen must have known to the contrary, if he was a deceiver; and without any assignable motive, in the face of danger and death, they formed the bold design of converting the whole world to a belief of this strange story;—that although aware of the calamities which they must thus occasion to mankind, (and therefore men of unfeeling and cruel dispositions) their writings and actions exhibit the purest morality and the most benevolent spirit;—that without education or literature, they composed several works, in which the leading character or subject of their memoirs, if a fictitious personage, is unquestionably one of the most wonderful creatures of imagination that the rang of literature can furnish, a character altogether unlike that of any other being who ever dwelt on earth, sustained throughout with the most exact consistency, and the most minute and apparently unnecessary particularity of dates, and times, and places—that they travelled over the greater part of the world, every where successful though every where persecuted, and that they were eventually the means of subverting the religious establishments of the most powerful nations upon earth.

Yet the infidel believes that all this was CHANCE, these were all impostors, the whole story was a fable and a forgery!! If it be so, then the case is without a parallel in history: and the man who receives the creed of the infidel, betrays a credulity so capacious, a faculty so prodigious of overlooking difficulties, that we cannot but suspect there is something wrong in the ordinary powers of his understanding. But the case is otherwise. Infidelity is not a derangement of the head, but of the heart. Believing, as we do, that the words of Christ are words of eternal truth, and that he has made for us "peace through the blood of the cross," we maintain, that it is impossible for any man to disbelieve the Bible who searches it with a right spirit: "If any man do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God," but "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light."

There is one circumstance attending all conditions of life, which may and ought to be turned to the use of self-culture. Every condition, be it what it may, has hardships, hazards, pains. We try to escape them; we pine for a sheltered lot, for a smooth path, for cheering friends, and unbroken success. But providence ordains storms, disasters, hostilities, sufferings; and the great question, whether we shall live to any purpose or not, whether we shall grow strong in mind and heart, or be weak and pitiable, depends on nothing so much as on our use of these adverse circumstances. Outward evils are designed to school our passions, and to rouse our faculties and virtues into intenser action. Sometimes they seem to create new powers. Difficulty is the element, and resistance the true work of man.

Self-culture never goes on so fast, as when embarrassed circumstances, the opposition of men or the elements, unexpected changes of the times, or other forms of suffering, instead of disheartening, throw us on our inward resources, turn us for strength to God, clear up to us the great purpose of life, and inspire calm resolution. No greatness or goodness is worth much, unless tried in these fires. Hardships are not on this account to be sought for. They come fast enough of themselves, and we are in more danger of sinking under, than of needing them. But when God sends them, these are noble means of self-culture, and as such, let us meet and bear them cheerfully. Thus all parts of our condition may be pressed into the service of self-improvement.

RELIGION.

Bright as the morning star in the radiance of the sun-beams, cometh the seraph of immortality.

Religion, the child of heaven, wears an angelic smile and is distinguished by all the graces of its divine original. Elevated and aspiring, yet winning and attractive, benevolent, gracious, courteous and condescending; her features formed to complacency; her voice attuned to harmony; her eyes shining with benignity, and all her motions though composed and steady, are yet graceful and unassuming. Religion erects her votaries a temple sacred to immortality. The good man dreads not death nor desolation. Invited to heaven, and called to glory, he soars above this dim spot man calls earth, and is lost in the incomprehensible progression of eternity, that opens to his prospect. Religion is divine vigor in the soul, triumphing over the darkness of nature, and teaching us to acquiesce in the allotments of Providence. It is the image of God stamped upon human nature, refining its baseness, enriching its poverty, healing its maladies, and converting its very wants and miseries into abundance, happiness and glory.—Without this divine treasure, man is poor indeed! Amidst opulence, how needy! amidst titles and honors, how ignoble and vain? in a palace how miserable! how contemptible on a throne!

True religion is the source of happiness, the support of society, and the dying man's consolation. It is the guide of youth, and the stay of old age. It is the fairest flower that opens on earth, the sweetest incense that ascends to the skies.

The Summit Level.—Within 9 miles (at the neartest distance) from Lake Erie, is a Lake whose waters are elevated 720 feet above those of Lake Erie, and on the elevated body of water a steamboat of 100 tons burthen plies.—This is Chatauque Lake, in Chatauque county, New York.

The route from Detroit to Galena, via St. Josephs and Chicago, can now be travelled in six days, from place to place. There is a connecting line of rail-roads, stages, and steamboats through the whole distance.

From the Frederic Visiter.

A PREACHER TO PLEASE THE PEOPLE.

A preacher to please the people must be, in the first place, *very learned*. He must talk much about philosophy, science, literature, and quote a great deal from the ancient Latin and Greek authors, and give the original of verses of scripture. If he does not do this, many will not like him. There is, especially Mr. Classical Scholar, who cannot bear to sit under any other kind of preaching. He is himself a good theologian, and does not expect to hear anything *new* from any one: but as he is a great lover of the classics, he is always refreshed and edified when he can hear them quoted. It is therefore all-important that "high words" and classic figures be used for his sake.

Secondly: he must have a *fine delivery*. What does it profit a man if he knows every thing, and cannot tell it in a pretty way. His *voice* must not be too masculine nor too feminine, too harsh nor too soft, too loud nor too low, but it ought to be a just medium between *all* extremes. If his words do not flow out as smooth as oil and as sweet as honey, Mr. Delicate-ear is sure to be offended. He ought, therefore, to pay great attention to the proper modulation of his voice, and, if possible, blend the dignity of the human voice with the sweet and thrilling notes of the nightingale.

His *gestures*, too, must be polite and graceful. They should not be too violent nor too tame, too frequent nor too seldom, but ought to partake somewhat of the theatrical, which pleases the people so well. In short, he should imitate Demosthenes and Cicero, those great models of eloquence: for the nearer he can approach to these *perfect* patterns of heathen oratory the better.

Thirdly: he must have *personal beauty*. Bless me, there are the ladies, and especially the Miss Handsomes, who would faint to see a homely man in the pulpit! His face ought to be rather round and full—his skin white and fair—his hair auburn, and well trimmed and brushed up—his eyes black or blue—his nose and mouth a little less than common, and rather delicate—he should have but little beard, and that should be well shaved—his arms should be slender, and his hands and fingers fair and delicate—he should always wear new black clothes, made by the best tailors, and neatly fitted—and above all, he should have a white handkerchief in the pulpit.

Fourthly: he must be *polite* and *attractive* in his manners, and ought to spend at least half of his time in promenading the streets, and "nod and scrape" to every person that comes within a hundred yards of him. When he walks the streets, however, he should be careful to have his boots well blackened, and to appear neat and trim as though just out of a bandbox. If Miss Love-to-be-seen happens to be looking out of the 2d or 3d story window, and he passes without seeing and speaking to her, she is sure to be highly offended, and will not go to hear him for a year. How can his people become acquainted with him, or love him, if he neglects these necessary and highly important matters?

Fifthly: he must preach such things as the dear people love to hear;—he must "prophesy smooth things." How can a congregation bear to be always reminded of their sins, as though they were the worst kind of people? They know well enough, that God commanded Isaiah to "cry aloud, and spare not; to lift up his voice like a trumpet, *and show the people their sins*, and the house of Jacob their transgressions;" but this referred to the old and wicked Jews! Now if a preacher always tells the people about the evils of Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, gambling, swearing, the ball room and other things, he is sure to get their ill will.—He ought never to talk about "the wrath of God," the sinner's awful death, or "the worm that never dies, and the flames that are never quenched," in the eternal world. He ought never to imitate Paul, by reasoning of "righteousness, temperance, and judgement to come." These are harsh things, and do not please the people. His sermons ought to be full of flowers, and stars, and rainbows and such pretty things.

Sixthly: he must be very benevolent; give to every one that ask him, and to every good institution; but must not receive a cent for his labors. There is Mr. Miser and Mr. Lovegold, who despise any man who will take pay for his labors, although they are careful to receive all they can, and keep all they have got. They live on sordid dust, and worship mammon, and they think, surely a preacher, who worships God, can live on the air. Their souls are rusted over with gilded dirt, and when they die, they would rather their spirits should be caged up in a money chest, than received into heaven, where there is no gold. What would they do in heaven? Ah! if the blue concave above us were a vast moneyed chest, and all the stars guineas, they would like to be there; and then they would be jealous, lest some one else should share part of it. If you, Messrs. Editors, can furnish such preachers, you will be sure to please the people.

42873

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,--------JULY 18, 1839.

In presenting our paper to the public patronage, it is not for the purpose of accumulating property, or of procuring the means of subsistance. If these were our objects we should pursue some other calling. The prime of our life has been devoted to the interests of religion and morality, and we wish still to be of some little service to our generation; this we trust is our leading motive. However, we do not feel sufficiently disinterested to sustain this press from our private resources. If the paper continues, its profits must clear its way. We would be willing, should it be called for, to render our personal services gratuitous for a time, but nothing more.

We solicit the aid of the citizens of this place and vicinity. We have been raised in this county from boyhood. It has been our home since 1806. We have contributed, in various ways, to the welfare of the county, but have, heretofore, asked no political favors from the people. If they will aid us in this enterprize, they will confer a greater favor than, if, by their suffrages, they had promoted us to political station.

There are three creditable political papers in our town, from which the public can be supplied with political reading to suit their respective tastes. We asked no discontinuance of these in our favor. But, as we propose to occupy somewhat of a different field all might be patronized to advantage.

To the reading community, ours will be decidedly the cheapest paper in this section of the country. After substracting what may relate to the interest of the Church, and what may be appropriated to advertisements, there will be at least three pages of *general* reading matter. And as we have procured a mammoth press and apparatus, we can at any time, should it be called for, and should our profits justify, enlarge to a mammoth sheet.

We have made no effort, yet, to get subscribers in this vicinity. Our object has been, to first get up the paper, and when we had a sample number, to call on the public for their patronage. From the disposition already manifested, we are encouraged to expect liberal aid from our neighbors, for a number whom we least expected, before asked, have volunteered their names.

We propose having two editorial heads, that which relates to the interests of the Church on the third page, and that which is of general interest on the second.

THE CROPS IN OUR VICINITY.

Wheat.—Wheat crops are better this year than they have been for several seasons past. In the neighborhood of our office wheat harvest commenced about the 8th, and will probably close about the 20th of this instant. Some fields of wheat are touched with the rust.

Oats.—Oats are better this year than common. They are well filled and mostly standing up.—Some fields, sewed on sod ground, were destroyed by the cut worm.

Corn.—The Corn crops are very promising.

Hay.—The meadows are lighter this, than they have been for some five or six years. The drought which commenced about one year since, continued with severity through the winter, and so late in the spring, that the rains which have made the other crops, did not materially benefit the grass.

Fruit.—Fruit will be rather scarce this year. Some orchards are well loaded, but mostly they have but light crops, and a considerable portion is notty and defective from the effect of the frost.

Potatoes.—The early Potatoes are the largest and best flavored we ever recollect seeing at this time of the year.

The rains, though sufficient for the crops generally, have not as yet effected the under regions of the earth. The springs and wells still remain low. This has been one of those rare seasons that grain of any kind flourishes in low swampy land, the rains having been so regularly tempered to the soil.

PLENTY OF RAIN SHORTLY EXPECTED.

We remember some mouths ago to have seen glowing discriptions of the excessive quantity of rain which had fallen in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and Baltimore. A neighbor of ours just returned from Green county, Pa., tells us that that country has been drenched with floods of rain for a number of weeks. More had fallen there this summer than had for several seasons. It was with difficulty they could tend their corn crop.—It seems from this the rain is on its way hither, and having past the mountains, the most difficult part of the route, we may soon expect it here. Farmers! in with your grain and be ready!

It is due to ourself and our mechanic to say to the reader, that those letters, in our paper, which look like they were 'squabbled' out of their place, and left so through carelessness, particularly the *b's*, are not so in reality. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to know exactly what is the matter. It is, however, probable that letters of a different No. was mixed with the font of Primer that was sent us, other than No. 4, for which our Bill calls. But one thing we do know, that it is, to a person who has a laudable ambition to do things right, extremely vexatious to be bored in this kind of style by the sheer negligence of those whom you pay for doing your business correctly.

We shall not commence the regular issue of this paper for some eight or ten weeks. Until then it will be issued every other week. This will give time for the completion of our subscription list, and for other arrangements. But the Subscribers shall have 52 numbers for their year.

When you want a man to manage the public interest, seek such as manages his own business well; for one who neglects his own affairs will be sure to neglect the public's. Industrious and business habits, when once acquired, will attend to public as well as to private interest.

Hail Storm.—A correspondent informs us that the hail storm we had some Sabbaths ago, was so severe in the neighborhood of Martinsburg Knox Co., that it had entirely destroyed the crops of some individuals in that vicinity. That one hail stone measured 11½ inches in circumference.

Sunday School.—There is at the Springfield Meeting house, (Meth. Prot.) in the neighborhood of this office, at present, one of the most flourishing Sabbath schools, perhaps, in the county. It was organized several years ago by Mr. Lewis, one of the American Sunday School agents, and was continued for several seasons with but moderate success. An attempt was made sometime since to re-organize it for the summer: but this was opposed warmly by several, who urged there was no probability it would be sustained. But it has succeeded to admiration. There has some times been near eighty scholars in attendance; over 1000 verses have been recited on each Sabbath for several weeks past. On last Sabbath there were 1135 verses recited by the larger scholars and 2760 words by the smaller. Between two and three hundred verses have been recited several successive weeks by individual scholars.

These children have all to work constantly in their domestic avocations. But the way this thing is done is by constant persevering application. We have seen little girls going about the house with their books swung around their necks, and little boys in the harvest field with theirs in their pockets, and the moment an opportunity permitted they were in their hands. The interest thus originating among the children was soon transferred to the Superintendents—the teachers—the parents—the neighborhood. I believe the managers of this school receive more real pleasure in one Sabbath spent in the midst of these interesting youths than they would in some three or four days spent in any other amusement you could propose to them. Circulating tickets, with the promise of small rewards to industry, seems to have been the principal agent in producing this excitement among the children.

When our compositors went to work, we had no preparation for the paper, our business not affording us time, we also had to get it up without the benefits of "Exchanges." We offer this as an apology for our barrenness in general news, and for other defects.

The Court of Common Pleas commenced its Session, in this place, on yesterdy.

Advertisements will be inserted on accommodating terms.

ELOQUENCE OF THE WEST.

We give the following extract, on the "eloquence of the west," from the pen of J. N. Maffit, V. D. M. without any abatement from its merit. Who that is acquainted with the eloquence and geography of both the East and the West, does not see the force of his contrast, and the elegance of his discription. The valley of the Mississippi, which is generally distinguished by the appallation of the West, at the present, presents one of the most interesting and prosperous countries, perhaps, in the world. Every thing, almost, that relates to it is on the splendid order. Its rivers are great, its mountains are great, its plains are vast, its forests are vast, its mineral and agricultural resources without limits. What is more rational than to suppose, that *nature's* orator, who always gathers illustration from the scenes around him, would be inspired to mightier thought, amids the splendors of God's work-manship, than he who is surrounded by the comparatively neglected portions of creation. This difference in the eloquence of the two sections of our country is not without a cause. There are, however, other considerations, which tend to make this difference, we cannot mention here, but, to which we may allude at some future time.

"The eloquence of the West, as contrasted with that of the East, presents many striking peculiarities.—The eloquence of the East, is sober, passionless, condensed, metaphysical; that of the West is free, lofty, agitating, grand, impassioned. The East is pure, chastened down to a defiance of critcal censure, sharpened to a fineness too razor-like to cleave the mountains or curve the rocks; the West defies and transcends criticism --unbosoms mighty thougts, applies motives to human mind as strong as the rush of a whirlwind, in language varied yet strong, and if ever defective, yet grand. The thoughts of the West are large. In the East, a river means the brawling Merrimac, the mountain-fed Kenebec, or the poetic Connecticut; in the West, the same word means the proud flow of waves, too wide to roar, and cincturing half the globe in their course. In the East, a plain means a patch of earth hedged in by circumambient mountains, defended on either hand by rock and water; in the West, a plain means an expanse of territory over which the sun rises and sets through a thousand successive horizons, and above whose carpet of verdure heaven spreads out half her stars. In the East, a wind means a blast which wrestles with the mountain beach or maple, or plays fitfully with the fallen snow; in the West, the same word means the roaring impulse which accumulates about the head waters of the far wandering Missouri, passes a distance in which Europe and Asia might be laid out in length and breadth, and pours its vast volume in the Gulf of Mexico.

If the sublimity of Eastern eloquence rise to a mountain height, it is a mountain over whose industrated bosom the lightning might glance inocuous. The sublimer heights of Western eloquence are, indeed, mountains too, yet they are luxuriant and woody quite up to their flowering any gorgeous summits.—The dash of the water is heard in the path of the avalanche, and although rude and shaggy its gulfs and cliffs may sometimes appear, it is yet the warm and living picture of nature's self.

In the pulpit oratory of the West, there is a nearer coincidence to the style of the sacred volume than is heard in the Eastern desk. The grand poetic touches of inspiration are blended with the strong colors of nature in such proportions, that the entire painting presents the appearance of an ancient picture, over which the lapse of centuries had no power save to brighten and purify."

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

We propose dedicating a portion of our columns to the interests of agriculture. What we may write or publish on this subject shall be directed to two points;—1st, to recommend to our youthful readers to select the business of farming as their occupation in life:—2d, to contribute our mite to render the labor of agriculture productive.

Our first proposition has more to do with religion and morality, than from a slight view of it, we might be led to suppose. No occupation in life is more conducive to the exercise of those graces than that of the farmer. Poets, who are the strictest observers, have sung of rural virtue from the time they first tuned their harps down to the present day. In the professional and commercial circles the moral principle is perpetually tested;—not so in the agricultural. The farmer has no fees to settle—no bills to make. He has very little left at discretion,—the prices of the products of his labor are generally established and known. Beside, in the retirement of his farm, he is not brought in hourly contact with the great mass of human corruption, which has a tendency to pollute and deprave his mind.

In recommending to youth, the pursuits of agriculture, we mean nothing invidious to other occupations. Professional and mercantile men, in the present state of society, are somewhat essential to its welfare. But certainly, there are more engaged in every profession,—in every branch of business than the public weal calls for. Look at our cities and principal towns. You will there see scores in their groceries and groceries, who, so far from being useful, are a real nuisance. Among the more honorable class of traders what a large number too many are engaged. Small investments, and borrowed capital, on the part of many, render it impossible that they can do more than make a bare subsistence. They can do nothing for their children but raise them in idleness; who will ultimately, in all probability, be let loose as pests on the public. These, if trained to industry, in the operations of husbandry, might become useful and respectable citizens.

The idea that farming is a low, plodding business, is fast passing away. Farmers are raising every year still more and more into credit. They are considered by many as the bone and sinew of the country. Agriculture is getting to be very lucrative,—particularly in this section.—They who till the ground are, perhaps, in temporalities, at this time, the most independent part of the community.

It is true they have to labor. They must "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." When the earth was made to bring forth "briars and thorns," which man had to subdue before he could gain his subsistence, this was no mark of severity on the part of the Deity, but of wisdom and goodness. It was simply an adaptation of the physical world to the condition of the moral. Fallen man would be happier with labor than without. It preserves his mind from ennui,—strengthens his physical and intellectual powers,—saves him from dyspepsies and disease,—prepares him to enjoy the good creatures of God, and to take sweet repose upon his pillow.

Beside, the mercantile and other departments are not free from difficulties. How frequently, for instance, have we seen the imprudent and aspiring youth, who forsook the occupations of husbandry, for the more flattering prospects of commerce, draw around a whole circle of friends and connexions, such a net of entanglement, from his bankruptcies and his failures, as produced more misery in one hour, than would be produced from the toils of agriculture in a whole life time.

Our second proposition is, to endeavor to contribute our mite to render the labors of agriculture productive. We are well aware that there is much prejudice in the minds of many practical farmers against what they call book-farming. And no wonder, for there are so many speculations by theoret writers, which betray such an ignoranee of fac that the most unlettered *practical* operator can detect them. This weakens his confidence in the whole that is written about farming. But it is not our intention to theorize on agriculture. We are a practical farmer, and have been trained to the business from boyhood,—have had extensive intercourse with the farming community, and from them have received many practical lessons and useful hints. These, as they occur to our recollection, shall occasionally be given for the benefit of others. We shall also select from the periodicals of the day, such articles as we may deem useful,—and should be glad to receive written communications from any of our friends on this subject.

Cutting wheat.—It has been frequently stated on high authority, that wheat should be cut in the greenish order if you would wish to have good flour, and your wheat to weigh well. We cut a field last year so green that we were afraid the grains would shrivel; but they remained plump and full. It weighed 63 to the bushel, and made the very best kind of flour. To let wheat get dead ripe before cut, the bran thickens and the weight depreciates. Nothing would justify letting wheat stand to get too ripe but the prospect of wet weather.

Setting stakes.—By staking and ridering your fence, you can have a firm and good fence with less timber than on any other principle on which a worm fence can be constructed. The common mode of setting stakes, is to throw the dirt back upon the lower end of the stake after it is put into the ground. We are of opinion that the better practice is to dig deep holes for your stake, put the end thereof into the hole and let it remain without being covered with dirt. It then has an opportunity of seasoning and keeping dry, and will last much longer before it needs resetting, and will be equally firm.

What kind of timber is best for posts.—Where cedar or locust cannot be had, swamp oak first, the common white oak next. In all cases the top end of the wood should be put down; for if the butt be put into the ground, the vessels, which nature has prepared for elevating the sap, retaining their natural position, will continue still to raise the moisture into the wood, which, of course, will accelerate decay. But when reversed—placed with their mouths upward, the post remains comparatively dry, which every one knows to be the condition that will keep it sound. That the vessels of the body of trees have the power of imbibing moisture from the ground, when separated from the root, is proven by taking the branch of an apple tree, for instance, in the spring, and sticking it in the ground. It will bud and flourish until the dry weather kills it. Indeed, there are many kinds of shrub and tree which can be propagated from the slip, as the currant, the willow, &c. However, we do not rely upon these speculations for the truth of the position that a post, with the top end downward, will last the longest;—this fact is ascertained by experiment, the great instructer of man. The above only appeared to us reasonable as the cause.

We do not remember ever to have heard any thing said about the durability of wild-cherry for posts. We recently noticed a lot in which nearly every vestige of the white oak, and every other species of tree, which it bore, was decayed and gone, while the cherry stood firm and sound. Since then we have been making observations upon the subject, and are at present inclined to the opinion that wild-cherry has the power of resisting the decomposing influence of the earth and atmosphere, far beyond that of the oak, and probably equal to any other kind of timber.

Salt being good to preserve timber, some bore a hole in the post, from the surface of the ground slanting downward, fill it with salt and plug it with soft wood. Lime, thrown around the post, has also the tendency to preserve it. Posts will last much longer if seasoned before they are set in the ground. It is said the top of the tree is better than the butt. A gentleman of Coshocton county, Ohio, being in haste to procure a post for his well sweep, took for that purpose, the limb of a white oak which lay convenient, one side of which was dead and seasoned. It has now stood its station for upwards of 25 years, and was still standing firm last August.

The time to cut timber for rails.—The common opinion says that the time to cut timber for rails is in January or February. We have found, on observation, this opinion, like too many other common opinions, is founded in error. To rails made in the winter the bark adheres;—between it and the sap the moisture is retained, which causes the rotting process to commence, and your fence soon sinks into decay. Cut your timber after the sap starts,—say in April;—the freezing of the first and second winters will separate the bark from the rails, and even the sap part of them will become dry and hard, and remain sound when your winter made rails have rotted and gone. The bark, however, should be permitted to remain on them until they become seasoned, otherwise they will crack in seasoning so as to retain water, which will cause early decay, as has been exemplified in rails made of timber from which tan-bark had been stripped.

It would be time profitably spent to re-set your fences after the bark is disengaged from the rails, so as to separate from them every thing which would retain moisture and cause decay.—It evinces great want of economy to permit fences to be shaded with weeds, briars, or sprouts. Under such circumstances they will soon rot down.

From the Ohio Republican of July, 13th.

CATTLE SHOW, AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Directors of the Muskingum county Agricultural Society, desirous of exciting a spirit of emulation in the improvement of agriculture, among the farmers of this county,—and being anxious to ascertain, as far as possible, the present state of agriculture and its kindred arts among us,—and believing at the same time, that much good, would in various ways, result from calling together the farmers and mechanics, with specimens of their productions and articles of workmanship,—have resolved on holding a *Cattle show, exhibition of implements of husbandry, and agricultural and horticultural productions generally, at Zanesville on Saturday the 26th day of October next.*

As the society has been organized but a few months, it is not in possession of sufficient funds to justify offering any premiums the present year, the Directors having already appropriated the amount in the treasury for other objects—(procuring animals, &c.) They must therefore, content themselves with offering instead of money, what they trust will be considered a sufficient stimulous: viz., *certificates of excellence*, to be awarded by judicious committees, who will attentively examine all subjects which may come under their respective departments and report the results of their examinations.

The *committee on crops* will examine and notice specimens of any new or extraordinary grain or vegetable, which may be offered; and will award certificates for the best crops of all kinds of grain usually grown here, and also for the best crops of vegetables—as potatoes—sugar-beets—mangel-wurtzel—turnips of all kinds—carrots—parsnips, &c. [By the term *best* is here to be understood the greatest and most valuable crop per acre, in proportion to the expense of producing it.]

The *committee on stock* will examine all animals which may be offered, and will award certificates when in their opinion there is such excellence as to justify it, on all kinds of stock—as neat cattle—horses—sheep—and swine.

The *committee on implements* &c. will examine all articles which may be offered under this head, and award certificates, according to merit, for ploughs, cultivators, seed-sowers, fanning mills, straw cutters and all implements and machines used by the farmers that are thought to possess excellence.

The *committee on fruit and fruit trees* will examine specimens of all fruits which may be offered, and will award certificates for any uncommon excellence.

In addition to the above, certificates will be awarded for the best samples of silk worm cocoons, and sewing silk, produced and manufactured within the county,—and also a certificate for the best silk reel.

The sum of Five Dollars will be paid by individual subscription, to the person who shall present to the Directors the best plan of a farm house, barn, and other farm buildings—having regard to convenience, economy, and neatness of style.—The plan which receives the premium, is to be afterwards engraved and published without expense to the person offering it. The Directors invite a general competition for this premium.

Arrangements will be made to exempt competitors from all charges of toll at the bridges at Zanesville,

The Directors would express the hope that the farmers and mechanics of the county will not be backward in sending any thing either in the animal, vegetable, or manufacturing line which is valuable, or that will add to the interest of the exhibition. The distinction which the successful competitor secures for himself, and the increased reputaion, and consequent demand for his stock, his grains, his fruit, vegetables, or his articles of manufacture, which is sure to follow, cannot, if properly viewed, fail to be regarded as a sufficient inducement for engaging in so laudable a contest.

Due notice respecting the place of depositing articles, &c. and particularly as regards the course of proceeding on the day of exhibition, will be published by the committee of arrangements.

JOHN SLAUGHTER, *Pres't.*
A. Van Horne *Rec. Sec.*

FARMING IN OHIO.

Of all the states over which the star spangled banner waves, there is not one, which for fertility of soil, and natural advantages, exceeds Ohio. The rapidity with which the territory has been peopled, the industrious and enterprising character of the population; and the broad foundation they have laid for common school education, as well as the higher branches of intellectual improvement, speak volumes for the healthy moral tone prevailing there, and may be considered decisive of their future progress. Bordered north by the beautiful Erie, with its steamboat covered waters; and south by the smooth flowing Ohio, opening a channel of communication with the north, the east and the south; with rivers flowing over its level surface, boatable in all directions; and artificial channels sweeping across its fertile vallies, givig access by water to almost every county in the state; it cannot be wondered at that wealth should increase, and agriculture flourish. Ohio does not contain so much prairie as the states farther west, but this disadvantage is more than compensated by the greater abundance of wood, a want of which is the serious evil of open countries; and while there is not any thing like a mountain on the whole surface of the state, there is sufficient elevation, and undulation, to give free course to the waters, without a foot of unnecessary waste land in precipices or swamps, in this respect much resembling the western district of N. Y. No papers that we have seen have given such clear ideas of the mineral as well as agricultural resources of Ohio, as the valuable essay of Dr. Hildreth of Marietta, and the Notes of a Naturalist, both published in Prof. Silliman's Journal of Science.

The opening of the Hudson and Erie canal of this state may be said to have given the first decided impulse to agriculture in the west; and the extension of the same system of internal improvement in those states, evinced, and perpetuated the beneficial influence. With the new facilities for transportation, it was found that grain could be profitably grown for exportation, and Ohio, from merely raising wheat enough to supply her own citizens, is rapidly becoming one of the first, if not actually the first, wheat growing state in the union. That Ohio is capable of raising immense quantities of grain cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with the climate, the soil, and the natural, as well as acquired facilities for this purpose.—The Ohio wheat has been considered rather inferior to the Genessee wheat; but farther cultivation, and the introduction of the best flourishing wheat will soon obviate this objection. Much too is depending on the mode of manufacture, and in this respect the millers of Western New York are as yet unequalled.

Ohio too, in common with the other western States, is an excellent grazing country, and a large part of the capital and attention of her farmers has been directed to this point. There is not probably a state in the Union, unless indeed Kentucky to be excepted, that possesses at the present moment so many cattle of good blood, and high breeding, as Ohio. And her citizens are finding an ample reward for the pains they have taken to improve their stock, by the importation of the best cattle from Europe. Ohio has many valuable horses of the best blood, and a laudable ambition exists to excel in such matters. These improvements may in a great measure be attributed to the agricultural societies which have existed in that state, particularly near Cincinnati, and the southern and central counties.—Of these societies, the Hamilton county has taken the lead, and from the first has been a most spirited and active association. Its publication have tended to awaken inquiry, reward research, and prompt to successful exertion. The example set by these older associations is extending its influence, and we perceive the other societies are organizing on the same general principles, and we doubt not intended to advance the same great end, the promotion of agriculture. Among the last of these that have fallen under our notice, is one at Zanesville, a rich and fertile section of the state, peopled by intelligent farmers, who evince a disposition to avail themselves of the advantages of improvement nature has so liberally placed within their reach. The address of the committee appointed to report a constitution and organize such an association is now before us. It is a sprited and able production, well calculated to enlist the feeling of the farmers, in such an undertaking, and promising in the end the most auspicious results.

We can only say, let Ohio go on as she has begun, laying broad and deep the foundations of moral and intellectual improvement; taking care that the advancement and development of her physical resources, shall keep pace with her progress in population and wealth; bearing in mind the great truth that in agriculture is her sure source of wealth and prosperity, and the time is not distant, when that state, with her millions of inhabitants, and her vast natural resources, will occupy a proud and commanding position, in the great confederacy of American States.—*Presbyterian.*

Alabama.—The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, of the 5th inst., says that the heart of the farmer was never gladdened with more flattering prospects of an abundant crop of all the productions of the soil, than at the present season. Cotton, corn, and all the smaller grains, such as wheat, rye, and oats, promise most abundant returns for the labors of the husbandman. The same journal remarks, that the most gratifying feature of the agricultural condition of the State is found in the large quantity of bread stuffs with which the fields are now teeming, which will effect a saving of many a thousand dollars usually paid to Kentucky and Tennessee for such supplies. We are truly glad to find the Southwest awakening to the necessity of feeding itself—the example is worthy of imitation nearer home.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Accident.—Another sad accident occurred in this place on Sunday the 7th inst. by leaving a loaded pistol within the reach of children. A boy about eleven years of age had the pistol playing with it in a room, where the unfortunate sufferer, Mrs. Slack, was, unconscious of its being loaded, and having pointed it towards her, discharged the contents in her left jaw; the ball striking the jaw bone, and shattering it dreadfully, and knocking out several double teeth. Hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Ohio Republican.

CANADA.

The Toronto Examiner repeats the assertion it has often made, that emigration is taking place to a very great extent from the Upper Province. Some of the best citizens are selling off their property and investing the proceeds in lands in the Western States and Territories.—The Examiner has the following paragraph, not very complimentary to the order loving loyalists of Toronto:

"*Outrage on the Printing Office.*—There will soon not be a whole pane of glass in our printing office. On four different occasions have the infuriated partisans of ——— and Mr. ——— attacked our premises at night, and smashed the windows with large stones. This, it will be recollected, is the capital of Upper Canada, under the surveillance of the Governor and the Mayor and the city authorities. We have hitherto treated these assaults with contempt. They are getting too frequent. We shall allow the windows to remain in their present condition as a *standing advertisement* of the tory system of discussing political principles."

The Montreal Herald of the 22d states that warrants will shortly issue, for the confiscation and sale of property belonging to individuals who have been found guilty of high treason. The confiscation will not extend, it is said, to the property of refugees—at which the herald is afflicted.

The same journal affirms that a project has been entertained, in this country, of intercepting and capturing the convict ship, about to sail from New South Wales, and liberating the prisoners going out in her in fulfilment of their sentence! What nonsence the readers of the Herald have to swallow.—*Balt. Chron.*

Wm. Lyon Mackenzie has been tried and convicted for violating one of the Neutrality laws of the United States.—The news is brought to us in an extra from the Ontario Messenger, which says that the evidence adduced was a recapitulation of the facts connected with various expeditions that have been raised in this country for the invasion of the British territory. Mackenzie conducted his cause in person, unaided by counsel, and without introducing testimony—that which he offered being rejected as legally inadmissable. He addressed the court and jury in a speech about eight hours long, in which was detailed the whole history of his connection with the Canadian insurrections. The jury, after retiring for three hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the Court, which was that he should be imprisoned in the county jail of Monroe county for eighteen months, and pay a fine of ten dollars, was pronounced immediately after the verdict was rendered. Mackenzie was sure of an acquittal, instead of which he is to be imprisoned for a year and a half. The jury when they first went out stood 8 for and 4 against acquittal.

George W. Case was tried this afternoon, for a violation of the Neutrality laws, and convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail of Ontario county one year, and to pay a fine of twenty dollars.

Several indictments have been found at the present term of the Circuit Court for violations of the Neutrality laws, one of which is against *General* Birge.

New York Daily Express.

A large piece of Chalk.—On the South Eastern and Dover railway, in England, an enormous mass of chalk, of several thousand tons, suddenly fell from the facing of the rock forming the entrance of the tunnel through Shakspears'e Cliff. No less than seventy-eight men would have been crushed by the fall, had they not been warned of their danger in time to make their escape, by the previous falling of some particles. The accident afforded a rare treat to the geologists, as it has laid bare the vertebræ of an immense animal, and it is hoped that on the removal of the fallen rubbish, the remainder of the skeleton will be found.

Buffalo Patriot.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,--------JULY 18, 1839.

ORIGIN OF OUR PAPER.

The last Conference of the Pittsburg District being sensible of the want of a medium, to sustain the interest of the Church, in this region of country, appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of getting up a periodical for that purpose. The committee, in their report, say: "we are of opinion a western periodical is greatly needed, and that the western part of our work has suffered much, and will continue to suffer much without one:—2. We are further of opinion that a weekly paper of good size, and well conducted, keeping its columns open to a free and fair discussion of all moral questions of importance, and giving an abstract of general intelligence, religious and political, would meet with general circulation, and an ample support."

The committee gave it as their opinion that the paper should be got up on individual responsibility, and that the Conference should have no control over it. They suggested the following as the principles, on which if conducted, the Conference ought to pledge themselves to sustain the paper:—1. "That it be strictly a free, but not a party press; 2. That the paper be issued in folio form, and not less than super-royal size; 3. That a portion of its columns be devoted to general intelligence, foreign and domestic, Congressional news, agriculture, prices current and advertisements." To all which the Conference agreed, then passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the other Western Conferences be requested to unite in this enterprise, by using all proper endeavors to sustain the paper."

We were then solicited by the committee to undertake the publication of the contemplated periodical. Having some experience in this matter, and seeing the whole length and breadth of the difficulties which it involved, we felt extremely reluctant to yield to the proposition.—But feeling a conviction that we yet owed some service to the Church, and believing that we could serve her, probably, more efficiently that way, than any other, we ultimately consented to embark in the enterprize, provided the Conference would agree to hold its members individually responsible for the pledge it had made to support the paper, we agreeing at the same time to hold ourself responsible to that body for conducting the paper on the principles they proposed. To this the conference assented. In this faith we have now gone to work.

CAUSE OF OUR DELAY.

When we agreed to undertake the publication of a paper, an indispensible condition was that we could procure an office and press of our own. The office was to erect and the press to procure. We stated to the Conference that the earliest possible period in which we could be out, would be late in the spring. In a communication to the Protestant we stated, in substance, (for we have not the communication by us) that we wanted to issue our first No. by the last of May, or the first of June. The first of June, by a liberal interpretation, would mean any time in the fore part of June. Well, our office was completed about the 12th of that month, and ready for business. We had forwarded our order to Cincinnati for a press and type, accompanied by $100 cash, with references to a number of men, both in this place and in the city, with regard to our responsibility in such a transaction, as we thought, in sufficient time to let us get out against the 20th or 25th of June. But it seems we had not credit enough in Cincinnati to raise a press. After our communition had been gone sufficient time for the materials to have been forwarded to us, lo! we received in their place a letter from each of type foundries, stating that for '*cash*,' or 'notes endorsed by responsible men,' &c. &c. &c. we could be accommodated. We saw, at once, that, in this negociation, there was no reliance on any thing but the "cash;" we recollected the old vulgar addage, "money makes the mare go," and immediately forwarded to one of the establishments the whole amount of our order, and, mind I tell you, it brought up the press quicker.

This transaction caused a delay of something near twenty days. We were advised, previous to sending our order to Cincinnati, to forward it to New York, and promised a better article on better terms: but we chose rather to patronize the mechanics of our own State. This is what we have paid for our patriotism.

OUR PROSPECTS.

It was also our understanding with the Conference, if, after a Prospectus was issued, there was not a sufficient number of subscribers returned to justify our undertaking, that we should not proceed. We asked the counsel of some influential members of the Church on this subject; they advised us not to venture without first knowing that we should be sustained. All this was very correct and very prudent. But we foresaw that if a paper was not commenced until a sufficient number of subscribers was first procured to sustain it, in all probability one would never be started; that in this matter something would have to be risked. We, theferore, after maturing the subject in our own mind, adopted for our motto, "go ahead." After this determination we have paid but little attention to procuring subscribers. All our energies have been directed to a preparation, from a conviction that it would be best to get up a sample number of the paper, and then make the effort for patronage. It is true, in compliance with the public call, we issued a prospectus, and sent a few abroad, leaving them to their fate without much solicitude about them. We have now 600 subscribers;—one thousand *good paying* subscribers is the least that would clear our way. This number it will be easy to raise if those interested in our success will only exert themselves. And we hope they will do it forthwith, as there is now no uncertainty about the paper.

After we determinined to "go ahead" our path seemed the most cheerless we ever trod. Our enterprize involved such pecuniary responsibility; such incessant toil; exposed to so many personal difficulties, and conflicts with the public mind we shuddered at the task. Besides, we are reaching that period in years, that men incline to retreat from public life. However, recently, our way seems more cheering. One of the principle difficulties, that of getting up an office, is now over; individuals that we thought would be apathistical towards our project seem warm hearted in the cause. Our delay has called forth letters of inquiry from the east and the west, within a few days past, which convince us the interest manifested on the part of our Church, with regard to our success, is intense.

The Ohio Annual Conference, at its last session, also, took measures to get up a paper, and appointed a Committee to whom that subject was referred. Some time late last fall we wrote to that Committee to know if they could consistently with their obligations do any thing for us, and received for answer that they had determined, as far as they were clothed with authority, in our favor, and a majority of its members have been soliciting patronage for us. We have received communications from a number of the *working men* of that Conference, in whom we have the utmost confidence, encouraging us to go on. So the whole west seems to open to our enterprize.

OUR OFFICE.

We have erected a building about thirty-five rods from our residence 28 feet by 16½, two stories high,—the lower stone, the upper brick,—the whole is decently finished. The upper story is occupied for the office,—the lower has two comfortable rooms, and is designed for a small family.—This house was finished to the plastering in about nine weeks from the time it was commenced.—Our office, press, type, and every particle of furniture, is new, and of the very best materials we could procure.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT OF THE M. P. CHURCH.

We speak of this district because we are better acquainted with it than any other portion of our fellowship. Last year we visited nearly every circuit and station within its bounds; and this year we have had communications from nearly every part of it. It is in a healthful and prosperous condition at the present. Our two last Conferences were the two best Methodist Conferences we ever attended in either of the Methodist Churches. There has been a most rapid improvement in the ministry of this body.

We had, it is true, among us some "troublers of our Israel." Some upstarts who had more sail than ballast, and some unprincipled demagogues who cared more about the promotion of their own interests than the welfare of the Church. But thanks to the Supreme Being, that these, in the language of an interesting correspondent, have "gone to their place." We are no longer to be troubled with them.

We have never felt our Church relationship, since we have borne the Christian name, more agreeable than at the present. We have, at this time, the firmest confidence in our brethren of this district. We realize in our relation to them, with great pleasure, the interesting declaration of the Psalmist, "how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

As our cause proceeds our confidence increases in the stability of our ecclesiastical institutions. There is no sovereign power seated in our Church behind which dandy preachers and crawling sycophants can shield themselves from public opinion. Our government places every man upon his own basis. Hypocrisy may deceive for a while, but it will ultimately be detected and forsaken.

This year, some of the most important appointments in this District, are filled by young men, who have been reared in the ministry among us. They are filling them with great usefulness. O that God may keep us humble and give us abundant religious prosperity.

CHARLESTON CHURCH.

Better than one year since the dreadful conflagration, in the city of Charleston S. C., laid in ashes the Meth. Protestant Church of that place, then recently built. We learn from a communication, not long since published in the Protestant, from their pastor, Bro. Davies, that they have erected an other elegant church on the same spot, which was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on the 24th of March last; and that as the fruits of "our latest efforts 23 have joined the church."

The brethren of Charleston have been calling on their friends throughout the United States for aid. They had recently been driven, by the exercises of "clerical supremacy," from the church of their spiritual nativity, to seek a home where the order of Providence might direct. They erected a church of taste and elegance, in which to worship the God of their fathers. While a considerable debt was still hanging over the society, on account of this house, it was entirely consumed. To meet this old demand, and raise the means to build again was the difficulty. For this purpose they have been calling for aid.—Brethren is it not the duty of christians to "bear each others burdens?" Should we withhold our aid on such occasions, and not properly respect the dispensations of Providence, how could we expect exemption in furture from such severe calamities?

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.—This is the title of a little sheet, the two first Nos. of which we have received, proposed to be issued monthly, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton. This little messenger, though very small, was nevertheless, quite refreshing to our spirits,—for we are not among those who judge of things by their magnitude. We agree to the principles in the following stanzas which Dr. Watts sent to a lady who had made sport of his dimunitive size:—

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
And grasp the ocean with a span,
I must be measured by my *soul*,—
The *mind's* the standard of the man."

The object and plan of this work may be seen from the following extract from its pages:

"Objects.—The *general* object of the Letter-Press is, to do something in promotion of Christianity.

Its *special* object is, to aid the establishment of the Methodist Protesant Church—particularly in Philadelphia.

Plan.—The preparation of articles appropriate to the cause.

The publication of a sheet, in the style of the one now presented, on the first Tuesday of every month.

The circulation gratuitously, or otherwise, of at least 1000 copies of each number.

Support.—The payment, by those who may desire to receive it regularly, of 50 cents, per annum, for a single copy.

Donations, from such as may be willing to extend its gratuitous circulation—such donations to be duly acknowledged."

New York Luminary.—This work is published weekly, on an imperial sheet, in the city of New York, by a committee of the Methodist Protestant Church, at $2 per annum. We have received the second No. It is to be the organ of the New York Conference of the M. P. Church. Its columns will be open for discussion on the subject of human rights and church polity. It proposes to be a medium of general information.

Rev. Nicholas Snethen has completed a work called the 'Identifier,' which we believe is intended to be published.

Rev. Asa Shinn has written an elaborate work on "The Benevolence and perfect Rectitude of the Supreme Being." Proposals are issued for its publication. It will probably make a volume of 400 pages duodecimo, and will be delivered to subscribers, bound in a neat form, at $1.25.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Most of the following extracts are from letters to us returning subscribers, and were not, perhaps, intended for publication; but though of old date we have thougat they would be interesting to the members of our fellowship.

"Pittsburg, 10th May, 1839.

"We are getting along in this station about as well as could be expected, all things considered. Forty-five have joined the Church this year, and more are expected. Our class and prayer meetings are much better attended than in the commencement of the year.

J. DALBY, Jr."

"Allegheny Town, Pa., May 9, 1839.

"We are doing tolerably well here and in Pittsburg. Tidings from the neighboring circuits is very good. Very respectfully &c.,

JOHN BEATTY."

"Steubenville, O., May 17th, 1839.

"About 40 have been added on Ohio circuit this year. We could do better, I think, if the members were more energectic in relation to class meetings and prayer meetings. Upon the whole, they are a good people, and I am happy among them. Excuse haste, &c.

Yours truly, GEO. BROWN."

"Cambridge, O., April 18th, 1839.

"We have some refreshing times on this circuit. Some 25 or 30 have joined this year. And although we cannot say we have any special revival, yet prospects are good. Our congregations are large and attentive, and the openings, or calls to new places, are many. The health of myself and family is good since I came to this (Cambridge) circuit. Yours &c.,

JOHN HERBERT."

"Mt. Pleasant, O., March 26, 1839.

"We are doing well on Mt. Pleasant circuit this year. We have taken a considerable number of persons into the Church, and propose building two brick meeting houses the ensuing summer. Yours respectfully, &c.,

GEO. HUGHES."

"Prunty Town, Harrison Co., April 22d, 1839.

"WE are getting along in peace and union in this (Middletown) circuit. We have taken sixty-three members since Conference, and the work is still going on. Yours in the Gospel of Christ,

WM. G. WILLIAMS."

"Mt. Tabor, Indiana, April 9, 1839.

"*Dear Brother*:—"Go ahead." The brethren, so far as I have consulted them, are in favor of your enterprize. The cause of God is on the advance in this region. The Lord has been pleased, in much mercy, to remember our infant Society in many places.

Your brother and fellow-laborer in the Kingdom of Jesus Christ,

D. H. STEPHENS."

Bournsville, O. May, 6, 1839.

Our third Quarterly Meeting closed last night at the Falls of Paint. Seven were added to the Church, which makes forty-one this year we have received. I hope you may be successful in your undertaking. Yours, &c. JOHN GUEST.

Madison Ct., Ia., May 30th, 1839,

Bro. Springer:—As you have heard nothing from this circuit for a long time, you would no doubt be pleased to know how we have been doing. We have had a variety of difficulties to encounter, among which are the disorganizing influences of Campbellism. Though one of our ministers was weak enough to be led off with this influence, yet I believe our members all stand firm.

I attended a two-days meeting last Saturday and Sabbath in Ripley county, at brother Rea's. We were favored with the divine presence;—mourners fell prostrate before the Lord and cried for mercy, and there remained until after midnight, "wrestling" with the Most High. Believers were greatly refreshed. I thank God for these displays of His goodness. I hope the flame will extend until it influences the whole circuit.

Yours in the bonds of Christian love,

THOMAS BLAND,
Unstationed Pr.

Bro. B. will please act as our agent, and forward the cash for his subscribers.—Ed.

Waynesburgh, Pa., July 2, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—If I were sure you were ready to publish, I would send you a brief account of the situation of this circuit for publication. We have succeeded in raising subscriptions to buy a parsonage at Waynesburgh, say $500. The Society at Waynesburgh have finished their meeting house. We have about $300 subscribed towards building a house in another part of the circuit. The circuit is generally in good life.—We have formed several new societies, and taken in upwards of 100 members during the year. In a word, our cause here is onward.

Your brother in Christ,

JAMES HOPWOOD,
Sup. Monongahela Ct.

Broadridge Ct., Grant Co., Ky., May, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—After my best respects, permit me to inform you that on parts of this circuit we are doing well. We have had a considerable revival on Grassy Creek, most of the year. I have had the happiness to see the last of my brothers and sisters "after the flesh," converted to the Lord. There are eleven of us, all members of the M. P. Church, with the exception of one who removed to Tennessee, who has not an opportunity of uniting with our fellowship. Both my parents are also rejoicing with us in the same religious community.

At a Three-days' meeting, which commenced last Saturday, in Richland, Harrison co., in the neighborhood of Patterson Smith, we had a cheering time. The work of the Lord commenced on the day the meeting opened, and continued until the close. Several professed to obtain God's pardoning mercy, and twelve left the meeting deeply distressed on the account of sin. May the Most High have mercy upon them! The Society at that place has not been established quite three months. It now numbers 26 members. One was a member residing in the neighborhood; five removed thither from other societies; two joined from the Presbyterians; four from the Episcopal Methodists, and the rest from the world. We have received 36 this year on this circuit.

The Church at Ruddles' Mills have had a hard struggle with Campbellism. They made a noise for a while, "like the sound of many waters;" but they have taken none of our members there yet. Pray the Lord to revive his work, and we have nothing to fear.

Our President, Bro. M'Guire, is hereby informed that the friends on this circuit wish to see him again before Conference.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful Gospel,

JOS. SIMPSON, *Sup.*

Hamilton Co., O., April 9th, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—I am happy to address you once more. We are in too much of a luke-warm state, but we have had some omens for better days at some appointments; at others we have had our difficulties. The doctrines of Restorationism, Campbellism, with every other *ism* opposed to Christianity, seems to centre in this quarter. But the God of Jacob has promised HIS protection. I rejoice that we shall have a channel of communication, through your columns, by which we can be informed of the condition of our Church, and detect false reports put into circulation to our injury. We have some accessions to our classes, so that on the whole, I believe we about hold our own.

Your friend and fellow-laborer in the Gospel of Christ,

ISAAC HUNT,
Sup. Cin. Ct.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Tiffin, May 27th, 1839.

Bro. Springer—I have thought it would be proper for me to furnish for the first number of the Recorder, a brief statement in relation to the cause of God in the Methodist Protestant Church, within the bounds of the Pittsburg Annual Conference. I regret that it is not in my power to furnish recent intelligence from all the appointments.

Soon after the rise of Conference I visited that part of the District lying in the State of Virginia:—Wheeling Station, Middletown, Harrison, and Weston Circuits. We had interesting meetings at all of these places. The number added at the different appointments just named I cannot state, but is said to be considerable.

From the Monongahela country we crossed over to the Union Circuit; held a meeting in Connelsville—had quite a refreshing season of grace—several were taken into the Church.—We learn, from recent intelligence, that near fifty have been added since conference to that circuit. I proceeded thence to the Clearfield circuit; found the members somewhat discouraged, in consequence of Bro. Hamilton vioalating his obligation to the Conference, and to the circuit, in declining the appointment assigned him by the stationing committee. Bro. J. Addis is travelling the circuit, and we hope, doing well. Brownsville circuit was the next appointment: about fifty have united with the Church there since Conference, principally in Bridgeport.—Thence to Allegheny-town, Pittsburg Station and circuit. There has been an addition of forty in Pittsburg this year, and I learned the circuit was prospering. The number received in Allegheny-town we have not heard, but were informed it has been considerable. New Lisbon was the next appointment in order. Two weeks were spent here, I fear to but little purpose. There appeared to be some insuperable obstacle in the way of Gospel Truth. Bro. Kelly has returned to the Conference whence he came.—There are valuable members in New Lisbon station: may they prove faithful to God, and to their principles, under every discouragement.—From New Lisbon we came down to Wellsville, had a meeting there, and then crossed to the Ohio circuit. I learn from Bro. J. Browning that there has been a very interesting revival in Wellsville,—between forty and fifty have united with the Church in that place. The Quarterly Conference of Ohio circuit and Washington station have, for the time being, united the station to the circuit, and Bro. Ross is travelling with Bro. Brown. I am informed that fifty have united with the Church on their circuit, and that it is in a prospering condition. A detailed account of the organization at Holliday's Cove, and also the gracious revival in Steubenville, has been published in the Methodist Protestant. We presume that at least one hundred and thirty have been converted, and added to the Church in Steubenville since Conference. Mt. Pleasant circuit, at Wesley Chapel, was my next meeting. It was a meeting of interest. Twelve united with the Church there, more than sixty in all since Conference. The next week I visited Georgetown circuit, in Belmont; twelve were added at that meeting: also, about forty this year. From there to Woodsfield. The number taken into the Church on that circuit, may be estimated at fifty. From there to Pleasant Hill, Deersville, Coshocton, Adamsville, Cambridge, and Pennsville. The number added on these circuits, are as follows:—Pleasant Hill, twenty; Deersville, forty; Coshocton, sixty; Adamsville, twenty-five; and Cambridge, forty: the number not known on Pennsville circiut. Jackson circuit not visited. My next appointment, in course, was Lancaster station. The society in that place have suffered on account of the very reprehensible conduct of Enos Woodward. None of the members have left, nor do any of them intend leaving the Church.

After having spent two weeks pleasantly, and I trust, profitably, in Lancaster, we came to Zanesville station: from there to Zanesville circuit. In the station fifty have united with the Church, since Conference—on the circuit, one hundred. Since we left there we have visited Newark, Mt. Vernon and Bucyrus circuits, and are now attending a meeting in Tiffin, on the Sandusky circuit. On the Newark circuit forty have been added; on that of Mt. Vernon prospects are said to be good; on that of Bucyrus, nineteen of an addition. Sandusky is on the rise. We are informed that thirty-six have been added on the Loraine circuit, and seventy-five on the Monongahela. Thus you perceive there has been an addition of more than one thousand this year, on the circuits and in the stations named: add to this the additions on the circuits from which we have not yet heard, and we may safely calculate, by the blessing of Providence, and the faithful labor of the preachers, on a large increase at the next Annual Conference. There is one fact which has afforded me much gratification: I have found the preachers to manifest great care in examining into the moral qualifications of those who have applied for membership in the Church.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I sincerely wish you prosperity in your periodical enterprise. The Conference having recommended it, and you having been at great expense in making preparations for it, the preachers and delegates will no doubt remember their pledge to patronize the "Recorder," by extending its circulation, and contribiting to its columns.

Yours, &c. Z. RAGAN.

Warrensville, O. June 24, 1839.

A letter from Bro. M. N. Warren to his father in this place, states that they have had an interesting meeting in Bakerstown on the Pittsburg circuit, at which twelve were added to the Church. In Warrensville the Church has prospered this year; sixty, it is believed, were converted as the result of one meeting, and between forty and fifty added to the society. I have recently learned that some thirty or forty have professed a change in the Youngstown station, and received into the Church.

In great haste, yours affectionately,

Z. RAGAN.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—Since the 2d Tuesday in September, the time fixed for the sitting of our next Annual Conference, in New Lisbon, will soon be here, it may be well to remind the stewards of the several circuits and stations throughout the Pittsburg district, of an important official duty, which the economy of our Church has confided to them, and which hitherto, from some cause or other, has not received sufficient attention:—*we mean the duty of making Conference collections*. Our book of Discipline makes it the duty of stewards "to see that a Conference collection be taken up, some time in the last quarter, previously to the sitting of the Annual Conference, both in the classes, and in the congregations. The whole when made shall be forwarded to the Conference steward." This collection is intended to meet the claims of the deficient itinerant laborers, the superannuated, the widows of our preachers, and their orphan children. Surely this is an object of too much importance to all concerned, to be wholly lost sight of by our stewards, to whom alone the laws of our Church have entrusted this matter. Our ecclesiastical institutions have said to the ministry of the M. P. Church, *yours is wholly a spiritual work*. "It is not reason that you should leave the work of God, and serve tables,"—you are to give yourselves "continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word."—Acts vi, 3—4. This matter then, and all other temporal matters among us, belong, on disciplinary and scriptural principles, to the membership of the Church; and if the stewards, who are their appointed officers, refuse or neglect to act in this case, injury will be sustained by our cause, and the stewards must, of course, bear the blame.

Our older circutis and stations are said to be doing well in relation to ministerial support; but there are many places called circuits, that are, in fact, merely missionary fields of labor, where attempts are now being made to get up circuits, and which would in all probability, hardly be called circuits at all, were it not for the legal advantages secured by the name. These circuits, just struggling into existence, are not able to sustain those who labor among them; and it is not fair—it is not just to put our preachers to this *new, frontier pioneering work*, and then deny them the benefit of Conference collections, which collections have been ordained by the law, to a great extent, for their support. The strong must sustain the weak. They, the strong, were once weak—they received help, and have become strong, and now should be called on by the stewards, to help others who are still weak. They in turn may become strong, and assist others, and so this good work may be carried on from year to year, and from generation to generation.

But should the stewards refuse, or neglect to attend to this matter, in obedience to the laws of the Church, what then?—Why, this is on their part a neglect or refusal of official duty, for which, according to the Constitution, the Quarterly Conference may "admonish or reprove them." Or it is mal-administration, which means going beyond, or falling short of the requirements of law, for which, according to the Constitution, they may be "removed from office," and be legally incapacitated to fill the same office again, "without the consent of the Q. Conference."

Upon the whole it may be taken for granted, 1. That our stewards only need to be reminded of their official duty, and it will be performed. They, as well as all others concerned, desire that our preachers should be *sustained*. 2. That our members, and out-of-door friends only need to be called on, in some suitable way, and they will help in this good work.—3. That collections from all the circuits and stations, *of a respectable amount*, will make, in the hands of the Conference steward, a *fund* for distribution among the deficient preachers, which will make them measurably forget the pecuniary embarrassments of the past year; prevent them from retiring from the work of the ministry, and encourage them to toil on in the vineyard of the Lord.

Mr. Editor, it is now hoped by many of us that the ministry of the Methodist P. Church in the Pittsburg district will be more confidential—better worthy of support in time to come. Surely the hypocritical double-dealers are all, like Judas, gone to their own place, by this time.—They ate our bread, but they did us no good. No man can, in the nature of things, build up a cause which he means to betray or forsake. And they hung on eating our people's bread, even after their arrangements were made to go elsewhere.—O what an imposition! Our Church, like an ocean visited by the winds of heaven, is heaving on its waves, all its dead to the shores. We look for fair weather—a clear sky, a pleasant voyage, and a safe arrival in the heavenly port in due season. Let the officers be trust-worthy, and the crew and passengers pleasant and harmonious, and there is no danger. He who sits above the storms will still enable the trusty and out-looking watchmen to give forth the cry—"*All's well.*"

Yours truly, GEO. BROWN.

Holliday's Cove, July 4th, 1839.

DEATHS.

It becomes our painful duty to register the death of our beleved sister, JANE FRANCIS, wife of the Rev. Isaac Francis, of Connelsville, Pa., who departed this life, March 29th, 1839, after a severe illness of three weeks, in the 28th year of her age. She was about four years of that time a professor of religion, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. She gave a rational and scriptural evidence of an interest in the atoning merits of the Saviour, who is the pillar and ground of the truth, and expressed a strong desire to depart and be with Christ. Sometime before her illness, she, with her companion, resolved to live very near to God, and in order to accomplish this, their pious purpose, were more punctual on the means of grace, and the performance of christian duties. On Thursday evening, the commencement of a protracted meeting held in this place, she was out to hear the word of God, which proved to be the last discourse she ever heard from the pulpit, for on Friday she was taken sick, and on Friday three weeks she closed her eyes on all things beneath the sun. The morning before her death she said to her companion, "I am going to die; it is not the will of God that I should live to see my dear children raised, but I can with perfect resignation give them into the hands and protection of my merciful and heavenly Father." She requested her husband at the same time to raise them up in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord." She lingered a few moments, breathing out her hearts desire to the Lord, then exclaimed, "O my blessed Lord, how long shall I suffer?" when her soul was vented in the following lines of the poet:—

"Soon will the toilsome strife be o'er,
Of sublimary care,
And life's dull vanities no more
This anxious breast ensnare."

These were the last words she spoke so as to be understood, for she was taken in a spasm in which she remained until she fell asleep in the arms of her Saviour, no more to wake 'till the shrill clarion of God shall rouse into action the "dead who die in the Lord." Then our dear sister will arise in the lovely likeness of Jesus, whose name was her delight the last four years of her life, and also her delight in death. JAS. M. PIPER, Supt.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Horrible.—Yesterday morning, a whole crowd of people were collected in front of a house in Front-street, below Market, their countenances indicating the most painful and intense anxiety. We looked up, and on the roof of the house beheld a small boy creeping from the dormant window down towards the spout, in order to catch a little pet bird that, released from it fetters, had taken refuge in that apparently inaccessible spot. He had gotten about half way, when fear overcame him. He advanced a little more. We held our breath and closed our teeth with excessive sympathy. Another step and a conclusive shudder ran through the crowd. The bird moved a little further. The boy made one unsuccessful grasp—the crowd shrieked with apprehension—and the boy, horrible to relate! *fell*—into the hands of his father, who pulled him in the window by the breeches, and severely whipped him for his temerity.

Philadelphia Times.

A huge steam ship, of 1300 tons, was launched at Quebec on the 13th. She is to be schooner rigged, and sent to Liverpool for sale—to take in her engines there.

The Philadelphia Gazette says that the young Dyotts have absconded from that city, to escape the merited doom which awaits the elder Dyott.

The Buffalo convict ship, it is understood, has been engaged in England, to convey the rebels and brigands from this country to one of the penal colonies, and may be daily expected at Quebec. The Mercury states that a mercantile house in that city has received instructions to make the necessary preparations for equipping the convicts for their voyage. It is also stated that the convict vessel will have an escort of the 51st Regiment on board, and that her destination is New South Wales.—*Montreal Gaz.*

The Cincinnati City Council have under consideration an ordinance authorizing the arrest of "all vagrants, loafers, gamblers, common street drunkards, and all odd-looking *gentlemen* having no ostensible daily employment, nor means of livelihood." The Cincinnati Whig ventures the assertion that the city marshal and watch will have their hands full, should the ordinance pass.

Business Department.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

We request our agents and friends, so soon as this number shall have reached them, to immediately forward to us what moneys they can obtain. Our office and printing materials have cost us something like $1100. We borrowed $400 at a very heavy interest, which is to be paid in two months from now. After Conference will be too late to meet that engagement. We have labored hard, and made much exertion to get thus far on, more for the public accommodation than our own. May we not expect, in turn, that our friends will make some effort for our relief?

Bro. Clarke of Ia. says, "I will take five copies of your paper, to atone, in some degree, for the few subscribers I am now ready to send. I will pay for them in advance, but reserve the privilege of getting subscribers for them."

Such acts, at this time, would be to us peculiarly well timed. How much easier would it be for each friend of our enterprize, to advance $10 or $50 than for us to advance $1100. This would be "bearing each other's burdens." And, brethren, the probability is, that so far as profits are concerned, you will each be as much benefited as we will. Bro. C. above pledges himself for twenty subscribers.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bro. Ragan will be at the Boardman circuit on the 14th, and at Monongahela on the 27th of this instant.

CAMPMEETING NOTICES.

A Camp-Meeting will be held for Union circuit, commencing 22d of August, on the Mount Braddock farm, owned by widow Mason and heirs, and is about one mile from the old Camp ground, on the farm of Col. Paul. We request the attendance of the President, and all our ministers, stationed and unstationed, as well as the ministers and members of other Churches who can make it convenient to be with us.

J. M. PIPER, *Sup.*

A Camp-Meeting for the benefit of the Zanesville circuit and station, of the M. P. Church, will be held on the land of Bernard Workman, near the residence of C. Springer, commencing on the 30th of August, 1839.

We request all our ministers, stationed and unstationed, and the ministers and members of other Churches, who can make it convenient to attend with us.

JAMES ROBISON, *Sup.*

Cattle for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thriving young CATTLE for sale. Inquire at this office, 5½ miles west of Zanesville.

July 18, 1839 1tf

Sketches of Character.

VOLTAIRE.

Frederic II., so conspicuous in the history of the eighteenth century as a politician and a warrior, has a still greater claim upon the attention of prosterity, on account of the influence which he exercised on the moral and intellectual movements of his time. The part which he took with respect to the new philosophy, contributed in no small degree to its success. He was in every way a remarkable man. He was trained in the school of adversity. A severe education, and a dislike for those about him, gave him an early disgust for what others regarded with affection and respect. In the retirement to which he was condemned by the harshness of his father, his only solace was in literary pursuits. At home he found nothing to gratify his inclination. The language of Germany was uncultivated; its learned men were divines, entirely engaged in controversial theology, or pendants of other professions; it did not possess a national literature. It was therefore to France only that he could look for gratification. He perused with eagerness the early works of Voltaire, and conceived the greatest regard for his person and character. He solicited, as we have already seen, his acquaintance and correspondence. When called to the throne, upon the death of his father, in 1740, though almost immediately involved in wars and complicated business, he still retained his love for literature. Amid the labors of the camp and the cabinet he found leisure for composition and study. A circle of Frenchmen of letters, most of them connected with the new school, formed his favorite society. With regard to religion, he did not affect to dissemble his skepticism or indifference. Voltaire was the object of his veneration; he regarded him with the feeling which the grateful pupil entertains towards his master.

But though Voltaire was received by Frederic with a lively welcome, and was treated with respect and liberality, it soon appeared that their friendship was not compatible with familiarity. The poet was expected to examine and correct the compositions of his royal pupil. This was a dangerous office. He took part in the squabbles of the court, became involved in dishonorable transactions, and lampooned Maupertius, who stood high in the king's favor. An open rupture was the consequence; and he was dismissed in disgrace.

Though this honorable intercourse was so speedily terminated, and Voltaire was not able to make it a source of gain, it served greatly to extend his fame, and had some influence on his future writings. The quarrel excited universal attention. His opponents were glad to avail themselves of an affair which could so easily be represented to his disadvantage; his admirers were not unwilling that the public attention should be directed to a transaction which was so plainly calculated to give them importance.—Men of letters might encourage the most ambitious hopes, if they were to be deemed fit antagonists for princes. Poets and scholars had often enjoyed the patronage of sovereigns. It was reserved for Voltaire to quarrel with the most celebrated monarch of the age in the sight of all Europe.

Voltaire was too sagacious an observer to visit Prussia in vain. In his intercourse with Frederic he picked up a new topic, which he henceforth set in the front of his battle against Christianity. During the remainder of his life, he never ceased to declaim on toleration. This was an amiable and popular principle under which he might easily conceal what was most startling and repulsive in his designs. It was calculated to gain those with whom coarse jeers and vulgar caricature would be less acceptable. Frederic, who felt too much contempt for every form of religion to deem it worth while to persecute, had made universal and complete toleration a maxim of his government. With him it was the natural offspring of cold indifference, and was suitable with his heartless, phlegmatic character. It was natural, and therefore not ungraceful. With Voltaire it became a mere instrument of sophistry. He disingenuously exhibited the intolerance of Romanism, as he had already exhibited its corruptions, as arguments against the pretensions of the Gospel. His enmity towards the believers in revealed religion was manifested in his warmest panegyrics upon liberty of conscience. It was always evident that all he meant was, that every opinion should be tolerated, except those entertained by the Jew and the Christian.

Voltaire was now anxious to revisit Paris; but the recent publication of the most licentious of his works had excited the just indignation of all the friends of decency, and placed an insuperable obstacle in the way of his return. For some years he resided chiefly at Colmar; after that at Lausanne and in the neighborhood of Geneva. But the simplicity which yet distinguished that republic was intolerable to so profligate a worldling; and in 1759 he passed into the French territory, and fixed his permanent abode at Ferney. The discontented Genevese crowded around him; his chateau was soon surrounded by a considerable village, and vanity was amused by the opportunity of mimicking the duties of the legislator and the sovereign.

During the twenty years which Voltaire spent at Ferney, his activity continued unabated, and it was chiefly exercised against religion. With unceasing assiduity he rang the changes on the common place objections to Christianity and inculcated universal skepticism. It is not easy to discover the actual extent of his own belief.—With the Gospel, however, he certainly rejected the most important points of what is called natural religion. He altogether denied the doctrine of a future life: he labored to confound the distinction between vice and virtue; and though he always professed to acknowledge a Creator, he was ever willing to raise a laugh by the most fearful blasphemies. But his attacks on Christianity, powerful as they were at the time for evil, were little calculated to add permanently to his reputation. They exposed his weakest points. His hostility to religion was not the result of thought or learning: it was the offspring of a corrupt heart. He prosecuted it in a way which plainly showed how ill he reasoned, and how little he knew. It may be remarked with regard to all the infidel writers of modern times, that it is no easy matter to get an accurate notion of their real views till they arrive at absolute atheism. But in Voltaire this indistinctness was so remarkable as to amount to an intellectual deficiency. He had nothing positive or substantial about him, it was "vox et prætera nihil;" or rather a charming tongue expressing only low thoughts and base passions. The fecundity of his mind bore no proportion to his marvellous facility in composition; but he was not ashamed to repeat himself; and the principles and objections which he had broached forty years before, and which had over and again been exposed and answered, were put forth from Ferney with as much complacency as if they had been irrefragable, and new.

In the meantime Voltaire received the most flattering homage. Frederic resumed his correspondence with him, and sent him a bust of himself, inscribed "Viro immortali;" Catherine of Russia courted his friendship; one of the German princes caused a medal to be struck in his honor, bearing as an inscription a verse of the Henriade, "Il ote aux nations le bandeau de l'erreur;" and his statue was erected in Paris. Ferney was a place of pilgrimage. *Enlightened* persons of all nations were proud to bow before the patriarch of modern wisdom. Yet he had to endure various circumstances of annoyance and mortification. Though he still affected to take the lead in the crusade against Christianity, and spoke of our LORD in language which breathed the virulence of personal enmity, he found his disciples most of them stepping before him in the march of impiety, and despising him for his lingering prejudices. The tranquility of Ferney, sweetened as it was by attentions and flattery, could not satisfy the cravings of his vanity. At the age of eighty-four he determined again to show himself in Paris. His reception was a triumph. His presence was acknowledged with more than royal honors. But the excitement was too great for his remaining strength. He felt that his days were numbered, and declared that he had come to Paris to find glory and a tomb. Amid the most flattering marks of the public admiration, he died a miserable death, on the 20th of May, 1778.

Such was Voltaire; such the origin of French infidelity. The "Economists" completed the work of the "Encyclediste," and ten years more brought about the Revolution. A bolder generation put in practice the theories of their speculative predecessors, and the throne and the altar were supplanted by the rights of man, and the worship of the goddess of reason.

Illa propago
Contemptrix seperum, sævæque avidissima cædis
Et violenta fuit: scires e sanguine natos.

The first result of the experiment was an explosion which shook the world—an eruption which caused a wide-spread desolation. Some regions still feel the consequences in an uniform barrenness; others have begun to wear a partial vegetation; others again exhibit a productiveness which they did not possess before. It effected permanent organic changes. The aspect of the social system testifies to the violence of the mighty agencies which put down mountains, elevated valleys, and gave admission to a flood of waters which affected the very structure of the moral world.—*British Magazine.*

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

"The scorn and wonder of his age," was Lord Bolingbroke. Few men have been more highly gifted by nature, or whose gifts were of less service to himself or others. To a noble person, elegant manners, and splendid genius, he united a depraved, malignant, wicked heart.—Therefore, instead of employing his talents for the good of mankind, he prostituted them to the base purpose of endeavoring to undermine the Christian religion, which is the best gift of God to man.—Though he possessed an elegant style, he was, as Burke justly observes, "a presumptuous and superficial writer"—and there is, in reality, little in his voluminous works worth reading—except for the style. The *best* of his writings are his Letters on the study and use of History; and the worst, in all respects, are his philosophical, or Deistical Essays. I have often tried to read them, but found them so empty of all good,—and indeed, so loose and flimsy, that I never could get through them. I was forcibly reminded of Burke's exclamation—"who now reads Bolingbroke?—who ever read him through?" I never heard of but one man that did—Lord Chesterfield: he tells his son that he went through his philosophical work; but advises his son not to read it: though he recommends him almost to commit to memory his historical and political writings, on account of the beauty and eloquence of the style.

It is melancholy to see such a man as Bolingbroke, instead of being the ornament and benefactor of the world,—laboring to poison the fountain of human happiness—and even attempting to invalidate the proofs of the moral character of God, and consequently all expectations of rewards and punishments—leaving the Supreme Being no other perfections than those which belong to a first cause. But his attempt, however labored, proved vain—as all such attempts ever will—equally vain as the attempt to blot the sun out of heaven. The infidel writings, which made so much noise in their day, have already gone, or will soon go, "to the family vaults of all the Capulets"—and Christianity is rising on their ruins: and will soon possess the world.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

I can hardly name the man whose talents were so much overrated in his own day, as Lord Chesterfield's. This may be ascribed to the eloquence of his manners, his playful wit, the pleasant style of his conversation; and to the glitter of his coronet and character: for he was after all, a man of but superficial abilities. And though taste, I should think was his forte, he preferred the Henriade of Voltaire, to the the Paradise Lost of Milton. There is nothing in his history that shows him to have been a great man: and his Letters to his Son, prove him to have been the very reverse: "they teach (said Dr. Johnson,) the *manners* of a dancing master, and the *morals* of an apostate." Should any urge, as evidence of Chesterfield's talents, his speech upon the liberty of the press, they may be informed that this able speech, which did his Lordship so much honor, was written by Dr. Johnson; who did not even hear Chesterfield, but was merely told the side he took in debâte, and the general course of his argument; and Chesterfield deserves as little for it, as Hannibal does for the speeches which Livy puts into his mouth. Chesterfield's Letters have done much injury to young men: they have helped to make unprincipled coxcombs; but never to make a great or a good man.

RICHARD BRINDSLY SHERIDAN.

Among the splendid constellations of orators and statesmen, that appeared in England towards the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, one of the most brilliant was Richard Brindsly Sheridan. This constellation—such as never before appeared in that country—was led on by Chatham—after whom followed Burke, and Fox, and Pitt, and Sheridan, and Windham, and closed with Canning. I do not mention Castlereagh among them—whom I consider but a very ordinary man—nor even Brougham, who is just such a man as often appears—and whose superior it would not be difficult to find now, and in this country. But Sheridan was one of the most eloquent, and witty, and sparkling, of a magnificent *group*,—such as has never appeared in any country. It is generally admitted that on the trial of Warren Hastings, he delivered the most eloquent speech that was ever heard in the British Senate. Burke pronounced it the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument and wit, united, of which there was ever any record or memorial. Fox said all that he had ever heard, all that he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapor before the sun. And even Pitt (his political opponent) acknowledged, that it far surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times; and possessed every thing that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and control the human mind. Yet notwithstanding his vast and various talents, Sheridan did not close his days with honor, nor was his end peace. He wanted prudence—he lacked regular, persevering industry—and he became intemperate. Debt, embarrassment, and disgrace, followed—and "*poor old Sherry!*" became almost a proverb; and left a name—once so great and splendid—"to point a moral, or adorn a tale."

THE ABBE MAURY.

The most able and intrepid antagonist in the National Assembly of France, was the Abbe Maury. Indeed, the *palm* of eloquence was by many—and I do not doubt justly—awarded to him. We cannot but admire his *boldness*, in standing up, at such a time, for the Altar and the Throne. And the respect and admiration which this commanded—even among his political enemies,—perhaps saved his life. For it is said that he was at no time personally odious, even to the Jacobin mob; who, though they sometimes abused, more frequently applauded him. They believed him to be honest, and admired the boldness and ability with which he defended a sinking cause. It was he who invented the name of Sans Culottes, for the creatures "in the abused shape of the vilest of women," who took so active a part in the horrid scenes of the French Revolution. They hissed him while he was speaking:—he paused and said, "Mr. President, I wish you would make those creatures, *without breeches*, behave themselves." From that time they went by the name of Sans Culottes, which become the general appellation for the whole "Rabble Route" of the Jacobin faction. They at one time seized him and were dragging him to the lamp post. "Do you think (said he coolly) that when you have hung me on it, you will see any better?" This witticism so diverted them, that they let him go. The example of Maury shows that the *boldest* policy is not only the *best*, but often, even the *safest*.—When he saw that all efforts to save his Royal master were vain, he emigrated to Italy, where the Pope conferred on him a Cardinal's hat. None of his speeches, delivered during the Revolution, have, I believe, been preserved, but we have a work of his, upon pulpit eloquence—written at an early period of his life—in a glowing and beautiful style; and with that lofty enthusiasm, which is the soul of eloquence, and a sure mark of genius.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

Let those who sustain the interesting relation of mothers, learn from the following narration the fearful nature of their responsibilities, in regard to the influence which they exert upon the young immortals committed to their care.

A young man who was about to commence the practice of law, located himself in a flourishing village of Western New York. Well read in his profession, and attentive to the duties of his calling, he soon gained the confidence of the community around him; business accumulated upon his hands, and he seemed fast rising to distinction. All at once, however, a change was visible in the man, and a cloud seemed to be hanging over his prospects—and what was the matter? There was a store in the place where alcohol was sold, and as he was a single man, he used to spend much of his time in that store, where he found congenial company, and where he was allowed to help himself to the kind of beverage which best suited his taste. The secret is now told. He became a slave to his appetite for rum, and was advancing with rapid strides in the downward road to ruin. His business was neglected, and as a consequence, he forfeited the patronage which had hitherto sustained him. The property he had accumulated was soon squandered, and he went on from one step to another, until he gave up his business altogether, abandoned himself to his cups, and became a street vagabond, sometimes found in the groceries, and sometimes in the gutter, but every where disgusting in his personal appearance, and bearing about him the marks of the degraded inebriate. The muscles of his right hand refused to perform their duties, and it hung useless by his side.

But during the whole of his downward course, he had a friend, (a brother member of the bar,) who was insiduous in his endeavors to win him back to the path of sobriety and usefulness, from which he had strayed. On one occasion, after he had been reeling about the streets for a week, he came crawling into the office of his friend, in that state of lassitude and utter prostration of all the physical powers which is peculiar to the inebriate who is just coming out of a long protracted fit of drunkenness—the animal system having been run down, while there scarcely remained vital energy enough in it unspent to enable it to recover itself from the prostration. Just in this state—a state in which a man always groans under the burden of life—he bent his faltering footsteps to the office of his friend, gained the threshold, entered and sat languidly down. This was an opportunity which was eagerly embraced to remind him of the wretchedness of his condition, and exhort him to reform. He acknowledged that he was a degraded, miserable being—nay, the depth of his degradation was the argument he used against making any effort at reform. He said he was too far gone even to think of recovering himself from the state of degradation to which he was reduced. He talked freely of the miseries of his condition, and said, "Yesterday (which was the Sabbath) as I was alone, I began to think of my wretchedness, and as I despaired of ever being reformed, it appeared to me that death would be preferable to life, and I was just on the point of committing the fatal deed, which would have closed up my mortal career, when a recollection of the early religious instructions of my mother rushed upon my mind, and diverted me from my purpose."

Through the urgent solicitations of that faithful friend, he came to a solemn resolution, that he never would drink a drop of intoxicating liquor from that hour, and consented that his resolution should be communicated to his father at the east, with a request that he would furnish him the means of re-commencing the practice of the law. That resolution he kept, the means were furnished, he regained the confidence of the community, became highly respected and beloved, and soon found himself in possession of a competence. He is now an interesting man and useful citizen, still faithful to his purpose.

The above account we received from the lips of the individual alluded to as having been instrumental in bringing out the auspicious result. And what a lesson does it teach us in regard to the extent of a mother's influence! That mother who is faithful to her trust, embraces every opportunity to exert a religious influence upon the susceptible minds of her little ones, and it is an influence which clings to them, like their existence, shielding them in the hour of temptation; and if ever they stray from the paths of virtue, as a silken cord it gently draws them back. Lost indeed, beyond all hopes of recovery, must be the man who can break entirely away from it—who is never checked in his career of crime by a recollection of the soft persuasive accents of a mother's monitary voice. And if such be the extent of a mother's influence, how momentous must be her responsibilities.—*Buffalo Spectator.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

FRANK LUCAS.

Mrs. Corbon kept a village school in the state of New York. She had a noble mind, and was a friend to all good children. One cold morning in the winter, a small boy came along, with a saw on his arm, and wanted this lady to hire him to saw wood.

She said one of her neighbors, a trusty man, would like to saw the wood, and she did not wish to hire any body else. "O dear," said the boy, "what shall I do?"—"Why, little fellow," said she, "what is the matter?"

He answered, "my father is blind, mother is sick, and I left my sister crying at home, for fear poor mother will die. I take care of them as well as I can; but they have nothing to eat. I want to work and get something for them."

He shivered very much with the cold, for he was but thinly dressed, and his ear locks were white with frost. The lady asked him to come in and warm himself. As he sat in a chair by the fire, she saw the tears run down his cheeks, and she tried to comfort him.

"It is not for myself," said Frank, "that I cry. I don't mind a little cold, but I can't help thinking of the family at home. We used to be very happy; but a sad change has happened in our house."

"Are you not hungry," said Mrs. Corbon. "Not much, ma'am: that is not what troubles me. I had some potato for dinner yesterday." "Did you not have supper last night?"—"No, ma'am." "Nor breakfast this morning?"—"Not yet; but no matter, I shall get some by-and-by. If I try to do well God will protect me; for so my precious mother says. I believe she is the best woman in the world. If I did not think she was, I would not say so."

"You are a brave lad," said the lady; "I will be your friend, if you have not another on earth;" and the tears sparkled in her eyes as she gave him a biscuit with a piece of meat, on a small plate.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Frank; "if you please, I will keep them to carry home. Don't you think, ma'am, that any body will hire me to saw wood?"

"Yes, my dear little fellow," she answered, "I will give you money to saw mine." He thanked her again, and ran to the wood pile to begin his work, while the lady put on her cloak and went out among her neighbors.

She told them Frank was one of the best boys she had ever seen, and hoped they would do something to help the little fellow provide for the family.

So they came to the house where he was, and one gave him a six cent piece, another a shilling, and a third twenty-five cents, till they made up nearly three dollars.

They presented him a loaf of bread, part of a cheese, some meat and a cake, a jug of milk, and some apples to roast for his sick mother; with a basket to put them all in; so that he had as much as he could carry.

He told them he was very much obliged to them indeed; but he did not wish to be a beggar. He chose to work and pay for what he had, if they would let him: but they said he must not stay now. He might see to that another time.

Frank hurried back tugging his load, and the whole family cried for joy.—"Bless your dear little heart," cried his poor blind father; come here, and let me get hold of you. I hope, my son, *you* will never be unable to *see* the friends you love; but we must not complain, nor forget the favors we receive, because we cannot have every thing as we wish.—My dear wife, a blessing has come upon us all, for the sake of our dutiful child." The good man raised his hands in prayer, and thanked his heavenly Father for giving him so hopeful a son.

It is thirty years since this affair happened, and the same Frank Lucas is now one of the first men in the country where he lives. His father is at rest. Twenty summers the bell flower has bloomed on his peaceful grave.

His mother has grown old and feeble, and can just walk about the house, leaning on her staff. She still lives with her son. He says it will be but a short time before this reverend parent must be called away to her eternal home, but, while her life is spared it shall be his delight to make her last days happy.

He often says, "I should have been a poor wretch, if it had not been for the early care of my kind mother."

The good old lady now seems only waiting for her Redeemer to call her to that bright world, where the souls of the righteous dwell, and where all is joy and peace.

Mr. Lucas is married to a charming lady, and has five children. They go to school; and their father tells them that if they intend ever to be useful, they must learn well while they are young; if they expect to be blest in this world, or in the next, they must love God, and honor their parents and teachers, and be kind to all; and that, in this free country, the way for a poor little boy to become a great and happy man, is to be honest, industrious, and pious.—*Youth's Friend.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Monroe Republican.

A DECLARATION AGAINST THE USE OF TOBACCO.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one man to dissolve the bands that have bound him to the habitual use of any one article, a decent respect to the opinions of others, demands that he should declare the causes that impelled him to such separation.

I hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created with certain sensitive powers, that among these are taste, smell and hearing; that in order to preserve these powers, certain habits are formed; but when a habit formed becomes detrimental to either of these powers, it is the privilege, and not only the privilege, but the imperious duty of every individual to abandon such habit, and take such measures as will best promote his happiness and safety. Habits long contracted should not be changed for light and trivial causes, and all experience has shown that mankind are more willing to suffer than to right themselves by abandoning them.

But when such a long train of evils evinces the same design as those that have been caused by the habit of using the *Narcotic Weed*, pursuing invariably the same course, and having in direct object the complete subjugation of the mind; it is the right, it is the duty of every individual to throw off such a habit and provide new guards for his future security. The history of the habit of using the *Nicotiana Tabacum*, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations; and to prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

It has refused its assent to the laws of health by dulling the sensibility of the system.

It has forbidden obedience to the pressing calls of nature, until its own assent should be obtained, and when so obtained it has utterly refused to attend to them. It has refused the fulfilment of the duties of life, unless under its stimulating effects.

It has collected the thoughts of the mind in places uncomfortable and distant from where they should be.

It has repeatedly disassociated the mind for resisting with manly firmness its invasions.

It has refused for a long time after such disassociations to suffer the mind to become collected, whereby the body, dispossessed of a proper governing principle, is subject to invasions without and convulsions within.

It has endeavored to prevent the growth and strength of the system; and for this purpose, obstructed the laws of animalization and nutrition, refusing to encourage the mastication, and deglutition of new appropriations of food.

It has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing the gratification of all the senses equally alike.

It has made the nerves of taste (the judges for the stomach) dependent on its own will for the amount and quality of food it should receive.

It has created a preternatural appetite, to harass and eat out the substance of hard laboring men.

It has kept in the mind in times of peace and tranquility, large bodies of discordant thoughts without the consent of the united legislation of the several senses and faculties.

It has affected to render its own mandate independent and superior to the other habits of the body.

It has combined with other evils to subject the mind and body to a jurisdiction foreign from their own constitution, and unacknowledged by the laws of nature.

For creating an excess of saliva to annoy the cleanly housewife.

For impregnating the breath with such a foul stench as to render it odious to all who come within the sphere of its perfume.

For cutting off in some degree the sources of cleanliness and literary acquirements.

For making drafts on the purse without any special benefit.

For depriving us in many instances of the benefits of a connected and unmolested conversation.

For causing the body to be transported over mud and roads uncomfortable to replenish the store of the *beloved weed*.

For abolishing in part the power of free agency, and proportionally converting the individual who is the subject of its power into the creature of chance, subjecting him to its arbitrary government.

For aiding to destroy the mind, abolishing the most valuable laws of nature, and altering fundamentally the government of the system.

For measurably suspending the office of the organs of taste and smell, declaring itself invested with full power to legislate for the system.

It has plundered the human form of many of its beauties, changing the skin and teeth from a beautiful white to an ugly brown.

It has excited domestic broils, causing the house-cloth of the tidy female to fly o'er the floor with a rapidity scarcely paralleled in the history of other filthy habits.

In every stage of its oppressions it has been petitioned to suspend its operations, but the most humble petitions have only been answered with repeated injuries.

A habit thus marked by every act that may define a filthy, useless and heathenish practice, is totally unfit to be the ruler of a free, enlightened, and independent being. It should therefore be the duty of every individual to heartily acquiesce in the necessity of denouncing a separation from it, and hold the *weed* by which the habit is formed as an enemy in health, and in sickness a friend.

SIMON SNUG.

THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

We publish this morning some interesting remarks upon the country drained by the Ohio and its tributaries, from the Baltimore American.—The editor computes it at about 140,000 square miles, which exceeds, by several thousand square miles, the area of Great Britain and Ireland, and is but little less than that of France. The present population of Great Britain and Ireland is 24,000,000—that of France, say 32,000,000.—In the valley of the Ohio there is less unproductive land than in either of the others, and with the proper cultivation it is capable of supporting in comfort and plenty, more than twenty millions of a population.

Rival citizens are contending for the commerce of this great valley—a commerce already immensely valuable, although only in its infancy. There is, however, no need of jealousy in the matter; there will soon be abundance for all and there need be no hesitation about opening every practicable avenue between the Atlantic cities and the noble river that flows for a thousand miles through this great valley.

But the valley of Ohio forms but a comparatively small part of that great central basin which would not be half populated were the millions of Great Brittain and France added to its present inhabitants. All that is required of art is to reach Pittsburg—Nature has done the rest.—Come here and read our steamboat bills—'For Peoria'—'For Galena'—'For Red River'—'For New Orleans'—'For the Missouri River'—and remember when you are here that you are scarcely beyond the Atlantic slope; just on the verge of that ultramontane world that it makes a man dizzy to think about. Yet, here you are met by magnificent vessels ready to bear you—not across the ocean, nor along the coast, but to the deepest interior of a great continent, or almost across it if you choose. There need not, then, there ought not to be any hesitation or delay on the part of the States, in which the mountain barriers exist between the Atlantic coast and this central valley, in opening every possible avenue of intercommunication and commerce. They need only do the work; the vast resources of the west will soon pay for it.

Pittsburg Advocate.

To make a brilliant Stucco—White Wash for all buildings inside or out.—Add one-fourth pound whiting or burnt allum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flower made into a thin and well boiled paste, one pound of cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as Plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Dr. Channing says—'I call that mind free which protects itself against the usurpations of society, which does not cower to human opinions, which feels itself accountable to a higher law than fashion, which respects itself too much to be a slave to the many or few.'

Prentice, speaking of Professor Espy's late remarkable annunciation on a clear day at Philadelphia, that a storm was raging at Chareslon, S. C., (found since to be true!) says: "Will the storms tamely submit to such a system of *Espyonage?*"

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1839. NO. 2.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

POETRY.

From the American Museum.

THE GRAVES OF THE SIGNERS.

BY MISS BUCHANAN.

Suggested by the question—"Do we not owe it to the memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, to collect their remains, and place them in a national monument?"

Where lie our country's glorious dead?—
In graves that know nor rite, nor name,
Whence every passing wind should spread
The story to that country's shame!—
Where, all unchecked, the rank weed shoots
Its noxious fibres through their clay;
And where, in safety, loathsome brutes
Across it drag their mangled prey?—
Where human pride and hope and love
No'er meet the rugged clods above?

No! midst the dear homes of the land,
E'en as their own hearths, unforgot!
The North's stern yeoman lifts his hand,
Proud, from his plough, to point the spot;
And the wild school-boy he has nursed,
Beside them rests his tired knee,
And tells their names and deeds, the first
That he has known of history;
While the warm wish looks through his eye,
Like them to live, and thus to lie!

No! where the South's bright-plumaged birds
And bright-hued flowers, sing and wave!
There haughty men of burning words
In rev'rence seek each quiet grave;
And there, if lightly have been spent
Their own rich gifts of God and earth,
Up from the dust a voice is sent,
That startles them to aims of worth;
There high-souled women pause to prey,—
"May those we love prove such as they!"

They lie, where in their glory's time,
They saved their sires gray heads from harm,
In fruitful fields, throughout our clime,
Won from the dark woods by their arms;
Where first their children saw the light,
And where, when pressed by ill and wrong,
As unto altars dowered with might,
E'en yet their children's children throng
And feel what well may nerve their powers,—
"Why should we sink?—their blood is ours!"

And ye would break their holy sleep,
And bear them to some labored pile,
Where Mammon grudges time to weep,
Ambition cold to drop its guile;
Where the poor peasant ne'er could go,
To bless them for their god-like part,
And catch a spirit, still to grow,
And raise his soul, and swell his heart;
Where freedom's flighty slaves would turn
From them, unto their blazoned urn!

Go solemnly and seek their shrines,
And think, while o'er each honored breast,
Pure blows the breeze, the sun-beam shines
How sweet, how lovely is such rest;
See that their memory around,
Stamps freedom on each form and face;
Hear that, in danger's hour, each mound
Would be a legion's rallying-place;
If ye have hearts, their list their tones,
And dare to touch their hallowed bones!

Men are born with *two* eyes, but with *one* tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but, from their conduct one would suppose they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing, who have seen *into* nothing.

Old Coins.—A lot of old Belgic coin, the size of a dollar, 300 years old, were last week turned up by a plough in a field on the farm of Mr. B. C. Timmins, Burlington county, New Jersey.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CLAIMS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

The following is from the pen, as we presume from the signature, of the Hon. P. B. Hopper, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State of Maryland, who is a layman. In republishing this article we intend no disrespect towards the Protestant Episcopal Church. That is the Church which administered to us the ordinance of baptism, and from which our earliest religious instructions were received. And we still, from these considerations, retain for it a degree of attachment. But their boast of *legitimate* official geneology, and claims to exclusiveness, are rather too ridiculous to be preferred to this enlightened and liberal generation. And so long as the Clergy of that Church continue to urge these claims, either from the pulpit or from the press, so long such articles as the following will be called for, from other denominations, in self-defence.—It is our opinion if the Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church were to abandon their visionary notions of superiority, and consider themselves as equals with other denominations, it would not only be greatly to their credit, but would open to them a more extensive door of usefulness.—ED. REC.

From the Meth. Protestant and Fam. Vis.

Mr. Editor:—The high toned pretensions of the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the industry used by them for the propagation of these pretensions in conversation, sermons and lectures; and by the circulation of printed sermons, pamphlets and treaties on the subject, as well as by their periodicals, render it necessary, that the proscribed churches should come out in their own defence; or strike at once to the high claims of the successionists, and send in their adhesion to "*the only true church.*" The Presbyterians and Episcopal Methodists have published some able works against these extravagant notions; but few of them in many places have been circulated and read. The Methodist Protestant Church should not patiently suffer her members to be misled (as some have been) by these high sounding assumptions.—Her periodical should speak out plainly, but respectfully in the matter. I think these discussions should be avoided as much as possible in the pulpit, when the congregations are generally mixed, and when it is expected that the gospel alone will be preached.

The writer of these remarks has felt himself on several occasions aggrieved in the Protestant Episcopal Church by the unkind allusions to other churches, and the bold declarations that her ministry were the only true ministry. About twelve months ago, he was startled to hear, in a large congregation composed of different denominations, a very respectable and popular minister of the low church party, declare that none of the churches except the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church, had any better warrant for their church establishments than the followers of Jemima Wilkerson, Joanna Southcoate and Joseph Smith, (the mormon.) I do not pretend to give the precise words; but I am sure I give the substance. I have heard one of their Bishops, and other Clergymen, go nearly as far without the odious comparison.—Their writers say that other ministers are "interlopers," and unauthorized to administer the Lord's Supper, Baptism, Marriage, &c. An intelligent gentleman, recently, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the son of an Itinerant minister of that church, is reported to have said, that he had been convinced by the works put in his hands by the Protestant Episcopalians, that his father, during his life time, was in great error, and that *now* he should consider it a sin, to let his children, if he had any, go to Methodist meeting. Other members of the same church, of our church, and other churches, have been seduced off by the same means. I have never read upon the subject so extensively as to be able to make an elaborate argument against many of their bold assertions; but I have read and seen enough, for my common sense to determine that there is no solid foundation for the claim of apostolic succession in the manner they claim it; and am satisfied that other ministers are called of God and anointed to preach his gospel and administer the ordinances. Before I can subscribe to these assumptions of superiority over the Presbyterian, Methodist and other ministers, more humble in their claims, I must see some plain declaration of scripture recognizing them; and must see more fruit of their labor in saving sinners and converting them from their sins and follies. They have never been remarkable, so far as I know their history, in doing this, nor do I believe their services and their sermons, the best calculated to effect the salvation of souls.

If members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country will look into their own history, they will find many causes of humility instead of boasting of their high origin. They will find that instead of owing their claims to an immediate call from God, they received their boasted ordination in virtue of a British statute, which gives them only limited authority; and with all their boasted superiority they cannot preach in any of the established churches in any place under the British Crown. A Protestant Episcopal Bishop of America, if he shall cross the line and go into Canada, becomes immediately a layman by force of the said statute, so far as to be precluded from the exercise of his official character.

Notwithstanding this degrading circumstance, they claim through the Church of England. If we look at the history of this Church of England, we shall find that it has at its head a layman or laywoman as the case may be. The King or Queen has the power to nominate the Bishops, and no Bishop can be appointed without the nomination of the existing Sovereign. Will these claimants be pleased to show us the scripture warrant, or the precedent in the Bible, or the early history of the church, which will justify this interference of secular power with the call to the ministry and the appointment of a Bishop. Queen Victoria is now the head of the Church of England. She is to fill the place of any Bishop who may die during her reign. A worthy friend of the writer, in conversing upon these unwarrantable assumptions of Protestant Episcopalians, remarked, "these people must certainly think that our Saviour is still dead and has not risen; for, (said he) when Jesus Christ was alive he choose his own ministers, and if he did so then why not now," and he might have added, that he did not stand in need of such a young girl as the British Queen to select his Bishops to rule his church; nor does he stand in need of wicked men, in this land of Bibles, to assist in selecting a Bishop, Observation teaches us and the candid of that church will not deny it, that *this* "*Holy Apostolical Church,*" admits to her conventions to choose a Bishop, some men who will curse and swear, gamble, horse race, &c.

Can any one believe that a Bishop so chosen is appointed by the Almighty to the exclusion of pious, faithful men, who preach his pure gospel, and whose ministry is made the means of the conversion of thousands? History also teaches us that at several stages of the church, the Bishop and Clergy, through whom they claim, were the most corrupt, profligate and voluptuous men of their age. The writer regrets the necessity which is imposed upon the members of the proscribed churches to deal so plainly with their brother Christians. I entertain a very high respect for many of the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and sincerely believe that she has in her communion many pious, devoted christians. I consider, however, that in view of the high prerogatives set up by this church, the members of the other churches are called upon to defend their ministry and church establishments from the unkind, not to say the rude attacks made upon them by our Protestant Episcopal brethern. I trust that some competent writer will come out in our periodical, with a succession of essays upon this subject.

The present remarks are made only with a view to introduce the subject to the notice of the readers of our periodical, in hope that an abler pen will be employed in the discussion. If we are to judge a tree by its fruits, I think it will be found that the Presbyterian, Methodist, and other ministers will have no cause to blush at a comparison with this "*Holy mother,*" as she is called, either in talent, piety, or usefulness. If other ministers be "interlopers" and "*wolves in sheep's clothing,*" why are they owned of God and made instruments in his hands in the conversion of thousands? Is it rational to suppose that if they were not sent of God that he would so abundantly bless their labors, and make them more successful than "these holy successors of the Holy Apostles?"

One distinguished trait in the gospel of Christ is that "*the poor have the gospel preached to them.*" Have not the Methodist ministers been eminently successful in this work, and without such ministers and free seats in the churches, how could the poor have had the gospel preached to them? They are not able to rent pews. We have cause to think our Episcopal brethren, are as intolerant in their sentiments as the Catholics, and in many respects exactly resemble that church.—Indeed we think that they have even less ground than the Catholics for their assumptions of superiority.

They profess, I believe, to have received their uninterrupted succession from excommunicated ministers of the Catholic Church. Now, it may be worthy of inquiry, if the Bishops thus excommunicated made vows to support the Catholic faith, and to be subject to the Pope, and this was the condition upon which they received ordination, whether they did not forfeit their office upon the violation of their vows, and whether an excommunication from that church did not legally nullify the office received from it? Do these learned successors of the Apostles, believe that if a sufficient number of their own Bishops were to become notoriously wicked, deny the tenets of that church, and were to consecrate ministers to preach Universalism or Unitarianism, that such ministers so ordained would be of the true Apostolical succession?

It cannot be denied without flying in the face of all history upon the subject, that the ministry, through whom they claim, were notoriously corrupt and immoral at periods of the church's history. Can it be believed that such profligate men could hand down authority to their immediate successors; or that a pure and holy God ever designed that his gospel should flow through such a foul and polluted channel? As well might it be contended that Judas Iscariot after his fall, might have consecrated and set apart a valid ministry. I wish it, in conclusion, to be distinctly understood that my object is not to wage a war against the Protestant Episcopal Church, except so far as to vindicate those churches, whose ministers she has denounced. So far as she is doing good in promoting the salvation of the world, I wish her abundant success. My objections to her are founded on her high claims to superiority, and to the assumption that no other ministers than her own are authorized to preach, &c.

Some portion of my remarks may seem to be severe; but when the reader shall consider the indignity offered to the ministers and members of other churches, he will excuse me for being so plain in my exposition of the rottenness of the foundation upon which these gentlemen build their arrogant pretensions. Nothing I have written is half so severe as the comparison made, as above stated, in regard to Jemima Wilkerson, &c. If the low church entertain such high notions, what must be the sentiments of the high church party? I shall, probably, occasionally trouble you with other remarks on this subject.

P. B. H.

May 23d, 1839.

MISSIONARY.

From the Evangelist.

INDIA.

The Rev. J. G. Pier, Secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Society, Derby, England, acknowledging a grant of $500, received from the American Tract Society, gives the following highly interesting statement of the effect of religious publications in villages in India, received by the overland despatch:—

Last November our brethren at Cuttack were pleasingly excited by a visit from two *Hindoos*, who went as a deputation from a number in some villages 30 or 40 miles from that city. Some Christian publications, it appeared, had reached them.—The effect was, that they left off the worship of idols, and sought instruction, by reading the Christian books, and the best part of their own shastres. They next gave up their own shastres, and confined themselves to reading the Christian books. By degrees, they *renounced Hindooism.*—Persecution now broke out against them. Some of the timid gave away, but others continued firm; and they sent two men as a deputation to seek out the missionaries, and ask their advice. After two days' search, they found the missionaries.

The men were soon sent back to their native village, accompanied by Rama Chundra, (a native preacher,) and other brethren, to investigate the state of things, and to return with a report to the missionaries. Rama soon returned delighted, and his feet blistered with haste, stating that they were not inquirers, but *confirmed Christians;* that they had offered to burn their own shastres in his presence, but he advised them to wait till one of the missionaries could visit them.

Rev. Mr. Lacey immediately went, and was to be followed by Rev. Mr. Sutton. Sebo, their leader, wished to be baptised; but, alive to the sacrifices he was making, trembled from head to foot while talking with our brother. A time was fixed for his baptism, and that of two others, in the first instance. As they were moving to the water, one of his brothers laid hold on him, and a crowd collected. His wife, almost frantic, now rushed forth, and laid hold of his outer garment. He let it go, and she sat down and wept over it, as over the last relic of a friend from whom she was about to be separated for ever.

They now brought his little girl, an interesting child about seven years old, and asked him if he would make his wife a widow, and his child fatherless? But he was unmoved. A younger brother now came up, prostrated himself on the ground, clasped Sebo's feet, and bathed them with his tears, and besought him not to go forward to disgrace them and ruin himself. Sebo seemed to feel deeply, but his resolution was unshaken. He said, 'Christ is more to me than all, and I have given up all for him.' The Zemendar came and talked with him, but was unsuccessful. An aged Brahmin came, but was soon put to silence.

The idolators now changed their mode of attack. They besought brother Lacey to delay the baptism of the converts till next day. He of course declined, unless the converts wished for delay. They applied then to Sebo, and he nobly answered, 'No; I have recorded my vow in heaven for to-day.' Still they held him forcibly. A police officer was sent for, and after various interruptions, they got to the water-side, and went down into it. The crowd rushed in also, and hardly left room for the administration of the sacred rite. The candidates tore off and threw away their poitas and their strings of beads. And the missionary said:—

'Do you acknowledge one God?' 'Yes.' 'Do you believe in Christ for pardon and eternal salvation?' 'Yes.' 'Do you see and feel that idols are vain and foolish?' 'Yes.' 'Will you till death love and serve God?' 'Yes.'

All this the multitude heard, and distinctly understood. The ordinance was administered. They came out of the water. The crowd mostly dispersed. The native converts, who were present, took hold of the hands of the new Christians, and walked, singing hymns together, towards the missionaries' tent, about 2½ miles distant. Our brother says, 'Our hearts were filled with joy, and our eyes with tears. Thus they walked, the wild jungle echoing with the songs of Zion.' Some of the heathen followed, and even their hearts seemed softened. A number more seemed under religious impressions. Adieu, esteemed brother!

Yours in the gospel.

Minister's Department.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

"PREACH SMALL."

"Mother," said a little girl seven years old, "I could not understand our minister to-day; he said so many hard words. I wish he would preach so that little girls could understand him. Won't he, mother?" Yes, I think so, if we ask him.—Soon after her father saw her going to the minister's. "Where are you going Emma?" said he. "I am going over to Mr. ———'s to ask him to *preach small.*"

This little incident has taught the pastor of Emma an important lesson on preaching the gospel with simplicity.—There is a happy medium between that *coarseness* which offends, and that *refinement* which is above comprehension.—This medium is the genuine Saxon-English, which is intelligible to all, and offensive to none.

Who is offended with the style of Milton in that noble sonnet on the massacre in Piedmont—with the style of the Liturgy, or that of our English Bible? No one of good taste; for therein we get plain sense in plain Saxon.

Not long since I heard a minister close the last of a series of sermons on the evidences of Christianity, thus:—"Now let the infidel go where the owls hoot, and the bats wing their starless flight; but we, when death shall sound our retreat from the shores of mortality, will shuffle off these clogs of clay, lie down quiescent in the grave, and rise to realms in endless day."

That minister preached to a city congregation, and had the reputation of being a very *eloquent* man: but really, if he had not gone to "the realms of endless day," I should feel desirous of sending Emma with the request that he would *preach small.* And so have I felt when I have heard a certain good brother in Ohio preach. Instead of *brotherly love*, he always says *fraternal affection.* Why did not Paul say, (Heb. xiii. 1) Let *fraternal affection* continue? And in order as I suppose, to avoid the appearance of egotism, when he rises to preach he introduces the sermon thus: "we propose in this discourse," &c. Why did not the appostle, for surely he was a modest man, say, "Whereunto we are appointed a preacher, and an apostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles?"

To other ears it may sound well, but to my own, *wegotism* is more intolerable than *egotism.*

Not long since I heard a minister telling about the *animal economy.* Animal economy! thought I; will not his hearers infer that he is speaking about quadrupeds instead of biped!

"And this is in accordance with the philosophy of the thing." My good brother, what do you suppose that plain man in your congregation will understand by the "philosophy of things?" "Preach small,"—*smaller* if you would be understood.

Every body understands the Rev. Mr. Hare in his village sermon. "There is hardly a poor person in these parts of England who does not get what our grand fathers considered luxuries. I will mention two of these—*tea and wheaten bread.* If any one a hundred years ago, had foretold that the time would come when every cottage in England would have its tea-pot and its wheaten loaf of bread, he would have been laughed at as a foolish dreamer. Yet the time is come."

Now what if Mr, Hare had called upon his people to be grateful for so fragrant a beverage (tea,) and so farinaceous a luxury (wheat bread,) who would have known what was piped or harped? They might have thought themselves called upon to be grateful that the Goths and Vandals were dead, or that such a thing as a steam engine had been invented!

Some where I have read an anecdote of an American officer who was peculiar for the quaintness and point with which he gave commands. On one occasion the battle was warm and the event was doubtful. The officer saw that his men were shooting over, and instantly darting by the ranks, cried, *shin them, boys, shin them!* when their levelled muskets mowed down the enemy, and gave the Americans victory.

The *point* of this anecdote may be worthy of remembrance; for all the world over, he does the swiftest execution, who deliberately *fires low;* and he preaches best, who in the sense above named *preaches small.*

J. S.

WHITEFIELD.

A writer in the Edinburg Review, thus speaks of the secret of the power of Whitefield's preaching.

"The enumeration of sources of Whitefield's power is still essentially defective. Neither energy, nor eloquence, nor histronic talents, nor any artifices of style, nor the most genuine sincerity and self-devotedness, nor all these united, would have enabled him to mould the religious character of millions in his own and future generations. The secret lies deeper, though not very deep. It consisted in the nature of the theology he taught—in its perfect simplicity and universal application. His thirty or forty thousand sermons were but so many variations on two key-notes. Man is guilty, and may obtain forgiveness; he is immortal, and must ripen here for endless weal or wo hereafter. Expanded into innumerable forms, and diversified by infinite varieties of illustration, these two cardinal principles were ever in his heart or on his tongue. Let who would invoke poetry to embellish the Christian system, or philosophy to explore its esotic depths, from his lips it was delivered as an awful and urgent summons to repent, to believe, and to obey. To set to music the orders issued to seamen in the storm, or to address them in the language of Aristotle or Descartes, would have seemed to him not a whit more preposterous than to divert his hearers from their danger and their duties and their hopes, to any topics more trivial or abstruse. In fine, he was thoroughly and continually in earnest, and therefore possessed that tension of the soul which admitted neither of lassitude nor relaxation, few and familiar as were the topics to which he was confined. His was therefore precisely that state of mind in which eloquence, properly so called, can be engendered, and a moral and intellectual one."

WHY I TAKE A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

"I had rather dispense with the luxuries of tea or coffee, and take my morning and evening beverage from the running stream, than do without a religious newsper. Let me say why.

1. Because I believe, with Solomon, that knowledge is better than choice gold. The cost of such a paper is nothing compared with the information I glean from it. I learn more about the geography, the manners and customs of different and distant nations, than I can get from any other source. And the information I thus get I know to be true, as I am personally acquainted with many of those who communicate it, and know them to be men of veracity. Besides, the knowledge I thus gain of my own country, of its laws, institutions, domestic and foreign intercourse, internal improvements, &c. is great. But more than all, I thus learn about the prosperity of Zion throughout the world.

2. Because I cannot repeat the Lord's prayer intelligently without information. How can I pray, 'thy kingdom come,' when I know very little or nothing about that kingdom!

3. Because I am unwilling to lose the enjoyment I thus obtain. Neither corn nor wine; neither the smiles of my wife, nor the prattle of my children, make me more glad, than the weekly visit of a neat, richly laden newspaper.

4. Because of its benefit to my family. My children read and converse about what they read. Thus they acquire a facility in reading, become intelligent, and at the same time receive a good moral and religious impression. In a pecuniary view, I had better pay $20 a year than not take such a paper; and in a moral view, it is richer than rubies.

5. Because of its influence on the heart. I take up my paper, and read a stiring sketch on practical godliness, on revivals in progress, or in prospect, on the conversion of the world, and my heart is softened. It beats quicker with sympathy for the perishing; and warmer with love to God and man.

6. Because of its influence on the community. Who can estimate the influence of a well conducted religious newspaper on 3000 subscribers, and on five times that number of readers. It is 'as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountain of Zion: for there the Lord commanded the blessing even life forevermore.'

7. Because while a religious paper contains tenfold more important matter to me than a paper exclusively secular, it is tenfold more difficult to sustain it.

Secular papers are principally sustained by their advertising patronage. Religious papers publish few advertisements, and consequently, derive little revenue from this source. With all the economy they can practice, not more than half a dozen religious newspapers in the land, do any thing more than just live.—While many have died from starvation, many more have the symptoms of premature death.

For these, and many other reasons, I take a religious newspaper, deeming it neither just or generous to myself, to my family, to the public, or the publisher that he should be left to bear the pecuniary burden alone."

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,------AUGUST 1, 1839.

The following note was forwarded to us in reply to the remarks in our last respecting the defective type. It is due to the establishment that they be permitted to explain; from this consideration we publish their communication to us on that subject.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,
July 20, 1839.

Dear Sir:—We this morning received the first number of your paper, which you had the kindness to send us, and were sorry to see that the *b's* of the Long Primer are, most of them, what are called *low-lined*. This was not occasioned by a mixture of numbers, as you suggested, but by dust, or a particle of metal getting between the matrix in which the letter is cast, and the body of the mould. This always has the effect, when it happens, of throwing the letter down on the body of the type, and is not easily discovered until an impression is taken. We have ordered the proper quantity of b's cast for your font, and will have them ready for any one who calls for them, whenever you have an opportunty of sending. We cannot well forward so small a bundle by boat.—We shall make no charge for them.

N. GUILFORD, *Treas.*
Cin. Type Foundry.

Mr. S. Rodman, one of the superintendants of the Sabbath School alluded to in our last, reports, that the number of verses recited by the scholars on Sabbath, 21st ult. was 1887. Something like the same amount was recited on last Sabbath.

DRESDEN CHRONICLE.—We have received the first No. of this paper, to be published at Dresden, in this county, by A. Deffenbaugh, on an Imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance.—The paper is of a miscellaneous character, and the number before us is respectable both for matter and mechanical execution. Mr. Deffenbaugh is a young man of steady habits, and of enterprise, and deserves to be patronized.

The Season.—In this vicinity we have had but little rain for some time past. The corn will soon suffer for want of it. There has been more plentiful showers both north and south of us. At Millford, some ten or twelve miles South, we are informed that the rains have been so abundant as to prevent the operations of harvest, and even to cause the wheat to grow in the shock.

Since writing the above we have been visited with a plentiful shower of rain. One more such, at a proper season, will make the corn.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Jonathan's Creek.—This is the name of a stream putting into the Muskingum two miles below this place, whose Indian name was Moxahala. It received its present name from the circumstances of Jonathan Evans, getting lost and lying all night upon its banks. He was one of a scouting party under Captain Brady, in about 1792, which was reconnoitering this country—they lay all night at Licking Falls—Jonathan turning out to hunt in the evening, got separated from his party and loosing himself, spent the night on this stream. Next day the company found him at the mouth of this creek, and in allusion to this event, called the stream after him.—Jonathan Evans was living in the year 1817, about five miles above Le Tart Fall, on the Ohio river, in this State. We had the happiness, that year of spending an evening at his house.

Duncan's Falls.—This is the name of the rapids in the Muskingum river nine miles below this place. It got this appellation from the following circumstance. After the party above found Jonathan they determined to descend the river to the fort at Marietta. For this purpose they prepared bark canoes, which was done by pealing hickory bark, and clamping and corking at the ends. These clamps were fixed in two ways, some horizontal and others perpendicular. An Irishman by the name of *Duncan* fixed his after the latter mode; and in passing over the rapids, the fragment of a rock, projecting rather near the surface, caught the end of his hinder clamp, tore it off, and, to the great amusement of the company, let him into the water. In allusion to this event those rapids were called *Duncan's Falls.*—Our authority for stating this, is, Henry Johnson, one of the heroes alluded to, in our Indian tale on the last page, and who was one of the party with *Duncan.* Johnson is now living, a respectable citizen, in Woodsfield, Monroe Co. O. and was through this place last fall, on his way to the Conference of the M. P. church, held at Lancaster in September, to which he was sent as a lay delegate.

Pee Pee, is the name of a stream emptying into the Scioto below Chillicothe, which it received from the following circumstance. A hunting party, from the Monongahela country, in time of Indian hostilities, encamped on this stream for the purpose of trapping and killing game. Peter Parker cut the initials of his name upon a tree in front of the camp; in allusion to this it was called for some time, by the hunters, the P. P. camp, and ultimately the stream on which the camp was situated was called the *Pee Pee*.—Our authority for the above is *several* of the descendants of the families who first settled on the Monongahela.

If our friends and correspondents would communicate to us all such *western* incidents as might be amusing, or instructive to the public, especially such as have never been published, we will cheerfully register them in the *Western Recorder.*

At the time of the Abolition Convention held in Putnam, a few weeks past, a stable and barn were burned, supposed to be by some who held antipathy to the Abolitionists. Citizens of Putnam, in guarding their property, found persons at night strolling the streets who could not give a proper account of themselves, had several of them arrested. In conveying one of them to jail, the constable and his aids were met on the bridge over the Muskingum, by a mob said to be about three hundred in number, who forcibly arrested the prisoner from the hands of the civil officer. The prisoner ultimately surrendered himself and gave bail for his appearance at court.—Both the prisoner and individuals of those who aided in his rescue, were presented to the grand jury on the 19th ult., who dismissed the whole without finding a bill.

With regard to the sufficiency of the testimony to convict the person arrested in the streets of Putnam, we give no opinion as we did not hear it. But there was no want of testimony to identify the persons who were presented for forcibly arresting the prisoner from the hands of the civil officer. This thing argues a very unhealthy state of public opinion, and is truly to be regreted by the friends of law and order.

Retribution to Abolition rioters.—At a court, recently held in Cincinnati, a verdict of $1500 was rendered in favor of Achilles Pugh, plaintiff, against three of the rioters who aided in destroying the press, &c. of the "Philanthrophist," in 1836.

The following are a few of the respectful notices taken of our paper by the editorial corps, for which we feel grateful to them. We shall endeavor, in turn, to treat them all courteously, without respect to party or politics.

From the Muskingum Valley, (McConnelsville, O.)—"THE WESTERN RECORDER," a new paper just commenced at Zanesville, *Rev. C. Springer*, Editor, John W. White, printer, devoted to the cause of Methodism, particularly, and to literature, news, &c. generally is on our own table. For the first No. it is very respectable indeed. The selections are all that can be comprised in that comprehensive word, GOOD. There are many good religious papers in the country under the patronage of that christian sect, but we like the plan upon which Mr. S. promises to conduct the Recorder better than that of any other Journal. Success to it.

The Lebanon Star.—"THE WESTERN RECORDER," is the name of a new religious paper just commenced at Zanesville, Ohio, under the patronage of the Methodist Protestant Church. It is of imperial size—handsomely printed—and from a hasty glance at its contents, we should think ably and judiciously conducted.—We cheerfully recommend it to the support of the denomination whose cause it more particularly advocates, as well as all others who wish to take a paper devoted to religion, morality, agriculture and general intelligence.

Ohio Whig Standard, (McConnelsville, O.)—"THE WESTERN RECORDER."—We have before us a new paper, printed at Zanesville, Ohio. It is devoted principally to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the west, but will furnish an abstract of political, moral and agricultural intelligence. C. Springer, Editor and Publisher. Typography good—J. W. White, formerly of this place, is at the helm of this department. The enterprise deserves warm encouragement.

Steubenville Gazette.—A very neat and new religious paper called "THE WESTERN RECORDER," printed at Zanesville, O. has been received at this office. It is edited by the Rev. C. Springer, and published at $2 per annum.

Methodist Protestant, (Baltimore, Md.)—"THE WESTERN RECORDER."—This is the title of a *new* paper, devoted to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church generally, but particularly in the Western States. It is edited by Rev. C. Springer, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable auxiliary in the spread of religious liberty and gospel truth. The present number speaks very well for the editorial *tact* of the gentleman under whose auspices it was gotten up. We shall probably find frequent occasion to select from its columns. From the present number we cut the following account of the "Pittsburg District" by the Editor.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE CROPS.

The harvest in the wheat growing States South of us, is nearly over, and in our own State and those West of us, it is just commencing, while to the Eastward the crops are still green or just turning. The season, however, is far enough advanced to justify an estimate of the compartive abundance of the crop.

We give the following account of the state of the grain crops in all parts of the country, as far as we have been able to obtain information:—

In our own State, the wheat crop in the Western Counties is said to be more promising than it has been at the same period for several years. Corn wanted only warm weather to yield a plentiful harvest. Oats and rye would yield alone an average crop. In the Northern Counties the prospect is equally good; and in the Southern a greater harvest is anticipated than has been gathered for many years.

In New England the season has been most propitious. The corn crop in Connecticut and Massachusetts is said to look better than usual. In Maine and New Hampshire the season has been too cold for corn, but other grain and grass have flourished luxuriantly. On the whole, above an average crop of small grain and grass may be safely calculated on, and with warm weather, a good crop of corn will be raised.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the harvest commenced about the first of the month. The crop of wheat, rye, and oats, is said to be abundant, though in some parts the wheat is injured by the rust. In the Western section of Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, more than an average crop of wheat and corn is expected. It is said that the crop of winter wheat in New Jersey is better than it has been for many years.

In Maryland, the wheat crop has nearly all been harvested and it appears that it is larger than has been realized for some years past. Accounts from all parts of the State concur in the report that the crop is abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

The chinch bug and Hessian fly, in some parts of Virginia, have nearly destroyed the crop of wheat. The ravages of these insects however, have been confined to the Eastern and Middle counties, while in the region west of the Blue Ridge the crop was never more abundant. It seems to be impossible to say whether the whole crop will exceed a fair average. The corn crop is good, and affords a fine prospect, except that it is feared the chinch bug will attack it. In some counties the bug has commenced its ravages on it. The oats crop was abundant every where.

In North Carolina, the crop in the upper grain districts was very abundant.—In the Western counties, the ravages of the chinch bug had been very destructive and in some places half a crop would not be secured.

From Ohio, we have seen but few accounts of the crops—but those few represent them as unusually abundant.

In Arkansas and Mississippi, the wheat was all harvested in June, and in both States it was very abundant.

In the Western and South-western parts of Michigan, the wheat crop is most abundant, and every where, on the prairies in that State and Indiana, it never promised such a general abundance before. The Hessian fly has done extensive mischief in the eastern part of Michigan, though more than an average crop is expected. The harvest commences the last of this month.

On the whole, we do not think there has been in fifteen years, a prospect of such general abundance, as the accounts from all parts of the country now hold out. The tobacco crop, it is said will be very light, except in Virginia; but tobacco, we can do without, and if we have only an abundance of breadstuffs, there need be no complaint.—*N. Y. Express.*

On the night of the 4th ult. about 10 o'clock, some wickedly mischievous fellows entered stealthily the establishment of a vender of rockets, &c. opposite the Bowery Theatre, New York, and set fire to a train which soon communicated with the pyrotechnics, and caused an immense explosion that fulminated alarm throughout the neighborhood.

Slavery in Iowa Territory.— The first business session of the supreme court of the Territory, was held in Burlington the first week in July. The court decided that slavery was contrary to the laws of the Territory, and that a slave taken there to work in the mines and permitted to hire his own time, gained thereby a right to his freedom.

A Roman Catholic Missionary, the Rev. Mr. HARPER, was drowned in the river St. Maurice, Canada, by the upsetting of a canoe. He was on a mission to the Indians.

Indiana Iron.—The Logansport Telegraph says:—"The immense beds of iron ore in the new northern counties of Indiana, are beginning to be added to the available wealth of the country. The Iron works recently erected at Rochester, twenty-three miles north of Logansport, have succeeded in manufacturing a very superior quality of bar iron; a sample of which may be seen at the store of Mr. Cyrus Taber. The quality of the iron has been tested by Mr Hines, who pronounces it superior to the iron generally found in this market."

Illinois.—Fifteen new counties were established at the late session of the Legislature of this State, to which the following names were given: Marshal, Brown, Du Page, Menard, Logan, Dane, Williamson, Scott, Carroll, Lee, Dewit, Jersey, Lake, Stark, and Hardin.

Wool.--The Northampton Gazette says that the greater part of the wool in that section of the state has been taken by manufacturers, at prices generally from 50 to 55 cents per pound.

Green Corn and ripe Tomatoes, were served at the table of some of the Hotels at Columbus as early as the 12th ult.

FLOUR at latest dates—Boston, $5,12 a 5,87—Baltimore 5,62½—Richmond 5,50—Mobile $7 a 10—St. Louis $5.25.

MARKETS.

Zanesville O., July 27.—Flour $4,50; Wheat 62½ cts.; Wool 30 a 45 cts. Our Market continues supplied abundantly with the products of the country—Corn, Beans, Potatoes, Apples, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, and all other vegetables, plenty. The meat market continues at former prices, Beef and Veal, choice cuts 10 cents.

Cincinnati, July 22.—Flour $4,25; Wheat 75 cts.; Corn 60 a 62½ cts.

Baltimore July 23.—Flour $5,62 a 6,50; Beef $7½ a $9; Hogs $9 a 9,25.

New Orleans, July 12.—Flour $4,25 a 4,50; Sugar 5¾ a 6¼ cts; Molasses 31 a 32 cts.

New York, July 20.—Flour $5,75 a $6.—*Zanesville Republican.*

EDITORS' PAY.

Many suppose *editors* must be rich.—They subscribe and take their papers, often, without ever paying for them, and conclude that editors, of course, must be rich.

We have known many made poor by editing. And never did we know one who edited a religious paper "on his own hook," as the Yankee fought in the revolution, who was made rich, or who was increased in his worldly substance scarcely at all, by this kind of employment.

These statements have been suggested by an announcement in the last No. of the New York Evangelist, of which paper E. W. Chester, Esq. has been an assistant editor for a short time. Mr. Chester says, that in his efforts to sustain a religious paper, (The Cincinnati Journal) for three years, he has sunk *seven thousand five hundred dollars.* He now resumes the practice of the law, to regain what he has lost by editing. This is the way we editors get rich.—*Zion's Watchman.*

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Steubenville, are in circulation in this place. The Herald says no such notes were ever issued by the Bank.—*Zanesville Rep.*

According to a statement recently made in Parliament, the whole number of persons engaged in the various wool, cotton, flax and silk factories throughout the united kingdom, is 355,333, viz. males 158,555—females 196,818.

It is stated, that steam vessels are vastly superior in squalls to sail ships, that, in a recent tornado, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. Carolina, a steamboat weathered it without injury, while the spars and rigging of a sail ship were snapped like pack-thread.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Since our last we came across, in some old papers, the following extract from the Salem Gazette, with remarks thereon, by the New York Sun. The whole is much to the point, and exhibits in strong colors the folly of abandoning the peaceable and certain occupation of husbandry for alluring prospects of speculation.

"The neglect of agricultural pursuits springs, in a great measure, from the inordinate thirst of wealth which pervades every class of society, and induces men to abandon their legitimate business, to engage in some wild, hazardous speculation, with the hope of becoming suddenly rich.—It is too often the case, that the farmer becomes tired of the moderate and gradual accumulation of property by the products of his land, and leaves the cultivation of it, to engage in the business of commerce or manufactures. He finds out his egregious mistake when too late.—The property he had accumulated is often squandered and lost in consequence of his ignorance of his new business, and he again sighs for the cheerful and independent mode of life which he has abandoned, when it is out of his power to resume it.

"There is another great error prevalent upon this subject; and that is, the business of agriculture is regarded by farmers themselves as less respectable than that of commerce, manufactures, or the professions; and wealthy farmers, instead of teaching their sons their own business, most usually transform them into merchants, lawyers, doctors, or school-masters. This is all wrong.—Agriculture is the very back bone of all business, the main spring of wealth, and should be regarded as a profession of the highest respectability.—It gives to those engaged in it a feeling of independence, genuine nobleness without ostentation, honor, honesty, and firmness, well calculated to perpetuate the free institutions of our happy country. The truth of the eloquent panegyrics of the ancients upon this employment, may be more easily realized here than in any other country on earth.—*Salem Gazette.*

This fondness of the farmers for the desertion of business with which they are acquainted, for the attractive pursuit of speculation, it has been our fortune to witness fully exemplified, and with precisely the final result depicted in the Gazette. We have seen hosts of farmers in the vicinity of a then flourishing town, abandoning the plough and honest industry, and throwing their farms into the market. The town flourishes still—but the madness of speculation is over. Land is discovered not to be worth exactly as much money as would cover it. The farmers who disposed of their estates are now impoverished, either by the speculations in which they embarked the cash capital obtained by their sale, or they are rich in the notes of speculators, which amounts to nominal fortunes, while they are intrinsically worth less than the paper on which they are written.—Many have had the money once in their grasp, obtained by bank *accommodations.* They have had the notes taken up themselves, and have done it—the money being invested in unproductive property, or lost in trade, at the loss of every thing in the world. The farms themselves are still in existence, but would seem to be nobody's property, or at least are in nobody's improvement. They are in chancery, or they are buried under piles of deeds, mortgages, rights of redemption, and the deuce knows what—stuff filthier than legitimate compost, without its salulatary effect on the land thus covered.

Through all the breeze of speculation we knew one old chap who would hold to his acres, and keep them in their proper service, the production of corn and potatoes, and the fattening of cattle.—We used to laugh at him—aye, *we*, for, gentle reader, your deponent has "suffered some" in speculation—for a foolish old gentleman. We all condemned him for a narrow-minded old codger, with a soul not above beans. How stands the case now? The same trim market cart carries in his corn and beans, his cabbage and potatoes, to the neighboring market. Land has fallen in price from the place to which it towered in the pride and folly of speculation. Its products are raised in value and price. The speculators, who were the butterflies of a warm speculating summer, have fallen back—many of them to abject poverty. Our old farmer can portion off his sons and daughters with fortunes. Once, his gaudy neighbors would turn their broad-cloth backs upon his homespun. Now they would be glad to work with him at monthly wages, if speculation had not made gentlemen of them, and, of course, unmade them for every useful purpose.

If farmers wish to know their real standing, let them look at the newspapers. What is the leading topic now, all over the world? On what turns all business? Why, upon the crops. Speculation does not plant a blade of grass; and when a commodity has passed through five hundred hands, though it may have risen in nominal price, it has not increased in quantity or in value. It is rather depreciated. The agricultural interest is the great foundation of all trade and all traffic. There is no possibility that any other branch of business can subsist without it. Upon the farmer we depend for food—and until men become camelions and live upon air, the snug, contented, "before-handed" agriculturalist will be the only truly independent man.

The farmer now realizes a greater profit on his capital invested than any other man. If our farmers would go into business requiring more capital, they can go into more extensive farming operations. Not over more land—for American farmers generally have too much already. Agriculture is yet in its infancy in this country—and our farmers have yet to learn that if the earth yields increase for one dollar expended, it will quite or nearly double its yield for two.—But all this knowledge will come by and by. It has already dawned upon the agricultural tracts near cities.—*New York Sun.*

CULTURE OF MELLONS.

The first and most essential particular in the culture of this article is to get your seed from Philadelphia. Mellon seed, like those of the Weathersfield Onion, is depreciated when taken from the growth of this climate. If you have it, select sandy or alluvial soil, which is the best adapted to the Mellon. Plant twenty feet apart so that your vines may interlock but little, otherwise, being shaded, the young Mellons will drop off for the want of air and sun. Make a hole, for your hill, in which put a wheel-barrow load of well rotted manure, (if not very well rotted it should be mixed with earth) cover this over three inches deep with the common soil, in which plant your seed. Leave but two vines in a hill. Manure from the hog-pen is first rate to put in hills.

The outlines of this mode of culture we received from James H. Neal of Parkersburgh, Va., who had in his garden some of the finest Mellons we ever saw raised in the western country. We procured some seed from the east—probably New Jersey, and have been practising on this method for five or six years. We raise Mellons as large again from the eastern as from the common seed.

CUTTING WHEAT—AGAIN.

The Lebanon Star has the following remarks upon the article in our last on the subject of cutting wheat.

"CUTTING WHEAT.—The suggestion contained in the following article comes too late to be put in practice the present season; but if deemed judicious it can be acted upon hereafter. We have heard early cutting, as well approved as condemned by competent judges on both sides. The following is the experience of the editor of the Zanesville Recorder:

'It has been frequently stated on high authority, that wheat should be cut in the greenish order if you would wish to have good flour, and your wheat to weigh well. We cut a field last year so green that we were afraid the grains would shrivel; but they remained plump and full. It weighed 63 to the bushel, and made the very best kind of flower. To let wheat get dead ripe before cut, the bran thickens and the weight depreciates. Nothing would justify letting wheat stand to get too ripe but the prospect of wet weather.'

"Another advantage in early cutting would be the superior quality of the straw as an article of provender."

Since the publication of our article, a neighbor, a good practical farmer, remarked to us, if we had let the wheat lay in the swathe instead of immediately shocking, it would have shrivelled. The suggestion is reasonable, and probably accounts for the difference of opinion referred to by the editor of the Star. Nothing is more common than for farmers to let wheat, when cut greenish, lay in the swathe for the purpose of drying. It is likely the sun checks the sap too soon, and prevents it from perfecting the grain.

The above suggestion in relation to the straw is important, particularly in this section, where nine-tenths of the cattle are wintered on that article.

[*Communicated.*]

SELECT THE BEST SEED CORN.

It is highly important that your seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained, as the offspring, whether vegetable or animal, will in a great degree, partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent. The following directions on this subject are from a scientific and practical agriculturalist.

"When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather for early corn or for replanting, a sufficient quantity; and at the same time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting next year, having a particular care to take it from stalks which are large at the bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the largest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regular than is common, which is a great benefit.

"The above mentioned plan I have practiced many years, and am satisfied that it has increased the quantity and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine who has not tried the experiment.

"Dr. Dean observes, that some recommended gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark, and let them remain on the stalks until they become sapless. Whenever they are taken in they should be hung up by the husk, in a dry place, secure from early frost, and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger of injury from frost in the winter."

The manner in which Mr. Thomas N. Baden, of Maryland, improved his corn, commonly called the Baden corn, is given in the N. E. Farmer of March 1st, 1837, vol. XV. p. 265, by Mr. Baden himself. As this may not be in the possession of all your readers, I will give that part which illustrates the principle of improving plants, by selecting seeds from the best specimen.

"I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field, for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produce the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring before shelling the corn, I omitted taking the regular kernels at both the large and small end. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for twenty-two or three years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced it was with a common kind of corn, for there were no other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment I did not hear of it; I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first I was troubled to find stalks with even two good ears on them, perhaps one good ear and a smaller one, or one good ear and a 'nubbin.' It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was very rapid. At present I do not pretend to lay up any seed, without it comes from stalks which bear four, five or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight. One of my neighbors told me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn, when shelled. Some gentlemen in whom I have full confidence, informed me that they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of my corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise double, or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two or three stalks in a hill.

"Early last spring I let George Law, Esq. of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instruction how to manage it. A few weeks since he informed me that the increase was 120 bushs. per acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

"I have lately been inquired of, if this corn is not later than any other kind? It is rather earlier but certainly not later. Corn planted in moist or wet soil, will not ripen so quick as that planted in a dry soil. In the former there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear ripe in both. In the two last years, (i. e. 1837 and 1838) the wet seasons have injured much corn that was early lofted or housed."

It appears from the experiment of Gorham Parsons, Esq. that the Baden corn, under that gentleman's skilful treatment, grew very large, but is late, and is doubtful whether it will ripen sufficiently to germinate another season. The same thing would probably take place in all southern corn. Probably the better way for those situated in a northern latitude would be to select northern corn;—the Lathrop, the Dutton, the Canadian, or some other early sort, and improve it by selecting the best sample, and adopting the same process, so successfully pursued by Mr. Baden, as above detailed. F.

With regard to the Baden corn alluded to in the communication of our friend, we have made a *garden experiment* with reference to it. Mr. Rogers, of Morgantown, Va., favored us with an ear of this kind of corn which we planted in our garden. It was planted in our absence from home last year, and was put in entirely too close, not exceeding two and a half feet apart, and three and four stocks in a hill. The season being extremely dry the chance for success was quite bad. We had on several stocks four perfect ears. And they were not as we expected, one big ear and the rest diminishing down to the nubbin; they were all nearly equal in size. We had about seven bushels, one half of which we saved for seed.—We have planted this year about 3½ acres, which looks very promising. We do not think there was one seed in a thousand but what vegitated. We never had sounder, better corn. This year it seems to be about ten days behind the common corn planted at the same time, in tasseling and silking. Whether it will overtake the other corn we cannot say. It has the thickest and tallest stalk we ever recollect seeing. The stalks seem a little more disposed to disease than the common corn. However, we are of opinion, it will answer this climate.

An effectual remedy for heaves in Horses.—Take one pound of good ginger per horse. Give two table-spoonfuls a day—one in the morning, the other in the evening, mixed with wheat bran. The efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of cases of obstinate heaves.—*Communicated.*

To stop Bleeding.—A new and valuable styptic which will stop bleeding even of the largest blood vessels. Take of brandy or common spirits two ounces; castile soap two drachms; pearlash one drachm; scrape the soap fine, and dissolve it in the brandy, then add the pearlash, mix it well together, and keep it close in a vial. When you apply it let it be warmed, and dip pledges of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal. It operates by congulating the blood a considerable way within the vessel. A few applications may be necessary where the wound is deep, or where a limb is cut off.—*Communicated.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

THURSDAY,-----AUGUST 1, 1839.

MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED.

The following article is from ZION'S WATCHMAN, of July 13th; a paper published in the city of New York by the abolitionists of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and edited by La Roy Sunderland:—

"THE METHODIST PROTESTANT LETTER-PRESS.—This is the name of a little quarto sheet which some members of the M. P. Church, in Philadelphia, propose to publish in that city, on the first Tuesday of every month, at fifty cents per annum.

"The only number that we have seen is the 2d. The prominent design in this seems to be, to set forth the superior claims of the government of the M. Protestant Church. For instance, the editor says:—

'Surely it is a blessing, to be permitted to announce, first, to sinners, that the doctrines we preach make provision for the salvation of all,—and to believers, that the *government we administer acknowledges and* SECURES THE RIGHTS OF ALL.'

"Well, this sounds well. Now let us quote from the constitution of this same church, and see if the above is the echo of that important document:

'Every minister and preacher, and every ☞*white*☜ lay member, &c. shall be entitled to vote in all cases.'—Art. 13. [12th instead of 13th Art.—ED. REC.]

"Does the above secure the rights of colored people?

"Again:—

'Every minister and preacher, and every ☞*white*☜ lay member, &c., shall be eligible as a representative in the General Conference.' —*Ib.*

"Hence it will be seen, that the constitution of this church, so far from 'securing the rights of *all*,' does positively deprive the colored members of all their rights, not allowing them either to vote, or to be sent to the General Conference.

"Such constitutional *restrictions* against the rights of colored people, we believe, are not to be found in any other church in the country. And it does seem to us, that those brethren in that sect who are unwilling to come out against this feature of their polity, will make but little progress in Philadelphia, towards convincing others that their government is the freest and best, on earth.

"Another fact. The 'Letter-Press' says:

'The M. Protestant Church delights in *publicity*.'—'It has nothing to conceal. It invites investigation.'

"Now if this be true, we ask brother Stockton to tell us, how it has come to pass, that the *official organ* of his church has repeatedly refused to publish the doings of Annual Conferences on the subject of slavery?

"If, as he says, he has 'nothing to conceal,' he will feel it a pleasure, we doubt not, to give us some light on these subjects."

Here it is asserted in the most positive terms, on the author ty of the above quotations, that the constitution of the Methodist Protestant Church "does *positively* deprive the colored members of all their right,s"&c Now, Bro. Sunderland, we ask in all seriousness, do you understand the meaning of the word "positive?" If so, is there any thing positive in these quotations but securing to white men in the Methodist P. Church the right of suffrage?—Have all ☞*white*☜ men in the M. E. Church this right secured to them? This is the first time that we have learned that providing for the rights of one class of men, "*positively*" took away the rights of another class.—On this discovery, we cannot but compliment the logical accumen of the editor of the "WATCHMAN," and commend him as worthy of a high station on "ZION'S" walls.

But now to the point; what our brother has asserted above, to make use of a Lilliputian expression, *is the thing that is not so*. So far from the constitution of the M. P. Church "positively depriving the colored members of all their rights," it makes a "positive" provision acknowledging their right of suffrage, and for carrying this right into operation. See Art. VII. Sec. 4. "Each Annual Conference shall have the exclusive power to make its own rules and regulations for the admission and government of colored members; and to make for them such terms of suffrage as the Conferences respectively may think proper."

Here the whole matter, in relation to colored members, is referred by the constitution, exactly where it ought to be, to the people. The Annual Conferences consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who come immediately from the body of the church. And we have no doubt but the Methodist Protestant Church, to say the least, is as much inclined, to treat with humanity, and to respect the rights of colored people, as brother Sunderland's own church.—However, in this region, the M. P. Church has nothing to do with the government of colored members. Before our organization, they were driven off by the proscribing operations of Episcopal Method stism, to themselves. They now have churches, and circuits, and districts of their own; aye, and we believe a *bishop* too; and, of course, are not dependant on their neighbors.

Now my brother, how looks your ungenerous charge upon us, that, "such constitutional *restrictions* against the rights of colored people, are not to be found in any church in the country"? Ah! let us say to you, sir, that the glorying of our brother Stockton, so far as a comparison between the government of the two Methodist Churches is concerned, still stands unimpeached, notwithstanding your self-confident attack upon him. You must see that the whole of your imaginary triumph, over the "Letter-Press," is founded either in your wilfulness, or your ignorance of our constitution. Take either horn of the dilema and your position is not very enviable.

With regard to the question, so complasiantly made, to our brother Stockton, respecting our "official organ" not publishing the "doings of Annual Conferences on the subject of slavery," we will make to Bro. Sunderland a proposition, viz: in the event the editor of the "Letter-Press" should not think worth while attending to the above question, if he will first answer an interrogatory or two of ours, we will reply to his query. Then;—how comes it to pass that "Zion's Watchman" manifests such a refined sensibility on the subject of the rights of "colored people," and pays little or no attention to the rights of ☞*white*☜ people? The Itinerant clergy of the Methodist E. Church have denied to, from ten to fifteen thousand local ministers, and more than 600,000 lay members, the right of representation or suffrage, and reduced them to a state of vassalage, exceeded by nothing but African slavery itself; they are said too, to be the best people in all the country. Now, why is it that the Watchman, so chivalrous on the subject of "human rights," the "rights of man," the "rights of colored people," &c. &c. is so wonderfully mum as it respects the ecclesiastical rights of these more than 600,000 good people? Surely here is a question that commends itself, highly, to the *philanthropic* feelings of our worthy editor.—"Give us some light on these subjects," and we promise then to attend to your query.

Bro. Sunderland, we have not been a regular reader of your paper for some time, but there are a number of our members scattered over this region of country who take it, and we learn from various directions, that, by the publication in your columns of such misrepresentations as the above, you have been doing us a considerable injury. We were informed by one brother, of respectable standing, that he had written to you a communication, correcting wrong statements, in your paper, but that up to the date of our information you had paid no attention to it. Are these things so? But, notwithstanding, we are loth to believe that you are intentional in these misrepresentations, and shall suspend our judgment for further testimony. If you will publish this correction in your columns, we will acquit you on the score of *design* to injure. Or if you think this too severe a request, and you will simply announce in your paper, in substance, that, in the article under review, you were mistaken, in reference to the constitution of the M. P. C., and that what you said was calculated to do that church an injury, we will still be satisfied that you *intended* us no wrong. Now, Bro. La Roy, come up to the work like a man and a christian, and we shall esteem you a worthy fellow-laborer. If you will publish this article, we will promise, in turn, to give any one you may desire, a place in our columns. We have ☞"nothing to conceal."

We doubt not the ability of Bro. Stockton to attend to this matter himself, but the reason why we notice it, is, because the "Letter-Press" does not circulate, through this region, so extensively as the Recorder. One prime object of the origin of this paper is to see to such matters. "Zion's Watchman," its neighbor the "Advocate," and a whole corps of *light horsemen*, reconnoitering the country, by their misrepresentations are discouraging our members, and doing all they can to prevent the progress of our cause. We now have the means of attending to these things. But we regret that one of the most philanthrophic papers in all the land should make it necessary, in the very commencement of our editorial labors, to gird on the armor of *self-defence*.

We do not claim perfection for either our principles or practice, (though we claim for the former a high degree of excellence,) and when asked in the spirit of candor, we are willing to admit what we think wrong in either. But when assailed through wantonness, self-preservation calls on us for defence.

Since writing the above, we see the editor of the "Philanthropist" has copied this article from the Watchman into his columns, and as he has made no objection to it, of course, has endorsed the *******. The editor of the "Philanthropist" is less excusable, if possible, than the original publisher of this article, because he is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and ought to be acquainted with the provisions of his own discipline. But, that he never referred to the constitution of his church, to see if these things were so, is plainly inferable, from the fact that he continues to credit the 13th Art. with the above quotations, after the "Watchman," instead of the 12th. If *high* party excitement would influence a man so intelligent and amiable as Dr. Bailey, that he would swallow, without *examination*, whatever came from one of the corps, what would be its effects on ordinary minds?

We ask it as a matter of *justice*, on the part of the editor of the "Philanthropist," as he has published the foregoing article in his paper, that he publish our reply. We wish him to give it intire, and not to mutilate it.

LIBERALITY OF SENTIMENT.

The following letter is from a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the editor of the "Methodist Protestant," who had written before on the necessity of brotherly love among christians of different orders. We commend it to the notice of all. Men of this kind of liberality of spirit are an honor to any church. They should be loved and esteemed if found even among Turks.

GALLATIN, Tenn. May 7, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—The courteous manner in which you were pleased to notice my first communication, has emboldened me again to dip the "old quill" in the ink horn—and by way of introduction, I would beg leave to express my unfeigned regret, that the feelings of any Brother of the old side, have been wounded by any "word or syllable" contained in that letter—for I am sure sir, that I did not intend to cut the lock of any Sampson's hair, nor pluck a feather from any ministerial wing. But some brethren of our ancient "*common*-wealth" (forgive the misnomer, Mr. Editor,) are grieved, and your unworthy servant has already undergone the ceremony of a catechetical lecture, delivered by one of the Lieutenant Governors of the Spiritual Regency! I endeavored to commend to his special notice the spirit and manner evinced in the letter of the amiable Dodridge to the venerable founder of Methodism (appended to my letter,) in which the spirit and fire of love, are seen to glow in every line. I had to confess to my Brother, the superior—that I only regretted that the exceptionable words used by me, were too true in their application to historical data—some of which, I rehearsed to him. I referred to the unceremonious expulsion of ministers and members in Bedford county, for having it in contemplation to organize a union society some years ago. I also referred the brother to the rash proceeding, the cruel deed which eventuated in the excession of "eleven ministers and twenty-two laymen from the M. E. church in the city of Baltimore, in the fall of 1827"—whereupon "about fifty of the female friends of the suspended and expelled brethren, withdrew from the church, after addressing a letter to the preacher in charge," manifesting the courage of Roman matrons, and in words sweet as angels use, "they rebuked the madness of the prophets" saying "to find our dear companions, fathers, brothers, children and friends, treated as criminals and enemies, persecuted, suspended and expelled; denounced as back-sliders and disturbers of the peace: and ourselves treated coldly, and distantly by our former friends, and by our pastors—and all for a mere difference of opinion about church government, is more than we feel bound, in christian charity, longer to endure, and therefore, we feel it our duty, in the fear of God, to withdraw from the church." I furthermore told this *under shepherd*, and bishop of souls, of the claim set up by the General Conference in 1828, assuming the *divine right* to expound the word—and to *rule* those whom they had gathered together. What effect, if any, the reference as above, had on the feelings of my catechetical lord, the Rev'd. presiding Elder, I know not. He is a zealous minister, evincing in some instances a squamish adherenc, to the forms of service, laid down in our book of discipline—and as a preacher possesses at least "two talents of his Lord's money!" But Mr. Editor, I have long since learned, that to say, "I was wrong or mistaken," is one of the hardest sentences to pronounce distinctly, in any language, whether Latin, Greek or Hebrew! Surely "the times were sadly out of joint" when the deeds of undoing, were being done in the Baltimore Station. And I fear, sir, that the spirit of intolerance is still dominant in many places, among the leaders of our Israel. I have an extract of a letter recently received, written by a brother local preacher of the Protestant Methodist Church in Illinois, to a friend in this county, (I know the brother and vouch for his veracity) in which he saith—"We Protestants meet with much opposition in this country—not allowed to commune with them at the table of the Lord. I attended one Quarterly meeting where we were debarred in this way by the presiding Elder; he said there had been no split in the M. E. church, but there had been *a slabbing off*."

From the above extract it would seem that the officiating minister admitted that the saw of the executioner, had been in requisition, but it was only used to remove the bark and sap—the parts or parcels usually thrown away, or given to the flames! Ah, sir, but legitamize the authority of the priest-hood in any church, to arrest and expel any of its members "for a mere difference of opinion about church government," whether ecclesiastical or political, and that very day you will have introduced a monster, more hateful than the great golden image that Nebbuchadnezar caused to be set up on the plains of Dura! Yes, sir, it may prove the foundation stone of that pedestal on which the iron hearted Moloch was wont to stand, and receive to its burning bosom, the sacrificial victims offered to appease the hunger of the infernal greedy god! What—a bloated monster in North America! I thank God Almighty for the rights of freemen, "the liberty of speech and of the press," guaranted to us all by the Federal Constitution! But "the companions, fathers, brothers, children and friends" of the sisters in Baltimore, were suspended, yea, expelled, &c., and that too for the unpardoned and unpardonable sin—for "a difference of opinion about church government" and a manifest desire of propogating that opinion—and any thing short of the privilege of propogating a cherished opinion, call it what you may, is nothing more or less than arrant down right popery! So thought Dr. Fisk, and so he wrote from Italy, the seat of the beast. But the Protestant Methodists, according to the Illinois correspondent, "are debarred from the table of our Lord" by a Methodist Episcopal P. Elder!

I had thought, the State of Illinois was remarkable for a sort of magic influence, inherit in its civil constitution assimilating even the Crows and White Pigeons. But the Protestants have committed the unpardoned sin—and the sentence has gone forth—"Crucify him—Crucify him, till he is dead, dead, dead! And lest, peradventure, he should not be dead enough—one of the officers of the Italian band spears him afresh, in the side—not allowing the Protestant Methodist to commune at the table of the Lord." May the Lord forgive the dead!—I hope it is not so bad as the brother believed. What sir—suspended, excommunicated—banished to a returnless distance, "from the kingdom of grace"—for an honest difference of opinion about Church Government—inforcing that "damning Turkish gag law, that would make Eastern Eunuchs and trembling mutes" of an intelligent and pious ministry and membership! O! Sir—this is too bad! And if it should be the case among a few—who like the ambitious disciples, that prayed through their mother—that they might be seated, "One at his right hand and the other at his left," I know it is not so with all of our brethren and fathers. I know some that take great pleasure in co-operating with their Protestant brethren—and like true "yoke fellows" in the gospel car—they labor together in housing the harvest of souls. This is as it should be—Had the disciples that were minding their nets, commenced denouncing each other, on account of a mere "difference of opinion" about their nets—the presumption is, that the multitude of great fishes—which were inclosed by our Lords special superintendence, would all have broken through, and made their escape "in the watery waste."

Mr. Editor, I have a tradition given me by an aged man, an Elder in the Presbyterian Church—that, once upon a time (a set time I presume) the amiable Doddridge—the seraphic Dr. Watts and the laborous Wesley did actually commune together "at the same table of their common Lord!" O! what a bright example to Christians of different denominations—who cherish an honest difference of opinion about many things yet are so elevated by that love of God, (the lever by which a fallen world is to be moved) that they embrace as "brothers and companions in the kingdom, and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ." O! for their mantle to fall on us all. Adieu! till the next time. Your Brother.

H. M. CRYER,
L. Elder in M. E. Ch.

We have had an addition of eighty subscribers to our list since our last. We received a letter containing ten with the promise of more, from Bro. Hazlet, who labors in Braxton county, Virginia, away up in the mountains clear beyond where the "bears" live. He says "prospects, on this circuit, are getting better."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

OWEN COUNTY, IA. July 8, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—I left home on the 13th of last month, to visit the six circuits in the interior of Indiana. I close my meeting to-day (Monday) on Spencer circuit. Hitherto we have had many refreshing seasons—a goodly number have joined the church, and our members seem to be encouraged. Very few in this section have taken the Baltimore paper, hence the reports spread and reiterated, by those who desire it to be so, that we are all coming to nothing, or are all going back to the old church; that Br. Shinn is negociating with the Bishops to get back, with the whole church, and so forth, has discouraged our brethren. But now, I hope, through your paper, correct information will prevent discouragements. I am confident that if our brethren would do their duty in a temporal and spiritual point of view, we would advance much faster. I am more and more convinced that unless there is some systematic plan to raise support for the Itinerant men, we must fail in this District to a great extent; but I feel a hope that our brethren will pursue the subscription plan, and that it will succeed. I believe our preachers have done their duty thro'out the District, with very little exception. I have not time to write much now; you may expect to hear from me after I get home.

Yours, in the best of bonds,
A. M'GUIRE.

For the Western Recorder.

HOLLIDAY'S COVE, BROOKE CO., VA. July 27, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—The "Western Recorder" has come duly to hand. We all wanted it sooner, but the reasons you assign for the delay of publication, it is presumed, will be deemed satisfactory to the subscribers generally. Others, who, so far have declined becoming subscribers, though members of the church, have no just right to complain, nor would they, if your paper had never appeared. The "Recorder" is hailed by our people in this region, as a messenger of glad tidings to the M. P. Church, and to all who look for Redemption from ecclesiastical thraldom through the extension of her principles, and influence. O how have we suffered, for a medium of communication, in the west, ever since the old "Correspondent," small as it was, was permitted to go hence, to be no more seen among us. The ministers, members, and friends, of the M. P. Church, in the outspread valley of the west, can now speak to one another through your columns. Needful information can be communicated, so as to enable the church, in proper season, to guard against internal and external enemies—those *vermin*, who, in the absence, or since the death of the "Correspondent," have been crawling over, and annoying our ecclesiastical body, *hunting life for themselves, while they were producing nothing but death to us*. Important suggestions can be made, by, who ever is able, and willing to make them, in relation to the best method of doing every thing, which, as a christian community, we have to do—ever remembering the old maxim, "that what ever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Encouragement to the heart, and soul, of the church, can be imparted, by communicating through the "Recorder," accounts of the work of God in the whole length and breadth of our fellowship—God has been doing wonders of mercy among us, yet we knew it not, for want of a medium of communication.

I rejoice Mr. Editor, that you, at length, are under way—that your sample number is before the public. It is respectable for its *size* and *form*, but more so, for its variety of well selected & original matter. Now I trust, every lover of our cause in the west, will subscribe at once for the "Recorder"—at once render its financial interest unembarrassed, by making your six hundred subscribers *twelve* o *fifteen hundred*. Our connexion, where your paper will circulate, can do this thing easily, if *they will*, and I think *they will*, if things are taken by the right handle, and managed judiciously by our preachers and active members.

A few words in relation to Ohio circuit, before I close this hasty communication. The year is near its close—nearly one year's experience enables me to say, that on this circuit their is much real moral worth—much unostentatious, modest, retiring piety. Here is a people friendly to peace and good order—no church litigation has harrassed or troubled the souls of either preachers or people, during the year. We found harmony, we expect to leave harmony among them—and should they become a little more alive to the value and importance of social meetings—*Class and prayer meetings*, I have no doubt, but more abundant success would attend the labors of the ministry on this circuit. Our additions so far, I suppose to be near fifty, but owing to removals, &c., I rather apprehend we shall not return to Conference many more than the last year's number, unless our camp-meeting should bring us a considerable increase.

On this circuit there are eight Sunday appointments in the four weeks, and but two week day appointments. At the Sunday appointments we have good meeting houses to preach in, and pretty good societies at all except one, and there we expect to organize a society before Conference. The societies at the week day appointments are small, but respectable in point of character. Our camp-meeting will be on the land of James W. Brown, in Holliday's Cove, and is to commence on the last Thursday in August. Our ministers and preachers, stationed and unstationed, in the neighboring circuits and stations, together with all who can be with us, as they pass on to Conference, are affectionately invited to attend.—Ministers and christians of other denominations shall be made welcome, should they see cause to attend and take part with us.

And now Mr. Editor in conclusion, permit me to join you and express my confidence along with you, in the final success of the M. P. cause.—Our principles are those of *reason* and *Revelation*, and will bear recommending and defending too. What though a few have left us, and by thus cutting themselves off from our fellowship, have done themselves and us a piece of justice, which the church at the time was not well able to perform—Does this prove that our enterprise is going to fail? Surely not. As well might the slipping of a few lizards, and the hopping of a few frogs out of a ship in full sail, be brought to prove that the said ship however well manned, managed and favored by Providence, would certainly be wrecked and cast away. *We want a holy enterprising ministry and membership; truly in love with our principles—all sacrificing, and bent on "overcoming, by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony, and loving not their lives unto the death," and "the gates of hell" shall never be able "to prevail against" the M. P. Church.*

Yours, truly, GEO. BROWN.

For the Western Recorder.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 22, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—The first No. of the "Recorder" was received this morning, and after a brief examination of its appearance, and the quality of its matter, I have no hesitancy in saying that it ought to meet a favorable reception and liberal support. Should all the preachers and brethren who are hearty in the cause, use that amount of dilligence that the importance of the object demands, there can be no doubt but their efforts will be crowned with success.

"The M. P. Church delights in *publicity*." It ought to glory in *publicity*. There is nothing in its constituent elements that need fear the light.—To us there appears a happy combination of the elements of "personal and social liberty," which are highly calculated in their natural and direct tendency to lead each of its members to see their high privileges, and to feel their proper responsibilities, and thus be stimulated to vigorous *action*. Yes, *action!* This is what we want, a straight forward, vigorous action. The press then doubtless may be a powerful auxilary.

Having visited a large portion of the Pittsburg District, during the last and present Conference years; having had the delightful privilege of attending many religious and popular meetings; wherever I have found our preachers attentive to their work, I have found our people in fine spirits, much religious prosperity, and the prospects of the church brightening. Her march was onward. But alas, in too many instances, it would seem, the cause has been left to languish, because of neglect or a wilful violation of engagements entered into on the part of some itinerants. Some perhaps, were naturally cowards at heart, and therefore not qualified to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Others, we have reason to believe, were actuated by some ambitious motive; such cannot long endure the cheeks of our free institutions.

It is said of Lord Nelson that when he was preparing for the great battle of Trafalgar, he gave to the fleet under his command this rallying order; 'Old England expects every man to his duty;' a soul-stirring motto no doubt to all true-hearted Britons. Might we not adopt a similar motto? and say—'The M. P. Church expects every member to his duty;' yea, surely the reasons for her existance say so; the nature of her institutions say let her march be onward, and though she is young, and small, and feeble, yet we know, that great and wonderful results have been produced from small beginnings.

Hitherto we have realized the approbation of the great Head of the church, in many gracious and powerful revivals of religion, and never more so than during the present Conference year, now near its close.

In conclusion I which to say a few words for our Literary Institution, in order to stir up the minds of our brethren by way of remembrance.—The superintendents of circuits and stations were all appointed sub-agents at the last Annual Conference, and a number of them signed a pledge to do all they could in the way of obtaining funds, and, though the way of the agent was greatly obstructed for some six or eight months of the former part of this year, by circumstances not necessary now to name, it is now ascertained that the Trustees of the Ohio Conference have given assurances that the property shall not be sacrificed. We hope therefore that all who can do something, *will do what they can*. A number have subscribed who are in arrears according to the terms of their subscriptions. We hope those will make an effort to forward to the Conference funds to meet their engagements. It is my intention to forward for publication an entire list of subscriptions and donations, in order that all may see what has been paid and what remains unpaid.

Yours, &c. JER'H. BROWNING.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK.

We do not know that a single oration or public speech of any kind, was delivered in this city on the 4th ult., in commemoration of our national independence. There was however, folly and sin enough committed to sink the city. We might as well attempt to count the particles of dust raised in the streets, as to undertake a description of the dissipation which swelled the streams of iniquity by tens of thousands in this city on that "rum-soaked, powder-smoked day."

We doubt whether as much contempt was ever shown by so many thousands of people, for law since the world began as was shown in this city by tens of thousands on the 4th inst. We allude to the municipal laws which prohibit the firing of squibs, crackers, &c., in the streets.—One or more houses were set on fire we are told, by these practices. But not to speak of the immense amount of money which is thus so foolishly thrown away, we ask, what must be the effect of this practice on the thousands of youth who are thus educated to set the laws at open defiance! And is it not beyond the ludicrous to see the laws posted upon the fences and corners of the streets just at the very time when so many thousands on thousands set themselves to break those very laws, and this too, without the least attempt to carry these laws into effect? Indeed, we see not how more contempt can be cast upon the municipal authorities of this city than is done here by scores of thousands every fourth of July. An unusual number of accidents occurred in this city, a few of which will be found in our summary.—*Zion's Watchman.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 27th of June, by D. Y. Ostrom, V. D. M., Mr. JOHN W. ROBERTS, of the M. E. Church, to Miss MARGARET YONTZ, of the M. P. Church, both of Thorn tp., Perry county, Ohio.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at her residence, near Dresden, on the last Sabbath of June, Mrs. SOPHIA CASS, consort of Mr. Geo. W. Cass, in the 50th year of her age.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper. Our subscribers in Cincinnati will please hand the amount of their subscription to Moses Lyon, who will retain what he may receive in his hands until he hears from us.

Letters received.—M. Scott—out of our power to attend your camp-meeting—would afford us much pleasure to comply with your requst, but the paper requires our daily attention. H. Heberling, A. M'Guire, J. Patfreeman—it is out of our power to attend with you; G. Brown, papers sent, all right: J. Browning, S. Hazlet.

Received pay for first volume Recorder—Of H. Elliott $2; Wm. Camp $2; H. Heberling $3, ($1 for advertisement;) C. Meriam $2.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICES.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of Geo. Cassel, about 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, on the road to Chesterfield, to commence on the 3d of August, under the superintendance of Bro. M. Scott.

A Camp-Meeting will be held for Union circuit, commencing 22d of August, on the Mount Braddock farm, owned by widow Mason and heirs, and is about one mile from the old Camp ground, on the farm of Col. Paul. We request the attendance of the President, and all our ministers, stationed and unstationed, as well as the ministers and members of other Churches who can make it convenient to be with us.

J. M. PIPER, *Sup.*

A Camp-Meeting for the benefit of the Zanesville circuit and station, of the M. P. Church, will be held on the land of Bernard Workman, near the residence of C. Springer, commencing on the 30th of August, 1839.

We request all our ministers, stationed and unstationed, also the ministers and members of other Churches, who can make it convenient to attend with us. JAS. ROBISON, *Sup.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
August 1, 1839. 2tf

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods, and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.
August 1, 1839 p2

Cattle for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thriving young CATTLE for sale. Inquire at this office, 51 miles west of Zanesville.
July 18, 1839. 3f

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE MOTHER.

How sadly is she deficient in natural feeling who thinks her infant troublesome, is willing to trust it to the care of hireling nurses, while she indulges in the gaities of the ball room; and who leaves the formation of its character, as it grows up, to the ignorant or vicious, rather than watch over it with assiduous care, and direct its opening mind into right thoughts and right impressions. A mother can mould the character of her child at will; but this cannot be done by supine indulgence of self. She must make it the business of her life—her pleasure and constant employment to rear up her children. Then will they gather round her in her maturer years, and bless the hand that guided them in the right way, and taught them such precepts as now guide them safely and calmly on the troubled sea of existence.

A SISTER.

He who has never known a sister's kind ministration, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love-beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or, if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost, in the sterner attributes of mankind.

"That man has grown up among kind and affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady, of much observation and experience, remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich development of the tenderer and more refined feeling of the heart, which is so apparent in every action, in every word."

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold in its chilling contact with the world, will warm and thrill with a pure enjoyment, as some incident awakens within the soft tones and glad melodies of his sisters' voices. And he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influences which moved him in his earlier years.—*Athenœum.*

THE ONLY DAUGHTER.

You are a pious mother, and God has given you an only daughter. You have read, "*He that asketh receiveth,*" and in virtue of this precious promise, have spent hours, yea, days and nights, in earnest, agonizing prayers over the cradle of that infant. Your almost every breadth contained an aspiration to the prayer-hearing God, in behalf, not of the perishing body, but for the never-dying soul of the object of your solicitude. You solemnly dedicate that infant child to the service of God.—When its lips could first articulate sounds, it was taught its Maker's praise. When its mind expanded, and became capable of understanding it, you informed the child of her dedication to the Lord. In childhood and in youth, no means were left unemployed that could lead to virtue and to God. Even her amusements were innocent, yea, instructive; and the whole course of her education such as should bring her to a knowledge of the truth, and the attainment of eternal blessedness.—Have you done all this, and has not the result been happy?—been such as you hoped for? If you have done your duty, and there be no such result—then, either I know not how to interpret the divine promises, or God is not faithful to fulfil them. At least, the parent ought seriously to inquire if there be not something wrong in the motive that has prompted to these efforts and prayers.

There is scarcely another spot where a parent is in more danger of self-deception. The mother may mistake mere maternal fondness for a desire of the glory of God, in the conversion of her child.—Maternal devotion may be the secret spring of all she feels, and asks, and does. "You ask and receive not, because you ask amiss."

I know of such a case: it is said of a pious widowed mother and *her only daughter.* She received her from the hand of her God in words like these: "Father of mercies! Thou who delightest in dispensing good to thy children; Thou who hearest the cry of penitence, and the solicitation of the humble, hear my prayer in behalf of the child thou hast given me. Make her a child after thy own heart.—Thou hast lent her to me. Continue the blessing so long as it can be for thy glory. I am unworthy of this trust, but, confiding in thy assistance, I will strive to use it for thee."

For years did she offer up such prayers, and oftentimes every energy of her soul seemed awakened and engaged to procure the long-delayed blessing. But it was still delayed; and not till she looked up from the deep waters of affliction, did God hear her. Then was she brought into the right position. She assumed the right attitude. The form of her petition was changed. She was humbled—she was truly humble. And in sole reference to the glory of God, she could say, "Lord, *take my all.*" Her heart was broken,—her spirit contrite. Her prayers now reached the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Her petitions for this particular thing, for twenty years, had not looked beyond a selfish end.

And what was now the condition of the daughter? She is flying to God for succor. A crucified Saviour seems to say, come. Yet there is a burden to be removed: it is a mountain. What can it mean? On it she seems to read, "Sinner, you may find mercy when, and only when you wholly and unreservedly devote yourself to your Saviour." And now, too, a kind interpreter may say, "God may need you in a heathen land."

Now comes the struggle. Here is life and death—heaven and hell: but the poor sinner must surrender all—be what the Lord would have her to be—go where the Lord would have her go, and do what he bids. She submits. Painful is the decision, but happy—happy in its results here, and happy will it be hereafter.

"Mother," says the daughter, now rejoicing in redeeming love, "thanks be to God, I feel peace and joy in my soul.—Jesus seems to smile graciously upon me. Let us praise him here, as an antepast of heaven. But there is a small still voice calling me from you for a little while.—It is a 'Macedonian cry,' from the far-distant East. I must say, *farewell.* It is not grevious to *me*—But why do you weep, dear mother?" "*Lord, take my all,*" is again her submissive reply.—*Mother's Magazine.*

POETRY.

DAY BREAK.

There's beauty in the dawning hour,
Of day among the brakes,*
When from its sleep the earliest flower
Of the young spring awakes;
When first the forest leaves are stirred
By the light fingered breeze,
And the first love-note of the bird
Is heard among the trees.

There's beauty in the changing fleece
Of every fainting star,
Marching in silentness and peace
On Heaven's front afar;
There's beauty in the distant hill,
And in the shadowy dell,
And in the dew-drop hanging still,
Upon the heather-bell.

The sounding of the pondrous wain,
Along the turnpike-road,
The burden of some *lively strain,*
Of some shepherd-boy abroad:
The martin of the meadow-lark,
As up in air she springs,
To catch the first life-giving spark,
Of sunlight on her wings.

The barking of the village cur,—
The distant city's hum
Of market-people just astir,—
And last the *reveille drum!*
In all of these—and every thing
Which answers to the call
Of morning, with her eagle wing,—
There's music in them all.

*Hedges.

DESULTORY.

TO PARENTS.

The right education of your children is dearer to you than any earthly object; for a good education is a young man's best capital. To educate your children well, is to give them equal chance for the privileges and honors of manhood.

But to keep them from school the most of the time—to furnish them with a miserable, useless teacher—to deny them the necessary and the most approved school books for general information and reading—to do these things, or either one of these, is to do your children an incalculable injury.

You wish your children to be companions of the virtuous and the intelligent—then make them virtuous and intelligent; unless you do this your children will be unfit for such society as you wish them to keep. You wish your offspring respected and influential—morality and intellect are always respected, and these qualities are always influential too. You do not wish others to trample upon the rights of your children—you do not wish others to lead them, to think for them, or make them mere tools for ambitious ends. Then give them an education; a mind, that they may know and keep their rights—that they may think for themselves, and have the privileges of freemen. Ignorance is always the vassal, the slave of intelligence. The educated man always has had, and always will have, the advantage of the ignorant; and if you let your children grow up uneducated, you let them grow up to be the tools and the slaves of others. You cannot do your children a greater injury than let them step into manhood, uneducated; and in no other way can you do these free institutions a greater evil.

You ought to put into your children's hands every thing that assists or encourages them in their studies. Do not hesitate at the expense. If you can strengthen one moral feeling, or one intellectual faculty in your child, you are well paid for almost any expense. Wealth will not make your offspring great or happy—happiness and greatness consist in virtue and knowledge. Let the education of your children, then, be your first care.—*Common School Almanac.*

LACONICS.

Great minds had rather deserve *cotemporaneous* applause, without obtaining it, than obtain, without deserving it; if it follow them, it is well, but they will not deviate to follow it. With inferior minds the reverse is observable; so that they can command the flattery of knaves while living, they care not for the execrations of honest men, when dead. Milton neither aspired to present fame, nor even expected it; but (to use his own words,) his high ambition was, "to leave something so written to after ages, that they should not willingly let it die." And Cato finely observed, he would much rather that posterity should inquire why *no* statues were erected to him *than why they were,*

—

An upright minister asks, *what* recommends a man; a corrupt minister, *who.*

—

Imitation is the sincerest of flattery.

If those alone who "*sowed to the wind, did reap the whirlwind,*" it would be well. But the mischief is, that the blindness of bigotry, the madness of ambition, and the miscalculation of diplomacy, seek their victims principally among the innocent and unoffending. The cottage is sure to suffer for every error of the court, the cabinet, or the camp. When error sits in the seat of power and of authority, and is generated in high places, it may be compared to that torrent which originates indeed in the mountain, but commits its devastation in the vale.

—

As in agriculture, he that can produce the greatest crop is not the best farmer, but he that can effect it with the least expense; so in society, he is not the best member, who can bring about the most good, but he that can accomplish it with the least admixture, of concomitant ill.—For let *no man* presume to think that he can devise any plan of extensive good, unalloyed and unadulturated with evil.—This is the prerogative of the Godhead alone.

—

If hypocrites go to *hell* by the road to *heaven,* we may carry on the metaphor, and add, that as all the virtues demand their respective tolls, the hypocrite has a by-way to avoid them, and to get into the main road again. And all would be well, if he could escape the *last* turnpike in the journey of life, where all must pay, where there is no by-path, and where the toll is death.

—

The enthusiast has been compared to a man walking in a fog; every thing immediately around him, or in contact with him, appears sufficiently clear and luminous; but beyond the little circle, of which he himself is the centre, all is mist, and error, and confusion. But he himself is nevertheless as much in the fog as his neighbors, all of whom have also cantoned out their little Goshens of perspicacity. Total freedom from error is what none of us will allow to our neighbors, however we may be inclined to flirt a little with such spotless perfection ourselves. Sir Richard Steele has observed, that there is this difference between the Church of Rome and the Church of England; the one professes to be infallible—the other to be never in the wrong. Such high pretensions are extremely awkward wherever the points of difference happen to be more numerous than those of agreement. A safer mode of proceeding would be to propose with diffidence, to conjecture with freedom, to examine with candor, and to dissent with civility; *in rebus necessariis sit unitas; in non necessariss liberalitas; in omnibus, charitas.* This ought to teach all the enthusiasts moderation, many of whom begin to make converts from motives of charity, but continue to do so from motives of pride; like some rivers which are sweet at their source, but bitter at their mouth. The fact is, that charity is contented with exhortation and example, but pride is not to be so easily satisfied. An enthusiast, therefore, ought above all things, guard against this error, arising from a morbid association of ideas, directed to view and examine all things through one medium alone. The best intentioned may be exposed to this infirmity, and there is one infallible symptom of the disorder, which is this: whenever we find ourselves more inclined to *persecute* than to *persuade,* we may be certain that our zeal has more of pride in it than charity, that we are seeking victory rather than truth, and are beginning to feel more for ourselves, than for our master. To lose our charity in defence of our religion, is to sacrifice the citidal to maintain the outworks; a very imprudent mode of defence.

—

We know the effects of many things, but the causes of few; experience, therefore is a surer guide than imagination, and inquiry than conjecture. But those physical difficulties which you cannot account for, be very slow to arraign, for he that would be wiser than nature, would be wiser than God.

TOBACCO.

Extract from Dr. C. A. Harris on Dental Surgery.

In the supposed protective virtues of tobacco to the teeth, many find a ready excuse for its use. But its preservative properties, if indeed it possesses any, have been greatly overrated. It is undoubtedly true, that, being a stimulant and narcotic, it will sometimes obtund the pain of an aching tooth; but even the relief thus obtained, is, at best, only temporary, and principally confined to those unaccustomed to its use; for those, who are in the daily habit of chewing or smoking, are as much subject to tooth-ache, as those unaccustomed to the use of tobacco.

As to the effects produced upon the teeth themselves, by the use of this article, I know not that it matters much in what manner it be used, whether by chewing or smoking. Directly, it may be said to effect these organs, neither beneficially nor prejudically. The increased flow of saliva which it occasions, may, perhaps, by diluting such vitiated humors, as happen to be in any of the interstices, or indentations of the teeth, and thus lessening their corrosive and acrid properties, render them less hurtful; yet this benefit is probably more than counterbalanced by its pernicious effects upon the gums. The constant state of excitement in which they are kept by its use, is apt, unless the greatest attention is paid to the cleanliness of the teeth, to produce, especially in persons of a cachetic habit, a sort of chronic inflammation, and in those of strumous temperamant, debility.

From the coloring matter contained in tobacco, the teeth of persons who chew large quantities of it, become, if great care is not taken to keep them clean, in a few years, so much stained, that they present a most filty and disgusting appearance. Moreover, their teeth usually suffer a more than ordinarily rapid loss of substance, especially when the front ones fall plump upon each other, from the constant abrasion to which they are thus necessarily subjected.

SNUFF.—Within the last few years, snuff has, in some parts of the country, become quite popular as a dentifrice, especially with females. The teeth suffer more from the use of tobacco in this form, than in any other. Being reduced to a powder, its fine particles find a more easy lodgment beneath the edges of the gums, around the necks of the teeth, in their interstices, and various indentations and fissures, than when taken into the mouth in any other manner. These particles not only thus serve as nuclea, around which the thickened and vitiated secretions of the mouth gather, but also, from their stimulative properties, and their long retention beneath the edges of the gums, and in the crevices of the teeth, are productive of much irritation, both to the gums and the periosteums of the roots.

I have observed, that the gums of persons, who have used snuff as a dentifrice, for any length of time, usually have a dark purple, and sometimes a yellowish appearance, are soft and spungy, more or less isolated from the teeth, and that the teeth themselves are not unfrequently very much loosened. In fact, I do not recollect ever to have known an instance, of an individual's using tobacco in this way, two or three times a day, for several years, without the teeth and gums being thus affected. In some cases, however, it is much longer in producing these deleterious consequences, than in others. Much depends upon the condition of the gums, at the time its use is commenced. If they be healthy, and firmly adhere to the necks of the teeth, it may be employed for some time, without being attended with any very obvious injury; but if they be at all diseased, a deleterious influence will soon be manifest. Viewing the subject in this light, and believing the opinion that we have here advanced, to be supported by the observations of every one, whose attention has been at all directed to the subject, we cannot but condemn the use of this article as a dentifrice; and recommend to every dentist, to particularly caution persons consulting him, and especially females, against thus employing an article that is productive of such pernicious consequences to the teeth.

Nor are its effects upon the general health less injurious. Persons who use snuff in this manner, are generally observed to have a pale, sallow countenance, especially if their constitutional habits be at all delicate.

SPEAK TO THAT YOUNG MAN.

You may save him from the jaws of a monster more to be feared than sword, pestilence or famine. He has just commenced taking the social glass. Those dissolute young men with whom you see him, have lately tempted him and decoyed him from the path of peace and virtue. They have led him to the haunts of dissipation and revelry. Already his virtuous principles have been shaken—his correct habits checked, and the fine feelings of his heart blunted. This young man is the pride of his parents, and the child of many prayers. They have often begged the blessing of God to rest upon their son: but they reside in a distant town; they cannot watch over him and warn him of his danger. Will you warn him? How their hearts will bleed when they hear of his downfall! but he may be recovered. His conscience is yet tender. If you would save a soul from death, speak to him. Let no time be lost.

Speak to that young man, whom you just saw leave the haunt of the unprincipled and vicious. He has just lost at the gaming table the last shilling of ten dollars, which he took in the morning from his master. He is in the broad road to death. His steps already take hold upon destruction. He is the only son of his mother, and she a widow. She has entreated him with all the eloquence of a mother's deep love, to forsake his ruinous course. She has wept over him till her heart is broken. But he remains incorrible.—Will you speak to him? God may give effect to your counsel; then the blessing of those ready to perish will rest upon you.

Speak to that young man. He has been laughing and jeering in the house of God. He will give you an insolent answer, but nevertheless, speak to him. His courage is of the fool-hardy stamp. He thinks more about religion, heaven and hell, than he would have you believe. At this very moment, while he makes a mock of serious things, and pours contempt on the followers of Christ, there is a worm gnawing at his heart. His levity is feigned. Speak to him, Christian. If he heed your counsel, you will save a soul from death. If he gets angry with you and abuses you, you will have an opportunity, by your meekness, gentleness, and forbearance, to exhibit the excellence of the religion you profess. Let not the blessed opportunity be lost. Say not that he knows not how to appreciate such treatment.—The first time he is alone, and all is still about him, he will reflect upon his abuse and ill will; he will remember too the meekness with which you bore his incivility; and the thought will break his heart. But if you do not warn him, the next judgment of an Almighty God may sink his soul to irretrievable wo! Speak to him, Christian, in the name of the Lord.

FATE OF A GAMBLER.

We extract from a foreign paper the following account of the melancholy consequences of indulging a propensity for gaming, as illustrated in the melancholy fate of a Bohemian nobleman:

"The dreadful passion for gambling has lately made another victim in Bohemia. The young Count J. B. Gravallasky had two years ago inherited fifteen millions of francs; he was then in his 25th year, and always in gaming houses. He lost at Milan 500,000 florins; at Vienna 800,000; at Prague 300,000 florins.—This severe lesson, instead of tempering his passion, made it still stronger. He sold his furniture, then his estates, and even the revenues to arise from the dominions composing his birth-right for one hundred years, which property could not be alienated. All his money he lost also. Reduced to misery, and always dreaming of the possibility of winning back the immense fortune he had lost, he committed the serious crime of forging bills of exchange. He was at Gratz, and there he found means to negotiate, to Messrs. Clarenheim & Co. in that town, bills on which he had affixed the false signatures of the bankers, Reynenberger & Brothers, at Vienna. One of the partners of the rich house arrived on the same day at Gratz, and informed the Messrs. Clarenheim that they were the dupes of a sharper. Next morning the count Gravallasky was arrested, but a short time after he found means to escape. He left Gratz and went to Beraun, where he assumed the name of Karner, and passed for a cabinet maker. He lived there quite in retirement; but, being discovered, he was put in confinement, and on the night of the 19th, or morning of the 20th December, he strangled himself with a silk handkerchief."

MORAL COURAGE.

There is a distinction, too little observed, between the manly indignation which moves a strong mind and an expanded heart to wield heavy rebukes against wrong doers, and that peevish fretfulness which wastes itself on trifles, and is ever in restless agitation about the mistakes and faults of mankind. Firm dignified displeasure honors any cause; but spleen and irritability degrades it. A generous mind, too, respects the virtues of an antagonist, while to the inflamed eye of a partisan all the excellencies of an opponent are in eclipse total, by the mere intervention of a differing opinion. The former would treat with respect and veneration the veteran wisdom of such a man as Beecher, and would feel himself honored by a courteous and gentlemanly discussion of points at issue, and would scorn unmanly aspersions to lessen him in the estimation of his admiring friends. The latter, perhaps with insulting forwardness, would strive to drag him into angry bickering, where a controversy would be degrading, and would loudly exult in the transient notoriety he might gain by showing with what fearfulness he could lay his hand on the lion's mane, whose respect for his native greatness would secure the saucy meddler from harm.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

New Invention.—A surgeon of Guernsey, Mr. Le Mesurier, has recently invented a new pump for ships and mines, on a principle infinitely superior, for all practical purposes, to any yet discovered. In this pump the piston is dispensed with, and a vaccuum is produced by means of an India-rubber bag stretched on rings. Some of its peculiarities are, the total absence of friction, the impossibility of getting choked by sand, wheat, or even small stones, and a capability in a small sized one, worked by one man, of delivering a hogshead of water in a minute and a half. Mr. Le Mesurier has been offered twelve thousand pounds for the patent.

A Man of the olden time.—Captain Benjamin Webber, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who was engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, and is now 84 years old, the other day walked thirty miles, and rode thirty more. Few of our modern men, in the prime of life, can do that without grunting.—*New York Sun.*

The oldest town in the United States, by more than forty years, is St. Augustine, in Florida. It was founded 40 years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing, which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.—*Ibid.*

From Mississippi.—From the Vicksburg Sentinel, we learn that Judge Shattuck, of Madison county, Mississippi, recently made a narrow escape from a Lynching scrape at Benton. He, it seems, had given offence to the jury, and the mob were not disposed to submit to what they styled judicial arrogance.—*ib.*

The Life Insurance Companies.—The amount of losses paid during the last year by the New York Life and Trust, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust, and the two principal Life Insurance Companies in this city, was $24,000; rescuing from actual poverty in almost every instance, the families of the insured.—*Ibid.*

Melancholy.—A poor woman on board of the John Bull steamer, burnt on the St. Lawrence last week, lost *six* out of *nine* children she had with her. Another woman attached a rope to a Newfoundland dog, who nobly swam ashore with her, and thus saved her life.

WESTERN INCIDENTS.

ESCAPE OF JOHN AND HENRY JOHNSON.

Among the few interesting incidents which occurred in the upper country, during this year, (1793,) was the captivity and remarkable escape of two brothers, John and Henry Johnson;—the former thirteen, the latter eleven years of age.—They lived at a station on the west side of the Ohio river above Indian Short creek; and being at some distance from the house, engaged in the sportive amusements of youth, became fatigued and seated themselves on an old log for the purpose of resting. They presently observed two men coming towards them, whom they believed to be white men from the station. until they approached so close as to leave no prospect of escape by flight, when to their great grief they saw that two Indians were beside them. They were made prisoners, and taken about four miles, when, after partaking of some roasted meat and parched corn given them by their captors, they were arranged for the night, by being placed between the two Indians, and each encircled in the arms of the one next him.

Henry, the younger of the brothers, had grieved much at the idea of being carried off by the Indians, and during his short but sorrowful journey across the hills, had wept immoderately. John had in vain endeavored to comfort him with the hope that they should be enabled to elude the vigilance of the savages, and to return to the hearth of their parents and brethren. He refused to be comforted. The ugly red man, with his tomahawk and scalping knife, which had been often called in to quiet the cries of his infancy, was now actually before him; and every scene of torture and of torment which had been depicted, by narration, to his youthful eye, was now present to his terrified imagination, heightened by the thought that they were about to be re-enacted on himself.—In anticipation of this horrid doom, for some time he wept in bitterness and affliction; but

"The tear down childhood's cheek that flows,
Is like the dew-drop on the rose;—
When next the summer breeze comes by
And waves the bush, the flower is dry."—

When the fire was kindled at night, the supper prepared and offered to him, all idea of his future fate was merged in their present kindness; and Henry soon sunk to sleep, though enclosed in horrid hug, by savage arms.

It was different with John. He felt the reality of their situation,—he was alive to the anguish which he knew would agitate the bosom of his mother, and he thought over the means of allaying it so intensely, that sleep was banished from his eyes. Finding the others all locked in deep repose, he disengaged himself from the embrace of the savage at his side, and walked to the fire. To test the soundness of their sleep, he rekindled the dying blaze, and moved freely about it.—All remained still and motionless,—no suppressed breathing, betrayed a feigned repose. He gently twitched the sleeping Henry, and whispering softly in his ear, bade him get up. Henry obeyed, and they both stood by the fire. "I think," said John, "that we had better go home now." "Oh!" replied Henry, "they will follow and catch us again." "Never fear that," rejoined John, "we'll kill them before we go." The idea was some time opposed by Henry; but when he beheld the savages so soundly asleep, and listened to his brother's plan of executing his wish, he findly consented to act the part prescribed him.

The only gun which the Indians had, was resting against a tree, at the foot of which lay their tomahawks. John placed it on a log, with the muzzle near to the head of one of the savages; cocked it, and leaving Henry with his finger to the trigger, ready to pull upon the signal being given, he repaired to his own station. Holding in his hand one of their tomahawks, he stood astride of the other Indian, and as he raised his arm to deal death to the sleeping savage, Henry fired, and shooting off the lower part of the Indian's jaw, called to his brother, "*lay on, for I ve done for this one!*" seized up the gun and ran off. The first blow of the tomahawk took effect on the back of the neck, and was not fatal. The Indian attempted to spring up; but John repeated his strokes with such force and so quickly, that he soon brought him to the ground; and leaving him dead, proceeded on after his brother.

They presently came to a path which they recollected to have travelled, the preceding evening, and keeping along it, arrived at the station awhile before day. The individuals were, however, all up and in much uneasiness for the fate of the boys; and when they came near and heard a well known voice exclaim in accents of deep distress, "*Poor little follows, they are killed or taken prisoners,*" John replied aloud—"No mother, we are here again."

When the tale of their captivity, and the means by which their deliverance was effected, were told, they did not obtain full credence. Piqued at the doubts expressed by some, John observed, "you had better go and see" "But, can you find the spot," said one. "Yes," replied he, "I hung my hat up at the turning out place, and can soon shew you the spot." Accompanied by several of the men, John returned to the theatre of his daring exploits; and the truth of his statement received ample confirmation. The savage who had been tomahawked was lying dead by the fire—the other had crawled some distance; but was tracked by his blood until found, when it was agreed to leave him, "*as he must die at any rate.*"

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1839. NO. 3.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

POETRY.

[*Published by the request of a subscriber.*]

TIME AND ETERNITY;

OR, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.—A LOOKING GLASS.

CHRISTIAN.

To-day the saint with time things has to do,
Before to-morrow bids them all adieu;
To-day he darkly sees as through a glass,
To-morrow views his Jesus face to face;
To-day corrected by a chastening rod,
To-morrow solac'd with the smiles of God;
To-day he's watching, fighting, full of fears,
To-morrow palms of victory he bears;
To-day he's persecuted, jeer'd and scorn'd,
To-morrow with a glorious crown adorn'd;
To-day he feels his wants exceeding great,
To-morrow doth possess a large estate;
To-day a suppliant at the mercy-seat,
To-morrow casts his crown at Jesus' feet;
To-day he seeks, he mourns, he looks, he longs,
To-morrow all his sighs are turn'd to songs;
To-day rack'd with affliction and distress,
To-morrow swimming in exalted bliss;
To-day sowing in tears is his employ,
To-morrow bears the sheaves of heavenly joy;
To-day he lives by faith and leans on hope,
To-morrow in fruition swallow'd up;
To-day with saints on earth he dwells in love,
To-morrow joins the angel hosts above;
To-day in feeble strains he tunes a song,
To-morrow sings with an immortal tongue;
To day he has a taste of peace and love,
To-morrow drinks full drafts of bliss above;
To-day his sweetest forms do fade away,
To-morrow fill'd with joys that ne'er decay;
To-day in God's commands he loves to run,
To-morrow hears the plaudit of "well done;"
To-day he's on the road to happiness,
To-morrow shall the same eternally possess.

SINNER.

To-day the sinner's state is much admir'd,
Before to-morrow finds his soul requir'd;
To-day seeks what to eat, to drink, to wear,
To-morrow plunged in ruin and despair;
To-day puts off repentance for his sin,
To-morrow finds no time to do it in;
To-day thinks how the time to pass away,
To morrow needs that time to mourn and pray;
To-day he would be counted rich and great,
To-morrow sees his poor unhappy state;
To-day he has no fear of being lost,
To-morrow all his hopes give up the ghost;
To-day his conscience sleeps, and is secure,
To-morrow shocks him with its dreadful roar;
To-day his sins are lovely in his sight,
To-morrow they his wretched soul affright;
To day thinks slightly on the world to come,
To morrow finds his everlasting doom;
To-day his worldly treasure has his heart,
To-morrow must with that and heaven part;
To-day he fain would be accounted wise,
To-morrow is a fool to his surprise;
To-day the jovial crew is his delight,
To-morrow ghastly fiends do him affright;
To-day o'er flowing cups his health is sung,
To-morrow wants one drop to cool his tongue;
To day he slights God's law and gospel call,
To-morrow has to answer for it all;
To-day the great salvation he expects,
To-morrow perishes for his neglects;
To-day he vainly glories in his shame,
To-morrow is tormented for the same;
To-day takes pleasure in the way to hell,
To-morrow fix'd therein eternally to dwell.

He who would acquire a knowledge of the world, must arrange and analyze in private the experience he has collected in the crowd.

AFFLICTION.—When sorrow comes, I will welcome it; before it comes, I will prepare for it; when it goes, I will take out half a farewell of it, as still expecting its return.—*Robert Hall.*

From the Cleveland Herald and Gazette.

THE OLDEN TIME.

A friend has furnished us with the following interesting narrative of the first visit of Judge Stow to the Western Reserve.

I have been favored with the narration of the following facts connected with the early history and settlement of this country from the lips of Judge Stow of Connecticut. He was entrusted by the Connecticut Land Company with the charge of the expedition that visited the northern part of Ohio in 1796. He is now in our city in his 78th year, in the enjoyment of full and vigorous health. He is truly a relic of olden times. He is possessed of a very intelligent mind, and he has stored a retentive memory with long years of faithful observation and experience, which makes his conversation on this subject as well as others, deeply interesting and instructive.

Such facts as these are worth preserving.—Let them be collected and in some authentic shape given to the world, not only from the deeply interesting character of the transactions themselves, but that the memory of those men who have subjected themselves to all the hardships of the wilderness, may not be forgotten. While our State is jealous lest she should not pay due honors to heroic and daring services on the field, let her not be entirely unmindful of those who with no less a sacrifice of ease and enjoyment, have hazarded their lives in its service by pioneering the way for its settlement.

If this enterprise had been conducted with less vigor than it was, or if from any cause it had proved unsuccessful, the settlement of the Reserve would probably have been delayed for several years. Much therefore is due to the enterprising individuals who composed this company, for the energy and success with which they prosecuted their labors under such a multitude of embarrassing circumstances.

To Judge Stow it must be a source of the highest gratification, to witness the extraordinary and magical change which this country has undergone since 1796, when he first landed at Conneaut.—It is truly a great result for such small beginnings.

There are but few of the venerable men now living who composed this early expedition. They have gone with the generations before them.—The grey hairs and tottering steps of the survivors warn us that with them "the silver cord will soon be loosened," and "the golden bowl be broken."

In the early part of May, 1796, the Connecticut Land Company fitted out an expedition to visit the Western Reserve, and survey and divide the same into townships. The company consisted of five Surveyors, a Physician, with chainmen, axe-men, making in all about forty individuals. By previous agreement most of the individuals to compose the company met at Schenectady, New York. They were embarked in four flat bottomed boats of about three tons burden each, and ascended the Mohawk river. The boats had on board a quantity of freight, besides their camp utensils, provisions, &c. The Indians then inhabiting the Reserve had agreed to hold a council with the company at Buffalo, for the purpose of reconciling their several claims to the territory; and a part of the cargo consisted of merchandize that they were carrying thither for the Indians. The ascent of the Mohawk was slow and tedious. The boats, besides being heavily laden, had a rapid current and shoal water to contend against much of the way. On arriving at Fort Stanwix (now Rome) they were wearied with fatigue, and a discouraging prospect was thrown over their further progress. A melancholy accident occurred here; one of the hands fell overboard and was drowned. This sad accident seemed to increase the general despondency.

Their contemplated route was up Lake Oneida, and following the chain of the Lakes, to the Reserve. At Fort Stanwix the boats and goods were hauled about a mile and a half by teams into Wood creek, a small stream emptying into Lake Oneida.

At the time the party set out, Jay's treaty had not been ratified by the American Congress, and the greatest danger now was, in not being able to pass Fort Oswego, which was then garrisoned by the British. At Fort Stanwix they had the good fortune to be overtaken by Capt. Cozzens, who had been sent by the British Minister, Mr. Bond, with open despatches to all his Majesty's officers and subjects, declaring the ratification of Jay's treaty on the part of the two Governments, and the navigation of the Lakes to be free to American vessels, and commanding all of his Majesty's officers to be governed accordingly. Capt. Cozzens was accompanied by a Mr. Peters, brother-in-law to the Governor of Upper Canada.—These gentlemen accepted the invitation of the Agent to take passage on board his boat down the Lake. With the influence of the dignitaries in their favor, and the nature of Mr. Cozzens' despatches, the party had dismissed all their fears as to the danger of passing the Fort.

They proceeded down the Lake and the Oswego river, and when arrived within twelve miles of the Fort, the boats anchored near the shore, and the Agent with Capt. Cozzens and Mr. Peters proceeded by land to the Fort. The Agent was politely received by the officers commanding.—But contrary to his reasonable expectations a permit to pass with the boats was denied him.—The officer, being a subordinate, justified his strange refusal on the ground of its being a violation of his instructions. No permit could be granted except by the consent of the commanding officer on the frontier, who was then at Niagara. Entreaties were of no avail, and the Agent returned sadly disappointed.

The instructions of the company to their agent were not in any event to run by the Fort, but if permission was not granted, to lay by till further instructions could be received from them. The prospect of two or three weeks delay for this purpose in a sickly country, was no way promising. The men were extremely impatient under the prospect of delay. They had heard that nearly all the troops composing the garrison were on the sick list, and this intelligence increased their fears. They were in a multitude of doubt as to the course to be pursued.

If they attempted to run by the Fort it would be against the express orders of the company, and if the attempt should prove unsuccessful the entire enterprise would be defeated, and thus a fearful weight of responsibility thrown upon the Agent.

Nor was the other alternative free from difficulties and danger. The unhealthy climate might produce as general sickness among the men as it had among the soldiers of the garrison, and so disable their force as to oblige them to return.

After mature deliberation it was nearly a unanimous resolve to attempt the passage. In the execution of this plan, great skill and prudence was required. The boats were floated down to within four miles of the Fort where they were hauled into a small bay, and secreted among the bushes. One of the boats was then relieved of the greater part of its cargo, manned with double oars and with the Agent on board rowed down to the Fort. Supposing that the boat was destined to Fort Niagara for the purpose of getting a permit for the rest of the boats, he was suffered to pass. In the dead of night, the garrison being put off their guard by this stratagem, the others passed unobserved and safely by the Fort.

Their greeting with the waters of Lake Ontario was a hearty and a welcome one. The men set up shouts of rejoicing that might have been heard at the Fort, even over the noisy din of the elements. Never did men feel better after being relieved from a perilous situation than they felt.

The first boat had proceeded on to Sodus, where the little fleet intended to make a harbor. A sudden storm arose which overtook the boats before they reached Sodus, and before they had finished their rejoicings. The storm was very violent, and the darkness of the night made it imminently perilous. The crew which had landed at Sodus built beacon fires that the other boats might be directed to the harbor. But the storm had suddenly increased in violence, and it was impossible for either of the boats to make the harbor.

The situation of the Agent at this moment was intensely painful. His companions were in a perilous situation, and it was out of his power to afford them the least relief. They were off but a short distance from a dangerous shore, and the next billow might dash their little barks in a thousand pieces. Besides he had assumed the responsibility of running by the Fort, and though successful in that attempt, yet if the boats were now cast away or lost, the whole responsibility of that catastrophe would rest upon him.

In this state of suspense and alarm a man from one of the boats came running from the beach with the intelligence that all was lost. No anxiety could have been greater, or suffering more intense than was that of the men on shore.—They flew up and down the beech to see if some assistance could not be rendered, or tidings obtained from their shipwrecked companions. They found thrown upon the shore a gun and oar, which they knew belonged to Captain Beard who had charge of one of the boats. This circumstance increased their alarm and gave new point to grief. But they were not allowed to remain long in this painful suspense. The next moment they met Capt. B. himself, and inquired if all was lost? He replied that nothing was lost but a gun and oar!! The other boats reached the shore but they sustained much injury. Fortunately no lives were lost. One of the boats was so much injured that it could not be repaired and was thrown by—the damage to their cargoes was inconsiderable.

While the boats were repairing at Sodus, the Agent proceeded by land to Canandaigua. He there met Gen. Cleveland with instructions to him from the company, if he thought it advisable, to run by the Fort. This in a measure relieved his anxiety on the subject.

After a detention of nearly two weeks, they again embarked on board the three remaining boats, and prosecuted their toilsome journey up the Lake. Nothing unusual occurred during this part of their journey. After numberless embarkments and re-embarkments, they landed their stores at Fort Erie, (opposite Buffalo) and crossed over to Buffalo to hold a council with the Indians.

They found the Indians assembled to the number of about one thousand to meet them. These were the remnant—a weak and feeble remnant of the mighty Six Nations. "The glory thereof had departed." This tribe whose name had spread terror wherever it was known, had now assembled to give mere forms to a treaty which was to surrender up their vast dominions into the hands of their deadliest foe, the white man.

This was one of the last public acts of that nation. They knew that their existence was short; that the progress of civilization would soon waste away the little remnant, and "leave not a wreck behind." They seemed to wish their sun to set with as much dazzling splendor as possible.—They had, therefore, left their hunting grounds and assembled round their council fires to exhibit for perhaps the last time, the fancied splendor of their own greatness.

Red Jacket and Farmer's Brother conducted the treaty on the part of the Indians, and they managed quite adroitly. But they relinquished every claim and gave the company peaceable possession of the country. So many presents were made to the Indians, that they were ever after the friends of the company.

After the completion of the treaty, they pursued their route up Lake Erie. Profiting by their sad and nearly fatal experience on Lake Ontario, they kept near the south shore of the Lake to avoid the danger of sudden storms.

On the 4th of July, 1796, the party to their great joy first set their feet on the virgin soil of Ohio. On this day they landed at Conneaut, and there celebrated the Twentieth Anniversary of American Independence.

Their joy was complete at the successful termination of their voyage. They had been greatly threatened with dangers, but had escaped them all. Though several times their enterprise came *near* being defeated, they sustained no material loss or injury, and it is a singular and striking feature of this expedition, that notwithstanding they visited this new country in the most unhealthy season of the year, not a life was lost by sickness. Providence seemed to smile upon them with peculiar favor.

The survey was immediately commenced.—The surveyors proceeded to the south line of the Reserve and run a line west five miles from the eastern line of Ohio, thence run a meridian line to the Lake. In this way the survey of the townships east of the Cuyahoga was completed. The Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoga river was not then extinguished, and the party this season confined their labors to the land east of the river.

Only two townships were surveyed into lots, viz: Cleveland and Euclid. In the latter part of July they reached Cleveland, built a log house, and with all due solemnity gave this place its name.

During their stay they were subject to all the rigorous hardships of the wilderness. Frequently deprived of food and sleep, they were strangers to all the enjoyments of civilized society.

On the 8th of October the object of the enterprize being completed, the company separated and most of them returned to their homes.

FIDELITY OF THE DOG.

One of the most remarkable instances of the fidelity of the dog that we remember, is recorded in the Shrewsbury (Eng.) Chronicle. A gentleman by the name of Roberts, of Montgomeryshire, returning from an excursion on horseback, attempted to ford a river which was swollen, and in doing so was drowned. His dog followed the body as it sank, and seizing the collar of the coat in his teeth, with great labor, brought the body to the side of the stream, and raising its head above the water, held it there firmly during the whole of an inclemant night in March; and when discovered in the morning, the faithful animal was still immersed in the water, and shivering with cold, yet still holding the head of his old master above the stream, unconscious that life had departed from him to whom the poor animal was so much attached.

My Dog, the trustiest of his kind,
With gratitude inflames my mind;
I mark his true, his faithful way,
And in my service copy Tray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PERVERSENESS OF WOMAN.

There is an old story of a man who had married a young lady, and who had a friend somewhat sceptical as to the obedient tendency of the wife's disposition, much to the dissatisfaction of Benedick, who strongly asserted and warmly asseverated that his will was law, and that she never by any chance disobeyed any wish or injunction of his.

"Have you ever tried her temper in that respect?" said the friend—"have you ever desired her positively not to do any particular thing? for that is my point, since you tell me she never refuses to do whatever you desire her to do."

"No!" said the affectionate husband, "I never have found occasion to desire her not to do any thing, but—"

"That's it, as the old woman says," cried the friend: "female obedience is proved by negatives; tell her not to do any particular thing, give her no particular reason why, and see if she does not do it."

"Ridiculous!" says the husband.

"Try," says the friend.

"Well," replied the husband, "agreed! We are both going away for the day; what proof shall I put her to? What shall I tell her not to do? May she not play her harp? Must she not sing, or draw—or, in fact, tell me what you want me to prohibit her doing, and I stake my life she does it not."

"Oh, no!" said the friend, "drawing and singing, and playing the harp, are things which she might abstain from without a murmur, or, what is more essential to the affair, a wonder; because she has sung, and played, and drawn a thousand times. It is an injunction not to do something *she has never done before*—for instance, tell her when we go, not to climb some particular hill, for particular reasons, which you do not choose to give her; or, by way of carrying the principle out to its fullest extent, warn her not to attempt to ride on a dog's back."

"Neptune's back!" said the husband.

"Yes," replied the friend, "on the back of this most valuable Newfoundland dog, the bravest and faithfulest of his breed."

"Ride upon a dog's back!" exclaimed Benedick; "how can you be so absurd—as if—"

"Ah, there it is," said the friend, "as if—now take my word for it, if you issue the injunction, without giving her any reason, Harriet will break it."

The most credulous of men rejoiced at the idea, which he felicitously ridiculed, and resolved upon trying the experiment in order to establish his Harriet's superiority of mind and his friend's exceeding silliness.

He parted with his Harriet, and with tender fondness she clung round his shoulder; as he said in quitting her,

"Harriet, dearest, we have seldom been separated since our marriage—I shall be back soon—take care of yourself, love—but, just attend to one thing I am going to say, dear; don't try to ride upon Neptune's back while we are away."

"What!" said the laughing Harriet, "ride upon Neptune—ha, ha, ha! what an odd idea—is that all you warn me against?—what a ridiculous notion! why should you tell me that?—what nonsense!"

"That, my dear," said the husband, "is a secret; all I beg of you is, not to ride upon Neptune!"

"Ride upon Neptune!" repeated the lady, and she laughed again and they parted.

When Benedick and his friend returned to dinner, the laughing Harriet did not as usual present herself to receive them; there was a sort of gloom pervading the house—the footman who opened the door looked dull—the butler who came into the hall looked as white as his waistcoat; the lady's own maid rushed down stairs, evidently to prevent a scene.

"Where is your mistress?" said Benedick.

"Up stairs, sir," said the maid; "there is nothing the matter, sir—nothing in the world—only my mistress has had a fall—quite a little fall on the walk in the flower garden—and has cut her face the least bit in the world, sir; all will be well to-morrow."

"A fall!" said Benedick.

"Humph!" said the friend.

And up stairs ran the anxious husband.

"What has happened?" he exclaimed, catching her to his heart, and seeing her beautiful countenance a little marred—"how did this happen?"

Harriet cried and hid her face.

The explanation never came altogether clearly before the friend of the family, but the accident was generally thought to have arisen from Harriet's having endeavored to take a ride on Neptune's back.

THE END OF THE DRUNKARD.

A New York correspondent of the United States Gazette, describing an evening on the Battery, concludes his letter with this affecting incident.

"A crowd had gathered near the gate at the southern extremity of the Battery and several voices rose at the same moment upon the air, crying for vengeance upon a tattered form that reeled into the enclosure, in a beastly state of intoxication. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and was followed by a young, beautiful and interesting girl, not out of her teens. A moment before I saw him, he had raised his arm, and struck this lovely being to the earth. For this the crowd was pursuing him, and would doubtless have committed some summary act upon the inebriated wretch, had not the same delicate form interposed to prevent the consummation of the deed. She approached timidly, and fondly begged the monster to go home. He swore by the living God he would never return.—Little did he think, as he uttered the oath, that the vengeance of that God his sacrilegious lips profaned, was at that moment hanging over him, and that the angel of Death was waiting upon the waters to bear him, with all his sins upon his head, into the presence of the Creator he had mocked.

"He shook the fair girl from him with a curse, and staggered to the railing.—A cluster of boats was at some distance from the shore, and a few voices were singing one of Russel's songs. The drunkard tried to clamber on the uppermost rail, and having seated himself, called to the singers to perform something lively, or "d—n his eyes, he would come out there, and sing for himself!" These were the last words he uttered. In endeavoring to change his position, his foot slipped, and he fell into the waters to rise no more. Great exertions were made by the boats to render him assistance, and more than one daring fellow plunged into the sea—but all in vain; his body has not yet been recovered. The tide was running strong at the time, and we may hear of his body being washed upon the opposite shore in a few days.

"The poor girl was almost frantic—she rushed to the water's edge, crying "father! dear, dear father!—For Heaven's sake, save my father!" It was indeed her father. He once enjoyed a handsome property, but liquor ruined him. He sold his house for it, and at last his garments. His wife had died from want, and this daughter had supported him and three brothers by the labor of her hands. He swore he would never again enter her house, because she would not give him liquor—He cursed her, and died while a curse against himself yet hung upon his lips. The daughter did not leave the spot before midnight, and her cries appalled the stoutest hearts around her.—Twenty dollars were raised among the spectators, but when handed to her, she exclaimed, "No! no! give me my father!"

"Poor girl, she called in vain. That father was in other presence. She was borne from the place by some friends, and when I left the spot, the lightness of heart which had drawn me to the scene had departed, and I felt it almost a sin to be happy amid the wretchedness man makes for himself."

SINGULAR RENCONTRE.

"You are about to become one of our neighbors, I see sir?" "Yes sir."

"I am very happy to hear it. I like to meet gentlemen so amiable as you seem to be."

"Sir, you are too kind. I am a stranger to you, and ——"

"No matter, I am a physiogomist, and am seldom mistaken."

"I thank you for the good opinion you have been pleased to form of me; but excuse me, my furniture is coming in, and I must see to arranging it."

"Do not incommode yourself! if you will allow me, I will assist you, as I have nothing whatever to do."

The person who spoke thus was a little man of fifty, with a lively and open countenance; the person he addressed, Mr. N———, who was about taking possession of apartments he had hired in the Rue St. Honere. The officious neighbor accompanied his new acquaintance to his rooms, where they found the furniture heaped up in the most admired disorder. Near the window was a stand, on which a number of little articles had been placed; among them a pile of old cards of address, on which Mr. N.'s name was written in a very large hand. The neighbor took one of them up mechanically, and seemed all at once very much troubled.

"What is the matter?" said Mr. N——; "that is my name on those cards."

"Ah, me—very well," rejoined the other, flinging the card away, as though it burnt his fingers.

"Why, do you know me?" asked Mr. N——.

"Not at all," said his neighbor. "Oh heavens, I shall faint."

And, in fact, he grew very pale, and his knees bent under him. Mr. N—— hastened to his aid, placed him in a chair, and went for a glass of water. When he returned, what was his surprise when his guest threw himself on his knees, and said in a contrite tone—"Sir, I am a villain, and must make you immediate retribution."

"How so," said the other, "this is the first time I have ever seen you; at any rate, choose a more seemly posture, and let us talk the matter over calmly."

"You treat me with too much kindness; but pray preserve that feeling for me till you have heard all, for I shall need it.—Did you not go to Marseilles in 1823?"

"I did."

"Did any thing happen to you on your journey?"

"I lost in a hotel at Lyons fourteen thousand francs in bank bills. All the inquiries I made were fruitless, but I have always thought that the people of the house took it."

"Your are mistaken, I stole it." 'What!'

"Yes, I; but let me tell you how it happened. I was in business at that time, but bankrupt, and in desperate circumstances. At Lyons, I lodged in a room alongside the one you occupied and which you had just left. Just as I was leaving, I found that I had forgotten some papers, and went up stairs for them. Our rooms joined each other, were of the same size, and furnished alike, so that I mistook yours for my own. I did not see my papers, but found your portfolio, which you had left in a closet. What shall I say? Instead of returning you the property, which I could easily have done, for your address was written on it, I made use of it to relieve myself from my troubles.—My ill-gotten gains prospered so well in my hands that I have paid my debts and made some money. I have been a thousand times on the point of restoring you your money, but false shame prevented me. But now that chance has brought us together, I have only to say, that your money is at your service with legal interest, and I can but humble myself before you, and beg of you to pardon my villainy." While saying this, he made another effort to throw himself at Mr. N.'s feet, but the latter hastened to give him his hand in sign of forgiveness. He would not take any interest, but merely the original sum stolen.

AN APPARATION.

The Montreal Transcript relates the following instance of a supernatural visitation, which comes from so respectable a source that it is inclined to credit it notwithstanding the skepticism with which it formerly regarded such tales. The following is the second visitation which the lady received from the spirit of her deceased husband:

On Tuesday night, feeling stronger and in better spirits than she had enjoyed for several months past, Mrs.——— dispensed with the presence of her attendent, retiring alone to her chamber, and went to bed a little before 10 o'clock.—Exactly as the clock struck 12 she waked from her sleep, and distinctly beheld the apparation she had before seen advancing from the table, (on which stood her night lamp) till it stood opposite to and drew aside the curtains of her bed. A scene of suffocating oppression deprived her of all power to scream aloud.—She describes her very blood retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its benevolent aspect, the eyes, once beaming with affection, were now fixed in stern regard on the trembling half dissolved being who with the courage of desperation thus abjured him—"Charles! dear Charles why are you come again?" "Jessey," slowly and solemnly aspirated the shadowy form, waving in its hand a small roll of written paper, "Jessey, pay my newspaper account and let me rest in peace!"

A FRAGMENT.

'Twas night—and such a night as earth ne'er saw before. Murky clouds veiled the fair face of heaven, and gave to pitchy darkness a still deeper dye. The moon had fled—the stars had closed their eyes, for deeds were doing they dare not look upon! The gods of the elements were abroad. Æolus exultingly led forth his legions, howling from their dark caverns. Neptune, foaming with rage, roared madly, as he contended with his rock bound prison. The incensed thunder drawn by his winged steeds, in his ærial chariot, flashing lightning from his eyes, bellowed forth his madness—and ever and anon the demoniac shout of Ate, and the fiendish laughter of Hecate and her crew were heard above the tempest. For a time the pure streams turned stagnant and ceased to flow—the mountain trembled—and the forest dropped its leaves—the flowers lost their fragrance and withered, and all nature became desolate. In glee serpents hissed, harpies screamed—and satyrs revelled beneath the deadly Upas. Domestic beasts crept near the abode of men. The lion relinquished his half eaten prey; the tiger, forgetful of his fierceness, ran howling to his lair—and even the hyena deserted his repast of dead men's bones.—Man alone of all earth's creatures slept. But still he slept as if the boding of some half unknown calamity brooded o'er his mind. The aspiring youth muttered of blasted hopes, long cherished—young, fair and gifted maidens would start, and trembling, weep their injured innocence—and mothers, too, would half awake, and while they pressed their little nurslings to their breasts, would breath still another prayer for their protection. On such a night—Hell yawned and gave to earth—*a slanderer!—Gem.*

Royal favorites are often obliged to carry their complaisance further than they meant. They live for their master's pleasure, and they die for his convenience.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,-----AUGUST 15, 1839.

Our paper will be issued every other week for some eight weeks yet, to give time for the completion of our subscription list and for other arrangements: it will then be issued weekly.

The Lancaster (O.) Gazette of Aug. 8th, says it is reported that Gen. M'Cracken, of that place, one of the Fund Commissioners of this State, had gone to Europe, for the purpose of effecting a loan for the benefit of the State.

Some of our subscribers complain about the *rottenness* of our paper. [See M. Lyon's communication in this No.] When we were ready to issue the first number we got, from our paper establishment, the only two bundles they had on hand of the kind we wanted, that were any way passable. We felt afflicted that we could get nothing better, particularly to begin with. However, we had to use it. But the owners of the concern promised to have a better article for us against the issue of our 3d No. But lo! it comes to pass for this No. we are bored with an article considerable inferior even to the other.—Will Moses Lyon of Cincinnati, and John Burns of Steubenville, be so good as to inquire of their respective establishments, on what terms such paper as we use, of good quality, can be had, and give us information? If we cannot depend upon our folks at home we will try it abroad; for we feel anxious to have the credit of our paper sustained in every way.

The towns of Hamilton and Rossville, (says the Hamilton Intelligencer of 8th inst.) situated 22 miles north of Cincinnati, and lying on the Miami river, in a healthy situation, and one of the most productive sections of the country,are in a prosperous condition. In the two towns, lying on opposite sides of the river, $500,000 were vested last winter in the single article of pork.—They contain 6 or 7 churches and others going up—a beautiful female Academy, and good common schools. The Miami Canal lies near—four turnpike roads lead there—one finished and the others on the way. It is said to afford a desirable site for the investment of capital.

The Hamilton Intelligencer says a boy in that vicinity, by the name of John Addleman, had his foot torn off in the gears of a thrashing machine. He reports that his father and mother are both dead, and that he recently came from Preble county. Any communication addressed from his friends to A. B. Line, Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, will be promptly attended to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late advices from England say that the money market is in a state of pressure and disquietude, such as has not existed since the panic of 1836.

Mr. Webster, now in London, attracts great attention from all classes, from the Queen and nobility, to the humblest citizen.

The prospect of crops, in England, at the date of July 5th, were said to be good.

War is said to have commenced between the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt.

We do not pretend to understand the operations and workings of the Financial and Commercial systems of Europe. But the following, from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 29th ult., seems to us an intelligent article on these subjects. We will not vouch for the correctness of the opinions here given, but they look to us to be plausible.

"THE BANK OF ENGLAND—THE MONEY KING IN DANGER OF DETHRONEMENT.

"The commercial condition of England as exhibited in the extracts we make to-day is worthy of serious study—nay, involving as it does our own interest to so fearful an extent, it demands the closest scrutiny. A London paper reviewing the commercial relations of England and the last quarterly returns of the Bank, concludes with the following observation:

'From this return, therefore, it would still appear that the Bank of England has not been able to control the foreign exchanges, which is a very important feature in the return, but in other respects there is but little to notice beyond the circumstances that their great burden, "the deposits," have again decreased.'

"Within the year preceding the 25th of June, the bullion in the Bank had been diminished the enormous sum of £5,378,000, and the process was still going on. At the date of the sailing of the Great Western, the specie in the Bank was said to be less than four millions sterling, (some accounts say less than three) and the exchanges on the 4th of July actually becoming more unfavorable to England. Has commerce lost her balance? Has the autocrat of the money market dropt the sceptre? Has the Bank slumbered while all Europe was fingering her exchequer?

"The system by which the Bank of England pretends to govern the exchanges is very simple and known to most persons who pay attention to such subjects. It is, in case of exchange against London, to curtail her circulation; if need be, to raise the rate of interest, and thus produce a pressure and panic among English buyers, check importation, produce a necessity for selling and by depressing domestic prices, encourage exportation. This process has been so often successful, that it had come to be considered an infallible specific and was so spoken of by the President of the bank in his examination before the House of Commons in 1832. We are now told that after a struggle of months, after inflicting the most terrible oppression upon commerce, threatening general bankruptcy to this side the Atlantic and starvation or civil war to the other, after passing through all the stages of its great remedial process, and dosing trade with the bitter, more bitter, most bitter, of its wonderful, panacea, we are now told that "the Bank of England has not been able to control the foreign exchanges!" The failure was not for want of a vigorous application of the medicine, as we ourselves can testify. Has it then lost its healing virtues? In plain words has the Bank of England fallen from her supremacy over the money market?

"This is a momentuous question, and one which we ask in all soberness. If it be so, then is the commerce of the world on the eve of a mighty revolution.

"It will be observed in looking back at the bank's method of correcting the exchanges, that every stage in the process may be completely successful and yet if the last fails the whole is good for nothing—will have been so much distress and panic thrown away. Importation may be checked, gloom and fright installed upon 'Change, merchants bankrupt, machinery at a stand, operatives starving, and manufactured goods reduced to a price below the raw material, yet if the last link in the chain fail to connect, if exportation does not ensue, the precious metals return not, and the exchanges do not "stand corrected."—Such seems to be the exact state of the case at this time. The great deficit in the wheat crop of last year created great and just alarm; the price of the article rose, and it forthwith poured in from the continent. What then! does not England manufacture for the world? She will be at no loss for the medium in which they pay for it. Such *was* the case assuredly, but now the continent seemed to have lost its taste for British goods and would have nothing but specie.—The Bank resorted to its medicine chest—sold securities and withdrew its circulation, still they would have specie; it raised the rate of interest to five per cent. still the specie flowed away; to five and half per cent, still nothing but specie. It seemed as if a panic had got among the guineas and they would not stop till the very last coin had escaped to the continent. The commercial world was waiting in some degree of terror for the ministration of the last pill in the shape of another rise in the rate of interest, and timid (perhaps prudent) men were even anticipating that the empty box might soon be shaken over their heads, and a suspension of specie payments be proclaimed as the end of this "eventful history."

"Let it be remembered that scarce two years have passed since this sovereign regulator humbled commerce in the dust by a similar process and for a like effect. So soon again? It looks like the fitful struggles of an expiring dynasty, more than the sure direction of an unquestionable authority. But in the former case at least the Bank succeeded. Although commerce smarted and bled for it, yet the specie did come back and the vaults of the Banks were filled to overflowing. But now, though the pain has been much the same and the cry for success quite as loud, no help comes. The golden sovereigns turn a deaf ear to the charmer and will not stir—they are engaged. There being a reason for all things, of course there is a reason for the startling announcement that "the Bank of England has not been able to control the foreign exchanges."—Yet we do not see any serious attempt to account for a fact that so deeply affects English commerce, and which must of necessity induce the most earnest inquiry on the part of every intelligent statesman, merchant, banker and manufacturer. In the former revulsion, the drain of specie had come at least to a great extent from this country; the Bank of England struck professedly at American trade in its action on exchanges, and yet no sooner was it felt than the gold and silver of the Continent flowed into her vaults and filled them to overflowing. Very little specie went back from the United States.—Now the drain is from the continent, and still a long succession of the severest measures have failed to recover from overstocked Europe the gold which she has withdrawn. In vain imports are checked and manufactured goods reduced to the lowest price—the continent is still not temptep to take them—the specie does not return.—There would seem to be some mystery in this which the English Bankers are afraid to unveil. It was not long since suggested that the Bank of England might be induced to recruit her stock by borrowing a few millions from the Bank of France, which is at present in a plethora. If she is so disposed, it would be well to send a Commission to the United States to "collect facts" as to the best scheme of borrowing, as France did to investigate our various penitentiary systems. Among the rest, we could probably shew her a scheme of loans on the self-recruiting principle, that would go on to the end of time without the necessity of payment. In truth the present position of the Bank of England is not a little like that of the peasant in the caricature, who is on the point of cutting off his own head in the oblivious eagerness with which he goes to punch a snake with the extremity of his scythe handle,

But to return. In a passing comment which we made some time since on the Cotton Circular of Vincent Nolte, we threw out the suggestion that a part of the commercial embarrassments of England grew out of an important radical change in her relations with several of the States of Europe; that she was no longer so exclusively as she had been the manufacturer for the world. That such change had taken place was no secret; that it has at length been *felt* in the diminished demand for English goods and a consequent diminished power of the Bank of England over exchanges is not without its probabilities. That the Bank has so far failed to produce a reaction, and failed notwithstanding the long continued and almost desperate exertion of her whole strength, is not attempted to be concealed. It is equally certain that the progress of the manufacturing system in Europe will ultimately strip the Bank of all extraordinary power over the exchanges. The progress is already not small. France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Prussian and German States, even Austria and Russia are industriously raising a system of domestic manufuctures. The seed planted by the great Napoleon, though long trodden down and thought to be dead, has at length sprung up from his grave and is widely shooting its branches over the nations of Europe. In the U. States, such has been the astonishing progress in manufactures, that if it were not for our enormous foreign and domestic debt, we might be perfectly independent of the Bank of England. Well may the securities for our loans be called "bonds;" it would be still more pertinent to call them *chains*, for they rivet us helplessly to the car of that great dictator; we must budge when it goes, stop when it stops, and howl whenever it pleases to pinch the money market!

"We have said all and more than we intended to say on this subject, for our object was rather to start inquiry than to put forth opinions. At this distance from the scene of action, it would be great folly to attempt now to define the various influences that have produced the present aspect of English trade. The utmost therefore that we wish to be understood as advancing, is that there is strong ground to suspect that a cause not accidental, but permanent and progressive, is now sapping the power of the Bank of England."

M. Winan's proposition in our next.

The following is from the Zanesville Aurora of the 9th instant;—

"The '*Western Recorder*' is the title of a new paper commenced in this county within a few weeks, by the Rev. C. Springer. It is of imperial size, and looks remarkably neat, being printed with new materials. A portion of the 'Recorder' is intended to be devoted to the cause of the Protestant Methodist Church, and the residue to the dissemination of useful literary, miscellaneous, agricultural and mechanical news.—The editor promises that the paper shall have no connection with politics, and being started with a view, principally, to the furtherance of the interests of the Protestant Methodist Church, we have no hesitation in believing that it will refrain, strictly, from any interference with the political agitations of the day. The paper is well gotten up, and the numbers before us evidence a degree of ability deserving of a liberal support, which we hope it will receive."

This notice of our paper is to us quite satisfactory, a more liberal one than we sometimes receive, and perhaps more flattering than we deserve. We do not know that we have yet directly promised to 'have no connection with politics,' but we now say it is our intention to have nothing to do with *party* politics. The suggestion indicated in the article above that it is our duty to "refrain, strictly, from the political agitations of the day," is perfectly correct. The incidents and accidents of our life has connected us with the cause of ecclesiastical liberty; the order of Providence has evidently made it our duty to promote the interests of religious freedom; and for us to pursue any course that would provoke against us the influence of political excitement, or any other species of excitement, would be to desert the post which Providence has assigned us; to betray the trust committed to our care. We hold that when circumstances beyond a man's control, have connected him with any enterprize, no difference whether of major or minor importance, that it becomes the leading duty of his life to serve the interests of that particular enterprize; and to pursue any course to disqualify him for that particular duty, would be the height of imprudence. Prudence should therefore direct his course, which will guard him equally against deceit and cunning on the one hand, and rashness on the other.

But when we say it is not our intention to meddle with party politics, we do not suppose that we shall be able to conduct a paper and do our duty, and get no censure from politicians. The religious press should be the guardian of the public morals. How can it attend to these without occasionally giving offence to political men?

With respect to party politics, it has been our study for a number of years to have none; and at this period of our life we have but little interest on the subject. Our observation has satisfied us that honest men have little to do in the government of the world. Sterling integrity cannot resort to that cunning, finesse, and deceit which seem necessary to manage the public mind.—And we are sorry to say that these remarks are too applicable to the ecclesiastical as well as to the political department. Our old friend Norris of Boston in the following extract from his paper (Olive Branch) of the 3d instant, has expressed, though in pretty severe language, our sentiments on this subject:—

"We have received from Portland, Me., a new paper called the 'Eastern Argus Revived.' It proposes to go back to the republicanism of the Jefferson times and Jefferson school. It repudiates the present administration as anti-republican, and refuses fellowship with the whigs; it appears to adopt the politics of Tallmadge and Rives. Go ahead, politicians, and watch one another, as well you may; for none of you deserve to be trusted. We should despair of the republic, if one set of rogues did not keep another honest."

A destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati on the morning of the 3d inst. About $50,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed, only about $20,000 of which was insured. A youth aged 17 was burnt in an oil mill, which was among the property consumed.

A great revolution in public sentiment, in favor of the temperance cause, is said to have been effected in Louisville, Kentucky, within eighteen months past. This has recently expressed itself in a series of spirited resolutions on the subject.

It is thought from the present aspect of affairs that a general war throughout Europe, is highly probable.

The business of Cincinnati is said to be greatly depressed, "owing chiefly to the unparalleled scarcity of money."

We acknowledge the reception of the 17th No. Vol 1, of the "Middletown Mail," devoted to literature and general news, by "Gallagher & Co." It is a spirited and well conducted sheet.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO PREVENT RATS FROM INJURING STACKS.

Lay three logs some fifteen inches over under your bottom of rails. This will raise the stack so far from the ground that cats and dogs can pass under. It is probable the rat is afraid to commence cutting his hole into the stack for fear of being attacked in the rear. We have been informed, by those who have tried it, that stacks, fixed in this way, have stood for two years without being in the least disturbed by these troublesome vermin.

TIME TO TRIM APPLE TREES.

The common time of trimming is in March, probably because the farmer then has the most leisure. But, to trees trimmed at that period it will be seen that the wound made, dries, turns black, and ultimately, in all probability, rots.—Trim, say the first of June, when the sap is in full flow, and the wound made by the pruning knife, being supplied with plenty of fluid, keeps in a healthy state, free from rotting, until it heals over. We have tried the experiment, and found the above to be the result. We think this indicates the proper time for trimming trees to be when the sap first starts in the spring, if you wish to trim when the least injury is done to them.—Do not take much off at a time, and never take large limbs.

ART OF MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

We are informed by those who have the reputation of making good butter, that one essential particular in the process is, immediately after churning to work all the milk out, and until it becomes firm and solid. If the butter milk be permitted to remain in it, even for a short time, it will turn streaked, and become rancid and unfit for use. The cream should not be permitted to get too old, and after churning some say the butter should not be washed in water as is often practiced,

"CHURNING.—It is stated in a late number of the Genesee Farmer that the difficulty, that is often experienced of converting cream into butter, and, as often the case, the difficulty of obtaining a good article, may be obviated by sprinkling in a little *saleratus*, (a spoonful to two gallons of cream.) After the cream has been churned a while, if no signs of butter appear, sprinkle in the powdered salaratus, half at a time, as it may be but half will be required. The editor attributes the effect produced upon the cream to the neutralization of the superabundant acid, by the alkali of the salaratus."

There is difference of opinion among farmers as it respects the management of manure. However, we think the principle adopted in the following address is prevailing. The Washington and Green co., Pa. farmers are generally practicing on this plan, and perhaps there are no better farmers in America. Many of them haul their straw out and spread it over their fields immediately after thrashing.

"MANAGEMENT OF MANURE."

The manure heap is the farmer's gold mine, and on this he must place his chief reliance.

A difference of opinion, as well as a diversity of practice, prevails relative to the state or condition of the manure previous to its application to the soil, that is, whether it is most useful to apply it in its raw state, without subjecting it to the process of fermentation, or whether it will produce a greater effect by previous decomposition by being thoroughly rotted. In some parts of our state, the manure made in winter is considered as unfit for the soil, till the subsequent autumn, and among us it is a common practice to deposite the manure in large heaps, on the field where it is to be used, with the intention that it shall go through a partial fermentation. I have frequently adopted this practice, in imitation of those whom I considered among our most judicious farmers. But experience, observation, reflection, and attention to the observations of others, have convinced me, that every degree of fermentation in manure designed for ploughed land is absolute waste. True, the decomposition must take place before it can be taken up as food for the plants, but then this process may be carried on in the soil, while the seeds are vegetating and putting forth their roots and blades, with equal advantages and by their gradual decay, fresh food will be furnished to the plants, as they advance in their growth, and when this takes place beneath the ground there is a great saving of the strength, and nutricious power of the manure. Whoever has stood to the leeward of a dung heap, when in a state of fermentation, and witnessed the evaporation, and perceived the strong effluvia escaping from the heap, must have been impressed from the fact that no small portion of its strength and virtue is passing off into the air. That which thus escapes, is the most subtle and nutrive part, the most enriching to the soil, it is that which imparts the most life, activity and vigor to vegetation. Now this ammonia may be wholly retained within the soil. By ploughing in the manure before the fermentation takes place, there will be comparatively but a trifling evaporation.

The fermentation and putrefaction will ensue, but the small and subtile particles which would escape from the dung heap, are now retained in the soil and become incorporated with it.

Economy requires that the plough should be put in motion as soon as is practicable, after the manure is carried into the field. Even the moisture in the manure when carried out is in itself some of the richest part of the load, and the longer it is suffered to lie in the sun before it is ploughed in, the greater the diminution of its strength and value.

Lathrops Address.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There has been some confusion among the Cherokee Indians. The celebrated chief John Ridge and his father have been murdered. John Ross is implicated in the mischief.

Antiquities.—The Lords of the Admiralty have sent a ship of war to the south-eastern part of Asia Minor, for the purpose of transporting from thence to this country a large collection of most valuable ancient sculptures and bas reliefs, which has been discovered by Mr. Fellows, in Asia Minor, where many towns and cities, and a remarkable and nearly perfect theatre, hitherto quite unknown, have likewise been found. Mr. Hawkins, one of the Curators of the British Museum, has been principally instrumental in securing to that establishment these invaluable remains of Grecian art, many of which are said to be in a state of comparative perfection.—*Lon. Paper.*

State Loan.—The last Columbus Statesman says—"We fear we were in error in saying that the Canal Commissioners had succeeded in obtaining a loan of a million of dollars. Such was the fair construction of a letter from one of them—but there is only $220,000 reported to the Auditor of State, at 4 per cent. premium, as actually secured.—*Leb. Star.*

The Cincinnati Law School, will commence on the fourth Monday in October, and continue four months, exclusive of a short recess at Christmas. The terms will be $50 for the session. This school is attached to the Cincinnati College, and under the Professorship of Timothy Walker, Esq., a gentleman of fine talents and extensive legal acquirements.—*ib.*

The fatal power of a jaw bone.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, has the following hit at the evil *loquacity* of the softer sex. "A fellow who married a termigant who drove him to desperation, and finally to death; just before dying requested a friend, to have the following brief yet pungent inscription upon his tomb:

SLAIN BY A JAW BONE."—*ib.*

Miami Canal.—The water is to be let off from the Miami Canal, on Saturday, the 10th inst. for the purpose of making the usual annual repairs.—*ib.*

Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legislature enacted that "a good and sufficient school shall be erected and maintained in every parish." To these five little words "a good and sufficient school," introduced into an act of Parliament, not longer than a man's thumb, is Scotland indebted at this day for the superiority in morals and intelligence which her people possess over all others in Europe.—*ib.*

Indiana Loan.—The Indiana Fund Commissioners have lately effected a loan of $600,000 for carrying on the public works of that state. They have now obtained $1,000,000 since the commencement of the summer.—*ib.*

The Great West.—It is remarked by the Cleveland Herald, "that the Mississippi valley that is to say, the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been estimated at 1,400,000 square miles in extent. Massachusetts has a population averaging 82 to the square mile. Were the great valley as thickly populated, it would contain 114-800,000 souls; about seven times the present population of the whole United States, and one seventh of the probable population of the globe. Or at 200 to the square mile, which is the rate of population in Great Britain, the Mississippi valley would sustain 280,000, nearly three eighths of the entire population of the globe. The region drained by the Mississippi and its branches is ten times as great as the Island of Great Britain, and in fertility of soil and resources of all kinds, is unsurpassed by any under the sun. Why may it not, in a century or less, be inhabited by an hundred millions of people?"

The Northeastern Boundary.—The newspapers in Canada and the lower provinces have discovered, to their consternation, that the geologist of the United States has been appointed by the British Government, to settle the boundary question. The fact seems to be, that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who has recently made a geological survey for our government in the Western States, and returned to England last winter, has received the appointment of geologist to the commission about to be organized for a new survey of the boundary. The New Brunswick papers seem to look upon this as conclusive evidence that the American claim is to be allowed without any trouble.—*N. Y. Express.*

LORENZO DOW, was an oddity of the oddest kind. The best anecdote of him is that being one evening at a hotel kept by one Bush, in Delhi, New York, the residence of the celebrated General Root, he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord, to describe Heaven. 'You say a great deal about that place,' said the General, 'tell us how it looks.' Lorenzo turned his grave face, and long waving beard, towards Messrs. Root & Bush, and then replied with imperturbable gravity, 'Heaven friends, is a vast extent of smooth and rich territory—there is not a *root nor bush* in it, and there never will be.'

Even among the granite precipices of New Hampshire, such crops, particularly rye, it is said, were never before known.

A trunk has been fished up from the wreck of the John Bull steamer on the St. Lawrence, containg £2900 in bank bills entirely UNINJURED.

The personal expense of Lord Durham, during his mission to Canada, amounted to £34,000, or more than £1000 per week.

Miss Gertrude Rapp, of the Economy Society, in Beaver county, Pa., has drawn from the Treasury of the State $367 premium for silk, under the provisions of the law which enacts that a premium should be paid by the State 20 cents for every pound of cocoons raised, and 50 cents for every pound of silk reeled.

By the arrival of a whaler at Nantucket, it is reported that a new Island has appeared in the Pacific, about a hundred miles to the eastward of Juan Fernandez, and that a French vessel of war has gone to examine it.

One of the Elms that have for centuries adorned the beautiful city of New Haven, fell the other day, from rottenness, which has long preyed at its root. Fortunately, though numerous vehicles and pedestrians were in the streets, no one was in its track at the time.

A strange looking bug, 2½ inches long, with fore legs near three inches, was found in Brooklyn last week. The naturalists pronounce it to be the Harlequin Beetle, of Brazil, and other tropical regions. It was probably imported in dye wood or other southern produce.

The N. Y. Tattler of Monday says, that there has been two cases of *cholera* in New York—one of which is convalescent—the other is still doubtful.

Texas has paid the indemnity of $12,-000, due for the seizure of two American merchant vessels. The young republic is rapidly winning its way to the favor of that portion of the citizens of the United States, who have hitherto regarded it with rather an evil eye.

Bowles, a fearless and powerful Cherokee Chief, threatens to invade Texas in the neighborhood of St. Augustine and Nacodoges. That section of country was in a state of great excitement, and about one thousand of the militia had collected, at the order of General Rusk, to repel the approaches of the Indians.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST E. CHURCH.

Clarksburg District—J. G. Sansom, Presiding Elder.
Clarksburg Station—Benjamin F. Sawhill.
Morgantown Station—J. Spencer.
Brandonville—D. Hess.
Fish creek mission—Caleb Foster.
Harrison—Francis H. Reed, Wm. Cox.
Kenawha mission—A. Coleman.
Kingwood—S. Cheney, J. W. Regar.
Lewis—D. Cross, B. Haynes.
Middlebourne—Geo. Monroe—one to be supplied.
Monongahela—B. F. Sedwick, H. Gipson.

Barnsville District—E. Smith, Presiding Elder.
Barnsville—R. Boyd, J. H. White.
Deersville—G. D. Kinnear, L. Jenney.
Freeport—S. D. Jones, W. Devinney, A. Rich.
Grandview mission—M. Bishop.
McConnelsville—W. Athey, D. Neal.
Moorefield—C. Thorn, J. K. Miller.
Newport—I. Archbold, Wm. Smith.
Sharon—P. Greene, C. Morrison.
Summerfield—E. H. Taylor, W. Leeper.
Woodsfield—L. Pettit, S. Lewis.

Beaver District—S. Elliott, Presiding Elder.
Alleghenytown station—R. Hopkins.
Beaver station—Abner Jackson (one to be supplied.)
South Common station—E. Burkett.
Wellsville station—J. J. Swayze.
Butler circuit—P. M. McGowan.
Canton—D. R. Hawkins, W. Cotts.
Dover—H. Whorton, J. Moffit.
Evansburgh—C. E. Weirich.
Hanover—M. L. Weekly, Joseph Montgomery.
Harmony—J. White, J. Wright.
Leesburgh—P. McCue, T. Thompson.
New Lisbon—J. Monroe G. McCaskey.

Pittsburgh District—W. C. Henderson, Presiding Elder.
Birmingham station—Jeremiah Knox.
East Liberty station—E. L. Dempsey.
Pittsburgh—Liberty street station, C. Cook; *Smithfield street station*, C. D. Battelle; *Wesley chapel station*, A. Young.
Blairsville—J. Coyle, J. Ray.
Braddocksfield—J. L. Williams.
Connelsville—Wm. Tipton, H. Crea.
German mission—N. Calender.
Johnstown—J. Murray.
Kittaning—T. McGrath, H. McCall.
Ligonier—T. Jemison, J. Phillips.

Uniontown District—S. Wakefield, Presiding Elder.
Brownsville and Bridgeport station—C. Hodgson.
Monongahela city station—W. D. Lemon.
Uniontown station—Wesley Smith.
Washington station—G. S. Holmes.
Bealsville—T. Stinchomb, J. McCaskey.
Greensborough—T. Baker.
Redstone—D. Sharp, (one to be supplied.)
Summerfield—J. L. Irwin, S. B. Dunlap.
Uniontown circuit—W. Long, E. Hays.
Washington circuit—S. Lauck, G. D. Martin.
Waynesburgh—I. N. McAbee, R. Armstrong.

Wheeling District—S. R. Brockuiner, presiding Elder.
Steubenville station—S. R. Babcock.
St. Clairsville station—James Drummond.
Wheeling station—W. L. Kenney, G. L. Sisson.
Wellsburgh station—M. Tichenell, J. Boyle.
Cadiz—P. Cook, J. Hamnet.
Elizabeth circuit—H. Gilmore, R. W. Lauck.
Florence—J. P. Kent, I. Dallas.
Ohio—J. C. Taylor, A. Scott.
Richmond—H. Bradshaw, J. M. Bray, W. Knox.
Smithfield—J. W. Minor, S. G. J. Worthington.
St. Clairsville circuit—W. Summers, J. Hare.

John Summerville, James Mills, Thomas M. Hudson, Thornton Fleming, Thomas R. Ruckle, Samuel Kyle, John H. Ebbert, James Merriman, } *Superanuated—worn out.*

Hiram Minor, Walter Chalfalt, } *Dropped at their request.*

Wesley Browning, transferred to Missouri Conference as a missionary.

William Hunter, editor of the Conference Journal.

Charles Cook, Thos. M Hudson, Robert Hopkins, Jas. G. Sansom, Geo. S. Holmes, } *Delegates to General Conference.*

☞The next Annual Conference will be held in Clarksburgh, Va.

The murder of the Cherokee chieftian (father of John Ridge) and also Elias Boudinot, an accomplished, educated, native Cherokee, whose loss to literature is deeply to be regretted—is fully confirmed. Ten or twelve others of the Ridge party were also killed in this melee, instituted by the rival chief, Ross.

The editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle has kept account of the number hurt on the recent anniversary of Independence as far as his exchange papers enabled him to do it, and finds that the list already gives no less than forty-one killed, and nineteen wounded and mutilated on that day by the bungling use of gunpowder and artillery. The Chronicle believes this to be not more than one fourth of all the accidents which happened on the occasion.

Mrs. Hemans, on one occasion, to satisfy the incredulity of one of her brothers, learned by heart, having never read it before, the whole of Heber's poem of Europe in one hour and twenty minutes, and repeated it without a single mistake, or a moment's hesitation. The length of the poem is 424 lines.

Repelling Power of Color to Lightning.—The Providence Courier, in support of the recent discovery that Lamp-black resists the course of the fluid, says that in the schooner Ida, struck a few days ago at that port, the portions of the masts and spars painted green entirely escaped, while the bare parts were shivered.

A Popular Lawyer.—The practice of the bar, of Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, who resigned his seat in Congress last year, is stated, incredible as it appears, to be worth $100,000 per annum.

Short-lived Honors.—A man in Indiana, attempting to drive past a stage, got up to hurrah over his victory, when he fell and was caught in the wheels of his own wagon and crushed to death.

A general war is anticipated, at Fort Snelling, between the Sioux and Chippeway Indians. Several skirmishes had taken place between small parties of them, above the Falls of St. Anthony, in which numbers were killed on both sides.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,----AUGUST 15, 1839.

The Pittsburg Conference of the M. P. Church will meet in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the second Tuesday of September next.

We do not know the time or the place of meeting of either of the lower Conferences, or we would take pleasure in advertising them.

Ever since our paper was commenced we have been in the midst of the bustle of harvest, which has not left us more than one-fourth of our time to attend to its interests. Harvest is now closed, and we shall have more time to attend to our editorial duties. So soon as we can we shall make such an arrangement of our agricultural matters as to give them in charge of others, so that our whole time may be devoted to the paper.

As the labor of both editing and publishing a paper of this description is too great for any one man, we have made a proposition to A. H. Bassett of the Ohio Conference to join us in this enterprize, who holds the proposition for consideration until the meeting of their Conference, when he proposes to give us a decisive answer.

S. J. Harris, in a letter to the editor of the Olive Branch, dated Enfield, N. C. July 20, 1839, states, "in Alabama our cause is doing well. An efficient ministry would take the State." "Alabama is probably doing better than any District south of the Maryland Conference."

The 1st No. of vol. 6, of the Methodist Protestant failed to reach us, but we see from one we have borrowed, that this No. came enlarged. This is a well conducted and useful paper, and deserves the patronage of the church.

We see in the last Methodist Protestant a formal contradiction of the 101st report, got up by our Episcopal Methodist brethren, through mistake or otherwise, that Asa Shinn had rejoined their church. Why all this solicitude upon this subject? It certainly must be because our old friends find themselves, at present, destitute of men of talent, and are extremely anxious to have among them some who are capable of thinking. Why, dear brethren, if this really be your situation, we can spare you some half a dozen, fully equal to Bro. Shinn, without essentially endangering our cause. It is true we would be reluctant to part with our brethren; but then if your case imperiously require it, it would be no more than a reasonable exercise of christian charity to divide with you.

The prospectus of the "Letter-Press" in our next.

BRO. BROWNING'S AGENCY ACCOUNT.

SUBSCRIPTION TO LITERARY INSTITUTION.

Subs. Names.	Sub.	Paid.	Subs. Names.	Sub.	Paid.	Subs. Names.	Sub.	Paid.
C Springer in 4 yrs	100 00	25 00	Ralph Lee	3 00	3 00	Elijah Ingram	50	5
G Brown do	100 00	50 00	James Jones	2 00	2 00	A Shriver	1 00	1 0
E W Stephens do	100 00	75 00	S Bushfield note	10 00	5 00	J H Kirby	5 00	5 0
W W Arnott do	100 00		D Pierce do	15 00	10 00	Jam s Evans	1 00	1 00
J Huntsman 5 do	25 00		G M'Clain do	5 00	1 00	Cash		1 50
W B Dunlevy do	25 00	5 00	C Scott	15 00	15 00	Thomas Heaton	5 00	5 00
J M Piper $1 yrly		1 00	L Browning jr.	15 00	15 00	W S Thorn	5 00	5 00
J Elliott in 5 yrs	25 00	10 00	Henry Mercer	5 00	5 00	A Shearer in 4 yrs	25 00	
W L Dunlap 4 do	8 00	3 00	J T Miller in 4 yrs	100 00		R Inyart do	20 00	
R Simonton 1 yrly		1 00	J N Brown	4 00	4 00	Sarah Inyart		1 00
J Herbert	5 00	5 00	James Clarke	100 00	100 00	J T Inyart in 5 yrs	5 00	1 00
C Woodruff	4 00	5 00	T M'Keever 5 yrs	50 00	10 00	Robert Beckham		1 00
J Browning 4 yrs	125 00	50 00	J Elliott do	15 00	6 00	Joseph Trap		3 00
J Davidson do	100 00		Chs Avery 3 do	500 00	150 00	John W Phillips	5 00	
M N Warren do	100 00		S Mansfield 4 do	100 00	25 00	Joseph Addis	2 00	
D Howell 5 do	25 00		E Bucey 2 do	5 00		Asher Smith	3 00	3 00
I Thrap do	5 00		F S Galbreth	5 00		Nathaniel Glenn	5 00	
J Burns do	10 00		A Parrish	5 00	5 00	Frederic Bedker	1 00	
H Kelly do	25 00		Isaiah Hull	10 00	5 00	James Patterson	6 00	6 00
J Palfreeman	3 00	3 00	Edward Robbins	3 00	3 00	J Hopwood 4 yrs	100 00	
W G Williams	1 00	1 00	M M Laughlin	25 00	25 00	W G Williams		3 00
R Shearer in 4 yrs	20 00	5 00	James Maxwell	1 00		Wm Armstrong		1 00
J R Tallentire do	20 00		John Sidebottom	2 00	2 00	William Ross		3 00
Adam Baker	5 00	5 00	Eli Kirk	3 00	3 00	James Davis		5 00
James Robertson	5 00	5 09	H Heberling	3 00	3 00	John Cowl	10 00	
J Phillips in 4 yrs	8 00		George Dowler	5 00		Isaac Hastings		5 00
B L Stone $2 yrly			Isaiah Barton	5 00		James Bell		10 00
M Wheeler	1 00	1 00	T Firby	3 00	3 00	John C Campbell		2 00
J Corey in 4 yrs	100 00		James M'Koy	3 00	3 00	George Castle		1 00
Jesse Cisson	10 00	10 00	James Wheeler	2 00	2 00	E Hoskins		5 00
H Springer 4 yrs	100 00	50 00	S Bartholemew	1 00	1 00	Francis Scott		5 00
Jos Shackleford	2 00	2 00	Isaac Nichols	2 00	2 00	Jesse M'Gary		2 00
Hugh Elliott	5 00	5 00	——— Martin	1 00	1 00	Ninian Cash	2 00	
Thomas Freeman	5 00	5 00	——— Kenedy	1 00	1 00	Levi Hays		1 00
H Hobbs	1 00	1 00	Mr Knox	3 00	3 00	Ezekiel Davis		5 00
James Waddle	1 00	1 00	Benjamin Exley	1 50	1 50	James Davis	6 00	2 00
——— Barkhurst	1 00	1 00	W W Ross	20 00		Robert Patterson	6 00	2 00
C Brenaman	10 00	10 00	James Porter	6 00	6 00	Elias Slagle		1 00
James Brown	10 00	10 00	John Fordyce	5 00	5 00	John Souder	10 00	
H Patterson	3 00	3 00	William Ingram	7 00	7 00	Jeremiah Jack	5 00	
J F Browning	5 00	5 00	A N Johnson	5 00	5 00	William Bokee	5 00	
William Garrard	10 00	10 00	Cash		2 00	Isaac Pierce		5 00
Robert Milligan	2 00	2 00						

JER'H BROWNING, *Agent.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

JACKSONBURG, O., Aug. 1, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—Having to address you on business, I would now take the liberty to inform you and the friends scattered abroad, that the brethren on Twin Creek circuit, Ohio District, notwithstanding they have been left without a circuit preacher for about one year, are yet alive in the good cause, and are not coming to nothing, or all going back to the old church, as has been reported through different parts of the connexion.—No bless the Lord, we are still adding some to Christ and the church from out of the world, and some from other quarters. We organized a society a few weeks since, and a brother who left us some time since for the sake of society and religious privileges, came six miles and applied for membership again, in the new organized society, and was received. We have some reviving times and refreshing seasons from the presence of our God. We, like others, have our troubles, it is true, but out of them all the Lord delivers us, and will deliver us so long as we put our trust in him. There is nothing but a want of holiness of heart, and a willingness to support an efficient Itinerancy that can hinder our progress.—May God open our hearts and influence our minds, as he did disciples of old, to impart to every one as they may need. O that all the brotherhood would feel the weight of these things resting upon them, prompting them to do their duty first, and then to bestow charity when and where it is needed. We have some willing members, and we intend applying at this coming Conference for a preacher to take charge of our circuit. We are in the midst of a fine country, and surrounded with intelligence, and I think good may be done, by using proper means.—May God give wisdom and ability, and prosperity to the cause.

I remain yours in a peaceful gospel,

JOHN H. THOMAS, *Unst. Min.*

ZANESVILLE, July 23, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—It has occurred to me that a summary account of the gracious dealings of the great Head of the church with the people of the Zanesville circuit, might not be uninteresting nor unprofitable to the readers of the "Recorder;" especially, that portion of them who are fond of revival intelligence; and though poorly qualified to prepare an article for publication, I have nevertheless come to the conclusion to make the attempt.

At the time of the session of our Annual Conference in New Lancaster, last fall, Bro. J. Dalbey, Bro. and Sister Reeves, and myself, held a protracted meeting in the town of New Salem on this circuit, which was indeed the beginning of good times among us; seasons the remembrance of which will be long and fondly cherished. The congregation was large, respectable and decorous. The word was preached in a pointed, practical and impressive manner. Never shall I forget the energetic and heart-searching discourse delivered by Bro. Reeves on Sabbath afternoon previous to the administration of the Lord's Supper. Yet all seemed to have but little effect.

After the services were concluded an invitation was given to those who wished to become members of the church, to come forward; one lady presented herself, and was quickly followed by eight or nine young men, who threw themselves down at the altar of prayer, crying for mercy as though the last hour of their probation had arrived. These continued wrestling in prayer, Jacob-like, until God blessed them. The meeting continued increasing in interest until Thursday evening when it closed. About twenty joined the church at that time; since that we have had several accessions at that appointment.

This gracious outpouring of the spirit was not confined to this place exclusively. Other appointments soon began to participate in its soul-cheering and saving influence. At Baker's school house in the same neighborhood, we have had an increase of twenty-seven, principally the fruit of a protracted meeting held in January last. Here we had some valuable accessions from the M. E. Church, and those too who did not come because they had difficulties with their brethren and sisters in the old connexion, (for they were in good fellowship with all,) but because they believed in the principles of our church government, and could not conscientiously support those of an opposite character any longer. During the revival at this place seven were converted in one family, five of the same family had embraced religion previously, making in all twelve.—A happy family indeed.

We have held several protracted meetings in other places, at all of which more or less of the Divine power and presence was felt, in reviving the hearts of believers and converting the souls of sinners. We have organized two new and promising societies, both of which include many valuable members. In all we have taken into the church about one hundred and fifteen this year. All of these, with a few exceptions, have professed religion and given evidence of their having been with Christ, and of being taught of him.

The people have in contemplation the building of two meeting houses, one at Baker's school house, the other at Brownsville. Here all have distinguished themselves for liberality in their contributions. We find annexed to the names of those who are not members of any church, $75, $50, $25, &c.: several members in moderate circumstances have given $100 each. In all there are upwards of $1400 on the subscription list.

While we have just cause to rejoice on account of what God *has* done and *is* doing on this circuit, we also rejoice at the cheering intelligence brought us in Bro. Z. Ragan's communication, and others, of the abundant success which has attended the efforts of our fellow-labors on other circuits and in the stations. Yet Mr. Editor, it appears that amidst the abundant success that has attended our young but rapidly growing church, there are some of our croaking neighbors who labor assiduously to make the public believe that we are 'sinking,' 'decreasing,' 'falling,' &c. I do hope for the sake of their credit, that croaking time will soon be over.—They must either be grossly ignorant of the general state of our church, or they wilfully misrepresent us. Facts are against all they say, and when such is the case it is time for them to hold their peace.

JAMES ROBISON, *Supt.*

NEW LISBON, O., Aug. 2, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—In compliance with the President's request of April 21, which came to hand May 12, I left the Georgetown circuit, a place and a people who are deeply engraven on the leaves of memory, and who will I trust ever be held in remembrance.

On my way to this place I called at Wellsville, where I learned from I. Thrap, very much to the reverse of my expectations, that Bro. K——, who had been reported to have left his charge in New Lisbon, was still in the place, and expected to remain there and preach twice every Sabbath until the Annual Conference.—With a heart pregnant with sorrow and overwhelmed with grief, I left W. on the morning of the 16th for New Lisbon.—The day was wet and all nature wore a gloomy aspect. However it was not long before the refulgent rays of the unwearied traveller who traverses the heavens, broke through the condensed atmosphere, and dispelled the mist which mantled the earth, and thereby caused not only all nature to assume a joyful countenance, but imparted to the mind a degree of cheerfulness and tranquility, which conveys undoubtable evidence to me, that there is a very striking analogy between the moral and the physical world. By this time I found myself in the suburbs of New Lisbon, and soon arrived at the residence of H. Springer, and was kindly received under his hospitable roof, where the facts as related by I. Tharp were abundantly confirmed, and additional information respecting the then existing circumstances received. So you see I have not only my own weakness and inability to contend with, but ——— I thank God, however, the cloud has in some degree dispersed, and we are experiencing in a measure the genial rays of the regent of day.—Our congregations are moderately increasing, both on the Sabbath and on Wednesday evenings. Our meetings are quite interesting; the brethren are very much united; and in our supplications we take David for an example and cry, "O Lord send now prosperity." Notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances, and the violent opposition with which we have had to contend, we have taken three into society, one of which is a very acceptable preacher. Every preparation will be made for sustaining the Conference, in this place, in as respectable a manner as possible

Yours, affectionately,

J. B. ROBERTS.

WARREN COUNTY, O., Aug. 5, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—I have just returned home from near a seven weeks tour thro' that part of the District which lies in the interior of Indiana. I found my family all in good health. My own health has not been better for a number of years than during the last year, for which favor I feel thankful to God. I was also much pleased to find the first No. of the "Western Recorder" had been received by my family. Our cause has suffered much for a defender, and general informer relative to the prosperity of our church, and our brethren have so sensibly felt the loss of the "Correspondent," that they appear willing to support you in your laudable undertaking. I sent you thirty-three names, obtained mostly through Indiana, and have got three more since, and shall get as many more as I can, and also collect for you.

I must say that I feel much gratified, that I can address you once more, as the editor of a medium of communication to our Zion, and also a defender of Mutual Rights, &c.

I will now give a brief account of our prospects in this District; having visited every circuit and station, and a number of them twice. Notwithstanding preachers could not be had to supply all the circuits, I was much encouraged when I visited them, to find that our unstationed ministers were not all idle: the appointments were generally kept up, and all stand fast, and they were rejoiced at the good news which I verbally communicated to them, frequently in public. I also found it necessary to contradict the reiterated reports of our enemies, to-wit: that we were all going down hill, all coming to nothing, all going back to the old ship, &c; and by request I delivered short addresses on Church Government in many places, in a way that gave no offence to any except the ignorant bigot. Even a travelling preacher invited me home with him, in Muncytown, after I had addressed them on this subject, and treated me like a brother.

I think there will be several hundred increase in this District; upwards of fifty united with us, at the meetings I attended, beside those taken in by the superintendents. We have got clear of some upstart Itinerants, who, it appears, were seeking for honor and gain, rather than the good of souls, and the prosperity of the good cause. The Itinerants of this Conference, now, with two or three exceptions, are old experienced men, and I hope will continue to travel. They have been generally faithful and useful.

Our future prospects are brightening; all depends on a reasonable support of the ministry, and I think our brethren are generally convinced that the individual subscription plan will be the only way to succeed; i. e. for each member, male and female, voluntarily to subscribe at least twenty-five cents a quarter, and the rich to make up the balance.

I will close after stating that I have had some blessed meetings, a goodly number have been converted, and many convictions which I hope will not wear off. In some places I was not permitted to preach in the Episcopal churches. In Mill-Roy they refused and I preached in a tavern. In Wilmington I had to preach in a private house. In Green Castle our old brethren have a large church, and a college. I sent on an appointment; they granted the church, but did not ring the bell. However, the news spread over the town, and I had a large congregation on Wednesday evening. The president, professors, two circuit preachers, and the stationed preacher, with a number of local preachers were in attendance; among them all, none invited me into the pulpit; they all set at a distance, except an old local preacher. If ever I had liberty in preaching I had it that day. I took for my text two words, "Pure Religion." The congregation were much affected several times. After dismission a Presbyterian brother, with whom we put up, gave Bro. Bassett and myself an introduction to all the preachers; many invited us home with them; we went with a class leader. Two local brethren came and conversed with us till 10 o'clock.—They informed us that about thirty or forty of them were about leaving the old ship; they wanted to see our Book of Discipline. I advised them to come off altogether and organize, and send for Bro. J. Medaris, who travels the Spencer circuit, in that vicinity. We believe there will be a break here, on account of priestly dominition. I must now close with subscribing myself yours in the best of bonds, A. MCGUIRE, Pres't O. Con.

Bro. Springer:—The "Recorder" is well received as far as I have been able to learn. Since the arrival of the first No. I have obtained some additional subscribers. I think we shall yet do more. The communications already received from our ministers and preachers have been very encouraging to our people in general. We hope they will continue to write. With regard to this station, matters are rather encouraging than otherwise. I believe there is a manifest improvement in a considerable portion of our members. Rising sixty have been added to the church by certificate and otherwise; as yet we do not know what our nett increase will be. Our congregations are large, generally, and a more orderly and well behaved people is rarely to be found. Our worthy Bro. Shinn has preached to us during the year with great ability. It is the opinion of many of his most intelligent hearers, that he preaches better than usual. His discourses have been practical and well calculated to improve the morals of society. O that the Lord may continue to bless him with health of body and mind, that he may not only preach the truth to perishing sinners in the congregation, but also defend it with his pen, that it may be said in truth of him, after his toils are over, "*though dead he yet speaketh.*" I hope our brethren will do all they can in getting subscribers for his new work.

A word to my young brethren in the ministry. We are laborers with our elder brethren in building up a new branch of the church of Christ. I hope we have engaged in this enterprise from a sense of duty, and consciencious belief that the principles are true which we have espoused, trusting in the God of all grace for success. We should bear in mind, that every great enterprise has been attended with difficulty, and has called for heavy sacrifices on the part of those engaged in it. Look at the toil and sacrifice of our Fathers, to gain a Nation's political freedom; and shall we their sons, engaged in preaching liberty to captive sinners, prove to the world, that the patriotic blood of our fathers never coursed through our veins? While we preach the principles, which we profess, we proclaim liberty also to all who are fettered down with the chains of ecclesiastical despotism, and prove that, 'If the son shall make them free they shall be free indeed.' In the prosecution of this enterprise we may sometimes want pecuniary support, but what of all this? The farmer might sit down at the close of his first days labor, and complain,—"No fruit of this day's toil." But he waits, and has long patience, and ultimately gathers a plentiful harvest. So will we if faithful.—"He that goeth forth, weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again, bringing his sheaves with him." Our infant Church has already done nobly.—New Meeting houses were to build; her Ministers sustained by noble spirits, were driven into the hedges and highways to gather a people for the Lord.—Now we number our thousands, have many respectable houses of worship, and a good people, and zealous ministry to occupy them. The worst of the battle is over; the struggle for life has ceased; we are brought into being as a church; now the labor should be to improve on the benefits of life, that we may make our existence as a church a blessing to the world. Let us strive to gladden the hearts of our brethren in the weakest portions of our Zion, by raising Conference collections to make up their deficiencies, and we shall thereby cheer the spirits of many a sufferer. This thing ought to be urged in public and in private.—Let us prove by our works, that we believe our cause to be good, and trusting our all to God, adopt the moto of the Warrior, "*Victory or death,—Victory or death!*" Keeping our eye fixed upon the Star Spangled Banner of Gospel liberty, obedient to the commands of the Captain of our salvation press the conflict, pouring the artillery of truth against the combined force of Hell, and the enemy shall be routed, a final victory gained, and the victorious warrior strengthened by his toil, shall be met on his return from the field of conflict by angelic hosts, with the rose of heaven blooming on his cheek, and the fire of liberty sparkling in his eye. Then shall all the bloodwashed, join in the song, "Hallelujah to God and to the lamb, who hath redeemed us, and washed us from our sins in his own most precious blood, and hath made us kings and Priests unto God and to his Father, to him be glory and dominion forever, and ever." "*Amen.*"

JOEL DALBEY, Jr.

Pittsburgh, 9th, Aug. 1839.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5th, 1839.

Dear Cornelius:—I had at first thought that sure enough I was not going to get the "Recorder," and after inquiring several times at the office for it I gave it up; but last Friday on going home I found the penny-post had left me the 1st and 2d Nos. Well, I have carefully conned them over, and am free to say that I am disappointed—they are better than I expected, and taking the two first Nos. as samples, I think it the best religious paper that I know of at present. I am more than pleased with the summary justice you have rendered to him of the 'Watchman.' Alas! for such watchmen, what do they with their *veracity*, or *candor*, or *intelligence*—one or all? In fact taking the paper by and large, as they say, I find very much to *commend* and nothing to *censure*. I received your letter to me some time ago and ought to have written, but you see I did not. I thought too that I would try to do something, and did try to do something, but did not succeed in doing much, because I have so many other engagements that my head becomes so *abfusticated* that I scarcely know which end is uppermost. However, I was so pleased with the paper that I thought I would make an effort, and I yesterday, after sacrament, told the people there was a very good paper now publishing at Zanesville, in which matters and things in the west were more particularly attended to, and if any wanted it they might signify it to me, and it would be forthcoming. I now send you as the result of that little effort fourteen names.

I would, however, remark, that the quality of the paper on which you print is bad. It is (although pretty white) coarse and easily broken in the folds, as though rotten. Yours, respectfully,

M. LYON.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Fayette Co. O., July 29, 1839.

I have received the first number of the "Recorder," and feel glad that we have a medium of information in the west. We have sustained some loss in this Conference from a few of our ministers being led off with the injurious *isms* of the day, but I think the greatest loss of all was the suspension of the old "Correspondent." As the "Protestant" is not taken in this quarter we were entirely in the dark on the subject of our church matters. Notwithstanding our difficulties we have some Calebs' and Joshuas' who feel determined to go up and possess the land of religious liberty. Yours, &c. ELI WEST.

Cambridge, O., Aug. 8th, 1839.

We held a two day meeting recently at David Sarchet's, the entire benefits of which cannot now be stated, eternity will be required to unfold them. But one thing I can state it was truly refreshing and reviving to the church.—Thirteen united with us, seven or eight from the old Fellowship. Our circuit is in a healthy and prosperous condition, but a laborious one to travel. Yours, with all due esteem, &c.

JOHN HERBERT.

It is said that in the neighborhood of Mobile alone, a sufficient number of mulberry trees have been planted to stock the United States. We advise our friends not to dip too deeply into this business.

Conviction of Arson.—Charles Williams, a lad of some 15 or 18 years, has been sentenced to ten years in the State Prison for setting fire to the stable of Sheriff Archer, in Albany, from which originated the late great fire in that city.

A Bordeaux paper states that M. Conte, Director of the Post Office Department, has presented to the French government a project for the establishment of a line of steam ships between Bordeaux and New York. According to this scheme, twelve packets of 450 horse power each, will be employed, requiring an outlay of 22,000,000 francs. The project has been received by government with great favor—and will be presented to the Chambers at the opening of the next session.

MAINE WESLEYAN JOURNAL.—The REV. G. F. Cox has retired, or been expelled from the editorial charge of this paper: we know not which. Mr. Cox. is a man of great talents and an able editor, but a blind devotee of the old hierarchy. His discriminating mind saw mutiny in the camp, which could not be quelled; and he probably thought it the better part of valor, quietly to retreat. The REV. MOSES SPRINGER, of Gardiner, is his successor. Mr. Springer is a man of education and talents; and we cheerfully welcome him to the editorial corps. He never to our knowledge was a travelling preacher, but has mingled largely in the business world, and has become acquainted with man as he is. We trust he will not prove a mere cleric; and that he will be free from the indiscretions of such as have nothing but a clerical education. The only draw-back is recent indications of a blind submission to the cruel tyranny of the old Methodist government. It was perhaps for this he obtained his office.—*Olive Branch.*

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper. Our subscribers in Cincinnati will please hand the amount of their subscription to Moses Lyon, who will retain what he may receive in his hands until he hears from us.

Letters Received.—Z. Ragan, J. Burns, Wm. Dunn, C. Woodruff, J. H. Thomas, A. M'Guire, E. West, J. Browning, J. Herbert, J. M. Adams for R. Richardson, we had received none of the names you sent us by private hand but Jacob Ross and Geo. M'Pherson, the name of the former we have at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, and not at Tuscarawas town and county, as you direct: we will let it remain until we hear from you: W. Cable, M. Lyon, as you are acquainted with the circumstances, we would be glad you would adopt any plan you think best to insure the paper to the subscribers and we will be at the expense; we sent the back Nos. to your 14 new subscribers: M. Winan, J. Dalby, jr. and D. Warren.

Received pay for first volume Recorder—Of M. Brotherlin $4, for himself and J. Yontz; J. Robison $4, for C. Copeland and J. Baird; J. Burns, Steubenville, $24, for T. Hanna, T. Lucas, H. Huikil, M. M. Laughlin, T. Thompson, J. B. Peters, S. Page, J. Glimes, N. Murry, W. Thompson, M. E. Lucas, and J. Shipley; J. H. Thomas 10, for J. L. Fall, S. Stone, J. James of Butler, & 4 for himself; W. Hibbs 2; J. Russell 2; J. Herbert 10, for A. Morris, P. Corbit, M. Sarchet, J. Hersh and D. Gist; E. West 2; A. M'Guire 2, for Mrs. Hargrave; J. Dalby, jr. 10, for S. Johnson, S. Shaunon, J. M'Allister, Dr. Adams, and T. Oliver.

M. Lyon, Cincinnati, acknowledges the receipt of pay from T. J. Finch 2, and J. Beall 2.

A camp-meeting will be held on the farm of James Wheeler, two miles west of Smithfield, to commence on Thursday 22d of August The ministers, preachers and people on the adjoining stations and circuits, are invited to attend.

GEO. HUGHES.

A Camp-Meeting will be held for Union circuit, commencing 22d of August, on the Mount Braddock farm, owned by widow Mason and heirs, and is about one mile from the old Camp ground, on the farm of Col. Paul. We request the attendance of the President, and all our ministers, stationed and unstationed, as well as the ministers and members of other Churches who can make it convenient to be with us.

J. M. PIPER, *Sup.*

A Camp-Meeting for the benefit of the Zanesville circuit and station, of the M. P. Church, will be held on the land of Bernard Workman, near the residence of C. Springer, commencing on the 30th of August, 1839.

We request all our ministers, stationed and unstationed, also the ministers and members of other Churches, who can make it convenient to attend with us. JAS. ROBISON, *Sup.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods, and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE FAVORITE COLT.

George Washington's father died when he was a little boy. When he was about ten years old, his mother had a favorite colt which had never been broken.

George had frequently eyed this colt, as it pranced round the field, proudly snuffing up the wind, wheeling and halting, and displaying its fine proportions; and more than once he wished that he was on its back, and *he* would curb his neck for him.

One day, at length, he told his wishes to some of his school-companions, and engaged them to meet him early next morning, when with their assistance, he would have a ride.

Accordingly, the little party assembled the following day, soon after sunrise, and repaired to the field, where the young Arabian was kept, at no great distance from the house. With some effort, they contrived to pen him, and with still more effort to put a bridle upon him.

"There, now I have you," said the exulting George, as the headstall passed over the ears of the terrified beast. "Now we'll take an airing together, if you please. Come, boys, hold him."

Several took hold of the bridle, while the athletic youngster, with a single leap, vaulted upon his back.

For a moment, the colt stood quite still, as if petrified with astonishment, at the daring of his young master. It was plain, however, that the spirit of his unsubdued nature was at work; and the next moment, with his eyes almost starting from their sockets, and his nostrils wide opened, he darted from his position, leaping, and rearing, and whirling, and pitching, and bounding, and at length set forward as if a tornado had been after him.

"Hold on! hold on, George!" exclaimed one of his companions, so terrified at the unexpected result of their enterprise, that he could scarcely stir—"hold on!"

"He'll be off," said another.

"He'll be killed," said a third.

"Never fear for George," said a more courageous lad: "don't you see how he sticks to him?"

The rider did keep his seat surprisingly. But the struggle between them was desperate. Each determined—the one to subdue his charge—the other to throw his rider. And for a time it was doubtful on which side victory would setttle; but, at length, the colt, exasperated beyond endurance, made a furious plunge, and falling headlong burst a blood-vessel which caused his death in an instant.

It was a tremendous fall; and, for a moment, it seemed impossible but that horse and rider should have shared the same fate. But it was not so. George received no essential injury.

But it grieved him to see lying before him the lifeless body of the spirited animal, whose death he was now sensible had been occasioned by his censurable folly and rashness. His mother, too! her fondness for this animal came crowding upon him, to render his trouble still more distressing.

Shortly after, a call to breakfast was heard. Some of the companions of George, I believe, had been invited to breakfast with him that morning; but now however much they could have desired to be excused, they went in, and were soon seated at the table.

For a time, little was said—less than usual. Whether Mrs. Washington remarked this, I cannot say. But, at length, breaking the silence, she inquired whether they had seen her fine sorrel colt in their rambles.

There was now no escape. The case was to be met, and met at once. The integrity of George had been tried in still younger days; and now, again tried, it nobly stood to the test. He replied to the question put by his mother—

"Your sorrel colt is dead, mother."

"Dead! George," exclaimed Mrs. W., with a good deal of surprise—"dead, do you say?" her hands relaxing from some service which she was performing at the table.

"Yes, he is dead."

"How happened it, George?"

"I will tell you, mother. I am the only one in the fault." And now he proceeded to give her a circumstantial and correct account of the whole transaction.

Before the story was ended, the flush which had for a short space risen upon the cheek of Mrs. W.,—an evidence of her displeasure,—had all passed away. In conclusion she observed, quite kindly and calmly, "While I regret the loss of my favorite, I rejoice in my son, who always speaks the truth."

From the Youth's Cabinet.

EARLY RISING.

The present age has been truly styled 'the sleepy age,' and if we may be allowed to judge from signs and appearances, the rising generation bid fair to excel the last in their devotion to this object. Time once was when the fashionable hour of rising was before sun-rise, but the wiser heads of our own times have been pleased to defer it until one or two hours after sun-rise. Experience will decide which of these modes is best. Formerly the glow of health was seen on every cheek, now pale countenances are common.

Very few think of the evils that attend late rising. If you rise at a late hour, you of course get about your business late, and thus are behind all day, and lose many advantages which might have been improved to some good had you only been up in time. Besides this, your business or whatever you have to do, comes all together; and you must of necessity let some part pass, or do it imperfectly.—Your mind becomes dull and stupid, and you are totally unfit to perform the duties of life. In this manner a great amount of time is lost.

We hear complaints made almost every day of the shortness of life; while it would appear, judging from actions, that it was altogether too long, and men were endeavoring to shorten it by sleeping.

Most people think there is no evil in lately rising, but I think there is evil. It deprives us of our time, all of which ought to be improved, and of our health, by which we are rendered unable to perform all the duties incumbent upon us; and also beclouds our minds, so that we are led into many errors from want of judgment to guide us right. Whatever will do this, must be evil; therefore late rising, because it has this effect, must be evil, or sinful.

Let a reformation be commenced, by the young. Let the old continue in the evil practice if they wish, but as for us, we will practice early rising, at least until we have no more time to improve, no health to lose, and no more use for our reasoning faculties: then when those things shall happen, we may as well *sleep* as do any thing else, but not before.

A YOUTH.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

THE CHILDREN'S PLEDGE.

History informs us that when Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal would impress upon the heart, of his boy, the future Carthagenian General, hatred to the Romans, he took him to the altar of his gods, and there made him swear eternal hostility to Rome. The sagacity of the act was equal to his depravity. The christian father, when he leads his son, the pride of his present, and the hope of his future years to the altar of the true God teaches him to love all mankind, and for that reason to hate that which is fitted to entail misery. If we can succeed in creating, an *hereditary enemity* in the minds of our children to all intoxicating drinks, we shall confer a great blessing on them and on society. It is love for these exhilarating potations that has already swept thousands of our youths into an untimely grave, while the desolate hearts of bereaved parents and friends have bitterly mourned the wreck of his brightest hopes and fondest anticipations.

The following pattern of an original pledge if I may so call it—was presented at the late Sabbath School celebration of the Fourth of July, in Alexandria, with upwards of seventy youthful names signed to it. Let every parent cut it from the paper, append a strip of white paper to it, and ask all his children to sign it.

THE PLEDGE.

This little band
Do with our hand
The pledge now sign,
To drink no wine,
Nor brandy red
To turn our head,
Nor whiskey hot
That makes the sot,
Nor fiery rum
To turn our home
Into a hell,
Where none could dwell,
Where peace would fly,
Where hope would die,
And love expire
Mid such a fire;
So here we PLEDGE *perpetual hate*
To all that can intoxicate.

SPEAK TO THAT YOUNG MAN.

Does not your blood chill when he takes the name of God in vain, and blasphemes his Maker? O the forbearance of the Almighty! O the indulgence of the Eternal Jehovah! Could this swearer have a discovery of the enormity of his crimes, and the power and glory of the Omnipotent, he would exclaim with the dying Altamont, "Hell itself is a refuge, if it hide me from its frown." Venture to speak to him, Christian. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Had his many prayers been answered, his undying soul, long before this, would have been sent to the dark caverns of eternal despair. It is true, he has been frequently admonished. So have many others, who have at last listened and repented. Be not weary in well doing, for in due season you shall reap, if you faint not. God, in his wise providence, may have left it in reserve for you, as an instrument, to recover that wretched young man. Speak to him, Christian, and may power from on high accompany your warning.

Speak to that young man, whom you saw weeping in the sanctuary of God, during divine service. He knows that you are professedly a Christian, and he expects it of you. The spirit of God has reached his heart. He feels himself to be a wretch undone. His conscience is burdened with its guilt, while in his inmost soul he cries, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"—Speak to him, Christian.—Show him the way to the Saviour. Do you not remember the gall and the wormwood, when you were in his situation? How you mourned because Christians passed coldly by you and heeded not your sorrows. Speak to him kindly and affectionately. Tell him about the love of the blessed Redeemer, and his soul will melt within him.—Then bid him look by faith and live.

THE OHIO.

No river in the world rolls for a thousand miles a current so smooth and peaceful. Its tributaries wind through as many valleys in ten different states. The Tennessee, the first in size, having passed a navigable course through three states for more than one thousand miles, falls into the Ohio fifty miles above its mouth; the Cumberland—five hundred and seventy miles—being navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and for keel-boats 300 miles further; the Wabash, 200 miles; Green river, 230 miles from the mouth of the Ohio river—navigable 20 miles, and 200 yards wide at the mouth; the Kentucky, 504 miles—navigable 150 miles; Great Miami, 482 miles—navigable sixty-four miles to the Salines, where annually is made from five to seven hundred bushels of salt; the Great Muskingum, 950 miles. These are the principal auxiliaries which give substance and strength to the Ohio. In its course of more than a thousand miles, it washes six states, and with its tributaries has more than 5000 miles of navigable waters. Its mean width is 600 yards with the exception of its lowest fifty miles, the average width of which is 1000 yards. The average rapidity of its current is three miles an hour. It rises fifty or more feet. At low water its surface at Cincinnati is supposed to be 130 feet below the level of Lake Erie, and 437 above the tide water of the Atlantic.—Such is the Ohio.

POETRY.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

Farewell mother, tears are streaming
Down thy pale and tender cheek,
I in gems and roses gleaming
Scarce this sad farewell can speak.
Farewell mother, now I leave thee,
Hopes and fears my bosom swell,
One to trust who may deceive me,
Farewell mother, fare-thee-well.

Farewell father, thou art smiling,
Yet there's sadness on thy brow,
Winning me from that beguiling
Tenderness to which I go.
Farewell father, thou didst bless me
Ere my lips thy name could tell,
He may wound who can caress me,
Father, guardian, fare-thee-well.

Farewell sister thou art twining
Round me in affections deep,
Wishing joy, but ne'er divining
Why a blessed bride should weep.
Farewell brave but gentle brother,
Thou art more dear than words can tell;
Father, mother, sister, brother,
All beloved ones fare-thee-well.

THE BRIDE'S RETURN.

[ORIGINAL.]

In gems and roses I parted
With those I held dear on earth,—
To abide with one true-hearted
I quitted the place of birth.

In mis'ry and want I return,
To the lovely scenes of youth,
To find consolation and mourn
Him who hath fallen from truth.

For years around our peaceful hearth
No mis'ry or want was there,
But Bacchus with his train of mirth
Came, and left us in despair.

I cannot chide the feeble one,—
I feel my heart is broken;
And father, dear, blame me alone,
Let peace to him be spoken.

In days that have passed and gone,
Wreaths of fame circled his brow,
Still let their remembrance remain,
And oh! don't censure him now,

ICILUS.

Printer's Run, Aug. 10, 1839.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER.

1. *Humility.* If the eldest daughter is to be the pattern of the younger children, she must be taught to *think little of herself.* If she is to exercise a guardianship over them, she must be humble. Pride is generally associated with arrogance; and a haughty, overbearing spirit will destroy her influence in the family, and cause her to be hated rather than beloved by the younger children. This will lead to contention and strife, and destroy the peace of the family.

2. As soon as she has an opportunity of associating with other children, she must be taught a *sacred regard for the rights of others.* If this is neglected, collisions and conflicts innumerable will ensue to disturb the peace of the family.—There is generally a natural disposition in the elder children to be tyrannical and overbearing towards their younger brothers and sisters. This, if permitted, will spoil their tempers, destroy their happiness, and ruin her own disposition. The eldest sister must be taught to understand and respect the rights of the younger children. She must not be allowed to appropriate things which belong to them to her own use, without their consent, nor to exercise over them an arbitrary authority. She must feel that all the authority she possesses, is delegated from her parents, for special occasions. At other times, she must stand on a level with them.

3. *Generosity.* Selfishness is a plant that did not grow in the garden of Eden. It is a mushroom which has started up in the *dunghill* of man's degradation, since the fall. It is a most unamiable trait of character. It renders its possessor an uncomfortable companion. It is repulsive in all its forms. A selfish person will not suffer us to love him. He prefers his own feelings and interest to all others—shuts himself up in his own narrow cell and makes himself the circumference and centre of all things. His sympathies and friendship are only awakened when there is a prospect of some sort of gain to himself. If the eldest daughter is permitted to be selfish in her feelings, and in her intercourse with others, she will rarely be loved by the younger children. She must be willing to make sacrifices of feeling to gratify them, and to be generous of her own things, if she would secure their confidence, and render them and herself happy. I do not mean that she should be compelled to surrender her rights to them. This would make them the tyrants, and take away her ability to be generous, and very likely it would sour her disposition, and render her unhappy. But she must be taught that there is more satisfaction in participating with others the enjoyment of good things, than there can be in solitary gratification—and more real pleasure in pleasing others, than there can be in gratifying ourselves at the expense of their feelings. "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good, to edification; for even Christ pleased not himself." This is the true principle of genuine benevolence, and we cannot begin too early to instil it into the minds of our children.

4. *Gentleness* Nothing, perhaps, adds a greater charm to the female character, than the grace of gentleness; and in no case is it more needed than in that of the eldest sister. Contrast the conduct of the *gentle* and the *rough.* The latter seizes hold of her little brother as though he were a stick or stone, and pulls him about without the least regard to his feelings or comfort. This perhaps is done without thought or ill design; but it will be sure to disturb the temper of the little one, and lead him to dread her approach, as he would dread the fire. But not so with the gentle.—Her light soft step, and mild winning voice, soothe his feelings; and the tenderness of her manner, as she gently clasps him in her arms, and presses him to her bosom, wins his affection, and makes him cheerful and happy.—How important, then, to the quiet and harmony of a rising family, that the eldest daughter should be *gentle as the lamb!*

5. *Kindness and Forbearance.* How much evil may be prevented in a family, by a kind and affectionate disposition on the part of the eldest daughter towards the younger children! This will lead her to sympathize with them in all their little troubles, and to bear with them, if they happen to be impatient, fretful, or unkind. None of these dispositions should be allowed, it is true, in the younger children; yet if they are met with ill-nature in the elder sister, the evil will only be aggravated—while kindnes and forbearance may correct it. But how often does the contrary disposition lead to the most cruel neglect, on the part of the elder children! The younger ones are, perhaps, left at home in the care of the elder. Their happiness is entirely disregarded, while the elder ones pursue their sports by themselves. Or they are sent together on a walk of pleasure, or to school.—How often are the little ones left to pass a ditch, or climb a hedge or fence alone, while the elder, instead of kindly assisting them, only reproach them with their selfishness. Cultivate, then, in the eldest daughter, a kind and affectionate spirit, that her presence may always be like a guardian angel to the little ones!

6. Special pains should be taken with the eldest daughter that what she learns should be *correctly learned.* This is especially important with those parents who pursue the plan of laying the foundation of the children's education in the nursery. But it is vastly important to all, for it is more difficult to unlearn errors, and correct bad habits, than to acquire good habits at first. Correctness of language should be regarded as a cardinal point; and children should never be suffered to use provincialisms, coarse expressions, vulgarisms, nor bad pronunciation.

When these habits become fixed in a family, it is difficult ever to correct them. Indeed, many well educated, and some great men, retain their *chimney corner dialect*, even in their public performances. But it is quite as easy to teach children to speak correctly as incorrectly—and if proper attention is paid to the first child, there will be little difficulty in maintaining correctness of speech in the family.

If, in all these particulars, the mother succeeds with her eldest daughter, she will find the task of rearing the rest of her children, and establishing them in correct habits, comparatively easy. But if she fails with her first daughter, she will find her troubles with the young ones vastly accumulated.—*N. E. Spectator.*

From the Mother's Nagazine.

THE CONVERTED HUSBAND.

"For what knowest thou, O wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband?" 1 Cor. vii. 16.

In a village of one of the New England States, some years since, at the commencement of a powerful revival of religion, among other individuals who came to converse with their minister upon religious topics, was a Mrs. B. the mother of a large and interesting family. Two of her children were already grown to maturity. She informed her pastor that she had entertained a hope of interest in the Saviour for sixteen years; but that she had been induced to defer uniting herself to the people of God by the remonstrances of her husband. By his kindness, he had acquired such an ascendency over her affections, that to please him had been, she feared, the chief object of her wishes and pursuits. Within a few weeks, her eyes had been opened to perceive the superior claims of the gospel. She now realized for the first time that her husband and children were travelling the broad road together. They had never reared a family altar.

Although from custom they frequented the house of God on the Sabbath, yet the truths of the Bible had never found a lodgment in any of their hearts. She now felt satisfied that it was her duty to take up her cross, and to follow Christ. "I have been deluded," said Mrs. B. "by the belief that my way was hedged up by an insurmountable obstacle. I have substituted the good opinion of my husband for the approbation and smiles of my Saviour." "I advise you to converse with your husband on the subject," said her minister. Mrs. B. replied, "I have of late urged my husband to yield his consent; but he says if I profess religion, he will never live with me another day.—Though I fear the consequences of going forward in the way that my conscience dictates may be painful, yet I fear still more the evils that threaten my family, if I continue to neglect a known and positive duty." Her minister promised to propound her for admission.

On returning home from worship, on the day that she was received into the the church, Mr. B. told his wife, as she knew his mind on the subject of her professing religion, he should be consistent with his former declarations, and ordered separate lodgings to be prepared for him that night. His wife silently and implicitly acceded to his wishes.

The next morning he told his family that imperious business called him from home to be absent for a few days. His horses and carriage were soon in readiness, and he hastily and abruptly left his dwelling.

Mrs. B. now felt the necessity of exercising that faith which is an anchor to the soul. But she said within herself, "Shall a man complain for the punishment of his sins?"

Immediately on Mr. B.'s leaving home, Mrs. B. requested her eldest daughter to manage the household concerns in the best manner she was able, that she might herself enjoy the privilege of retiring, with her Bible, to her closet. The day was spent in fasting and prayer, and in reading lessons of heavenly wisdom from the word of God.

To her great joy, every page seemed to be illumined as with a sunbeam. She now felt that she could endure the loss of all things for the sake of him who bore her sins in his own body on the tree. Her soul, though elevated above the perishable things of time and sense, was in heaviness at the thought of an eternal separation from him she so dearly loved—from the companion of her youth, and perhaps too from her beloved children. She upbraided herself as an accessory, if not the guilty occasion of their life of worldliness; for had she fulfilled the sacred obligations imposed by an early hope of reconciliation to God, her husband and her children might, long since, have been devout worshippers in the courts of the Lord.

It was nearly sunset, when the noise of rattling wheels arrested her attention. Till now, no external object had disturbed her thoughts. The door suddenly opened, and her husband stood pale and trembling by her side.

"My dear wife," he exclaimed, "can you forgive your misguided husband? I have learnt by sad experience this day, by the way side, that my opposition against you originated in hostility to the claims of God. Can you forgve me, and will you supplicate the forgiveness of God for me? for I have no cloak or excuse for the least of my sins."

Under an overwhelming sense of the goodness of God, in thus subduing and enlightening the mind of her dearest earthly friend, they prostrated themselves in the attitude of prayer, and wept, and confessed before the Lord their sins of heart and life. Mr. B. informed his wife that on leaving her in the morning, he went in direct opposition to the dictates of an enlightened conscience; that her silent and acquiescent conduct proved to him indubitably the efficacy of religion; and when contrasted with his own feelings, then "lashed into a storm," his soul was filled with shame and remorse. At times he expected to be dashed to the ground; twice he alighted from his carriage, and falling upon his knees, he would have confessed his sin and guilt; but his mind was dark and his heart was hard. He faintly ejaculated, "God be merciful to me a sinner." But on resuming his seat in his carriage, with an involuntary grasp he held the reins, as if the horses were hurrying him forward with uncommon velocity. His business was at M——, sixteen miles distant from his home. At eleven o'clock he had progressed but eight miles on his way. Under a horse-shed he tried to compose his mind, but in vain; he found himself wholly incapable of attending to any worldly business. He endeavored to rid himself of such uncomfortable reflections as crowded upon his mind with a force which he was unable to resist.—For several hours, he felt like a guilty murderer flying from justice. At length he perceived that his opposition to God had manifested itself by the indulgence of ill-will towards his affectionate wife.—He resolved at once to return home, and ingeniously confess to her, and ask her forgiveness. On doing so the scales of unbelief fell from his eyes, and tears of gratitude and penitence flowed in abundance.

Mr. B. immediately resolved on a religious life, which he determined to commence by rearing a family altar. But he had a stammering tongue; and so slow was his speech, that he trembled, lest in his attempt to honor God, he might expose himself to the ridicule of his grown up sons and other adult members of his family. He hesitated and delayed. His business at M——— yet remained unaccomplished, was really pressing and demanded immediate attention. He retired to his closet to ask the Lord to assist him in the duty of family prayer on the following Friday. But his mouth was shut.—How could he ask the Lord to assist him in a duty on Friday, which he might not live to perform then, and was manifestly a present duty? He saw the inconsistency of such a petition. He rose from his knees, went in pursuit of Mrs. B. and related to her the exercise of his mind. He then told her, that if she would bring out the little stand, and the great Bible, and would assemble the family, he would try to perform the duty of family worship, let the sacrifice of feeling be what it might. Mrs. B.'s emotions of gratitude and joy were indescribable. She hastened to execute this glad commission.

As this father bowed himself, with solemn awe, before the Majesty of heaven and earth, a breathless silence pervaded the youthful spectators of this affecting scene, and for the first time in their lives, they realized a present Deity. The Spirit of the Lord came down and sat upon their hearts, the effect of whose operations was like that of the refiner's fire, and of fuller's soap. Who can measure the extent of that change, which, within a few days, had been wrought in a family whose hearts had so long been wedded to their idols? The tongue of the stammerer, now unfettered, was employed in anthems of praise for redeeming love and mercy; and the exclamation rose involuntarily to the lips of every beholder,—"What hath God wrought!"

Mr. and Mrs. B. were now, with one heart, as seduously and as perseveringly engaged in their efforts for the salvation of their whole family, as they had formerly been to secure for them a portion in the perishable things of time; and their efforts were not in vain in the Lord.

On learning the subsequent history of this family, who will not rejoice in view of the timely *decision* of Mrs. B.? Both parents, and all the children except two, have in rapid succession paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind them satisfactory evidence that they had experienced the grace of God which bringeth salvation, in answer to the prayers of a *decided Christian* mother.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

It was remarked by Mr. Pepys—"I cannot but think that if many a young and beautiful woman could be made to see in a strong point of light the extent of her influence, either to do good or to do evil, it might awake the consciences of some to exert themselves in the cause of virtue, and deter others from affording that countenance to vice which is given, by discovering too plainly, that it is not wholly disagreeable to those who in words profess themselves the patronesses of virtue. No one who does not enter into the feelings of a young man, can conceive how much less formidable the ridicule of all the men in the world would be, than that of the woman he happens to be acquainted with."

A bloody battle was fought on the 31st March last, between the troops of the Province of Corienta, of the Republic of Rio de la Plata, and other troops of the same Republic, and of the Oriental Republic, in South America, the former of which was attempting to be revolutionized. The battle was fought at Pago Surgo, and resulted in the total defeat of the Corientas troops, with the loss of 2000 killed.—*Ohio Republican.*

NOT TO BE BEATEN.—Mr. J. Rob, a gentleman of this town, has in his garden a single stalk of Baden corn, containing TWENTY EARS!! Ten of them are full and good ears. The remainder have not yet attained their full growth, so that we cannot state what degree of perfection they may arrive at. The stalk is free from suckers.—*Ohio Standard, M'Connelsville.*

CRIME.—We were informed by a gentleman who passed through town a few days since, that a man by the name of O'Kane, or O'Shane, was committed in Somerset, Perry county, for the murder of his son.

In Athens, Athens co., four men were convicted and committed for the commission of murder.—*Ib.*

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

The present year, being the first centenary of Methodism, is celebrated as such by the followers of Wesley throughout the world. In England more than a million of dollars had been contributed as a thank offering, at the last accounts, and a much larger sum is anticipated during the year.

In the United States, the Methodist E. Church have resolved on a similar celebration: and, in various parts of the country, the work has commenced. At the late New York Conference it was resolved that subscriptions be opened in all the churches, and the first preparatory meeting for the city of New York was held on Monday, in the Greene street and Forsyth street churches.

The Rev. Bishop Waugh presided, assisted by twelve vice presidents. Dr. Palmer and John B. Hall were appointed secretaries; and after very able and spirit-stirring addresses by the Rev. Mr. James, Rev. Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, Rev. C. A. Davis, Rev. Dr. Bangs, and others, the centenary offerings were solicited;—and we learn that more than seven thousand dollars were received in subscriptions and donations in sums varying from a thousand dollars to ten cents. This amount is to be increased by similar meetings in all the churches.

The whole centenary fund is to be divided between the superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased preachers, the cause of education, and Christian missions at home and abroad.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1839. NO. 4.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

POETRY.

THE DYING BOY.

"Mother—I'm dying now!
There's a deep suffocation in my breast,
As if some heavy hand my bosom pressed;
And on my brow
I feel the cold sweat stand:
My lips grow dry, and tremulous, and my breath
Comes feebly up. Oh! tell me is this death?
Mother, your hand—
Here lay it on my wrist,
And place the other thus beneath my head,
And say, sweet mother, say, when I am dead
Shall I be missed?

Never beside your knee,
Shall I kneel down again at night to pray,
Nor with the morning wake and sing the lay
You taught me.

Oh, at the time of prayer,
When you look round and see a vacant seat,
You will not wait then for my coming feet—
You'll miss me there."

"Father—I'm going home!
To the good home you spake of, that blest land
Where it is one bright summer always, and
Storms do not come.

I must be happy then,
From pain and death you say I shall be free,
That sickness never enters there, and we
Shall soon meet again!"

"Brother—the little spot
I used to call *my* garden, where long hours
We've stay'd to watch the buddings things and flowers,
Forget it not!

Plant there some box or pine,
Something that lives in winter, and will be
A verdant offering to my memory,
And call it mine!"

"Sister—my young rose tree—
That all the spring has been my pleasant care,
Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair,
I give to thee.

And when its roses bloom—
I shall be gone away, my short life done;
But will you not bestow a single one
Upon my tomb?"

"Now, mother sing the tune
You sung last night; I'm weary and must sleep,
Who was it called my name? Nay, do not weep,
You'll all come soon!"

From the American Biblical Repository.

CAMPBELLISM.

BY REV. R. W. LANDIS.

The translation of the New Testament adopted by the Campbellites.

We had thought upon dwelling upon the translation of particular words as e. g. *ekklesia*, which he makes the 'three doctors' uniformly render congregation, and the word *baptizo*, which he makes them always render *immerse*, even in passages where they are known to regard such renderings as absurd, as in 1 Cor. x. 1. But there are so many things in this translation that requires notice, that we are under the necessity of omitting any further remarks on these. For bad as they are, they are nothing in comparison with what is yet to be exhibited.

Incredible as it may appear, Mr. Campbell even while solemnly pronouncing this work to be the translation of Drs. Macknight, Doddridge and Campbell, was mutilating the text, and even leaving out hundreds of passages which they regarded as inspired. The following are a few specimens, in which he has omitted words, phrases, and sometimes whole verses.—He omits the following: Matt. vi. 13, 'For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, amen.' In ix. 13, he omits the words 'to repentance.' In xii. 35, the words 'of the heart.' In xiv. 22, 'Jesus,' and also in v. 25. In xviii. 29, 'at his feet, and,' and in v. 35, 'their trespasses.' In xx. 5, 'idle:' xxix. 22, 'and to be babtized with the babtism that I am baptized with:' xxvi. 9, 'ointment.' In xxvii. 35, he omits the following entire passage: 'That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet: They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots.' In xxviii. 19, 'therefore.'

In Mark's gospel, among the passages he omits the following: ii. 17, 'to repentance:' iii. 5, 'whole as the other:' iv. 24, 'Unto you that hear, shall none be given.' In vi. 11, he leaves out the following: 'Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city:' vii. 2, 'they found fault.' In xi. 14, 15, 'Jeses' is twice omitted: xii. 27, 'God:' xiii. 14, 'spoken of by Daniel the prophet:' xxiv. 12, 'eat.'

In Luke's Gospel the following are omitted; iv. 18, 'He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted:' v. 41, 'Christ:' ix. 56, 'For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives but to save:' xi. 2, 4, the following words and phrases; 'Our—who art in heaven—thy will be done as in heaven so in earth:—but deliver us from evil:' v. 29, 'the prophet:' v. 44, 'Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites:' xxiv. 49, 'Jerusalem.'

In John's Gospel, the following; i. 43, 'Jesus:' v. 30, 'the Father:' vi. 58, 'the manna:' viii. 28, 'Jesus:' viii. 59, 'going through the midst of them, and so passed by.' In Acts ii. 20, he omits, 'according to the flesh he would raise up Christ:' viii. 37, 'And Philip said, If thou believest with all thy heart, thou mayest; and he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God:' x. 6, 'he shall tell thee what thou oughtest to do:' x. 21, 'which were sent to him from Cornelius:' xix. 10, 'Jesus:' xxiii. 9, 'Let us not fight against God.'

In Romans i. 16, 'of Christ:' xi. 6, 'But if it be of works, it is no more of grace; otherwise work is no more work:' xiii. 9, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness.' 1 Cor. vi. 20, 'and in your spirits which are God's:' vii. 39, 'by the law:' xi. 24, 'Take, eat.' Galatians iii. 1, 'That ye should not obey the truth.' Philippians iii. 21, 'That it may be fashioned.' Collosians i. 14, 'through his blood:' i. 28, 'Jesus.' 1 Tim. ii. 7, 'in Christ:' iii. 3, 'not greedy of filthy lucre:' iv. 12, 'in spirit.' Hebrews x. 9, 'O God:' xi. 13, 'And were persuaded of them.' 1 Peter i. 22, 'forever.' 1 John iv. 3, 'Christ came in the flesh.'—Rev. i. 8, 'the beginning and the ending:' v. 14, 'Him that liveth forever and ever.'

In the foregoing omissions, I find that Mr. Campbell has strictly followed in the steps of the Unitarian editors of the "Improved Version." He has even been bolder than they, for in a number of instances, the clauses which they enclosed in brackets, (thereby intimating that there was not sufficient proof of their spuriousness,) he has had the hardiness to omit altogether. We cannot trust ourselves to speak the sentiments we entertain of such atrocious treatment of the word of God. No one can be at a loss how to estimate such conduct.

Out of all the forgoing passages, Drs. Campbell, Macknight, and Doddridge have not omitted a single word or phrase in their version of the New Testament, and yet Mr. Campbell omits them all, and not less than five or six hundred others, and pledges himself that the version which he offers to the public is made by "Drs. Campbell, Macknight and Doddridge!"

But this is not the worst of it. He has even left out of their version, as he calls it, passages, for the genuineness of which they strenuously contend. Take a single specimen. In Rev. i. 11, (and it will be recollected that Dr. Doddridge was the only one of the three doctors who translated the Revelation,) Mr. Campbell omits 'I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last.' It is on this clause that Dr. Doddridge has the following note: 'I cannot forbear recording it, that this text has done more than any other in the Bible towards preventing me from giving up to that scheme, which would make our Lord Jesus Christ no more than a deified creature.' Yet does Mr. Campbell make the reader believe that this very text is omitted by Doddridge. The same thing is true in relation to passages contended for by the other translators: by Macknight, for example, in 1 Cor. x. 28, etc.

I have myself examined and compared with Griesbach, upwards of three hundred passages from which Mr. Campbell has omitted words, phrases, and texts, nor have I examined by many hundreds, all the passages. The reader will be satisfied of this when I inform him, that Mr. Campbell in the controversy with a '*Friend of Truth*,' was compelled to admit that he has altered the language of Drs. Campbell, Macknight and Doddridge, in the translation about three thousand times. And the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, before spoken of, states that, upon comparing together the first and second edition of this pretended translation, as far as Mathew's and Mark's Gospel, he found in this short compass upwards of six hundred alterations in phraseology, and upwards of a hundred in doctrine.

Now, what is the conclusion to which an unsuspecting reader must be led, who confides in the declaration of Mr. Campbell? One would image that no book was ever issued with more scrupulous care bestowed upon it in order to have it correct. And yet I venture to affirm that there has never been a work stereotyped with half the glaring evidences of carelessness, that are found to be in this. In his appendix, Mr. Campbell after Griesbach, pronounces the phrase '*And he followed not with us*,' in Mark ix. 38, to be spurious; and tells us that it is 'rejected from this improved version;' and yet by turning to his text we find it still there! So little has been the care with which he has prepared this work, that he not even compared his list of 'spurious readings' with the text. He also professes to omit the words 'And turning to his disciples he said,' from Luke x. 23, pronouncing them, in like manner, to be spurious; and telling us in the appendix that he has rejected them from the text: but, upon turning to the text we find them still there!—The word 'you,' in Colos. i. 10, he, after Griesbach, pronounces to be spurious, and says that he has rejected it from his version, but on turning back, we find it still there! So shameful has been his negligence while professing to correct the words of eternal life, that he has not only not troubled himself to compare his spurious readings with the text itself; but has made up his appendix by just running over the margin of Griesbach's text and collecting the reading which he dominates spurious. In this way he has pronounced many readings spurious which are still in his text. He followed Griesbach so implicitly in this respect, as even to copy his false references: e. g. in his appendix he tells us, after Griesbach, that the word 'Jesus' is left out of John i. 44, when that word was never in the verse. Thus without even consulting his text he followed Griesbach in numbering his verses. See his Testament of John ix. 28, also, with appendix. We have not room to specify every instance of this grievous negligence, but the following is too glaring to be passed over. From Phil. iii. 16, he omits the words 'Let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing;' and he also declares that he has from the same verse rejected the following clause: 'In order that it may,' when such a clause was never in the text. These astounding disclosures, show that, notwithstanding all his professions to the contrary, he has not even been at the pains to give his book a cursory perusal, before issuing it. And remember, reader, we copy all these from the *fouth edition stereotyped!* Such has been the care he has taken, while engaged in expunging from, and adding to, that word which is the savor of life unto life, or of death unto death, to immortal souls! This is the book of which he says in the preface, 'Aware of all the difficulties in our way, and most solicitous to have the stereotype pocket edition of this work as perfect, in its typography, as any in existence, we have been at the labor and expense of preparing two editions at the same time, so that any errata discovered after the sheets of the third edition were worked off, might be corrected in the standing form of the pocket edition,' etc. Here, reader, are the naked facts of the case. Such are his professions; and thus are they proved to lack the slightest shadow of support from the work itself.

As Mr. Campbell professes to rely upon Griesbach as his chief authority for omitting the foregoing words and phrases from his text, (which profession is however most untrue, for he goes farther not only than Griesbach, but even than the editors of the Unitarian 'Improved Version' in rejecting passages, and he also refuses to admit passages which Griesbach has retained,) it may be desired by some, who have not the means fully to investigate this subject, though most interested in it; that the Christian public should be acquainted with the character of this favorite authority of Mr. Campbell. No one can entertain a higher respect for Griesbach's talents and learning than myself; yet, notwithstanding a few remarks in his preface to vol. ii. of his critical edition of the Greek Testament, Unitarians do claim him.

The reader, however, will judge from the following, with what sentiments a serious Christian ought to regard this gentleman's claim to be a follower of Christ. De Wette, a famous professor of gneology in the University of Berlin, maintains that the Pentateuch was composed about the time of the captivity; that the Jewish Ritual was of gradual formation, accessions being made to it by superstition; and that the Book of Chronicles, (which says he, 'Is filled with scraps and inconsistences,') was foisted into the canon by some of the priesthood who wished to exalt their own order. His *Beitrage* containing these sentiments, was published awhile before the death of Griesbach, and actually came out RECOMMENDED BY HIM.—He says, 'If you object to the young literary adventurer (De Wette) that he has endeavored to bring Judaism into disrepute, my answer is, that this is no more than Paul himself has labored to do.'*—This, then, is the man whom Mr. Campbell has professed to follow in his version. Could Paine, or Voltaire, have said more, in so few words, against the Bible?

That he should not be followed implicitly, will appear, if we consider that many of his statements are false; many of his conclusions not supported by their premises. In frequent instances his premises lead to conclusions quite the reverse of his own, while other critics, of as high repute as Griesbach, have published critical editions of the Greek Testament, in which they approximate much nearer the received text than he.

1. The celebrated Nolan, in his Greek Vulgate, has fully shown that the *criteria* by which Griesbach has made his decisions are fundamentally erroneous.

2. The learned Wakefield pronounces Griesbach's testimony representing a matter of fact, to be 'infamously false.'—Griesbach asserted that the reading of Acts xx. 28, in the Ethiopic version was, the 'church of *the Lord*;' and it is this to which Wakefield refers. Yet, on the credit of Griesbach, Mr. Campbell (though professing to give the version of Doddridge) reads it in the same manner.

3. Dr. Lawrence who examined this subject very profoundly, in the tract, entitled, 'Remarks on the Systematical Classification of Manuscripts adopted by Griesbach in his edition of the Greek Testament,' has shown that the general principles of that particular classification employed by Griesbach as the groundwork of all his critical emendations of the *Texus Receptus*, are most incorrect. He illustrates the difference between Griesbach's principle of classification, and his own, by the application of both to the disputed text in 1 Tim. iii. 16, where his own produces a conclusion precisely the reverse of that which had been yielded by Griesbach. Yet Mr. Campbell without any hesitation omits the word 'God' in that passage, on the authority of Griesbach. In the same essay Dr. Lawrence has likewise shown that Prof. Griesbach's account of facts is frequently *very* erroneous.

4. But Griesbach is far from being the only recent editor of a critical Testament to which the great body of critics attach importance. The celebrated Matthaei, styled by Dr. Middleton, 'the best Greek scholar that edited a Greek Testament,' published a Critical Testament in twelve volumes, which approaches much nearer the received text than Griesbach, with whom he is at variance, The famous Eichhorn, after giving a high character of this edition of Matthaei, says: 'for a long time I have followed the *middle path* between the two parties.' The whole system of classifying MSS. which lies at the very foundation of Griesbach's decision is rejected by Matthaei as entirely worthless. Thus agreeing with Mr. Nolan and Dr. Lawrence.

*See Stuart's Letters to Channing, sub fine.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Companion.

SPEAKING TRUTH.

Maria loved the truth. She could not in any way be tempted wilfully to deceive, and the very spirit of honesty and sincerity shone in her face. Yet she had acquired a careless habit of observing things, and of insisting that they were so and so, when very likely they were just the reverse. Thus she was often suspected by those who did not perfectly understand her character, of deviating from the truth intentionally.

It happened one rainy day that Maria did not return from school at noon, on account of the weather. She sat down near the window after her companions had all gone, intending to study her lesson, but as it generally happens when children try to study and look out into the street at the same time, the book was soon forgotten. When her companions began to assemble for the afternoon school, Maria hastened to tell them what she had seen since they had left her in the morning.

"I always thought Lucy was a good girl," said she, "but I guess I shan't ever think so again."

"Why, what has she been doing?" asked Elizabeth.

"I was sitting by the window, and Lucy and Abba came out of their house and began to drive their hoops up and down on the pavement, and all at once Lucy ran against her sister on purpose and knocked her down, and I shouldn't wonder if the poor child was half dead, for the blood streamed down from her head all over her face."

"And what did Lucy do, when she saw that Abba was hurt?" asked Elizabeth.

"Oh, she went and gave her a sort of twitch, and pulled her up, and said, 'It's just good enough for you,' and they both went into the house."

"What is that you are saying?" asked Mary, approaching the speaker.

"I'll tell you, and any body else who wants to hear," said Maria.

Several of the girls drew near, and as it happened, Lucy, who had entered the room just as the offer was made, came with the rest, to hear the news.

"Come, tell me, and I won't tell any one," said she smiling.

"No, I don't think you will," said Maria, "for it is of some of your own faults we are speaking."

Lucy turned away looking surprised and hurt, and the girls went on with their conversation in whispers.

"Let's tell Miss Thayer," said Mary.

"Oh, I *wouldn't*," said Elizabeth reproachfully.

"But she ought to know what a bad girl she has in school," urged Maria.—Accordingly the moment the teacher made her appearance, Maria ran to communicate the whole affair.

"I am sorry to see you so eager to bring bad news," said Miss T. "But we will attend to this matter presently. Meanwhile, I hope we shall find it too bad to be true."

"Oh, but I saw it myself, and am just as sure as can be, that it is true."

It so happened that owing to some other circumstances, Miss Thayer was afraid that Maria had described the affair as it really occurred. She observed also that Lucy seemed dejected and unhappy, and that the pleasant smile which generally shone upon her face, had given place to an expression for which she could scarcely account.

The teacher who loves her pupils, and who desires to see them kind and affectionate in their intercourse with each other, is sad indeed when she sees them forgetting the law of love. Miss Thayer had never had occasion to reprove Lucy for any fault; it therefore became exceedingly painful to do it now. It was evident that Lucy was not in very good humor, and as long as that was the case, it was useless to attempt an investigation of the matter. The next morning, however, she called Lucy to her, and inquired into the truth of Maria's statement.

"Why, Miss Thayer," said Lucy, as soon as her tears would allow her to speak, "it is not true that I pushed Abba on purpose. We were driving our hoops and Abba, just in play, drove her hoop into my path to stop me, and I was running so fast that I went right against her and knocked her down. I helped her up as quick as I could, for I was frightened, and thought I had killed my sister; but she said, 'It's just good enough for me, for trying to stop your hoop;' and Miss Thayer, she is here with her head all bound up, and can tell you all about it."

Lucy went to her seat very much relieved, for she had been very unhappy since all her companions had heard this foolish story about her. As for Maria, no words could express her sorrow for the trouble she had made by her carelessness. "I guess I won't say a thing *is so*, but that I *believe* it is so," said she earnestly, "the next time I am going to tell any thing."

A WORD TO THE GUILTY.

The following is one of the most eloquent sketches which we recollect to have seen. It is rich in figure, chaste and delicate in style, and highly refined in sentiment.—*Philadelphia Album.*

"I dislike the man who deliberately trifles with the affections of woman. I would rather shake hands with a highwayman, than with a gentleman who has sacrificed to his own vanity the life-long happiness of an inexperienced girl. I fear this sort of conduct has never been sufficiently reprobated, and females so often betray the rights of their sex, by accepting with pride the homage of a man, who has become notorious for the conquest and desertion of their sisters, as if his mercy and love could be depended upon, who has once been cruel to an affectionate woman! The world laughs, and stores of lying proverbs and stupid jests on the briefness of woman's love, are administered: but you will find, if your heart be not hardened by selfishness, that this will be in vain. Perhaps you had no intention of being serious, you only tried to be agreeable, and to please for the moment; you had no conception that your behaviour could be misconstrued, and you shudder at the bare thought of earning the icy damnation of a seducer. It may be so, for there is a descent to the hell of seduction though that descent is perniciously easy, and

"*Nemo repente, fuit turpissimus*,"

but what if, while you were meaning nothing, your trifling created anguish, your sport became death to the object of it? When, by exclusive attentions, you excited a regard, by the developement of talent, or by the display and devotion of personal graces you have fascinated the mind and the heart, when, by the melting and the sinking eye, the faltering voice, the fervid tone, the retained hand, you have awakened the passion you cannot allay—when you have wilfully done this in the cold blood of vanity, and it suits your convenience or sated coxcombry, to finish the scene by altered mien, a distant courtesy, or an expression of surprise at the expected efforts of civility; will you be able to quiet your conscience with a jest? Will you sleep on an adage of fools, or a lie of your own? What if the poor being, whose hope you have changed into despair; whose garden you have blasted with mildew and rust; whose heaven you have darkened forevermore, shall suffer in silence, striving to bear her sorrow, praying for cheerfulness, pardoning without forgetting you, till the worm has eaten thro' to life, and the body is emaciated which you have led to the dance, the voice is broken, on which you have hung, the face wan which you have flattered, and the eyes frightfully bright with a funeral lustre, which used to laugh radiancy, and hope, and love, when they gazed upon you? What if a prouder tempter, a more ardent imagination, and a stronger constitution, should lead to spite and impatience, and recklessness of good and ill; if a hasty and loveless marriage should be the rack of her soul, or the provocation of her sin! Is there mandragora could drug you to sleep while this was on your memory, or does there really live a man who could triumph in such bitter wo? But

"*verinm et mutable semper Femina.*"

O believe it not! For the sake of our household gods, call it and cause it to be a lie! Be ye sure that coquettes are the refuse of their sex, and were only ordained to correspond with the coxcombs of ours. Woman have their weaknesses, and plenty of them, but they are seldom vicious like ours; and as to their levity of heart, who shall compare the worldly, skin-deep fondness of a man, with one rich idolatry of a virtuous girl? A thousand thoughts distract, a thousand passions are the substitute for the devotions of a man; but to love is the purpose; to be loved, the consummation; to be faithful, the religion of a woman. It is her all in all, and when she gives her heart away, she gives a jewel, which if it does not make the wearer richer than Crœsus will leave the giver poor indeed.

DESCRIPTION OF LORD BYRON.

FROM "VIVIAN GREY."

"If one thing was more characteristic of Byron than another, it was his strong shrewed common sense—his pure, unalloyed sagacity. I was slightly acquainted with him in England, for I was then very young. But many years after I met him in Italy. It was at Pisa, just before he left for Genoa. I was then very much struck at the alteration of his appearance. His face was very much swollen, and he was getting fat. His hair was grey, and his countenance had lost that spiritual expression which it once so eminently possessed. His teeth were decaying; and he said that if he ever came to England, it would be to consult Wayte about them. I certainly was very much struck at his alteration for the worse.—Besides, he was dressed in the most extraordinary manner. He had on a magnificent foreign foraging cap, which he wore in the room, but his grey curls were quite perceptible; and a frogged surtout; and he had a large gold chain round his neck, and pushed into his waiscoat pocket. I imagined, of course, that a glass was attached to it; but I afterwards found that it bore nothing but a quantity of trinkets. He had also another gold chain, tight around his neck, like a collar. I was not long at Pisa, but we never parted, and there was only one subject of conversation—England, England, England. I never met a man, in whom the *maladie du pays* was so strong. Byron was certainly at this time restless and discontented. He was tired of his dragoon captains, and pensioned poetasters, and he dared not come back to England with what he considered a tarnished reputation. His only thought was of some desperate exertion to clear himself. It was for this he went to Greece. When I was with him he was in correspondence with some friends in England, about the purchase of a large tract of land in Columbia. He affected a great admiration of Bolivar. The loss of Byron can never be retrieved. He was indeed a man—*a real man;* and when I say this, I award him, in my opinion, the most splendid character which human nature need aspire to. Byron's mind was like his own ocean—sublime in its yesty madness—beautiful in its glittering summer brightness—mighty in the lone magnificence of its waste of waters—gazed upon from the magic of its own nature, yet capable of representing, but as in a glass darkly, the natures of all others.

Another Hero Gone.—Jonathan Mason, a soldier of the revolution, recently died in New Hampshire at the age of 74 years. It is stated that he was once taken prisoner, and that on being bro't before Gen. Burguoyne, that officer questioned him as follows:

"Well, my lad, what do you think of yourself now?"

"Same as I always did."

"But what do you think of being a prisoner?"

"Why, I think that you and all your men will be in the same fix in three weeks."

"All the Yankees in America cant make me a prisoner of war."

"You'll see."

In three weeks, sure enough, Burguoyne and all his men fell into the hands of the Yankees.

A modern writer observes, that "he who speaks lightly of female society, is either a numscull or a knave"—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hates the restraints it lays on his vices.

Boz says that the word "dear," when used by young ladies towards one another, is often synonymous with "wretch!"

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,-----AUGUST 29, 1839.

☞Our paper will be issued every other week for some few weeks yet, to give time for the completion of our subscription list, and for other arrangements; it will then be issued weekly. Fifty-two numbers, however, will be furnished for the volume.

We shall be absent shortly for two weeks to attend the annual conference; we offer this apology in advance for any deficiencies which may appear in our department of the paper during our absence.

By arrivals from Europe, two days later than the British Queen, it appears that the French government had sent officers to the Sultan and Pacha to recommend a suspension of hostilities, and that there was some reason to hope that Austria, Russia and Pussia would use their influence to restore peace.

Departed this life on the 17th inst. in the 92 year of his age, Moses Dillon, Senior, of this town.

Recent news from Texas states that a contest had taken place between the Indians under Bowles, the Cherokee chief, and the Texan troops, about 75 miles west of Nacogdoches.—The loss on the part of the Texans is said to be two killed and upwards of twenty wounded;—number of Indians not known but was supposed to be 5 or 600.

T. P. Armstrong writes us from Bethlehem, Ia. Aug. 13th:—"the season has been very dry—corn crops short,—wheat fine."

We learn from the Herald of the 21st inst. that the old Bank of Steubenville is about to be revived, and will shortly commence business. It is understood that our old friend Gen. Stokely is to be President, and O. Bollard, late of New York, Cashier.

The following is from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of the 14th inst.

"New Books.—The "Condition of the African Race" is the title of a small volume published by Haswell, Barrington, & Haswell, Philadelphia, on the great questions of the day, which will naturally occur to every one on reading the title. The author examines the character of slavery in this country, in a commendable spirit. Few will probably complain that he has done injustice to us in the use of such observation as he has made upon the actual condition of the Southern Slaves. The book deserves to be read."

Saturday week, in passing through the streets of Gratiot, we found the road crowded to the annoyance of the traveller, with a large number of people, assembled to enjoy the sport of a footrace:—thought we, this is a very rational entertainment, and argues much for the intelligence of the neighborhood, to see it so largely attended. It would seem from this and the following extract, that the spirit of racing is coming upon the people:—

"A hog race, for a purse of fifty dollars, came off at West Union, Ohio, last Saturday week.—The editor of the Star, printed there, gives a very amusing description of the fun. Five hogs had been trained for the sport for several weeks.—They were ridden by lads 12 years of age, and the distance ran was one mile, which was performed by the winning animal in 8½ minutes! E. R. Smith's sow, a lank, long-legged 'critter,' took the prize, which was expended at a neighboring tavern in a jollification."—*Ham. Intel.*

Refined sources of amusement, these! Great compliments upon the intelligence of Ohio!!

Messrs. Yontz, Hamilton and Griffith are erecing a large steam grist and saw mill, at Brownsville, fourteen miles west of this place, on the pike. The saw mill is now in operation. We hope their enterprise will be profitable, as it is calculated to be useful to the public.

AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

By the favor of W. J. McDowell we received the following Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Augusta College. This Institution is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is said to be in a flourishing condition.—We give the following extract from the Catalogue:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., *President.*
Thomas Ingles, Esq., *Secretary*, Cincinnati.
Squire G. Shropshire, *Treasurer*, Augusta.
Hon. John M'Lean, Ohio.
Rev. James B. Finley, Ohio.
Marshall Key, Esq., Washington, Kentucky.
Martin Marshall, Esq., Augusta.
John Payne, Esq., Augusta.
Dr. George W. Mackie, Augusta.
George Doniphan, Augusta.
Rev. James Savage, Germantown, Kentucky.
Joseph T. M'Kibben, Esq., Augusta.
Rev. Francis A. Savage, Minerva, Kentucky.
John Mears, Augusta.
William Bucker, Esq., Georgetown, Ohio.
Dr. John F. Tomlinson, Augusta.
William C. Marshall, Esq., Augusta.
Thomas Myers, Augusta.
Vachel Weldon, Augusta.
Joseph Schoolfield, Esq., Bracken county.
John McDowell, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Rev. William Burke, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James Byers, Esq., Mason county, Kentucky.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

From the Ohio Conference.	*From the Kentucky Conference.*
Rev. Charles Elliott,	Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh,
" Wm. B. Christie,	" Isaac Collord,
" Robt. O Spencer,	" Ths. N. Ralston.
" William Herr,	
" Jos. A Waterman.	

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.—FACULTY.

Rev. Joseph S. Tomlinson, D. D., *President and Professor of Natural Philosophy & Chemistry.*
Rev. Henry B. Bascom, D. D., *M'Kendree Professor of Moral Science and Belle Lettres.*
Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, A. M., *Roberts Professor of Mathematics.*
Rev. Burr H. M'Cown, A. M., *Bracken Professor of Greek and Latin, and of the Spanish and French Languages.*
Josiah L. Kemp, *Principal of the Preparatory Department.*
Isaac Abert, Moses T. Bowman, } *Assistants.*
John Marshall, *Teacher of Primary School.*

RECAPITULATION.

Senior or Graduating Class, - - -	9
Other Students in Collegiate Department	68
Preparatory Department, - - -	62
Primary School, - - - -	33
Whole number in all the Departments,	172

PROPORTIONATE NUMBERS FROM DIFFERENT STATES
(*In the Collegiate & Prepartatory Deparments.*)

From Kentucky,	63	From Pennsylvania,	2
" Ohio,	31	" Tennessee,	2
" Mississippi.	25	" Virginia,	2
" Louisiana,	6	" Illinois,	1
" Indiana,	3	" Michigan,	1
" Alabama,	2	" New York,	1
Whole number,			139

EXPENSES.

Tuition.—In the Collegiate Department, $16 per session of five months; in the Preparatory Department, $11 per session.

Boarding.—In the College Refectories, the students are furnished with boarding and room at $2 per week. When the keeper of the Refectory furnishes the room, and supplies light, fuel, and attendance, the price is $2.50 cents per week; and this is the customary price throughout the village.

EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

The Collegiate year is divided into two sessions, each consisting of 21 weeks—the *first* commencing on the second Monday in October, and the *second* on the first Monday in April. At the close of each session, there is a public examination of all the students, occupying about 4 days. The *Commencement* for conferring degrees, is held on Friday of the last week of the second session, or about the 20th of August in each year.

Every young gentleman, upon application for admission in the institution, is presented with a copy of the printed Statutes; and, having had them in his possession sufficiently long to have read, and understood them, is called upon to say, whether he approves of the regulations therein contained, and is willing to abide by them; and, upon answering in the affirmative, is requested to sign his name in the Matriculation book to the following PLEDGE:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being admitted students of Augusta College, having read with attention the By-Laws of said College, do hereby declare, upon our honor, that we cordially acquiesce in these laws, and shall constantly obey them; and that we will not be guilty of profane cursing and swearing, card-playing, or at any game at which money or property may be hazzarded, indecent language, or disrespectful conduct towards the College officers or instructors; and that, without the special leave of a professor, parent or guardian, we will not visit, for any purpose whatever, any coffee-house, grocery, or house of similar kind, where spiritous liquors are sold."

ORIGINAL IRISH ANECDOTE.

Our friend F. of Belmont, O. related to us not long ago, that, a few years since, in passing the mountains, he happened in company with an Irishman, who was on his way to visit his brother in Athens co. of this state. As it was the first trip of our Hibernian to the west, he was greatly excited at the immense droves of cattle he was perpetually passing, on their way to the East. A little this side of Frost town, they met a larger one than usual. Full of admiration, and desirous of knowing whence these all came, and meeting in the rear of the drove a splendid looking Sciotoan, well mounted, with his whip in his hand, whom he took to be the owner;—the son of Erin accosts him,—"pray Misther what part might your dhrove be from?" Piqued at the frequency of this question, with much warmth and contempt, replied the Buckeye—"from *hell*, sir!" Quick as lightning retorted our Irishman; "Your pardon, Sir,—I might have known that if I had luckt and saw the *devil* dhriving."

This, said our friend, was done with such ease and grace that it produced the very highest effect. It was to the by standers like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, who stood for a moment alarmed for the consequences. But soon a roar of laughter closed the scene;—even the drover himself, like Milton's devil "grin'd" "a ghastly smile," and learning from experience would be more likely to treat the next man that accosted him civilly.

We are informed, by a private communication, that the Dysentary has been very prevalent, in the neighborhood of Wilmington, Delaware, and, that it was attended with considerable mortality.

Take care of your hides.—We quizzed one of our ready cash men the other day about money *shaving*. "O," said he, "the money men of this place have quit shaving and gone to *skinning!*"

We have had excessively dry weather in the vicinity of our office for some time. The corn is irrecoverably injured with the drought. The light showers which have just fallen will be of but little benefit to it.

Wheat in this town is 75 cents per bushel, and flour $4 per barrel.

A number of communications came all at once, a little too late for this number.

We remember, some ten years since, to have heard a person of considerable standing, humourously say, that nothing was so 'alarming and repulsive to his feelings as the thoughts of becoming an *old man*.' The first time we were saluted with the appellation, Father ******** it made our ears tingle; and it was with great reluctance that we became reconciled to the thoughts of getting old. The following, from the Boston Atlas, is quite discriptive of that feeling, which, we believe, is common to all when first beginning to crouch under the weight of years.

"How imperceptibly does age steal on us, and we are considered old and advanced even before we know it. About two years since, in a neighboring town, I met an old lady and her daughter, who had, as we often see, stockings and socks for sale. I asked the price, and was examining them, when the daughter spoke up and said, 'Mother, perhaps the old gentleman will take two pair, if you put them so and so.' I shall never forget the sensation I felt at this first sound of *old gentleman*. I strongly reprimanded the young lady for calling me old, and telling her I believed it was customary with the French to consider nobody old but the 'Old Harry,' I passed it off as well as I could. A few days after, it being winter, there came by me one afternoon a large party of young men, one of whom I overheard to say, 'why, there is *old* Mr. ——.' 'Gone,' says I to myself, 'hook and line. I must give up the ship, and consider myself an old man.' "

AGRICULTURAL.

"*The Cocoon, and Western Rural Reformer.*"—We have received the first or specimen number of this work, to be published under the patronage of the "Kentucky Silk Society," which was organized on the 13th of this inst., in Lexington. The reader will best understand the nature of this work by the following notice from it:

"The *Cocoon*, and *Western Rural Reformer*, will be published by the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Silk Society, and edited by some suitable person whom they may appoint. It shall be exclusively devoted to the rural pursuits of the West, free from all partyism of any kind, strict in its morals, and ardently attached to a system of education of all the people, which will make all practically acquainted, not only with literature and science, but also their application to domestic economy. It will contain 24 pages each month, and will be forwarded to subscribers at $1 per annum, in advance. Editors and post masters are requested to act as agents. ☞Address, free of postage, Leonard Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary of the Kentucky Silk Society, Lexington, Ky."

We shall give an extract or two in our next from the "Cocoon."

From our observations on the subject we are satisfied that the New England people are the best Book Farmers, but the Pennsylvanians the best practical Farmers.

The following is an extract from a private letter from my brother Joseph, who at present resides on a farm near Wilmington, Delaware, about 30 miles from Philadelphia. As it refers to subjects of interest to the farmer, we will take the liberty to use it for our paper.

Staunton, Del., Aug. 18, 1839.

Dear Brother:—We have had quite a pleasant spring and summer; as much so as I have any recollection of. We have no extremes of cold or heat, wet or drought; just at the present we seem to be threatened with an excess of rain.—On Thursday night last quite a heavy blow, attended with gentle rain, commenced from the N E which continued till Friday evening, when both ceased; but to-day the rain has recommenced.—The wind has prostrated all the corn in the country, but perhaps it may not do it much injury. We have had an unusual fruitful season. The only thing that is likely to be scarce is apples; scarcely the tenth tree had any on, and a large portion of these have been whipped off by the late blow. The clover crop was almost an entire failure, owing to the deadly effects of last year's drought; but other grasses, though late, afforded quite good crops of hay. The oats crop is luxuriant. The wheat is good, but considerably injured by the mildew and rust, and the corn crop, if this blow does not injure it, will be very full.—All kinds of vegetables are superabundantly plenty.

I am of the opinion, and I find the same opinion to be common amongst the observing folks here, that the too free use of lime has an active agency in producing the frequent failure of wheat crops in this part of the country. It seems to render the stalk and blade too sappy, and being a slow cold manure, it keeps the grain too long in maturing, which holds it long exposed to the attacks of the great wheat distroyer here, mildew and rust.

I have observed in the Zanesville Gazette considerable said about live fences and thorns, &c. &c. Now I will merely tell you, for *your* information, that all kind of thorns used here, for fencing, are fast going to decay. I have seen no young hedges planted for the last three or four years, but numbers have been cut down, and numbers more will soon have to be done so. I think you would probably render yourself and the public great service, if you would carry your project of planting a forest of chesnut, into successful operation. It is decidedly the most valuable timber for fencing with which I am acquainted.—It is very durable and of rapid growth. I think that ten acres, once well set, would keep your whole farm well fenced. Black locust would also be very valuable for posts. Chesnut grows here now on almost every kind of soil.

I remain your affectionate brother,

Jos. Springer.

What is said here about the effects of lime upon the health of the wheat crop, is of much importance, though we think the sentiment should be received with caution. Should it be admitted that such effects do follow liming, are they not the necessary effect of enriching land by any species of manure? Is not wheat on rich soil thus effected more than on poor, before the application of manure of any kind? This year our wheat on the low strong land was much effected with rust, that on the higher and thinner but slightly; very little manure had been applied to either, and no lime at all. Rich soils, whether originally so or made such by the application of manures, send up a strong luxuriant growth, which is longer maturing than that of thinner, and of course, we should suppose, would be more exposed to rust, scab, &c.

The allusion to the hedge fencing is to us quite interesting, because it confirms us in the opinion we had formed, from many years observation, viz: that the thorn can never be relied on for permanent fencing. Let it be remembered that these observations are made on a section of country, into which the thorn was introduced as early as any other part of the United States, and where, from the scarcity of fencing materials, the most thorough experiment has been made. From the best observations we can make upon the subject, we are of opinion that nothing promises greater utility to the farmer than a grove of chesnuts and black locusts, as suggested in this letter; they are both of quick growth, and the one would supply posts and the other rails.

From the Religious Telegraph and Observer.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

Mr. Editor—I have, for several years been fully convinced, that neither lawyers, nor physicians, nor clergymen, nor professors of colleges, nor any other class of the community, have so many inducements, or so many facilities for becoming really intelligent, scientific men, as farmers. No class of men have an occasion for so constant, or so extenisve an application of science, in their profession.—Botany, mineralogy, geology, chemistry, natural philosophy, entomology, and the natural history of animals generally, are brought into use, directly or indirectly by every farmer, almost every day he is engaged in his business.

If it should be asked, what the farmer has to do with botany, the question may be answered by asking another, viz: If the farmer has nothing to do with botany, or a knowledge of vegetables, who has? Does not the whole success of his business depend upon a knowledge of the various plants he cultivates together with many in the way of cultivation? Some may ask, how can geology be used by the farmer? The first object of geology is to give a knowledge of the competent parts and of the structure of the earth and of course of the nature of the soils. The question might be answered by a volume of facts; I will give but one. In New Jersey, there are extensive tracts of land, now worth from fifteen to a hundred dollars an acre, which, a few years ago, were not worth fencing; the application of marl, has effected the change. Except for a knowledge of that, the land would have continued as worthless as at first.

What use has the farmer for chemistry? A great part of his business is a series of chemical experiments. Not a furrow turned, nor manure applied, not a fence made, nor root or a plant preserved or prepared for food, without an application of chemical science. But what has the farmer to do with natural philosophy? Every plough, harrow, rake, hoe, scythe, axe, cart, wagon, yoke or harness, not constructed to the principles of natural philosophy, imposes unnecessary labor upon man or beast.

And can entomology, or a knowledge of insects be applied to farming? In the year 1837, a single species of insect, the wheat fly, cost one state, Pennsylvania, several millions of dollars. The canker worm, the grass-hopper, the cut worm, and numerous other insects, frequently present themselves though small, yet powerful enemies to the farmer, who, of course, has occasion to understand their weakness, while he has such fatal proof of their power. The horse, the ox, the sheep, the swine, and other domestic animals, the farmer has occasion to understand, both in health and disease.

Some parts of the mathematics the farmer has daily occasion to use in his business. Practical geometry, in one form or another, comes into almost constant use in farming operations. A portion of arithmetic, is, of course indispensable.

But some may say, perhaps, that however important and necessary an extensive knowledge of science may be to the farmer, he has not the facilities for acquiring it. Is that possible? Is not the daily use of any science or art, the best of all possible modes of obtaining a familiar and thorough knowledge of it? It may be questioned even now, whether farmers do not possess a greater amount of really useful knowledge, than any other class of the community. They certainly have not so many technicalities of science. They have not so many Latin and Greek terms to apply to things, or the laws which govern them, as those devoted exclusively to scientific pursuits but do they not know as much of things themselves! Cannot almost any farmer give the best scientific botanist much useful information about plants?

The graduate of a college may know, that what we call oak, the Romans call quercus, and that the Greeks called it drus, and still be unable to distinguish oak from chesnut. The plain, unpretending farmer, though ignorant of the terms applied by the Greeks and Romans, to these useful products of the forest, could readily inform the scholar, whether a tree, or a stick of timber was oak or chesnut and whether it was white, red, grey, black, Spanish, or some other oak. Also what were its properties and uses. Of course the difference between the scholar and farmer is that the former has three terms, but not an idea; while the latter has but one term, and a great number of ideas connected with it. The question then comes, who is the man of useful knowledge and sound learning, the ignorant farmer, or the learned scholar? However it may be with others, no farmer will hesitate for an answer. It may be added, that this is not merely a supposable case, but one which actually exists in thousands of instances in our country.

The first steps requisite for rendering farmers the most truly and the most generally enlightened, as they are much the largest class of the community, is to have them understand and appreciate the knowledge they already possess; the second is for them to improve that knowledge and the natural advantages they enjoy for acquiring more. And what are these advantages? First, a farm is a far better place for acquiring really useful knowledge, and for acquiring it more thoroughly than any hall of science, which is or can be constructed and furnished by the hands of men. It is a "*Cabinet of Nature*," more richly furnished with specimens, and a labratory where chemical and philosophical experiments are going on upon a larger scale, than can be found in any High School, Academy or College.

Second, the business of the farmer, if he guides it by the hand of science, and by careful observation, furnishes means of instruction which can be found in no other profession. The laws of animal and vegetable physiology, of chemical science, of mechanical philosophy, hydrostatics, and of natural science generally, can be intimately and daily developed by experiments which furnish his bread and his success in business, not only without cost, but with great satisfaction and pecuniary profit.

Third, the winter evenings of farmers, if properly occupied by reading, experimenting, and comparing the statements of books with their own experiments and observations would furnish ample time and opportunities, for storing the mind with principles, or the general laws of science, to direct their summer operations. These evenings are spent far more profitably, if aided by "*Social Lyceums*," or weekly or semi-weekly meetings of some ten or a dozen, or even five or six neighboring farmers, for the purpose of conversation, experiments, and reading on subjects previously selected for the purpose.

Fourth, as a school of morals the farmers certainly has the best. The best proof of this is its results. Whether colleges, academies, and high schools, may or may not with propriety be considered schools of morals, industry, health, and of useful knowledge, farms are certainly schools peculiary favorable for the whole.

I have given a few brief hints on a great and interesting subject connected with the highest prosperity and the liberties of our country. On some future occasion, if time and circumstances should permit, I may enlarge upon the subject, and shall remain, in the mean time, with high esteem, Your friend,

J. Holbrook.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liverpool steamer arrived on Sunday, bringing English news to August 1. The price of Cotton had become apparently stationary, and the money market somewhat easier.

Great disturbances had taken place in consequence of meetings of the "Chartists" at Birmingham. The avowed object of their movements is universal suffrage and the vote by ballot. In consequence of the distracted state of the city the Annual Celebration of the First of August by the abolitionists of Birmingham was postponed.

The Sultan of Turkey is dead. The Pacha of Egypt seems to be prospering in his revolt, having gained a great victory over the Turkish army near Aleppo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Battle between the Texans and Cherokees—the Texans victorious—Bowles the daring Cherokee Chief killed.—It may be recollected that some weeks since we published a statement of the hostile movements of Bowles—of the close proximity of the Texans to his camp and of the probability of a severe battle being fought. By the arrival of the steamer Velocipede from Red river the news has been received that the action took place on the 15th inst., and that it resulted in defeat of the Cherokees and death of Bowles.

The Texans were commanded by Generals Douglass and Rusk and their loss was only two killed, one mortally and five slightly wounded. The Cherokees left 13 dead in the field, carrying away all their wounded as usual. The action took place near the Delaware village on the Neches about 75 miles north-west of Nacogdoches. Gen. Douglass speaks in the hightest terms of the conduct of his men. The action commenced about half an hour before sunset. Most of their baggage was captured, 5 kegs of powder, 260 lbs. lead, and many horses, together with cattle, corn, and other property.

Another action was fought on the next day, in which the daring and wily Bowles was killed. He has always been considered one of the worst enemies of the new republic and his death will quiet the fears of many who have looked upon him as an extremely dangerous man.—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE FLORIDA WAR.

This business seems likely to go down to posterity as an inheritance from the present generation. The following letter shows just how much good Gen. Macomb's treaty has done, and is nothing more than an exact fulfilment of what we prophesied a month ago. The letter is taken from the Charleston Courier of the 6th inst.

Ass't Ad't General's Office,
Army of the South.
Fort Brook, (E. F.) July 20.

Sir—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst., on the Coleosaharchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Colt's rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind; and it is said without sentinels. The Indians, in large forces, made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that 13 of the men were killed, among whom was Major Dullam, and Mr. Morgan, settlers. The remainder, with Col. Harney escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will, in future, be suffered to leave the garrison except under a strong escort. The detachment at Maitland, will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Melon prove unhealthy, and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorized to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts. I am, sir,

Geo. H. Griffin.
Ass't Adj't General.

Lieut. W. E. Hanson, Com'r of Fort Mellon.

Office of the Herald,
St. Augustine, Aug. 3.

News has just came from Tampa that Col. Harney was attacked early in the morning of the 23d ult., at Coleosaharchie, of his command of 28 men, 13 and the two settlers were killed, the remainder with the Colonel escaped. This is the most treacherous act committed since the war commenced, and is demonstrative of the intentions of the Indians, and bears out all the Herald had said since Macomb's orders were published.

The following is an extract of a letter received in Charleston, from a gentleman residing in St. Augustine, dated August 3.

"Time will only permit me at present to say, that we have just heard, by mail, from Tampa Bay, that the Post on the Coleosaharchie under command of Col. Harney, was recently attacked by the Indians, who had 'gone in under the treaty,' and 15 out of 30 men killed. Colonel Harney himself narrowly escaped on board a vessel in the harbor. These are some of the fruits of this miserable and fraudulent treaty—and these too, are the very Indians who accompanied Col. Harney from Tampa to Fort King to dupe the Commander-in-chief of the United States Army. Surely the Government can no longer doubt the 'good faith' and 'peaceable intentions' of the Seminoles, the opinion of the people of 'St. Augustine' and 'Tallahasse,' to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the Middletown Mail.

TRUE COURAGE.

Judge Gould, of Florida, has had the moral courage to refuse to kill a personal enemy, or suffer himself to be openly killed by one. There is no doubt that it requires more bravery to decline a challenge than to fight a duel. In the Southern States and Territories, this is especially the case. Judge Gould should be applauded by the press throughout the country, for this example to young men. The subjoined card is from the St. Augustine Herald:—

A Card.—D. W. Whitehurst, amid the other venom he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by *cowardice*. I confess that *I am a coward* upon *principle*—and *upon oath*—that to keep the ten commandments has been a part of my education, and were not *D. W. Whitehurst* perfectly convinced of these facts, he would never have *dared* to use such language towards me. James M. Gould.

The Canadian Government has released eleven more of the Prescott prisoners. —*ib.*

The Baltimore papers represent the construction of that part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which lies between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, as progressing with great energy. Many of the contractors and hundreds of the laborers are upon the ground.—*ib.*

There is said to be a man in Shelby county, Indiana, who is one hundred and twenty years old, and has a son only thirteen.—*ib.*

At the latest accounts from Havana, the yellow fever was raging terribly among the shipping in that port. Several vessels had been deprived of their whole crews.—*ib.*

Singular Death.—Mr. Joseph Day of Townsend, Mass., was killed a few days since in the following extraordinary manner. He was engaged at a lathe in his work shop, when the ends of a handkerchief which was tied round his neck, became entangled in the band, and he was strangled: he was found in a few minutes after he entered the shop a corpse.

One of the crew of the ship Franklin sued the master for giving scanty and bad food during the voyage from Liverpool, and recovered $27 damages.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Thames Tunnel is expected to be open for foot passengers in about 15 months.

The Austrian Minister was at Nashville on the 16th, on his way to the Hermitage on a visit to Gen. Jackson.

The Printing bills paid by the late Legislature of Pennsylvania amounted to seventy five thousand dollars.

A man named Arthur Wall, is living at Raleigh, N. C., who is 119 years of age.

The inhuman slave trade is carried on to such an extent in Brazil that it is credibly stated that over 60,000 negroes have been landed on that coast within six months.

There is a boundary difficulty going on between Missouri and Iowa. The territory in dispute is very large and valuable, and the matter appears to be gathering rather a serious aspect.

3000 strangers were at the Saratoga Springs on Tuesday the 30th ult.

Two new papers have been started in New York, under the titles severally of The Humbug and The Wag. They are fit symbols of the "spirit of the age," if they do not belie their titles.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,----AUGUST 29, 1839.

The following is from the Philanthropist of the 13th inst., and is its response to our request to publish our defence against the attacks of Zion's Watchman, which attacks the Philanthropist had republished in its columns.

We "asked a fish" and received a "scorpion."

"PUBLICITY" YOU SHALL HAVE.

"The editor of the Methodist Protestant Letter Press congratulated his readers in his second number, that the government of their church *acknowledged and secured the rights of all.* This called forth certain strictures from Zion's Watchman, which we republished in a late number of our paper. The editor of the Western Recorder, a new Methodist Protestant paper, published at Zanesville, writes nearly a column and a half strictures upon the strictures, concluding with the following notice of our humble self.

'Since writing the above, we see the editor of the 'Philanthropist' has copied this article from the Watchman into his columns, and as he has made no objection to it, of course, has endorsed the *******. The editor of the 'Philanthropist' is less excusable, if possible, than the original publisher of this article, because he is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and ought to be acquainted with the provisions of his own discipline. But, that he never referred to the constitution of his church, to see if these things were so, is plainly inferable, from the fact that he continues to credit the 13th Art with the above quotations, after the 'Watchman,' instead of the 12th. If *high* party excitement would influence a man so intelligent and amiable as Dr. Bailey, that he would swallow, without *examination*, whatever came from one of the corps, what would be its effects on ordinary minds?

'We ask it as a matter of *justice*, on the part of the 'Philanthropist,' as he has published the foregoing article in his paper, that he publish our reply. We wish him to give it entire, and not to mutilate it.'

"We shall not publish the reply, for the same reason, that the Recorder might have spared itself the trouble of writing it:—it is "*much ado about nothing.*"

"There are but two errors in the article from Zion's Watchman, one in number, and one in logic. The editor quotes Art. *thirteen* instead of *twelve;* and then, having given his readers the data, that they may judge for themselves, draws from them the following inference.

"Hence it will be seen, that the constitution of this church, so far from 'securing the rights of *all*,' does positively deprive the colored members of all their rights, not allowing them either to vote, or to be sent to the General Conference.'

"If he had said, "does by *implication*" deprive the colored members of their rights, the inference would have been logical.

"It is entirely discreditable to the editor of the Western Recorder, to attempt to conceal the fact, that the constitution of the Methodist Protestant church does *not* secure to colored people their rights. We aver that it does *not*, and he knows it. The constitution of Ohio provides that, "in all elections, all *white* male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years," &c., &c., "shall enjoy the right of an elector." Now, although this does not *positively* deprive colored men of the right of suffrage, that man would be esteemed marvellously dull or dishonest, who should contend that the Ohio constitution, did not *in fact* deprive them of the right. The provisions of the Constitution of the M. P. church, quoted by Zion's Watchman are these—

'Every minister and preacher, and every *white* lay member shall be entitled to vote in all cases.'

'Every minister and preacher, and every *white* lay member &c. shall be eligible as a representative in the General Conference.'

"These two provisions, if there be no other provisions in the constitution to qualify them, do indeed and in truth deprive the colored people of the right of suffrage and eligibility. But, says our logical friend of the Recorder, "This is the first time that we have learned that providing for the rights of one class of men 'positively' took away the rights of another class!" That he may be more learned hereafter, we recommend to him the study of the Ohio state constitution and the practice under it.

"But there is a qualifying provision in the constitution of the M. P. church, one by which the framers of that instrument just saved themselves, and that is all, from the guilt of *positively depriving* colored members of their rights. It is as follows:

'Each Annual Conference shall have the exclusive power to make its own rules and regulations for the admission and government of colored members; and to make for them such terms of suffrage as the conferences respectively may think proper.'

"The sum of the whole matter is simply this. In the Methodist Protestant church, the colored members have no *constitutioned* right whatsoever. The constitution was made by *white* men for the protection of the rights of *white* men, and no other; and it is sheer dishonesty to attempt to give it a more liberal construction. The last provision so far from securing any right or privilege to colored people, leaves the whole question of their admission, government, and rights, to the arbitrary, uncontrolled decisions of the annual conferences.

"And now, what are the facts? We venture to assert that there is not a single conference in the South, that has made any provision at all, for their admission to the rights of suffrage and eligibility. We know that within the limits of the Ohio Conference they have no such rights; and the same, we doubt not, is true of a majority, if not all, of the conferences in the free states. And, were any one, more liberal than the rest, to confer these rights upon them, it could revoke them at pleasure. So, that there is not a single security in the Methodist Protestant church, (notwithstanding its boasted liberty and equality,) for the equal rights of its colored members.

"We have a word for friend Springer. In the two numbers of the Western Recorder received at our office, we have seen no illusion to slavery or emancipation. If the Recorder is pledged to silence on the anti-slavery question, the sooner it is amalgamated with its *Southern* neighbor,—the Methodist Protestant,—the better. The land is already sufficiently cursed with *neutrality.*"

The editor of the Philanthropist, it seems, admits, very reluctantly, that his brother of the Watchman was in error, attempting at the same time to cover all over much as possible; but, his admissions are behind the truth nine parts out of ten, as can be seen by every candid man, without explanation, who looks at the thing. But he thinks if the Watchman "had said 'does by *implication* deprive' the colored members of their rights, the inference would have been logical."—What a wonderful logician the Dr. must be. He has certainly taken his lessons in the old Peripatetic school, so famous for its dexterity in the art of quibbling. How a constitution which admits the rights of a class of individuals, and then refers these rights to the people themselves for adjustment, can be said to take them away, either directly or *impliedly*, is a kind of reasoning we cannot understand. But it suits the Dr.'s purpose to say so, and he is lord of his own "Philanthropist," and will hear no one but himself talk in it, of course his dictum will satisfy his readers.

The reason here assigned for not publishing our defence is because it is 'much ado about nothing.' Who, we ask, dear Dr., made *you* the judge of this matter? We have seen much from your pen about southern dictation, but a more contemptible piece of dictation and *injustice* we have never witnessed. The bump of benevolence, or "philanthropy," it seems, is so largely developed in the Dr.'s cranium as not to leave the least room for that of common "justice." Judging from this act we should think it extremely doubtful if he even understood the meaning of the term.

The Dr. says "it is entirely discreditable to the editor of the Recorder to *attempt to conceal* the fact that the constitution of the M. P. church does not secure to colored people their rights.—We aver it does not, and he *knows* it." Again; "the constitution was made by white men, for the protection of the rights of white men, and no other; and it is sheer *dishonesty* to attempt to give it a more liberal construction." Here we are told in so many words, by the Dr.'s 'humble self'—bless the modest creature!—that we are *dishonestly* and *knowingly attempting concealment.* Very decorous insinuations these for an 'humble' man. Dr., where did we attempt "concealment"?—Why did you not give us the specification of our "dishonesty"? &c.—Now we "aver" that we attempted no "concealment," and to give back the Dr.'s own polite language, "he knows it." And for him to refuse to give us a hearing, and then to put into circulation such invidious insinuations as these, is not only "entirely discreditable" to him, but, is "*dishonesty*" in the extreme. "Attempt to conceal"! If the Dr. had not "*concealed*" our defence, his readers could have seen the disingenuousness of this charge.

In establishing the constitution, the convention of the M. P. church had difficulties, in relation to the colored people, which the convention neither made nor could control, and the Dr. "knows it." In view of these difficulties the convention admitted the right of the colored man to suffrage, and then referred the whole subject to the annual conferences, who come immediately from the people, who are the fathers of the constitution itself. Now, this view of the subject we gave in the article on which the Dr. animadverts, without any attempt at "concealment." Whether the church, in this arrangment on the subject, has been guilty of any injustice towards colored men, is a question on which every one will take the liberty to form his own opinion. We think, from the following considerations, that no injustice is done them:—1. Their right to suffrage is acknowledged in the constitution, and of course the principle conceded; 2. There were none, that we know of, who were members of the church, or that cared any thing about her privileges, when she was organized, nor do we know of any at present. Now, how a man can be treated with injustice, by withholding from him what he does not seek, nor care a fig about, is what we cannot understand. If any colored man, or plurality of colored men, in the church, or out of the church, who wished to be connected with her on those conditions, had asked an annual conference for the exercise of the right of suffrage, &c., and the conference had refused to extend them, then that particular conference would, we admit, be guilty of injustice towards colored men. We know of no such *refusal.* Does the Dr? If so, he is right in exposing it. If not, his remarks about the annual conferences, because they have not acted in advance of their duty, to gratify the morbid sensibility of an ultra-abolitionist, is perfectly captious and unbecoming any candid and dignified man.

O! but, were an annual conference "to confer these rights upon them (colored people) it could revoke them at pleasure," &c. Admitted. And so can the church revoke or alter the constitution itself at pleasure. The government of the M. P. church is a government of public opinion, and not the government of a dictator; and this is what constitutes its liberality. Such are its provisions, that the government, constitution and all, must ultimately conform to the public sentiment. And now Dr. the whole field is before you;—do you convince the church that her constitution may be improved, and it *can* and will be done. But there is one thing of which we would apprise you; if ever you exert much influence over the church, you will have to conduct yourself towards her with a little more candor and decency of costume. Your conduct reminds us of the *gros vert mouche*, (big green fly) it pays no attention to the sound and healthy parts of the animal "constitution," but if it can find a scab or an ulcer, about that it is perpetually buzzing, not to cure, but for what purpose you know Dr.

The Dr. says of us; "that he may be more learned hereafter, we recommend him to the study of the Ohio State constitution and the practice under it." Why, bless the man, it is altogether likely that we have forgotten more about the Ohio constitution, and the practice under it, than he ever knew. We remember well, that a few years since, in his city, we were giving close and scrutinizing attention to the practice under the Ohio constitution, while his head was filled with nothing but visionary notions about a wild goose chase over the Rocky Mountains, to become the head of a clan on the shores of the Pacific.—Dr., we have seen nothing, yet, from your pen, that convinces us that you are a great adept in constitutional law. We think there is little doubt but you know more about the virtues and qualities of a *vegetable* pill, than you do about the principles of political casuistry.

The Dr. says again;—"We have a word for friend Springer";—i. e. "a word" of advice.—You are rather too young Dr. for this. So far as years are concerned, we are the best part of a quarter of a century in advance of you in point of experience. You had better tarry awhile at Jericho, 'till your beard grows a little longer, before you *assume* to advise us on the subject of our duty.

As it regards the pitiful insinuation that we are "pledged to silence on the anti-slavery question," we throw it back, without any reply, upon the littleness which originated it;—and, to satisfy the public whose press is muzzled,—who occupies "neutral" ground,—who stands "pledged to silence" on certain subjects, we make to the Dr. the following proposition, viz: we will open our columns to what he may write on the "anti-slavery" question, if he will give an equal amount of his columns for what we may write on the subject of ecclesiastical slavery.

We wish your answer to this in your next. If you say nothing about it we shall take for granted you decline accepting the proposition.

Dr., the order of Providence has placed you at one post,—it has placed us at another. It has connected you with one enterprise,—it has connected us with another. It has made it your *special* duty to oppose African, ours to oppose ecclesiastical slavery. Now, we fear to desert our post and go over to yours, lest, when the Grand Rounds of eternity shall have visited us, we will be found criminally deficient in duty. Without any intention, therefore, wilfully, to desert our station, we make to you the above overture, in hopes that it will afford each of us an opportunity of furthering the interest of our respective missions. Now for your moral courage, Dr. We cannot let you out of this position on the *argumentum ad* "implication."

In conclusion, we have a "word for friend Bailey;"—if you are an abolitionist of *six hundred horse power*, we are not to be alarmed at a few flourishes of your pen. If you will conduct yourself towards us as a gentleman, we will treat you as such; if differently, we shall treat you accordingly.—As it respects "emancipation" we were a friend to that before you ever thought upon the subject. Had it depended upon our will there would not have been a slave in America for thirty years past.

We learn from a letter from the Rev. R. Boyd to Zion's Watchman, that Goodcil Buckingham, a probationer, was dropped at the late Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by a vote of 49 to 29, because he had delivered two abolition lectures in the course of the year. It is stated that he was "presented by his elder and colleague as deeply pious, habitually serious, greatly devoted to his work, and possessing more than ordinary talent and education, and exceedingly anxious to continue to give himself wholly to God and to the work."

The following is from the Watchman of the 17th inst., and is signed by over 170 names:

☞SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

A CALL FOR A CONFERENCE OF LAYMEN.

"We, the undersigned, lay members of the M. E. Church on Springfield district, N. E. Conference, after due deliberation and consultation, are of opinion that it is a duty we owe to ourselves and the church to which we belong, to give a united and decided expression of our opinion in relation to the oppressive course pursued by our presiding elder during the last year. And inasmuch as he has been re-appointed to the district this year, contrary to our known wishes and remonstrances, we recommend that a conference of the laity of the district be held at Williamsburgh, Mass., on Thursday, the 29th of August, to consult on the most judicious course to be pursued under existing circumstances."

We see in the same number of the Watchman that the Athol circuit of the above district, have rejected the preachers sent by the Conference, as we take it, and advertised for others. These movements will soon bring matters to a crisis on the anti-slavery question in the M. E. Church, and must evidently terminate in an other secession.

We attended a quarterly meeting on this, Zanesville circuit, at Brownsville on last Saturday week. There was a larger number of members in attendance on Saturday than usual,—especially at the quarterly conference. The circuit is in good spirits and a prosperous condition.

A correspondent quizzically inquires if "Mary Jane," "Ann," &c. be dead. Take care boys—be cautious, lest their scrutinizing eyes should detect you in some misdemeanor; you might then be made to feel to your sorrow that they are still living.

A correspondent from the Ohio conference writes to us:

"Our Western conferences are out of joint as to rotation. I see that the general conference has requested the annual conferences, severally, to so arrange the time of their session as to be respectively in rotation, for the convenience of having a general agent visit them in rote.—Now, unless there is a motion made at this time, it will be two years more before it is brought about. ****** Should not yours meet first, the Ohio next, then Illinois, and so on to Tennessee?"

This suggestion is of considerable importance, and we wish it could be carried into practice.—Could not the Pittsburg conference meet the first Tuesday in September, the Ohio third Tuesday, the Illinois two or three weeks after?

The Ohio conference met on the 27th of this inst. at the Stone Chapel, on Tanner's creek, Ia.

The Illinois conference will meet on Wednesday, 11th of September, at Canton, Fulton co., Illinois.

The following resolutions were passed on the 10th of the present inst., by the quarterly conference of the Highland circuit, Ohio conference.

1. *Resolved*, That we use our best endeavors to sustain the Western Recorder.

2. That D. C. Carson be appointed agent for the paper.

This appears to be going to work the right way. If there was an agent appointed in each circuit to co-operate with the preacher, it would greatly benefit the interest of the paper, we have little doubt. This agent by keeping a correct account of who paid and who not, could give information how our accounts stood to successive preachers on the circuit.

As our paper goes for free discussion, we could not in consistency with our profession, reject the following proposition. Its author, though not a member of our fellowship, we believe is a respectable man, and entitled to a hearing. Truth shrinks not from investigation.

JAMESTOWN, O., 10th Aug. 1839.

Friend Springer:—The "Western Recorder" has appeared at my office, and I was glad to see the following sentence,—"The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy."

I will submit a proposition for discussion, which if any of your correspondents feel disposed to attack, I will endeavor to defend; or, if permitted, I will go on to sustain it, whether I meet with an opponent or not.

Proposition. All the authority to preach, baptize, &c., now in the world, is derived from the commission given by Jesus Christ to his Apostles, as recorded in the New Testament. And further, that *any man* who has embraced the christian religion, and complied with the requisitions necessary to constitute him a disciple of Jesus Christ, and has acquired a knowledge of the oracles of God, as taught by the Apostles and Prophets, and has the ability to teach others, has the right to do so. W. WINANS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ZANESVILLE CIRCUIT,
BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 16, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—I seize the opportunity of a leisure moment to drop you a few lines, because I know it will delight you to hear good concerning Zion. I can say with great confidence that "the Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge." Our protracted meeting commenced on the 30th of July near Rushville, (Baker's School House) and continued six days, to the great joy and comfort of all who were interested in the prosperity of Zion. Our congregations were very uniform and solemn; the veterans of the cross most devoutly engaged in prayer; and the living sacrifices burned with vivid brightness, until the great Original, the Ancient of days, answered from the cloud of mercy,—"thine alms hath come up as an everlasting memorial before God." The fiat was obeyed, and many witnessed the salvation of God, and many more trembled at his word.

In the closing up of the exercises, we found eight safely moored into the harbor of gospel liberty, whilst some from other orders of the christian church were greatly blest. Glory be to God for his superabounding grace to us-ward. The car of truth must onward move until the watchmen on the walls of our republic shall hear the reverbriating chorus—*victory!—victory!!—victory!!!*—like distant rumbling thunders, rolling throughout the universe of God. Where is the man, or set of men, who will presume to have the temerity to say that the God of Israel is not with us? If so, why not your approbation, your prayers, and your every effort for the spread of the Redeemer's cross? May the walls of bigotry and sectarian prejudice, which are erected under a mistaken policy, soon be shaken by the spirit of God, and laid in general ruins. However the world may affect to dispise the genuine christian he is beyond their power. They feel too sensibly the difficulty of attaining that very state of feeling and disposition which is displayed in a follower of Christ, to entertain in their heart any mean or degrading opinion of the character which they apparently undervalue. Every thought which is wrung from their conscience, by its unwelcome obtrusion upon their contemplation, rises in judgment against their indifference.—God has not permitted them to dispise a true christian; they may pass by him with haughty and supercilious coldness; they may deride him with taunting and sarcastic irony, but the spirit of the proudest man, Mr. Editor, that ever lived, will bend before the grandeur of christian humility.

You are at once aware, and you recoil upon your own conscience, when you meet with one whose feelings are purified by the gospel of the Son of God. The light of a christian's soul, when it shines into the dark den of a worldly heart, startles and alarms the gloomy passions that are brooding within.—Is this contempt? No; but all the virulence which is excited by the christian graces can be resolved into envy, the feelings of Devils, when they think on the pure happiness of angels, and to complete their confusion, which is at that moment the feeling in the christian's heart, is pity, most unfeigned pity.

A christian is a child of God, a brother of Christ, a temple of the Holy Ghost, an heir of the kingdom, a companion of angels, a partaker of the divine nature.—He is a wonder to the world, a terror to Devils, an ornament to the church, a delight to Heaven.—His heart is full of pain, his eyes full of tears for a perishing world, his mouth full of sighs, and his hands full of good works. Oh God! grant me this spirit of benevolence, and to my brethren also in the ministry—and the praise of my salvation shall be unto the great Head of the church continually.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful gospel,

D. Y. OSTROM.

HIGHLAND CO., O., Aug. 13, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—The Lord has stood by me this year, and His power has been manifested in the conversion of some souls. I closed my labors last night, on Highland circuit—the master of Assemblies was present—five joined the church, which makes *forty-seven* in all this year; mostly from the world. It does me good to see the ranks of Satan deserted. We have on this circuit a friendly, good people; all that is wanting on their part is a little system and energy in supporting their ministers. Were it not for some noble spirits the cause might, in this respect, suffer. I believe that your paper will get a good support in the bounds of this circuit; there was a resolution passed in the quarterly conference to sustain the "Western Recorder." It is my prayer that you may be well sustained for the good of our cause.

Yours, &c. JOHN GUEST.

MILFORD, Harrison Co., Va., Aug. 6, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—Although this has been a year of pruning and sorrow, the prospects of doing good are increasing, and the state of religion is no doubt fifty per cent. better than at the commencement of the year. I do hope that the circuit is redeemed from anarchy, and feel thankful that things have taken a different turn. The brethren are waking up to duty,—and especially have got in the spirit of building. We have two meeting houses on the way, one of which will be ready for service in about three weeks. We have also a parsonage in progress, 18 by 30 feet, which will be ready for occupancy this fall. Our congregations, with some few exceptions, are good. I have received the first number of your paper, and am pleased with it. Yours, &c. R. SIMONTON.

There has been a constant succession of rains at New Orleans for the last ten or fifteen days preceding the 18th ult.

The number of letters brought by the Great Western, was 9530.

MOBOCRACY REBUKED.

Judge Jay, charging the grand jury of West Chester County, N. Y. has very properly called their attention to some mobocratic indications in relation to the State Prison in that county. He proceeds upon the true principle that the evil should be nipped in the bud—that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'—After alluding in just and severe terms, to the prevalence of mob rule, he says:

"It is with pain, gentlemen, that I feel myself bound to call your attention to a recent indication of the existence of this very spirit among ourselves.

"In the *Hudson River Chronicle* of the 23d of April, published in the village of Sing-Sing, the editor, after announcing that the agent of the Auburn State Prison had been pelted with rotten eggs, and that the inspectors finding that the populace were determined to tar and feather him, had insisted on his resignation, and one of the officers of the prison had been committed to the jail on a charge of perjury, exclaimed,—'*Would to God we had the spirit of the Auburn people among us,—the walls of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, would lie as low as their foundation, in less than twenty four hours.*'

"It is surely a fearful sign of the times, when the editor of a public journal ventures thus to breathe forth a prayer to his Maker, that his fellow-townsmen might be endowed with the vile sprit of the Auburn rabble—a spirit which he himself declares would ensue the destruction in less than twenty-four hours of a most costly and important edifice, erected at public expense, by public authority, and for public purposes. And why it is desirable that the people of the village of Sing-Sing should rise in rebellion against the people of the State of New York, cover themselves with infamy, and turn loose upon society hundreds of convicted felons? merely because the officers of the prison had, as is alledged, been guilty of abuses and cruelties. The officers are responsible to you, gentlemen, and if they have committed crimes, ought to be punished, not by the demolition of the prison, but by confinement within its cells. If humanity or expediency require that this extensive structure should be razed to the foundation, it belonged to the representatives of the People, then assembled in the Legislature, and not to a village mob, to pronounce its doom. And did the editor suppose that if his prayer was heard, that the people of Sing-Sing would vent their indignation *only* on the walls of the prison? The spirit for which he prayed was a spirit that pelted the Auburn agent with rotten eggs, and determined to *tar and feather* him.

"I forbear making any further comments on this extraordinary and reprehensible article; and in bringing it to your notice, I trust it is unnecessary for me to disclaim the base intention of prostrating this place and the office I hold to the purpose of party. The editor himself is alone responsible for the language I have quoted, nor does it derive any countenance whatever from the sentiments professed by the political party to which he is attached. But it appeared to me fit and proper that this court, whose peculiar duty it is to guard the public peace, should not permit that language to pass without animadversion; and I believed also, that you, gentlemen, would see in it an additional reason why you should be vigilant in preventing every attempt to substitute force for law, and anarchy for social order.

"A very long experience in this court, no less than the acknowledged principles of human nature, convinces me that so far as legal punishment is to prevent crime, it must be applied to its first outbreaks. It is in vain to punish for grand larceny, so long as pilfering is permitted with impunity—in vain will the murderer be consigned to the gibbet, while courts and juries deem petty assaults and batteries beneath their notice; and if mobs are suffered to insult and to dictate, we must expect to see private dwellings and public edifices, and even life itself, sacrificed to their savage and senseless fury. In my opinion, criminal courts are rarely more usefully employed than in inflicting the penalties of law upon slight violations of the rights of persons and of property: because they are then repressing passions, which if unrestrained, would almost inevitably lead to disastrous excesses. Permit me therefore, gentlemen, to remind you, that your range of inquiry embraces the most petty misdemeanors as well as the most atrocious felonies; and that no offender is either above or below your cognizance. In conducting your investigations, you will be careful to remember that as the accused is not permitted to make any defence before you, the testimony adduced against him should be carefully weighed, and that to warrant an indictment it ought to be sufficient, if uncontradicted, to warrant a verdict of guilty."

Remarkable Religious movement in Bengal.—In the London Missionary Register for June, received by the Great Western, we find a highly interesting account of a remarkable religious awakening among the Hindoos in the vicinity of Kishnaghur, one of the stations of the Church Missionary society, on the Jelingha, a branch of the Hoogly, about 70 miles north of Calcutta. It seems that in 55 villages, extending for sixty miles along the Jelingha, to the N. E. and S. W. of Kishnaghur, more than 3000 Hindoos have thrown away their idols within a few months, and expressed a desire to be admitted into the Christian church. The movement bears a strong resemblance to that witnessed by the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, and will remind the reader of similar recent scenes in the Society and Sandwich Islands.—*N. Y. Ob.*

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts. - -	1 copy for a year.
" $5 - - -	12 copies.
" 10 - - -	25 "
" 20 - - -	60 "
" 30 - -	100 "
" 50 - - -	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—In Falls township by Daniel Y. Ostrom, V. D. M., on the 25th of July, Mr. SYLVESTER SARCH, to Miss KEZIAH TANNER, both of Falls township.

By the same, on the 15th of August, Mr. CORNELIUS STARKY, to Miss JULIA ANN JOHNSON, both of Hopewell township.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "ferms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Received pay for the first volume of the Recorder.—Of S. Rodman $2; of D C. Carson 15—for W. Johnson, W. Tharp, T. Karr, C. Strayley, we have it L. Strayley, is that right? J. Rockhold, J. M'Ginnis, G. Corn and S. Chalfant one dollar; of J. Palfreeman 2—for J. Dixon; of O. White 2—for J. Mullvean; of G. Reeve & Son 2—for J. Hocking; of J. Allen 2; of I. Hull 2; of J. Swern 2; of H. Nesmith 4, for first vol. Recorder and in full of old accounts; of H. Eyeman 2; of W. Ross 10—for D. Shultz, W. Melvin, C. Scott, L. Cunningham and J. Scott; of O. White 2—for John Forshey; of Jos. Thrap 8—for G. Vandenbark, A. Edwards, S. Preston and himself; of J. H. Thomas 5—for E. H. Christman, S. D. Sample and E. Henderson in full including Com. ——— of A. M'Guire 10—for J. Holly, W. Knox, R. Mounts, J. R. Johnson and two dollars in advance for some name yet to be forwarded; of John H. Honour, Charleston, S. C., 10—for W. G. Mood, J. Kingman, W. Kirkwood, S. D. Miller and himself; of J. W. Simpkin 4—for A. Morris and T. Bryant; of J. Sturman 2; of C. Cady 4—for M. Horton and R. Cowl; of J. Beatty 10—for W. Davis, J. Moon, W. Fitzsimmon, E. W. Stevens and S. Remington; of R. George 2.

Letters Received.—D. C. Carson, J. Palfreeman, W. Ross, T. P. Armstrong, J. Guest, R. Simonton, D. Y. Ostrom, J. H. Thomas, A. H. Bassett, A. M'Guire, "A Listener," J. H. Honour, J. W. Simpkin, 30 cents postage, J. Sturman, C. Cady, G. Reed, Jos. Springer, we have sent you the three first numbers to Wilmington, and J. Beatty.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

From the New York Dispatch.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

'My dear, I want some money for a shopping tour.' 'My love, I cannot afford it.' 'I do not call often.' 'Only six times a week.' 'That is but once a day, at any rate—but if I cannot have it I cannot. I suppose I can fudge through the summer with the spring fashions.'

The discussion had become somewhat in earnest—and half a pout gently curled the young wife's lip. The husband was fond, but not foolish—though some will have it that the terms are synonymous. He proposed the terms of a compromise, to which the wife, glad of new employment, acceded. He told her what he could appropriate for the whole household expenses, rent excluded, and put the week's allowance in her hands, installed her chancellor of the domestic exchequer, and the keeper of the purse. 'Now,' said he, 'If you can manage to feed us all comfortably, and still do your private shopping—try it. Here is precisely the sum I have used weekly for house-keeping, and it is as much as I can spare.'

The little wife soon discovered that the price of beef was abominable, and provided a cheaper substitute. Sir Loin was no longer deemed essential three times in a week, and some very worthy commoners, Messrs. Mutton, Lamb and Veal, were raised to the peerage. The wife's Mother's Glass's law was put in requisition, and the table was graced occasionally with very clear *ricafacimeintos* of the fragments of yesterday's dinner. All the mysteries of pudding, pie, and domestic confectionary and fancy bread, filled up the corners, and used up the inconsidered trifles which are too apt to be wasted in a family not actually starving.

And how did they live? Most comfortably. The husband declared that he never fared so well in his life—but asked no questions. The wife wanted nothing but time to go shopping in. Women are always better sub-treasurers than men; and the money she managed to abstract, and still leave no apparent *hiatus* in the daily fare, would have astonished any one of the great department servants of our friend, Uncle Sam.

Bargaining in one department taught the lady to bargain in others. Having no occasion to go shopping for amusement, she went just twice in the week, for several actual purchases, and those she made at a fair price. The mere say-so of a fashionable milliner, or a dry goods clerk, did not induce her to believe an article worth a hundred per cent more than its value. She pinned them down to their facts and figures, and made her purchases as if she wanted to save money, rather than spend what she had, and assaulted her husband for more. So slipped the week—the happiest one for both parties to the matrimonial copartnership they had ever known. He attended to his proper business down town—she had employment about the house which relieved her of ennui, and cured her of all inclination to extravagance.

At the week's end there was something over, which she tendered to her husband. 'But you want a new hat, my dear.' 'Oh no, not at present. This can be re-trimmed, and will answer till the summer style is settled.' 'You told me last week you must have some new frocks.' 'I know I thought so—and have made some purchases this week—but my wardrobe is on the whole quite respectable, and I am sure I can manage.' 'So you have learned to manage, have you—but I don't want this money.' 'What shall I do with it then?' 'Oh, there are rent, fuel, clothing for children, servants wages, and other matters, all coming due in their season. You must put this to next week's share—and meet all your expenses, as they fall.' 'Then I am to be permanently in office?' 'Certainly, until you Swartwout—and with no other bond than this'—

'Why father, I think you *are* childish'—said the little girl, as she burst into the room. Children will intrude sometimes. To make too long a story short, our friends find this an excellent domestic arrangement. Women, to be prudent in money or in secret, require only to be trusted, and many a lady gads expensively for the want of employment. Try them husbands.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD HUSBAND.

When you see a young man of modest, respectful, retiring manners, not given to pride, to vanity or flattery, he will make a good husband; for he will be the same 'kind man' towards his wife after marriage, that he was before it.

When you see a young man of frugal and industrious habits, no 'fortune hunter,' but who would take a wife for the value of herself, and not for the sake of her wealth; that man will make a good husband, for his affection will not decrease, neither will he bring himself or his partner to poverty or want.

When you see a young man whose manners are of the boisterous and disgusting kind, brass enough to make him think every one inferior to himself, don't marry him girls, he will not make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is using his best endeavors to raise kimself from obscurity, to credit, character and affluence, by *his own merits*, marry him; he will make a good husband, and one worth having.

When you see a young man depending solely for his reputation and standing in society upon the *wealth of a rich father* or other relations, don't marry him for goodness sake, he will make a poor husband.

When you see a man, always employed in adorning his person, or riding through the streets in gigs, who leaves his debts unpaid, although frequently demanded; never do you marry him, for he will in every respect make a bad husband.

When you seen a young man, who never engages in any affrays or quarrels by day; nor *follies* by *night*, and whose *dark, black* deeds are not of so mean a character, as to make him wish to conceal his name, who does not keep low company, nor break the Sabbath, nor use profane language, but whose face is seen regularly at church, where he ought to be, he will certainly make a good husband.

When you see a young man, who is below you in wealth offer you marriage, don't deem it disgrace, but look into his character; and if you find it corresponds to these directions, take him and you will get a good husband.

Never make *money* an object of marriage, for if you do, depend upon it, as a balance to the good you will get a bad husband.

When you see a young man, who is attentive and kind to his sisters, or aged mother; who is not ashamed to be seen in the streets with the woman who gave him birth and nursed him, supporting her weak and tottering frame upon his arm, who will attend to all her little wants with filial love, affection and tenderness, take *him* girls, who can get him, no matter what his circumstances in life, he is truly worth the winning and having, and will in certainty, make a good husband.

Lastly—always examine into the character, conduct and motives, and when you find these good in a young man, then may you be sure he will make a good husband.

WOMAN.

Woman, woman!—truly she is a miracle. Place her amid flowers, foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, waywardness, and sometimes of folly—annoyed by a dew drop, fretted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle. The zephyrs are two rough, the showers too heavy, and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rose bud. But let real calamity come, rouse her affections, enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark then how her heart strengthens itself; how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, any thing she loves or pities, to protect, and see her as in a related instance, raising her white arms as a shield, and as her own blood crimsons her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark places of the earth, awaken her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing, her presence a blessing; she disputes inch by inch, the strides of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward to the scaffold with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of imprisoned odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable, but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

AN EXTRACT FROM A VISIT TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

But I must hasten to the Mountain House, which, I told you, we saw at the great distance below. It may be seen from the Hudson River. It stands upon a rock, called "Table Rock," because it is so wide and smooth, being almost as level as a floor. When you approach the Mountain House, from the West, or by the way I approached it, you do not see it till you are very near it. It then seems like a palace built in the forest.—When I got there, nothing could equal the view which burst upon me all at once. It was the most grand prospect I ever saw, and I shall be wholly unable to describe it to you.

You may imagine yourself standing at a perpendicular height of 3000 feet, with the Hudson river rolling along beneath you, and the country on its banks, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, with its pretty villages, and beautiful farms, and meadows, and forests. On one side, you may see the Green Mountains in Massachusetts. On the other in Vermont, and the hills near lake Champlain. You may here look into five different states, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

The day was beautifully clear, and I stood and gazed, till my eyes were fairly tired, and even then I had not seen half.

A GENERATION OF ROYAL IDIOTS.

[Extract from Thomas Jefferson to Governor Langdon of New Hampshire, written in 1810.]

When I observe that the king of England was a cypher, I did not mean to confine the observation to the mere individual now on the throne. The practice of kings marrying only into the families of kings, has been that of Europe for some centuries. Now, take any race of animals, confine them in idleness and inaction, whether in a sty, a stable, or a state room, pamper them with high diet, gratify all their appetites, immerse them in censualities, nourish their passions, let everything bend before them, and banish whatever might lead them to think, and in a few generations they become all body and no mind; and this too by a law of nature—by that very law by which we are in the constant practice of changing the character and propensities of the animals we raise for our own purposes.—Such is the regimen in raising kings, and this is the way they have gone on for centuries. While in Europe, I often amused myself in contemplating the characters of the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Louis the XVI was a fool to my own knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for him at his trial. The king of Spain was a fool, of Naples the same. They passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two couriers a week, one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the preceding days. The king of Sardinia was a fool. All these were Bourbons. The Queen of Portugal, a Bragranza, was an idiot by nature. And so was the king of Denmark. Their sons, as regents exercised the powers of government. The king of Prussia, successor to the great Frederick, was a mere hog in body as well as in mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and Joseph of Austria were really crazy, and George of England you know was in a straight waistcoat.—There remained, then, none but old Catherine, who had been too lately picked up to have lost her common sense. In this state Bonaparte found Europe; and it was this state of its rulers which lost it with scarce a struggle. These animals had become without mind and powerless; and so will every hereditary monarchy be after a few generations. Alexander the grand son of Catherine is yet an exception. He is able to hold his own. But he is only of the third generation. His race is not yet worn out.—And so endeth the book of Kings, from all of whom the Lord deliver us.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,

AND DEATH OF GEN. WARREN.

Warren, (then a brigadier-general in the Massachusetts militia) was not unconcerned in the battle of Lexington. Scouts of his had notified him on the 18th of April, that a detachment of troops was to march that night toward Concord; and then remaining himself upon the watch, he saw Colonel Smith and eight or nine hundred men embark for Charlestown.—Knowing the stores and ammunition at Concord to be their object, he instantly sent messengers over the surrounding country to give the alarm, and himself rode at night, passing so near the enemy as to be more than once in great danger of capture. His messenger to Lexington was Colonel Revere; who on suddenly turning a corner as he passed through Charlestown, found himself close to a British party. In a moment he put his horse at full speed, and before they could well ascertain him to be a foe, was far beyond the reach of the balls which they had fired after him.

When the enemy were returning from Concord, he was among the foremost in hanging upon their rear and assailing their flanks. By pressing them too closely he again narrowly escaped death. A musket ball took off a lock of hair, which curled close to his head in the fashion of that time.

When his mother saw him after the battle, and heard of his escape, she entreated him with tears not again to risk his life so precious. "Where the enemy is, dear mother," he answered, "there must your son be. Now is no time for any of America's children to shrink from any hazard. I will set her free or die!"

On the 16th of June, when Colonel Prescott received his orders, and marched with his thousand men to fortify Bunker's Hill, the session at Watertown was so protracted, that Warren could not leave it until late at night. As soon as he could, he prepared to join Prescott, in despite of the pursuasion of his friends. To their assurances, that most of the detachment, and especially he, daring and conspicuous as he was—would in all probability be cut off, and that he could not be spared so soon from the cause, he replied "I cannot help it,—I must share the fate of my countrymen; I cannot hear the cannon, and remain inactive." Among his most intimate friends, was the afterwards distinguished Elbridge Gerry; with whom he lodged regularly in the same room, and on that last night on the same bed. To him when they parted after midnight, Warren uttered the sentiment, so truely Roman, and in this instance prophetic, "*Deluce et decorum est, pro patria mori!*"

By day-break he was at the camp in Cambridge, where, finding that the British had not shown themselves, and sick with an aching head, from mental and bodily toil, he sat down to snatch a little repose. But he was soon roused by the tidings that the enemy were in motion, and instantly rising, he exclaimed "my head ache is gone." Others doubted what the object of the enemy's threatening movement was;—he at once saw it to be the unfinished fortification on Bunker's Hill. The Committee of Safety, (which sat at the house where he was,) having resolved immediately to despatch a reinforcement thither, Warren mounted his horse, and with sword and musket, hastened to the scene of strife. He arrived just as the fight began, and seeking out General Putnam, (who was already there,) desired to be posted where the service was most arduous. Putnam expressed his sorrow at seing him in a place so full of peril; but since you have come, added he, "I will obey your orders with pleasure." Warren replied that he came as a volunteer, to obey and fight, not to command.

Putnam requested him to take his stand in the redoubt where Prescott commanded, and which was considerably in advance of the slightest defence, behind which Putnam and his men were stationed. On his entering the redoubt, he was greeted with loud huzzas; and Prescott like Putnam offered him the command. He again refused it, saying that he was a mere volunteer, and should be happy to learn service from so experienced a soldier. He was constantly active, going through the ranks, cheering on his comrades, sharing their perils, and playing his musket against the advancing enemy. When the British had twice been driven from the height with a thousand slain; when the exhaustion of powder and ball, leaving no means of resistance but clubbed guns against fixed bayonets and fourfold numbers, necessarily made the third onset successful, Warren was the last to quit his station. The slowest in that slow and reluctant retreat, he struggled for every foot of ground, disdaining to quicken his step though bullets whizzed and blood streamed all around him. Major Small, of the British army, recognized him, and eager to save his life, called upon him for God's sake to stop and be protected from destruction. Warren turned and looking toward him, but sickening at the sight and the thought of his slaughtered countrymen and the lost battle, again moved off slowly as before. Major Small then ordered his men not to fire at the American General; but it was to late. Just as the order was given, a ball passed through his head, and he fell and expired.

His body lay on the field all the next night. When one who knew his person told Gen. Howe, the next morning that Warren was among the slain, he would not believe it, declaring it impossible that the President of the Provincial Congress should have been suffered to expose himself so hazardously. An English surgeon however, who had also know Warren, identified his corpse; and to prove the daring of which he was capable, added that but five days before, he had ventured alone into Boston in a small canoe, to learn the plans of the British, and had urged the surgeon to enter into the American service.

General Howe declared that the death of one such adversary balanced the loss of five hundred of his own men. Warren's body was buried with many others, American and English, near the spot where he fell. His younger brother, Dr. John Warren, at first sight of the body, fainted away, and lay for many minutes insensible on the ground. We draw a veil over the grief of his mother, when after a torturing suspense of three days, the truth was disclosed to her. In General Warren's pocket an English soldier found a prayer book, with the owner's name written in it. The soldier carried it to England, and sold it for a high price to a kind hearted clergyman in Roxbury, with a request that he would restore it to the General's nearest relation. It was accordingly given to his younger brother, whose son, Dr. John C. Warren, still retains it. It was printed in 1559, in a character remarkably distinct, and is strong and handsomely bound.—*Boston Weekly Magazine.*

A GOOD ONE.

A few years since, an aged clergyman in the western part of this country, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty or fifty years that he had officiated there, his gravity had never but once been disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while engaged in his discourse, he noticed a man, directly in front of him, leaning over the railing of the gallery with something in his hand, which he soon discovered to be a huge quid of tobacco just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man who was in the constant habit of sleeping in meeting, with his head thrown back and mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was engaged in raising and lowering his hand and taking an exact observation, till at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid of tobacco, and it fell plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that for the first and last time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher. The unexpected intrusion of so unpalateable a morsel awoke the sleeper, and he never was known to indulge in the practice afterwards.

Two gentlemen of the Bar overtaking a waggoner on the road the other day, and thinking to be very witty upon him, asked why his fore horse was so fat, and the rest so lean? The waggoner knowing them, answered 'that his fore horse was a lawyer, and the rest were his clients.'

'Have you ever seen a snail?' said a wag to a person not remarkable for speed. 'Yes.' 'Then you must have *met* him, for it is impossible for you to have overtaken one.'

'John,' said a schoolmaster, 'you will soon be a man, and will have to do business; what do you suppose you will do when you have to write letters, unless you learn to spell better?' 'Oh sir, I will put easy words in them.'

A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in the company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra. 'I cannot exactly tell,' said he, 'but I think I once passed it on the coach.'

The path that leads to fortune too often passes through the narrow defiles of meanness, which a man of exalted spirit cannot stoop to tread.

A beautiful exclamation.—When the queen of France, consort of Louis Philippe, first heard of her late daughter Marie's death, she ejaculated, "My God,—I have a daughter less—but thou hast an angel more!"

THE PRINCE OF QUACKS.

A New York paper states Dr. Brandreth has invested a sufficient capital in the New York Expositor, to establish that paper on a good and sure foundation. Another paper also states, that he pays the N. Y. Mirror one thousand dollars per annum for advertising his pills. Dr. Brandreth during the few years he has been in this country, he has paid a sufficient sum to printers throughout the U. States, to make a hundred persons independently rich. We have been informed, that during the year 1838, he paid to printers for advertising, job work, &c., upwards of the enormous sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars! He seldom disputes a printer's bill, but always pays over without any murmuring or objections whatsoever. The doctor is liberal, and his generous disposition has frequently been taken advantage of by many of his large agents, in different parts of the country; notwithstanding all which he has amassed immense wealth, and is now reputed to be worth two hundred thousand dollars!

Every true friend of his race must read the above paragraph with loathing and abhorrence. To think that the people of the United States can be gulled to such an extent, to swallow vile drugs by the "cart load," and the mercenary newspaper press lend its aid to extend the base imposition!!

"Are you the man of the house?" queried a stranger of a denizen of this city the other day. "No, but my wife is," was the subdued response.

The chief cook at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, gets a salary of $500 a month.

The Mississippians are beginning to fear for their cotton crops, which promised so well in the early part of the summer. There have recently been heavy rains in that section of the Union, and the damage already done is said to be considerable.

The Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, at its late term, passed sentence upon twenty-six criminals tried and convicted against the State. These will make quite an addition to Mr. Warden Vanhook's family at the big stone house.

A yankee farmer, who recently removed to Virginia and purchased a large tract of what is called *waste land* in that slave state, received thirty-thousand dollars for his first crops from it.

The fund commissioners of Indiana have secured at New York, an additional loan of six hundred thousand dollars for internal improvement purposes.

The corn in Clermont county is suffering greatly for the want of rain. The Courier says that in the immediate neighborhood of Batavia much of this crop is already cut off.

The Mint.—An investigation has been going on at New Orleans of the affairs of the Mint. It appears that the expenses of the establishment in salaries, &c., were $52,000, and amount of money coined $40,243!

Niles' Register, suspended a few weeks ago, has been moved back to Baltimore and re-commenced.

The Pittsburgh Gazette completed its fifty-third year on the 29th day of July.

SUICIDE.

A man of the name of Nathaniel T. Duncombe, formerly residing in the city of New York, committed suicide about the middle of last month, in the town of Madison, Wisconsin territory. He had a quarrel with his wife,—to whom, judging from his letters, he appears to have been most devotedly attached,—and she, through the influence of those calling themselves *friends*, refusing to reconcile matters, he was driven to the commission of the dreadful deed. One of his letters ends with the following postcript:

"After writing the above I have come to the determination to try once more; and if all fails, and if she remains inflexible to my requests, as I find it hard to part with her, as well as with life, my doom is sealed, and I shall leave this world, with all its allurements, to find that rest which death, the poor man's friend has for me."

Middletown Mail.

A large poisonous worm, an inch and a half in length, was found last week in the very heart of a cabbage, by a woman in Pennsylvania, who was preparing it for the table. Housewives should keep a look out for such monsters. This is not the first incident of the kind, of which we have heard.—*ib.*

The health of the Atlantic cities the present season, has been good beyond any recent precedent.—*ib.*

The value of the real estate belonging to the City of New York, is estimated in the Evening Star at upwards of twenty-three millions of dollars. A rich corporation.—*ib.*

The credit of the State of Massachusetts on the Stock Exchange of London, it is said, is far better than that of any other state in the Union—twelve per cent. better than that of New York, and thirteen per cent. better than that of Pennsylvania, a State which hitherto has been able to obtain large premiums on her loans. So much for the stability of the institutions of Massachusetts.

Nine hundred and seventy eight of the factory girls in Lowell, have deposited in the Savings Bank, in that city, $100,000, it is said. The amount would be much larger, but no interest is allowed on more than five hundred dollars, so that when they individually reach this sum, they invest elsewhere.

Judge Thompson, of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Circuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision:—'That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year.'

The Philadelphia Savings Institution has failed. The immediate cause of the failure is said to have been an excessive issue of certificates in the form of post notes, which as they reached maturity, the company were unable to redeem.

A gentleman died lately in Bradford, England, who bequeathed five hundred pounds sterling to his widow, on the condition that she should marry again within six months after his decease. She is said to be handsome in person and of an amiable disposition—and it is thought she will have no difficulty in finding a person who will be willing to assist her in fulfiling the conditions of her husband's will.

A Monster.—A tremendous rattlesnake found near Huntsville, Ala., is thus described in the Democrat: Length, 11 feet 9 inches; circumference in the largest part of the body, 19 inches; 9 1-5 inches around the head; 3 inches around first rattle; 2 around the last; length of the whole series of rattles, 3 feet 8 inches; number of rattles, 83; length of the two poisonous fangs, 2¾ inches; weight 37½ pounds; and yielding nearly 5 quarts oil.

The Cherokees.—The immediate source of the difficulties which led to the death of the two Ridges and of Boudinot, appears to have been the discordant views entertained by the two great divisions of the nation, as to the contemplated union. The west Cherokees, or those who emigrated early, disagreeing with the eastern or new comers. There is no confirmation of the death of Ross, who, as well as his friend Mr. Gunter, are said to have taken the precaution to assemble around them in time a sufficient force for protection.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Woman of a Century.—While the President of the United States was seated at the breakfast table in this city on Saturday morning, he was informed that an old lady upwards of one hundred years of age was present, anxious to see him. Upon this, the President went into the hall to bring her in. It appeared that she is in her one hundred and fourth year. Her name is Hannah Gouge, and she lives at 132 Reade-street. She said that she had seen every President of the United States, had shaken hands with Washington, and was quite delighed to see the present incumbent. She walked without assistance, but was escorted back by Robert W. Bowyer, Esq.—*N. Y. pap.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

Cattle for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thriving young CATTLE for sale Inquire at this office, 5½ miles west of Zanesville.

July 18, 1839. 1tf

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods and inspected specimens of perhaps all the improved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

A. B. Baldwin

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1839. NO. 5.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

For the Western Recorder.

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

"As for man, his days are as grass: As a flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."—Psalm ciii. 15, 16.

The man who can coolly look on and see the mortality of his species, see the ravages of death, see his fellow beings dropping off by scores and by hundreds from the stage of existence—the man who can do this, I say, is a strangely complicated being—is one whose feelings I do not envy, and whose heart is not susceptible of the finer sentiments that glow within the human breast. Who can stand unmoved as it were, and view with cool indifference, his nearest, dearest friends—those whom his heart holds dear, snatched away by the relentless hand of death, and carried away to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Show me that man, and I pledge myself that I will show you one that is devoid of the noblest sentiments of the soul. It is not for a few weeks, or months, or years, that they are gone from us—Ah! no it is forever!—Weeks, months, and years roll onward, and Time stops not in his wayward flight; but they appear not, they are no more seen in the places that once knew them! Ah no! as the poet expresses it—

"They have no share in all that's done,
Beneath the circle of the sun."

Ah my friends how solemn the reflection—man was born to die. Yes, those eyes, that now sparkle with life and animation, will soon be sunken and glazed in death.—Those cheeks that now bloom with health, and in which the blood of youth mantles high, will ere long be pale and sallow, covered with the damps of the tomb!—Those hearts, that now beat high with rapture or sympathy, will soon be still and motionless.—Those limbs, those active limbs, which now thrill with life and energy, must of necessity be one day, we know not how soon, cold, clamy and nerveless,—yes, wrapped in the habilliments of the grave! How solemn the reflection—yet how seldom do we bring these solemn truths home to our own hearts and understanding, how prone are we to put off the evil day—and how often do we, by our actions, declare to the world, that here we *have* a continuing city and *here* an everlasting place of abode.

The Psalmist beautifully illustrates the fleeting nature of man in the words which we have chosen, as the foundation of these remarks. Or in the words of Mr. Wesley,

"The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the noontide heats,
As fearless of the evening cold.

Nipt by the wind's untimely blast—
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

So blooms the human face divine,
When youth its pride of beauty shows,
Fairer than spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the virgin rose.

Or worn by slowly rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day,
The fading glory disappears,
The short-lived beauties die away!"

But though these bodies shall die and repose in the tomb—though we shall slumber in the dust as our fathers have done—though worms shall destroy this flesh, we shall rise again! Yes! this mortal shall put on immortality—this corruption shall put on incorruption. What, I ask, are we placed in this world for? To dwindle out a few short years here, and then sink into oblivion? How many poor but honest men are struggling all their days against the tide of adversity, tossed about upon the stormy billows of misfortune! How many do we see, who have not wherewith to shield them from the chilling winds of a winter's storm. How many do we see, who are cast out upon a cold unfeeling world, without a friend, without a home, without a place wherein to lay their defenceless head, and yet we see their fellow worm rolling in wealth and affluence, basking in the sunbeams of worldly prosperity—and how often trampling upon the sacred rights of their poor brother. And these men, according to the philosophy of some, live out their brief existence here, and then alike sink into nonentity! Away with such doctrine!—If this is philosophy, I pray God that I may be kept from its contaminating influence. Ah! no, there is an immortal principle within me, which tells me in language that cannot be mistaken, that there is a resurrection of the body, and a glorious immortality beyond the confines of the grave!

"Yes these new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline."

Go to nature for a lesson on this subject. See the farmer sowing his seed, which becomes corruption, rots into dust, but from its very *dust* the new grain bursts forth into life, and yields him a plentiful harvest. So it is with the human body, when lain beneath the clods of the valley, it dissolves into and co-mingles with its mother element, and over its silent chamber the winds of ages and centuries pass; but at the sound of the archangel's trump, which shall shake from their foundations the mighty pillars of the universe, the narrow gloomy cells of the grave shall be opened, and from the ashes of slumbering nations shall arise, Phœnix-like, new bodies, thrilling with immortal vigor—with the blooming verdure of heaven upon their cheeks, and attended by the angelic hosts of heaven, shall wing their flight to the regions of eternal sunshine! What think you is that man's feelings who has lived all his days at enmity with his God—who has trampled the offers of the Redeemer beneath his feet—oppressed the poor and unfortunate—wronged the widow and the orphan—set at naught the counsels of Jehovah? Ah! what must the anguish of his heart be when he approaches the brink of the Jordan of death. All is gloom beyond—a deep and dark abyss of awful uncertainty yawns to engulf him—he shrinks and groans in despair, and calls upon his friends to succor him in this his hour of need: but alas! he calls in vain, there is no strong arm to save—his days of probation are ended—he is now about to leave this world—the home of his treasure—the scene of his pleasure and revellings! but oh! how his soul shrinks at the thought, as he approaches the verge of eternity—he casts his eyes imploringly around upon his friends; but they are not able to deliver him, he is then thrown back upon his own strength, which has failed him, and with an expiring shriek, his affrighted soul leaps from the feeble tenement, and plunges into the dark abyss of an impenetrable futurity!

But how is it with the christian, he who has been the honest disciple of his Saviour—who has fought the good fight of faith—who has endeavored to walk in the commandments of his God blameless—though he has had to war against all the powers of earth and hell, he has come off victorious through the merits of his Redeemer—he can approach the grave without terror—he can stand upon the brink of Jordan, with undismayed soul, and through its boisterous waves, with the eye of faith, he can discern the promised land—he is about to change worlds; but it is for the better; his soul is about to wing its flight to the God who gave it, and his dust to return to dust; but he is infinitely the gainer by the transition—he changes this world of storms and tempests, and gains one where his soul shall bask in the beams of eternal sunshine and joy! He is enabled to cry out even in the agonies of expiring nature, O death where is thy sting! O grave where is thy victory! Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ!

W.

Pittsburg, August 27th, 1839.

For the Western Recorder.

MORE "SKETCHES" ABOUT STEAM BOAT VOYAGING.

Cincinnati, Aug. 7, 1839.

To A. H. B.

I perceive in the first number of the Western Recorder a somewhat repulsive picture of a steam boat voyage taken by you, on the Ohio river, on a recent occasion. Without intending to doubt the accuracy of your picture, I wish to intimate that the *portrait*, however correct in that particular case, will not find its *original* in all Ohio steam boats indiscriminately. Within a few days past, I made a steam boat voyage of 500 miles, and I found it very different from the one you describe. With about forty cabin passengers, I embarked at P—— on board the steamer Sandusky, (Capt. J. Dohrman) in the evening, and had a pleasant run down to Beaver shoals, which, having reached after dark, we lay by until morning, as the shoals could not be passed in safety in the night in the present stage of water. This act of prudence was of course disapproved by a few inconsiderate passengers, who, knowing nothing of the danger, set up their judgment in preference to that of an experienced navigator and prudent commander. And to the rash indiscretion of such passengers are to be traced many of our steam boat accidents. Captains yield their own judgment to the fretful importunity of injudicious passengers, whose whole object is *speed—speed*, at no matter what hazard or cost. Our captain, however, is not the man to be influenced by such complaints. He alone is *responsible*, and he trusts his own judgment in such cases. His doctrine is, "*safety* first, and *speed* afterward; but SAFETY, speed or no speed."

But I intended to say, that during the voyage of three and a half days, I heard not a *profane* or *obscene* word, from *officers*, *passengers* or *crew*.—There was not a *card*, *dice*, or any thing of the sort cast on the voyage, not even for "innocent pastime." There were no intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer, &c., drank in either cabin during the voyage—there was none on the table, and very little drank at the *bar*. And yet, would you believe it, the voyage was a very pleasant one. The table was excellent, the officers sober, accommodating and pleasant, and the company intelligent and agreeable. The Bible, Evangelical Family Library, and such books as we happened to have with us, afforded us instructive reading; and at night several of the officers and passengers provided us quite a pleasant treat of instrumental music. So, although we drank no brandy, lost or won no money, swore no profane oaths, we passed our time quite as agreeably as we should, had we indulged in these *luxuries*. The quiet, orderly and moral arrangements which prevail on the SANDUSKY may be accounted for in the fact that her chief officers are *religious men*—the captain and chief engineer at least being members of the M. P. church.

If sir, you think it expedient to *commend good* as well as to *censure evil*, you may make what use you choose of the facts here furnished, by way of informing the public where to find a boat all unlike, in management, the one you have portrayed.

Yours, M. M. H.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16th, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—I rejoice that I have the privilege of communicating the facts presented in the above communication of my worthy friend. You will rejoice with me, sir, if not your readers also, to learn that there is at least one pleasant, and probably safe means of conveyance up and down the Ohio river, by steam power.

This is the age of *reforming enterprises*. But where is reform more greatly needed than in the managements of our *steam boats?* Why then do we hear so little of reform there? We have had enough of the annoyances and horrors of steam boat travelling with the ordinary mode of management. But when it is known that there are one or more steam boats plying upon our waters, conducted with decent and prudent management, I think that every friend of reform should, from principle, as well as for his own comfort and safety, patronize such vessels. Our *tee-total* friends are publishing lists of *Temperance Taverns*, for the purpose of directing the traveller where to find wholesome and orderly places of entertainment. And should not the friends of good order begin to publish a list of such steam boats as are conducted decently and soberly, that men of steady habits may know what vessel to employ to accomplish a voyage without the ordinary annoyances of gambling and drunkenness and profanity.

I rejoice that my intelligent friend, as above, has commenced for us a list of *Reform Steam Boats*. We have the SANDUSKY at the head of this list. I trust that her officers and proprietors will ever be ambitious to make her worthy of this character and distinction. There may be yet others conducted upon such principles. But until it is known, I doubt not that the *Sandusky* will have the preference by those of the travelling community who know the facts, and who have regard for *morals* as well as for their comfort and safety. I learn that she makes regular trips between Pittsburg and Louisville. It was but the other day that I saw her pass up our river, and with a warm heart I felt to wish her *good speed* and a prosperous journey. And did I wish to make a voyage, I would wait a week, if necessary, for Capt. Dohrman.

You will have the goodness, Mr. Editor, to publish the above communication of M. M. H. with the humble suggestions appended. And I should be gratified if you or any of your correspondents would furnish, through your paper, any further light or information bearing upon the subject in hand.

Respectfully, A. H. B.

For the Western Recorder.

ON ORIGINAL SIN.

That all mankind have fallen under the empire of death, through transgression, the apostle most positively asserts, and few men, who profess to believe the Bible, pretend to dispute. Paul says by one man sin entered into the world and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned. As no man can account for death being brought into the world but on the ground of transgression, so none can account for the moral evils that exist in the world on any other principle. It is a fact that every human being carries with him the seeds of dissolution and mortality. Into this state we are fallen, through the offence of Adam: see Rom. v. 18. This fact is proved by the mortality of all men. It is not less a fact, that every man that is born into the world brings with him the seeds of moral evil; these he could not have derived from his Maker, for the most pure and holy God can make nothing impure, imperfect or unholy. Into this state we are reduced, according to the Scripture, by the transgression of Adam, for by this one man sin entered into the world, as well as death. As like produces like, so Adam must transmit those properties which constitutes his natural and moral likeness; all his posterity must resemble himself. Nothing else than a constant miraculous energy presiding over the formation and development of every human body and soul, could prevent the seeds of natural and moral evil from being propagated.—That these seeds are not produced in men by their own personal transgressions, is most positively asserted by Paul, Rom. v. 19. And that they exist before the human being is capable of actual transgression, or of the exercise of will and judgment, so as to prefer and determine, is evident to the most superficial observer, as in the propensities of children long before reason can have any control over passion. It is also demonstrated by the death of millions in a state of infancy.—It could not, therefore, be personal transgression that produced the evil propensities in the one case, nor death in the other.

A. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALSE PRIDE.

It has always been a matter of regret with me, that false pride could not be made like theft, a criminal offence. It is the partner of about as many crimes as any other vice; for such I hold it be, at least some descriptions of it. It is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife and extravagant family? It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it is a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community.

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? Very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? More seldom still. But does not the more fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes? Why is this? Is the yard stick more honorable than the jack-plane?—the goose quill more dignified than the type? But unfortunately, the absurdity runs farther! Look back 30 or 50 years, and behold the barefooted adventurer at the present time rolling in wealth or suspending his annual income of some three thousand dollars per annum in manufacturing ladies of his daughters! Does he teach them the usual rudiments of housewifery? Very rarely. Is it because the heathful exercise of domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says 'it is ungenteel for ladies to work'—as it would tarnish the fair hands and fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the Piano, to dust the glorious instrument itself.

How extremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters, whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable, would feel insulted if they had ever made a loaf of bread, or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They would more likely prate about "society," "mixed company," and the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more roll round, and the thrifty and imprudent parent dies, and then comes the scrambled often to twelve divisions of his hard earned estate.—How small does a large fortune appear when apportioned to numerous heirs. The daughters must marry gentlemen, for pride dictates it; and gentlemen, of course, must squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country?—Children raised in idleness, without the stimulant to add one iota to the general substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be any doubt but honest labor is becoming more and more stigmatized? A grovelling imitation from the cellar to the garret! a spirit of extravagance in all classes! to indulge in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the same rapid march that it has commenced, and it will be a stigma to earn your "bread by the sweat of your brow." Infect the country, the farmer, with the same poison that flows through our larger cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico—more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite education, and they form a tower of strength upon our liberties to remain forever. The precious metals of earth may exalt a nation to the highest attitude of transcient glory, but like the brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment, and as in the case of Spain, sink into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement, the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill, and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind in their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and indolence does not more retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute—just as the turning of a small valve makes powerless the mightiest engines.

From the North American.

THE ELOQUENCE OF DEMOSTHENES.

BY LORD BROUGHAM.

Appended to his lordship's sketches of public characters, is a volume of dissertation on a variety of subjects. Running over the table of contents, my eye was arrested by the "Dissertation on the eloquence of the ancients." After a rapid perusal of the dissertation, in which the noble author displays a comprehension of the whole subject, and a minute accuracy in detail, my eye was arrested by the last paragraph, which contains the most masterly and complete description of the eloquence of the great Athenian, which it has been my fortune to meet from ancient or modern pens.

I have read nothing which surpasses this closing paragraph, since my youthful enthusiasm was first kindled at reading the oration "De Corona."

Hereafter I may take a more extended notice of these volumes, and will close this with the wish that the dissertations may be read by every youth—yes, and by every full grown man in the land.

After an analysis of several of the orations of Demosthenes, the author adds:

"Such was the first of orators. At the head of all the mighty masters of speech, the adoration of ages has consecrated his place; and the loss of the noble instrument with which he forged and launched his thunders, is sure to maintain it unapproachable forever. If in such varied and perfect excellence, it is required that the most prominent shall be selected, then doubtless is the palm due to that entire and uninterrupted devotion which throws his whole soul into his subject, and will not even, no, not for an instant, suffer a rival idea to cross its resistless course, without being swiftly swept away, and driven out of sight, as the most rapid engine annihilates or shoots off whatever approaches it, with a velocity that defies the eye. So too, there is no coming back on the same ground, any more than any lingering over it. Why should he come back over a territory that he has already laid waste—where the consuming fire has left not a blade of grass? All is done at once; but the blow is as effectual as it is single, and leaves not any thing to do. There is nothing superfluous—nothing for mere speaking's sake—no topic that can be spared by the exigency of the business in hand; so, too, there seems none that can be added—for every thing is there and in its place. So, in the diction there is not a word that could be added without weakening, or taken away without marring, or altered without changing its nature, and impairing the character of the whole exquisite texture, the work of a consummate art that never for a moment appears, nor ever suffers the mind to wander from the object and fix itself on the speaker. All is at each instant moving forward regardless of every obstacle. The mighty flood of speech rolls on in a channel ever full, but which never overflows. Whether it rushes in a torrent of allusions, or moves along in a majestic exposition of enlarged principles, descends hoarse and headlong in overwhelming invective, or glides melodious in narrative and description, or spreads itself out in shining illustration, its course is ever onward and ever entire;—never scattered, never stagnant, never sluggish. At each point manifest progress has been made, and with all that art can do to charm, to strike, to please. No sacrifice, even the smallest, is ever made to effect—nor can the hearer ever stop for an instant to contemplate or to admire, or throw away a thought upon the great artist, till all is over, and the pause gives time to recover his breath. This is the effect, and the proper effect of eloquence—it is not the effect of argument. The two may be well combined, but they differ specifically from each other."

After this, no one will dispute his right to the place which the scholars, both of English and America, have assigned to Lord Brougham.

INSTANCE OF HEROIC CONDUCT.

The following instance of high minded self devotion which recently occurred in Florida, is related by a correspondent of the New York Star:

About the first of June last, Mr. Simeon Dell, a resident near Newnansville, in Atachua County, happened to be travelling home from a place called Alligator, distant 40 miles from the first named town, and stopped at a lone house on the road, with a view of remaining a few minutes to refresh his horse. He had been there but a short time, engaged in looking at a thrifty cornfield, when he was suddenly startled by the report of fire arms, and turning round discovered that the man who occupied the house, who was distant about thirty yards from him had fallen dead at the fire. At another glance he perceived near by a party of seven or eight Indians, without being discovered by them, and might have easily escaped under cover of the high corn; but recollecting that there was in the house a woman and two children, he hesitated not a moment what course to take. The Indians were advancing, and in going to the house he saw that his own person would be wholly exposed; he made a rush, however, and before he reached it was struck by two balls, one in the arm and the other in the breast, the latter of which nearly proved fatal. He succeeded in getting inside, hastened to close the door and prepare for defence, the family meantime exhibiting great terror and distress.

The following story of the affair is nearly in his own words, as related to the writer, by whom he was seen about the 10th of June with his wound yet green, but convalesing:

I determined, said he, to run the risk of losing my own life rather than go away, which I easily could have done unharmed, and leave that poor woman and her children to be sacrificed by the Indians. As soon as I had reached the house and closed the door, I seized an old gun, and putting in some powder, with great difficulty, from a bad flint fired her off at random, in order to let the enemy know that we had a gun, giving at the moment several loud whoops as an evidence of confidence. I had great trouble in finding bullets in the confusion, though I succeeded after considerable delay; but by the time I did, and re-loaded, the Indians had retired under cover of a cornfield, from which they had fired several rounds, whooping and yelling alternately. I got, said he, only a single shot at one of them, and he being mostly concealed in the corn, I had not a good view, and am not positive that I hit him. After remaining about half an hour making the most terrific yells and noises, not choosing to rush upon a house where there was a gun, they retreated, much to the relief of all, leaving us in safety, though the woman of the house had received through the crevices of the building, one or two slight wounds. When all danger was considered to be over, the tenants were removed to a neighbor's, as more secure, and Mr. Dell, though much hurt, had the satisfaction of realising that he had succeeded in preserving three defenceless and innocent individuals. Mr. D. is an exceedingly modest, unpretending man, a very worthy and respectable citizen, a member of the church, and of great benevolence as well as courage.

His manner of relating the above, as though he had done nothing more than what barely ought to be done by any man—the patience and willingness with which he bore the restraints of confinement, and the acute pain of his wounds was sufficient evidence of a nobleness of character and high-minded generosity which belongs only to the good, the humane and truly brave. An act like this, is to achieve more that is really great than heroes and conquerers have done, to win a name of high renown; the deeds of the one are heralded to the world, in all the pomp of a formal history, while bright and chivalrous acts like this occur, almost unnoticed and unknown in the walks of private life—unheard of perhaps, beyond the circle of the humble individual who seeks no trumpet to sound his fame abroad, but the simple consciousness of having done that which was demanded of him as a man, a patriot, and as a Christian.

MURAT CALLED TO HIS DEATH.

WHILST poor Murat was thus engaging the attention of his attendants with these important reminiscences, so uncontrovertibly true, the door of the chamber slowly opened, Giovanni Della Casa entered, and, with downcast eyes, announced that sentence of death was passed, and would be executed in half an hour.

Joachim beheld the speaker with perfect calm—not the slightest change was visible in his countenance—not for an instant did he lose his presence of mind.—He met the hideous features of this far more terrible of deaths with as much indifference as he had faced it when it was disguised under the trappings and the panoply of war. Taking in his hand the cornelian seal on which was graven his wife's image, he gazed on it, and then again dwelt on the miniatured features of his four children on which he dropped a tear. Desiring that the cornelian he then held within his hand might after death be taken from its grasp and given to his wife, and the miniature to be buried with him; he walked erect into the room of death, in which were drawn up, in double file, twelve soldiers. And upon this thrilling operation King Joachim stood, looking as though he were upon parade.

The proposal made to him of being blindfolded, he mildly rejected with a smile; then placing his right hand, which grasped the effigies of his family, upon his breast, he exclaimed, in a calm, clear voice, "Spare my face—aim at my heart?" Twelve muskets answered to the words, and sent twelve balls into the breast which had never harbored any other feelings than those of generosity, benevolence, and virtue.

The engraved cornelian and the picture were taken from his strong death-grasp. His mutilated remains, together with the portraits of his family, were buried in the very church which had been erected by his munificence.

Such was the deplorable and atrocious end of the illustrious warrior, whom death had respected in more than two hundred battles. He was in the forty-eight year of his reign over Naples.—*Maceroni.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,--------SEPT. 12, 1839.

☞Our paper will be issued every other week for some few weeks yet, to give time for the completion of our subscription list, and for other arrangements; it will then be issued weekly. Fifty-two numbers, however, will be furnished for the volume.

☞The editor is absent attending the sitting of conference now in session at New Lisbon.—He will be at his post in time to superintend the issuing of the next number. J. W. W.

Accident.—On Sunday morning the 1st inst. the body of Archibald M'Cann was found in the canal at this place. He was a resident of the country, but was seen in town a day or two previous, and is supposed to have became intoxicated, a practice to which he was unfortunately addicted, and in that condition to have fallen into the canal. J. W. W.

Com. Patterson, commandant at the Navy Yard, Washington city, died at his residence in that city, on the 25th of August. Com. Patterson distinguished himself in that memorable affair, the burning of the Philadelphia frigate, at Tripoli, and more recently, while in command of the Caroline on the Mississippi, previous to the battle of New Orleans. His loss will be deeply felt by the country, both as a public man and a private citizen. J. W. W.

We learn by the Louisville Journal that the Hon. James Clarke, Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence in Frankfort, on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo. Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe, Lieut. Governor, by law becomes the Acting Governor during the remnant of the term of his late Excellency. J. W. W.

A Mrs. Franks, of Malta, Morgan county, O., lost her life by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of William Van Horne, of the same place. Mrs. Franks was sitting in the door of her dwelling nursing a small child at the time she received her death wound. The rifle was discharged while Van Horne was in the act of climbing a fence in pursuit of a chicken, and the ball passed through about three inches of wood before striking her. The ball lodged in her bowels and remained until her death, which occurred three days after. Every effort was made to prevent fatal consequences, but in vain. This is another warning to those using fire-arms. J. W. W.

Yellow Fever.—This dreadful disease is raging to some considerable extent, in the cities of Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Mobile and New Orleans. J. W. W.

We perceive by the proceedings of the town council of Hamburg, S. C., that "it shall not be lawful to bring any person that is known to be sick in the corporate limits of said town, without a special permit from a majority of council, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, for such offence, and that the Marshal is hereby ordered, and the citizens requested to report all violations of the above Ordinance, and that the above penalty be collected from such persons who receives and brings them into town." Is this right?—is it just? The distinction here made between the rich and the poor is uncalled for. Suppose the diseased person or his friends be not worth five dollars instead of five hundred, and a permit cannot be obtained from the council, should he be suffered to perish in the outskirts of the town? Or, if the five hundred dollars were paid, would that sum be a sufficient recompense for introducing disease, and perhaps death, among its citizens? J. W. W.

Florida.—Four canoes with Indians on board, were captured by the barges of the U. S. steamer Poinsett, on the 5th of August. Tuskuenago and Tiger-tail, two Seminole chiefs, and families, were among the prisoners. J. W. W.

Destructive fire at St. Johns, (N. B.)—By a letter received in New York, we learn that a most destructive conflagration devasted St. Johns on the 20th ultimo, which destroyed one hundred buildings on North Market wharf, Nelson street, (east side,) Dock street, (west side,) Market square, Prince William street and Union street. The destruction of property is estimated at about one million of dollars. Large amounts were insured at several offices in the United States and Great Britain. No lives lost. The fire of 1837 burnt down 115 buildings. J. W. W.

Martinique has again been visited by an Earthquake: two shocks of about 40 seconds each were experienced. J. W. W.

We learn by our late exchanges that France has agreed to recognise the independence of Texas. J. W. W.

"Hope I don't intrude," said a loafer, ven he popped head foremost into a bee-hive.

"Remember me," said a shark to the man ven he bit his leg off. J. W. W.

The following extract pleases us so much that we cannot keep from presenting it to our readers. Would that such times were to come again before our youthful days are passed, and gray hairs and tottering steps warn us that the silken cord which binds us to this beautiful earth will ere long be broken. We have read much about female courage, but we have never seen any thing that equals this:

"We have been often diverted at a tale of old times in New England—short to be sure, but to the point. It so fell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people sometimes do. The young woman's father was rich—the young man was poor, but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey—that is to say, she dare not disobey openly. She met 'him by moonlight,' while she pretended never to see him—and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of 'sighs and tears,' which women oftener reach in imagination than in reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek, passed off. She let no concealment, like a 'worm in the bud,' prey on that damask cheek, however; but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride never would have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out—'Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom thee pleases.'

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped on her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly to the house of her intended, as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable, and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up, inquiringly. She walked directly to him, and took both his hands in hers: 'John,' said she, 'father says I may have thee.'

Let any pretty girl try us, if she dare! and she will find her *match!* J. W. W.

In presenting to our readers the following recommendatory extracts from our editorial brethren, we think, evinces *no* want of modesty on the part of the editor, or ourself, as *pro. tem.* Too much modesty is a bad recommendation, especially in a worldly point of view. Every public man, and every new measure, is first brought before the public by a *puff*, and alas! in a great many instances, many of them are sent to the shades of oblivion by the same means. May our guardian Genii protect us from such a fate. J. W. W.

We have received two new papers within the past week, "The Republic" from Springfield, and "The Recorder" from Zanesville, both of which we cheerfully add to our exchange-list, and introduce to our readers with pleasure. "The Recorder" is a handsome and well conducted imperial sheet, which is published at two dollars per year, by the Rev. C. Springer, editor and proprietor. Its miscellaneous selections evince taste and judgment, and an intelligent spirit presides at its editorial table. Its principal aim, we believe, is to espouse the cause of the Methodist Protestant church of the Western States; and in this work it will doubtless exert an influence similar, in kind and degree, to that of the "Correspondent" some years ago. Our old friend, Moses Lyon, of Cincinnati, thinks it the best Protestant Methodist paper in the Union, and in a matter of this kind he is pretty good authority.—"*Mail*," *Middletown, O.*

"*The Western Recorder.*"—We have received from a friend unknown, the 2d number of the first volume of neatly executed imperial sized paper bearing the above title, edited and published by the *Rev. C. Springer*, J. W. White, printer, at Zanesville, Ohio, on every Thursday, at $2 per annum if paid in advance.—The principal object of the Recorder seems to be, to "sustain the interest of the Methodist Protestant Church *in the West;*" yet it will give a general variety, suitable for family reading. The editor displays much ability in his editorial articles; and no doubt, will make the Recorder a valuable acquisition to that society in the west.—*Jeffersonian, Carrollton, O.*

We have been favored with the second number of a very neat imperial sheet, just commenced at Zanesville, Ohio, entitled "*The Western Recorder.*" The Recorder is principally devoted to the advancement of the Methodist Protestant church, but contains much interesting Agricultural and Literary matter, and in our humble opinion, is one of the best little papers in the West. We recommend it to all persons wishing to subscribe for a religious newspaper. It is edited by the Rev. C. Springer, and furnished to subscribers at two dollars per annum in advance.—"*Post,*" *Bloomington, Ia.*

Western Recorder.—We have received the first number of a paper bearing this title, published at Zanesville, Ohio. It is a sheet in the size and quality of the Olive Branch, edited and owned by the Rev. C. Springer, and under the patronage of the Pittsburgh and Ohio Conferences of the Protestant Methodist church.—We joyfully hail the appearance of this auxiliary, in the cause of Methodist reform in the west. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Springer the editor, who is well qualified for the place he has taken. He formerly edited the Methodist Correspondent. On a bare circulation of his prospectus, six hundred names have been sent in; and no doubt, but under the conduct of so experienced an editor and owner, the Recorder will entirely succeed and prove a noble Sentinel of Liberty in the Great Valley of the Mississippi. Mr. Springer, proposes to give the following character to his paper.—"The pages of the Western Recorder, will be open to the discussion of all moral questions.—It will give articles on literature, mechanics, agricultural,—an abstract of religious and political intelligence;—and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements, and prices current:—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant church, in the West. The Recorder will take a firm stand against clerical supremacy."—*Olive Branch, Boston.*

"*Western Recorder.*"—This is the title of a weekly paper recently started at Zanesville, Ohio. It is edited and published by Rev. C. Springer, of the Methodist Protestant church, and a portion of it is devoted to the interest of that denomination. It is got up in good taste, the selections are good, and from the number before us, we judge it will prove a good family newspaper. Terms; $2.00 in advance; $2.50 at the end of three months; $3.00 at the end of the year.—*Luminary, Fayetteville, N. Y.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Since our last we have made inquiry of our neighbors, some of whom have been practicing with lime manure for a number of years. They agree in saying that the principle suggested in Joseph Springer's letter is correct, viz:—That lime will keep wheat from ripening, and of course will hold it longer exposed to those diseases to which wheat is incident at that stage. And all theories and abstract reasonings must give way to experiment in matters of this kind. It is found to be best, upon actual trial, to apply the lime to corn land. It seems to benefit the corn immediately, without any draw back. And after a crop of corn and oats be taken from the limed field, the wheat should succeed. It will still be benefitted by the lime manure, but perhaps these circumstances less exposed to its deleterious effects. The richer the land, the more lime it will bear without injury. We should suppose from 30 to 80 bushels of slacked lime might, with safety, be applied to each acre any season, without endangering the crop; putting the less quantity on the thinner soil. If too much be applied, and particularly if it should be a dry season, it will fire the grain.

We have never, ourself, commenced the liming practice until this year. But we are surrounded by a lot of Pennsylvania farmers, who have been at it longer, and have applied more of it perhaps than any neighborhood in the Muskingum valley. Farmers from different parts of the county are visiting these old practitioners to learn from their experience. Liming, here, is found to benefit grasses, on the uplands, very extensively.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS

On the Silk Business—Delivered in the Court House, Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th day of July, 1839, *by* S. R. Jones.

The first thing to ascertain in an inquiry relative to the practicability of the silk business in Kentucky, is whether our soil and climate are adapted to the growth of the mulberry—for all will agree that it is folly to attempt to raise silk worms, unless we can first raise a sufficient quantity of their natural food to gratify their voracious appetites. Experience has fully demonstrated the fact that no substitute can be found for mulberry leaves. The leaves of lettuce and other herbs, of the currant, lime, and elm trees have been tried but without success. Recently some one has claimed to be the benefactor of mankind by making the astounding discovery that the silk worm will actually eat salsafy, rather than starve to death! Other substitutes have been proposed, but all are equally futile. These foolish speculations have had a tendency to injure the cause; for coming, as they do, from those who are, by reputation at least, philosophers, they have created the impression in many minds, that our country is incapable of producing the mulberry tree. The reverse is the fact; in proof of which allow me to refer you to the isothermal relations existing between this country and China. By isothermal lines is meant equal temperatures in different latitudes of the same hemisphere; and North America is so similarly situated, in this respect, to China, that the mean annual temperature of any given latitude in one, will be found to be very nearly that of the same latitude in the other. For example, at Nangasaki, a silk growing city in the province of Kiusu, situated in North latitude, 32 degrees 45 minutes, the mean annual temperature of the warmest month is 87 degrees, Fahrenheit, of the coldest month 44, and of the year 61. In Augusta, Georgia, which is only ten miles further south than Nangasaki, the mean temperature of the warmest month is 83 degrees, of the coldest 46, and of the year 67—showing a difference so slight as to be unworthy of notice. Pekin and Philadelphia, are in the same latitude, and situated alike in other respects—the mean annual temperature of the former is 55 degrees and of the latter 54. Kentucky is situated between these two parallels, and, of course, cannot be an exception. Other instances might be adduced; but these are sufficient to show that China has no advantage over us in point of climate—nor has she in point of soil: for if the following, from an ancient Chinese author, be correct, and that it is we have abundant testimony in the fields and forests of Kentucky and Ohio, we cannot lack the proper kind of ground to grow this tree upon. "Every species of tree (says the author alluded to, in a work entitled Thoughts on Silk Worms) requires a particular soil, except the mulberry tree alone, which grows everywhere, and consequently there is not a single place in the empire, where silk worms cannot be raised." Having, therefore, both the climate and the soil, why may not we, too, in all *our* empire, cultivate the tree and raise the worm?

But we should not have made this comparison between the soil and climate of China and our country, were it not for the necessity of showing the whole grounds upon which our confidence is based. We have every testimony, independent of this, which an honest man can ask, that the mulberry tree will grow luxuriantly here. Already have the best varieties of China, and of every other country, been introduced among us; and a doubt no longer exists, in the minds of those who have examined the subject that they will prosper with us—and even should they not, we have native trees, which need no acclimation, and which, I fearlessly assert, are equal to any other variety in some respects; and superior to many other varieties in some respects. Seeing, then, that we have an abundant supply of native trees, and can cultivate successfully the best exotics, why are we so dilatory in commencing the culture of silk?

Many are the objections made against the business, as an *excuse* for an answer to the above interrogatory, but none, perhaps is more general, or has injured the cause more seriously, than one which we find in every one's mouth who is too much prejudiced or too indolent to give the subject a fair examination. It is the very fashionable cry of "Humbug, mania, speculation." But it scarcely deserves a passing notice, as facts can have no influence upon those who use it. It has been the fate of every improvement and improver, from the days of Noah to the present time, to be assailed by such convincing arguments as these. They are the *mobocracy* of the mind; and whenever any one is unable to suppose fact with fact, and argument with argument, he immediately *Lynches* his opponent by raising the hue and cry after him of mania, humbuggery—and thinks he has done honorable battle and gained a glorious victory. But as in the time of Noah, so now, these croakers shall be swept off by the very facts which they suppose; for truth must triumph at whatever cost.

Another objection, more specious, but probably not more injurious than the above, is that of the fearful, "I wish the cause success, (says one,) but I fear it cannot succeed. Some have already been injured by it; others may be. I, therefore, especially as my fears and hopes, for the success of the cause, are about balanced, will not lend it my influence, lest, peradventure, it might be said, that I counselled in a cause that led to loss in some." Very well, sir—we *beg* not your aid; but where would you now be, had all our fathers reasoned thus when throwing off the yoke of bondage? Would you be sitting in the council with the great, yourself, perhaps, the greatest? and looking to the highest honors in a mighty empire? Or would you be the vile slave of a slave, as vile himself as the meanest vasal that ere served a king? The latter in all human probability. In all great enterprises some must suffer. It ever has been so. It ever will be so. But the question is not, will one man suffer? but, will the great majority be benefitted? I, myself, have suffered much in this cause. But do I thence despair? By no means, for I see, not far distant in the future's mystic page, a rich reward in my country's wealth and independence, and I press forward; and shame on the fearful friend who falsely says, "I wish the cause success, but will not lend a hand, lest it should be said, I counselled in a cause that led to ill in some." The wishes of such friends are secret prayers for failure; and their open hopes, are covert deprecations for our ruin—for no mere man ever yet prophesied contrary to the latent wishes of his heart.

But it is not so much my business to answer objections against the silk culture, as to state facts and arguments in favor of it. I shall, therefore, proceed to consider another important question in this part of our inquiry, viz: Will the silk-worm prosper with us? This question has been answered already in the arguments adduced to prove the adaptation of our climate to the mulberry tree; for it can scarcely be supposed that a country so well suited to the production of the food, can be destitute of the peculiarities necessary to the growth of the insect to devour it. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that a climate so very like the native home of the silk worm, can be uncongenial to it. But here, as in the other case, we are not left to rest our confidence upon inferences drawn from a similarity of soil and climate, nor upon mere abstract reasonings: but we have facts, strong, innumerable, and stubborn facts, to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, even in the minds of the most sceptical, that the silk worm will grow among us—nay, that it will not only grow, but grow as large, and produce as much, as fine, and as valuable silk, as in any other country in the world. All that it asks at our hands is food enough, air enough, and room enough; and these are in the power of every one to grant. The silk culture is, therefore, *practicable;* and the next question is, *Is it profitable?*

In answer to this I will say that the culture of silk is not only profitable, but is capable of yielding a larger profit, according to the capital invested and the time employed, than any other agricultural pursuit. I do not here allude to the speculation in mulberry trees, for the market for these must soon cease, unless the leaves can be made profitable for feeding; but I allude to the growing of the silk worm, which will be a permanent business and much more lucrative than diving in the Persian Gulf for pearls, digging for gold in the mines of Mexico, or seeking diamonds on the shoals of Brazil.

In proof of this position, I need only refer you to the enormous profits that one single acre, properly set in Chinese multicaulis mulberry, and carefully husbanded in feeding, will yield in one year, as estimated by our correct and practical fellow citizen, E. P. Roberts of Baltimore, Maryland. "From our own experience (says he) we have no hesitation in saying that an acre planted in the morus multicaulis, will furnish leaves enough to feed one million of silk worms at the first feeding." Upon which hypothesis he thus calculates:

"One million of worms will yield 333¼ lbs. of silk, which when made into sewing silk will be worth, at $7 per pound, the lowest price $2333 33¼ Deduct the expenses of manufacture, as follows: 2 women or girls are competent to attend four machines, (Brook s) with the aid of four boys to turn the wheels. In six months with easy work these can convert in sewing silk 333¼ bushels of cocoons. I set down the wages of two women at $3 a month, which for six months will amount to $36; allow their board to be worth $20 per month, it will be $120. The wages of the boys at $5 per month.—$120, their board at 10 per month $240. Cost of two women, two months to reel the silk into skeins $52. Interest on cost of 4 machines, at $45 each, $10.80. Cost of cleansing, coloring, and doing up in separate skeins, if done at a dye-house, $249.75. Costs of feeding on morus multicaulis leaves $41.63. Now let us see how the account current will stand:

One acre of silk in account with cultivator,	Dr.
For wages of 2 women 6 months,	$36 00
" board of " "	120 00
" wages of 4 boys, "	120 00
" board of " "	240 00
" costs of two women to reel,	52 00
" interest on costs of machines,	10 80
" costs of cleansing, coloring, &c.	249 75
" cost of feeding,	41 63
" balance as per contra,	1463 15¼
Total,	$2333 33¼
One acre of silk in account with cultivator,	Cr.
By value of 333¼ lbs. of silk at $7 a lb.	$2333.33¼
By balance, as per contra, or clear profit of one acre in silk culture, the silk converted into sewing silk,	1463.15¼

This sum to be gained by usury, at six per cent. per annum, will require a capital of $24,385,89. A very high value, surely, for one acre of land!

But this, great as it is, is not all; for Mr. Roberts' calculation is based upon one crop only, per annum. Two, or even three crops of equal value, as has been clearly shown by incontestible evidence, may be raised off the same land, in the season—which, of course, would double or treble the profits and the capital necessary to equal it at six per cent. per annum. What an immense gain from ten square chains of land! and yet it is not only possible, but probable, nay certain; and can be realized by us, as it has been by others. The profits of ten acres, according to this estimate, will be from fifteen to forty-five thousand dollars a year, and who could ask more off so small a piece of ground? But this estimate of Mr. Roberts, sanguine as he is in it, is perhaps a little two extravagant for every season; and if we reduce it one half, which will certainly bring it within the average under any casualty, it will still show a greater profit than is produced by any other agricultural pursuit.

All, however, may not have the ability or the inclination to turn the products of their mulberry orchards into sewing silks or other still more valuable forms, and it may, therefore, be necessary to make a brief expose of the profits of a silk farm, the product of which is sold in the cocoon. It will be recollected that the yield of an acre is estimated at 333¼ bushels, which at $4 a bushel, the lowest market price for good cocoons is $1333.-33¼. Three hundred days work are amply sufficient to produce this quantity, which at seventy-five cents a day, (a fair average as most of the labor can be performed by children) is $225. $108¼ will cover all the incidental expenses, such as interest, transportation, &c., leaving a nett profit of the cultivator of $1000. This is the result of one crop only, in the season. Two or more crops, which I know to be practicable, not only from the testimony of others, but also from personal experience, will show a corresponding increase of income.

These calculations are all based upon the position that the ground is set in multicaulis trees of two years standing, four feet apart each way, and capable of supporting four hundred worms a tree each feeding. The land, too, is here taxed with all the labor of production, which, by most of our farmers can be done with forces which usually are entirely useless. This will, of course, make a difference in the result of our estimates, varying according to the different circumstances of cultivators.—*The Cocoon.*

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—The habit of correspondents *Italicizing* the *best* of their ideas, or those which they wish particularly to impress upon the minds of their readers, forcibly reminds me of an anecdote of a poor sign painter. An individual having opened an house of entertainment for the accommodation of the travelling public, employed this painter to "show his genius" by portraying upon his sign-board the figure of a horse. The attempt was made, and after considerable labor the job was finished, but yet not to the entire satisfaction of the *artiste*, who, after viewing his performance for some time, was fearful lest the species of the animal should be mistaken; however, to make "assurance doubly sure," he wrote underneath—"*This is a Horse!*" This, I presume, is the case with some writers,—having, in their own opinion, conceived a splendid idea, but fearful that it may not be duly appreciated by their readers, they must have it in *italic*, which amounts to the same as the poor painter's writing "this is a horse." This is, generally, an useless practice, and one that is very troublesome to The Printer.

The Governor of Missouri has been fined five dollars for firing a pistol in the street contrary to the laws.

Ministering Angels.—A constable named Southarn at Newark, N. J. was soundly flogged and had his clothes torn from his back by a posee of Women, for attempting to prevent a man from beating his wife.

Instruction to Postmasters.—The following is an extract from a letter which the Post-Master General recently addressed to the Postmaster at Newport, R. I. to which we wish to call the attention of our subscribers:

"Postmasters may enclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person and frank the letter if written by himself, but if the letter be written by any other person, the Postmaster cannot frank it."

The State of Maine keeps a fortification and encampment on the Aroostook river to protect the timber on the disputed territory. At and near Fort Fairfield there are upwards of 16,000 tons of timber hewn, which would be exposed to thieves.

It is said that potatoes enough have been raised in Maine, the present season, to supply the whole United States, and the crops generally are of the most promising description.

The Last.—The Cleveland Herald says.—"About one hundred Ottawas of the Maumee, the last of the tribe remaining on this side of the Mississippi, arrived here in the Commodore Perry, on their way to the far west. We believe these are the last of the race in the State, except the Wyandots in Crawford county."

Appalling Statement.—From a statement made by a committee of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, it appears that within the short period of four months, previous to April last, there have been, upon the most moderate calculation, two thousand and six hundred lives lost by the wrecking, stranding, foundering, &c. of vessels at sea!—or, on an average more than twenty-one every day during the period of four short months!

St. Louis.—The number of new buildings erected in St. Louis and its suburbs this season is said to exceed 1,200—about 900 of which are substantial brick or stone.

Quarrel.—A dispute is raging between Iowa and Missouri, about a strip of land of very great value, which threatens to be as troublesome as was that between Ohio and Michigan.

The people of Iowa have become insane about the matter, they are for imprisoning every Missourian who attempts to exercise jurisdiction. Missouri is desirous that Congress should adjust the matter. So it goes.—*Ham. Intel.*

We like to see a young man wear his old coat, until he can afford to buy a new one.

GERERAL HAMILTON.

The New York Express of Thursday, gives the following as a recollection of 1804:

"On the 14th July, General Hamilton expired at the country seat of Wm. Bayard, now at the foot of Bank street, on the North river. He fell in the duel the day previous with Colonel Burr. The city was thrown into great consternation. All classes, both political classes united in paying his memory proper respect.—The merchants, the members of the bar, the mechanics, all held meetings and adopted suitable resolutions. The stores were closed—all business was at a stand. The ships in port, including the French and British frigates, hoisted their colors half mast. The procession to the grave was comprised of all classes, in regular order. He was buried in Trinity church yard. His monument with his simple name and age may be seen on the side adjoining Rector street. A large and beautiful willow which shaded his ashes was recently blown down by the storm. The correspondents and whole proceedings of the causes and consequences, are given in the journals of the day, and occupy four columns. Governor Morris delivered the Funeral Oration in Trinity church. The grand jury found a bill of wilful murder against Aaron Burr."

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The Chronique de Paris relates the following extraordinary scene as having taken place at the court of Assizes. A youth of about nineteen was brought to trial for having broken a window of a baker shop and stolen a two pound loaf.

The President—"Why did you steal the loaf?"

Prisoner—"I was driven by hunger."

"Why did you not buy it?"

"Because I had no money."

"But you have a gold ring on your finger; why did you not sell it?"

"I am a foundling: when I was taken from the bank of a ditch, this ring was suspended from my neck by a silken cord, and I kept it in the hope of thereby discovering at least who were my parents; I cannot dispose of it."

The Procueur du Roi made a violent speech against the prisoner, who was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.—Immediately upon this a women, more worn down by poverty than age, came forward and made the following declaration.

"Gentlemen of the Jury twenty years ago, a young woman was seduced by a young man of the same town, who after deceiving abandoned her. Poor and distressed, she was obliged to leave her child to the care of Providence. The child has since grown up, and the woman and the seducer have grown older; the child in poverty, the woman in misery; and her seducer in prosperity. They are all three now in court. The child is the unfortunate prisoner whom you have just pronounced guilty, the mother is myself:—and their sits the father!" pointing to the Procureur du Roi.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,-------SEPT. 12, 1839.

THE PHILANTHOPIST AGAIN.

We deposited our fourth number in the post office, on Thursday evening, on the Monday following we received one sent back to us, with the following note upon it;—"returned by the editor of the Philanthropist;" and our exchange from that office has also failed to reach us. The Dr. must be in a great pet with us indeed, and must entirely have lost his balance to act in this kind of style. We hope when he gets a little over his proroxism he will act more like a man; put us on his list of exchanges again, and favor us with the perusal of his paper. Dr. you will bear in mind, that in this matter, you began with us.—From this movement we take it for granted that the editor of the Philanthropist declines accepting our proposition, made to him in our last, for an exchange of columns, to further the interests of our respective enterprises.—The public can now see whose press is "pledged to silence." We shall here take the liberty to exhort the Dr. a moment, with one of his own editorials, taken from directly beside the article in which he attempts to stricture so smartly on us, in which he is giving it to a poor brother editor for having declined to publish any thing more on the anti-slavery question. Hear it Dr.

"The truth is, there is a vast deal more servility, than even the bread-and-butter plea will excuse. Few papers would lose, by their conducted assuming a more independent tone. It is an exaggerated cowardice that makes the press crouching and time-serving. The people are not so intolerant, as their timid servants imagine. The tyranny of public opinion in this country, is magnified. An editor writes an unpalatable article. Rebuked for his hardihood, by some three or four discontinuances, directly accuses the *public* of intolerance, when perhaps there are hundreds more of his readers, who though displeased with his sentiments, have never thought of proscribing him. The editor is to blame. He suffers himself to be put in terror by three or four foolish malcontents, and then to excuse his own meanness in yielding up his right of free utterance, would make the world believe that his readers are too illiberal to tolerate his occasional independence.

"O, for a race of free-souled editors! The press should be like the sun, pouring its penetrating light on all things. Its voice should be unfettered as the winds of heaven. Whatever can in any way affect the interests of the people, *that*, the people should know. More especially should they be guarded against ignorance on any question involving sacred principles and important results. And it becomes an imperative duty to the conductors of the press, when they perceive that such a question is misapprehended by the people, and the motives of those engaged in its agitation misunderstood, to open their columns for the rectification of error, unless they would expose themselves to the just charge of aiding in the perpetuation of popular delusions. And this they ought to do, whether a majority of their readers like it or not. In such a case, they owe allegiance to a higher power, than public opinion, —even to the God of Truth, who will hold no man guiltless that does not set his face against falsehood."

Now all this eloquent prayer "for a race of free-souled editors"! &c. &c. is a mere *humoug*.—Although the Dr., like a little gamester, is mounting and gaffing every editor who will not forsake his pathway, and hook himself to the car of the Philanthropist, to be dragged in its train, yet when he is called on to commit the interests of his paper to a subject of as much magnitude, as the history of the world will show, as any other subject whatever, he is as mum as any one in the land. Such a man deserves to be held up to the public odium, until he learns to behave a little more civilly among his neighbors. It is a pity that Abolitionists would not select men of a little more candor and moderation to conduct their public journals. A good cause often suffers in imprudent hands.

☞P. S.—Since the above article was in type, which was prepared for publication by the editor prior to his departure, we have received a number of the Philanthropist for Sept. 3. Whether the Dr. has, upon a "sober second thought," concluded to swallow his ire and continue the exchange, or whether the paper was sent us by a friend, we are unable to say. However, be that as it may, we would advise the Dr. to be calm, and for the future be careful whose *wool* he attempts to finger. This adviee we give as an umpire, being nowise interested in the affair.

J. W. W.

We refer our readers to the communication of J. H. Honour, in this No., in which they will see a statement of the condition of the Charleston church in regard to finance. We would again remind our brethren of their obligation as christians to aid their brethren, whom the Providence of God has so severely afflicted. We heard one of our wealthy and liberal members say it was his intention to give that church $100. Now is the time, my brother. We inform Bro. Honour that we shall speak to Bro. S. at the conference, in relation to the prospectus, and let him know, in a subsequent No., what he wishes done, &c.

CORRECTION.

Steubenville, O., Aug. 27, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—I find it necessary to request a correction of one item in my agency account, as published in the 3d No. of the Recorder,—viz: John Burns is charged with $10 as his subscription, and no credit given; whereas, it should be $25 subscribed and $10 paid. How the above error has happened, I am at a loss to determine; but I think if you will refer to my list, you will find it correctly stated.

Jer'h. Browning.

We referred to the list and find it exactly as published. We would recommend that all such documents as that, be read by copy before they are forwarded for publication; this would save the poor printer many a censure.

Our camp-meeting in the vicinity of this office commenced on the 30th ult. as advertised, and closed the following Tuesday. As the groceries and retailers were kept at a distance, the disturbers of such meetings remained with them, and gave little annoyance to the worship of God. General good order prevailed. The meeting, in a spiritual point of view, was very profitable on Monday. A high state of religious excitement pervaded the encampment, which continued till its close. Twenty-seven were added to the church, and about that number professed to obtain religion. Among the number is a considerable part of the youth of this neighborhood.

Our correspondent A. H. B. (see first page,) has placed at the head of Reformed Steam Boats, Capt. Dohrman, of Steubenville, who commands the Sandusky. We shall take the liberty to place next, Capt. M. Lucas, of the same place, who commands the Tremont. Both these captains are professors of religion, and kept the best of order on their respective boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 19, 1839.

Rev. C. Springer—Dear Brother:—I cordially welcome the arrival of the Recorder, another able auxiliary in the cause of religious freedom, and by way of commencing, I send you five subscribers, with payment in advance for one year. Direct them all to this city, commencing with the first number. I always feel anxious to learn how our cause prospers throughout our wide spread country, and now I have a good opportunity of doing so, as I receive intelligence from various sections by means of the different papers published by the Church. First, there is the general paper, the Methodist Protestant, containing general information; and then the Olive Branch from Boston, the Letter-Press from Philadelphia, and last, though not least, the Recorder from Ohio: I give them all a hearty greeting, and peruse their contents with great satisfaction.

Our cause is gaining ground in this State, tho' our operations are much hindered for the want of ministerial aid. In this city we have had much to contend with, and our faith has been severely tried—but though cast down, we are not destroyed, and amid all our discouragements, our motto is "onward." You are aware that we sustained a great loss by the destruction of our house of worship by the great fire of last year, which had been erected at a cost of about $10,000, on which there remained, at the time of the fire, a debt of $4000. This was a serious disaster, but we ralied our energies, and determined to try again. Relying upon the assistance of our brethren abroad, conceiving that we had peculiar claims upon their sympathy and support, a case exactly parallel to ours not being likely again to occur—we contracted for the erection of a new building, determined that it should be one honorable to the cause of ecclesiastical liberty in this southern emporium. It has been completed at a cost of near $15,000, and will not yield for correct architectural proportions & neat appearance, to any church in the city, and I doubt if it is surpassed by any other Methodist Protestant church on the continent. Our expectations, however, with regard to contributions from abroad have by no means been realized. To be sure the subject was very spiritedly taken up by our church periodical, and particularly by a brother under the signature of "Timotheus," who proposed a plan, which, if acted upon generally, would have afforded us great relief, and have been burdensome to none, but from apathy, or indifference, or some other cause, but little has yet been done, compared with what was anticipated. Dr. Davies, who was last year in charge of the church, very kindly devoted a considable time in travelling in Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of making collections, and Bro. Brewer did the same in Georgia; appeals were made in various ways for aid, and the whole amount received out of this city, up to this date, amounts to the comparatively small sum of $1267, viz: from Maryland $700—Georgia $337—Alabama $210, and Virginia $20. Still we do not despair. A meeting was held not long since to consult upon what further steps should be taken, when it was resolutely determined that *the debt should be paid*. The next question was—How? and the conclusion was, that if others could not, or would not help, to do it ourselves. We have obtained a loan from the State for ten years of $10,000, payable in annual instalments, with interest; and each member is to contribute annually as much as his circumstances will possibly allow, until the debt is liquidated. It may be many years before this is effected, but if God spares our lives and health, *it shall be done*.—We value our religious liberty at too high a price to suffer it to be destroyed for the want of money, even if, for the obtainment of that money, we are compelled to suffer many privations.

The Georgia conference, of which we are a component part, has not been able for the last three years to supply us with a preacher, in consequence of which we made application to the President of the Maryland conference for ministerial assistance, who procured for us the services of Bro. Wm. C. Poole. He remained fifteen months, and then Dr. Daniel Davies was sent to supply his place. At the close of the conference year we petitioned the conference to re-appoint him, but much to our disappointment, he was returned to us only for three months, at the end of which time he was to go upon a circuit. Great exertions were made to induce the President to continue him for the remainder of the year, but without effect—thus we had the prospect of being again left without a pastor, and at a time too when one was most needed, but by the untiring exertions of Bro. Davies,—to whom we are greatly indebted, and who will ever retain a high place in our warmest affections—we have succeeded in making arrangements with Bro. T. G. Clayton to become our superintendent.—But as we consider it somewhat hazardous for an entire stranger to come to the city at this season, we have thought it advisable to wait until he can come with perfect safety, in consequence of which we shall be probably without a superintendent for about three months. In the meantime the charge devolves on me, but having to attend to my worldly concerns during the whole week, without any intermission, I find it rather an ardous task to preach twice, sometimes thrice, on each Sabbath, and one night in the week, besides attending the other meetings to which we have always been accustomed, such as prayer meetings, love-feasts, leaders meetings, &c. &c.

Our church now numbers 180 whites, and 600 blacks. The public services are well attended, and our prospects are quite encouraging in a religious point of view. May the good Lord grant us an increase of zeal, fervent devotion, and unwavering faith, that the times of refreshing may come from his presence.

Your brother in the gospel,

Jn. H. Honour.

Woodsfield, O., Aug. 22, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—Two numbers of your paper, the Western Recorder, has reached this region of country. I am happy to state to you that the friends are well pleased with it, it being of convenient size, the printing well executed, and the matter excellent. Truly it will be very consoling to the friends of our church to hear of its spiritual prosperity through the medium of your paper. Misrepresentation can be detected, and the people know the truth as it is. I do hope you will have abundant success in your enterprise; that God will bless you in your undertaking, and that the preachers and people will do all they can to encourage its circulation.

We have just closed a protracted meeting near the town of Bealville. A good state of feeling was exhibited throughout the meeting; it grew better and better until it closed. Existing circumstances rendered it necessary to bring the meeting to a close at the very time when the prospects seemed the brightest. I think that the friends generally on this circuit feel encouraged to hold on their way, although there is no special excitement here at present; we do not infer from this that the people are not growing in grace. If the members of a church can only exclaim in the language of the Psalmist, and say,—"O! God, my heart is fixed," they have nothing to fear. I feel resolved to press onward toward the mark for the prize.—The labor on this circuit is tolerably hard, it being a two weeks circuit, the distance around about 100 miles, and twelve regular appointments, and the country very mountaineous; but still I feel more encouraged at the present to hold on than ever I have. Much, very much remains to be done in the vineyard of the Lord, and whatsoever our hands find to do we should do it with all our might. I often think of the old adage, that it is better to wear out than to rust out. If Woodsfield circuit ever dies, it will die a very slow and lingering death. But we are persuaded better things concerning it, although it has, and yet meets with the most inveterate persecution from without, and has several times been deserted by its pastors, yet there are a few who seem resolved to force their way through all opposition. I hope that my successor will discharge his duty toward this people, and that the people will try more than they have done to discharge their duty to him. This has been a very pressing season, but I think the coming season will bring with it a sufficiency to supply the wants of Itinerant ministers, if the people are only willing to give it. May the God of all grace aid us all in the discharge of the various duties assigned us, that neither preachers or people may bring a reproach upon the cause of Christ. Brethren pray for us.

Yours in the gospel of Christ,

Charles Caddy.

Steubenville, O., Aug. 27, 1839.

I have just returned from the camp-meeting held on Mt. Pleasant circuit.—The ministers in attendance were those travelling the circuit, Bro. G. Brown, Bro. Ragan, Bro. Ross, Bro. Maynard, Bro. B. Burns, and Bro. Heath, together with several of the unstationed brethren from the neighborhood of the meeting. There was, as is usual on such occasions, a very large concourse of people in attendance on the Sabbath; and at other times the congregations were quite respectable in point of numbers. I left the meeting on Monday afternoon, at which time the congregation had become considerably reduced by reason of a heavy rain. Some I believe had obtained the pearl of great price; and glory to the God of salvation was heard to resound through the grove from the lips of happy believers. Great solemnity appeared to rest upon the people, and great attention paid to the word preached. Blessed omens, these, of good. It is to be hoped that the seed sown fell in many good and honest hearts, that will bring forth fruit to the glory of God.

But in the midst of the solemn service, and the general good attention and good order, there were some disposed to treat all with contempt, and even to make the worship of God a source of high diversion!! How amazing the thought to a reflecting mind. The above reflections brings to my recollection a circumstance that took place under my ministrations in the year 1803 in Jefferson county, Virginia, in the vicinity of a small town called Front-Royal. I was then travelling what was called Winchester circuit; many sinners were turning from their evil ways to God, while many others were trying to harden themselves in inquity, so that some of the vile were setting their hearts to become still more vile. The circumstance referred to is, a man by the name of Owen Smith, who took the lead in religious exercises by way of mockery, had been engaged in reaping during the fore part of the day; after dinner Smith undertook to exhibit to his companions his skill in mimicry of the people of God, and to ape the exercises through which they sometimes were seen to pass; amongst other gestures and actions he fained to have lost all his physical powers and fell and lay as though he was dead. In this condition his companions streatched him out upon a bench, and fixed him as is done with persons really dead. Here an arrow was sent to the centre of his being. He rose up and remarked to his companions in wickedness, "boys we must quit this, we don't know how soon it may be the case in reality." But they turned it off with a laugh!!—"Fools mock at sin," but God had smitten him. They all went to the field to reap, but Smith could reap but a few steps; he retired to a shade at a short distance, and from the shade he was soon seen to take the direction of home—he got out of the field and there he died! The same evening about the going down of the sun a person of the neighborhood found him dead! The spirit was fled to appear in the presence of God! Awful thought! The undersigned was called upon a few days after to preach a funeral discourse on the occasion, and being informed of the facts in the case, you will not think it strange, Mr. Editor, that my mind was filled with wonder and amazement at such a request. The appointment was made to be attended to on a Sabbath afternoon; a large concourse was assembled, and never did I look upon such an awe stricken congregation. It did appear to me as though every soul was fully convinced of the reality of religion, and that the individual's death was a direct judgment of God, and a solemn and awful warning to all scoffers, not to trifle with things sacred and so dear to God and his people. Yours, &c.

Jer'h. Browning.

Mr. William Besant sr. and lady, who live about a mile from this office, and to whom we read this letter, and who were witnesses of this dreadful visitation, bear testimony to all the facts as here stated, except they say Smith's death was the next day after his profane mimicry of religion. They both agree in saying that it was one of the most alarming events, and that the public mind was more appalled at this severe retribution on scoffers of religion, than any thing that ever passed under their notice through life. "Behold ye dispisers and wonder and perish."—Ed. Rec.

Wellsville, O., Aug. 28, 1839.

Brother Springer:—As the present Conference year is almost at its close, and as I have not written any thing for publication from this station before, I think it proper, and perhaps it will be interesting to some of your readers, to give you a succinct account of our prosperity and present prospects in this place. You are no doubt aware of the discouragements under which this people have had to labor for the two past years, by reason of the injudicious conduct of their two former ministers. They have, however, sustained themselves very well under these embarrassments, and are now in a fair way to prosper. On our arrival here last fall we found the church much discouraged, and rather lukewarm,—their spirits depressed, and their exertions for Zion's prosperity considerably relaxed.—As the best means of recovery from this state of spiritual declention, we recommended deep humiliation and self-abasement, before God. And to our great joy we found the church willing, to come down into the dust at Jehovah's feet.—And after sometime struggling and *hoping* against *hope*, we were enabled to arise and proclaim the glory of God risen upon us. At our second quarterly meeting, the great head of the church poured his spirit upon the people. Stout hearted sinners bowed at the altar of mercy—and from the deep-toned anguish of their penitent hearts cried, *God be merciful to me a sinner*. About fifteen professed to obtain the pardoning benefits of the blood of the new and ever living covenant. And twenty-one united with us in church fellowship, most of whom are now in full standing, and evidence to the world that they have been with Christ. For these mercies and blessings we thanked God and took courage. At our third quarterly meeting God was present with his aid; sinners again bowed at His altar and prayed for pardon, and His mercy and power was displayed in the emancipation of some from the slavery of sin and satan, into the liberty of God's dear children. Ten more were added to the church, who still show themselves worthy of their relation to us.—Two others have joined, making in all 33 that have united with this society the present conference year. I would here observe that the number reported to Bro. Ragan, (as published in the first number of the Recorder,) by Bro. Browning, was not a designed exaggeration, but no doubt through mistake from some source.

Having now given you a brief account of our past success, I will proceed to say, that we have lived in peace and love with this dear people, and notwithstanding the unfavorable impressions that have been made upon the minds of many, (by the representations given of them by their former inconstant ministers,) respecting particularly the officiary of the church, yet we are now convinced that they are an agreeable, pious and worthy people, manifesting no disposition to tyrannize over their preachers; nor will they be tyrannized over. They are fully willing to submit to law founded npon gospel premises, but they detest usurpation, and will, if possible, put down the usurper. Our prospects here are still flattering, and if this station should be favored with an evangelical minister next year, I have no doubt but it will flourish, and this soon become a desirable appointment.

Our friends here are much pleased with the paper. We hailed the first number with joy, and wished for your success;—prosperity attend your efforts.

I am, &c. Israel Thrap.

Richwood, Union co., O., Aug. 22, 1839.

Dear Brother:—Our quarterly meeting closed on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock. We had one of the best meetings I ever had the privilege of attending. Protestant and Episcopal Methodists cordially united in the whole of the exercises. The meeting was kept up with much interest from the beginning to the end. Fourteen were added to the church, seven or eight of whom professed religion, among them was my son John; seriousness appears to prevail among the people.

Yours, respectfully,

Wm. Hamilton.

Alleghenytown, Pa., Aug. 24, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—I have great pleasure in stating to you, that your paper is very well received here. I have heard no objections, but many *commendations*, not only here but in Pittsburg, and all around from wherever I have heard. I have no doubt but it will be well sustained. The people speak of paying for it, not grudgingly, but willingly. For my own part I am very much delighted with a medium of communication in the west of so creditable a character, and feel myself bound to support so far as in my power. I think a considerable number more subscribers can be had here by a little exertion.—I look for better times in the Pittsburg conference since I have seen the first number of the Recorder. I believe, since its appearance, it has already had a cheering influence upon the church.—Success and prosperity to your enterprise.

Yours, sincerely,

John Beatty.

Plainfield, O., Aug. 23, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—I send you the amount of the first volume of the "Recorder." I have received the three first numbers, and am truly gratified with the matter they contain, as well as the fitness of its arraignment. I am pleased with your course and sentiments in relation to politics as contained in your 3d No.; and am glad there is open such a medium for the diffusion of political and religious intelligence, and congratulate you, most cordially, upon your merited success.

Yours, with respect,

James Sturman.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN REASONABLE AND INCONSIDERATE.

Reasonable. Good morning, I am glad to see you; I want to have some talk with you on an important subject.

Inconsiderate. Ah! very well; what subject is that?

R. Before I enter upon the subject I wish to ask you a question or two.

I. Go on; I will answer them if I can.

R. Do you not believe that the doctrines preached by the Methodists, are the pure doctrines of the Bible?

I. Certainly I do, and have always believed that I have been awakened under them, and blest a thousand times by the promulgation of those doctrines; and I believe that millions besides myself have been rescued from eternal ruin by the same means.

R. Do you not also believe, that the principles of church government adopted by the Protestant Methodists, are in accordance with the Bible and the rights of man?

I. Yes indeed: if I had not believed that I should never have joined the church.

R. Then, of course, you must believe that both ought to be supported and spread far and wide, and you know this cannot be done without money. And our cause is retarded very much for the want of efficient itinerant men, and as you have said this gospel has been a great blessing to you, I hope you feel like doing all you can in supporting our preachers.

I. Well, I do not believe in preachers preaching for money.

R. Do you believe that preachers ought to love their families, or that it is their duty to see that their families enjoy the comforts of life?

I. O! yes; I know it is said "if a man provide not for his own household, he has denied the faith," &c. But—but—I—I—I have so many uses for my money that—I—do not feel it my duty to give much in that way.

R. How much do you make clear on an average, yearly?

I. Well, I don't know, exactly; but I reckon several hundred dollars.

R. And how much do you give towards the support of that cause, yearly, which you say has been such a blessing to you?

I. Why, sometimes I have given two dollars a year, and sometimes more; but I have bought another farm, and I owe some for that, and I must pay my debts if the preacher gets nothing.

R. I am acquainted with more than one preacher that has sacrificed more than five hundred dollars, and at length, being involved, they had to retire from the work of the Lord to save their credit and provide for their families.

I. Well, but some of our preachers have got farms, and I do not believe that we ought to pay them any thing.

R. Nor I either, if we would go and work their farms, while they are giving us———

I. Yes, but some of them have boys that can work their farms.

R. This excuse will not do, unless you can prove that the boys are bound to support themselves and the rest of the family, and the father too, that he may serve the church for nothing. Would you be willing to leave your wife and children—comfortable fire-side—all your earthly business—brook the storms of winter—miserable roads—heat and cold—and travel from two to three thousands of miles, yearly, to serve the public for nothing, or even for the salary allowed to our preachers?

I. Ah! but I am not a preacher.

R. And can you prove that preachers ought to love their familes *less* than other men—that they are not bound to provide for their children as well as other men? Now, it does appear to me unreasonable and unjust for us Protestant Methodists, who have all had a voice in settling the salary of our itinerants, to call a preacher to serve us, and at the end of the year send him off with one-half or two-thirds of the amount which we agreed to give him.

I. Well, indeed, it does appear to be unjust. I now see that I am wrong, and I am glad we have had this conversation. I confess my inconsistency, and I will now propose a plan: Let every member, male and female, in each class, be requested to set down in a book what they are willing to give each quarter, and I will give my portion according to my ability, with the rest of my wealthy brethren, to make up the balance.

Let us stir up our leaders also to do their duty, not only to prompt the members, but to solicit aid out of the church, many of whom are only waiting for an opportunity to lend their assistance; the cause will then "go ahead," and we shall have preachers of ability to serve us.

A Listener.

STATISTICS OF THE PRESS.

The following information respecting the number of Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals published in the United States, on the 1st of July, 1839, is derived from the returns made to the General Post Office Department. We copy it from the Globe.

Maine,	41
New Hampshire,	26
Vermont,	31
Massachusetts, (at Boston 65)	124
Rhode Island,	14
Connecticut,	31
New York, (at N. Y. city 71)	274
New Jersey,	39
Maryland, (at Baltimore 20)	48
Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia 71)	253
Delaware,	3
Dist. Columbia, (at Washington 11)	16
Virginia, (at Richmond 10)	62
North Carolina,	30
South Carolina,	20
Georgia,	33
Florida Territory,	9
Alabama,	34
Mississippi,	36
Louisiana, (at New Orleans 10)	26
Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	50
Kentucky,	31
Ohio, (at Cincinnati 27)	164
Michigan,	31
Iowa Territory,	3
Wisconsin Territory,	5
Indiana,	69
Illinois,	33
Missouri,	24
Whole number,	1555

Of the above, 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 30 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, and weeklies. Thirty-eight are in the German language, 4 in the French, and one in Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Received pay for the first volume of the Recorder.—Of William Reeves $10—for M. Rayne, W. S. Thorn, J. Stout sr., E. D. King and H. Stanford; of J. Herbert 10—for J. Needham, Geo. Crow, J. Kreps, J. Porter, and J. Jordon; of A. Perdieu 2; of D. Street 1, six months; of J. Brown 2; of B. Hull 2; of C. Woodruff 2—for W. Hurdle; of J. Wilson 2—for A. Moore; of R. Burkham 2; of S. Fairbank 2; of S. Hamilton 4—for S. Graham and W. Hamilton; of C. Powelson 2; of W. Dunn 2; of D. Vandenbark 2; of S. Rodman 2—for P. Wolf; of J. R. Tallentire 10—for L. Hays, T. Belknap, I. Lewis, N. Cash, and E. Lukins; of S. Johnson 2; of Arthur Patton 2.

Letters Received.—Of J. Herbert, W. Reeves, A. Perdieu, (send by mail at our risk,) "R," W. Hamilton, I. Thrap, J. R. Tallentire, (we examined the list you sent us, and M. B. Lukins is not on it; H. Foster's was sent to Eastport as ordered, but is now changed to Brick,) W. L. Baldwin and Arthur Parton.

POETRY.

[*Published by request.*]

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connexions and innocent joys,
When blessed with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies and peace from on high;
I still view the chairs of my father and mother,
The seats of their offspring as ranged on each hand,
And that richest of books which excels every other,
The family bible that lay on the stand—
[*Chorus*]—The old-fashioned bible—the dear blessed bible—
The family bible that lay on the stand.

The bible, the volume of God's inspiration,
At morning and evening could yield us delight,
And the pray'r of our sire was a sweet invocation
For mercy by day, and safety by night;
Our hymns of thanksgiving with harmony swelling,
All warm from the hearts of the family band,
Half rais'd us from earth to that rapturous dwelling
Describ'd in the bible that lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of enjoyment, long have we been parted,
My hope almost gone—my parents no more,
In sorrow and sadness I live broken-hearted,
And wander alone on a far distant shore;
Yet why should I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand,
O, let me with patience receive his correction,
And think of the bible that lay on the stand.

As it may not be generally known that the above is a parody on Wadsworth's "Scenes of my childhood," we will here give it. Where is the man of advanced life, and separated from his nativity, that can read it without feeling?

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection recalls them to view—
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And ev'ry lov'd spot which my infancy knew;
The wide spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket,—
The moss-cover'd bucket, which hung in the well.

That moss-cover'd vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when return'd from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield;
How ardent I seiz'd it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon, with the emblem of truth over-flowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well,
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-cover'd bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As pois'd on the cord, it inclined to my lips;
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Tho' fill'd with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now far remov'd from the lov'd situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy revisits my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in his well,
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss-cover'd bucket, which hangs in his well.

MISSIONARY.

TEXAS.

All that I shall write will pass under the review of the people of Texas, in the Christian Advocate which is read there—and I am sure that after all I can do with my pen, they will feel the deficiency and feebleness of my plea.

The whole length and breadth of the republic form our mission field in Texas. We are not, as in most other missions, limited to a sea port easy of access, or to a prominent frontier point, or to one or two interior posts, but such is the amplitude of the door opened to us, such the wants and calls of the people, that we, though few (but eight preachers,) have stretched our circuits over nearly all the denser settlements. They are scattered from the Sabine to the Colorado, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River.—Vast intervals lie between them unoccupied; but such is the universal readiness of the work, its importance, its peculiarity in every respect, that there can hardly be a choice of positions, the only tactics which apply to it are such as in military language would be expressed as taking the field by a *coup de main*. Hence we have thrown our plans over its whole superfices and located Ruterville, the seat of our literary institutions quite in the centre of the republic.

From these remarks it is perceived that the importance of this mission identified with the importance of the whole country itself. The character and destination of the latter must be taken into the estimate of the former.

What then my dear sir, is Texas?—What is her position among civilized states? What her co-operation with them in the great enterprises of the age, and the progress of the race? Of course these questions cannot be answered here: but a glance at her condition and prospects may not be irrelevant to my present purpose. Take then, the map of the republic and examine its geographical position. Nature has furnished it with boundaries. The Sabine river separates it from the United States on the east, the Red river on the north, the Rio Brasos on the South west, while on the northwest it stretches indefinitely, and will perhaps, reach California on the Pacific. Its coast commands the best ports of the Gulf of Mexico—the harbors of Mexico being all poor. The navigation of that important sea will be chiefly commanded by Texas. The western boundary is yet unsettled; but there can be no doubt that its determination will be chiefly with Texas herself. The most limited estimate we can make of the geographical extent of the country, must give it at least six times the area of the state of N. York. Now this young and noble land has been placed by God in a position the most felicitous for climate, soil, and navigation which the continent affords—the very niche of the western world where all that can conspire for the prosperity of a nation has centered. She is almost midway between the northern and western continents, the very key to the sea that mostly divides them—and in the immediate neighborhood with the coast trade of the W. Indies, her commercial importance cannot but be great. Then pass over her interior and breathe her balmy airs, and view the beauties of her unrivalled scenery, and the fertility of her soil. Whatever slanders may have been published about the inhabitants of Texas I have met with but one sentiment respecting its natural features—that of unmixed admiration. With the exception of very rare and brief changes from the northwest, the climate is uniformly brilliant and mild in the winter, and during the hottest part of the summer the most exhilerating breezes—sometimes increasing to moderate gales, sweep from the gulf over the whole land. In the interior the surface is gently undulating, forming what are called the rolling prairies—a species of landscape, when, defined as it is, by the line of beauty, covered alternately with groups of timber and the luxuriant grass and flowers of the prairie, with vast herds of cattle scattered over it, and frequent streams intersecting it, creates in the mind of the passing traveller the illusion that he has got into some land of beautiful visions—some Eldorado, where magic powers are operating to shape and color all things into beauty.—There is no sublimity, no rugged grandeur about the scenery of Texas; but the most bland, the most unmixed beauty, the very spirit of beauty seems breathed over her hills and dales and skies. I have rode day after day over these rolling prairies when every few rods would throw into view some new prospect on which the eye might rest with delight for hours, while my way has seemed to be through a cultivated flower garden, and the air was fragrant with perfume. Every traveller in Texas understands what these remarks fail to describe.—With these advantages, she possesses a richness of soil unsurpassed by the best specimens of the valley of the Mississippi, and adapted, by its various elevations, for the productions of all climates. In the south it affords luxuriant harvest of cotton, sugar, corn, &c., while in the higher lands of the north, it is adapted for the staples of our northern states.

No land excels it for the raising of live stock. Immense herds of cattle already cover the prairies and hogs fill the timber lands—slight enclosure for the calves of the former, and a pen for the latter, to keep them tame, are almost all the care requisite for them—for the pastures of the prairie, and the masts of the forests keep them ever fat. Men disabled to work make fortunes by their herds.

This is the physical character of Texas—a land in which are assembled all the facilities for enterprise, wealth and comfort, which are distributed over our western States, and which are attracting to them the population of the civilized world.

A land so goodly in all respects cannot but soon be populated. Accordingly, a population estimated at about 150,000, is already scattered over its extent, and some of our south western States are pouring themselves into it. During my stay there one of the most common objects was the caravans of emigration. All the products of the country are kept at a high price by the consumption of new comers. There is a spirit, too, which seems inspired by the very climate, favorable to the greatness of this peculiar country—an energy, a chivalry, and a generosity, met with no where else. The achievements of this young nation, in her numerous difficulties with her Mexican and savage foes, have afforded instances of valor and success which may be ranked with the best in our revolutionary history. She presents one of the best examples of that Anglo-Saxon energy, which seems ordained of God to accomplish the great destinies of the new world.

Now, my dear sir, this is the field of the Texas mission. Over this land of promise, ministering religion to these one hundred and fifty thousand souls are scattered your handful of missionaries. I have said that the claims of this mission are the most commanding of any on the whole map of our missionary operations. What are your missionaries doing there, sir? They are not holding up a dim torch on the frontier of a pagan realm, amidst darkness that may be felt. They are not laboring to undermine, by piecemeal, an immense fabric of social, civil and religious error, vast and ancient as the pyramids, like most foreign missionaries. Their work is in every respect peculiar—it has no parallel in extent and promise in the history of missions. The attractions of the selectest portion of our globe become suddenly disclosed to the world; an immense population flow into it, amidst the privations of a new land, and wars with savages and semi-barbarians, a new and independent nation rises up as by magic, civilized and free, and destined, without doubt, to carry the arts and religion of enlightened nations to the Pacific and Darien, as the States and Canadas are to Oregon and Behring's straits. In the midst of these sudden and unparalleled openings, behold your missionaries, laying the foundation of religion in a new and civilized empire, to whose future career no limits can yet be fixed. Not disputing the ground, inch by inch, with errors of previous creeds, but welcomed by the national voice—the whole field yielded to them at once—the arms of a nation extended to receive them. They are building up a new moral empire. The religion and education of a great State are consigned to their responsibility.—How is the christian world regarding this vast door of Providence? How is the Methodist church regarding it? Would we not suppose that scores of men would have been despatched to it, and the trump of gathering sounded through the land for a regiment more? How is it in fact? Eight missionaries stand there, the representatives of Methodist interests for missions! All the regular clergy of other denominations put together do not equal this number.* Perhaps not more than twelve or sixteen regular ministers of the gospel can be found in Texas! If a pagan nation should throw down its altars, and welcome the ministers of Christianity, committing to them the formation of its institutions of learning and religion, what a sensation would it produce through Christendom, and what a rivalry among Christian sects to be first in responding to the call! But is it less interesting to see a nation rise up at once, from nothing to freedom and civilization, and to the noblest hopes of the future, and lift the same beckoning hand to the Christian world?

Dr. Ruter was a man of sober observation. But how did he contemplate Texas? Read his letters—look at his plans. The fires of youth kindled again in his nerves, as he rode over her prairies and slept in her forests. In about six months he planned the whole settled part of the country into circuits, formed a great project for institutions of learning, travelled and preached night and day, broke down a noble steed, and at last fell himself, covered with the glories of a martyr, and gathering around his grave the regrets and tears of a grateful country. I shall lay before you other thoughts hereafter.

Affectionately, &c.

A. STEVENS.

Providence, R. I., July 20th, 1839.

*There are local preachers in Texas, both Methodist and others. By regular clergy are meant here, those whose employment is preaching.

From the American Biblical Repository.

CAMPBELLISM.

BY REV. R. W. LANDIS.

The translation of the New Testament adopted by the Campbellites.

[CONCLUDED.]

These inamadversions, and numerous others of similar import which might be made, show how little reason there is for attributing so much weight to the decisions of Griesbach, as is done by many. If Mr. Campbell's statements respecting his own acquirements in literature, and his qualifications as a translator, are to be relied on, he certainly knew better.

It may be said that many of the passages omitted by Mr. Campbell do not affect the great leading doctrines of Christianity. Be it so; yet the omission of passages which do not affect the vitals of Christianity, (when no sufficient reason is offered for their omission,) affords no excuse, and thus prepares the way for leaving out others that do. One of the finest geniuses and most accomplished scholars that America has yet seen, has well observed: "Only unsettle the popular mind as to any one object which it has been accustomed to venerate, and the perversion of it with regard to many others is much facilitated."*

But many of Mr. Campbell's omissions do affect the leading doctrines of Christianity. For besides the foregoing long list of passages, he has omitted a great number of others, (not one of which is omitted by Drs. Campbell, Macknight and Doddridge,) which go to support the doctrine of the Trinity, the proper deity of Christ, and the personality and deity of the Holy Ghost. The following are some of them:

I. *The Trinity*—This doctrine is supported by Colos. ii. 2, "To the acknowledgement of God, (i. e. the Spirit,) and of the Father, and of Christ." Mr. Campbell invalidates this proof by omitting the words "and of the Father, and of Christ." He omits also 1 John v. 7, a passage, of which, with the highest deference to the gentlemen who have abandoned it, I am bold to say, not only never has been proved spurious, but never can be, at least, on the ground now taken against it. It is granted freely, that in the very few *ancient Greek Mss.* that now exist, this text has not been found; and this is granting all that is demanded, so far as regards the premises. But what then? Why—therefore the text is spurious! This conclusion may be legitimate; but the connection between it and the premises is not obvious to my mind. In Diocletian's time, how many thousands of Mss. were sought out and burned; and in the great fire at Constantinople alone, A. D. 476, no less than 120,000 perished in the flames, and yet from the poor remains that now exist, this sweeping conclusion must be drawn! It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the point, but to us the argument does appear to be utterly irrelevant.

II. Mr. Campbell omits also the following proofs of the eternal power and Godhead of Christ.

It is well known that when the New Testament writers apply to Christ, from the Hebrew Scriptures, the name Jehovah, they always translate it by *Kurios, Lord*, thereby evincing that Jesus is Jehovah, as in Matt. iii. 3. Proofs of this kind Mr. Campbell has expunged in abundance: e. g. Mark ix. 24. 2 Cor. iv. 10. 2 Tim. iv. 1. In Matt. xxiii. 8, in the phrase, "One is your Master, even Christ," he omits the words "even Christ." From Phil. iv. 13, "I can do all things through Christ that strengtheneth me," he omits "Christ," and has it, "I can do all things through him who strengthens me." From Colos. i. 1, he omits the phrase "Lord Jesus Christ," and thereby strives to invalidate the evidence that "grace and peace" come from the Lord Jesus Christ equally as from God the Father. In Jude 4, "denying the only Lord God, even our Lord Jesus Christ." Knowing that the connective *kai, and*, must here be rendered by "even," he omits the word "God" from the text, and thus renders it: "Denying the only sovereign Lord, even our Lord Jesus Christ."

*Works of Dr. Mason.

He leaves out also the word "God" from acts xx. 28, (without giving the least notice in his appendix,) though Griesbach himself declares that he is not by any means satisfied with fully rejecting it.—The passage reads; "Feed the church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood." From Rev. i. 11, he omits that whole clause where Christ says of himself: "I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last."

From 1. Tim. iii. 16, he omits the word "God." The text reads: "Great is the mystery of godliness, God was manifest in the flesh." Mr. Campbell makes it read, "who was manifest in the flesh." In our common version of the Bible, 1 John iii. 16 is thus rendered: "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us." Mr. Campbell has it "the love of Christ." The reader can judge for himself of the object of Mr. Campbell in this alteration.

Again, though Mr. Campbell is very willing to follow Griesbach in rejecting proofs of the Diety of Christ; he has not had the honesty to follow Griesbach where he has inserted new proofs of his Deity. As, for example, in the following instances: Acts xvi. 7, "They essayed to go into Bithynia, but the spirit of Jesus suffered them not." Eph. v. 21, "Submitting yourselves one to another, in the fear of Christ." Colos. iii. 15, Let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts." etc. These texts being parallel to others in which God is spoken of in precisely the same manner as they speak of Christ, furnishes an unanswerable argument in favor of his Deity; which those Unitarians who follow Griesbach are called upon to meet. But Mr. Campbell concluded that it was much the easiest way to omit these emendations altogether; though he has followed Griesbach in others, where he thought the Deity of Christ was not so clearly expressed. As e. g. Rom. xv. 29. 2 Thes. ii. 8, etc.

III. *The Holy Spirit.* Being sick at heart from witnessing the continued exhibitions of depravity, brought to view by the investigation on this subject, we have omitted many passages which should be dwelt upon in considering the preceding topic; and for the same reason, shall give but a few specimens under the present. Jude 20, Dr. Doddridge renders "Praying with the holy spirit;" Dr. Macknight, "Praying by the Holy Spirit;" but Mr. Campbell gives the Unitarian rendering, "Praying by a Holy Spirit." And this Mr. Campbell styles, the translation of Drs. Doddridge, and Macknight! 1 Thes. ii. 13, "Through sanctification of the Spirit;" Dr. Doddridge renders it; "By sanctification of the Spirit;" Mr. Campbell, for obvious reasons, prefers it, "Through sanctification of the Spirit." 1 Pet. i. 2, Dr. Doddridge renders, "By sanctification of the Spirit;" Dr. Macknight, "Through sanctification of the Spirit," but Mr. Campbell has it, "Through sanctification of the spirit." Thus does he endeavor to do away with the personality of the christian Comforter. Acts vi. 3, "Look ye out seven men—full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom;" Mr. Campbell has it, "Full of spirit and wisdom;" not only departing from Doddridge's version; but even going further than the Unitarian editors of the "Improved Version." For they not feeling at liberty to expunge the word "holy," enclosed it in brackets. But omitting other instances similar to the above; we will name one more, as a specimen of what Mr. Campbell has done in numerous instances where he feared that it might appear too glaring to omit the words altogether. Gal. iv. 6, "The Spirit of his Son." Drs. Doddridge and Macknight both give it the same rendering, and understand the Holy Spirit to be here referred to. But Mr. Campbell disposes of the Holy Spirit, by giving the passage the following expression; "The spirit of his Son." The alteration only consists in the change of a capital letter for a small one; but every one knows that whenever in the New Testament the word Spirit is employed to designate the christian Comforter, the first letter is a capital; though when used in any other sense it is not so.

We add but one word in closing this review. There can be no doubt that some few errors have crept into the Greek text of the New Testament. But then neither Professor Griesbach, nor any other person, is yet able, from the data which we have, to point them out with sufficient certainty to justify our rejection of any portion of Scripture. And what benefits can possibly accrue from attempting it; when it is admitted on all hands that no doctrine is essentially affected either by the rejection or retaining of all the readings of Mills, Griesbach, etc., put together. We object not to the collation and classification of Mss., but to the dogmatical conclusions attempted to be deduced from such collation. And how absurd is it for those, who maintain that the Greek text is in an unsettled state, to attempt to unsettle popular confidence in the best of all modern translations, by introducing into it the crudities of an unsettled text, at the same time that they admit that all the alterations contended for, do not affect, either pro or con, one solitary article of the Christian system.

From the Louisville Gazette, August 6.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On Friday last some persons from the neighborhood of upper Main street waited on Mr. Spurrier the Coroner and informed him that a negro man named Jem, belonging to Abyer or Abyger McGuire on the corner of Main and Clay street had been barbarously murdered by his owner on Wednesday and that a hasty and secret interment of the body had been made on Thursday morning before daylight. Mr. Spurrier instantly proceeded to the place of interment and had the body raised. It presented a shocking spectacle of inhuman treatment, the shoulders, breast, back, loins, &c. &c. being horribly scored, and the head and face bruised and smashed so that the brains oozed through at the broken parts of the skull just above the nose. Mr. Spurrier summoned a jury upon view of the body, and from what testimony could be procured it appeared that Abyer McGuire owned the slave, and for some reason not in evidence, on Wednesday last about noon ordered Jem into the stable to be flogged. When there he tied the negro's hands together and proceeded to flog him. After sometime he was seen beating the slave inhumanly with a leather strap; then with a halter rope knotted at the end and finally inflicting blows of the heaviest and severest kind upon his head, face, shoulders, breast, back, loins &c., continuing without intermission this inhuman treatment—some of the bystanders leaving the place in horror. At length it appeared, McGuire used his clinched fists to beat the negro about the head and face till he knocked him down, when the despairing creature being tied, and helpless from this savage treatment, implored for mercy in the most piteous supplications—but for him there was no mercy in this world. McGuire in reply to his supplication jumped upon the prostrate wretch, burying the heels of his shoes or boots in the negro's face and bruising his skull between the eyes so that the brains oozed out; and he then jumped on his breast when the unfortunate victim became senseless. Jem died early that evening and McGuire proceeded to have a grave prepared and next morning before day conveyed the body to the grave and interred it, immediately after which he rode off.

The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of 'murder' against McGuire and a warrant for his apprehension was issued but he has not yet been taken. He is a tall spare man of thin visage, sandy complexion, grey eyes, and dark hair, probably from thirty five to thirty-eight years of age, a native of the Green River country in this state; born within nine or ten miles of Bowling Green, where his family resided several years.

As this is one of the most appalling cases of inhumanity to a slave on record in this State, we hope for the honor of our city that no expense will be spared to insure the apprehension of the murderer. It is perhaps the duty of the city authorities to offer a large reward for the apprehension of both McGuire and his accomplice, Murphy.

SINGULAR INCIDENT!—THE TENNESSEE MOTHER.

Some few years ago, a young man left his home in the State of Tennessee, with a horse-drover, for the purpose of assisting in driving a lot of horses into the "Georgia Market." The Tennessean, meeting with a sale for *all* his horses, and not wishing to retain one to carry the young man home, advised him to remain in Georgia, and seek employment as a laborer on one of our railroads, stating that it was a profitable business, by pursuing which, he could not fail to make money. Naturally a simpleton, the young man followed the advice of the individual who should have protected him, and who had enticed him from his home, and sought employment on the Monroe Railroad. Here he was unfortunately thrown into bad company, and was induced to forge an order, amounting to about forty dollars, on a store for goods. The forgery discovered, he was indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. His trial took place at the March term of the Superior Court, in Monroe county, 1838, since which time he has been confined to hard labor in the Penitentiary.

His mother, an old lady of sixty years, residing 450 miles from Milledgeville, hearing of the unfortunate condition in which her son was placed, and knowing the imbecility of his mind, with all a mother's affection, determined to proceed at once to this place, and to make his true situation known to the proper authorities. But alas! how was a poor and lonely woman, without money or friends, having no conveyance of her own, to get to Milledgeville? With a resolution truly heroic, this old lady determined to travel on foot the whole distance, accompanied by a sister ten years younger than herself, she actually started over mountain, stream, and valley; she walked the extraordinary distance of four hundred and fifty miles, to petition the Governor to pardon her unfortunate son. An investigation of the case induced the Governor to extend to the unfortunate youth a remission of his sentence, and we had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the old lady and her sister, together with the son, slowly wending their way back to their home in Tennessee. What will not a mother's affection accomplish! The incident, in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," of Jennie Dean's trip to London, for the purpose of procuring a pardon for her sister, bears no comparison to this proof of filial affection on the part of a mother to an unfortunate son. May they all reach their homes in safety, and may the young man, under the guardianship of his aged mother, be retained, in future, from the commission of crime! The drover who enticed him from home, and left him to suffer in a land of strangers, knowing his imbecility, should supply his place in the Penitentiary.

Great rail road project.—Meetings have been held, and the project urged of constructing a rail road from Boston to St. Louis.

Red Ants.—A small bit of camphor laid in any place infested by these troublesome insects is said to cause them to make a precipitate retreat.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts.	-	-	1 copy for a year.
" $5	-	-	12 copies.
" 10	-	-	25 "
" 20	-	-	60 "
" 30	-	-	100 "
" 50	-	-	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can soiicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
August 1, 1839. 2tf

Cattle for Sale.

TWENTY-FIVE thriving young CATTLE for sale Inquire at this office, 5½ miles west of Zanesville.
July 18, 1839. 1tf

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods, and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.
August 1, 1839 p2

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1839. NO. 6.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.

No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.

A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

POETRY.

A SKETCH.

...as a fawn-eyed boy—and on his brow
...s light—the holy light of innocence.
...e eight revolving summer suns had shed
...h beauties on his head, and lavish, left
...ir golden glories in his shining hair—
...t in his smile went beaming forth the look
...t limners give unto the stripling Love
...herub-like, yet stamped as with the deep,
...l wisdom-pregnant smile of riper years.
... now the chiselled pouting of that lip
...arted with a childish eagerness—
...he is on the grass-grown, velvet bank,
...ll laving the long blades of ribbon grass
...t fringe its base—the meadow rivulet
...h noisy glee, dances and whirls along
...gladsome way, and shouts its tiny boast,
...l plashes beady foam on wave worn stones
...t breast its onset. And above his head
...listless willow stoops its graceful form,
...l sweeps its flowing branches in the stream.
...th eagerness—for he hath seen and loves
...grasp the glitter of the springing trout,
...e wary far than he—that scorns his snares.
...l now the pliant rod—the twisted line,
...rce hook and treacherous fly do compass its
...truction.

Ho! a bite!—pull, pull!—No fish—
the sharp barb high swinging with a sweep,
...nts with unyielding fang relentless hold
...n the cherub-fisher's *trowser seat;*
...ile the free trout goes giggling to his nook
...l leaves him there—with disappointed hope,
...ne.

Awhile he stood, in mute amaze,
...d watched with brow half merry—rueful half,
...e speckled gold and silver of his prey
...t should have been—receding 'neath the
... sedge—
...as but a pause—then lit his flashing eye
...th reason's fire—and his pale Parian brow
...shed for a moment up with living light—
...y gravy!" with a shout he cried—"*egad!*
... catched a gudgeon!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE LAST OF THE MAMELUKES."

The Pacha of Egypt, I believe in 1818, ...embled together the whole corps of the ...melukes, as if for a feast; and having ...cured all egress except a steep and pre...itous descent over the sides of the ele...tion, (the platform of the Citadel,) he ...stroyed them with cannon and musket... They came, according to custom, in ...ir richest costume, with their finest ...ms, and bearing about them all their ...alth. At a signal given by the Pacha, ...ath burst forth on all sides. Crossing ...d enfilading batteries poured forth their ...me and iron, and men and horses were ...once weltering in their blood. Many ...ecipitated themselves from the summit ...the Citadel, and were destroyed in the ...yss. Two, however, recovered them...ves. At the first shock of the concus...n, both horses and riders were stunned; ...ey trembled for an instant like eques...an riders shaken by an earthquake, ...d then darted off with the rapidity of ...htning; they passed the nearest gate, ...hich fortunately was not closed, and ...und themselves out of Cairo.—One of ...e fugitives took the road to Ell Ezish, ...e other darted up the mountains—the ...rsuers divided, one half followed each. It was a fearful thing, that race for life ...d death! The steeds of the desert, let ...ose on the mountains, bounded from ...ck to rock, forded torrents, flew along ...e edges of precipices.—Three times the ...rse of one Mameluke fell breathless—...ree times he heard the tramp of his pur...ers, he arose and renewed his flight.—...e fell at length, not to rise again. His ...aster exhibited a touching instance of ...ciprocal fidelity; instead of gliding ...wn the rocks into some defile, or gain...g a peak inaccessible to cavalry, he ...ated himself, by the side of his courser, ...rew the bridle over his arm, and await... the arrival of his executioners. They ...me up, and he fell beneath a score of sa...es, without a motion of resistance, a word of complaint, or a prayer for mercy. The other Mameluke, more fortunate than his companion, traversed Ell Ezish, gained the desert, escaped unhurt, and in time, became the Governor of Jerusalem, where, at a later date, I had the pleasure to see him—the last and only remnant of that redoubtable corps which, thirty years before, rivalled in courage, though not in fortune, the elite of Napoleon's army.—*Damas.*

THE VILLAGE GRAVE YARD.

The following beautiful and eloquent extract is from the "Village Grave Yard," written by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Boston:—

"I never shun a grave yard. The thoughtful melancholy which it impresses is grateful rather than disagreeable to me. It gives me pain to tread on the green roof of that mansion whose chambers I must occupy soon; and I often wander, from choice, to a place where there is neither solitude nor society.—Something human is there, but the folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, the pride of humanity, are all gone. Men are there, but their passions are all humbled, and their spirits are still. Malevolence has lost its power of harming; appetite is satiated, ambition lies low, and lust is cold; anger has done raging; all disputes are ended: and revelry is over; the fellest animosity is deeply buried; and the most dangerous sins are safely confined to the thick piled clods of the valley; vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the trump of the archangel and the voice of God."

[Prize Composition by Miss ANNA S. LANSING, of the Second Department of the Albany Female Academy, for which the gold medal was awarded.]

Death the support of Life.—"There is neither waste nor ruin in nature:" for the smallest particle of matter in the vast universe around us, is composed of an infinite number of atoms which can never be destroyed, but being united to other atoms, constitute a new combination.—One plant decays, scatters its seed, and another springs up, perhaps more beautiful, in the place that it occupied. Even that which we look upon with disgust and horror "is a step in the progress of life." "The tiniest thing that moves—we behold decay moving through its veins, and its corruption, unconscious to itself engenders new tribes of life. There is not such a thing as beauty, there is not such a thing as life, that does not generate from its own corruption, a loathsome life for others." The dust which we trod under foot, has become a beautiful rose-bud, filling the air with its fragrance; or a lofty oak, imparting its shade to every thing around. It may have formed a part of the winged eagle, who hovers in regions of space, or the gigantic elephant which treads the earth with majesty. It may have tended to the formation of the human frame. How strange that the dust of the earth should give to the lip of loveliness its richest glow! to the ear its innumerable and exquisitely minute cavities! and to the eye its floating humors and its brilliant colorings! How strange that it should form the inclosure to the "divine spark" itself, the soul! That it should form the tenement of fancy that loves to soar in the unknown regions! The memory, that treasurer of the soul!—the reason, that weighs and balances, that guides and determines and proves!

Changes are continually going on among all living bodies. The drop of water that to-day sparkles in the diamond, gives its calm quiet beauty to the pearl, soon becomes the fleecy, heavy cloud, floating in the blue sky, and again descending gives freshness and health to the humble night flower, or the burning blush to the cheek of the early rose.—The snow flake of winter revives when the sun-beams are yellow and warm, and forms a gem for the spotless cup of the lilly, or is restored in the blossom of the jessamine.

Although change and decay are stamped upon all animated nature—although the flower which buds and blossoms in the morning, in the evening lies withered and dead—although the frame of youth which glowed with health and strength and beauty, lies in the cold dark sepulchre—yet there is one thing earthly which mocks death and decay—the never dying soul—that which alone attests man's divine origin—alone renders him superior to the brute creation. The soul is immortal, eternal. It undergoes no change, suffers no decomposition; but when decay has fixed its signet upon the human frame, it rises, like a Phœnix from the funeral pile. Free and unveiled, it embraces its divine destiny. The touch of death renews its youth.

Don't mention it.—A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief, and the joy of our neighbors."

Beauty is worse than liquor—it intoxicates the holder and beholder.

From the Buffalo Journal, July 26.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AT THE FALLS.

An occurrence of most thrilling interest took place at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, attended with imminent peril to the lives of two individuals, but resulting in a most happy and providential deliverance.

The new bridge to Iris island is planted in a frightful rapid where the current is from 20 to 30 miles an hour, and is only about 100 or 150 yards above the brow of the great precipice or perpendicular fall. A carpenter by the name of Chapin was engaged with others in covering the bridge, and while at work upon a staging about one hundred feet from Iris island, accidentally lost his footing and was precipitated into the rapids, and in the twinkling of an eye swept away toward the great cataract. Speedy and inevitable destruction seemed to await him; but fortunately he was not injured by the fall, and even in this most hopeless condition retained perfect self possession. Turning his eye toward the only point of hope above the fearful precipice; he succeeded by great dexterity in swimming, in effecting a landing upon a little island some twenty feet in width and length, the outermost of the group of little cedar islands situated some thirty or forty yards above the falls, and about equal distant from Goat island and the American shore.

There he stood for an hour, looking calmly and beseechingly back upon the numerous spectators who lined the bridge and shores, but with whom he could hold no conversation on account of the distance, and the roar of the rapids.

There is a man in the village of the Falls by the name of Robinson, of extraordinary muscular power, great intrepidity and withal an admirable boatman—and he was probably the only one that could have been found within 30 miles—generously volunteered his services to attempt reaching the island in a boat and bring Chapin off. A light boat of two oars, similar in construction to the White Hall race boats, was soon procured, and he embarked.

He proceeded with great deliberation & consummate skill darting his little boat across the rapid channels, and at the intervening eddies holding up to survey his situation and recruit his strength for the next trial. In a few minutes he neared the island, but a rapid channel still intervened, sweeping close to the island, and rendering the attempt to land very difficult. He paused for a moment and then with all his strength darted across and sprang from his boat—his foot slipped and he fell backward into the rapid current. With the spectators it was a moment of thrilling and breathless silence; his boat seemed inevitably lost, and himself in fearful jeopardy. Retaining, however, his grasp, on the boat he sprang in, and again seizing his oars brought up under the lee of the little island. All again felt a momentary relief, but still the great labor and hazard of the enterprise remained to be overcome. A cool head and a strong arm could only effect it—Robinson proved equal to the task. Taking his companion on board, in the same careful and diliberate manner, though at infinitely greater hazard and labor, they effected a safe landing on Goat island.

There the spectators assembled to give them a cordial greeting. A scene of great excitement ensued—the boat was drawn up the bank, and it was moved and carried by acclamation that a collection be taken upon the spot for Chapin and his noble hearted deliverer Robinson. It was a generous one and was thankfully received; but the reflection to Robinson that he has rescued a fellow being under such circumstances will be to his generous heart a much richer one. After the collection, Robinson and Chapin took their seats in the boat and were carried in triumph on the shoulders of their neighbors to the village.

The intense interest of the whole crowd was heightened by the presence of Chapin's wife and children, who stood on the shore watching with unavailing horror and agony what seemed his inevitable and fearful fate. With what devout and heartfelt gratitude must they have thanked God, when the husband and parent once more stood by their side safe and sound.

THE POWER OF VIRTUE.

If any young man would win to himself the hearts of the wise and brave, and is ambitious of being the guide and leader of them, let him be assured that his virtue will give him power, and power will consolidate and maintain his virtue. Let him never then squander away the inestimable powers of youth in tangled and trifling disquisitions, with such as perhaps have an interest in perverting or unsettling his opinions, and who speculate into his sleeping thoughts and dandle his nascent passions; but let him start from them with alacrity, and walk forth with firmness; let him early take an interest in the business and concerns of men, and let him, as he goes along, look steadfastly at the statutes of those who have benefitted his country, and make with himself a solemn compact to stand hereafter among them.

THE FALLEN OAK.

We noticed a day or two ago that a large oak tree had fallen among the tents, at the camp-meeting, near Cockeysville, on Monday last, and what was very remarkable, no one was injured thereby.—We have since learned that the circumstances connected with this fact are somewhat singular—some of which we will mention. It is stated that a very impressive and solemn sermon had been preached by the Rev. M. Morgan, the prominent points of his discourse being the judgments and mercies of Providence—after he had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Collins rose, to close the meeting, as is usual, with an exhortation, enforcing the remarks of the preacher; and while in the warmth of his feelings he portrayed the many mercies of the Deity, towards his large audience, and just as he finished a most feeling and impressive sentence—when not a footfall was heard, nor a breadth of wind to rustle in the grove—when all around seemed still as death,—suddenly the old oak gave away, and fell with a tremendous crash among the tents, but, as heretofore stated, without injury to any one, thus proving the declarations of the speaker that mercy is the darling attribute of the Deity. As soon as could be, the audience gathered round the fallen and broken oak, on the stump of which the Rev. Mr. Reese kneeled, and closed the meeting, with a grateful and appropriate prayer, during which, many a hearty response was heard.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE ALARM-WATCH.

A lady who found it difficult to awaken so early as she desired in the morning, purchased an alarm-watch. This kind of watch is contrived so as to strike with a very loud whizzing noise at any time the owner pleased. The lady placed the watch at the head of the bed, and at the appointed time she found herself effectually roused by a loud rattling sound.—She immediately obeyed the summons, and felt better all the day long for her early rising. This continued for several weeks. The alarm-watch faithfully performed its office, and was distinctly HEARD as long as it was promptly OBEYED. But after a time the lady grew tired of early rising, and when wakened by the noisy monitor, merely turned herself and slept again. In a few days the watch ceased to rouse her from her slumber. It spoke just as loudly as ever, but she did not hear it, because she had acquired a habit of disobeying it. Finding that she might just as well be without an alarm-watch she formed a wise resolution, that if she ever heard the sound again, she would jump up instantly, and she would never allow herself to disobey the friendly warning.

Just so it is with conscience. If we obey its dictates, even to the most trifling particulars, we always hear its voice clear and strong. But if we allow ourselves to do what we fear is not quite right, we shall grow more and more sleepy until the voice of conscience has no longer any power to awaken us.

From the New York Sunday Morning Atlas.

CONSUMPTION.

It is our duty to warn all—the young especially—from nurturing the destroyer. There is not a lady in New York, who, instead of guarding against its approaches, does not invite its attendance. The shoes alone, that are worn by the females of this city—the thin, slightly got up, brown paper soled, elegant slippers—made to show off a foot to the greatest advantage, are sufficient to carry off one-third of the whole female population.—Their shoes are no wise impervious to the weather. The first storm in which they are caught saturates them completely, and then, not unfrequently, the first seeds of consumption are sown.

Nor is it here alone that this dreadful malady is engendered among females.—Their nurturing, their education, and their habits, all predispose them to it.

Their nurturing first. Instead of wholesome plain food being administered to children of tender years, their stomachs are overloaded with sweets. Candies and comforts are sucked and eaten until a child loses its appetite, and then the fond parents wonder what ails the darling.—The cloyed stomach shows its condition, in the pale and sallow countenance; and youth, blooming youth that ought to be, first prepares the human form for consumption.

Education now comes in, is a hand-maiden to the nurturing system, and she plays her part with much success, to undermine a portion of the health that has escaped the evil effect of injudicious treatment. They must not run, jump, skip, laugh or romp—it is so unlady-like. They must not scamper up a hill at the top of their speed, inhaling the fresh air of heaven, giving freedom and firmness to the limbs—color to the cheek—health to the constitution—vigor to the frame—and dismissal to the family physician—it is so unlady-like to run. They must clip their steps as they do their speech. Tho' they were to die a thousand deaths, they must be lady-like. And thus to walk mincingly; to courtesy with a grace—the constitution receives a second blow. This itself would be almost sufficient to bring on consumption at once, and to prevent all further approach to womanhood, but that the dance, which is, providentially, necessary to the accomplishment of a lady, affords a little exercise some twice or thrice a week. But oh! how immeasurably preferable would this exercise be in the open air, to the music of the birds—the winds, or the ripling of the streams, than in a close room, a few feet square, to the scraping of catgut on an asthmetic fiddle!

At last the young lady having been one-third done for by her mamma, and one-third by her governess, she undertakes to have a finger in the pie herself, and to use up the remaining third part of her constitution on her own account.—She dresses to invite the approaches of consumption—she lies in bed of a morning until after the sun is up—the hot sun—and she cannot walk out at all, or if she does, enfeebled by her slothful habits, she is more enfeebled by the heat of the day; and we read eventually that this young creature, having completed her three stages, and having become ripe for death, at an early age is gathered by *consumption* and garnered in the grave.

There are thousands of young women in this city, who never saw that glorious sight, the rising sun, in all their lives.—They are content to see it in poem or romance; but the original, which beggars all discription, they cannot see, because it would interfere with their engendering habits.

BEAUTIFUL REFLECTIONS.

And even now, as he paced the streets and listlessly looked round on the gradually increasing bustle and preparation of the day, every thing appeared to yield him some new occasion for despondency. Last night the sacrifice of a young, affectionate and beautiful creature to such a wretch and in such a case, had seemed a thing too monstrous to succeed, and the warmer he grew the more confident he felt that some interposition must save her from his clutches. But now, when he thought how regularly things went on from day to day in the same unvarying round—how youth and beauty died, and ugly griping age lived tottering on—how crafty avarice grew rich, and manly honest hearts were poor and sad—how few they were who tenanted the stately houses, and how many those who lay in noisome pens, or rose each day and laid them down at night, they lived and died, father and son, mother and child, race upon race, and generation upon generation. without a home to shelter them or the energies of one single man directed to their aid—now in seeking, but not a luxurious and splendid life, but the bare means of a most wretched and inadequate subsistence, there were women and children in that one town, divided into classes, numbered and estimated as the noble families and folks of great, reared from infancy to drive most criminal and dreadful trades—how ignorance was punished and never taught—how jail door gaped and gallows loomed for thousands urged towards them by circumstances darkly curtaining their very cradles' heads, and but for which they might have earned their honest bread and lived in peace—how many died in soul, and had no chance of life—how many who could scarcely go astray, be they vicious as they would, turned haughtily from the crushed and stricken wretch who could scarce do otherwise, and who would have been a greater wonder had he or she done well, then even they, had they done ill—how much injustice, and misery, and wrong there was, and yet how the world rolled on from year to year, alike careless and indifferent, and no man seeking to remedy or redress it:—when he thought of all this, and selected from the mass the one slight case on which his thoughts were bent, he felt indeed that there was little ground for hope, and little cause or reason why it should not form an atom in the huge aggregate of distress and sorrow, and add one small and unimportant unit to swell the great amount.—*Murray.*

PRIDE.

The proud heart is the first to sink beneath contempt—it feels the wound more keenly than others can. Oh, there is nothing in language can express the deep humiliation of being received with coldness when kindness is expected—of seeing the look, but half concealed, of strong disapprobation from such as we have cause to think beneath us, not alone in vigor of mind and spirit, but even in virtue and truth. The weak, the base, the hypocrite, are the first to turn with indignation from their fellow mortals in disgrace; and whilst the really chaste and pure suspect with caution, and censure with mildness, these traffickers in petty sins, who plume themselves upon their immaculate conduct, sound the alarm-bell at the approach of guilt, and clamor their anathemas upon their unwary and cowering prey.

According to Nature.—An exchange paper says—"You'll as soon see a white blackbird, as a young lady who does not love babies, it's contrary to their nature."

Genuine Wit.—The printer of an eastern paper says that many of his patrons would make good wheel-horses, they *hold back* so well.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION.

At a meeting which took place the other evening for the purpose of forming a North London Mechanics' Institution, Mr. Basin Mongagu, as an illustration of the maxim that knowledge is power, related the following anecdote. He was walking a few months ago in Portland Place, when he observed a large crowd of people assembled, and found that it was in consequence of a large mastiff dog having a lesser one in his gripe. Several persons tried by splitting the mastiff's ear, and by biting and pinching its tail, to make it let go its hold, but in vain.—At last a delicate and dandified young gentleman came up, and making his way through the crowd into the circle, requested to be allowed to separate the dogs; assent was given amid jeers and laughter, when the dandy slowly drew from his pocket a large snuff box, and having taken a pinch himself, inserted his fingers again into the box, and withdrawing a large pinch deliberately applied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff operated so powerfully on the animal's olfactory nerves, that it not only immediately let go its hold, but made its escape as fast as it could. The dandy was loudly cheered, upon which he stopped for a moment, and said, "gentlemen, I have merely given you a proof that 'Knowledge is Power.'"

POETRY.

The poetry of the imagination, altho' it may glitter more, is neither so rich nor so glorious as the poetry of the heart.—We have very few poets of the latter description. In childhood, and somestimes in youth, we are alive to the poetry of the heart. While the mind is pure and artless, devoid of every thing that can be termed sinful—free from anxious and corroding care, all nature appears to us very much as Eden appeared to our first parents. Every thing upon which we gaze seems to be good, and lovely, and beautiful. Our hearts claim acquaintance with all that meets the eye, and we feel deeply impressed by every little event which takes place around us. To such poetry as this, the beatified inhabitants of another world are no doubt awake; and as they touch their golden harps, their living souls seem to leap along the strings, and float on the harmonious notes, as they rise like incense to the great fountain of love and joy. In this world, poetry does not always mingle with devotion, though I believe that a poetic soul is generally impressed more easily with devout sentiments, than those minds which are of a more earthly cast. But I believe, that in the world to come, poetry and devotion become melted into one—that we are rendered keenly and acutely sensitive to all with which we hold intercourse, and thus our bliss becomes heightened into continual rapture. Indeed, the representations of heaven, which we have in the Scriptures, appear to favor such an opinion.

DANDIES.

As I was passing up Westminster street the other day, I was very much amused at a few remarks made by two little urchins who were trotting on before me. They had just met one of our modern dandies, whose upper lip was pretty considerably shaded with dark, grizzly-looking hair.

"What's that?" asked the younger lad.

"That," replied the other, "why that—that is—I don't know what they call it, but it belongs to the caravan."

"To the caravan?—why I wonder how it got lost? Perhaps it will bite!"

"No, I guess not; poke a stick at it, and see."

Not at all afraid, the younger did run after it, and coolly *poked a stick at it.*—"You impertinent little rascal," exclaimed the exquisite, turning suddenly round, "desist or I'll chastise ye, dam'me, if I will not!"

"Hey?" cried the astonished urchin.

"H-a-y!—yes, you low, vulgar, ill-born, illiterate scamp; I'll absquatulise you in an instant"—and elevating his foot to effect his purpose, and as ill-luck would have it, a seam gave way, and one leg of his pantaloons was entirely ripped apart.

"Burst his boiler! burst his boiler!" screamed the lads and away they scampered.

The best of the joke was, three ladies stopped by the way, and witnessed the whole affair, apparently with much gratification.—*Providence Jour.*

The following advertisement may contain as useful a recommendation for the fair sex of our day, as it did for those who lived more than a hundred years ago—and furnish, as it was originally designed to do, doubtless, an important hint to guide them in other respects:

"All ladies who come to church in new-fashioned bonnets, are desired to be there before divine service begins, lest they divert the attention of our congregation."

Most insects play on some instrument. The musquito plays an octavo trumpet; the doe bug a bassoon; the cricket turns a grindstone; and the bull-frog plays the Scotch bag-pipe.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,--------SEPT. 26, 1839.

☞The editor is again at his post.

We expect another hand in our office the last of this week; on his arrival we shall commence the weekly issue of our paper.

In consequence of issuing only every other week, and being absent from home so long, we are behind the news a little. *We* did not return in time to do justice to this number, but shall endeavor to do better in future.

In our absence from home abundance of rain has fallen. *We* have had no frost yet to injure vegetation of any kind. Pastures are much improved.

Though there are some cases of sickness, yet, the general health of the country is good.

We have tried our new wheat: it turns out well to the dozen, though we heard to the east of this much complaint on this subject, particular of wheat that grew on limestone land.

Wheat is 75 cents per bushel; the price of produce in general is going down.

The *Wesleyan* centenary subscription, in England amounts to more than one million of dollars, nearly half of which is already paid into the treasury.

The late Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church dissented from the resolution of the New England Conference, which recommended an alteration in the discipline on the subject of slavery, so as to exclude the unrepenting slave-holder from the church, by a vote of 86 to 5.

The mutineers, 39 in number, of the Spanish schooner Amistead, alluded to in the long article on the 3d page, have been taken to New Haven and lodged in the county jail, to await their trial before the United States Court on the 17th of this instant. Collections have been made to employ counsel on the behalf of the mutineers, so called. This whole affair is producing considerable excitement throughout the United States

A furious riot occurred a few weeks since in Marion, Ohio. Some Virginians claimed a negro as a fugitive from service, who was tried before Judge Bowen under the law of last winter regulating that subject, and released. After the negro was discharged, the claimants immediately seized him, and was for bearing him off in opposition to the law. *W*hen the citizens interfered on the behalf of the colored man, the assailants displayed their dirks, pistols and bowie-knives, and a dreadful scene ensued. The rioters were ultimately taken into custody, and the negro made his escape. Some injury was done but no lives lost.

The frost nipped the corn blades in the neighborhood of New Lisbon, about the 17th inst.

We have heard nothing of the Philanthropist, save the wandering number of the 3d inst., noticed by our pro. tem. editor, (which came pencil marked) since the issue of our fourth number. *We* regret exceedingly that the Dr. has suffered himself to get so out of temper with us as to withhold his medium of information. *We* should like to know of the Dr. if there be no way for us to compromise this matter.

A gracious revival of religion is now in progress in Alexandria, D. C., in which both the Methodist churches are sharing.

Benjamin Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," died on the 22d ult. in Illinois, of the bilious fever.

The Steam Boat "Great *Western*" of the Lakes, was recently consumed by fire in the Detroit river.

It is our intention to send a paper gratis to all the itinerant preachers in the west, and to any one elsewhere who will do any thing for our paper; they will therefore be so good as to let us know where they wish their papers sent.

We cannot attend to the communications of *M. Winans* until our next.

To some who have recently subscribed for our paper and ordered all the back numbers, we could not send the 1st and 2d, being out of them.

We have a number of communications on hand, all of which will be attended to in our next. Most of the receipts of moneys is deferred until our coming number.

The editor of the Marietta Intelligencer will do us a great favor to forward the Type for us in his hands, by the first safe conveyance, to Geo. Reeve & Son, Zanesville.

OUTRAGE AT PARKERSBURGH, VA.

On Friday last, Mr. David Putnam, jr. and Col. A. Stone, two respectable citizens of Harmar, Ohio, went to Parkersburgh to transact some business, and as they were about to cross the river on their return, were assailed by a mob, and both of them knocked into the river. Fortunately, they escaped without much injury, but from the spirit manifested by the assailants, there can be no doubt that they intended a most brutal outrage upon the person of Mr. Putnam. We do not intend to give the particulars of this assault, or comment upon it in the terms it deserves, until we learn whether the respectable citizens of our neighbor city give countenance to it. We cannot believe that they will consent that the odium of this disgraceful affair shall rest upon them. On the contrary, we trust they will use all diligence to bring the perpetrators to justice.

If Mr. Putnam has violated *law*, let him be punished by law. So long as we profess to be governed by laws, it is the duty of every good citizen to maintain their supremacy. We cannot imagine a case where a resort to *mob* law would be justifiable; and unless our Statute Book is to become a reproach, and the name of Liberty a by-word, every attempt to supplant law by violence should be promptly and fearlessly put down.—*Marietta Intelligencer.*

The New Haven Herald, of the 6th inst. says:—"One of the Africans of the Amistead, Simon, died yesterday in prison. He was brought here in a feeble state, and was one of the leaders of the revolt."

It is related of the African—Joseph, the leader of the slaves in the insurrection, on board the Amistead, that once he wanted the vessel anchored at sea, when the wind was ahead. He was told there was no bottom; he told them to let the anchor go; then seeing the schooner drifting, he jumped overboard, and was under so long, they thought he would never rise, but he at last appeared, came on board and said *there was no bottom to be found.* All the negroes of the sea coast of Africa are said to be excellent swimmers; in fact, may almost be called amphibious. They are often employed in searching after anchors, from which the cables have parted, and the depth to which they can dive, and the length of time they can remain under the surface of the water, is almost incredible.

AGRICULTURAL.

From Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.

ON DRAINING.

Relieving land from superfluous moisture, is one of the most important branches of husbandry. Unless that be accomplished, every other improvement, of which the soil is susceptible, must often be unsuccessfully attempted. Fortunately, no department in agriculture, has been of late more anxiously studied, nor with greater practical success.

The basis was laid by the discoveries of a farmer in Warwickshire, (Joseph Elkington,) who was led to it by an accident. It is a happy event for society, when such accidents occur to those, who have sense sufficient to avail themselves, of hints thus fortuitously suggested.

In discussing this subject, the following particulars shall be considered; 1. The advantages of draining; 2. The causes of wetness; 3. The sorts of drains commonly used; 4. The instruments employed; and, 5. The modes of draining the different soils, and the objects to which that improvement is applicable.

1. *Advantages of Draining.*

The benefit of draining is experienced, 1. In arable land; 2. In grass; 3. In woods and plantations; 4. In the improvement of wastes; 5. In the climate; and, 6. In various miscellaneous particulars.

1. *Arable Land.*—While land remains in a wet state, the manure laid upon it, is, comparatively speaking, of little use; —the seed sown often perishes;—the crops are sickly, and later of ripening;—and the operations of harvest are attended with uncertainty and danger; whereas, when land is thoroughly drained, it can be ploughed at any season with advantage,—it is easily managed, and kept clean at a moderate expense,—every exertion of good husbandry is attended with success,—it suffers less from the inclemency of the seasons,—the produce is generally ample,—the quality of the grain is excellent,—and the farmer will thrive, where his predecessor, cultivating a wet and undrained soil, was impoverished, or perhaps totally ruined.

2. *Grass Land.*—The beneficial effects of draining on grass land are also very great. Rushes and other aquatic plants soon disappear;—the finer grasses rise in abundance;—the pastures maintain a greater number of cattle and sheep;—the stock becomes superior in size and quality, and less subject to disease;—that destructive malady, *the rot*, so fatal to sheep, is prevented;—and if the land be mown, the hay produced, is so much improved in quality, as to be doubly valuable.

3. *Woods and Plantations.*—Draining is likewise an improvement of the most essential consequence to plantations, where they do not consist of aquatic trees. Land intended for planting forest trees, if wet, particularly requires draining; for the roots of trees, penetrating deeper than those of any other plants, the necessity of removing the *under*, as well as the surface water, is evident. Where this has been attended to, the plantations thrive, and the trees grow to a considerable size, much faster than can otherwise be expected.

4. *Improvement of Wastes.*—The improvement of wet moors, must be preceded by draining, stagnant water being injurious to all the valuable classes of plants. Care in particular should be taken, to render the land dry, before the application of lime, dung, or compost, otherwise the attempt will be ineffectual. At present, commons lying waste, are, in respect of drainage, in a most wretched state. The soil, in the first instance, absorbs as much water as it can contain, and the surplus water remains on the surface, in a stagnant state, highly injurious to the healthiness of the neighborhood.

5. *Melioration of Climate.*—By the removal of stagnant water, and the prevention of noxious exhaltations, the climate is rendered more healthy and genial, both to animal and vegetable life. Indeed since the introduction of draining into this country, agues, and other similar distempers, occasioned by the humidity of the soil, and the consequent impurity of the atmosphere, have been prevented, in a great measure, and the general health of the inhabitants has been greatly improved. Much water is discharged into the atmosphere, by spouty land, through the aquatic plants and coarse herbage which it carries; and it is a curious and important circumstance, in an experiment recorded, that while the air immediately above a wet soil, was only 57 deg. of Frahenheit, the dry part of the same field, and of a similar soil, was about 100 degrees.

6. *Miscellaneous Advantages.*—The drainage of one tract of land, may likewise furnish water by which the accommodation of another may be promoted for various useful purposes, as, for irrigation;—for mills, and other machinery;—for supplying houses, ponds, enclosures, canals, or artificial navigations. By peculiar modes of applying the arts of draining also, the quantity of water found in mines and quarries, may be diminished, either by cutting off the resources above, or by letting down that which often impedes their working, into a porous stratum below.

On the whole, there is no means by which the value of land can be advanced, or from which, when usefully applied, so many advantages can be derived, at a moderate expense, as that of draining.—The owner is benefitted by an increase of rent; the occupier, by that of produce; and the public by being thus supplied with greater quantities of the most essential commodities, and by having a source of useful employment furnished to the laboring classes of community. Unfortunately, both in England and Scotland, the greater part of the counties stand more in need of draining than of manuring, there are very few districts where a knowledge of this essential means of improvement, is so general or so perfect, as it ought to be.

To succeed with any prospect of success in the art of draining, it is necessary to ascertain the causes which produce wetness in land, and the different appearances which, according to soil and situation, it assumes. These causes are, 1. Surface-water; 2. Soils absorbing and retaining a superabundant quantity of moisture, either from their own texture, or the quality of their subsoils; 3. Land springs from surface-water; 4. Springs from adjacent water; and, 5. Back-water from ditches or ponds.

1. *Surface-water.*—On clay soils, wetness is commonly produced by surface-water. These soils are of different kinds, varying both in their color and texture; but they all possess, in a greater or smaller degree, those adhesive qualities, which retain the water that falls upon the surface, until it is either drawn of by art, or exhaled by the sun and the atmosphere. Such soils, therefore, require the aid both of surface and of under drains, to relieve them from superabundant moisture.

2. *Absorbing Soils.*—Loamy soils absorb water freely, and swell with it.—They usually retain, however, a greater quantity than is necessary. This is particularly the case, when they have a strong and impervious subsoil, through which no water can penetrate. As this surplus quantity is highly injurious to vegetation, it ought to be got rid of. Sandy soils, on a retentive bottom, also require draining, the water as it cannot descend lower, being lodged in the upper stratum; but there is seldom a necessity to go deeper than a few inches, into the clay, on which the upper soil is incumbent.

3. *Land Springs.*—In many cases, soils are greatly intermixed, and changes of sand and clay, or substances that are porous and retentive, will be found in the same field. Draining, in such cases, is attended with more difficulty, and requires more skill, than where the surface, and internal strata are thick, and regularly disposed. The means by which this can be best effected at a moderate expense, is to ascertain the quality of the soil by examining its produce. The porous soils collect reservoirs of water, which augment in times of rain, to the full level of the surrounding clay, from which it bursts out, and forms a kind of temporary spring, which renders the land over which its flows, wet, and unproductive. It then perhaps is absorbed by another porous stratum, and produces similar effects. Formerly, this mischief was endeavored to be remedied by small drains, made over the whole field, which seemed thus to be equally affected; but by cutting a trench, from the nearest and lowest part of the field to be drained, up to the highest and most distant sand-bank, in such a direction, as to pass through the intermediate sand-beds, the soil is radically cured. Besides these main drains, however, side-cuts are often necessry.

4. *Springs from subjacent Waters.*—A knowledge of the causes, and the nature of springs, arising from subjacent water, is so closely connected with the principles of draining, that it is necessary to explain it at more length. The earth is known to be composed of various strata, which, being in their nature and quality of opposite consistence, have acquired the distinguished names of *porous* and *impervious.* Sand, gravel, calcareous earths, and various kinds of rock, the parts of which are separated by frequent clinks and fissures, are denominated *porous* soils;—clay, shale, till, and certain kinds of gravel, with a mixture of argil laceous and cementing particles in their composition, and rocks of a solid and compact nature, and without fissures, are the principal strata that resist the admission of water, and are thence termed *impervious.* It is evident, therefore, that springs must originate from water falling, either in the shape of rain, or dew, or the melting of snow and hail, upon such porous and absorbent bodies; and that the water subsiding downwards, until it is obstructed in its passage by these impenetrable subtances, there forms reservoirs of considerable magnitude, which afterwards burst forth in all those different appearances which are met with. Thus springs are formed, the strength of which must depend upon the extent of high ground which receives and retains the rain-water; the size of the reservoirs, and the supply they furnish.

5. *Back-Water.*—A frequent cause of wetness is, the stagnation of water in the ditches that surround fields, particularly such as lie in the upper side of the enclosure, where the water, being confined, finds its way downwards into the open parts of the subsoil, and oozes out to the surface, forming, in wet weather, all the appearances of, and producing nearly the same effect as, a natural spring. Water conveyed in a drain, or small stream for mills, or confined in a mill-dam, or pond, has often the same effect. Where this happens in drains, the stagnant water should be removed, by giving more depth or declivity, to the ditch in which it lies. Where a dam occasions the mishcief, a cut should be made on its lower side, to incercept any water that may ooze through it. Old marl-pits full of water, and cattle-ponds improperly constructed, sometimes occasion this sort of mischief.

3. *The Sorts of Drains commonly used.*

There are four sorts of drains: 1. The open; 2. The covered; 3. The arched; 4. The vertical, or pit drain.

1. *Open Drains, or Ditches.*—These often answer the double purpose of conveying superfluous water and of enclosing the fields; though they certainly make a hazardous and inconvenient sort of a fence, without the addition of a bank a hedge, or a railing.

In cultivated land, where the ridges are of a proper length, breadth, and height, and the furrows of an adequate depth, and skilfully directed, much surface-water may thus be carried off; but where the country is flat, and the soil peculiarly strong, a complete drainage is absolutely essential, as the basis of its future improvement. The mode practised in "*the Carse of Gowrie,*" a district in Scotland, containing about 30,000 acres of rich clay and loam, has been attended with such great success, that it may be proper to explain it, as the same system may be applied to all tracts of clay similarly circumstanced.

1. The proprietors, by mutual consent, fixed on the most eligible lines for cutting long drains from fifteen to twenty feet deep, (provincially *pows,*) resembling small canals, for conveying the water collected in them, to the adjoining river. 2. Ditches of smaller size, were next drawn, surrounding and intersecting the farms, as so to serve for divisions of the different fields, the water of which they collected, and emptied into the large drain or *pow.* The depth of these ditches was seldom less than four feet; their width at top, six; and at the bottom, from one, to one foot and a half. 3. Where the fields are of an uniform level surface, the common furrows between the ridges, if sufficiently clear, will keep the ground dry; but as fields are seldom without some inequalities the last operation, after they are sown and harrowed, is, to draw a deep furrow through every hollow in the field, in such a direction, as to communicate with the other furrows that divide the ridges, and with the ditches at the extremities of the enclosures. These cross furrows, (provincially *gaws* or grips,) are opened by the plough, but widened, cleared out, and shaped by the spade, to enable them to discharge the water freely. To keep them clear, is a very essential part of the clay farmer's attention. The effects of the system of drainage, above described, are such, as to render the land so free and tender, that half the labor prepares the ground for the crop,—less seed is necessary,—less manure is required,—and, as neither drought nor damp have any imperious effect upon the soil, an abundant crop may be expected in all common seasons.

The necessity of making these *water-cuts,* or furrows, in wet fields, as soon as the plough leaves them, is strongly inculcated, as essential for the future dryness and fertility of the land. The cuts ought to be frequently examined, more especially after the melting of snow, to see that no impediment prevents the free passage of the water.—The cutting of water-furrows, ought likewise to be carefully attended to, after spring ploughing, to prevent water from lodging in any part of the field, however wet the weather; and for that purpose, the head-lands should be cut through, where necessary, that water arising from any sudden flood, may have a free passage. The spit of earth dug out of the water furrows should be laid on one side, opposite to the rise of the land, to prevent overflowing, and all the loose mould carefully shovelled out. This simple operation of *water-furrowing,* is attended with such beneficial consequences, that wetness may often be removed by such means alone, without the aid of additional drains; while the omission of it, may not only lessen the crop, but injure the soil for many years afterwards.

Water-furrowing is likewise of great advantage, in pasture fields; and the cuts, or furrows, ought to be carefully scoured out before winter. The water is thus prevented from lodging and soaking into the soil;—which is then less likely to suffer from poaching;—and the roots of the grass not being chilled by superfluous moisture, will necessarily come forward earlier in spring.

In some districts, open drains are made and turfed to the bottom, so that there is no loss of herbage. No water ever stands in these drains, and a part of a county, (the Coventry estate in Worcestershire,) that half a century ago, was mere morass, has now become, by means of these drains perfectly dry, healthy for sheep, and fit for cattle. Mr. Johnstone recommends that these drains should not be ploughed with the rest of the field, but should always remain in grass; for if loosened by the plough, the sides might be washed down, and the shape destroyed.

It is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view of giving sufficient slope and stability to their sides, that the width at top, should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in case of peat-mosses, or soft soil, it should be still more. In regard to the fall or declivity, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom.

In all drains, it is a rule to begin at the lowest place, and to work upwards, and point out the level. This enables the laborers also to work in coarse weather, and prevents their being interrupted by wet, so early in the season, as otherwise might happen.

It is much recommended to all farmers, in low and moist situations, frequently to perambulate their farms, for the purpose of examining the state of their drains, and discovering every obstruction; nor ought even the trace of the mole, crossing an open drain, to escape their notice.

(*Concluded in the next number.*)

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Great Western steamer, arrived on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, after a passage of sixteen and a half days, having departed from Bristol on Saturday evening, August 24th, at seven o'clock.—She brings 110 passengers, among whom are the Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, and the Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany. There is but little general intelligence. Money is a little easier. The prospect of grain crops is about an average. Cotton meets a somewhat more ready sale. At Liverpool large sales have been made both to the trade and for export at improving rates, and should the weather continue favorable for the harvest, prices will probably improve to the extent of ½d per lb.

In Parliament Mr O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session.

The Royal assent has been given to the slave trade suppression bill. A very strong feeling of indignation prevails in England against the course pursued by Mr. Trist the U. S. consul at Havana, when the assent was made known to the Commons.

"Mr. O'Connell adverted to the newspaper statements which turned out to be correct, of a conspiracy on the part of Portuguese traffickers in slaves to have poisoned wine on the decks of their vessels in the case of capture, and to poison the water, and thus to destroy, by such horrible means, their captors; and expressed the hope that our government would promptly represent the facts to the Portuguese government, and require redress by the prosecution of the conspirators."

Parliament was to be prorogued Aug. 27th.

PORTUGAL.

The excitement produced in Lisbon, in consequence of its being known that the British government was at length seriously engaged in carrying out its declarations with respect to the suppression of the Portuguese slave trade, and had actually carried its bill for that purpose thro' the House of Commons without opposition, had somewhat subdided, and in the higher circles it had become clear that the warlike out-bursts of the government press would not be supported; and the new Premier, although raised to his present eminence by abuse of England, had found out that when words were to be verified by deeds, he would not be supported by many who had lauded and urged him on as long as the crisis was at a distance; and, in short, appearances were in favor of the Portuguese government succumbing to necessity.—*Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle, August* 12.

TURKEY.

London, Aug. 22. Letters from Constantinople of the 31st ult. comfirm the accounts previously received of the acceptance by the Porte of the meditation of the Five Great Powers in settling all difference between Sultan and Viceroy. Nevertheless Hadji Saib Effendi, accompanied by M. Anselm, an attache of the French Embassy, was to set out for Alexandria, with a splendid decoration for Mehemet Ali, and with an offer of the hereditary government of Egypt, and its dependencies, to the Viceroy and his family, provided he would consent to restore Syria to the Sultan.

Late intelligence from Constantinople to Aug. 3, states the rumor that Ibrahim Pacha was about to enter Koniah, and that in consequence of Russia preparing to act upon that movement, Admiral Roussin had ordered the French Admiral Lalande to hold himself in readiness to enter the Dardanelles. The young Sultan is indisposed. The Russian Ambassador had had several interviews with the Turkish minister Kogrew Pacha.

A report prevailed that the Pacha of Janina had raised the standard of revolt. The reported occupation of Bassora by Kueschid Pacha is said to have been confirmed. Prince Milosch had, since the death of his son Milan, forwarded to the Porte a new claim to be reinstated in his Government.

By news from Malta, we learn that Mehemet Ali is reported to have declared to the European Consuls that he did not mean to detain the Turkish fleet, and that it was at perfect liberty to return to Constantinople. Letters from Odessa announce the Russians were freighting transports in that harbour and at Taganrog.

The London Times says that King Louis Phillippe is sending a confidential agent to Constantinople, on some mission which he did not deem it expedient to intrust to the accredited Ambassador of France to the Sublime Porte.

The Sultan has deferred to reply to Mehemet Ali's pacific letter until the decision of the five great powers should be known. It is said the Sultan is willing to cede Syria and Egypt to Ibraham for life but declined to dismiss the Grand Vizier. It was reported Hafiz Pacha, the defeated Turkish general, had, with 4000 troops gone over to Ibraham.

The Five Powers, it would appear, are disposed to take the young Sultan under their protection, and recommend him not to accede to the terms of Mehemet Ali.—In case Mehemet uses force, Alexandria is to be attacked. The Captain Pacha of the Turkish fleet was waiting to be dismissed by the Egyptian Viceroy from his command, in order to repair to Malta with his treasures.

Mehemet Ali wrote, July 16, a letter to the young Sultan, declining his offer of giving to him the government of Egypt, and demanding, in addition, and in perpetuity, all the other provinces now under the Viceroy.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

An arrival from Montevideo to 7th July, states that the whale barque Richard of Salem, with a cargo, was wrecked off the city of Montevideo in a gale on the 5th.

They are beginning to enact Robespierreian scenes at Buenos Ayres. A government mob supposed to be hirelings of the Dictator Rosas, broke into the Senate chamber and murdered the President Don Maza in his seat—then shot his son, a colonel of a regiment. Don Cullen, a foreigner, has also been shot.

The French opposition journals loudly condemn the Treaty with Mexico.

The wheat harvests in the north of France were most abundant and the price of bread in Paris had fallen.

The army of Don Carlos are generally revolting against the odious General Marioto.

FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph of August 14th, says:

A letter has just been received at the War Department, from Gen. Rusk, bearing date of the 17th ult., stating that Brigadier General Dyer, of the Red River brigade, was on his march from Red River, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, to the Indian settlements on the Sabine, with three hundred and fifty men. This march, in conjunction with a campaign intended by the Secretary of War, against the upper Trinity, will effectually clear the country of the Indian enemy, by destroying their last strong holds and resting place. No disturbances had taken place on the frontier, since the late engagement with the Cherokees. A force of 400 troops have been left in the country lately occupied by the Cherokees, under the command of Col. Burleson. They are to remain until they are relieved by other forces, and to be so disposed of as to guard every portion of the frontier.

From Florida.—Accounts from Garey's Ferry to 26th Aug. state that the Seminoles have all left Fort King. The Hostile intentions of the Indians, and their determination to disregard Macomb's treaty, are now no longer doubted. A bundle of four hundred red sticks has been found, indicating the recommencement of the war. Tigertail has scattered parties every where to murder all the white stragglers they meet.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in Defiance, Ohio, on the 2d of August, WILLIAM GRAY, formerly of this neighborhood. His health had been on the decline for better than one year. In May, 1838, he was attacked with consumptive habits; in the fall he had a spell of the chills and fever, and remained quite ill through the winter; but on the return of the mild weather in the spring he seemed to mend, but was taken worse about the 1st of July, and on the 2d of August departed this life in peace. He retained his senses to the last, and his dying breath was spent in exhorting his family to meet him in heaven.

There has been six burials at the Springfield meeting house, in this neighborhood, within three weeks:—two children of Mr. *W*ilkerson, on the pike, who died of scarlet fever; a child of Mr. French, with dropsy of the brain; a child, a few months old, of Mr. Marcillus, same disease; a child of Samuel Johnson, about three years old, with the croup; MARIA FLOWERS, about 13 years of age, of the flux. This last youth embraced religion at our late camp-meeting, and we are informed, left the world rejoicing in the "faith" she had so lately "obtained."

Miss ELIZABETH SHAW, daughter of James Shaw, of Newton township, was buried on last Sabbath. *W*e were told that she was engaged to be married on that day. Thus, it seems, her intended bridal became her burying day. Such events shew us the uncertainty of all human calculations.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,--------SEPT. 26, 1839.

Our late Conference for the Pittsburg District closed its session, at New Lisbon, O., on Tuesday, the 17th inst. We had a pleasant and harmonious session, and were treated with hospitality and kindness by the citizens of the place. The next Conference will be held in Steubenville, Ohio, commencing on the second Tuesday of September, 1840. The District is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

During the sitting of the Conference meeting was held every night, both in the Episcopal and Protestant Methodist meeting houses, by our ministers, and a reciprocity of good feeling seemed to exist between the ministers and members of the two churches. How desirable and pleasant it is to see things move in this way.

MORE ABUSES OF EPISCOPAL POWER.

The following extract from Zion's Watchman, an Espiscopal Methodist paper, of the 7th inst., illustrates, in part, the nature of the power wielded by a Methodist Bishop. Similar exercises of this power we have often seen. The day will assuredly come when these shackles will be thrown off.

"The church in Washington street, Brooklyn, is made up of some of the most intelligent and pious in that city. They have a spacious and beautiful house, and parsonage, both paid for, we believe; and their house has usually been filled with an attentive congregation. Previous to the last session of the New York Conference, the official board named five members of the Conference, either of whom they informed the P. E. they would be glad to receive and support as their pastor the ensuing year. The P. E. promised them that if the Bishop did not send them one of the five brethren named, he would let them know it before hand, and inform them who was to be appointed to that station.

"As our readers will remember, the Conference set in Brooklyn. A short time before it arose, a committee from the board went to the P. E. and requested to be informed who had been put down for them on the list of appointments. But the Rev. Mr. Ostrander, PEREMPTORILY REFUSED to tell them, saying, at the same time, that they *should not* have either of the persons whom they had named! The appointment had been made, and it was like the laws of the Medes and Persians,—IT COULD NOT *be* altered!!

"Well, the brethren, by some means, soon ascertained that the person designed for them was the very man they did not want; and one whom they knew too well to believe he could be useful as their pastor the coming year. And, as far as we can learn, we should judge, that an appointment could scarcely have been made for that church, which would have been more offensive to the people than the one which was made, and which has resulted in so much trouble. But forthwith the committee went to Bishop Waugh, stated the circumstances of the case to him, and entreated him to alter the appointment before the Conference arose. And we believe they also went to Mr. Griffing, himself, and begged him to decline the appointment. This they supposed he could do, and have it changed without any difficulty, as he was one of the presiding elders, in the Bishop's cabinet, and consequently he could have it changed without any trouble, either to himself or any one else. But *no!* He would do no such thing. The Bishop, also, was INEXORABLE. We pass over a number of interviews that were had with the P. E. and the Bishop, for the purpose of effecting a change before the Conference adjourned. And a number of similar interviews were also had after the Conference finally adjourned, but they all served to show that Mr. Griffing was determined to force himself on that people, against their known wishes, and in this determination he was, of course, supported by Bishop Waugh. The *particulars* of this case we cannot now give, but if they ever should be laid before the public, they will show ——— we forbear.

"The result is, the Washington street church have been COMPELLED *to supply themselves* with a pastor, and we are told that the P. E. has informed them that they are no longer under his jurisdiction, and that he will not supply them with any other preacher until *they alter the deed of their house*, so that the church themselves cannot control it!!! And Mr. Griffing has lately set up a separate meeting in the same street, near the Washington street church, for the purpose of dividing and distracting that peaceful people.

"But, it may be proper to add, what we believe to be the fact, that our two other churches in Brooklyn sympathise with their Washington street brethren, and consider that difficulty substantially their own, so that the whole of them will stand or fall together.

"Thus we see, that the difficulty in Brooklyn has grown out of the attempt made by Bishop Waugh, D. Ostrander and B. Griffing, to FORCE upon a church the services of a man whom the people did not want."

We wish the reader to notice the proposition made by the P. E., D. Ostrander, to the Washington street church, that unless they would relinquish their control over their property he would withdraw from them his pastoral care. It will be recollected that in 1834 some tracts, alluding to the subject of church property, had been circulated in the city of New York, and that the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer had stated, on the authority of these tracts, that, there was a controversy existing between the ministers and members as to who should control the property of the M. E. church. After the appearance of this article a formal denial of the existence of such a controversy, appeared in the Courier and Enquirer, of March 1, signed by thirteen pastors and ministers of the church in N. York, viz: L. Clarke, D. Ostrander, P. Chamberlin, N. Bangs, B. Waugh, F. Reed, J. C. Reed, P. P. Sanford, B. Griffing, P. R. Brown, J. P. Durbin, T. Mason, and T. Merritt. From the article which bear these signatures, we make the following extract:

"SIR:—We, the undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in the city of New York, were very much surprised to see it stated in your paper of this morning (February 28) that there is 'a controversy existing between the members and preachers, as to who shall control the property of the church.'

"Now, we wish to say that we know of no such controversy, either in this city or elsewhere.—The preachers in the Methodist Episcopal church have not, nor ever had any desire to own or control the property of the church."

Now, how these gentlemen dare venture their reputation before the public in this way, directly in the face of their own discipline, and the ecclesiastical and legal prosecutions, which have been instituted, in various places, at the instance of the clergy, and by which the people have been deprived of their property, is to us a matter of surprise. The "preachers in the M. E. C. have not, nor ever had any desire to own or *control* the property of the church!" Astonishing!!—If the preachers have never had any "desire to *control*" the property, why have they prescribed a form of deed which conveys it subject "to the *rules* and *discipline* which from time to time may be agreed upon and adopted by the *ministers* and *preachers* of said church at their general conference?"* &c. &c. Why has the general conference instructed their preachers to "admit no charter, deed, or conveyance, for any house of worship to be used by us, unless it be provided in such charter, &c. that the *trustees* shall at all times *permit* such ministers and preachers belonging to the M. E. C. as shall from time to time be duly authorised by the general conference of *ministers* of our church to preach and *execute discipline* therein, according to the true meaning and purport of *our deed of settlement?*"† If they had no "*desire* to control the property," why did some of these very gentlemen above, vote in the gen. con. of 1828, for a new provision of the DIS., which makes it the prerogative of the presiding elder, or preacher in charge, to appoint the original board of trustees &c. and thus to consumate their "control over the property?"‡ Yea; and why have the preachers brought charges against trustees, and expelled them to reduce the majorities of their boards because they would not submit the property to their "control;" as in the case of Mr. Taylor in this county? We add, why has D. Ostrander, in this case, if he had "no desire to control the property," threatened to disfranchise the Brooklyn church unless they will yield to him the "control" over the property?

*See form of Deed in the discipline.

†Dis. for 1828. Part. 2, Sec. 2, on building churches, &c.

‡Dis. for 1828, p. 169.

We have received a communication from Jacob Niswonger, Tyler county, Virginia, ordering our paper. He states there are no Protestant Methodists there, but that some of the citizens seem anxious for a preacher, and that he has considerable subscribed for the support of a minister, should one be sent. We hope the President will attend to this call. The post office address of Bro. Niswonger is Middleburn, Tyler, Va.

We have received the 3d No. of the New York Luminary, "edited by a committee" of the M. P. church. Its publication has been suspended for some time, but the publishers say it shall "henceforth be issued weekly."

Definition of Eccentricity.—At our late Conference, on the examination of a member's character, the presiding officer asked, "is he not eccentric in his manner?" A member rose in his place and inquired of the chair—"What, Mr. President, are we to understand by eccentricity?" The chair seemed nonplussed for a moment, then promptly replied: "O! it means all sorts of queer things."

Conference Matters.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

The eleventh session of the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, was held at the Stone Chapel in Lawrenceburgh circuit, Indiana, commencing, August 27th, 1839, and closing on the 4th September, inst.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Ministerial.*

A. M'Guire,	M. M. Kenkle,	R. G. H. Hanna,
J. Guest,	N. Snethen,*	S. Morrison,*
J. Flood,	G. Evans,*	R. Dobbins,
A. Williams,*	B. Goldsbury,	W. Hughey,*
W. B. Cremeans*	D. H. Stephens,	D. Hannah,
T. S. Stillwell,*	J. Clarke,	G. Wheatley,*
A. H. Bassett,	D. Crall,	J. Simpson,
J. D. Medearis,*	J. Rose,	W. W. Paul,
W. A Cartwright*	S. Ewans,	J. M'Clain,*
J. Betson,*	T. Hicklin,	C. Wamsley,*
R. Douthart,	A. C. Barnes,	J. H. Thomas,
I. Hunt,	L. Hicklin.	* *Absentees.*

Delegates.

W. B. Evans, John Layman,	Cincinnati station.
John Budd, Springfield	"
James Johnson, Rehoboth circuit.	
Thomas Karr, Highland	"
Wm. Hamilton, Union	"
John Stephens, Miami	"
James Hibben, Washington	"
P. Smith, Ruddles Mill;	"
E. K. Mahan, Lima	"
Eb. Stibbens, Twin Creek	"
H. P. Bennett, Madison	"
James Edmonson, Spencer	"
Wm. Smith Lawrenceburgh	"
T.P. Armstrong, J. W. Johnson,	Charlestown"
Vincent Shinn, Cincinnati	"
Josiah Reynolds, Richwood	"
Josiah Hopkins, Wabash	"
John Burton, White River	"

Persons received into the Itinerancy, at this Conference.

Ministers.—Joseph Williams, Elijah Collins, Joseph Parke, Enoch Springer, James Edmonson.—*On Probation.*—Isaac Edwards, Samuel W. Thornton, E. K. M'Masters, Josiah Hopkins.—9.

Elected to Elder's orders.—Joseph Parke,† David Moore, D. H Stephens,† Enoch Springer, John M. Westerfield, S. Ewans.†—6.

Elected to Deacon's orders.—H. P. Bennett,† Reuben M. Dalbey,† Uriah M'Kinnon, Jacob Varner, Elijah C. Peacock, John Ford.—6.

†Ordained at this Conference.

Numbers in Society.

Cincinnati station	500	Cincinnati circuit	126
Washington circuit	354	Eagle "	179
Highland "	195	Springfield station	75
Xenia and Rehoboth, "	321	Richwood circuit	150
		Miami "	142
Union "	185	Lima "	138
Finley "	217	Twin Creek "	49
Blue River "	37	Sugar Creek "	138
Wabash "	181	Madison "	125
Charlestown "	125	Broad Ridge "	92
Lawrenceburgh "	110	Spencer "	136
Ruddles Mills "	64	White River "	100

Total number, 3639

N. B.—As several circuits did not report, we set down the number published last year for said circuits.

List of Unstationed Ministers and Preachers.

Cincinnati station—J. Haughton, G. Bailey, W. B. Evans, J. B. Dorman, A. Metcalf, G. G. Moore, M. Robinson, R. Miller.

Cincinnati circuit—J. D. Landon, J. Ward.

Eagle circuit—D. Inskeep, E. Newton, J. Vandament.

Highland circuit—Wm. Kearns, J. Varner.

Washington circuit—J. Dalbey, B. Ryan, S. Johnson, A. G. Keys, D. Jewett, J. Clemmons, I. Atkinson, S. Little, D. Craig, E. Rowan.

Xenia circuit—A. Jones, E. C. Peacock.

Springfield station—O. E. Hundley.

Miami circuit—D. Moore, W. Medearis, J. Stephens.

Union circuit—Joshua Inskeep, John Inskeep, H. Burdick, Wm. Hamilton, J. M. Young, E. M. Forshee, A. Davis, V. Thomas, P. Baker.

Lima circuit—E. Kearns, A. Bessey, A. T. Morrison, U. M'Kinnon.

Finley circuit—James Swaney.

Twin Creek circuit—C. Fall, T. Fall, E. Stibbens.

Richwood circuit—A. Perdieu, R. Chambers, S. Fulton, J. Beatty.

Blue River circuit—J. M. Westerfield, W. T. Smith, J. Caldwell.

Sugar Creek circuit—G. Baxter, T. Ship.

Wabash circuit—D. Amos, J. C. Wright, J. Briggs, H. Beall, J. Ship.

Madison circuit—A. Chitwood, T. Jones, T. Bland, A Hozea.

Charlestown circuit—C. Ruddle, N. Q. Hall, B. Allen.

Broad Ridge circuit—J. Robinson, J. Jones, W. Daniels, R. O. Linthicum, W. H. Sipple.

Lawrenceburgh circuit—J. Murray.

Spencer circuit—P. Clingler, J. Horn, J. Ford.

White River circuit—J. Thompson, T. Alexander, J. Williams.

N. B.—The above list is as nearly perfect as our information could render it. We fear, however, that all the names were not returned at the Conference.

Appointments of the Itinerant ministers and preachers for the ensuing year.

President—JONATHAN FLOOD.

Cincinnati station—A. C. Barnes, N. Snethen.
Cincinnati circuit—D. Crall.
Highland circuit—S. Ewans.
Eagle circuit—J. Rose; C. Wamsley, Sup. As't.
Xenia and Rehoboth circuit—R. Dobbins, I. Edwards.
Springfield station—D. H. Stephens.
Union circuit—I. Hunt.
Washington circuit—W. W. Paul.
Lima circuit—J. Guest.
Finley circuit—W. B. Cremeans.
Twin Creek circuit—R. M. Dalbey; J. H. Thomas, Sup. As't.
Sugar Creek circuit—Geo. Evans; S. Morrison, Sup. As't.
Miami circuit—Joseph Parke.
Blue River circuit—To be supplied.
Richwood circuit—J. Williams, J. Betson; J. M'Clain, Sup. As't.
Wabash circuit—R. G. H. Hanna.
Madison circuit—E. Collins; T. Hicklin and H. P. Bennet, Sup. As'ts.
Charlestown circuit—A. H. Bassett.
Lawrenceburgh circuit—Joseph Simpson.
Broad Ridge circuit—Wm. Williams; T. Smith, Sup. As't.
Ruddles Mills circuit—To be supplied.
Spencer circuit—J. Edmonson; J. D. Medearis, Sup. As't.
White River circuit—E. K. M'Masters.
Drift Wood mission—T. S. Stillwell.
Tippecanoe mission—Josiah Hopkins.
Wea mission—Enoch Springer.
Sinking Spring mission—David Hannah.
Conference Missionary—A. M'Guire.

Moses M. Henkle, B. Goldsbury, J. Clarke, A. Williams, C. Jeffries, S. W. Thornton, left in the hands of the President.

W. Hughey, Geo. Wheatley, W. A. Cartwright, L. Hicklin, R. Douthart, transferred to the unstationed list.

B. W. Johnson and J. Denham, withdrawn.

W. B. Evans, was appointed Conference Steward.

The Stationing Committee were, *President*, J. Flood—*Ministers*, M. M. Henkle, R. Dobbins—*Laymen*, J. Hibben, H. P. Bennett.

The Standing District Committee are, R. Dobbins, A. M'Guire, W. B. Evans, *ministers;* J. Layman, J. Hibben, T. P. Armstrong, *laymen.*

The following Report of a committee which was adopted by our Conference, we desire should be immediately laid before your readers, with a hope that it will receive due attention, and especially that every Superintendent will be prompt to his duty.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of centenary action on the part of our church, beg leave to report—

That in their opinion, the present occasion should be improved in raising a revenue in the way of centenary thank offering, to be cast into the treasury of the Lord, for the promotion of such objects as demand special aid in the church in whose behalf we are called to act.

In considering this subject, two things claim our attention, 1st. The mode of raising funds; and 2d. The objects to which they should be applied.

I. With regard to the first, your committee would recommend the following plan, with such variations as circumstances may require.

1st. Let the Superintendents of circuits and stations give timely notice in all their congregations of a time at which a centenary subscription will be taken in each congregation, at which time an address or addresses suited to the occasion should be delivered, and an opportunity given for members and others to subscribe such sums as they may be willing to give as a centenary contribution.

2d. The names of all persons who shall subscribe as above, (and of such as shall be subscribed for by their friends,) with their residence and amount contributed, shall be entered by the Superintendent, in a suitable book to be kept by him for the purpose. And the names so procured, shall be forwarded by the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Conference, to be by him recorded in a substantially bound book, and safely kept in the archives of the Conference.

3d. Any Superintendent who shall not make exertions to procure subscriptions, as above directed, shall not be entitled to any benefit of such subscriptions taken by others, and any circuit or station failing to raise such subscription, shall be entitled to no dividend or interest from the general funds raised by that means.

4th. The moneys subscribed shall be paid as follows: All sums not exceeding $10, in six and twelve months; all sums over $10, and not exceeding $25, in two annual or four semi-annual payments; and all sums over $25, in three annual payments.

II. The *objects* to which the funds thus raised should be appropriated. In regard to this matter, your committee are of opinion that each contributor should have the right to designate the special object, (within the range of benevolent enterprizes in our church operations,) to which his donation shall be applied, yet our attention should, as we judge, be directed to two objects specially:

1st. We commenced the establishment of a Conference Literary Institution three years ago, and when a few brethren had made a purchase for the benefit of the church to the amount of $12,500, and were offered a tempting advance on the amount paid, the Conference by a most solemn pledge, not only agreed to take the property, but to sustain them in their position of pecuniary liability. Yet these brethren have been left to bear the burden of the Institution, almost wholly alone,—its operations have been suspended, and the whole property is now in imminent danger of being sacrificed, and the two responsible brethren in danger of severe losses, because this solemn pledge of the Conference has not been redeemed by us. Your committee are therefore clearly of opinion, that if by the means proposed, funds can be raised to save the property to the church, it should by all means be done; and that if this cannot be effected, in good faith and moral honesty, we are sacredly bound to raise all that may be procured in aid of our brethren whom we have placed in a relation of oppressive responsibility.

2d. It is universally known that a paramount obstacle in the way of our progress, is the want of adequate support to the itinerant ministry — To raise a permanent fund, the interest of which should be annually applied to the relief of the destitute and needy of our itinerant ministry, is another and cherished object with your committee, in the proposed centenary action.—Between these two objects then it is proposed to divide the proceeds of the centenary collection, in such proportions as the Conference or a committee by them appointed may direct, except where the donors specify the object to which their contributions shall be applied.

We would also propose that this Conference appoint a Standing Committee of three, to be called the *Centenary Committee*, with power to fill vacancies in their own body, whose duty it shall be to receive and apply, or invest the funds from time to time raised and paid over, under such restrictions and instructions as shall be given them by the Conference.

Your committee would suggest the propriety of communicating with the Pittsburg and Illinois Conferences, with a view to secure their co-operation in this matter.

Finally, we propose that a centenary subscription be immediately opened in the Conference.

M. M. HENKLE,
D. CRALL,
T. P. ARMSTRONG, } Com.

John Haughton, James Foster and John Layman, of Cincinnati, were appointed the Centenary Committee, as recommended in the above report

David Crall and John H. Thomas were appointed a committee to correspond with the Pittsburg and Illinois Conferences upon this subject.

[*Concluded in our next.*]

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PITTSBURG CONFERENCE.

The sixth session of the Pittsburg Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, commenced at New Lisbon, Sept. 10th, 1839.

Conference met at 9 o'clock, A. M., when an address was delivered by Z. Ragan, President of the Conference.

The following are the appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year:

President—GEORGE BROWN.

Pittsburg station—Joel Dalbey, jr.; A. Shinn, Sup. As't.
Allegheny station—John Beatty.
Pittsburg circuit—John Clark.
Clearfield circuit—Th. J. Addis, Wm. Turner.
Union circuit—Jas. Robison, J. B. Shearer.
Brownsville circuit—Wm. L. Baldwin.
Middletown circuit—John Fordyce, William Munhall.
Clarksburgh circuit—Robert Simonton.
Weston circuit—Samuel Clawson.
Suttonsville circuit—Henry T. Lawson.
Monongahela circuit—James Hopwood, Daniel Kinney.
Ohio circuit—John Herbert, Wm. Ross.
Washington circuit—To be supplied.
Steubenville station—John Burns.
Wellsville station—John Clarke.
New Lisbon station—Z. Ragan.
Mahoning circuit—John R. Tallentire, Wm. M'Cullogh.
Youngstown circuit—W. Reeves, J. B. Roberts.
Grand River circuit—Abraham K. Earl.
Cleveland circuit—L. M. Cochran, N. Linder.
Grainger circuit—John Wilson.
Sankusky circuit—J. Cowl, one to be supplied.
Bucyrus circuit—Seely Bloomer.
Wayne circuit—Robert Bamford.
Mt Vernon circuit—Moses Scott, G. Lanham.
Newark circuit—Wm. M'Connell, E. Sturman.
Zanesville circuit—Israel Thrap, T. Fairchild.
Zanesville station—Fielding A. Davis.
Lancaster station—Jacob Myers, Washington Maynard.
Pennsville circuit—D. Y. Ostrom, P. Bailey.
Cambridge circuit—William Marshall.
Pisgah circuit—Cornelius Woodruff.
Coshocton circuit—M. N. Warren, T. Stephens.
Adamsville circuit—Phineas Inskeep.
Deersville circuit—Rufus Richardson, J. Cameron.
Mt. Pleasant circuit—John Huntsman, one to be supplied.
Georgetown circuit—George Clancy.
Pleasant Hill circuit—Thomas Foster.
Woodsfield circuit—Charles Caddy.
Mill Creek circuit—Thomas Pinnell.
Greenbrier circuit—William G. Williams.
Ligonier mission—W. W. Tipton.
Bear Creek mission—C. C. Chapman.
Randolph mission—Daniel Gibbons.
Tyler mission—One to be supplied.
Allegheny mission—John Gisinger.
James M. Piper, Conference Missionary.
George Hughes, Literary Agent.
Cornelius Springer, Editor.

Jeremiah Browning and James Heath left without appointments at their own request.

Samuel Hazlett, Wm. Ellis and John Milligan left in the hands of the President.

Dennis B. Dorsey and William Armstrong, superanuated.

GEO. BROWN, Pres't.
George Hughes, Sec'y.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

INTERESTING.

LONG, LOW, BLACK SCHOONER.

Narrative of the Mutiny of African Slaves on board the Spanish schooner Amistead—the murder of the crew, and the re-capture by the U. S. vessel Washington. Extraordinary heroism of an African Chief.

We give below, the authentic particulars as taken by the New York Sun, (at New London, Connecticut, on the judicial investigation,) of the mutiny on board the Spanish schooner Amistead. The conduct and heroism of the African chief CINQUEZ, after his capture, presents a most remarkable instance of untutored courage and the natural sense of the value of freedom.

In the month of June last Don Jose Ruiz, a wealthy and noble Spaniard, left his estate at Principe and proceeded to Havana to buy slaves. At Havana he purchased 49 from a cargo that had just arrived from the coast of Africa. To forward his purchase home he chartered the schr. Amistead, Roman Ferres, master and owner.—Together with his slaves he shipped a number of packages, partly his own and partly on freight.—The packages contained a regular assortment of goods for that market. There was some cookery, some cooper, and many dry goods, besides fancy articles for amusement or luxury.—Personally Senor Ruiz had but little money on board, altho' the captain was supposed to have specie to the amount of $8000 in doubloons. Besides this cargo the Amistead received on board Don Pedro Montez, and four slaves, as passengers. The slaves of Senor Montez were from the same cargo as those of Ruiz, but were all children between the ages of 7 and 12. Three of the four were females and one a male. The crew of the schooner consisted of the captain, his 2 slaves and 2 white men. The slaves of Ruiz and Montez were all Congolese negroes, only six weeks from the coast of Africa, four of which, at least, had been spent on the passage. One of the captain's slaves was a mulatto, and employed as cook; the other a black boy, named Antonio, who is yet on board the schooner.

The schooner is of Baltimore clipper built, about 170 tons burden, 6 years old, and was called the Friendship, which being Hispaniolised, means Amistead. She was insured at Havana to her full value—Senor Ruiz is insured $20,000, and it is supposed the rest of the shippers also were.

On the 28th of June, 1839, this vessel sailed from Havana for Guanaja, the port of entry for Principe. Among the slaves purchased by Ruiz was one called, in Spanish, Joseph Cinquez, who is the son of an African chief. This Cinquez is one of those spirits which appear but seldom.—Possessing far more sagacity and courage than his race generally do, he had been accustomed to command. His physical proportions are those best calculated to endure privation. His countenance, when in repose, looks heavy, but under excitement it assumes an expression of great intelligence. His eye is that of a Spaniard, and can exhibit every variety of thought, from the cool contempt of a haughty chieftain, to the high resolve which would be sustained through martyrdom. His lips are thicker and more turned up than those of his race in general, but when opened display a set of teeth rivalling in beauty the most regular of those which we praise so much in Caucasian beauty. But his nostrills are the most remarkable feature he possesses. These he can contract or dilate at pleasure. His general deportment is free from levity, and many white men might take a lesson in dignity and forbearance from the African Chieftain, who, although in bondage, appears to have been the Osceola of his race. In height he is just 5 feet 7 inches, has a full chest, large joints and muscles, and built for strength and agility.

For four days after leaving the Havana, all went well except that the winds were ahead.—Guanaja is only about 300 miles from the city of Havana, and is situated in the province of Puerto Principe, on the Island of Cuba.

On the fifth night, the captain being asleep on a mattrass on deck, with his mulatto slave by his side, was attacked by this chief with a sugar knife. The first blow did not inflict great injury, for after receiving it, he called to Antonio, also his own slave and a cabin boy, to get some bread and throw among the negroes, hoping to pacify them. The captain defended himself bravely, but he was overpowered by Joseph, who split his head open. While Joseph was engaged with the Captain, three others were attacking the mulatto slave and the white men. In the meantime the other negroes were making the most dreadful noises imaginable. While killing the Captain and the mulatto, the man at the wheel and another Spanish sailor, let down the stern boat and escaped. After the bloody business was finished, Joseph attacked Senor Montez, and would have killed him but for the interference of others.—As it was, Senor Montez received a very dangerous wound on the head and another on the arm. When the attack ceased, Montez went below. Ruiz had been on deck but no attempt was made to hurt him. Joseph followed Montez, and leading him on deck, tied his hands. Ruiz was tied immediately afterward, and then both were lashed together. Joseph and his three companions then went below and ransacked the cabin, after which he armed them with sugar knives, similar to that he used. This weapon is about 28 inches long, and 3 broad at the end. From that width it tapers off to the handle, where it is simply a piece of bar steel, about an inch square. There were but four muskets on board, and the use of these were unknown to the slaves. When the ransacking was ended, Montez and Ruiz were allowed to go below. Next morning Montez was taken out of the cabin, and although dangerously wounded, compelled to steer to the eastward. Having been master of a ship in early life, he understood boxing about without making head way. All this time the negroes pointed to the sun and then to their knives, and if for a moment the vessel veered perceptibly, they brandished their knives over the head of Montez in a most horrible manner. The poor wretches knew that they come from where the sun appeared to rise, but they understood nothing of navigation and were easily deluded.

About two days after the rising they had a heavy gale, which drifted them into the Bahama Channel. Here they boxed about again, but saw no vessels; at last, being out of water, the negroes ordered Montez to make the nearest land, which proved to be the Island of St. Andrews. Here the negroes met no one. After this Montez steered for New Providence, but the negroes were not disposed to land. By this time Joseph had learned to steer, and he took the helm in the day, leaving one of the white men to steer at night. Every night, Joseph slept near the helm, and had two of the most trusty negroes by his side watching, and ready to awake him on the least alarm.

During this interval the negroes broke open the hatches and pillaged the cargo. Among it they found wine, raisins, and a great quantity of medicine; all this they ate indiscriminately. Ten died in a short time, and others would have done so, had not Joseph forbidden the rest to touch any thing but what he gave then. Any infraction of this wholesome regulation brought down on the head of the offender a severe personal chastisement from the hands of the chief. Joseph lived abstemiously during the whole trouble, and insisted on the most perfect obedience to his orders. The only food eaten was portioned out by his hand, and not a box of the cargo opened but under his direction. He divided the spoil, taking the smallest portion for himself. He was the master spirit on board; every thing felt his influence. We confess that during all this time the whites were in a most wretched condition, and their hope of escape very small. In the night they steered to the west, and succeeded in persuading Joseph to keep to the north of east in the day.

About the fifteenth of this month, as the Spaniards suppose, for they had lost knowledge of dates and days, they came in sight of Long Island. In the interval they had been boarded by several vessels, one of which supplied them with a demijohn of water. They had seen many vessels and signalized them, but were unable to call their attention. When any vessel came along-side, Joseph would stand by Ruiz, the only man who speaks English, and watch him with fearful intensity.

The organ of communication between Senor Ruiz and the Congolese, was Antonio, the captain's slave. He is by birth an African, but has lived in Cuba 8 or 10 years. He speaks both Congolese and Spanish. He had been employed as cabin boy, and could Joseph have dispensed with his assistance, he would have been killed.

On the 20th of this month they were hailed by pilot boat No. 3, which gave them some apples. Joseph having some fear of betrayal, would not allow Ruiz to speak with these. Pilot boat No. 4 came along-side also, but they were not permitted to board. On the 24th they made Montauk light, and stood for it, hoping to run the vessel ashore, but the tide drifted them up the bay. They then came to anchor off Culloden Point, where the negroes went ashore to lay in water. Between the fifteenth and twenty-fourth they had anchored about thirty times at different places on the coast.

The negroes who went ashore at Culloden were almost naked, and the inhabitants were exceedingly alarmed. They were two days in the neighborhood without any attempt being made to arrest them. Only in two instances did they succeed with bartering the inhabitants for provisions, once for a doubloon, and once for a musket. While engaged in watering they were fallen in with by Captain Green, and another gentlenan from Sag Harbor, who had visited the point on a shooting excursion. Captain Green immediately saw that all was not right, and gave them to understand that they should be taken care of. There appears to be something contradictory in the report of these gentlemen, who say that the negroes asked what country they were in, to which the Americans replied America. Then according to the statement of the gentlemen, they asked the negroes if they had any money on board, and told them to fetch it. The negroes said they had, and went on board and brought back two trunks, which they said contained 400 doubloons. Captain Green said he lifted the trunks and heard the money rattle. He then told them that in the morning he would pilot them into Sag Harbor, upon which they returned to the schooner, taking the money with them. How this conversation could have occurred, when not one of the negroes can speak a word of English, is a mystery to us, unless Capt. Green, or his friend, speak Congolese. However, Capt. Green is going to claim salvage, if he told the collector at New London correctly, on the doubloons. In that case no doubt he will explain every thing satisfactorily. We only tell the story as he told it to us.

Either before or immediately after Capt. Green and his friend had retired, the boat of the cutter Washington came in sight and boarded the vessel. Immediately on seeing a gentleman in uniform, Senor Ruiz went up to him and said:

"These negroes are my slaves; they have risen and taken the vessel; that is the leader, (pointing to Joseph) and I claim your protection."

Lieuts Porter and Meade then immediately took possession, disarmed the negroes, and took the schooner in tow. Joseph on seeing this went below, and tying some gold about his person, he leapt out of the main hatch, and at one bound was over the side. While under the water he disengaged the doubloons, and came up about 100 yards from the vessel, having been under water at least 5 minutes. The boat was instantly manned and sent in chase of him. When the boat neared him he would stop, but just as it came within reach he would dive down and come up again some yards behind her stern. He thus employed them about 40 minutes, when seeing farther attempts useless, he gave himself up. When pulled on board the boat he smiled, and putting his hands to his throat intimated that he was going to be hanged. Joseph was then transferred to the Washington, but he seemed so uneasy, and displayed so much anxiety to rerurn to the schooner, that he was humanely gratified. On once more joining the Amistead the poor wretches clustered around him, making the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Some laughed, some screamed, some danced, and some wept. Joseph stood in the midst, but did not even smile. When the noise had subsided, he addressed them in Congolese, which was translated by Antonio as follows:

"Friends and Brothers—We would have returned but the sun was against us. I would not see you serve the white man, so I induced you to help me to kill the Captain. I thought I should be killed—I expected it. It would have been better. You had better be killed than live many moons in misery. I shall be hanged, I think, every day. But this does not pain me. I could die happy, if by dying I could save so many of my brothers from the bondage of the white man."

By this time the excitement had rised to such a pitch that the officer in command had Joseph led away by force and returned to the Washington. Even this the hero bore with stoical dignity, while his poor countrymen uttered the most piercing yells. On board the Washington he was manacled to prevent his leaping overboard. Even this failed to elicit the slightest perceptible emotion. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday he signified by motions that if they would take him on board the schooner again, he would show them a handkerchief of doubloons. He was accordingly sent on board. His manacles were taken off and he once more went below to receive congratulations, even more wild and enthusiastic than those of Tuesday. Antonio was told to watch and listen to him. Instead of finding the doubloons, he again addressed the negroes, which, according to the interpretation of Antonio to Spanish, and from Spanish to English by John Jay Hyde, Esq. editor of the New London Gazette, was as follows:—

"My brothers, I am once more among you, having deceived the enemy of our race by saying I had doubloons. I came to tell you that you have only one chance for death, and none for liberty. I am sure you prefer death, as I do.—You can by killing the white men now on board, and I will help you, make the people here kill you. It is better for you to do this, and then you will not only avert bondage yourselves, but prevent the entailment of unnumbered wrongs on your children. Come—come with me then—"

Antonio made the signal and the unsubdued chief was dragged from the hold, again manacled, and put on board the Washington. While making this speech, his cheek shone, and his eye often turned to the sailors in charge. The negroes yelled and looked as fiercely as he did. They leapt about and seemed like creatures under some talismanic power. On his way to the Washington, the hero moved not a muscle, but kept his eye fixed on the schooner. On board the Washington he made a thousand gestures and motions to be taken on deck, as if on some urgent and important errand.—But when led up he only looks at the schooner, and remains with his eye fixed on her till taken below again. He evinces no emotion, and had he lived in the days of Greece or Rome, his name would have been handed down to posterity as one who had practised those most sublime of all virtues, disinterested patriotism and unshrinking courage. Now most probably he will be hanged as a murderer and pirate.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Received pay for the first volume of the Recorder.—Of O. White $3—1 for S. Galbreth, six mos., and 2 for John Vandenbark; of John Beatty 10, (this should have been credited in our last,)—for Wm. Davis, John Moon, Wm. Fitzsimons, E. W. Stephens and Stephen Remington.

Moneys received by A. H. Bassett, at the Ohio Conference, 1839, *for C. Springer, on account of the Western Recorder.*

Per Isaac Hunt, $8—for Wm. Edwards, Vincent Shinn, Abraham Hopper, L. W. Slade.

Per A. T. Morrison, 8—for Edward Kerns, G. Rumbaugh, H. Parker, G. Seaver & G. Mans.

Per D. H. Stephens, 16—for Edward Jeen, J. D. Medearis, Elizabeth Howard, John Vestal, J. Thompson, W. W. Paul, J. Williams, J. W. O'Havre,

Per T. P. Armstrong, 8—for C. Ruddle, J. Hobson, Elisha Bennett, T. P. Armstrong.

Per Joseph Simpson, 8—Wm. Daniel, Thos. Trigg, Patterson Smith, Jesse Robinson.

Per individuals—Dr. H. P. Bennett, 2; Jos. Williams, 2; Thomas Hansell, 2; Wm. Smith, 2; John Budd, 2; Eb. Stibbens, 2; E. K. Mahan, 2; John Mahan, 2.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
August 1, 1839. 2tf

POETRY.

SONG—TO C. S.

If thou would'st have me sing and play,
As once I played and sung,
First take this time-worn lute away,
And bring one newly strung.
Call back the time when Pleasure's sigh
First breath'd among the strings,
And time himself, in flitting by,
Made music with its wings.
Take, take the worn-out lute away,
And bring one newly strung,
If thou would'st have me sing and play,
As once I played and sung.

But how is this! though new the lute,
And shining fresh the chords,
Beneath this hand they slumber-mute,
Or speak but dreamy words.
In vain I seek the words that dwelt
Within that once sweet shell,
Which told us warmly what it felt,
And felt—what nought could tell.
Oh ask not, then, for passion's lay,
From lute so coldly strung;
With this I ne'er can sing or play,
As once I played and sung.

No—bring that long loved lute again,
Though chill'd by years it be,
If thou will call the slumbering strain,
'Twill wake again for thee.
Though time has froz'n the tuneful stream,
Of thoughts that gush'd along,
The look from thee, like summer's beam,
Will thaw them into song.
Then give, oh give that wak'ning ray,
And, once more blithe and young,
Thy bard again will sing and play
As once he played and sung.

THE QUESTIONER—A CHAUNT.

BY ROBERT NICOLL.

I ask not for his lineage,
I ask not for his name—
If manliness be in his heart,
He noble birth may claim,
I care not though of this world's wealth,
But slender be his part,
If yes you answer, when I ask—
Hath he a true man's heart?

I ask not from what land he came,
Nor where his youth was nursed—
If pure the stream, it matters not
The spot from whence it burst.
The palace or the hovel,
Where first his life began,
I seek not of it, but answer this—
Is he an honest man?

Nay blush not now—what matters it
Where first he drew his breath?
A manger was the cradle bed
Of him of Nazareth?
Be nought, be any, be ev'ry thing—
I care not what you be—
If yes you answer, when I ask—
Art thou pure, true and free?

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The following description of "heaven's last, best gift to man," is truly beautiful, and speaks volumes in favor of its author, Mr. Neal, and will, in a great measure, wipe away that prejudice which has, and still does, exist against that gentleman's writings. This prejudice is groundless, for no writer is more chaste in his thoughts or more elegant in his diction, than Mr. Neal. Our bachelor prejudices tell us there is *rather* more poetry than truth in this eulogy, but perhaps we are not a proper judge. J. W. W.

WOMEN.

BY JOHN NEAL.

It were no easy matter to describe the women of a small neighborhood—or of a single parish set apart, in one of the isles of the sea, from all the rest of the earth. How much more difficult to describe those of a large country, by a few general remarks. It is not so with the men. They may be hit off in the lump. They are the herbage, not the blossom of a country. They are all of a hue—they are not like flowers that blow under the pressure of the foot, and fade away before you have time to trace the perfume of their dying breath—to the trodden and crushed root you have scarred with your heel as you hurried by. They are not like women—as changeable as light, and as fluctuating as the shadow of summer-sea. They are more like the substantialties that you see about you, heavy, and rocky, and steadfast.

Men are the realities, women the poetry of this world. Men are the trees—women the fruitage and flower. The former delight in a rude soil—they strike their roots downward with a perpetual effort, heave their proud branches upward, in perpetual strife. Are they to be removed?—you must tear up the very earth with their roots, rock, and ore, and impurity, or they perish. They cannot be transplanted with safety. Something of their home—a little of their native soil must cling to them forever, or they die. Not so with woman—give her but air and sky enough, and she will seek no nourishment of the earth, strike no roots downward—urge no roots upwards—but content herself with sheding light and cheerfulness on every thing she touches. Would you remove her—you have but to unclasp a few green delicate fibres, to scatter a few blossoms, and to shake off a few large drops—like the rain drops of a summer shower—and, lo! she is ready to depart with you whithersoever you may steer. She does not cling to the soil, she does not yearn for a native earth—all she needs any where is something to grow to. Her vitality is untouched—her sympathies unhurt, by the influence of a new sky or strange air. It may be, that in her youth, her blossoming was about the door-way of a cottage—it may be that she is transplanted to a palace: made to breathe the hot and cruded air, to bask in the artificial sunshine of a city, in shadow, in smoke, and a most exaggerating atmosphere.—But even there she is happy—she carries her home with her; and though what she clings to may sicken at the heart and perish at the roots, for lack of its air, she will put forth her beauty, and scatter her perfume as before.

These things are easily said. But are they true? we are liable to be carried away by poetry and metaphor, and illustration,—poetry, and metaphor, what do they prove?—what are they good for?

Why should it be more difficult to describe the women than the men of a small neighborhood, of a remote parish of a large country? Try the experiment yourself. Go into the first church you see open, or to any other place where you may meet a multitude of women gathered together. Try to give a reader a general idea of their dress—nay try to give any body a general idea of part of it—of the fashion of their bonnets. You will find the hats of the men all alike in the whole house—I might say, on the face of the whole earth. Such is the very nature of woman: quick, apt, sensible and precipitate, with an eye for color that men have not, with an ear for music that men have not, and with a taste for shape that shows itself in every thing that she builds up. A woman studies change and variety—it is a reproach for her to dress alike—I do not say to be alike—for twenty-four hours at a time. She would blush to be caught twice a year at a ball in the same or similar dress. And where it may not be in her power to put on a new robe every day, it is the study of a large part of her life to appear to do so—to multiply and vary, by all sorts of contrivances, the few that she may have, now by altering the shape, now by giving a new dye, now by changing the ribands, or a flounce, or a furbelow, and now, it may be, by converting slips into frocks, or frocks into slips, or both into spencers or riding habits—all which a woman may do from her youth up, yet more from a love of change than from her secret wish to appear better than she is. And so with not a few of our men. The more youthful they are, the more sensitive they are: the more like women they are, the more changeable and capricious they are. But why should I complain of this? I do not—I only mention the fact for the purpose of showing how difficult it is to give to another a general idea of the character of a group of women.—Before the hue is copied—it is altered. Before the outline is finished, it is no longer the same.—You are in pursuit of the rainbow—you are describing a changeable landscape under the drifting clouds of a changeable sky—you are after a bird of paradise—a feather—a butterfly—

And every touch that woos its stay
Brushes its brightest hues away.

But is this a complaint?—if I say that flowers are not men; what say I more than every body, woman as well as man, should delight to acknowledge? Are we to be imprisoned forever, and aye with realities? Are we to live under a marble firmament that we may have more stability? Are we, who live in the very midst of change and fluctuation, who are never the same for two minutes together, who see all the elements circular forever and ever within us and around us, through all the vicissitudes of shadow and light, and youth and age; are we to speak irreverently of her, who, by the greater fineness and greater purity of her corporeal texture, is made more sensible than we, to the influences of sky and air, and sea and earth? As well might we deride the perfume of the flower, and the hue of the wild rose, or the flavor of a peach, for not being as fixed and immutable as the very earth we tread on. Are we to speak slightly of that, which, *with* all its changes, and *through* all its changes, is still a woman—the witchery and power, the pulse and lifeblood of our being? Let us remember that the charm of the very sky is its changeableness—of the very earth, is its being never the same for a long time together—of the very sea and air, that they change with every breath you draw and with every word you speak,

—like sunshine in the rill
Though turned astray, is *sunshine still.*

FEMALE HEROISM.

Many acts of female heroism are recorded in American history, which almost, if not quite eclipse the courageous daring of the most renowned male warriors. In the early settlement of the town of Wells, in this state, the wife of Capt. Littlefield is a brilliant example. Capt. Littlefield commanded a garrison in that place, and one morning took all his men but one soldier, from the garrison to a distant field, for agricultural labor. Soon after Capt. Littlefield left the garrison, four hundred French and Indians invaded the place, and the large number of the assailants so untimidated the remaining soldier that he sought a hiding place behind the cellar stairs. Mrs. Littlefield, with great coolness, and more than Spartan bravery, placed her children in a situation of as much safety as possible, arrayed herself in military habiliments, slung a drum to her side, and beat a military roll call, flew from post to post, pointing guns at each of the defences, and showing herself, as if by magic, at all the lookouts, apparently at the same time, which for a time kept the assailants at a distance. In the mean time, she watched from the tower the return of her husband, who she believed would hear the sound of the drum, and hasten to her relief. In a few minutes she espied him on his hands and knees, warily, crawling through the adjacent bushes; and having discovered herself to him, and made a signal for his instant approach, hastened to the ponderous gate of the garrison, which she suddenly threw open, and as Capt. Littlefield rushed into the yard, he fell, his coat became elevated and was pierced by five balls from the enemy's guns. Mrs. Littlefield, with her accustomed coolness, closed and barred the gate, and, having regained the garrison, felt herself safe under the tried courage and prudence of her husband. The enemy began cautiously to advance to the garrison, and one Indian, desirous of ascertaining the strength of the fort, climbed a large cherry tree near the pickets, who was discovered by Capt. Littlefield, and by him instantly shot dead. Several of the enemy rushed to the spot, took the dead Indian away, and in a short time retreated from the place, leaving Captain Littlefield and his heroic wife, master and mistress of the garrison.—*Eastern Baptist.*

DOMESTIC LIFE.

Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be, in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shade and shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty and increasing its fragrance

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE LITTLE RAGGED BOY.

It was some time ago stated by a gentleman at a public meeting, that a friend of his being in Utrecht, formed an intimacy with a magistrate of that city; but he had never heard anything of his origin, till one day, being at the magistrate's house, surrounded by elegance and comfort of every kind, the magistrate said to him: "You see me now, Sir, surrounded by every thing that can promote happiness and comfort in my old age; but perhaps you never heard what I was once."

"No," said my friend, "I never did."

"Then," said he, "I will inform you to what I owe all my present comfort. I was once a ragged, bare-footed boy, running about on errands in the streets of this city, of which I am now a magistrate, until one day a gentleman, who it seems had noticed me before, said to me: 'My boy, I have often seen you thus wandering about the streets; I wonder you like it; why don't you try to get some situation?' I replied, 'Sir, I don't know how.' 'Can you read?' 'No, Sir.'—'Would you wish to learn? if you will, I'll teach you.'

"He took the boy home, and taught him his letters; the boy seemed very grateful to his kind teacher, and continued to come till he was able to read.

"Now," said the gentleman, "I'll teach you the commandments of God, and I hope you will endeavor to keep them."

"Yes," said he, "that I will." "I hope you will," said the gentleman, "but I am afraid you are very blind."

The boy, thinking he meant this literly, put his fingers to his eyes, "No, Sir," said he, "I can see very well, and I will learn the commandments and keep them too."

"Don't be too confident," said the gentleman. However he taught him the commandments, and told him, he must make them the rule of his life. Every evening the boy examined his conduct by the commandments, and every evening he found himself uneasy. The more he compared himself with the commandments of God, the more he found of his own deficiency in keeping them, till he prayed to God to have mercy on him, and give him grace to keep his commandments; and having adopted these principles, his conduct was reformed, his practices were honest, he was placed in a situation of trust, and gradually arose from one thing to another, till, from the degrading situation in which he had been, he was raised to be a magistrate in a city.—*London Teacher's Offering.*

AN ONLY SON.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

I knew an only son, a boy of rare promise; he grew up strong, bold and active, full of spirit and enterprise. His parents were opulent and intelligent; their views of life with all its responsibilities were broad and deep;—generous in their affections, they mingled extensively with society, which was elevated and ennobled by their influence. They were rich in their domestic joys; their son, their darling son, was a source of purest delight. There seemed no cause for solicitude for him; no weak points to watch over, to guard and support; he possessed a sound constitution; his intellect and his temper were as free from any defect as were his physical powers. The youth passed through his collegiate course honorably to himself and his friends, and being inclined to active life, he joined a commercial house in one of the largest cities. He was prosperous; and apparently formimg for himself a permanent home. All who had known him from his youth expected to see him standing foremost amongst our richest and honorable merchants when, suddenly, without any apparent cause, his partnership was dissolved.

The house to which he belonged continued in an honorable course of business till it had amassed solid wealth; while this young man, the hope of his parents went away alone, a prey to the ravages of alcohol;—the wine cup had ruined him. He had strict integrity, he had a capacity for all business, but he fell as a fortress which had been daily besieged till it is all undermined; a whole garrison on the ramparts cannot save it; it falls headlong, and all is buried in the common ruin. He went home to his distressed parents, but he had too much feeling to be willing to witness the misery he alone had caused;—he fled from his home, and sought a solitude of his own, and there yielded up all his hopes.

He took the dreadful poison till his powers were all destroyed; his memory was broken, his affections were scorched and scathed as by a stroke of lightning, and his reason—he seemed to have none; but at some lucid intervals it would rise in its full strength, goaded on by conscience, that worm that never dies, and gladly would he have taken his hated life. He died alone, and the cloud of oblivion settled over his memory. His parents never uttered his name. They drank to the dregs of the cup of bitterness; he passed away, and no trace is left behind him; deep furrows lie hidden in a few hearts, untold to that world which looks and passes by on the other side.—*American Temperance Union.*

MISSIONARY.

THE JEWS.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have taken up the cause of Jewish conversion, and have appointed a committee to take measures for that end. The committee have resolved to send forth a deputation immediately to Palestine, to learn the state of the Jewish people now in that land, and to report to the General Assembly; so that, if there be a favorable opening, steps may be taken for the establishment of a mission among them. The deputation is afterwards to visit the Jews on the continent and collect information in those parts where they most abound. The Scottish Guardian remarks—

"It is understood that there are at present not less than 40,000 Jews in the Holy Land, and that every day is adding to the number. A British Consul has been stationed at Jerusalem, whose presence will be a protection to them. Very considerable religious excitement prevails among the Jewish people—greater, perhaps, than has appeared since the days of the Apostles and as the Holy Land is their grand centre, they not only know what is the state of mind of their brethren in other quarters, but a Christian influence diffused from Jerusalem, through those who had themselves been Jews, would tell with great force on Jews throughout the world."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

AN ALARMING AND FATAL EPIDEMIC.

Great anxiety is felt in the north eastern section of the Union, and particularly in Vermont, in consequence of the breaking out of a terrible sickness at Springfield, in that State. All that is yet known of the subject, is derived from a letter of which the following is an extract:—

"Our town is almost a string of hospitals. A virulent dysentary, accompanied with symptoms of Asiatic cholera, has broken out among us; and hardly a family escapes. The wives of two of my nearest neighbors died last night, and in every direction, this disease seems spreading. We are not exempt: J—— and B—— have the first stages of it. Our 'help' has left us, sick; and we are not as we were and wish to be. The cause is inscrutable. No stagnant water exists near. All nature is still clothed in verdant beauty and luxuriant vegetation. I stay at home only on this account. I have calls to visit others, when my own family can spare me. One, nay, several of our best young men and families, are down with this epidemic." Springfield is at the base of Green Mountain, hitherto a remarkably healthy situation.

Revival of Religion. The Nashville Banner of the 23d ult. says:—"A spirited revival of religion is now in progress in this place. Nearly two hundred persons within the last two months, have attached themselves to the Methodist church.—Public attention to this subject has in no wise abated, but within the last week appears to have considerably increased."

A Patron.—The Steubenville Herald says;—"A subscriber who has been patronizing us for nearly ten years without paying, and whose lovely wife not long since broomsticked our collector out of the house for presenting the bill, wanted to know of us, last week, why we stopped his paper."

A little girl, only 11 years of age, artfully contrived to steal $57 from a lad in New York, who had just drawn the money from a bank.

His Majesty, the King of Prussia, has sent in his subscription to Huddy's Military Magazine, published in Philadelphia. Talk of American triumph! Here is a scion of the great Frederick seeking martail knowledge of a Philadelphia Major!—*U. S. Gazette.*

A house was pulled down in Wilmington, Delaware, in order to arrest a man. The offender defended himself and quarters right boldly with brick-bats, &c.—It is certainly a new mode of executing the laws, to tear down a man's house about his ears.

Wool in Vermont.—This article is selling in Vermont at the average price of fifty cents the pound. It is estimated that the aggregate proceeds of this year's sales in that State, will be over $1,500,000.

The Greenville, S. C., Mountaineer, of the 16th ult., states that a few days previous a wagon load of prime wheat was purchased in East Tennessee at 37½ cents per bushel, and the gentleman who purchased it said that if he had gone a few miles further, he could have had it at 25 cents per bushel. The same informant says that in that section of country, the farmers offer to engage corn, when harvested, at from 12½ to 18¾ cts. per bushel.

Expedition.—The coat which Henry Clay wore yesterday, was in the loom on the day preceding. It was manufactured at Glenham, near Newburgh, where the Senator visited a manufacturing establishment. He saw this cloth in process of manufacture, and was surprised the next morning at finding a portion of it in his room, converted into a suit of clothes.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Curious Doings.—The N. Y. Star says, that at a recent assemblage of the Petty Sessions, a number of accused persons were on the book for trial, but neither Recorder or Judge could be found any where to try them——all gone to the Springs! So they were sent back to the Egyptian catacombs,—many, no doubt, innocent.

The office of the Troy Mail was entered lately, and $20 in cash stolen, besides a number of newspaper bills due by distant subscribers. The editor offers to forgive the cash stolen, if the burglar will collect the bills due, and return half the proceeds.

The use of steelyards, by butchers, grocers, &c., is prohibited in New Orleans under a penalty of twenty dollars.

The damage caused by the heavy storms in France, in blowing down trees, fences, &c., and in inundating farms and villages, and in carrying away bridges, &c., is esmated at 100,000,000 of francs, or near 20,000,000 of dollars!

They are raising tomatoes over 2½ lbs. weight in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

A Profitable Cruize.—Recently a whaling ship arrived at Wilmington, Delaware, after a cruize of only 14 months in the South Seas, bringing with her (after selling oil sufficient in South America to pay all her expenses during her absence,) 2,400 barrels of oil, $1,400 in specie, and 20,000 pounds of whalebone.

At Fort Wayne, Indiana, a drunken brute took his little son, aged about six years, from the school house, under pretence of taking a walk, then went to the river and threw him in. Some boys near by saved the child from drowning—then ducked the brutal father and let him go.

Great Robbery.—The store of a Mr. Tams, in Market street, Philadelphia, was entered on the night of the 16th ult. and robbed of $585 in bank notes, and $125,000 in notes of hand. The thieves obtained admittance to the store, and to the fire proof, where the notes and money were deposited, by means of false keys.

State Loan.—The Portsmouth Tribune of August 23, states that a "A letter was received here this week, announcing that the Fund Commissioners have succeeded in borrowing in New York $600,000, at 4 per cent. premium, in addition to the amount hitherto obtained."

The way they serve *Duellists* in Turkey "is the right way." A duel lately took place at Constantinople—in which one of the combatants was killed. The survivor was arrested, found guilty of murder, and *beheaded*. The parties were rival lovers.

The papers in Illinois calculate on an augmentation of no less than 40,000 persons to their population this year. The land sales in that State this year have exceeded $50,000.

Wheat has been sent this year from Wheeling to Portsmouth, from thence to Cleveland, and then shipped to Buffalo to be manufactured into flour for the New York market.

Money, which answers such a variety of purposes, has been used to hire a person into health. A gentleman cured his wife, who was complaining, by giving her a dollar a day for every day that she did not complain; if she uttered any complaint her wages were stopped for that day.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a labor saving machine to knead bread.—"Arrah!" says Patrick, "it is *natural* enough to *need* bread—give us more machines to supply it."

The way of the transgressor is certainly hard. A man in Mississippi stole a horse, and being overtaken and arrested, begged to be killed. He was tied to a bed post whole his captors took breakfast.—In their absence he got hold of one of their pistols, and shot himself through the head.

Free Negroes.—Under a law of Louisiana, a free negro woman was tried in New Orleans for remaining in the State after being notified to leave within thirty days. She was convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Where will the unfortunate beings go?—*Ham. Intel.*

Two men convicted of Lynching a person in Mississippi have been fined 20,000 dollars. Dear revenge, this, we think.

An Effective Blow.—A young man in Middletown Valley, a short time since, killed a garter snake with the extraordinary number of one hundred and two young snakes in embryo. This is no snake story.—*Frederick Examiner.*

Perfect Love Destructive.—A young lady in Virginia, lately died after drinking immoderately of the cordial called perfect love.

A Good Law.—By the new election law of Pennsylvania, an offer to bet upon the result of an election in that State, involves a forfeiture of the right of suffrage at that particular election.

If this species of gambling could be put aside, there would be fewer illegal votes cast. When men have money at hazard they are prepared to use every means to effect their individual interest, regardless of the public good, and frequently produce results prejudicial to the country.

One dollar notes changed to *threes* of the Ohio Railroad Company, are in circulation in Ohio.

Eastern Railroad.—Number of passengers for the week ending Aug. 31, 7,255.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts.	-	-			1 copy for a year.
" $5	-	-	-	12	copies.
" 10	-	-	-	25	"
" 20	-	-	-	60	"
" 30	-	-		100	"
" 50	-	-	-	200	"

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia.

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods, and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

VOL. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1839. NO. 7.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

Conference Matters.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PITTSBURG CONFERENCE.

(*Continued.*)

The following were the members of Conference.

Ministerial Members.

Z. Ragan,	Joel Dalbey, jr.
Asa Shinn,	John Beatty,
M. N. Warren,	James M. Piper,
W. M'Connell,	W. L. Baldwin,
J. Myers,	H. Kelly,
P. Inskeep,	W. G. Williams,
R. Simonton,	J. Hopwood,
George Brown,	F. A. Davis,
J. R. Tallentire,*	C. Springer,
C. C. Chapman,	W. W. Reynolds,*
William Reeves,	John Burns,
Israel Thrap,	T. Foster,
William Ross,	Levi M. Cochran,
George Hughes,	Charles Caddy,
J. Cameron,	W. Armstrong,
John Clarke,	Seely Bloomer,
Moses Scott,	Samuel Clawson,
Daniel Y. Ostrom,	J. Huntsman,
Jer'h. Browning,	T. Pinell,
C. Woodruff,	William Marshall,*
J. Palfreeman,	John Herbert,*
George Clancy,	Rufus Richardson,
John Wilson,*	Peyton Bailey,
J. F. Hamilton,*	E. Woodward,*
George Casto,*	D. B. Dorsey,*
Daniel Gibbons.*	*Absentees.

Lay Delegates.

Horace Belknap,	Elias Slagle,
J. Myers,	R. Bell,
R. Scott,	E. Mathews,
M. Rayne,	W. Johnson,
J. H. Linder,	I. Cassel,
E. Bruin,	S. Mikle,
S. F. Baker,	J. Phips,
G. Frazier,	J. W. Johnson,
W. Harrison,	J. W. Brown,
D. H. Phillips,	T. Stephens,
M. E. Lucas,	H. Sanders,
J. Souder,	J. V. Brown,
H. T. Lawson,	J. Hastings,
W. Fitzsimons,	A. Tolston,
J. Burnett,	J. Troth,
H. Funk,	W. Karnes,
E. Morris,	J. L. Leslie,
A. Swan,	C. Wilkinson,
S. M. Prentiss,	W. Hamilton.

Probationers for membership in the Conference..

John Cowl, Washington Maynard, Daniel Kinny, Henry T. Lawson, William Ellis, James Robison, William Munhall, John B. Roberts.

Received into the Itinerancy.

Elders—Thomas Addis, John Fordyce, John Clarke, John Gisinger, Robert Bamford, James Heath, Samuel Hazlett.—*Deacons*—W. W. Tipton, T. Fairchild. *Preachers*—Thomas Stephens, Edward Sturman, Nathaniel Linder, J. B. Shearer, Abraham K. Earle, William Turner, William M'Cullough, Gabriel Lanham, John Milligan.

The following Preachers were ordained Deacons.

J. B. Shearer, W. Ellis, A. K. Earle, J. Milligan, G. Lanham, J. W. Brown,* W. Munhall, J. Diselms,* James Robison, John Cowl.

Those marked thus * were unstationed.

The following Deacons were ordained Elders.

Thomas Fairchild, William W. Tipton, Wm. Ross, Jas. Hopwood, Seely Bloomer.

Those elected to Deacon's orders but not ordained.

Jacob Nichols, Chas. Bird, James Magee, Henry T. Lawson, Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Catlin, Thomas Rutlege, Thomas Nesmith, James Nugen.

Those elected to Elder's orders but not ordained.

A. Summers, J. Robinson, S. W. Laishley, J. Cowl, H. R. Bonnett, A. Morrison, J. Allen.

The Stationing Committee.

G. Brown, Z. Ragan and J. Dalbey, jr., *preachers.*—D. H. Phillips and I. Cassel, *lay delegates.*

The Standing District Committee.

C. Avery, C. Springer, A. Shinn, *ministers.*—E. W. Stephens, J. Phips, H. Belknap, *lay delegates.*

In the case of Hugh Kelly, who was appointed last year to the New Lisbon station, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: 1st. That the official and ministerial conduct of Bro. Hugh Kelly, in the New Lisbon station, was of a character justly deserving and requiring the official censure of this Conference. 2d. That the charges and specifications contained in the documents accompanying this report, be handed over to the proper officer to be submitted to the decision of a judicial committee, according to the provisions of our Discipline.

Resolved, That the case of W. W. Reynolds be referred to the executive officer of the District, for a judicial investigation according to Discipline.

The names of E. Woodward, A. Robinson, and Adolphus Morse, were, by a resolution of Conference, erased from the list of itinerant preachers.

James Palfreeman, J. F. Hamilton and G. Casto, were transferred to the unstationed list at their own request.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our beloved brother Shinn, to write a course of Theological Essays, to be published in the Western Recorder, for the benefit of our preachers.

Resolved, That this Conference highly approve of the Temperance enterprise, and that the preachers be requested to deliver lectures on all suitable occasions on the above subject.

Resolved, That the time for electing delegates in circuits to the Annual Conference be at the third Quarterly Conference.

The Centenary Report.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the Ohio Conference, proposing to raise a centenary offering, beg leave to report—1st. We heartily approve of the proposition. We regard the effort to improve the interesting opportunity, both laudable and right, and while the parent connexion of Methodists beyond the flood are rapturously enjoying the jubilee of centenary Methodism, and of their abundance are casting great riches into the treasury of the Lord: and on this side of the great deep our elder brethren, the Episcopal Methodists, are emulating their zeal and joy, as an infant daughter of true Methodism let our feeble voice be heard on high, in cheerful gratitude to God for all his mercies to us. And let our hand be opened to present our offering too. 2d. Touching the manner of raising the tribute offering, and the objects to which it shall be applied, we recommend the adoption of the report of the committee of the Ohio Conference, which is as follows:

[*See last number Recorder for this Rep.*]

The report of the committee on boundaries is not among the Conference papers in our possession. The stationing committee had it. Perhaps it is now in the hands of Bro. D. H. Phillips, who served on said committee; if so, will he be so good as to forward it to Bro. J. Burns, in Steubenville, Ohio.

All things considered, our Conference just now closed, was unusually harmonious. The reports from nearly all our circuits and stations, were cheering indeed. Let our ministers and members hold on their way, trusting in the great Head of the church, with the most perfect assurance, that we shall yet be a great, useful and happy people, if we are only faithful to God and one another.

[*To be continued.*]

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

[*Concluded.*]

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each superintendent in the bounds of the Ohio District, to solicit subscriptions by companies, for the books of our church, in order to supply the several circuits and stations.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the establishment of a Western Periodical, devoted to the interest of the Methodist Protestant church, whose columns are to be kept open for the discussion of all moral questions, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to sustain the publication.

Resolved, That colored persons making application for membership in any of the societies of the Methodist Protestant church, within the limits of the Ohio District, shall be received under the same provisions specified in the Constitution, Art. 2d, Sec. 1st.

Whereas, This Conference has by a repeated vote declared slavery to be contrary to the morality of the Holy Scriptures, *And whereas*, No person guilty of immorality, can be innocently received by the church, to her communion, therefore,

Resolved, That this Conference recommend to the several Annual Conferences to take timely measures to empower the next General Conference so to amend the Constitution and Discipline of our church, as to preclude hereafter the admission of unrepenting slave-holders to the fellowship of the church, and to restore the general rule of John and Charles Wesley, on the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That this Conference tender their thanks to the brethren and citizens of this vicinity, for their generous hospitality in the entertainment of its members during the present session.

Resolved, That the President for last year, be requested to furnish a copy of his annual communication to this Conference, for publication in the Western Recorder.

Resolved, That our President be requested to make arrangements that a sermon be delivered at the opening of our next Annual Conference.

The next session of our Conference is appointed to be held at Cincinnati, commencing on the last Tuesday in August, A. D. 1840.

A. H. BASSETT, M. M. HENKLE, A. C. BARNES, *Pub. Com.*

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13, 1839.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

ADDRESS,

TO THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, IN ANNUAL SESSION ASSEMBLED.

Beloved brethren and fellow-laborers in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ:—

Another year of our precious time is gone forever. Another year of our toil and labor is over. Another year our kind heavenly Father has mercifully watched over and protected our lives, through many dangers, diseases and deaths; and I trust that through grace we all feel that we are one more year nearer our eternal happy home.

We are met once more to consult upon and attend to the important concerns of our infant branch of the church of Christ. And I deem it my duty to lay before you, as the result of my travels and observations, a brief statement of the condition and prosperity of the church within the bounds of our District. By divine aid, I have been enabled to travel about 3000 miles, in visiting all the circuits and stations, and to preach about 200 sermons, besides other gospel labors, during the past year. I have found some occasion for deep, heart-felt sorrow. But, thank God, I have also found cause of gladness and joy. My sorrows have arisen, first, from a want of ministers to supply the circuits. And this want of laborers, I am confident, arises from the want of a competent support,—and this from a want of consideration and attention to the system recommended by our Financial Committee, and approved by this Conference. It has afflicted me much to think that a number of our most experienced and useful ministers have been driven by necessity from the vineyard of the Lord, from the want of a few cents from each member, once a quarter. I am grieved to say, that I could name the men, scattered through the bounds of the District, who are now in retirement, as lights under a bushel, who would at this time be in the field of itinerant labor, were it not that their families would suffer want, did they not engage in business for their support. I would recommend to the Conference, or Financial Committee, to consider whether any thing more can be done to roll away from our people this reproach. Surely, whilst thousands, nay, millions of dollars are advanced by those who are disfranchised by the assumed power and authority of the ministry, (and those who advance these thousands and millions, seldom know what becomes of their bounty,) our brethern, who stand on equal ground with the ministry, in regard to governmental principles, and the distribution of our funds, ought to provoke one another to righteous emulation on this all important point.

Another cause of sorrow is, that many of our brethren, particular in circuits, are in the habit of holding love-feasts with open doors, even without a door-keeper, thus violating the plain prohibition of our Discipline, that love-feasts should be held promiscuously as public meetings. I respectfully submit to the Conference whether some action should not be had on this subject, and at least a resolution adopted, enjoining that all our superintendents pursue the order of Discipline in this matter. Another cause of regret has been, that the general rules of John and Charles Wesley, as contained in our book of Discipline, are not read to our societies and congregations. I trust that some order will be taken on this subject, for the following reasons: 1st. Many have united with us, who, it appears, have not even seen our book of Discipline: 2d. Many have not had an opportunity of obtaining one: 3d. Some few, (and I trust they are but few,) have thought that to be members of the Methodist Protestant church, would free them from any obligation, regularly to attend to religious duties, that they are left altogether to their own choice in these things. In a word, some among us, both ministers and laymen, appear to think, that to live under a republican government in a church is, for every one to do just as he pleases, and believe what he pleases in Theology and Discipline.—But, as I said above, I trust we have very few of this class among us now.—Would to God we had none such.

But with all these sources of regret and sorrow, I have been comforted to find that we have so goodly a number of faithful ministers, and such a proportion of precious members who love our cause, and are as the salt of the earth. I have been gratified to find that our unstationed brethren have not all been idle. The preacher appointed to Blue River circuit, failed to reach there. At my request, communicated by letter, the brethren of that circuit called a Quarterly Conference, at which Bro. J. M. Westerfield volunteered to serve them, and did accordingly attend to the principal part of the circuit the whole year without any charge. At their last Quarterly Conference, which I attended, the brethren gave Bro. W. a vote of thanks for his services. Richwood circuit was left to be supplied. The unstationed brethren there, with the supernumerary assistant, Bro. M'Clain, have kept up the appointments generally, and they all stand fast. At a quarterly meeting in June last we prevailed upon Bro. Joseph Williams to take charge of the circuit for the balance of the year. Our beloved brother, J. H. Thomas, who was appointed Home Missionary on Twin Creek circuit, with the aid of unstationed brethren, has supplied the regular preaching places there, in the stead of Bro. D. Hannah, who has not been able to travel. I deem it unnecessary to particularize all similar cases, for there are others. Let it suffice to say, that if we have gained few or none on some circuits, we have lost few, if any, save by emigration.—Yet all feel the necessity of a regular ministry, and I trust that more will be done hereafter to encourage such to labor faithfully.

I would next mention that we are all deeply interested in our church Book Concern. Many of our circuits are destitute of a supply of our Hymn Books and Disciplines, while the Book Committee and their Agent have abundance, and are anxious to send them abroad. Few individuals feel able to send on for a quantity worth freighting. I would propose that some system be recommended for supplying our circuits with books, and respectfully suggest that each superintendent be requested to form a company and have an agent appointed to send on the amount raised, and to order such books as each subscriber wants.

In conclusion I would just allude to the Methodist Centenary enterprise. In October next, the hundredth anniversary of the rise of Methodism takes place. Methodists in Europe and America, design to celebrate the day. The Wesleyan Methodists in England originated the measure to raise as extensive sums as possible, in furtherance of religious and benevolent objects, during this centennial year, as thank offerings for the success and prosperity which have attended the Methodist connexion during the first hundred years, of their existance. More than a million of dollars had been raised some months ago in the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, and they will perhaps make it two millions by the time of the anniversary. The Episcopal Methodists in this country have more recently engaged in a similar enterprize, and are raising great sums in furtherance of Missionary and Educational purposes, amongst others. And surely we have as good a right as the other branches of the Methodist family to improve the occasion, Our beloved brother Stockton, of Philadelphia, urges attention to this subject, and proposes three objects to which the funds might be applied: 1st. Two Colleges, one in the west, the other in the east. 2d. The endowment of the church Book Concern. 3d. Foreign Missions. I do hope that our brethern will take hold of this in good earnest. It is known to the Conference that two individuals of our brethren have the entire burthen of the debts of our Literary Institution. Let us not disgrace ourselves by leaving them to suffer beneath these liabilities, but take prompt and effectual measures to relieve them.

Finally, my dear brethren, suffer a word of exhortation. Let us pray much for the spirit of meekness, humility and love, that in all matters brought before us here, we may attend to them with an eye single to the glory of God, leaving self out of sight. It is our greatest interest to be zealous for God, and devoted to his cause.

And now, may the God of all grace reign in all our hearts—govern all our passions—direct us in all our counsels, and inspire each of us afresh to go forth with cheerfulness to our several fields of labor, and give us more than double success the ensuing year. Such is the sincere desire and prayer of your aged brother and follow-laborer in the best of causes.

ADJET M'GUIRE,
Pres't. Ohio Con.

Aug. 27th, 1839.

"Mr. Magnanimity, father wants the loan of your newspaper, a few minutes; if you please."

"Run back, my son, and tell your father that I will lend him my breakfast with pleasure;—but as how I hav'nt got through with my paper yet."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

HOW EASY IT IS TO OBEY.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

If children only knew how easy it is to be obedient, I think they would often try it. It makes them happy, and much beloved by their friends. An obedient little girl is such a dear little girl, that her father and mother are always glad to see her run into their room, and her sisters love her every day and all day, and are pleased to have her with them. To be obedient, is a very simple and easy thing; it is to do *just as your parents tell you to do.*

Perhaps some little girl is reading this; now, little girl, (for I do not know your name, perhaps it may be Sarah, or Mary, or Elizabeth, or Fanny,) I wish you just to think how easy it is for you to obey. If your mother should say, "Mary, give me my work-box," what ought you to do?—Ought you to sit still and play with your doll? No! you should *instantly* leave your doll and give your mother her work-box.

If she should say, "Fanny, dear, come now and let us have our little lesson," should you say, "No, no, I don't want to?" O no, you should immediately run to your mother, and be very attentive a very few moments, and then you can go back to your play-things in peace and comfort.

Should you be playing out of doors and your mother says, "Sarah, do not go any further than the great tree;" what are you to do? Why only to be careful to go no further than the great tree.

Should your mother go out of the room and leave you with a basket of fruit, a sugar-bowl of sugar, a plate of cakes, or any thing else which little girls like—if she has ever told you not to *meddle* with things which did not belong to you, then is the good time to obey. Let her see when she returns that you have not touched one thing, and then she will know that she can trust you, because you are determined to obey. You see how easy it is to obey; you see it means that you are to do as your parents tell you.

I know a story of a little girl who always tried to be obedient. She was not six years old; she was only *one* year old. What I tell you may seem surprising, but this is a true story. Eliza's mother had an aunt, a fine old lady, who lived on a beautiful farm.

One day little Eliza, who was but one year old, was taken by her mother to visit this aunt. The moment Eliza entered the room where the lady was sitting, her little sharp eyes espied a large flower pot set in the deep fire place, and filled with the gayest colored flowers, roses, velvet, marigolds, London pride, yellow lillies, and many others. Scarcely stopping to have her bonnet untied, or even to give her aunt a kiss, the little girl ran up to the flowers and began pulling off their bright leaves and scattering them around. Her mother knew this would be very displeasing to the good lady, and as her daughter had frequently tried to obey, young as she was, she now took hold of both little chubby hands, and looked into her rosy face, spoke plainly and slowly these words, at the same time pointing to the flowers; "Eliza, you must not touch these flowers, nor put a finger upon one of them."

The little girl stood still and looked at her mother, as all children should who wish to learn to obey. For then they will know what she wishes them to do. Eliza understood her mother; she then tried to obey. She staid, I think, a week at this beautiful farm—she certainly did several days—and not once all that time, though she was continually running about the room, did Eliza put a finger upon one of the flowers; and not *once more* did her mother have to speak to her about it.—She would run up to them, she would look at them, she would smile and delightedly stretch out her arms towards them, but not once did she touch them. She *tried* to obey, and she did obey.—*Mother's Journal.*

From the World, a Philadelphia paper.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

We find in the Ledger of Saturday last, the following extraordinary advertisement:

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, No. 14 South Calvert street, Baltimore, on Wednesday, 7th inst. a ***** boy, named ALFRED, 18 years old, stout built, his ears rather smaller than usual, and may easily be detected by close questioning, and he has never before been among strangers. The above reward will be given to any one returning or securing said boy, so that the owner shall get him again.

"a10-3t* ANN M. HACK."

At the head of this advertisement is the figure of a negro in the act of running away, with a bundle swinging over his shoulder from a stick. We do not notice this for the especial purpose of finding fault with the Ledger, but for the just indignation of this community, a practice which has not been tolerated in the non-slave or free States, since the abolition of slavery in them. For many years past, the presses of this city have refused to admit such advertisements; and we believe that the last instance, except that now before us, in which a rule so salutary was violated, occurred about four years since, when an advertisement of a fugitive slave crept into one of our large daily papers, without the knowledge of its proprietor, and was removed so soon as he perceived it.—Public opinion here is entirely opposed to such advertisements, and we hope it ever may be.

We would accord to the slaveholder all his rights under the law, at least so long as the law remains; and therefore we would not tolerate the rescue of a fugitive slave, when the master's claim to him had been legally established. Neither would we instigate or aid a slave to flight or insurrection. But beyond this, our obligation ceases. Denying the abstract right of slavery, and regarding the relation as fraught with mischief to both bond and free, we cannot conscientiously do any thing to promote it, and will not therefore aid in discovering and restoring a fugitive slave, beyond the imperious requirements of the law. Now while the law prohibits us from rescuing, it does not require us to advertise a fugitive slave, and we will not act as a volunteer in aid of slavery. If, then, a slaveholder would offer us such an advertisement, we would say, "Go, sir, with an officer, and find him; he is not, and shall not be, harbored on our premises, or rescued from the officer by our aid, when found. To render you more than this passive aid would infringe a fundamental principle of our creed, the abstract wrong of slavery."

We believe that the press of New York has been equally scrupulous on this subject, with that of Philadelphia; for we do not recollect any such advertisements in the papers of that city. If such things were tolerated in either city, its presses would be crowded with them; for the great majority of fugitive slaves seek refuge in Philadelphia or New York.—But whatever be the practice of other presses, *this* shall not prevail with us; for on the subject of slavery, we cannot conscientiously aid our southern brethren beyond the strict, imperious requirements of the law.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) Aug. 21.

A most foul and unprovoked murder was committed in this city on Monday evening last, just before sunset. The facts in the case, as we learn them, were these: Mr. William Sandy, a discreet and respectable laboring man, residing just over the river, was in the city, and went into a small grocery, kept by Mr. William G. Harrison, to get some chewing tobacco. After purchasing it, some slight altercation between Harrison and Sandy took place, whereupon Harrison caught up a very heavy bludgeon and struck Sandy across the head, which brought him to his knees. Instantly the blow was repeated in nearly the same place—and Sandy was a lifeless corpse. They were both stout, able-bodied men. Harrison bustled about, after the murder was committed, armed himself, procured a horse, and rode off. As he left the stable, we understand several persons were standing by, one or two of whom attempted to arrest him; but he presented a pistol and got away. Directly afterwards several persons started in pursuit—but up to last evening at sunset no news had arrived of his arrest. The Mayor has offered a rewaed of $250 for his apprehension, and it is expected that the Governor will offer a reward also on behalf of the State. Previous to this murder Harrison bore a *bad* character.—*Banner.*

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed down his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh, there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcendeth all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and, if adversity overtake him, he will be dear to her by his misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will love and cherish him, and if all the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

MAXIMS.

The earthly glory and grandeur of mankind are buried in the grave.

Be cheerful, but not light; solid, but not sad.

When God punishes another, he threatens thee, when he wounds another, he warns thee.

Every man is an architect of his own fortune.

Anger is an approach to insanity.

Bad books are the public fountains of vice.

To render good for good is man-like. To render good for evil is god-like.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,.....OCT. 6, 1839.

The expenses of the New York Luminary, a Methodist Protestant paper, the size of our own, is said, by the publishers, to be thirty dollars per week. Our weekly expenses are about the same.

A Cattle Show and exhibition of the Muskingum County Agricultural Society, will take place in Zanesville, at the McIntire Academy, on the 26th instant. The society will elect its officers on that day. The committee of arrangements desire the attendance of all who wish prosperity to the interest of Agriculture; and they solicit the citizens to "exhibit whatever they may have that will give interest to the exhibition, whether animal, vegetable, fruit, implements, article of manufacture, or any thing else."

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold its next session in this town.

On our late visit to New Lisbon, we noticed that the corn crops about Cadiz, Ohio, were quite abundant;—there were on the whole length of the road from Cambridge to Steubenville, plenty of apples—large growth, and fine loooking quality. On the summit of the highest Still Water hills, a good supply of peaches; but when we past (September 8th,) they were not ripe enough for use,—they were later than common.

During this week, we have had several hard frosts; and for some time past, light showers of rain.

A report was put into circulation that C. B. Parsons, who had recently left the Stage for the Pulpit, was about to return to his former profession; but, a letter from him in a late Louisville Gazette, contradicting the report, shows that he is still steadfast to the Cross of Christ.

The Rev. John Herbert, of Cambridge, Ohio, informs us that he has recently visited Andrew Whitter, a soldier of the revolution, who now resides about four miles south of that place, but was about two years since from Pennsylvania; he was one hundred and twenty-three years of age last spring, and was married to his last wife in his 80th year. He is still able to walk about the place, and has a good appetite for his food. He has vigor of constitution enough, if he meets with no accident, to last several years longer.

It is said that John Rowe, of Fayette county, Ohio, has made a number of experiments, which go to show that a certain weed is the cause of the "Milk Sickness," which is so afflicting in its consequences in the north-west part of this state. May-be Mr. Rowe has found out this secret, but we are inclined to doubt it.

Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, died, in the 80th year of his age, on the 16th ult.

The arrival of the small-pox, in New Orleans, was announced on the 7th ult.

The Bank of Indiana has declined receiving on deposit, the government funds, on the terms specified by the Secretary of the Treasury.

James G. Birney, of New York, has recently executed a deed of emancipation in favor of twenty-one slaves, who fell to him from his father's estate, lately deceased, in Jefferson county, Kentucky.

The Charleston Mercury announces the death of Nathaniel Bowen, Bishop of the Diocess of South Carolina.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Youth's Cabinet," of New York, in exchange for our paper. The "Cabinet" is "devoted to Liberty, Peace, Temperance, and Religious, Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Education." We hope it will continue with us, as it furnishes very appropriate matter for our Youth's Department.

We have noticed between abolitionists and their opponents, a contradiction, with regard to the condition of the slaves, since the abolition excitement; the latter affirming that the excitement had a tendency to render worse, instead of ameliorating the condition of the colored man; and the former denying the position.—Our limited acquaintance with the subject will not enable us to form a correct opinion. But, the following extract from a letter of Mr. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the Colonization Society, dated Vicksburg, July 6, 1839, so far as its observation extends, shows, from some cause or other, that the condition of the slave is improving. Mr. Gurley will, no doubt, be considered, by all parties, as good authority.

"It is delightful to observe an increasing concern for the religious instruction of the slave population, among all sects of Christians throughout this south-western country. No field of better promise is opening for the efforts of true and judicious Christian Ministers, than among this population in the South. The planters—with some exceptions—are disposed to encourage their servants to meet on the Sabbath, on their respective plantations, and receive instruction on religious subjects, from preachers who enjoy public confidence. Several Methodist ministers in the State of Mississippi, are devoting themselves exclusively to the religious instruction of the slaves. A Presbyterian clergyman has, for several years past, been devoted to this good work on four or five of the plantations in the neighborhood of Natchez, and been wholly supported by their proprietors. Loss of health has compelled him to leave his post; but another gentleman has been found ready to occupy it.—Planters who have long been unmindful of their obligations to secure the benefits of Christianity, as preached by true-hearted ministers to their servants, are now disposed to adopt measures for the purpose.

"The Methodist colored congregation in New Orleans is large, and comprises three or four hundred members of the society, who are not surpassed—as I was told by their preacher, a very intelligent white minister—for their exemplary lives and Christian spirit, by any church in that city. Nearly all are slaves, but they have been able to subscribe about two thousand dollars for the erection of a church—that in which they now worship being small and inconvenient.

"The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the Methodist church, preaches every Sunday afternoon to a large congregation of the colored people in Vicksburg, who have made a subscription of about one thousand dollars towards the construction of a church.

"A portion of the colored population of Natchez find seats in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and in the construction of the Episcopal church, now well nigh completed, ample accommodations are to be made for their benefit."

The following is an editorial from the Methodist Protestant of the 28th ultimo:

"A writer in the "New York Observer" furnishes a most deplorable picture of the violation of the Sabbath in some parts of the West. Of Louisville and St. Louis, however, he gives a very encouraging account, and represents a religious influence as prevailing to a very great extent. And, in remarking upon Pittsburgh, he says he was never "in a large town where the contrast between the Sabbath and other days of the week was more striking."

"He nevertheless represents the Sabbath as dreadfully profaned along the course of all the main arteries. The steamboats leave the wharves full of passengers, and the freight is, in many instances, both received and discharged on the Lord's day. The following account of a Sabbath spent in a western village, will be read with mournful interest."

This editorial, and the extract which follows it, (which is omitted,) we think calculated to make a wrong impression with regard to the religious condition of the West. That there are, both in the East and the West, too many who are shamefully deficient in observing the institutions of religion, the Sabbath in particular, we admit; but, that the West, on this subject, is so much more deficient than the East, as to be cause of special lamentation, we think a very great mistake.

But the "Sabbath" is said to be "dreadfully profaned along the course of all the main arteries," &c. It is probable the writer referred to, arrived from the East in a stage-coach at "Pittsburgh," in a short time took passage on a "steam boat" for "St. Louis"—touched at all the principal landing places on the "main artery"—stopped long enough at each place to give time to make the top of the bank, but rarely the centre of the town, and after reaching his destination, writes back to the New York Observer, a communication, for which, in all probability he was paid, giving a glowing description of the profanity of the West. Now, suppose we were to crawl awhile about the wharves of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and N. York, and from the specimens of moral depravity, and profaneness there exhibited we were to give the character of the East—what would the public think of our intelligence or candor? Several years ago, we spent an afternoon at a friend's house, in one of the oldest settled neighborhoods in America, lying between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The conversation happened to turn upon the moral condition of the youth of that vicinity, when one of the company challenged the rest to point out a single sober young man in all the neighborhood. Would it be right for us, from this case, to represent the East generally, as a set of drunkards?

But there seems to be some bright spots in the dark picture. The writer "gives a very encouraging account" "of Louisville and St. Louis." Hopeful children these, indeed! If these are "encouraging," we should not know where you would go, in the West, to find any thing discouraging. Now, such writers, only betray, to those acquainted, either wilfulness or an ignorance of the subject about which they write.

We do not intend these remarks as an admonition to the editor of the Protestant, whom we esteem as a worthy man, and a prudent editor. But we wish to put him in possession of the fact, that there still remains in the West, from former recollections, a sensibility upon this very subject. Some twenty years ago there were swarms of Missionaries from the Eastern manufactories, reconnoitering this country, who represented the inhabitants generally as little better than heathens or savages. We saw about that time a communication from one of them, in the Boston Recorder, which was then their oracle, representing Monroe county, Ohio, as a moral waste. It stated there was not a regular religious society in the whole county. This county happened to be in our field of labor at the time, and we personally knew that there were hundreds of pious people therein, and a number of regular societies enjoying the stated means of grace—though not of the same order to which the writer belonged. This case we give as a specimen of the general representation given of the West. All this was designed, no doubt, to stimulate their pious adherents at the East to contribute liberally to the Education & Missionary Societies, so that provision could be made for the spiritual wants of this "moral wilderness." It is highly probable that such a consideration influenced the writer of the extract, which we have omitted. After giving a glowing description of the profanity of his village, he adds: "Now, I presume there are hundreds of places in the new States and Territories, as destitute, almost, of moral and religious privileges as M——; and what an argument is this, in favor of ☞increased efforts to send them the bread of life, and teach them to 'Remember the Sabbath day.' "

When the representations, made of this country, by the former missionaries, were generally known, they became obnoxious to a large majority of the people, and the re-action of public opinion silenced them. But, as the same causes still exist, the same effects may still be expected; of course, the representations of Eastern missionaries should yet be received with caution.—We claim no superiority for the people of the West, but we claim, that in point of religion and intelligence, they are equal to their Eastern neighbors.

It will probably be recollected, that the two chaplains to Congress, last session, were selected, one from each of the Methodist churches. The following humorous extract, relating to their elections, bearing date, 11th of last December, is from the correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript, and may be amusing to some of our readears.

"Most of the sitting of the House was consumed in the election of a chaplain to that body, the result of which was, the Rev. Mr. Reese of the Methodist persuasion, was after the fourth ballot the successful candidate. Now it happens that the Rev. Mr. Slicer—whose name I was sorry to see printed in my last letter without either the title granted by common courtesy, or that pertaining to his cloth, which was altogether an omission by accident on my part, or it may be that one of your *devils* with an antipathy to the profession common to them, might have expunged the abreviated title of Rev.—it happens, I say, that this gentleman, who is chaplain to the Senate, is of the Methodist persuasion also; but as the joint resolution of Congress requires that chaplains be of different sects, many of the members to-day thought Mr. Reese an ineligible candidate. The objection however, was overruled by one of the legal members explaining that Mr. Reese was a *Radical* Methodist, whereas, Mr. Slicer was one of the Episcopal *genus*, and therefore, the two Reverend gentlemen were as different in their religion as a Catholic and a protestant, which nice distinction having both convinced the House and amused it, Mr. Reese was finally elected. There were four other candidates, and you have no idea of the regular scramble that ensues here every session among the aspirants for this holy but very easy office. Formerly it was generally conferred on preachers residing in this city, but in these days of office hunting, even the pulpits have been seized with a craving for the loaves and fishes of the government, and hence every winter beholds a number of the Ministers of the Gospel flocking from all points of the compass, to struggle for this easy situation, for which they frequently electioneer in a bold, persevering manner, that reflects but little credit upon their profession.

"The chaplain's compensation for the session is five hundred dollars, and for this, one opens the proceedings of Congress every morning with prayer, and preaches once a fortnight. So you see that upon the whole it is an easy birth, and it excites no wonder to see so general a desire among the unsettled clergy who are fond of display, to *lionize* for a winter in Washington, even as a chaplain."

Jefferson College.—By the politeness of J. V. Harbaugh, Esq., of New Lisbon, Ohio, we have been favored with the catalogue of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, for 1839. The Rev. Matthew Brown is principal of the Institution, which we are glad to learn is in a prosperous condition. The present number of students, in all the departments are 203.—The whole number which have attained to the degree of A. B. since the establishment of the College are 618; of A. M. 309,—Ministers of the Gospel, 236,—deceased 61. The following brief notice of the origin of the College is from the Catalogue:

"Jefferson College was chartered by the State, and regularly organized in 1802. Prior to that time, there existed an Academy, called Canonsburg Academy which commenced soon after the first settlement of the country. This was the first Literary Institution west of the mountains. It originated in a small log cabin, where the first Latin school was taught by the Hon. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, under the patronage and direction of the Rev. Dr. McMillan. The number of students having increased, a comfortable stone building was erected in 1790. The Canonsburg Academy was then instituted, and respectable Professors appointed in the various departments of Literature. Here many of the most distinguished men in the Western Country received their education, and may be ranked among the honored Alumni of the Institution, altho' their names do not appear among the Graduates under the College charter."

The following, though the mere effusions of a worldly mind, contains a number of valuable maxims with regard to the management of this world's affairs:—

HOW TO BE RICH.

"The way to get credit is to be punctual; the way to preserve it is not to use it too much.—Settle often; have short accounts."

Trust to no man's appearances—they are deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of a gaudy exterior.—Rogues usually dress well. Trust him if any one, who carries little upon his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly if there be any virtue in the law.

Beware of him who is an office-seeker; men do not usually want office, when they have any thing else to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks for support. Trust no stranger; your goods are better than double charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting all alike? Agree before hand with every man about to do a job, and, if large, put it in writing; if any decline this, quit or be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the out-set; and in a case at all doubtful, make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it, it is the best test of responsibility; for if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss. If he be in fact responsible, he will like you the better, for he thus knows that he is dealing with a man who looks at the end of things and only expects to be well served. If not, he will be provoked and discharge you instantly. Thus you have it in your power always to protect yourself in any doubtful case, by simply insisting on security. "Once well begun, it is twice done."

No, is a very useful word—be not afraid to use it. Many a man has pined in misery for years, by not having courage to pronounce that little monosylable.

Work for a man that is punctual at less wages than for him who is not; you get the balance in certainty of payment. One dollar sure, is better than two doubtful; and it will avail more upon a shift. If you cannot get full wages take less; better do so than be idle.

Shun idleness. A shilling a day is better than nothing. The very act of being at work will procure employ, by and by, at a fair rate.—Men avoid him who is always strolling about the streets; he is judged unfit for any thing, and may die for want of employ.

If you can find nothing else to do, read and improve your mind, and fit yourself for better doing what you may have to do. Instruct your children: see that they have good schools, visit them occasionally, and take a glance at the method in which it is conducted. Do you think they will ever respect you, or be worth having, if you neglect them in youth, when the mind first takes its bent and inclination? No man who has a family should ever say that he has nothing to do. Dr. Franklin once lived upon fifty dollars a year, including all expenses. One may, in this country, carry himself well through with less money.

Stroll not about, begging patronage; What is patronage?

Nothing after your ability is known. Then, if you are fit for employ you will have it, if not, a better man should. You must stand competition; this is the life of business; get work by superior skill, punctuality and attention. Men who know their interest, will follow it in spite of friendship. Give me the skill, and you may have all the patrons. They will stick to you as long as you serve the best—no longer. If too many are in business, let the balance clear out, and they will soon do so, if the public do not falsely cherish them with fair words of patronage, which mean nothing;—"but every man for himself."

Recollect the main point is employ, and not fair words. One man giving a job is worth forty promising it—promises are the ruin of many, and usually impart nothing but a vitality to hope.—Many a man promises for mere good nature, and will wantonly promise the same to a hundred a day, and disappoint ninety-nine. Doubt every man who has not strictly complied with engagements. If he has disappointed others he may disappoint you. In fine, never think you have money at your command, until it is actually in your hand; and therefore take care how you promise it. Neglect of such prudentials hinders men from becoming rich, and produces hard times.

A cure for the Bloody Flux.—Take bark of the Ironwood tree, boil it in spring or other good water until it becomes as red as wine; let the patient take this for their constant drink, using it often and freely; it gives relief in a few hours.—[*Com.*

The steamboat Ohio, on her passage from New Castle to Philadelphia, ran over a small boat in the Delaware at about two o'clock on Monday morning, on board of which were two brothers named Newkirk, one of whom was drowned.

The Boston papers announce the death of the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis. Mr. Otis was one of the most accomplished minds ever reared in New England.—With a tranquil grace he had worn to extreme old age, that well merited honor and general respect which were the fruits of fine talents well used. The death of such men in such circumstances is like the quiet fading of stars from a serene sky.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Missing Vessels.—The brig *Planter*, Smith hence 25th ult. for New York had not arived on the 19th inst.

Brig *Star*, Hull, from New York, 19th ult. for this port has not yet arrived.—As these vessels were at sea during the gale of the 30th ult., it is feared that they are lost.

Capt. Whitney, of the brig *Po*, arrived at Philadelphia, reports that when in lat. 33, 20 N. long. 77 W. on the 6th inst., picked up a case of window sash marked Dick & Holmes, Charleston, S. C., care of G. Bulkley, 88 South st., New York. The case of window sash referred to is believed to be from on board of the brig Star.—*ib.*

LIABILITIES OF STAGE OWNERS.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case was decided of great public interest; and with the permission of Mr. Peters, the Reporter, we publish the points decided, and which must hereafter rule the conduct of the proprietors of state coaches.—*National Gaz.*

William B. Stokes, Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
Francis W. Saltonstall.

In September, 1837, the Defendant in Error, Mr. Saltonstall, instituted an action in the Circuit Court of Maryland for the recovery of damages against the defendant the owner of a line of stages for carrying passengers from Baltimore to Wheeling. On the 6th of December, 1836, Mr. Saltonstall and his wife were passengers in the stage, and, by the carelessness, unskilfulness, and default of the driver, the stage was upset, and Mrs. Saltonstall most severely injured. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for *seven thousand dollars*, and exceptions having been taken to the charge of the Court, the defendant, Mr. Stokes, prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme Court.

1. In an action against the owners of a stage coach used for carrying passengers, for an injury sustained by the wife of one of the passengers by the upsetting of the coach, the owner is not liable, unless injury was occasioned by the negligence or want of proper skill or care in the driver of the carriage in which he and his wife were passengers; and the facts that the carriage was upset, and the plaintiff's wife injured, the *prima facie* evidence that there was carelessness, or negligence, or want of skill, on the part of the driver, and threw upon the defendant the burden of proving that the accident was not occasioned by the driver's fault.

2. It being admitted that the carriage was upset and the plaintiff's wife injured, it was incumbent on the defendant to prove that the driver was a person of competent skill, of good habits, and in every respect qualified and suitably prepared for the business in which he was engaged; and that he acted on this occasion with reasonable skill, and with the utmost prudence and caution; and if the disaster in question was occasioned by the least negligence, or want of skill or prudence on his part, then the defendant is liable in this action.

3. If there was no want of proper skill, or care, or caution on the part of the driver, and the stage was upset by the act of the plaintiff or his wife, in rashly and improperly springing from it, then the defendant is not liable to this action; but if the want of proper skill or care of the driver placed the passengers in a state of peril, and they had at that time a reasonable ground for supposing that the stage would upset, or that the driver was incapable of managing his horses, the plaintiff is entitled to recover; although the jury may believe, from the position in which the stage was placed by the negligence of the driver, the attempt of the plaintiff or his wife to escape may have increased the peril, or even caused the stage to upset, and although they may also find that the plaintiff and his wife would probably have sustained little or no injury if they had remained in the stage.

4. If the driver was a person of competent skill, and in every respect qualified and suitably prepared for the business in which he was engaged, and the accident was not occasioned by the fault or want of skill on his part, or that of the defendant or his agents, but by physical disability, arising from extreme and unusual cold, which rendered him incapable for the time to do his duty, then the owner of the stage is not liable in an action for damages for an injury to one of the passengers.

ROBERT OWEN.

London, July 11.—The presentation of Robert Owen at court by Lord Melbourne, is one of the most humiliating events which have recently occurred. It might have indeed, been hoped that we should at least, be spared the sin and shame of such national degradation. All parties who have any sense of propriety, even those who are decidedly favorable to Government, unite in reprobating and deploring this strange and unlooked-for insult to common decency. That a man, whose "beastly principles," as even the *Patriot* denominates them, would if carried, dissolve all virtuous and honorable society, should be brought at all into the presence of our virgin Queen, for the purpose of proposing his plans for the "improvement" of society, is in itself offensive enough, but that he should be introduced by the Prime Minister of England is so astounding, that it could not have been credited except on unquestionable authority.—*Times.*

Rev. John Scoble, of London, delivered a Lectnre at Chatham-street Chapel on Wednesday evening, on the practical working of Negro Emancipation in the British West Indies, as observed by himself during a recent tour of observation through Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. He has testified that the Emancipation has produced a great improvement in the condition of the whole people, but especially of the blacks—that the productions of those colonies have been increased and the value of real estate enhanced from 20 to 40 per cent. The morals of both whites and blacks have been greatly improved by the cessation of slavery, and the entire condition of the inhabitants changed for the better. Such are the conclusions of Mr. Scoble's Lecture which were fortified with an abundance of statistics. He was listened to with great satisfaction by a crowded audience.—*Sylvester's Rep.*

The following remarks we find in an exchange paper, uncredited. They are a just and discriminating criticism upon a work which has been much praised, but too little studied in this country, M. De Tocquevilles "Democracy in America." Of this work it may be safely said that it is the most complete and intelligible exposition of our entire political and social system that has ever been written either by foreigner or native.—Perhaps its most admirable feature is the thorough comprehension and judicious estimate of that principle in our system which is most apt to be completely overlooked, or sadly misunderstood by foreigners—we mean the principle of *decentralization*, or the distribution of power through a succession of agencies, beginning with the Federal Government and ending with the parish or township. He rightly judges, that so far from being a mistake or deformity in the system, this great principle of decentralization is the very soul and safety of the whole, the chiefest defence of liberty, without which we must inevitably run into a consolidated and essentially monarchical government. But to the extract.

De Tocqueville.—We notice that a continuation of the author's "*Democracy in America*," has been published in Europe. Are we not to have it here also? Those who have read his first publication will hardly rest contented under a privation of the second. We have in M. de Tocqueville what we had been earnestly demanding, year after year, as the superficial and narrow views of Hall, Trollope, Hamilton, and other English writers came successfully before the public, giving partial and incorrect accounts of us and our government. We have in M. de Tocqueville a philosophical observer of large mind, free from prejudice, and capable of understanding fully the whole nature of our constitution from first principles to the minutest details.—He is a man, too, who comprehends the spirit of the age, who can look upon the expiring glories of monarchy and aristocracy, and upon the rising vigor of the popular principle, without giving way to vain regrets for the one, and without yielding enthusiastically to the growing influence of the other. He recognizes the democratic principle as the one which is destined to rule, in its turn, through the approaching epoch in France; and to this country he came for the purpose of understanding it—to set it in action—to learn its inherent nature—how it may be controlled and modified by other elements combined with it—in a word, his object was to know how it may be made productive of the most good. To this purpose he is faithful throughout the whole course of his book. He stops not to note the unimportant minutiæ of our domestic life and manners; he observes details only in so far as they are illustrative of principles. What will strike every American with wonder in the intimate acquaintance which M. de Tocqueville displays with our structure of government—not a mere anatomical knowledge of ribs, and bones, and arteries—but a comprehension of the inward life the whole sytem, with pulses beating, and every organ of respiration in full play. He tells us some truths which Americans can never learn except from foreigners; and he pronounces many which, although not flattering to our self-love, must commend them forcibly to our better reason. We are anxious to know all that such a man has to say concerning us. The English translation of the first part is admirably done; we hope the second is in the same hands.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE STOCK MARKET.

The New York *Sun* in the remarks below has given a very correct account of one of the great mysteries of the credit system—gambling in stocks, or as it is called in England stock-jobbing. But the *Sun* is mistaken in supposing that there is any great difference between London and New York, in favor of the former, in respect to these fictitious operations in Stocks—very few of what are called transactions in the Funds, on the London Exchange, are any thing more than wagers on their market price at a specified time. This system of gambling originated in London, and repeated but vain attempts have been made by Parliament to check it, as well as gambling in Marine risks, both of which are made illegal. We have been moreover assured that many of the conductors of newspapers in London are interested in these speculations, and make the press subservient to this concealed interest. The same is true no doubt of the New York Press.—The public do not yet dream of half the ways in which they are imposed upon.

Operations in Stocks, such as constitute ninetenths of the business of our stock exchange, and the daily reports spread out in the newspapers, are very different things from what originally constituted the business of the stock market, or what now constitutes the principal stock operations of England, which are probably conducted in a greater degree of honesty and respectability than in any other country in the world. In England stocks are constituted mainly of government securities, or in other words, the national debt, and are included under the general appellation of "funds." The sales of these "funds" or stocks, are usually effected at the stock exchange. They are usually made by a class of middemen, called jobbers, who are ever ready to buy or sell any quantity, either large or small, that may be desired. When the terms are fixed upon the sale is finally closed at the East India House, or at the office of transfer at the National Bank. To this end the jobber draws up a memorandum designating the name of the purchaser and seller with the amount and character of the stocks, and hands it to the clerk for that purpose. The clerk turns to the name of the seller in the transfer book of the particular stock in question, and ascertains that he owns such stock, he then makes out the transfer. The jobber draws up a receipt and signs the transfer on the book. The receipt is then handed to the purchaser upon his making payment, and the bargain is completed. The transaction just described is a real bona fide negociation. Such are caused chiefly by those who wish to make an investment of their surplus capital to insure a permanent and unvarying income.

The principal portion of operations at our stock exchange, however, are of quite a different character; being, in short, nothing but acts of gambling, and are as illegal as they are immoral. They are effected in this manner. One Jobber sells to another, at a certain future day, a stipulated amount of a certain stock.—When the time arrives, if the current price of the stock is less than what he agreed for, he receives the difference of the amount from his associate in cash; if it is more, he pays it; the whole operation is concluded between themselves, and is merely a mode of betting that a certain stock will be at a certain price on a certain day. As the laws do not recognize this species of trade, the loser cannot be compelled by legal process to fiulfil his engagement. But should he fail to do this, he is stigmatized as a "lame duck," and dares never again make his appearance on the Stock Exchange. This sort of operation brings into existence two classes of nondescript dealers, termed "bulls" and "bears—the first meaning those who strive to depress stocks, and the last those who endeavor to raise their value. These amimals act in pairs or in droves, to bring about an artificial speculation in the stocks in the market for their benefit, at the dead loss of those upon whom they manage to operate. It is thus that the nominal value of our stocks, solid and fancy, is raised or depressed, to forward the speculating contrivances or "concernings" of the stock jobbers; and of the tens and sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars which the daily reports of the Stock Exchange would lead the uninitiated to suppose they had changed hands in the stock market, probably not one tenth, and sometimes not one twentieth, of the report is any thing more than a record of bets such as we have above described.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,... .....OCT. 5, 1839.

he following notice of the N. Y. Luminary om Zion's Watchman of the 21st ult.

New York Luminary.—We are grati- to learn that the publishers of this er have determined to 'go ahead.' It evoted to the interest of the Methodist Church, and ought to be sustained.—ong the number of papers published the benefit of that church, not one, we eve, except the Luminary, is open to claims of the down-trodden slaves.—d will not the church in which so much been said and written, professedly in or of freedom, support one periodical which freedom's friends can be heard in alf of the suffering and the dumb?"

t is here stated that not a paper, except the minary, under the patronage of the Methodist hurch, "is open to the claims of the down-trod- slave." Now, we should like to know what Watchman means by being "*open* to the *ms* of the down-trodden slave." Does he n that a paper, before it can be thus "open," t be entirely or mainly dedicated to the in- st of the present abolition enterprise? If be his meaning we presume he is mistaken the character of the Luminary. We under- d that that paper is got up *mainly* to sustain interests of the Methodist P. church within bounds of the New York District, and we have le doubt but that its conductors know their y better than to abandon their own business attend to that of other men. If the Watch- n means by this "opening," that there is not ther paper in the church which will say Afri- sons are oppressed, and that the slave ought e free,—we say if this be its meaning, it most uredly knows better. Taking it for granted t his docile readers will believe his misrepre- tations of the Methodist Protestant press, . Sunderland then tries to make the church ridiculous with the following pitiful cant: ill not the church in which so much has been d and written, professedly in favor of freedom, port one periodical in which freedom's friends be heard in behalf of the suffering and dumb?" Wonderful incongruity!—ridic- us absurdity!! a church that makes so much about "freedom" will not regard the cries of "suffering and the dumb." Now all this al- ged inconsistency, on the part of the church, s not grow out of the facts of the case, but out he misrepresentations of Zion's Watchman. w it is that this editor can so perseveringly srepresent a church that has never laid a straw his road, is passing strange. We would wish think as charitably of his conduct as possible; t, really, there appears to be a degree of malev- nce at the bottom of this, which illy comports th the principles of the Gospel, or the charac- of a philanthropist. We are afraid that our ther of the Watchman, notwithstanding all laudable sympathies for the colored man, is at art, an enemy to liberal government. This is only supposition on which we have been able account for his virulence to the Methodist otestant church. An editorial remark in his per of the 28th ultimo, strengthens this suppo- ion. He says, "with no other Protestant urch, probably, is there so much sympathy of ling in the Methodist denomination, as with e Protestant Episcopalians. This is especi- y the case in England, and to a great extent this country." Now, why all this "sympathy feeling" for the Protestant Episcopal church? mply, because its government is despotic,* rticularly in Europe, and

"Birds of a feather,
Will flock together."

Episcopacy is in miniature what monarchy is magnitude; and no person can "sympathize" ith the one who is not in heart attached to the her.

*The government of the Protestant Episcopal urch is far more liberal in this country, than e government of the Methodist Episcopal urch. The former admits laymen into its uncils, the latter does not.

Our friends will bear in mind that we have not ubscribers enough yet, to sustain our paper as it should be. Five hundred more ought to be rthcoming, and we have no doubt will, if suita- le efforts are made. The preachers should take old of this thing immediately, when they each their circuits, without any delay. We ave struck several hundred more copies than e use, since we commenced printing the Min- tes of the Conferences, and hope they will soon e called for by new subscribers.

We are informed by brothers Bassett and Hib- en, of some of our subscribers not receiving their papers. These papers were mailed by our own and, and were deposited in the office at Zanes- ille. Had we the first number we would forward t *again* to the Jamestown subscribers, but we are out of that number. D's. name was not for- warded to us, neither were those of S. and J.

In consequence of being absent from home some two weeks, we got behind with our busi- ness, and were not able to record the names of some new subscribers, and to forward their pa- pers as soon as they should have been. And before we had time to carry out the accounts of money we received at Conference from our mem- orandum into our account book, we gave D. Y. O. several names which have paid. He will be good enough to examine the receipts published in this number, and regulate his memorandum accord- ingly.

Bro. Honour of Charleston, S.C., is informed S. J. Harris is agent for Bro. Shinn's intended pub- lication, and that he can refer the prospectus to him.

Prices.—Wheat is still selling in Zanesville at 75 cents per bushel,—Flour $4.50 per barrel. We understand that millers and others on the Ohio Canal, are paying but 70 cents for wheat. —*Gazette.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESIDENTIAL NOTICES.

☞This communication came one day too late for our last.—Ed.

Holliday's Cove, Brooke co., Va., September 23d, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—You will do me a kindness by publishing the following appointments, and should it please Almighty God to favor me with life, health and strength, I will try to meet them in their order, viz:—

Washington ct.	Oct. 6	Brownsville ct.	Nov. 24
Monongahela,	13	Ohio,	Dec. 1
Middletown,	20	Clearfield,	8
Suttonville,	27	Pittsburg,	15
Weston,	Nov. 3	Pittsburg station,	22
Clarksburgh,	10	Allegheny,	29
Union,	17		

My calculation is that Steubenville will be the residence of my family. Letters may be directed to me at that place; but I would prefer getting them as I pass through the District. Forwarding letters will be attended with additional expense. If they remain in the office at Steubenville until my return, the business, concerning which they may be written, will not be attended to in time. While in Washington circuit letters may be sent to Washington, Pa.—While in Monongahela, to Waynesburgh, Pa.—While in Middletown, to Morgantown, Va.—While in Clarksburgh, to Clarksburgh, Va.—While in Suttonsville and Weston, to Weston, Va.—While in Union, to Uniontown, Pa. While in Brownsville, to Brownsville, Pa.—While in Ohio circuit, to Steubenville, Ohio. While in Clearfield, & Pittsburg circuits, Pittsburg and Allegheny stations, to Pittsburg, Pa. Attention to this matter may be of some importance in arranging our matters, getting vacancies filled, &c., as early as possible in the Conference year.

It is my design, if possible, to visit the missions in Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, but am of opinion that it will be best to delay a little, until the preachers in missionary regions shall have had sufficient time to get a proper understanding of their own field of labor, &c.

In haste, yours truly,

Geo. Brown.

Jamestown, O., 24th Sept. 1839.

Bro. Springer:—We are yet living in this region, and since the Conference I can see a great change for the better. Our people are aroused to duty, and have laid hold afresh. Prospects are increasing all around as far as I have been.

I shall trouble you to give the following notices for me. I intend, by permission of Providence to visit

Finley circuit	1st	Sabbath	in November.
Miami	" 2d	"	"
Lima	" 3d	"	"
Union	" 4th	"	"

I remain your brother in Christ,

Jonathan Flood.

Middletown, Va., Sept. 3, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—We have just closed our last quarterly meeting for Middletown circuit, and with it our labors for this Conference year. We are glad to have it in our power to say that this has been with us a pleasant year. Our closing quarterly meeting was the largest we have had during the year. The spirit of the Lord was with us to encourage His people—seventeen were added to the church at this meeting. We have had the pleasure of adding 140 members to the circuit during the year. Two of our worthy sisters, of this town, Mrs. Pierpoint and Mrs. Miller, have left the militant to join the triumphant church.—They both gave, in their last moments, the most satisfactory evidence that their peace was made with God. "O! let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like unto his." This circuit is raising a subscription to build a parsonage for their preacher. Yours, &c.

W. G. Williams, *Supt.*

Westminster, O, Aug. 21, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—The Western Recorder meets a welcome reception in Lima circuit. We are glad that a medium of communication is open for the benefit of the church, in this section.

The cause of Christ is on the advance in this place; the time to favor Zion has come, and God's people are joyful in hope. We have had two camp-meetings in this neighborhood: one held by the Episcopal Methodist brethren, at which the Lord was present to bless—there were some distinguished conversions. I was kindly invited to take part in the labors of the stand, which proved to be a blessing to myself, and appeared to be so to the people. With but little exception all things seemed to move forward in the spirit of the gospel. "How good and how pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Our meeting commenced two weeks after the one above. Several of our Episcopal brethren pitched their tents with us, and engaged heartily in the work of the Lord, and a friendly feeling prevailed amongst us. When fervent petitions began to ascend the hill of the Lord, and the hearts of God's people tuned to the songs of Zion, the grove became a pleasant place, and the very air itself, apparently, seemed embued with the spirit of devotion. Then could be heard the mourner's exclamation, "O pray for me," and then could be seen the tear of sympathy stealing from the eye of tender hearted christianty. The fallow ground of the sinner's heart was deeply broken—the struggle was powerful but short.—Conversions were clear, and shouts exceedingly loud, so that they might be heard afar off. A greater time of rejoicing I never witnessed; some who were never known to do so before, praised God with loud voices.

A person who was acquainted with the influences of Methodism beyond the waters, and who was not then a member of any church, though he attended the worship of God among all orders of His people, while reposing on his pillow the last morning of the meeting, was informed by his eldest son that Edward and Ellen had obtained religion; he sprang immediately from his bed and repaired to the ground. It was affecting to see the old gentleman approach, bathed in tears, and praising God for what he had done for his children. He pronounced it the happiest morning he had seen since he sat his foot on the shores of America. Himself, Edward and Ellen have joined the church, and if they prove faithful, no doubt more will follow their example.

Another case;—a father in Israel, whose locks are whitened with the frost of many winters, and who had itinerated in the Methodist Episcopal church years ago, and who has been with the Methodist Protestant church from the beginning, on hearing a brother express his astonishment that doubts could remain in the minds of those who had proven the Lord and found his promises never failing, his mouth caught the word, and his soul the fire of devotional confidence, though never before known to be so excited, he exclaimed aloud, "not once, glory to God, no, not once in forty years have I known the promise of God to fail!" Hitherto these men were no more than willing to let shouting pass unmolested. I have seen times of great rejoicing, but never before such a time as this. Our intermissions were short, and our services continued most of the nights.—This meeting will no doubt be long remembered, and the fruits of it I hope will be seen crowding the gates of heaven in the morning of the resurrection.

As we did not open the door for the reception of members until the close of the meeting, not wishing to take any advantage of the excited feelings of the people, and many having left the ground, (some of whom would, no doubt, have cast in their lots with us,) there were but seventeen added to the church.

The Methodist Protestant church is on her march forward in this place, and is increasing in favor both with God and man.

Your friend and brother,

A. T. Morrison.

Mt. Tabor, Ia., Sept. 9, 1839.

Brother Springer—As my charge here has expired, and as I expect soon to remove, for a season, to my native State, I have a desire to communicate to you a few thoughts relative to our cause in this region.

I have lived with, and labored for this dear people, for the space of two years that have just gone by. The Lord has frequently, in mercy, remembered us, and blessed us, while we were together. Two years ago, when I commenced my labors here, I found about one hundred members, including Spencer & White river circuits; my first year's travel included both of these circuits—during that period our little borders were somewhat enlarged, and our members considerably increased. When that period ended, White-river circuit was again separated from Spencer circuit, which took off about forty members, and I was appointed to take charge of it. The principal part of the year passed away without any very special excitement; yet, we had many refreshing showers, and occasionally some accessions to the church. Toward the latter part of the year, it was proposed that we should have a camp-meeting, and a meeting was called at the Liberty meeting-house, near this place, in order to consult ways and means relative to the proposed camp-meeting. Some objected, and argued that a protracted meeting in the meeting-house would be the most apt to do good—that the time was once when camp-meetings were profitable, but that time had gone by. The motion finally prevailed to have one, and a cite was agreed upon, and some four or five pledged to build tents. The time appointed for the commencement of the meeting began to draw nigh—some of us began to build under rather unfavorable circumstances; yet, the neighbours turned out generally to assist in doing the public work.—We requested all who desired the revival of God's work on the occasion, to join us in observing the Thursday preceding its commencement as a day of fasting and prayer; we also appointed a prayer-meeting at the meeting-house, near the camp-ground, to convene at 4 o'clock, in the evening of the same day. When the hour arrived, there was but one person present besides myself who was willing to take up the cross. Well, thought I, this looks rather discouraging, yet, I cannot say that I felt much discouraged, for I did most sincerely believe that God would hear prayer, and convince all my dear brethren that it was not yet too late for camp-meetings to do good.

The hour arrived for preaching, and there were six tent holders on the ground—but none of our expected preachers had arrived. A small congregation was collected, and there seemed to be no other alternative, but to go forward myself. I tried to preach from Isaiah 40, 31: before the exercises closed, I felt somewhat encouraged. I made an appointment for preaching again at four o'clock in the evening, but as yet no help had come. Soon after dismission, Bro. P. Clingler arrived, and preached at four o'clock. While he was preaching two other Brethren reached the ground. About this time our prospects seemed to grow brighter,—two more families arrived. Bro. E. McMasters preached this evening, after which the brethren and sisters generally united in a solemn covenant to pray God to revive his work on the occasion. Brothers J. Williams, and T. Alexander, were also in attendance. Saturday passed very agreeably to many,—Bro. John Williams' labours were much blessed; at night the altar was crowded with mourners pleading for mercy. Sunday the congregation was large, considering the neighborhood, and behaved exceedingly well; and at evening there were still many who designated themselves as mourners: some found peace.—Monday was a pretty good day; this evening God was pleased to display his matchless power in convictions and conversions. Some of the most hardened and impenitent were made to tremble and constrained to cry for mercy. In short, dear Brother, least I weary your patience, I must say it was a good time. Tuesday at perhaps about 12 or 1 o'clock, duty compelled us to separate—it was certainly a solemn time—the congregation was quite full, and all that had not embraced religion (save two or three exceptions) gave us public testimony of their desire to be prayed for, and their determination to try to meet us in heaven. We parted big in expectation of soon meeting in heaven. There were *nineteen* joined society, and perhaps more than that number professed to find peace with God, through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. May the Lord bless all the brethren in this neighborhood, and ultimately save them, is the prayer of their unworthy servant.

This circuit numbers now one hundred, and if they are humble and faithful God will greatly increase and comfort them during the present Conference year,

Yours sincerely,

D. H. Stephens.

NO. I.

Jamestown, September 1, 1839.

Friend Springer:

In the Recorder of the 29th ultimo, I noticed the publication of my proposition to discuss the subject of Clerical Supremacy; and that is not the only thing I noticed, I saw also a very courteous introduction to your readers in the following words: "Its author, though not a member of our fellowship, we believe is a respectable man," &c. What fellowship have you separate from other churches? Take care how you use those sectarian phrases.

But, I will go on to sustain the proposition now before your readers, and shall not, at this time trouble them with the proof that all the authority to preach, baptize, &c., is derived from the commission given by Jesus Christ to his Apostles. There have been, and are now, men in the world who claim *special* authority to preach, baptize, &c. These men assume "Clerical Supremacy," and it is with them, we have to do at this time. It is self-evident, that authority can be derived only in two ways, that is, directly and indirectly. The Apostles derived it directly from Jesus Christ. He said to them, "Go teach all nations, baptizing them," &c.—The command to them was direct and special; but others who preached and baptized afterwards were taught to do so by the Apostles, in accordance with their commission, which said "teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." And "they (the disciples) went every where, preaching the word."

It is not only presumption, but it is folly, for any man to say that he received authority directly from Jesus Christ, as the Apostles did, unless he was able to give the proofs given by the Apostles; 1st. he must have seen Jesus Christ; 2nd. he must have heard Him speak; and 3d. he must be able to *show the signs* of an Apostle. But some men will say, there are none who profess to be original Apostles—they only profess to be successors of the original ones. Well, if the claimants can decide among themselves which twelve are the true successors of the original twelve, we will trouble them no further.

Suppose the Pope to succeed Peter, then who of the ten thousand pretenders succeeds the other Apostles?

It is all a humbug,—the Apostles have no successors—there can be no successors to *witnesses*, and the business of the Apostles was to bear witness of the sayings and doings of Jesus Christ. Therefore, we take it for granted, that all authority to preach, baptize, &c., now in the world, is derived indirectly from the teaching of the Apostles as found in the New Testament. There are none who derive it directly from the Apostles, as Timothy and Titus did. All these pretenders are *now being tried* and will all be found to be liars, as were some pretenders in the life-time of John the Apostle.

And who among those who acknowledge that all authority is derived from the New Testament dare say, that the commission is directed to them exclusively?

Enough at present, as ever yours,

M. Winans.

(*To be continued.*)

THE AFRICAN CAPTIVES.

We have a full report of the final decision of Judge Thompson, delivered on Monday, announcing that the Circuit Court *could not discharge the prisoners under the writ of Habeas Corpus.* The Judge said this decision affected nothing as to the rights of either party, but left the case to take its regular course under the libels, in the District Court, from which it might afterwards come up by appeal to the Circuit Court, and then, if either party choose, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The sole question now before him, he said, was one of jurisdiction, and if the Amistad was taken on the high seas, it was properly cognizable before the District Court for Connecticut. If within a mile of the shore, it would fall within the District of New York. Measures would be taken to ascertain this point exactly. The only matter settled previously was that there had been no criminal offence cognizable by the courts of the United States, the killing having been on board the vessel of a foreign nation. The prisoners, therefore, remain in the custody of the District Court, which has adjourned to meet for the trial of the case at Hartford on the 3rd Tuesday of November. In the meantime, the Marshal is ordered to see that the negroes are suitably provided with food, medical attendance, clothing adapted to the season, and whatever is needful for their comfort.

It was said the prisoners might be discharged on giving bail; but as this required that they should be *appraised* as property, their counsel would not consent to it.

We regret that we have not room for the decision, in full, with a few remarks which we should like to hazard; but our space is full.

The counsel for the unfortunate captives, Messrs. Staples, Baldwin and Sedwick, have acquitted themselves in a manner highly honorable, both to their sensibilities as men, and their ability as lawyers. David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, came on to offer his services in case of a jury trial, and was at Hartford two days. The trial of the great *property* question will awaken new interest and require new efforts and heavy expenses. —*Emancipator.*

THE AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD.

[From the Transcript, of Monday.]—We learn from a postcript to the Hartford Courant, dated yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, that the Circuit Court has decided that the Africans could not be discharged on the Habeas Corpus, as the case was within the jurisdiction of the District Court, as a Court of Admiralty. In making this decision, no question on the merits was involved or determined. It turned simply on the question of jurisdiction. The merits remain to be heard and decided before the District Court.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter, dated Hartford, 23d, ten o'clock, a. m.

"The Circuit Court has adjourned *sine die.* Judge Thompson has decided that the District Court has jurisdiction, on the ground that the Amistad was seized on the high seas. He said if it should be proved that the seizure was actually in the District of New York, the whole case, prisoners and all, must be transferred to the District Court of New York. Judge Thompson gave no opinion on the other points raised by the counsel. The Marshal will probably take the prisoners back to New Haven, to await further proceedings in the District Court. The Court ordered comfortable clothes, &c. The whole cargo and vessel will probably be used up in expenses by the U. S. officers. We have no doubt here that the prisoners will ultimately be set free."—*Olive Branch.*

David Paul Brown, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, is engaged as counsel in behalf of Cinques and the other Africans implicated in the late mutiny on board the Amistad. One of the prisoners named Bootle, died in New Haven jail on Wednesday, the 11th ultimo, being the twelfth of the party that has died since leaving the port of Havana.

A great many interesting facts relative to the history, capture, etc. of Cinques and his companions, have been elicited by private examination. Cinques, (or Jingua, as it should be spelled,) states that he left in Africa, a father, mother, wife and three children. They state that they are from a part of the country called Gallinus—the place where Don Blanco pursues his trade in slaves; that they were brought down the country to the coast and chained when put on board the slaver, which was a brig. The hold of the vessel was crowded with slaves, there being on board two hundred men and three hundred women, besides a great number of children; they suffered much on the voyage, and great numbers died from ill treatment and their close and nauseous confinement. They were landed in Havana in the night, chained hand and foot, and fastened in pairs by iron rods, attached to the neck and wrist.—They were embarked from Havanna in the evening and sailed about midnight; their irons were then taken off; the captain of the schooner was very cruel to them; he beat them on the head unmercifully with any thing he could catch, and kept them almost starved. Jingua and Bowls both say they were in the hold and did not either see or participate in the fight—which was occasioned, they say, by the cook, who told them they were to be carried where they would be killed and devoured. They fought fair, and no African was killed.

The following extract is from the New York Sun, in which paper the examination was originally published:

"When Jingua entered the room his bearing was like another Othello. He told his story in an animated manner, and when Antonio was making his statement, he watched his countenance with deep interest. Occasionally he would shake hands with the interpreter, and laugh very heartily. When removed from the chamber he was allowed to visit his countrymen. They shouted for joy on seeing him, called him "massa," and every one of them immediately, of their own accord, gave into his hands all the money, &c. they had received from the visiters.

"One of the men attached to the prison was the occasion of great amusement on the part of the prisoners, as well as the spectators, by taking a large lump of ice to show these strangers from the tropics. They all handled it in turn, but each one, after holding it a moment, screamed out, as if their hands had beeen burned, and entreated the man to take it out of their hands. They would then look at their hands to see if the skin was off, examine very closely the novelty, then taste of the water on their hands, then touch the ice with their tongues, or take a small piece into their mouths. As the ice was passed around, they laughed immoderately at the momentary agony of their comrades."—*Middletown Mail.*

The "British Queen" arrived at New York on the 20th ult., bringing London and Liverpool advices to the 2d. The intelligence as regards the crops in England, is most favorable. Scarcely a doubt existed at the time of her sailing but that the harvest would be abundant in quantity, and excellent in quality. Considerable complaint is made about money matters. Several changes have taken place in the English Ministry. Mr. Poulett Thompson comes to Canada. On the 24th of August the Queen prorogued Parliament to the 24th of October.

The "British Queen" was sixteen days in making her passage, and brought two hundred and nine passengers. The Liverpool steamer is expected at New York about the 8th or 10th of the present month.

At a recent sale of lots in the new "City of Austin," the future Seat of Government of Texas, the amount received was one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

It is said that the total value of gold taken from all the mines in the United States for the last ten years, exceeds thirty millions of dollars.

Conversion of Great Numbers to Christianity.—The Missionary Herald, for September, contains a cheering report from Bengal. The villages alluded to in the extract below, are said to be "situated on the Julingha, a branch of the Hoogly river, and seventy or eighty miles north of Calcutta."

"There are no less than fifty-five villages containing among them upwards of five hundred families, who are convinced of their lost state as sinners, believe that the Gospel of Christ provides the only means of salvation, and are ready and anxious to be baptized into that faith.—These families average about six in a family; so that there are not less than three thousand souls seeking admission into the Christian fold."

Whitefields Centenary.—There was present at this sentenary a man named Richard Poulson, at the advanced age of 103 years, who had heard Whitefield preach on the same spot a century before, having been taken there by his mother.

Dignity of a Judge.—Judge McKinley, a Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, does not meet with sympathy from the Southern press, for the indignity which was lately offered to him in Mississippi by a Sheriff. It now appears that it was for no act of official duty that the Judge suffered personal violence. While upon the bench, he so far forgot himself and his duties, and all the rules of gentlemanly deportment, as to call the acting Sheriff "a Jackass;" and it was for this that the Sheriff subsequently took revenge in the street.

A Sensible Question.—"Mamma," said a child, "my Sunday School teacher tells me that this world is only a place in which God lets us live a little while, that we may prepare for a better world. But, mother, I do not see any body preparing. I see you preparing to go into the country—and aunt Eliza is preparing to come here. But I do not see any one preparing to go to heaven. If every body wants to go there, why don't they get ready?"

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Received pay for the first volume of the Recorder.—Of J. Dalbey, $24—for R. Moffit, J. Parks, S. Culmer, W. Morrison, C. Craig, A. Baker, W. Rinehart, J. Scott, E. Black, H. Johnson, W. Gibson and J. Best; of R. Crossman, 2;

Of Brown & Ross for E. Nichols, 2, D. Garner, 2, T. Freeman, 2, J. Tallman, 2, J. Rolston, 2, J. Sisson, 2, Geo. Hull, 2, S. Bushfield, 2, Dr. A. C. Hamilton, 2, H. Patterson, 2, D. Pierce, 2, J W. Brown, 2, J. Beall, 2, Mrs. S. Leach, 2; of J. Smith, Coshocton, 2; of J. Fordyce, 2; of J. Headly, 2; of Wm. Johnson, 2; of D. Harbaugh, New Lisbon, 2, (beginning No. 6, Vol. 1;) of G. Beaumont, 2; of M. Scott, 8—for I. Castle, J. Shunk, L. Cook and J. Hipsley; of J. Walker, Tiffin, 2; J. Niswonger, 2; of G. Hughes, 16—for J. Davis, J. Wheeler, B. Ross, J. Maxwell, J. Clancy, M. Wheeler, W. Harrison and D. McGrew; of J. Burns, 6—for A. Devenny, J. Magary and J. Keath; of I. Hastings, New Lisbon, 2; of R. Simonton, 6.50—for W. Kimble, E. Bruen, J. Baily one and J. Kenedy one fifty; of W. Reeves, 4—for H. Fenkill and J. Knox; at Warrensville, O., 10—for D. Warren, S. M. Prentice, W. Fry, W. H. Warren and W. Kernish; of H. Belknap, 2; of J. Breakiron, Morgantown, Va., 2; of E. Matthews, Cleveland, 2; of Ralph Lee, 2; J. M. Piper, 10—for S. Scritchfield, S. Freeman, Geo. Rogers, T. Shepherd and J. H. Mitchell, of Ligonier; of J. Beatty, 12—for D. Davis, J. Clark, J. Clancy, T. Gardiner, W Garner and A. Robinson; of D Y. Ostrom, 2—for F. Edwards; of W. L. Baldwin, 10—for B. Longsworth, J. Ripley, J. Edwards, A. Glenn and E. Speer; of J. Hebert, 20—for G. Ayres, H. Clouser, W. P. Willy, H. Dean, F. Scott, A. Burlingame, T. M'Illyer, J. Entz, J. Mehaffey and B. W. Wortman and C. Lukins one dollar each; G. Frazier, 2; D. H. Phillips, 2; N. Worcester, 2; G. A. Rogers, 2; E. Slagle, 2; A. Cuffle, 2; J. V. Brown, 2; T. Snyder, 2; C. Russell, 2; J. Hankins, 2; of A. Swan, 4—for himself and J. Goble; of C. G. Wilkinson, 2; of J. H. Linder, 2; of R. Lee, 2; of J. Palfreeman, 4—for J. H. Cummins and S. Johnson; of J. Cameron, 6—for R. Beed, J. Chambers and W. McPherson; of Mrs. C. A. Canfield, 2—for W. Ross.

We have received some money from Bro. Thrap for subscribers in Wellsville, but he has not yet given us their names.

Letters Received—Of J. Herbert, D. Gibbons, R. Jones, A. T. Morrison, T. W. O'Havre, S. Plank, W. Dunn, I. Hunt, M. Winans, 3, Jona. Flood, J. Hibben, A. H. Bassett, 2, C. A. Canfield, T. Addis, Publishing Committee, 2, Geo. Brown, J. Niswonger, J. V. Harbaugh, J. H. Honour, and D. H. Stephens.

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, for a township road, to commence a few rods East of Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line between Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and to run South, at, or near said line, to the South East corner of John Rodman's land, thence the best rout so as to intersect the Cooper road West of the inclosure of Wm. George.

October 5, 1839. 3t7

POETRY.

HYMN—THE ALTAR OF PRAYER.

BY THE REV. J. G. WILSON.

Tune—Home.

Once happy in Eden's primeval abode,
Encircled with pleasure, in favor with God,—
Man worshipped as angels in innocence there,
Nor needed to bow at the altar of prayer,—
Prayer, sweet prayer,
In Eden man needed no altar of prayer.

But since by transgression that Eden was lost,—
God's favor was forfeited,—happiness cross'd;
The child of mortality—misery's heir—
Man—now stands in need of an altar of prayer,
Prayer, sweet prayer,
Poor man stands in need of an altar of prayer.

Sweet Mercy beheld us in ruin involved,—
And swift to our rescue to come she resolved,
Her pathway of light broke the gloom of despair,
And here she erected an altar of prayer;—
Prayer, sweet prayer,
For man she erected an altar of prayer.

But Justice required that the sinner should die,
Unless an atonement could Mercy supply,
From guilt to redeem—and the breach to repair,
And which might avail at the altar of prayer;
Prayer, sweet prayer,
A plea to avail at the altar of prayer.

The Son of the Blessed in pity was moved,
His life to lay down for the world that he loved,—
Incarnate—our sins in his body to bear,
And give us access to the altar of prayer,—
Prayer, sweet prayer,
We now have access to the altar of prayer.

He died for our sins,—but he rose from the dead,—
Ascended on high for us, sinners, to plead,—
At the Father's right hand as an advocate there,
That we may prevail at the altar of prayer;—
Prayer, sweet prayer,
Through him we prevail at the altar of prayer.

For we to the Father are now reconciled,
He bears witness that each is a child;
Our strength he renews every trial to bear,
And comforts our hearts at the altar of prayer;—
Prayer, sweet prayer,
He comforts our hearts at the altar of prayer.

Then let us come boldly and mercy implore,
Our sins he will pardon—our Eden restore;
Till sanctified wholly, his image we bear,
For glory made meet at the altar of prayer;—
Prayer, sweet prayer,
There's no place on earth like the altar of prayer.

CINNAMON.

Cinnamon is brought chiefly from the Island of Ceylon, to India, and has now been many years in use in Europe and America, as a pleasant spice. It is the bark of a species of laurel, remarkable with some other species, possessing similar properties, for its coriaceous leaf, marked with three strong nerves. It was originally found wild only, and in small quantities, at one part of the Island; but when the Dutch obtained a settlement there, they cultivated it in large gardens or tracts. The extent of these plantations will be perceived, when it is stated that four hundred thousand pounds were obtained from them, annually, and upwards of twenty-five thousand persons were employed in the cinnamon business. The Dutch long had the monopoly of the article, and resorted to severe and even cruel measures to prevent the trade getting into other hands.

The cinnamon tree often grows to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and sends out large spreading branches The leaves are first pendent, and of a delicate rose color, afterwards they turn yellow, and then green. The flowers are borne in panicles, are small and white, partaking of the peculiar flavor of the tree. The fruit yields an oil, of which a kind of candles is made, which are used by the court, in the kingdom of Candy.

When the tree is three years old it affords a shoot fit to yield bark; but eight years of growth are needful, before it can be freely cut. At ten or twelve years of age, the tree is strongest, and the plants which grow in dry and rocky spots, produce the most pungent and aromatick bark. The shoots are cut when about an inch thick; they are barked and the epidermis scraped off. The bark is dried in the sun, when it curls, and the smaller is rolled in with the larger. *Cassia*, in its botanical character, is little different from cinnamon. In quality it is much inferior, though often sold for it. It is commonly known under the name of bastard cinnamon.

THE MERCHANT AND THE QUAKER.

A merchant in London, had a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated; using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error, but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice called aloud from the top of the stairs, "Tell that rascal I'm not at home." The Quaker looking up towards him, calmly said, "Well friend, God put thee in a better mind." The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right and he was wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to bear my abuse?" "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell thee, I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sin, and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak loud, and I thought if I could control my voice, I should suppress my passion. I have therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key, and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper." The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, was benefitted by his example.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The Boston Mercantile Journal selects the following from the Foreign Review for April, 1839, as one of the finest passages in the whole range of English literature. The subject treated of, is the benefit of printing.

"When Tamerlane had finished building his pyramids of seventy thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle axe on his shoulder, till fierce hosts filled to new victories and carnage, that pale on looker might have fancied that nature was in her death throes—for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of manhood seeming setting in seas of blood. Yet it might be on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing nine pins in the streets of Mentez, whose history was more important to them than twenty Tamerlanes! The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed away like whirlwind, to be forgotten forever—and that German artizan has wrought a benefit, which is yet immeasurably expanding itself and will continue to expand through all countries and all time. What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporation of captains from Walter the Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with the movable types of Johannes Faust!"

THE PIOUS STAGE DRIVER.

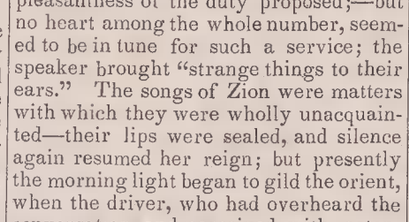
A minister of the gospel, a resident of the interior of Pennsylvania, being on a journey to Philadelphia, one morning before the dawn of day, broke the silence which prevailed among his fellow travellers, by inquiring if there were none of them, who could enliven the hour before sun rise, by raising a note of praise to the gracious and glorious Giver and Author of all their mercies and consolations—urging the reasonableness and pleasantness of the duty proposed;—but no heart among the whole number, seemed to be in tune for such a service; the speaker brought "strange things to their ears." The songs of Zion were matters with which they were wholly unacquainted—their lips were sealed, and silence again resumed her reign; but presently the morning light began to gild the orient, when the driver, who had overheard the conversation, and perceived with astonishment the result, raised his voice, and with elevated affection sang,

"Lord in the morning thou *shalt* hear
My voice ascending high;
To thee I will direct my prayer,
To thee lift up *mine* eye,"

and continued his offering of praise thro' the whole of this excellent psalm, to the astonishment and shame of his auditors. The stage soon stopped at the usual watering place, when he sprang from his seat, and opening the coach door, said, "Gentlemen, the coach will stop for a few minutes; if any of you have a word to say to a poor, sick, and dying fellow creature in the house, please follow me." Oh, ye wise, mighty, and noble of the earth, when this poor stage driver shall "come to the general assembly and church of the first born, and shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and all the spirits of the just made perfect, in the kingdom of God," where will ye appear? —*Philadelphian.*

We should imitate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

AGRICULTURAL.



For the Western Recorder.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in the 3d No. of your valuable paper a caution against dipping too deeply in the Silk speculation. This was, perhaps, very well at the present crisis, for the Silk disease is at present powerfully contagious.—And it is true of Ohio, that she generally overdoes any branch of business which promises to be profitable—especially if it belong to the agricultural department. This arises from the fertility of our soil, the enterprise of our citizens, and the prevalent desire of becoming rich.

But while we admit it is prudent to administer caution on this subject, yet we ought by no means to discourage industry and enterprise; especially an enterprise in which we are so much interested as the manufacturing of Silk. I suppose you are aware, sir, that there is imported annually into this country from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars worth of that article, and that this sum has mostly to be paid in the hard currency. Now, if this cash could be retained in the United State, it would greatly facilitate her commercial operations, and her system of internal improvements.

With regard to the success of the Silk enterprise there can be no reasonable doubt. We are situated in the same climate, and have a similar soil to China, which is one of the greatest Silk growing countries in the world. But actual experiment has decided the question, that our country is well adopted to the culture of the Silk worm and the Mulberry. And the Economites of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, are now manufacturing an article of Silk, which has been pronounced, by competent judges, to be equal to any thing imported from Europe.

There can be no doubt but it will be profitable. In the first place it requires but a small capital to commence business; some 4 or 5 acres of land, and a few dollars worth of trees. will be sufficient for a beginning;—in the second place it can be mostly done by children, under the care of a superintendent, whose services would not be valuable for any thing alse. There are thousands of children throughout the United States a considerable part of their time idle, for the want of regular employment. The Silk business will call them all into requisition, and will not only add to their comfort, but saving them from idleness, will have a fine influence upon the morals of the country.

These are but a few of the many advantages arising from the culture of Silk; in view of which I think it ought to be encouraged by every lover of his country. Yours, &c. I. H.

How to perpetuate garden Sage from the effects of frost.—At the proper time for gardening in the spring prepare your ground with a good dressing of the best chip manure, from your wood-yard, set out your plants, or bunches of Sage, 18 or 20 inches apart, then dress up each hill or plant with the chip manure, to the height of several inches,—proportioning the hill to the stems as they may require, as being higher or lower. The old stems will produce a number of new shoots, on which there will be at the heel the formation of roots. In the latter part of May and the month of June these young shoots may be severed from the old stocks and planted as you would cabbage plants, and require a like watering unless you have a shower of rain. This same hilling preserves them from the deadly effects of the frost, and therefore if you are already in the possession of the article, hill it up as directed this fall, and you have it prepared for a bountiful crop next season.—[*Communicated.*

From Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.

ON DRAINING.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

2. *Covered Drains.*—As open drains take up a great deal of surface, covered drains are in many cases preferred.—Here we shall consider,—The season for executing them;— The mode of doing it;—Their size;—Whether hollow or filled;—Materials for filling;—Distance from each other;—Duration;—The expense;—The state of the ground;—and the impediments and enemies they have to encounter.

1. The summer is a good season for executing drains, because the laborers can then work with more comfort;—the materials for filling can be more easily collected and conveyed;—and more work can be done in a day. But, in winter, labor is cheaper, and men can be more easily procured.

2. Drains intended to be ultimately covered, are sometimes made by the plough, as being the least expensive mode, and perfectly practicable, where the soil has no stones in it large enough to obstruct the operation. But only small drains can be made in this way; and when they must be deeper, spades of different dimensions must be employed. The additional expense is amply repaid, as the work is done more effectually. The trench, however, is often begun by the plough, and finished by the spade.

3. The size of covered drains must be regulated by the quantity of water to be conveyed away. In point of width, there should only be room to work, unless, from the softness of the soil, a greater slope is necessary. An over-width increases the quantity of materials requisite to be used in filling, which, in many situations, is an object of no small consideration. The depth should be such, as to allow a proper quantity of earth above the drain, that the materials in it, and what covers them, may not be injured by the pressure of the horses or cattle in the act of ploughing.

4. Covered drains may be hollow where the run of water is large, or the materials good. This last is the case, when the drain is made of stones, either inserted in a triangular shape, or regularly built and covered by flags; or where common or draining bricks or pantiles are made use of. These are preferable to stone in two respects, that they can be more quickly and uniformly laid, and give less interruption to water than the ragged edges of stone. The sod, turf, or pipe drains also are not filled; nor the clay pipe drains. These, however, are better calculated for small acqueducts, for the conveyance of water than for draining land; as when finished, the water can have no access into them from without.

5. The materials for partially filling drains are numerous; as, *small stones*, which only answer for short drains, and are seldom effectual for any length of time;—*turf*, or sods, which many recommend in preference to any other substance;—*wood*, particularly old thorns cut into billets, which are well calculated for soft or peaty soils, that are unable to bear the weight or pressure of stones;—*green bushes*, not in leaf, (in some situations green willow is known to have lasted for ages;)—*black-thorn*, which is a favorite material in Essex;—*heath* or *ling*, which has been found a durable substance;—*fern*, *furze*, or *broom*;—and where the drain is small, and better materials cannot be had, even *straw*, either loose, or twisted into ropes as thick as a man's leg. The durability of the materials, at the same time is of less consequence in clayey soils, than the probability of having a sufficient opening for the water to flow through, for clay often forms an arch over these material, capable of supporting the incumbent soil and leaving a clear passage for the water below, when they decay. The materials must be covered with loose straw, fern, rushes, or turf, before the mould is thrown in. The drains should be filled up as soon as possible after they are ready for that purpose, and by the most careful of the workmen.

6. When the soil is very wet, it will be necessary to cut the small drains near each other; about sixteen or eighteen feet distant in common soil, and from eight to ten feet in the more stubborn.—But deep and large ditches must be cut around wet fields, into which the water from the smaller drains is to be conveyed.

7. When done with common skill and attention, drains will last for 20, 25, and 30 years, and in many cases they have endured much longer.

8. The expense is calculated at from 20s. to 50s. per acre; except in very wet soils, where it is sometimes higher than even 60s. but in most cases the whole of the expense is repaid by the first arable crop.

9. The best period for making these drains, is when the land is in grass, or in fallow.

Hollow drains have several enemies, as moles, field mice, the roots of trees, (in particular the poplar, and the ash,) and a plant which sometimes grow in them, intercept the course of the water by degrees weakens the current, and at last chokes up the drain.

3. *Arched Drains.*—The expense of arched drains, of stone, or brick, prevents their being adopted, unless where the ground is very loose, or where open drains are inadmissible. Where flat stones abound, drains covered by them, may in general be made large enough, for every essential purpose.

4. *Vertical or Pit Drains.*—Drains of this description may on some occasions be useful. If the spot where a confined reservoir of water exists, can be ascertained, (which sometimes may be done by boring with an auger,) sink a pit into the place of such a size, as will allow a man to work within its bounds, (or about three feet in diameter,) until it reaches the water meant to be brought up, which will rise as soon as the pit reaches it. The pit should then be filled with land stones, or pebbles, and the water be conveyed by a proper drain, to some adjoining ditch, and thence to the nearest stream or river.

Spouts or springs also, rising in the middle of a field, may on some rare occasions, be led into a pit, sunk through the clay, and the water may thus escape downwards, into a porous substratum.

4. *The instruments employed.*

The instruments employed in draining, are more numerous than is commonly imagined. The principal are,—draining ploughs;—the miner;—the mole plough;—spades, of various sorts;—the sod knife;—and the auger.

1. The *common plough* is frequently used in draining, to open the trench;—various sorts of ploughs have likewise been invented for that special purpose, and premiums given to the inventors; but from the number of horses or oxen required to work them, ploughs calculated for *effecting hollow-draining*, are more expensive than the spade, and never can come into general use.

2. In Lancashire, an instrument called the *miner*, was invented by the late Mr. Eccleston. It is a ploughshare fixed in a strong beam, without mould-boards, and is drawn by four or more horses, along the bottom of a furrow made by a common plough. Without turning the substratum, it penetrates into, and loosens the soil, eight or ten inches deeper than the plough had before gone; which operation besides draining the land, renders the subsoil open or porous for several years, and causes the water to carry with it any noxious matters in the soil. This in particular cases, is considered to be a useful practice, and the expense is inconsiderable.

3. A particular account is given, in a valuable work, of the first experiments with the *mole-plough* invented by Mr. Adam Scott. It was originally tried in the years 1795-6, under the auspices of the Society of Arts in London. The addition of wheels was then recommended, which has since been carried into effect. The accounts of the advantages resulting from this instrument are extremely contradictory. It has no doubt been very effectual, when well applied. It will succeed, where there is a regular stratum of clay or stiff marl; but not in loose, nor mixed soils. Without wheels, it requires from ten to fourteen horses, the trampling of which must be extremely injurious to wet soils: but with wheels the team may be reduced to six horses.

A mechanical apparatus has been invented by Mr. R. Lumbers, of Risington Wick, in Gloucestershire, for working the mole-plough by eight men instead of twelve horses; and Mr. Rogers of Washington, in the same county, has invented another apparatus, (the plough being moved forward by the revolution of a long lever and axle,) by which one horse, or even pony is sufficient for the purpose. The mole-plough can only become generally useful, when it can be worked by moderate power, whether with man or horses.

4. The spades used in hollow-draining, are of a peculiar construction. The upper or *top-draining spade* is narrow at the end, and the spade used for the lower part, or bottom tool, is almost pointed.—A scoop also is used for smoothing, and cleaning out the bottom of the drains, previous to the wood, straw, or other materials being put in. A breast-draining spade has also been invented, and is found useful; it is the common paring spade, with both sides turned up; and is driven forward by a man in the same manner.

5. A *sod-knife* is useful in setting out the trenches, the workmen treading it in by the side of a line, five or six inches deep. It is more expeditious and easier to the workmen than the spade.

6. *The borer*, or auger, used in draining, is very similar to that employed in searching for coal, or other subterraneous minerals.

5. *Modes of Draining applicable to different Soils, and the objects to which they are applicable.*

1. *Clays.*—The breadth of ridges in a clay soil, is a subject of great controversy. Some maintain, that all arable land may be effectually drained, by ploughing it into ridge and furrow, narrowing the ridges, as the wetness of the soil increases, and that hollow-draining is thus rendered unnecessary, except in springy soil, or peat bogs. It is on the other hand contended, that in all wet soils, ridges ought never to be less than eighteen feet: and if the soil can admit three gatherings, without baring the furrows, twenty-four feet is the preferable breadth. The great waste of land in the furrows, where the narrow-ridged plan is carried to any extreme, (perhaps 1-7th of the whole, and upwards,) is a great objection to it. In the Dutchy of Limburg they prefer having covered drains in the furrows of strong land, by which it is rendered at all times accessible to culture, and very little ground is lost. The celebrated Arbuthnot practised that system near Mitcham in Surrey; and an intelligent Scotch farmer, (Mr. James Andrew, at Tillylumb, near Perth,) has carried the same plan into effect, with the greatest success: he was formerly at the mercy of every season, and found none so dry, but that in a certain degree he sustained some injury; but since he has adopted the plan of a hollow drain in every furrow, he can plough almost at any time; the seed can be put in, if there be but a single dry day; in the ordinary course of things he can always rely upon a crop; and the soil being nearly of the same quality, and in a similar state the crop is always equal.

2. *Loams.*—When loams are allowed to rest, they sometimes acquire a degree of cohesion, little inferior to clay. They generally absorb water rather freely, and after retaining a proper quantity for vegetation, they allow the superfluity to run off, where there is a descent, but that operation is facilitated by small ditches, which collecting the water, operate like veins, and convey it to an open drain, made for carrying it off.

3. *Meadow Land.*—Along the sides of rivers or smaller streams, much valuable land is to be met with, injured by water. Sometimes land in this situation must be protected from the overflowings of the river by embankments, as requires to be done with respect to the fine meadows in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, on the banks of the Dove; but it frequently happens, that by deepening the river or stream, or, in other cases, by making a new, straight, or deeper channel, a considerable addition may be made to the land, and the object of drainage effected. Sometimes the wetness arises from springs, which issue from the bottom of an adjoining high ground. With much ingenuity, Mr. Edward Webbs of Stow, in Gloucestershire, has employed water collected by the upper drains, to drive a wheel, by which the water is raised from the lower parts, and carried away.

4. *Upland Pastures.*—The draining of upland pastures is a most important branch of the subject. From the unwholesome quality of the plants produced on such pastures, where there is a superabundance of moisture, whether stagnant on the surface, or confined under it, proceeds that hitherto incurable malady, *the rot*, and other diseases to which many thousands of valuable animals fall a sacrifice every year. In the sheep farms of the Cheviot hills, the object has in a great measure been obtained, by cutting surface-drains about one foot wide, and as much deep, in an oblique direction to the declivity of the ground. Others have been rendered dry, by the following simple process: A deep furrow is turned up by a strong plough; the sod is cleared from earth, reduced to three inches in thickness, and thence placed in the furrow whence it was taken. The grassy side being placed uppermost, there is a hollow beneath, sufficient to discharge a considerable of surface-water which readily sinks into it. The water collected from these drains, is sometimes employed in running over such parts of the ground below as are dry and covered with heath, where it has the effect of killing that plant, and encouraging luxuriant grass.

5. *Bogs.*—The successful mode of draining bogs, as practised by Elkington, and so ably described by Johnstone, cannot be minutely detailed in this place; it may be sufficient to state the general principles upon which it depends: these are, 1. Upon discovering the main-spring or source of the evil; 2. Upon taking the levels, and ascertaining their subterraneous bearings; and, 3. On making use of the auger when necessary, if the depth of the drain is not sufficient for that purpose, to reach and *tap* the springs. As an example of this it may be mentioned, that in a field near Tamworth in Staffordshire, by boring a hole thirty feet deep, through which the water issued at the rate of *three hogsheads a minute*, a great extent of wet land in that neighborhood was laid dry. Indeed in several cases, the Elkingtonian system has been attended with extraordinary consequences, not only in laying land dry, in the vicinity of the drain, but also by having a material effect on springs wells and wet ground at a considerable distance, with which there was no apparent communication.

6. *Lakes.*—The objects in the draining of lakes are threefold. 1. For the sake of the land that may be gained, when the water is removed; 2. For the marl and rich earth that may be got at the bottom; and, 3. For the purpose of obtaining a level to drain the tracts of meadow, and marshy ground adjoining, which cannot otherwise be accomplished. In this way the climate in the neighborhood may likewise be improved. In many cases such pieces of water have been either partially or entirely drained by deep cutting only, but sometimes, the aid of machinery is required.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The power of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice the other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to the Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press" it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers

For 50 cts.	- -	1 copy for a year
" $5	- -	- 12 copies.
" 10	- - -	25 "
" 20	- -	- 60 "
" 30	- -	100 "
" 50	- -	- 200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 500 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this in no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

To Farmers and Thrashers

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1839. Number 8.

CONFERENCE MATTERS—*Continued.*

Conference Steward's Report.

Circuit and Stations.	Ministers.....	Claims.....	Receipts.....	Deficiency.....	Con. Collections.	Disbursements...
President,	Z. Ragan,	$ 450 00	$ 411 00	$ 39 00	$ — —	$ - —
Pittsburgh Station,	J. Dalbey,	500 00	500 00	— —	32 00	- —
"	Asa Shinn,	300 00	300 00	— —	— —	- —
Allegheny Station,	J. Beatty,	200 00	200 00	— —	15 31¼	- —
Pittsburgh Circuit,	M.N.Warren,	200 00	163 50	36 50	4 00	1 18¾
Clearfield "	T.J.Addis,9 m	200 00	200 00	— —	— —	- —
Union, "	J. M. Piper,	240 00	200 00	40 00	— —	1 37½
" "	G. Lanham,	36 00	36 00	— —	— —	- —
Brownsville "	P. Inskeep,	220 00	186 00	34 00	— —	1 12½
Middletown "	WGWilliams,	300 00	202 50	97 50	1 50	3 43¾
" "	D. Kinny,	100 00	67 50	32 50	— —	1 12½
Harrison "	R. Simonton,	300 00	154 12	145 87	— —	5 06¼
Weston "	D. Gibbons,	220 00	55 00	165 00	— —	5 75
Suttonsville "	S. Hazlett, 9m	75 00	56 00	19 00	— —	- 68¾
Monongahela "	J. Hopwood,	240 00	200 00	— —	— —	- —
" "	W. Munhall,	100 00	90 00	— —	— —	- —
Ohio "	Geo. Brown,	300 00	300 00	— —	26 9	- —
" "	W. Ross, 9 m.	75 00	75 00	— —	— —	- —
Wheeling Station,	F. A. Davis,	75 00	57 00	17 90	— —	- 62½
Washington "	W. Ross, 3 m.	25 00	25 00	— —	— —	- —
Steubenville "	J. Burns,	300 00	300 00	— —	16 00	- —
Wellsville "	Israel Thrap,	245 00	230 00	15 00	— —	- 50
New Lisbon "	H. Kelly, 7 m.	108 33	100 00	— —	— —	- —
" "	J.B.Roberts 4	33 33	33 33	— —	23 00	- —
Boardman Circuit,	P. Bailey,	100 00	48 81	51 18	— —	1 75
Youngstown Station,	Wm.. Reeves,	200 00	200 00	— —	— —	- —
Williamsfield Circuit,	L.M.Cochran,	260 00	99 61	160 39	— —	5 62½
Grand River "	C.C.Chapman,	200 00	33 00	167 00	— —	5 87½
Rootstown "	W.Armstrong,	200 00	64 12	135 87	— —	4 68¾
Cleveland Station,	H.Fleming 3 m	65 00	20 00	45 00	— —	1 50
Loraine Circuit,	A. Morse, 5 m	150 00	150 00	— —	— —	- —
Sandusky "	J. Clarke,	200 00	169 33	30 66	— —	1 06¼
" "	J. Cowl,	100 00	84 66	15 33	— —	- 56¼
Busyrus "	J. Camaron,	112 00	112 00	— —	— —	- —
Wayne, "	S. Bloomer,	50 00	— —	50 00	— —	1 75
" "	R. Bamford,	— —	60 00	— —	— —	- —
Mt. Vernon "	M. Scott,	260 00	*Satisfied*	— —	— —	- —
New Ark "	S. Clawson,	260 00	218 00	42 00	— —	1 50
Zanesville "	J. Robison,	100 00	100 00	— —	1 50	- —
" "	D. Y. Ostrom,	250 00	231 00	— —	— —	- —
Zanesville Station,	W. Marshall,	— —	25 00	— —	— —	- —
" "	C. Woodruff,	— —	25 00	— —	— —	- —
Lancaster Station,	J. B. Shearer,	25 00	20 00	5 00	— —	- 18¾
Pennsville Circuit,	J. Palfreeman,	220 00	145 95	74 05	— —	2 56¼
Jackson "	WWReynolds	280 00	94 00	186 00	— —	6 50
Cambridge "	J. Herbert,	260 00	170 30	89 70	— —	3 12½
" "	Geo. Clancy,	220 00	150 00	70 00	— —	- —
Coshocton "	R. Richardson,	— —	245 00	— —	— —	- —
" "	T. Fairchild,	75 00	75 00	— —	— —	- —
Adamsville "	W.M'Connell,	260 00	147 27	112 73	— —	3 81¼
Deersville "	J.R.Tallentire	200 00	153 00	47 00	— —	- —
" "	W. Maynard,	100 00	76 50	23 50	— —	- 81¼
Mt.Pleasant "	G. Hughes,	100 00	100 00	— —	— —	- —
" "	J. Huntsman,	280 00	280 00	— —	— —	- —
Georgetown "	J. Wilson,	200 00	200 00	— —	— —	- —
" "	J. B. Roberts,	66 66	43 90	*will be pd.*	— —	- —
Pleasant-hill "	W.L. Baldwin,	200 00	100 00	100 00	— —	3 50
Woodfield "	Charles Caddy,	200 00	135 00	65 00	— —	2 25
Mill Creek "	H. T. Lawson,	100 00	75 00	25 00	— —	- 87½
Green Brier "	T. Pinell,	222 00	80 00	140 00	— —	4 87½

Amount of Conference Collections,	$119 09
Preachers' Aid Society, by C. Springer, per interest,	4 80
Total,	$123 89

Disbursement Extra.

Z. Ragan, postage on letters,	$5 00
Joab Ragan's orphan son,	20 00
J. Elliott's widow and orphans,	10 00
T. Foster,	10 00
For stationary paid to H. Springer, and Mr. Beaumont,	87½

The balance was given by the Conference Steward to the needy preachers, to enable them to reach their appointments.

Financial Report.

From an examination of the Report of the Conference Steward, your Committee finds a deficiency in money matters in the current expenses of the year, of upwards of sixteen hundred dollars. We are well convinced that such a state of things ought not to be, more especially, as most of the circuits (as there are where the deficiencies mostly, if not altogether occur) are fully able, in a pecuniary point of view, to sustain their preachers. We are decidedly in favor of the subscription system, in raising funds to meet the current expenses. We therefore, beg leave to offer the following resolutions—hoping they will, in a great measure, remove the evil complained of: Resol. that,

It shall be the duty of the Stewards, and Leaders of circuits and stations, to call personally (or have it done) on all the members, and friends of the church, within their circuits and stations, at the 1st and 4th quarterly meetings of this year, and 4th of each succeeding year to subscribe the amount they intend to give for the support of their preachers; to be paid quarterly in circuits, and weekly, monthly or quarterly in stations, as the case may be.

And further, your Committee discovers a great deficiency on the part of superintendents of circuits and stations, in raising collections in their respective charges, to meet the deficiences on the frontier circuits. In order to prompt them in future, to the discharge of their duty, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each superintendent to see that the Stewards do their duty, as enjoined by the Discipline, in raising Conference Collections for the above purpose, and that they be particularly examined by the annual Conference in relation to this matter.

[*The above Report was drawn up by a Committee of Lay Delegates.*]

Resolved, That the resolution of last year, requiring the superintendents to present the claims of the Preachers' Aid Society to the people, and to form auxiliary societies, be adopted this year. The resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the superintendents of circuits and stations be requested, to present the claims of the Preachers' Aid Society, of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, and do all they can to form auxiliary societies, and raise funds for the benefit thereof."

(*To be continued.*)

COMMUNICATIONS.

Charleston, S. C., 26th Sept. 1839.

Bro. Springer:—You, in the Recorder, and Bro. Stockton in the Letter-Press, have so completely put the editor of Zion's Watchman *hors du combat*, and so fully convicted him of——— (I will not use a harsh word,) *misrepresentation*, respecting the government of our church with regard to the rights and privileges of colored members, that it would seem to be a work of supereogation to say a word more on the subject; and yet there are facts relative to this class of persons, and the privileges they enjoy where they are most numerous, which neither you nor he can be acquainted with, living as you both do in what are technically termed the Free States, where there are but few, if any, members of this description, which if known will convince every unprejudiced mind that in a slave-holding State there are rights and privileges accorded to the blacks which some self-styled philanthrophists, and would-be exclusive friends to the rights of man are themselves deprived of, not excepting the editor of the Watchman himself. For proof of this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

There are in the Methodist Protestant church in this city between 5 and 600 colored members, the largest number, propably, belonging to any one society in our connexion. These are divided into 21 classes, the leaders of which are colored men, elected by the several classes. There is a leaders-meeting, and a colored quarterly Conference, separate and distinct from the white, composed exclusively of colored leaders and exhorters. They have separate love-feasts, and the Lord's supper is administered to them by themselves on a different day from the one in which it is administered to the whites, but around the same altar rail, immediately after the congregation is dismissed on the Sabbath. The leaders-meeting takes exclusive charge of the sacramental and love-feast collections, and appropriates them to the relief of the colored poor, according to their own discretion. They receive, try, censure, and exclude colored members according to the provisions of the Discipline, without any interference from the whites. The quarterly Conference licences exhortors, after being recommended by the classes of which they are members; and I would remark *en passant*, that the public exercises of some of them would do no discredit to some white men who make much higher pretensions. Thus you perceive that they have and enjoy equal rights and privileges with the whites, so far as church government is concerned, in every respect, save that of voting for delegates to the Annual Conference; yes, they have rights and enjoy privileges, which the *white* members of the Methodist Episcopal church are deprived of,—*exempli gratia.*

The *white* members in the Methodist Episcopal church are not allowed to choose their class leaders, but must submit to be led by whomsoever the caprice of the preacher may place over them.—The *colored* members in the Methodist Protestant church elect their own leaders.

The white leaders-meetings and quarterly Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal church are composed of persons either appointed or nominated by the preacher, and removable from office at his pleasure. The colored leaders-meetings and quarterly Conferences in the Methodist Protestant Church, are composed of persons elected by the colored members, and are *de facto*, their representatives.

White members in the Methodist Episcopal church are received by the preacher, and tried by a committee chosen by the preacher, who is both judge and executioner, and very frequently the accuser. Colored members in the Methodist Protestant church are received by the votes of colored men, tried by a committee partly chosen by colored men, and acquitted, censured, or excluded as the case may be, by colored men.

White exhorters cannot be licensed in the Methodist Episcopal church without the consent of the preacher in charge, though they may have received the votes of all the members of the leaders-meeting. Colored exhorters are licensed by a majority of the colored leaders-meeting, either with or without the concurence of the preacher.

Let the editor of the Watchman peruse the foregoing with an unjaundiced eye, if indeed he is able to do so, and then to his editorial chair with what appetite he may.

Affectionately yours.

Jno. H. Honour.

No. II.

Jamestown, O., Sept. 7th, 1839.

Friend Springer:—In this communication I propose to sustain the latter clause of the proposition already before your readers, that *any man* having the qualifications mentioned in the proposition, has a right to preach, &c.

All that is necessary to sustain this part of the proposition will be to show the plan laid down by the Apostles to perpetuate the proclamation, or preaching of the gospel, &c. This can be done by reference to the epistles written by the Apostles. In the Epistle to Timothy Paul directs him to commit the gospel to faithful men, who are able to teach others also, and in this way it was perpetuated. And Peter in his General Epistle gives a license to all who had obtained like precious faith with the Apostles, such as had been born again, of incorruptible seed, not of silver and gold, but of the word of God which liveth and abideth forever, which word was preached as gospel by the Holy Spirit sent down from Heaven. In this commission Peter speaks of the same thing that Paul spoke of, as having been committed to Timothy, and which he directed him to commit to faithful men who were able to teach others also. But there is one thing worthy of notice in the commission given by Peter,—it reads thus: "*If any man speak let him speak as the oracles of God,*" or to fill in the elipses. If any man speak let him speak as the oracles of God speaketh. This commission limits the speaker to the oracles of God. What then is meant by the oracles of God? This we have to learn from the scriptures or oracles themselves; let us ask Paul what he meant by the term, and he answers when answering a Jew. What advantage is there in circumcision? Answer much every way, *but chiefly that the oracles of God were entrusted to them.* Here the old scriptures are called the oracles of God. But Peter expressed his meaning when he said, "no scripture is of private interpretation (———) but holy men spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit;" and Paul more fully expressed the meaning when he said, "all scripture (old and new) is given by inspiration of God." What for? *Why that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished for every good work.* This is in substance the same thing, as saying, "if any man speak let him speak as the oracles of God speaketh."

We have now ascertained how preaching, &c. was, and is to be perpetuated. And who will venture to say that any man dare not speak as the oracles of God speaketh, although clerical hands may never have been laid on him.

In my next, I will attempt to prove that authority to preach, baptize, &c., was never confered on any by the laying on of hands.

Enough at present, as ever yours,

M. Winans.

(*To be continued.*)

Interesting Trial.

TRIAL OF THE AFRICAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, who attended the court, at Hartford, on behalf of the committee of citizens in New York, has with the aid of a reporter, furnished the committee with the following authentic and interesting sketch of the proceedings:

Hartford, Sept. 17, 1839,
6 o'clock, P. M.

To the Committee in behalf of the Captured Africans:

Gentlemen:—The Circuit Court was opened this forenoon at 11 o'clock, by Judge Judson, Judge Thompson not having arrived. A grand jury having been impanneled, Judge Judson delivered his charge to them, embracing all subjects that will probably come before the Court, with the exception of the case of the African prisoners—the Court intimating to the jury that, on the arrival of Judge Thompson, they would probably be specially charged on that subject.

The Court then adjourned to 2 o'clock: and after re-assembling at that hour, and waiting a short time, adjourned again, to be called again by the ringing of the bell, when Judge Thompson should arrive.—On his arrival, the Court held a short session, and again adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Judges, I understand, are now in consultation, and it is thought that a charge will be delivered to the grand jury respecting the African prisoners to-morrow forenoon. Seth P. Staples, Esq., R. S. Baldwin, Esq. and Theodore Sedgwick, jr. Esq., prisoners' counsel, are on the spot; and it is said the District Attorney has procured the aid of William Hungerford, Esq., of this city, and Ralph J. Ingersoll, Esq., of New Haven. I learn that a portion of the inhabitants in this region are anxious to have the Africans surrendered without a trial! The feelings of another portion, however, are said to be in favor of legal investigation. It is said by some that the royal ordinance of the Queen of Spain has been a dead letter ever since it was issued; that the Spanish authorities of Havana have winked at the illegal importation of slaves: and that, therefore, these unfortunate prisoners should be given up.

The public hotels seem to be filled with citizens from all quarters, a large number of whom are attracted here by this novel and deeply interesting case.

Messrs. Montez and Ruez came on board the steam boat at Lyme, in company with Lieut. Meade, of the U. S. Navy, and excited considerable notice.

I have just been to the jail to see the prisoners. It is a large, neat and airy house. In the attic were eleven of the prisoners sick, under the care of a physician. The jailor, Mr. Story, and his wife, appear to be kind and attentive to their charge. The other prisoners were in a large apartment connected by a gallery with a range of cells, which was crowded with visitors, who pay 12½ cents for admission. Some of the prisoners appeared to be under some apprehension, and asked the interpreter if they were to have their throats cut, passing their hands across their necks when they made the inquiry. He replied no, and endeavored to quiet their fears. "If they don't mean to kill us, (said they,) why are so many people here to see us?" This was explained to them. We went into a room in the dwelling part of the house to see the four children. They were all sobbing aloud, and appeared to be in great agony. On inquiring the reason, I was told that Mr. Ruez was in the room; that before he came in, the children were cheerful and happy; but the moment they saw him, one of them flew to the matron, clasped around her, and all burst into tears. It was a heart-rending sight to see these poor children, 4000 miles from their parents and native land, surrounded by strangers, and no one able to converse with them, to soothe their sorrows and quiet their fears.

Another of the prisoners died at New Haven on last Sabbath, and one who is very sick remains there. Thirty-eight have been removed to this city.

[The New York Herald gives the following as the closing part of Judge Judson's charge to the grand jury. After stating the law in regard to a case of alleged theft on board an American vessel abroad, his Honor said:—]

"If any persons have anticipated your consideration of any other case, or cases, involving more important principles, and deeper interests, either to the nation or individuals, I have only to say to you now, that the honorable Judge with whom I am associated in this Court, found it impossible to be here this morning; and yet it is his wish, expressed in his note, received late last evening, that the business of the Court should proceed, until his arrival, which may be expected in the course of the day.

"Under these circumstances, a case of such magnitude cannot be disposed of in any manner satisfactorily to myself, and the duty which is due the place I hold, without the most calm, patient and thorough examination.

"The Judges of this Court have had no opportunity to confer together, or to make that investigation which is so important to the final disposition of the subject. This will be done in due time. And if on such investigation it shall be found that the public interest demand from the Court a *further charge*, your attendance will be requested for that purpose.

"If, on the contrary, the District Attorney should not have *other bills* to lay before you, then you will be discharged."

Hartford, September 18,
6 o'clock, P. M.

Gentlemen—The court, on motion of S. P. Staples, Esq., this afternoon granted a writ of habeas corpus, on the affidavit of Theodore Sedgwick. Jr., Esq., directing the Marshal to bring up the three African girls bound over by Judge Judson to appear as witness, and show cause why they are detained in custody. The writ is returnable to-morrow morning.—William Hungerford, Esquire, counsel for Messrs. Ruez and Montez, wished to make a suggestion as to the *time* of the return. He said these individuals were claimed as the property of two Spanish citizens, one of whom was sick, and would not be able to be in court at that time; and in addition to this, there was a libel on the prisoners for salvage, which was to be tried in the District Court to-morrow.

Judge Thompson said all these matters would come up probably on the return of habeas corpus. The affidavit states that these persons are imprisoned without any cause. The claimants, if sick, could acquaint their counsel with the facts; and if any reason is shown why they should not be discharged, the court will not discharge them. The probability was, he said, that the court would not be detained longer than to-morrow. If the marshal makes a return that they are in custody for a legal and proper cause, they will be detained; if not, they will be discharged.

It seemed evident that Judge Thompson did not incline to touch this matter at all. It is supposed that he intended to discharge the grand jury to-morrow afternoon, and leave the city. The case of the libel would then be tried before Judge Judson. It was thought best to make a movement on behalf of the poor Africans, and the writ of habeas corpus was applied for, on behalf of the three African girls in the first place. If they are held merely as witnesses, they can probably be bailed out; but if the claimants file affidavits that they are their property, and therefore ought not to be bailed, the prisoners' counsel will move to have two or three of the most intelligent Africans brought into court to testify on the subject. It would seem, therefore, that the great questions involved in the case must, of necessity, come up for discussion.

It is a novel sight *here* to see the marshal's notice of the libel on the court-house door, enumerating the various articles on board the schooner, and among other "effects" *the prisoners.* The marshal of the District of Connecticut posting a printed notice on the door of the State House (in which the court is held,) that certain men are libelled for salvage as the property of certain other men! What if a trial should be decided by him that the *men* as well as the *goods* are property, and a decree be issued ordering the same to be sold for the benefit of all concerned! It would be a novel sight to witness the sale on the green in front of the State House!

Hartford, September 19,
10 o'clock, P. M.

The court being occupied during the fore-part of the day with a civil case, the return of the Marshal to the writ of habeas corpus issued yesterday, was not made before the commencement of the afternoon session. The three African girls were brought into court, accompanied by the boy, and placed at the bar. The court room was crowded; among the spectators was Gov. Ellsworth. The children appeared to be in great affliction, and the girls wept exceedingly. The jailor stood by the side of them, offering them fruit, &c., to quiet them, but they put it aside, and "refused to be comforted." It was a spectacle that seemed deeply to affect Judge Thompson, the members of the bar, and the numerous spectators.

Ralph I. Ingersol, Esquire, of counsel for the Spaniards, read the answer of the marshal—to wit:

1. The warrant of the commitment of the forty-three Africans, to answer to the charge of murder, and the warrant for the commitment of the three girls for neglecting to be recognized to appear as witness.

2. The libel of Lieutenant Gedney for salvage on the vessel and cargo, *including the prisoners.*

3. The return of the marshal, stating that he took into custody the prisoners and witnesses aforesaid.

4. The writ of habeas corpus, and the Marshal's return thereon.

5. The claim of Montez, one of the Spaniards, that the three girls and the boy are his property, purchased by him in the island of Cuba, agreeably to the laws of Spain; and that agreeably to the treaties between the United States and his government, they ought to be surrendered to him.

6. The mixed claimed and libel of Wm. S. Hollibard, Esq., District Attorney, put in under the libel of Lieutenant Gedney and others, first on behalf of the United States at the instance of the Spanish minister, that the issue may be tried on said claim, demanding the restoration of the prisoners to said representative of the Queen of Spain: and secondly, in behalf of the United States, alleging that these people have been brought into this country in violation of the law prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa; claiming that they are free persons and ought to be returned to their native country, that if this be proved to the satisfaction of the court, the necessary steps should be taken that the government of the United States may appoint an agent on the coast of Africa to whom the prisoners may be sent; and that on these two claims—that of Montez and the District Attorney—the District Court on the 18th inst. had issued process.

John P. Purroy, Esquire, a Spanish lawyer of the city of N. York, well known there, and William Hungerford, Esquire, of this city, appeared with Mr. Ingersoll as counsel for the Spaniards. Seth P. Staples, Esquire, of counsel for the prisoners, addressed the court and asked for time to consider the answer made by the Marshal, which was allowed.

The children were remanded to prison, and as they left the court room in the custody of the jailer, the girls clung to his arm with both hands. The interpreter has since made affadavit that they are, as he believes, natives of Africa, that they can speak no other language, and that they are about seven or nine years of age. They are larger than boys and girls of that age usually are in this country.—But it was a very unusual and unaccountable proceeding for Judge Judson to commit these little children to prison as witnesses, when it was plain that the Circuit Court could never admit such young and ignorant creatures to testify in a case of life and death. This confirms the suspicion, that the pretext of a capital trial was resorted to solely for the purpose of keeping the captives out of the jurisdiction of State courts. Application will be made to the Court to appoint a guardian to these children. Until matters respecting them are disposed of, it has been thought unadvisable to move respecting the other prisoners.

The grand jury is now in session, and it is understood they have the case of the African prisoners under consideration.—Antonio, the Creole lad, who was servant to the Spanish captain, and who can speak no other language than the Spanish, has been before the grand jury, and they have applied for the interpreter, and one of the most intelligent African prisoners, with a view to have them examined also. It is very evident that some of them, if not all, have an idea of a Supreme Being, and that he will punish those who do not speak the truth. I presume few, if any persons, believe that the grand jury will indict any of the prisoners; still it is rumored that they will ask the court to instruct them as to their duty, &c.—To-morrow we expect the points in the case will be fully discussed.

Hartford, September 20,
9 o'clock, P. M.

The Circuit Court have been occupied the whole of this day—nine hours—in the case of the habeas corpus on behalf of the African girls. At an early hour the court room was crowded. The governor of the State, and many aged and respectable citizens of this and the neighboring towns, and from a distance, were present. The wives of the judges, and other ladies were present in the afternoon. The matter is not yet determined, but I hasten to give you a brief abstract of the proceedings of this day.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esquire, read the answer to the return of the Marshal, which sets forth that the children were not, nor ever had been, legally, slaves to Don Pedro Montez, or any one else. It recited the facts, which are already before the public, though mixed with much that is fabulous. It contained also the affidavit of the interpreter, John Ferry, seaman, who is a native African, that, according to his belief, the girls are natives of Africa, that they can speak no other language, and that they were very recently from that country. It contained also the affidavit of Mr. Hanson, a native of Africa, who was educated in England, and who is now studying for the ministry with the Episcopal minister of this city, to the same effect. Mr. S. also read the ordinance of the King of Spain, of 1817, abolishing the slave trade, also a royal order of the Queen Regent of Spain, of November, 1838, against "the clandestine introduction of black slaves" into Cuba, and commanding the local authorities to prosecute those who are engaged in it.

Mr. Ingersoll, on behalf of the Spanish claimants, stated that the persons were libelled in the District as property—they were also libelled by the Spanish Minister, as the slave property of Spanish subjects, and as such ought to be delivered—and they were also libelled by the District Attorney, that they might be delivered up to the Executive, in order to their being sent to their native country, if it should be found they were entitled to be sent. He presumed that under this writ of habeas corpus, the Court would not take the case out of the legitimate jurisdiction of the District Court, where it was now pending, as, if the decision of that Court should not be satisfacrory, the matter could be brought before the Court by appeal.

Mr. Baldwin of New Haven, for the African children, observed that they were held in custody as *property*, as mere chattles, in a case in which they were not before the Court, and were awaiting the decision of another question.

[The grand jury here came into court, and the foreman said they were anxious to have the direction of the Judge in the case of the African prisoners who were indicted for murder and piracy, which was under their consideration. Judge

Thompson told them that this Court had jurisdiction of the crime of murder, but he could give no opinion on the case unless they would furnish a statement of facts—it would be useless for him to address them generally on the crimes of murder and piracy. The Grand Jury had a right to ask the opinion of the Court, and it would then be the duty of the Court to give an opinion as to its jurisdiction, and that is all that it could do.]

Mr. Baldwin resumed. He contended that the children who were of the ages 7, 8, and 9, were not slaves—nor ever had been—they were free born—illegally captured, and taken to Havana, where they were sold contrary to the laws of nature and humanity, and the laws and ordinances of Spain, in existence long before the birth of these children. He contended that the capture of them was illegal, felonious and piratical,—the learned counsel then read the declaration of the King of Spain, to whom these Spanish claimants owed allegience, denouncing the trade and subjecting the captain and all the officers of a slaving vessel, to a forfeiture of all their goods, and transportation to the Philipine Islands; and he maintained that the children were consequently not property, and therefore the District Court was ousted of its jurisdiction, and it was the duty of the higher Court to institute an inquiry on that point—the District Court was one of limited jurisdiction, and in this case, the service claimed to have been rendered by Lieut. Gedney, was within the jurisdiction of the admiralty of New York, and he had no right to take the property (so far as it was property,) to New London, or any where else, for the sake of selecting the place where he would prosecute his claims for salvage. At all events it could not be entertained here—it would be a violation of our treaty with Great Britain, which bound us to co-operate with her in the abolition of the slave trade so abhorent to humanity. Great Britain had paid two millions of dollars to Spain, as the price of her slave trade, and if the Court performed what the United States officer now asked it to do, it would be a violation of our faith with Britain. Did the District Judge, said the counsel, issue his warrant to take these individuals? No! He could not do so, he would not do so without first judicially finding that they were property; the warrant his Honor granted the Marshal was to take the vessel and other articles of *personal property*—these children were not personal property, and never could become so. They formed part of a number of persons who, born free, were captured and reduced to abject slavery, bound tightly together—chained hands and feet, and who struggled for, and achieved their liberty. Who would not have done the same? This case was not to be tolerated; it should be scouted from the tribunals of our free country. These people sought and found an asylum in a neighboring State, from whence they were brought here, not as slaves, but as free; and we are asked first, to make them slaves, and then give them up to the Spaniards; but we can only deliver up *property*, and before they can be delivered up, they must be proved to be *property*. The children are valued it seems, at two thousand dollars, and the whole number on which Lieut. Gadney claimed salvage, which had been assessed at one half of the total value, were considered worth twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Baldwin's masterly speech was two hours and a half in length. He spoke with great severity of the conduct of Lieutenant Gedney, in claiming salvage for the "meritorious service" of aiding the Spanish gentlemen in reducing persons found free to a state of helpless bondage. "What!" said he, "do our treaties impose upon our navy and judicial officers the duty of being slave-catchers for foreign slave-holders!" What right has the Spanish minister to require that our courts shall be *actors* in the businnss of reducing men to slavery! They should be on the side of freedom." Mr. B. spoke ably and feelingly, as should the scion of an old stock, which is yet alive and vigorous.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke, in reply to Mr. Baldwin, about three quarters of an hour, and hardly sustained his reputation as a lawyer. He seemed either not to understand or to be indifferent to the case.—The court, he thought, ought not to go into the inquiry, as insisted on by the opposite counsel, while the merits of the case were pending before another tribunal—the District Court. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the District Judge had admitted yesterday that he could not decree that the African girls could be sold in this state to pay the salvage.

After Mr. B. had proceeded a short time the grand jury came into court and requested instructions. Judge Thompson told them that he could not take up time to charge them on abstract points, but if they would present a statement of facts he would inform them how far the case presented was within the jurisdiction of the court. The jury accordingly withdrew, and in the course of an hour returned, when the foreman read a statement of facts with reference to the Amistad. Judge T. informed the grand jury that at the opening of the court in the afternoon he would express the opinion of the court. Accordingly, at the commencement of the afternoon session, Judge T addressed the jury at some length, and stated distinctly that with regard to the criminal charge against the prisoners, although he would offer no opinion whether they had or had not committed any crime, he must state that neither the court nor any other court in the United States, nor the grand jury, had any jurisdiction. The Amistad, he said, had been a Spanish coasting vessel, and a crime committed on board of her was the same with regard to jurisdiction, as if the crime had been committed on the island of Cuba. In order to give a court of the United States jurisdiction, the crime alleged must be against some law of the United States, or the laws of nations. This is not a new question. The Supreme Court of the United States has determined that they have no jurisdiction over offences committed aboard foreign vessels. The courts of one country will not execute the penal laws of another country. The vessel is a part of the foreign territorial jurisdiction. The judge here referred to the case of the United States *vs.* Palmer.—Could the case in hand be considered as an offence against the laws of nations, it would be otherwise. But in this case, if it should turn out that the offence had been committed, this court has no jurisdiction. The jury therefore, cannot find an indictment. The grand and petty juries, having no other business, were therefore discharged. The bills of indictment, therefore, prepared with great care, by the District Attorney, and laid before the grand jury, charging Jingua with murder and some of his comrades with piracy, &c., are *ignored*.

Mr. Staples rose to reply to Mr. Ingersoll, and in an impassioned strain, advocated the cause of these four children, observing upon the hardihood with which Don Pedro Montez, dared to come into a court of justice in our free country, in codtravention of our treaty with Spain, to ask the delivery up of these human beings, when the very act that he desires us to countenance, would, by his own sovereign's decree, have subjected him to the forfeiture of all his goods, and to lengthened transportation to Mozambique, and he would himself become a slave.—The claim, said Mr. Staples, in this case is preposterous, and the crime we are called upon to sanction is punishable by our law with death.

The plea on which the District Attorney asks for the children, is an anomalous one—they are first to be treated as slaves in order that they may be made free—but we have no right, said the learned advocate, to detain them in durance one hour, they are as free as the atmosphere we breathe. In the close of a speech, glowing with fine sentiment, he said, this was not a question of property—yet it was, but it was the inherent property of liberty; not a question of bales and boxes; they were not dealing with such vulgar traffic, they were on higher ground, they were contending for that blessing which was next to life itself. This was a case of felony, and felony cannot confer property. "*A piratis, et latronibus capta, dominium non mutant.*" He introduced the affidavit of one of the African prisoners, named Bahoo,—called Bowle in a previous account,—in which he swears that two of the girls were natives of the same place with himself in Africa, that they were brought to Havana recently in the same vessel, &c. John Ferry, the African interpreter, was called, and said he had explained to Bahoo the nature of an oath, that he appeared to comprehend it, and that he had truly translated his testimony. Mr. Gallaudet, who was present, informed the prisoner's counsel that he had conversed with him by signs, and he appeared to have an intelligent idea of a Supreme Being, and of the penalties incurred for telling a falsehood. In answer to a question from Mr. Staples, the District Attorney said he had received an intimation from the Department of State to file the claim he made yesterday. Mr. S. concluded his speech at four o'clock, after speaking about two hours.

On motion of the counsel for Montez and Ruiz, the black Spanish lad, Antonio, was brought into court and sworn. Lieut. Meade, United States Navy, was sworn to interpret.

Antonio, (*examined through Lieutenant Meade*) was the Captain's slave, and was on board the Amistad when the female slaves came on board—which they did quite freely, and were not bound, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards, the Spanish owners came on board. The slaves walked about the deck, or went below as they liked. There were Spanish and Yankee vessels in port—there was a Yankee man-of-war—there were many vessels there after slavers. He had been with his master ever since he was a little boy, and was always treated well by his master and mistress.

The District Attorney addressed the court, and opposed the release of the prisoners on the writ of habeas corpus. He said it might appear that the Amistad was in fact an American slaver, under foreign colors, and that Montez and Ruiz were the agents. In this view of the case he contended that the prisoners ought all to be detained as witnesses.

Mr. Hungerford, for the claimants, addressed the court for about four hours and a half, in an ingenious speech, and was replied to by Mr. Staples in a speech of one hour, who also replied to the District Attorney. Mr. S's arguments to-day evinced great ability, and manifested considerable feeling. He spoke of the "matchless impudence" of the Spanish claimants coming into an American court, and making such a claim, and said if the Attorney of the United States really thought they had been accessory to the enslavement of the prisoners he ought to see that process is issued against them.

The court adjourned at half past seven o'clock, P. M., to to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, when it is expected that Judge Thompson will pronounce the decision of the court. It is expected that not only the three female children will be liberated, but all the other prisoners. The Judge said in the course of the day that he was anxious to get light on the subject, and to know what ought to be done with the prisoners should they be liberated.—They were now in the custody of the law, though no criminal charge could be sustained against them. It would be well to consider whether the Executive of the U. States could take charge of them with a view to sending them back to Africa. One of the counsel observed that the Colonization Society would be very glad to take charge of them for that purpose. Another observed that they had never been employed in a more worthy object. Another remarked that the state of Connecticut or the overseers of the poor would be authorized to provide for them. And an intimation was made that several benevolent individuals would be glad to receive them, and educate them together, before they should be returned to Africa, or to distribute them among persons who had expressed a desire to receive them. The District Attorney, in conversation, said he should be glad to take one of the boys and rear him. All could easily be provided for.

Should the prisoners be liberated it will be a question whether the vessel and cargo should not be libelled for account of the poor Africans. A criminal charge could not be sustained against Montez and Ruiz, it is understood for similar reasons to those set forth in the arguments of counsel with reference to the African prisoners. It is probable, however, that the whole proceeds of the cargo will be consumed in expenses. The District Judge has ordered the vessel and cargo to be sold.

Montez and Ruiz were both before the Grand Jury, and made a plausible statement. In court, their Spanish counsel said in a low voice to Mr. Staples while he was speaking, that Ruiz would swear that he did not know that the prisoners had recently come from Africa when he purchased them. Mr. Staples said aloud, "he will not dare to do it, and should he do so he must be prepared to answer to the charge of perjury."

Affidavit of Bahoo.

I, Bahoo, of Bandaboo, in Africa, being duly cautioned, depose and say, that I knew Marngroo and Kenyee, two little girls, now in prison at Hartford; they were born in Bandaboo, in Mandingo, and came over in the same vessel that I did to Havana, as did Penna and the little boy Carle; that they were about two moons in coming from Africa to Havana, where they staid less than one moon. Good many in the vessel and many died—were tight together, two and two chained together by hands and feet, night and day, until near Havana, when the chains were taken off—were landed on the coast at a little place, near sun set—stayed until night, and walked into the city, put them in an old building, and fastened them in—after some time the people now in jail were put on board the same vessel they came here in, in the night, and sailed away, about the time the gun fired. I know that these children are the same that came over from Africa, and that Marngroo and Kenyee were born in the same place I was, which was Bandaboo, and further saith not.

BAHOO, his ⋈ mark.

State of Connecticut, Hartford, } September 20th, 1839. }

HARTFORD, Sept. 21, 1839.—Immediately after the opening of the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Thompson said the court was not prepared, as yet, to dispose of the case under consideration *finally*, and that any intimations he might then throw out, ought not to be taken as the ultimate view of the court. He said the case was one not free from great difficulties, and the court was embarrassed with the right disposition of it. The three girls, and all the prisoners, had been discharged altogether from any criminal accusation. It now becomes a serious question what disposition shall be made of them:—with the others, as well as the children who had been brought before the court on the writ of habeas corpus; for the embarrassment felt by the court extends to all the persons in custody.

The first question for the court to determine, is its power on this process; for the merits of the whole case, in its extended view cannot now be considered. Are these persons rightfully detained in the District Court? That is the question for consideration. If they are rightfully detained, we should take it for granted that the Circuit Court has no right by summary process, to take them out of the possession of a District Court, for that court can only interfere when the prisoners are detained by the District Court without any authority of law. Besides, great injustice might be done to the parties if the court should decide, in a summary way, provided the District Court can rightfully detain them. If the decision of the District Court should be unsatisfactory to either party, there is the right to appeal to the Circuit Court of the United States. In the judgment of the court, therefore, the case is presented simply with regard to the jurisdiction of the District Court. However abhorrent it may be to keep these persons in prison, or to view them in the light of property, and, however desirous the court might be that they should all be set at liberty, they must not permit their private feelings to govern them in deciding upon the case before them. They must discharge the duty of a court of justice, however painful it might be.

It has been argued by the counsel for the prisoners, that no court of justice can entertain the question of the right of property in human beings. But slavery, or the right of controlling the freedom of a certain class of men, is not only sanctioned by foreign powers, with whom we have treaties, but is recognized by the Supreme Court of our own country. He referred to the case of the Antelope. In that case the Supre Court did entertain the inquiry as to the right of property in human flesh. That was a question, in many respects precisely like the present one. If the court then supposed that they could not go into that inquiry, the case would have been otherwise decided. The court were equally divided, and the decision therefore was, as in all cases of the kind, that the decision of the court below was affirmed. But the court did go into the inquiry whether it was lawful to hold human beings in slavery, and the question was entertained upon whom the onus of proving the right of property developed. The court put the matter upon the ground that the right of property should be shown. However unpleasant it may be, in a moral point of view, it will not do for the court to say they will not hear the question discussed whether there is right of property in these prisoners or not.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case referred to, said the Africans were rightfully in the jurisdiction of the court. This court has the power of deciding who has the right to this species of property. He used, he said, merely the language of the law. The only inquiry then is, whether this property is rightfully in possession of the District Court. If it comes fairly within the admiralty jurisdiction of that court, whatever my views may be as to the ultimate decision of the case, it must not be disposed of summarily. The question is not now open, whether these Spaniards can properly be here, when the laws of their own country are against the slave trade, and when Spain has made treaties, and passed edicts, for its suppression. That question must arise upon its merits. The only question now is, whether this property, to adopt the language of ths law, is within the rightful control of the District Court. We are of opinion that the prisoners cannot be taken out of the jurisdiction of the District Court on the writ of habeas corpus. The court therefore requests the counsel to furnish them with another argument as to the main question. *whether the District Court has jurisdiction in the case.*

We propose, said Judge Thompson, that the cause be kept open until afternoon, then to be argued, should the counsel for both parties agree to do so. If they cannot be prepared so soon, the court must wait until they have sufficient time.

Some conversation then took place between the counsel on each side, and with the court.

Mr. Ingersoll suggested that it might be best for the counsel on each side to furnish the court with a brief, for the court to give an opinion, at some future day, at an adjournment of the court. Mr. Staples said the counsel would confer together, and would be prepared, at the opening of the court in the afternoon, to say whether they could accede to the proposition, or proceed to argue the cause to-day.

A writ of habeas corpus was taken out in the course of the forenoon, on the petition of Erastus Smith, Esq., of this city, for all the other African prisoners, returnable before this court. The court then took a recess till two o'clock.

Afternoon.

At the afternoon sitting, Mr. Ingersoll, who was counsel for the libellants, repeated his wish that a brief should be prepared and submitted to his Honor, when all the cases on the point should be cited, and his Honor should deliver his decision at some adjourned session of the court—for, he said, there had not been sufficient time since the attention had been specially called to the point, to properly consider it.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Staples (for the Africans, who were now all before the court on a second writ of habeas corpus,) observed that in a case where the liberty of so many individuals was at stake, they were bound to come prepared to support their own process.

Judge Thompson said the case was a vital one; but it was desirable if possible to dispose of it.

Mr. Staples had made inquiry, and he was satified of the necessity of going on.

Judge Thompson—"Then we must go."

Mr. Baldwin then recapitulated the facts of the case, and contended that the Court of Admiralty had nothing to do with them but as property, and it was incumbent on the party applying to that court, to prove as a preliminary measure, that they were so. The marshal in this instance had exceeded his authority.—The Court of Admiralty had only jurisdiction over property; and property taken on shore is not within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, except in certain cases, of which this is not one,) so that, had these people been property (which they were not,) the Admiralty would have had no jurisdiction as to such of them as were on shore at the time of the capture, for they were within the jurisdiction of the common law. Property taken on the high seas may be libelled in the most convenient court, but property taken in waters in any particular district must be libelled in the court of the district in which it was taken, and all legal proceedings must be prosecuted in that court. Don Pedro Montez files an Admiralty process on the 17th September, instant, against these persons as *property*, they being at the time on land, but they could only be tried before a common law court, by a jury—and the same reasoning applied to Ruiz—in support of which the learned counsel cited the case of "The Sailor." [8 Wheaton, 391.] So much for the claim as *property*.

Then as to the libel of the District Attorney at the suit of the Spanish Minister—what had the Spanish Minister to do with it? The parties claimed were neither fugitives nor criminals. But the District Attorney does not stop here, but libels them, and prays that they may be taken into custody, and so kept, in order that, should it appear sometime hereafter, (nobody could tell when,) that they had been improperly brought into this State, they might be delivered up to the President to be sent back to their own country. Mr. B. then closed in an energetic appeal, praying their discharge.—He said they would be taken care of, (as it was right they should be,) by the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Hungerford, on the other side, spoke upwards of an hour, contending that the question whether these persons are property, was one for the District Court to decide. He said the Africans had been great trespassers, if not pirates.

Mr. Ingersoll followed on the same side. He said it was now simply a case of jurisdiction. He spoke one hour.—Both these gentlemen argued very ingeniously.

The District Attorney then addressed the Court half an hour, contending, as he said, seriously, that the prisoners are free, and had been wrongfully the victims of a wicked traffic.

Mr. Staples concluded the discussion in a masterly speech of about an hour. He gave the District Attorney a severe castigation for professing that the prisoners have been the victims of the slave trade, and yet taking no measures to bring Messrs. Montez and Ruiz to punishment. He feared the Attorney himself was more under the influence of the Minister of Spain, than of the President of the United States, in this matter. He also showed the absurdity of claiming jurisdiction in this case, when the District Judge had said he had no power to decree that the prisoners should be sold as property for salvage. If the court has jurisdiction, said he, the property can be taken and sold for salvage. Why cannot we have a slave market here in Hartford, and sell these forty negroes? Because, said he, it is revolting. To be consistent, then, the District Judge should say that he cannot touch his "property." The Circuit Court had not said they were property. Mr. Staples said he was for fulfilling the laws and the treaties, but we are not to be slave-catchers for foreign potentates. If the President of the United States should set up such a claim, for one, he should be for quitting the country, and seeking an asylum in the British dominions. Mr. S. confined himself to the question of jurisdiction, and cited many authorities. He argued that if there was jurisdiction any where, it was in the Southern District of New York. At the conclusion of his argument, it seemed to be the general opinion that the Court, on Monday morning, would decide that the District Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The Court then adjourned to 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when judgement will be given.

[☞See the decision in our last.—ED.]

Glorious uncertainty of the Law.—A Mr. Burnell, of Northampton, Mass., is the second who died of the *accident* caused by the want of a brake man on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road. On opening him, it was found that the bone in the region of the thighs was broken internally, and surgical aid would, of course, have been unavailing. The friends of Mr. Burnell consulted lawyers upon the subject of a legal remedy, but were informed that, as Mr. B. has no family, and if of age, there is no remedy; whereas, if he had lived, the remedy was good for damages. Thus, a man may be killed, and the law is silent; but if he be only maimed, it speaks in a voice of thunder.

A Fine Little Fellow.—In the Criminal Court, at Philadelphia, the other day, a small boy was objected to as a witness, on account of his extreme youth. When asked, "Do you know the nature of an oath?" "Yes," he replied. "What is it?" "That thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Ho! all ye witnesses, learn of this boy, and be wise.

Specie Going.—The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, from New York for Havre, carried out $29,000 in specie.

Specie to the amount of more than half a million of dollars went out in the Great Western from New York on Saturday.

The National Intelligencer says that letters have been received at Washington City, bearing the information that the United States Exploring Expedition reached Valparaiso, in the Pacific ocean, about the middle of May—officers and crew generally well and in good spirits. The Intelligencer says, further, that the expedition has forced its way to a point further *south* than has ever been reached before by the enterprise of any country.

We learn from the Massillon Gazette that JOHN JAMES, the individual who murdered HENDERSON BERRY, at a camp-meeting, near Germantown, Ohio, has been arrested and committed to jail.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

THURSDAY, ... OCTOBER 10, 1839.

The last New York Luminary must have been frightened by a ghost on its way to us, for when it reached our office its face was so pale we could not decipher it.

The following is from Zion's Watchman of the 5th inst.

"CAMP-MEETING AT ROXBURY, MASS.—Our brethren of the Methodist Protestant church recently attempted to hold a camp-meeting in Roxbury, Mass., about five miles from Boston. It commenced on Wednesday the 18th ult., and was to have been continued over the Sabbath, but it was given up and closed on the following Saturday. As far as we can learn, it was a complete failure, and we may add, precisely as we anticipated it would be. Indeed, we marvel at the want of (what shall we call it?) which led to the appointment of a camp-meeting in that vicinity. We have long been of the opinion that a meeting of this kind should never be held in the vicinity of large cities. The camp-meetings held this year by the Methodist Episcopal church on Long Island and at Sing Sing were failures. They were the unnecessary occasions of an indescribable amount of wickedness, and but little good was done.

"We are of opinion, that the time for camp-meetings, in New England at least, has gone by. Many, and conclusive reasons there are against continuing them in that part of the country. Some of these reasons we shall probably lay before our readers at a future time. As might have been expected, there was considerable disturbance at the Roxbury meeting.—The managers gave hucksters and others liberty to come on to the ground with their victualing tents, and some of them sold rum, and considerable disturbance followed. But the most remarkable thing about it is, we perceive that an effort is made by one of the disappointed friends of the meeting to cast the blame of the failure on the editor of Zion's Herald!!"

We had occasion in our last, to make a few remarks on the religious character of the west, by way of self-defence against the attacks of eastern writers. We then claimed no superiority for the west, but if the above be a fair representation of the religious character of the east, we shall have to claim for this section the decided pre-eminence. Camp-meetings are held in the vicinity of most of the western cities, and tho' there is too much bad behavior, we admit, yet we have not known any one broken up, or compelled to adjourn because of the wickedness of the people; and we have seen as peaceable meetings held in the vicinities of some of our large cities as we have seen any where. Perhaps if some missionaries were sent from the west to the east to convert these disturbers, things would move on better in that quarter.

KIDNAPPING.—A negro boy, 8 years of age, was recently kidnapped at Worcester, Massachusetts, and conveyed into Virginia, but was followed to Fredericksburg and recovered The agents, who were abolitionists, speak in commendable terms of the kindness with which they were treated, and the aid that was rendered them by Virginians, to enable them to accomplish their mission. "The authorities of Fredericksburg had pursued the pretended purchaser of the boy, Wilkerson, about 8 miles, to Cartersville, where they found the little fellow hid in a celler, and another lad, who said he had been taken from Lunenburg, Massachusetts. Wilkerson was brought back to Fredericksburg, with the latter boy, and left in safe keeping for further inquiry."

ILLINOIS LOANS.—The Alton Telegraph, of the 28th ult., states that the commissioners who were deputed to England to effect a loan for the benefit of the State of Illinois, returned by the "Great Western," having "negotiated the sale of Illinois State Bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars, with some of the capitalists at the west end of the British metropolis."—"They likewise completed a contract for the purchase of rail road iron, to the amount of $500,000," in London. A sale of Bonds had been effected in New York to the amount of $250,000.

TEMPERATE.—The iron steam boat launched at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 9th ult. has progressed to the completion of her hull without the use of a drop of liquor of any kind by the hands employed on her, or about the yard. Her dimensions are—

"Length on deck, 160 feet; length of keel, 140 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet; and draught (at launching) 9 inches. A boat of the same dimensions, built of timber, would draw 21 inches. The Pittsburg Advocate gives the following description of her properties, which, if correct, establishes the superiority of the iron over the timber steam boat most decidedly.

She will have two engines, entirely distinct, supplied by one set of boilers. To obviate the only objection usually found with double engines,—which is, that, having no couplings, the engine cannot run when the boat is still, creating a liability to have a short supply of water in the boilers—two small engines, working at right angles, are placed close to the after end of the boilers, for the purpose of working the force pump and cold water pump.—The boilers are thus supplied independent of the propelling engines—diminishing vastly the hazard of explosion. To place security against explosion beyond question altogether, the safety valve, invented by our ingenious townsman, Cadwallader Evans, Esq., have been attached to the boilers.

To guard against sinking, the hull of

the boat has been divided into three compartments, length-wise, by two staunch, water tight bulkheads of iron. Either of these divisions filling with water would not suffice to sink the boat.

To stiffen her, there is, in addition to these two bulkheads, one running fore and aft, from stem to stern.

Against fire every provision has been made in the hull, which is complete in every respect, without an inch of timber or other combustible material.

Here, then, is a boat, the product of Pittsburg enterprise and mechanical skill, the first of any considerable size built in the country, which, when finished, will afford the safest vehicle for the conveyance of persons and property which can be produced in the shape of a steam boat. She cannot be sunk, she cannot be burnt, she is proof against explosion, and she runs in almost no water at all; and what, we would ask, does the traveller or shipper want, more than these?"

ELECTION RETURNS—*Muskingum County.*

Senator.

James Henderson,*	2747	Asa R. Cassady,	2491

Representatives.

A. Pollock,*	2769	J.W.R.Morgan,	2545
J. W. Adams,*	2710	S. Adams,	2417

Sheriff.

Edward Ball,*	2844	Samuel Smith,	2335

Commissioner.

John Goshen,*	2904	—— Hogan,	2338

Treasurer.

John Russell,*	2903	R. Mitchell,	2332

Assessor.

P. Huston,*	2808	W. Spangler,	2435

Prosecuting Attorney.

N. A. Guill,*	2657	C. C. Covey,	2504

Coroner.

S. Gates,*	2765	John Lee,	2454

Those marked [*] are Whigs.

The weather has, for some days, been remarkably warm; the rain having ceased the ground is beginning to get dry; rather too much so for the grain which has been lately sown to vegitate.

Wheat has fallen in Zanesville to 65 cents, and will probably go lower yet. *Flour* is $4 00.

The *Publishing Committee* of the Pittsburgh Conference will be so good as to forvard all the resolutions which were ordered to be published. We have inserted every thing that has been sent us, and yet we recollect several resolutions, designed for publication, which have not been forthcoming from the committee.

Gen. R. Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, died on the 27th ultimo, at Ashville, North Carolina, in the 49th year of his age.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—From being clothed in the garb of austere severity, Religion now steps forward in the might and majesty of Charity.—From the down-cast look of despair, as if the waves of hell were rolling at her feet, she now looks up in the beaming brightness of hope.

CARRYING WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS.—A worthy minister of the Presbyterian Church, in one of our western Cities, was accused, by one of his members, of carrying water on both shoulders, in reference to the subject of Abolition. "I do," replied the clergyman;—"I carry water on my right shoulder to cool such men as you, when I find them heated in this way; and I carry some on my left shoulder, to cool your opponents, when I find them heated as you are."

The Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Columbia, was robbed on the night of the 22d ultimo, of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, by some unknown person, who entered by means of a false key. A reward of five thousand dollars is offered—one half for the apprehension of the thief—the other for the recovery of the money.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS IN ALTON, ILL.—The Telegraph of the 28th ult. in speaking of the increase of business in Alton, says:—"A considerable quantity of freight has been landed at our wharf during the present week; and, with the large amount received here since the first of this month, constitutes much the largest supply ever brought to this place during the same space of time. The stock of merchandise of every description now on hand is much heavier, and embraces a greater variety, than at any former period."

The editor of the Alton Telegraph states, that he is personally acquainted with the gentlemen who certify to the facts in Mr. Rowe's theory of "Trembles" or "Milk Sickness," and that they "are entitled to emplicit credit." He seems to be of opinion that the *cause* of that afflicting disease is at last discovered.

IRISH HONESTY.—Who would not rather have such a testimonial than to be permitted to wear the crown of all the Russias?

From the United States Gazette.

A few days since, a gentleman called on Isaac Roach, Esq., Mayor of the city, and informed him that he recently arrived from Ireland; that previous to his departure he had been requested to take care of a handsome mahogany box without fastening, and leave it and its contents with the Mayor of Philadelphia, to be retained by him until called for by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.—The Mayor, having taken cognizance of the box, received it in charge. We had occasion to be in the Mayor's room, and saw the box. It contained a splendid massive silver waiter, twenty-one inches in diameter, with highly ornamental decorations. In the centre of the magnificent piece, is the following inscription beautifully engraved:

"Presented to Michael Allan, esq., of Pittsburg, United States, formerly of Litterkinny, Ireland, by his creditors, as a testimonial of their high opinion of his upright and honorable conduct in paying in full the balance of their accounts, although previously discharged from all legal obligations.

Signed in behalf of the creditors at large. JOHN MCCLEERY.

Belfast, April, 1839."

AGRICULTURAL.

WESTERN FARMER.—This is a work, the 2d No. of which we have received, published by G. G. Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the character and terms of which we refer the reader to the prospectus which may be found in our columns today. The number before us is neatly executed, and as far as we have examined, the matter is interesting.

We have been of opinion for years, that the agricultural interests of this section of country are sustaining great loss for the want of some periodical, whose experiments and investigations shall be adopted to our climate and soil. The agricultural papers which have the greatest circulation through this country, are the Genessee and New England Farmers. These are conducted with much ability. But their experimenting, to a considerable extent, is adopted to a more northern latitude, and to a somewhat different soil. It is true they have correspondents from this quarter, yet their principal writers—those which give tone to these works, are surrounded by different circumstances from the farmers in this region of country. It is to be hoped that the "Western Farmer" will receive that attention and patronage which will make it the thing that is wanted to the "Farmer" of the "West."

BADEN CORN.—The Baden corn is nearly all frost-bitten in this section. Ours is fit for nothing save hog feed. Most of the common kinds of corn are injured more or less. The season has been unusually backward. The fate of the Baden corn this year, will, we presume, entirely discredit it with the farmers in this quarter. If it were an earlier corn, it would certainly yield well; and perhaps it might not be so injured again for ten years to come.

We saw a specimen of the Chinese corn growing in a lot of Mr. Moses Sarchett, Cambridge, Ohio, which certainly will be better adopted to this climate than the Baden. It does not grow near so high, and of course will not be so likely to fall down; it has as many ears on the stalk as the Baden, and ripens sooner than the common corn. It is first rate for fodder, as there is an uncommon quantity of blades putting out of the stalks. But the reader is aware, no doubt, there has been a dozen kinds of corn vended through the country for the Chinese.

DRAINING.

We published the long article "from Sinclair's code of Agriculture," in our two last numbers, to give our agricultural readers some general ideas on the subject of draining; a subject, we are of opinion, worthy of more attention than it generally receives from the farmer. There are few farms in this section, but have many spouty wet places, which have annually to be ploughed or passed over without rendering any reward to the husbandman, which, at a small expense, by the application of the French Drain, might be made the most productive portions of his premises. We published an experiment, on this subject, in 1834, which we shall take the liberty to re-publish. It is as follows:

FRENCH DRAIN.—Having often heard of the importance of the French drain, in improving wet spouty lands, we concluded to give the subject a trial; and having a field in which a spring originated, that drowned out annually about half an acre of the crop, we had a ditch dug about 18 inches square, and filled about one foot from the bottom up, with stone—thrown in promiscuously,—covered them with straw, and threw dirt over the whole.—This affords a passage for the water underneath the surface, and permits the plough to go undisturbed above. This portion of the field has since become perfectly dry and arable, and yields at least 25 per cent. more than any other part.—Though bottomed on clay, the mould is of the vegetable cast, which makes it sooner in case for the plough after a heavy rain, than the surrounding soil.

This drain is about 20 rods in length, and the whole cost of making it $4, stone being convenient.

The following view of the subject will shew the policy of the farmer, in thus draining his wet lands. It will be recollected that this half acre, under consideration, had annually to be ploughed or past over, in cultivating the balance of the field—and that too, frequently, in mud and water over shoe mouth, so that the grain it now affords is clear profit, save the expense of gathering and marketing. Now, make your calculations for a corn crop—this piece will yield, say 20 bushels, which on an average, in this county, is worth 25 cents per bushel; take five cents from the bushel for gathering, &c. which leaves 20—this, multiply by the quantity of corn it produces, and you have $4, which is clear profit. One year, then, pays for the drain. The benefits of this drain have been enjoyed for ten years; throw off three years for the land at rest, and one for the expense of this improvement; which leaves six years—this number multiplied by the four, above, gives $24—which is the amount of the benefit enjoyed from this *little improvement*, in ten years; beside, the pleasure of cultivating dry, instead of wet muddy soil.

It is somewhat amusing to see the part the crawfish act in this process. They riddle the swampy ground, in the neighborhood of this drain, full of holes—conducting each to its bottom. If any place be found where the water is inclined to keep the surface, a way is soon made to unite it with the common mass below.—Calculating the head of the spring for a watering spring, the drain was not conducted into it by some ten feet, a way being made for the water to pass in; but by the operations of the plough, and the tramping of the stock, the head of the drain is often filled up, and the water, for the time being, has to pass on the surface; but it never fails that the next morning these little industrious laborers, have cleared the way, and opened the avenue for the water to pass into its proper place. By their industry and enterprise they have now kept this drain in successful operation for ten years. Thus, these little amphibious creatures, which give so much annoyance to mill dams, races, canals and springs, by proper management, may be employed to great advantage in the interests of the husbandman.

As the best farms are subject to spouty wet places, which, by the by, having received the benefits of irrigation for centuries, are the richest spots in our fields; if, therefore, the farmer would spend a portion of his time in thus draining his *plough lands*, when required, it could not be more beneficially employed.

Since publishing the above, we made a drain of the description here named, forty rods long, with eight days work. We first took a plough and threw out as much dirt as we could with it, then completed the ditch with a spade, after which we laid a row of stones, from two to three inches in thickness, as we could get them, on each side of the ditch, leaving a space between them, which we covered with flat stone. After we had levelled the stone to the heighth of eight or nine inches, by breaking some of them small, so as to fill up the vacancies between the larger ones, we covered them with straw, hauled a portion of dirt on with a hoe, then completed filling the ditch with a plough. The time to make drains is in the Spring, immediately after the frost leaves the ground, (where the wet will admit,) it is then soft and loose, and can easily be penetrated with a spade; but if it be permitted to become settled, and dry, the mattock will have to be used in all stiff clay soils.

HEAD DRAINS.—When there is a descent of sixty or eighty rods, there is such an accumulation of water before it reaches the foot of the slope, though it may even be a very moderate angle, that the ground is often injured by severe washings. This may be remedied, in many instances by ditches and embankments along the head lands, so as to turn the water off to one side, especially where the slope is rounding at the same time. Our attention was particularly directed to this by noticing the effects of roads, which, after wearing down, so as to prevent the water from passing over on the fields below, redeemed them from those injurious washings to which they were subject before In laying out a farm, into fields, it would be well enough to have an eye to this very subject, and to make such an arrangement of them, as to accommodate the head drains, so as to save excessive washings.

In our opinion, it would be much more profitable to the farmer, to spend a portion of his capital in draining, and enriching his land, than to lay it out for more, and tend the whole in a slovenly and negligent manner.

Conference Matters.

From the West. Christ. Adv.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE,

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

Cincinnati District—Wm. B. Christie, P. E.
Cincinnati—Eastern Charge, E. W. Sehon; M. P. Gaddis, sup.: Western Charge, Wm. H. Raper, John Miley: Asbury station, John W. White: Fulton station, Andrew Carrol: German mission, P. Schmucker.
Madison circuit—C. R. Lovell, J. F. Courey.
Milford—E. B. Chase, E. D. Roe.
Batavia—W. Parrish, M. G. Perkizer.
New Richmond and White Oak,—W. I. Ellisworth, Edward Estill.
Georgetown—John Stewart, J. G. Dimmit.
Methodist Book Concern—J. F. Wright, L. Swormsteadt, agents.
Western Christian Advocate—C. Elliott, L. L. Hamline, editors.
Christian Apologist—William Nast, editor.
Augusta College—J. M. Trimble, W. M'Cowan.
German mission in Cincinnati and Lebanon Districts—Adam Miller.

Lebanon District—G. W. Walker, P. E.
Lebanon—Henry Turner.
Wilmington—James Quinn, J. W. Steele.
Hamilton and Rossville—Charles W. Swain.
West Chester—L. P. Miller, G. Moody.
New Haven—William Fyffe, John Barton.
Oxford—A. W. Musgrove, F. J. M'Dowell, one to be supplied.
Germantown—G. W. Malay, Joseph Gasner.
Eaton—A. B. Stroud, W. R. Davis.
Greenfield—E. Williams.

Dayton District—James B. Finley, P. E.
Dayton—S. A. Latta.
Union—James Newton, S. F. Conrey.
Xenia—Joseph Hill.
Milton—Alexander Morrow, A. Dixon.
Troy—James Smith, J. W. Stone.
Piqua—S. Howard.
Fletcher—D. D. Davisson.
Sidney—D. Warnock, A. Hansley.

Urbanna District—Z. Connell, P. E.
Urbanna station—J. L. Grover.
" circuit—J. Boucher. S. H. Chase.
Springfield—W. Young, Samuel Clarke.
Jamestown—W. Sutton, J. Ellsworth.
London—E. T. Webster, N. Huff.
Marysville—J. Gilruth, J. C. Havens.
Richwood—Jacob A. Brown, J. Prior.
Allen mission—L. H. Allen.
Bellefontaine—W. Morrow, A. Wambaugh.
Franklinton—B. Ellis, J. Cartlidge.

Chillicothe District—M. Marley, P. E.
Chillicothe—C. Brooks.
Portsmouth—W. Simmons.
Piketon—Joseph A. Reeder, Thomas Hurd.
Bainbridge—H. Wharton, B. L. Jefferson.
Frankfort—D. Reed.
Deer Creek—I. C. Hunter, Joseph W. Smith.
Washington—James Laws, B. A. Cassett.
Hillsborough—J. A. Waterman, G. Crum: A. F. Brooks, sup.
West Union—J. W. Clarke, R. S. Foster.
Brush Creek—W. Rowe, J. T. Holliday.

Columbus District—John Farree, P. E.
Columbus—William Herr.
Worthington—U. Heath, Thomas Perkins.
Delaware—W. S. Morrow, J. Blampied.
Marion—J. G. Bruce, Jeremiah Hill.
Lancaster—Thomas Larkin, E. Owen.
Circleville—A. M. Lorraine, T. A. G. Phillips.
Lithopolis—J. Young, D. Lewis.
Adelphi—Charles C. Lybrand, R. Doughty.
Jackson—D. Poe, J. Parcels.

Zanesville District—R. O. Spencer, P. E.
Zanesville—William H. Lauder.
Norwich—James Armstrong, F. H. Jennings.
Cambridge—John M. Rudd, I. N. Baird.
Roscoe—Henry Camp, J. S. Brown.
Newark—M. A. Milligan, one to be supplied.
Granville—B. F. Myers, J. Hopper.
Rushville—M. P. Kellogg, W. M. D. Ryan.
Somerset—A. Murphy, W. T. Hand.
Putnam—James Gurley, Abner Goff; S. Harvey, sup.

Marietta District—Samuel Hamilton, P. E.
Marietta—William P. Strickland.
Belpre—Joseph Morris, M. Wolf.
Coolyville—J. W. Young.
Chester—Mial Dustin, S. Bateman.
Gallipolis—P. Nation, W. Hase.
Athens—A. Brown, S. Maddox.
Burlington—A. M. Alexander, R. S. Kimber.
French Grant—J. Donahoo, L. M'Vay.
Logan—W. T. Metcalf, J. Longman.
Malta—M. Scoval, L. Parker.

Kanawha District—E. H. Field, P. E.
Guyandotte—A. Hance, J. Barringer.
Logan Court House—F. A. Timmons, A. Irvin
Charleston—D. Kempher, L. L. Parrish.
Point Pleasant—J. Fitch, O. P. Williams.
Ripley—D. Smith.
Parkersburgh—J. D. Austin.
Little Kanawha—O. C. Shelton, J. H. M'Cutchen.
Suttonville—W. R. Anderson.
Summerville—E. V. Bing, Lorenzo D. Hueston.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A DAUGHTER BY HER FATHER.

We are called upon, says the Philadelphia World, to give an account of a heart sickening tragedy which was enacted yesterday morning, in this city, at which humanity shudders. It appears that on last Thursday evening, the daughter of Mr. Wood, the confectioner, in Chesnut, near sixth street, went out without her father's knowledge or consent, and was married to a young man named Peak, who lately kept a boot and shoe store in Sixth, near Carpenter street. Mr. Wood was soon informed of what had happened, and he immediately closed his store, and went in search of his daughter. He found her, in a short time, with her husband, at his boarding house, in Minor street, persuaded her to return home, which she did on Friday, and was immediately locked up in a room by her father, and kept there for three days, not being allowed to have any communication with her husband. Yesterday morning, Mr. Peak sent a friend to Mr. Wood, in order, if possible, to settle the difficulties, but the latter returned for answer, that Mr. Peak should see his daughter by twelve o'clock. A little before 10 o'clock he procured two loaded pistols, and went to the room where his daughter was, and just as she was rising, shot her through the head, the ball entering just beneath one eye, and coming out at the back of the head. She died a few minutes before eleven o'clock.

Upon hearing this report, the neighbors rushed into the apartment and beheld the wretched man standing over the body of his murdered daughter, with the other pistol in his hand. The weapon was secured and he was carried before the Mayor. Upon the examination it appeard that he had taken three glasses of brandy, for the purpose of fortifying his nerves to a steady perforance of the tragedy he had resolved to enact. So far from denying his crime, he attempted to justify it by saying that a black leg had run off with his daughter, and he had done what every father would do under the same circumstances. He was committed for a further hearing. The girl's name was Sarah Ann, and she was about 20 years of age; Mr. Peak is 30 years old.

Great excitement was produced by this melalcholy event; and, as might be supposed, the widowed husband, and the mother and brothers of the murdered girl, are almost frantic.

Thus has a man who hitherto occupied a respectable station in society, committed an act at which the feelings of mankind revolt, and one which, in all probability, will consign him to a death upon the scaffold. His daughter was married to a man whom he supposed to be of equivocal character, and, by way of mending the matter, he commits a most diabolical murder. A melancholy instance of the maddening influence of unrestrained passion.

SUICIDE.—A young gentleman by the name of E. A. Panning, committed suicide at Cincinnati last week by shooting himself. He was possed of a thorough education, and spoke fluently the Italian, German, French and English languages, and by those who knew him was much esteemed.—*Leb. Star, 4th inst.*

Imports and Exports.—It appears from offibial tables recently published, that from the year 1815 to 1838, a period of twenty-three years, the imports to the U. States amounted to $2,489,805,135; while the exports, during the same period were $2,060,741,359. Balance of trade against the U. States, $429,063,776.

Health of Mobile.—We learn from the Mobile Chronicle of the 21st ult., that the fever is yet raging there to an alarming extent. From the 1st to the 21st of September, there were 293 deaths. One column of the Chronicle, a large paper, now before us, is filled with obituaries.

Methodists in Oregon.—By the Hudson's Bay Annual Express, the Board of Methodist Missions in New York, have received very cheering accounts from the Oregon Territory. They have held a protracted meeting, and the result has been the union of 27 converts to the class, of whom 4 are Americans, one English, and the rest natives, except two Sandwich Islanders.

Methodist Conference—Slavery.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been several days in session, in our city, and it is expected to continue three or four days of this week.

Among the subjects agitated in the Conference, that of slavery is conspicuous, and gives a good deal of trouble.—*Cin. Gaz. Sept. 23.*

A majority of the Court of Inquiry that investigated the charges against Commodore ELLIOT have recommended that he be tried by a Naval Court Martial—Commodore STEWART dissenting.

Revival at Lawrenceburgh.—The Brookville Indiana American states that a protracted meeting, under the ministry of the Rev. J. Newland Maffit, still continued at Lawrenceburgh, in that State. According to the latest information. he had received into his church there between two and three hundred converts.

Fire at Natchez.—A fire broke out on the morning of the 6th ultimo, in Cotton Alley, leading from Pearl to Commerce streets, Natchez, (Miss.) which destroyed half a dozen of the principal warehouses, with a large portion of their contents.—The aggregate loss is estimated at 70 to 80,000 dollars.

Interesting to Emigrants.—The North American Trust Company of New York, gives notice that it has entered into an arrangement with the National Bank of Ireland, whereby moneys may be sent by emigrants and others in the United States to any part of Ireland, in the safest and most expeditious manner, and on the most reasonable terms; and also whereby remittances from any part of Ireland or from London may be made to the principal cities in the United States.

Fracas at Havre De Grace.—We learn from Havre De Grace that a fracas occurred there on Thursday evening, which was very near ending fatally to one of the parties. A domestic quarrel, the purport of which we have not learned, occurred during the day between the families of a Mr. McVey and a Mr. Vandever. This was settled at the time. In the evening, while Vandever was standing in the street, Mr. McVey approached him armed with a double barrelled gun, and when within a few paces presented it and fired. The cap fortunately exploded, without communicating to the load in the barrel. He then fired with the other barrel, but at the moment the gun was struck down by a gentleman present, and the load went through the calf of the leg of Mr. Vandever. These are the circumstances as we heard them, and if correct, the assassin, in feeling should have been arrested immediately, which we learn was not the case, but that he is yet at large.—*Chronicle.*

The right kind of Pressure.—The Germantown Telegraph says; "There is a tremendous pressure throughout Pennsylvania just now; the poor barns groan under the loads which they are obliged to bear, and some fears are entertained of their breaking."

Prince Metternich.—This famous diplomatist has been very severely indisposed. Great anxiety was felt for his recovery by the people of Vienna. Should his death ensue, a void would be made in the diplomatic corps of Europe which it would take years to fill.

More Defalcations.—The Louisville Journal says,—We understand, that the Postmaster of New Orleans and Mobile, have each poculated upon the public money to a considerable amount. It is stated that Mr. Douglass, of this city, the Post Office Agent in the West, has just returned from those cities, having secured a portion of the defalcations.

De Tocqueville, in his work on America, speaking of the western pioneer, who goes in the advance of emigration, says, 'he penetrates the woods with his axe, his bible, and a file of newspapers.'

OBITUARY.

MOSES JAMES, of Newton tp, was buried last week. He died in the 87th year of his age. His companion is still living, and is in her 81st year. Mr. James was among the first settlers in this country, and has always led a quiet and peaceable life among his neighbors. It touches our heart with the tenderest sympathies, when we look around and see how many of the old pioneers of this country, like the leaves of autumn, have fallen to the earth, within the three past years.

DIED at Warren, Ohio, on the 19th ultimo, Honorable CALVIN PEASE, long a distinguished Lawyer, Judge, and Legislator of Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. Monelly, an aged Catholic minister, in Talbot county, Md., was killed by being crushed beneath the timbers of a house he was repairing.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office, county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Every word, the sense of which is not perfectly obvious, should be so written that every letter will show for itself. This should be particularly observed in writing proper names. An observance of this rule will secure the author against the vexation of having his article incorrectly copied, and what to a conscientious man will be an equally strong inducement, it will save the compositor a great deal of time and trouble—the first of which is money to him, and of the second he has plenty without decyphering hieroglyphics.

2. Write only on one side of the paper, so that it can be divided if found necessary.

3. Punctuation ought to be either correct, or not attempted; the villainous habit some writers have of dashing their productions, is a great bore to a printer. If the writer cannot do it as it ought to be done, he had better leave it altogether to the compositor.

4. Abreviations ought to be avoided, as some compositors are very apt to "follow copy," as it is technically called. This is more particularly applicable to advertisements.

An observation of these rules will enable us all, contributors and printers, to get along more pleasantly.

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,

Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:

PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,

Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half pag, *two dollars and fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT,
ALANSON BILLINGS, } General Agents.

JOHN BUHOUP, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethlam, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milow A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.

October 10, 1839. tf

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE BOY THAT LEARNED TO DRINK.

Dutton was the son of a distinguished clergyman. His father and mother were in the habit of drinking their wine at dinner, and frequently on other occasions. Dutton was a bright, rosy cheeked, black eyed boy, and before he was four years old, he had been so often indulged with wine "in the bottom of the glass," that he had learned to love it. As he grew older, his father and mother took great pains to teach him how to "hold his glass," and "bow his head," and "smile," and "drink after a fashionable manner," with the ladies and gentlemen that resorted to their splendid mansion. They were pleased with the *improvement* of their son, and were often complimented for his "manly and gentleman-like appearance over a glass of wine."

If his father had read in the Bible, at the 23d chapter of Proverbs, "*look* not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup—afterward it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," he had probably forgotten it; or because he *loved* his wine, or felt it was a badge of *gentility*, and saw how the use of it made himself and his son to be *noticed*, he either forgot the declaration, written in that book of truth, or satisfied himself that they would escape its denunciation.

Dutton grew rapidly. He was far more at home over his glass of wine, at his father's table, or when he occasionally "dined out" with his parents, than he was with his Latin and Greek, his mathematics or logic. He began to love brandy, and frequently would stop at the groceries and taverns, on his way to or from school, and get his much loved drink.—His father told him he drank "*too much*—and that he must learn to govern his appetite," and much more to the same effect. But he had not the wisdom of Gen. Putnam. That self-denying patriot used to say, "if you want anything to be accomplished, you must say, *come, boys*, and if you do not care how it is done, or whether done at all, say, *go, boys*."

Dutton's love "of wine and strong drink" brought him into bad company, as is generally the case. He frequented the theatre, gambling house, and other bad places, from which, but few youth who go there, escape without utter loss of character. These resorts of folly and sin, moreover, cost a great deal of money. His father had a large salary; several thousand dollars yearly. His son's companions often urged this as a reason why he could afford to treat them, and spend freely; and when his father refused him *pocket-money*, he counterfeited a draft or check. Whether he was drunk when he did this, I do not know, for he often got intoxicated, though he was now only about *seventeen* years old. But the crime was detected, and brought home to Dutton. The facts were published not only in the city papers, but generally throughout the country. He should have been sent to the State-prison, and then he might have been reformed, and come out a sober, and possibly a useful man; but his father and some others interposed and prevented the laws of the land from being impartially executed; they promised that Dutton should be sent out of the country, so as not to curse it any longer with his corrupt example and influence. If he was ever sent away, he soon returned, and was as vile a vagabond as ever.

He resorted to every means to get money to gratify his vile lusts and appetites. His disipated habits gave him an appearance of being much older than he really was, so that when he was twenty-one, he would have been thought by those who did not know his age, to be thirty.

One day a gentleman and lady came to his father's house, and the gentleman inquired for the "clergyman," and said, "we wish to get married." "I am the clergyman," said Dutton. He then took the book, and read the marriage service. This wicked trick was also soon found out. For the gentleman and lady wished a certificate of their marriage, which in the confusion, naturally occasioned by the interesting ceremonies, was forgotten. Some days after, the gentleman called for the certificate, and finding the father in, asked if he was the clergyman, Mr. ———, and being answered in the affirmative, he demanded the certificate of marriage, when the whole truth was made to appear. But Dutton's conscience is so seared, and his heart so hardened by the use of "wine and strong drink," that the "glories in his shame," and in the grog-shops and taverns, and other corrupting places, where he meets with his vile companions, he relates this among his other deeds of infamy, and gives abundant confirmation to the truth of scripture, "wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Now can you tell me who was the most to blame, Dutton or his parents?

Did you ever know a boy, or man, who used no intoxicating drinks, to frequent such bad places, and do such naughty things as he did?

What is your determination, rosy cheeked, and smilling youth? Will you use intoxicating drink, and run the risk of one in seven, of being as vile and despised as Dutton? Or will you unite your example and influence with the self-denying and virtuous, to raise up a sober generation, and drive drunkeness from the world? It is important to *decide*. Now tell me, which will you do?—*Youth's Cabinet.*

HOW PEOPLE GET INTO QUARRELS.

We often wonder how individuals and nations can get so easily by the ears; but the following anecdote of James and his father lets us into the secret. One party does, wrong, and then insists on fighting to conceal his fault and shame. Mr. Anderson, wishing to train his son to the profession of arms, had bought him a sword as a Christmas present; and the following extract from their conversation will show you what passions and purposes it excited in the boy's mind, and what is the most frequent origin of *all wars*.

"*James.* Now, Pa, I have got a sword, I will tell you what I mean to do with it.

Mr. Anderson. What?

James. I mean to make Tim Jenkins give me back my top.

Mr. A. How came he by your top?

James. We played together; and the rule is, if one boy's top knocks the other out of the ring, then he takes it for his. So we tossed up, who should spin first; and I had to spin first. And when my top was spinning, Tim Jenkins spun his top and knocked mine out—no, not QUITE out, he SAID it was out, and I said it was NOT.

Mr. A. Why could you not see?

James. No, Pa, the ring was not VERY plain. So Tim took up the top, and I tried to get it away; but he held it fast, and said he would leave it to the other boys, if it was not fairly out of the ring.

Mr. A. Well, that was fair enough; why did you not agree to it?

James. Why, because I knew they would give it against me; for every body loves Tim Jenkins, though his father is a carpenter; he is so quiet, and peaceable, and obliging.

Here James had stated the case to his father, much as grown people commonly state their own case. The top was fairly out of the ring, and he knew that all the other boys saw it plainly; but he proceeded as follows:

James. I really think that Tim would have given me back the top, if I had only asked him for it; but I felt a great bunch in my throat that would'nt let me do that. So I told him I would FIGHT him for the top, and if I beat him, he should give it to me, and if he beat me, he might keep it. But all the boys laughed at me for thinking to fight such a good natured, peaceable lad as Tim. So I came off home, and could not help crying, I was so mad, and so ashamed. Not that I cared for the top, for I have tops enough; but I cannot bear to give up my rights, and now I have got a sword, I will make him give me back my top; and if the boys laugh at me again, I will hit them with my sword, that I will.

Mr. A. Why, James, I am ashamed of you. Where did you learn such sentiments? Not at the Sabbath School, I hope.—Why, would you take advantage of Tim Jenkins, because he had no sword, and is a quiet and peaceable boy, to make him give up the top, when he was willing to leave it out to your play-fellows to say whether he ought to give it up or not? Fie, fie, I am ashamed of you.

James. Then, Pa, why do you not say fie, fie, to every body who takes the sword when the dispute can be left out to others to settle? If people always left out disputes to settle, there would be no need of a sword. Father, is not what I say about the top, just what you said the other night, when you had company to supper? Did you not say that you hoped our government would make the Spaniards give up the Floridas, because we were stronger than they, and we wanted them? And you said, you hoped, if they did not give them up peaceably, that General Jackson would take them by force. I heard you say so, father, and I shall never forget it.

Mr. A. But this is quite another case, we had justice on our side.

James. Then, Pa, did we offer to leave it out?

Mr. A. No, because we are stronger than they, and we can do justice to our selves.

James. Well, Pa, is not that just the case between me and Tim Jenkins, now I have got a sword?

Mr. A. But there is a difference between nations and individuals.

James. Father, does the Bible say so?

Mr. A. Boy, you ask more questions than I can answer.

This dialogue we have taken from the "Sword of Christmas Presents," written especially for for Sabbath schools by the "Peace Man." This little volume, and several others from the same popular pen—"Howard and Napoleon contrasted,"—"Adventures of a French Soldier," and "The Hero of Macedon, or History of Alexander the Great, reviewed in the light of the Gospel,"—all deserve to be in every Sabbath school library. We would recommend them to the young as full of interest and instruction on the great, but too much neglected, subject of "peace on earth, and good will among them."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

BROTHERLY AFFECTION.

"I remember," says a recent traveller, "that one of my young Bedouin guides told me that among the Arabs, all the sons shared equally; that the daughters took nothing; that the children lived together; that if any of the brothers got married, the property might be divided; that if any difficulty arose on the division, the man who worked the place for a share of the profits might divide it; and lastly, that the sisters must remain with the brothers until they (the sisters) are married.

"I asked him, 'if the brothers did not choose to keep a sister with them, what became of her?' but *he did not understand me!* I repeated the question, but still he did not comprehend it, and looked to his companions for an explanation. And when, at last, the meaning of my question became apparent to his mind, he answered with a look of wonder—'It is impossible; she is his own blood!'

"I pressed my questions again and again in various forms, suggesting the possibility that the brother's wife might dislike the sister, and other very supposable cases; but it was so strange an idea that, to the last, he did not fully comprehend it, and his answer was still the same—'It is impossible; she is his own blood!'"

Ought not this statement to call up a blush upon the face of thousands in a country professedly Christian? If to love our *neighbor* as ourselves be the express injunction of the Savior, what can we say of that spirit which engenders *family* quarrels, and sets brothers and sisters at enmity to each other?

Parents' Department.

PARENTAL LIES.

We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held, among mankind, is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the few first years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then, probably, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded.

Many persons who have a great abhorrence of lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming they are guilty of criminal deception. With many the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress.—Lies are told to persuade them to do any thing that is disagreeable. If a child is to take physic, the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant, she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once and answer the present purpose, but will invariably fail afterwards.

Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises they never intend to perform. If they wish, for instance, to take away some eatable which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a ride, or a walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of gratifying them. This is lying, downright lying.

People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are not kept. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habits are of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can be to the parents.—*Lit. Gazette.*

A FAMILY SCENE.

"Come, Charles, run out and get me the broom."

"I don't want to."

"I have got a piece of candy for a good child."

"I don't want any candy, now."

"Oh, very well, then I will give it to Susan:—Susan will fetch the broom to mother."

Susan runs to fetch the broom; but Charles has a new and efficient spring of action, and he runs also. They re-enter the parlor, both tugging at the broom, and quarrelling with each other.

"You shan't have the candy," says Charles, "I got the broom first."

"But you did not go when I told you to," replies the mother, "so I shall give the candy to Susan: here Susan, dear, take it."

It would be difficult to tell in which child the worst feelings are excited by this management. Both are led to consider kindness and obedience to their mother, as something for which they must be paid a price. Both are stimulated to obedience by the worst motives—a desire not only to secure a pleasure to themselves, but to deprive each other of it. And the reward which is offered them is of the lowest character; a selfish indulgence of the appetite. Susan feels a certain kind of pleasure; she is eating candy, her brother cannot have any; how far the feelings thus cherished, will tend to make her an amiable friend and wife, and mother, the reader can judge. Charles is unhappy: not because he has been guilty of disobedience and unkindness to his mother, but because he cannot have candy, and his sister has some. His heart is full of angry and malignant feeling, & he would gladly revenge himself both upon his mother and sister, if he dared. Let us not call these daily incidents *trifles.*

The death of a printer is thus chronicled in an English paper:—"Geo. Woodcock, the * of his profession, the *type* of honesty, the ! of all; and although the ☞ of death has put a . to his existence, every ◊ of his life was without a ‖."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHAKERS.

About the year 1774, a society sprang up in America, who styled themselves Believers, and are now popularly known as Shakers. Their associations as a community, having all property in common, and under the direction of agents or trustees, is an essential part of their religion, and is rigidly adhered to, withou murmur or any attempt to violation on the part of its members; at least so long as they remain without disaffection, faithful to the society. They believe that Christ has made his second appearance, in the form of a woman, in the person of one Ann Lee or Leese who founded their order, and established on earth the true church, which shall finally bring about the end and through which shall shine the latter day glory. They imagine this personification of Christ a perfect woman capable of working miracles similar to those wrought by our Saviour, and nothing inferior in point of magnitude, wonder and power. They style her the elect lady, or familiarly Mother Ann, or Mother, believing her to be the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of Revelation: "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars, etc."—Of her parentage, life, and death, little is known or preserved, except in the exaggorated history preserved by her followers. She indeed possessed a fine education and a powerful mind. The whole number of this peculiar people cannot be less than four thousand men and women, and as marrying is religiously forbidden and believed to be the unpardonable sin, they have no children among them except those which may be brought into the society by the conversion of perents. Their opinions on the subject of marriage are founded on the recommendation of Paul, while they forget the many commandments of our Saviour on the duties of a married state, and his positive sanction and assistance in the nuptial ceremonies. Love between the sexes, they say, is a brutal, carnal and hellish propensity, unless subdued and modified by their holy religion, which crucifies and purifies the flesh of its first taint of corruption, produced in Adam by the fall. No part of our Bible is by them denied or counted unworthy; on the contrary they regard it as high and holy authority from Heaven, too deep and intricate for the "babe in Christ" to comprehend its mysteries. The heads of the church therefore have prepared a book, which is a kind of appendix to the Bible, containing the doctrines of the church, the miracles of Mother Ann, and their church rule—the whole entitled "Christ's second appearing."

What has been said above is applicable to all the Shaker churches; what is to be said hereafter will refer particularly to the society in Warren county, Ohio, with which the writer is particularly acquainted. This society was commenced about the year 1806 by some emigrants from Kentucky, who successfully preach their doctrines, and in a short time gained five hundred converts, embracing the most intelligent and wealthy families in the country. When a convert was made, (which generally included whole families) all his real and personal property was brought into the common fund and became irrevocably dedicated to the church, furnishing thereby the strongest inducement to remain in the church ever afterwards. By this means an extensive landed property was acquired, now valued at not less than three-fourths of a million of dollars. Their principal or central settlemement they call "Union Village," which contains some ten or twelve large buildings, each capable of containing families of one hundred persons, one end of which is set apart for the females, the other for the mates, who enter invariably by different doors to their respective apartments. Their farms, houses, workshops, feed, dress, in short every thing, present the appearance of the most perfect order and neatness. They rise in the morning at the sound of a matin bell, and retire at night after worship, to which the respective families are severally summoned by the solemn vesper. One mile from the village, at the four points of the compass, are located families, who have not yet reached the high state of perfection which belongs to those in the village, but who live with all the neatness and ease of their more holy brethren. It is an impressive sight to see the long train proceeding on Sabbath morning to church in silence, in single file, the men in front with regular step and uniform dress, with broad brim hats, strait coats and collars uncravated—and all united make a scene at once grand and imposing. To see them returning from exercise, in the same order, heated and excited by worship, with regular cadenced step, chanting in solemn unison the words.

"March on, march on, march on ye lovely bands,
March on, march on, to the new Jerusalem,"

give to the most sceptical an impression of their honesty and zeal, though deeply mixed with fanatacism and superstition. The church exercises are preaching, exhorting, singing, dancing and silent prayer. Formerly both men and woman seated themselves on the clean polished floor, in solid column on opposite sides of the church; now they use moveable benches which are displaced when the dancing begins, which is usually at a signal given by an aged brother. Their songs and tunes are of their own composition, and usually very solemn and affecting; their preaching is talented, argumentative, and inculcates the soundest morality. From time to time they receive "gifts," or orders from Mother Ann, directing and changing their form of worship.—Formerly these gifts were received through their elders, but latterly through the more holy members, who during the exercises of worship wheel round and round, finally swoon, are laid out on benches and covered with white garments and thus in a trance they visit Mother, and in the character of a Nuncio, bring tidings from Heaven, to the true believers on earth. While the body remains in this stupified state the immortal spirit passes to and fro from heaven to earth, at each voyage bearing only one pious message from good Mother, and that generally childish and ridiculous; such as, "Mother sends her love thus," by patting with the hand upon the breast, which is immediately spoken and performed by all present: "Mother says, little children be faithful:" "Mother says unless these spectators behave more reverently they will leave this house dead bodies:"—"Mother says we must say we are her *itty babies*, not her little babies:" "Mother says kneel upon the right knee, and when you enter a door or ascend the stairs advance the right foot," with a hundred other equally ridiculous messages. But we turn with pleasure from these superstitions in religion, to their unexceptionable deportment in society. They pay their taxes cheerfully, their debts punctually, labor on the highway, are moral, temperate, intelligent and industrious, and though they claim not the right of suffrage, hold no offices, hold little communion with the world further than 'yea" 'nay,' yet in private life, apart from religion, the same number of persons cannot be found occupying the same territory who are better or more orderly citizens.—*Blossom.*

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

THE GENTLEMAN AT CHURCH,

MAY BE KNOWN BY THE FOLLOWING MARKS.

1. Comes in good season so as neither to interrupt the pastor or congregation by a late arrival.

2. Does not stop upon the steps or in the portico; either to gape at the ladies, salute friends, or display his colloquial powers.

3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks deliberately up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets to his seat as quietly and by making as few people remove as possible.

4. Takes his seat either in the back part of the seat or steps out into the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place in the seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such seeking and then seeks for himself.

6. Never think of defiling the house of God with tobacco spittle or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that pernicious weed in church.*

7. Never, unless in case of illness gets up and goes out in time of service. But if necessity compels him him to do so, goes so quietly that his very manner is an apology for the act.

8. Does not engage in conversation before commencement of services.

9. Does not whisper, or laugh, or eat fruit in the house of God, or lounge in that holy place.

10. Does not rush out of church like a tramping horse, the moment the benediction is pronounced; but retires slowly in a noiseless quiet manner.

11. Does all he can by precept and example, to promote decorum in others and is ever ready to lend his aid to discountenance all indecorum in the house of God.

*I am aware that though the inveteracy of habit some person entitled to the character of christian gentleman, may use even tobacco in church but think they do not defile the house of God, but use the spittoon or if there is none at hand retire.

THE MAGIC OF A NAME.—The Alexandria Gazette states, that the ship General Washington, Marbury, of that port, on her homeward voyage, was spoken by the steam ship Liverpool. from N. York for Liverpool, and as soon as the name *General Washington* was announced, the passengers and crew ascended the side of the steam ship and hailed it with loud and hearty cheers.—*Star.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts.	- -	1 copy for a year.
" $5	- -	- 12 copies.
" 10	- - -	25 "
" 20	- -	- 60 "
" 30	- -	100 "
" 50	- -	- 200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, for a township road, to commence a few rods East of Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line between Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and to run South, at, or near said line, to the South East corner of John Rodman's land, thence the best rout so as to intersect the Cooper road West of the inclosure of Wm. George.

October 5, 1839. 3t7

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods, and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1839. Number 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SPERM WHALE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Sketch of a South-Sea Whaling Voyage.

By Thomas Beal.

We proceed to the familiar life of these herds of Proteus; and the intelligent reader will rejoice to find that the schoolmaster is abroad among the whales:—

"The sperm whale is a gregarious animal, and the herds formed by it are of two kinds—the one consisting of females, the other of young males not fully grown. These herds are called by whalers 'schools,' and occasionally consist of great numbers: I have seen as many as five or six hundred. With each school of females are always from one to three large 'bulls'—they are called the 'schoolmasters.' The males are said to be extremely jealous of intrusion by strangers, and to fight fiercely to maintain their rights. The full grown males almost always go alone in search of food; and when they are seen in company they are supposed te be migrating from one 'feeding ground' to another. The large whale is generally very incautious, and if alone he is without difficulty attacked, and by expert whalers very easily killed."

The 'schools' of the weaker sex seem to be well conducted, and to consist of a very amiable society; nor can we, without effect, check our massillon against the cruel advantage taken of the good feeling of these affectionate monsters:

"They may be frequently seen urging and assisting their young to escape the danger with the most unceasing care and kindness. They are not less remarkable for their strong feeling of sociality or attachment to one another: one female of a herd being attacked and wounded, her companions will remain around her to the last moment, or until they are wounded themselves. This is called by whalers 'heaving to,' and whole 'schools' have been destroyed by dextrous management, when several ships have been in company, wholly from these whales possessing this disposition. The attachment appears to be reciprocal on the part of the young whales, which have been seen about the ship for hours after their parents have been killed."—pp. 52, 53.

These animals, male and female, appear to be highly intelligent, and to have their code of signals:

"All sperm whales, old and young, have some method of communicating, by which they become apprised of the approach of danger, and this they do, altho' the distance may be considerable, sometimes four, five, or seven miles. The mode by which this is effected remains a secret."

The scenes which occur sometimes during the chase, according to Mr. Beal, defy description; but notwithstanding this modest confession, here is one worthy of Long Tom Coffin himself:

"Let the reader suppose himself on the deck of a South-Sea-man, cruising in the North Pacific Ocean, at its Japanese confine—he may be musing over some past event, the ship may be sailing gently along over the smooth ocean, every thing around solemnly still, with the sun pouring its intense rays with dazzling brightness; suddenly the monotonous quietude is broken by an animated voice from the mast-head, exclaiming, 'There she spouts!' The captain starts on deck in an instant, and inquires, 'Where away?' But perhaps the next moment every one aloft and on deck can perceive an enormous whale lying about a quarter of a mile from the ship, on the surface of the sea, having just come up to breathe—his large 'hump' projecting three feet out of the water—when at the end of every ten seconds the spout is seen rushing from the fore part of his enormous head, followed by the cry of every one on board, who join heart and soul in the chorus of 'There again!' keeping time with the duration of the spout. But while they have been looking a few seconds have expired—they rush into the boats, which are directly lowered to receive them—and in two minutes from the time of first observing the whale three or four boats are down, and are darting through the water with their utmost speed toward their intended victim, perhaps accompanied with a song from the headsman, who urges the quick and powerful plying of the oar with the common whaling chant of

"Away my boys, away my boys! 'tis time for us to go."

"But while they are rushing along, the whale is breathing; they have yet, perhaps some distance to pull before they can get a chance of striking him with the harpoon. His 'spoutings are nearly out,' he is about to descend, or he hears the boat approaching. The few people left on board, and who are anxiously watching the whale and the gradual approach of the boats, exclaim, 'Ah, he is going down!' Yet he spouts again, but slowly; the water is again seen agitated around him; the spectators on board with breathless anxiety think they perceive his 'small' rising in preparation for his descent, 'He will be lost!' they exclaim, for the boats are not yet near enough to strike him—and the men are still bending their oars in each boat with all their strength, to claim the honor of the first blow with the harpoon. The bow boat has the advantage of being the nearest to the whale; the others, for fear of disturbing the unconscious monster, are now doomed to drop astern. One more spout is seen slowly curling forth—it is his last, this rising his 'small' is bent, his enormous tail is expected to appear every instant, but the boat shoots rapidly alongside of the gigantic creature. 'Peak your ears!' exclaimed the mate, and directly they flourish in the air; the glistening harpoon is seen above the head of the harpooner; in an instant it is darted with unerring force and aim, and is buried deeply in the side of the huge animal. It is 'socked up;' that is, it is buried in the flesh up to the socket which admits the handle or 'pole' of the harpoon. A cheer from those in the boats, and from the seamen on board, reverberates along the still deep at the same moment. The sea, which a moment before was unruffled, now becomes lashed into foam by the immense strength of the wounded whale, who with his vast tail strikes in all directions at his enemies.—Now his enormous head rises high into the air, then his flukes are seen lashing everywhere, his huge body writhes in violent contortions from the agony the 'iron' has inflicted. The water all around him is in a mass of foam, some of it darts to a considerable height—the sounds of the blows from his tail on the surface of the sea can be heard for miles!

"'Stern all!' cries the headsman; but the whale suddenly disappears; he has 'sounded;' the line is running through the grove at the head of the boat with lightning like velocity; it smokes—it ignites, from the heat produced by the friction—the headman, cool and collected, pours water upon it as it passes. But an oar is now held up in their boat; it signifies that their line is rapidly running out; two hundred fathoms are nearly exhausted: up flies one of the other boats, and 'bends on' another line, just in time to save that which was nearly lost. But still the monster descends; he is seeking to rid himself of his enemies by descending into the dark and unknown depths of the vast ocean. They next bend on the 'drougues,' to retard his career, but he does not turn; another and another have but slight influence in checking the force of his descent; two more lines are exhausted—he is six hundred fathoms deep! 'Stand ready to bend on!' cries the mate to the fourth boat (for sometimes, though not often, they take the whole four lines away with them—880 fathoms;) but it is not required, he is rising. 'Haul in the slack,' observes the headsman, while the boat steerer coils it again carefully into the tubs as it is drawn up. The whale is now seen approaching the surface; the gurgling and bubbling water which rises before also proclaims that he is near; his noise starts from the sea; the rushing spout is projected high and suddenly, from his agitation. The 'slack' of the line is now coiled in the tubs, and those in the 'fast boat' haul themselves toward the whale; the boat-steerer places the headsman close to the fin of the trembling animal, who immediately buries his long lance in the vitals of the leviathan, while, at the same moment, those in one of the other boats dart another harpoon into his opposite side, when 'Stern all!' is again vociferated, and the boats shoot rapidly away from the danger.

"Mad with the agony which he endures from these fresh attacks, the infuriated 'sea beast' rolls over and over, and coils an amazing length of line around him; he rears his enormous head, and, with wide-expanded jaws, snaps at everything around; he rushes at the boats with his head—they are propelled before him with vast swiftness, and sometimes utterly destroyed.

"He is lanced again, when his pain appears more than he can bear, he throws himself, in his agony, completely out of his element; the boats are violently jerked, by which one of the lines is snapped asunder, at the same time the other boat is upset, and the crew are swimming for their lives. The whale is now free!—He passes along the surface with remarkable swiftness, 'going head out;' but the two boats that have not yet 'fastened,' and are fresh and free, now give chase; the whale becomes exhausted, from the blood which flows from his deep and dangerous wounds, and the 200 fathoms of line belonging to the overturned boat, which he is dragging after him through the water, checks his course: his pursuers again overtake him, and another harpoon is darted and buried deeply in his flesh.

"The men who were upset now right their own boat, without assistance from the others, by merely clinging on one side, by which she is turned over, while one of them gets inside and bales out the water rapidly with his hat, by which their boat is freed, and she is soon again seen in the chase.

"The fatal lance is at length given—the blood gushes from the nostril of the unfortunate animal in a thick black stream, which stains the clear blue water of the ocean to a considerable distance around the scene of the affray. In its struggles the blood from the nostril is frequently thrown upon the men in the boats, who glory in its show!

"The immense creature may now again endeavor to 'sound,' to escape from his unrelenting pursuers; but it is powerless—it soon rises to the surface, and passes slowly along until the death pang seizes it, when its appearance is awful in the extreme.

"Suffering from suffocation, or the stoppage of some important organ, the whole strength of its enormous frame is set in motion for a few seconds, when his convulsions throw him into a hundred different contortions of the most violent description, by which the sea is beaten into foam, and the boats are sometimes crushed to atoms, with their crews.

"But this violent action being soon over, the now unconscious animal passes rapidly along, describing in his rapid course a segment of a circle. This is his 'flurry,' which ends in his sudden dissolution. And the mighty rencontre is finished by the gigantic animal rolling over on its side, and floating an inanimate mass on the surface of the crystal deep, a victim to the tyranny and selfishness, as well as a wonderful proof of the great power of the mind of man."—pp. 161-167.

This soul-stirring pursuit, in comparison to which all other sport seems child's play, has its melancholy as well as its exhilarating hours. The horrors of the night here described, deepened by the death of the 'man overboard,' and by the belief that the captain and two boats' crews had shared the same fate, must have been fearful indeed. But the whale, it seems, was the salvation of those who had been given up for lost, it is no longer a poetical fiction that—

"The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Moors by his side under his lee, while night
Invests the sea; and wished morn delays."

"In the afternoon of a day which had been rather stormy, while we were fishing in the North Pacific, a 'school' of young bull-whales made their appearance close to the ship, and as the weather had cleared up a little, the captain immediately ordered the mate to lower his boat, while he did the same with his own, in order to go in pursuit of them.

"The two boats were instantly lowered, for we were unable to send more, having had two others 'stove' the day before; they soon got near the whales, but were unfortunately seen by them before they could dart the harpoon with any chance of success, and the consequence was that the 'pod' of whales separated, and went off with great swiftness in different directions. One however, after making several turns, came at length right towards the captain's boat, which he observing, waited in silence for his approach without moving an oar, so that the 'young bull' came close by his boat, and received the blow of the harpoon some distance behind his 'hump,' which I saw enter his flesh myself, as it occurred close to the ship.—The whale appeared quite terror-struck for a few seconds, and then suddenly recovering itself, darting off like the wind, and spun the boat so quickly round when the tug came upon the line, that she was within a miracle of being upset. But away they went, 'dead to windward,' at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, right against a 'head sea,' which flew against and over the bows of the boat with uncommon force, so that she at times appeared ploughing through it, making a high bank or surf on each side.

"The second mate, having observed the course of the whale and boat, managed to waylay them, and when they came near to him, which they speedily did, a 'short warp' was thrown, and both boats were soon towed at nearly the same rate at which the captain's boat had been before.

"I now saw the captain darting the lance at the whale as it almost flew along, but he did not seem to do so with any kind of effect, as the speed of the whale did not appear in the least diminished, and in a very short time they all disappeared together, being at too great a distance to be seen with the naked eye from the deck. I now ran aloft, and, with the aid of a telescope, could just discern from the mast-head the three objects, like specks upon the surface of the ocean, at an alarming distance. I could just observe the two boats, with the whale's head occasionally darting out before them, with a good deal of 'white water' or foam about them, which convinced me that the whale was still running. I watched them with a glass until I could no longer trace them, even in the most indistinct manner, and I then called to those on deck, that they might take the bearing by compass of the direction in which I had lost sight of them that we might continue to 'bear' the ship up to that quarter.

"It was now within half an hour of sunset, and there was every appearance of the coming on of an 'ugly night,' as a seaman would say: indeed the wind began to freshen every moment, and an 'awkward bubble' of a sea soon began to make. I remained aloft until I saw the sun dip, angry and red, below the troubled horizon, and was just about to descend when I was dreadfully shocked at hearing the loud cry of 'A man overboard!' from all upon deck. I looked astern, and saw one of our men, of the name of Berry, grappling with the waves and calling loudly for help. The ship was soon brought round, but in doing so she unavoidably passed a long way from the poor fellow, who still supported himself by beating the water with his hands, although he was quite unacquainted with the proper art of swimming. Several oars were thrown overboard the moment he fell, but he could not reach them, though they were near to him; and directly the ship was brought up, a Sandwich Islander who formed one of the crew, leaped overboard and swam toward him, while at the same time the people on the deck were lowering a spare boat, which is always kept for such emergencies. I could be of no service except to urge their expedition by my calls, for it was all only the work of a few minutes. The good Sandwich Islander struck out most bravely at first, but in a short time, finding he was some distance from the ship, and being unable to see Berry, on account of the agitated surface of the sea, actually turned back through fear—finding, as he said, that the 'sea caps' went over his head. The men in the boat now plied their oars with all their strength, and were making toward the drowning young man, who now and then disappeared entirely from view under the heavy seas which were beginning to roll: sickening anxiety pervaded me, as my thoughts appeared to press the boat onward to the spot where the poor fellow still grappled, but convulsively, with the yielding waters. The boat, urged by man's utmost strength, sprang over the boisterous waves with considerable speed; but they arrived half a minute too late to save our poor shipmate from his watery grave. I saw him struggle with the waves until the last, when the foam of a broken sea roared over him, and caused him to disappear for ever! The boat was rowed round and round the fatal spot, again and again, until night fell, and then she was slowly and reluctantly pulled to the ship by her melancholy crew. As they returned, the turbulent waves tossed them about, as if in sport, making the boat resound from the beating of the dashing waters which flew against her bow.

"The moment the unfortunate seaman disappeared, a large bird of the albatros kind came careering along, and alighted on the very spot in which the poor fellow was last seen. It was a curious circumstance, and only served to heighten our horror, when we saw this carnivorous bird seat itself proudly over the head of our companion; which also served to remind us of the number of sharks that we had so frequently seen of late, of the horrible propensities of which we could not dare to think.

"By the time we had hoisted in the boat it was quite dark; the winds too had increased to half a gale, with heavy squalls at times, so that we were obliged to double-reef our topsails. Our painful situation now bore most heavily upon us.—We had lost one of our men, who had sailed with us from England—the bare thought of which in our circumstances aroused a crowd of heart-rending ideas. Our captain and second mate, with ten of the crew, had also disappeared, and were by this time all lost, or were likely to be so in the stormy night which had now set in; being, too, several hundred miles away from any land. We, however, kept beating the ship to windward constantly, carrying all the sail that she could bear, making 'short boards,' or putting about every twenty minutes. We had also, since nightfall, continued to burn blue lights, and we had likewise a large vessel containing oil and unravelled rope, burning over the sternrail of the ship as a beacon for them, which threw out a great light. But although all eyes were employed in every direction searching for the boats, no vestige of them could be seen, and therefore when half-past nine P. M. came, we made up our minds that they were all lost; and as the wind howled hoarsely through the rigging, and the waves beat savagely against our ship, some of us thought we could hear the shrieks of poor Berry above the roaring of the storm: others imagined, in their melancholy, that they could occasionally hear the captain's voice, ordering the ship to 'bear up,' while the boats had been seen more than fifty times by anxious spirits, who had strained their eyes through the gloom until fancy robbed them of their true speculation and left her phantasmagoria in exchange.

"There were not many on board who did not think of home on that dreadful night—there were not many among us who did not curse the sea, and all sea-going avocations, while, with the same breath, they blessed the safe and cheerful fireside of their parents, which at that moment they would have given all they possessed but to see. But at the moment despair was firmly settling upon us, a man from aloft called out that he could see a light right ahead of the ship, just as we were 'going about,' by which we should have gone from it. We all looked in that direction, and in a few minutes we could plainly perceive it; in a short time we were close up with it, when, to our great joy, we found the captain and all the men in the boats, lying to leeward of the dead whale, which had in some measure saved them from the violence of the sea. They had only just been enabled to procure a light, having unfortunately upset all their tinder through the violent motion of the boats, by which it became wet—but which they succeeded in igniting after immense application of the flint and steel—or their lantern would have been suspended from an oar directly after sunset, which is the usual practice when boats are placed under such circumstances.

"After having secured the whale alongside, (which we expected to lose during the night, from the roughness of the weather,) they all came on board, when the misfortune of poor Berry was spoken of with sorrow from all hands, while their own deliverance served to throw a ray of light amidst the gloom."—pp. 167-173.

THE ANGEL AND HIS GUIDE.

A young angel being sent down to this world on some business, for the first time, had an old courtier's spirit assigned him as a guide: they arrived over the sea Martinico, in the midst of a long day, and in the sight of an instigate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grass. When, through the cloud of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, or dead bodies, or dying, the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the quantity of pain, misery and destruction the crew, who were yet alive, were with so much eagerness, dealing around to one another, he turned angrily to his guide and said, "you undertook to conduct me to earth, and you have brought me into hell!"—"No," said the guide, "I have made no mistake; this is really earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this manner; they have more sense and more of what men call humanity."—Dr. Franklin.

A HERO.

In a synopsis of the latest intelligence from La Plata, published in the Journal of Commerce, we find a sketch of the heroic death of Col. Maza, son of Don Manuel Vincente Maza, the President of the House of Representatives at Buenos Ayres, who had been assassinated before him.

In the mean time Col. Maza, who was in prison four hours after the assassination of his father, received the fatal news as well as an intimation that he himself would be immediately put to death.

"Confess your crimes, for your father has already ceased to live!"

"I have committed no crimes," replied Maza.

"Make your peace with God, for you are going to die. His Excellency has sent you his chaplain."

"I have nothing to confess to the chaplain of a Tyrant."

"You can write to your wife."

"No; give her this handkerchief; it is soaked with my tears. Let her keep it and remember that I carry to the grave the sorrow of not having been able to make her happy." Immediately after this conversation he was shot. He was 25 years of age; had been married one month, and was a brave, spirited young man.

THE LOST BOY.

The following interesting fact is related by Rev. J. H. Steward, in his account of the wreck of the Rothsay Castle:—"Amidst these almost overwhelming distresses, involving in one general calamity, men, women, children and even tender infants, it is a rest to the heart to turn for a moment to some special marks of divine mercy. I am sure, my very dear friend, the following incident, related to me by the father of the boy, will deeply affect you. He was near the helm with his child, grasping his hand, the waves rolled over the quarter deck, and taking with them several persons who were standing near them, it was no longer safe to remain there. The father took the child in his hand, and ran towards the shrouds, but the boy could not mount with him. He cried out, 'Father! father! do not leave me!' But finding that his son could not climb with him, and that his own life was in danger, he withdrew his hand. When morning came, the father was conveyed on shore with some other passengers who were preserved, and as he was landing he said within himself. 'How can I see my wife, without having our boy with me?' When, however, the child's parent let go his hand, his heavenly Father did not leave him.

He was off the deck, but happily clung to a part of the wreck on which some other of the passengers were floating.—With them he was miraculously preserved. When he was landing, not knowing of his father's safety, he said, 'It is no use to take me ashore now I have no father.' He was, however, carried, much exhausted, to the same house where his father had been sent, and actually placed in the same bed, unknown to either till clasped in each other's arms. When we read the interesting fact regarding this poor ship boy, let us remember the words of David, 'When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord take me up.'

PROVERBS.—Not the scaffold but the crime makes the disgrace.

Do not evil to get good by it, which never yet happened to any.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Every word, the sense of which is not perfectly obvious, should be so written that every letter will show for itself. This should be particularly observed in writing proper names. An observance of this rule will secure the author against the vexation of having his article incorrectly copied, and what to a conscientious man will be an equally strong inducement, it will save the compositor a great deal of time and trouble—the first of which is money to him, and of the second he has plenty without deciphering hieroglyphics.

2. Write only on one side of the paper, so that it can be divided if found necessary.

3. Punctuation ought to be either correct, or not attempted; the villainous habit some writers have of dashing their productions, is a great bore to a printer. If the writer cannot do it as it ought to be done, he had better leave it altogether to the compositor.

4. Abreviations ought to be avoided, as some compositors are very apt to "follow copy," as it is technically called. This is more particularly applicable to advertisements.

An observation of these rules will enable us all, contributors and printers, to get along more pleasantly.

TRUE RELIGION.—If St. Paul were again to appear on earth, since all the multifarious denominations of Christians would claim him, which would he choose? The Apostle himself shall answer: "Pure religion, and undefiled before God, and the Father, is this—to visit the fatherless and widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

ANECDOTE.—An American drummer having strolled from the camp, approached the English lines, and was seized by the piquet and carried before the commander, on suspicion of being a spy, disguised in a drummer's uniform. On being questioned he honestly told the truth, and declared who and what he was. This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for, and he was desired to beat a couple of marches, which he readily performed, and thus removed the commander's suspicion of his assuming a fictitious character. "But, my lad," said he, "let me now hear you beat a retreat." "*A retreat!*" replied the drummer, "there is no such beat in our service."

On Sunday, the 11th ult. while the Rev. Mr. Maffit was addressing a large congregation at Louisville, in the course of which he bore down pretty hard upon unbelievers, a Mr. E. Tallmadge, considering his remarks personal, being an unbeliever or infidel himself, rose up in the midst of the sermon, and said, "Mr. Maffit, this scurrillous abuse is pointed at and intended for me; I shall not sit here and hear myself abused by such a fellow as you," and immediately left the house.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—In Boston, on Tuesday afternoon, that very singular phenomenon called a mirage, was seen in the harbor. We do not recollect of hearing, but twice before, of the appearance of this curious sight in this country.—The Pilgrims saw it at Plymouth. They were expecting some supplies from England, and the vessels, three in number, with them, were at sea a long time, when one day they were all distinctly seen inverted in the horizon by several of the fore-fathers. They never arrived, however, and probably foundered at sea.—Last winter a mirage was seen on the North river. Persons alone, and out of sight of Newburg, saw a precise image of that place inverted, and hanging between heaven and earth, like Mahomet's coffin. It is of more frequent occurrence in Arabia and Italy, than in any other country. In Boston, vessels of which the sails only could be seen, were represented by a distinct image inverted above the horizon, exhibiting both sails and hull. Images were also seen apparently of vessels beyond the reach of direct vision.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NEW SURGICAL CASE.—A short time since, a boy belonging to the British School, Tawbridge, broke a black lead pencil into his ear, and so far had it gone in, and still so short was the piece, that it bid defiance to the attempts of one eminent medical man to extract it, and a second would not make the attempt, but recommended the mother to take him to Bath, where he would, at the hospital, be sure to meet with proper attention, and be judiciously treated. Accordingly, she was preparing the boy for a jaunt, and was preparing due ablutions on his face, when the boy not behaving quite so well as his mother thought he ought, she gave him a smart box with the palm of her hand on the ear, (but not the ear that was affected,) when, strange to tell, out came the pencil! The cure was wrought as if by magic, the journey saved, and by a good box on the ear.

A convict, in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., was shot dead by one of the keepers. He had been tried for murder, and sentenced to death on the 14th of October inst. His name is Lane.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY,.....OCTOBER 17, 1839.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Columbia, Captain Windle, arrived at New Orleans from Texas in thirty-six hours. All was tranquil and healthy; the general election had passed off without the least disturbance. Galveston has established Quarantine regulations. Gen. Samuel Houston has been elected to Congress, to represent San Augustine. The Houston Telegraph says, but we think there must be some mistake in it, that flour was selling at from 60 to 75 dollars per barrel.—General Anava had arrived at Texas, to procure aid in establishing a new Republic out of a portion of the Eastern States of Mexico, in opposition to the powers of the Central government. The longer Mexico postpones recognising the independence of Texas, establishing the boundary line, and adopting a treaty of amity, the more will Mexico be exposed to the attacks on her territory. The Galveston Civilian, of Sept. 13th, says:

"We have little domestic news of importance. About 30 men left this city on Monday morning to serve against the Indians on the frontier, in case they should be needed. Several hundred men will be kept regularly in the field, until all apprehensions of further trouble from the savages have subsided.

"We understand that improvement is progressing pretty rapidly at the new seat of government, notwithstanding the great difficulties necessary to be overcome.—The next session of Congress, we suppose, will be holden there, though board is now five dollars, Texas money, per day; exactly the salary of a member.—The government offices and property have been removed from Houston."

FLORIDA.

We learn from the "South Floridan," of the 7th ultimo, that "Sam Jones is encamped somewhere near the Everglades, on New River, about six miles from Fort Lauderdale. He came to the camp in a canoe, with three hoary-headed Counsellors. His person is spare, tall and erect; he is about sixty-five years old, yet he enjoys good health, being hale and hearty. He was dressed in a plain hunting shirt, made out of an old sail, and under it wore a flannel shirt. In his hand he carried a calico hunting shirt, trimmed with red fringe; on his head he wore a colored cotton handkerchief, in cravat form; his legs were bare. He with great dignity approached Col. Tompkin's tent, where we were sitting round a table, and after being introduced by Col. Harney, took a seat. The others placed themselves on benches near by, and the squaws and girls sat themselves on the ground.

"Sam expressed himself happy to see us; he said the war he hoped, was now ended. He spoke of their great sufferings and present wants. He regretted much the murder on the Coloosa Hatchee. Those who did it, he said, were a band of Spanish Indians, that they had not fought during the war, and now wished to break the peace. They had rebelled and he would punish them. He must do so, for they had denied his authority, even before his own warriors. Chitto, it is said, must go and show himself a man, for some of them were Seminoles. If the whites would leave it to him, he would give hostages of women and children, and go punish these Indians and bring them in dead or alive. He had never lied to man, and when he did he might be distrusted. He conversed freely and with apparent honesty.

VALUABLE ACQUISITIONS.—The Milwaukie Sentinel announces the arrival, at that place, within a week, of about one hundred German and Norwegian families, all well provided with means to secure large farms and stock them well. Some of the Germans have twenty thousand dollars and upwards in gold. Five hundred more German families are expected there during the fall and coming spring.

The Africans have their own way pretty much at New Haven. Cinquez is not closely confined. Fortunately they have found interpreters in two native Africans belonging to the crew of the British brig Buzzard, now in our harbor from a cruise on the coast of Africa. They were sent to New Haven by the committee on behalf of the Africans, with the consent of their Captain, (Fitzgerald,) and were found to speak exactly the same language as the prisoners. The Journal of Commerce has the following particulars:

Professor Gibbs, in a letter communicating this intelligence, says—"It would have done your heart good to witness the joy of the Africans on finding themselves able to converse with the men." And another gentleman writes, "We called with them (the interpreters) at the prison this morning, just as the African captives were at breakfast. The Marshal objected to the entrance of the interpreters until the breakfast was over, but one of the captives coming to the door and finding a fellow-countryman who could talk in their own language, took hold of him, and literally dragged him in. Such a scene ensued as you may better conceive than I describe. Breakfast was forgotten; all crowded around the two men, and all talked as fast as possible. The children hugged one another with transport."—The captives confirm all that had been previously learned from John Ferry, the native is Kissi, who was able to converse a little with some of them.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th of July, have been received at New York. Confidence seemed to be increasing that an arrangement of the dispute with France would be effected through the agency of the British Minister.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in the Mediterrean, dated June 23, 1839:

"The Archipelago is swarming with pirates. The Austrian, French and English have vessels of war to protect their commerce, but although the crew of a vessel having an American gentleman and his wife on board have all been murdered by the pirates, there has not been an American vessel of a war up here for more than a year."

The Rev. Charles S. Adams has published a poem on chewing and spitting, from which we copy the following morceau:

"If you would know the deeds of him that chews,
Enter the house of God and see the pews.
The lady's parlor, carpet, painted floor,
The chimney piece, and pannels of the door,
Have all in turn been objects of abuse,
Besmeared and stained with tobacco juice.

The Philadelphian says, that the debt of Philadelphia City, is three millions and six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.—The following is the will of James G. Birney recently spoken of, which gives freedom to a number of slaves recently set free:

"*Know all Men by these Presents*, That I, James G. Birney, late of Kentucky, but now having my residence in the city of New York, believing that slave-holding is inconsistent with natural justice, with the precepts and spirit of the christian religion, and with the declaration of American independence, and wishing to testify in favor of them all, do hereby emancipate and forever set free, the following named slaves, which have come into my possession, as one of the heirs of my father, the late James Birney, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, they being all the slaves held by the said James Birney, deeeased, at the time of his death."

The names and description of the slaves follow.

MATHEW CAREY.—The following letter is said to be the last one written by this distinguished philanthropist. It was addressed to a friend, and was by him communicated to the editors of the National Intelligencer.

"Dear Sir:—I send you, by this mail, a copy complete of the Querist, as far as it has gone—1, 2, and 3.

"I am greatly below par. I am fearful that the state of the country is hopeless. Public morals are at the lowest ebb; and private share a portion of the same fate. Regard for self appears to be the predominant feeling; 'Every man for myself,' as the Dutchman said when he seized all he could lay his hands on. Prospects have heretofore been very gloomy in some points of view as at present, but we could heretofore see 'a little cherub smiling aloft,' to cheer us on our way, but no telescope can enable us to see 'a cherub smiling aloft,' at present.

"My general health is as good as usual. But the feebleness of my limbs rather increases. And my remaining eye cannot perform its functions by the light of the lamp, as it was want to do. I think much on 'Mrs. Thrale's Three Warnings.' I too have my three warnings, not, however, exactly the same as hers. I am in a great measure toothless, a cripple, and half blind. But I find no decay in my intellectual powers; on the contrary, I agree with the poet, (Pope?)

The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
Lets in new light through chinks which time has made.

"Yours, very respectfully,
MATAEW CAREY.

"Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1839.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—Ondayaka, head chief of the Onondagas, died on the 20th ult., near the Onedia Castle. At the time of his death as we learn from the Onedia Whig, Ondayaka, with the subordinate chiefs and principal men of his nation, were on their way to join in the ceremonies of electing a head chief of the Onedas. Within a few miles of the council house of the latter tribe, Ondayaka placed himself at the head of the deputation of the Onondagas, and commenced the performance of the ceremonies observed on such occasions, when he was suddenly seized with the bilious cholic. Calling the next chief in authority to fill his station, he withdrew to the road side, when he soon after expressed a consciousness that 'it was the will of the Great Spirit that he should live no longer upon the earth," He then sent for his people, and counselled them to cultivate and practice temperance and brotherly love in their councils and among the people of the nation, and frendship and integrity with all.—He soon after became unable to speak, and in a few hours his spirit gathered to the Great Spirit who gave it.

The Centenary of Methodism was celebrated in Washington city on the last of September. Subscriptions exceeding $2,000 were made for the Centenary Fund. One lady gave two hundred acres of land supposed to be worth $5 per acre.

The Hon. J. C. ALVORD, member of Congress elect from Massachusetts, died lately at his residence in Greenfield.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Directors of the Western Railroad on Friday, 27th ult., passed over the entire road from Worcester in an eight wheel car, drawn by the locomotive Hampden.

They left Springfield on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, and arrived at Boston at half past 1 o'clock, making six hours and an half between the two places. From this time however, is to be deducted one hour for stoppages at the different Depots, and one hour they remained at Worcester, leaving the *travelling time* four and an half hours from Springfield to Boston. The road was opened for travellers as far as Springfield, on Thursday last. The citizens of Springfield, together with many invited guests, and others who wished to join them, partook of a public dinner on Thursday last, by way of celebrating the opening of this part of the *Great Western Railroad from Boston to Albany.*

We shall in a few years *breakfast* in Springfield, *dine* in Albany, and *sup* at Buffalo.—*Evening Gazette.*

HORRID DIET.—The Jamaica Watchman gives an article, relative to unheard of atrocities committed on board one of the Slavers, of which capture was made some time ago by her majesty's ship Snake, off the coast of that Island. The narrative was obtained from two young negro girls of 12 or 13 years of age, forming part of the cargo of 250 Africans. According to their accounts, the blacks 'were at first taken tolerable care of in the slaver, but the provisions becoming short, the flesh of the negroes who had died was boiled and corned for them! and that afterwards live negroes were killed for the purpose on deck—part of their flesh being dressed and part being corned for use; that more than one or two people were killed for that special purpose; that the elder negroes. and not the young people were taken, that when selected, those who were to be killed were kept on deck, the others were sent below,—upon which the white people (the crew) felled them on the deck with sticks, (their screams were heard by all) and then cut their throats at once, when of course the process of disemboweling, cutting up, preparation for food, and pickling commenced! that the slaves did not at first understand they were eating human flesh, but afterwards when they did so, they revolted at it, and much was thrown overboard.' Such were the horrible and disgusting atrocities deposed to by these unhappy victims to a Portuguese slaver, who with the other survivors, were landed from the captured vessel at Montego Bay, and had been allotted as apprentices to the benevolent person who by dint of inquires had drawn from them the dreadful details. It is stated that he had, moreover, forwarded a relation of all the circumstances to the Secretary of the colonies.

POWDER MILLS.—The Powder Mills belonging to Foote & Gillett, in Westfield, Mass., were blown up a short time since:

"There three were distict explosions, at intervals of 20 or 30 seconds. The first was the Cylinder Mill, which was a short time before put in operation; the workmen had left about five minutes previous—and were at the time working in the Corning Mill, about five rods distant—and which blew up within twenty seconds, giving the men but barely time to leave the Mill, and throw themselves into the brush within twenty feet of it.—Strange as it may appear they escaped slightly injured—one without a mark of injury except by being blacked by the powder; the other received a billet of wood in his wood.

They had scarcely rose from their hiding place when the packing house, which contained four or five hundred barrels of powder, also exploded,—prostrating them again. and leaving not a vestige to mark the place where it stood; the ground for several feet round was swept clear of every thing. A dwelling house standing near it was unroofed—two sides were blown in, and not even a joist left standing. The plastering of the standing walls were shaken from them, the partitions broken to pieces, feather beds 'skook up,' and not a person of the six or seven in the house, injured."

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND IN A WELL.—About four years since a man by the name of Ritchie, who was employed in the furnace, disappeared under very mysterious circumstances, and every effort to discover his fate proved unavailing at the time. On Saturday last, some men while digging for the foundation of the aqueduct, discovered a well which was beneath the foundation of the furnace, and had not been used for several years. Near the bottom of the well the bones of a man were found. His shoes, wallet and several other articles belonging to the deceased, were so little decayed they could easily be identified. From a scar upon the cheek bone, and several other circumstances, it was ascertained that the bones were those of Ritchie, who had crept under the floor of the furnace, and plunged head foremost into the well for the purpose of committing suicide, which act, we learn, he had several times attempted before.—*Canajoharie Radii.*

At the last term of the Stark County Common Pleas, 3,150 dollars damages, was the verdict returned in the case of a certain Dr. Wilgohs, *versus* Judge Lynch. If every coat of tar and feathers cost as high as this, the Judge would soon be as unpopular as the quietest citizen could wish.—*Middletown Mail.*

NOBLE LIBERALITY.—There is something as touching as there is noble in the warmly gushing streams of sympathy and generosity which flow from a true Irish heart:

The Hibernian Society of New Orleans has appropriated three thousand dollars to the relief of the indigent sick, and given to each of the Philanthropic Societies of the city, (viz: the Howard, Samaritan and Philanthropic) one hundred and fifty dollars. It has also increased the number of managers in different municipalities, placing at their disposal a certain amount of funds, to be distributed as they may best see fit, and when so expended further appropriations are to be made from the funds of the Society.

The last Macon *Messenger* contains a letter from Gen. HAMILTON, under date Liverpool Aug. 20, to a gentleman in Georgia, in which he gives a doleful prospect of the Cotton market, and intimates that unless the crop can be kept back till the first of February, the banks may be driven to suspension by the disastrous effects of low price. It is pretty certain that if the crop *is* kept back till that time, they must suspend, for a drain of specie to Europe will be the inevitable consequence. The letter is rather panicky, but we have later and more favorable advices—we are not dead yet. The letter is necessarily deferred till to-morrow.

FOREIGN.—The Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday last bringing English dates to the 21st ult. There seems to be much agitation in money matters, and drafts of the United States Bank to a large amount had been protested for non-acceptance in Paris, but subsequently the difficulty was arranged through the house of ROTHSCHILD. The bad weather greatly injured the crops and caused a rise in prices which may effect the American market. France has recogzized the independence of Texas. DON CARLOS' party in Spain is wholly defeated, and he has fled to France. It is said he was betrayed. Cotton was lower than at former advices, and falling. We have not room for details.

The Missouri and Iowa boundary war, at the latest dates, was beginning to *look red.—Middletown Mail.*

MR. JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES OF LIFE.

The following rules of life were given by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in the year 1825.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for that you can do yourself.
3. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
4. Never spend your money before you have it.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us that never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak, and if you are very angry, count a hundred.

EMIGRANTS.—Two hundred of the Prussian emigrants, who have been congregating here, left this morning for Milwaukie in the Wayne. $1,500 was paid for their passage.—*Buffalo Advocate.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

For the Western Recorder.

SUBSTANCE OF A LECTURE ON ATTRACTION.

Natural Philosophy should not be regarded as an abstract, uninteresting study, but as a necessary knowledge of things; as a familiar intercouse with the many curiosities of nature which rise before us. If one should make and put together a very complicated piece of machinery, when in operation he would undoubtedly understand how he gave it motion. If he would communicate this knowledge to another person, he would understand it also. It is so with the subject before us; he who understands the elementary principles of things, has in himself the power of penetrating to the agency of all the phenomena of nature, however wild, terrific, grand and awful. To attain this you must investigate the fountain and source of all philosophical knowledge, *attraction.*

The cause of this property as found in matter, remains to be unfolded to science, on which it has confered the greatest possible advantage. It operates on different substances with different effects, and as often as it is discovered to do this it is necessary to give it a distinguishing title. The divisions already made, and which claim our attention, are designated as follow, viz:—The attraction of Cohesion, Gravitation, Capillary, Chemical, Magnetic and Electrical. These six divisions, all differing in some point of view, are, nevertheless, entitled to the name attraction.

All matter of whatever size, form or shape, is composed of particles so small that it is with difficulty we distinguish them; these particles are composed of others infinitely smaller, indeed to such a degree as to be beyond our powers of perception. When a mass of these adhere together it is said to be sustained by the attraction of COHESION, and to separate them requires force; for example,—a piece of sealing wax formed according to this law, must be acted upon by some force to separate its particles under the influence of cohesion. It is further observed, that if particles of matter, intermingled with the atmosphere, were left free to arrange themselves in conformity with this principle, they, when united, would form globes; hence it appears that all bodies have centres of attraction, and that centre in the most ponderous part. The earth is an example of this, presumed by some persons to have been formed of soft substances, which in obedience to the command of nature assumed the shape of a complete globe, at this time slightly attended by her diurnal motion. This may be more clearly illustrated by forming a small globe of soft wax, holding it suspended in the air in a room after being swept, the particles will adhere equally on all sides, swelling it just so long as there is matter within the range of its attracting influence; giving latitude, it will in time form a good sized world, adapted to animated beings.

Cohesion binds bodies together, gives them figure and solidity.

GRAVITATION tends one body to another from great distances, and seems as if determined to drive all matter into a vast immovable bulk, counteracted by the wise provisions of the Creative's hand, it affords one of the most sublime subjusts presented to the human mind. "When Sir Isaac Newton was about to demonstrate that it was this principle which retained the planets in their orbits, he was so overcame with the splendor and magnitude of his discovery, that he was unable to proceed"—a friend completed his work. This quality pervades all substances, the smallest particle or mote of matter, as well as the most stupendous masses, give way to its influence.—Attraction of gravitation, in technical language, implies increase or diminution, "inversly, as the squares of the distances between two bodies—that is, as the distance increases Attraction decreases, and the contrary." This may be illustrated by the well known demonstration, that this law in regard of our earth, determines to a focus at her centre, and thence decreases simply as the distance to the surface, thence as the squares. It is admitted that Attraction exerts itself in straight lines, diverging in regular mathematical order from the centre. This is highly probable, all objection is silenced on this point, and the further we move from the imagined focus the more these lines diverge, consequently their combined power is scattered, and thereby weakened. According to this statement sixteen ounces with us, removed to the earth's centre, would not weigh any thing—because it would be attracted equally on all sides. Suppose this same weight removed half way to the surface, and it will weigh but eight ounces; at the same time suppose the upper mass of matter cleared away, the body would then weigh twelve ounces.—From this it appears that the upper attraction equals four ounces; four thousand miles above the earth's surface it would weigh four ounces, or one-fourth of its whole weight. At the distance of the Moon from us, which is two hundred and forty thousand miles, it will weigh but the thirty-sixth hundreth part of its first weight.

Observations have been made on the Moon, with such accuracy, that several volcanoes have been discovered on her surface, emitting fire and smoke, and some times like our Etna, lava and large masses of rocks. Pieces of stones that give striking evidence of having been thrown out in one of those frightful eruptions, pecular to volcanic mountains, are found in several parts of Europe; they are supposed to have received a projectile from a Lunar volcano, so powerful that the attraction of that body yielded to our attraction which brought them hither. This, if correct, fairly illustrates the theory that the greatest masses have the most attraction; hence we may infer the almost inconceivable bulk of the sun, sustaining a system of worlds, doubling in magnitude our planet, tribbling our distance from that luminary. And all this system is but an atom compared with the wonders upon wonders that fill up the universe.

While we contemplate this principle of attraction, in the earth, we may behold her subject to the same law of a more imposing greatness. Her prodigious body, thrown into space by a projectile which would drive it in a straight line eternally, meets and embraces it—takes a new direction and flies in silence harmony, at the rate of seventy-five thousand two hundred and twenty-two miles, each hour; held together, sustained and directed by the one great power. Suppose the earth, when created, had received a projectile, and moving forward in a straight line, when at a certain point it fell into the sun's attraction; if the two forces at this point were equal, it would fly with undeviating precision in an exact circle; but the unceasing exertion of *gravity*, would overcome the centrifugal, (or projectile) and gradually incline the body toward the sun; and, as a matter of course, accelerate its velocity; as it increases, the centrifugal also increases, and is finally driven round the sun, and carried off to the place from whence it started.—Inasmuch as the continuous exertion of gravity, gives the body an eliptial orbit, the argument is adduced, that equal centripetal and centrifugal forces, will not drive a body in a circle, though equally balanced at the start; the first impulse is all that creates the centrifugal, whereas the centripetal receives an impetus from the action of gravity. But waiving this part of the subject turn and behold the huge mass of a wandering comet, at a distance so immense, that the mind is scarcely able to conceive the figures which will enumerate it; riding forward, not for months or years, but centuries, to the great centre of universal nature; increasing its velocity until the sun as if conscious of his own power, sweeps it around, and sends it by the same force which brought it to him, wildly dashing through infinity of space. The magnitude of this grand and wonderful system, evinces the design of an Omnipotant hand, which alone is sufficient to teach man not only the existence of his Creator, but his dependance on His almighty power.

"Attraction, is called CAPILLARY, when it acts between a liquid and a solid." A glass tube immersed in water, will show the liquid at a greater elevation inside, than out; the smaller the tube the more striking this will be. A mere knowledge of this, one would suppose of no practical use; but not one of the many things which exist on the wide surface of the earth, but has been created for the convenience of man. In Germany, mill-stones are broken from great masses by driving a dry wedge into them and afterwards pouring on water; the pores of the wood attracts the fluid, swells it, and bursts the rock assunder.

"Attraction has received the name of CHEMICAL ATTRACTION, when it unites the atoms of two substances, called kinds of matter. These substances will not cohere indiscriminately, and form compounds, but have preferences, and dislikes. For example, sulphuric acid unites with copper, and forms a blue translucent salt; with iron it will form green; if a piece of iron be thrown into a solution of copper, the acid will drop the copper and take up the iron. In short, all compounds, are subjects of this attraction, paints, drugs, and even soap so useful in domestic life.

MAGNETIC attraction, is simply that of a certain ore, found in various parts of the world, when placed on a pivot will point continually to the north; this fact led to the discovery of the mariner's compass, the usefulness of which, we admire with wonder and astonishment. Its whole secret of action is that some metals treated in a certain manner will, if left free to arrange themselves, constantly point one way.—With the aid of the magnet, the ocean has been bridled, and her trackless path, hitherto unknown, rendered as accessable and familiar, as our national roads.

ELECTRICAL attraction, though last, not least, pervades all matter, coldly waiting some external action, to bring it into operation. This is an important branch of natural philosophy, which ability and time will not allow me to examine at length; yet, some facts connected therewith, may not prove uninteresting. If again, we take a pice of sealing-wax and rub it with a woolen cloth, it will attract light substances, and then throw them off. The excited surface is over-charged by the electricity of the entire body, rushing to the part which attracts the light substances around it, charges them with its overplus, and then they are repulsed. All bodies have correct quantities; it then follows that the substances, thus charged, would attract others, and give off until nature by an equal distribution, balanced them.

Inexplicable as this kind of attraction is, it nevertheless makes clear the origin of many thrilling, and astonishing convulsions of nature. The electric fluid in a more extended, and ample field, whose pastime seems destruction, is softened down and made subservient to man; checked in its wild course, and directed to spend its fury on the insensible earth, in splitting rocks into portable pieces, which in the first state, were too large to be moved by mechanical engines. An electrical conductor, will attract, and conduct the fluid whithersoever man choose. It is even thought, that this same electrical condutor would arrest a cloud; nay, not impossible, that the deserts of Africa, might be made fertile by such an invention. Attraction may with propriety be called the vital principle of nature, animate and inanimate. The rose, by capiliary, attracts from the earth its support, flourishes, dies, decomposes: and as earth, gives support to a vegetable, which, gives in turn, support to animated life—perhaps by assimulation becomes the constituent particles of a human body, which, when returned to dust, may be manufactured into a wall, similar to the one which surrounds us.—This wonderful power binds the earth together; gives her figure, and a place in the solar system; sustains the bodies on her surface, guides her rolling through the deep blue heavens, mingling with the throng of worlds, that have since the dawn of time, swept around the sun, supported by the same influence, held in the hollow of Deity's hand, which, when withdrawn, sun, moon, stars, earth, her mountains, and her seas, glide softly into eternal silence.

For the Western Recorder.

No. III.

(*Concluded.*)

JAMESTOWN, O., Sept. 12th, 1839.

Friend Springer:—In this communication, I am to show that authority to preach, baptize, &c., was not given or confered in the primitive age of christianity, by the laying on of hands.—The Apostles who were the first preachers of that age, had no hands laid on them, that we read of. Matthias, who was ordained in the place of Judas had no hands laid on him. The first case recorded concerning the laying on of hands, is, that of the seven men who were chosen and appointed to attend to Grecian widows, and to serve tables; preaching was not the purpose in view on this occasion; but these men were appointed that the Apostles might not be hindered from preaching, &c. The next case is, where Peter and John laid hands on the Samaritans, but this was indiscriminately done on all who had been baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, consequently, if authority to preach, &c., was conferred, it was confered on all alike.

The next case is, where Annanias laid hands on Saul, that he might receive his sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit. If this were to authorize him to preach, &c., he afterwards lost his authority, for hands were again laid on him at Antioch in conjunction with Barnabas, both of whom had been preaching before without authority, provided authority was given by the laying on of hands, or else authority was given for a limited time only, or for a special mission, and had to be renewed frequently.

We read that Barnabas, and Saul, were afterwards ordained Elders in the churches; but there is not a word said about their laying hands on any of them.

The next and last case I shall notice, is the laying of hands on Timothy. This young man had a spiritual sight confered on him according to prophecy, at the time hands were laid on him, and Paul afterwards commanded him to stir up said gift; but Timothy had travelled with Paul sometime before the laying on of hands, either as a learner, a servant, or a preacher. From all the cases recorded, I am at a loss to know where the notion that the laying on of hands gave authority to preach came from; especially, after examining all the cases where men preached before or without any such ceremony. The Disciples went every where preaching the word, when scattered by persecution. And Apollos, who was mighty in the scriptures went about preaching, and there were hundreds of Judasizing preachers going about through the churches. Were these all ordained by the laying on of hands? Surely not.

M. WINANS.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... OCTOBER 17, 1839.

HORRID MURDER.—An investigation was proceeding, when our paper went to press, into the conduct of three young men by the name of Green, who were charged with the murder of a man by the name of Thompson, who resided a few miles below Zanesville, on the river. Rumor states, that the Greens went into Thompson's orchard to get apples, and that Thompson forbade them, and a quarrel ensued; the Greens fell on him, and one of them beat him so with a hammer that he died shortly after they left. It is also stated that they knocked down and abused Thompson's wife, who came to the assistance of her husband, in a shocking manner.

A correspondent at Pruntytown, Va., in a communication dated the 8th inst., states, "we at present enjoy good health in this country, and have a plentiful year of provisions; but money is scarce and business dull."

In the late fire at Natchez, a black man is said to have taken two kegs of power, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the heads and cooly bore them off.

The schooner "Caleb Williams," owned by E. Waterman, of Georgetown, was wrecked off Sullivan's Island on the 5th inst. The crew, seven in number, and one passenger, were all saved, but every thing lost. She was ladened with hay, brick and stone, from New York to Charleston, South Carolina.

C. B. PARSONS.—We were misinformed when we stated that this gentleman still held fast to his religious integrity. He has published his letter of dismissal from the Methodist Episcopal church, and it is said has returned to the stage again. He has turned out to be a *frog*, instead of a fish.

The Banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia, have suspended specie payments; those of New York, continue to redeem their notes. The Banks of Steubenville had a meeting on Monday last, to consider this subject, and our informant, who left before their determination, thought they would close their doors to their specie.

A destructive fire occurred on the 4th instant, in the town of Aiken, S. C. The loss is estimated at from $80,000 to 100,000.

We are requested to publish the following notice:

INFORMATION WANTED.—I have four sons from whom I have not heard for several years, viz: John, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The last I heard from them, the three oldest were in the western country. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received. I was formerly from Washington, Vt., but now reside in Lowell, Mass., where letters may be directed. HANNAH NORRIS.

Lowell, Oct., 1, 1839.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—A very destructive fire occurred in New York, on the night of the 5th instant,—thirty buildings with their contents were consumed. Loss, estimated at more than one million of dollars.

Another occurred in Philadelphia, on the night of the 6th instant, which consumed between thirty and forty houses, and destroyed over five hundred thousand dollars worth of property.—Several lives were lost.

Judge Buel, the Agriculturalist, of Albany, New York, died on the 6th instant, at Danbury, Connecticut.

We have received the *Intelligencer and Commercial Reporter* of the 12th instant, published by our old friend ISAAC HARRIS, at $2 50 per annum, in advance, 120 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and shall be glad, if it be his pleasure, to exchange with him. The contents of this number are interesting to us. As we feel interested in the prosperity of Pittburgh, we are sorry to learn that such embarrassments rest upon her business as the following extract, from the number of the Intelligencer before us, shows:

"MONEY MATTERS IN PITTSBURGH.—Money was never known to be so scarce in our city and neighborhood. Our merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, indeed the great mass of men depending on their industry for a living, are beginning to be in great distress for want of money. Many of our manufacturers and mechanics are reducing their business and discharging their hands, some a fourth, a third, a half and more, and still find it extremely difficult to obtain money to pay those retained, and frankly acknowledge that unless soon relieved they must both stop payment and work altogether, and discharge all hands; indeed some of our largest establishments have done so already. This is a most painful state of things—and as the winter is just at hand and we have a dense mass of the most useful and industrious classes, depending upon their daily labor for their daily bread, we look forward to their suffering with horror unless they and our manufacturers, mechanics, &c., are soon relieved with work and money—for we believe that in less than sixty days, more than three thousand men (most of them with families) will be idle unless there is an immediate change.

The partnership of U. Parke and U. P. Bennett, in the "Zanesville Gazette," is closed, and that paper and office is transferred to the latter, who in future will conduct the business on his own responsibility. Mr. B. is an obliging, industrious young man, and we have no doubt but he will give good satisfaction to the public.

A young man by the name of Rowland H. Noble, in Cincinnati, recently killed William McCan, aged fifty-five years. They disputed about a turkey in market. McCan ultimately walked off and left Noble in possession, of the turkey;—the other followed him to whip him, but got himself *drubed*; after which, he threw a stone at McCan, and fractured his skull, which caused his death immediately. Noble is held to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from our old friend and correspondent, Colonel R. A. Blount, of Hebron, Ga., dated the 7th instant. He states: "We are suffering here from a very severe drought; the potato, pea, and turnip crops, are all cut short, and thousands of cotton. Springs that have not failed in thirty years—perhaps never before—have gone dry."

D. E. HARBAUGH, ESQ., formerly of New-Lisbon, Ohio, now of Detroit, is in nomination for the Legislature of Michigan.

The result of the late Maryland elections is as follows: Congressional delegation, 5 Administration—3 Whigs. Legislature, 47 Administration—31 Whigs.

The last Zion's Watchman, after enumerating the causes which have tended to render the Centenary Offerings of New York city, and elsewhere, less than was calculated, states:

"These items go to show, that there is a general feeling of distrust, as it respects the present condition and future prospects of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which prevails among our ministers and people, both North and South. The course taken by some of our BISHOPS for a few years past, has set the people to *thinking*. And the POWER now in the hands of those who manage the Book Concern, and the Christian Advocate and Journal, will, probably, be watched with more diligence than heretofore."

The three Brooklyn churches, to which we refered some time since, held a meeting and passed a resolution to put off their Centenary subscription, till October, 1840.

We take the article below from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 8th instant:

THE CROPS.

"The following communication which is extracted from the last number of the South Carolinian, is of the same melancholy character as the news which we receive from almost every part of the cotton region, in reference to the coming crop. There can be no longer a doubt that the amount of cotton will fall far below all the early estimates. It is, indeed, by no means certain that the crop will exceed that of 1838."

From the South Carolinian.

THE COTTON CROP.

Laurens C. H., September 26.

Mr. Editor—Very flattering accounts have heretofore been given of the prospects of the present crop in most of the newspapers throughout the Union, and which I have no doubt were warranted by facts up to the latter part of July last, when every species of production seemed to be prosperous and flourishing; but since that period cotton and corn, and every thing else growing has been on the decline. For the last six or seven weeks there has been a most withering and parching drought, which, together with the rust and insects, has cut the cotton crop at least one-third short in this and the adjoining districts. The corn crop, to say the most of it, will not exceed the ordinary average supply. The true state of facts, as to the present prospect of the cotton crop, should be made known from all sections of the Southern country, in order to counteract the effects which former reports may have produced on the market. The planters do not desire to deceive, but merely for the truth to be known, and to have fair play. PLANTER.

We were called on some time since, by A. H. B. to give the name of any steam boat within our acquaintance, on our Ohio waters, on which passengers could be conveyed without being shocked with exhibitions of *drinking*, *gambling*, or *profanity*. We then refered to the "Tremont and Cap. Lucas." Since, we came across the following article, from a Cincinnati paper, confirmatory of what we then said. Being personally acquainted with the captain, we can vouch for the correctness of what is here said of him:

From the Journal and Luminary.

"UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET TREMONT.

Mr. Editor:—The card published in your last paper, with reference to the Arabian and Capt. Forsyth, has reminded me of a duty I owe Capt. Lucas, master of the Tremont.

I have travelled extensively on almost all our inland waters, but have never met with the master of a boat, who was more assidious in his efforts to make his passengers comfortable and happy than Captain Lucas.

A few weeks since I was a passenger on board the Tremont, from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. During the whole trip there was not a game of cards played in the cabin. Capt. Lucas does not allow gambling at any time on board his boat, and he will not permit games of diversion after nine o'clock in the evening. He does not furnish spirits for the table, and has probably, before this, closed his bar, and dismissed the keeper. While at the tea-table one evening during this passage the Captain gave notice that the Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the valley of the Mississippi, was on board, and that he had consented, at the request of several of the passengers, to give an address on Foreign Missions; as soon as the table was cleared, the passengers, officers, and as many of the hands of the boat as could be spared, very quietly assembled to hear the address.—When it was closed, to the surprise of the speaker, at the suggestion of the Captain a collection was taken for the cause of Foreign Missions, amounting to twenty-five dollars.

All appeared deeply interested with the exercises of the evening, and happy in the opportunity of contributing to aid such a noble cause. I have never made a trip, on any other boat, in which, the passengers appeared to be better pleased with each other, and with the Captain and Clerk.

The moral man, and christian, may always be sure of a quiet, comfortable passage on board the Tremont, while it is under the command of Captain Lucas. I wish I could say as much of the Savan, in which I returned as far as Marietta. The printed rules of that boat are good, and if the Captain had enforced them our passage might have been comfortable. One of these rules requires all games of pleasure to close at ten, that the passengers may obtain the requisite rest. Instead of this, games were not only continued in the cabin till half past one in the morning, but they were accompanied with their usual concomitants, mint julips, and profaneness, and obscenity of such a boisterous character as rendered it impossible for me to sleep, although I was in a state-room. When these *gentlemen* saw fit to retire, I had become so much disturbed that is was vain for me to try to sleep. Now, I ask, Mr. Editor, is there no redress for such abuse? Take our steam boats, as many of them are now managed, and I had rather run the risk of obtaining sleep while travelling all night in a mail stage, than where a few *gentlemen black legs* are permitted to occupy the cabin during as much of the night as they please, annoying the decent orderly passengers with their boisterous infernal dialect. Suppose the three clergymen on board the Savan, had taken their place in the cabin, and had preached, sung, and prayed as loud as these gentlemen swore, till half past one in the morning, while the rest of the passengers wished to sleep, and being the enemies of religion, were pained to hear the favor of God supplicated with reverence, or his praises sung with devotion. What would have been done? The Captain, doubtless, would have interfered and stopped them, or if he had not, the ungentlemanly conduct of these ministers would have been published through the land. But, is it more ungentlemanly to disturb a whole boat's company by prayer, and praises, than by profaneness and obscenity?

I believe it is the duty of every moral, respectable man, to withdraw patronage from those boats where the Captains allow the rest of moral, sober passengers to be disturbed by a few gentlemen gamblers, or profane debauchees. For one, unless compelled by necessity, I will never take passage the second time, where I have been treated as I was on the Savan.

A TRAVELLER."

So the "Sandusky" and "Tremont" stand at the head of our list of temperate and orderly steam boats. We will be glad to add any others whom the experience of our correspondents may think worthy.

OUR CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The N. Y. Luminary says, the Methodist P. church, has two regularly organized societies in that city, and two good houses of worship.

We, as Treasuer of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, acknowledge the receipt of $50.50, per Bro. Scott, from the Mt. Vernon circuit. This circuit had paid $45 before. We hope our superintendents and others will not forget the resolution of the last Conference, to do what they can for the benefit of the funds of the Society. In our next we will publish the charter of the Preachers' Aid Society, as obtained from the Legislature of this State.

In a late revival in Lynchburgh, Virginia, between thirty and forty have been added to the Methodist Prostestant church.

W. B. Dunlevy is employed by the President to travel Mt. Pleasant circuit.

The Letter-Press announces the arrival of Bro. Shinn in Philadelphia, to superintend the publication of his intended book.

The balance of the minutes of Conference came too late for this number—they shall appear in our next.

We particularly request the Presidents of the Western Conferences to interest themselves in behalf of our paper. We believe the preachers generally are doing what they can for us. Private members can do much also, if they but try—we need the aid of all.

Bro. Blount, of Hebron, Georgia, attended a meeting, with their circuit preacher and others, within 10 miles of Milledgeville, on the 31st of August last, at which eighteen persons were received on probation. This was at a place which had been tried by the ministers of several orders without success.

☞Seven hundred and fifty thousand francs were due Napoleon on his return from Egypt by the French Government. He never demanded the sum, although it stood credited on the war accounts. The sum, from interest, has accumulated to 15,000,000 francs. Jerome and Joseph Bonaparte brought suit for the sum.—They were cast, on the ground that by the 9th Act of the Treaty of Fontainbleau, 1814, Napoleon surrendered to the government of France his "extraordinary and *private* domains. "That," says a cotemporary, "was a contemptible quibble, unworthy of every officer of France, except Louis Phillippe, and it was exactly worthy of *him*."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the N. E. Farmer.

SILK IN THE WESTERN STATES.

The following is an extract from the report of a committee presented to the House of Representatives of the United States:

The soil and climate of the Western States has also been found to be peculiarly adapted to the silk culture; and many farmers and others are turning their attention to it. In Ohio, there are a number of companies incorporated, with large capitals, and under the direction of skilful managers. The Ohio Silk Company, at Columbus, has a large plantation on the rich bottoms of the Scioto, which is fast stocking with both kinds of the mulberry: thirty thousand Italian, four years old, and a large number of the Chinese, have been set. The company propose to extend their plantation of Italian, to at least one hundred acres, with one thousand trees to the acre, and an equal number of acres with the Chinese. It is also their intention to add about fifty acres in hedges of both kinds.

A company has also been formed at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The Massillon Manufacturing Company have had their capital extended to six hundred thousand dollars, and are determined to engage largely in the culture of silk. Several other companies have been formed, and many more have petitions before the Legislature for acts of incorporation. In the vicinity of Canton, in Stark county, seventy families are said to be engaged in making silk; and in Knox, Cuyahoga, Jefferson, Belmont, Washington, Brown, Hamilton, Montgomery, Highland, and several other counties, many individuals are beginning. Several petitions are now before the Legislature, praying for public encouragement; and it is expected something liberal will be done.

In Kentucky, a Company has been incorporated under the name of the "Campbell County Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company," and has selected a favorable location opposite Cincinnati. The subject is new in this State, but it is attracting attention, as is apparent from the following extract of a letter from a gentleman near Lexington. "The first talk of silk-raising in this country, was about a year and a half since, when a friend sent me the first copy of the Silk Culturist. So great has been the increase of public sentiment, that there appear but few of the rich farmers but who are talking of it as a source of employment for their weak force. There are a great many Italian mulberries of one year's growth. I have near one hundred thousand in a nursery of five acres; and there is the produce of four pounds and a half of seed more, raised by five of my immediate neighbors; all of which will be planted out in the spring in hedge rows. I calculate there will be over one hundred acres planted. The six that are now making experiments are all rich, and can bring into the field one hundred and fifty hands of their own, and as much land as is necessary: and our whole energy will be turned to it."

In Indiana, large quantities of seed have been sown, and a spirit of inquiry has been awakened, particularly among the Quakers at Richmond. A gentleman at that place says: "There has nothing but the Italian been grown as yet, of which there is, to my knowledge, only about thirty thousand trees, which are all seedlings. There will be some of the real Chinese, and also some of the multicaulis cultivated, though to a limited extent. The business cannot flourish with us till our trees have grown, though our woods abound with the black mulberry." There is a large nursery of both kinds at Madison, and the State will gradually be furnished with trees.

In Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Tennessee, small beginnings have been made, and the congeniality of the soil and climate cannot, ultimately, fail of making them great silk-growing States.

In looking at the vast amount of silk annually imported and consumed in this country, and the facilities it furnishes for its production, the conviction irresistibly forces itself upon the mind, that our national interest, independence and respectability, loudly call for such legislative aid and encouragement as stimulate to activity and perseverance, the efforts which are making to introduce its culture as a common branch of rural economy. Hitherto, the work has been carried forward by individual exertions; and this is unquestionably the true method, so far as individual interest is concerned. But the nation has a great interest involved in it; and it is its duty to foster it in such a manner as will afford it protection and encouragement. The public and individuals having a common interest in the object, may, by an energetic co-operation in effort secure its benefits to both.

The efforts which have been made by individuals, and the success which has thus far attended them, seem to point out the course which should be adopted by Congress. Enough has been done already to enlighten the public, so far as its practicability and profit are concerned; and nothing more is wanting to induce thousands of the enterprising and industrious to engage in it, but a thorough knowledge of its details. Could a general diffusion of practical knowledge on the subject of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm, be effected, I have no doubt the United States would finally become one of the greatest silk-growing countries in the world. It is for the committee to recommend the measures which ought to be taken by Congress, to promote this great object; and in their hands I leave it.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW T. JUDSON.

Hon. J. Q. Adams,
Chairman Com. on Man.

REMEDY AGAINST ANTS.

Accident has furnished an excellent recipe for destroying ants. A merchant, whose warehouses were infested by these destructive insects, remarked on a sudden that they had deserted one particular room; and observation having convinced him that the circumstance was caused by a barrel of fish oil, which had been placed there, he tried the experiment of placing some of the oil round the plants in his garden, when he found it produced the effect of driving the ants from the place in a few hours.—*French paper.*

From the Western Farmer.

BLIGHT IN FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Editor:—I believe the object of your valuable paper is to give practical knowledge on the various branches of agriculture, horticulture, &c. Being, therefore, a practical farmer, I take the liberty of sending you, for publication, my method of curing the blight in pear trees.

I make an incision in the tree with an auger, about two inches deep, and in a slanting position, so that the bottom or farther point of the hole shall be inclined towards the roots and generally about two feet above them; the cavity is then filled with sulphur and plugged up perfectly tight: I then cut off the plug smoothly even with the bark. This operation I perform in the month of March or April, or any time when the sap is circulating in the tree.

I have tried this on pear trees that were almost entirely decayed, and have never failed of reviving them. The same method is attended with success on peach trees. J. WATERS.

Greene, Ohio, Sept. 1839.

THE MANIAC.—The wandering maniac girl, found in the woods near Catskill, according to the Messenger, is a Miss Van Horne, formerly an instructress, and latterly a seamstress in New York, and a native of Woodbridge, N. J.

HIDDEN TREASURE.—We learn that a young man named Lewis Brigham, in Northborough, Massachusetts, about ten days since, in digging for woodchucks, unearthed a metal kettle, containing near three pecks, by measure, of old coin, of various denominations, about one-third of which was gold, and the remainder silver. The vessel was so completely decomposed as to be of no strength, and barely to retain its form. We do not understand whether the exact amount of the money has been ascertained or not.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.—Governor Fairchild, of Maine, has addressed a letter to the Land Agent of that State, Rufus McIntyre, Esq., apprising him that very extensive preparations are being made by a set of lawless men in the province of New Brunswick for the cutting of timber the approaching season on what is called the disputed territory, and requesting him to give notice to said persons, and to all others, that no exertions of the Executive of Maine will be remitted to break up this atrocious system of plundering, and to bring those engaged in it, and their abettors, to condign punishment. He thinks a lenient course has been pursued long enough.

Agreeably to the Governor's suggestion, public notice has been given by Mr. McIntyre, cautioning all persons against cutting timber on the disputed territory, whether with or without permits from the Land Agent of Massachusetts.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We learn from the Natchez Free Trader that four gentlemen of the city of Vicksburg have subscribed *four thousand dollars* to the Methodist centenary fund—Judge Lane giving six thousand of that sum.—*National Intelligencer.*

Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, is in a flourishing condition, and counts 110 pupils, including those of the preparatory school.

SUICIDE.—A man by the name of Kiscadden was convicted at West Union, on Saturday last, of the murder of Bowman, and hung himself on Monday morning about the time court convened. Another person by the name of Glasscock, charged with murder in the same county, elected to be tried by the Supreme Court.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

CIVIL WAR IN THE BRAZILS.—A Pernambucco correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives a frightful account of a rebellion in Marahham.

LOSS OF LIFE.—It is supposed one hundred sailors perished from vessels lost in the dreadful gale at Halifax, Sept. 13.

We understand that counterfeits of the American $5 gold pieces are in circulation in this region. The counterfeits are larger than the real coin, but they are well calculated to deceive.—*Lou. Jour.*

NOVEL SCENE.—A few days since, Detroit city was filled with quails which were popped down in every quarter, by all sorts of machines, making great sport. It is considered an agury of a hard winter.

The funeral of the venerable Matthew Carey, was the largest ever seen in Philadelphia. The streets were crowded with persons of both sexes and all ages.

Two cowardly fools in Baltimore by the name of Terret and West, went to Harper's Ferry and took a shot at each other. They did not blow out each others brains for neither had any to spare, but one shot the other through the *calves* of both legs.

It is said the word Tahas, or Texas, is an Indian word, and signifies the land of happy spirits. Wonder if the leg-treasurers there are happy?

A laborer on the Beaver and Sandy canal, 11 miles east of New Lisbon, named Ward, who had been discharged for dissipation, commenced throwing stones at the shanty, when the ower picked up a stone, threw it, and hit Ward in the face, causing his death in a short time. The man who threw the stone was apprehended, examined and acquitted, on the ground that his house was his castle, and had a right to defend it.—*Canton Repository.*

Zanesville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT, (*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*) Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

Wheat, per bushel,	65
Flour, per barrel,	4 00
Coffee, Rio, per lb.	13½ a 14½
" Havana,	14½
" Java,	18½
Sugar, New Orleans, per lb.	9½
" Muscavado,	8½ a 10
" White Havana,	15
" Brown "	13½
Molasses, New Orleans, per gall.	65
" West India,	63 a 65
Tea, Young Hyson, per lb.	55 a 75
" Gunpowder,	60 a 68
" Black,	— —
" Imperial,	70 a 90
Pepper,	12½
Alspice,	12½
Cinnamon,	22
Nutmeg,	1 62½
Cloves,	45
Ground Ginger,	13 a 15
Madder,	15½a 18
Allum,	8 a 8½
Indigo,	1 50 a 1 75
Copperas,	4 a 5½
Plaster, per ton,	23 00 a 25 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per barrel,	— —
" No. 2,	18 50
" No. 3,	14 50
Glass, 8 by 10, by the box,	3 75
" 7 by 9,	3 75
" 10 by 12	4 75 a 5 00
Raisins, Bloom,	3 00 a 3 25
" Smyrna,	3 50
H. S. Almonds, per lb	8 a 9
S. S. "	16 a 20
Filberts,	8 a 9
Brazil Nuts,	10 a 11
Soap, Rosin,	7
" Castile,	—
" New York,	18 a 20
Candles, Sperm,	45 a 48
" Mould,	20 a 23
" Dipped,	14
Bacon, Hams,	12½
" Shoulders,	11
" Sides,	10
Sole Leather, Spanish,	25 a 27
" Country,	26 a 27
Herring, per box,	1 25 a 1 50
Cheese, Western Reserve,	9½ a 10½
" Country,	8½ a 9

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Burns, Rev. WILLIAM B. DUNLEVY, to Miss EVE CLANCY, all of Jefferson county, Ohio.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RECEIPTS FOR VOL. 1.—Of J. Everett, $2; of J. Kitchen, 2; of O. White, 4, for S. Walker, and L. Lull; of D. Hodgeson, 2; of D. H. Stephens, 6, for J. Stephens, T. McKinney, and Mrs. M. McIntire; of J. Thompson, 1, for 2d vol.; of O. White, 2, for A. Getting, Jr.; of R. Jones, 6, for J. Rea, A. Hozey, and W. Monroe; A. Smith, Pruntytown, Va., 2 for W. H. Shields; of Geo. Hughs, 5, for C. Jordon, R. Cole, and 1 to be placed to Bro. Beatty's credit; of J. Burns, 2, for J. A. Dorhman; of J. A. Mills, 2 for J. Stephens, Port William.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—D. Hodgeson, Dr. A. C. Hamilton, J. Lidoff, D. H. Stephens, J. Thompson is credited for one dollar, 2d volume, R. Jones, T. Bland, G. Hughes, A. Smith, G. Clancy, we have sent a paper to Geo. Waddle, at the order of Bro. Ragan, to Henrysburgh, regularly since the issue of our first number, T. Mapel, W. M. Hamilton, J. A. Mills, and R. A. Blount.

BIOGRAPHY.

JOHN HOWARD.

John Howard, a man of singular and transcendant humanity, was the son of a reputable merchant in London, and born about the year 1725. In 1742 his father died, leaving him in affluent circumstances. In 1765 he settled in Bedfordshire. While he lived there it was his meat and drink to make his neighbors happy. Tho' polite to all, he neither sought nor admitted the company of the profligate, however distinguished by rank or fortune.

His charity had no bounds, except those of prudence; and was not more commendable for the extent of it, than for the manner in which it was exercised. He gave not his bounty to countenance vice and idleness, but to encourage virtue and industry.

He was singularly useful in furnishing employment for the laboring poor of both sexes, at those seasons when a scarcity of work rendered their situation most compassionable. And at other times, though never inattentive to the tale of woe, he was not easily imposed upon by it, but made himself acquainted with the case. His liberality extended also to adjacent places, in which, there are many who call him blessed. Nor was it confined to persons of his own religious persuasion, but comprehended the necessitous and deserving of all parties; while he was peculiarly useful in serving the interest of the Christian society to which he belonged.

But the sphere in which he had hitherto moved was too narrow for his enlarged mind. Being named in 1773 to the office of sheriff of Bedfordshire, from that time his scene of usefulness was extended.—His office as he himself observes, brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice. A sense of duty induced him personally to visit the country-jails, where he observed such abuses as he had no conception of; and he soon exerted himself in order to a reform. He inspected also, prisoners in some neighboring counties, and finding in them equal room for complaint and commiseration, he determined to visit the principal prisons in England.

The farther he proceeded the more shocking were the scenes presented to his view, which induced him to resolve upon exerting himself to the utmost, in order to a general reform in these horrid places of confinement; considering it as of the highest importance, not only to the wretched objects themselves, but also to the community at large. Upon this subject he was examined in the House of Commons, in 1774, when he had the honor of their thanks. This encouraged him to proceed in his design. The great object of all was, to introduce a thorough reform of morals into the prisons, where he had found the most flagrant vices to prevail in such a degree, that they were become seminaries of wickedness and villainy, and most formidable nuisances to the community.

Solitude, labor, temperance, and moral instruction, with a scrupulous attention to cleanliness, warmth and ventilation, were his great principles of reform. To mitigate human calamity, to check vice, to subdue the refractory, and soothe the repenting, to reclaim, rather than punish, were the darling objects of his wishes; objects surely worthy the attention of every wise and human government.

In order to the attainment of these great objects, Mr. Howard spared no pains nor expense, and cheerfully exposed himself to much hazard, particularly from that malignant distemper, of which he saw many dying in the most loathsome dungeons, into which, none who were not obliged, would venture besides himself.

His laudable endeavors he had the pleasure to see, in some instances, crowned with success, particularly in regard to the healthiness of prisons, some of which were rebuilt under his inspection.

Most, if not all of his benevolent plans for the reform of prisons in Great Britain have been happily introduced, with very few exceptions, into the jails and penitentiaries of the United States.

But in order to a more general and happy reformation of criminals, he determined to visit other countries, to see the plans there adopted, in hope of collecting some information which might be useful in his country. For this purpose he travelled into France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany. He also visited the capital of Denmark, Sweeden, Russia, and Poland, and the chief cities in Portugal and Spain. In all these expensive and hazardous journeys, he denied himself the usual gratification of travellers, and declined the honors which were offered him by persons of distinction, applying himself solely to his own grand object. To him, the inspection of a jail or hospital, was more interesting than all the entertainments of a palace.

With what astonishment and gratitude he was received by the miserable inhabitants, may easily be imagined, since, while he made observations on their situation, he meditated their relief; and many distressed prisoners abroad, as well as at home, partook of his bounty, and some of them were liberated by it; for he considered all, of every nation, and people, and tongue, as brethren. Nor was he sparing of advice, or reproof, as he saw occasion, to persons of rank and influence, whereby the miseries of their countrymen might be relieved.

To his unparalled zeal for the happiness of others, he at last fell a victim, on the 20th of January, 1790, when he died of the plague at Cherson, the capital of the Crimea.

This advocate for the distressed of mankind—this ambassador of peace and compassion, was frequently admitted to an audience of crowned heads; need it be added, that the glorious task he was engaged in, rendered him greatly their superior.

He never put on a great coat in the coldest of countries, nor had been a minute before or after the time of appointment for six and twenty years. He never continued at a place, nor with a person, a single day beyond the period fixed for going, and he had not for the last sixteen years of his life, ate any fish, flesh, or fowl, but sat down to his simple cup of tea, milk and rusks. His journeys were from prison to prison—from one group of wretchedness to another, night and day, and where he could not go with a carriage, he would ride on horse-back; if that was hazardous, he would walk, but suffered no obstructions, moral or physical, to impede the progress of his philanthropy.

While absent on his first tour to Turkey, &c., his character for active benevolence had so much attracted the public attention, that a subscription was set on foot to erect a statute to his honor—and in a very short time upwards of fifteen hundred guineas were subscribed for that purpose. The language that he used when first advised of it was, "Have I not one friend in England, who would put a stop to such a proceeding?" At last, in consequence of two letters from Mr. Howard himself, the design was abandoned. It has, however, been resumed since his death, and surely of all the statutes or monuments ever erected by public gratitude to illustrate characters, either in ancient or modern times, none was ever raised in honor of worth so genuine and admirable as his, who devoted his time, his strength, his fortune, and finally sacrificed his life in the service of humanity. —*Biographical Dictionary.*

He visited all Europe and the East, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of temples; or to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art; nor to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts: but to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain; to take the guage and dimensions of misery, oppression and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken, and to compare and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. His plan is as full of genious as it is of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity; and already the benefit of his labor is felt more or less in every country.—*Burke.*

HOWARD.

Hail, generous Howard! thou dost bear
A name which Glory's hand sublime
Has blason'd oft, with guardian care,
In characters that fear not time;
For thee she fondly spreads her wings,
For thee from Paradise she brings,
More verdant than her laurel bough,
Such wreaths of sacred palm, are scarce till now,
The smiling seraph twin'd around a mortal brow.
Thy soul supplies new funds of health,
That fail not in the trying hour,
Above Arabia's spicy wealth,
And Pharmacy's reviving power.
The transports of a generous mind,
Feeling its bounty to mankind,
In spirit every mortal part;
And, far more potent than precarious art,
Give radiance to the eye and vigor to the heart.
Nature! on thy maternal breast
Forever be his worth engraved!
Thy bosom only can attest
How many a life his toil has saved;
Nor in thy rescu'd sons alone,
Great Parent! this thy guardian own!
His arm defends a dearer slave;
Woman, thy darling! 'tis his pride to save
From evils that surpass the horrors of the grave.
His care, exulting Britain found
Here first display'd, not here confin'd!
No single tract of earth could bound
The active virtues of his mind.
To all the lands, where'er the tear,
That mourn'd the prisoner's wrongs severe,
Sad pity's glist'ning cheek impearl'd,
Eager, he steer'd with every sail unfurl'd
A friend to every clime! a Patriot to the world!
Hayley.

—

Howard! I view thy deeds, and think how vain
The triumphs of weak man—the feeble strain
That flattery sings to Conquest's crimson car,
Amid the banner'd host and the proud tents of war!
From realm to realm the hideous War-fiend hies
Wide o'er the wasted earth—before him flies,
Affright, on pinions fleeter than the wind;
And Death and Desolation fast behind,
The havoc of his echoing march pursue.
Meantime his steps are bath'd in the warm dew
Of bloodshed and of tears;—but his dread name
Shall perish—the loud clarion of his fame
One day shall cease, and wrapt in hideous gloom,
Forgetfulness sit on his speechless tomb!
Oh, Charity! our helpless nature's pride,
Thou friend of him, who knows no friend beside,
Is ought so fair beneath the heaven's gleam,
As from thine eye the meek and pensive beam.
Thine are the ample views that unconfin'd,
Stretch to the utmost walk of human kind;
Thine is the spirit that with widest plan
Brother to Brother binds, and Man to Man.
Each act by Charity and Mercy done,
High o'er the wreck of time, shall live alone,
Immortal as the heav'ns and beauteous bloom
To other worlds, and realms beyond the tomb!
Bowles.

—

Patron of else the most despised of men,
Accept the tribute of a stranger's pen;
Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
Should be the guerdon of a noble deed;
I may alarm thee, but I fear the shame
I must incur, forgetting Howard's name,
When Charity's my chosen theme and aim.
Blest with all wealth can give thee, to resign
Joys doubly sweet to feelings quick as thine.
To quit the bliss thy rural scenes bestow,
To seek a nobler amid scenes of woe;
To traverse seas, range kingdoms, and bring home
Not the proud monuments of Greece and Rome,
But knowledge, such as dungeons teach,
And only sympathy like thine could reach;
That Grief sequester'd from the public stage,
Might smooth her feathers and enjoy her cage;
Speak a divine ambition an zeal
The boldest patriot might be proud to feel.
Oh! that the voice of clamor and debate,
That pleads for peace till it disturbs the state,
Were hush'd in favor of thy gen'rous plea,
The poor thy clients, and heaven's smile thy fee.
Cowper.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A DRUNKARD'S CHILDREN SAVED.

The Report of the House of Refuge contains the following memorandum:

1838, *January.*—A. B. and C. D., (brothers,) were received from Police, being 13 and 15 years of age, born in ——— county, of Dutch parents, who were at the time of their birth in very comfortable circumstances, but a few years afterwards the mother died. Shortly after which, the father became intemperate, removed to New York, married his second wife, and fixed his residence in the worst part of the city, and engaged in the worst sort of business, viz:—selling rum and receiving as lodgers in his house, the profane and lewd. Having become so fallen, the education of these boys was neglected, the mother did not provide their meals in season, and allowed them to go so filthy, they say—"We were ashamed to go to school."

Under these circumstances, they resolved to seek a better home, and to accomplish their object went to the Police, said they were orphans, without home, could get no work, wished to be sent to the House of Refuge. The magistrates granted their request, considering them fairly vagrants.

When the superintendent asked them why they so misrepresented their case as to say they were orphans, their reply was—"We did not wish to have it known that our parents lived in such a place.—And as they would not send us to school nor find us a place to work, we wanted to come to the House of Refuge; for we heard that the boys went to school, and learned a trade."

These lads were with us about eight months and behaved well, improved their education, had an opportunity to feel the revival of the lessons they were taught in infancy by a good mother, and the remembrance and influence of those lessons doubtless led these boys to tear themselves away from the haunt of vice in which their parents are now located.

In the month of September last, a worthy looking young man called at the Refuge gate and inquired for the superintendent;—being introduced to him, he said he had come to ascertain whether he had two brothers here or not, and giving the names of the lads whose case is before us, we told him such boys were here, at which he seemed much affected, and said he was truly thankful to find they were, for he had been looking for them some time.

"And now," said he, "I am a young man and have always done what I could to provide for my brothers and sisters; getting them work, giving them schooling, and putting them at trades, but being young, could not do as much as I would."

"Time was," said he—and here he wept—"time was when my father was as respectable as any man, but he got into bad company, and then into bad habits, and his family was neglected. I have educated my two sisters—older than these boys—and have given them trades, they are doing well' Now, sir, I am married, and in business for myself, pray tell me how to get these boys bound to *me*, that I may do what I can for them." The Superintendent readily directed him to our Indenturing Committee with a brief statement of the case, when an order was granted, and those lads were indentured to that excellent brother: and we fondly look forward to the period when having arrived to man's estate, they will cheerfully attribute to the agency of the House of Refuge the good lot that has fallen to them. They are at mechanical business in an adjoining State.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

ITEMS.

The pew-holders of the Hollis street church, have dismissed from their society, the Rev. John Pierpoint. This dismissal was brought about by the rum selling members of the church, on account of Mr. Pierpoint's opposition to intemperance.—*Dresden Chronicle.*

The Philadelphia papers announce the arrival at that port of the ship Euphrates, from Cape Mensurada, on the west coast of Africa. She is a slave vessel and was taken on the coast by a British man-of-war, and given to Gov. Buchanan, U. S. Consul at Liberia, who put a new crew on board and sent her to Philapelphia.—This vessel was fitted out at Havana under American colors.—*ib.*

Gen. Sir James Stewart died at Cheltenham on the 19th of August. He was the oldest officer in the British army, having entered as a cornet in 1776.

The Charleston papers give intelligence of the death of Col. A. Blanding, President of the Charleston and Ohio Rail Road Bank.

Advantages of Good Conduct.—The Bangor Whig relates a little incident, which has a moral to it. One of the mechanics in that city has had, during the late hard times, several handsome orders for articles of his manufacture, for shipment to the West India. They came from a capitalist in a neighboring town, and while the artisan found such orders pleasant and convenient at a time when his neighbors were lying on their oars, he could not exactly account for the preference given him.

Recently, however, the secret has come out. The gentleman to whom the mechanic has been indebted for his extra business, was in the habit of noticing our friend while the boy was not sensible that any body was taking particular notice of him, this man was noticing his good conduct and industry Without any acquaintance between them the capitalists were resolving that such an apprentice would make an industrious and careful man; and when the boy passed his minority, and commenced business for himself, he reaped the advantage above stated from the care of the interests of his old employer, and from his good conduct. We may remark that this is by no means a rare instance to effect the following cause; but it is worthy of comment, as being so directly traceable as to afford striking confirmation of a general principle.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Lower Canada.—The Montreal Herald of Friday, informs us that on Thursday fifty-eight of the Canadians under sentence of death, were shipped on board the steamer British America, to be reshipped on board the transport Buffalo, in which they will be transported to Botany Bay for life. They were chained in couples, and escorted to the steamer by a guard of the 24th regiment. "The Upper Canada rebels and brigands," the Herald says, "whose sentences of death were commuted to transportation for life, arrived on Thursday evening by the Lachine canal, and were shipped on board the steamer Saint George, are destined to share the fate of the other rebels. Both steam boats sailed as soon as they had received their cargoes." The editor was told that the parting scene between the convicts and their relations were distressing in the extreme, and caused tears to flow from all eyes that witnessed it. Albeit they were "unused to the melting mood." Twenty-five prisoners are to be released on giving satisfactory security that they will leave the Province in forty-eight hours after their liberation, and never return to it again. Two others, named Levesque and Prieur, are to enter into a similar engagement, with this difference, that they are to remove six hundred miles from the Province.

Origin of Tarring and Feathering.—The Duke of Brunswick and his army coming before a rich monastery, into which the country people had carried all their goods and cattle, the Duke desired the overseer of it to send out some provisions for his army, and he would give them his protection and see them repaid, but they peremptorily refused. "Well," says the Duke, "as fair means will not do other means shall;" so he fell to battery and they yielded; there was an infinite store of provisions given to the soldiers. The Duke took two of the frairs and daubed them all over with tar and pitch, and then made them tumble themselves in feathers, so that they looked like two African monsters; he next sent them home to tell their father he had sent him two fledged owls for his dinner.

There is a man in Bangor who has invented a telescope so powerful that he has discovered a wart on the face of the man in the moon. The same gentleman has since made the astonishing discovery that the moon is not made of green cheese, as Sir John Hershel and others ignorantly have supposed, but that it is nothing more nor less than a mill-stone for grinding up the small stars into materials for the Aurora Borealis.

Export of Flour to England.—Lyford's Price Current says: The ship Robert Pulsford, which sailed for Liverpool a few days since from this port, had on board four thousand barrels of flour, and the Gulnare, now nearly loaded for London, will have also four thousand barrels. This was purchased and shipped in pursuance of orders received by the Liverpool steamer, but by the arrival of the Great Western, further purchases were countermanded. Letters, however, were received intimating that probably a market might be found for some of our surplus wheat, if the prices would justify shipments, to incorporate with the English for early grinding, as it might be doubtful whether the latter, from the late harvest, would be in a proper condition for such process sooner than December.

A forged check for $2700 was presened at the counter of the Mechanic's Bank on Saturday last and paid. It was drawn to order, and the signature of the firm by which it purported to have been drawn, as well as that of the endorsement, were forged with much exactness.—*Philadelphia National Gazette.*

Fatal Accident.—On the 19th ult., Mr. John C. Poole, one of the conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was killed, by being pressed between two cars. He was engaged in attaching two cars together when the train of cars were backed up against him by the locomotive, and crushing him horribly. He lived till the next day at 2 P. M. when he died.

GROWTH OF WHEELING, VA.

The Wheeling Gazette gives the following items of the increase of that place since 1830. It appears that from 1830 to the present time the number of licensed merchants have increased from 59 to 114. Instead of three foundries, there are now 5 and one extensive rolling-mill. At the first mentioned time there was but one glass manufactory, the annual product of which was worth from 23 to $25,000; now there are 2 green and window, 1 crown and 1 white flint glass works, the product of which is about $140,000, without including the latter.—In 1830 we had 1 paper mill, manufacturing about $10,000 worth of paper—now we have 4, three of which make about $130,000 worth. Instead of 1 steam saw-mill then, we have 9 now, and other manufactories have increased in a similar proportion. In 1829, there were 458 steamboat arrivals and departures—in 1838 there were 1865 do. In 1830, 8 steam boats were owned in part or whole by our citizens—in 1838 there were 8 built here, and this year there will be at least 10. The sale of goods by the merchants and manufacturers was variously estimated in 1830 at from $900,000 to $1,200,000—last year the manufacturers alone amounted to upwards of $1,150,000.

The entire amount of postage received by the Department last year was very near three millions of dollars. Of this, New York paid $665,000; Pennsylvania $331,000; Massachusetts $218,000; Ohio $185,000; Virginia $138,000. New York city pays as much as all Pennsylvania.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

S. C. HAVER,

In the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,

Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:

PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,

Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

We intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

Terms.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

Postage.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

Advertisements, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

Henry H. Smoot, } General Agents.
Alanson Billings, }
John Buhour, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Huckleberry, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.

October 10, 1839. 8tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

The Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The power of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the cause of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts.	- -	1 copy for a year
" $5	- -	12 copies.
" 10	- - -	25 "
" 20	- - -	60 "
" 30	- -	100 "
" 50	- - -	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 500 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this in no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia

Public Notice

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, for a township road, to commence a few rods East of Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line between Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and to run South, at, or near said line, to the South East corner of John Rodman's land, thence the best rout so as to intersect the Cooper road West of the inclosure of Wm. George.

October 5, 1839. 3t7

To Farmers and Thrashers.

The subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continue building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

lume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1839. Number 10.

CONFERENCE MATTERS—*Concluded.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES, &c.

Circuits and Stations.	*Mbs*	*Unstationed Ministers and Preachers.*	*Corrections, changes, &c.*
sburgh station,	262	William Scholy, elder; J. Havoup and James Smallman, preachers.	
egheny "	200	Charles Avery and James Mundan, elders; Wm. Tyson, preacher.	
sburgh circuit,	73		
arfield "	143	J. Flagle, elder; J. M'Ghee, W. Stephens, D. Powell, Sam'l Rank and James Cox, preachers.	
ion "		J. Phillips, elder; J. Francis, deacon; S. Catlin, T. Nesmith and A. Covall, preachers.	
ownsville "	95	T. Church, preacher.	Centerville class, of
ldletown "	409	P. T. Laishley, A. Pool, J. A. Shackleford and R. Smith, elders; A. Summers, Simeon Laishley and J. Allen, deacons.	Monongahela circuit, attached to this circuit.
rrison "	280	E. Bruen, elder; R. Parks and T. Bacon, deacons; J. Lytle, pr.	Name changed to Clarksburgh.
ston "	269	J. Mitchell, elder; A. Morrison, J. Smith, H. Bonnet, J. Hardman and A. Spohr, deacons; D. Helmick, preacher.	A mistake in the return of numbers last y'r from Harrison and Weston, but we have not the amount.
ctonsville "	56		
nongahela "	325	T. Mapel, elder; J. Hedley, deacon.	
io "	258	J. Elliot, elder; J. W. Brown and J. Diselms, preachers.	
neeling station,			These two sts. joined together and called Washington ct.
ashington "	23		
ellsville "	55		50 too many put d'wn for S. last year.
ubenville "	284	J. Nichols, preacher.	Name changed to Mahoning, and the Franklin cl'ss frm New Lisbon, and the Paris from Rootstown attached to it.
w Lisbon "	30	James Galispie, preacher.	
ardman circuit,	100		
ungstown station,	92		
illiamsfield circuit	75	Elias Morse, elder; J. Hoover, J. Burnett and C. Hickox, deacons; C. Bird, preacher.	This circuit united to Youngstown st.
and River "	49	T. Oliver, deacon; D. Davling, pr.	
otstown "	174	A. Beard, A. L. Spencer, D. B. Reynolds, C. Jinks, — Foster, J. Goff, J. Bush, W. Fry, D. Richardson, A. Ford, W. Huffman, D. Ferris.	
eveland station,	12	Wm. Darvill, preacher.	This st. attached to Rootstown ct. and called Cleveland circuit.
ndusky circuit,	220	H. Blackman, deacon; J. Jack and W. Rice, preachers.	
cyrus "	93	D. Spore and G. Reid, preachers.	Changed to Granger.
raine "	81	Olander Mack, preacher.	
ayne "	103	E. Paine and S. Loomis, deacons.	
shocton "	264	W. Ross, elder; J. Nugen, preacher.	Changed from six to four weeks ct.
t. Vernon "	230	D. Howell, elder; J. Lamb and S. Longsworth, preachers.	
ewark "	147	J. Thrap, J. Fleming, S. Montgomery and A. Edwards, elders; E. Morris, L. Shepherd and J. Vandenbark, deacons; T. Ritlege, pr.	
anesville station,	73	J. L. Leslie.	
" circuit,	376	F. L. Flowers, elder.	
ancaster station,	22		
ennsville circuit,	150	S. Johnson, S. Wilson and F. Edwards, elders; W. Johnston, S. Akins and B. Wilson, preachers.	Pennsville & Jackson united and called Pennsville.
ckson "	120		
ambridge "	520	E. E. Parrish, S. Thompson and R. Galbreath, elders; C. Lukens, deacon; J. Kraps, preacher.	This circuit divided as follows—commencing at Chandlersville, (it too belongs to the Cambridge side) thence along the Marietta & Zanesville road to the Hollenback place,—thence down the Ayers' road to the M'Connelsville and Barnesville road,—thence along said road to Sarahsville, or until it reaches the Woodsfield circuit:—all north of said road to be Cambridge ct., including Ragan's chapel, and that south of said road to be called Pisgah circuit.
damsville "	200		
eersville "	211	J. Foster, elder; J. Norris, J. Stanard and J. Miller, preachers.	
t. Pleasant "	260	J. M'Coy and J. Wheeler, elders; J. Degarmo, preacher.	
eorgetown "	158	G. Waddle and R. Scott, elders; A. Jones, J. Mercer and H. Heberling, deacons; J. Howard, pr.	
leasant Hill "	147	E. Smith, preacher.	
Woodsfield "	120	H. Johnson, deacon; D. D. Hughes, R. Wharton, A. Tolston and N. Little, preachers.	
fill Creek "	189	G. Casto, elder; E. J. Rolin, deacon.	
reenbrier "	35		
	6981		

Ligonier Mission—This mission will include Stallstown and Knox school house, f the Union circuit, and Hopewell, of the Clearfield circuit, including all the terri- ory between the above named circuits.

Bear Creek Mission—This mission will embrace the district of country lying be- ween Union and Monongahela circuits, taking into its bounds little Kentuck and Bear creek societies.

Randolph Mission—This mission will include Randolph and other adjacent coun- ies in Western Virginia, that are not within the bounds of other circuits.

Tyler Mission—Tyler, Penington, Ohio and Wood counties, Virginia.

Alleghany, or German Mission—Embracing Alleghany and other adjacent towns n the Ohio river.

Resolved, That this Conference recom- end to each of its members in the State f Ohio, to circulate petitions, and get sign- rs thereto, to be forwarded to the next Legislature, praying that honorable body o pass such law or laws as will prevent he vending of cakes and all that kind of merchandize, which gives annoyance at camp and other meetings.

Resolved, That hereafter, (and taking effect at the present Conference so far as possible,) the members of Conference shall pay for the keeping of their horses during the session of Conference, which shall be refunded by their respective circuits and stations, as travelling expenses.

The Conference adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, Several inaccuracies have occurred in the reports of the number of the members in society on several circuits and stations, *Therefore Resolved*, That the brethren having ascertained such inaccuracies be required to report them to the publishing committee, and that said committee be required to have them published in connection with their report.

Resolved, That each superintendent be requested to read the Elementary Principles and General Rules twice in a year, at all the prominent appointments in his charge.

Resolved, That a Conference Missionary be appointed, and that we earnestly recommend to all the superintendents and delegates to use vigorous measures to obtain his support.

The following report on the subject of Slavery was adopted by the Conference, and ordered to be published in the Western Recorder:

Whereas, In the judgment of our most enlightened and entelligent citizens and statesmen, the system of Slavery, as established in this country, is a very great evil; *And whereas*, A very great evil may be expected in the issue to produce very destructive results; *And whereas*, A great solicitude is apparent in thousands of the most virtuous and conscientious men in our nation, to ascertain the best method of averting the anticipated evils of this system, that they may not destroy the happiness of our posterity; *And whereas*, Some of the measures of the Abolition societies are deemed of injurious tendency by many who are really anti-slavery men in principle, and are willing to be such in operation—Therefore

Resolved, 1*st*. That while we approve the fundamental principles of the Abolition societies, and their industry to sustain them, yet so far as any man or number of men use efforts to associate the right of sufferage with the right of personal liberty on the part of colored people, or to promote a promiscuous equality and intercourse of white and black people in domestic circles, so far they shall not have the aid of, but shall be discountenanced by this Annual Conference.

Resolved, 2*dly*. That all fair and lawful efforts consistent with our paramount obligations to serve the cause of ecclesiastical liberty, to obtain or to communicate information on the nature and tendancy of the Slave system, on the results of emancipation in the West India Islands, or on the best probable method of bringing the Slave system to a peaceful termination, shall be sanctioned and encouraged by this Conference, both in regard to its own members and to all other people.

GEO. BROWN, GEO. HUGHES, JNO. BURNS, } *Pub'ng Com.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

REPORT OF THE PITTSBURGH PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY.

The fifth Annual Meeting of the *Preachers' Aid Society*, of the Methodist Protestant church, of Pittsburgh, was held on Monday, September 30th, 1839. The meeting was organized by calling Charles Craig to the chair, and appointing Thomas Oliver, Secretary. After singing and prayer, the Secretary and Treasurer presented their reports to the meeting. The following is the Treasurer's report for the past year:

1838. George McClean, to the P. A. S.,		Dr.
Amount in the Treasury, at the last Annual Meeting,		$99 02
Interest on permanent fund for one year,		49 75
Interest on Distributing fund,		2 85
Total,		$151 62
P. A. Society, to George McClean,		Dr.
Paid to Joab Ragan's orphan son, as per order, to one year ending September, 1838,		$20 00
Do. 1839,		20 00
June 3, 1839, paid to John Elliott's widow and orphans, as per order.		40 00
Discount on uncurrent money,		72
Total,		$80 72
Amount of the Distributing Fund in the Treasury,		70 09
Amount of the Permanent Fund,		827 00

The following persons were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

CHARLES CRAIG, *President.*
GEORGE MCCLEAN, *Treasurer.*
THOMAS OLIVER, *Recording Secretary.*
JOHN L. SANDS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

The Board of Managers, consist of twelve members of the society.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, on Friday, October 4th, the following appropriations were made: Ten dollars to the Rev. William Armstrong; ten dollars to the orphan son of Joab Ragan. The above appropriations are for the present, until the Board receives the additional information which they have sent for.

I suppose it is generally known that this society has received a charter from the state of Pennsylvania. The object of the society, and the terms of membership, are set forth in the first and second articles of the constitution, as chartered.

Article 1. The object of the society shall be to assist the superannuated itinerant ministers and preachers, and the widows and orphans of such itinerant ministers and preachers, as shall at the time of their decease be members of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church.

Article 2. Any person may become a member of this society by paying into the Treasury fifty cents annually; or by paying ten dollars within one year, shall be a member for life.

Come brethren and sisters, those of you in this section of the Conference, who do not find it convenient to contribute to the funds of the *Preachers' Aid Society*, of the Pittsburgh Conference, we invite you to become members of this society—hand over your cash to any of the preachers and they will forward it to Pittsburgh. We have no desire to retard the progress of the Conference society; both societies have the same object in view—but we want to leave the people without excuse. Will not our friends in the country, who have been accumulating their hundreds and thousands for the last few years, come up to the work and redeem their character for liberality, before it be too late? The society in Pittsburgh, with very little aid from other places, has paid in more than *one thousand dollars*.—Will the circuits see their efficient preachers go to Conference half paid, and allow themselves to be put to the blush, by the Conference Preachers' Aid Society, presenting four dollars and eighty cents, at the next annual meeting, as the proceeds of the society? It is to be hoped, such will not be the case. Let the preachers go forward in this matter. A score of resolutions are worth nothing, unless they are acted upon.—Action! action!! brethren;—we must all be coworkers together to perpetuate an efficient itinerant ministry, if we intend to sustain a FREE Methodist church. If we calculate on success, we must place more value on the welfare of the Church, and the privilege of saying to our children and others, here is a church in which you have all that is valuable in Methodism, without *clerical tyranny*, than we do on our dollars and cents. THOMAS OLIVER, *Secretary.*

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 16, 1839.

The letter which contains the following extract was received just as we were leaving for Conference; but during our absence it was mislaid. As it contains matters of some interest, we will give it at this late date.—ED.

"*Deersville, Ohio, Aug.* 28, 1839.

Brother Springer—Our cause on Deersville circuit is on the advance. At some of the appointments we have had considerable improvement in the congregation, and we trust in personal piety. In Westchester, we have commenced a frame house of worship this year, and had it so far completed, that we occupied it the 17th and 18th instant, for a 'two days meeting,' which was well attended by the people of the neighborhood. A subscription was taken to liquidate the debt on the house.

We have on this circuit one good brick meeting house, two frames, one log, and another on the way. A number have obtained religion, and about forty have been added to the church.

TALLENTIRE & MAYNARD."

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Every word, the sense of which is not perfectly obvious, should be so written that every letter will show for itself. This should be particularly observed in writing proper names. An observance of this rule will secure the author against the vexation of having his article incorrectly copied, and what to a conscientious man will be an equally strong inducement, it will save the compositor a great deal of time and trouble—the first of which is money to him, and of the second he has plenty without deciphering hieroglyphics.

2. Write only on one side of the paper, so that it can be divided if found necessary.

3. Punctuation ought to be either correct, or not attempted; the villainous habit some writers have of dashing their productions, is a great bore to a printer. If the writer cannot do it as it ought to be done, he had better leave it altogether to the compositor.

4. Abreviations ought to be avoided, as some compositors are very apt to "follow copy," as it is technically called. This is more particularly applicable to advertisements.

An observation of these rules will enable us all, contributors and printers, to get along more pleasantly.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Sabbath School Messenger.

MISCHIEVOUS THEODORE:

OR, THE REAL ROUGE UNPUNISHED.

One cold, frosty morning in the gloomy month of November, the boys who composed a village high school, had crowded into the school house before the hour for study, and were gathered in a knot round the blazing fire, listening to a story about some wicked boy who, the night before, had carried off the window-shutters from a poor widow's shop, and hid them in an enjoining field. As the particulars of this sinful act were unfolded, loud and boisterous mirth expressed the delight these idle fellows felt at such a feat. At a little distance from the rest stood two other boys named Oliver and Theodore, in close and earnest conversation.

Said Theodore, "It would be prime fun, if you would throw these crackers into the fire; how the boys would jump and run! I'd throw them in if they were mine."

"So would I," replied Oliver, "if Master wasn't in: but he'd know who did it, and I don't see the fun in getting a whipping."

"But only think," said Theodore, "how they would crack and fly. Just see what a grist of them are around the fire!—Why, they would scatter like blackbirds. Come, Oliver, do put them in."

"I've a great mind to," replied Oliver, hesitatingly; "but I am afraid of being found out. If I could do it without Master's knowing it, I would in a moment; but, Theodore, I don't love being thrashed."

"Well, I always thought you were a coward," said the wily Theodore; "see, it's almost nine, and we must go to our seats in a few moments—will you give the crackers to any body else who'll put them in the fire?"

"Yes," answered Oliver, "to be sure I will. I want to see the fun as well as you."

Theodore here went towards the fire, and touching one of the group on the shoulder, whispered—

"Aaron, I want to speak with you."

The boy followed him a little way down the room.

Said Theodore, "don't you want to see some sport this morning, Aaron?"

"Sport," said Aaron; "yes, I'm always ready for a frolic; what is it?"

"Why," replied the tempting boy, "Oliver has got a bunch of crackers, and I've been thinking what a scattering they would make among the boys if some one would put them in the fire; and Oliver says he will give them to any one who will put them in. Won't you do it?"

Aaron rubbed his hands for joy, and his bright eyes sparkled at the prospect of mischief, for he was a naughty boy and loved idle pranks, so turning to Oliver, he said—

"Here, hand over your crackers, and I'll make these fellows jump and fly like scared rats."

Taking the crackers, he softly crept up to the group, and soon succeeded in edging himself close to the fire.

"Holloa!" exclaimed he, pointing to a distant window, "what's that?"

Every head was turned towards the window, and as a dozen voices asked—"What's there?" he thrust the crackers deep into the fire.

"Don't you see what's there?" replied he to their question.

"No!" said the boys.

"Nor I either," answered he with a laugh.

The boys were promising to pay him for his joke, when bang—bang—bang. came the noisy crackers into their midst, Away they rushed—down went the chairs—some of the boys lay sprawling on the floor—some cried—some laughed—the scene was one of utter confusion.

The Master, who was mending his pens at his desk, started up.

"What's all this mean? Who put that in the fire? To your places. I'll settle for this scandalous behavior!" exclaimed he in a breath.

The boys took their seats, with many a nod and wink, except a little fellow named Andrew, who stood with his hands on his face, and crying most piteously—"Oh my eye, oh my eye!"

The crackers had struck him.

After examining Andrew's eye, and finding it but slightly hurt, the teacher put the question to the school—

"Who put those crackers in the fire?"

There was a deep silence, but no reply. The teacher continued—

"No scholar shall quit the school until I know who did this mischief."

A little boy who had observed Aaron's movements, stood up and said, "It was Aaron Hill, sir."

Aaron was called up.

"Did you put those crackers in the fire?" inquired the teacher.

"Yes sir," said Aaron, "but Oliver Naylor gave them to me."

Oliver was then called up, and the guilt of both being proved, they were severely and deservedly punished.

Theodore, from the moment that Aaron consented to burn the crackers, had been in his seat, very demurely and gravely engaged in looking at his book, and by cunning and hypocritical behavior escaped punishment, although he was the real instigator of the uproar.

But was Theodore happy because he escaped punishment? Oh no; he FELT gulity, and he KNEW he had caused the punishment of his friends. He felt ashamed to meet them afterwards, for he knew he had injured them; and he has often said to the writer, that, though grown up to be a man, he had never forgiven himself for his ungenerous conduct in leading his playmates into trouble. Be sure, my young readers, then, that although you may escape punishment by cunning and deception,, yet your consciences will trouble you, and the great God will be offended with you until you repent. The best way is, neither to do nor invent mischief, and then the Almighty—your conscience—your teachers—and your friends will be at peace with you. D. WISE.

"REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY."

THE SUNDAY PARTY.

As I walked one Lord's day to the house of God, I saw a party of young people before me, whose volatile manners ill accorded with the sanctity of the day: and just as I was passing them, I heard one say:

"Indeed, I think we shall do wrong—my conscience condemns me—I must return."

"There can be no harm," replied another, "in taking an excursion on the water, especially as we have resolved to go to a place of worship this evening."

"I must return," rejoined a female voice, "my conscience condemns me.—What will my father say, if he hears of it?"

By this time they had reached the bridge; and one of the party was busily engaged with a waterman, whilst the rest stood in a close debate for a few minutes, when they all moved towards the water. Two of the gentlemen stepped into the boat, two more stood on the water's edge, and the females were handed one by one into the boat. It was a fine morning, though rather cold, and the tide was running at its usual rate; many were gazing on them, when a naval officer, standing near, called to them through the palustrades, and said:

"A pleasant morning to you."

One of the gentlemen suddenly arose to return the compliment, but from some cause which I could not perceive, he fell into the water. This disaster threw the whole party into the utmost consternation: and each one instead of remaining in his seat, rushed to the side of the boat over which their companion had fallen, which upset it, and were instantly plunged into the deep. The shriek which the multitude of spectators gave, when they beheld this calamity, exceeded any similar noise I ever heard;—several females fainted; boats instantly put off; and in a few minutes the waterman rescued one, and another, from a premature grave. Having picked up all they could find, the different boats rowed to the shore, where some medical gentlemen were in waiting; but when the party met together, no language can describe the horror which was depicted on every countenance, when they found that two were still missing.

"Where is my sister?" said the voice which had said, only a few minutes before, "there can be no harm in taking an excursion on the water, especially as we have resolved to go to church in the evening."

"Where is my Charles?" said a female who had appeared the most gay and sprightly when I first saw them.

At length two boats which had gone a considerable distance were seen returning. On being asked if they had picked up any, they replied, "Yes, two." This reply electrified the whole party; they embraced each other with the tenderest emotions; they wept for joy, and so did others who stood around them.

"Here's a gentleman," said the boatman—"but I believe he is dead."

"Where is the lady?" said the brother, "is she safe?"

"She is in the other boat, sir."

"Is she alive?—has she spoken?"

"No, sir, she has not spoken, I believe."

"Is she dead? oh, tell me!"

"I fear she is, sir."

The bodies were immediately removed from the boat to a house in the vicinity, and every effort was made to restore animation, and some faint hopes were entertained by the medical gentlemen, that they should succeed. In the space of little more than ten minutes, they announced the joyful news that the gentleman began to breathe, but they made no allusions to the lady. Her brother sat motionless, absorbed in the deepest melancholy, till the actual decease of his sister was announced, when he started up and became almost frantic with grief. He exclaimed, "Oh, my sister, my sister, would to God I had died for thee!" They were all overwhelmed with trouble, and knew not what to do.

"Who will bear the heavy tidings to our father?" said the brother, as he paced the room backward and forward, like a maniac broke loose from the cell of misery. "Oh, who will bear the heavy tidings to our father?" He paused—a death-like silence pervaded the whole apartment.—He again burst forth in an agony of despair: "I forced her to go, against the dictates of her conscience—I am her murderer—I ought to have perished, and not my sister. Who will bear the heavy tidings to our father?"

"I will," said a gentleman who had been unremitting in his attention to the sufferers.

"Do you know him?"

"Yes, I know him."

"Oh, how can I ever appear in his presence, after having enticed one of the best of children to an act of disobedience which has destroyed her!"

How the old man received the intelligence, or what moral effect resulted from this disaster, I never heard; but it may furnish me with a few reflections, which I press upon the attention of the reader.

As the Sunday is instituted for the purpose of promoting your moral improvement and felicity; never devote its sacred hours to the recreations of pleasure. He who has commanded you to keep it holy, will not suffer you to profane it with impunity. He may not bring down upon you the awful expression of his displeasure, while you are in the act of setting at open defiance his authority; but there is a day approaching, when you must stand before him, and it may not be far off. By a sudden visitation of Providence, you may be removed from the midst of your gay companions, to appear in his presence. Resist the first temptation to evil, or ruin may be the inevitable consequence.

MINERALS IN GREECE.—Professor Russeger, the Austrian geologist, who has been travelling for sometime in continental Greece and the Morea, returned to this city (Athens) a few days ago, having made some important discoveries—amongst others a large tract of good iron ore in Maiue, several quarries of slate which might be worked to advantage, and a large quantity of lithographic stone in the island of Negropot, which is so common on the spot that the houses of the whole adjoining village are built of it. He has also discovered several districts of coal. Whilst in continental Greece, he spent some time in examining the large inland lake now called Tobolias (the ancient Kopai) between Thebes and Livadia, with a view of draining it, and restoring it for agricultural purposes. This gigantic undertaking was commenced by the ancients, who evidently intended to drain it by means of a subterraneous channel under the surrounding mountains, and accordingly sixteen square perpendicular shafts, of five feet in diameter, were sunk at convenient distances through the solid rock. These might easily be used for the same purpose now, though partially filled up by rubbish, and the tunnel commenced in a horizontal direction from the bottom of each shelf.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... OCTOBER 24, 1839.

☞ We give in this number the Act incorporating the "*Preachers' Aid Society*," as promised in our last, so that our friends may see the nature of the charter, which is designed to give directions to their donations for the fatherless, the widow, &c.

The Supreme Court will commence its session in this town on Monday next. The Court of Common Pleas, on Monday the 18th of November.

The Banks of Zanesville and Putnam still continue to redeem their notes, and unless times get worse, it is thought they will continue to redeem them.

The weather continues very warm for the season, and we have had no rain for several weeks.

The death of Gen. Hayne is much lamented in the South. A committee is appointed, in the city of Charleston, to raise collections for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory.

The Banks of Cincinnati have suspended specie payments for thirty days; those of Charleston, S. C., have also suspended.

The Greens to whom we alluded in our last, as being charged with the murder of Thompson, were committed to jail to await their trial.

The Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, closed its session this week in our town. The ministrations of the Rev. W. H. McGuffy, President of Athens college, during the session, excited considerable interest among the citizens.

Flour.—It is estimated, by those competent to judge, that the loss sustained on this article last year, by the county of Muskingum, was *one hundred thousand dollars*. This loss does not fall upon the farmers, who got an extra price for their wheat, but upon the flour dealers.

The following is the result of the late Ohio elections:

SENATE.

Administration, 25—Whigs 11—majority 14

HOUSE.

Administration, 49—Whigs 23—majority 26

Majority on joint ballot, - - - - - - - - - 40

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Liverpool*, eighteen days later from England, London dates have been brought to September 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st.

A great deal of uncertainty seemed still to hang over the state of the English harvest. The wet weather still continuing, threatens extensive injury to the crops. Some of the English papers speak of the prospects of a famine, without the immediate repeal of the "Corn Law."

A great deal of interest seems to be taken in the English and French papers, because of the house of Hottinguer & Co., of Paris and Havre, having dishonored the draft of the bank of the U. States, for between six and seven millions of francs. It is stated that Messrs. Rothchilds and Sons of Paris, have interfered to cover these drafts, or that they have agreed to provide for their payment when they shall have reached maturity.

"The Paris Messenger gives the following explanation of the refusal of Messrs. Hontinguer to cash bills drawn upon them from the United States. 'During the late financial crisis, several English and French bankers, either advanced money or gave their signatures to bills for the relief of certain American houses, and since that time large quantities of cotton have been consigned to London and Havre to meet these obligations. It appears, however, that fresh bills were also being drawn on account of these consignments. The cotton market being so dull that sales could not be effected without a sacrifice, and Messrs. Hottinguer, who had lent assistance to the United States, being unable therefore to realize money upon the guarantee in their possession, they have, as a measure of precaution, refused, in the present state of the market, to pay or accept the bills which have been drawn upon them."

Spain.—Don Carlos, and most of his followers, have fled from Spain and left the Queen Regent in quiet possession of her dominions. He has abandoned all further pretensions to the crown of Spain; domestic tranquility will of course be restored.

Turkey—No great progress seems to have been made toward an adjustment of the difficulties between the Pacha and the Porte. The Sultan or rather his ministers, had addressed a letter to the representatives of the meditating powers, urging an immediate settlement, and expressing a desire that conferences might be opened at Constantinople. His note was considered, by some, as a renunciation of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which constituted Russia the sole protector of Turkey.

Our town seems to be affected with the scarcity of money, and check upon business that is afflicting other places. This state of things has been approaching us for some time, but, at last came upon us with a sudden shock. The change, for the worse, among our mechanics and business men, has been very great indeed. It is the opinion of some of our best calculators that the business of the country will have ultimately to come down to the hard currency standard. In doing this, property will, no doubt, go as far below par as the rage for speculation has carried it above; and to a great extent pass from one set of hands to another. In view of such prospects it is unquestionably the duty of every man to avoid going in debt, and so soon as he can to square up his business with the world. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself."

The Banks.—It is somewhat amusing to hear the various causes assigned for the pressure upon the Banks, which has induced them to suspend specie payments. Each leading journal of the country assigns its own reason, till as many as one dozen have been given as the true cause of the difficulty. The following remarks, taken from the Lutheran Observer, we think as much to the point as any thing we have seen:

"Last week the Banks in Philadelphia suspended specie payments; the next day the same course was pursued by the Banks in Baltimore, and we presume all the Banks in the country will soon 'follow suit.' Various causes are assigned for this measure; some attribute it to the gradual reduction of the Tariff, others to the suppression of the Opium trade in China, others to the advance of interest on money in England, and yet others to the large amount of funds borrowed from Europeans to prosecute our gigantic schemes of internal improvement. Possibly all these events may more or less have contributed *indirectly* to the production of the evil in question.

"But in our view there is no necessity to go so far in order to account for it; the *true* and *direct* cause must be sought in the fact that we are an extravagant, speculating and 'go-a-head' nation, anxious to amass fortunes in too short a time, carrying on a rousing trade with a slender capital, depending on the credit system and loans from Banks, and indulging in costly apparel, expensive furniture, &c., far beyond our means or our ability to pay. This has led to the purchase of more than we can pay for; it has occasioned immense importations from England and France; our wholesale merchants have deeply involved themselves in debt to Europe; our country merchants have done the same in reference to the city merchants, and the people in the country have purchased on credit from the country merchants. Thus all are in debt, many to an immense amount; our creditors in Europe want pay, and they have a right to it, but our Bank notes are not the kind of currency that suits them; hence the specie is carried out of the country by millions, and will continue so to be carried until they are paid, either with the precious metals or by exportations of cotton, tobacco, flour, &c. The suspension on the part of the Banks may retard the evil but cannot cure it. Ultimately the manufacturers on the other side of the water, *must* be *paid* or be *defrauded*. If paid, it must be in silver or gold, or American produce, hence the transportation of the metalic currency to Europe cannot be prevented, except in the case of fraud, until the silver is gone or the balance of trade vibrates in our favor.

"It appears to us to be the height of empiricism in political economy, to attempt to keep the precious metals in a country when the balance of trade is against it, or in other words, when its outlay is greater than its income. If a man spends more than he makes, and his notes, whether Bank or personal, will not be taken by his creditors, he must yield up all his hard money to them or else defraud them.

"So it is with nations. We have been importing more than we can pay for by our produce; our Bank bills are good for nothing in Europe, and hence, if we wish to be honest, we must send off our specie. It is therefore downright folly to ascribe the present revulsion in monetary matters, mainly to the Tariff, the Opium trade, &c. &c. However these causes may have contributed remotely and indirectly, to the production of the evil in question, the true, real, immediate and palpable cause lies in the fact that the balance of trade is and has been for some time, largely against us.

"The remedy is to curtail our expenses. Let us cease importing so extravagantly from Europe; let the Banks not encourage these tremendous speculations by circulating such immense amounts of notes, which they *promise*, but whenever it suits them, *refuse* to redeem; let the country merchants not purchase so largely when their capital is so inadequate, and let the people cease buying so much from the store-keepers on credit. In a word, let there be less extravagance in every department of business and of life, less trusting without the ability to pay when the debt becomes due, and less dependence on the Banks; and then the evil will be remedied; then our exportations will exceed our importations, our income, our disbursements, and the specie will remain in the country; thus, Tariff or no Tariff, Opium or no Opium, we shall be a prosperous people so far as money can make us so, and certainly escape those mighty monetary embarrassments, those calamitous shocks and panics, which so frequently afflict our devoted country."

Every one recollects the predictions which were abroad when the Government withdrew her patronage from the United States Bank, that scarcity of money would be the consequence; but the direct contrary was the effect. When the check, which that powerful institution imposed on the State Banks was withdrawn, they yielded to their temptations to make money, and threw out profuse issues upon the public. Bank accommodations became numerous, and the means for trade and speculation exceeding any former period.—And as man's desires always enlarge in proportion as the objects of gratification present themselves, so his appetite for speculation increases as the facilities for indulgence multiply around him. Owing to this state of things, a morbid excitement for speculation has existed throughout the country for a number of years, which has overdone every kind of business, foreign commerce among the rest. Re-action and ruin will inevitably follow this state of things—sooner or later. But whether the storm is now lowering to burst upon us, or whether it will be deferred to a future period, depends upon so many casualties, that no calculator, however well versed in the systems of finance and commerce can predict with any degree of certainty. But the system of retrenchment recommended in the foregoing extract, will no doubt, tend to protract the evil, and to mitigate it when it comes.

We extract the following from the last number of the "Letter-Press:"

"We are exceedingly anxious, for the good of all concerned, ourselves, of course, included, to ascertain the principles which should govern Christian Editors when they engage in controversy. We know very little, in relation to these proprieties; but indulge a hope, that some of our brethren will instruct us fully. For the present, we respectfully subjoin a few rules, as a beginning:

"1. Use the name of the Journal—not of the Editor.

"2. Never deal in personal reproaches.

"3. Never indulge in partizan flatteries or censures.

"4. Never descend to undignified and opprobious epithets.

"5. Be not dictatorial.

"6. Be not dogmatical.

"7. Be not contemptuous."

To this the Protestant of the 19th inst. "adds, rather by way of summing up the whole, than of giving any additional suggestion,

"8. Let your moderation be known unto all men."

These, as general rules, are all certainly very good. But some of them, like most general rules, are subject to exceptions. Instance the 7th, "Be not contemptuous;" i. e. as we understand it, never express yourself contemptuously of any "christian editor." Now suppose a christian editor should do a contemptible act, and the cause of truth required that it should be noticed, ought we to talk about it as coolly and dispassionately as if we were discussing an abstract principle of metaphysics? We think it will be found, on examination, that all human virtues lie in the neighborhood of their correspondent defects.—Here—

"Each pleasure hath its poison too,
"And every sweet a snare."

Any man who will suffer himself to look composedly on the exhibition of meanness, and to talk about it in soft, dispassionate language, we will venture to affirm, is in the neighborhood of being mean himself. If he would strengthen the moral faculties he must gather with indignation at the exhibition of dishonorable actions, and if duty requires him to say any thing on the subject he should express himself, not moderately, but with a severity bordering on rashness against them. For example, we give our Lord to the Pharisees—"Ye hypocrites"—"Ye serpents"—"Ye generation of vipers, how can you escape the damnation of hell!" And if we are to judge by the fruits there is about as much decorum with some professed christian editors as with these Pharisees.

"Let your moderation be known to *all men*"—yet there is a time when moderation ceases to be a virtue, viz: when it fails to obtain the ends of truth and justice. To illustrate this position, we will give the case of the Philanthropist in controversy with the Letter-Press. Nothing can be more conclusive, candid and gentlemanly than the arguments of the Letter-Press; they are entirely satisfactory to intelligent and candid minds, yet it is a lamentable fact, that, with a majority of readers, one portion of the Dr.'s tarter would produce a greater effect than a volume of such investigations. If therefore the cause of truth should unfortunately bring you in contact with such men, the only way you can do justice to the subject is to fight them with their own weapons. You should first use calm and candid reasonings, but if these be disregarded make them feel the keen lashes of irony.

The Lexington, Ky., Observer of the 16th inst. states:

"We learn from the Maysville Monitor of Thursday last that the Rev. J. B. Mahan, with some others, was last week tried in Georgetown, Ohio, upon an indictment charging them with the forcible rescue of a negro, who had been taken up as a runaway some two or three months since. A conviction under the indictment was the consequence, and the judgment of the court in reference to Mahan, was, that he be fined three hundred dollars and imprisoned for thirty days."

Dickinson Shearer is the name of the person who kidnapped the boy from Worcester, Mass., to which we alluded in our 8th number, and sold, or affected to have sold him to Wilkinson. The authorities of Fredericksburgh, Va., whither he had conveyed him, suspected him, and the Mayor immediately wrote a letter to the Post Master at Worcester, giving information, of which the following is an extract:

"Sir:—On the 15th inst., a man calling himself Dickinson Shearer, arrived here, and had with him a negro boy, whose name he called Franklin, and whom he called his slave. He parted with this boy last night, and, it is feared sold him to a trader. Information is sent to you, that proper inquiries may be made, and, if possible, evidence sent here to procure the boy's freedom, and to identify him. This, of course, must be some white person; and the abolitionists, if there be any among you, have now an opportunity of displaying their humane feelings.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Benj. Clark, Mayor."

On the reception of this notice two men were immediately dispatched; on their arrival at Fredericksburgh, they found Shearer and Wilkerson in jail,—the Mayor having sent a messenger 80 miles to Cartersville and arrested them. The boy was soon returned to his parents.

Spirit of the Times in the Methodist Episcopal church.—We do not give the following extract to either express or imply any opinion on the merits of the present abolition controversy; nor to circulate any thing invidious against bishop Hedding, whom we esteem to be a worthy man; but to show the spirit of the times in the *old fellowship*. Geo. Storrs, the author of this extract, Zion's Watchman, and bishop Hedding, are all the property of the Methodist Episcopal church. This shows that the sacredness of the Episcopal character can be *ironized* with impunity in that church.

"Bishop Hedding's Choice.—It is reported that the bishop said, in the Genesse Conference, just held at Rochester, that he had been called *a liar*, *a knave*, and *a hypocrite* in a certain newspaper, understood to be Zion's Watchman, and that he had *rather be sold into slavery* than to suffer the abuse, misrepresentation, falsehood and calumny heaped upon him by that paper.

"At the time, the bishop is said to have given utterance to this language, I was sitting so far distant from him, that I could not hear distinctly enough to tell exactly what he had said; but I presume it is reported correctly.

"I shall say nothing of the 'abuse' &c., which he says is 'heaped upon' him, only, that I heard him say, in open Conference, at Black River, that 'False stories enough had been told and published about him within the last three or four years to *send a whole nation to the DEVIL!*'—And this he repeated with emphasis.

"But in regard to his choice of being sold into slavery rather than to suffer what he has done from 'that paper,' I will, if you please, *horrify* the pro-slavery men, once more, by saying, I *wish* I could have an opportunity to give the bishop a *full* trial on the subject. Let us look at it, then, for a moment. Let us just step down to Alabama. There is the auction stand, just high enough to elevate the bishop so that the purchasers can see him fairly:—gathered around are all kinds of strange visages, some joking about what an able bodied slave he will make; others wandering if his teeth are good, if his limbs are sound;—his mouth must be opened and his limbs examined to determine these points. All faces are gazing at him, and men are judging of him, not as a man, an intellectual being, but he is to be measured by dollars and cents, as a horse or cow would be. Now comes the auctioneer with his hammer in his hand:—then he begins to describe his good points and qualities—warrants him 'sound, wind, and limb,' &c. &c. The cry begins, 'Who bids?' '$500'—'$550'—'$600'—'No more? Why, he is worth $1500—just agoing! will you say no more, gentlemen?' Another cries, '$650.' 'All done!' cries the auctioneer. 'Why, that's not half his worth!' 'Will you bid no more? Do I hear $700?'—'$700'—'thank you. $700—$700—all done?'—'$750,' cries a *rough* looking old Mississippian, 'I want him for the rice swamp.' 'Do I hear no more offered?' cries the auctioneer, 'can't wait—one—two t-h-r-e-e.' Now, I fancy I hear the bishop speak quick, '*stop*—stop, Mr. Auctioneer, I think I had a *little* rather go over again all the abuses I have had from Zion's Watchman, than to go with *that* man."

Beautiful Illustration, by the Rev. E. Peabody, of New Bedford, in a little essay on the subject of "Mystery, Reason and Faith."

"Night comes over a ship at sea, and a passenger lingers hour after hour alone on the deck. The waters plunge and welter and glide away beneath the keel.—Above, the sails tower up in the darkness, almost to the sky, and their shadow falls as it were a burden on the deck below.—In the clouded night no star is to be seen, and as the ship changes her course the passenger knows not which way is East or West or North or South. What islands, what sunken rocks may be on her course—or what that course is or where they are, he knows not. All around to him is Mystery. He bows down in the submission of utter ignorance.

"But men of science have read the laws of the sky. And the next day this passenger beholds the captain looking at a clock and taking note of the place of the sun, and with the aid of a couple of books, composed of rules and mathematical tables, making calculations. And when he has completed them, is able to point to a hand's breadth to the place at which, after unnumbered windings, he has arrived in the midst of the seas. Storms may have beat and currents drifted, but he knows where they are, and the precise point, where a hundred leagues over the water, lies his native shore. Here is *Reason*, appreciating and making use of the revelations (if we may so call them) of science.

"Night again shuts down over the waste of the waves, and the passenger beholds a single seaman stand at the wheel and watch, hour after hour, as it vibrates beneath a lamp a little needle, which points ever, as if it were a living finger, to the steady pole.

"This man knows nothing of the rules of navigation, nothing of the courses of the sky. But reason and experience gives him *Faith* in the commanding officer of the ship—faith in the laws that control her course—faith in the unerring integrity of the little guide before him. And so without a single doubt he steers his ship on, according to a prescribed direction, through night and the waves,—and that faith is not disappointed. With the morning sun, he beholds far away the summits of the gray and misty highlands, rising like a cloud on the horizon: and as he nears them, the hills appear, and the light house at the entrance of the harbor, and shining roofs among which he strives to detect his own."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Burlington Free Press.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

Mr. Editor—The present is the time to cure this destructive disorder, and if any of your readers are disposed to prevent its ravages among their own or their neighbor's sheep, they shall be instructed as to the *modus operandi*, without money or price. I have cured hundreds, and can assure the public they may rely upon its efficacy. First pare all the hoof away that covers the disorder, and probe out every crevice into which it has extended itself, removing with a knife, as far as practicable, the diseased part, being careful, however not to make the foot bleed. Then apply the composition, prepared as follows, to wit: half a pound of powder, half a pound of burnt alum finely powdered, one gill oil of vitrol, and three gills of soft water; mix the whole together, and use it immediately, on the sore and well feet. This compound forms a thick paste that adheres closely, and it is sure to do the business for that skeletonizing disorder. Many remedies, patent and common, have been before the public; but during thirteen years' experience, I never found a sure and perfect remedy but the above. If any gentleman has doubts, he can have them removed by enquiring of the Hinesburgh wool-growers. And if any seeker of patent medicines and dear-bought remedies, is disposed to slight this gratis offering, let him remove his scruples by sending me a five dollar note—rag currency—and try the remedy, for I am anxious that all should 'believe,' and have their sheep 'saved.'

Samuel H. Tagert.

Hinesburgh, July 22, 1837.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE.

We remember to have read somewhere, of an old gentleman who owned a large vineyard. Besides this farm, he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the eldest, he portioned her off with one third of his farm, and behold! the remaining acres produced quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after, he married his youngest daughter, and gave her an equal dowry with the first, and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that as his farm became smaller, he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor upon a few acres, will make them produce the fruit of many.

There is a great difference between tillage and good tillage. Some farmers—no, some earth-scrapers, merely scratch up the soil, and after dropping their seed haphazard, trust to the chance of the season. It is not to be wondered at, that such tamperers have to scratch hard for a living. We have heard many complain that large farms did not pay the expense of their cultivation—that manure was too expensive to be used. The earth was, therefore, lazily scratched up sufficiently to destroy the face of the soil, and the seed thrown away upon it. We need not say that such farmers have but little grain to sell, and not much money, in these hard times, to put out at interest.

Take another case, however—that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride, who means to show his labor and skill upon every acre, and mark the difference! The land pays treble value upon its surface for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches the soil, and the soil in return enriches its owner.

Every farmer, to make his farm a source of profit, should make it a source of pride. Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated, should be well cultivated.—The point should be, not to have many acres, but rich acres. The means whereby husbandry is improved and facilitated, should be studied and employed. By such careful attention, a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits, which will heighten the other rewards of good tillage.—*L. I. Star.*

RURAL LIFE.

Oh! for a spot of ground that I could call my own! If there is any thing on earth that I begrudge others the possession of, it is the cultivated spot around the neat little cottage, in the still and delightful valley. The sweet carols of the birds, the perfume of the flowers, and the gurgling even of the little streamlet, as it overleaps its precipice, and throws its pearly tapestry on the genial air; are full of enchantment and delight. Talk of quitting the smiles of the country—its health and its enjoyment—its green fields and luxuriant foliage—for the pestiferous atmosphere, scrimped avenues and dusty pavement of the city—its dense population, its bustle, excitement, and distractions—ye that would do so, will find multitudes who'll "trade even or pay in the boot." Try it—"but keep a hold upon thy cot—for ere you have touched you'll run." There are pleasures, enjoyments and comforts in a city life; but in comparison with the sweets and stillness and inspiriting charms of rural felicity, they are, indeed, "few and far between."—There you can cultivate your potato patch—set out with your own hands the shrubs and flowers, to

"Waste their fragrance on the desert air."

Here you can have a puny plant stuck in an earthern pot, looking, for all the world, as if it had "no friend or kin here." There your little ones may over hill and dale, and get health their gambols—here, if they stray your door, they may have their broken by some maddened horse, or crier must jingle the music of his bell call the children home." There banks will discount vegetables, to gl every repast—but here they dis notes, and bring you up to the reck day.

It has been so often said that the er was the most independent of men most people have yielded to the po a tacit acquiescence, without reall king the pains to look at the causes make him so. He gets clear of constantly recurring hopes and which alternate like sunshine and g in the bosom of the merchant, the me ic, or the man of change. His bus is regular, inspiriting and ennobli He depends not upon the chances of or the cast of a die in some visio speculation. He sows and plants—God giveth the abundant harvest.—*timore Courier.*

GOOD ADVICE TO A FARMER.

"Many years ago," said a qu friend, who told us the following dote, "many years ago, a brother o celebrated Benjamin West, who had a cooper in this city, a man of ste sense and integrity, purchased a some miles out of the city, which been suffered to be overrun with b and bushes. He was for a short considered by his neighbor farmer very far from being as wise as Solo or even themselves; but in a few y his was the best and most productive within fifty miles around him; and fame as a farmer spread far and wid One day a man came to him who wa sirous of improving his farm, and a him how he should do. Go home, Mr. West, and make five or ten acre rich as thee wants, and come to me a will tell thee what to do next. But, the farmer, I have not manure enoug do that. Very well, then, go and pare three acres, two acres, or one a in the same way, but what thee un takes, do well. The farmer, said friend, perfectly comprehended the vice, and what is unusual, practised and benefitted by it, leaving at his d one of the best farms in the country. Go and do thou likewise.—*Philad. H*

WETTING BRICKS.

Few people, except builders, are aw of the advantage of wetting bricks be laying them. A wall twelve inches th built up of good mortar, with bricks soaked, is stronger in every respect, t one sixteen inches thick built up dry The reason of this is, that if the bri are saturated with water, they will abstract from the mortar, the moist which is necessary to its crystalizati and on the contrary, they will u chemically with the mortar, and beco almost as solid as a rock, On the ot hand, if the bricks are put up dry, t immediately take all the moisture fr the mortar, and leave it too dry to har and the consequence is, that when a bu ing of this description is taken down, tumbles down of its own accord, mortar falls from it like so much sand *N. Y. Sun.*

THE ABLEST MEN WERE MECHANICS.

BY M. M. NOAH.

There never was a doctrine more true than the now, we trust almost ab lete one, derived from the false distin tions of monarchies, that *mechanical pr fessions* are menial, and beneath the s tion of a true gentleman.—The truth they are the only professions that ha substance and reality and practical uti ty. All else seems, on reflection, to mere speculation—ideality—dreaming "leather and prunella." The greate men in the annals of the world—the m that have done most to enlighten it, a advance the prosperity and the liberti of the human race, have been mechanic It is the *directness of mind*—the pla good sense their pursuits inculcate, whic has led to those immortal discoveries th have enriched and ameliorated the cond tion of the whole human race. Nan but an Arkwright, a Fulton, a Franklin, Whitney, &c. &c. and where amongst th closet men, the academicians, the do trinairies, do you find their equal. Tru Newton, Laplace, Gay, Lussac, Davy &c., have discovered great principle but nothing that compares with the com prehensive usefulnes that has come fro the inventions of mechanic minds. Le the sickly races of a pampered nobility turn up their noses at mechanics as the do at merchants. It is to the *working me* only that the rod of empire has been gi en; and the revolutions on the globe fro mechanic inventions of steam and th press, and which are hourly advancin with a pace that excites astonishment prove incontestibly that the progress o mind, of human liberty and civilization and of mechanic labor are indissolubly wedded.

William Dunlap, extensively known as a painter and a literary man, died a few days ago in N. York. Some of his large paintings, such as the "Crucifixion" and "Christ Rejected," after West's designs, have been exhibited in different parts of the country. He wrote, among other works, a History of the American Stage, and a History of the Arts of Design in the U. States.—*Balt. American.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

THURSDAY, ... OCTOBER 24, 1839.

Brother Stockton will please send the "Letter-ess" to Rev. J. Wilson, Roseville, Muskingum unty, Ohio. We have not received the fourth mber of the "Letter-Press." Will the editor so good as to forward it?

A Quarterly meeting for Zanesville circuit, ll be held at the "Springfield meeting-house," the neighborhood of this office, to commence next Saturday two weeks, under the charge Bros. Thrap and Fairchild.

Bro. J. Wilson wishes us, through the medium our paper, (as it would be difficult to find him th a letter,) to inform the presiding officer of e District, that it is out of his power to take s appointment this year, so that he may make ovision for the circuit.

A letter from Bro. Maynard, dated Lancaster, io, October 21st., states, considering the cumstances, matters are better in that place an he expected to find them.

In an interesting letter from Bro. W. Kesley, Md., in the *Protestant* of the 17th instant, he forms us of a refreshing camp-meeting, held on e 23d of August; at which, there were a num- r of conversions, and twenty-five added to the urch; also, of several protracted meetings since e camp-meeting, at all of which, there were a mber of conversions to God, and additions to e church. He describes one at Wesley Chapel the 14th of September, in the following lan- age:

"On Sabbath night, there was a mighty splay of power, and many were brought rejoice in God. On Monday, we ad- inistered the Lord's Supper, and had a ry full communion, and a very gra- ous season. In the evening the power God came down upon the assembly in unusual manner, and continued resting them for a period longer than I have er witnessed. Many of the Saints were deed filled with the Holy Ghost. I ent home with a large family of one of ir members, at whose house several ere visiting—there were perhaps, ten more—and during the ride home, and r some two hours after, they all seemed st in love and glory. The lady of the ouse, though no enthusiast in these atters, was so overwhelmed with a sense divine power and love, that while giv- g directions for supper, for us, she sev- al times stopped in the midst of her ares, to leap and shout and praise God.

"To be sure she had great cause of y, four of her children, all grown, were raising God around her, and her hus- and, though sick in bed, was praising od too!

"Some of the fruits of this meeting are en in the addition of fifty-eight mem- ers to the church in that place, in about ne week."

S. H. Miller, in the same paper, speaks of the uits of a camp-meeting held in South Carolina, the 28th of September, as follows:

"Many of the most wicked men in the eighborhood, embraced religion, and ave joined the church. I never attended more orderly meeting in my life. As ear as we could ascertain, fifty souls rofessed to have found the 'pearl of great rice,' and thirty-three whites and one olored, united with the church—making bout seventy who have joined the church n this mission since I last wrote you.

"Our society at the camp-ground was ery feeble heretofore. I think we had ut sixteen or seventeen members—we ow number about SIXTY."

AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO, TO INCORPORATE "THE PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY,"

Of the Methodist Protestant Church.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That oseph Thrap, William Marshal, William amp, William Hamilton, John Vanden- ark, Henry Nash, Olcutt White, Cor- elius Springer and Samuel Fairbank, of he county of Muskingum, and their suc- essors, qualified and appointed as here- nafter mentioned, be and they are hereby reated a body politic and corporate, by he name and style of *The Preachers' Aid Society*, of the Methodist Protestant hurch; and are hereby fully empowered o carry into effect, the benevolent and haritable purposes in this act set forth; nd by the name aforesaid, shall be capa- le in law to sue and be sued, plead and e impleaded, defend and be defended, in ll courts of law and equity, in all manner f suits, complaints or causes whatever.

SEC. 2. That the said Trustees, and heir successors in office, by the name nd style aforesaid, shall be capable in aw to take, receive, possess and enjoy, ll manner of lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments, and any sum or sums of money, and any kind or portion of goods, given, granted or devised, unto them or their successors, by any person or per- sons, body politic or corporate, agreeably to the intention of the donors, respectively, and according to the objects and condi- tions in this act set forth: *Provided*, That the annual income of all such property, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death, resig- nation or expulsion of any one or more members of said corporation, or of their successors, then it shall be the duty of the remaining trustees to nominate double the number of those whose seats may have been vacated, as aforesaid, and to make a representation thereof in writing to the ensuing Pittsburgh Annual Confer- ence of the Methodist Protestant Church, (a principal part of which lies within the State of Ohio,) at their next annual as- sembly, whose duty it shall be immedi- ately to elect, by a majority of votes, a person or persons, as the case may be, out of the whole number nominated by the trustees as aforesaid, to fill up such vacancy or vacancies, in order to keep up the number of nine trustees forever; and upon every such choice, a certificate shall be issued from the said Annual Con- ference, signed by the president and sec- retary, and directed to the trustees of said corporation, containing the name or names of the person or persons so chosen, which certificate shall be registered in the books of said corporation, and the person or persons so chosen, shall be ves- ted with all the powers and immunities of a member of said corporation: *Provi- ded, however*, That no person shall be eligible as a trustee of said corporation who has not been a member of said church for at least five years next preceding his election, and shall not be at least twenty- five years of age, and a citizen of this State.

SEC 4. That the said corporation shall meet at least once in every year, for the transaction of their necessary business, at such time and place within this State as a majority of them may think proper; and when so met, they shall have the power to make such by-laws and regula- tions for their government, in the man- agement of their affairs, as a majority of them may judge necessary; and also, at every such annual meeting, they shall choose, by a majority of votes, a president and secretary out of their own body, who, if it be thought proper, may be continued in office from year to year: *Provided*, That such by-laws be not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and of this State.

SEC. 5. That if at any time, a majority of the trustees should deem it expedient, by deed or otherwise, to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of any part or parcel of the estate, real or personal, belonging to such corporation, in such case it shall be their duty to make a representation thereof in writing to the ministers and laymen in the Pittsburgh Annual Confer- ence assembled, who shall judge of the expediency of such proposed sale; and if two-thirds of the ministers and laymen as aforesaid, shall consent thereto, a certifi- cate shall be issued by the president and secretary, declaring such approbation, and specifying the kind and amount of property to be sold or otherwise disposed of, which certificate shall be transmitted to the said trustees, who shall cause the same to be recorded in the books of the corporation: *Provided always*, That the money arising from said sale shall be vested, as soon as practicable, in such other securities and property, as in the judgment of a majority of them, will be most productive and safe: *And provided further*, That the annual interest or in- come arising from the money so vested, shall be exclusively applied in the man- ner and for the purposes in this act set forth.

SEC. 6. That the annual rents, interest and income of the estate, real and person- al, which may at any time belong to the said corporation and their successors, shall by them be held subject to the exclu- sive order and control of the ministers and laymen in the Pittsburgh Annual Conference assembled; and they are here- by vested with full powers to appropriate and point out the mode of applying the same to the objects, under the limitations, and for the uses and purposes herein mentioned and expressly declared.

SEC. 7. That the fund hereby intended to be established, is expressly for the pur- pose of relieving the distresses, and sup- plying the deficiencies of the itinerant superanuated, and worn out ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church, within the bounds of the Pittsburgh district, who remain in connection with, and continue subject to the order and discipline of said church; and also for the relief of the wid- ows and orphans of such ministers as aforesaid, and for no other use, intent or purpose whatever: *Provided*, That no sum exceeding one hundred dollars shall be appropriated to an unmarried minister, in any one year; also, that no sum exceed- ing two hundred dollars shall be applied to a married minister in any one year; and that no sum exceeding one hundred dollars in any one year, shall be applied to the use of each widow, as hereinbefore mentioned and described; and also, that no sum exceeding sixteen dollars shall be applied in any one year, to the use of each child, orphan of such ministers, as are hereinbefore particularly mentioned and described.

SEC. 8 That no sum or sums of money, under any pretence whatever, shall be drawn from the fund hereby intended to be established, other than for the purpo- ses and under the limitations and restric- tions, hereinbefore expressly mentioned and declared: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the trustees of said corporation and their successors, shall have power to draw and apply from time to time, so much money belonging to said fund, as in the judgment of a majority of them, may be wanting to defray all the necessary ex- penses of conducting the business of said corporation.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the trustees to cause regular and fair accounts to be kept, (in a book provided for that purpose) of the funds of said corporation, as well as it respects the kind and amount of the capital stock and of the annual in- terest and income thereof, as of all the moneys which shall from time to time be drawn therefrom, for the object herein- before mentioned; and further, it shall be the duty of the trustees and their succes- sors, to prepare and lay before the min- isters and laymen of the Pittsburgh An- nual Conference, at their annual meeting, a statement of the affairs and funds of said corporation, for their examination, which shall be signed by the president and secretary.

SEC. 10. That if ever the Methodist Protestant Church should abandon the principle of representation, by refusing to admit laymen into the councils of the church, by any conventional act or oth- erwise, as now provided for in the disci- pline thereof, then, and in that case, this corporation shall transfer all the moneys, lands, tenements, goods and chattels, be- longing to the said corporation, to the benefit of the Methodist Church in the United States of America, which admits and practices in its government, upon the principle of lay representation; and if there be no such Methodist Church in the United States of America, then it shall transfer the property above named to the State of Ohio, for the benefit of the gen- eral school fund, and cease any longer to be a body corporate: *Provided*, any future Legislature may alter and amend, or re- peal this act: *Provided also*, That such alteration, amendment or repeal shall not affect the title to any estate, real or per- sonal acquired or conveyed under its pro- visions, or divert the same to any other purpose than originally intended.

THE OPIUM TRADE—CHINA.—It is well known that a very lucrative contraband trade in opium has been carried on, chiefly by English and Dutch merchants, with the Chinese: so great is the demand for this article, by that nation, that the plans of the Government heretofore to suppress the trade have proved unsuccessful. The Imperial Government has, however, re- cently taken the matter rigidly in hand; and has demanded and received all the opium in the receiving ships, amounting to twenty thousand two hundred and eigh- ty-three chests; and by a proclamation, recently issued, gives liberty to all for- eigners to leave China, but all who re- main and shall engage again in the opium trade will be capitally executed and their property entirely confiscated. As the proclamation is something of a novelty, we subjoin an extract from it.—*Leb. Star.*

"China has indeed no need of Com- mercial intercourse with outer Barba- rians. But because you have come from far over the seas, it cannot bear to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Imperior, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You have come to the ter- ritory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of herbage and trod the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your sta- tions, observing the laws. But for ten years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing your- selves of the people's wealth.

"The Great Emperor, anxiously re- gardful of the general well being, has declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all your superintendents and Councils afore- said are aware that the prohibitory en- actments of the Celestial Court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may all together take your departure to return home.

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual sellers of opium, have ere this been or- dered away. But besides Jardine and others who have gone back to their countries there are many yet lingering behind. If indeed, all leave China for ever, there will of course no opium gain entrance into the inner land, and this evil may be removed.

"After the completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries. Only you will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrasti- nating and delay, And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy —whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great num- bers of the foreigners of various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and enactments of the Celestial Court are extremely strict, it is requisite that the punishment attaching to the pro- hibition against the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed. All there- fore who violate this edict will be capital- ly punished."

A TRANCE OF A WEEK'S DURATION.

A young girl residing in a house back of German street, between Fourth and fifth streets, Southwark, a member of the Methodist Church, the Academy, in Fourth street, near Arch, on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th ult. arose from her bed on religious excitement, and be- gan to pray. The religious exercises with the workings of her own imagina- tion, produced such a state of excitement in her mind as to throw her into a trance in which condition she has remained since yesterday week, insensible to every ob- ject and event around her. During that period she has partaken of no food, ex- cept such ailment as thin gruel, which her friends or attendants forced into her mouth, between her clenched teeth. Such a long period of unconsciousness and abstinence has had no apparent ef- fect upon her health, she breathes regu- larly, her respiration is similar to that of a person in a deep sleep, and her cheeks and lips have the glow and hue of health, the ruddy color of which, added to a face possessing regularity of feature, gives her an extremely interesting and beauti- ful appearance. The only motion that has been observed during this length of time, by those around her, is a movement of the head, which is turned occasionally from one side to the other, as she lies up- on her back and a rapid rolling of the eyeballs under the closed lids. She has now been eight days in this singular state, and seems no nearer a restoration to a state of consciousness than at the time of the first attack, though yesterday one of her attendants heard her whisper, indistinctly, something about her brother, which made them believe that the fit of unconsciousness was near to its termina- tion. She has been visited by five or six physicians, though it is not known to what they ascribe her present condition, whether the effect of physical or mental causes. The "true believers," many of whom have visited her daily, ascribe it, to supernatural causes, and believe that her spirit is communing with the blessed inhabitants of another world, and that she will be able to make some strange reve- lations on her recovery, a period to which many of them look forward with feelings of anxious hope. Whatever may have been the cause which produced and con- tinues this singular effect, there is one thing certain, that the facts detailed by her friends, in regard to her present con- dition, are strictly to be depended on. The name of the girl is Nany Simpson.—*Ledger.*

MISSIONARIES TO OREGON.—A large company of missionaries and assistant missionaries under the charge of the Methodist Missionary Society, embracing 6 ordained missionaries, 8 male assist- ants, (including one physician, two farm- ers, two carpenters, a blacksmith, and cabinet maker,) eighteen married and single women, and nineteen children left New York on Wednesday in the ship Lausanne, Capt. Spaulding, for Oregon Territory, via Valparaiso. The ordain- ed missionaries were Rev. Jason Lee, of New England Conference, Rev. J. Frost, of New York Conference, Rev. Gusta- vus Hines, of Genessee Conference, Rev. William H. Kone, of North Carolina Conference, Rev. Alvin F. Waller, of Genessee Conference, Rev. J. P. Rich- mond, M. D., of Illinois Conference.

TO YOUNG MEN.

A writer in the Knickerbocker, draws; in the subjoined brief sketch a revolting picture. Yet how many young men are chasing gilded butterflies, things of a day:

"How superior, thought I, is the love of this girl, unaccustomed to the world to that of the heartless and false doll of dress, whose every word is for effect, and every thought a desire for admira- tion: who can sacrifice domestic pleas- ure, and follow fashion and vice—vice of thought—who lives only in crowds and is miserable alone; who loves self supreme- ly, and takes a husband for his carriage and house, enters matrimony for the lib- erties it allows her. There are such wo- men; the idols of the ball-room, and the belles of the watering places. They en- joy a butterfly celebrity, and then decay early in mind and body, victims to fash- ion.—What thoughts must linger around the bosoms of such women on their dying beds, as they think of their neglected God? Young men know not what they follow, as they glide on in the wake of the plumed syren of the dance. They are the falselights which meteors hold out to draw the tumbling ships upon the rocks. They lure us on with music and the pat- tering of tiny feet, and jewelled finge s, and false smiles and false hearts—and when the victim is caught, like the veil- ed prophet they display their awful hide- ousness. No, no! Love is found in gentler hearts. It dwells not amid the riots of pleasure; it dies in the glare of splendor, and cannot live in a heart devo- ted to dress and weak follies; it is more matured in quietness than loud applause of the world's praise.—Give me the sharp- ly defined feeling of a young and timid girl. and I leave you to the professions of the gaudy coquette. Give me the beaming glances of a liquid eye, and I yield you the bright and flashing blaze of the proud beauty to others"

The Prussian copy right law gives to an author an exclusive property in his works during his own life, and secures to his heirs for thirty years, all the prof- its that may arise therefrom.

A duel was fought near Nachitoches, La., on the 18th ultimo, by Gen. Francis Gaienne and Gen. Bossier. They fought with rifles at forty paces, and General Gaienne fell dead at the first fire.

CHARLESTON LOOKING UP.—A regular line of packets is advertised to commence running between Charleston, S. C. and Liverpool on the first of Feb. next.

We should see an Englishman when we want to think, and a Frenchman when we want to converse.

AN OLD MAXIM.—Early to bed and early to rise, will make a man healthy, wealty and wise.

HAMILTON, OHIO.—Flour is now selling at from $4 00 to 4 25 per barrel; Corn, plenty at 31 and 37 per bushel, a few loads have been sold we un- derstand at 25, for this we do not vouch; Oats demand 30 cents occasionally, the prices may be quoted at from 25 to 28 cents; Corn meal 50 and 62 cents; Potatoes 37½ a 50, no scarcity; Ap- ples 37½ a 50 good quality scarce; Sweet potatoes 1 00 a 1 50 per bushel; Butter 25; Chickens 12½ a 15. What the article of Wheat and Whiskey demand, we have not been advised.

RICHMOND, IA.—Flour 4 37½; Wheat 60 a 64 per bushel; Oats 22 a 24; Corn 37½; Potatoes 20; Butter 15; Lard 10.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Flour has declined some in this city, sales are now made at 3 81 a 4 00 per barrel; Wheat dull at 68 a 70; Corn dull at 43, some sales have been made at 40; Apples plenty at 25 a 50; Butter, good 25 a 31, inferior 15 a 18; Oats plenty at 31; Whiskey uncommonly dull at 33 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour in this city has become a drug, prices declined, varying from 6 to 5 50; Wheat demands from 1 12 to 1 08 per bushel; Pork 13 00 a 14 00 per barrel, mess 11 00 for prime without inspection; Hams from 8½ to 11 cts. per lb.; sides 8 a 8½; shoulders 8½ a 9.

NEW YORK.—Wheat averaging from 1 20 to 1 21; Rye 83 a 84; Flour is worth from 6 12 to 6 87, varying as to qualities; Mess Pork 16 a 16½; Prime, 12; Ohio Mess at 15½ a 15½; Prime, 11½ a 12½; Mess Beef, 12½ a 13; Prime, 9½ a 10.—Sales of Ohio Lard, 11 a 11½ for good, and 9 a 10 for ordinary. Sales of Hams, 12; Shoulders 7 a 8½; Sides 9 a 10; Smoked Beef 12½ a 13.

NEW ORLEANS.—Pork,—there has been less demand for same weeks past, but the small par- cels disposed of have been at former prices.—There is still a large supply, and it is impossible to effect sales to any considerable extent.

FLOUR.—The demand for this article has been quite limited and the sales made have been at rather irregular prices; but still quote at 6 a 6 50 for superfine, as exhibiting the fair range of the market for old and new.—*Hamilton Intelligencer.*

ITEMS.

YELLOW FEVER.—At our latest dates the Yellow Fever had abated at New Or- leans, but at Mobile the Fever is said to rage with unabated malignity. In this place, since the month of August, when the Fever made its appearance, the num- ber of deaths has amounted to 530—383 in the month of September alone. It was extending into the country.

It still prevails at Natchez, and to some extent in most of the towns along the ri- ver.

ATTENTION—BUCKS WITH LONG HAIR.—The other day, one of the New York magistrates refused to receive as bail a man with a large crop of hair. He in- quired the reason. "Sir," said the magis- trate, "I never knew a man who covered his ears with hair, who was not a thief." The gentleman walked off, and was the next morning brought up for stealing a coat.

CURE FOR A CANCER.—Mr. T. Tyrrel, of Missouri, says he has effectually cured himself of an obstinate cancer, by the "free use of potash made from the ashes of red oak, boiled to the consistence of molasses; and, as a poultice, covering the whole with a coat of tar." Two or three applications, he says, will remove all pro- tuberances, after which it is only neces- sary to heal the wound with common salve.

SPECIE.—This "article" says the Ham- ilton Intelliger, "is fast leaving our coun- try. The packet ship 'Silvie de Grasse' from New York for Havana, took with her upwords of twenty-nine thousand dollars. The Great Western carried off more than half a million, a few weeks since.

A number of papers have stated posi- tively, that John James, the murderer of H. Berry in this county, has been appre- hended and confined in jail. This is certainly untrue, James has not yet we think been taken.—*Ham. Intelligencer.*

GAS LIGHT OF CINCINNATI.—The City Council have finally passed an ordinance creating a stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which fifty thousand dollars are to be subscribed by the city, the whole under a board of trustees, for the purpose of thorough lighting that city with gas.

OCCUPATION.—The cure for maladies is employment. "Be not solitary; be not idle." Rely upon it, life was not given to us to be spent in dreams and reveries; but for active, usefulness—exertions that turn to some account to yourselves or to others; not laborious idleness.

POLITENESS is not always a sign of wis- dom; but the want of it always leaves room for a suspicion of folly, if folly and imprudence are the same. To offend any person is the next foolish thing to being offended.

Lord Brougham says the love of law- yers for litigation is a vulgar, gross, and every day charge, but that it is utterly groundless. Four out of every five opin- ions, he says, given by lawyers, are against the case submitted to them.

SPECIE.—The sum of $329,273 in gold and silver was received at New Orleans between the 12th and 14th instant. Of this sum, $177,350 came from Liverpool; $46,923 from Havre; and the balance from St. Louis.

Mississippi, we believe, is the only State in the Union, where Judicial officers from the highest to the lowest, are elec- ted by the people.

Postage on the Letters in the British Queen. We understand that the postage money taken for letters sent, amounted to twenty-five hundred dollars.

XENIA BANK NOTES.—One dollar notes altered to fives on the Xenia Bank are in circulation. The present Chashier, E. T. Drake, has never signed any five dollar notes of this bank.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. John Wilson, Mr. ALBE SHOWERS to Miss MARY BASH, all of Muskingum county, Ohio.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Zanesville, on Sunday evening, 13th inst., Mr. OLIVER PARKER, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Parker fulfilled the requirements of civil society in all its various relations to the fullest extent. And in him a wife and daughter have sustained an irreparable loss.—*Com.*

In Cincinnati, of pulmonory consumption, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM M'LEAN, Esq., of the firm of Reeves & M'Lean.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,

(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"	10½	11
" Sides,	"		10
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	14	15
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm,	pound.	48	49
" Mould,	"	22	23
" Dipped,	"		14
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"		14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		22
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		50
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		75
Flour,	barrel.	3.50	3.75
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.50
" 8 by 10,	"		3.50
" 10 by 12,	"		4.50
Hay,	ton.		9
Indigo,	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	26	28
" Country "	"	26	27
Lead, bar,	"	8	9
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		65
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil Flaxseed,	"		112½
" W. Sperm,	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale,	"	80	85
Oats,	bush'l.	22	25
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna,	"		3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.		7
" Castile,	"	19	20
" New York,	"	18	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.		2 50
Salt,	bush'l.		40
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	9	9½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	55	85
" Gunpowder,	"	70	75
" Imperial,	"	65	70
" Black,	"		
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		60

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the pa- pers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for pa- pers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Ex- perience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially neces- sary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the recep- tion of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessa- ry to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all mo- neys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RECEIVED PAY FOR 1ST VOL. RECORDER.—Of J Johnson, Martinsville, 2; of M. N. Warren, 4—for W Davison and W. G Dean, (tell us if this Dean be a new subscriber, if not where he receives his paper;) of J. Myers, 2—for J. Hewit, Athens; of W. B. Snyder, 2.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—A. M'Guire, H. Rungor, James Johnson, (we received nothing from Mr. Wright,) R. Banford, J. R. Marten, D. Rowland, W Munhall, J. J. Amoss, (do what you can for us,) M. N. Warren, (we are afraid we cannot be with you,) W. Maynard, J. Myers, W. B. Sny- der, T. Snyder and J. Boyle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST HERRING.

Hoot away despair,
Never yield to sorrow;
The blackest sky may wear
A smiling face to-morrow.

It was Sunday night, and the widow of the Pine cottage sat by her blazing faggots, with her five tattered children at her side, endeavoring by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a long year, her own hands had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporter—she thought she had no friends in all the wide, unfriendly world around. That mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above human compresion, had visited her with a wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted. It was now mid-winter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through the surrounding forests, while storms seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared through the bending pibes that rocked her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her: it was the only article of food she possessed; and no wonder if her disconsolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart-swellings of despair to rise, even though she knew that He whose promise is to the widow, and to the orphan, cannot forget his word.—Providence had many years before taken from her an elder son, who went away from his forest home to try his fortune on the seas, since which she had not heard no note or tidings of him, deprived of a companion and a staff of support in her husband; yet to this hour she had been upborne; she had been not only able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost one opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain a sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of want; his affections are not wounded, his heart is not wrung. The most desolate and populous cities, may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and heart, or shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children, far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. such a one was the widow of the Pine Cottage, but as she bent over the fire, and took up, the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, as Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled across her mind—

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense—
But trust him for his grace;
Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face.

The smoking herring was scarce laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and the loud barking of the dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently indifferent health, entered, and begged a lodging and a mouthful of food; "For," said he, "it is now twenty-four hours since I tasted bread." The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distresses; for her sympathies lingered not round her own fireside. She hesitated not even now—and a share of all she had, she proffered for the stranger. "We shall not be forsaken," said she, "or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the board, but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes towards heaven in astonishment—"and is this all your store," said he—"and share of this do you offer to one you know not!—then never saw I charity before!—by giving part of their last mouthful to a stranger."—"Ah," said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, "I have a boy, a darling son, some where on the face of the wide world unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you as I would that others should act towards him. God who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did for Israel—and how should I, this night offend HIM, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home even as poor as this, were I to turn you unrelieved away."

The widow ended, and the stranger springing from his feet clasped her in his arms—"God has indeed provided just such a home for your wandering son—and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—My Mother—Oh my mother."

It was her lost son! returned to her bosom, from the Indies, abounding in riches. He had chosen this disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was a surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. The humble residence in the West was exchanged for one, comfortable, and, indeed, beautiful in the valley; and the widow lived long with her dutiful son, in the enjoyment of wordly plenty, and in the delightful employments of virtue; and at this day the passer-by is often pointed to the luxuriant willow that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, whilst he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.

A WEDDING AT ALGIERS.

This evening I went to the wedding of the daughter of the Cadi, or chief judge. The bride is a lovely creature, a widow of nineteen, and has two beautiful children. Her first husband was strangled, and it has since been proved that he was perfectly innocent of the offence of which he had been accused. But whatever her feelings of regret may have been, she could not avoid entering again into the conjugal state, as singleness or widowhood is considered alike sinful and discreditable. Her family, therefore, have lost her no time in finding her another husband. I found her surrounded by a crowd of brilliantly dressed ladies; indeed, my eyes were perfectly dazzled by the splendor of the jewels by which the *salmas*, (i. e., goldan caps) and persons were covered; whole boquets of roses, jessamines, peacocks' feathers, and butturflies, were completely formed of diamonds. In short, my powers of description are baffled, for it would be useless to attempt to give an account of all the wonders on which I gazed. Nor was I less struck with the number of beautiful women among them. They are quite as fair as Europeans, and their eyes far surpassed, in brilliancy and beauty, any I had ever beheld. Nothing could exceed their courtesy and the politeness of their reception. I was placed on the same low sofa with the bride, but would willingly have exchanged my seat for a higher one, had there been such in the room, for I could not imitate my fair hostesses in their tailor manner of sitting, and the sofa was merely a bocraded matress placed on the floor. The gratification of my curiosity compensated me for such trifling inconveniences. Sortly after our entrance, we were served with coffee and sweet-meats. The coffee was served in the most delicate porcelain cups, about the size of dolls' tea cups, and, in lieu of saucers, they were inserted in golden chased cups, which enabled one to hold it without burning one's fingers, the coffee being quite boiling, but disagreeably thick, and, to my taste, over-sweetened. After we had partaken of these refreshments, a band of female musicians, playing upon a kind of guitar, and a curiously shaped drum, made of earthern-ware, and coverd at one end with a parchment, called a Tambouca. and several tambourines, began their strange music; and at the same time a hired dancer, stood up in the centre of the apartment, holding an embroidered handkerchief in each hand, which she waved and twisted about, and scarcely moving her feet, she threw herself into various attitudes. After a time, another dancer stood up, performing in the same manner, and both sung a plaintiff song, to the apparent satisfaction of the assembly, for it is inconsistent with the ideas of propriety and decorum for ladies of rank and respectability to dance. And those who do so are inferior persons, whose trade or profession is to exhibit themselves for the amusement of those who pay them for such performances.

After this exhibition had continued for some time, the bride, conducted by some of the principal ladies ascended a few steps to one of the shelves or bed places, which invariably occupy each end of all Algerine rooms; and having seated herself upon cushions, her companions proceeded to make great changes in her toilet and appearance, some of them adding ornaments to her already highly adorned *salma*, whilst others occupied themselves in actually plastering her lovely face with a profuse quantity of red paint, to which they added patches of gold leaf, so as effectually to mask and disfigure her. I was then invited, through the interpretation of the Italian lady who accompanied me, to pay a visit to the bridegroom, which I willingly agreed to, and was conducted to a room on the opposite side of the gallery. After having passed under several tiers of brocade, silk and muslin curtains, we found ourselves in the presence of the bridegroom. He was an elderly Turk, with but one eye, and equally great as was the contrast between his appearance and that of his lovely bride, was the change from the noise, show, and company of her apartment, to the quiet and sombre appearance of his, although both were handsomely hung with crimson silk damask. He had only one companion, a middle aged Turk, and they both looked very dull and stupid, until, on his asking me, if I thought his wife (whom he had never seen) handsome, and on hearing my agreeable answer, he stroked his beard with great satisfaction, and said, "*Stoa, buono, Signora, Staa buono.*" While we sat with him, his friend took his leave; and as the time approached, we also returned to her apartment, and found her additional toilet quite completed. Indeed with so many additional jewels had she been decorated, that she was quite unable to bear the weight of her *salma* without the support of her attendants, who walked on each side of her and held her head. At the moment of her leaving the room, a veil of purple crape, splendidly embroidered in gold, small pearls and precious stones, were thrown over her head.

In this array she was conducted to the door of the bridegroom's chamber, amidst the universal cry from each one present, of "*Lai, lai, lai, lalla*"—a sound of great joy, always raised at marriages by the assembled guests. The curtains were raised, but only a certain number of the company, probably the nearest relatives, entered, and conducted the veiled bride to a seat on the left of the bridegroom, who continued seated. Her veil was then removed by one of the ladies, and for the first time the old Turk beheld his wife, or rather her masked countenance. An old woman, who had taken an active part in the whole ceremony, took, from the hands of a black woman, a small ewer, containing rose water, approached the bride, whom she addressed. The bride then raised her two hands, and extending their hollowed palms, the officiating lady filled them with rose water out of the ewer. The bridegroom then, turning round, drank it out of his bride's hands. She then underwent a similar ceremony, the bride drinking out of his hands. During all this time, the shouts of "*Lăi, lăi, lai,*" continued unceasingly, from those within and those on the outside of the chamber. This ending the ceremony, we and the rest of the company took our leave of this paired, not matched, couple.—*Six years' residence in Algiers.*

THE HERMIT—A FABLE.—A pious hermit, who lived in the solitude of the forest, far from the noise of men, was once wandering through the woods in search of a few wild fruits and berries to make up his frugal meal. He heard a moaning in the grass, and looking down saw a fox, both of whose fore legs were broken, writhing like a snake on the ground, and apparently starving. The good hermit was about to seek some food for the helpless creature, when an eagle appeared soaring high overhead and suddenly let fall a fowl from its talons, directly at the feet of the fox. The starving animal seized greedily on the prize, and soon made a hearty meal on it. "Ah," exclaimed the pious enthusiast. "this is the finger of God. Why did I distrust his providential care, and wander over hill and dale to seek for daily food? He who brought food to the mouth of this helpless animal, will surely never forget his servant. Henceforth I will make no more thought for my body's sustenance, but trust to his goodness, and devote all my time to meditation." True to his resolution, he returned to his cell, and neither plucked the fruits that hung on the trees around, nor went down to the brook to quench his thrist. Three whole days he lived thus, and was wasting away to a shadow, in the vain hope of a direct interference of Heaven. On the evening of the third day, just as he sunk into a slumber, thunder rolled through the cave, he saw a form of angelic beauty, and heard a sweet but solemn voice that spoke thus: "Mortal, how feeble is thy understanding! Couldst thou thus misinterpret the lesson contained in the eagle's conduct? Thou art not lame and helpless as was the fox, but art strong and active, like the eagle that gave him food. Him thou wert to imitate, in going about and doing good to others; for know that idleness, even if accompanied by constant prayer, is odious in the sight of the Almighty.—*New York Mirror.*

THE CHEAT:

OR, THE OLD MAN OUT DONE.

"Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father—any how, his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia, is the cause of the most miserable feelings."

"We must not be too hasty, Robert, our situation requires that caution—by a little management we may succeed, gloomy as the prospect appears to be. Now don't say any thing to pa about it—I had much rather you would not. The best way to accomplish wishes is not to advance too soon."

"Too soon, too soon, Julia. Have we not, waited two years, and have you not preached the doctrine of 'too soon' all the while? Too soon, indeed!"

"Well, now don't be angry—throw that frown from your countenance and look pleasant, and we'll immediately set about some plan by which to effect what you so much wish—come smile away your frown—the skies of love are sometimes clear."

Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hallowell, and she loved him, about four years and a half—more or less—two years had passed since they had agreed, 'come weal, come wo,' they would drudge through life together. Two long, long years!—no wonder that Robert had lost his patience—the wonder is, why Julia had not lost hers. Two years would seem to be an eternity to wait upon the eve of bliss, and yet delay the happy consummation.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Some old inhabitants may remember the firm of Hallowell and Hoddington.—He was an upright and honorable man, but withal an old aristocrat, whose *ipsi dixit* was law supreme whenever his power could be exercised.

Robert Moultrie was a clerk in his counting room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the service of young men similarly situated, and amply sufficient in warranting him, the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society which justified him in presuming upon the heart and hand of the daughter of a wealthy shipper.

The character of the young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was much respected for his correct deportment—but (*but* is a wicked word) the curse of Gingankin was upon him—he was poor.

Robert had been in the counting-room of Mr. H. since he was fourteen years of age—he had grown up in his family, and by the side of his lovely heiress, who had been promised to a thing of wealth and show—was then in the Indies amassing wealth to lay at the feet of his beautiful bride—and his soul had on it the stain of dishonor, and Julia vowed before God that he should never call her wife Mr. H. knew that Robert usually attended his daughter to church; went and came with her when she visited her friends and so on—but never dreamed that the wily cupid was wielding his darts successfully in the bosom of both; and the arrows of the little god were firmly fixed, and he dealt out the silken cord until they were far out upon the love—too far to proceed or return without each other.

"Do tell me Robert, what is the matter with you? I have been a witness to your downcast looks and sorrowful appearance until I have grown melancholly myself. What's the matter, boy?"

This question was asked by Mr. H. one day when he and Robert were in the counting-room alone—and if any individual has ever passed through a fiery trial, he can have some idea of Robert's feelings, when the man whose daughter he loved—and was contriving the best plan to get her from him, addressed in such kind and affectionate language. It went too deep, however, into the secrets of Robert's bosom for him to return a quick reply. Mr. H. plainly saw that something was working on his mind that made him unhappy, and he wished if possible to remove the cause—he urged a candid revelation of all that affected his feelings and promised his assistance to relieve him to whatever amount it required.—Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off for that time, and trembled at the next meeting, when he related the matter to Julia.

"I thought," said she laughing, "you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be—now that is a stumper, Robert, why did you not? ha!"

"Julia, do you think he suspects us?"

"Not a whit more than he does the king of the French."

"Well, Julia, to tell the truth of the matter, I left you this morning with the intention of telling him our affections for each other, and if he refused, I was determined to act for myself without further advice—but when I came before him, I felt something in my throat choaking me, and I could scarcely talk about business—much less of love affairs."

The lovers often met, and a voyage to the Indies being threatened, it became necessary they should prepare for the trials that seemed to await them. In the mean time Mr. H. was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness—more for the good of the young man, than he cared about the important mistakes made by him in his accounts.—The next opportunity offered he repeated his former question and insisted on an immediate reply. Robert stuttered and stammered a good deal and at last he came out with it.

"I am attached to a young girl in this city, sir, and have reason to believe she is as much attached to me—but there is an obstacle in the way—"

"Ah, indeed, and does the obstacle amount to more than a thousand dollars? If it does you shall not want. I'll fill a check now; have allthe parties consented?"

"Why, sir, the cause of my—the reason—the—that is—the cause of my uneasiness, I am afraid her father will not consent."

Will not consent, who is he? refer him to me; I'll reconcile the matter."

"He is a rich man, sir, and I'm not rich."

"I think—I—yes sir."

"She says that she does; any how, does she not?"

"Why', I—yes—she—yes sir, she has said as much."

"Is the old fellow very rich?"

"I believe, sir, that he is tol—tolerably well off."

"And he won't consent? By the powers of love, he must be an old Turk—he won't then. Here give me his name, I'll soon settle the matter. But stop, has he any thing against you? Is he acquainted with your character? Does he know me?

Here the old man went over a string of questions which is not worth while here to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession of a check for a thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to parson Green of the Presbyterian Church, and the following advice from the lips of the father-in-law in the prospective. He was to run away with the girl, to use his (Mr. H.'s) carriage, and George, his black waiter was to drive it, &c.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and before dark the parties were at parson Green's whose scruples of conscience were quieted by the introduction of the letter. They were soon pronounced man and wife, and jumped into the carriage, followed by a blessing from the parson, whose fee was but a small part of the thousand dollar check. George was directed to drive the carriage to a rich old childless uncle of Robert's who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told. He thought the joke too good to enjoy alone, and he sent out for some of the neighbors. Midnight found the jovial assembly destroying the good things the aunt had provided, and laughing over the trick so successfully played upon one of the wealthiest shippers of the south.

Early the next morning Robert and Mrs. Moultrie were attended by their uncle and aunt to the house of Mr. Hallowell—the young couple anxious for the effervescence of a father's wrath to be over, and the antiquated pair to act as modificators on the question. They were met by Mr. Hallowell, whose first words were: "You young rogue you, I didn't know my advice was to act upon me. Well, Robert, he added, laughing heartily, you caught me that time, and you deserve to be rewarded for the generalship you have displayed. Here my boy—my son I suppose I must say, here is a deed of property, worth eleven thousand dollars, and henceforth you are my partner in business.

NAPOLEON AND MUSIC.—M. Arnault, the celebrated French poet academician, says of Napoleon, that while he acknowledged the influence of music over the minds of his soldiers, and consequently, always provided them with good bands, he himself could not sing in tune. Singing was even a sign of ill-humor on his part, and when he was cross, he walked about, with his hands behind him, humming a tune as falsely as possible, and then few dare to approach him. "If you have any thing to ask the General," said Junot to M. Arnault one day, "I advise you not to go near him just now, for he is singing.—*Boston Mercantile Jour.*

BEARS! BEARS!—We saw a fine bear a short time since within a mile and a half of Detroit quietly feeding in a field. On the rattling of the cars, he leisurely took to the woods. A venerable dam and her cub were seen the other day just out of this village. The "hunters of Washnetaw" gave chase as soon as they heard of it, but did not that time succeed.

COPPER MINE IN NEW YORK.—Professor Mather writes to Gov. Steward that a vein of copper ore, a foot thick, exists in Delaware and Green counties, in New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,

Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:

PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,

Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT, } General Agents.
ALANSON BILLINGS, }

JOHN BUHOUP, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland.
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.

October 10, 1839. 8tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts.	- -	1 copy for a year
" $5	- -	12 copies.
" 10	- - -	25 "
" 20	- - -	60 "
" 30	- -	100 "
" 50	- - -	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 500 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this in no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, for a township road, to commence a few rods East of Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line between Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and to run South, at, or near said line, to the South East corner of John Rodman's land, thence the best rout so as to intersect the Cooper road West of the inclosure of Wm. George.

October 5, 1839. 3t7

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES;

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1839. Number 11.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RUSH COUNTY, Ia., Oct. 15, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—The several numbers of your paper, with one exception, have came safely to hand, and are very satisfactory to the few who have subscribed for it here; but for the want of an agent its circulation must be limited in this quarter.

In looking over the number in which the appointments of the preachers are given for the Ohio Conference, I find this region of country and Ruddle's Mills are left unsupplied; this has caused some reflections to pass through my mind, and elicited this from my pen. I am afraid all is not right that has been adopted and introduced into our Economy. It is given in the 11th c. 5th v. of St. Matthew's gospel, as one of the divine proofs that Jesus was the promished Messiah, that the poor have the gospel preached unto them. What a difference there appears to be between Christ's testimony and the testimony our brethren have [illegible] and are trying into practice their famous and anti-scriptural report, "that they will not feel bound to send a preacher to any circuit or station" unless so and so be done. Now I would be glad to know whence they get the authority for coming to such conclusions and reducing them to practice. Are they not guilty of neglecting the poor,—thereby having respect to persons. If so St. James says 2d c. 9th v. "ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors. Then all such shall have judgment without mercy that hath shewed no mercy." It will not do for those brethren to plead they cannot preach without support made certain by subscription. I challenge any of them to shew an instance of the kind in the New Testament scriptures. If such a practice had been adopted in the Apostles' days (from whence all authority is pretended to be taken for the itinerant scheme we have among us,) it would have put an end to their prosperity at once; or at least impeded their progress, just as it is now doing with the Ohio Conference. Can these things be remedied? I answer they can. Some may wish to know how. To all such as inquire I would say, brethren, let us carefully overlook all our Economy from the Elementary Principles down to our latest or last official acts; and let us in a christian-like spirit, freely give an interchange of our views on any and every particular act that we believe to be not in accordance with God's Holy word; in doing this we will inflict no injury upon the church, (if done under the influence and spirit of Christ) for a reform, or a system, that will not bear a strict comparison with the scriptures of eternal truth, should be banished from the world, and the sooner the better. Men should hasten to see that no act of any man, or set of men, unauthorized by divine authority can be made in America, binding on the faith or conduct of an intelligent and an independent mind. Our system admits of amendment and improvement,

J. J. AMOS.

Selected for the Western Recorder.

SHORT SERMON ON UNIVERSALISM.

BY REV. LEMUEL HAYNES, A. M.

Preached in Reply to Hozea Ballou.

TEXT—Gen. iii. 4: "And the Serpent said unto the woman, ye shall not surely die."

The Holy Scriptures are a peculiar fund of instruction. They inform us of the origin of creation; of the primitive state of man; of his fall, or apostacy from God. It appears that he was placed in the garden of Eden, with full liberty to regale himself with all the delicious fruits that were to be found, except what grew on one tree—if he ate of that he should surely die, was the declaration of the Most High. Happy were the human pair amid this delightful paradise, until a certain preacher, in his journey, came that way and disturbed their peace and tranquility, by endeavoring to reverse the prohibition of the Almighty, as in our text—"Ye shall not surely die."

She pluck'd, she ate; Earth felt the wound: nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe,
that all was lost. *Milton.*

We may attend—1st. To the *character* of the preacher—2d. To the *doctrine* inculcated—3d. To the *hearer* addressed—4th. To the *medium* or *instrument* of the preaching.

I. As to the preacher, I would observe, he has many names given him in the sacred writings, the most common is the *Devil*. That it was he that disturbed the felicity of our first parents is evident from 2 Cor. xi. 3, and many other passages of scripture. He was once an angel of light, and knew better than to preach such doctrine; he did violence to his own reason. But to be a little more particular, let it be observed: 1st. He is an *old* preacher. He lived about one thousand seven hundred years before Abraham—about two thousand four hundred and thirty years before Moses—four thousand and four years before Christ. It is now five thousand eight hundred and nine years since he commenced preaching. By this time he must have acquired great skill in the art. 2d. He is a very *cunning*, artful preacher. When Elymas, the sorcerer, came to turn away people from the faith, he is said to be *full of all subtlety, and a child of the Devil*—not only because he was an enemy of righteousness, but on account of his carnal cunning and craftiness. 3d. He is a very *laborious*, unwearied preacher. He has been in the ministry almost six thousand years, and yet his zeal is not in the least abated. The Apostle Peter compares him to a roaring lion, *walking* about seeking whom he may devour. When God inquired of this persevering preacher, Job ii. 2: "From whence comest thou?" he "answered the Lord and said, From *going to and fro* in the earth, and from *walking up and down in it*." He is far from being circumscribed within the narrow limits of parish, state or continental lines; but his haunt and travel is very large and extensive. 4th. He is a *heterogencous* preacher, if I may so express myself. He makes use of a Bible when he holds forth, as in his sermons to our Saviour, Matt. iv. 6. He mixes truth with error, in order to make it go well, or to carry his point. 5th. He is a very *presumptuous* preacher. Notwithstanding God had declared in the most plain and positive terms, "thou shalt surely die," or "in dying thou shalt die," yet this audacious wretch had the impudence to confront Omnipotence and say, "ye shall not surely die." 6th. He is a very *successful* preacher. He draws great numbers after him; no preacher can command hearers like him. He was successful with our first parents—with the old world. Noah once preached to those spirits that are now in the prison of hell, and told them from God that they should surely die, but this preacher came along and declared the contrary, "ye shall not surely die." The greater part, it seems, believed him, and went to destruction.—So it was with Sodom and Gomorrha—Lot preached to them, the substance of which was, "Up, get ye out of this place; for the Lord will *destroy* this city."—Gen. xix. 14. But this old declaimer told them, no danger! no danger! "ye shall not surely die." To which they generally gave heed, and Lot seemed to them as one who *mocked*—they believed the Universal preacher, and were consumed, agreeably to the declaration of Jude, "Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."

II. Let us attend to the doctrine inculcated by this preacher, "ye shall not surely die." Bold assertion! without a single argument to support it. The death contained in the threatening was doubtless *eternal* death, as nothing but this would express God's feelings towards sin, or render an infinite atonement necessary. To suppose it to be spiritual death is to blend crime and punishment together. To suppose temporal death to be the curse of the law, then believers are not delivered from it, according to Gal. iii. 13 What Satan meant to preach was, that there is no hell, and that the wages of sin is not death, but eternal life.

III. We shall now take notice of the hearer addressed by the preacher. And this we have in the text, "And the Serpent said unto the *woman*, ye shall not surely die." That Eve had not so much experience as Adam is evident, and so not equally able to withstand temptation. This doubtless was a reason why the tempter chose her, with whom he might hope to be successful.—Doubtless he took a time when she was separated from her husband. That this preacher has had the greatest success in the dark and ignorant parts of the earth is evident; his kingdom is a kingdom of darkness. He is a great enemy to light. St. Paul gives us some account of him in his day, 2 Tim. iii. 6, "For of this sort are they which creep into houses and lead captive silly women, laden with sins, led away with divers lusts." The same Apostle observes, Rom. xvi. 17, 18, "Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions, and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them, for they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the *simple*."

IV. The instrument or medium made use of by the preacher will now be considered. This we have in the text—"And the *Serpent* said unto the woman, ye shall not surely die." But how came the Devil to preach through the Serpent? 1st. To save his own character and the better to carry his point. Had the Devil came to our first parents personally and unmasked, they would have more easily seen the deception. The reality of a future punishment is at times so clearly impressed on the human mind, that even Satan is constrained to own that there is a hell, although at other times he denies it. He does not wish to have it known that he is a liar; therefore he conceals himself, that he can the better accomplish his designs and save his own character. 2d. The Devil is an enemy to all good, to all happiness and excellence. He is opposed to the felicity of the brutes. He took delight in tormenting the swine. The Serpent before he set up preaching universal salvation, was a cunning, beautiful and happy creature; but now his glory is departed. "And the Lord said unto the Serpent because thou hast done this thou art cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." There is therefore a kind of duplicate cunning in the matter—Satan gets the preacher and the hearers also:

"And is not this triumphant treachery,
And more than simple conquest in the foe?"
Young.

3d. Another reason why Satan employs instruments in his service, is, because his empire is large, and he cannot be everywhere himself. 4th. He has a large number at his command that love and approve of his work, delight in building up his kingdom, and stand ready to go at his call.—Inferences. 1st. The Devil is not dead, but still lives, and is able to preach as well as ever, "Ye shall not surely die." 2d Universal salvation is no new-fangled scheme, but can boast of great antiquity. 3d. See a reason why it ought to be rejected, because it is an ancient devilish doctrine. 4th. See one reason why it is that Satan is such a mortal enemy to the Bible, and to all who preach the gospel, because of that injunction, Mark xvi. 15, 16, "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believed not shall be *damned*." 5th. See whence it is that Satan exerted himself so much to convince our first parents that there was no hell, because the denunciation of the Almighty was true, and he was afraid that Adam and Eve would continue in the belief of it. Was there no truth in future punishment, or was it only a temporary evil, Satan would not be so busy in trying to convince men that there is none. It is his nature and element to lie:—"When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it."—John viii. 44. 6th. We may infer that ministers should not be proud of their preaching. If they preach the true gospel they only in substance repeat Christ's sermons. If they preach "Ye shall not surely die," they only make use of the Devil's old notes that he delivered almost six thousand years ago. 7th. It is probable that the doctrine of universal salvation will still prevail, since this preacher is yet alive, and not in the least superannuated; and every effort against him only enrages him more and more, and excites him to new inventions and exertions to build up his cause.

To close the subject, as the author of the foregoing discourse has confined himself wholly to the character of Satan, he trusts no one will feel personally injured by this short sermon. But should any imbibe a degree of friendship for this aged divine, and think that I have not treated this Universal preacher with that respect and veneration that he justly deserves, let them be so kind as to point it out, and I will cheerfully retract; for it has ever been a maxim with me, "*Render unto all their dues.*"

Mr. Ballou closed his sermon by repeating the following lines from Pope's "Messiah:"

"The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away;
But fixed his word, his saving power remains,
Thy realm forever lasts, thy own Messiah reigns."

Mr. Haynes made the following addition to them:

UNIVERSALISM INDEED.

"When seas shall waste, and skies in smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away,
In adamantine chains shall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel the eternal wound."
But all his children reach fair Eden's shore,
Not e'er to see their father Satan more;
The tottering drunkards shall to glory reel,
And common strumpets endless pleasure feel;
Bless'd are the haughty who despise the poor,
For they're entitled to the heavenly store;
Bless'd all who laugh and scoff at truth divine,
For bold revilers endless comfort find;
Bless'd are the clam'rous and contentious crew,
To them eternal rest and peace are due;
Bless'd all who hunger and who thirst to find
A chance to plunder and to cheat mankind—
Such die in peace—for God to them has given
To be unjust on earth, and to go to heaven;
Bless'd is the wretch whose bowels never move
With generous pity or with tender love,
He shall find mercy from the God above;
Bless'd all who seek to wrangle and to fight—
Such mount from seas of blood to worlds of light.
Go riot, drink, and ev'ry ill persue,
For joys eternal are reserved for you;
Fear not to sin 'till death shall close your eyes,
Live as you please, for yours is th' immortal prize.
Old Serpent, hail! thou mad'st a just reply
To mother Eve, "Ye shall not surely die!"
But, reader, stop! and in God's holy fear,
With sacred truth these tenets first compare;
Our Saviour's sermon on the mount peruse—
Read with attention, and the bane refuse!

TEA.

From a recent English work, entitled "Tea; its Effects, Medical and Moral," as quoted in the London Literary Gazette:

The tea plant is evidently indigenuous in many of the provinces of China, and in various situations serves in the fields as a hedge-shrub; but there are particular localities in which neither labor, skill nor ingenuity, are spared to bring it to the state of the highest perfection of which it is capable. It exists indeed, in different parts of the Eastern hemisphere, but it is only in China that it has been extensively cultivated; for although the Javanese assert that they have within the limits of their empire a shrub which is far superior to that which is found in China, we have no evidence of the fact, nor has any exportation been made of that of which they have so loudly boasted. The plant evidently flourishes over the greater portion of the Chinese empire, and there must be varieties produced by cultivation, which are not known in Europe, but which are said to be in high estimation among those people who can afford to purchase them. That which is best known to the European, and which indeed, seems grown and prepared for the supply of our markets, is the produce of the central and maritime provinces of China, forming the richest and finest portions of the empire. For these, too, the most valuable productions, and the most highly esteemed manufactures of various articles of dress and of luxury, are obtained. The demand for exportation has necessarily increased its cultivation, and it is now successfully reared in many situations where it was formerly unknown or entirely neglected.

The provinces of Fokien, of Keang-nan, of Che-keang, of Kian-si, add Kung-soo, yield the largest proportion; and the English resident is led to believe that from them the best supply is obtained; but the provinces immediately around Pekin afford that which is preferred by the luxurious citizen; and from those which border upon the Tartarian region, the Russian and the Muscovite draw their supplies, which are of a kind and a character which are much to be prized by the amateur of tea. It is in Fokien, or in "the happy establishment," that a very large proportion of that tea which is the ordinary beverage of the tea-drinkers of this country is grown. The shrub here requires great luxuriance; is diligently watched over; its farm-yards, its drying establishments, are on a scale of magnitude, and it furnishes us with a sound black tea, of sufficient aroma, strength and taste, to gratify the palate.

* * * *

When the shrub has grown about three years the leaves are ready for picking. This is done with the greatest care: they are not picked by handsful, but each leaf separately. They are thus, although the process be somewhat tedious, enabled to collect, in the course of the day, fifteen pounds. The following account has been given of a tea farm which supplies the imperial or bloom tea: "The plantation is enclosed with hedges, and likewise surrounded with a broad ditch for futher security. The trees are planted to form regular rows with intervening walks.—Persons are appointed to superintend the place, and preserve the trees from injury or dirt,—the laborers who are to gather them, for some weeks before they begin, abstain from every kind of gross food, or whatever might endanger communicating any ill flavor; they pluck them also with no less delicacy, having on thin gloves."

During the tea harvest, it would seem, great attention is paid to the diet of the husbandman. In the common tea-plant, commencement of the leaf gathering takes place in the spring; and three different crops are obtained during the summer. Scarcely, in the first instance, has the leaf attained its growth, and whilst it is yet budding into life, then the picking commences; and the tea will be fine in proportion to the tender age of the leaf; the most agreeable aroma and the most delicious flavor are then obtained from it. A soft white down covers the first leaflets, which is called in the Chinese language, pa-ho, and hence our name pekoe, the most exquisitely flavored of those teas with which we are acquainted. Trees until they reach the sixteenth year furnish this tea. A few days longer growth supplies us with the black leaf pekoe. In the month of May, the leaves that have grown since the first gathering, have arrived at maturity, are stripped from the trees: these form the souchong; the season-choung,—"the small or scarce sort." About six weeks after this, there is a third gathering of the new crop thrown out, and from the Chinese word, koongfou, signifying labor or assiduity, springs our term congou. From this a particular part is selected, kein-poey—a selection which is known to us under the name of campoy. The tea familiar to us under the appellation of bohea should be the produce of the district from which it derives its name: it is a rough preparation of the latter grown leaves which yields beverage of little strength and of inferior flavor. Green teas undergo the same kind of harvest. From the tender leaflets is produced hyson; and a very expensive kind, loons-ting is more particularly prized, it is called yutsein, "before the rains;" whilst hyson is a corruption "flowry spring."

The gunpowder is a hyson gathered with great attention, and rolled with much nicety and great care; indeed, it would appear to be a selection of the more delicate leaves. The coarser and yellower leaves remaining after this selection are called hyson skin. The twankay is the last gathered crop and consists of an older leaf, in which less attention is paid to the manipulations. The judgment shown in collecting the leaves at the various seasons evinces a great knowledge of vegetable organization, and of the succession of phenomena which are developed during the progress of life. It is in the early spring that the sap or vegetable blood has little to convey to the leaf but the mucilaginous principle, and that aroma, peculiar to each vegetable of whose existence we are by its efforts rendered sensible, but of which our means of examination are so limited. On the first bursting into existence leaves and flowers are endured with an evanescent odour, which art has attempted to fix, and to diffuse through other bodies.—Upon this much of the flavor of the plant depends, and if we would wish to obtain all that strikingly characterises the vegetable, we must gather it as soon as this principle is at all developed. At a later period of the year, not only has the aromatic principle been exhaled, but the mucilaginous properties are exhausted. A great proportion of the earthly phospates exist in all plants in the month of May, but they are much diminished as the year advances.

* * * *

Many experienced persons believe that the green tea is altogether artificially prepared; whilst others consider that the black is the same leaf, but that it undergoes the process which gives it color, and renders it much milder in its effects. The Chinese themselves rarely drink the green tea, and then only the produce of particular farms, which have obtained a high character.

The leaves of all of them are much more liable to be changed by the action of the atmospheric air, and very speedily lose that beautiful bloom, which, among many tea-drinkers, is highly valued.—The heavier these teas weigh, the better are they imagined to be, and they are much oftener scented by some other leaf; and great is the attention of the factor given to attract his customer by the fragrance and by the appearance. He often gives an additional dryness to the leaf after damp weather; and generally, immediately before he brings it in the market for sale he again dries it, to give the crispness which should belong to it. It often happens that these teas which strike the eye at Canton, are found, on their arrival in America, where they are very much esteemed and generally preferred to the black, not to satisfy the consumer, from the changes that have occurred during the voyage. These teas are often dried over the fumes of burning indigo; and a very small quantity, mixed with powdered gypsum, is delicately sprinkled over them, which adds to the color. Different modes of flavoring the tea are likewise practised: the blossom, buds of fragrant flowers are thrown amongst the finest tea. In the loonsting pekoe these are very discernable. After torrefaction has taken place in iron pans, destined for that purpose, the dried leaves are delicately touched with a camel hair pencil, which has been dipped in spiritous solutions of resinous and aromatic gums; and for this purpose a number of children are employed. The Chinese distinguish two kinds more particularly the boui, or bou-tcha, and the soumlo, which are reserved for the invalid. They likewise make it into cakes; and of this sort there is a particular kind, called mandarin tea, which is an extract from the leaves. This is rarely imported into England. Sir Anthony Carlisle presented, however, a very fine specimen of it to the Royal Medico Botanical Society; it was in the form of a dry, solid, blackish mass, easily broken and reduced to powder. There are other varieties which occasionally find their way into this country as presents. Ning-yong, pouchong, orange, pekoe, hung-meuy, have become within a few years familiar to us, and there is little doubt other names will soon be made known to us, and their characters will be investigated and compared. Among those that are brought to the Canton markets are, quougsow, keek ke, ke cheem chunn, wa chunn, yock chunn, and other euphonous names, which may hereafter be as well know to us as any of those which from their long reputation, have become the standard teas. There is a tea, known throughout the north of Europe under the name of caravan tea, and in some places, under that of kaisar tea, or the emperor's tea, imported into Russia by way of Kiachta.

It is seldom found in this country; the leaf is remarkably large, not much dried and of a deep black color mixed with stocks of the plant, and occasionally slender twigs of the smallest dimensions. These teas are in all respects superior in point of taste and flavor to those consumed in England, France and Holland. They are not the produce of the provinces which furnish those markets, but of the centre of China. They are conveyed by land to which much of their superiority is to be attributed, as the sea voyage deteriorates all teas and causes them to loose their strength, freshness and flavor. As Mr. Crawford has observed, the difference between the teas coming sea-wise, and those brought by land through Kiachta, is so remarkable, that it is no exaggeration to say, that a pound of the last goes as far as two pounds of the first.

* * * *

There was an idea once prevalent, that the color of the green tea was to be ascribed to the drying the leaves on copper; but nothing can be more unfounded than such an opinion, as the pans, one of which was sent home by an officer of the East India Company, are of cast-iron.—That copper may be detected in tea is true; but Bucholz had shown that it exists in several vegetables; indeed there are many proofs that it enters into the composition of a great proportion of animal and vegetable matter. It is found in coffee in very striking quantities; from ten ounces of unroasted coffee there may be obtained, by the proper manipulations, a dense precipitate, which will coat two inches of metallic copper. And he who eats a sandwich has much more to fear from the poisonous effects of this metal, than the drinker of green tea; for the two slices of bread, the one and the mustard, all have been proved, by the examination of the chemist, to be capable of forming in the stomach a metallic crust; indeed the only safe food would be potatoes, for in three pounds no copper could be traced.

The lower order of people speak of spending their coppers; they never dreamed that in return they were swallowing copper; but science teaches us many new things. Another instance of it is in making black green tea.

That damaged black leaves can be manufactured into green, an anecdote related by Mr. Davis fully proves. The remission of the tea duties in the United States occasioned, in the years 1832 and 1833, a demand for green teas at Canton, which could not be supplied by the arrivals from the provinces. The Americans, however, were obliged to sail with cargoes of green teas within the favorable season; they were determined to have these teas, and the Chinese were determined they should be supplied. Certain rumors were afloat concerning the manufacture of green from old black leaves, Mr. Davis became curious to ascertain the fact, and with some difficulty pursuaded a Hong merchant to conduct him, accompanied by one of the inspectors, to the place where the operation was carried on. Upon reaching the opposite side of the river, and entering one of the laboratories of ficticious hyson, the parties were witnesses to a strange scene. In the first place, large quantities of black tea, which had been damaged in consequence of the floods of the previous autumn, were drying in baskets with seive bottoms, placed over pans of charcoal.

The dried leaves were then transferred in portions of a few pounds each to a great number of cast iron pans, imbedded in chunam or mortar, over furnaces. At each pan stood a workman, stirring the tea rapidly round with his hand, having previously added a small quantity of termeric in powder which of course, gave the leaves a yellowish or orange tinge; but they were still to be made green.—For this purpose some lumps of a fine blue were produced, together with a white substance in powder which, from the names given to them by the workmen, as well as their appearance, were known at once to be Prussian blue and gypsum. These were triturated finely together with a small pestle in such proportion as reduced the dark colours of the blue to a light shade; and a quantity equal to a small teaspoonful, of powder, being added to the yellowish leaves, these were stirred, as before, over the fire until the tea had taken the fine bloom color of hyson, with much the same scent. To prevent all possibility of error regarding the substances employed, samples of them together with the specimens of the leaves in each stage of the process, were carried away from the place. The tea was then handed in small quantities on broad shallow baskets, to a number of women and children, who carefully picked out the stalks and coarse or uncurried leaves; when this had been done, it was passed in succession through sieves of different degrees of fineness. The first sifting was sold as hyson skin, and the last bore the name of the young hyson. The Chinese seemed quite conscious of the real character of the occupation in which they were engaged; for, on attempting to enter several other places where the same process was going on, the doors were speedily closed upon the party.

DEAN SWIFT.—George Faulkner, the Dublin printer, once called on Dean Swift on his return from London, dressed in a rich coat of silk brocade and gold lace, and seeming not a little proud of the adorning of his person, the Dean determined to humble him. When he entered the room, and saluted the Dean with all the respectful familiarity of an old acquaintance, the Dean affected not to know him; in vain did he declare himself as George Faulkner, the Dublin printer; the Dean declared him an impostor, and at last abruptly bade him begone. Faulkner perceiving the error he had committed, instantly retired home, and resuming his usual dress, again went to the Dean, when he was very cordially received.—"Ah George," said he, "I am glad to see you, for here has been an impudent coxcomb, bedizened in silks and gold lace, who wanted to pass himself off for you, but I soon sent the fellow about his business; for I knew you to be always a plain dressed and honest man, just as you now ap ear before me."

FAMILY PRAYER.—In binding a family together in peace and love, there is no human influence like that of domestic prayer. Uniting them in a common object, it unites their sympathies and their desires. Raising their hearts to heaven, it brings them altogether in the presence of God. The family altar is an asylum to which they repair from the care and toils of life. Reminding them of the rest reserved in heaven, it unites them in efforts of faith and obedience for its attainment. Earth has no holier spot than a house thus sanctified by prayer; where the voice of supplication and thanksgiving consecrates every day, where the word of God is devoutly read, and young and old unite to show forth all his praise. It may be humble; but it is holy, and therefore heavenly. Poverty may be there, and sorrow; but its inmates are rich in faith and joyous in the Holy Ghost. Sickness and death may enter it; but they will come as angels of peace and mercy, and the spirits whom they release from the imprisonment of the flesh, shall be united, free and happy, to worship forever, as earth did not permit them, a family in heaven.

The celebrated and excentric John Randolph, once described Florida in the following language:—"Florida is a land covered with water, abounding in alligators, tadpoles, serpents, and all manner of obnoxious things; a land, sir, of disease and death; a land to which a man would not emigrate from purgatory."

"My dear, what shall we name our baby?"—said Mr. Smith to Mrs. Smith, the other day. "Why huz, I've settled on Peter." "Peter! Good Lord, I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter, who could earn his salt." "Well, then, we'll call him *Salt Peter*."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... OCTOBER 31, 1839.

MR. DRAKE AND THE TOLLS.—Since the establishment of toll-gates on the National Road, through this State, under the law exempting those from tolls attending public worship, persons have been permitted, regularly to pass *free*, in attending Synods, Conferences and Ecclesiastical assemblies, until the present superintendent issued to each gate-keeper a set of instructions, from which, the following is extracted:

Gate-Keeper, No. 6.—"You will not pass any person free of toll under the PLEA of going to or returning from meeting, except it be persons going to or returning from their regular and ordinary meetings, whether on Sundays or other days, which may be considered in your or their neighborhood. T. M. DRAKE, Sup."

The Statuary provision regulating this subject can be found in the 35th vol. O. L., page 8, sec. 2, and reads:

"Nothing in this act contained, shall authorise the collection of tolls from children, passing to or returning from school; persons passing to or returning from public worship, to or from funerals," &c.

The above instructions to the gate-keepers, limit this act in two particulars. 1st. It confines the exemption from tolls to attendance on "regular and ordinary meetings." 2d. To such meetings only, as are within the immediate "neighborhood" of the gate, &c.

The *first* restriction tends to make bigots of the different order of professors: as it will not permit a member of the Baptist church to pass a gate to attend a Presbyterian service, because it is not his "regular and ordinary meeting," without unreasonable taxation, as we shall see in the sequel, and *vice versa;*—the *second* tends to deprive some church members of enjoying the ordinary means of grace, without submitting to the same unreasonable imposition. For instance—in the Methodist economy, one charge or circuit may embrace two or more gates, and the sacraments of that church are rarely administered but on quarterly or large meeting occasions.—Suppose a Sacramental meeting should be held at one end of the circuit—on the pike—a member from the opposite, would not be permitted to attend, with his family, though it is his "regular and ordinary meeting," because, forsooth, it is not in his own "neighborhood," without paying, in tolls, from fifty cents, to one dollar and fifty cents.

It is evidently the object of the Legislature, in the above provision, to leave the citizens of this State, free and unembarrassed to attend the worship of God, going, no doubt, upon the maxim of Washington, that "religion and morality" are "indispensable" to the "political" weal,—and that he who endeavors to "subvert" or embarrass them, is no "patriot." As this law gives no limitation to the distance a man may go—toll free—to worship his God, the Quaker, who annually passes from the Miami to Mount Pleasant, to attend his yearly meeting, is as much within its purview, as he who attends his church in sight of the gate,—yet, by the present incumbent, tolls are extorted from him. If there be any merit in attending worship, which claims the lenity of the government, he who travels one hundred miles for that purpose, is more entitled to it, than he who only travels one. Besides, a great portion of the spiritual interests of the church, cannot be attended to, but at these annual and distant meetings.

How to account for these tyranical and lawless instructions, to the gate-keepers, we know not; only, on the supposition, that the superintendent, who is the author of them, has, from some cause or other, a deadly hate against religion, and wishes to use, or rather abuse, his little brief authority, to do it all the inconvenience possible. Perhaps, like Julian, he is an apostate from the faith; having merited and received the exercise of the church censures for his delinquency, he feels a vengeance against her, which he seeks to gratify in this way. However, with his motives we have little to do, as it would be impossible for us to know them certainly,—they must be referred to the Searcher of all hearts. But with the acts of the superintendent we have to do, because they interfere with our rights as citizens.

The carrying out of these instructions are extremely vexatious to the community; the public generally know they are contrary to law, and it is so aggravating to have their pockets picked and pilfered in this way, they frequently resent it, which has sometimes led to unpleasant quarrels between them and the toll-gatherers. Some of the gate-keepers admit that these instructions are contrary to law, and do not abide by them, but others live up to their letter, and often officiate a little beyond. A process at law, we have no doubt, would soon decide their character; but who will be willing to incur the expense of testing the matter?

But after all, we should have less ground for complaint, if the tolls were any way within the bounds of moderation, but they are most extravagant. From Zanesville to Bridgeport, seventy-three miles, there are eight gates. For a dearborn-waggon, which is the plainest vehicle a man can travel in, twenty-five cents are charged at each gate: which is nearly three cents per mile. Now, how comes it to pass, that companies will vest their capital to construct turnpike roads, and afterwards keep them in repair, for a less rate of toll, when our gentlemen managers having one already made to their hands, cannot keep it simply in repair, without such exorbitant taxation? Can *Mr. Drake* answer this question? Unless we are satisfied to the contrary, on this point, we shall be inclined to the opinion, that in these days of patriotism, there is rather too much *fingering* of the people's money.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.—The suspension of the banks, and the pressure upon the business of the country, are the leading topics of nearly all the public journals. What will be the end of all this is somewhat hard to determine. We are of opinion, however, that such a state of things now exists, that no favorable circumstances whatever, can redeem us, as a nation, from extensive failures and ruin. It is now ascertained that the cotton crop is something like one third less than last year; add to this the depreciated price of the article in the European market, and we may calculate on little more than one half the proceeds from the sale of this crop than was realized the preceding year.

The reader is aware, that instead of manufacturing them ourselves, we have been, heretofore, extensively dependent on Europe for the comforts of life; to pay for them, we have relied upon our agricultural products,—principally the cotton. Our importations for a number of years have exceeded our exportations, that the balance of trade, so called, is against us. A large debt, in Europe, has accumulated against the nation. As our creditors do not want the products of our soil, to the amount of this debt, nothing will answer their purpose, for the balance, but the hard currency. To pay off this, extensive shipments of specie had commenced, which was the true cause, as we conceive, of the banks suspending payments.

The effects of this state of commerce had began to be felt for several years past, but temporary expedients, such as the sale of "American Bonds" in London, &c., have protracted the evil day for a season. But the arraignments of Providence appear to be bringing us immediately to the test. The extensive failure of the cotton crops, upon which we have principally relied to pay off our foreign debt, will put it out of our power, we are afraid, to dodge the question any longer. The predicament in which we appear to be placed is this. If we close the doors upon our vaults, and keep our specie at home, it will be cheating our creditors, and they will not trust us in future; if we send off the dollars to pay our debts as honest men should do, let the consequence be as it may, a large number of the moneyed institutions of the country will be ruined, and with them a considerable portion of its citizens.

Every intelligent American will now be made to see the folly of the government, in withdrawing her protection from our domestic manufacturies. The true policy of this nation is to set one portion of her citizens to manufacturing, and the other to raising bread-stuffs for them. So long as we depend upon foreign commerce for the essentials of life, we will ever be subject to these fits of morbid prosperity, to be followed by bankruptcy and ruin. While we all till the soil for the purpose of obtaining the comforts of life, when we have fruitful seasons and abundant crops, commerce will be active and flourishing, debts will be made to supply the increasing demand; then comes the drought and the famine, for a succession of seasons,—the products of the soil will not pay our foreign accounts, and as nothing else will do abroad but our specie, away it ultimately goes and the country is ruined.—And the destination of the seasons is beyond the control of the goverument, or of the regulators of commerce.

The weather still continues dry, but there are indications of rain at present. The latter part of last week was very warm for the season, and the atmosphere so filled with smoke that you could not distinguish a man over thirty or forty rods, which was also very painful to the eyes.—On Sunday night there was a brisk wind with a mist of rain which nearly entirely dispersed the smoke, since when it has been cooler.

We see from the late report of the Comptroller of Tennessee, there has been paid out of the Treasury of that State, as a premium on Wolf scalps, $1,318, for the last two years. That sounds like back-woods.

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.—The United States Gazette of the 11th inst., states that New Jersey has recently elected 10 whig members of the Council and 33 of the Assembly; the administration 7 members of the Council and 20 of the Assembly.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD.—It was determined at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, held at Ashville, on the 16th September, to stop the work at Columbia, South Carolina, unless the other States interested come forward with their aid.

A gentleman, under date, New Orleans, Oct. 9, "who has travelled quite extensively over the cotton growing region during the present season, gives it as his opinion, formed upon accurate personal observation, that the crop of 1839 will be one-third shorter than the crop of 1838."—*Bul.*

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.—A person who is in the habit of oppressing, and taking every advantage of the poor, may pass for a tolerable citizen; little notice will be taken of his villanies. But let a man who has sustained an irreproachable character, who has been distinguished for his uprightness and benevolence, be suspected of an unjust or oppressive act, the public will fall on him with a malevolence that shows no mercy. His real or supposed offence will be loudly re-echoed through the neighborhood—the tale will be listened to with eagerness, and all will unite in their execrations, until the character of the supposed delinquent is blasted. Why, all this noise? It originates from envy. The community have seen with pain the moral elevation of this citizen, and this clamor is to bring him down to the common level—or, if possible, to sink him lower, by way of revenge.

LIBERALITY.—Liberality, in aiding the necessitous of human kind, is a commendable virtue. Parsimony is one extreme of this virtue, and profusion is the other. Parsimony is the man who is over exact about little savings, and niggardly in his contributions in aid of charitable calls. Profusion is he who contributes largely, but without judgment, throwing his charities around with an indiscriminating hand, *but mostly to the undeserving.* This error is pretty general in the occurrences of the world; and the principle on which it is accounted for, seems to be this,—when a man gets the ability to be liberal, he gets also with it a degree of self-importance, which renders him excessively fond of flattery. Whoever will address himself to this passion will certainly share his bounty. Now, a man of honorable feelings, and dignified character, would starve, before he would stoop to that cringing sycophancy with which the rich are generally pleased; but, as the unprincipled, who, accommodating themselves to their own interest, can crawl and fawn around the wealthy, they are mostly sure of their liberalities.

The following are the remarks of a traveller upon the character of our town:

"Zanesville is quite an old town, situated upon the eastern bank of the Muskingum river, where the National Road, mentioned in my last, crosses that river. It resembles very much an eastern city, more than any one I had seen since leaving Cincinnati. It is a place of considerable business, and possesses great natural advantages, (I refer now to its water privileges.) The buildings of the place are mostly of brick. But I think more highly of the place, than the people. As good an index as I known of, to the moral character of a people, or as good a criterion to their principles as any, is their children: for as is the moral training of the children, so generally, the moral character and principles of their parents; the former, are a kind of transcript of them, morally as well as physically. This being true, then I do not want a personal acquaintance with the mass of the people of Zanesville to set them down as exceedingly corrupt, and wanting in correct moral principle. The readiness with which they take fire with the mob spirit, is also evidence, as well as the constant annoyance to strangers, from the corrupt manners of the children; some of them large enough to be men too."

TARIFF MEETING.—At a large meeting of the 2d Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st inst., a number of spirited resolutions were passed, favoring a "Protective Tariff," the want of which is considered as a principal reason of the present embarrassment on the general business of the country.

"THE TARIFF.—We have not seen the subject of the Tariff broached by any of our eastern papers for some years, until since the suspension. They see it now, and there is not a paper which does not discuss it as our only salvation."—*Wheeling Times.*

"A PROTECTING TARIFF.—The following short paragraph from the late letter of D. A. Smith, Esq., to Dr. Brockenbrough, is a forcible illustration of the necessity of a Tariff, as a means placing a wholesome restraint upon our consumption of the products and manufactures of other nations, and of our defenceless condition without such Tariff. Mr. Smith says, in his letter: '*It has long since been held as a well established maxim, that no nation can remain in prosperity which shall depend* upon foreign labor for articles of the first necessity: and its truth is established by the condition of these United States at the present crisis. We have now a population little short of Fifteen Millions of souls, clothed almost exclusively in British Manufactures, *while England prohibits the importation of grain or breadstuffs from the United States.*' "—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The correspondent of the New York Express, under date, London, September 19, 1839, after alluding to the rejected draft of the United States' Bank, by its Paris agents, Hottinguer and Co., and its acceptation by the Rothchilds, through the negociation of Mr. Jaudon, the London agent for the bank, adds:

"There are reports also that a transfer of the French agency has been made to the same house, but I can state particularly that such reports are at any rate premature, as nothing has yet been decided on that head. It is not improbable that neither Mr. Allsop nor Mr. Jaudon have powers to that extent, and the question remains therefore for adjustment at Philadelphia. In like manner it has been reported that the Rothschilds will not take the Paris without the London agency, the resumption of which by the Barings has now been for some time the subject of negociation. It is scarcely probable, however, that the United States Bank will choose to place itself at the mercy of one house only for the whole of Europe; for the house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, would probably throw up their agency also, if Rothschild's were to displace Baring's as well as Hottingen's.

"Mr. Jaudon has concluded a contract with Hope & Co. for State Stocks to the amount of £2,000,000, against which that house will make advances by instalments of £500,000 at stated intervals, or the United States Bank will value upon them to that extent as was most convenient. The Bank of Amsterdam is a party to this arrangement, and doubtless takes the heaviest share in the operation."

SWITZERLAND.—Strasburg, Sept. 8.—The Prefect of the Lower Rhine to the Minister of the Interior. They write to me from Basle, under date the 7th. A popular movement, in which four persons were killed and seven wounded, compelled the members of the government of Zurich to resign their functions. A provisional government, composed of four members of the dissolved Council, and three new personages, took the reins, and is to continue in office until the new elections take place. All this occurred yesterday morning. In the evening tranquility was restored.

We cut the following from the Charleston, South Carolina, "Mercury:"

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.—From official returns of vessels engaged in the slave trade to the coast of Brazil, under the Portuguese flags, for the several months of the year 1838, it appears that during that year eighty-four vessels entered the port of Rio de Janeiro, and that by them thirty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-four slaves were imported, and further, that an apparent reduction in the number compared with 1837 is accounted for, not by any falling off in this infamous traffic, but by the fact that several of the traders have ordered their vessels to discharge at other ports of Brazil, and fit out from thence.

The following is the draft of a note sent by Lord Palmerston to Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister at Lisbon, to be transmitted to the Portuguese Government:

"*Foreign Office, April* 20, 1839.

"The African seas and the Atlantic swarms with vessels bearing the flag of Portugal, and loaded deep with human victims.

"In 1837, forty-eight vessels bearing the Portuguese flag, entered the port of Havana, after having landed slaves in the neighborhood; and in 1838, forty-four Portuguese followed in the same course; and reckoning upon an average four hundred and forty-three slaves for each vessel, the number of slaves landed at Cuba by these Portuguese vessels must have been at least 40,700.

"But the number of Portuguese slave vessels which carry on the trade with Brazil, is still greater. At Rio de Janeiro above ninety-three slave vessels, under the Portuguese flag, are reported as having landed in the province to which that capital belongs, the enormous number of 41,600 slaves. In the year 1818, eighty-four Portuguese vessels landed in the province 36,700 slaves.

"*Foreign Office, April* 30, 1839.

"The cruelty with which the trade is carried on, has not been lessened in these latter days. It has been stated, during the last year, that in these slave ships hundreds of negroes are, during long voyages, crammed into spaces far to small to contain them, without the greatest degree of bodily suffering; that the slave traders, when chased are in the habit of throwing overboard into the sea, those negroes whose health has broken down under the torture of their confinement; and that, in order to lighten their ship, and facilitate their escape, they actually drown such of their cargo as are not likely to be profitable for sale in the market to which they are going."

New York, October 12.

FROM CHINA.—The ship Panama, Captain Benjamin, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Canton, having left Whampoa on the 1st and Macao on the 3d of June. We are indebted to Captain Benjamin for the following interesting intelligence:

The Chinese Government continued to persist when the Panama left, in demanding the Bond, as it was termed, of foreigners, on securing with the Hong merchants ships entering the port; and consequently no foreign vessels were brought into the river. Under a conviction that trade could not revive till the Government should abandon the attempt to enforce the new regulations, of which it showed no intention, nearly all the foreign commercial houses had completely broken up their establishments in Canton, and retired to Macao or elsewhere; very few foreigners of any nation remained.

All the foreign Consuls were at Macao. The chief superintendent of British trade had chartered the barque Ariel, which sailed from Macao, May 29th, and passed Angier, July 6th, to carry despatches for the British Government to a port on the Red Sea, (Cossier.) She was to remain there till they could be forwarded to London, and an answer obtained from thence, which the same vessel was to take back to Macao. It was estimated that eight months would be necessary to accomplish this, and in the mean time no British ship or property of any kind was to be allowed to enter the port of Canton, unless some satisfactory guarantee could be previously obtained from the Chinese Government, that, in case it determined again to stop the trade, British subjects who were admitted to be innocent of offence against the laws, should be allowed to depart with their property without molestation, or being subjected to any unusual pecuniary exaction.

An edict published on the 1st of June by the Canton Government, gave public notice that the Imperial Commissioner had received from Pekin authority to destroy the Opium in his possession (20,283 chests) in any way he might deem proper, and it was currently reported that instead of burning it, as at first he alleged in his edict to the foreigners was the Imperial command, and sending it to Pekin by sea, for which the requested number of Junks had been subsequently chartered, he was repairing reservoirs near the river bank, in which it was intended the whole should be mixed with salt water and other substances to destroy its narcotic qualities and render it unfit for use. When wrought into a liquid state, the composition was to be allowed to flow into the sea.

Very little foreign business was doing at Canton, and commercial confidence was nearly destroyed by the violent and oppressive proceedings of the Government against natives having any connection with foreigners or the foreign trade. The large quantities of goods recently thrown into the market by parties leaving the place, who were desirous of closing their affairs, kept the price of imports very low. The sudden demand for tea to load vessels, chiefly British, which had arrived at Wampoa before the trade was interrupted, and were not subject to the new regulations, (the heavy export duty and the extraordinary charges, the payment of which was rigorously enforced to meet the already enormous and constantly increasing claims on the Consoo Fund,) prevented a decline of the price of Chinese produce, which other circumstances probably would have ensured.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

AGRICULTURAL.

We wrote the following article, in 1833, for the Methodist Correspondent:

PLANTING APPLE TREES.—We recently saw a notice, in the papers, proposing the fall as the best time to plant apple trees. This notice we have seen repeated in the public prints, perhaps a dozen times in the course of ten years. Without supposing that we are any wiser, on this subject, than our neighbors, we shall take the liberty to state what our experience and observation go to say is the best time and method of transplanting trees. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, in the spring, *and before the sap has time to start*, raise your trees from the nursery, and either immediately place them where you wish them to stand, or bury their roots in a trench, until you have time for that purpose. If the trees be permitted to remain, but a *few warm days*, in the nursery, the sap will start; *then*, to remove them, nature will become stagnated in her operations, and it will take the trees some time to survive the shock, if ever they do. Some 5 years ago we had a lot of trees brought from the nursery of Mr. Goldthright, Fairfield county. A convenience, *accidentally*, offered for carrying them, just at that juncture, when the frost of a rigorous winter had escaped from the ground.—On the way, the weather turned cold, and having to tarry all night upon the road, they froze in the wagon—in this frozen condition their roots were buried in the ground, and after remaining there some two or three weeks, they were set in the orchard about the ordinary time for setting trees. Another lot was set at the same time, which was brought but about two miles, and immediately removed from the nursery to the orchard; but they had stood before their removal, about three warm days, which had put the sap to flowing.—Now, the former, every one lived, and put forth buds and leaves nearly as soon as the trees which had not been disturbed, but the latter did not bud as soon by about fifteen days, and several of them died.

To raise your trees, from the nursery, any time after the sap descends in the fall, before it ascends in the spring will secure the principle aimed at in this essay; and after raising them you can either set them in the orchard, or bury them until the common time for setting trees. We would prefer the latter, because if you plant them in the fall the winter frosts will heave them out of the ground, and unless you pass round in the spring, and tramp the earth about each tree, they will not prosper well—this is apt to be neglected, but if done, we see no reason why the fall would not do as well as the spring, and the spring as well as the fall, provided, in every case the trees be raised from the nursery when the sap is down.

A very common error in setting out fruits trees, is, to let the tops remain on them. This is wrong. 1st. Because it gives the wind an opportunity to shake and disturb their roots, and thereby prevents the prosperity of the tree. 2d. It increases the quantity of wood to be supplied with sap, and the roots, being cut off, cannot throw up sufficient to keep the whole in health until the process of nature starts its growth; hence the tree becomes stunted and injured—perhaps ruined. Cut off the whole top, and the stock will remain in a healthy condition, until it begins to grow—thrifty shoots will then be thrown out, and the tree flourish with rapidity.

POTATOES.—Our observation satifies us of the correctness of the following remarks on the culture of potatoes. To what is here said, we would add, that the drought is more likely to injure the late than the early planted potatoes.

Many farmers, from an idea that potatoes if planted early will not keep through the winter, delay putting them in until late in May and the beginning of June, but from experience we can state, that the idea is without being well grounded. Last year we planted our crop of potatoes on the 4th of April, and those which we have left are as sound as they were the day they were dug. There is another notion that prevents early planting, which we think without force. We allude to the impression which prevails, that potatoes when early planted become pithy. This, so far as our experience goes, is not the case. By getting them in in good season, they have time to grow and to become mellow and ripened before the time for taking them up arrives in the fall, and will, in nine cases out of ten, yield a great many more than when their time of planting is delayed.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

APPLE ORCHARDS.—I have observed that the generality of orchards decline in about twenty-five or thirty years. This is owing to many causes. First, the sowing of oats, which seldom fails to kill the trees; it ought never to be done; again, in about the time specified, the tree has exhausted the land, which is too poor to support it I would recommend the following plan—the benefit I have proved. Grub round the trees and take the mould and grass away; then manure them; take off the old scruffy bark—a spade is a good implement for this. Then let your hands take a stick about two feet long (the end in each hand) and rub briskly up and down; this will, in a small degree, loosen the bark, and give room for the sap to flow freely. After this you may put round the trees, say the second year, corn cobs; those from your hog pen are best. Cut off the sprouts but no large limbs. A SUBSCRIBER.

A good Farmer is generally a true friend, an affectionate husband, an excellent parent, and an honest man; and it is an established axiom, that a well tilled farm denotes the supervision of an enlightened mind.

Parents' Department.

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.

Rules for Husbands and Wives.

THE HUSBAND.

1. A good husband will aways regard his wife as his equal, treat her with kindness, respect and attention, and never address her with an air of authority, as if she were, as some husbands appear to regard their wives, a mere house-keeper.

2. He will never interfere in her domestic concerns, hiring servants, &c.

3. He will always keep her liberally supplied with money for furnishing his table in a style proportioned to his means, and for the purchase of dress suitable to her station in life.

4. He will cheerfully and promptly comply with all her reasonable requests, when it can be done without loss, or inconvenience.

5. He will never allow himself to lose his temper towards her, by indifferent cookery, or irregularity in the hours of meals, or any other mismanagement of her servants, knowing the difficulty of making them do their duty.

6. If she have prudence and good sense, he will consult her on all great operations, involving the risk of ruin, or serious injury in case of failure. Many a man has been rescued from ruin by the wise counsels of his wife. Many a foolish husband has most seriously injured himself and family, by rejecting the advice of his wife, foolishly fearing, lest if he followed it, he would be regarded as ruled by her. A husband can never procure a counsellor more deeply interested in his welfare than his wife.

7. If distressed or embarrassed in his circumstances, he will communicate his situation to her with candor, that she may bear his difficulties in mind, in her expenditures. Women sometimes, believing their husband's circumstances to be far better than they really are, expend money which cannot well be afforded, and which if they knew their real situation, they would shrink from expending.

THE WIFE.

1. A good wife will always receive her husband with smiles—leave nothing undone to render home agreeable—and gratefully reciprocate his kindness and attention.

2. She will study to discover means to gratify his inclinations, in regard to food and cookery, in the management of her family, in her dress, manners and deportment.

3. She will never attempt to rule, or appear to rule her husband. Such conduct degrades husbands—and wives always partake largely in the degradation of their husbands.

4. She will in every thing reasonable, comply with his wishes—and as far as possible anticipate them.

5. She will avoid all altercations or arguments leading to ill humor—and more especially, before company. It is difficult to conceive of any thing in ordinary life, more revolting than disputes in company between man and wife.

6. She will never interfere in his business, unless he asks her advice and counsel, and will never attempt to control him in the management of it.

Should differences arise between husband and wife, the contest ought to be, not who will display the most spirit, but who will make the first advances. There is scarcely a more prolific source of unhappiness in the married state, than this "spirit," the legitimate offspring of pride and want of feeling.

Perhaps the whole art of happiness in the married state, might be compressed in those two maxims—'Bear and forbear'—and let the husband treat his wife, and the wife treat her husband with as much respect and attention as he would a strange lady, and she would a strange gentleman.

RELIGION IN FEMALES.—There is nothing so beautiful in the character of a female as religion—no trait so endearing as a perfect reliance on Him "who spake as never man spake." The love of God and works of pure and holy benevolence cast an halo round her form which is bright and lasting, and which nought else on earth is incapable of doing. Without it, what is she? A frail and slender reed, with nought to lean upon but the changeable affections of the creature of this world—with nought to support her in the trying hour of afflictions—a tiny bark, cast abroad upon the troubled ocean of life, and left the sport of each varying gale. But if the light of holy and undefiled religion, if the vivifying and beautiful love of God, find but a home in her breast, the rough surges of the world may bear on—the deepest trials and afflictions may come—she is steadfast. Her hopes are centered where the petty cares and anxieties which beset her path can never reach them; and amid all, her character shines forth with a purer and lovelier light!

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

THURSDAY, ... OCTOBER 31, 1839.

☞We wish our Agents who may have money on hand, to remit to us as soon as practicable, as we have a contract for paper that calls for a considerable amount of cash.

The TERMS of our paper are $2 in advance; and advance means on subscribing, or on the reception of the first number, but we will continue to take $2 until the first of December; after that, we shall not take less than $2 50 to the end of the year—beyond that $3 00. We ought to have $2 50 in advance, but we put it at the lowest rate possible, and our subscribers ought to bear this in mind.

Bro. STOCKTON will be so good as to send the Letter-Press to the Rev. F. A. Davis, Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio.

We will receive subscriptions at our office, for the "Olive Branch," at Boston, "Luminary," at New York, "Letter-Press," Philadelphia, and "Methodist Protestant," at Baltimore. These are all papers conducted principally under the patronage of the Methodist Protestant church. We find them all quite interesting, and deserving the patronage of the church. We should be happy to have it in our power to do something in furthering the interests of each of them.

The "Methodist Protestant" of the 26th inst., announces the death of the Rev. JOHN FRENCH, A. M. D., of Norfolk, Va. Dr. FRENCH possessed strong discriminating powers of mind, and was a thorough and unwavering friend to the cause of religious liberty. We cannot but feel afflicted at the loss of such men as him, but we must bow with submission to the will of Providence.

The correspondent of the Protestant, from Lynchburgh, Va., in a recent communication, states that the revival in that place is still moderately progressing; that since his former communication fourteen more have been added to the church—making in all, FIFTY-FOUR.

A letter from Peyton S. Graves, in the same paper, dated Salem, Alabama, October 8th, says "a gracious work is going on among all denominations. Sinners of every age are turning to the Lord."

We have been wondering, for some time past, why we did not hear a word from our friends in Illinois. We used to have a number of regular *paying* subscribers in that state, to the old CORRESPONDENT. When we first issued, we addressed a number of papers to these old friends, to let them know we had come to life again—but, we could hear nothing from a single one of them.—Their conference sat early in September, but we had no tidings from it. We were anxious to know whether they had forgotten us or not. But our solicitude was relieved on this subject, by a communication, received on the evening of the 30th instant, just as our paper was going to press, from P. J. STRONG, Superintendent of *Bureau Circuit*, from which, we extract the following:

"PRINCETON, ILL., Oct. 10, 1839.

"C. SPRINGER—Dear Sir: By a vote of our late Annual Conference, in order to extend the circulation of the *Western Recorder*, it was made the duty of each superintendent to act as agent for the same. I feel anxious that you may be well sustained, and am willing to do all I can for you, in this section of country. If I had a sample of the paper, to show the people, I think I could get a number of subscribers for it on my circuit.

"In reference to religion, the Lord is doing kind things for us on this circuit. Last year was a year of spiritual prosperity. Our camp-meeting which commenced on the 29th of August, and closed on the 9th of September, being held eleven days, was one of the most interesting meetings I ever witnessed. Such displays of Divine power in the conviction and conversion of sinners, is of rare occurrence. The rich and poor, the old and young, were alike the subjects of Divine grace. Some of the very tallest from the ranks of the enemy were made to tremble and bow at the foot of the Cross. Forty-five or fifty professed conversion, twenty-five were added to the church, and more are expected as the fruits of this meeting. We had perfect order. The work is still going on. To God, be all the glory. Pray for us.

P. J. STRONG, Sup."

WESLEY'S GENERAL RULE ON SLAVERY.—Our abolition brethren have had much affliction of mind about the article on slavery being left out of Mr. Wesley's General Rules as published in the Discipline of the Methodist Protestant church, and much paper has been destroyed in petitions and memorials to have it restored.—And scores of abolition lecturers, in their usual stile of liberality to the Methodist Protestant church, have poured infamy and disgrace upon her for this act of omission.—We recollect at the Convention which established the Discipline of the church, that, when they were about connecting Mr. Wesley's General Rules therewith, it was contended on the part of several of the ablest speakers of the Convention, among whom was the Rev. Alexander McCain, who knows more about the early history of Methodism in this country than any man in it, that the Rule on slavery was not Mr. Wesley's, but that it was added by an American hand. The investigation entirely satisfied the Convention that this was the fact, and of course that body did not publish in the Discipline the article on slavery as one of Mr. Wesley's Rules, for the plain reason they could not do so in truth. This fact is conceded by the editor of Zion's Watchman in his paper of the 19th inst., in a note on the first page; says he—"This Rule [on slavery] was not one of Wesley's. It was added by the abolitionists who organized the Methodist Episcopal church; and it shows how anxious they were to keep slavery out of the church." Yes, but how came these abolitionists to pass this article off as Mr. Wesley's, and thus deceive a whole community, or nearly so?

We think this admission on the part of the abolition press, that the "Rule on slavery" was not Mr. Wesley's, should satisfy our abolition brethren on that subject, and save them any future trouble about petitions and memorials in relation to that matter.

Items of News.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that Gen. Hamilton has not succeeded in negotiating the Texan loan.

The Clinton Bank of Columbus has made a new issue of five dollar post notes, payable twelve months after date.

OHIO RIVER.—A Cincinnati paper remarks that there are not more than thirty inches in the channel between that port and Louisville.

A pear tree is now standing in the city of New York, which is two hundred and twenty-seven years old, and bore fruit the past season.

The Wheeling Times, says that "the millers in this vicinity are paying from 60 to 62½ cents for Wheat. The farmers part with it reluctantly at those prices."

GRANVILLE BANK.—The question of the right of this society to Bank, has been determined in the affirmative by Judges Hitchcock, Grimke, and Wood, of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

At Cincinnati, on the 13th instant, a hack-driver was killed, by falling from his seat on the carriage, while going from the Brighton House to the race course. So much for racing.

We understand, observes the Philadelphia U. States Gazette, of the 12th instant, that Mr. Van Buren has ordered Mr. Trist to return immediately from Havana. Of course the object is for him to answer some of the accusations made against him, touching his stewardship in that city.

Ten thousand barrels of flour were recently purchased in Rochester, for the Canada market. The news by the Liverpool produced an advance in wheat at Rochester, of ten cents per bushel, and in flour, of fifty cents per barrel.

Ten and a half miles of the Dayton and Covington turnpike, were let on Monday week, at an average of about two thousand seven hundred dollars per mile. So says the Journal of Tuesday last.

A Dr. Peck, of Washington, Kentucky, died in a fit of mental excitement, during the late great race over the Oakland course at Louisville, between Wagner and Grey Eagle. It is said that he had ten thousand dollars bet upon the race.

It is stated in the New York papers, that John Jacob Astor has determined to make a bequest, in his will, of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the establishment of a free public library in New York.

The late disastrous fires in New York and Philadelphia, have added greatly to the existing demand for money It is said that the Insurance Companies will have to raise and pay not much less than one million of dollars.

Gen. George McDuffie has been appointed by the city of Charleston to deliver an eulogy on the life, character and public services, of the late Robert Y. Hayne.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation, the object of which is to prevent the banks from putting forth a currency of shinplasters. This is at it should be.

The public land sale terminated at Chicago on the 10th ultimo. The sales amounted to ninety thousand dollars. Books are still open for private entry.

Two brothers named Samuel S. and Levi Bills, were arrested on last Tuesday evening at Fulton, above Cincinnati, for passing counterfeit money. After an examination before the Mayor, they were held to bail in the sum of six hundred dollars each, for their appearance at Court, and in default they were committed to prison.

The Florence Gazette says, that the great bridge, recently erected over the Tennessee, at Muscle Shoals, and which was nearly two miles in length, fell down, on Sunday last, with a tremendous crash. Mr. J. R. Henry, its projector, was on the bridge at the time. He was thrown off, but not seriously injured.

There have been two more fires in Norfolk, one on Thursday night, and the other on Friday morning: but little damage was done—attributed to incendiaries.

GOING WEST.—The Wabash (Ia.) Courier, of the 5th instant, states that the number of emigrants going West by the National Road, through that place is immense, far exceeding that of any previous year. That paper says, "for some weeks past this great national highway has been literally crowded with the waggons, horses, stock, and all the paraphranalia of emigration. Both the ferries across the Wabash at this point are kept going from daylight till a late hour at night, frequently passing as many as a hundred wagons per day. From a recent trip north of this place, we discover that these remarks will apply, though in a less degree, to all the main thoroughfares of the great West."

RAIN AT LAST!—The Charleston Mercury of the 19th instant, remarks, that "after the long and unprecedented drought, we have at last, clouds and rain. The rain commenced before daylight yesterday, and continued during the day. We may hope for more. It comes as a blessing—and if sufficiently plentiful and general to raise our rivers in the interior to a navigable state, so that the crops can be brought down, considerable relief will be given to the pecuniary distress of our market."

OUR RAIL ROAD.—We published yesterday an article under this head, from the Knoxville Times, which we intended to accompany with an editorial remark, by way of attracting to it that consideration which its suggestions merit. It will be seen that the intelligent editor proposes a union between our own and the Hiwassee Rail Road companies, with, of course, the privilege to the stockholders of the latter to take a proportionate amount of stock in the Bank. Our communication with the West will thus be made through Georgia, instead of North Carolina, and strike the Tennessee river, instead of the Ohio. The advantages of this new project is that it can be accomplished, nay, *is* almost perfected already, while it is but too certain that the other is an impossibility.—*Ib.*

AWFUL CALAMITY.—A fire broke out in the heart of the city of Mobile, on the night of the 7th instant, which destroyed before it was got under, eleven squares of that ill-fated city, comprising five hundred buildings. Scourged as the population is with the yellow fever, this calamity will fill the cup of their misery.

ANOTHER FIRE IN MOBILE.—The Planters Journal of the 11th inst., concludes its account of the several disastrous conflagrations that have laid waste that city within a week, by adding another item to the fearful sum.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

"On returning from the yet burning ruins of the morning's fire, on Wednesday evening, we sat down to write the foregoing account, but before we had concluded, the frightful alarm again rung in our ears! About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening a wooden tenement on Church-street, between Clairborne and Franklin streets, was discovered to be on fire. This fire, like the others, was the fiendish work of incendiaries; the building we are informed was vacant. The fire rapidly communicated to the adjacent houses, and swept round the square to Government-street Theatre, which, with the handsome two story dwelling of Mr. G. G. Henry, on the East, and several frame buildings on both sides, were entirely burnt to the ground The fire crossed Franklin-street, and burnt a few small tenements, fencing, &c., on the West side of that street, but extended no further. The night was calm, and the squares in that part of the city were not closely built upon, which contributed greatly to its being confined to the block in which it originated.

"The great width of Government-street rendered the houses on the North side comparatively safe; the coals and sparks, however, fell in showers for a great distance around. The number of buildings consumed by this fire were about twelve or fifteen, and the loss, probably, near twenty thousand dollars.

"All is confusion, excitement, and distress. We are beset by the most fiendish and unrelenting villains, and Heaven alone can determine whether or no our calamities are to end here. Our city is ruined."

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The amount of tolls received on the New York Canals, during the first week of October, is stated at $65,751,48. In the corresponding week of last year the amount was $71,774,47. Increase for one week about $4000.

In the Municipal Court of Boston, on Friday, in the case of Edward Raymond, broker, on an indictment for selling lottery tickets, the Jury returned a verdict of *guilty* on six counts of the indictment.

The Small Pox, in its worst forms, is raging in the vicinity of Wiscasset, Edgecombes and Boothbay, Lincoln county, Missouri.

Lewis Watkins, one of the sufferers by the New York fire, it is remarked, has been burnt out six times in that city, and not by his own fault, but by his neighbors! He is a maker of packing boxes, and already has a shop rigged up and is at work.

Tuesday last was a day of intense suffering amongst the mercantile ranks of New York, and a strong sensation felt for the want of money,—a good deal of specie drawn from the banks by depositors—3 to 3½ per month was paid for money. It is very doubtful whether the banks will not suspend specie payments in a few days.—*Pitts. Intel. Oct.* 26.

RAIN—We learn from the Merchants Transcript of the 12th inst., that it has rained in New Orleans incessantly, for the most of the week, and from the St. Louis Daily Gazette of the 11th instant, "More rains in floods last night and to day." Our turn comes next—we hope for an immediate rise—our rivers are very low and nothing but Keel Boats can now leave.

The National Intelligencer, of the 14th, says:—"A Berlin letter of the 12th ultimo mentions a report that the Pussian Minister to the United States, M. DE ROENNE, now at Berlin, will be appointed the arbitrator of the differences between the United States and Mexico, the King of Prussia having been requested by the two Governments to mediate between them."

MAIL STAGE ARRANGEMENT.—Neil, Moore, & Co. have made an important improvement to their Polot line of Coaches between Wheeling and Cincinnati, by the addition of a *Guard*, who accompanies each coach of this line. His duty, is to see to the comfort of the passengers, to insure the arrival of the coaches at the end of the route in the specified time, and the faithful performance by the drivers of their duty, both to the passengers and the proprietors.—*Col. Journal.*

A majority of the City Council of Baltimore have reported in favor of issuing small note certificates to the amount of $400,000—namely $75,000 of 50 cent bills; $75,000 of 75 cent bills; $150,000 of $1 bills; and $100,000 of $2 bills.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, has, by Proclamation, instructed the Attorney General of that State, and his deputies, to institute proceedings against all persons or corporations whatever, who shall issue any substitute for money of a less denomination than five dollars.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS IN SCOTLAND.—In a letter received from Scotland, my friend states that protracted meetings are to take place all over that country. This is indeed a "*new measure*" in that country, in connection with the ordinary services of religion. The origin of your four days services may probably be traced to Scotland, where the people for generations had continued meetings at the sacrament time, as it is called; but protracted meetings to promote revivals of religion is a new feature in the proceedings of religious people in that country. Let us hope that great good will result from such services; the Scotch are not very excitable on religious subjects. A little more heat with the orthodoxy of the north, will render it more useful and attractive.—*Evangelist.*

JEW DAY OF ATONEMENT.—Wednesday last week was set apart by the Jews throughout the world as a day of atonement to afflict their souls and humble themselves before the God of their fathers, against whom they have greatly rebelled. It is the impression of their teachers and guides with serious Jews in general, that the century upon which, they have entered (A. M.) 5600 according to their computation, and which begun last Monday will be decisive as to their hopes as a nation.—*London Paper.*

MANAGEMENT BETTER THAN BEATING.—A truckman in Boston, who had a refractory horse, that would not move forward, beat him unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him that he must not beat him any more. "What shall I do?" said the man; "my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all day?" "Oh, no, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more.—Get me a rope twice as long as the horse." The rope was brought, tied to its tail, and then passed between his legs forward; then he gave a pull upon the rope; the horse was frightened, and showed signs of kicking; he continued to pull; the horse suddenly started forward, and went off without any more beating. The gentleman had seen that method tried on jackasses in South America with full success. If you doubt it, try for yourself.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—We are informed, on good authority, observes the Boston Mercantile Journal, that Captain Thomas, of the brig Edward, of Alexandria, (D. C.) arrived at Trieste in May last. He states, that in passing south of Sicily, he sailed over the spot which was occupied by the volcanic island in 1833. After sailing about twenty-five miles on a due east course, he suddenly perceived the water all around him to be white, as if the bottom had been chalk or coral. It was so white, that every thing appeared bright within the reflected light, so that one might see to pick up a pin on deck, although it was then a quarter past 12 o'clock at night. Its extent was about 250 feet square. He was struck with surprise; and sprung to seize the lead, but before he could sound, he had passed over the illuminated surface.

EDUCATION CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—On the first week in September a convention of colored persons met at Columbus, to consult on th best means of establishing Schools for the education of colored children who are debarred entrance into our common Schools. Delegates were present from Cuyahoga, Ross, Franklin, Clark, Montgomery, Muskingum and Pickaway counties. From the 2d annual report, it appears schools have been established as follows, viz:

In Cleveland with 14 scholars; at Chillicothe with 45 scholars, and a lot has been purchased to build an academy on; at Springfield with 20 scholars; at Zanesville with 68 scholars; at Circleville, number not stated.

A State Society—and a number of school societies have been formed. The members of which contribute, and collect subscriptions of others, for supporting Schools for colored children; M. M. Clark was re-appointed General Agent.

Resolutions were passed, recommending colored people to purchase Land as far as practicable, and engage in agricultural pursuits; that they abstain from intoxicating drinks; endeavor to educate their children, and let them learn mechanic trades. Thanks were returned to all who contributed towards establishing schools the past year. During the year, $320 90 cts. were collected; and 167 dollars and 29cts, expended, principally to the schools above named; leaving a balance in the treasury of 153,61.

A preacher while descanting on the impossibility of the sinner retracing his steps, after he had gone a certain length, used the following striking illustration of his position: "My brethren it is a very easy task to row a skiff over Niagra Falls, but a tremendous job to row it back again."

FRIDAY, OCT. 25th.

We have this day taken our usual walks and find business continues very dull for the season. A few wholesale Grocers are doing some business, but it is not general. We have at this season of the year been obliged to beg a drayman to stop and take a load as a special favor, for such was the press that our 200 drayman and carters could not do all the business in daylight, now they are not employed a fourth of their time, and are to be seen in clusters, mourning in common with the merchants and manufacturers the very low state of trade.

Flour—Owing to the present demand in the eastern cities for England, and the closing of our canal in a few days, has become lively and sales are making at $4 a bbl. and for choice brands and good quality $4,25 is freely paid—but all scratched is reduced 50 cents.

Grain—We have inquired at two steam mills and they only pay 65 cents a bushel for wheat, and get all they want at that price. We know of no sales higher.

Corn 50, Rye 45 to 50, Buckwheat 40, Oats 20 to 22, Barley $1 per bushel.

Bacon has declined, and we have reduced the price, hog round, dull, at 7½ a 8, and hams 9 cents a pound.

Beef Cattle—plenty—Beef on foot $5 to $6 per 100 lbs. Veal, $2 to $6.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

DENOMINATIONAL EGOTISM.—In our last we referred to the spirit of denominational self-gratulations which had been exhibited at some of our late Centenary Meetings. The following account of what one of the speakers said, at the meeting in Greene street, on the evening of the 4th inst., is from the Chris. Adv. and Jour.

"Brother ———'s *Ideality* seemed to be unwontedly active, even for him, this evening. With the exception of the prayer meeting in the morning, he though the exercises for the glorious 25th, in the UPPER SANCTUARY, might be *much the same as in the church below.* He was *almost sure of the love-feast*, and then, while in every part of our globe the Wesleyan chapels were opening wide their portals for the worshipping hosts militant, he could imagine *that on some bright plain in paradise John Wesley might gather about him a glorious company of our departed brethren, and discourse from that oft-cited text,* 'What hath God wrought?'"

In this case it will be seen, the good brother's imagination carried his *denominational* prejudices beyond the grave, even into the abodes of the blest!

We are for rendering honor to whom honor is due. We wish for every man and every church to have all the praise which may be rendered them in justice, and especially the church of our own choice, but we never can approve of this kind of egotism. We are heartily sick of it.

It should be added, perhaps, that Dr. Alder, in the course of his address, expressed his doubts of the orthodoxy of the views advanced by the speaker above referred to.

Again, the Christian Advocate and Journal, gives the following report of some remarks, of the same character, made by Rev. H. Slicer, at the Centenary Meeting in Forsyth street, October 1st.

"The speaker would not say that John Wesley was the founder of the Bible, Missionary, or Tract Societies; but who, he asked, ever heard of any similar institutions, save *Voltaire's Tract Society*, before this great revival of religion? Some historical facts, relating to several branches of the great moral machinery which is the *crowning glory* of the age, were here adduced, which made it appear no unwarrantable assumption, that Methodism was the mother of them all."

Our readers must now judge whether these questions do not most fully sustain the positions laid down by us in our last. —*Zion's Watchman.*

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—When the American troops were quartered at Newburgh, at the close of the revolutionary war, and the soldiers were stirred up to rebellion against the government, by the famous anonymous letters, which it has since been ascertained, were written by General Armstrong, then a Major in the Army, General Washington convened the officers for the purpose of addressing them on this subject, and calming the tumult which was beginning to rage in their bosom. He held a paper in his hand, on which the remarks he intended to make were written—and then it was, that finding himself unable to read without assistance—as he was drawing his spectacles from his pocket, that unpremeditated expression broke from him—one of the most pathetic that ever fell from human lips—"*Fellow-citizens*," said he, "*you see I have not only grown gray—but blind in your service.*" The effect of this remark was electrical. No bosom—no eye was proof against it.—*Boston Mer. Jour.*

ANECDOTE.—As deacon A———, on a cold morning in January, was riding by the house of his neighbor B———, the latter was chopping wood and thrashing his hands at the door. The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of weather briefly discussed, and the horseman made demonstrations of passing on, when his neighbor detained him with—

"Don't be in a hurry, deacon. Would'nt you like a glass of good old Jamaica this cold morning?"

"Thank you kindly," said the old gentleman, at the same time beginning to dismount with all the deliberation becoming a deacon, "I don't care if I do."

"Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, deacon," said the wag, "I merely asked for information. We hav'nt a drop of rum in the house!"—*Exeter News-Letter.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		10
" Sides,	"	10½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	14	15
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	22	23
" Dipped,	"		14
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"		14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		25
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		50
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		75
Flour,	barrel.	3.50	3.75
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.	——	——
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.50
" 8 by 10,	"		3.50
" 10 by 12,	"		4.50
Hay,	ton.		8
Indigo,	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	26	28
" Country "	"	26	27
Lead, bar,	"		8
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		65
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil Flaxseed,	"		112½
" W. Sperm,	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale,	"	80	85
Oats,	bush'l.	22	25
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna,	"		3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.		7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.		237½
Salt,	bush'l.	40	44
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	9	9½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	55	85
" Gunpowder,	"	70	75
" Imperial,	"	65	70
" Black,	"	——	——
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l		60
Whiskey,	gallon.		44

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.

BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square,	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6¾
" 8d and 9d,	"		7
" 6d,	"		7½
" 5d,	"		7¾
" 4d,	"		8¼
" 3d,	"		9¼
Retail Nails, by the keg,	1 cent advance.		
" Iron,	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.

BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords,	90 feet.	3 25	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Hemp "	90 "	3 00	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Plough Lines,	30 "	1 00	

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for all moneys we receive.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county. Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. P. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

LITTLE CHILDREN'S PRIDE.

"Ma'am!" said little Quincy the other day, in my hearing, "May'nt I have on my meeting clothes?"—"Ma'am! may't I have my meeting clothes on?"—"May'nt I have on my meeting clothes?" And thus he continued teasing his mother, who was busy in conversation with myself and another minister who had just called in, till she told him it was not best then, because the clothes he had on were good enough to wear at home. Then little Quincy cried out very loud, for some time, and steered off to another part of the room, covering his eyes with his hands without speaking again till his crying was over and he had gone out of the room.

Quincy was a little boy, only between three and four years old. The clothes he had on for home use, were a short calico frock with pantilets, but his meeting clothes, as I afterwards learnt, were pantaloons and a round-about. He then wanted his new clothes on, it seemed, because they were new, and because they were made up more like large boys' or men's clothes, and he wanted us all to see him in such clothes, to make us like him better and think him more like a man. Now this must have been all pride in that child. He cried hard with shame to be seen with every day clothes on such as little children wear, but would have been very happy and proud to have on such as were finer and more fashionable.

But, dear children! will you be proud like that little boy, and want the finest clothes on to keep you from crying with shame? No; you should never feel so; for pride is very wicked, and makes grown folks many times to lie, and cheat and steal, and sometimes to murder and rob, to get to buy fine things enough to keep them from being ashamed of their appearance; and makes even little children, as you see, cry long and hard only to have better clothes on.

When Jesus Christ was a little child, he had no pride, and was not ashamed to think that he had been born in a barn, and wrapped, not in a fine round-about, but in swaddling clothes, and not laid upon a rich bed, but in a manger. And thus he was meekly and lowly as long as he lived, and never got him any fine or rich things as proud people do, though every thing was his, and he could make plain food enough for thousands at a time. So should we always be meek and lowly like him, for no proud person can ever go to dwell with him in heaven, because the Bible says—"Behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven, and *all the proud*, yea all that do wickedly, shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch, saith the Lord." (Mal. 4: 1.)—*Children's Friend.*

THE YOUNG BIBLE READER.

When in New Hampshire, I saw an active little boy cheerfully helping a farmer take care of cows. He claimed this man as his father, though he was really a fatherless child. A dear friend of the child gave me the following interesting facts, respecting him. His name is Thomas Jefferson Murdock Alden. He was born at Middleborough Mass., Feb., 2, 1831. When he was two years old his parents removed to Lyme, N. H. where his kind father died two years after. When his father was dead, he went to the house of a Christian neighbor, whom he called his father, and seemd determined to live with him. The man having no children of his own, adopted the affectionate child. He will doubtless know by experience, the full meaning of Christ's words:—"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

On the first day of January, 1837, the little boy began to read the Bible through in course. He was then not six years old. Dec. 2d, he finished it, when his age was just six years and ten months. On New year's day he commenced again, and finished Sept. 16.

He begun the third time, January 1, 1839, and finished July 12. Thus he had read the Bible through three times when his age was less than eight years and a half.

He will doubtless be glad, as long as he lives, that he spent the leisure moments of his childhood in reading God's word. The dear friend of the child who communicates these facts, concludes by saying:

"May the study of the Scriptures prove the means of his soul's salvation. Every Christian who reads this is requested to pray that this orphan boy may be blest with an interest in the Saviour."—*ib.*

From the Youth's Cabinet.

CHILDREN, BE HONEST ALWAYS.

I have just stepped into the Cabinet office to tell the children who read this paper, of the honesty of a small boy I saw this morning as I was coming up Canal street. I was walking fast, taking no notice of boys, nor any body else, when suddenly a lad came running along to me from behind, and held out to me a pocket handkerchief, saying, "This is yours, you dropped it as you passed by where I was." I saw that it was mine, and asked him how I dropped it, not having had it out for some time to my recollection. "It dropped from your pocket," he said. I felt and found a rent in my pocket, which I had not before discovered —commended him for his honesty, in restoring it so readily to the owner—gave him a piece of silver, and came on. If I had thought of it, and asked the boy his name, I would now give it, as a further testimony in favor of such honesty in children.

I mention this fact now, more freely, because I have many times before, lost things, such as my handkerchief, my over-coat, my umbrella, and the like, in country roads where few people travel, and could never hear of them again, though inquiries were made, and advertisements sometimes put up at the nearest tavern or hotel. I suppose that the persons who found them, wished to keep them as their own; and did keep them; being careful not to tell others of their finding them in the street, lest the owner should hear of it and call for them. Probably they thought that keeping them secretly after finding them, would not be the same as stealing; like a boy who once found my pocket-knife, living next door to me, and yet kept it a week or two, till another person told me he had it, and wished I might not be told of it, as he wanted it for his own.

But *my* plan has been, ever since I knew what stealing was, when finding any thing, to give it directly to the owner, when to be found, and when not, to give out word, or advertise it in writing, or both, as might seem best for the owner. So, I would recommend to every boy and girl to do, aways, when finding a piece of lost property; because this is doing as we would be done by, as Jesus bids us; and because, when such lost things are found, and kept secretly, the same as if belonging to the finder, it is the same as *stealing*, and will be so written in the Lord's book, out of which we must all be judged for eternity. That book will soon be opened to the view of angels, devils, and all mankind; when it will be forever too late, for any one to become honest, and fit for heaven, who finds things and keeps them secretly, like the thief.—*Children's Friend.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

1770—1775.

It was incidentally mentioned that in 1757 the English built Fort London on the Little Tennessee to check the progress of the French in that section. Around this fort a settlement was gradually formed by English colonists. In 1760 this fort was taken by the Cherokee Indians; and the garrison, together with the neighboring settlers, men, women and children to the number of three hundred were massacred. Not a single Anglo-American was left in Tennessee.

No sooner, however, had the English taken possession of their newly acquired territory on the Mississippi, than a stop was put to the incursions of the savages; and from that Pennsylvania, Virginia and Carolinas began to push their adventurous steps into the country, and to name the mountains and rivers. They gradually broadened the circle of population, until in 1770, the period at which we have arrived, they had penetrated into the interior of the present State of Tennessee.

The first settlement of Ky. was nearly cotemporaneous with that of Tennessee. The name of the famous Daniel Boone is identified with the exploration and settlement of both.—Boone was a native of Virginia: but had emigrated in early life to North Carolina. His favorite employment was hunting; and to gratify his adventurous spirit, he set out with five companions, in 1769, crossed the mountains, in quest of the region of Kentucky.—They were traversing the country on the Kentucky river, when Boone and one of his companions, John Stewart, were captured by a party of savages. They soon effected their escape; but unable to find their companions, they were returning home, when they met squire Boone a brother of Daniel, who had pursued their track from North Carolina with a fresh supply of ammunition. Stewart was soon slain by the natives, and the two brothers were left the only white men in a trackless wilderness. They spent the winter in a cabin, and after exploring the country to the Cumberland river, returned to their families with a determination of removing to Kentucky.

In 1773, Boone commenced his removal to Kentucky, with his own and five other families, and was joined on his way by forty men, who placed themselves under his guidiance. Being attacked by the Indians, six of his men were slain and the cattle belonging to the party dispersed. The survivors returned, in consequence, to the settlements on Clinch river, about forty miles from the scene of action. A company in North Carolina, stimulated by Boone's account of the country, now formed a plan for purchasing the lands on the south side of the Kentucky river from the natives, and employed Boone to make the bargain.—He performed the service, and soon after opened a road from the Holston settlements to the Kentucky river. Two years were consumed in making these preparations, before a settlement was established. At length, in 1774 Boone erected a fort near salt spring, on the southern bank of the Kentucky. It consisted of a block house and several cabins enclosed with palisides to protect the families of the settlers. This was the first permanent settlement in Kentucky, and was named Boonesborough in honor of the intrepid pioneer who established it.

Among the most conspicuous names of the hardy adventurers associated with Boone in the settlement of Kentucky were Finley, Harrod and Logan; and among the precursors in the settlement of Tennessee, Sevier, Tipton, and Blount held the same rank. Few colonies have existed, that can produce annals of deeper interest than those which record the origin and progress of the States. The patriarchal pioneers who settled them, were people of a peculiar and remarkable order, trained by circumstances to a character, which united force, hardihood and energy in an astonishing degree.—They were perhaps, as much distinguished for chivalrous notions of honor and justice, as for strength, firmness and bravery.

There is an indescribable charm in becoming acquainted with these noble founders of western republics. The interest increases as we follow their history from their first locating their families in the forest, through their conflicts with the Indians, the difficulties incident to solitude, distance from social comforts, and exposure to the dangers of a strange climate; until their cabins are replaced by houses, and their houses by splendid mansions; until their stations are converted to villages, and the villages to towns, and until a few spare settlements in the wilderness become populous and powerful States. The heroic and undaunted spirits, who put a strong and cheerful hand to the first improvements in a region possessing all the wildness of nature, and tenanted only by savages, are worthy of enduring remembrance.—*Prairie Beacon.*

HELP ONE ANOTHER.—We have too often noticed a propensity among individuals of a compact and flourishing village, to make purchases and to trade generally with strangers, in preference to fair and mutual interchange, neighbor with neighbor. This is an evil, and we can only account for it by supposing that the individual who will not encourage business in his own village, is possessed of envious feeling towards his neighbors and dislikes to see them prosper.

When such feelings are cherished between man and man, they soon render the most flourishing village desolate, and paralyze the efforts of those who sincerely wish for the prosperity of a place where they chance to dwell. "Help one another," is the motto for every country village, and when the inhabitants will throw away all little petty differences, which always exist in every community, and in defiance of personal feeling, trade in their own villages,—and let what little cash they have to spare, go to support their own folks, instead of driving off a dozen miles at the expense of a dollar, to save a cent in trade, that village will be marked by every stranger as thriving and happy; the mansion of the parson and its premises will afford ample token that his parishioners possess the means of paying him a liberal salary; the hammer of the mechanic will be heard at dawn; the buildings will rise as if by magic, and the whole village will present a prospect of industry and contentment.

But mark the village whose inhabitants suffer their own mechanics to languish, while they are spreading their money with liberality to support those of the neighboring towns; decay will have settled upon the inhabitants, and the rising sun will generally find them snoring away the best of the day in bed;—every thing will wear the livery of desolation.

The mechanics of every village must be liberally supported. There is opposition in every branch of business, and there are those who have the art of slighting work so as to do it cheap: you go to a first rate mechanic, his price will appear to be high, even if he works as reasonable as he can possibly afford to work well; you leave him and employ a cheap workman in some other place; depend upon it your money is wasted, and your mechanics, by such a course, will either be obliged to leave you, or be ruined.—*Newport Spectator.*

A THUNDER STORM.—Abstractly speaking, there are few things, if any, in all that portion of the universe which is exposed to the eyes of man, so grand, so mighty, in beauty, so magnificent in splendor, as a thunder storm. The feeble and impotent contention of man with man, even upon the grandest scale, is fain to borrow the cloudy war of the storm images to give it grandeur. We hear of the thunder of the cannon, of the lightning flash of the artillery. But what is it all to the reality, when forth from the clouds bursts the deafening voice of the storm upon the ear, and upon the eye blazes the blinding flash of the leven bolt of heaven! When shall we produce lights like that, casting their splendor from one verge of heaven to the other? Yet there are few persons who view a thunder storm with the same feelings: and, indeed, the differences of human character are tried by scarcely any thing more finally, than by the sensations produced upon the mind by that phenomenon. There are many who are terrified, and that terror may proceed from a thousand other causes than mere mental weakness. There are some actually afraid of corporeal danger.—There are some who have been taught fear irremediably in their youth. There are some scarcely afraid, but awe-struck and overpowered. There are others, again, who have neither fear, nor awe, nor admiration, the dull fabric of whose minds is incapable of any fine sensation. There are some who do more, and admire the storm, but admire it simply for its grandeur; there are others who do so likewise, but go far beyond, who combine it with visions of bright things; who hear tongues like those of angels in the voice of thunder, and who gaze upon the blaze of the lightning, lighted by its splendor, to far faint visions of Almighty power and majesty.—*J. P. R. James.*

THE BROKEN CRUTCH.

One hot day in the month of June, a poor sun-burnt sailor, with but one leg, was going along the road, when his crutch broke in halves, and he was forced to crawl on his hands and knees to the side of the road, and sit down to wait till some coach or cart came by, whose driver he could ask to take him up. The first that passed that way was a stage-coach; but the man who drove it was a surley fellow, and he would not help the sailor, as he thought he should not be paid for it.

Soon after this, the tired sailor fell fast asleep upon the ground, and though a thick shower of rain came on, yet still he slept; for sailors, when on board their ships, have to bear all sorts of weather.

When the wind blows, the waves of the sea often dash over the deck of the vessel, and wet the poor men to the skin, while they are pulling the ropes and shifting the sails.

When the lame sailor awoke, he found a boy's coat and waistcoat laid on his head and shoulders, to keep him from being wet; and the boy sat by, in his shirt sleeves, trying to mend the broken crutch, with two pieces of wood and some strong twine. "My good lad," said the sailor, "why did you pull off your clothes to keep me from being wet?" "Oh," said he, "I do not mind the rain; but I thought the large drops that fell on your face would awake you! and you must be sadly tired to sleep so sound upon the ground. See! I have almost mended your crutch, which I found broken; and if you can lean on me, and cross yonder field to my uncle's farmhouse, I am sure he will get you a new crutch. Pray, do try to go there. I wish I was tall enough to carry you on my back."

The sailor looked at him with tears in his eye, and said, "when I went to sea, five years ago, I left a boy behind me, and if I should find him such a good fellow as you seem to be, I shall be as happy as the day is long, though I have lost my leg, and must go on crutches all the rest of my life." "What is your son's name?" the boy asked.

"Tom White," said the sailor, "and my name is John White."

When the boy heard these names, he jumped up, threw his arms around the sailor's neck and said, "My dear, dear father, I am Tom White, your own little boy."

How great was the sailor's joy, thus to meet his own child, and to find him so good to those who wanted help! Tom had been taken care of by his uncle while his father was at sea, and the sun-burnt, lame sailor, found a happy home in the farm house of his brother; and though he had now a new crutch, he kept the old one as long as he lived, and showed it to all strangers who came to the farm, as a proof of the kind heart of his dear son Tom.

CHEERFULNESS AND LONG LIFE.—M. M ———, who died a few years since, attained to the age of *one hundred and three years!*

His centennial birthday was celebrated with public religious services. A large number of his descendants—embracing, with himself, representatives from five generations—assembled at the church where he had long been accustomed to worship, and there listened to a sermon and other exercises appropriate to that singularly interesting occasion. After they had returned to his dwelling, a great-grand-son-in-law, in conversation with this aged patriarch, who still retained a remarkable degree of bodily and mental vigor and activity, addressed to him the inquiry: "What is the secret of living so long?" The venerable man, with a smile playing over his countenance, replied, "*Always be cheerful.*'

This incident illustrates the remarks often made by the learned and the wise, that a cheerful, contented mind contributes much to health and length of days. Christians *ought* to be better able to judge of the correctness of this remark,—for they are commanded to "*rejoice always.*"

GAMBLING.—The following is the confession written upon the back of a one dollar bank bill. Let young men, yea and old men, follow the advice he gives, and take timely warning from the fate of this "ruined young man!!" The original, we are informed, is in the possession of Mr. W. Grenshaw, of this town.

Milledgeville, Nov. 28, 1830.

"This is the last dollar which I can call my own, out of an estate of $10,000. And what have I lost? Not only my fortune, but my character is injured and my health impaired. Now young man take warning—beware of GAMBLING!! I am this day twenty-one years old, and far from any friend or relation, and without a place to lay my head.

A RUINED YOUNG MAN."

The New York City Directory for the current year contains 38,000 names, of which 52 are John Smiths, 572 Smiths in general, 276 Browns, 192 Clarks, 155 Williams, 154 Taylors, 151 Johnsons, 148 Millers, 145 Moores, 143 Jones, 133 Thompsons, 120 Whites, 118 Woods, 12 Davis, 111 Martins, 111 Wilsons, 102 Halls, 100 Andersons, 99 Lawrences, 91 Allens, 87 Kings.

A man who gives his children habits of truth, industry and frugality, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

HAPPINESS.—It is a very common error to suppose children happier than men. This is only true on the supposition that happiness means absence of care. But happiness is positive enjoyment, and we are in a condition to feel the most of it when all our faculties are most fully developed, as it is the result of action.

A man to be agreeable and good company, must think nicely and readily upon what is said—have a good fund of wit—a faithful memory, and a suitable imagination; he should also be master of his mother tongue, for, without this, the best thoughts will please.

SELF-PRAISE.—When you hear any one making a noise about himself, his merits and his good qualities, remember that the poorest wheel of a wagon always creeks the loudest.

AVARICE.—How absurd is avarice in an old man! It is like a man scraping money anxiously together to pay his turnpikers, after he has got to the end of the road.

A weekly newspaper for the use of the blind has been established at Palermo, in Sicily.

"Never aim at universal popularity, for know, that fools, like nobody but a fool, like themselves."

What is harder than earning money? Collecting it.

The happiness of this life consists in always hoping.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

S. C. HAVER,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,

Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:

PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,

Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 29th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT, } General Agents.
ALANSON BILLINGS, }

JOHN BUHOUP, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.

October 10, 1839. 8tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts.	-	-	1 copy for a year.
" $5	-	-	12 copies.
" 10	-	-	25 "
" 20	-	-	60 "
" 30	-	-	100 "
" 50	-	-	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,
Philadelphia.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, for a township road, to commence a few rods East of Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line between Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and to run South, at, or near said line, to the South East corner of John Rodman's land, thence the best rout so as to intersect the Cooper road West of the inclosure of Wm. George.

October 5, 1839. 3t7

To Farmers and Thrashers.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all, who may feel interested, that he continues building

THRASHING MACHINES,

in Georgetown, Harrison county, Ohio, sixteen miles west of Wheeling, where he is now finishing twenty machines of different sizes and patterns, which will be offered on accommodating terms. He would beg leave to mention, that, having visited the *Patent Office* at different periods, and inspected specimens of perhaps all the approved grain Thrashers in the United States, being, at the same time, a practical mechanic, he has so succeeded in that distribution of weight and strength, which, combine with speed, durability and portability, as not to be surpassed, and perhaps not equaled, by any in the world.

Address the subscriber, Short Creek, Harrison county, Ohio. HENRY HEBERLING.

August 1, 1839 p2

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These twe latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

olume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1839. Number 12.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

THE CROWD.

Say when youth fades, when life expires,
And we are sleeping with our sires,
If then will end this sanguine strife,
Those busy scenes in mortal life,
The gay parade, the pomp, the dress,
The dark design, the sly address
Which runs through ev'ry rank and name,
And vainly grasps the shade of fame.
Why is it thus that men are fooled,
And few of them get ever schooled?
That human life at ev'ry age
Portrays so much the pedant's rage?
Now how 's the cause, mankind are proud,
And asks for praises long and loud?
[illegible]
And honors tied with threads of fate;
His ev'ry thought is to aspire,
And honors gain more than his sire,
And if he could would be a god,
And reign beyond this earthy clod,
Make seraphs all bend on the knee,
And praise the great immortal "me;"
Make spirits all of ev'ry name,
Sing loud the honors of his fame:
Alas! he oft o'erleaps the mark,
And plunges deep into the dark,
And for times honors and a name,
Walks on with pride to sin and shame.
The paths are many that he tries,
Yet all of them his steps defies;
Some stoop to objects low and mean,
And some act only to be seen;
There's some who bend before the great,
And worship give to robes of state,
And some who lowly bow to priests,
As if themselves were grov'ling beasts;
There's some who bend to fashion's shrine,
As mad as others do at wine,
And some strive for the yellow gold,
As if it endless pleasures told.
Ah! there's no end unto the chain
By which mankind have found their bane,
Yet nat'ral man in ev'ry age,
Glows sanguine with the burning rage;
Some few indeed of better sense,
Have dared to leave the throng immense,
But they have had to live alone,
Their friends on earth were few or none.
'Tis wisdom's part this way to live,
That thing which pride can never give,
Nam'd Virtue here, child of the sky,
It makes us happy live and die. V.

eptember 2, 1839.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

New Lisbon, O., October 29, 1839.

Mr. Editor: This morning I received the 10th ber of the "Recorder," containing the con- on of the report of the publishing committee, hich I beg leave to make one or two remarks. ppears, from that document, that there are housand nine hundred and eighty-one mem- in the Pittsburgh District, near four hun- less than were reported last year. The mittee state an inaccuracy of fifty in the rt of Steubenville station, last year; also, a ake in the return of members from Haker's k circuit, but the number is not given.— , Mr. Editor, as I am in possession of facts, hich the committee were not, and as I stated n address to the last Conference, that there been considerable increase through the past , it is a duty which I owe to myself, and to orethren who have made the same statement y authority, to inform the readers of your r, that the error in the report from Haker's k, (now called Harrison and Weston cir- s,) at the Conference held in Lancaster, was hundred and six members more reported than d be found by the preachers on their arrival eir appointments. There were several other curacies to my certain knowledge, which it ot necessary to name. Indeed, I believe the is the first fair report, we have had on that ect. Some of the preachers have been care- but others of us, have been very remiss. The mittee gave no report from Union circuit, I have learned from brother Piper, who trav- d it the last year, that including the Ligon- nd Bear Creek mission, there are three hun- members,—this is to be added to the com- ee's report. There were not less than *thousand seven hundred* added to the church he District, last year. To God be all the r. After a harmonious Conference, the chers started to their appointments, with ewed determination, to preach faithfully the rine of free grace, and spread the principles ee government. May they go on and pros-

n regard to the state of matters in New on station, I will remark that we commenced e anticipated, with a very small congrega- . It has increased far beyond our expecta- . We have recently had the satisfaction of eching the word of life to a crowded audience. unpleasant excitement created by Mr. has entirely subsided, and all we know t him, is, that we learn he has been regularly nsed by the Bishop of the Diocess of Ohio, to orm service, according to the order of the estant Episcopal church in the United es, and that he occupies the Court House in place. We hope, yet to succeed, as a church, ew Lisbon. We believe we ought to suc- , and, in the language of our Philadelphia or, by the grace of God we are determined we will succeed.

Yours, in haste,

Z. Ragan.

No. IV.

AGAINST CLERICAL SUPREMACY.

Friend Springer, (I dare not say brother, because you have told the folks that I was not of your communion.)

You know that one of the main props of Clerical supremacy is the *Divine right* claimed by them to expound the Scriptures. They must, to sustain this right, first claim Divine qualification, or in other words, claim to be supernaturally qualified to make known the meaning of Scripture. This would be to claim a gift, not only supernatural, but extraordinary; for if there ever were such a gift bestowed on any body, the Apostle Paul has left us in ignorance concerning it; although he said: "Now concerning spiritual gifts, brethren, I would not have you ignorant." He has named the gift of "interpreting tongues" (or languages,) but this is very different from making the meaning known in the same language in which it was spoken or written.

The gift of tongues, and of the interpretation of tongues, were deemed sufficient to communicate the meaning or ideas to the people of all nations in the primitive age of christianity. To speak in a language, and afterwards to make known the meaning of the words spoken in the same language, *is a trick* of Clerical invention. No such thing was known in the days of the Apostles.

That some men are better qualified to teach things that they know than others, is evident; and this *difference* has been mistaken for something directly supernatural. Paul had this difference in view, when he directed Timothy to commit the Gospel to faithful men, *who were able to teach others, also.* It seems that the *ability to teach others* was something inherent, and preceded the knowledge of the thing to be taught; hence, the ability does not give the knowledge, nor does the knowledge give the ability. But if this difference of ability to teach, be claimed as something supernatural and special, then the teachers of all the arts and sciences may claim the same special supernatural qualification. For many men who understand the science of medicine, will lack the ability to lecture on that subject; while a few possess that ability in an eminent degree.

What would be said of a medical lecturer, if he were to claim a *Divine right* to teach medicine and predicate that claim on his ability to lecture? Why, he would be laughed to scorn, that is all.

This claim of a special Divine right, to expound the Scriptures, is another humbug; the wings of which have been singed, and the bug itself will be cast into the fire soon.

As ever yours,

M. Winan.

Jamestown, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1839.

The Bible.—As far as our species are concerned, we may say one sun, one bible? Shut that glorious book, blot from human memory what we have learned from its pages, and you quench the day spring. The whole world lieth in darkness! To guilty, miserable man, there remains no Saviour! no heaven! no guide in life! no support in affliction! no victory over death! The grave becomes a fathomless abyss, and eternity spreads around him like the ocean—dark, illimitable, fearful! But open now again that book, and lo, the sun of righteousness arises with healing in his wings; and all around us and above us, is love, joy, and hope.

Wilberforce.—The late Mr. Wilberforce's income, when he came of age, is stated to have been ten thousand pounds a year: one fourth of which he was in the habit of giving away in charities of various kinds. His liberality to all who stood in need, and his profuse expenditure in the promotion of the most praiseworthy objects, appear, however, to have had an effect upon his once ample fortune; so that in the decline of life he became straitened in his circumstances. A few years before his death, he sustained great loss by a milk company, into which it is suspected his family were duped.—He had, himself no personal concern in the affair, but, as having given guarantees for his sons; but his loss, it is said, was not less than forty or fifty thousand pounds, to meet which his Yorkshire estate was sold. He was obliged to live his last years with two of his sons, one of whom was presented, unsolicited, to a living by Lord Brougham, when lord chancellor.

The Deacon for Me.—"Papa," said one of his boys to the Deacon, "I had a funny dream last night."

"Well, Tommy, what was your funny dream?"

"Why I dreamed that the devil came into your store."

"The devil?"

"Yes, Pa, the devil, that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Ambo Jones, who has fits, and who broke a little baby's arm the other day because it cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter, and I laid the end of his long tail on the chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw it out, and asked if you warn't a Deacon. And I thought you did'nt look up, but said you was, and then he grinned and shook his tail like a cat that has a mouse, and says he to me, 'That ere's the Deacon for me!'—and ran out of the shop laughing so loud that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up."

This dream was more than the father could stand; it put an end to his delusion and to his trade in ardent spirits Of course the pig had not eaten up his conscience.—*Striped Pig.*

The Faithful Dog.—In Youatt's "Humanity to Brutes," is recorded the following anecdote of a New Foundland dog:

"A vessel was driven on the beach of Loydd, in Kent. The surf was rolling furiously—eight poor fellows were crying for help, but not a boat could be got off to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach accompanied by his New Foundland dog. He directed the attention of the animal to the vessel, and put a short stick into his mouth. The intelligent and courageous fellow at once understood his meaning, and sprang into the sea, and fought his way through the waves. He could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew joyfully made fast a rope to another piece of wood, and threw it towards him.—He saw the whole business in an instant; he dropped his own piece, and immediately seized that which had been cast to him, and then with a degree of strength and determination almost incredible, he dragged it through the surfs and delivered it to his master. A line of communication was thus formed, and every man on board was rescued from a watery grave."

Be Careful.—It is said that Helvetius, one day, in passing a stable door, saw an hostler standing at the heels of the horse, while he arranged the crupper.

"Young man," said Helvetius, "why do you stand so near the horse, and behind him—he may kick you."

"Because," said the boy, "I can do the work much sooner in this position, than I can when I stand at the horse's flanks."

"Perhaps so, but if the horse should kick you once, and you should even escape death, the time lost in curing your wound, would be double all that you could save in the longest life, by standing, as you do now, to crupper a horse, rather than to occupy a place of safety a little on one side his heels."

Whether the hostler obeyed or not, we cannot tell; but we have often thought of the anecdote when we have seen people attempting to save a half minute of time, and risking their life, by jumping from a steam boat before she was fastened to the wharf, or from a rail road car before it was stopped; and, indeed, every day's occurrences present illustrations of the anecdote; and half the accidents of which we receive intelligence, by land and sea, by fire and water, stage, steam boat, car, horse, and foot, come from attempting to save a second of time, by going too near the horse's heels to put on the crupper.

Brougham in Parliament.—That old gentleman in the lawn sleeves, who is upon his legs and speaking, although we cannot at this distance hear a word he utters, is the Archbishop of Canterbury. He is coming to an end at last. I see by Brougham's restlessness that he has long been impatient, and that he wants to speak himself. Hark! there he is. Now listen to the orator. He commences in a low and measured tone, and the first thing that strikes you is his broad and northern dialect; he appears for a moment to hesitate, to doubt whether he did right to get up, and whether he had not better sit down. He is now stating propositions that few people think of denying, but which certainly do not appear to have the most remote relation to the question, or to each other. Let us observe him a while as he proceeds. Mark his long and parenthetical sentences, yet how clear his enunciation makes them. Now you see what the disjointed, irrevalent, and apparently unconnected propositions with which he commenced, meant; they are now the beams of his argument; how adroitly he connects them; how easily he fills in the intervening spaces; how he surprises you by the exquisite appropriateness to the very point you had deemed the most irrevalent; he grows warm as he proceeds, carries you on with him, not because he is Lord Brougham—because he is a great orator, for that you do not feel—but because you cannot help it; because you sympathise, not with him, but with the cause. He concludes, and he resumes his seat, but not with any air of complacency, rather as though he was thoroughly unrelieved, and had that within his breast which yet struggled for a vent.

Wait one moment, most critical stranger; you have seen the lion only in his quiet mood. While you have been criticising, a prosy old nobleman in the further corner, has been declaring that Lord Brougham's measure is no better than it ought to be, and that he himself is not much better than his measure. His grace spoke so low that I could not hear one word he said, but I could read it all in Brougham's eye. Another—and another—and another; and from all sides of the house, thick and fast comes raillery at the new proposition. Like most persons who love to inflict torment upon others, Brougham is especially tender himself. That foolish looking fellow with the curls has absolutely touched him; see now, how Brougham looks when he is goaded.—Make way good people the bull is coming; chained or loose, right or wrong, he can stand it no longer; with one lashing bound he clears every obstacle, and there he is, with tail erect, and head depressed, snorting in the middle of the arena. Now you see Brougham: his eyes appear to flash—the gathering of his brows is like the gathering of thunder-clouds—his dark grey hair appears rigid with the compressed energy of his fury—his arm is raised—his voice is high! There is the commencement of the storm—his first sentence pushes into the subject. Hark at the coarse and stunning piece of contemptuous mockery with which he begins. See how the whipster peer, who was late so flippant, shrinks within himself; how horrified he looks; with what dreadful interest he appears to hang upon the lips of his castigator, or in agony of expectation as to what the next moment may bring forth. And look at the other peers who sit around; whether Brougham speaks of them as "his noble friends," or as "the noble lords," they appear marvellously uncomfortable if they find their names in his mouth; for Brougham is in full tilt—he has sarcasm on his tongue, and bile in his heart; he is *talking Greek fire*, and wherever it falls, upon friend or foe, it sinks deep and leaves a scar; he is like an elephant in Indian battle, trampling down every enemy in his path, while the arrows that are winged from its back, scatter wounds among the distant crowd.

Of all the phenomena which strike us when viewing the life of Henry Brougham perhaps the most wonderful is the intensity of his industry. The literary labors of this man, if it were possible that they could be collected, would form a mass that might put to shame the ponderous labor of Origen, or might vie with those of the most voluminous of the fathers whose works found too honorable a fate in warming the baths of Alexandria.

Brougham appears to have watched his moments as misers watch their gold, not one was suffered to escape without performing its office to the uttermost; every one has left its equivalent in knowledge gained, or in knowledge imparted—in truth vindicated or political right asserted. His investigations have extended over the whole region of politics, of jurisprudence and of science; he could not exhaust all, but he has sunk a deep shaft into each.

FOR THE LADIES.

THE DEVOTED WIFE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

She was a beautiful girl. When I first saw her she was standing up by the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her for a moment with unmingled admiration, and the warm eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead, and "melted into beauty on his lips."

And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of heaven, and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and I again saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of summer's sunset stole through the half closed and crimson curtain, lending a richer tint to the carpeting, and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance.—The girlish buoyancy to perfect womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was perceptible in her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety ambition and pride had grown over, and left their traces upon it; a silver hue was mingled with the darkness of his hair, which had become thin around his temples, almost to baldness. He was reclining on a splendid ottoman, with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his wife in a low, sweet, half inquiring voice, as she laid her hands upon his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused its wonted cheerfulness, and glared upon us with a cold, dim and foreboding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that he broods over the feelings which he scorns or fears to reveal—dreadful to watch the convulsive features and gloomy brow—the indefinable shadows of hidden motions—the involuntary sigh of sorrows in which we are forbidden to participate, whose character we cannot know.

The wife essays once more. "Edward," said she slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why, then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled, and refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed, he had sought the fierce and wronged spirits of his land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," said she, "I have come to save you; I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and I thank God my purpose is nearly executed."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eyelash. "I have not merited this kindness," he murmured in the choked tones of agony.

"Edward," said his wife, in an earnest but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and faithful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be able to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman, and they will not injure me for any efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself."

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breath the air of this dreadful cell."

"O speak not of me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman, "I can endure any thing for your sake. Haste, Edward, haste, and all will be well," and she aided, with trembling hand, to disguise the proud form of her husband in the female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of the disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady the time allotted to her visit had expired. "Farewell! we shall meet again," responded his wife—and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—the wife and the husband; but only as the dead may meet in the awful communion of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit until the last purpose of her exertions was accomplished in the safety of her husband; and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale, but beautiful corpse of the devoted wife.

FOR PARENTS.

The Whistle.—The following anecdote is quoted in the "Parent's Friend," from Wilderspring's "Infant Education."

It shows parents and teachers the importance of being very careful to set an example of strict honesty to their children.

"Many of the children were in the habit of bringing marbles, tops, whistles, and other toys to school, which often caused much disturbance. I found it necessary to forbid the children's bringing any thing of the kind. After given notice two or three times in the school, I told them if any of them brought such things they would be taken from them. In consequence, several things fell into my hands, which I did not always think of returning: and among other things, a whistle from a little boy. The child asked me for it as he was going home, but having several visitors at the time, I put the child off, telling him not to plague me, and he went home. I had forgotten the circumstance altogether, but it appears the child had not; for, some time after, when I was lecturing the children on the necessity of telling truth, and the wickedness of stealing, the little fellow approached me and said, "*Please, sir, you stole my whistle.*"

"Stole your whistle!" said I: "did I not give it to you again?"

"No, teacher; I asked you for it, but you would not give it to me."

I stood self-convicted, being accused in the middle of my lecture, before all the children, and really at a loss to know what excuse to make; for I mislaid the whistle, and could not restore it to the child. I immediately gave the child a halfpenny, and did all I could to persuade the children it was not my intention to keep it.

This trifling mistake of mine did more harm than I was able to repair in some time; for if we wish to teach children to be honest, we should never take any thing from them without returning it again. This story shows how necessary it is to teach by example as well as precept."

FOR THE YOUNG.

MARY AND HER BIBLE.

In a small village in England, there lived a little girl whose name was Mary. She attended the Sabbath school, and there learned to read very well in the Testament; she then asked her parents to buy her a Bible, that she might read at home as well as at school. They told her they could not afford the money; besides, as they could not read, it would be only for her use.

"But," said Mary, as she continued to beg for a Bible, I could read it to you."

At length her parents complied with her request. When she received the precious book, she rejoiced over it, calling it "my own book." She showed it to some of her little companions, and every day read it by herself in her own little room. In the evening, when her father came home from his business, she would get her Bible and sit down by his side, saying, "Dear father, may I read you a chapter?" And when she had read it she would say, "That was a very nice one; should you like to hear another?"

A few months after the Bible was bought, Mary's mother was taken sick, and this little girl took care of her.—When told that she might go and play, she would say, "No, I do not want that; I like to be here, to watch you when you are well enough for me to read to you." It soon appeared that Mary not only read her Bible, but she loved it, and tried to obey what she read. Sometimes she would come running to her mother, with great delight, saying, "O, here is a verse so beautiful, I do want to read it to you!"

The mother got well; but soon afterwards Mary was taken sick herself, and died. But the thought of dying did dot make her afraid One morning she said, "Mother, I am very happy; for last night I was dreaming all about heaven, and about the angels; and soon I shall be one there."

One day she said, "The Saviour said to me, 'Come;' and so I came to him; and now I say to the Saviour, 'Come;' and he will send his angels to carry me away; he will come very soon." She referred to her favorite text, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." She was asked if she wanted anything. "No," said the dear child, "I only want to be carried to Jesus."

Children do you love the Saviour? Do you pray for a new heart? Do you love the precious Bible? Shall not the example of this lovely child encourage you to study it more and more?—*Infant Library.*

FOR LITTLE READERS.

From the Infant Library.

THE PARROT.

"Pretty Poll! Pretty Poll!" Every litte boy and girl has heard these words in the streets. I dare say, you have seen a pretty green bird in a cage, hanging out of a window, and heard it talking just so. This is a parrot. These birds are taught to say almost every thing, and also whistle and sing. They often repeat speeches and songs, and call people names as they go by. The parrot sits up and looks very wise, and children ask it questions, and it answers them.—Sometimes crows and jackdaws are taught to speak in the same way.

Here is a little baby, not quite two years old. It is just learning to talk. It can say *Father* and *Mother*, and some little sentences. But it cannot speak half as plain as the parrot. Perhaps you think the parrot knows the most. O, no! the parrot knows nothing at all. It talks and talks, but has no thoughts. The dear baby knows what it means; and if it lives, it will be learning more and more every day. The baby has a soul that will never die; but when the parrot dies, it is gone forever.

I know a little girl that puts me in mind of a parrot. She says her lessons, but she never thinks what they mean.—She repeats her hymns, but she does not try to understand them. She reads in the Bible, but she never attends to the words. She kneels down and prays, but she thinks about something else all the while. Is she not just like the parrot? Would it do the parrot any good to spell, and read, and say hymns and verses?—No, because it could not understand them. Then it will do this little girl no good, as long as she does not understand what she learns.

When little boys and girls get their lessons for the Sunday school, they ought to learn the meaning of them; if they do not, they are no better than parrots. If there is any thing that you do not understand, ask some elder person to explain it to you. And when you pray to God, be sure to think of the words you speak. God sees our thoughts, and he is offended with us when we ask him for things which we do not desire. Remember that you have a soul which thinks and learns, and which cannot die. Thank God for making you wiser than the brutes which have no understanding. The parrot has no account to give of the idle words it speaks, but we must give an account of every word and every moment.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ...NOVEMBER 7, 1839.

The Weather.—On that 5th instant we had a fine rain which cleared up with a thunder shower in the afternoon, followed by a white frost at night. The weather remains pleasant. The rains had but little effect upon the streams.

Governor Carlin, of Illinois, has issued his proclamation, calling a special meeting of the Legislature of that State, to convene on the second Monday of December next, probably for the purpose of consulting the best mode of applying the funds recently borrowed by their commissioners in London.

We call the attention of the reader to the advertisment of S. B. Johnson & Co., who have recently taken the Glass Works below town.—From the reputation of the principal member of the firm, as a workman, we think the public need not fear those impositions which have heretefore been practiced at that establishment. As our own mechanics should always have the preference when they do us equal justice, let us call and give them a trial.

At a called meeting of the American Anti-slavery Society, recently held at Cleveland, Ohio, "Mr. Holley, of New York, presented resolutions favorable to political organization, and urged the necessity of the abolitionists to lose no time, but immediately to take measures to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported for President and Vice President of the United States at the next election, but this project was finally abandoned by a motion made by James G. Birney to lay the resolutions on the table."

An association has lately been got up, in this town, called the "Zanesville Physical Institute," which numbers between sixty and seventy members, and has procured upwards of $300 worth of aparatus. The object of this association appears to be to give mechanics, laborers and others, an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the principles of science; but more especially the youth. This enterprise has a praise-worthy object in view, and if well sustained, much good must result from it. For further information inquire of C. Moore, Esq., who is the Secretary to the society.

The Philanthopist once More.—We take the following precious article from the Philanthropist of September 17, which a friend has recently handed to us:

"The Western Recorder, a paper edited by a minister of the M. P. Church, took us to task a few weeks ago, about republishing a certain article from Zion's Watchman. He accused us of endorsing an untruth, and coarsely impeached our candor. We answered, without noticing his personalities. Next came his reply, replete with slang and vulgar abuse. Not choosing to battle with such weapons, we carefully folded up his paper and returned it. Irritated beyond all bounds, the reverend gentleman in the following number of his paper indulges more freely than ever in his taste for low and weak invective. He complains of our discontinuing the exchange, and evidently wishes to provoke us to a personal controversy.—We had neither taste, nor, as we trust, talent for such controversy. This gentleman can have no other answer from us, than the return of his paper; for we remember the proverb of Solomon:—'Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit. Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be like him.'"

The Doctor here accuses us of "coarse impeachments of his candor,"—"low and weak invective," and "vulgar abuse." What a highly cultivated relish the Doctor must have for politeness. He has certainly descended from some of the noble families of Paris, and received his training within the immediate circle of the French court, for such a fine specimen of gentility and good breeding, as the article before us exhibits, could certainly never have been the effect of American teaching.

He says we were "irritated beyond all bounds." Stop, Doctor,—don't be too fast; this is an entire mistake, and is an exemplification of what we have been suspecting for some time past, viz: that you stand far higher in your own estimation than you do in that of your neighbors. We hope you will believe us to be sincere, when we tell you, we did not think you to be a man of sufficient importance to become highly "irritated" at; and never should have noticed you at all if the cause of truth had not called for it. But you told your friend, the Rev. ——— ———, that you "intended to make us mad," &c.,—so, as a matter of course, you must report favorable to the success of your enterprise. But we guess, judging from the fruits, that some body else got a little more "irritated" than he of the Recorder. Doctor, your "intention was to make us mad;" that is, in plain English, it was your *intention* "personally" to insult us. And wherefore?—Simply because we wished you to correct in your columns what you admit to be a misrepresentation. O! what gentility!—what refinement!—how far removed this from "vulgar" "slang!"—how worthy the character of a philanthropist!

But the Doctor thinks that we are a "fool," and that he has answered us according to our "folly." Yes, indeed, that is the difficulty with the Doctor. He is the man—he knows it—he is the Solomon, and when he dies wisdom and philanthropy will perish with him. Now, when we replied to what the Doctor privately admits was *intended* as a personal insult, we proceeded exactly on this maxim of Solomon; but we thought it would be "vulgar" in us to make a "personal" application of the term "fool." But it is all right for the Doctor to do so, seeing he is a man of so many accomplishments. In virtue of his high merit and supereminent standing, but above all, his great age and experience with the world, privileges will be accorded to him which are denied to the "vulgar" mass of human kind.—Doctor, we heard of a man once who bought a fool, but was greatly bit in his purchase.

The Doctor says, "we have" "no talent for such controversy." Poor fellow! What did you begin it for, then? When a man first throws the gauntlet, then gets himself drubbed with his own weapons, it is rather pitiful to whine about it.

The Doctor accuses us of "coarsely impeaching his candor." We will venture to affirm he cannot find a single word, or sentence, in the article to which he refers, that comes within gun shot of making any allusion at all to his candor. All we accuse him of in that article is endorsing a slander on the Discipline of his own church, and publishing it without examination. And this charge we stand prepared, at any time, to sustain. We, at that time, had a better opinion of the Doctor. But our connection with him for a few months past has given us a fine opportunity to learn the features of his moral character. And now, if it will be any accommodation to him, and will not be considered too "vulgar," we can inform the Doctor that we are prepared not only to call in question his "candor," but even his moral honesty. Out of the many items which we might adduce to sustain these suspicions, we will name one or two: First, while we have done the Doctor the justice, carefully, to publish every word, and every syllable of what he had written, before we animadverted upon it, for fear we might misrepresent him to the reader, he would publish nothing for us but such garbled extracts as suited his purpose, and has misrepresented us so frequently, and under such circumstances, that we are satisfied he has done it intentionally. Secondly, while he is castigating every body who will not publish all he dictates should be published, he is at the same time delivering maxims for the press; hear a few of them,—"O for a race of free-souled editors.—The press should be like the sun pouring its penetrating light upon all subjects. Its voice should be as unfettered as the winds of heaven. What in any way can affect the interests of the people, *that*, the people should know," &c. &c. Now, while he wishes to enforce the observance of these maxims upon others, he had no intention of abiding by them himself; a thing which no honest man would be guilty of. We have proposed to him to open our columns for what he would write upon the subject of American Slavery, if he will give an equal amount of his for what we may write on the subject of Ecclesiastical Slavery. But this was such "vulgar abuse" that the Doctor says, "this gentleman can have no other answer from us than the return of his paper," or proposition. After all this vaporing about a race of free-souled editors, and a press to "shine upon all things," his press is as much muzzled as any in the land. He has not moral courage enough to commit its interests to a subject which the history of the world shows to be of as much importance as any other subject whatever.

We cannot but again express our regret that so good a cause as the Doctor advocates, should be injured by such rashness and inexperience, and that the abolitionists did not get men to conduct their public journals more worthy of public confidence.

The papers state Ruiz and Montez, of the Amistad have been arrested in New York by civil process, at the complaint of two of the captured Africans. The following from the New York American states the ground of that arrest:

The arrest and imprisonment of the two Spaniards who were on board the *Amistad*, at the suit of the blacks whom they held in slavery, naturally attracts much attention. The case was yesterday partially discussed, before Chief Justice Jones, on an order to show cause why these Spaniards should not be discharged from imprisonment. After argument, the court said it would give a decision in the course of a day or two.

It is not to be disguised, that the arrest and imprisonment of the two Spaniards startled many of those, who yet were anxious that the negro captives of the Amistad should not again fall into slavery. It looked, at first blush, like a vindictive proceeding; and of the feeling occasioned by such a view of the case, the Spaniards themselves appear to be fully aware, and not unwilling to avail themselves, by determining to go to prison, instead of remaining out of it, as they had the option and opportunity to do, on bail. It is, therefore, the most important, perhaps, to state that the true motive for instituting proceedings against Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, was to enable the counsels of the blacks to bring before a jury the question of their slavery, and generally the facts connected with this remarkable case. In no other way, as we are informed, could the inestimable privilege of trial by jury be secured to these blacks; and therefore it was, and not from any vindictive feeling, that the action for trespass, against Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, was instituted.

Viewed in this light, the proceeding ceases to be of a questionable nature; it could not, indeed, with any justice to the weaker and oppressed parties, have been omitted.

If the courts shall entertain the cause, it will then be open to the counsel of the blacks to inquire how they came into the condition of slavery, and to throw upon those who pretend to be their owners, the necessity of proving that they are legally and rightfully such.

Subsequently, Judge Inglis and Judge Oakly each discharged Montez on common bail, and reduced the sum for which Ruiz should be held, to $250. The Judges, in giving their reasons, seem to have assumed that the whole object of the plaintiffs was to try their right to freedom. But it seems to us unreasonable for the court to interfere beforehand, and take away the right of a plaintiff to full indemnity for this wrong. There is certainly nothing in the merits of the case which should deprive the plaintiffs of full redress. If they have any rights at all, their wrongs have been very great, and should call for exemplary damages.

As respect for public opinion, would seem to demand from the Banks of Philadelphia, as they were the first to suspend specie payments, an explanation of that matter, we have been looking for something upon the subject. The following from the Philadelphia American Sentinel, is, we presume, the document we have been expecting.—The editor of the Sentinel in introducing it to his readers says: "it has been prepared by a gentleman fully versed in the past and present condition of our monetory affairs," and, "embodies, we understand, the views of many of those connected with our Banking Institutions, and the causes which operated to lead to a suspension of specie payments." We omit that part which relates to the connection of the banks with the government. The common maxim, that we are not to condemn a man before we hear him, should demand for this article an attentive perusal.

"It was not these difficulties alone which had befallen the country, and against which the Banks had to contend. The impulse which had been given to enterprise, and which had produced a spirit of improvident speculation, had led to an excess of foreign imports beyond our exports the years 1835 36, making an aggregate of excess of imports over the exports in two years of $89,519,160. This created a direct demand on the metalic medium of the country, and a draft on the vaults of the banks In their operation these difficulties became so oppressive on the country, its business, and the banks, that the latter sought to give relief by a suspension of specie payments in May, 1837, which was nearly simultaneous throughout the Union, without any preconcert of action whatever.

We now pass over the interregnum between the suspension and resumption of specie payments, which took place generally, in August, 1838. That period. it is well known, most of the banks in Philadelphia believed at the time to be too early to undertake a successful resumption with benefit to the country. Events have confirmed the justice of that view. But public opinion seemed strongly in favor of the measure, and the banks acquiesed in it, though but illy prepared, and indebted in large balances to other places which had accumulated during the period of suspension, and were subject to be called for on the instant, and were so called for to a large amount on the very day of resumption in specie.

Intimately connected with the subject which has called for this exposition, are others, the most prominent of which is the system of creating state debts to a vast extent, for the purpose of prosecuteing public works. Nearly simultaneously with the great increase and accumulation of the public revenue, there arose an extensive spirit for internal improvements. This was the signal for the creation of debts by many of the states of the Union, in the adoption of the measures for which party divisions were forgotten, and all united in their advocacy. In addition, stocks to a large amount were created by several of the states to provide capital for banking purposes.—The stocks thus brought into existence found, for a time, a ready sale abroad, as an investment by foreign capitalists.

This seemed to encourage the spirit of enterprise and to augment the number of projects calling for capital to carry them out. To the encouragement thus given to the states to persevere in this policy the General Government has been a contributor, as well as foreigners and our own citizens, by the investment of several millions of dollars of trust funds held for the aboriginess; in the stocks most recently issued by the newest and least populous of the states. The policy of these extensive engagements and undertakings, it is not now our province to question or defend. That must be tested by the productiveness of the improvements, or the burthens which they may impose upon the states. One thing, however is certain, that mainly through their instrumentality the country has exchanged a national debt at home, requiring five or six millions of dollars annually to pay the interest on it, to state debts, requiring from ten to twelve millions of dollars annually, to meet the interest accruing on the portion held abroad.

Nor is this all. The temptation held out by the high wages allowed on the numerous public works in progress at the same time induced the day laborer to quit the field of agriculture for more profitable employment. And what has been the consequence? The production at home of nearly all the necessaries of life has been deficient; the prices enhanced exorbitantly, and instead of being exporters of provisions, as formerly, we have been importers of them to a large extent. The Custom House books will furnish the evidence of our having been the importers, for our own consumption, of wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, and many othey articles, the produce of foreign laborers, and their fields, during nearly of the whole of the two last years. The connection which this has with the subject we are considering will be manifest when the fact is stated, that all those articles purchased from foreign farmers have been paid for in the specie of the country only.

The present year has been an eventful one, and the signs of the times are not without their forebodings of additional evils to swell the catalogue of those which have already occurred.

England, the centre of the commercial world has experienced, and is now laboring under a great revulsion in her monetary affairs. The specie in the vaults of her National Bank has since the first of the year, sunk from £10,000,000 to £3,000,000, or thereabouts, the reduction in amount being, as has been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about the value of the bread stuffs which that country has been obliged to procure from the continent to supply the deficiency in the English crop of the last year. The value of money has increased there from its usual rate—about three per cent— to six per cent per annum, and prophesies have been sent from thence by every vessel for the last three months, and promulgated throughout this country, that the Bank of England was on the eve of suspending cash payments.

This state of things in England has reacted upon this country with irresistable force. The credit of our states has been completely paralized; they can no longer negotiate loans there; numerous public works have consequently been arrested in an unfinished state, and must remain unproductive, while the interest on the debt already contracted abroad must be paid.

Same of our moneyed institutions which in hours of difficulty had furnished the states with the means of discharging their obligations to the laborers on the public works, on the faith of reimbursing themselves from abroad, have found from this sudden frustration, their active means unexpectedly diminished. Anxious to fulfil their legitimate functions, they have in some cases, hypothecated the loan certificates of the States with the foreign capitalists, and applied the money received on them to facilitate the operations of our merchants and manufacturers when the present pressure commenced. But it has gone on increasing in both hemispheres, and instead of sales being affected of the stocks hypothecated, the institutions have to refund the money borrowed, or to witness degradation of credit, which would be a greater misfortune than any imaginable sacrifice of property.—Thus situated no alternative remained but to coerce payment from their debtors at home, who were already in a state of exhaustion, and whose ruin would but aggravate the extensive evils.

But we cannot even here close the detail of ills, against which the country is now struggling and will be found to struggle for some time to come. There remains to be added the vast quantity of foreign merchandise, which has been poured in upon us for a market, to swell the amount of our imports during the present year far beyond the proceeds of our exports. The amount of these imports has doubtless been much mcreased by the gradual reduction of our tariff, operating as a check upon our manfactories. The estimated proceeds of our exports will be also greatly diminished, by the decline in the price of our chief staple, cotton, in foreign markets.

The various disturbing causes above adverted to, have been operating upon the country, and gradually gaining intensity for the last three or four months.—Immense amounts of the precious metals have already been exported; within that period, it is believed that the port of New York alone, has witnessed the departure of not less than ten millions of dollars, the fruits chiefly of her collections, for the sale of foreign goods, here and elsewhere. Every packet to Havre, has carried large quantities of our silver, to increase the cumbrous amount of useless millions piled up in the Bank of France: the packets of England departing every five days, all take their quota; and the great streamers, each with her millions, vie with each other in accelerating their speed, to replenish with our means, ere it be too late, the exhausted vaults of the Bank of England, an institution which, notwithstanding its vast resources, backed by the credit of the Government, has had to seek temporary support to prevent or postpone her failure, from her great rival across the channel.

This export, enormous as it has been, we regard as but the beginning. Already has the demand became so great, either for export, or to replace in the Banks that which has been taken from them for export, that we see the specie leaving the remotest parts of the Union, by the waters of the Mississippi and various other routes, in vast sums, which no sooner reach our sea ports, than it is placed on ship board and transferred to a foreign land.

The position of Philadelphia at this crisis, is of peculiar importance, and must be especially considered in reference to the great question of a suspension of specie payments at the present time. Her banks resumed in 1838, as has already been shown in obedience to public sentiment, but against their own judgment. It was as obvious then, as it is now, that from her local position, being the great distributor to the West and South, of the products of our Eastern manufactories, and of those from abroad, imported chiefly at New York, the Banks of this city could not pay specie for all the obligations incurred by our merchants here, unless they could receive it from their debtors. Accordingly, great efforts were made to enable the Institutions of the South, which were the most enfeebled, to resume with us nearly simultaneously. Cash was advanced and credits liberally furnished by some of our Banks, to accomplish this object.

In the reduced state of business at that period, those credits were readily made available, and means thus furnished went into the coffers of the merchants, here and elsewhere, who had debts in the South and West for their liquidation.—But the country had not had time to recuperate from the prostration of 1837.—The obligations given for the means supplied by us cannot now be met; after a short struggle the Institutions of several of the States sank again; the increase of business since the resumption, in the belief by our citizens that the difficulties had been surmounted, requires the means that had been advanced for the above patriotic object, while the debt of the South, which was postponed in 1838, requires a farther posponement.

At a season, of such universal prostration it will be easily seen how this requirement operates upon this City and her Institutions. The grave question was, could they, under all the general disadvantages which have been considered in a national point of view, and under those more special, arising from their local position, continue to pay the accumulating demands of the next three months in coin, by pursuing any course of policy which could be pointed out? We reply they could not; they might, it is true, have protracted the struggle for some time longer, and by a relentless course towards their debtors have ruined our traders, arrested the income from our public works, depopulated our factories of the industrious occupants with their families; but had all this been done, it would not have been sufficient to have averted the impending catastrophe; nor could any sacrifices which the Banks had it in their power to make, have deferred it long. The community we are sure will witness that the banks have not shrunk from their duty; in striving for months past to surmont these difficulties and preserve the only true currency, coin, at the risk of sacrificing all invaluable interests.

Finding these efforts ineffectual, and satisfied that the list of preventives had been exhausted, the banks restored to the only alternative a temporary suspension of specie payments. This will give time to the people and institutions of various parts of the country to liquidate their claims on each other, and prevent, for the time being, the foreigner from furnishing us with a larger supply of his fabrics, than can be paid for by the fruits of our current industry.

As Pennsylvania Institutions, deriving their existence from the State, and owing fealty to it, the Banks feel that they have shown, on trying occasions, a readiness to sustain its credit and promote its welfare, by furnishing means when all other sources failed, for the prosecution of our internal improvements, and we think they may rely with confidence upon the liberality and protection of the people of this Commonwealth and their constituted authorities.

With a rigid adherence on the part of the Banks, to a determination not to avil themselves of the non-redemption of their notes in specie, to engage in an undue expansion of their business, and issue of their paper, we believe that the currency may be preserved in a sound condition, and the business of the country may be transacted without any of those serious difficulties some may apprehend, until the day of resumption shall again arrive. when all interests shall be fully prepared for it."

Since the above was in type we have seen an official communication from the Banks of Philadelphia, assigning their reasons for the suspension. We shall give it in our next, and then the Bank matter will be so before our readers, that it may be necessary, in future, to say little upon that subject.

AGRICULTURAL.

We wrote the following article, in 1833, for the Methodist Correspondent.

Where to set Apple Trees.—There are different opinions about the proper situation in which to plant apple trees. Some are for setting them on the bottom lands, some on the top of the hill, some on the east, and others on the north side. The opinion in favor of this latter has a number of advocates, probably, from the belief that the coldness of the situation, would keep the buds from opening so early in the Spring, as to prevent them from being destroyed with the late frosts.

On a subject like this, all theorizing must give way to experience. We know so little about the secret springs by which the vegetable kingdom is regulated, that if we would be correctly informed, we must rely more on observation, than on abstract reasoning and speculation.

Trees planted any where will produce more or less fruit, but experience shews that some situations are better adapted to its culture than others are: for instance, the bottom lands along the great water courses, such as the Ohio river, are of the first character for fruit—probably because the fogs which arise from the water, prevent the fruit from being injured by the frosts—it sometimes happens there is plenty of fruit on one side of the river, and none on the other; owing, it is likely, to the wind giving direction to the fog. But matter of fact shews, that after you pass beyond the vapors of the river to the smaller streams, their bottoms are not so well adapted to fruit.

In this county there are three orchards, which lie within the compass of three-fourths of a mile, they were planted about twenty-six years ago. The first is situated on the west side of the valley—commences at an elevation of about fifteen feet above the stream—has a gradual ascent, lying *fair* to the east—rich, white-oak clay soil; the second is on the east side, on the top of a flat ridge, at an elevation of near one hundred and fifty feet from the water—black-oak land; the third stands beside the creek, and it is situated in a rich alluvial bottom. Now the first is by far the best bearer of the three, and the last is the poorest. The former never fails to have more or less fruit. It is somewhat remarkable, when there are general and heavy crops through the country, it is apt to have but a moderate one. Within a short distance of this, is a fourth orchard, planted the same year, every way similarly situated, save the incline plane on which it is planted, leans at an angle of several degrees towards the south,—this bears well also, but equal to the other.

The *reason* why an eastern situation is best for fruit, is not so clear, as the *fact* that so. It may be owing to the influence the has upon the trees after frosty nights: for f without the aid of the sun's heat would prove destructive to fruit. Some years si when the peach trees were in full bloom, we a heavy rain, which terminated with a s storm—it cleared off and froze ice, the follow night, say near an inch thick—the branches blossoms of the trees being wet, were frozen s but all this did not do the least injury to fruit, because the following day was cold- even continued to freeze in the shade. whose hands regulates the atmosphere, let d its temperature by such imperceptible degr that the vegetable kingdom sustained no dam The same principle was exemplified in this pensation, that is in putting a frozen membe the body, into cold water, to prevent injury f the frost instead of approaching the fire with It is mostly the case, after cold frosty nigh that the sun does not recover his strength u after he reaches his meridian; his influen then, is beginning to lessen on eastern sit tions, but to be exerted with all its force southern and western. This position is cle illustrated from the fact, that on the hills wh face in these directions, the snows are soo melted away, than those lying to the east north. This accumulation of heat, which solves the snows sooner, there, than in other rections, is what may be supposed to destroy fruit.

The above principle would also apply in fa of a northern situation, but there are oth though probably not well understood, that o rate against it. Experience shews, that no hill sides, are not so good for fruit, grain, or a thing else cultivated by the farmer, save grass

The black-oak lands, situated on the high d ding ridges, are good for fruit, particularly peach, where it does far better than on the lo flat lands.

A receipe to make a cheap compositi for preserving roofs of buildings, weath boarding and fences from the weath and fire.

Take one measure of fine sand, two wood ashes well sifted, three of slack lime ground in oil, and laid on with painter's brush—first coat thin, and t second thick. The writer says:

"I painted on a board with this mixtu and it adheres so strongly to the boa that it resists an iron tool; and put thi on a shingle it resists the operation of fir

Heaves in Horses.—A corresponde of the New York Farmer states, that h horse, twenty years old, which has f the last year or two been troubled with wheezing and hard cough, was comple ly cured by the use of powdered ging He gave him daily, for a number weeks, a table spoonful, mixed in h mess of indian meal and cut straw. D ring his suffering with the disease became so poor that his life seemed ne its termination; but he has become qu fleshy, appears much younger, and is fine plight.

Science of Agriculture.—The gre bar to agricultural improvement, is t degrading idea, which too many entertai that every thing denominated science, either useless in husbandry, or beyond t reach of the farmer; whereas the truth much, very much that is useful is attai able by those advanced in life, and almo any thing by the young, who will ado the proper means to obtain it. What science? Johnson defines it, "Knowledg certainty grounded upon demonstratio art attained by precept, or built up principles." The adventurous marin will tell you, that it is science whi enables him to traverse every clime, a every sea, with facility and comparati security. Science has contributed esse tially to improve every art and branch industry which administers to the wan of man. It makes us acquainted with t nature of vegetables, of animals, mine als, mixed bodies; of the atmosphere, water, of heat and light, as connecte with agricultural implements and othe mechanical agents, and of agricultura operations and processes. Establishe practices may be imitated by the mere dolt; but unless he is instructed in t reasons upon which these practices a founded, he can seldom change or in prove them.

Intellect is the gift of the Creato talent is the fruit of culture. The certai way of obtaining knowledge in scienc is to be impressed with the necessity possessing it, in order to prosecute one business to better advantage. "All ma not acquire by the same degree of labo or study, the same degree of eminence but any man by labor may attain a know edge of most all that is already known i his particular business." Great me spring from the humble as well as fro the higher ranks of life. Franklin wa a printer, Washington a farmer, Sherma a shoemaker, the elder Adams a schoo master, Rittenhouse a plowman, Ferguso a shepherd, Herschel a musician; an these all shone as philosophers or state men. All young men who wish to becom respectable, or to excel in agricultur should be impressed with the necessity obtaining knowledge in the science agriculture, that is, of knowing ho things are best done, and why, being s done, they are the best done; should r solve to obtain this knowledge; and thes two things being premised, there is littl doubt of success, at least to a respectabl and highly gratifying extent: for "Know edge, like wealth and power, begets love of itself, and rapidly increases th thirst for accumulation." Science is n the Calypso, but the Mentor of agricultur —the stimulant to produce and industry rather than a lure to indolence and sloth

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

URSDAY, ... NOVEMBER 7, 1839.

☞Our subscribers in Cincinnati will be so as to hand the amount of their subscriptions . Lyon, whose business, probably, will not afaim time to call on them. We shall want ise about $200 shortly, and hope our friends remember us. Who will do the best for us ising new subscribers?

☞We are thankful to those Post Masters have politely acted as agents for us, and shall ader obligations to any others who may favor this way.

o. A. Smith, Pruntytown, Virginia, Nov. 1st, that the President, Bro. Brown, is in that of the District; that he just closed a profitmeeting at Middletown, at which fourteen ers were added to the church.

o. D. H. Stephens, of Springfield, Ohio, 4th nt, says, "in reference to religion, our pros- in this station have been rather discouragbut I think they are beginning to get better."

Clearfield County, Pa., Oct. 25, 1839.

o. *Springer:*—Our circuit, at present, pre- a very favorable aspect. The cause of God, gst us, is prospering, and souls have been erted to God. In our meetings, since erence, truly we have refreshing seasons from resence of the Lord. We have organized class of twelve members, and commenced ing a meeting house at the Diamond Mills, 40, in which we expect to hold our first terly meeting, which commences on the 23d ovember. Bro. Brown's meeting will be at t Zion meeting house, near Bro. M'Gee's.

Yours, &c. Thomas J. Addis.

From the Methodist Protestant.

o. William Rice, Hanesville, Alabama, gives y encouraging account of the condition of hurch in that section. He writes, "I have ttended two protracted meetings, that, tor lasted seventeen days. About thirty were d to the church."

e learn from several sources that the brethren eorgetown, D. C., have been greatly encourrecently. Bro. Remick writes, "Ten have d with the church, and a large number are ng the pearl of great price."

o. J. J. Dupree, writing upon business, men- that a few days before he wrote, he received er from Rev. W. P. Lowry, in Ohio county, ucky, who says, "the prospect on this circuit couraging." He furthers mentions, "that members have been received this year, and e is well sustained by the church."

o. Mandred Stimson gives an encouraging nt of Hampton circuit, Virginia.

o. A Melvin, of Newton, Maryland, writes excellent camp-meeting in that section at seventy whites and eighteen colored perwere converted.

adds "since the camp-meeting fifty white ers have joined the church."

o. Cottingham, of Coolspring, Maryland, a favorable account of the things in that n of the church's interest. He says a good is going on throughout the circuit. Some y or thirty have been added to our numbers, e brethren are united as one man.

Items of News.

. John Swift has been unanimously elected r of the city of Philadelphia by the Council, ntered upon the discharge of the duties of ice.

ere was a death, say the papers, in Philaa, on the 14th October, by starvation—a woman of forty years, with a family of infant children.

LE College.—The present number of stuin the different departments of Yale Colis about six hundred and fifty—a greater er than at any former period.

E Pork Prospect.—The La Fayette (In-) Free Press of the 10th ultimo, states here are more fat hogs in that section of na, than have ever before been fed in one n.

ENDIARISM.—An attempt was made on the lt. at Little Rock, (Arkansas,) to set fire to Western Exchange Hotel.

e Gazette states that there are in that city, hordes of vagrants and desperadoes.

CIE.—The Louisville Journal, of a late date, —"On Thursday, about $50,000 in specie rawn from the Louisville Savings Institution wo Treasury drafts. This specie was yesshipped up the river, and is no doubt desfor the vaults of the New York Banks."

Old Table Cloth.—The white damask cloth, used in the church of St. Cuthbert, city of York, (England,) for the communble, is said to bear the date 1721, and is quently 118 years old. It is figured; and h worn in some places, is on the whole, retbly sound.

e Globe says, we understand that orders been given to prepare a sloop of war, and a er, with all possible despatch for cruising e coast of Africa in execution of the laws United States against the unlawful traffic ves, and for the protection of our commerce t quarter.

Discovery.—About sixteen years since, silver plate was stolen from a house in Alria, D. C. A few days since, as some men employed digging in the lower part of the they dug up the identical plate uninjured, been buried there no doubt at the time stolen, and laid unmolested until the of its discovery.

Injustice is done by most of our distant papers in stating generally that "the Banks of Charleston have suspended"—as if *all* our Banks had done so. The Charleston Bank and the Bank of the State of South Carolina have NOT suspended nor do they intend it—and will, we are informed, be able to sustain themselves.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

Charleston, (S. C.) October 25, 1839.

Death of Judge Lee.—The present year has been marked by a fatality to our public men. In the decease of the Hon. Thomas Lee, we are called on to add another to the melancholy list. He died yesterday at 4 o'clook, P. M., at a very advanced age—being we believe past seventy.—Judge Lee has been long in public life and filled many stations that call for superior talents. At the time of his death he was Judge of the District Court of the United States, and President of one of the city Banks, retaining to the last that capacity for business and soundess of judgment that marked his earlier years.—*Mercury.*

Seven years fighting, says Jeremy Bentham, sets a whole kingdom back in learning and virtue to which they were creeping, it may be a whole age.

Hops.—The quantity of hops used in England in the manufacture of beer is enormous. It is computed that in 1838, the hop plantations covered an area of 56,323 acres!

The Way the Money Goes.—It is computed that at least fifty thousand pounds sterling worth of gold and silver are annually employed at Birmingham for gilding and plating, and therefore forever lost to the world as bullion.

The Thames Tunnel.—There was an elegant and costly banquet in the Thames Tunnel, lately, given to the persons employed in that undertaking, to celebrate their having reached low water mark. About two hundred and eighty persons were seated at the table.

W. L. McKinzie, the Canadian Agitator, who is now confined in Jail at Rochester, on a charge of attempting to excite citizens of the United States to invade the Canadas, was, a day or two since looking out of the window of his apartment, when a bullet came whistling through one of the panes of glass, narrowly escaping his head, and lodging in the wall opposite.

After all the great fires which have occurred in our country for some years past, and lately, we have been beaten by the Turks. The great fire in Constantinople is said to have destroyed five thousand buildings, and property to the amount of twenty millions of dollars,—proof of the asphaltine qualities of wood in buildings.

Homicide.—A pedlar was met on last Thursday, in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., by a footpad, who demanded his money. The pedlar handed out his pocket book. "Is this all?" asked the robber. "No," said the pedlar. "Well, fork up and be quick." The pedlar put his hand in his bosom, drew out a pistol and shot the robber through the heart. The body was recognized as that of a convict just discharged from the Auburn prison.

We are gratified to perceive that the same disposition that existed when the Banks suspended in 1837, to withdraw the specie from circulation, does not exist to any thing like the same extent now. For all business purposes there appears to be ample supply of small change in the community. No one feels any regret in paying out specie; but it passes freely from one to another. This is as it should be, and if the same spirit continues, we shall have no difficulty upon the subject of small change.—*Lexington, Ky. Rep.*

The West is vastly rich in minerals. Almost every day brings to light some new discovery of its wealth. We observe that in St. Francois county, ochre has been discovered of four different colors, viz: yellow, black, and two shades of red. There is also found in the same deposite white, black, and Spanish brown. All the colors, except the white, combine readily with oil, and have been pronounced by competent judges as every way equal to the imported article, and can be offered at a much lower price.—*Eastern paper.*

Pittsburgh Market.—*Friday Nov.* 1.—Flour has been active and quick sales during the week at a slight advance.—About 2000 bbls. have been sold for the east at 4,37½ to 4,50. Dealers are now paying 4,25 to 4,37½, and 4,50 for small choice lots, and from stores sales at 4,50 to 4,75 per bbl—but it is generally believed that the moment the canal closes it will fall.

Barley is down—only one brewer is buying at 75—others refuse to buy or will give but 62½ per bushel.

Prices of Produce, Cincinnati, Oct. 24.

Flour from boats,	$4 12½
Wheat, per bushel,	60c a 70
Corn meal,	50
Corn in ear.	25 a 31

Destructive Epidemic.—The ill-fated Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, (a misnomer by the way) will soon be depopulated, if many more misfortunes attend it. It is much to be regretted that a part of the world possessing so fine a climate as this, should be subject to so much misery from war and pestilence.—An English paper says, that the epidemic which swept round the Southern hemisphere this year, carried off at the Cape of Good Hope, 5000 people. The horses also suffered, 75,000 having perished from inflammatory attacks. Farms which last year had 300 horses have now but one. Besides all this, 4000 more of the farmers are emigrating towards the wilderness from this ill-fated Colony.

Yankee.—Americans ought to be proud of this name; there is a charm in it, and its power is acknowledged over the whole world. Yet there are some foolish persons, who were born in this country, and whose parents and grand parents were among the first settlers, who take umbrage at being called a Yankee; and why is it? With this title is associated every thing that is noble and brave, spirited and enterprising. It tells at once to foreigners that the Yankee is a child of the greatest and most glorious republic on the face of the earth. Let no American, then, under any circumstances, disavow this right to the proud title of Yankee.—It will push you into every clime, and obtain privileges for you which persons of no other nation can enjoy. The American flag, and a true born son of America by its side, knows no bounds, and can never be insulted.—*Exchange.*

An Exchange.—A carriage containing two ladies, who represented themselves as mother and daughter, stopped at the outer gate of the Alms House, over the Schuylkill, on Thursday last, when the youngest informed the keeper that her mother was anxious to obtain a white child, an infant if possible, to adopt as her own, she having lately lost one. She was shown several, and at last made a selection that pleased her, and requested permission to show it to her mother who was in the carriage, and if it suited her, they would obtain an order from the Guardians of the Poor, and call in a day or two for it. The child was wrapped up in its cradle clothes, and taken by herself to the carriage, and after a few minutes delay, she returned and placed the babe where she found it, stating that they would call the next day and take it away. The carriage was then driven off, and nothing further was thought of the transaction, until it became necessary to remove the child for some cause, when it was discovered that the white child had been taken by the persons in the carriage, and a *black one left in its place!—Philadelphia paper.*

Home Manufactures.—An Anecdote.—In order to show how much our population begin to *think* about our home manufactures, to *talk* about the matter, and to *act* upon it, we have been struck with the conversation and remarks of our most sensible, observing and practical men, and it begins to be the subject of conversation of all ranks and classes, who begin to see and feel the solemn changes produced by over-importations of foreign goods. One day this week an intelligent English gentleman in our office showed us his coat of English manufacture, stating that if he lived a thousand years in this country he would buy nothing but American made, and that he had just bought a piece of American Cassinet at less than a dollar a yard which was cheaper and better than any British at the price, and that his family should all be clothed with it. Soon after he left us five handsome and intelligent little girls of 8 or 10 years of age and of most respectable parents, called to ask advice about the manufactures of our city, the extent, variety, &c. stating that it was given them as a subject of composition in their school. We shewed our young misses a parcel of home made silk goods, &c. &c. afforded them all the information in our power, and they left us much gratified and pleased, and returned to complete their new but interesting task. One of our stores will in a few days have domestic manufactured silk goods for the accommodation of the public.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

The Burners Burnt.—The following laughable occurrence, which took place yesterday morning in the vicinity of Catharine market, was related to us by officer Davis, of the Lower Police. About three weeks since, a man named Ackworth came down to this city from Bridgeport, Conn., and was scientifically done out of $15 in a watch trade by a gang of burners. On Tuesday he again arrived in town, and before he could leave the steam boat deck was accosted by a black fellow, whom he immediately knew to be a burner; but, being "up to trap," he told the chap to go about his business. It afterwards struck him that by the assistance of a third person, in case of need, he might fix the burners, provided he could come across them again. He therefore applied to officer Davis, who in company with a friend and Mr. Ackworth—the latter disguised as a Shaking Quaker—proceeded early in the morning to the steam boat landing. Ackworth soon espied the burner who had accosted him, while Davis and his friend kept in the back ground. The burner—a diminutive, fierce looking, copper colored negro—accosted the supposed Quaker:—"I say, friend, can you give me a five dollar bill for five dollars in specie!"

Ackworth opened his wallet, and looking over the money, said, "No; I have no bills less than $10—I can change thee ten in silver," (handing out a 10 dollar broken bank bill.)

Just at this moment a second burner came up and asked if the gentleman would be so kind as to step across the street and decide a bet,—if so, he might get $3 for his trouble. Ackworth accordingly went across into an alley, and after deciding the bet and receiving his $3, was importuned to make a bet himself upon some cards, which he agreed to do to the amount of $10. The bet was accordingly made—Ackworth by consent, holding the stakes, which included his $10 broken bank bill and $10 silver, which the burners had previously given him for it. On turning up the cards it was found Ackworth had won, when the fierce little negro, first mentioned, immediately seized his hand with the intention of snatching away the stakes; (as usual;) but Ackworth was prepared for this surprise, and suddenly pocketing the money, and seizing the little negro by the collar, he drew a cowhide from his bosom, and commenced giving the black rogue a good dressing. Just at this moment Officer Davis and his friend came up, when the other burners fled, leaving their unfortunate companion in the uncomfortable situation described.

Ackworth, who is a very stout built man, after giving the fellow as decent a thrashing as he ever had in the course of his life, sent him off with a caution.—On overhauling the spoils in his breeches pocket, he found he had $13 in silver of the burner's money, within two dollars of the amount of which he was fleeced on the first mentioned occasion.—*New York Express.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

New York, October 22, 1839.

Later from Europe.—By the arrival of the packet ship Duchesse D'Orleans, advices one day later than those by the Liverpool have been received.

The general intelligence relative to the United States Bank, the Hottinguers, and the Rothschilds, is entirely undecisive, and we find the following to be the most important item on the subject, which is likely to pull the stock of the United States Bank a little lower.

Havre letters of the twenty-first speak of the honor of the bills rejected by Hottinguer & Co., as a question yet undetermined. One of them reads thus:

Havre, September 21, 1839.

Up to last evening, the bills had not been accepted, and it is now ascertained that nothing will be done until the return of one of the partners of Messrs. Rothschilds & Co., who is absent from Paris.

Relative to the refusal of Hottingeurs, the Paris Messenger, says it arose from the circumstance of the bills of lading of the cotton which was to serve as guarantee for the bills drawn by the Bank of the United States, not having been sent with the letters of advice, which stated simply that the cotton which was to be consigned to Messrs. Hottinguer was purchased, and would be sent by the first vessels. By the arrangement which has taken place, the cotton which was expected in London and Havre, will be consigned to Messrs. Rothschild.

In Mans and other towns in France serious riots had occurred in consequence of the monopoly of grain. In some instances the military had been called out, but acted but once, and then with a degree of indecision which only made the people worse. A quantity of wheat was seized, and the mob were allowed to distribute it among themselves, the owners being indemnified by the authorities.

The Moniteur states that before the French Government could come to any definite resolution as to the reform in the prison system, it has waited for the reports of intelligent persons who have been despatched to Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, and the United States, for the purpose of studying the prison discipline in those countries.

A meeting of the geologists of France and England is held at Boulogne sur-mer, where the philosophers are exploring the coal and iron fields of the neighboring districts. Among the English geologists present, are Dr. Buckland and Mr. Murcheson.

A paper of St. Petersburgh gives an account of a village called Fedcorowaka, at the foot of a mountain on the banks of the Wolga, the inhabitants of which on the night of the 15th of June, were awakened by a noise resembling that of an earthquake; and on rushing out found that a great part of the village had become detached from the mountain, and was moving towards the river. The motion was similar to that of an immense raft floating on an agitated sea. The undulations continued for three successive days and then subsided; no more than seven houses were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Many ponds and other pieces of water were covered with mounds of earth, and where no water had been small ponds were formed. No lives were lost. The circumstance is accounted for by the village having been built upon an alluvial soil, and the river having undermined the soft earth, had, it is supposed, at length rendered it partially hollow, so as to give way under its own weight.

Fifteen Days Later from China.—By the ship Horatio, Capt. Howland, from Canton, on the 14th of June, we have information thence up to that date. The British merchants left in May, and it is probable that there is not a single American or European now in Canton. Trade was entirely suspended; nor was there any prospect of its revival while the Imperial Commissioner remained. The Hong merchants seemed indisposed to take any measures for the renewal of foreign traffic. Its cessation had created great excitement among the natives. The general supposition was that the trade in opium would be continued, *mauger* the mandate of the government. Captain Elliott had applied to H. E. Imperial Commissioner for an edict to permit the British merchants to conduct their business at Macao. In reference to this edict the "Register" of the 11th of June says:—"It is singular that this edict, which relates only to the British affairs and British interests, should have been forwarded by the Hong merchants only to the American merchants in Canton. Not a British merchant nor a British subject has received a copy. This cavalier treatment of the British by the Hong merchants requires explanation and satisfaction.—*N. Y. Times.*

BIOGRAPHY.

From the Methodist Protestant.

Chuckatuck, Oct. 20, 1839.

Dear Doctor: You have no doubt before this heard the painful intelligence of Dr. French's death. I had thought of preparing an obituary notice for publication in the Protestant, but it occurred to me that it would probably be better to furnish you with an account of his last illness, and leave it for you to perform this last tribute of friendship. You have known him long and intimately, and can do full justice to his character.

He was attacked with intermittent fever early in September, and during the whole of that month, was in bad health; though it was nothing to excite much apprehension. Late in September, though very feeble, he seemed free from disease and supposed himself to be recovering rapidly. Unfortunately, he overrated his strength, and on a warm and sultry day mounted his horse and rode over his farm. He became very much fatigued, returned to the house and was taken ill of billious remittent fever. He continued so, with some few flattering, though deceptive intervals, until he died. He did not suffer very much until the day of his death, when for a few hours, he suffered a great deal. He submitted with exemplary patience to his affliction; and as all who really knew him, expected, met death undaunted. He frequently said he had nothing to loose by death; and not many hours before he died, he said he wished it distinctly and clearly understood, that his only hope in death was founded upon the death and atoning merits of the Redeemer. I have no doubt of his having happily ended all his sufferings.

He died on Sunday evening, the 13th of October, at nine o'clock. He evinced all possible affection and solicitude for his son. Indeed, I never witnessed anything more affecting than the dying charge he gave him. It might have been heard with profit by all the youths of the country.

As to the general character and habits of the Doctor, you need no information from me. He lived an upright life, and died a christian's death.

Yours, truly,

C. Finney.

To S. K. Jennings.

October 24, 1839.

I have been intimately acquainted with Doctor French, more than forty years. He became a convert to the christian faith and to Methodism, whilst a student with me, about the year 1800. He was a zealous advocate for religion and very soon after finishing his preparatory course of madical studies, he began to preach the gospel with great success.—He had a discriminating mind, studied human nature with attention and carefully analysed his own character. He duly appreciated the admonition of the old Grecian Philosopher, "Know thyself," and obediently regarded the declaration of the Great and Mighty Saviour of men, "Ye are not your own—ye are bought with a price." He had grown up under the influence of Calvinistic opinion. But when he became a Methodist, he was so entirely devoted to the interest of that church, as almost to merit the appellation of a Bigot. He labored as a Local Preacher, of course without salary; and altho' in early life he was poor, yet he extended his labors very widely, carefully redeeming time and exerting himself in a manner bordering on excess, for the furtherance of the cause of God and Methodism. I notice this last association the more carefully because he was the first bold advocate of my acquaintance for reform in the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as early as 1820, came on from Virginia to Baltimore, expressly for the purpose of sending in to the General Conference of that year his memorial urging the necessity of reform. Four years previous to that event, a proposed attempt for reform had been submitted to me, by brethren in the vicinity of Norfolk, which I opposed and perhaps suppressed; at hearing of which he heartily commended my opinion and procedure, and expressed himself as if he could as soon oppose religion itself, as to attempt any change in the rules and usages of the church. The following two years, however, furnished examples of the administration in the Norfolk Station, which opened his eyes, and he became a most zealous friend to the cause of reform—Offended only with the government of the church, he was the same faithful and devout advocate for christianity, as held and taught by the great founder of the Methodism, and for the last ten years he has labored for the promotion of the Methodist Protestant Church.

He was a man of great worth. Steadfast in the faith of the gospel, diligent in the performance of duty. Benevolently attentive to the sufferings of afflicted humanity; affable in his manners; unchanging in his friendships; very affectionate to his family and relations; in a becoming degree concerned for the public welfare, and greatly solicitous for the spread of religion and the reformation of sinners His death has therefore brought a very serious loss to the church, and particularly to the district of country which was the field of his labors. But blessed be the God and Saviour of the children of men, we sorrow not as those who have no hope. He had lived and labored for the promotion of truth, and was enabled to die in the faith, exercising and enjoying the good hope which respects the resurrection of the dead and life everlasting; the highest attainment within the reach of man, and until we shall be admitted into our Saviour's presence, the greatest blessing in the gift of God.

Samuel K. Jennings.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		10
" Sides,	"	10½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	14	15
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm,	pound.	48	49
" Mould,	"	22	23
" Dipped,	"		14
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"		14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		25
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		50
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		75
Fleur,	barrel.	3.50	3.75
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.50
" 8 by 10,	"		3.50
" 10 by 12,	"		4.50
Hay,	ton.		8
Indigo,	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	26	28
" Country "	"	26	27
Lead, bar,	"		8
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		65
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil, Flaxseed,	"		112½
" W. Sperm,	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale,	"	80	85
Oats,	bush'l.	22	25
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna,	"		3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.		7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.		237½
Salt,	bush'l.	40	44
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	9	9½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	55	85
" Gunpowder,	"	70	75
" Imperial,	"	65	70
" Black,	"	—	—
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		60
Whiskey,	gallon.		44

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.

BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		
Round and square,	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6¾
" 8d and 9d,	"		7
" 6d,	"		7½
" 5d,	"		7¾
" 4d,	"		8½
" 3d,	"		9½
Retail Nails, by the keg,	1 cent advance.		
" Iron,	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.

BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords,	90 feet.	3	25
" "	60 "	2	00
Hemp "	90 "	3	00
" "	60 "	2	00
Plough Lines,	30 "	1	00

Business Department.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office, county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Letters Received.—Dr. W. Evans, S. Langdon, 2, H. Heberling, (we have no account against you,) J. Mercer, A. Affoth, V. J. Powelson, P. T. Strong, G. Lowther, (we have been sending Mr. Richardson's paper to Deersville,) Z. Ragan, M. Winan, 2, A. Smith, (you will find the receipts in our next paper for those names,) E. Spencer, M. Lyon, T. J. Addis and J. Myers.

☞For want of room we have omitted the receipts this week; they will be attended to in our next.

POETRY.

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

He came from the wars, from the red field of fight—
He came, cold and wearied, through the darkness of night,
With helmet and sword, his buckler and bow,
And crimsoned his cloak, from the blood of the foe:
He flew to her chamber; 'twas cheerless and drear,
For the one that he lov'd no longer was there;
He spoke not, for sullen and dark was his brow,
As he sought for the pledge of his earliest vow;
He lean'd on his sword, in silence he wept;
The lov'd one he cherish'd, in death's pilgrimage slept.
She came not to meet him, as once she had done
In the young days of pleasure, when she lov'd him alone:
She breath'd not a prayer when her warrior came,
She drop'd not a tear as he faultered her name—
No, she lay like a flower cut off in its pride,
For lifeless and cold was the warrior's bride.

[*Published by Request.*]

ON SLANDER.

'Tis wond'rous strange and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight,
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.

And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it,
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little to it.

Each little fault they'll magnify,
Yet seeming to bemoan
The mote within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.

And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown,
Tho' humbled in the dust he'd lay,
The text is keep him down.

They'll preach up penance with a sigh,
To cure or nothing can—
Sufferings are good I'll not deny,
But not when sent by man.

Each worthy deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining,
But oh! let failings fill the pot,
And Slander sucks the draining.

Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labor,
Then bears the charming swill about
To treat her thirsty neighbor.

'Neath friendship's mask she sometimes lurks,
And smiling fawns around you—
Conceal'd she more securely works,
And kisses but to wound you.

Detested pest of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasure,
Like Sampson's foxes would'st destroy
What's more than all our treasure.

VARIETY.

A poor woman once upon a time, had a daughter married off. Being asked shortly afterwards what kind of a husband her daughter had got, she replied, "Oh I rather guess he's a tolerable sort of a body, for he's got a long tailed coat and a ruffled shirt."

A WARRIOR'S OPINION OF WAR.—The celebrated Prince Eugene of Savoy, one of the bravest and most successful warriors of the 18th century, though naturally eager for military renown, and the most ardent of combatants in early life, seems to have formed an enlightened opinion of the evils of war, in the latter part of his life—an opinion dictated by his cooler judgement and experience.—He said:

"The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the garb of *national honor*. It dwells in imaginary insults—it suggests harsh and abusive language—and people go on from one thing to another, till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes of war, that in peace he is averse to re-commence them. I wish that the first minister, who is called to decide on peace and war, had only seen actual service. What pains would he not take to seek in mediation and compromise, the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood."

FROM LIBERIA.

The following Proclamation of Governor Buchanan appears in Africa's Luminary, for June last:

PROCLAMATION:

By his Excellency, Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia.

Whereas, the Laws and Constitution of this Commonwealth forbid all intercourse of every kind and nature whatsoever, between the citizens and persons engaged in the slave trade; and whereas every act of aiding and all intercourse tending to countenance the traffic in slaves, is made felony by the Laws: Therefore be it known, that all laws and enactments and ordinances of the Commonwealth, in relation to the slave trade, will be most rigidly enforced upon every person who may be found guilty of violating them.

All persons therefore are admonished to abstain from aiding or abetting the slave trade, and from all intercourse with persons engaged in that traffic. The officers of the Commonwealth, civil and military, and all good citizens, are expected and called upon to support the dignity and authority of the laws, and to assist in enforcing a prompt obedience to them.

Given at Monrovia this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

(Signed) THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Governor.

CHEERFULNESS OF JOHN WESLEY.—He was a great reader from his very youth. Hence, his mind was richly stored with vast treasures of useful and entertaining knowledge. He had an almost inexhaustible fund of stories and anecdotes, adapted to all kinds of people, and to every occurrence in life. These he related with a propriety peculiar to himself.—Few men had a greater share of vivacity when in company with those he loved, especially on his journeys. If the weather or the roads happened to be disagreeable, or if any little accident befel any of his fellow-travellers, without their being hurt, with what inimitable turns of wit would he strive to keep up their spirits, feeling himself happy in endeavoring to please; so that it was almost impossible to be dull or dissatisfied in his company. * * * I never saw him low-spirited in my life, nor could he endure to be with a melancholy person.—When speaking of any who imagined religion would make people morose or gloomy, I have heard him say in the pulpit, "that sour godliness is the devil's religion." In his answer to a letter I had written to him, (in a time of strong temptation,) he has these words: "That melancholy turn is directly opposite to a Christian spirit. Every believer ought to enjoy life."

He never suffered himself to be carried away by extreme grief. I heard him say, "I dare no more fret than curse and swear."

That placid serenity which so fully and constantly possessed his soul, shone with ineffable sweetness through his expressive countenance, and communicated its benign influences to the large circles of his friends, who crowded together wherever he went, to enjoy the benefit of his coversation. On such occasions, he kindly condescended to a familiar equality, and concealed the great philosopher and divine in the social companion.

He was a truly well-bred man. Had he lived in a court all his days, his address could not have been more easy and polite; yet he could be quite content among the most homely tradesmen or peasants, and suit his discourse to the meanest capacity. His courtesy to every one was very engaging, especially to young people.—*Sketch of Mr. Wesley's Character, by Samuel Bradburn.*

From the Cincinnati Weekly Whig.

MR. DAVID DALE OWEN.

We published in yesterday's paper an account of the death of Mr. Owen, U. S. Geologist, who has been engaged in surveying the mineral lands in Iowa. The information came from the Burlington Gazette of the 5th October, and we are now disposed to think the rumor unfounded. A friend has placed in our hands the following letter from Professor Locke, who is engaged also in the survey, and is of date two days later than the Burlington paper.

Camp 20 Miles South of Dubuque, Iowa Ter'y,
October 7th, 1839.

Dear Sir:—I am "out of sight of land," but with plenty of prairie and rocks in view—am sitting on the ground in my tent, with my barometer on my back, just ready to start again to the "far west:" for we have been once to the Indian country, where we saw the Aborigines pursuing the Elk. As you may be curious to know something of the survey, I will give you a sketch. The corps consists of one hundred and twenty men, divided into twenty-four parties, each of which takes a range of townships, beginning at the south end, and proceeding northwardly, and reporting occasionally to the principal Geologist. The principal Geologist and myself range obliquely, so as to cross the several routes, and meeting the parties at predetermined reporting stations. To me has been assigned the physical department, including meteorology, magnetism, altitudes, &c. I have a separate tent, a baggage wagon, and four men.—My tent master is an Indian trader from St. Louis, who has spent fourteen years in the Rocky Mountain expeditions, and is, of course, perfectly at home in the wilds. Every thing "goes on finely," and I shall be enabled to report a complete magnetical survey of Iowa.

The general geology of Iowa is very interesting, and I am suprised to find that the rock, including the lead ore, is identical with a formation in Ohio, which I examined last summer, and reported to the State, under the name of Cliff Limestone. We have found abundance of iron ore, which occupies the same geological situation as the ore in Adams county, Ohio.

My health and spirits are remarkably good. I sometimes make detours alone, on horseback, over the illimitable prairies, and start the prairie grouse, the wolf and the deer; all of which are so common as scarcely to excite remark. Sometimes inhaling the pure autumnal air, and with a heart swelling with the grandeur of the scene, and muscles well braced, mounted on a spirited steed, I pursue the fleet deer over the grassy plain—not with intent to kill—for the joy is in the chase; but simply to realize the excitement so lately enjoyed by the noble Indian on the same theatre. Much poetry has been written about Iowa, from which the reader is inclined to make the usual subtraction or equation for poetical license; but after all, in plain truth, it is a wonderful country.

I shall not return to Cincinnati so soon as I expected; but shall not become so enraptured with wild life as quite to desert the city, to live with "those who dwell in tents." I am much pleased with the manner in which Dr. Owen conducts the survey, and the intimacy which subsists between us renders my part in the expedition very agreeable.

Affectionately yours,
JOHN LOCKE.

STATISTICS OF LUXURIES.—Under this caption we find some elaborate tables and calculations in the last number of Dr. Alcott's "Library of Health."

His list of luxuries will be dissented from. These are not only tea, coffee, spirits, wine, beer, but also sugar, molasses and *salt*.—We then have this table of the proportion consumed by each million of these countries. We leave out the French column:

	Great Britain.	United States.
Tea,	1,137,000	1,000,000
Coffee,	405,000	6,000,000
Tobacco,	845,000	1,000,000
Spirits and Beer,	21,000,000	2,700,000
Wine,	301,000	334,000
Sugar,	22,400,000	13,334,000
Molasses,	1,167,000	1,667,000
Salt,	750,000	800,000

In tea it will be seen the disparity is not very great between the two countries, though the price with the English is much higher—say, a dollar a pound on an average. In Great Britain, tea is not drank at all by the great mass of the population, as it is here. It is too dear for them.—It is a *luxury*. In France they have other tastes. The whole consumption of that great country is rated of 6,500 lbs. to a million of inhabitants.

Of coffee, the share of the United States is immensely out of proportion, showing again the greater ability of the population to consult their comfort. Six pounds are allowed to each of us, while in Great Britain it is less than half a pound, and even in France not three-quarters. France brings up the arrears in *wine*, to a strange degree, being allowed *twenty-three* gallons a head, to a third of a gallon for us Americans, and a little less for the population of Great Britain. In sugar, and of spirits and beer, the British take a long lead; but more especially in beer alone, in the use of which their population to the French is as 420 to 2. In spirts separately *we* are ahead in the ratio of 50 to 28 as compared with the British, and of 50 to 8 with the French.

Of molasses and salt alone among these articles it would seem the three nations take about equal. It has been lately stated that *we* use much less salt than the English, but by these tables we use more—more, that is, than the *British* population at large. This however, is human consumption. Immense quantities are given to stock there—it is said fifteen millions of bushels yearly, while the *whole* consumption of the United States is not more than twelve.

The Doctor makes it out that his nine luxuries, in the three countries, cost over eight hundred millions of dollars a year; and we suspect that he has not exaggerated, for coffee he puts down at less than fifteen millions of dollars in all, whereas the North American Review allows twenty to our country alone. This grand total is equal to an average of $12.62 for each individual of the sixty-five millions allowed for the three countries, or of $62 for each family of five. The Doctor knows, he says, that some use less, but others use much more. Of these eight hundred millions, about one hundred and sixty-three are allowed for sugar, molasses and salt. On the other hand no mention is made of some smaller articles, accounted luxuries by many. The yearly cost of the spices used in the United States, to those who consume them, cannot be less, the writer thinks, than $1,500,000; fruits, $1,500,000; chocolate and cocoa, $750,000; making a total of nearly $4,000,000. These, too, are 'luxuries' with *him;* the reader may call them what he pleases. The calculation of *cider* is given up in despair.—*Bost. Transcript.*

ADDRESS ON EDUCATION.

DELIVERED AT NEW YORK, BY GEORGE COMBE, ESQ.

Training.

The proper training of the mind means the proper training of the organs. Without the brain, the mind cannot act; and without a healthy brain, it cannot act energetically. The first element, then, in education, is to have the brain in a state of vigorous activity; and in my last lecture I pointed out the intimate dependence of this condition, on good and sufficient food, good air, the excretion of waste matter from the body, cleanliness of the skin, and on the quantity of clothing being adequate to the season, but not too great. I showed that when the food consists of mere slops or vegetable diet, when the air is vitiated, and the clothing inadequate or excessive, the tone of the whole system is lowered.

I revert to ventilation, for the purpose of remarking, that in this country, one-third of all who die, die of consumption; and when I see the neglect of ventilation which is here so common, I do not wonder at it. I have not the least doubt, that by proper attention to ventilation and proper attention to the skin, this number might be reduced three-fourths. I state this from the experience of the best-informed physicians.

The great importance of understanding whether the brain be a single organ or a congeries of organs, cannot be too clearly set forth. If the mind be a single organ, then mental exercise, of whatever kind, should be beneficial to its whole powers. If it be a congeries, we have to attend to the particular exercise of each. Suppose a trumpet to be improvable by practising on it, every note would be improved by improving the tone of one; but if it were a piano-forte, in which each note depends on a separate chord, it would be absurd to hope for the improvement of all the chords by improving a few merely. Some might produce the correct notes when struck, while others might produce nothing but discords; and others, being broken, might emit no sound at all.

From the fact of the brain being the organ of mind, flow many important results; one of which is, that being weak and immature in childhood, like the legs and arms, it cannot bear much exercise; that it strengthens with age, and that the exercise or labor should be proportioned to the strength. You cannot impose excessive labor on the brain, any more than on the rest of the body, without doing great injury. Hence we see the great folly of that constant mental application which it has been, and still is, to a great degree, the endeavor of parents and teachers to keep up. In Scotland, at the public schools, we used to be in attendance seven hours a day—from nine to one, and from two to five; and the result was this: for an hour in the morning we were able to attend assiduously to our lessons, but then the brain became exhausted, and the scholars restless; they were poking each other with their fingers, pinching each other, flirting peas, and scratching the desks. Some became noisy, and some listless; then came the birch, for the purpose of infusing new stimulus into an exhausted brain; the scholars were rendered miserable, and induced to look on the school with disgust, and the teacher was harrassed and discouraged. Now, when the effect of these things is better understood, many of the schools of Edinburgh have reduced the time of tuition to *four* hours a day—two hours at a time; and it is acknowledged that more Greek and Latin is learned in that time, than previously in seven hours; the scholars attend the school with pleasure, and the teacher passes his time with satisfaction. Nay, one teacher has reduced the time of attending to Greek and Latin to two hours a day, and still challenges comparison with the rest of the schools.

Mr. Fisher's School.

Mr. Fisher, a gentleman who takes scholars of from five to eight, has found the greatest advantage in the changes which he has produced. Instead of keeping them constantly at work, by rewards and force, for three or four hours in succession, he takes this plan: For the first hour he can obtain their attention without any difficulty; at the end of that time, he sends them out to run around St. Andrew's Square for a quarter of an hour. While they are running about, he keeps the windows open, and thus ventilates the room. In this way the children learn more, and enjoy such pleasure, that the parents complain that they would rather be at school than at home; and the teachers' task has become an agreeable instead of a painful one. I have been to the public schools of this city, and would advise you to go and judge for yourselves how far the laws of physiology are observed. The children go in at nine, and come out at three, having all the time but half an hour's intermission. Mature as our brains are, we take care to impose less on them than on the weak brains of the young. If I should lecture to you six hours together, you would say, "God preserve us!" It is of importance, when children are at school, that their position should be easy. In my own country, children have to support themselves on forms without backs. We have produced a reform, however, in a number of schools; and I am pleased to see that in your country no complaint is necessary.

Temperaments.

In educating children, it is of the utmost importance to take into consideration the influence of temperament. If the nervous temperament predominates, the child will be delighted to learn; it will be continually at its book; it is intelligent, and shows such an intensity of feeling that it twines itself round the affections of its parents, who are in raptures at the astonishing progress of their child, and urge him on his career, ignorant of the almost inevitable result. The nervous energy being drawn to the brain, the digestive system suffers most materially; and while by this premature developement, he stands conspicuous above children of his own age, the blaze of excitement in which he is kept by continued thinking and feeling soon undermines his health, and if not arrested throws him into a premature grave. In such cases add not to, but keep down the excitement. See that such children take much exercise in the open air, and rather urge them to lay down than to take up a book. To do otherwise is to break the law of Nature, or of Nature's God; and long life is promised, not to those who break, but to those who obey his law; and the promise is fulfilled. The life is long and happy, which is spent in obeying the laws which are made manifest by observing and reasoning upon the nature of man and external things.

When the lungs predominate in a child, and the sanguine temperament, there is a fondness for exercise; the food is heartily eaten, and the sleep is sound. Suppose a child of this temperament to be sent to school after a sound sleep and comfortable breakfast: for a short time he may be still, but in a while the craving for muscular exercise will be too strong; he may be put up, but cannot be kept quiet. He begins to be fidgety; he may receive blows for it, but still he fidgets; the blows may be repeated, but without effect; he continues fidgeting, poking with his elbows, nudging and flirting, striking his neighbors with his feet, and striving in every way to expend this energy. Such children are generally said to be very clever, but to have no liking for their books. The usual plan has been to scold such children well; and if not quieted by this, as is very unlikely, the scolding is followed up by a flogging, which is generally inefficacious. The object should be to remove the evil. Let us attend to Nature, and such children will be found sufficiently fond of learning. Give them an opportunity of first expending their muscular energy, and then they will be delighted with mental activity.—Mr. Howe, of Boston, related to me an anecdote which finely illustrates this position. He had a boy who was the most mischievous that he ever met with; he would break the benches and boxes, wrench the doors off their hinges, and play all sorts of pranks. He could not be controlled. Mr. Howe thought of sending him away from the school; but knowing there must be a cause for this disposition, he reflected upon the subject and hit upon an admirable remedy. He sent him into the celler every morning, to saw and split wood for three hours together. The boy was delighted with this, but he had soon sawn and split all the wood up; he then set him to running, leaping, climbing poles, and disporting himself in a variety of ways. In this way he got rid of his excessive muscular energy, and afterwards proceeded with his studies in a proper manner. After this plan was adopted, the doors and benches were perfectly safe.—*Reported for the New Yorker.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
August 1, 1839. 2tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.
S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Dr. A. W. Knight,
(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

The Western Farmer,
DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.
CINCINNATI,
Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:
PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,
Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT, } General Agents.
ALANSON BILLINGS, }
JOHN BUHOUR, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.
Oetober 10, 1839. 8tf

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that application will b to the Trustees of Hopewell Township township road, to commence a few rods Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line b Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, run South, at, or near said line, to the East corner of John Rodman's land, the best rout so as to intersect the Coop West of the inclosure of Wm. George.
October 5, 1839.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, o ent qualities, comprising nearly all the v in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good ment of Bridles and Martingales: ridi driving whips: between 80 and 100 carri heavy draft Collars, which will compare a with any others made here or elsewhere. fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and c fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just ed. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and covered wagon whips, varying in quality a to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offer work, is the testimony and long experienc old customers and friends. He is still to please and accommodate those who n on him, and hopes to share so much of the patronage as his attention to his busine merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protest Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is guished by its union of the princ spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On count, it is deemed worthy the approbati support of Christians and Freemen, thro the land and the world. And there is no to doubt, that, wherever its character s justly appreciated, and suitable efforts m its establishment and prosperity, it will be one of the most honorable and succes struments, employed in promotion of the objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. stitution and Discipline were formed in Since then, it has become favorably kn some extent, in most parts of the United and in Foreign countries. Still it is ne well, nor as widely, known, as it deserve Various reasons might be assigned for th only three will be here submitted. The of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, h been exerted with adequate efficiency statement cannot be amplified, according demands of the subjects it embraces, in document as this. It is intended to furn a development in the progress of our worl it suffice, for the present, to say, that the of the alleged deficiences, in these respec be found, whenever exhibited, not so m culated to cast discredit on the past ope of the Church, as to prompt it to immedi energetic improvement of present and pros advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protesta ter-Press" proposes to render a little ass in improvement of *this* power. His pla publish a paper according to the descripti unto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the ing briefly stated particulars. 1. It will secrated to Christianity. 2. It will make the history, condition, and prospects of t thodist Protestant Church. 3. It will n other Churches. 4. It will pay attention Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be ant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Lite It is not expected, of course, that each will contain articles on all these subjec they are mentioned to indicate the ra contemplate, and so give assurance to th as well as the Church, of as great a va matter as shall be consistent with our m jects and compatible with our narrow li Whatever it may treat, shall be treated t fully, charitably, freely. The editor ack ges no higher obligations than those of Tr Love.

It is believed that the extensive circul a paper is of more importance than its siz quent appearance. Where it is impra to secure all these points, therefore, t should be preferred. Our Chuch has severa ly journals, with limited circulation. I to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter- it will be published once a month. To the more worthy preservation, it will be in very neat style. The terms are as foll

For 50 cts.	1 copy for
" $5	12 copies.
" 10	25 "
" 20	60 "
" 30	100 "
" 50	200 "

Payment must always be made in advanc

The editor desires to publish, at leas copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to dis a number, specially prepared for the purp the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts upon public support. He can solicit th other way, than by sending a copy of the If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter- to flourish, they may confer a favor by the sonal exertions to sustain it. Address,
THS. H. STOCKT
Phila

THE
WESTERN RECORD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLI
JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is fi a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be pu weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per in advance: $2.50 at the end of three m $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, at the discretion of the publisher, until rearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastora ges, who do any thing at all for the pa they will direct us where, a copy shall b gratis; any other who forwards to us $ *paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, m directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohi *post paid*, except such as contain subs names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance the expiration of the subscription year, considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER w open to discussion on all moral questio will give articles on Literature, Mec Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious a litical intelligence, and whatever may be esting and instructive to families in g A portion of its columns will be open vertisements and prices current,—anoth tion to sustain the interests of the Me Protestant Church in the West. The latter objects will not likely occupy mo one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand a Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839. Number 13

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

THE CONVINCED BACKSLIDER TO HIMSELF.

So here I am sunk down in sin,
My soul's degraded and unclean,
With conscious guilt I cannot tell,
Deserving of the pains of hell.
I tasted once thy heavenly grace,
And with thy saints I had a place;
I learned to taste the sweets of sin,
Then down in shame sin pulled me in;
Lord I could hide these things from men,
Beyond the reach of visual ken,
But well I knew thy piercing eye
Sees all the deeds beneath the sky;
My nature thou didst make it right,
But sin has put that right to flight.
I gave all up to sweets of sin,
This is the fix that I am in;
Like hills on hills forever pil'd,
So seem'd my sins erst thou first smil'd,
Relieved from that amazing pile,
I felt an ever during smile;
That smile smiles on it makes my woe,
And makes me feel that I'm a foe:
Like mountains upon mountains built,
Feels my enormous load of guilt.
When 'ere I think I think of hell,
Dark loathsome thoughts I cannot tell:
Woe to me now for I've denied him,
Woe to the wicked they defied him,
Eternal justice whets the steel,
And inly makes my soul to feel,
Justice is woe, to the wicked woe,
Woe unto me for I'm a foe,
Hell opes her jaws like raging seas,
I tremble like Belshazar's knees,
Eternal death is standing by,
I feel a worm that cannot die.

November 12. V****.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Ia., Oct. 15, 1839.

Bro. Springer: I wrote a communication, from ntucky, which was published in the first num- of your paper. The work of religion I then ntioned continued to the end of the year.—ere were sixty-two who professed conversion hin the bounds of the circuit, and I believe circuit improved seventy-five per cent. in zeal l piety.

My lot is cast this year on Lawrenceburgh cir- t. So far I am pleased with my situation.— r first quarterly meeting closed last Sabbath ht. We were favored with the labors of Bros. rry, Clarke, Bassett and Croll. We had a time eriousness and much interest. I have recent- rganized a class near Allensville, Switzerland nty, Indiana, of some promise.

Yours in the bonds of Christ,
JOSEPH SIMPSON, Sup't.

BRAXTON C. H., VIRGINIA, Oct. 29, 1839.

Mr. Editor: I have now reached the south of the Pittsburgh District, and am holding eeting in the town of Sutton, a new town, new county; it is the county seat of Brax- , Virginia, situated on the Elk river, about enty-five miles from its junction with the at Kenhawa, at Charlestown. In this region mountains and valleys lies the Suttonville uit, a little beyond, as you say, "where the rs live." Indeed, I am told by these people, t bears, wolves, deer, panthers and other d animals are to be found in abundance in s region. Here, I met with brother Henry Lawson, the superintendent of this circuit, we have commenced a two days' meeting in Court House. The people here seem favorable our cause, but we have no society in this ce, nor have any other denomination of istians, that I can hear of. My hope is, that meeting will eventuate in good to these kind ple.

Since I left home, I visited Washington—had od meeting—was much encouraged—congre- ions were better than common. But, so far, ve failed to get a preacher for that place; the I had in view, has engaged as a teacher in academy, for a few months,—perhaps he may be had. Meantime, the preachers of Ohio uit, will do well to pay some attention to our shington brethren; and if Wheeling can re- ve the like attention from the superintendent he Georgetown circuit, I shall be glad. I gest this arrangement for the present, but if brethren know any better way, I shall be fectly satisfied for that better way to be adop- , and will sanction it officially, so soon as rmation reaches me.

On Monongahela circuit we had a pleasant eting, in Waynesburgh—a good love-feast and ament—large congregations, but no special ival. Only two members were received into church. So far as I could learn, the circuit ising finely in its religious interests.

On Middletown circuit, at Middletown, the eting I attended was continued from Friday ning until Monday night, and was good oughout,—about twelve were added to the rch. My hope is, that a revival will follow, extend round the circuit. I left that, for place, and had to rest, riding about ninety es.

In order that the way of brother James M. er, our Conference missionary, may be prop- opened up before him, I have deemed it my y to make through the Recorder, a public call all the superintendents, to report to brother er, through your paper, such places, as they their judgment, confidently believe will afford a favorable prospect for usefulness and sup- t. Many such places cannot be embraced in circuit. Let our Conference missionary go re, organize churches if practicable, and measures will be taken to have them supplied with preaching, until Conference arrangements will take them in.

My health is good—my soul is joyful in the God of my salvation. I write from the hill country of Israel, and feel like shouting from the tops of the mountains, and giving glory to the Lord our God, who liveth and reigneth for ever and ever. Yours, truly,

GEORGE BROWN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON.—The Great Metropolis contains six hundred churches, and five thousand licensed dram-shops—rather an undue proportion.

IF, AND HIS PROGENY.—If students would read less and study more, there would be a greater number of really great men in our country.

If there were fewer novels in the world there would be fewer numsculls.

A GOOD REPUTATION.—An honest man is believed without an oath; for his reputation swears for him. Xenocrates was a man of so much truth and fidelity, that the Athenians gave him alone the privilege that his evidence should be lawful without swearing. And it is said of Fabricus, that a man might as well attempt to turn the sun out of his course, as bring him to do a base or a dishonest action. —*Rule of Life.*

WE MUST OBEY GOD, RATHER THAN MAN. When the Rev. Mr. Baird was pleading the cause of France, a few days since in the Centre Church, in this city, he related the following, which he received from the lips of one of the Evangelist employed by the Missionary Society in Paris. This Evangelist was preaching in one of the towns of France, and a lady, the wife of one of the wealthiest citizens, attended at the chapel, and became deeply interested in the subject of her soul's salvation. Her husband who was an infidel, opposed her violently, and at length when she became a decided Christian, he told her if she went, to the chapel again, *he would take her life.* Knowing well the character of the man, and firmly believing that he would execute his threat, she called upon the minister to ask his advice. I know not, said he, what to give, but we will pray to God for wisdom. They kneeled and prayed together. She arose from her knees and without saying a word returned home.—The next Sabbath she was found in the house of God, listening as if for the last time on this side of the eternal world. At the close of the service she returned, and upon entering her house her husband met her, when the following conversation ensued:

"Have you been to the chapel?"

"Yes."

"Did I not tell you that I would kill you if you went again? How dared you to go?"

"Yes, but we must obey God, rather than man."

Perceiving that he hesitated, she embraced the opportunity of expostulating with him. "Why," said she, "do you intend to kill me? Have I been a worse wife to you—a worse mother to your children, since I became a Christian?"

"No," replied he, letting his weapon fall from his hand, "no, and I promise never to oppose you any more. And now," continued he, "I wish you to pray for me." They bowed before the mercy seat, and she poured out her soul in prayer for him. He is now one of the most active members of the church.—*N. H. Record.*

THE SHAKERS.—The following is Capt. Maryatt's description of that singular sect, the Shakers. He visited their settlement, situated near Troy, New York.

I went out to see the Shakers at Niskayuna. So much has already been said about their tenets that I shall not repeat them, farther than to observe, that all their goods are in common, and that, although the sexes mix together, they profess the vows of celibacy and chastity. Their lands are in excellent order, and they are said to be very rich.*

We were admitted into a long room on the ground floor, where the Shakers were seated on forms, the men opposite the women, and apart from each other. The men were in their waist-coats and shirt-sleeves, twiddling their thumbs, and looking awfully puritanical. The women were attired in dresses of very light striped cotton, which hung about them like full dressing gowns, and concealed all shape and proportions. A plain mob cap on their heads, and a thick muslin handkerchief in many folds over their shoulders, completed their attire. They each held in their hands a pocket handkerchief as large as a towel, and of almost the same substance. But the appearance of the women was melancholy and unnatural; I say unnatural, because it required to be accounted for. They had all the advantages of exercise and labor in the open air, good food, and good clothing; they were not overworked, for they are not required to work more than they please; and yet there was something so pallid, so unearthly in their complexions, that it gave you the idea that they had been taken up from their coffins a few hours after their decease; not a hue of health, not a vestige of color in any cheek or lip;—one cadaverous yellow tinge prevailed. And yet there was to be seen many faces very beautiful, so far as regarded outline, but they were the features of the beautiful in death. The men, on the contrary, were ruddy, strong, and vigorous. Why, then, this difference between the sexes, where they each performed the same duties, where none were taxed beyond their strength, and all were fed and clothed?

After a silence of ten minutes, one of the men of the community, evidently a coarse and illiterate person, rose and addressed a few words to the spectators, requesting them not to laugh at what they saw, but to behave themselves properly, &c. and then he sat down.

One of the leaders then burst out into a hymn, to a jigging sort of tune, and all the others joined chorus. After the hymn was sung they all rose, put away the forms on which they had been seated, and stood in lines, eight in a row, men and women separate, facing each other, and about ten feet apart—the ranks of men being flanked by the boys, and those of the women by the girl. They commenced their dancing by advancing in rows, just about as far as profane people do in *L'ete* when they dance quadrilles, and then retreated the same distance, all keeping regular time, and turning back to back after every third advance. The movement was rather quick, and they danced to their own singing, of the following beautiful composition:

Law, law, de lawdel law,
Law, law, de law,
Law, law, de lawdel law,
Lawdel, lawdel, law—

keeping time also with the hands as well as feet, the former raised up to the chest, and hanging down like the fore paws of a dancing bear. After a quarter of an hour they sat down again, and the women made use of their large towel pocket handkerchiefs to wipe off the perspiration. Another hymn was sung, and then the same person addressed the spectators, requesting them not to laugh, and inquiring if any of them felt a wish to be saved—adding, "Not one of you, I don't think." He looked round at all of us with the most ineffable contempt, and then they sang another hymn, and the burden of which was:

"Our soul is saved, and we are free
From vice and all in-i-quity;"

which was a very comfortable delusion, at all events.

They then arose again, put away the forms as before, and danced in another fashion. Instead of *L'ete* it was *Grande Ronde.* About ten men and women stood in two lines in the centre of the room, as a vocal band of music, while all the others two and two, women first and men following, promenaded round, with a short quick step, to the tune chanted in the centre. As they went round and round, shaking their paws up and down before them, the scene was very absurd, and I could have laughed had I not felt disgusted at such a degradation of rational and immortal beings. This dance lasted a long while, until the music turned to croaking, and the perspiration was abundant; they stopped at last, and then announced that their exercise was finished. I waited a little while after the main body had dispersed, to speak with one of the elders. "I will be with you directly," replied he, walking hastily away; but he never came back.

I never heard the principle upon which they dance. David danced before the ark; but it is to be presumed that David danced as well as he sung. At least he thought so; for when his wife Michael laughed at him, he made her conduct a ground of divorce.

Every community which works in common, and is provided for in the mass, must become rich, especially when it has no children to maintain. It is like receiving a person's labor in exchange for victuals and clothing only, and this is all I can perceive that can be said in favor of these people. Suffice it to say, I have a very bad opinion of them: and were I disposed to dilate on the subject, I should feel no inclination to treat them with the lenity shown to them by other travellers.

*I should be very sorry to take away the character of any community, but, as I was little sceptical as to the possibility of the vow of chastity being observed under circumstances above alluded to, I made some inquiries, and having met with one who had seceded from the fraternity, I discovered that my opinion of human nature was correct, and the conduct of the shakers not altogether so. I must not enter into details, as they would be unfit for publication.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.

RED JACKET.

It was in the period of my youth that I became acquainted with the history of that celebrated Indian Chief, *Red Jacket.* I had listened with deep interest to descriptions given of his eloquence, long before I saw the Chieftain. Even among the school-boys, nothing was more common than to hear tales of wonder told of this memorable warrior, denominated the "Orator of the Woods." His person was described as tall and straight,—possessing that noble port, so characteristic of the sons of the forest. The gloom of solitude appeared to have stamped upon his features the insignia of command; his nervous arm had bent a bow that oft sped the arrow of death. But when moved by the impulse of strong emotions, this monarch, in some of his speeches to his tribe, would electrify his audience. The hardiest natives, as if rivited to the spot, would watch his motions, and shrink in terror, apparently dreading his vengeance.

His eye was described, as like that of a being that had no rest among his species.—Aye, 'twas said by some, "a demon lurk'd within." And when directed to an object of his scorn, its glance was withering! His voice as terrible as "the deep in storms," or as the moaning spirit of the winds that sweep the shores of Huron. Of all nature's orators, Red Jacket stood pre-eminent. His control over the warriors of his tribe was compared to the wizzard's wand: rousing into anger,—soothing to silence and submission.

At that time I had not heard an oration though 'tis true, I oft had listened to public speakers, whose frigid and monotonous dullness benumbed my moral powers, or like the stroke of the torpedo, lulled me into the lassitude of a lethargy, that nothing but the fire of an orator could resuscitate.

Judge of the pleasure I should have felt, could I have heard this renowned savage, pouring forth his spirit-stirring story, even beneath the shades of Seneca's hoary elms; in one of the stormy careers of that eloquence that triumphs over the soul, and leads us captive at its will. Years rolled away; till some few winters since, the aged Chief visited our city. A general notice being given, the citizens were invited to hear the man.

The circumstances, however, under which he addressed us, were most unfavorable. A stormy night,—the audience thin,—the interpreter dull, unintelligible, and utterly incapable of translating his burning thoughts. Still there was something that told of "greatness in ruins"—a master spirit in labor—a Leviathan wanting sea-room. I retired deeply pensive, as if I had been listening to Ossian's harp, tuned to songs of other times. But the fires of the Indian orator were smothered; the embers only remained.

The peculiar interest taken by the old chieftain in the following sketch, called "The Prophet of the Allegheny," induces me to send it to you for publication. If you take the same pleasure in reading it as it affords me, you will not refuse it a place in your columns. W. M.

The Prophet of the Allegheny.—In the year 1798, one of the missionaries to the North West, was on his way from the Tuscarora settlements to the Seneca;—journeying through the forests, a majestic Indian darted from its recesses and arrested his progress. His hair was somewhat changed with age, and his face marked with the deep furrows of time; but his eye expressed all the fiery vivacity of youthful passion, and his step was that of a warrior in the vigor of manhood. "White man of the ocean, whither wanderest thou?" said the Indian. "I am travelling," replied the meek disciple of peace, "towards the dwellings of thy brethren, to teach them the knowledge of the only true God, and to lead them to peace and happiness." "To peace and happiness," answered the tall chief, while his eye flashed fire. "Behold the blessings that follow the footsteps of the white man wherever he comes—the nations of the woodlands fade from the eye like the mists of the morning. Once over the wide forests of the surrounding world our people roamed in peace and freedom, nor ever dreamed of greater happiness than to hunt the beaver, the bear and the wild deer. From the farthest extremity of the great deep, came the white man, armed with thunder and lightning, and weapons still more pernicious. In war he hunted us like wild beasts; in peace he destroyed us by deadly liquors, or yet more deadly frauds. Yet a few moons had passed away and whole nations of invincible warriors and hunters that fearlessly swept the forest and the mountain, perished vainly opposing their triumphant invaders; or quietly dwindled into slaves and drunkards, and their names withered from the earth. Retire, dangerous man, leave us all we have yet left—our savage virtues and our Gods; and do not in the vain pretence to cultivate a rude and barren soil, pluck up the fair thrifty plants of native growth that have survived the fostering cares of thy people and weathered the stormy career of this pertinacious friendship." The tall chief darted into the wood, and the good missionary pursued his way with pious resolution. He preached the only true divinity, and placed before the eyes of the wandering savages the beauty of holiness, the sufferings of the Redeemer and the sublime glories of the Christian's heaven. He allured them with the hope of everlasting bliss, and alarmed them with the denunciations of an eternity of misery and despair. The awe struck Indians, roused by these accumulated motives, many of them adopted the precepts of the missionary, as far as they could comprehend them; and in the course of eighteen months their devotion became rational, regular and apparently permanent. All at once, however, the little church in which he was wont to pen his fold, became deserted—no votaries came as usual, to listen with decent reverence to the pure doctrines which they were accustomed to hear; and only a few solitary idlers were seen of a Sunday morning, lounging about and casting a wishful yet fearful look at their little peaceful and now silent mission. The missionary sought them out—inquired into the cause of this mysterious desertion, and told them of the bitterness hereafter, to those who having once known, and abandoned the religion of the only true God. The poor Indians shook their heads and informed him that the Great Spirit was angry at their apostacy, and had sent a prophet from a summit of the Allegheny mountains to warn them against the admission of new doctrines, that there was to be a meeting of the old men soon and that the prophet would then deliver to the people the message with which he was instructed. The zealous missionary determined to be present and to confront the impostor, who was known by the appellation of the Prophet of the Allegheny. He accordingly obtained permission from the chiefs to apply at the council, and to reply to the charges that might be brought forward.

The 12th day of June, 1802, was the time fixed for the decision of this solemn question, whether the belief of their forefathers or that of the white men was the true religion.

The usual council house not being large enough to contain so large an assemblage of people, they met in a vale about eight miles to the westward of the Seneca lake. This valley was then embowered under lofty trees, it is surrounded on almost every side with rugged hills, and through it meanders a small river. It was a scene to call forth every energy of the human heart. On a smooth level near the bank of the slow stream, under the shade of a large elm tree sat the chief men of the tribes; around the circle which they formed was gathered a crowd of wondering savages, with eager looks, seeming to demand the true God at the hands of wise men. In the middle of the circle, sat the aged and travel-worn missionary—a few grey hairs wandered over his brow—his hands were crossed on his breast, and as he cast his hope beaming eye to heaven, he seemed to be calling with pious fervor upon the God of truth to vindicate his own eternal word by the mouth of his servant. For more than half an hour there was silence in the valley—save the whispering of the trees in the south wind and the indistinct murmuring of the river—then all at once a sound of astonishment passed through the crowd, and the Prophet of the Allegheny was seen descending one of the high hills; with furious and savage step he entered the circle and waving his hand in token of silence, the missionary saw with wonder the same tall chief who four years before had crossed him in the Tuscarora forest—the same panther skin hung over his shoulder, the same tomahawk quivered in his hand, and the same fiery undaunted spirit burned in his red eye. He addressed the awe struck Indians, and the valley rung with his iron voice.

"Red men of the woods, hark what the Great Spirit says to his children who have forsaken him. Through the wide regions that were once the inheritance of my people, and where for ages they roved as free as the wild winds—resounds the axe of the white man. The paths of your forefathers are polluted by their steps, and your hunting fields are every day wrested from you by their arts. Once on the shores of the mighty ocean your fathers were wont to enjoy all the luxuriant delights of the deep. Now you are exiles in the swamps or on the barren hills—and these wretched possessions you enjoy by the precarious tenure of the white man's will. The shrill cry of revelry or war no more is heard on the majestic shores of the Hudson, or the sweet banks of the silver Mohawk. There where the Indian lived and died as free as the air he breathed, and chased the panther and the deer from morn till evening—even there the Christian slave cultivates the soil in undisturbed possession, and as he whistles behind his plough, turns up the sacred remains of your buried ancestors. Have you not heard at evening, and sometimes in the dead of night, those mournfully melodious sounds that steal through the deep valleys or along the mountain sides like the sound of echo. These are wailings of those spirits whose bones have been turned up by the sacreligious labors of the white man and left to the mercy of the rain and tempest. They adjure you by every motive that can rouse the hearts of the brave, to wake from your long sleep, and by returning to these invaders of the grave the long arrears of vengeance, restore again the tired and wondering spirits to their blissful paradise far beyond the blue hills. These are the blessings you owe to the Christians. They have driven your fathers from their ancient inheritance; they have destroyed them with the sword and poisonous liquors." [The answering voices heard from the caves and hollows, which the Latins call echo, they, the Indians, supposed to be the wailings of souls wandering through these places.] "They have dug up their bones and left them to bleach in the wind; and now they aim at completing your wrongs and insuring your destruction by cheating you into the belief of that divinity whose very precepts they plead in justification of all the miseries they heaped upon your race. Hear me, oh deluded people, for the last time, if you persist in deserting my altars—if still you are determined to listen with fatal credulity to the strange and pernicious doctrine of these Christian usurpers—if you are unalterably devoted to your new gods and new customs—if you will be the friend of the white man and follower of his God, my wrath shall follow you. I will dart my arrows of forked lightning among your towns, and send the warring tempests of winter to devour you. Ye shall become bloated with intemperance; your numbers shall dwindle away, until but a few wretched slaves survive, and these shall be driven deeper and deeper into the wild, there to associate with dastard beasts of the forest who once fled before the mighty hunters of our tribe. The spirit of your fathers shall curse you from the shores of that happy island in the great lake, where they enjoy an everlasting season of hunting, and chase the wild deer with dogs swifter than the wind. Lastly, I swear by the lightning, the thunder, and the tempest, that in the space of sixty moons, of all the Senecas not one of yourselves or your posterity shall remain on the face of the earth."

The prophet ended his message, which was delivered with the wild eloquence of valor and fancied inspiration, and all at once the crowd seemed to be agitated with a savage sentiment of indignation against the good missionary, one of the fiercest broke through the circle of old men to despatch him but was restrained by their authority. When this sudden feeling had somewhat subsided, the mild, benevolent apostle obtained permission to speak in behalf of him who had sent him. Never had I seen a more touching, pathetic figure than this good man. He seemed past sixty; his figure tall yet bending—his face mild, pale and highly intellectual, and over his forehead which yet displayed its blue veins, were scattered at solitary distance a few grey hairs; though his voice was clear and his action vigorous, yet there was that in his look which seemed to say his pilgrimage was soon to close forever. With pious fervor he described to his audience the glory, power and beneficence of the Creator of the whole universe; he told them of the pure delights of the Christian heaven, and of the never ending tortures of those who rejected the precepts of the gospel. He painted in glowing and vivid colors the filial piety—the patience—the sufferings of the Redeemer; and how he perished on the cross for the sins of the whole human race;—and finally, he touched with energetic brevity on the unbounded mercies of the Great Being, who thus only gave his only begotten son a sacrifice for the redemption of mankind. When he had concluded this part of the subject, he proceeded to place before his now attentive auditors the advantages of civilization, of learning, science and the regular sytem of laws and morality. He contrasted the wild Indian roaming the desert in savage independence, now revelling in the blood of enemies, and in his turn the victim of their insatiable vengeance, with the peaceful citizen, enjoying all the comforts of cultivated life in this happy land, and only bounded in his indulgences by those salutary restraints which contribute as well to his own happiness as that of society at large. He described the husbandman enjoying in the bosom of his family, a peaceful independence, undisturbed by apprehensions of midnight surprise, plunder and assassination; and he finished by a solemn appeal to heaven that his sole motive for coming among them was the love of his Creator and of his creatures. As the good missionary closed his appeal, Red Jacket, a Seneca chief of great authority, and the most eloquent of all his nation, rose and enforced the exhortation of the venerable preacher. He repeated his leading arguments, and with an eloquence truly astonishing for one like him, pleaded the cause of religion and humanity.

The ancient council then deliberated for the space of two hours, after which the oldest man arose and solemnly pronounced the result of their conference, "That the Christian God was more wise, just, beneficent and powerful, than the Great Spirit, and that the missionary who delivered his precepts ought to be cherished as their best benefactor—their guide to human happiness."

When this decision was pronounced by the venerable old man, and acquiesced in by the people, the rage of the Prophet of the Allegheny became terrible: he started from the ground, seized his tomahawk, and denouncing the speedy vengeance of the Great Spirit on their whole recreant race, darted from the circle with wild impetuosity and disappeared in the shades of the forest.

WESTERN RECORDER.

LANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ...NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

☞The Post Master General has decided that Post Masters may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if it be written by himself. Could not our friends procure the agency of a number of Post Masters who would cheerfully render us their assistance in remitting moneys?

We consider the present post office law to be an unjust taxation upon the knowledge and business of the country, and ought to be modified.—An English merchant can now send a letter to any part of the kingdom for one penny, while in this country, to all the distant points, the cost is twenty-five cents for a single letter, and if you only add a one dollar bank bill fifty cents is charged. This system of taxation is particularly hard on the press. The postage of some publishers amounts to several hundred dollars per year.

We direct the attention of the reader to the proclamation of Governor Shannon, in our columns to-day, appointing the 14th December as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. When public functionaries shew a disposition to respect the institution of religion or the worship of the Supreme Being, their proclamations and acts should be responded to by all orders of christians. The churches, or congregations, should have preaching or prayer meeting appointed at their several places of worship, on that day, and spend it in devotional duties.

We acknowledge the reception, in exchange for our paper, the Ohio Confederate, published at Columbus. It has reached its 31st number.—The Statesman, of that place, is the organ of the Administration party;—the State Journal of the Whigs. But the Confederate, if we understand the matter, is designed to sustain the political opinions of the State Right party. The editor of the Confederate finds himself situated where two seas meet, and appears to be contending, with much ability, against the violence of the waves. If he only manages his bark successfully he will not ultimately be chided for the want of skill.

Another of the Africans of the Amistad has deceased. Montez, so soon as he was liberated from his arrest, departed for Cuba.

The Massillon Gazette of the 1st inst. says, the amount of Wheat purchased in that place the preceding week, was over 35,000 bushels, the largest amount ever purchased in one week before. The price had advanced a little—it was then selling at sixty-five cents.

The South Western Christian Advocate of the 2d inst. says, that the Saturday week preceding a centenary subscription had been taken up in Nashville, Tennessee, to the amount of $4,400 for the benefit of the institutions of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Politicians more Liberal than Professors.—Since we have commenced our paper we have solicited exchanges with a number of religious newsapers, but few have been liberal enough to favor us on this subject, while political editors generally have acted with great liberality towards us. Why is it that political editors are more liberal than "christian editors?"

We think on the whole that the news from Europe will justify the conclusion that there will be a demand for a supply of bread stuff, from this country, for the benefit of both France and England. The latest advices from England it is true, are more favorable, but the crops, if former accounts be correct, were too far gone to be essentially benefitted by the return of good weather. There is such a probability that wheat will advance, with reference to the supply of Europe, that we would recommend the farmer to hold on for a while before he lets it go for fifty cents, and a few weeks will determine the matter.

What Folks say of Us Abroad.—It is rather amusing than otherwise, to read the following article. We admit there is a falling off in political virtue, in all the parties, in our republic.—As we increase as a nation, in wealth and political power, we become, as human nature generally does under such circumstances, less virtuous and patriotic. But, that we are so far gone in political depravity as to be prepared for the measures meted out to us by a foreigner, who, probably predicts rather what he wishes than what he has right to expect, is really a compliment upon us, indeed. However, a wise people will always listen to what their enemies have to say about them, and will examine whether there be not some truth mixed with their reproaches. As saith the poet:

"In order your defects to know,
Make use of every friend and every foe."

"The people of England may now learn a lesson of Republicanism from its most brilliant specimen, the Government of the United States. It has proved a splendid failure. Van Buren, who learned many useful tactics in this country will bring the democrats round to a *rational system of Monarchical expedience*. Democracy is the most powerful lever in the world, if pressed judiciously. Monarchies have been upset by it; but a great many more have been established by it. Van Buren is said to be a non-talented man, but he knows human nature; he knows his countrymen too, and has laid the finest train that ever was conceived. He has prevailed upon the popular old President to set an example of absoluteism and independence, which perhaps no other man in that country would have attempted. He will ultimately, mildly and cautiously, but having the support of Democracy, he will undoubtedly succeed in bringing the whole Union under the sway of a few enlarged and cultivated minds, which are the source of stability and order in every country. The people cannot govern themselves any more than a public school can govern itself without the superintendence of a master. It must be merely an increased round of clamor and contention. We have now more hope for America, than ever we had since the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Van Buren has succeeded in running down a National Bank, which was the formidable obstacle to the Executive control, and has collected in his hands the reins of a good team of State Institutions, which will draw well together and bear him upwards like the steeds of Pegasus. The Republic of the United States, like that of Venice, will become an oligarchy; and will be, unless we are mistaken, a more enduring one. It will not, like Venice, become a splendid ruin of palaces; for it has arterial springs of commercial prosperity which nothing can paralyze, and which do not depend upon the diseased stomachs of Europe for a healthful action. For fifty years or more, it will be a clever oligarchy, and then the people will wisely and cheerfully consent to its being a monarchy. Van Buren, we believe, has a son or two, and he will probably establish a sound and useful dynasty for that great continent.—*London St. James Chronicle.*

The two following extracts are taken from "Sketches of the Life and Travels of the Rev. Thomas Ware," written by himself, who has been a Methodist preacher for more than fifty years, and is still alive.

"Patriotism and Eloquence of the early Methodist Preachers.—Soon after I joined the Methodist society, Messrs. Pedicord and Cromwell were removed from our circuit, and Dudley and Ivy appointed in their places. In one part of the circuit there were sacred families who had received the preachers from the beginning. Some of these were the most wealthy and respectable in the vicinity, only they were suspected of being unfriendly to the cause of their country.—They had joined the Methodists before the war commenced; and though they had committed no act by which they could be justly accused of opposition to the declaration of independence, yet as they refused to bear arms they were considered hostile to it, and the preachers suspected of disaffection on account of continuing to preach at their houses.

"Learning that a company of soldiers, quartered near one of these appointments, had resolved to arrest the first preacher who should come there, and carry him to head quarters, I determined to accompany him, hoping, as I was acquainted with some of the officers, to convince them that he was no enemy to his country. The preacher was Richard Ivy, who was at that time quite young. The rumor of what was about to be done having gone abroad, many of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood were collected at that place. Soon after the congregation were convened, a file of soldiers were marched into the yard and halted near the door; and two officers came in, drew their swords and crossed them on the table, and seated themselves, one at each side of it, but so as to look the preacher full in the face. I watched his eye with great anxiety, and soon saw that he was not influenced by fear. His text was, "Fear not little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." When he came to enforce the exhortation, 'Fear not,' he paused and said, 'Christians sometimes fear when there is no cause of fear.' And so, he added, he presumed it was the case with some then present. Those men who were engaged in the defence of their country's rights meant them no harm.—He spoke fluently and forcibly in commendation of the cause of freedom from foreign and domestic tyranny, looking at the same time first on the swords and then in the faces of the officers, as tho' he would say, 'this looks a little too much like domestic oppression;' and in conclusion, bowing to each of the officers and opening his bosom, said, 'Sirs, I would fain show you my heart; if it beats not high for legitimate liberty, may it ever cease to beat!' This he said in such a tone of voice, and with such a look, as thrilled the whole audience, and gave him command of their feelings. The countenances of the officers at first wore a contemptuous frown; then a significant smile; and then they were completely disarmed, hung down their heads, and, before the conclusion of this masterly address, shook like the leaves of an aspen. Many of the people sobbed aloud, and others cried out, Amen! while the soldiers without, (the doors and windows being open) swung their hats and shouted, Huzza for the Methodist parson! On leaving, the officers shook hands with the preacher, and wished him well; and afterward said, they would share their last shilling with him."

"Next to him, (Mr. Asbury,) in the estimation of many, stood the placid Tunnell, the philosophical Gill, and the pathetic Pedicord. It would be difficult to determine to which of these primitive missionaries, as men of eminent talents and usefulness, the preference should be given. Tunnell and Gill were both defective in physical strength. Pedicord was a man of much refined sensibility. They were all the children of nature, not of art: but especially Tunnell and Pedicord. A sailor was one day passing where Tunnell was preaching. He stopped to listen, and was observed to be much affected; and on meeting with his companions after he left, he said, 'I have been listening to a man who has been dead, and in heaven; but he has returned, and is telling the people all about that.' And he declared to them that he had never been so much affected by any thing he had ever seen or heard before. True it was, that Tunnell's appearance very much resembled that of a dead man; and when with his strong musical voice, he poured forth a flood of heavenly eloquence, as he frequently did. he appeared, indeed, as a messenger from the invisible world.

"Gill was eagle-eyed, and, by those whose powers of vision were strong like his, he was deemed one of a thousand; but by the less penetrating, his talents could not be fully appreciated, as he often soared beyond them. On this account, Gill was not a favorite preacher of mine. But, in conversation, which afforded an opportunity for asking questions and receiving explanations on deep and interesting subjects, I have seldom known his equal. Jonathan and David were not more tenderly attached to each other than were Tunnell and Gill.

"Pedicord was a man of a fine manly form, and his countenance indicated intelligence and much tender sensibility. His voice was soft and remarkably plaintive; and he possessed the rare talent to touch and move his audience at once. I have seen the tear start, and the head fall, before he had uttered three sentences, which were generally sententious. Nor did he raise expectations to disappoint them.—Like Tunnell, he arose as he advanced in his subject; if he could not, with him, bind his audience with chains, he could draw them after him with a silken cord. Never was a man more tenderly beloved in our part of the country than he; and if the decision of their relative claims devolved on me, I should say there was none like Pedicord. But he was my spiritual father."

ITEMS.

New York.—In New York Beef Cattle are down to 7 50 per hundred. Flour, western, 5 81. Wheat is sold at 1 20 a 1 25, but no sales. Rye dull at 75 cents. Corn, southern, 75 cents.

Effects of the Late News.—The news by the Great Western has had a most desirable effect upon the Money and Stock Markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and almost all kinds of Stocks have risen considerably, especially United States Bank.

Two thousand barrels of Flour was sold in New York on Monday at $5 62½. Sales in Philadelphia at 6 25 a 6 26. Baltimore at 6 00 a 6 25.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

Review of the Pittsburgh Market—Friday, November 8.—We took our usual walks and found business very dull and the sales generally small and limited.

The money market continues tight and discouraging, making it unpleasant to reflect upon the great change with the mass of our active business community. There are few changes in the market as to prices.

Flour is dull and falling—small sales were made for currency, at 4 37½, 4 25 and 4 dollars per barrel.

Wheat cannot be sold higher than sixty-five cents per bushel.—*Ib.*

Cincinnati is found, by the census just taken, to have a population of 40,000. It has increased forty per cent since 1835.

It is said that a large quantity of British Dry Goods were sent back in the packet ship South America which sailed on Sunday for Liverpool.

There was subscribed in New Orleans, up to the 13th ult. the sum of $2,811,75, for the relief of the Mobile sufferers. At Montgomery, Alabama, $550 were raised.

A Calais paper says that twenty chests of gold, containing three millions sterling, have lately passed, coming from England, and addressed to M. Rothschild.

Counterfeit half dollars are in circulation here. They are heavy, and very much like silver, but their slippery *feel* and the *sound* may detect them at once. Beware of them.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Mobile.—Repeated deaths by the most violent character of black vomit, continue to be announced by the Mobile papers. To add to the terrible affliction, incendiarism is still dreadfully prevalent.

Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh have finished their exploration of the disputed Maine Boundary. It is said no "highlands" could be found except at the sources of Penobscot.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the present month, property has been destroyed by fire in the United States, to the amount of four millions of dollars.

Wheat.—The Cleveland Herald states that there was received at that place, from the 1st of October to the 29th at noon, 356,746 bushels.

The treaty with Texas was signed at Paris on the 25th of September, but would not be published until ratified by the Senate of the republic.

A correspondent of the Iowa Patriot, in some very interesting sketches of Iowa, says, "the snake, the type of the red man, is fast disappearing before the type of the white man, the Hog!"

The last Columbus Journal says that counterfeit ten dollar notes on the bank of Lake Erie are in circulation. They are nothing like the originals, the vignette being the Genius of Liberty, reclining on the arms of Ohio.

Two men were taken up a few days ago at Cincinnati for counterfeiting half eagles, and Mexican and Spanish mill'd dollars. They were caught in the very act by the United States Marshall with all their tools and implements. They confessed their guilt.

A man called on for subscription to evening lectures at the church—declined paying—cause why—his wife gave him evening lectures at home, every night—gratuitously.

Miss Julia Webster, daughter of Daniel Webster, was married at the fashionable St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on the 24th of September, to Samuel Appleton, Esq. of Boston.

Movement of Specie.—The Mobile *Register* of the 28th ult. states that the brig *Mobile* for New York, takes out $71,000, of which $58,000 is shipped by the State Bank, and the balance by a mercantile house.—*Charleston [S. C.] Mer.*

A vein of *Black Lead*, it is said, has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Whitehead, in Coshocton county, which, on examination, proves to be of an excellent quality. This, if true, is of greater value than a gold mine.—*Mas. Gaz.*

The New Orleans Picayune says that every thing in that city is so dull, it is impossible to find a razor sharp enough to cut off a man's beard. Here they shave people without razors.—*New York Whig.*

A Good Caution.—A druggist in Boston has lately had some labels printed for his use, which read as follows:

RUM,
Prepared for External Use.

☞If by accident any should be swallowed, administer an emetic immediately.

"My dear Madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you, you had but six hours to live." "Yes, doctor, you did, but I did'nt take the dose you left."

Lewis Wilbur, who was last fall apprehended at Cleveland, on suspicion of having murdered a Mr. Barber, in Madison county, N. Y., and was tried and convicted of the offence on circumstantial evidence, but whose execution was postponed by the Governor, has lately confessed his guilt, and is to be hung.

A Russian Heir.—"The hereditary settlement of the property of the late Countess Branicki," says the Constitutionel, "is concluded." Although in her life-time this lady had richly endowed her three daughters, her son, Count Ladislas Branicki, becomes the inheritor of 2,400,000 acres, with 100,000 male, and as many female serfs, besides 60,000,000 rubles, and personal property estimated at 4,000,000.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, has been received on the 28th of August, and from Rio to the 14th of September. The invading army of 2500 men, under General Echagne, was at Rolin, on its march to Montevideo.—President Rivera was at Porenga, with 1000 men, and occupied all the passes at Rio Negroe. It is supposed that public opinion was in favor of the invaders.

Interesting to Knitters.—Among the queer things exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at Rochester, New York, were *two stockings*, knit at the same time, by Miss Robinson. It is said that she uses but four needles, knits one stocking within the other, the same as if knitting but one; and yet when she "narrows off" "*one* at the toe," *both* are finished!

Infant Schools in France.—They number about 350, with 30,000 pupils.—A multitude more are thought to be desirable. It will ever be borne in mind, that these 'sailes d'asyle' are almost exclusively devoted to the physical and moral care of very young children, and partake far less of the nature of schools than in this country and England. Similar institutions are found in Belgium, Italy, Prussia, Austria and Denmark.

It is stated that there have been more deaths in Lynnfield, Mass., during the last three months, than had occurred for the three years preceding; and that many are now sick.—Among those that have fallen victims to the disease, were many of the most promising young men of the town. The same ratio of deaths in this city, would make a fearful inroad upon the population.

A petition was presented to the Common Council of London, on the 26th September, from the "Oberlin Institution in aid of the abolition of slavery in the United States," asking pecuniary assistance. This institution is established in Ohio; and receives white and colored pupils without distinction. The petition was referred to a committee. The Rev. Mr. Knapp, an agent of this institution, had been successful in collecting donations for it.—*Eng. paper.*

New Orleans.—We state, for the information of our absent friends, says the New Orleans True American, October 24th, that the weather here is at present cold, and the health of the city is perfectly restored. Our citizens are returning by scores, and we see many new faces. Vessels are coming in, and every thing begins to look brisk and business-like.

Old Prices Returning.—The Dayton Journal states that a contract to deliver one thousand barrels of Flour at $3 62½ has been made by a miller of that vicinity. The Middletown, Ohio, Mail states that a lot of corn was sold in Hamilton last week at twenty-five cents per bushel, and that another lot could not find a purchaser at that price. In the rich corn district of Missouri, twelve and a half cents per bushel is now the standing price.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Swallowing a Farm.—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about 30 years past, was complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing from his thirty years labor. A neighboring store-keeper offered to explain to him the *reason*, and proceeded as follows: "During the last thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the *owner* of the farm you now *hire*.—*Journal of Humanity.*

The Irish Linen Trade.—The Belfast papers state that an Irish company have recently established a large manufactory in France, and are sending from that town a great number of girls who have been employed in the spinning mills of Ulster, to instruct the French peasantry. The cheapness of labor in France is the chief inducement in carrying out the speculation. The Belfast Vindicator says, "If the project be found to succeed, as it is not unlikely, we shall see it followed up by similar speculations elsewhere, and the remnant of our staple manufacture may fall a victim to the accursed Corn Laws."

A French physician says that there are unquestionably, in that country, many hundred cases every year, in which the body is interred before life is extinct, and adds, that the only sure test of death is the commencement of putrefaction. The late celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, who died a year or two ago, appears to have been of the same opinion. He left a positive direction, that he should not be taken from his bed for some time, but wrapt up in it warmly, and the room to be kept well warmed till putrefaction had commenced. These directions were followed, and the warmth of his chamber acting upon his remains predisposed by disease to ready putrefaction, speedily brought about the evidence of death.

We were yesterday shown, at the Washington Market, amongst many other rare productions, a monster of a bear; not one of your Wall street gentry, but a specimen of the "real critter," says a New York paper. He was killed in the town of Durham, in the county of Greene, and was recognized by a gentleman from that place as one of the oldest settlers upon the Catskill Mountains.—For many long years he escaped the traps that were set for him, and the rifles that were levelled at him; but at length, like many of his kindred in Wall street, he fell a prey to the fatal spirit of speculation. Having ventured too deep into the *corn trade*, he was overtaken by a revulsion, and soon found his huge frame "suspended" by the heels in the market, a caution to all speculators.

The Learned Blacksmith.—Mr. Elisha Burrett, the learned Blacksmith, illustrates fully what a man can accomplish under almost any circumstances, if he possesses only application. Mr. B. has worked for many years as a blacksmith, and continues now to labor two thirds of the day at the anvil in Worcester. The other portion of time he devotes to his studies, and already has acquired a knowledge of *fifty different languages*.—Last year he addressed a letter to the President of the Royal Society of Antiquities in France, written in Celto Breton, one of the provinces in that kingdom, but now an obsolete language. The President of the Academy replied to his letter, and the correspondent has been published in a volume just issued by the Society in Paris, a copy of which has been sent to Mr. Burrett of Worcester. He certainly has made great acquisition as a linguist, and discovers most commendable application if not mental power.—*Northampton Courier.*

Increase of Incendiaries.—In addition to the other calamities of the afflicted south, at a time of general suffering and distress from the scarcity of money, and the prevalence of a fatal malady, which had spread a universal gloom over the whole valley of the Mississippi, it seems that the awful work of the guilty plunderer, and midnight incendiary, is now preying with desolating fury upon the homes and property of its inhabitants.—Appalling disclosures are daily making of the horrid conflagration of cities and towns, and the general ruin and distress that mark the fate of the innocent sufferer. The city of Natchez, as well as the doomed city of Mobile, as our latest accounts represent, has been attempted to be fired some eight or ten times within the last six weeks; and about the first of the last month, the town of Grand Gulf, a considerable place on the Mississippi, was nearly reduced to ashes by the secret arm of some guilty, mercenary wretch, who infested the place, insatiate for profit and plunder. When will such heart-rending calamities be arrested, and the guilty march of the envenomed destroyer, thus prowling upon the peace of society, be overtaken in his career of wickedness and crime? 'Tis frightful to contemplate the awful havoc and misery which a single demon of darkness has it in his power to occasion.—*Ohio State Bulletin.*

Paternal Training.—Few parents are aware fully of the importance of beginning early to train up a child in the way he should go. They do not seem to understand that the business of *unlearning* bad habits is a very tedious business and often a very expensive one. They often suffer a present deficiency, perhaps a manifest impropriety, to pass unnoticed to save themselves the inconvenience of a "crying spell," without reflecting that these "crying spells" propagate themselves to an indefinite—almost an indefinite extent, unless they are freely met and overcome in the outset.

It is always very dangerous to sacrifice duty to present convenience and ease but in no instance is it more so than in the government of children. The child who gains one single advantage is much more difficult to manage afterward than before, because he feels some encouragement to manœuvre for another. Let the parent be mild but firm. Let the rules be simple and few, but let them be insisted on. Without being thorough but little can be gained; for what seems to be attained at one time will be lost at another, if the parent is variable in his exactions of duty and obedience. Our simple advice to all who are tried in this particular would be, "always be *consistent and thorough.*"

Gratitude for Liberty.—A lady who was brought up in Danville, Kentucky (the birth place of Mr. Birney, and where he resided in 1834, when he became an abolitionist,) but who now lives in the vicinity of Louisville, stepping in to a shop in that city to purchase some little article of domestic furniture, was accosted familiarly, though respectfully by a good looking colored man, who seemed also just to have come in. On recognizing him, she asked him how and where it was that he knew her. "I belonged," said he, "to the Misses C——— [these were several maiden sisters of the most respectable character, who lived together in the vicinity of Danville, and were the holders of some five or six slaves but I am now free. Ah, that Mr. Birney is a blessed man; he started the thing at Danville; my mistresses would never have thought of it, if it had not been for him; but they got it into their minds, and they never stopped till they set us free. And what is more, madam, I can tell you that Mr. Birney is going, this day, to emancipate all the slaves of his father's estate."

"But," said the lady, "why did you leave your mistresses, since they were so kind to you?"

"I stayed with them as long as they desired it. Two of them died—the remaining ones concluded that they would not require more than two, (mentioning their names,) to remain with them; they advised me to seek some other place where I could make more for myself than with them; and this is the reason I am here."—*Phil.*

Proclamation for a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.—The earth has brought forth her fruits in abundance during the year which is now drawing to a close; the abundant crops of the husbandman have been gathered; peace, plenty & happiness abound throughout the State; and we have been, as a people, highly favored by Him from whom cometh all good. It is therefore not only proper, but a duty which we owe to Him to whom we are indebted for our existence, and the many blessings which we enjoy, to return our most sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the numerous favors which He has in his great goodness, bestowed upon us.

Therefore, in conformity to a venerated custom which has long prevailed in christian countries, and in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March the 11th 1839.

I, *Wilson Shannon*, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby set apart and appoint Saturday the 14th of December next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, for the many blessings which we have enjoyed and do continue to enjoy; And I do especially recommend that the day be kept as a day of solemn religious observance,—that christian benevolence and charity be cultivated—that brotherly love and kindness towards all men be cherished,—and that our Heavenly Father be implored to continue His favors to us in all time to come, and to watch over and guard, in a special manner, the liberties of his people, and our free and prosperous institutions.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, [L. S.] the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

By the Governor,
Wilson Shannon.
Charles B. Harlan, Sec. of State.

It is proposed at New Orleans to offer the large reward of twenty thousand dollars for any of the late incendiaries Mobile, &c. to turn State's evidence.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

RSDAY, ... NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

C. C. Chapman, in a letter dated the 30th sys, he has been necessarily detained from ssion, but that he expects to start to it a- he 15th inst.

uarterly meeting will be held in Lancaster, ion the 23d and 24th inst. under the super- lence of Bros. Myers, Israel Thrap and May-

The reader will recollect that according to rms $2.50 is now required to pay for our but we have given to the first of Decem- p pay in advance; all who fork up against an pay with two dollars, if not we shall ex- iur terms to be complied with. We ask gents not to forget making efforts for more ibers; and may we not hope they will attend mmediately?

Episcopal Methodist brethren have consid- religious excitement, in their church, in ighborhood of this office. It began, we be- among the members at their private meet- They continued their meetings every night g the past week. A number have been ad- the church as the fruit of this revival.

. Isaac Hunt, Superintendent of Union t, Ohio Conference, in a letter under date er 25, gives an encouraging account of the irity of his charge. He had just held a pro- d meeting in Clarke county, Ohio, which orts as very interesting, and at which twelve added to the church. He says the circuit ceived a fresh impulse and has taken a fresh We have, in that circuit, some most val- members, and are glad to hear that the Lord iving them.

D. Stockton in Pittsburgh.—The following n Harris' Intelligencer of the 9th inst.

Christian Kindness and Reciprocity.—On th last, agreeably to notice published in our apers, and from the several pulpits, the celebrated and very talented Rev. T. H. ton, of the Methodist Protestant church, delphia, preached in the Third Presbyterian h. We attended with our family and found remely difficult to get inside of the church. s so excessively crowded, perhaps as many veral hundred gentlemen and ladies could ain admittance, but returned home or went er churches. We noticed with much plea- mongst the large and crowded audience, la- nd gentlemen from the Catholic, Covenan- eceder, and, indeed almost all the various minations and churches in the city."

he Mechanics' Fair at Boston, was ded by more than seventy thousand ons.

WFUL FIRES.—The Chicago Demo- of the 30th ult. gives an account of wful fire, which commenced about two ck on Sunday morning in that city, consumed nineteen houses, most of h were stores, lawyers' office, &c.— altogether about $100,000; insured rious offices to the amount of about 000. The fire is supposed to be the of incendiaries.

NTENCE OF "GENERAL VAN RENSSEL- ."—We learn from the Albany Daily rtiser, that Rensselaer Van Rens- r, convicted of setting on foot a mili- expedition in the United States a- st a foreign power, was sentenced to months imprisonment in the county and to pay a fine of $250.—*Sun.*

We here give the official communica- as we promised in our last, of the Banks hiladelphia, assigning their reasons for uspension. We will give no opinion upon erits of these reasons, leaving our readers to ciate them as they may think right.

ADDRESS OF THE BANKS.

t an adjourned meeting of the Dele- s from the Banks in the city of Phila- hia and adjoining districts, held on dnesday evening, October 23d, 1839, committee appointed at a previous ting to prepare and report an address ie citizens of Pennsylvania, present- he following, which was read, and nimously adopted, and directed to be ed by the Chairman and Secretaries, published in all the daily papers:

O THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:—

Banks of Pennsylvania having deci- to suspend for a time the payment of r notes in specie, deem it their duty to lain to the citizens of Pennsylvania, reasons of that measure. This they do frankly and briefly.

n May, 1837, the Banks in New York pended payments in specie, and the of the Union followed their example. s just and necessary measure was re- ed by the commercial relations be- en this country and Europe; and all Banks of the United States immediate- directed their efforts to assist the coun- in the honorable discharge of its for- n debts, and to prepare for the resump- of specie payments. These opera- s were proceeding in a manner easy the country and satisfactory to its for- n creditors, when their progress was urbed by a premature effort for a gen- l resumption of specie payments.— e Banks of New York were unfortu- ely constrained by law to resume on a en day, whatever might be the state of country; and they naturally endeav- d to induce all the other Banks to do ntarily what they were compelled to

This purpose was effected, aided as as by the impatience of the public, by competition of political parties anx- to appropriate to their respective s the popularity expected from has- ng the resumption, and by feelings of l pride which prevented many from ining to do what in reality they dis- approved, and accordingly a day of resumption was named. The Banks of Philadelphia were quite as ready to resume as those who were most anxious to begin, for they had greatly reduced their liabilities, and one of their number had no less than $7,357,000 in its vaults. But they believed that the country at large had not yet sufficiently recovered from that violent shock to be ready for resumption.—They recollected that under similar circumstances the Bank of England had continued her suspension for upwards of twenty years, and they avowed their apprehension that a resumption in the unprepared state of the country must be followed by a relapse. Over-ruled in this judgment, and obliged at the hazard of greater evils to unite in the resumption, they sincerely co-operated in it; and, being satisfied that the measure in order to be useful or permanent must be general, they made great efforts and large advances to the southern and south-western States, who were thus enabled, almost exclusively by the assistance of the Philadelphia Banks to unite in the resumption But the inefficacy of the measure soon became obvious. The southern and south-western States, placed by the resumption too much in advance of the crops, which alone could sustain them, gave way at the earliest demand for specie, thus breaking the general line of resumption and weakening the Atlantic Banks by the amount of advances made to support them. Nor was this all. The delusive appearance of the resumption worked injuriously on both sides the Atlantic. In this country it caused the belief that all danger was over, and individuals rushed into new enterprises, and States undertook new improvements, relying on the enjoyment of the old facilities of credit. Abroad the extraordinary and honorable efforts made to discharge its debts, exalted the character of the country; and merchants hastened to sell on credit, and capitalists to lend on the public securities of a people who had been thus faithful to their engagements.

It was then that the anticipations, under which the Philadelphia Banks gave their reluctant assent to the measure, were realized. And now, after a little more than a year of a nominal resumption, the southern and south western States are more embarrassed than ever. The Atlantic Banks are weakened by their fruitless endeavors to aid those States—the commercial debt to Europe is larger than at the resumption—the debts of the States in Europe much larger, and the specie means of the country very much diminished. The premature resumption of specie payments therefore has left the country in a state of exhaustion, which has prevented its being able to stand the new shock which forms the more recent and direct cause of the present suspension, the drain of specie to England.

In our relations with England, she is largely and habitually a creditor. Like all other creditors, she is willing to buy more and to lend more while her situation is perfectly easy—but when she is herself pressed, she ceases to lend, ceases buy, and proceeds at once to exact payment. Thus in ordinary times she receives payment for her goods in our own produce, or in our own funds, and rarely requires because she rarely needs, specie. But a sudden trouble has come upon England, which reverses the whole of our relations. Her crops have failed, and she is forced to protect her people against famine by purchasing food, and this not from our own country, which might furnish a market for our crops, but from her neighbors who can furnish it cheaper than we can—and as these are comparatively small consumers of her products, she must pay with specie for her food. Accordingly the Bank of England alone has been obliged to furnish more than thirty-five millions of dollars in specie to be shipped abroad—a drain that has threatened that institution with suspension. By the latest statement of her affairs, it appears that with immediate demands for which she is liable, of £23,742,000, her whole stock of specie is only £2,800,000, and this after borrowing from the Bank of France £2,000,000—so that without this extraordinary aid, her position would have been extremely critical. The consequence is that money has risen to twice or three times its extraordinary value—that the staples of this country are unsaleable except at ruinous sacrifices—that the stocks of this country sent by the States, or by individuals are wholly inconvertible, leaving as the safest and the favorite mode of payment, the exportation of specie. The demand for this article is still further increased by the efforts made in England to produce relief at home. The manufacturer, pressed by some urgent want, empties his warehouses into the packets, and selling his goods at a small sacrifice, for notes which are discounted at a second sacrifice, he ships the specie, which reaches England in time to relieve him, leaving this country flooded with goods without any regard to its wants or its consumption. The result is, that the coin of this country is wanted in England to send to the continent for food—that a very large portion of it has already gone, and the rest will probably follow. The Banks of Philadelphia have already contributed many millions—one single Bank of their number having since the resumption in August, 1838, paid out no less than $8,712,000, in this city alone, and the demand seems to increase, instead of subsiding.

Under these circumstances, they have had to adopt one of two alternatives—either to force the community by sacrifices of its property to pay its debts to the Banks, in gold and silver, to be shipped forthwith to England, or else to resort to a temporary suspension until the community as well as the Banks could have time to recover from the effects of these foreign troubles. They have not hesitated to prefer the latter, as being most conducive to the true interests of the State; and they confidently rely that their motives will be duly appreciated by the public authorities of the Commonwealth. To that Commonwealth they owe their existence, and they regard her prosperity as a paramount consideration to which they have always sacrificed their own merely pecuniary interests. Every loan wanted for the service of the State, every great improvement for the development of its resources has always found a constant and liberal contributor in the Banks, nor is it an exaggerated estimate that four-fifths of the funds for the internal improvements of the State, have been contributed by the Banks.

On the whole the views which the Banks of Philadelphia wish to present are these:

That they were relunctantly obliged to unite in the resumption last year, declaring if it were postponed for further preparation it would be general and permanent.

That events have proved the resumption to have been premature, weakening the Banks and the country.

That in this exhausted condition they have to encounter a fresh demand for specie to buy food for the people of England, which threatens them to drain the last dollar from their vaults.

That every motive of prudence which caused the suspension in 1837, applies with much greater influence at the present moment; and that the Banks of Philadelphia have thought themselves justified in resorting to it, as the only remaining protection for the interest intrusted to their care.

In adopting it however, the Banks would not cast the remotest censure on those institutions which pursue a different course. They desire only to explain themselves, not to criminate others. They think that it was impracticable for them to continue specie payments without sacrificing the community around them.

Their own proceedings they thus submit to the people of Pennsylvania, who are the best judges of their correctness; but the Banks confidently pledge themselves for the sincerity of their views in adopting it, their honest anxiety to protect the interests of the State, and to husband its resources from being swept away by this current to England, and they now respectfully but anxiously wait the opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

JOHN WHITE, Chairman.

William Welse, } Secretaries.
James S. Newbold, }

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, October 30.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.—At an early hour this morning we received our files of papers by the packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, which vessel sailed on the 29th of September. Our London and Liverpool papers are to the evening of the 28th inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*The Harvest.*—The accounts of the harvest, although at considerable variance in different parts of the country, on the whole leave scarcely a doubt that a large portion of the wheat crop has been irretrievably damaged, and that the oat and barley crops were in serious jeopardy. Large orders had been sent to the continent; and the necessity of parting with heavy amounts of gold in payment for foreign grain, could no longer be questioned.

FRANCE.—Renewed disturbances had taken place in various parts of France, occasioned by the high price of bread, and the apprehension of a scarcity.

The harvest in France was not below an average, but prices were high and a deficiency was seriously feared. In Paris and other large cities the people were demanding a free importation of foreign grain.

LONDON, September 28.—The public mind in France is almost wholly absorbed by the fear of the approaching famine, and the Government is not without apprehension of serious disturbances, should the rumor of an absolute scarcity of grain come to be generally credited. The Moniteur, of Thursday, proves, by official tables, that during the month of August the imports of grain exceeded the exports by eighty thousand quintals; and adds that a similar result may be looked forward to by the people during the autumnal season. Still, as there was but eight thousand sacks of flour in the depot in Paris on Thursday, and as the corn dealers in the vicinity of the capital were doing all in their power to keep up the price of bread, the poor derived very little consolation from the assurances of the Moniteur.

The Government, it is said, looks to America for relief, as there the harvest has been good; and the French will find it more profitable to encourage the importation of flour than to cram their warehouses with cotton, for which there is at present no demand in the French market.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.—*A loan of four millions of the United States Bank. Canton about to be blockaded. The English harvest better.*

By the arrival at New York, of the steam packet Great Western, in thirteen days and twenty hours from Europe, we have highly important intelligence.

We have our regular files to the day of sailing, October 19th, from Bristol, and to the 18th from London and Liverpool. For these we are indebted to the vigilance of our attentive European correspondent, Mr. Willmer. We also acknowledge the receipt of an *extra* from the New York Morning Herald. The news, we rejoice to say, so far as relates to money matters is of a highly favorable character. We proceed to give the details.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET,—MR. JAUDON AND THE LOAN OF FOUR MILLIONS.—The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th of October, announces the final arrangement of the loan made by Mr. Jaudon, which gave him the command of eight hundred thousand pounds at that time. For this loan, he had issued bonds at eighteen and thirty-six months, secured by deposits of Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of trustees. We learn from the same source that on the 11th ultimo, two thousand shares of United States Bank Stock had changed hands at twenty pounds per share. The Morning Chronicle of the 10th ultimo, says that the Agency of the United States Bank is placed on a footing of independence; that Mr. Jaudon had been anxious to retire from business, but that he was prevented solely by a desire to sacrifice his personal views to the interests of his principals, "while under circumstances of peculiar difficulty." He had struggled with success, through obstacles of the most trying nature, and despite of the opposition of enemies, who were not scrupulous as to the means they employed.

We find by the London Morning Chronicle of the 16th ultimo, that Mr. Jaudon had deposited £100,000 on that day, for interest on United States Bank Shares. The Bonds for the loan of eight hundred thousand pounds, were selling in the London market on that day, at one and one and a half premium!

We are glad to be enabled to state that Mr. Jaudon has made arrangements to meet all the engagements of the United States Bank, and that Messrs. Barings will be the agents for that establishment. We may also mention that that gentleman has succeeded in getting his list filled for a new loan of £800,000 sterling for three years, secured on Pennsylvania Six per Cent Stock at 94.

Taking all the news in connexion, we think we may state with entire confidence, that Mr. Jaudon had fully succeeded in triumphing over all the difficulties by which he had been surrounded—difficulties that could not have been anticipated by any human foresight, and which, it is probable will never occur again.

LONDON, October 18, 3 o'clock.—Money continues easy in the house at from five to five and a half per cent. for a short period; among the bankers at six per cent.

Consols continue steady at 90¼ for the account; Money 90¼, 3-8; same as in the early part of the morning; Exchequer Bills, 2 4 discount; India Bonds, 1 premium; Bank stock, 179; for account, 180½.

LATEST LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The report which prevailed that the directors of the Bank of England had refused to discount certain bills sent up from the country, does not agree with what took place on Tuesday. It is stated that the bank directors, in the course of that day, discounted bills of every class, and having every kind of endorsement.

THE GREAT WESTERN AND HER PASSENGERS.—The Great Western brought out one hundred and twenty-seven passengers, and among them a number of persons of distiction.

THE BRITISH QUEEN left England, November 1st. She had two hundred berths engaged when the Western left. The Siddons, which left October 15th, has twenty on board.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—The harvest had generally failed throughout the Ottoman empire, of the fine wheat in particular. The price of grain was increasing in the markets of the Black Sea. The Government had contracted for a supply of wheat at Tagonrog, at 244, the killogramme.

The Curds continued to interrupt the communications between Trebisond and Tauris, so that intercourse with Persia was at a stand. No money consequently arrived from that country, and of course no purchases were made in the Turkish market for it.

Discord on the subject of armed intervention between the Porte and Mehemet Ali prevailed among the Ambassadors of the Five Powers.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Augsburgh Gazette of the 9th instant contains a letter from Alexandria, dated the 16th ult., in which Mehemet Ali is represented as more than ever resolved not to abate one jot of his pretentions. The letter states that one of the Pacha's couriers arrived on the 14th at Alexandria from Constantinople, bringing letters to the Viceroy from the Sultan, the Sultana Valide, the Grand Vizier Chosrew, and Halil Pacha. The two Ministers in their letters earnestly entreat the Viceroy to restore the fleet and overwhelm him with titles and compliments.

They style him the father of the Turkish empire, faithful servant of Allah and the Prophet, sword of Islamism, defender of the Caliphate, whose patriotism will never permit the dismemberment of the empire, which would infallibly take place were he to persist in detaining the Ottoman fleet at Alexandria. The writer further states that the letters of the Sultan and his mother satisfied Mehemet Ali, that they both detested Chosrew, his old enemy, and convinced at last the whole Turkish empire was in his favor, he sent off couriers on the 16th, with orders to Ibrahim to march at once upon Constantinople. Ibrahim, it was said, had issued proclamations setting forth that he fought under the banners of the Prophet to restore the glory of Islamism, and that all Europe was consequently against him.

IRELAND.—The accounts received since our last regarding the harvest, are generally favorable, and altogether the prospects are much less gloomy than they were a week or two ago. Up to Wednesday night the weather continued very fine, and great progress had been made in securing the outstanding crops. Yesterday morning, however, the rain again began to descend, and has since continued to fall, with little intermission. A considerable breadth of oats still remains out, especially in mountain districts, but that grain suffers less from bad weather than any other crop. The bulk of the potatoes are still in the ground, and many fine days will be necessary before they be securely placed in the pits. But, above all, the saving of turf will require dry weather during the remainder of the present month; and it is certainly a source of deep regret that little or nothing has yet been done towards obtaining a supply of this fuel for the coming winter. However, the glass is again rising, and we may indulge the hope of a speedy return of sunshine.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

ANTICIPATED BLOCKADE OF CANTON.—A Bristol paper states that it was the intention of the British Government to blockage Canton. It will be remembered that the opium seized, was chiefly on board the British ships at the time, and that the whole of it was afterwards destroyed.—It is possible that payment will be demanded for the opium, and that a blockade will only take place in the event of a positive refusal.

The latest advices from Bombay, (East Indies,) state that the cholera is making dreadful ravages in that quarter.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—The intelligence on this point, may also be said to be of a cheering character, inasmuch as the harvest being much more favorable than at the last dates, there will be the less necessity for a further drain of bullion from the moneyed institutions of England.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 12th of October last, at her residence, near Bournsville, Ross county, Ohio, in the 70th year of her age, after a lingering confinement of nearly nine years, MRS. MARY KERAN, wife of the venerable Wm. Keran, V. D. M.

The subject of this memoir was a professor of religion half a century, or upwards. During which time, she sustained an unblemished character, and an upright walk. She attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal church at an early period of her life, and continued a devoted admirer of the same, until the controversy in that church on the subject of "lay representation" became a matter of notoriety; and having an opportunity of reading the arguments on both sides of the question, her discriminating mind conducted her to the settled conclusion, that the principles contended for by the "Reformers"—as they were then called—were right, and a short time after the organization under the Conventional Article took place, she united herself with the advocates of a representative form of church government, and continued a member of the Methodist Protestant church, until called to realize the sacred truth, that her "light afflictions, which are but for a moment, worketh out a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

The writer of this sketch often visited her, during her long confinement, and always found her mind calm and serene, having an unshaken confidence in God her Saviour; which confidence she retained till her last moment and then sweetly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

Her holy example, of infinite price,
Brought up in the Gospel a stranger to vice,
Her cross from the first she did faithfully bear,
And finished her course in her seventieth year;
Her heaven-born spirit to angels akin,
Not stained with the flesh nor polluted with sin,
Has now got release from the sorrows of earth,
And shares the full joys of the heavenly birth.

November 9, 1839. W. H———y.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RECEIVED PAY FOR 1ST VOL. RECORDER.—Of O. White, $4—for A. Getting, sr. and J. Bailey; of S. Brown, 1; of M. Winan, 2; of Z. Ragan, 5—for H. Springer, D. J. Garwood and M. Britenstine one; of D. H. Stephens, 2—for T. Mills; of A. Smith, Pruntytown, 2; of J. H. Thomas, 2—for R. M. Dalbay; of O. White, 2—for J. Stoner: of S. Langdon, 2—for J. Matthews; of L. Grey, 2; of J. Clarke, 12—we will credit this to the proper persons when we get information how; of J. W. Johnson, 2; of I. Thrap, 8—for T. Hamilton, K. Wells, J. L. Diselms and A. Myers.

Of M. Lyon, $93.73—sixty-four for A. H. Bassett, as credited—four per A. McGuire, for J. Johnson and T. Ship,—J. Beall, J. Tipton, T. J. Finch, J. G. Evans, E. Hall, Wm. Jones, I. Garrison, F. A Harris, J. Hargy, A. Higby and W. Cones, leaving three dollars and seventy-five cents in L.'s favor.

Of Kinney and Williams, $36—for W. Dunnington, N. Warder, W. Hamilton, W. Donaldson, J. Nuzum, J. Baker, W Smith, J. Bly, J. T. Hickle, J. Wells, F. Chisler, W. Powel, E Grayham, F. Mitchell, F. Peil, B. Shaw, C. F. Waldern and W. Holland, (this was received at Conference but not acknowledged till now.)

LETTERS RECEIVED.—J. H. Thomas, L. S. Delaplain, C. Hubbs, C. C. Chapman, S. Langdon, J. Simpson, G. Brown, J. Clarke, (we cannot understand your letter; there must be some mistake in it that escaped your notice; be so good as to forward the account again. You request us to send the paper to "Mr. Ellis, Harrison, Ohio,"—as there are several "Harrisons" in "Ohio," it would be no use to send, as perhaps not one in ten would reach the person unless the county were named in the address. You say again, send a paper to "Mr. Harris, Allensville, Ripley, Indiana;" there is no Allensville that we know of in Ripley, but there is one in Switzerland. Let us know about this also.) I. Hunt, E. Collins.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		10
" Sides,	"	10½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	14	15
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	22	23
" Dipped,	"		14
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"		14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		25
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		50
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		75
Flour,	barrel.	3.25	3.50
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.	——	——
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.50
" 8 by 10,	"		3.50
" 10 by 12,	"		4.50
Hay,	ton.	8	9
Indigo,	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	26	28
" Country "	"	26	27
Lead, bar,	"		8
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		65
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil Flaxseed,	"		112½
" W. Sperm,	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale,	"	80	85
Oats,	bush'l.	22	25
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna,	"		3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.		7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.		237½
Salt,	bush'l.	40	44
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	9	9½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		13
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	55	65
" Gunpowder,	"	70	75
" Imperial,	"	65	70
" Black,	"	——	——
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		50
Whiskey,	gallon.		44

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.

BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square,	"	6½	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6½
" 8d and 9d,	"		7
" 6d,	"		7½
" 5d,	"		7½
" 4d,	"		8½
" 3d,	"		9½
Retail Nails, by the keg,	1 cent advance.		
" Iron,	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.

BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords,	90 feet.	1	25
" "	60 "	2	00
Hemp "	90 "	3	00
" "	60 "	2	00
Plough Lines,	30 "	1	00

School Teacher Wanted.

DISTRICT No. 6, composed of parts of Springfield and Newton townships, wants to employ a good TEACHER, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Inquire of

J. P. SPRINGER, }
C. MERIAM, } Directors.
J. MITCHELL, }

November 14, 1839. 13

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

VARIETY.

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—If in winter we are the gayest people on the continent, with more variety of life and manners than any other city presents; in the summer, we are the dullest. The monotony of existence caused by the very general absentees, is only varied by the fever and the exciting scenes it creates. We proceed to mention one, the relation of which, caused a chill through our hearts, and struck the "electric chain" by which we are strongly bound. It surely must have thrilled the heart of the beholder with sudden horror.

Dr. Lambert, an excellent as well as eminent French physician in this city, relates that through his frequent rides thro' the different streets, his attention had almost always been attracted as he passed a house where a poor family lived. The family consisted of a man and his wife, both rather young, the latter good looking, with a little infant smiling in beauty, and about ten months old. He was led to notice them from the appearance of content that lived there, and their being frequently on the parquette before the house. After the fever set in, he still saw them for some days, happy as usual, but at length he "missed them from the accustomed place." This he did for two days, until on the third, feeling uneasy for them, he stopped the gig before the house, alighted—rapped at the door. No one answered, silence was in the mansion. He pushed open the door and went in. There lay the husband & wife on the floor—both dead of the fever, and the former decaying. The child was alive and with its little arms around the dead mother's neck, vainly trying to draw the sustaining fluid from the breast. Dr. L. says that familiar as he is with scenes of death, nothing before has ever shocked his feelings to half the extent. With a praise-worthy benevolence he has taken measures to have the infant protected. Such is life in New Orleans.—*New Orleans Times.*

ETHIOPIAN WISACRES.—Sam Jonsing and Pete Gumbo were walking up street last evening; on passing the old Camp street theatre their eyes were suddenly arrested by the hand-bill of the new grand lottery stuck up in front of the theatre.—As reading and writing were branches not taught in the school where they got their "educate," the darkies at once concluded that the old place was about to open.

"Whooh! look dar Sam Jonsing," said Pete, "I declare if dey haint opened de Camp agin."

"Well so dey has, Pete—dats a fack. I wonder wat dey plays to-night, kase I's a notion ob gowin?"

"Dat's mor'n I can say. I radder 'speck, howeber, dars a good deel ob scenery and decoration about him, kase, I see so much small print in de bill. If dey'd only print him wid larger letters I could cotch de hang ob de piece a good deal better. You sees dey neber larn us de use ob de small print war I went to school."

"Ya, ya, ya! no guess not or de big letters eider, need'nt try to fool dis child wid your larnin. But, I say, I'd like to find out wat de performances is dis ebening. Dar's Stebe Banjo; hes got de adwantage ob an illiberal edification.—P'rhaps he gib us some items.

"Well, so he can, he's jes de child," said Pete.

"Look heea, Stebe, I say, can't you jis explaify to us wat de play is to-night?"

"Wat de play is dis ebenin?" said Stebe.

"Ezactly," returned Pete.

"To night you has reference to?" continued Stebe, working his capacious mouth, and trying to spell some of the large letters which adorned the head of the bill and looking very sagacious all the while.

"In course to night," returned Pete,

"Well, I guess it is," said Stebe trying to gain more time.

"Is wat?" said said Sam Jonsing, who now began to grow inquisitive.

"Wy, wy—yes, dat's it—it's de farce ob de Lottery Ticket, wib seberal ober smaller pieces too tedious to mention.—Wen I sees de smaller bills I'll let you know more about him."

Perfectly satisfied all parties now turned their steps homeward.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

LUCKY TOM.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in he world, at least so said his old cronies. "He began like a good-for-nothing mechanic," they say, "without a cent in the world—without a whole shirt to his back, or half a shoe to his feet, and with nothing but his hands to work with. And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy, and influencial men among us."

"What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been!"

He went, among those who commenced life with him, but who are now the frequenters of grog-shops, idle and dissolute, by the name of lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his good luck. He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skin-flint. He paid no attention to the words of fortune-tellers, and gold-finders, he merely staid at home, and yet his course has been, year after year, and week after week, with a wonderful share of good fortune—good luck. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant. What on earth can it be? If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people were always willing to pay him a couple of cents more on a pound than any other person. And he was always lucky enough to pay his debts! He was never unlucky enough to feel the grip of the Sheriff, or hear the creak of the jail door.

Tom married. "Why! This poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and the most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it? What a confounded lucky dog Tom Spooner is! He has got the girl by magic!"

And then Tom's garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow over as did his neighbor's. His land was rich, while that of his next neighbor's would produce hardly any thing but weeds. What does Tom put into his land?

How he rises one step above another! If there was an important station to be fulfilled, why, Tom Spooner was the man. He could get a note discounted at any bank without security. If any dispute was to be settled, why, Tom—lucky Tom, was always sure to be called in as an umpire!

"And now I think of it," says one, "I never knew Tom to speak an ill word against his neighbor, which shows plainly enough that there are many in his secret, and therefore, that he dare not utter a word to their prejudice."

He never drinks; because, if intoxicated, some one will snatch his secret from him. He has taught his wife the way too. They both have the secret. He says nothing hard of his acquaintances. He goes to church regularly He pores over books when he can find them. He must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. He is laying up treasures. And then he always has a lamp in his work-room late, and he is always the first one up in the house, which furthermore shows that Tom's mind is always bent upon his secret. He can't find time even to take a glass with old cronies at the grog-shop. It occupies his thoughts so much that he minds nobody's business. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind—he is always good natured, contented and happy—he has no quarrelling in his family. All is pleasant and agreeable.—Nothing is out of place. "Strange! strange!" said these wiseacres "that Tom Spooner—that poor mechanic—who begun with nothing, of whom all prophesied that he would come out at the little end of the horn—and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should be so fortunate—so lucky in life! Up early, late to bed, ever at work with hands or head! He must surely have a secret worth knowing!"—Ah, lucky dog—lucky Tom! What can his secret be?—Who will set himself to work to discover the foundation of this important secret?

VALLEY OF WYOMING.

THE LOST SISTER.

After the battle and massacre, described in my last, most of the settlers fled.—But here and there a straggler returned from the mountain of wilderness, and, in the course of three or four months, cabins were going up over the ashes of their former homes, and quite a little neighborhood was collected. But the Indians kept prowling around the mountains, now descending here and there, killing this family, scalping that, or making it captive. At a little distance from the present court house at Wilkesbarre, lived a family by the name of Slocum, upon whom the visitations of the Indians' cruelties were awfully severe. The men were one day in the fields, and in an instant the house was surrounded by Indians. There was in it, the mother, a daughter about nine years of age, a son aged thirteen, another daughter aged five, and a little boy aged two and a half. A young man and a boy by the name of Kingsley were present grinding a knife. The first thing the Indians did was to shoot down the young man, and scalp him with the knife he had in his hand. The nine-year-old sister took the little boy two years and a half old, and ran out of the back door to get to the fort. The Indians chased her just enough to see her fright and have a hearty laugh, as she ran and clung to and lifted her chubby little brother. They then took the Kingsley boy and young Slocum, aged thirteen, and little Frances, aged five, and prepared to depart. But finding young Slocum lame, at the earnest entreaties of the mother, they set him down and left him. Their captives then young Kingsley and the little girl. The mother's heart swelled unutterably, and for years she could not describe the scene without tears. She saw the Indian throw her child over his shoulder, and as her hair fell over her face, with one hand she brushed it aside, while the tears fell from her distended eyes, and stretching out her other hand towards her mother, she called for *her* aid. The Indian turned into the bushes, and this was the last seen of little Frances. This image, probably, was carried by her mother to her grave. About a month after this they came again, and, with the most awful cruelties, murdered the aged grand-father, and shot a ball in the leg of the lame boy. This he carried with him in his leg nearly sixty years to his grave. The last child was born a few months after these tragedies! What were the conversations, what were the conjectures, what were the hopes and fears respecting the fate of little Frances, I will not attempt to describe. Probably the children saw that, in all after life, the heart of the stricken mother was yearning for the little one whose fate was so uncertain, and whose face she could never see again.

As the boys grew up and became men, they were very anxious to know the fate of their little fair-haired sister. They wrote letters, they sent inquiries, they made journeys through all the west, and into the Canadas, if peradventure they might learn any thing respecting her fate. Four of these long journeys were made in vain. A silence, deep as the deepest forest through which they wandered, hung over her fate, and that for sixty years.

My readers will now pass over fifty-eight years from the time of this captivity, and suppose himself far in the wilderness in the fartherest part of Indiana.—A very respectable agent of the United States is travelling there, and, weary and belated, with a tired horse, he stops at an Indian wigwam for the night. He can speak the Indian language. The family are rich for Indians, and have horses and skins in abundance. In the course of the evening, he notices that the hair of the woman is light, and her skin, under her dress, is also white. This led to a conversation. She told him she was a white child, but had been carried away when a very small girl!

She could only remember that her name was Slocum, that she lived in a little house on the Susquehanna, and how many there were in her father's family, and the order of their ages! But the name of the town she could not remember. On reaching his home, the agent mentioned the story to his mother. She urged and pressed him to write and print the account. Accordingly he wrote it and sent it to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, requesting that it might be published. By some, to me, unaccountable blunder, it lay in the office *two years* before it was printed. But last summer it was published.—In a few days it fell into the hands of Mr. Slocum, of Wilkesbarre, who was the little two-and-a-half-year-old boy, when Frances was taken. In a few days he was off to seek his sister, taking with him his oldest sister, (the one who aided him to escape,) and writing to a brother who now lives in Ohio, and who, I believe, was born after the captivity, to meet and go with him.

The two brothers and sister are now (1838) on their way to seek little Frances, just *sixty years* after her captivity. After travelling more than three hundred miles through the wilderness, they reached the Indian country, the home of the Miami Indian. Nine miles from the nearest white, they find the little wigwam. "I shall know my sister," said the civilized sister, "because she has lost the nail of her first finger. You, brother, hammered it off in the blacksmith shop when she was four years old." They go into the cabin and find an Indian woman having the appearance of seventy-five. She is painted and jewelled off, and dressed like an Indian in all respects. Nothing but her hair and covered skin would indicate her origin. They get an interpreter and begin to converse. She tells them where she was born, her name, &c., with the order of her father's family. "How came your nail gone?" said the oldest sister. "My younger brother pounded it off when I was a little child in the shop."

In a word, they were satisfied that this was Frances, their long-lost sister! They asked her what her christian name was. She could not remember. "Was it Frances?" She smiled and said, "Yes." It was the first time she had heard it pronounced for sixty years! Here, then, they were met—two brothers and two sisters! They were all satisfied they were brothers and sisters. But what a contrast! The brothers were walking the cabin, unable to speak; the oldest sister was weeping, but the poor Indian sister sat motionless and passionless, as indifferent as a spectator. There was no throbbing, no fine chord in her bosom to be touched.

When Mr. Slocum was giving me this history, I said to him—"But could she not speak English?" "Not a word."—"Did she know her age?" "No—had no idea of it." "But was she entirely ignorant?" "*Sir, she did'nt know when Sunday comes!*" This was, indeed, the consumation of ignorance in a descendent of the Puritans!

But what a picture for a painter would the inside of that cabin have afforded!—Here were the children of civilization, respectable, temperate, intelligent and wealthy, able to overcome mountains to recover their sister. There was the child of the forest, not able to tell the day of the week, whose views and feelings were all confined to that cabin. Her whole history might be told in a word. She lived with the Delawares, who carried her off, till grown up, and then married a Delaware. He either died or ran away, and she then married a Miami Indian, a chief, as I believe. She has two daughters, both of whom are married, and who live in all the glory of an Indian cabin, deer-skin clothes, and cow-skin head-dresses. No one of the family can speak a word of English. They have horses in abundance, and when the Indian sister wanted to accompany her new relatives, she whipped out, bridled her horse, and then, *a la Turk*, mounted astride and was off. At night she could throw a blanket around her, lie down upon the floor, and at once be asleep.

The brothers and sister tried to persuade their lost sister to return with them, and, if she desired it, bring her children. They would transplant her again to the banks of the Susquehanna. But no—she had always lived with the Indians—they had always been kind to her, and she had promised her late husband, on his death-bed, that she would never leave the Indians. And there they left her and hers, wild and darkened heathens, though sprung from a pious race. You can hardly imagine how much this brother is interested for her. He says he intends this Autumn to go again that long journey to see his tawny sister—to carry her some presents; will go and petition Congress that, if ever these Miamis are driven off, there may be a tract of land reserved for his sister and her descendents. His heart yearns with an indescribable tenderness for the poor helpless one, who, sixty-one years ago, was torn from the arms of her mother. Mysterious Providence! How wonderful the tie which can thus bind a family together with a chain so strong that nothing can break its links!

I will only add that nothing has ever been heard of the boy Kingsley. The probability certainly is that he is not living. This account, hastily and imperfectly given, I had from the lips of Mr. Slocum, the brother, and the same who was two and a half years old when little Frances was carried away. I believe that I have altered nothing, though I have omitted enough to make the good part of an interesting volume.

"Now, Sam, if you don't stop licking that lasses, I'll tell the man." "By chalks, you tell the man and I'll lick you and the lasses too."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Session Paper.

THE OHIO CONFEDERATE and OLD SCHOOL REPUBLICAN will be published twice a week during the approaching session of the General Assembly.

We will furnish it four months, from the 1st of December, for one dollar and fifty cents.

The assistance of our friends who are already in the reception of the paper, and acquianted with its character, is respectfully solicited, in procuring and sending us the names of any who may wish to receive it.

JOHN G. MILLER, Ed. & Pro.
Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

Ohio State Journal.

FOR THE SESSION.

IN consonance with previous usages, the proprietor of the Ohio State Journal submits the following prospectus to the consideration of the people of Ohio. The political character of the Journal is so well known, that no new comments are necessary to explain it. It is unequivocally opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren, and of all the mad schemes of himself and his advisers. The Journal will continue steadily in the path of its long avowed and long cherished principles. Success cannot corrupt it, nor defeat intimidate it. As a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of American liberty, it will always be found awake on its post.

During the winter, abundance of interesting matter may be expected from the halls of our State Legislature. The work of BANK REFORM is to be finished, by the majority who now rule triumphant, and we, in common with the whole State, feel anxious to investigate its operation and its progress. Our attention will be given to the subject most amply and unreservedly.

In every other respect, the Ohio State Journal will adhere to its original plan and character.—It will be, emphatically, a NEWSPAPER, in whose columns may be found all the interesting events of the day. Congressional reports, Foreign and Domestic intelligence, together with the opinions of our cotemporories of the Press, and occasional dranghts from the pens of our literati, will form an agreeable variety. A generous support is requested.

TERMS.—Daily Ohio State Journal, $3 00
Tri-weekly " " 2 00
Semi-weekly " " 1 50
Weekly, " " 1 00

☞All payments must be invariably in advance. CHARLES SCOTT, Pub'r.
Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

The Ohio Statesman.

SESSION PAPER.

ACCORDING to custom, we again present to the people of Ohio our prospectus for a paper during the session of the Legislature. Many persons who do not find it convenient to subscribe for a paper printed at this place for a whole year, do so during the sitting of the Legislature, being desirous of seeing what is done by those in whose keeping they have entrusted the affairs of the State. To accommodate this just desire in the people to be thoroughly acquainted with every thing appertaining to their happiness and welfare, we have in this prospectus extended facilities and favors beyond what has been customary. We shall issue during the session a weekly paper (free of advertisements,) at fifty cents—a semi-weekly at one dollar—a tri-weekly at two dollars, and a daily at three dollars. By this arrangement, we will be able to accommodate every portion of the State by all the mails, and we hope our friends will not be remiss in availing themselves of these means of information. It is all important that every freeman should be fully acquainted with every question touching the welfare of the State and nation.

The approaching session of the Ohio Legislature will be a most important one. No previous one has ever had the same number of delicate and exciting questions to meet and act upon—questions which cannot be avoided, nor disposed of in a moment. Among these are our Internal Improvements, and the expenditures under them. The condition of our Banks, and the banking system under the second suspension. The revision of the laws, as collated under an act of the last Legislature. The apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, and an equitable taxation by a re-valuation of property, will be discussed. All these questions have been confided, by the overwhelming voice of intelligent freemen to the care and keeping of the democratic party, and it is important that that party should meet them in sober earnestness, and in that spirit of candor and patriotism which they will bring together, for the public good.

We shall also give such sketches of the doings of Congress as we conceive of immediate interest to the State, by the earliest aid of correspondents.

By the aid of a daily and tri-weekly paper, we shall be able to throw out the earliest Eastern news, Foreign and Domestic, which we hope will not be overlooked by those desiring such information, and with the aid of a power press, on a new and improved model, we expect to add greatly to the facility of preparing our papers for the mails, without the loss even of an hour. We ask only such support as corresponds with our exertions to make our paper useful to the public.

TERMS OF THE SESSION PAPER.—☞Persons receiving this paper will consider themselves agents—and for five subscribers one gratis will be sent.

Weekly Ohio Statesman, $0 50
Semi-weekly " 1 00
Tri-weekly " 2 00
Daily " 3 00

☞All payments must be in advance or reference to a member of the Legislature.
S. & M. H. MEDARY.
Columbus, Nov. 14, 1839. 13

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
August 1, 1839. 2tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world, *News from all nations* lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,
162 Nasau-street New York city.
November 14, 1839. 13

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,
Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:
PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,
Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT, } General Agents.
ALANSON BILLINGS, }
JOHN BUHOUR, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J.N.Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.
☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.
October 10, 1839. 8tf

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be m to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, fo township road, to commence a few rods East Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line betw Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and run South, at, or near said line, to the So East corner of John Rodman's land, thence best rout so as to intersect the Cooper r West of the inclosure of Wm. George.
October 5, 1839. 3t7

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on h 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of dif ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varie in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good ass ment of Bridles and Martingales: riding driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage heavy draft Collars, which will compare and w with any others made here or elsewhere. A fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and comm fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just rec ed. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and do covered wagon whips, varying in quality and p to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anxi to please and accommodate those who may on him, and hopes to share so much of the pu patronage as his attention to his business s merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestan Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is dis guished by its union of the principle spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this count, it is deemed worthy the approbation support of Christians and Freemen, through the land and the world. And there is no rea to doubt, that, wherever its character shall justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made its establishment and prosperity, it will prov be one of the most honorable and successful struments, employed in promotion of the glor objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its C stitution and Discipline were formed in 183 Since then, it has become favorably known some extent, in most parts of the United Sta and in Foreign countries. Still it is neithe well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to Various reasons might be assigned for this; only three will be here submitted. The po of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have been exerted with adequate efficiency. statement cannot be amplified, according to demands of the subjects it embraces, in su document as this. It is intended to furnish a development in the progress of our work. it suffice, for the present, to say, that the ca of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, be found, whenever exhibited, not so much culated to cast discredit on the past operat of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate energetic improvement of present and prospec advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant ter-Press" proposes to render a little assist in improvement of *this* power. His plan i publish a paper according to the description unto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the fol ing briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be secrated to Christianity. 2. It will make kn the history, condition, and prospects of the thodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notic other Churches. 4. It will pay attention t Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be ob ant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literat It is not expected, of course, that each nu will contain articles on all these subjects; they are mentioned to indicate the range contemplate, and so give assurance to the p as well as the Church, of as great a varie matter as shall be consistent with our main jects and compatible with our narrow limi Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thou fully, charitably, freely. The editor acknow ges no higher obligations than those of Truth Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulati a paper is of more importance than its size o quent appearance. Where it is impracti to secure all these points, therefore, the should be preferred. Our Church has several w ly journals, with limited circulation. In to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Pr it will be published once a month. To ma the more worthy preservation, it will be pri in very neat style. The terms are as follow

For 50 cts. - - 1 copy for a
" $5 - - - 12 copies.
" 10 - - - - 25 "
" 20 - - - - 60 "
" 30 - - 100 "
" 50 - - - 200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distri a number, specially prepared for the purpos the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts de upon public support. He can solicit this other way, than by sending a copy of the p If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, o may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-P to flourish, they may confer a favor by their sonal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTO
Philadel

THE

WESTERN RECORDE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISH

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publi weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per an in advance: $2.50 at the end of three mo $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, ex at the discretion of the publisher, until al rearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral g ges, who do any thing at all for the pape they will direct us where, a copy shall be gratis; any other who forwards to us $10. *paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six c sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, mu directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, *post paid*, except such as contain subscr names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance b the expiration of the subscription year, wi considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER wi open to discussion on all moral questions will give articles on Literature, Mecha Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious an litical intelligence, and whatever may be i esting and instructive to families in gen A portion of its columns will be open to vertisements and prices current,—another tion to sustain the interests of the Meth Protestant Church in the West. These latter objects will not likely occupy more one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand ag Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1839. Number 14.

FOR THE YOUNG.

From the Sabbath School Messenger.

THE FATAL SHIP LAUNCH, OR THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—One morning in my boyays, entering the spacious school where I received my early educa- few moments before school-time, rved a group of boys gathered in iddle of the room, listening with looks and sparkling eyes to a rolooking urchin, who seemed to be unicating something which excited usual degree of interest in his juveudience. Catching the interest so tly felt by the group, I squeezed in them, eagerly inquiring, 'What's atter? What's the matter?'

speaker had just finished his re-, and in reply to my question a voices responded, 'A ship launch week! A ship lauch next week! h!'

hat ship, what ship, George?' said e of my class-mates.

e Princess Charlotte,' answeared ys, as they rubbed their hands in glee.

onsultation was now held as to the ode of obtaining a holiday, and considerable discussion, it was deed to get up a petition in Latin, to ed by the whole school, and pre- to our teacher, Mr. Naylor. It so mutually agreed that every one do his best to please the teacher gence and good order.

petition was accordingly prepared e of us in the first class, signed first class, and formaly presented or two before the time appointed launch. Mr. Naylor, who had our preparations, and observed corum, kindly promised us a holiith a hint that he hoped our good or would be continued.

hing was now talked of by the fifty our school but the launch; and it ith great difficulty that they were d to keep their promise of good and industry. So many funny ts would come into their minds, it impossible not to communicate and once or twice the teacher ned to revoke his promise of a y,—a thought which operated as fully upon them for a time, as ever did, according to foolish story upon the enchanted.

ength the desired day arrived; and since the day in which the earth er dress newly made from her r's wardrobe, did nature look more ul or calm than on that morn.— reigned over the resting elements, l was still as heaven's own air. hat the brightness of such a morn- ould be obscured by the brief histo- ch saddened many a heart before se of that eventful day.

e Princess Charlotte,' the name of p to be launched, was the largest er built by the British Admiralty; gether with the fact that she was named after a lovely princess, precious memory was embalmed ation's sympathies, had excited a egree of interest among the people vicinity of the Dock Yard. As a uence, the country poured in its nds of spectators, and there was a house in the town that did not orth nealy all its inhabitants to s the imposing spectacle. At an hour, therefore, every avenue to ck yard was thronged, and the were literally alive. The harbor, s crowded with vessels of every tion,—from the proud line-of-bat- p, with her hundred guns, down to le fragile skiff. Thousands were shore, and thousands were on the

Every thing looked gaily, light er sat on every face, and brightness from every eye. The people l absorbed in high anticipation of unch.

's ways are not our ways, and He urns the lightness of morning into and heaviness before evening. so on that day.

nearest route to the place where ip was lying, led across a foot- which was attached to a pair of ates at the mouth of a large basin dock. To increase the bulk of water harbor, this basin had been left

The bridge which crossed its was flowed by an inundation of gers, who thronged it on their way launch. It was a spring tide. The ous vessels in the harbor raised it gher, until the water pressed hea- against the flood gates upon which tal bridge was suspended. The were old, but no one feared. About n hour before the launch, they d. The pressure of the water burst pen, and the bridge, with its tho'tnough precious load, was thrown e yawning basin below. Upwards y persons, of all ages and both were thrown into the angry and g waters. It was a fearful moment. a rushed in with dreadful violence, g its victims against the stony f the dock. Then it withdrew, as in fresh strength for the encounrrying with it some of the unfors, whose bodies were never found. nowever, were left in the basin, re seen by the spectators struggling at the bottom, as their shriek—their piercing shriek of 'help! help!' rang on the ear of friendship and humanity. They were seen, however, but for a moment. The waves returned and hid them from sight. Then one noble souled sailor leaped in and rescued a mother and her babe, together with a youth, and one or two more. These were all who were rescued from the gulf alive. About fifty-eight perished.

It need not be said that the news of this sad catastrophe spread with an arrow's speed and power, for wherever it reached, it wounded. It turned the brightness of the morning into sadness and gloom. It destroyed all pleasure, and the launch of 'The Princess Charlotte' was attended with mourning like to that which filled the nation when the lady whose name she bore, received the death call of the Prince of Princes.

That afternoon, beheld a town in mourning. Every one's face looked pale, anxious and sad. Now was to be seen the solemn bier, bearing to its former home the dripping body of a father, a husband, a brother, a sister, a child. And now a mother with straining eyes, stood at the corner of a street, looking for her boy who had gone to the launch; and as the passer-by, with hurried tread, reached her, she asked, 'Have you seen my son?' Oh! there were sad spectacles on that gloomy day.

The next morning, there were many inquiries at school, to ascertain if any of our class-mates were among the drowned. There were none. Though nearly all attended, none perished. Our teacher improved this event by an affectionate address on the dangers and disappointments of life; and I have never since witnessed a day of public excitement or rejoicing, without remembering the fatal launch of 'The Princess Charlotte.' And when I think, a cold chill runs over my frame, and I tremble lest the vivacity of the morning should be superceded by the deep shadows of evening sorrows.

Learn, young reader, that life abounds with danger. There is often poison in pleasure's sweetest cup, and Death loves to hide beneath the beauty and fragrance of the rose. He loves to strike when his blow is unexpected; he glories in destruction when men are triumphing in the midst of prosperity and rejoicing in the idea of safety. The poet speaks truly when he says:

"How vain are all things here below,
How false, and yet how fair!
Each pleasure hath its poison too,
And every sweet a snare.

The brightest things below the sky,
Give but a flattering light;
We should suspect some danger nigh
Where we possess delight."

FOR LITTLE READERS.

THE LAME DOVE.—O, what a pity it is to kill a gentle dove! But the man with the gun has not quite killed it. The shot has hit it, and broken its wing and its leg. How it flutters, and limps, and tries to get away!

Charles has picked up the poor bird, and wrapped it up in his pocket handkerchief. See how the blood runs! I wonder how anybody can take delight in shooting innocent birds.

Beside those that are killed at once, many are wounded, so that they pine away in great misery before they die. It is a cruel sport, and helps to harden the hearts of young people.

Perhaps you would like to hear something more about this dove. It was the mother of several little ones, which were in a nest in a hedge. She could not get back to her young. Her mate waited and waited, and looked out for several hours. You might have heard his mournful voice around the nest every day. It sounded as if he was complaining and lamenting about his loss. The young ones also suffered for want of their tender mother.

Charles took the dove home, and put it in a warm box. His mother did all she could to make it well, and it was soon able to hop about the box. Charles fed it, and gave it clean water every day, and the dove became quite tame. It would run about the house, and come when it was called, and even take its food out of Charles' mouth. He made a cage for it; but he often left the door open, and let it come out. And as soon as it was quite well, so as to be able to fly, he opened the window and allowed it to fly away. Charles was very happy when he saw it swiftly flying towards its nest. I never heard whether the dove found her mate and young ones, but I hope she did.

There is no creature in the world more harmless than the dove. It is the emblem of innocence. I have known even bad boys who would never hurt this bird.—Doves make a mournful noise, which is called cooing, because they seem to say, coo, coo.

At the time of the flood, when Noah was in the ark, he twice sent out a dove. The first time she could not find any dry spot, and so she came back into the ark. But the second time, she returned in the evening, with an olive in her mouth.—Noah knew by this that the water was beginning to go away.

When the Lord Jesus was baptized, the heavens were opened, and the Spirit of God came down like a dove, and lighted upon him. Whenever you see a dove, you should think of this. Our Saviour has taught us to be harmless as doves.—O, how delightful it would be if all little children were as gentle and peaceful as this innocent bird!—*Infant Library.*

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

THE FATE OF AUTHORS.

——Production was the world
In many things, but most in books.
Course of Time.

Some beauteous authors of the day,
Will live out life and fade away,
For sacrifice of lovely truth,
To please the notions of our youth,
Or when we gain the age of man,
To please the notions of our clan,
Quick as the dew of early morn,
They'll pass away and die forlorn,
Their hopes immortal once so bright,
Will dwell in gloom of sullen night;
The works of true immortal worth,
Are all of bright and lasting birth,
No flimsy creatures—lamplight ray,
But endless truth from brightest day,
To guide our youth, support our age,
And keep us from the dreadful rage
Of gulphing lies, the sanguine foe
That aims to sink us all in woe,
It aims to hook-wink all mankind,
And keep them ever always blind;
Purblind who're led themselves more blind,
They gain the ditch for them assigned.

Nov. 18, 1839. V.

FUNERAL DIRGE.

Solemn strikes the funeral chime,
Notes of our departing time,
As we journey here below,
Through a pilgrimage of woe.

Mortals now indulge a tear,
For mortality is here:
See how wide her trophies wave,
O'er the victims of the grave.

Lo! another guest we bring;
Seraphs of celestial wing,
To our funeral altar come,
Waft a friend, a brother home.

Lord of all below, above,
Fill our souls with truth and love,
As dissolve our earthly tie,
Take us to thy lodge on high.

NEWS.

An official report on the state of public schools in the State of Massachusetts, states that all the boys of Boston, thirty-three only excepted, are members of public schools. The whole number is 16,880. There is, says the Evening Star, no parallel to this in any quarter of the world.—*Middletown Mail.*

The following letter, creditable to the authority from which it emanates, is copied from the official paper of Saturday last.—*National Intelligencer.*

War Department, Oct. 21, 1839.

SIR: Information has been received at this Department that an attempt is about to be made by some persons, associated for that purpose in New York, to carry out to England, on speculation, a number of Indians of the tribes of Sacs and Foxes. The object is understood to be to exhibit these people in England, and, as the legal guardian of the red men, the President feels bound to protect them from this degradation.

This Department, therefore, in conformity with his orders, has taken all the precautions in his power to prevent their abduction from the United States. As the measures adopted to prevent their being removed from the Indian country may prove fruitless when opposed to the love of adventure of the Indians and the cupidity of speculators, I have to request that the Collectors of the ports of New Orleans and Mobile may be instructed to inform the District Attorneys if any attempt be made to embark these Indians at either of these ports, in order that proper legal measures may be taken to restore them to their homes in the west, and to punish the offenders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

YOUNG IOWA.—The following account of the vigorous growth of the youngest territory of the Union, and its flattering prospects as regards the future, is copied from the paper published at Burlington (Iowa) by the original title of "The Hawk Eye," under date of October 17:

"OUR TERRITORY.—All who feel interested in the prosperity of the infant territory cannot be otherwise than gratified to see the great number of emigrants who are rushing into it from all quarters.—Every steam boat that stems the Great Father of Waters to this and the points above us comes laden with this kind of produce from other countries, and from other States. They are pouring in upon us, by the way of northern and eastern Illinois, in such numbers that the shore opposite this place almost continually presents the appearance of a large army with its prancing steeds and heavy baggage wagons, notwithstanding the steam ferry boat is continually thinning its ranks. We are informed by travellers that the leading roads from Ohio and Indiana are crowded with emigrants, all bound for Iowa. Had we no other than selfish feelings, we should bid them welcome, for their coming will add not only to the numerical strength, but to the wealth of the territory. But we welcome them on another account. We sincerely believe that their condition, and the condition of their families, will be bettered. There is land enough and to spare.

"The whole territory is full of strangers. Our city has become a perfect Gotham, emigrants from every State, and, in fact, from every civilized country on the globe, are flocking in clouds to our place."

PORK.—Large droves of hogs are daily driven through this place, into the interior, from Kentucky. The drought in that state has cut short the corn crop, that but few farmers are able to fatten the hogs they have on hand, and have therefore to drive them here, pay twenty-five cents per bushel, or $10 per acre for corn; which will, in all probability, raise the price of corn in this country.—And we think, the owners of the hogs will be but little benefitted by the arrangement, as they are generally very small and poor, and will scarcely pay the expenses of driving and fatting.—*Greensburgh Repository.*

We understand, also, that large droves of hogs from Kentucky, have been driven to this county to fatten. The corn crop in Kentucky is very poor this year, owing to the long-continued drought. Perhaps, it may cause corn to keep up in price, and also increase the price of pork.—*Indiana Democrat.*

We apprehend that our farmers must this year submit to a very considerable reduction on the price of hogs, since the stock is large and money scarce. The pork-packers last year made a losing business; Cincinnati it is said probably lost $1,000,000, and there is little sign of a disposition on the part of purchasers to enter upon the speculations, which have gone to such an extent heretofore, and which have put an artificial value on pork and produce generally. The Hannibal Advertiser speaks of an expectation that from fifteen to twenty thousand hogs would be driven thither this season; but believes that such a number will exceed the demand, and must go off at prices not in any case above $3 a hundred. With that paper we are of opinion, that except in some instances, where the demand may be active, the price just mentioned will be quite as high as the farmers can reasonable expect, as the state of the money market abroad will not justify purchasers at a higher rate.—*St. Louis Gaz.*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

New York, Nov. 1.

Before Judge Betts.

IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES V. ISAAC MORRIS.—Judge Betts, in giving his decision on the matter, said that the accused had been arrested for serving on board a vessel engaged in the slave trade, within the interdiction of the Act of Congress of the 10th May, 1800.

The schooner Butterfly is American built and sailed from New Orleans in May last to Havana, regularly documented as an American vessel with an American crew. In June she changed her master, (the prisoner taking the command, and shipped a new crew entirely Spanish and Portuguese, seven in number.) The master entered into a charter party with a Spaniard to carry a cargo to Principe Island or St. Thomas, and sailed with fourteen other persons denominated passengers. The cargo consisted of articles adapted to the African trade, and such as would be taken in lawful trading voyages, and the same also as would be necessary in trafficking for slaves; it was also all on the Spanish manifest, and all but the materials for the water tanks on the English copy. The vessel was arrested by the British brig Dolphin, and was sent to this port for trial.

She had on board planks and timber enough to lay a slave deck, and in a situation for putting up immediately; also, a large boiler of fifty or fifty-five gallons capacity, just fitted to the coppers on removing the two small ones in ordinary use, and she had up six large water tanks, and staves and materials in readiness for constructing eighteen more; being thus prepared in the manner usual to vessels employed in the slave trade.

The Butterfly is about 180 tons burthen, and would carry 250 slaves. The charter party is produced, and the charterer who went out in the vessel was examined for the prisoner. The cargo was to be carried to the port of destination, and discharged for $3000, and the charterer had the privilege of detaining the vessel not exceeding thirty days, at a demurrage of $20 per day. No provision was made for return freight, nor does it seem that the master had funds or credit to purchase a cargo, so that any other employment of the vessel was not contemplated than fulfilling the charter contract.—The charterer testified that the cargo was worth $30,000 in Havana, and was composed of articles expressly adapted to the African trade; that one of the passengers was a native of the island of Principe, and another was a merchant there, who went out to go into that business; but no account is furnished of the other passengers, or the cause of their being on board.

Under this state of facts, said his honor, the evidence prima facia, would raise a strong presumption that the vessel went out for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of slaves, and it is sufficient to call on the prisoner for the proof of his command, showing that she was not to be engaged in that employment. He does not furnish such proof. The vessel is to be rejected as American, in the event of the United States having offered evidence to show that she was Spanish property, and, accordingly, if the prisoner is criminally amenable for his conduct, it is under the second section of the act, which is as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States, or other persons residing therein, to serve on board any vessel of the United States employed or made use of in the transportation or carrying of slaves from any foreign country to another, and any such citizen or other persons voluntarily serving as aforesaid, shall be liable to be fined not exceeding $2000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years."

His honor claimed that the terms of the section seem to point to the act of carrying or transporting slaves, as the offence specially prohibited, and to be punished, and he might feel a good deal of difficulty in extending it by applying its constructions to vessels going out in pursuit of slaves, not having yet been concerned in carrying them from one place to another, if he was now called upon to give the first explanation of the section. But finding that the Circuit Court had deliberately adjudged that the sentence embraced the case of a person on board a vessel on a slavery voyage at every point of that voyage, before taking the slaves on board as well as after, [3 Mason R. 175; the brig Alexander,] he should on this examination be governed by that decision, and hold that the prisoner should be detained under this charge for trial.

His honor therefore directed that Isaac Morris be detained until the further order of the Circuit Court, or until he find bail in the sum of $3000.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VARIETY.

"Stop my paper," as the man said, ven the vind blew it avay.

Strawberries were plenty in Philadelphia a few days since, from the *Jarsies.*

If you wish your sons to become tipplers, make it a point to use ardent spirits in the morning, before dinner, when cold, wet, heated or fatigued, and occasionally recommend its use in their presence.

AN IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL FACT.—It is stated by a pilot on the Mississippi, who has lived 19 years at the Balize, that the river at that time pushed its Delta into the Gulf of Mexico 2¼ miles, or, in other words, gained that much upon the sea. The bar has also advanced two miles and deepened two feet at the same time.

A MARRIAGE AT FIRST SIGHT.—The Milledgeville Journal states that a marriage took place recently in that city under the following circumstances: "A lady from an adjoining county made her appearance in the morning in our city, for the purpose of selling chickens, butter and eggs, when she was accosted by a 'jolly swain,' 'brim full of love,' with the pleasing interrogatory, 'Dear madam, will you marry me?' Astonished, but not *displeased*, the fair lady blushingly answered in the affirmative. A license was immediately procured, a parson or justice employed, and the happy couple were buckled together for life."

SLAVE TRADE.—Among the many slave vessels captured by English vessels of war, a late English paper mentions one, the Sierra del Pina, which was recently run ashore by the captain, and was captured after having been closely pursued by the schooner Pickle, for six hours.—A part of the negroes were pitched into the sea and escaped into the woods with the crew of the vessel. On taking possession, 180 negroes were found on board, several in the most emaciated condition. She started from Africa with 225, and had been ninety-eight days on her passage. Death, and those who escaped into the woods, had reduced the number to one hundred and eighty.

AMERICAN LAKES.—Lake Superior is 400 miles long, 80 miles wide, 900 feet deep. It is 596 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Michigan is 220 miles long, 70 miles wide, 100 feet deep, and is 578 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 40 miles mide, 480 feet deep, and is 565 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Huron is 240 miles long, 80 wide, 100 feet deep, and 578 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Ontario is 180 miles long, 35 miles wide 500 feet deep, and 230 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake St. Clair is 20 miles long, 14 miles wide, 20 feet deep, and 570 feet above the level of the sea.—*U. S. Gazette.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—About forty years ago a family apparently well off, and who seemed to possess an abundance, and were proud, overbearing and suspicous in their character and way of living, resided in Peters Township, Washington county, about twenty miles from Pittsburgh. A middle sized boy lived with them, who they treated harshly and severely, insomuch that his case excited the notice and sympathy of the neighbors. All at once he was missing, and the family reported he had ran off. Suspicions were excited, but as nothing ever leaked out, it gradually died away. The family it was generally remarked, became poor and unhappy, and finally they were sold out for debts and moved away. The farm and property passed into other hands. A few day ago the house was torn down, and on moving the hearth, the bones of a middle sized human being were found under it, and supicions are now strong again, that these are the bones of the boy who it is believed was at that time murdered and buried there.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

At a recent meeting of a negro debating society, in Alabama, the following subject was brought up for discussion: "Wich is de mose profable to de human famly, de Hos or de Ox?" We have not room for the ingenious and interesting debate which followed on both sides of the question but annex a part of the arguments of two of the speakers, together with the decision of the chairman:

1st Speaker:—"Mister honable gemman, I'm restonished at de gemman wat war up dar talken 'bout de Hos—yes, I'm restonished, and I speak werry cam.—Whar do you go for your beef? Do you go to de Hos? No, you to de Ox. But I speak gin and tell you more—jist tink 'bout eaten Hos, honable gemmen."

2d Speaker:—"Well, I makes my pearance fore dis bord agin for de Hos, kos I likes de Hos, and so does you, honable gemman. Wy if dey karried de mail wid de Ox, you neber git yer letter. Wy, I'm restonished at dat repolent talken 'bout goin to de Ox for beef. War I cum frum we go to de butcher. But I wont say no more, for I'm sartin de Hos goes de caper."

Chairman:—"I'm werry much restonished at dat gemman talken 'bout karrien de mail wid de Hos or de Ox. Whar de Locomotion? Go way, de Ox get de subjec'."—*N. O. Picayune.*

EXAMPLE OF TRUE CHARITY.—When a case of suffering is presented to Mrs. Henderson, she loses not a moment in inquiring into the circumstances. Let the weather and the distance be what they may, through heat and cold, storm and sunhine, hunger and thirst, she seeks out the supplicant for relief. She climbs up to the garret, or gropes her way into the cellar, that she may see and know for herself the whole matter. By this means, she is enabled to detect deceivers, to secure confidence, to give counsel and consolation, to adapt the relief to the circumstances of each case, and thus make her charity seasonable and sufficient.

If a beggar comes to the door hungry or thirsty, she always feeds him and gives him drink, but never money, unless she is fully satisfied that he will spend it prudently and properly. If he is sick and unable to labor, she tries to get him a place in the hospital or alms-house; and if he is without employment, she seeks it for him, if she cannot furnish it herself. If he has a family within her reach, she visits them and inquires into their circumstances; obtains work for the wife; provides a place for the children who are old enough to go out, and schooling through the week and on the Sabbath for such as are of suitable age to attend.

With all this inquiries and labors she mingles kind instruction; and when she comes to relieve their present wants and the diseases of the body, she urges them to think of the more important concerns of eternity, and their need of a divine Physician to heal the diseases of the soul. At the same time she furnishes, as far as practicable, the necessary means of instruction.

Her work is not finished by one visit: she oftener pays ten. Her labor of love ceases only when she has done all that her time and means will allow her to do for the good of her fellow creatures.—This method of dispensing her charity, often calls for the most painful sacrifice to feeling and personal ease. If by subscribing or by giving to some agent or missionary twice, or even ten times the amount of her charity, she could be relieved from these toils and trials, it would be a great gain in point of comfort; but she feels that her sympathy, and counsel, and personal interest in their welfare, does far more for the poor than all the money she gives them.—*The Gift, just published by the American Sunday School Union.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... NOVEMBER 21, 1839.

The Cincinnati Banks which recently suspended, have resumed specie payments, except the Miami Exporting Company.

Result of the late New York elections; members of the General Assembly—Whigs, 70—Administration, 58. Last year there were 82 Whigs and 46 Administration.

The Hamilton Intelligencer says the interests of a periodical may be as well subserved by good selections as by attempting to write a great deal therefor. So say we.

At a recent Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, for the Kentucky District, held at Russelville, a thousand dollars was raised by collection for missionary purposes.

Forty-two members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Salem, Massachusetts, have recently seceded and formed themselves into an independent Methodist church. The Rev. H. P. Tracy, of the same church, has became their pastor. Oppressive measures of government is said to be the cause.

The Post Master General has decided that Post Masters may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if it be written by himself. Could not our friends procure the agency of a number of Post Masters who would cheerfully render us their assistance in remitting moneys?

Mr. John Yontz, of Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio, we understand, has taken the contract for carrying the mail from Wheeling to Zanesville. He also has under consideration the subject of establishing accommodation coaches on the same line, but as yet has come to no determination in relation to this matter. We hope he may see his way clear to do so, and in that event he shall have our best wishes for his success.

Neal & Moore have heretofore monopolized the public conveyance on that road, and have shaved the travelling community in a most oppressive and unrighteous manner. When others have put stages upon this route, and offered to convey travellers for a reasonable compensation, they have put the fare down to a rate which was ruinous to these new and weaker companies, and by sacrificing some twenty or thirty thousand dollars have run their competitors off the road, and have then returned to their heartless and unfeeling manner of skinning their fellow men. Such oppressive conduct is worse than highway robbery. When the *loafer* attacks you for your money, he leaves you an opportunity to defend yourself, but when assailed by such moneyed tyrants as these you have no chance of escape.

The public are greatly to blame for forsaking the men who have offered to serve them on reasonable terms, and being made the tools of these moneyed despots, for the paltry consideration of saving a few cents, which have all been filtched back again with fifty times as much more. If Mr. Yontz gets into operation with his stages, we hope the public will have spirit enough to sustain him.

"Applause.—When I was a boy, I once went to the Theatre. The tragedy of Hamlet was performed; a play possessing some noble thoughts, and much subtle morality. The audience listened with admiration and applause. I said to myself,'it must be a glorious thing to obtain this empire over man's intellects and emotions.' But now an Italian mountebank appeared on the stage—a man of extraordinary strength and slight of hand, he performed a variety of juggling tricks, and distorted his body into a thousand surprising and unnatural positions. The audience were transported beyond themselves; if they had felt delight in Hamlet, they glowed with rapture at the mountebank. They had listened with attention to the lofty, though they were snatched away from themselves by the marvel of the strange posture. 'Enough,' said I in correcting my former notion, 'where is the glory of gaining applause, or ruling men's minds, when a greater enthusiasm is excited by mere bodily agility than was kindled by the most wonderful emanations of a transcendent genius.' I have never forgotten the lessons of that evening."—*Bulwer.*

The above remarks may be applied with as much force to the pulpit as to the stage. How frequently is it the case that the man of the choicest eloquence will be listened to with but indifferent attention, while he who resorts to the "quip or merry turn," and indulges in a great many bodily distortions and strong gesticulations, will run off in triumph with the popular favor.

Colored American.—This is the title of a weekly super-royal sheet, published in New York, at two dollars per annum in advance, by Charles B. Ray & Co. The editors are colored men, and the design of the paper is to improve the condition of the Africans in America. The editors are men of considerable ability, and their sheet is quite interesting. They sometimes go with abolitionists, and sometimes run a little across their path; they appear to possess independence of mind. The following is from their paper of the 9th instant; but we hope for the credit of the abolition brethren there is some mistake in these statements.

"The way Abolitionists patronize Colored Men.—A few weeks since a notice was put up in the office of the American Anti-slavery Society, that a colored lad was wanted as clerk in an office where certain business connected with the Anti-slavery operations was conducted. A colored young man, eminently qualified, (with the exception that he did not understand that particular business, although it might be learned in a few weeks,) applied for the situation; he received for answer, that he would not suit because he did not understand the business. He then inquired how much the salary was, and was told that if he were *very well* acquainted with the business they might give five or six dollars per week, on condition that he would agree to stay two or three years.

Another colored man inquired of them what kind of person was wanted, and how much they would give: the answer was, they wanted a boy, and would give about three dollars and fifty cents per week.—The same week they employed a white young man, to whom they gave nine dollars per week.

We do not find fault with our friends for employing whom they prefer, neither do we object to the amount of salary they choose to give; but they should not make exceptions between colored and white persons. 'Tis true, the person they employed perfectly understands the business, but any one else of common capacity, could acquire a full knowledge of the same in a short time; or, if any person would not answer except one who did understand the business, they should have mentioned how much they would give without such prevarication."

AGRICULTURAL.

Large Rails.—We know several farmers in the early settlement of this country who made very large rails for their fences—such as would have made three common sized rails, and which took two men to lay them on the fence. These fences soon began to rot and break down with their own weight, and have long since disappeared, leaving not a vestige behind, while the middling sized rail is still in being. Rails should not be too small otherwise they will warp and make a worthless fence.

"A lady has caused to be published in the Chronicle, that hog's lard rubbed on a bedstead with a piece of woollen cloth, will prevent the beg-bug from infesting the bedstead."—*American Farmer.*

Our "lady" says it is the "rubbing," and not the "lard," which destroys the bugs.

Pumpkin Sugar.—It is said that an important revolution is about occurring in France, in regard to the manufacture of sugar; and that a large capitalist intends to erect an extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins, experiments having shown conclusively that it may be obtained from this vegetable in abundance, and of a superior quality. There is no doubt that sugar of good quality may be made from the pumpkin. We have never seen such an article; but the manufacture of pumpkin molasses was not an uncommon thing in New England, fifty years ago. When the price of this article took a rise, in consequence of the insurrection in Hispaniola, and the embarrassments resulting therefrom to the trade between that island and the United States, many families, within our knowledge, supplied themselves with molasses from the products of their own grounds. Large quantities were made from sweet apples, from corn-stalks, and from pumpkins.—That made from apples was considered the best. The pumpkin molasses had what was called the *punkiny* taste, and the produce of the corn-stalk was always tinctured with a *sickish* flavor, not altogether unlike the taste of licorice.

From the Genessee Farmer.

Wintering Bees.—Agreeably to your request, I called on Mr. Eggleston, and obtained from him the following statement of his method of wintering bees, and the success attending it.

In the fall of 1837, he buried thirty or more hives, and the following spring they were taken out without the loss of any. In 1838, he buried ten hives, with the same success, but lost seven or eight hives of bees that stood in his bee-house through the winter. He says that he finds very few, or no dead bees under his hives that are buried, and that they winter on much less honey than when left in the house; some small swarms have lost but three pounds in weight in wintering, and the largest but ten pounds. He has buried his bees, or some of them, each year, for four years past, and has not lost a swarm that was buried, and shall hereafter bury all that he intends to winter; he has now about forty swarms.—Another fact—those that are buried do much better, and swarm much earlier in the spring.

Mr. Eggleston's method of burying his bees, is to dig a shallow trench in the ground, long enough to set the number of hives he wishes to bury, with a gentle slope in the trench, to carry off the water if there should any collect, and then place the hives in the trench, raised a little from the ground by a small stone under each corner of each hive, then covers them with straw and lastly with dirt, to use his expression, as you would a pile of potatoes, so deep as not to freeze under the hives.

As to the success of Mr. Eggleston, in preserving bees, as described above, there can be no doubt, as it is known to all his neighbors, who (if necessary) will certify to the facts as stated.

Yours, respectfully,

A. Andrews.

Reading, August 20, 1839.

Advice to Housewives.—Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame will be clear and the tallow will not "run."

Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthern ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again.—Brown earthern ware, particularly, may be strengthened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve your teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens—wrap them in good strong paper.—Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

Brass andirons should be cleansed, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons at once in this way at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood.* Always have your lamp and tinder box ready to use in case of sudden alarm. Have your important papers altogether where you can lay your hands on them at once, in case of fire.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

It is easy to have a supply of horseradish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

*A good caution, for we have known several fine houses consumed by setting the ash-box carelessly in a situation to communicate the fire.—*Editor Recorder.*

The Ruling Passion.—Among the spectators at Mons. Adrien's exhibition on Saturday evening last, was a broker, who, during part of the performance, fell asleep. After he had been asleep for a short time, Adrien announced a feat with twenty-five half dollars, and commenced counting them on a plate. The broker hearing the sound of money, sung out in his sleep, "I'll give ten per cent. for that!"—*Alexander's Weekly Messenger.*

Vocabulary.—A Turkish vocabulary would be a very convenient thing for the reader of newspapers, and particularly at the present time, when Turkish affairs are brought into special notice. Many are confused by the various terms which they find in the papers, they read of the Ottoman Porte—the Sublime Porte—the Divan, &c., without gaining any very distinct ideas, and they either omit the oriental news as unintelligible, or content themselves with a very superficial acquaintance with it. Some of our readers may perhaps be gratified with an explanation of several of the terms in question, although others may need no such information. We therefore turn hastily to several works of reference, and give the following:

Sultan is the title of the Turkish despot. It is a word of Arabic origin, signifying mighty. The power of the Sultan is hereditary, and knows no limit except the precepts of the Koran, and no restraint except the fear of assassination.—The whole administration, civil, military and religious, is at his disposal. Grand Seignor is another title by which he is known. The title Padishah also belongs to him, and is regarded in Turkey as highly honorable.

Ottoman, the appellation given to the Turkish empire, is derived from the name of its founder, Othman, Ottoman, or Osman.

Ottoman Porte, or Sublime Porte, is the name of the Turkish government.—The word Porte, (Latin porta, a gate) was applied because this was the name given to the gate of the Sultan's palace.

Divan, the name of the supreme council of State. Its original signification is—a board, or low level. Its use therefore corresponds nearly with our use of Board for council.

Grand Vizier, the prime minister of State. On him devolves the actual authority. He appoints to all civil and military offices, and puts to death whom he pleases. The word vizier probably comes from the Latin viado, to see.

Reis Effendi, the Secretary of State. The word effendi, is of modern introduction, and is a corruption of a Greek word signifying lord or master. It is often used as a term of respect.

Pashaw or Bashaw, or Pacha, the first being the most current. This is a governor of a Turkish province. He is appointed by the Sultan and exercises great power. "The most distinguished have three horse-tails carried before them; the inferior only two." The Capadan (captain) Pashaw is the high admiral.

Musselman or Moslem, signifies, in the Turkish language, a true believer.—*Philadelphia North American.*

HOTTENTOTS.

"Mild, melancholy, and sedate, he stands,
Tending another's flock upon the fields,
His father's once, where now the white man builds
His home, and issues forth his proud commands.
His dark eye flashes not; his listless hands
Lean on the shepherd's staff; no more he wields
The Lybian bow—but to the oppressor yields
Submissively his freedom and his lands,
Has he no courage? once he had—but, lo!
Hard servitude has worn him to the bone.
No enterprise! Alas! the brand, the blow,
Have humbled him to dust—even hope is gone.
'He's a base-hearted hound—not worth his food,'
His master cries—'he has no *gratitude!*'"

When the Dutch invaded South Africa, the Hottentots, known among each other by the name of *Quaiquæ*, were a numerous people. They were divided into many separate tribes, governed by chiefs, after the manner of the North American Indians. In a climate so mild and serene, they needed no other dwelling than huts made of boughs, and covered with rush-mats. Sheep-skin, rendered soft by friction, and sewed with sinews, answered for clothing and for blankets. Their principal riches consisted in flocks and herds; and the habits acquired by the necessity of protecting these from the depredations of wild beasts, rendered them very daring and expert huntsmen.—Though gentle, and somewhat indolent, in character, they were not wanting in courage when circumstances required it. "Almedia, the first Portuguese Viceroy, was defeated and killed by them, after a desperate battle, at the Salt River, near Cape Town; and their Dutch invaders have recorded of them extraordinary acts of bravery and self-devotion."

But they gradually yielded to the superior strength and intelligence of the white settlers. Emigrants flocked thither in great numbers; and each one had a right to receive as large a farm as the *Veld-wagtmeester* could *stride* across in one hour. No doubt they took care to choose a tall man, who could take long strides. Whether "the white man's stride" was with, or without, the nominal consent of the natives, is not very particularly specified. The farms were in all probability obtained much after the same manner as a large share of our Indian lands. At the end of a hundred and fifty years, the helpless natives were entirely dispossessed of their soil, and compelled to serve their invaders. A few fierce tribes were driven to the barren deserts on the North of the Colony, and there remained in savage freedom. These hordes, of whom the principal are the Bojesmen, or Bushmen, are very much dreaded by the Colonists. They lead a wandering life, subsisting on wild roots, locusts, ant-eggs, toads, lizards, mice, and such other food as can be obtained amid the sterility of the desert. "They use the ancient arms of the Hottentot race; namely, a javelin, or assagai, and a bow and arrow. These arrows are very slight; but being tipped with poison extracted from a venomous serpent, they are certain death to the most powerful animal."

The Colonial Hottentots were reduced to a most deplorable situation. It had all the horrors of slavery, except that the Dutch law did not allow them to be sold from one estate to another. But they were compelled to labor without compensation, and received such food and clothing as it pleased their avaricious masters to bestow. They were beaten, and kicked, and chained, and mangled with whips of the sea cow's hide—"horrid instruments, tough, pliant and exceeding heavy." With a strange refinement in tyranny, their masters were accustomed to have the strokes administered, not by numbers, but while they were smoking out one, two, three, or four pipes, with all the luxurious laziness of a Dutch boor.

Sometimes, by way of variety in torture, the poor Hottentots were chained to a post, while shot was fired into their legs and thighs.

Under this treatment, the wretched creatures became what any human being would be—brutal, servile, and degraded to the last degree. Stripped of their possessions, emaciated by extreme poverty, dejected by the utter hopelessness of their situation, how could they be otherwise? By a most unrighteous law, any white peasant had a right to claim as his *property*, till the age of five and twenty, any Hottentot child, to whom he had ever given a morsal of meat. And do you believe the poor, ignorant, debased wretch, incapable of asserting his own rights, and without friends to protect him, was emancipated, when he arrived at that age?

Le Vaillant says, "The Hottentots are the best, the kindest and the most hospitable of people. Whoever travels among them, will be sure of sharing food and lodging; and though they will receive presents, they will never ask for anything."

There is a universal idea that this oppressed race, are naturally the very ugliest and most loathsome of all human beings; and such they were no doubt made by years of hard labor, hunger, abuse, and despair; but Mr. Barrow, in his "Travels in South Africa," assures us that they are not so at an early age. He says: "The person of a young Hottentot is by no means devoid of symmetry.—They are clean-limbed, well proportioned, and erect. Their hands, their feet, and all their joints, are remarkably small. Their nose is in some very flat, in others considerably raised. The color of the eye is a deep chesnut; and the eyelids, at the extremity next the nose, instead of forming an angle, as in Europeans, are rounded into each other, exactly like those of the Chinese; to whom, indeed, in many other points they bear a physical resemblance sufficiently striking.—Their teeth are beautifully white. The color of the skin is that of a yellowish brown, or a faded leaf; very different from the sickly hue of a person in the jaundice, which it has been described to resemble. Many are nearly as white as Europeans. Some of the women, when young, are so well-formed, that they might serve as perfect models of the human figure. Their hands and feet are small and delicately turned; and their gate is not insufficient in ease and gracefulness. Their charms, however, are very fleeting."

"A deep gloom constantly overspreads the countenance of a Hottentot. The muscles of his face are rarely seen to relax into a smile. Low as they are really sunk in the scale of humanity, their character has been much traduced and misrepresented. It is true there are not many prepossessing features in the appearance of a Hottentot, but many good amiable qualities have been obscured by the false and ridiculous accounts with which the world has been abused. They are a mild, quiet, and timid people; perfectly harmless, honest and faithful; though extremely phlegmatic, they are nevertheless kind and affectionate to each other, and by no means incapable of strong attachments. A Hottentot will, at any time, share his last morsal with a companion. They seldom quarrel among themselves, or use provoking language. They are by no means deficient in talent, but they possess little exertion to bring it into action."

Yet we find that these indolent and listless beings become very different men, when cheered by the same hopes that stimulate the European. Those among them who were under the protection and encouraging influence of the missionaries,* were energetic, skilful and industrious. "In 1824, there were nearly two thousand Hottentots on the books of the Missionary Institution. They had acquired about two thousand head of cattle, one hundred and seventy-seven horses, two hundred and forty-seven sheep and goats, and sixty wagons; the latter article is expensive and valuable in South Africa. Three hundred children attend the Sunday school, and there was about sixty communicants. Few sheep-skin coverings were to be seen in the premises; nearly all the men were dressed in English broadcloth, and the women in English chintzes. They competed successfully with the English and Dutch farmers for the conveyance of government stores from Algoa Bay to Graham's Town, and during the year expended twenty thousand rix dollars† in the purchase of British manufactures; they had likewise contributed five hundred rix dollars to the Missionary Society, chiefly by small weekly subscriptions."

Cape Colony was taken by the British in 1806; but the same inhabitants and the same customs remained, and the change of government made little or no alteration in the miserable condition of the Hottentots. With the exception of the small number under missionary protection, they were sinking lower and lower in degradation, and fast dwindling away from the face of the earth, in consequence of suffering and privation.

But when the great question of West Indian emancipation was brought before the notice of the British people, the lamentable situation of the Hottentots received a share of attention. The Colonists, both Dutch and English, loudly protested against any change. They said the Hottentots were fit for their condition, and entirely unfit for any other. That they were stupid, sensual, brutal, vicious, and totally incapable of taking care of themselves. The British government wished to alter all this, by means of that great restorative, *freedom;* but the masters said any measure tending to this would produce disastrous effects—there would be no security to life or property, the vineyard would be torn down, the flocks pilfered, their houses burned, and their throats cut.

Perhaps a consciousness of what they *deserved* helped to give the picture this high coloring. But, at all events, their representations did not prevent the intended experiment. "In July, 1828, the Hottentot Helots of the Cape, thirty thousand in number, were emancipated from their long and grevious thraldom, and admitted by law to all the rights and priviledges, civil and political, of the white colonists."

The flocks were not pillaged, or throats cut. No increase of crime took place.—All went on peaceably; and the emancipated slaves have ever since been improving in religion, morality, and industry. A friend of mine observed, "Hottentots as they were, they worked much better for *cash*, than they had ever done for *lash*."—*Mrs. Child.*

*It is worthy of remark that the Colonists favored Mahometism and Paganism among their slaves, because they were afraid of Christianity.

†The rix dollar is a silver coin of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, of different value in different places. In Hamburg and some other parts of Germany, its value is the same as the American dollar, or 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

A BEAR HUNT ON THE PRAIRIE

AN OCTOBER MORNING'S SPORT.

Lake C. H., Indiana, October 2, 1839.

Dear Sir—The appearance of a bear in an open prairie country, like the north west part of Indiana, is of such rare occurrence, that I may be excused for penning an article upon "the first appearance of bruin on this stage." Since the first settlement of this country, in the fall of 1834, the like has not been known. Early this morning, one of the mail-carriers started out across the prairie, which extends for several miles to the eastward of this place; and in the course of an hour after, came galloping back and rode up to my house "in hot haste," and asserted that he had encountered a bear about three miles off on the prairie, and had 'driven him up' to the outside of some fields near by, and wanted assistance to bring him in; for, although he was good at bear driving, he could not succeed also so well as the revolutionary soldier did, in "surrounding" him, as when he surrounded and brought into camp five red coats.

Feeling entirely credulous, I took my own time to digest my breakfast and the "bear story" at the same time. He however succeeded in convincing a couple of my neighbors that the bear was no wolf, which latter are no wise scarce. Having their horses ready, one of them borrowed a gun, and the three started in pursuit, not however with full confidence of meeting a veritable bear in such close proximity to civilization. But these doubts were soon dispelled, for a short ride brought them in sight of his lordship, beating a hasty retreat from the neighborhood that no doubt had undergone some important, and to him most unaccountable changes since he had travelled that way before. Seeing a reinforcement approaching he made show of "tall walking," that would have done honor to bipeds on their road to Texas. But a smooth prairie, and fleet horses were too much for him, and he soon found himself in the rear of his pursurers. The horse, however, of him with the gun showed no disposition for a close acquaintance with so strange a neighbor, and the rider was obliged to dismount and take a shot. But now, just fancy how excessively provoking to an old hunter, with all his coaxing the gun would not go off, and the bear soon discovered that his enemies, although rather troublesome to his freedom, were compelled to keep at a safe distance, and therefore he tried another run for life. But at every tact a turn he encountered a horse and rider in his path which kind of manœuvring, though very exciting and amusing to the riders, was very tiresome to the horse and quite perplexing to bruin. While this operation was going on, "I went up on the house top," and soon discovered that there was trouble on the prairie. Not having a horse at hand, I seized my rifle and started on foot determined to have a "fight or a foot-race."

After a run of about a mile, I discovered two of the horsemen starting off in different houses at the top of their speed, and I soon divined that further help was needed, as I soon saw the other horseman about half a mile further off quietly watching his now tired and quiet game. The bear it appears, had merely stopped at one of nature's coffee houses, to refresh himself, which as soon as done he was ready for further action. Rising, therefore, to reconnoitre, he found his watchful sentinel still watching, and therefore turned himself the other way a safe path to find, when behold he was again beset on every side, but I was the less object, he supposed of course there would be the less danger in a near approach. And he was nearly right, for my foot race had so broken my wind that I was in bad plight for a fight, and no wonder my friend on the opposite side of the bear, was anxious to know if I intended 'shoot where I looked,' because he found himself more in danger than the bear. My first shot was just sufficient to inform bruin that there was now some action, danger, and the severe rap that the ball gave him over the nose, only served to quicken his endeavors to escape. Hold less effort; for while I was reloading one of the other horsemen returned, and he was soon brought to a stand, and having recovered my wind, I was able to time to shoot where I looked, directly his heart. After a run of about four rods, the cheering cry of "he's down, he's down," rung merrily upon the clear morning air. He proved to be a very old he bear, of a most uncommon large size, and it was supposed by several hunters, that if he had been fat, he would have weighed four hundred pounds. His head was most remarkably large, his nose was brown, but every other part of him a glossy coal black. The legs were like those of an ox, with feet as large as a large man—and you are aware that I am full six feet, yet when stretched upon the ground, side by side, his body proved much the longest.

Whether he was an old settler in these parts, or an emigrant from the Rocky Mountains, remains among the unknown things. At all events, his capture proceed a greater excitement than an arrival from beyond those mountains will do a few years hence.

If you are inclined to think that I have inflicted a tedious account upon you, I beg you to reccollect that killing a bear is not an every day occurrence now days, and consequently it is not often that you get a real genuine "bear story," particularly from your old friend,

Solon Robinson

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

SDAY, ... NOVEMBER 21, 1839.

e are three communications in the last ant of the most cheering character to those fond of revival intelligence; and were er not so near closed as to exclude us the e would give large extracts from them.— t is from D. Rosser, which describes a most l display of divine grace at a protracted g which commenced at Barboursville, Al- the 26th ult. Suffice it to say that in ys forty-five were added to the church as it of this meeting, and the work was still ding. A second letter from I. C. Wallace, Newton circuit, Georgia, November 2, n equally interesting account of a ten meeting held at Island Shoals, in that cir- t which there was fifty-seven added to the , principally heads of families, with some ing young men. The third is written by l, Ball, and dated Petersburg circuit, Vir- November 1st, gives various items of reli- prosperity, but particularly at a camp-meet- ld on the 8th ult. at Spring church, at one hundred and two were added to the .

ERICAN WESLEYAN OBSERVER is the name w paper which is proposed to be published Revs. Horton & Scott, at Lowell, Massa- ts, for six months from the first of January at one dollar. It will probably be dedica- ainly to the cause of Abolition. The Gen- nference of the Methodist E. church, which meet in Baltimore in May next, will be t with importance to its abolition mem- Of this they appear to be apprized and are ing for the storm. Ah! brethren, you are ting with a power machine which can grind powder.

ITEMS.

ak as you mean, do as you profess, and per- what you promise.

TRUTH.—The way to make a sober man a ard, is to give him a wife who is always ng.

item in the foreign news says that the n of Spain has declared that no Methodist ionary shall operate in any part of her king-

e British Government have made a contract the Niagara Dock Company, to build a war aer for Lake Erie, of 400 tons burthen. It e built at Chippewa, where the Company purchased ground for a ship-yard, which is n course of preparation.

LES' REGISTER.—This valuable journal has d into the hands of Jeremiah Hughes, Esq., rly editor of a newspaper in Annapolis, Ma- d, who is represented as well qualified to in the high reputation which the Register heretofore enjoyed.

IKE FISHERIES.—Eight thousand three hun- and eighty-four barrels of Lake Fish have up the Ohio canal from Cleveland this season. nnot, we think, be too high to estimate the tity sold here the present season, at 10,000 ls. What quantities are sold at other lake we have no means of ascertaining.—*Cleve- Herald.*

is said that Lord Brougham contem- es visiting this country during the ing summer.

THE UNITED STATES BANK through its nt, Mr. Jaudon, has received by the at Western, a loan of $4,000,000.

The income of the Bible Society in En- d for the last year, exceeded £105,000, g the largest since its establishment.

t appears by a recent meeting of mer- nts in London, that the Falkland Isl- s are likely to be colonized by a char- ed company.

The Rev. C. F. Frey, the converted , has returned from Europe, and is preaching in different Baptist church- in New York city.—*Cross & Journal.*

At the late anniversary of the Baptist ucation Society in Tennessee, it was olved to originate forthwith an Insti- ion in Nashville for the education of nisters.—*ib.*

A powerful revival was lately enjoyed Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in which sixty ve been added to the Presbyterian urch, twenty to the Baptist, and sever- to the Methodists.—*ib.*

Professor J. P. Cowles, of the Theolo- cal department of Oberlin College has signed his station at the request of the oard of Trustees. Professor C. dissent- from the views of President Mahan and rofessor Finney, in regard to Perfec- nism.—*ib.*

The last Banner and Pioneer brings e melancholy intelligence of the death President Geddings of Georgetown ollege, Kentucky. He died at the resi- nce of his father-in-law, near Shelby- lle, October 29th, in the twenty-eighth ear of his age. He was a native of New ampshire, and graduated at Waterville ollege, Maine, in 1833.—*ib.*

OHIO EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The urth annual Convention of "Profession- Teachers, and other friends of Educa- on," will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on hursday, December 26. Addresses are expected from Mr. Samuel Lewis, Presi- dent McGuffey, Warren Jenkins, Esq., Drs. Hoge, Pierce and Stow, &c.—*ib.*

By the latest news from Mexico, that republic was in a state of tranquility.— The Federalists having been completely put down, the Central Government was more firmly established than ever.

Elisha Smith has been convicted, in the King's county Oyer and Terminer, of exposing licentious books for sale, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of $250.

CHINESE CORN.—Col. Jewett produced on a single acre, the present season, one hundred and thirty bushels of shelled corn, of the above variety, on his farm near Columbus.

THE CINCINNATI AND LEBANON TURN- PIKE will be completed and ready for tra- vel a few miles beyond Waynesville early in December, and during the course of 1840 will reach Xenia.—*Lebanon Star.*

The School Fund of Kentucky amounts to one million of dollars, besides the ap- propriations which have been made to the Transylvania University at different times, to the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

PARLIAMENT PAPERS.—By a return laid before the British House of Commons, it appears that there has been expended for printing parliamentary papers, within the last eight years, the enormous sum of £373,116 5*s*. 2*d*.

The officers of the 1st U. S. Artillery at Plattsburg, have had repaired the dilapi- dated monument erected to Commodore Downie, who fell in the action with Mc- Donough. The monument was erected by the sister-in-law of Commodore Dow- nie, in Scotland.

RHUBARB.—The rhubarb plant is a na- tive of Turkey, in Asia, where it rises to the height of six or eight feet; the part useful in medicine is the root, which is chiefly brought from Turkey in roundish pieces of a lively yellow color, variegated with streaks of bright red: the leaf and stalks make pleasant tarts.

The State of Ohio contains a surface of 40,000 square miles. It is therefore nearly as large as England. This State has been settled but half a century, and it now probably contains not far from 1,500,000 souls. Rapid as the progress of Ohio has been, the development of her resources has just begun.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.—The Ameri- can brig Two Friends, Captain Dunkee, has been seized by the American Consul and Spanish authorities at Santa Cruiz, Teneriffe, on suspicion of being a slaver. So reports the brig Retrieve, arrived at Norfolk. If so, it's a very different course from that alleged to be in practice at Ha- vana.

The library of the Harvard University contains fifty thousand seven hundred volumes, and by the treasurer's report, the funds amount to $679,659 34, exclu- sive of all buildings and lands appropri- ated to the use of the University, library, pictures, apparatus, furniture, etc., $228,- 392 71 of which is left for the unreser- ved use of the college.

THE DAYTON AND LEBANON TURNPIKE. This work is nearly finished—only about a half mile remaining unfinished. The whole, however, will be ready for travel by the 1st of December. The turnpike from Dayton to Springfield is also com- pleted; so that travellers now will have a continuous turnpike road from Cincinnati to Baltimore.—*Lebanon Star.*

BOA CONSTRICTOR.—On Friday, the large boa constrictor at the Surry Zoolo- gical Gardens, cast his skin for the first time since his arrival in this country. It measured twenty-two feet in length, and twenty-seven inches in circumference, and was thrown off almost in one entire piece. He fed immediately afterwards, and swallowed four rabits and a small pig for his meal! He had not previously eat- en any thing for five months.

LONG DAYS.—We have a letter from St. Petersburgh, Russia, under date of 13th June, the writer of which states that such was the length of the days in that latitude, at that time, that he could dis- tinctly see to read during the whole night, at windows facing the setting and rising of the sun. The longest day in Russia is, we believe, nineteen hours from sun to sun; while, on the contrary, the shortest only about six hours—the sun rising about three!—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.— The Western Reserve Chronicle states, on the authority of a letter from Judge King, that a boat loaded with flour, will leave Akron for Pittsburgh by this canal in two or three weeks, if the weather is favorable. It is stated that it is expected the entire line will be completed, and rea- dy for use on the opening of navigation next spring. The boats of the Beaver and Lake Erie line, were expected to re- sume their regular trips from Warren to Beaver on Monday last.—*Ashtabula Sen- tinel, November* 9.

PORK.—We wish it was in our power to give the reader some information as to the prospect of the pork market this sea- son. As yet, we have heard of no ar- rangements being made in this place to pack, to any considerable extent. The Cincinnati papers are also silent as to the prospect in that city.—*Lawrenceburg (Ia.) Beacon.*

The papers of this city are "silent," because no contracts have been made, and buyers and sellers shy. Set down, Mr. Beacon, $3 to $3 50 per hundred pounds as the *possible* paying price.—*Cincinnati News.*

WHETTING A RAZOR.—A young fop who had just begun to shave for a beard, stepped into a barber's shop, and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved.— The barber went through the usual move- ment, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish, exclaiming—

"My foine fellow, what's your chawge?"

"Oh, no charge," was the reply.

"No chawge! haw's that?"

"Why we are always thankful when we can get a soft calf-skin to whet our razors on!"

Extract of a letter dated

MARION, (Ala.) Oct. 24.

"We have the driest times here that I ever knew in my life. Water is selling in the canebrake at one dollar per gallon, and scarce at that; but we have plenty about Marion yet. We have had a great many camp meetings about here of late, and there has been a vast num- ber of conversions in this county. We occasionally hear from churches where from fifty to one hundred persons have joined at a time."—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Ohio State Bulletin has the fol- lowing:

TRUE RELIGION.—If St. Paul were again to appear on earth, since all the multifu- rious denominations of Christians would claim him, which would he choose? The apostle himself shall answer: "Pure reli- gion, and undefiled before God, and the Father, is this—to visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and to keep themselves unspotted from the world."

If the editor would go to Sunday school, or read his neighbor's Bible, he would see that the Apostle James, and not Paul, was the author of this beautiful definition of religion.—*Steubenville Herald.*

PRINTING BY THE YARD.—The Phila- delphia North American of yesterday no- tices the receipt of a roll of printed paper, seventy feet in length—from a printing office now in operation at Hanover, New Jersey. This enormous sheet contains eight books of 160 pages each! The re- gister is stated to be good, and the im- pression clear. The North American says of this establishment, that the rags are taken in at one door and stitched books delivered at another, at the rate of some thousands of volumes per day. The sheet received is printed on both sides with the Spelling Book. What promise for the rising generation!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Liverpool has brought a very val- uable cargo, including in it sixty cases of figured silk of very rich fabric, and of the value of ten thousand pounds each. —*N. Y. Express.*

Six hundred thousand pounds for fig- ured silks, or *two million eight hundred thousand dollars!* Who is to pay? Who can wonder at the constantly occurring bankruptcies of individuals, and the sus- pension of payment by the banks, in a nation that tolerates such unheard-of ex- travagance? What a disgrace to the people of this country, to be laid under tribute to a foreign nation for an article of superfluity in dress—a people, too, who, if they would, might clothe and feed themselves and half the world beside from the products of their labor, and the physical resources of their country.— *Boston Courier.*

STARTLING FACTS!—The late three years war with England, the most pow- erful nation in the world, cost the Uni- ted States about $90,000,000.

The three years war in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway Negroes, has cost us $40,000,000, or nearly half of the whole expense of our war with England!!

In the war with England, our navy and army, after covering themselves with glory, achieved an honorable peace.

The war against the miserable Indians and Negroes, was wickedly commenced, has been ingloriously conducted, and threatens to be interminable!

There is not in the history of wars among civilized nations, a parallel for the wantonness, imbecility and corrup- tion which distinguishes this dishonora- ble, infamous crusade.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

BURIED ALIVE.—Among the many fa- tal accidents which it becomes our un- pleasant duty to record is the following, which we were informed of by an eye- witness: On Friday, the 1st inst. a man by the name of Scott, who had recently located himself on a farm about seven miles north of Piqua, on the Hardin road, in attempting to deepen his well, and sink the wall, was buried by the caving in and falling of stones and earth all round him. In this situation he continued a- live for some time, before any one would volunteer to descend to his assistance.— At length an Irishman by the name of Tooly, came forward and offered his ser- vices. He was let down and had suc- ceeded in releasing one of the unfortu- nate man's arm, and conversed with him, until he was warned of his danger by a large stone falling on him. Those above had barely time to raise the brave fellow to the surface, when about eight feet more of the wall and earth fell in and lit- erally crushed and buried poor Scott alive! They eventually succeeded in exhuming the body and committed it to the grave. We understand that a numerous family depended upon him for support.—*Piqua Courier.*

DEAF AND DUMB BOY.—A few years ago a clergyman paid a visit to a deaf and dumb institution in London, for the pur- pose of examining the children in their knowledge of divine truth. A little boy on the occasion was asked in writing, "Who made the world?" He took up the chalk and wrote under the question, "In the be- ginning GOD created the heaven and the earth." The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner, "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all accep- tation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." A third question was then proposed, evidently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exer- cise: "Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can both hear and speak?" "Never," said an eye witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance, as he took up the chalk and wrote, 'Even so, Father; for so it seemeth good in thy sight.'"

EFFECTS OF PURCHASING LOTTERY TICK- ETS.—The injurious effects resulting from the purchase of lottery tickets, were stri- kingly illustrated by some facts recently brought to light in the case of a dealer in dry goods in Boston, by the name of Thompson, who had failed. His creditors wishing to know what had become of his property, he frankly confessed that he had squandered it for lottery tickets. It seems that he had purchased of one Ray- mond, the keeper of a lottery office in Boylston market, during the past year, one thousand tickets, for which he had paid him four thousand dollars. His luck had been bad, having drawn only a few small prizes, and he was obliged to sell his goods at less than cost, in order to continue his purchases of tickets. A complaint was entered against Raymond, for selling the tickets, and he was order- ed to recognize in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The laws of Massachusetts, as well as those of Connecticut, prohibit the sale of lottery tickets, but they appear to be as little regarded in that State as this. —*Hartford Courier.*

THE BENEFITS OF NEWSPAPERS.—The existence of newspapers is one of the most remarkable features of the differ- ence between ancient and modern times. These sheets of intelligence now form an element in the condition of nations, which the ancients scarcely possessed in embryo. They render the official duties of states- men much more difficult than they form- ily were, but they also render the condi- tion of nations much more safe and se- cure; for no measure can become a law without the merits and demerits of it be- ing fully discussed by the press, and understood by the people. For the want of these useful monitors, the ancients were like people wandering in the dark: timid because of their ignorance, and apt to be overset by the slightest alarm. But by the aid of newspapers, we are enabled to know exactly the state of affairs in ev- ery part of our own country, and all over the world as well, and to be prepared in some measure for any event whatever.— Newspapers are the brief chronicles of the times, and have a wonderful influence in guiding and directing the public mind on all public questions. In short, they

"Hold the mirror up to nature."

PREACHING OF JOHN BUNYAN.—The Bi- ble was his principal library. But with scarcely any other book than this he was the most eminent minister of his age, if usefulness may be considered the stand- ard of eminence.

It is related of the learned Dr. Owen, that on a certain occasion, after having heard John Bunyan preach with much power and spirituality, and, on being ask- ed if he had been to hear the "tinker," the name by which in reference to his occupation he was scoffingly designated, the Doctor replied, "I have indeed, and if, by the surrender of all the human learn- ing I have acquired, I could preach with the ability and heavenly unction of Mr. Bunyan, the sacrifice should be cheerfully made."

Bunyan is but one instance, among the multitude that could be named, of talent which might be cultivated, and the elo- quence which might be elicited by a care- ful and truly conscientious and religious study of the book of God. The man who, in the public ministrations, would reason with the most effect, must argue on the principles of revelation. There is pre- sented a system of logic, built on the facts relating to God and eternity, which is un- erring in all its rudeness, infallible in all its premises, and inflexible, just and cor- rect in all its deductions.

He who would arrest the conscience of the bold transgressor, or awaken the stu- por of the careless and self-deceiving, must pluck his arrows of conviction from the Bible, and aim them, with an eloquence which a deep acquaintance with that book can alone inspire, at the feelings, the sinful habits, the corrupt, but secret pro- pensities, of those whom he would recall to duty and to God. It is because the models of inspiration are kept out of sight, and are superseded by a courtly address, and a model of argument built on the ba- sis of carnal reasoning, so that little is done by a large portion of modern preach- ers.

WILLIAM PITT.—Pitt, tall and slender, had an air at once melancholy and sar- castic. His delivery was cold, his into- nation monotonous, his action scarcely perceptible; at the same time the lucid- ness and fluency of his thoughts, the log- ic of his arguments, suddenly irradiated with flames of eloquence, rendered his talent something above the ordinary line.

I frequently saw Pitt walking across St. James' Park, from his own house to the palace. On his part, George the 3d arrived from Windsor, after drinking beer out of a pewter pot with the farmers of the neighborhood; he drove through the mean courts of his mean habitation in a gray chariot, followed by a few of the house-guards. This was the master of the Kings of Europe, as five or six mer- chants of the city are the masters of In- dia. Pitt dressed in black, with a steel hilted sword by his side, and his hat un- der his arm, ascended, taking two or three steps at a time. In his passage he only met with three or four emigrants who had nothing to do; casting on us a dis- dainful look, he turned up his nose and his pale face, and passed on.

At home, this great financier kept no sort of order; he had no regular hours for his meals, or for sleep. Over head and ears in debt, he paid nobody, and never could take the trouble to cast up a bill. A valet de chambre managed his house. Ill dressed, without pleasure, without passion, greedy of power, he des- pised honors, and would not be any thing more than William Pitt.

In the month of June, 1822, Lord Liv- pool took me to dine at his country-house. As we crossed Putney Heath, he showed me the small house where the son of Lord Chatham, the statesman who had Europe in his pay, and distributed with his own hand all the treasures of the world, died in poverty.—*Chateaubriand.*

NEW ENTERPRISE.—*Fishing Expedition to Lake Superior.*—Up to this period, the American Fur Company has principally monopolized the Fisheries of the fresh water ocean of the north-west, and that Company, with the Hudson Bay Company, the trade of the vast region beyond Lake Huron, stretching away to the mouth of the Columbia river on the west and Hud- son's Bay on the north. As far as possi- ble, they have hitherto kept the public in ignorance of their operations, particular- ly pertaining to the Fisheries under their control. But the rapidly increasing de- mand for Lake Fish, together with the in- formation obtained the past season in re- gard to the practicability of establishing Fisheries on Lake Superior, as well as the exhaustless resources of that great fish- pond, have induced several of our enter- prising citizens to associate under the style of the "Cleveland North Western Lake Company," for the purpose of es- tablishing fishing stations on Lake Supe- rior, and embarking in the north western trade generally. The principal members of the Company are Messrs. Menden- hall & Richardson, and the Messrs. Con- verses. The "Algonquin," a new schoon- er of sixty tons, purchased and fitted up expressly for the expedition, sailed from this port for the Sault St. Marie last week. The Company intend to take their vessel over land on the Canada side of the Sault this fall—launch it into the river above, and be ready for operations on Lake Su- perior with the opening of navigation next spring. They will have to raise the schooner from the water below the Sault —place it on the ways—and slide it some- thing more than half a mile before launch- ing. Considering the climate, the diffi- culty of obtaining machinery and help, and the elevation and obstacles to be sur- mounted—the undertaking would seem Herculean to most persons and impracti- cable to many.

In connection with their business in this city, the Company intend to establish a trading post at La Point on Lake Supe- rior. They apprehend no serious oppo- sition from the Companies that have so long monopolized the fisheries and trade of the north west, and enter upon the new enterprise with a zeal and determination characteristic of the universal Yankee nation, in seeking every avenue to the sources of prosperity and wealth. The services of a skilful captain and compe- tent pilot have been secured, and should success crown the expedition, it will pro- bably become the nucleus of extensive fu- ture operations. The single craft, with her bold and hardy adventurers from this port, will prove the pioneer in opening to honorable competition the treasures and commerce of the Father of Lakes, and when the ship canal at St. Marie is com- pleted, will be followed by hundreds of sail laden with products yet unappropri- ated, and just beginning to be known as important items in the trade of the Lakes. Success to the new enterprise.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANS- ACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the pa- pers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for pa- pers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Ex- perience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially neces- sary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the recep- tion of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessa- ry to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the mo- neys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,

(Successors to Geo. Reere & Son,)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Oh.o.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		10
" Sides,	"	10½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	14	15
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	22	23
" Dipped,	"		14
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"		14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		25
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		50
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		75
Flour,	barrel.	3.25	3.50
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.50
" 8 by 10,	"		3.50
" 10 by 12,	"		4.50
Hay,	ton.	8	9
Indigo,	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	25	28
" Country "	"	26	27
Lead, bar,	"		8
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		65
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil Flaxseed,	"		112½
" W. Sperm,	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale,	"	80	85
Oats,	bush'l.	20	25
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna,	"		3.50
" Muscatil,	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.		7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.		237½
Salt,	bush'l.	40	44
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	9	9½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	55	85
" Gunpowder,	"	70	75
" Imperial,	"	65	70
" Black,	"	—	—
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		59
Whiskey,	gallon.		44

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.

BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		5
Round and square,	"	6½	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6½
" 8d and 9d,	"		7
" 6d,	"		7½
" 5d,	"		7½
" 4d,	"		8½
" 3d,	"		9½
Retail Nails, by the keg,		1 cent advance.	
" Iron,		1 "	"

PRICE OF CORDAGE.

BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords,	90 feet.	3 25	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Hemp "	90 "	3 00	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Plough Lines,	30 "	1 00	

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increas- ed to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accu- rate and detailed account of all the Banking In- stitutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to in- crease *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number.* We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete De- tector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have deter- mined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our month- ly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so gener- ously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every in- dividual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our ex- penses to a very considerable extent. Such, how- ever, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged De- tector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after re- ceiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Re- porter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibility of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deep- ly grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and in- structive.

MATHEW T. MILLER,

No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

November 21, 1839. 14

RELIGION.

WHERE IS CALVARY?—As I was leaning over the railing at Catherwood's Penorama of Jerusalem a few days since, quite absorbed in contemplating the scenes of surpassing interest there pictured to the eye, a stranger broke my reverie by sudden but serious question: "Will you tell me, sir," said he, "where Calvary is?" I was startled at first by the inquiry, but recollecting myself immediately I pointed out the spot—I was then gazing on it—and amused again. The view before us was full of objects to fix the attention and awaken deep emotions in the heart. The mosque of Omor rose in eastern magnificence and reflected the dazzling radience of the noonday sun. Palaces and towers, minarets and arches stood before the eye, and claimed and received the admiration of every beholder. A mixed multitude were with the spectators of the scene—but one spot was the centre of universal attraction. Why did they not look at that troop of wondering Arabs who formed a prominent feature of the view? Why did they pass by the governor of the city as he sat luxuriating in his tent, "dispensing justice to the gathered people?" Why is that shocking sight overlooked where a criminal is stretched upon the ground with his feet upturned, and bared to receive a bastinado, which the executioner is brandishing over him? Why is Mount Olive, with its green foliage, and the more distant hills that surrounded the city, and remind us of that striking illustration, "as the mountains are round about Jerusalem the Lord is round about his people forever." Why are these unnoticed for the time, that all eyes be turned upon one marked spot?

Because that spot is Calvary. The time was when the eyes of the universe were fixed upon that spot. God from his throne looked down upon it. Angels ceased their songs awhile and gazed upon it. The son of God was dying there. The last act in the tragedy of man's redemption was closed on Calvary, and the spot has been memorable in the annals of the world. There are other scenes on earth that are beheld with lively interest and intense delight. But the mind that was ever touched with the dying love of the Lord of glory, it will turn away from all other spots and dwell on Calvary. It loves to dwell there. And should the humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus be taken up into an exceeding high mountain, whence he could see the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them he would cast his eye over the broad expanded view, and before he rested on a single point would inquire, "Where is Calvary?"

There is no place out of heaven dearer to the pious heart. And am I wrong in saying there is no place in heaven more precious to the beliver's soul than this same sweet spot? I would rather lie at the foot of the Cross than the foot of the Throne. And though the heart is filled with sadness when the sufferings of the Saviour are in view; yet, the same heart is filled with love that no other scene excites, and with other scene affords.

"See from his head, his hands, his feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down,
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compress so rich a crown?"

But the question which the stranger asked suggested other reflections than these. If he knew not where Calvary was, it was the question of all others he ought to have asked. If he knew not the way to the Cross, he was wise in asking some one to take him by the hand and lead him to it. And as I pointed him to the spot where the Redeemer hung in agony and died in shame, I thought of the joy which the friend of Jesus feels in pointing sinners to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. Next to the bliss of knowing that Christ is mine is the sweet bliss of showing him to others as their Saviour. No higher joy could be mine on earth, than to stand at the base of Calvary, and as the thoughtless multitude were journeying down to hell, to cry in their hearing, "This is the way, walk ye in it—turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die—behold the Lamb of God?" And O! what rapture fills the watchman's heart when one from the multitude who are thronging the broad road to death turns aside and asks, "Can you tell me, sir, where Calvary is?"

Yes, poor sinner, inquiring sinner, I can tell you where Calvary is. Go with me, and I'll lead you to the very spot.—But you cannot go as you now are. You are laden with guilt. You must cast away from you all your transgressions and look forward with an eye of faith. But there in the distance stands the Cross. Upon it hangs the Saviour who bleeds for you and me. Look and live. Weary and heavy laden you may there find rest to your soul There is no way to heaven but the one that leads over Calvary. By the Cross you must win the Crown.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

Religion in the human mind is apt to decline in two different ways. It degenerates into fanatic superstition or into a cold speculative philosophy. Both these are averse from its proper nature; but, perhaps the last most so; for the first is but excess, and the last is defect. The excesses of the first startle men, and warn them back: but the cold speculative faith almost recommends itself to an intellectual age. It looks like reason purifying religious belief, while she takes no more than she can comprehend. Yet it is an inclination of the mind to atheism, for it is a loosening of it from the bond of its full religious obligation. How shall we pretend to say that we will bring to this service our intellectual and not our moral being? That we will know what is to be known, and believe as far as undoubted evidence constrains our conviction?—But that our heart, our whole spirit of passion and feeling shall remain exempt from the same influence. If our minds owe any thing to God, they owe all.—Their rational intelligence is required to the highest use of its intelligent powers, when it is called upon to know the truths which religion teaches and on which it rests. The greatest object of thought is presented to the understanding. But, at the same moment, the greatest objeet of affection is offered to the soul. And it is as absurd and self-contradictory to our nature, not to feel, as it is, when truth is untolded clearly before us, not to understand.

The mere consideration of the constitution of the human mind is sufficient to show what is the relation that religion bears to the whole. It is the vital principle of the whole being. It is like the soul of the soul. By it all the other powers and feelings are reduced to their right place and subordination. Without it the whole mind is disturbed and thrown into disorder. Hence only are derived true magnanimity and wisdom. Hence only the affections are purified and sublimed. Hence only the passions receive their law.

What religion is to the individual mind, that it is to the mind of a whole people. This alone preserves it lofty and strong. Without this it sinks into weakness and degradation. Its intellectual powers, its courage, its liberty, are no sufficient security. These cannot preserve its elevation. These, though noble in themselves, are not of sufficient power to maintain the whole rational mind ennobled.—It is necessary that men should have before their minds some object of regard and desire, of which they fall infinitely short; that so they may be admonished to arouse themselves, and advance their nature. Their spirit is beset with many insidious foes; and it is not possible for them, by any vigilance of their own, to guard and protect themselves in the highest strength they become secure; for those betraying weakness cease to have any power over them.

The character of nations seems borne down by a fatal power. The great principles of opinion and passion which have sustained them for a period sink away, and none succeed in their place. The great progress of their maturer intelligence advances them beyond the noble errors of their uninstructed youth.—There is, then no principle which can save them from decay coming on, but religion. In their highest state of intelligence, here is an object which commands the adoration of reason. In their decay and fall of spirit, here is a passion which can enter the sunk and languishing heart, and rekindle and renovate its strength. In the flow of overwhelming luxury, here is a principle of power to contend against the enchantments of sense, and to cast out the madness of the grosser passions. Here is a spirit which can enter every house, can tell pleasure of its folly and wealth of its vanity, which can address itself to every heart, and chastise in each single breast the universal depravity.

How utterly have those nations fallen who have been without religion! How have those declined and suffered who have corrupted their religion! We feel that we have yet some strength with which to contend against the threatening decays that creep in upon the further periods of a nations existence. But of that strength how much do we owe to the vigor in which our religion has been maintained among us? How much of it would be left, if you should ever suffer that religion unhappily to decay?

In the laws, the manners, the philosophy, the literature of a people, the influence of high religious feeling will be traced, unobtrusively but powerfully diffusing itself through every part of their welfare. How much of the happiness of a people, of the purity and dignity of its manners, arises from that domestic virtue which religion alone can guard. Their public institutions must be actuated by the same spirit. Their literature will take a character, indirectly, from this source. If the thoughts of the people be high and pure, their whole literature will maintain the same tenor. Their philosophy especially, which continually draws near to religion—which weds itself to their morality—which is constantly derived anew from the highest faculties of their intelligence—their philosophy will be lofty or low, a science of truth or of falsehood, as their whole mind is more or less influenced and governed by these high doctrines and feelings. In truth, what philosophy of morals can there be which does not deprive its character directly from this source? Nothing but abasement and degradation of the whole moral nature of man can follow the moment morality is made independent of this connexion. It were better to leave man without speculation at all upon this subject, than to exhibit to him himself bereft of his highest capacity, and to persuade him that this is the faithful picture of that being which he was created.—Even that sience which seems less immediately connected with this part of our nature, pysical science, is in a thousand ways likened to it, and owes to its noblest character. For it is not the subject-matter itself that constrains the mind to an inevitable course, but the mind, according to its own character, selects the matter of its knowledge. The highest researches of this science are those which are connected with the great principles that govern the natural world; and to these the mind seems called forth as much by that secret moral feeling which accompanies the sublimer contemplations of nature, as by its own intellectual tendency. Nor is it possible to conceive of the mind of Newton investigating the laws of the universe, without believing that his great studies had to himself their brightest commendation, while he believed himself permitted, in pursuing them, to become, in some part, an interpreter of that divine wisdom which has framed and governs the world.

In these inquiries we are accustomed to speak of the light of nature in comparison with the light of revelation, and to speak of the theological doctrines of which our human reason gives us assurance. Such expressions as these may easily lead to important error, and do, indeed, seem often to have been misconceived and misemployed. What those truths are which human reason, unassisted, would discover to us on these subjects, it is impossible for us to know, for we have never seen it left absolutely to itself. Instruction, more or less, in wandering tradition, or in express, full, and recorded revelation, has always accompanied it; and we have never had other experience of the human mind than as exerting its powers under the light of imparted knowledge. In these circumstances, all that can be properly meant by those expresses which regard the power of the human mind to guide, to enlighten, or to satisfy itself these great inquiries is, not that it can be the discover of truth, but that, with the doctrines of truth set before it, it is able to deduce arguments from its own independent sources which confirm it in their belief; or that, with truth and error proposed to its choice, it has means to a certain extent, in its own power, of distinguishing one from the other. For ourselves, we may understand easily that it would be impossible for us to shut out from our minds the knowledge which has been poured in upon them from our earliest years, in order to ascertain what self-left reason could find out. Yet this much we are able to do in the speculations of our philosophy. We can inquire in this light, what are the grounds of evidence which nature and reason themselves offer for belief in the same truths. A like remark must be extended to the morality which we seem now to inculcate from the authority of human reason. We no longer possess any such independent morality. The spirit of a higher, purer moral law than man could discover has been breathed over the world, and we have grown up in the air and the light of a system so congenial to the highest feelings of our human nature, that the wisest spirits among us have sometimes been tempted to forget that its origin is divine.—*Blackwood's Magazine for April.*

A gentleman travelling in Vermont, found the following lines inscribed upon a board near a watering place where he stopped to water his horse.

"Temperance fountain good as can be,
Better far than rum or brandy;
If this truth excites your fury,
Let your horse be judge and jury."

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—The following is a statement of the total receipts of the past year of some of the leading societies in England for the extension of Christianity. For Propogating Christian Knowledge, £90,365; for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £71,308; Church Missionary, £72,031; British and Foreign Bible Society, £105,031; Wesleyan Missionary Society, £84,818; London Missionary, £65,490; Baptist Missionary, £22,416; Hibernian Society, £11,702; Church Pastoral Aid, £10,423; besides which, there is the Methodist Centenary Fund, amounting to upwards of £200,000.

We subjoin from Mr. Dunlap's racy volumes one of those historical rarities, an authentic account of *Washington's laugh*, about which the world is much divided. The scene is at Philadelphia early in the war, at a house where that General was staying:

"Mr. John Van Horne was a man of uncommon size and strength, and bulky withal. His hospitable board required that day, as it often did, a roasting pig in addition to the many other substantial dishes, which a succession of guests, civil and military, put in requisition. A black boy had been ordered to catch the young porker, and was in full, but unavailing chase, when the master and myself arrived from a walk. "Pooh! you awkward cur," said the good natured yeoman, as he directed Cato or Plato (for all the slaves were heathen philosephers in those days,) to exert his limbs—but all in vain—the pig did not choose to be cooked.—"Stand away," said Van Horne, and throwing off his coat and hat, undertook the chase, determined to run down the pig. His guests and his negroes stood laughing at his exertions and the pigs manifold escapes. Shout and laughter at length proclaimed the success of the *chasseur*, and while he held the pig up in triumph, the big drops coursing each other from forehead to chin, over his mahogany face, glowing with the effect of exercise, amidst the squealing of the victim, the stentorian voice of Van Horne was heard, "I'll show you how to run down a pig!" and, as he spoke, he looked up in the face of Washington, who with his suite, had trotted their horses in the Court-yard, unheard, amidst the din of the chase, and the shouts of triumphant success. The ludicrous expression of surprise at being so caught, with his attempts to speak to his heroic visitor, while the pig redoubled his efforts to escape, by kicking and sqeaking, produced so hearty a burst of laughter from the dignified Washington as any that shook the sides of the most vulgar spectator of the scene."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

School Teacher Wanted.

DISTRICT No. 6, composed of parts of Springfield and Newton townships, wants to employ a good TEACHER, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Inquire of

J. P. SPRINGER,
C. MERIAM,
J. MITCHELL, } Directors.

November 14, 1839. 13

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Trustees of Hopewell Township, for a township road, to commence a few rods East of Mr. Coomrine's dwelling, at the line between Geo. Norman and Alexander Watson, and to run South, at, or near said line, to the South East corner of John Rodman's land, thence the best rout so as to intersect the Cooper road West of the inclosure of Wm. George.

October 5, 1839. 3t7

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Session Paper.

THE OHIO CONFEDERATE and OLD SCHOOL REPUBLICAN will be published twice a week during the approaching session of the General Assembly.

We will furnish it four months, from the 1st of December, for one dollar and fifty cents.

The assistance of our friends who are already in the reception of the paper, and acquianted with its character, is respectfully solicited, in procuring and sending us the names of any who may wish to receive it.

JOHN G. MILLER, Ed. & Pro.

Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 1ltf

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,

Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:

PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,

Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience, and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT,
ALANSON BILLINGS, } General Agents.
JOHN BUHOUP, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.

October 10, 1839. 8tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,
162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description hereunto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts. - -	1 copy for a year.
" $5 - - -	12 copies.
" 10 - - -	25 "
" 20 - - -	60 "
" 30 - -	100 "
" 50 - - -	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can soiicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,

Ohio State Journal.

FOR THE SESSION.

IN consonance with previous usages, the proprietor of the Ohio State Journal submits following prospectus to the consideration of people of Ohio. The political character of Journal is so well known, that no new comm are necessary to explain it. It is unequivoc opposed to the administration of Martin Buren, and of all the mad schemes of himself his advisers. The Journal will continue ste ly in the path of its long avowed and long che ed principles. Success cannot corrupt it, defeat intimidate it. As a faithful sentine the watch-tower of American liberty, it wil ways be found awake on its post.

During the winter, abundance of interest matter may be expected from the halls of our S Legislature. The work of BANK REFORM i be finished, by the majority who now rule umphant, and we, in common with the w State, feel anxious to investigate its opera and its progress. Our attention will be give the subject most amply and unreservedly.

In every other respect, the Ohio State Jou will adhere to its original plan and characte It will be, emphatically, a NEWSPAPER, in w columns may be found all the interesting ev of the day. Congressional reports, Foreign Domestic intelligence, together with the opin of our cotemporories of the Press, and occasio draughts from the pens of our literati, will forn agreeable variety. A generous support is quested.

TERMS.—Daily Ohio State Journal, $
Tri-weekly " "
Semi-weekly " "
Weekly, " "

☞All payments must be invariably in vance. CHARLES SCOTT, Pub'

Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREE

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

The Ohio Statesman.

SESSION PAPER.

ACCORDING to custom, we again pre to the people of Ohio our prospectus paper during the session of the Legislature. ny persons who do not find it convenient to scribe for a paper printed at this place for a w year, do so during the sitting of the Legislat being desirous of seeing what is done by t in whose keeping they have entrusted the af of the State. To accommodate this just de in the people to be thoroughly acquainted every thing appertaining to their happiness welfare, we have in this prospectus extended cilities and favors beyond what has been cust ary. We shall issue during the session a we paper (free of advertisements,) at fifty cent semi-weekly at one dollar—a tri-weekly at dollars, and a daily at three dollars. By thi rangement, we will be able to accommodate ry portion of the State by all the mails, and hope our friends will not be remiss in avai themselves of these means of information. all important that every freeman should be acquainted with every question touching welfare of the State and nation.

The approaching session of the Ohio Legi ture will be a most important one. No prev one has ever had the same number of delicate exciting questions to meet and act upon—q tions which cannot be avoided, nor disposed a moment. Among these are our Internal provements, and the expenditures under th The condition of our Banks, and the bank system under the second suspension. The r sion of the laws, as collated under an act of last Legislature. The apportionment of State into Senatorial and Representative tricts, and an equitable taxation by a re-va tion of property, will be discussed. All t questions have been confided, by the overwhe ing voice of intelligent freemen to the care keeping of the democratic party, and it is portant that that party should meet them in s earnestness, and in that spirit of candor and triotism which they will bring together, for public good.

We shall also give such sketches of the doi of Congress as we conceive of immediate inte to the State, by the earliest aid of correspond

By the aid of a daily and tri-weekly paper, shall be able to throw out the earliest East news, Foreign and Domestic, which we hope not be overlooked by those desiring such infor tion, and with the aid of a power press, on a and improved model, we expect to add great the facility of preparing our papers for the m without the loss even of an hour. We ask such support as corresponds with our exertion make our paper useful to the public.

TERMS OF THE SESSION PAPER.—☞Pers receiving this paper will consider themselves gents—and for five subscribers one gratis wil sent.

Weekly Ohio Statesman,	$0 5
Semi-weekly "	1 0
Tri-weekly "	2 0
Daily "	3 0

☞All payments must be in advance or re ence to a member of the Legislature.

S. & M. H. MEDARY

Columbus, Nov. 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHE

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publis weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per ann in advance: $2.50 at the end of three mont $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, exc at the discretion of the publisher, until all rearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral ch ges, who do any thing at all for the paper they will direct us where, a copy shall be s gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six cop sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, *post paid*, except such as contain subscrib names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance bef the expiration of the subscription year, will considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will open to discussion on all moral questions;—will give articles on Literature, Mechan Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and litical intelligence, and whatever may be int esting and instructive to families in gene A portion of its columns will be open to vertisements and prices current,—another p tion to sustain the interests of the Method Protestant Church in the West. These latter objects will not likely occupy more th one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand agai Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

ume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1839. Number 15.

POETRY.

[Published by Request.]

HYMN.

ion is a glorious treasure,
e purchase of a Saviour's blood,
the mind with consolation,
ll lifts the thoughts to things above;
ans our fears and soothes our sorrows,
l smoothes our way o'er life's rough sea,
nixed with goodness, meekness, patience,
is heavenly portion mine shall be.

earthly house must be dissolved,
d mortal life will soon be o'er,
rthly cares and earthly sorrows,
ll pain my eyes and heart no more.
ure religion remains forever,
d my glad heart shall strengthened be,
e endless ages are onward rolling,
is heavenly portion mine shall be.

vain, how fleet, how transitory,
is world with all its pomp and show,
ain delights, delusive pleasures,
gladly leave them all below.
grace and glory shall be my story,
hile I in Jesus such beauties see,
endless ages are onward rolling,
is heavenly portion mine shall be.

le journeying here through tribulation,
Christian love we'll march along;
while contentions divide the ambitious,
Jesus Christ we'll all be one.
ure religion unites together,
Christain union I plainly see,
le endless ages are onward rolling,
is heavenly portion mine shall be.

OR THE YOUNG.

From the Sunday School Treasury.

E BOY WHO MAKES HIS MOTHER HAP-

For some months past there have
o many military parades in H——,
ne boys have become delighted with
splay, and formed the plan of hav-
company of their own. Every boy
d desirous to become a young sol-
and was trying to get another one
the company.

ere was one little boy whom they
d to train with them; they urged him
much, and told him that it would
ost much, as he already had a lit-
n. They said so much to him that
gan to be very much pleased with
dea of being a soldier. But he al-
asked his mother's permission to
ything of the kind, especially when
ished to go with other boys. So he
his mother if he might join the
any. She was willing that he should
with his school-mates, and unite in
nocent sport; but said decidedly that
id not wish him to train with them,
gave him her reasons. Her son
ed satisfied. In a short time his
er left home to spend a few weeks
e country. Her son was left with
aunt and grandmother. The talk
among the boys was about the new
any and the training. William—
was his name—seemed to partake
e excitement, although he did not
ct to be one with them. His grand-
er, seeing how he felt about it, inti-
d that he might join them; saying
his mother would not be offended.—
emed his mother had signified this
re leaving. Making known her wish-
her son, no conditional reserve was
ssary in the case. William replied,
out any hesitation, "I should like to
if my mother had told me I might;
I know that she had rather I would
therefore I don't wish to."

ow such a boy makes his mother hap-
She can express her wishes, and he
not wish to do anything different.
can go away and leave him, know-
that he will obey her. How happy
she be to come back and meet that
and obedient son. But he will be
appy in receiving his mother. He
feel that he has pleased her. He
not be afraid to have her ask about
behaviour in her absence. There
always be a good account of such a
; for if he wished so much to please
ne thing he will in all.

Will all children try to do as their
ents wish? Will each remember that
l parents know what is best for their
dren? E. W.

RICHARD III.—The reign of the tyrant
ward IV was short; for he died in the
r 1483 just as he was making prepa-
ions for the invasion of France, in the
ty-second year of his age. He left
daughters, and two sons. His eldest
, Edward, was about thirteen years
age; and Richard, duke of Glouces-
, the late king's brother, was appoint-
regent, and afterwards caused him-
f to be proclaimed protector of the
lm.

Gloucester was one of the worst of
n; and under pretence of protecting
two princes, (the youngest of whom,
chard, duke of York, was but nine
rs old,) had them confined to the Tow-

He then reported them to be illegit-
ate, and, through much intrigue, caus-
himself to be proclaimed and crowned
g, under the name of Richard III.
After this inhuman wretch had ascend-
the throne, he caused both of the in-
nocent sons of Edward to be murdered.

He first sent orders to the governor of the Tower, whose name was Brackenbury, to put them to death; but this man had sufficient moral courage to refuse obedience to the tyrant's orders. He was therefore commanded to resign the keys of the Tower into the hand of Sir James Terrel, for a single night. Terrel employed three others as bad as himself, by the names of Slater, Deighton, and Forest. These monsters in human shape, he sent into the apartment of the princes, where they were found in a sound sleep. In this situation, the ruffians suffocated them with the bolster and pillows, and afterwards showed their naked bodies to the infamous Terrel at the door.

Richard now thought all obstacles to his ambition removed, but he found trouble from a source whence it might least be expected. The duke of Buckingham, who had done more to place him on the throne than any other person, and whom he considered as a creature of his will, took an affront at not receiving so great benefits as he expected, and repaired to Wales. Here he raised a considerable army, with an intention of dethroning Richard. He was, however, stopped on his march, by the swelling of the river Severn, which he designed to cross, so long that all his troops deserted him. In this situation, he was compelled to throw himself under the protection of one of his former servants, by the name of Banister, who, although he was under many obligations to his former master, allured by the large reward on the head of Buckingham, basely betrayed him. He was taken by the sheriff of Shropshire, and carried to Salisbury, where he was tried, condemned, and executed.

After this, the earl of Richmond rose up against Richard, and laid claim to the crown. Richmond had descended by the female line, from king John, who died in the year 1216; and owing to certain difficulties, had been a voluntary exile from his own country a number of years in Normandy. Knowing that Richard was obnoxious to the people of England, he set sail from Harfleur with an army of only 2,000 men, and landed in Wales in six days, without opposition. He was reinforced by several thousand men—was met by Richard—a bloody battle ensued—Richard was killed—the crown, which he had worn to the battle, was placed on the head of Richmond, who was now proclaimed king, by the title of Henry VII. Thus ended the career of the usurper and murderer Richard, whose conduct will always be detested, and his example carefully shunned, by all who wish for happiness, in this world, or in that which is to come.

THE REFORMED FATHER.

Father. Come, darling, take a little toddy,
It is a cold, and rainy day;
A little's good for any body;
Come, take a little, child, I pray.

Child. O father, do not tempt me so,
I fear I'll love it by and by,
And then my love will grow and grow,
Till I shall drink your bottle dry.

Father. Fie, fie! that uncle Charles, I think,
Has turned you silly quite, and wild;
Would your dear father tell you drink
If this would hurt his darling child?

Child. Father, I love you from my heart,
But O, I fear to take your brandy;
The sugar'd dram shall be your part,
And I will have my sugar candy.
O, father! tell me what's the matter
At Mr. Toper's house, just by;
O see the little children scatter,
And hear their mother shriek and cry!

Father. Why, child, that lazy drunken hog
Has just come home to beat his wife;
The brute is now so full of grog,
That all must run to save their life.

Child. And yet, when he was young, they say,
He was as good as any body;
But every cold or rainy day,
His father gave the darling toddy.
Father, if he had never tasted,
Would he have been a drunkard now?
His credit gone, his money wasted,
His wife and children sunk in woe?

Father. But ah, my child, he drank too deep,
He should have stopped at moderation;
If we in proper limits keep,
There is no danger in creation.

Child. And, father, I may drink to deep,
If I should drink your sweeten'd grog;
And, Oh! how would my father weep
To hear them call me "drunken hog!"
And, father, don't the Bible say,
No drunkards shall with Jesus dwell?
That God will send them far away,
To sigh and weep in deepest hell?
I love you, father, that you know—
O do not spoil your darling son:—
But should I drink and sink to woe,
I'll say my father urged me on.

Father. Enough, my son! I've no desire
To urge you on to woe and pain;
I'll throw my toddy in the fire,
And never taste myself again.

LIFE OF THOMAS WARE.

"*Sketches of the Life and Travels of Rev. Thomas Ware*, who has been an itinerant Methodist Preacher for more than fifty years. Written by himself," 264 pp.

This is another of the interesting books just published at the Book Room, 200, Mulberry street.

Who would not delight to sit down and listen, through many a long evening, to the instructive stories of a kind and intelligent old man? Though few of you can enjoy the privilege of listening to this patriarch of American Methodism, yet almost any of you can obtain the book, which is adorned with a beautiful likeness of its pleasant looking and venerable author.

It describes wonderful incidents enough to make a popular romance, all interwoven with an instructive history of a church whose rapid growth has astonished both friends and foes.

Mr. Ware was born in New Jersey, eighty-one years ago. When he was a little boy, his father died.

He gives an effecting account of the first gathering of the fatherless children around their widowed mother, at the hour of prayer.

"While thus seated, eight in number, and the eldest only in her seventeenth year, she attempted to read, but could not. She sat and wept. My eldest sister at last said, "My dear mother, why do you weep?" "Alas!" replied she, "death has made you all orphans, and your mother a disconsolate widow. I am not worthy to fill the place of your excellent father. Had I been so, and you been dutiful children, we should not have been left in this forlorn condition. Go, my children, and pray for yourselves. These little ones, (meaning the younger four of the number,) I will take with me into my closet." On hearing these remarks from my bereaved and much afflicted mother, I arose quickly, went out into the field, and wept bitterly. I said to myself, it is doubtless as my mother has said at least, we have been naughty children"

At the age of sixteen, he went to live with an uncle. The oppressive acts of the mother country were then just beginning to rouse the people. He was enthusiastic for liberty. When only seventeen, he enlisted in the army, and suffered with it in its gloomiest season. After he left the army he was providentially led to hear a Methodist preacher—the zealous Mr. Pedicord. He was converted under his preaching, and soon devoted himself to the work of proclaiming deliverance to those who were in the bondage of sin. He preached on Long Island, and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. He suffered many hardships, experienced surprising deliverances, and was instrumental in turning hundreds from "vanities to the living God."

Mr. Ware dates his book at Salem, New Jersey. Near the close of it, he says:

"For many years that are past, I have sighed and said, "I alone am left of all my father's house." A short time since, I made a visit to the place where I was born. I found one only of my early companions, and he was trembling on his staff. At first he did not know me, though we were particular friends. And where are those who, in 1783, filled the itinerant ranks? Are any of them left? Not one. All of them were in their graves, or in the shade, before I retired. Yet a little while and I shall go the way of all flesh."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

MR. JUDSON.—Soon after Mr. Malcom's arrival in Burmah, the missionaries held a Conference at which many important topics relative to the missionaries were discussed, and much business transacted.—The first Sabbath during this convocation, which was in April, 1836, Mr. Malcom, by request preached to the missionaries. He says it was delightful to preach to such greedy listeners as they were, for most of them had long been deprived of the refreshment of sitting under a gospel sermon; and Mr. Judson had not heard one for *fourteen years!* He then makes the following interesting reflections:—

"As my eye rested on this loved little company, it was sweet to contemplate the venerable founder of the mission sitting there to rejoice in the growth of the cause he had so assiduously and painfully sustained. His labors and suffering for years, his mastery of the language, his translation of the whole word of God, and his being permitted now to be pastor of a church, containing over a *hundred natives*—make him the most interesting missionary now living. What a mercy that he yet lives to devote to this people his enlarged powers of doing good! And we may hope he will be long spared.—His age is but *forty seven;* his eye is not dim; not a grey hair shows itself among his full auburn locks; his moderate-sized person seems full of vigor; he walks almost every evening a mile or two, at a quick pace; lives with entire temperance and regularity, and enjoys, in general, good health May a gracious God continue to make him a blessing more and more!"—*Zion's Herald.*

NEW PLANET.—An astronomer of Palermo supposes he has discovered a new planet; and, from the apparent slowness of its motion, concludes its orbit is beyond that of Herschel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: The following extracts, from an Anniversary Address, delivered on the 22d of February last, contain some just views happily expressed, on a very interesting subject, and as a friend to labor, industry, education, and civil and religious liberty, I ask their republication in your useful paper. The Address is the production of Professor Schmucker, Principal of a Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, and as a literary production is worthy of its learned author, who on every page, gives evidence of attachment to our republican institutions, of love to his country and human liberty, of gigantic intellect and ripe scholarship.

To the patriot and friend of human kind it is gratifying to see those whose position, learning and talents, enable them to exercise a great influence in forming public opinion and giving tone to public sentiment, so fearlessly, and with so much ability sustain the dignity of labor, by pleading the cause of the laborer, and so zealously advocate the necessity of *national industry*, *national intelligence*, and *national virtue*, which are the strong pillars on which our government rests. Let national industry once be superceded by national indolence, national intelligence by national ignorance and physical and mental imbecility, and national virtue by national degradation, vice and crime, and our government, now a beautiful, symmetrical structure, will soon crumble into ungatherable atoms. Luxury, indolence, effeminacy and vice, led to the downfall of the ancient Republic of Rome, and there is no good reason to suppose that the same causes will, in republican America, produce different results. We must be industrious, educated, enlightened and virtuous, to long maintain the political, civil and religious liberty we now enjoy. LUTHER.

DIGNITY OF LABOR—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

BY DR. SCHMUCKER.

"A republic is a beautiful edifice, but it must rest on firm pillars or it cannot long resist the shocks to which it is exposed. These pillars, in the judgment of the wisest statesmen, are national industry, national intelligence and national virtue. Every member of the community is under obligation to contribute his exertions to the common good. But the subsistence, clothing, and comfort of the whole, require that the major part be employed in productive labor, in developing the physical resources of the country, and in converting the bounties of nature and providence into the necessaries and comforts of life. Therefore labor is useful and honorable, and ought to be so regarded by all. Political economists and wise legislators have indeed always so regarded it, and have paid due respect to the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial community; but we now and then meet with an ignorant or inflated coxcomb, or purse-proud sluggard, who would feel ashamed to be caught with an axe, a saw or a shovel in his hand. Such men deserve only our commiseration. If they were all throughout the land to evaporate in one night, the republic would be insensible of the loss. It is the operative, the productive community, that are the bone and sinew of the land, the sources of national wealth in peace, the bulwarks of national defence in war. It is by the hand of industry, that these Atlantic States have in half a century been transformed into highly cultivated farms, checkered with numberless villages, and towns, and populous cities, all linked together by turnpikes, canals and rail roads. It is before the arm of industry, that our western forests have been prostrated, and abodes for civilized men have been planted, where but lately the buffalo and bear held undisputed dominion. Such are the fruits of industry. What would our nation be without them?

Industry is a duty enjoined by our holy religion. As Christians, we cannot forget that Abraham, the father of the faithful, was a grazier; that to Adam, in the state of primitive innocence, was, by divine appointment, assigned the cultivation of the soil.—The Apostle Paul tells us; "If any will not work, neither shall he eat;" and the wisest of men has left on record this important maxim of political philosophy: "The hand of the dilligent shall *bear rule*; but the slothful shall be *under tribute*."

Nor is it at all necessary that the operative community should be ignorant and unenlightened. Of this our own New England States have for half a century furnished demonstrative proof: and when our free-school system shall have impressed its image on the rising generation, the remaining exceptions in our commonwealth will disappear. Indeed, labor combined with education, is calculated to produce the noblest specimens of humanity, as patriots, as warriors, and as missionaries of the cross. It was from the plough that the voice of his troubled country called Cincinnatus to her delivery. Fabricius, and Camillus were alike familiar with the implements of husbandry and of war. So highly was labor respected in the purer ages of Rome, that a single contemptuous allusion to it, was visited with signal displeasure.—"Pri, thee, friend," said Scipio Nasica to a laboring man, on shaking hands with him—"do you walk on your hands?" But mark the consequence. Scipio was then a candidate for the edileship, and *lost his election!* I need not tell you that some of the most illustrious philosophers of our country were mechanics; Franklin was a printer, Rittenhouse a goldsmith, that Washington himself personally attended to the management of his farm; and that it is from the laboring and educated New England, that the far greater part of the missionaries have come, who were willing to forsake every thing for Christ, and plant the standard of the cross in foreign lands!

National *Intelligence* is the second pillar on which a republic must rest. Indeed, the truth of this position must be self-evident to any man, who has a distinct idea of the organization of a republican government. As all power is ultimately vested in the mass of people, as that power is statedly exercised at the polls, in the choice of such men as favor the measures they prefer, it is obvious, that unless the people are capable of understanding the operation of different proposed measures or courses of policy, and of deciding which will exert the most salutary influence on the country, they may, and often will, though animated by the best intentions, decide in favor of the worst measures. The safety of our liberties, therefore, ultimately depends on the intelligence, the freedom and the purity of our elections. The great mass of our citizens are always honest in their intentions, and right at heart. Let them have intelligence enough to judge of men and measures, let them have the privilege of expressing that judgment, uninfluenced and unintimidated at the polls, and let the voice of the majority be fairly allowed to rule; and with the present industry and virtue of our people, our liberties are for the present safe. But if we would strike a fatal blow at the institutions of our country, if we would make the mass of the people mere tools of political demagogues, if we would make the rich richer and the poor poorer still, then let us keep them in ignorance. Let it not be forgotten that the rich will educate their sons, whether provision is made for popular education or not. But the schools place the poor man's sons on equality with those of the rich, as to personal qualifications for business, and for offices of trust or profit, and for the ordinary duties of the private citizen.

Education is moreover necessary to enable us to yield a faithful obedience to the laws. The theory of our government contemplates universal education, presupposes that not a single man shall be found under its jurisdiction unable to read. Accordingly the laws are not trumpeted forth by the proclamation of a herald, as in some ancient days, when letters were comparatively unknown; but they are published in at least one newspaper in every county; and then, devolving on every citizen the duty of reading them, admit not ignorance as a justification of transgression.

Again, popular education is the handmaid and powerful auxiliary of national industry and enterprise, and it is not only by the light of science and literature, that they are directed into the most profitable channels. Who that reads does not know what incalculable advantages the agriculturist has derived from the light which chemistry and vegetable physiology have thrown on the composition of the different soils, appropriate manures, and the rotation of crops adapted to each soil; or does no admit that Sir Humphrey Davy and Lorain, and Buel, and a multitude of others, who have written on the same subject, belong to the best friends of the farmer? To what else are we indebted for the unprecedented and amazing improvements in the different mechanical arts, in the invention, improvement and application of the infinite variety of machinery, and locomotive power, which form a new era in the history of productive industry? In all ages, indeed, literature and science have been made tributary to human industry, and men of the highest attainments have not disdained to labor in this cause. The ancient Greeks could boast among their writers on agriculture, a Democritus, a Xenophon, an Aristotle and a Theophrastus; whilst the Romans could point to Cicero, who, though he wrote nothing original on this subject, translated Xenophon's Economics into Latin, to Cato, to Varro, and to the inimitable author of the Georgics. It is worthy of particular note, that this admirable poem of Virgil, completed and published at the solicitation of Mæcenas, who deplored the suspension of agriculture during the civil war, effected a striking revolution in the habits of the Romans, and brought farming again in repute and practice. And indeed, independently of its high literary attractions, his work contains a multitude of the best economical maxims. I will mention one only, the propriety of which has often struck me when travelling through some portions of our country:

——Laudato ingentia rura:
Exiguum colito.——

that is: It may do well enough to praise large farms; but it is much wiser to cultivate well a small one.

In accordance with these views our ablest statesmen have urged the necessity of popular education. Hear the language of one, to whom you listen to-day with especial pleasure: "Promote then," says Washington, "as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened." Nearly all the Constitutions originally adopted by the States at the first organization enjoined on the respective Legislatures some provision for popular education, which proves the estimate of the patriots of seventy-six: and we feel proud in being able to say, that our own Pennsylvania has now redeemed her character, and that among all the States north and west of us, there is now not one without a free school system, unless perhaps our infant sisters Wisconsin and Iowa, which are but one year old, and will not long be without it.

One of the books, which ought to be studied in all our schools, should be a political class-book, explaining the elementary features of our government, and the political duties of our citizens. Such a one was furnished to Massachusetts by a member of her bar, Mr. Sullivan. May it not be long until our Commonwealth is as well supplied. Dr. Duer, President of Columbia College, and Mr. Bayard, of the Philadelphia bar, have each furnished an able work on the constitutional structure of our national government, equally adapted to all the States and well calculated for the higher classes of our common schools. As virtue is another pillar of republican governments, the Bible or at least the New Testament, without note or comment, ought to be read in our common schools; for it is admitted by infidels themselves, that no other system of morality was ever devised, so pure, so benevolent, so well calculated to make good men and valuable citizens as that of the Saviour and his Apostles. The form of government for the administration of the church in the New Testament is essentially republican, and could not fail to favor the free and popular institutions of our country, as it doubtless had great influence in forming the views of some of our revolutionary patriots. Indeed we have lately seen it stated, by Mr. Todd on Congregationalism, that before the Revolution, there was a small Congregational Church, near Charlottsville, Va., the residence of Thomas Jefferson, which that distinguished statesman contemplated with much interest; remarking to a friend, that it was a fine model for a republican government."

A GOOD SENTIMENT.—The following verse was translated from a Persian poem by Sir W. Jones:

On parent's knees, a naked new-born child,
Weeping, there sat, while all around it smiled;
So live, that sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while others round thee weep.

PUBLIC OPINION.—When a nation changes its opinion and habits of thinking, it is on longer to be governed as before; but it would not only be wrong, but bad policy to attempt by force what ought to be accomplished by reason. Rebellion consists in forcibly opposing the general will of a nation, whether by a party or by a government. There ought, therefore, to be in every nation, a method of occasionally ascertaining the state of public opinion, with respect to government.

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."—In the reign of Charles II. a court was to be held at Winchester. The King was to be lodged with one of the clergy, not very high in rank, but whose house was commodious. He was very happy to receive the King, but he most positively refused to admit Nell Gwyne, the King's mistress. He was deaf to all entreaty and remonstrance, and to every representation of consequences. Refuse he did, and another lodging was provided for the lady. Some time afterwards a valuable bishopric was vacant. Interest was made for this and that great divine; but the King inquired, "What is the name of that little fellow at Winchester that would not admit Nell Gwyne into his house? He is an honest fellow, and he shall have the appointment."—*Baptist Advocate.*

PULPIT ORATORY.—A Theological student once wrote to Mr. Garrick for advice on public speaking, and received the following reply:—*ib.*

My Dear Sir: You know how you would feel and speak in the parlor to a dear friend who was in imminent danger of his life, and with what energetic pathos of diction and countenance you would enforce the observance of that which you really thought would be for his preservation. You would not think of playing the orator, of studying your emphasis, cadence or gesture. You would be yourself; and the interesting nature of your subject, impressing your heart, would furnish you with the most natural tone of voice, the most proper language, the most engaging features, and the most suitable and graceful gestures. What you would be in the parlor, be in the pulpit; and you will not fail to please, to affect, to profit. Adieu. D. G.

In contests among men, the party who has committed wrong is generally the hardest to become reconciled.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ...NOVEMBER 28, 1839.

☞In consequence of the illness of one of our hands, who has been unable to work for near two weeks, we are behind the time with this number The hands which were abundant in this place last summer are either engaged or gone to other business.

In our fourth and fifth numbers we published, from one of our exchange papers, a part of a Review of Campbellism, by the Rev. R. W. Landis, which was originally published in the American Biblical Repository. The preceding part of the Review we had not seen at the time, nor have we read it since.—We have just received No. XI, extra, of the "Millenial Harbinger," for 1839, which contains a Review of the Review of Mr. Landis, by the Rev. Alexander Campbell.

Mr. Campbell demands, on the principles of justice, that those editors who have published Mr. Landis' strictures should publish his reply. We admit the correctness of the principle.—When a man's opinions or morality is assailed he has a right to be heard in his own defenee, thro' the same medium that assailed him,—provided his application and defence be respectfully made.

So far as we are concerned we are willing to give Mr. Campbell a hearing; but as we have only published a part of Mr. Landis' Review, it would be injustice to him to publish the whole of Mr. Campbell's reply. What we published relates exclusively to the translation of the New Testament. If Mr. Campbell should think it worth while, and will mark for us what he may wish published from his pamphlet, relating to the subject of the translation, we will give it a place in our columns.

Meanwhile, we take pleasure in stating that Mr. Campbell denies the charge of Unitarianism which Mr. Landis fixes upon him, and asserts his belief in the expiatory power of the Redeemer. We will give his own words:

"As it respects the underived godhead of my Lord and Redeemer, on the expiatory power of whose blood, as a real sin-offering, my soul reposes with ineffable delight, I rejoice that the most thorough expurgation of spurious readings—of interpolations and mistakes which I have ever seen, weakens not the evidence, detracts in no wise from the assurance given of it in the volume of inspiration."

"The sacrificial system is itself the frame-work of the gospel. *No shedding of blood, no remission of sin*, is the plainest and most fully and emphatically developed oracle in the Bible. 'A body was prepared' for the 'WORD that was in the beginning with God'—'the *Living Word* that was God,' for the purpose of putting away sin by the sacrifice of himself. *No sin, no incarnation—no sin-offerings, no expiation—no expiation, no remission—no remission, no salvation; and, therefore, no distinction of* FATHER, SON *and* SPIRIT, *no redemption of man. To deny the doctrine of three names—of three relations—of three participents in one godhead is to deny the possibility of saving sinners, and of putting down sin forever.*"

As it respects the peculiar religious sentiments of Mr. Campbell, although we have some general idea of them, yet we have not such a particular acquaintance therewith as we might have. If we had a succint view of his religious opinions we should like to examine them and know for ourself. Our feelings towards Mr. Campbell, personally, have been kindly. But we have not felt so friendly to the genius he seems to impress upon the community, as we have felt to himself. We have been acquainted with a number, converted from the various churches, to his peculiar notions, who, after their change, grew exceedingly bigotted in their liberty, and as we thought, in the general, attended less habitually to the means of grace and the duties of religion; though this may, possibly, have been owing to some other cause than their new principles.

We cannot help expressing a regret that Mr. Campbell has indulged in so much feeling as is evinced in his Review. Take the following as a specimen; after quoting a paragraph from Professor Stuart, he adds:

"I say, gentlemen, with Professor Stuart, in a case by no means so palpably flagrant, cruel, and unjust, you must make amends in your American Biblical Repository, or depend upon it you must answer for it before another tribunal. You are not privileged to calumniate and abuse a large, respectable, and increasing community: nor maliciously to asperse and destroy my character to serve your purposes. You have no right to call me 'a Unitarian,' or to say that I am practising 'a crime in no way differing from actual forgery' in my manner of publishing the New Version. You have blasphemed my character with all your readers; and you are in duty bound as publicly to take back the false charges you have printed, published, and sold to me* and against me.—I will give you an opportunity of doing it, if you can honorably to yourselves.—But gentlemen it must be done. You have both violated the law of Moses, the law of Christ, and also the laws of the States in which you reside; and it behoves you to repent immediately and do works meet for repentance, or perchance you may repent when it is too late."

---

*I have been a paying subscriber to your work from the first number till now.

If we are correct Mr. Campbell professes to be a reviver of the "ancient gospel." Where, we ask, in the name of all that is calm and candid, will he find a precedent for this paragraph in the gospel he advocates? It is certainly not in the example of the benign Redeemer, who when reviled, reviled not again, and when robbed of his coat gave his cloak also. Where did Christ or his Apostles go to law to put down their opponents? Whenever a man resorts to carnal weapons, in religious matters, it is considered as a tacit admission, on his own part, that he considers himself destitute of spiritual means of defence Our friend should recollect, that there is no man in the country who has administered more public inflictions upon his opponents than he has; and has seemed to do it too with much satisfaction. When the same game is played off upon himself, he should bear it with little more patience, and not writhe so severely under the operation as this pamphlet indicates.

What! prosecute a man for calling you "a Unitarian," &c. No! never! brother Ellick.—Why, they call us a Radical, by way of reproach; but they may call us such until the sky falls upon the larks before we will sue them for it. If they have misrepresented you, there is no man in the country more able to set them right than yourself. Do this in the spirit of the gospel and the public will be with you. But the moment you institute a civil prosecution, the tide of public sympathy will be with your opponents.

A communication was handed to us, from a citizen of our town, containing some very severe strictures on professors of religion for extorting, these hard times, from fifteen to thirty per cent. for the use of money, and then evading the law by embracing the amount of interest in the body of the note. These men, he says, are seen at the sacramental altar, and are greeted in the churches and market places as christians and worthy citizens, while they assume a very sanctified and holy appearance. He thinks it is a great mark of depravity in the churches, that such professors as these are not only permitted to have a seat, but even the hightest seat, in the synagogue.—He thinks the common black legs are better men than these church members, because they do not add hypocrisy to their other crimes; yet while both the press and the law are wielded against the latter, they permit the former without rebuke to pass with credit among the first circles of society.

We presume, from the worthy character of the author of this communication, that these facts may be relied on. If correct (and we have little doubt of it,) they call for the severest reproof.—We are glad to know there are some men in the community who have spirit and independence enough to raise their voices against such merciless shaving. Such are gross violators of the spirit of the law, and oppressors of the poor. The principal reason why we did not publish this communication was its length. Those who wish to bear their testimony against vice and oppression, whether seated in high places or elsewhere, will find access to our columns if their essays be brief and couched in a dignified style.

IOWA FEVER.—This disease was epidemic in this neighborhood some two or three months since. Under its influence several parties were formed and set out, some on foot, and some on horseback, for Illinois and Iowa. But a glimpse of those western districts has effected a cure. Not a man of them, that we can learn, has any disposition to cast his lot in either Illinois or Iowa, but all are now perfectly satisfied with their present situations. Many, in former years, in this vicinity, were afflicted with the same symptoms; but most who took the precaution to look before they leaped,—who went to see the country before they sold their possessions, returned satisfied to stay were they were. A number, it is true, have went hence and settled in the far west, but they were generally those daring spirits, who under the impulse of the disease never waited to count the cost, but immediately closed their business here, embarked for the place of their destination, and as they proceeded broke down all the bridges behind them. These, of necessity, would ultimately become satisfied with their condition,—for as the poet sings—

> There 's mercy in every place,
> And mercy, encouraging thought,
> Gives even affliction a grace,
> And reconciles man to his lot.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.—Wheat, in our town, is still 50 cents, but Flour, since our last, has fallen 25 cents on the barrel. We quote it to day at 3 a 3 25. Oats is a few cents lower, and Hay one dollar less per ton. There is no established price yet for Pork. The butchers are offering four dollars, but we know no sales at that price.

Brother Jonathan of the 23d inst. gives the price of Ohio Flour at 6 a 6 12½ in New York, and the exports from that city from the 1st to the 15th November, 38,249 barrels Flour.

Lyford's Price Current quotes the price of Flour in Baltimore, 23d November, at from 6 12½ to 6 37½ at sixty days credit;—6 for cash. He gives as the export to Europe from that Port from the 30th ult. up to that date, 27,180 bushels Wheat, and 24,259 barrels Flour.

The Chillicothe Advertiser says that drovers have given in that vicinty 4 25 per 100 pounds for hogs that weighed two hundred and over.

Harris' Intelligencer of the 23d inst. quotes Flour in Pittsburgh at 3 50.

Just as we were about closing our paper the hands in our office were much excited by the introduction of "BROTHER JONATHAN," from New York. "He comes the Herald of a noisy world." The prospectus of this paper will be found on our last page, which shews it is a weekly sheet issued at three dollars per annum in advance. It is something like four and one half times larger than our own, and is filled with every variety of intelligence and news. Nothing has excited our astonishment, at the rapid march of mind, more than the appearance of this periodical. As much matter as it contains, a few centuries ago would have cost a large fortune. But this shews that improvement has put the means of intelligence within the power of the poorest peasant.

"The statement of Zion's Watchman, that camp-meetings cannot be held in the east, in the neighborhood of great cities, without being disturbed by mobs, is *nuts* to the editor of the Western Recorder, who triumphantly uses it to vindicate the people of the west, from the charge of being less orderly and obedient to the law, than their brethren of the east: he says, camp-meetings are held within a few miles of Cincinnati, where perfect order is preserved. Well, Brother Springer, we will come over the Alleghanies and see one of these days.."—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Come on, Bro. Norris, we will give you a hearty greeting.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first and second reports of the Geological Board of Ohio, from our old friend, Isaac Smucker, of Newark. We consider these as valuable, for which he will please accept our thanks. We shall be happy to receive the contributions of his pen for our paper, on any useful subject he may wish to discuss. If he will accept it we will forward him a copy of our paper as a small consideration for his favors.

Rev. James Gurley, preacher in charge of the Putnam circuit of the Episcopal Methodists, had his house, in the neighborhood of this town, and most of his goods consumed by fire on last Thursday night. Mr. Gurley appears to be a frank and liberal spirited man; this severe dispensation will entitle him to the sympathies, and probably to the assistance of his brethren and friends.

With pleasure we acknowledge the receipt of "Lyford's Baltimore Price Current, and Internal Improvement Journal." This is a valuable sheet to merchants; and to the raisers and venders of produce, especially in the west, as it will enable them to know constantly the state of the market, where a large amount of our produce is vended. See the terms on the third page.

We learn from the Cincinnati correspondent of the Middletown Mail, that a state of excitement exists between the market people and the citizens of Cincinnati, in consequence of an act of the corporation, taxing the market wagons twenty-five cents per day, for standing in the spaces occupied by the market houses, to which open resistance had been offered.

"AN INDEPENDENT MAN is one who blacks his own shoes and boots, who can live without whiskey and tobacco, and shave himself with brown soap and cold water without a mirror," and who does not depend on office for his livelihood.—That's we.

The public dam across the Muskingum at Marietta, was by the late rise of water undermined near the end on the Marietta side, and has sank some six feet. The one at Luke Shute also sank considerable at one side so as to throw the water against the abutment and undermine it.

Morton's majority, for Governor of Massachusetts, over Mr. Everet the whig candidate is 571. It is yet doubtful whether there is an election by the people, as the constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to make an election. If no election by the people, it will devolve on the Senate.

It is stated by a Pittsburgh paper that three thousand hands, employed in manufacturing, either have, or will be thrown out of employment this winter. The factories of Steubenville have discharged a portion of their hands.

THEODORE SEDGEWICK, of Massachusetts, a short time since, while addressing a public meeting at Pittsfield, was seized with a sudden rushing of the blood to the brain, and expired shortly after.

The news two days later from England, by the ship Oxford, is of very little commercial importance. The British Queen is daily expected.

It is said the case of the Amistad and captured Africans is laid over until January, in consequence of the illness of Covey, the interpreter.

HOW TO LEARN FRENCH.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Star, in his last letter, says: "The Parisians remark that the English are the very slowest and dullest at learning the French tongue. The Poles are said to pick it up readily, then the Irish, (who usually procounce it remarkably well,) then the Germans, Russians, Italians, Spanish, and the English at the end of the *role*. The quickest 'picker up' of the language I ever heard of was a young Irishman named Carroll, whose plan was this: He bought a small dictionary, walked through the streets, and mastered the inscriptions on the signboards and over the shop doors. He consulted the dictionary at every step, and as he learned the meaning of a word, repeated it until he knew it well. He took equal pains with articles of food, furniture, apparrel, and every thing, in fact—and never heard a word without making some one spell it to him, and then he dictionaryed it. In this way he acquired such a knowledge of French, in three months, that he was able to take a share in any conversation. He is now professor of Greek, in a college at the south of France, and his duty is to teach his pupils a daily lecture in French.—That he can do so shows how well he has mastered the language."

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—"So has knowledge almost always been cultivated and genius nurtured—that is to say, amidst difficulties. Where did Franklin first cultivate the knowledge that at length bore him to the height of fame? In a printing office. Where did Bowditch study the mathematics? In early life on shipboard, and ever after in hours snatched from the cares of busy life. How did Ferguson begin to study astronomy? Tending sheep in Scotland; lying on his back upon the care earth, and gazing upon the heavens—mapping out the constellations by means of a simple string stretched from hand to hand, with beads upon it—which, sliding back and forth, enabled him to ascertain the relative distances of the stars. Where did young Faraday commence his studies—still young, and yet the successor in London to Davy? He began his chemical studies a poor boy, in an apothecary shop. Sir Richard Arkwright who was knighted for the improvemnents he introduced into cotton spinning, and whose beautiful seat upon the Wye is one of the fairest in England, was a barber till he was thirty years old. At this moment there is a man in New England who has read fifty languages, who was apprenticed—who has always worked—and who still works—as a blacksmith."—*Christian Ex.*

COLUMBUS NEWSPAPERS.—There is, we presume, no seat of State Government in the Union, if we accept perhaps Boston, from which emanate a greater number of newspapers than from our own city.

We learn from an authentic source that during the quarter terminating on the 30th of September, there were nine papers published in Columbus—six of which were of a political character—one devoted to the cause of religion—another to agriculture, and another to the promotion of the doctrines of the Thompsonian school of medicine.

Below will be found a table exhibiting the number of papers issued from each press during the three months referred to:

Ohio Statesman, issued	85,462
Ohio State Bulletin, "	0,672
Ohio Confederate, "	9,906
Ohio State Journal, "	37,076
Buckeye Whig, "	26,000
Cross & Journal "	21,060
Botanical Recorder*"	10,900
Staats Zeitung "	7,098
Ohio Farmer* "	3,041
	210,215.

*The Botanical Recorder and Ohio Farmer are issued but twice a month—hence their subscription lists are doubly as large as they appear at first glance, or from the table.—*Ohio States.*

BLOODY MURRAIN CURED.

GENOA, DELAWARE CO. Oct. 16, 1839.

On Friday evening last, one of my cows come home late. We noticed that she was out of health; and, on Saturday morning, we discovered that she labored under a severe attack of the Bloody Murrain. I had no hope of curing her—but my wife, having more faith in medicine, procured some two or three pounds of *Garget*, (called in this country pokeroot,) placed it over the fire, in six or eight gallons of water, and let it remain until the water was boiled down to about three gallons. The same evening, after dark, we gave the cow two quarts of this liquid—the same qantity on the following morning with two gills spts. of turpentine.—Through the day we administered frequent doses of the Garget juice, and on Monday morning we gave her another dose of turpentine, which made her very sick for about two hours; after the expiration of this time however, she got up and went to feeding, and has since gained rapidly, both in strength and in the quality of her milk.

N. B.—The turpentine should be reduced by the other liquid, or it may cause immediate death.

By giving publicity to this, you may confer a lasting favor upon the farmers of the west, where the Murrain is prevalent. Yours, &c.

THEO. L. MCDOWELL.

Ed. Ohio State Journal.

Many of the Coast Blockade seamen in Sussex lost their lives by walking over the cliffs during dark or foggy nights; and upon one occasion two of their bodies were discovered dreadfully mangled within a few yards of each other, having been precipitated from a height of about three hundred feet. The circumstance of their being killed nearly at the same spot, and at about the same moment, gave rise to an opinion that they had been thrown over by the smugglers. Be this as it might, some time after, an officer, much disliked for his activity, having fallen into an ambuscade of smugglers, they seized, blindfolded him, and tied his feet together, crying, "Throw him over the cliff!—throw him over the cliff?" Disregarding his entreaties for mercy, they bore him to the edge, and pushed him gradually over, feet foremost, till his arms and chin only remained above the brink; to which he clung by digging his finger nails into the grass, and in this cruel position they left him. He remained thus for above an hour, in agonies of terror, screaming for help, and straining every sinew to maintain his hold, till at length the blood seemed to stagnate in his arms; his strength failed—his brain reeled at the thought of the depth beneath, and he was on the point of letting go in despair, when as a last effort, he released one hand, tore the bandage from his eyes, turned his head with horror, and beheld the bottom within a yard of his feet!—the smugglers having selected a shallow chalk-pit for their purpose, upon the brink of which he had been so tormentingly suspended. —*English Paper.*

A DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with which the city of Ava was visited on the 23d of March last.—After some preliminary particulars, the account proceeds:

The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of grey earth was thrown up, coveriug the place around several feet deep and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Ava and Tsagain, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital, have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation. The number of persons that perished here, and in the surrounding towns and villages, amount to between 200 and 300, which number may, of course, be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places. Amongst those who died are Mr. Harapeat, the wealthy Armenian merchant, and three children of Mr. Avanese. These were the survivors of a family of six children, and he has now been deprived of them too. We have, indeed, to be grateful to Providence, that though we have been in the midst of so many dangers, and where so many have perished, none of us have sufferd either in person or property. We owe certainly our escape to the houses being built of the same light materials as the generality of buildings here, but we had nigh been swallowed up by some of the openings and gaps in the earth, for some of these were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants in this country, nor is there any mention in any of their historical records.

KNOWEDGE IS POWER.—Some amusing anecdotes are going the rounds of the papers, illustrative of the fact, that "knowledge is power." We would recall to the readers of Italian history, the following remarkable circumstance:

In the centre of the *piazza*, or square of St. Peter's, at Rome, is placed the famous Egyptian Obelisk, of red granite, which was transported from Heliopolis to Rome by order of Caligula, in the 3d year of his reign. He had it erected in the circus, which was situated at the foot of the Vatican mount, near to the *Balilica* of St. Peter's. This circus is sometimes named "Nero's circus," from the circumstance of the gardens of the latter lying in the vicinity. Constantine the Great having ordered the circus to be demolished, the Obelisk remained, upright, among the ruins, until the time of Pope Sextus the Fifth, who caused it to be removed, and placed where it at present stands. The work of removal was entrusted to the celebrated engineer, Fontana, who employed, it is said, forty-one machines, with strong ropes, and immense iron rollers, the whole of which were put in motion by the aid of one hundred and sixty horses, and eight hundred men. It cost the labor of four months to remove the Obelisk, although the distance from the original site, to the spot where it now stands, was not more than three hundred paces. We may imagine the weight of this stupendous mass, when it is stated, that it is one hundred and twenty-six Italian feet from its base to the top of the cross.

After the pedestal was ready, the most difficult part of the operation commenced, namely, the raising and placing of the shaft of the Obelisk. To insure success, it was ordered that the force of all the machines should be simultaneously applied, at given signals; and that no one should utter a word, under pain of punishment, lest the signals should not be observed by the workmen. The shaft slowly rose towards its destined height; but just as it was on the point of reaching its elevation, it was discovered that the ropes, from having stretched more than had been expected were totally unable to accomplish their purpose. An awful pause ensued: the engineer anticipated, with consternation, the failure of his operation; when a sailor, who was amid the crowd of anxious spectators, forgetful, or rather in defiance, of the order of silence, cried out, "wet the ropes!"—The hint was taken, and the magnificent Obelisk was placed upon it pedestal.

REV. ROWLAND HILL.

A queer but true Anecdote—A pious women, a member of the Surry Chapel, was married to a husband, who, though very kind to her, and in many respects a moral man, had no sense whatever of religion, but delighted in spending those hours in swilling beer which she spent in attendance on the preaching of the gospel. It so happened that the parties, through some disappointment in business, had been unable to pay their rent on a particular quarter day. The consequence was, that a distraint on their furniture was put into the house, and a party was employed, as the technical phrase has it, to "take possession." After turning over every scheme in their minds, which could suggest itself for extricating themselves from the difficulties in which they were involved, they were just about to resign themselves to despair, when the idea occurred to the wife, of submitting the whole circumstances of the case to Mr. Hill, She accordingly proceeded to his house, at once got access to him, and with no small degree of tremor, made a short and simple representation of the state of mattters.

"How much would you require to save your furniture and get rid of the person in possession!" inquired Mr. Hill.

"Eighteen pounds, sir, would be quite sufficient for the purpose," answered the woman, with a palpitating heart.

"I'll let you have a loan of twenty, and you can pay me at your convenience."

The heart of the other was too full to give utterance to distinct expressions of gratitude for so great a mark of kindness on the part of her minister. He was too shrewd an observer of human nature not to perceive that the broken accents, sometimes entire absence of words, which characterized her attempt to express her gratitude, offered a far better proof of that feeling being at once deep and sincere, than if she had been most affluent in words and most fluent in using them.

"Send your husband to me on your return home," said Mr. Hill, after the other had returned thanks in the best way her feelings would allow her, "send him to me presently, I will have two ten pound notes waiting him about the time he arrives. I wish to give the notes to you rather than to you."

Mrs.——quitted his house and ried home with a light foot, but still li er heart. Having communicated to husband what had passed between he and the minister, it is unnecessary to that he lost no time in proceeding to house of Mr. Hill. The latter rece him with much kindness of manner.

"And so, said he, you are so unfo nate as to have a person in possessio

"We unfortunately have sir."

"And twenty pounds will be suffic to get rid of him, and restore your fu ture to you?"

"It will, sir."

"Well, then, said Mr. Hill pointin the table, there are two ten pound n for you, which you can pay when are able."

The other hesitatingly advanced to table, took up the notes, and was in act of folding them, and at the same t warmly thanking Mr. Hill for the ac friendship he had done for him, and pressing hope that he would soon be to pay the amount back again, when reverend divine suddenly exclain "Stop a little! Just lay down the n again until I ask a blessing upon the

They other did as he was desired; which the reverend gentleman exten both arms, addressed a short praye the Divine Being to this effect:—"O L who art the Author of all mercy and Giver of all good and perfect gifts, thou be graciously pleased to bless small sum of money to be given to who is before Thee, that it may cond to his present and eternal welfare. Jesus Christ's sake."

"Now, sir," said Rowland Hill, as finished his brief supplication to Throne of Grace. "Now sir, you take the money."

The party a second time took up notes and was in the act of folding th up; when Mr. Hill interposed, by questing him to wait a moment, adc that he had forgotten one thing. It r be easily supposed that by this time individual was a good deal confused. confusion increased a hundred fold, w Mr. Hill remarked. "But my friend, have not yourself asked for a blessing the money, you had better do it now."

"Sir," faltered out the other, scarc able to support himself; "Sir, I can pray. I never prayed in my life."

"You have the more need to be now," observed the reverend gentlen in his cool, yet rebuking manner.

"I cannot, sir—I do not know wha say."

"Make the effort, however short prayer may be."

"I cannot, sir, I am unable to utte single sentence."

"Then you cannot have the money. will not lend twenty pounds to a pray less person."

The other hesitated for a moment, a then closing his eyes, he said with gr earnestness: "O Lord, what shall I s to Thee and Mr. Hill on this occasio He was about to begin another senten when the reverend gentleman interru ed him by observing, "That will do a beginning. It is a very excellent fi prayer. It is from the heart. I ha not uttered a more sincere or fervent tition to God for the last fifty years. Take the money and may God's blessi be given along with it." As he spo Mr. Hill took up the two ten pound not and transferred them to the half bew dered man, cordially shook him by t hand, and wished him good morning.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—In the l number of the Baltimore Monument find an account of this magnificent coll tion at Philadelphia—wonderful in its and still more so from the fact that it the work of a single individual, unaid by government patronage or by any o er means save his own industry and p vate fortune. The account is written Brantz Mayer, Esq., of the city of Bal more, and contains, besides a descripti of the gallery, some very just encomiu upon Mr. Dunn, the indefatiguable c lector of this nation in miniature. "I has enclosed a whole people as it we in glass cases," says Dr. M.—"classifi them—their habits, their occupatio their follies, their amusements, the states, their tools, their manners, the dwellings, their custumes, their imp ments of husbandry and war, their shi their boats, their vanities, their mourni and their pleasure, their arts, and the antiquities, their luxury and their supe stitions.—In fact, he has taken a spe men of every thing natural and produce necessary and unnecessary, of the Ch nese empire, and placed it in his colle tion, forming a panoramic pageant Oriental life and art, which places th whole nation within the reach of the m motest inquiring inhabitant of our Union

Every one who has seen this collecti is struch with uncommon unique a splendid character, giving to the obse vant spectator at one view an insight i to the manner, customs, and modes of t Chinese. Besides the gratification of c riosity, the spectacle which such a mus um exhibits may impart much useful i formation. It may serve a better pu pose than a book of travels—for it spea to the eye, and conveys representatio which are indentical with realities, whil the ideas which it impresses upon t mind are definite and distinct. Mr. Dun spent many years in China, accumulat a fortune by successful and honorba trade, and has returned to enrich his n tive city, Philadelphia, with the fruits his industrious and curious researches.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

HURSDAY, ... NOVEMBER 28, 1839.

We made a call some few weeks ago upon our nts for their assistance in the financial way, ich has had but little effect. Bros. Lyon, ncy, Fordyce, Stephens and Scott have re- nded to it, for which they have our thanks.— . Fordyce rides the Middletown circuit, which d already sent us as much cash, and as many scribers, or within a small trifle of it, as any cuit in the District; but, nevertheless, he for- ded us ten dollars cash for five *new* subscri- s. This places Middletown circuit at the head the list in supporting the press. This is high- reditable to them; and we have no doubt ultimately be to their spiritual advantage, it is among such a spirited and liberal people t men of talent and usefulness will seek to la-

But how is it with old Monongahela directly ide Middletown? What has become of our er warm friends on that circuit? We per- ally know that some of them would be able to for a press, individually, without any preju- to their private fortune, and a score or two hem able to pay the annual subscription of a gious periodical almost any day they were ed upon. But hear it! we have received t or nine subscribers from Monongahela cir- , and FOUR dollars in cash, two of which e paid by Bro. Fordyce, above, for his own sub- ption. Brethren, you must be some how or r on the wane.

We regard not mental or bodily toil; these are rfully rendered in attempting to promote the dic good. But such is the nature of our mor- ensibilities, that it gives us the severest pain e unable to meet our financial engagements ey fall due. Such prompt attention as we received from Bro. F. and the Middletown uit, cheers us at our labor, and tends to keep ee from financial embarrassment.

We find that wherever the superintendents of nits make suitable efforts, a good list of sub- ers, with a considerable amount of cash is ed without difficulty. If they all knew how h it would accommodate us, and contribute he permanent establishment of the paper, certainly would not neglect this matter.— should like an effort to be made to see how y new subscribers could be raised, with the in advance, as well as to collect from those have already subscribed. The times are , but recollect we have already vested some ve hundred dollars in this enterprise, beside daily expenses. It will not be as hard for to do a little as for us to do all.

---

he following cases will shew the necessity of care on the part of our agents in writing the es and post offices, they may forward accord- o our published directions, in a fair hand.

ASHTABULA, O., Nov. 8, 1839.

r: I have to inform you that several of your rs with the following address and direction, come to this office and remain uncalled iz:—J. Chandler, Arnett, Ashtabula, Ohio, nich I apprehend there is some mistake.— person addressed is not known here, and the "Arnett," if intended for the name of a office or township, there is certainly none or similar to it in this county or elsewhere knowledge.

eturn one of the papers by this mail with irections thereon. With respect,

Your obedient servant,

N. HUBBARD.

e same note which forwarded to us the above gave us also the name of D. Rowland. But could not make out his post office, being so written, we did not forward to him, until ote us, giving his office so that we under- it.

e have sent papers from our commencement Ross, W. Ross and J. Shull, at the order of our friends, to Tuscarawas, Tuscarawas, ; after issuing our 13th number we received te from the post master that he knew of no names. The same mail conveyed a note the post master at Clarkesville, Ohio, re- ing us to discontinue the paper sent to his to H. M. Johnson, as he could find no such n. Here are mistakes in relation to five s returned to us by one mail,—and these are he only mistakes we have received. This of attention to our rule second, imposes a severe loss upon us;—to prevent this, and o get information in relation to these names hose who may have it, is why we make these ks.

---

e have been sending a paper over the coun- after our old friend, Joel Wood, first to ington, Pennsylvania, next to Cookstown, y his order. The post master at the last where we now send, informs us he knows such man, of course he must have taken an- dodge. If some one will tell us where he ives we will try him again.

---

ere is at present considerable excited at- on, in the city of Baltimore to the subject ligion, in all the churches, in which St. s church (Methodist Protestant,) is partic- ng; they have continued their meetings rly for three weeks, and at these many been reclaimed and a number joined the h.

---

ther F. Stier reports fifty-seven meeting s belonging to the Methodist Protestant in the Maryland District. Will our tent, this year, be so good as to make out of meeting houses in this District, for our iving the number on each circuit.

---

ce the above was in type, which relates to Monongahela circuit, we have received a let- m its worthy superintendent, containing new subscribers;—he says, "we have a few ions, and our people are generally doing We are glad to hear it.

---

communication of the committee of the etown circuit, in our next.

---

will forward the letter of E. Sturman to esident of the District.

The post master at Morgantown, Virginia, informs us that S. Gordon does not call for his paper. Will Bro. Fordyce be so good as to ascertain the reason and inform us?

COMMUNICATIONS.

MONONGALIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, November 19, 1839

Respected Friend: Our first quarterly meeting closed last evening on Middletown circuit. The meeting was interesting; some half dozen professed conversion during the meeting, and seven joined the church on probation.

George Brown, the President of the Pittsburgh Conference, visited this circuit last month, and held a protracted meeting at Middletown, at which there was an addition of twelve members to the class at that place, and since then we have had an increase of five members more to the same class. On the whole of Middletown circuit there has been an addition of thirty members since the commencement of the present Conference year.

Yours, &c. JOHN FORDYCE.

WESTMINSTER, O., Nov. 19, 1839.

Bro. Springer: I have been about two months on this circuit, since when the power of God has been made manifest in the conversion of sinners; thirty have been added to the church. On the 14th of October we held a protracted meeting, of a very high character for spirituality. We were about closing on Monday morning when ten gave in their names to the church as probationers. It was thought from the indications of divine grace, best to continue the meeting until Thursday. Considering the number of people we had a most extraordinary time. One man, in the night, near two miles distant, hearing the songs of the people of God, was attracted to the house of devotion, and in a short time was at the altar soliciting the prayers of the pious; four more were received on probation.

We have, here, a friendly pious people. They generally keep up their prayer and class meetings. This bids fair to become one of the best circuits in the Districts.

Bro. J. Flood, our President, filled thirteen appointments on this circuit, and his labors were well received. Yours, &c.

JOHN GUEST,
Sup't. Lima Ct.

ITEMS.

A project is on foot to bridge the Mississippi at St. Louis. The cost is estimated at $600,000.

The State debt of Tennessee is only $2,666. Smaller, perhaps, than any other State in the Union.

The State debt of Pennsylvania is $32,000,000; greater than that of any other State in the Union Louisiana is the next, and New York follows.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

In the Insolvent Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, there are three hundred and forty applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

Dr. Brownlee has commenced in the Protestant Vindicator, a full exposure of the cunning and art of Bishop England of Charleston, in relation to the "Tax Book of Holy Chancery."

PAYING IN PRODUCE.—The New York papers say that 1,500,000 barrels of flour will be sent to England, and thus $10,000,000 of the foreign debt will be paid off.

Nearly two hundred workmen are employed on the "Burnt District" in Philadelphia, and the prospect is that it will soon be rebuilt in a style of superior excellence and beauty.

A clergyman in Prussia. the Rev. Mr. Kuntze, has himself baptized one hundred and nine of the descendents of Israel. A large number appear disposed to join the christian church.

The city authorities of Wilmington, Delaware, have authorized the emission of five thousand dollars in sums under one dollar, for the purpose of making change.

A wag once remarked, that of all kinds of *lying* the most common is lying in bed late in the morning—except among editors of party newspapers, and they lie after they get up.

Late accouuts from St. Augustine mention that while a detachment of United States Dragoons was crossing Oscilla river, it was fired on by the Indians. Seven were killed and others wounded.

NOT A FABLE.—A boy in New York, not three years of age, was asked who made him? With his little hand a foot from the floor, he artlessly replied—"God made me a little baby, so high, and I grew the rest."

General Scott passed up the Lake this morning on the Buffalo. We understand that reported "Patriot movements" on the frontier, have induced the Secretary of War to order inspection of the military posts along the line.—*Cleveland Her.*

We have, at our office, some specimens of Silk Velvet, Satin Ribbon of fancy pattern, silk thread of several colors, manufactured at Mt. Pleasant and Economy, which are very superior and worth seeing as specimens of domestic manufacture.—*Wheeling Times.*

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—The Newspaper credit system ceased in Mississippi on the first of the present month, by agreement among all the Printers of that State. No name is now added to the list of the papers there, unless a year's advance is forwarded.

WAFERS.—The oldest letter yet found with a red wafer was writen in 1624, from D. Krap, at Spires, to the government at Bayreuth. Wafers are ascribed, by Labat, to Genoese economy. In the seventeenth century they were only used by private persons, and public seals commenced only in the eighteenth century.

ACQUITTAL OF MR. ORME.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the trial of Dennis G. Orme, late teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, for grand larceny, which lasted nearly a week, and created much interest in Washington, resulted on Friday in his acquittal. The jury was absent but about ten minutes.

Some short time ago two American sailors went ashore at Havana, having about them the ordinary jack-knives worn by seamen, and were immediately arrested and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for six years.—They are said to be still in confinement. The law against carrying deadly weapons is very severe in the island of Cuba, and is enforced with great strictness.

CAMP MEETING ANECDOTE.—At a camp meeting a number of ladies continued standing on the benches, notwithstanding frequent hints from the ministers to sit down. A reverend old gentleman noted for his good humor arose and said—"I think if those ladies standing on the benches knew that they had holes in their stockings, they would sit down." This address had the desired effect—there was an immediate sinking into the seats. A young minister standing behind him, and blushing to the temples, said, "O, brother, how could you say that?" said the old gentleman, "it is a fact—if they had'nt holes in their stockings, I'd like to know how they could get them on?"

A NEGRO'S PRAYER.—Good massa Lord, if thou wilt be so mitey accommodating as to jist come down here among de black fokes and sway de mighty septer till de black people of kuller gits to be like de white fokes, dis child will lobe you massa Lord, with all de mite he's got. I promis massa Lord, dat dis child wont be mad if you should hit him with a big stone. Just at that momeut his master, who had been listening to this dissertation to the Lord, threw a stone at the negro which felled him to the ground—his master still remained concealed. The negro recovered, and rose upon his feet, and cried out, ah! massa Lord, you'r a quare man, if a body says any ting in fun, you take him all in good arnest.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.—They enjoy religious liberty, and their rabbies are paid by government. They have a divinity school at Metz, where their rabbies are educated, and receive much scientific instruction. There is much unbelief among them—and in their discussions, they appeal indifferently to the Scriptures, or the Talmuds; and sometimes adopt the infidel objections of Voltaire. Hebrew is very little understood among them, except by the rabbies of the new school; the Bible is in general a sealed book, even in its letter. The most learned books written by them of late years, denote much infidelity. If they are to be converted, it must be by the instrumentality of plain truth, addressed to them as sinners, and by persuading them to send their children to christian schools.—*Boston Recorder.*

An American has patented in England, and in several other countries of Europe, an invention for making broad or narrow woolen cloths, without spinning or weaving. The Leeds Mercury says, that after an inspection of patterns of the cloth, we should say there is every probability of this fabric superseding the usual mode of making cloth by spinning and weaving. The abridgement of labor will be very great. One set of machinery, it is said, not costing more than £600, will be capable of producing 600 yards of woolen cloth, thirty-six inches in width, per day of twelve hours. The machinery would be in a week or two ready for making a trial at Leeds, under the superintendence of the inventor, by a cloth merchant who has an exclusive license. A conditional sale has also been made for the patent right for the kingdom of Belgium, for the sum of £20,000.

A poor woman at Norwich, in England, once had a Jew rap at her door to ask her if she would part with a stone which lay in her window. She said no, it was a keepsake from her son Ben, who was gone to the Indies. The Jew, instead of being daunted was stimulated by this account, and said he had taken a fancy to it and would give a crown for it.

The woman was shrewd enough to know that a Jew would not give five shillings for anything unless it was worth a great deal more. She therefore obstinately refused to part with it till she found out what it was, and what was its value. In the sequel it was discovered that this stone was a very large diamond in its rough state, for which she procured a thousand pounds, or five thousand dollars, after it had thus lain in her window for years as a common stone.

A GOOD ARBITATOR.—Two men had a dispute who would repair a partition fence separating their fields, and through which the cattle found their way. After the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, and mutual recrimination, they resolved to try the glorious uncertainty of the law. They were however, persuaded by their friends to the more amicable mode of submitting the question to the final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbor, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble.—Here, after hearing the arguments of both parties, he told them that the subject demanded great deliberation; and, as it would take him some time to decide, he would just clap a few boards over the holes, and in ten minutes' time, with his own hands, he effectually closed every gap. The parties silently retired, and the umpire has never been called upon to pronounce the final judgement in the case.—*Newburyport Herald.*

TROUBLE AMONG THE CHEROKEES.—"By a letter received last evening from Arkansas," says the Boonville Emigrant, of the 17th, "We learn that the hostility existing between the Ross and Ridge parties, temporarily suppressed, has again broken forth, and several individuals have been killed. The letter bearing date Evansville, Sept. 23d, state that on the night previous about midnight, the Ridge party crossed the Washington county line, and murdered Beng, and two of the Ratliffs of the Ross party. Beng was sick when they murdered him. He is said to have been a great man with his people. The murder of these individuals has caused considerable excitement. The Ridge party are flying to the whites for protection. Where it will end is uncertain, but it is believed that vengeance will be the order of the day."—*St. Louis Republican.*

BOUNDARY TROUBLES AT IOWA.—The last Jeffersonian, printed at the seat of Government in this State, says: We understand that information has been received by the Governor, that the Sheriff of Clark county, in this State, in attempting to discharge his duties, was resisted by an armed force acting under the authority of the Territory of Iowa. The sheriff has reported these facts to the proper military officer within his county, who immediately communicated the information to Gen. Willock, the commanding General of the Division. This officer has referred the matter to the Executive.—Directions have been given to Gen. Willock to cause the sheriff to be provided with a force sufficient to enable him to discharge his duties, and to apprehend and deliver to the civil authority all persons who may be found in open resistance to the laws, and to be dealt with as the law directs.—*Missouri Republican.*

BOSTON LIGHT.—The Boston Journal says—The new lanthorn is now in operation at the Boston Light House; and we learn, fully equals the expectations of those who devised the undertaking.—The light is of great brilliancy—and bursts upon the sight at the distance of twenty miles, with surprising effect, insomuch that in some instances the wondering mariner has hardly dared to trust to the evidence of his senses—but has feared that he was deceived by some pyrotechnical experiment on shore until the regularity of the revolutions, and the uniformity of the flashes, convinced him that it could be no other than Boston Light, astonishingly improved. A few evenings since we saw it from the summit of Bunker's Hill, and was much struck with the singular and beautiful effect which it produced, when it flashed through the darkness which prevailed around. This was at the distance of ten or eleven miles from the Light House. Boston Light now probably approaches nearer to the intensity of the lights in the British Channel, and some other parts of Europe, than any other light on our coast.

NOTICE.

☞A meeting of the "Springfield Lyceum," will be held in the McKendrie church, on Monday evening next, Dec. 2, at early candle-lighting. An Address will be delivered by JOHN W. WHITE.

Ladies and Gentlemen are politely requested to attend. Nov. 28

HYMENEAL.

Married—on Thursday evening last, by the Editor of this paper, Mr. EVAN WORTHINGTON, to MRS. BETSEY MOONEY, all of Springfield township.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RECEIVED PAY FOR 1ST VOL. RECORDER.

Of Z. Taylor,	$2 00
E. Moore, Pittsburgh,	2 00
M. Scott,	6 00
For T. Parks, W. Warwick and J. Snyder.	
G. Buckingham,	2 00
G. Fogle,	2 00
O. P. Stephens,	2 00
For S. Dorsey.	
A. W. Skinner,	2 00
J. Corey,	2 00
For J. H. Hickman.	
G. Clancy,	16 00
For J. Thompson, W. Barkhurst, J. Pierce, J. V. Barton, R. Scott, J. Pile, A. Fesler and J. Baloiu, of Athens.	
J. Fordyce,	10 00
For Dr. H. Wade, T. McElroy, R. Gray, J. Kerns and A. Fordyce, all from No. 6.	
A. McGuire,	2 00
For Mrs. H. Miller.	
A. Jones, Mt. Pleasant Ohio,	6 00
For A. B. Townsend, H. Marshall and P. Lewis.	

LETTERS RECEIVED—W. Joseph, G. R. Riddle N. Hubbard, L. M. Cochran, M. Scott, G. Buckingham, J. Dalbey, I. Smucker, O. P. Stephens, J. Guest, N. B. Madera, Tho. Gardiner, J. Corey, S. Larimer, J. Rose, (we have sent the papers to all your subscribers from No. 6, which is all we have,) G. Clancy, J. Fordyce, A. M'Guire, "An Old Pioneer," D. Lynch, R. P. Camden, A. Jones, R. E. Lafeher, J. Hopwood.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Recve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		10
" Sides,	"	10½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	14	15
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	22	23
" Dipped,	"		14
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"		14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		25
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		50
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		75
Flour,	barrel.	3.00	3.25
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.50
" 8 by 10,	"		3.50
" 10 by 12,	"		4.50
Hay,	ton.	7	8
Indigo,	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	26	28
" Country "	"	26	27
Lead, bar,	"		8
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		65
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil, Flaxseed,	"		112½
" W. Sperm,	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale,	"	80	85
Oats,	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.		
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna,	"		3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.		7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.		237½
Salt,	bush'l.	40	44
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	9	9½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	55	85
" Gunpowder,	"	70	75
" Imperial,	"	65	70
" Black,	"		
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		50
Whiskey,	gallon.		44

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.
BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square,	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6¾
" 8d and 9d,	"		7
" 6d,	"		7¼
" 5d,	"		7¾
" 4d,	"		8¼
" 3d,	"		9¼
Retail Nails, by the keg,	1 cent advance.		
" Iron,	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.
BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords,	90 feet.	3 25	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Hemp "	90 "	3 00	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Plough Lines,	30 "	1 00	

Lyford's Baltimore Price Current,

AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT JOURNAL, IS published every Saturday Morning, at No. 26, second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange. W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

Five Dollars per annum, } Papable
Three Dollars for six months, } in
Two Dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

School Teacher Wanted.

DISTRICT No. 6, composed of parts of Springfield and Newton townships, wants to employ a good TEACHER, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Inquire of

J. P. SPRINGER, C. MERIAM, J. MITCHELL, } Directors.

November 14, 1839. 13

Session Paper.

THE OHIO CONFEDERATE and OLD SCHOOL REPUBLICAN will be published twice a week during the approaching session of the General Assembly.

We will furnish it four months, from the 1st of December, for one dollar and fifty cents.

The assistance of our friends who are already in the reception of the paper, and acquianted with its character, is respectfully solicited, in procuring and sending us the names of any who may wish to receive it.

JOHN G. MILLER, Ed. & Pro.

Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increased to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accurate and detailed account of all the Banking Institutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to increase *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number.* We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete Detector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have determined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our monthly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so generously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every individual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our expenses to a very considerable extent. Such, however, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged Detector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after receiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Reporter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibility of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deeply grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and instructive.

MATHEW T. MILLER,
No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.
November 21, 1839. 14

VARIETY.

Extract from the dying Confession of

LEWIS WILBER,

Who was executed October 3, 1839, at Morrisville, Madison county, New York, for the murder of ROBERT BARBER.

Robert Barber was a man of high respectability, and in easy circumstances as to property, living in Colerain, a rather secluded town in the northern part of Massachusetts. He was a widower, and had several children and numerous relatives in the neighborhood, of the highest respectability. He was rather beyond the prime of life, being nearly fifty-three years of age—of good stature and appearance—mild and peaceful in his manners—kind in his disposition—not extensively acquainted with the world—honest in all his pursuits—a professing Christian—and respected and beloved by all his acquaintances.

Previous to the 28th of August, 1837, he had contracted a matrimonial engagement with a lady then residing in Onondaga, in the State of New York, and on that day left his home and family to go to that place to be married. The place where he took the stage was at Wilmington, about fifteen miles distant from Colerain. It was here he unfortunately fell in company with Wilber, and travelled with him until the unfortunate occurrence that ended his life.

The history of the whole matter was related by Wilber to the writer, with the greatest minuteness, and agrees with the evidence on the trial in every material particular.

His first recollection of seeing Mr. Barber was somewhere between Brattleboro and Troy, where he formed some acquaintance with him in the stage. They arrived at Albany together, the 28th of August, and the next morning took the cars on the rail road for Utica. Previous to arriving at Albany they had not much conversation together. When they arrived at Utica they met again; but he tho't they were not in the same car on the rail road.

At Utica, Wilber first entertained the thought of murdering the old man. For that object, or any similar one, he purchased a common shoe-knife, as he said, but such a one as is often called a bread-knife, with a sharp point and a turned wooden handle; it cost eighteen pence. This he wrapped in a paper, and carried it in a pocket in the skirt of his coat.

Sometime towards the evening of the same day, (the 29th,) they took a line boat to go west, of which Edwin H. Munger was captain: the name of the boat he could not recollect. Night coming on, they lodged together in the same berth. Little of interest occurred during the passage until morning, when they arrived very early at Burr's Tavern, on the canal, in Sullivan, about three miles east of the Chittenango Landing. There, the boat having stopped, Wilber and his companion (for they had by this time become considerably acquainted, and the old gentleman familiar with him,) stepped off from the boat, went into the house, and drank something at the bar that they called for, which was handed to them by a woman.

They then walked along the tow path to Lee's Bridge (so called,) about eighty rods west, and had some conversation about going on foot to Chittenango Landing.—They passed the crotch of the road that leads off towards Canesaraga, and turning west, went on beyond all the houses and buildings. When they reached the last open field on the right, before entering the woods, Wilber informed the old gentleman that it would lessen the distance to turn to the right from the road, and cross the woods in that direction. They accordingly got over the fence, and walked in the direction of the woods, which they soon reached and entered. In the direction they were travelling at the time, the woods, where they entered them, were about sixty rods from the highway, and the distance through the woods to the canal (towards which they were going at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the general course of the canal,) must be not far from a quarter of a mile.

When they arrived at the place where the body of the old gentleman was subsequently found, (eighteen or twenty rods distant from the canal,) Wilber said he took from his pocket the knife before described, and a pistol that he carried, which at the time was not charged—and presenting the pistol to the old gentleman, demanded of him his money, at the same time showing him the knife. Here he said he became much agitated, and apparently much more so than the old gentleman. The latter deliberately took his pocket-book from a side-pocket in his coat, and a purse from his pantaloons pocket—saying at the same time, "I did not think that of you—I thought you was my friend." Wilber then told him to throw down the pocket-book and purse, which he did. "I was afraid to take them up," said he, "and told him to lie down and hide his face, and not look up for half an hour." He then laid down in the same position he lay when found, according to the testimony of the witnesses. Here Wilber resolved to take the money and leave him. He took the pocket-book and purse and secured them. Then, standing by the right side of the old gentleman, who lay on his face, with his right hand under his eyes and his hat on his head, a second thought warned Wilber of the danger of detection if the old gentleman should live; and throwing up the skirt of his coat, with a back-handed stroke he plunged the knife into his body, near the backbone and below the ribs. This he repeated several times. He said that from the time he struck the first blow with the knife, no signs of life appeared. Indeed he never moved from the original position in which he laid down.

But this seemed not enough. He then stepped a few paces to the west, and thinking that by possibility his victim might survive, he picked up a large stone,* and approaching him as he lay, threw it at him, and struck his head. This he thought made the fracture in the skull above the left ear, on the back of the head, which appeared when the body was found, and also a similar corresponding hole in the hat.

In describing this scene—which he did with a great deal of accuracy and minuteness—his feelings frequently overcame his utterance, and the burthen of his tho'ts choked him to silence. He would pause, and groan and weep; and when he spoke again, it would be by exclamations and ejaculations, accompanied by the most frightful writhings, manifesting the greatest mental suffering. He declared that if the old gentleman had made the least resistance or noise, he should have fled, and left him untouched.

He did not count the money contained in the purse and pocket-book, until he got some distance from the scene of blood.—He found he had about eighty dollars, including two half-eagles and some silver change, which was in the purse.

When he left the body, he threw down the knife, and walked towards the canal, and threw the pistol (as he thought) into a thicket. Seeing the canal not far distant, and fearing to be seen there, he turned his course, and took a direction towards Chittenango Landing, parallel with, but at some distance from the canal, till he reached the Cholera house, so called—a dwelling house situated a short distance from the canal, and about half a mile west of the place where he left his victim.

On arriving at the cleared fields near the Cholera house, he took a diagonal course across them, and came into the highway again, between the Cholera house and Chittenango Landing, when taking that direction. Just before getting over the fence into the road, he dropped the pocket-book and purse.

He followed the road to the Landing, and went into the tavern there kept by Harley Judd, where he called for and drank a glass of cider. He then crossed the canal on the bridge to the tow path side, and finding the boat was not yet in sight, he walked along the tow path west until the boat came up, and then got on board, and went on towards Buffalo.

Nothing worthy of notice occurred during his passage to Buffalo from Chittenango, except that he purchased a brace of pistols in Rochester.

They arrived at Buffalo on Saturday night, and the next morning Wilber took a steam boat and went up the lake to Cleveland. Soon after he arrived in Cleveland he took a boat upon the Ohio canal and started for Portsmouth. When within thirty miles of Portsmouth, his passage was interrupted by a break in the canal.

There was a man on board the boat—a stranger to him—that had boxes of gloves and mittens from the factory at Johnstown, New York, who was going south to dispose of them. His name he could not recollect. Wilber knew of his having four hundred dollars in money, and he there laid a plot to murder him.—They procured a small boat together, and putting their effects on board of it, they proceeded down the Scioto river towards Portsmouth. They were out two nights on the river, and each night hauled up, took their goods ashore, built up a fire, and lay by it all night, each alternately sleeping and watching.

The second night, while the stranger was asleep, and towards morning, Wilber made up his mind, as he said, to murder him, and went off about twenty rods to consider how to accomplish it. He returned to him with a full determination to murder him, and found him still asleep. His heart failed him, for the form of the murdered Barber haunted him, or, as he expressed it, "stood between him and the stranger." Again he walked away, and again he returned to do the deed as before, but with the same result. The third time he tried it; and on returning, shook the man and awoke him for fear he should commit the foul deed—and told him that they could go as well then as if it was light. They went on to Portsmouth that day, and he saw the stranger embark on board a steam boat to go down the Ohio.

Wilber stayed in Portsmouth until the next morning and then took the stage for Chillicothe, and arrived there in the evening. The next morning he took the packet boat "Portsmouth," and started for Cleveland. Captain Lancaster was master of the boat. When they arrived at Akron, he hired to Captain Lancaster, and then left the boat and went to visit his father and brothers. He returned to Cleveland by another boat. His business on the boat with Captain Lancaster was tending the mail—that is, carrying it from the boat to every post office from Cleveland to Portsmouth. This he did until the canal closed, and then made another bargain with Lancaster to go with him the same way another season.

He then went home to Medina county, and stayed and chopped some there, till February, 1838, and then went to East Union, in Wayne county, twenty-five or thirty miles from Medina, to work there at chopping. The second day he chopped he cut his foot, and was laid up till the last of the month, when he took the stage for Cleveland, and arrived there about the 1st of March, and then went to work for Captain Lancaster, in the boat-yard, waiting for the opening of the canal.

He was there in that boat-yard when he was arrested for the crime for which he has now suffered an ignominious death. He was taken in April, 1838, on the Ohio City side of the river, and confined a short time in the jail at Cleveland, and then transported from that place by S. C. Hitchcock, Under Sheriff of this county, to our jail, where he was executed.

A report of his trial has already been published, and the facts that appeared in evidence are of a character not differing in any material point from those confessed by the criminal.

When in Cleveland, Wilber went by the name of Lewis Lee, and was so known at the time he was arrested. Captain Lancaster had ascertained that his name was Wilber. Wilber excused the change of name by saying that he did it to avoid detection, he having been in the boat affray that happened near Lockport in 1836. The writer questioned him as to the fact of his being in that affray, and he stated that he was not there.

*The stone has been found since the confession, and is now in possession of the writer, and weighs 7¾ pounds. The pistol and knife have not yet been discovered, although considerable search has been made for them.

For the Western Recorder.

O God, thou merciful and true,
Teach me thy righteous will to do,
To me impart the sacred fire,
Of love, that I may well admire,
Thy wisdom, love and grace combin'd,
To re-instate the human mind
In fellowship with God, and bring
The rebel back to God his king.

O wond'rous day of gracious fame,
When from the father's bosom came,
The holy, meek, incarnate son,
To give his life for every one,
Of Adam's lost and ruined race
And save them by his glorious grace,
From the unending pains of Hell,
Saved from all sin with God to dwell.

Though deeply sank in guilt and sin,
The stains of which were deep within,
Still mercy, truth and righteousness,
Conspired a sinful world to bless.
Stern justice now is satisfied,
That as the Lamb of God hath died,
No violence to right is done,
To pardon through God's only son.

Bright angels who in glory dwell,
Desired long but could not tell
How God his promise could fulfil,
And sacred justice honor still.
But ah! astonished did they see
Lovely and meek as he could be
The son of God all veiled in flesh,
To shed his blood our souls to wash.

For man was sunk in crimson'd guilt,
And darkness thick which could be felt,
But sinners now may be set free,
Made pure and white as wool can be.
It is by Christ's most precious blood,
Their way is open now to God;
Come, sinners of a fallen race,
Approach this glorious throne of grace.

Come, sinners, come, this is the time,
No longer linger in your crime,
The day of hope, the day of grace,
Now God unveils his lovely face,
His mercy and his love to all
In Christ, will raise you from the fall,
Restore your long lost peace again,
Comply, you'll heavenly riches gain.

J. D.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 14, 1839.

Mr. Editor: I wish to be numbered among those who believe American Slavery to be one of the worst of moral evils. And it is matter of no little gratification to me to find myself in company, in this respect, with Wesley, Watson and Dr. A. Clarke, names which will not be forgotten by the religious world, nor blotted from the page of its history. I have the testimony of Dr. A. Clarke before me which I will transcribe for the benefit of any of your readers who may not have noticed it. It is as follows: "In heathen countries slavery was in some sort excusable; among christians it is an enormity and a crime, for which perdition has scarcely an adequate state of punishment." Note on Eph. vi. 5. And well may he call it "an enormity and a crime among christians," seeing it is wholly opposed to the Gospel of Christ, which is a proclamation of freedom to all the human race. The very errand of Christ into this world was to open the prison doors, preach deliverance to the captives, and to proclaim a universal jubilee, which is the acceptable year of the Lord. He who said, "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them," could not have in any wise countenanced such a soul destroying and dishonoring system of iniquity as that of American Slavery. Paul tells us, God hath made of one blood all nations, &c. Hence the colored man is as much the offspring of God as the white man, and has by nature an equal right to be free.

The doctrine of equality taught by Christ to his disciples presses upon this subject with no little force. "One is your master even Christ, and all ye are brethren;"—that is equals in the sight of Christ. Now we ask how it is possible for the professed christian, who is a slave-holder to reconcile his conscience to the crime of oppressing one of Christ's disciples all the week, by causing him to perform labor to the utmost of his ability without wages, and then on the Sabbath to close the doors of the sanctuary and shut out from him the light of the Gospel lest he should hear the minister read from God's holy word, "Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free."

Lest I should be considered a friend of oppression by holding my peace, and thereby become partaker with the slave-holder in his crime, I subscribe myself an enemy to oppression, and a friend of the oppressed in this as well as in all other lands.

JOEL DALBEY, JR.

RULE YOUR CHILD.—I once knew a mother who had an only son. She loved him most ardently, and could not bear to deny him any indulgence. He of course soon learned to rule his mother. At the death of his father, the poor woman was left at the mercy of this vile boy. She had neglected her duty, when he was young, and now his ungovernable passions had become too strong for her to control. Self-willed, turbulent, and revengeful, he was his mother's bitterest curse. His paroxysms of rage at times amounted almost to madness. One day, infuriated with his mother, he set fire to her house, and it was burned to the ground, with all its contents, and she was left in the extremest state of poverty. He was imprisoned as an incendiary, and, in his cell, he became a maniac, if he was not such before, and madly dug out his own eyes. He now lies in perpetual darkness, confined by the stone walls and grated bars of his dungeon, an infuriated madman.—*Abbott.*

The cause of freedom advances with steady step towards the final triumph.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

August 1, 1839. 2tf

The Western Farmer,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

CINCINNATI,

Corner of Vine and Gano Streets:

PUBLISHED BY G. G. MOORE,

Former publisher of the Farmer's Cabinet of Phil.

A. W. HOSMER—ST. LOUIS.

WE intend the Western Farmer shall be a work of general *utility* to the Agricultural portions of community. Being enriched with the experience and valuable improvements of *practical* farmers, it will contribute to the best interests of society at large, for—just in proportion as the soil has been cultivated in every nation, ancient and modern, individual wealth and national prosperity have been promoted.

CONDITIONS.

The Western Farmer is regularly issued on or about the 20th of each month. Each number contains thirty-two pages, with occasional engravings illustrating the subjects, and is printed on good paper and new type, of which this may be regarded as a fair specimen.

TERMS.—Arrangements have been made, which enables the proprietor to publish it at only *one dollar per year, payable in advance.* ☞Seven copies for *five dollars.* N. B. Those who have paid two dollars will be entitled to the Western Farmer two years.

POSTAGE.—If unpaid letters are received from subscribers, the amount of their postage will be deducted by forwarding a less number of papers.

From the encouragement given by many gentlemen who are interested in agricultural pursuits, and from his own past experience in a similar publication, the proprietor is assured that the present work will prove both interesting and valuable to those portions of community to whose fostering care it is respectfully submitted.

ADVERTISEMENTS, being appropriate to the objects of this work, will be inserted on the cover at the rate of *ten dollars* per page, *five dollars* for a half page, *two dollars & fifty cents* for one-fourth of a page for each insertion, to be paid for *invariably in advance.*

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FARMER.

☞*The work is in no case forwarded to any order until the money is received at this office.*☜

HENRY H. SMOOT, } General Agents.
ALANSON BILLINGS, }
JOHN BUHOUP, Corner of Penn and O'Harra Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Springfield, Ohio.—C. F. M'Williams.
Lebanon, Ohio.—G. P. Williamson, Esq.
Woodsfield, Ohio.—J. M. Kirkbride.
Barnsville, Ohio.—J. T. Mackall.
Steubenville, Ohio.—Robert C. Wilson, Esq.
Wellsville, Ohio.—Hiram B. Smith, P. M.
New Athens, Ohio.—John Armstrong, P. M.
Middletown, Ohio.—J. Shafer, P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Ohio.—W. H. Crothers.
Salem, Ohio.—Isaac Trescott, Esq.
Jamestown, Ohio.—J. Hibbin, Esq.
Greenfield, Ohio.—Thomas Carr.
Troy, Ohio.—J. T. Tullis, Esq.
Rising Sun, Ia.—W. M. French.
Lancaster, Ia.—T. Bland,
Bethleham, Ia.—T. P. Armstrong.
Tanner's Creek, Ia.—Thomas Ewbank.
Greencastle, Ia.—James Edmonson,
Charleston, Ia.—J. C. Hucklebery, P. M.
Louisville, Ky.—G. V. Raymond.
" " A. G. Griffeth, 104, 4th St.
" " Dr. J. N. Overstreet, Corner of 4th and Jefferson Sts.
Lexington, " Jesse Woodruff,
New Brighton, Pa.—Milo A. Townsend.
Rome, N. Y.—J. Hathaway.
Pekin, Ill.—R. Grosvenor.
Capt. T. R. Hampton, agent for the District of Columbia, and western Virginia.

☞Postmasters generally, are respectfully requested to act as agents on the usual terms.

October 10, 1839. 8tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,
162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

PROSPECTUS OF

The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press.

THE Methodist Protestant Church is distinguished by its union of the principles of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty. On this account, it is deemed worthy the approbation and support of Christians and Freemen, throughout the land and the world. And there is no reason to doubt, that, wherever its character shall be justly appreciated, and suitable efforts made for its establishment and prosperity, it will prove to be one of the most honorable and successful instruments, employed in promotion of the glorious objects of our holy religion.

This Church is of recent institution. Its Constitution and Discipline were formed in 1830.—Since then, it has become favorably known, to some extent, in most parts of the United States, and in Foreign countries. Still it is neither as well, nor as widely, known, as it deserves to be. Various reasons might be assigned for this; but only three will be here submitted. The powers of the Pulpit, the School, and the Press, have not been exerted with adequate efficiency. The statement cannot be amplified, according to the demands of the subjects it embraces, in such a document as this. It is intended to furnish such a development in the progress of our work. Let it suffice, for the present, to say, that the causes of the alleged deficiences, in these respects, will be found, whenever exhibited, not so much calculated to cast discredit on the past operations of the Church, as to prompt it to immediate and energetic improvement of present and prospective advantages.

The editor of "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" proposes to render a little assistance in improvement of *this* power. His plan is, to publish a paper according to the description here unto annexed.

Its character may be intimated by the following briefly stated particulars. 1. It will be consecrated to Christianity. 2. It will make known the history, condition, and prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church. 3. It will notice all other Churches. 4. It will pay attention to all Benevolent Institutions. 5. It will be observant of Philosophy, Science, Art and Literature. It is not expected, of course, that each number will contain articles on all these subjects; but they are mentioned to indicate the range we contemplate, and so give assurance to the public as well as the Church, of as great a variety of matter as shall be consistent with our main objects and compatible with our narrow limits.—Whatever it may treat, shall be treated thoughtfully, charitably, freely. The editor acknowledges no higher obligations than those of Truth and Love.

It is believed that the extensive circulation of a paper is of more importance than its size or frequent appearance. Where it is impracticable to secure all these points, therefore, the first should be preferred. Our Chuch has several weekly journals, with limited circulation. In order to obtain a wider scope for the "Letter-Press," it will be published once a month. To make it the more worthy preservation, it will be printed in very neat style. The terms are as followers:

For 50 cts. - - -	1 copy for a year.
" $5 - - -	12 copies.
" 10 - - -	25 "
" 20 - - -	60 "
" 30 - -	100 "
" 50 - - -	200 "

Payment must always be made in advance.

The editor desires to publish, at least, 5000 copies, regularly; and, occasionally, to distribute a number, specially prepared for the purpose, to the extent of 20,000. But all his efforts depend upon public support. He can solicit this is no other way, than by sending a copy of the paper. If, therefore, any to whom it shall be sent, or who may see this Prospectus, wish the "Letter-Press" to flourish, they may confer a favor by their personal exertions to sustain it. Address,

THS. H. STOCKTON,

Ohio State Journal.

FOR THE SESSION.

IN consonance with previous usages, the proprietor of the Ohio State Journal submits the following prospectus to the consideration of the people of Ohio. The political character of the Journal is so well known, that no new commentaries are necessary to explain it. It is unequivocally opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren, and of all the mad schemes of himself and his advisers. The Journal will continue steadily in the path of its long avowed and long cherished principles. Success cannot corrupt it, nor defeat intimidate it. As a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of American liberty, it will always be found awake on its post.

During the winter, abundance of interesting matter may be expected from the halls of our State Legislature. The work of BANK REFORM is to be finished, by the majority who now rule triumphant, and we, in common with the whole State, feel anxious to investigate its operation and its progress. Our attention will be given to the subject most amply and unreservedly.

In every other respect, the Ohio State Journal will adhere to its original plan and character.—It will be, emphatically, a NEWSPAPER, in whose columns may be found all the interesting events of the day. Congressional reports, Foreign and Domestic intelligence, together with the opinions of our cotemporories of the Press, and occasional dranghts from the pens of our literati, will form a agreeable variety. A generous support is requested.

TERMS.—Daily Ohio State Journal, $3 0
Tri-weekly " " 2 0
Semi-weekly " " 1 5
Weekly, " " 1 0

☞All payments must be invariably in advance. CHARLES SCOTT, Pub'r.

Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

The Ohio Statesman.

SESSION PAPER.

ACCORDING to custom, we again present to the people of Ohio our prospectus for a paper during the session of the Legislature. Many persons who do not find it convenient to subscribe for a paper printed at this place for a whole year, do so during the sitting of the Legislature, being desirous of seeing what is done by those in whose keeping they have entrusted the affairs of the State. To accommodate this just desire in the people to be thoroughly acquainted with every thing appertaining to their happiness and welfare, we have in this prospectus extended facilities and favors beyond what has been customary. We shall issue during the session a weekly paper (free of advertisements,) at fifty cents—semi-weekly at one dollar—a tri-weekly at two dollars, and a daily at three dollars. By this arrangement, we will be able to accommodate every portion of the State by all the mails, and we hope our friends will not be remiss in availing themselves of these means of information. It is all important that every freeman should be fully acquainted with every question touching the welfare of the State and nation.

The approaching session of the Ohio Legislature will be a most important one. No previous one has ever had the same number of delicate and exciting questions to meet and act upon—questions which cannot be avoided, nor disposed of in a moment. Among these are our Internal Improvements, and the expenditures under them. The condition of our Banks, and the banking system under the second suspension. The revision of the laws, as collated under an act of the last Legislature. The apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, and an equitable taxation by a re-valuation of property, will be discussed. All the questions have been confided, by the overwhelming voice of intelligent freemen to the care and keeping of the democratic party, and it is important that that party should meet them in sober earnestness, and in that spirit of candor and patriotism which they will bring together, for the public good.

We shall also give such sketches of the doings of Congress as we conceive of immediate interest to the State, by the earliest aid of correspondents.

By the aid of a daily and tri-weekly paper, we shall be able to throw out the earliest Eastern news, Foreign and Domestic, which we hope will not be overlooked by those desiring such information, and with the aid of a power press, on a new and improved model, we expect to add greatly to the facility of preparing our papers for the mail without the loss even of an hour. We ask only such support as corresponds with our exertions to make our paper useful to the public.

TERMS OF THE SESSION PAPER.—☞Persons receiving this paper will consider themselves agents—and for five subscribers one gratis will be sent.

Weekly Ohio Statesman,		$0 50
Semi-weekly	"	1 00
Tri-weekly	"	2 00
Daily	"	3 00

☞All payments must be in advance or reference to a member of the Legislature.

S. & M. H. MEDARY

Columbus, Nov. 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months, $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all rearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions; it will give articles on Literature, Mechanical Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1839. Number 16.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ACROSTIC.

How precious is the sacred page
Of light and life to ev'ry age;
Lo! here celestial glory shines,
Yes, glory fills those sacred lines.
Blest book, sweet treasure of my heart,
I never will from thee depart;
Be thou my ever dear delight,
Let me behold by thy blest light,
Eternal glory in my sight.

LUCINDA M'*****.

[Published by Request.]

is this that steals, that steals upon my me?
Is it death? Is it death?
oon will quench, will quench this vital me,
Is it death? Is it death?
be death I soon shall be
very pain and sorrow free,
the King of Glory see,
All is well! All is well!

not my friends, my friends, weep not for me,
All is well! All is well!
s are pardon'd, pardon'd, I am free,
All is well! All is well!
s not a cloud that doth arise
e my Saviour from my eyes,
shall mount the upper skies,
All is well! All is well!

tune your harps, your harps, ye saints in ry,
All is well! All is well!
ehearse, rehearse the pleasing story,
All is well! All is well!
angels are from glory come,
e round my bed, they 're in my room,
ait to waft my spirit home,
All is well! All is well!

ark, my Lord, my Lord and Master calls me,
All is well! All is well!
shall see, shall see his face in glory,
All is well! All is well!
ll my friends, adieu, adieu,
o longer stay with you,
tering crown appears in view,
All is well! All is well!

hail, all hail, all hail ye blood-washed throng!
Saved by grace! Saved by grace!
to join, to join your rapturous songs,
Saved by grace! Saved by grace!
is peace and joy divine,
aven and glory now are mine,
lelujah to the Lamb,
All is well! All is well!

OMMUNICATIONS.

UNICATION FROM THE LITERARY AGENT.

New Lisbon, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1839.

Editor: As I am now at the residence of gan, seated by a comfortable fire, and ha- little leisure, I take up my pen to give, the medium of your interesting paper, an e of my travels since Conference. Imme- after the Conference arose, I visited the t town of Steubenville, spent a few days and then went on board the steam boat sky," ascended the beautiful Ohio to the f Smoke."

name of this boat is familiar to the readers Recorder, and indeed too much praise can- iven to Capt. Dohrman, for the regulations his boat. Every Christian and moralist it greatly to their advantage, when tra- on the Ohio, to patronize the Sandusky. Dohrman, and his Clerk, Mr. Jordan, for y of manners cannot be excelled.

spending a few days in the city, I pro- to Pittsburgh circuit, and found many lib- d kind hearted friends. Thence I went elsville, and met with a warm reception W. Phillips and his kind partner. Bro. rendered me all the assistance in his pow- promoting the object of my visit. The s of the church and the citizens gener- re quite liberal. Having some leisure spent it very agreeably with a pious and ent member of the church, who has quite eresting family. My next visit was to own. Old Brother Phillips and his kind partner were in good health, and are still friends of the church. Bro. Deford and Phillips were liberal and zealous in aid- and certainly are useful members of the

From Uniontown I proceeded to Mor- , via Jackson's Iron Works. Any per- has a taste for romantic scenery, could y have it gratified by this route. The however, are very bad. Having crossed iver I soon arrived at the hospitable man- Dr. Laishley, and spent a night with him family pleasantly. The next day we made to obtain subscriptions and were pretty ful.

Morgantown I called upon Bro. J. A. Shac- found him in a very delicate state of and apparently near the close of life.— be fully prepared for the solemn change. Bro. Pool, (who is an efficient local preach- Middletown circuit,) I spent a few hours ly. My next visit was to Middletown. own is situated on the west side of the gahelia river, about one mile below the n of West Fork and Tygert's Valley riv- ch form the Monongahelia.

days before my arrival at this place, an rcumstance occurred. A man commit- ide by cutting his own throat. *This was t of Intemperance.* A few years ago he rofessor of religion, but alas! he yielded ark hour of temptation and relapsed into his former habits. His parents, I was creditably informed, were habitual drunkrads for more than 40 years. Never have I felt more shocked than in hearing the recital of his affair. The parents bending over their bleeding son, who, by their example, they encouraged in the vice of intemperance. What remorse must have filled their consciences at this moment. The feelings of a mother, however, were particularly manifested, while she earnestly implored a person present to offer up prayer in his behalf. Where is the Christian? Where the Philanthropist? who will not put forth renewed and vigorous efforts in behalf of the temperance enterprise, to stay the desolating tide of ruin that sets strongly in towards the region of darkness.

From Middletown I went to Pruntytown. In this place we have many excellent members, and indeed the same may be said of nearly all the places I have visited. Suffice to say, that, having visited a few intervening towns, through the Providence of God, I arrived safely in New Lisbon.

With regard to the condition of the church, in this place, the congregations are large and respectable; twelve have been added to the church at a recent quarterly meeting, and the prospect flattering. In conclusion, I would remark, that my success as agent has been beyond my expectations. In haste, yours truely,

GEO. HUGHES.

P. S.—Among the other in accuracies of the report on boundaries, &c., I find the omission of the name of Ralph Lee, a local preacher, belonging to the Pittsburgh circuit. Bro. Lee is a worthy man, and I deem it my duty to have this inserted in the Recorder. I do not consider the committee censurable in this matter, for I presume his name was not reported to them. G. H.

JAMESTOWN, O., Nov. 28, 1839.

Bro. Springer: Through the abundant mercy of God I am still living, and striving to do the duty of a Watchman on Zion's Walls. I left my family in Indiana on the 30th of October, for this circuit.

On the morning of the 7th of November, about four miles west of Springfield, Ohio, I witnessed a melancholy scene,—the body of a fellow being laying beside the road, whose spirit had taken its flight. Three men had reached the place; from one of them I learned that the name of the deceased was Barney King, a native of Ireland; that he had been subject to intemperance,—had been working on the turnpike, and died, it is thought, in a fit of intoxication; that he was first found by his wife, and dragged out of the road where he had perished. O! what a scene of wretchedness and misery. But I forbear further remarks.

I am sorry to say the prospect, on this circuit, is not very flattering. There is too much apathy among professors, and carelessness in attending class meeting and the other means of grace. I hope there will be an improvement in this matter, for without the co-operation and faithfulness of the people, success can hardly be expected to attend the labors of the minister. Whenever the people come up to the help of the Lord, against the mighty, then will Zion prosper.

Yours with esteem,

W. W. PAUL.

WHITE EYES, Coshocton, Ohio, November 21, 1839.

Dear Sir: Our first quarterly meeting was held, in the town of Coshocton, on the 16th and 17th inst. Having invited some five ministers to help us on the occasion, we expected aid; but in this we were disappointed; not one of those invited attended. But we presume they had some good excuse for not attending. Providence, however, favored us with the labors of Bro. Buckingham, of the New School Presbyterian church, who preached with ability and profit, and participated in all the exercises of the occasion, with the spirit of a christian, and zeal of a gospel minister. We had a moderately good meeting.

But the spirit of proscription is still abroad, and there are not wanting religious denominations who can pass resolutions prohibiting other pursuasions from occupying their meeting houses, even on special occasions.

The circuit is, I think, gradually improving in piety, and in the execution of discipline throughout the various classes.

Yours, &c. M. N. WARREN.

RUSH COUNTY, Ia., Nov. 24, 1839.

Bro. Springer: When you take into consideration that I am only one, among the humble laity of the church, you will, no doubt, bear with me while I endeavor to suggest a few thoughts to your numerous readers.

In the last chapter of St. Matthew, 19 and 20th verses, a solemn charge is given to those that were sent out to teach.—After having taught, mark you, they were to baptize, &c. In the 20th verse, immediately follows, as I conceive, a restriction on them; tho' inspired, not to teach any thing only what Christ commanded them. It reads thus: "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Now, brethren, does it not plainly follow, if we teach any thing different from what Christ has commanded, that he will not be with us. If so, how important it is for us to observe these "things" very closely? Upon it depends our future and final destiny as a church, for if the blessed Redeemer is not with us, we can do nothing. O! that the Divine authority, by which he commands, may cause us all, ministers and laymen, to teach and observe as he has commanded us. Now, I ask, who are proper persons to teach? Such, and such only, as are properly or thoroughly instructed in whatsoever Christ has commanded. Persons who are enstrusted with the public ministry of the word should take care that they teach not human creeds, and confessions of faith, in place of the sacred writings. But those things, and those only, which Christ has commanded should be taught. A minister of Christ should consider that if he simply and uniformly follows him, he shall be made a constant instrument of bringing many sons and daughters to God. The darkened must be enlightened, the ignorant instructed, the profligate reclaimed, the guilty justified, and the unholy sanctified. Who is sufficient for this work? He who is favored with the presence and aid of the son of God, and none other.

My object in future will be, to endeavor, if possible, to bring in some manner before our brethren, the departures, in my opinion, we have made from the foregoing imperative command of the Saviour. And show that we have required more to be observed by our membership than Christ has commanded, which I think must become irksome, and be rebelled against, unless we can justify those acts from holy writ. Let Reformers bear in mind that we acknowledge Christ as our only head, and notwithstanding we have a representative or an elective form of government, yet, our delegation is not sovereign or infallible. They have no more right to transcend God's authority, and make such acts binding on their membership, than the divinely authorized expounders of the Methodist Episcopal church had on theirs. And every attempt of the kind should be repulsed immediately. Our system admits of amendments and improvements.

J. J. AMOS.

FARMINGTON, Belmont Co., O. Nov. 16, 1839.

Mr. Editor: As certain injurious reports had found currency, implicating the moral character of Bro. John Mercer, in relation to his business, circulated, perhaps, through inadvertency, or mistake, and possibly by malevolence, which were not only calculated to prostrate the character and influence of our esteemed brother, but to inflict a severe injury on that branch of the christian church of which he is an acceptable member and minister. It was thought due to the brother and the church, to appoint a committee at the last quarterly conference to inquire into the foundation of said rumors, and to make report to this conference; which report being duly made, we are happy to say, completely exonerates Bro. Mercer from any design to injure any creditor, or to act in any way dishonorable to himself or to the church. This report was made after a careful examination of Bro. Mercer's books, in the hands of George Atkinson and Samuel Lewis, justices of the peace, who explicitly declare that they have not been able to detect the slightest disposition in Bro. Mercer to take advantage of any individual. This conference, therefore, feel it an imperious duty to make this brief statement of facts, and appoint the undersigned as a committee to request their publicity in your paper.

GEO. WADDELL,
GEO. CLANCY, } Com.
H. HEBERLING,

A committee of the Vermont House of Representatives has reported in favor of making a geological survey of the State—proposing an appropriation of $2000 for that object.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

TUESDAY, ... DECEMBER 10, 1839.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

In meeting together for the purpose of discharging the high and responsible duties of the trust reposed in us by our constituents, we are naturally led, in the first place, to the consideration of those subjects which are calculated to make a pleasing impression on our minds, and inspire us with grateful feelings to a kind and benificent Providence to whom we are indebted for the numerous blessings which we enjoy. With but few exceptions, the health of the State has been unusually good during the past season; order, tranquility, and peace, have prevailed within our borders; and the difficulties which, to some extent, threatened the repose of our northern frontier, growing out of the late disturbances in Canada, have disappeared. A strict observance of the laws, and a high regard for their faithful execution, have eminently characterized the great body of our citizens; and the toil and industry of the husbandman has been rewarded with an abundant crop of all the productions usual to our fertile soil and genial climate.

The surplus produce of the State, it is believed, will be much greater this year, than any former season since the first settlement of the country; and will yield, even if it should be sold at the present reduced prices, an aggregate amount of value equal to that of any former year. This will sustain our agricultural interest in its usual prosperity and flourishing condition, upon which, mainly depends all the other great and leading interests of the State. Our climate, soil, and geographical position, designated us as an agricultural people; and upon this branch of industry must we principally depend for all our wealth and resources. It is from a soil of unsurpassed fertility and great agricultural capabilities that we must, sooner or later, draw the necessary means of paying our debts and sustaining the credit of our State. It is true, that a great portion of our State is well adapted to the business of manufacturing, and offers facilities and inducements for this branch of industry, which will not always be overlooked by enterprising capitalists. The inexhaustible beds of coal and iron ore found in many parts of the State, the extensive water power furnished by our numerous streams, and created by our various public works, hold out strong inducements for the investment of capital in this State, in manufacturing operations. But it is not in the infancy of a country that we see manufacturing establishments springing into existence, and rivaling agriculture in the creation of actual wealth—manufactures are always of slow growth, and rarely arrive to much importance, until the labor of a country becomes greater than the demands of agriculture require. We must, therefore, look to agriculture for the present, and for some time to come, as the great leading interest of the State from which our principal wealth and resources must be derived, and which is especially entitled to the fostering care of the Legislature.

Education, and moral and intellectual improvement among our citizens, are steadily and rapidly advancing under our liberal system of instruction. That general intelligence which is, and must ever continue to be, the great bulwark of our republican institutions, and which is the result in a great degree, of our liberal system of education, and the inquiring spirit of the age is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves, as well as to prosperity, to adopt all the necessary means, which prudence may suggest and wisdom devise, to preserve and perpetuate our free instituuions. From the history of the past we may learn something of the future; and it is a fact worthy to be remarked, that no people hitherto have long been able to preserve their freedom, when the mass of the commnnity were uneducated and uninformed.—The great and unprecedented success which has marked our free institutions, and the wisdom and prudence which has generatly characterized the administration of our public affairs, are mainly to be attributed to the force of enlightened public opinion, emanating from an intelligent and well educated community. If we expect to avoid the fate of other republics in times past, and preserve our free institutions from the inroads of despotism, and the selfish ambition of the designing few, we must foster and cherish the means of general instruction. An enlightened system of education by which the rising youth in each succeeding generation will be prepared and qualified to act the part assigned them by the theory and fundamental principles of our government, as they take their position on the stage of human action, is the strongest barrier that can be presented against anti-republican principles. We may, with confidence, anticipate, that so long as we maintain a liberal, enlightened, and general system of instruction in our State, our free institutions will be maintained, liberty and a love of order and good government will be cherished, and, under Providence, we will continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

There is some opposition still existing to our system of Common Schools; nor is it to be presumed that the system is without some objections, or that any general law could at once be put in operation, that would meet with universal approbation. The system established by the present school law is, comparatively speaking, new, and we have not become familiar with the mode of doing business under it; but it is doubtful whether a better system, as to its general features, could be adopted; or one that would give more universal satisfaction to the people. Time and experience will suggest the defects in the present school law, and they will, no doubt, be gradually removed by legislative action, until it is rendered as perfect, and as satisfactory to the public as any system which could be devised. Any great and radical change, unless for very obvious and weighty reasons is to be deprecated; new experiments should be avoided; and our legislation on this subject should assume a stable character. The law of last session, by removing the just causes of complaints, has had the effect of reconciling, in a great degree, our German population to the present school law. I have not heard of any complaints from this valuable and patriotic portion of our fellow citizens, since they have been permitted to an equal participation with other citizens in the benefits of the system.

I would respectfully call your attention to the very able and satisfactory report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, made at the last session of the Legislature, on the subject of school lands, and the proceeds of school lands.—It will be perceived, upon an examination of that report, that several townships in this State have been deprived of school section sixteen, and have never received any section in lieu thereof; and that they are entitled, either from the State or General Government, to an equivalent for the land of which they have been deprived. Also, that there is a deficiency in one of the quarter townships, in the United States military school land, of four hundred and eighty acres, as found on actual survey, which Congress would, no doubt, make good upon proper application. There were a large number of fractional townships in this State, having no section sixteen, and unprovided with school land under the original law. In eighteen hundred and twenty-seven Congress passed a law giving to each township and fractional township, for which no previous provision had been made, school lands in proportion to the size of the township, to be selected in the respective land districts, where the townships unprovided for were situated.—The amount of school lands due this State under this act, was about thirty thousand acres. What proportion of this has been selected, I am unable to state, but no selections have been made, as I am informed, in the Chillicothe land district, where a great number of these fractional townships are situated, on the ground, that there is no suitable land within the district subject to be selected. In all cases where suitable selections cannot be made under the law within the land districts, Congress should permit the selections to be made from other government lands of the district. This is so obviously just, that upon a proper application to Congress, I presume they would not hesitate to authorize selections to be made from any government lands within the State. I would respectfully suggest the policy of submitting the whole subject to Congress, at the present session, and asking that body to pass a law, providing for those fractional townships, which have been deprived of school section sixteen, and to authorize selections to be made under the act of Congress, of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, from any lands belonging to the General Government within the State. The only lands owned by the United States within the limits of Ohio, that are considered of much value, are the reserved sections embraced within the limits of the Wabash and Erie and Miami Canal grants. These lands, it is expected, will be brought into market, and sold the ensuing year; and unless Congress can be induced to act immediately on the subject, their interference hereafter, can be of little use to the State.

Our school fund and the means of education have been permanently impaired by that improvident system of legislation, which authorizes, under certain circumstances, the sale of our school lands. It seems to me our true policy is, to retain these lands for the benevolent and wise purposes for which they were intended, and authorize their sale in no case unless under very peculiar circumstances, and when the interest of our school fund would be obviously promoted.

During the past year great embarrassment has existed throughout the country in moneyed affairs, and especially in the eastern cities. In this State our citizens have felt the pressure to a considerable extent, and are still laboring under its unfavorable influence. It has not, however, fallen with the same force on us as on the citizens of some other portions of the Union.—This is owing to the fact that we are more an agricultural, than a manufacturing or a commercial people; and comparatively speaking, but little in debt. The embarrassments and pressure among the business men in Ohio, I am convinced, will be of but temporary duration. Their business habits, energy of character, with the great and increasing resources of the country, will soon enable them to recover from their present difficulties. The mechanical and agricultural portions of community being generally out of debt, have not experienced the same embarrassments that have been felt by the merchants, and those engaged in heavy business, demanding large capital and extensive credit.

The contraction of the banks, and the consequent scarcity, when compared with former years of a circulating medium, have had a tendency to increase the embarrassments among our citizens in moneyed affairs. In May, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the discounts of the banks in this State were nineteen millions five hundred and five thousand six hundred and sixty two dollars. On the thirteenth of September last, they were eleven millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Showing a reduction in the discounts of the banks since May, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, of eight millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Their circulation has been diminished since the 30th April to the 30th September last, one million eight hundred and twenty four thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-three cents. Under this contracted circulation, our citizens are now called upon to meet their engagements entered into under our extended and highly inflated circulation when money was plenty, and credit easily obtained, and when they had every reason to believe that they would be able to meet their engagements without any difficulty. This illustrates the injurious consequences to the community of a currency capable of great and sudden expansion and contraction.

The prominent causes, however, of the present difficulties under which the country labors, are to be sought for in the large amount of interest annually paid to foreign capitalists, (variously estimated at from eight to twelve millions,) for money borrowed by the States and Corporations, and in the great and excessive importation of foreign goods into this country, and the debt thereby created. Our imports for several years have annually exceeded our exports to a large amount, leaving a heavy debt against us to be paid in coin. This debt is now called for and must be paid. The coin necessary to pay our foreign debt being principally abstracted from the banks, they are forced to curtail their circulation and call in their discounts; by means of which, our circulating medium has been reduced for the last year by the double process of specie exportation, and bank contraction. The great evil of which we have cause to complain is, the excessive importation of foreign goods, greatly exceeding the necessary wants and demands of the country, and our ability to pay. This evil has had its origin in the overgown system of banking, which has sprung up in the United States within the last few years; and the consequent multiplication of bank paper beyond the real business wants of the community. The increase of paper money, by rendering the circulating medium cheap, naturally produced an increase in the price of foreign goods. By this means their importation has been invited into this country, to be sold at our paper prices, but to be paid for, either by our exports, or in coin. Our exports being insufficient, our coin is required to pay the balance. Until our foreign debt is reduced, we cannot expect much relief from the present pressure. The present crisis is one that must be met,—it may be postponed, but cannot be avoided by legislative action. Our foreign debt must be paid, not in paper money, but by our exports, or in gold and silver. An increase of paper circulation will not enable us to pay our foreign debt, while it will induce a continuation of excessive importations by keeping up the high prices for foreign goods. Our permanent relief will be found in the abundant crops of the country. When they are brought into market, and applied to the payment of our improvident debts, the difficulties and embarrassments under which the country is now laboring, will cease to exist.

To avoid a recurrence of these evils, we must, as a nation, import less, and export more. We must rely more upon our resources, and not so much on foreign capital. The credit system must be reformed and made secure, and brought down to the necessary business wants of the community. So far as this system is within our reach, it will be our duty to place it upon a solid and substantial footing, and restrain it within those limits which public policy and the permanent good of the country require. Other States will, no doubt, in due time perceive the necessity of pursuing a similar policy.—We cannot hope, perhaps, for an entire reformation of the paper system in the United States, until there is a separation of the General Government, in its fiscal action, from banks and bank paper. If this should take place, it will have a salutary check on the over issues of the banks, and admonish them at all times of the necessity of keeping up a due proportion between their circulation and their gold and silver. The recent demonstrations of public opinion would seem to leave but little room to doubt the speedy passage of this salutary measure into a law.

The subject of the currency is one in which the people at this time very properly take a deep interest, and is entitled to your calm and dispassionate consideration. In a growing business community like ours, a sound and stable currency, adopted to the business habits and wants of the people, is of the utmost importance, and exertion should be made to secure this desirable object. The currency is one of the necessary means of carrying on the commerce, trade and business of the country. When it becomes deranged—of unsteady and fluctuating value—and either too plenty or too scarce, every interest in the State is more or less affected thereby. A standard measure of value is as essential in a community like ours as a fixed and certain standard of weights and measures. We are as much bound, by a due regard to sound policy, to secure the one as the other, by legislative provision. The currency, not only of this, but of all our sister States, is principally composed of bank paper. It has become in a great degree, the only measure of value by which the price of every thing is fixed and regulated. It has driven principally all the gold and silver out of circulation, and usurped the place of the precious metals. The important part that paper money is thus made to perform in all the business transactions of life, and the impracticability of returning to a

circulation composed entirely of specie, and the strong tendency there is towards increasing, instead of diminishing, the quantity of bank paper, in many parts of the United States, impose on the legislature the important duty of regulating and controlling, as far as possible, paper issues, and guarding the public against all possible loss, either by a failure of banks or a depreciation of their paper. We are admonished of the necessity of this from the history of the past, and what we see daily transpiring around us. That a base and vitiated currency is one of the greatest evils with which we could be afflicted, cannot be doubted by any one who is capable of appreciating the benefits of a sound and steady circulating medium. That the present banking system has filled the country with a fluctuating, unsteady, and at times, a depreciated currency, is demonstrated by its history for the last twenty-five years. That it has been occasionally used by men destitute of moral principle, as a means of defrauding the public out of large sums of money, is equally true. The public has witnessed, year after year, a perpetuation of these wrongs by irresponsible corporations, until the policy of permitting them to exist, has become a doubtful question with some, and the propriety and necessity of reforming them is conceded by all whose judgements are not swayed by interest, or influenced by the party conflicts of the day. In a matter of great moment to the public, we should lay aside our party feelings and prejudices, if we may have any, and act alone for the permanent good and prosperity of our country, in which we all have an equal stake, and the welfare of which we all, no doubt, desire, whatever may be our party predilections.

The means of obtaining a sound, stable and safe circulating medium, is a subject on which I am aware, a great variety of opinions exists in the community. In a matter, however, of so much importance, a free and frank interchange of opinion, and a full and candid investigation of the whole subject will be likely, in due time, to enable us to adopt that course of policy best calculated to promote the general good. The time is rapidly approaching when some settled and definite policy must be adopted in relation to our banking system and the currency. Most of the present bank charters expire by their own limitation, on the first of January, 1843. The policy hereafter to be pursued, should be settled before the expiration of the present bank charters.—Whether the present is a propitious time to fix upon the settled policy to be adopted in relation to banking and the currency, or whether it would be more prudent to wait the developments of another year, is submitted to your own better judgments.

I consider it impracticable for this State to return to a hard money currency. Each State of this confederacy, possesses the power of incoporating banks, and regulating them at pleasure. This power has been, and most probably will continue to be, liberally exercised by most of the States. If we should dispense with banks, it would not prevent the circulation among us, of bank paper. There is no way of excluding bank paper from circulation, only by the cotemporaneous action of the several States. This is not to be expected. If we should abolish banks of circulation, the consequence would be, that the notes of other States would flow in among us, and circulate in the place of our own excluded notes. The profits of banking would thus be transferred from our own, to sister States, without any advantage in return. If we must have a paper currency, isit not better to have one of our own creation subject to our own control,& amenable to the people of our own State, than one issued by corporations beyond our jurisdiction,and the reach of our laws? The policy, however, of dispensing with banks of circulation entirely, is advocated by but few, and perhaps without full consideration of the circumstances by which we are surrounded.—The great majority of the public acknowledge the utility of banks, in the business transactions of life, when they are established upon proper principles, and confine their operations to legitimate banking.

In my inaugural address, I took occasion distinctly to state my view on this subject. I then stated as my settled opinion, "That our system of credit, to which we have long been accustomed, could not be destroyed without deranging to a great extent, the business order of the community. That our policy,therefore,should be, not to destroy, or impair that part of our credit system, which exists in the shape of bank paper, but to place it upon a more solid and substantial footing. That that currency which is best adapted to our various wants, long business habits, and all the circumstances by which we are surrounded, is one composed partly of gold and silver, and partly of bank paper, made safe to the public, and convertible at all times into gold or silver." These were the views which I then expressed, and still entertain on this subject. However difficult it may be to reform our banking system, so as to make it safe to the community, and at the same time render the circulating medium in some degree stable and uniform, I believe it is not entirely impracticable. The great object to be obtained is,a circulating medium of uniform value, convertible at all times into specie, and made entirely safe to the community. Cannot this object be obtained by any system of banking which can be devised?—Although I am free to admit, it cannot entirely, yet I believe we can come so near the attainment of this object, as to answer all practical purposes. In order to do this, various systems of banking have been suggested—a State bank with branches—a free banking law—and a system of independent banks, such as now exist, with modifications and restrictions, have all been mentioned, and the claims of each to superior excellence have been pressed upon the consideration of the community.

A State bank, with branches, owned entirely by the State, and under the control of the agents and representatives of the people, and where the whole profits on the capital invested would be paid into the public Treasury for the public use, it is claimed by its friends, would command as much public confidence, and furnish as sound and as safe a circulating medium, as any system that could be adopted—that it would be free from many objections to which other systems are obnoxious—that it could not be charged with being a monopoly, because the stock and profits would both belong to the people—that it would it be more regular in its action, and adhere more closely to the legitimate business of banking than like institutions, owned and controlled by individuals. There are objections, however, to putting this system into operation, which appear to me too formidable to be overcome. The banking capital of the State on the 13th of September last, was over 10,500,000. A State bank to supply the place of the present banks would require an equal amount of capital, which would have to be procured by a loan in some shape or other. The State is now largely in debt and engaged in public improvements which cannot be abandoned without losing a large amount of money and labor already expended. The completion of these works will swell our actual debt, which we will be compelled to pay as it falls due, to upwards of fifteen millions. Would it then be wise policy for the State to adopt a system of banking which would increase the debt of the State say five or ten million? Could the funds be obtained on a loan without extending our credit beyond the limits of prudence? Or could they be obtained on any terms, or such as would justify the State in taking them? These are questions in my judgment,worthy the serious consideration of those who advocates the creation of a State bank. It would be difficult to keep such an institution entirely free from political influences, and party conflicts. It is greatly to be feared that it would partake of the political impulses of the party in power, which would entirely destroy its usefulness as a banking institution, and bring into the political field a corrupting moneyed influence, hostile to the genius of our free institutions. The same objections, but not to the same extent, apply to a State bank, where the stock is in part owned by the State, and in part by individuals. No peculiar advantage or benefit belongs to a State bank where the stock is principally owned by individuals, which would consequently give them the management and control of it. The policy of mixing funds of the State with the funds of individuals in any enterprise, I consider questionable. If any loss is sustained it will generally be made to fall on the State. I am aware that in several of the States this system has been adopted and has, to a great extent, the confidence of the people. But when we examine it, we will find it liable to all, or nearly all, the objections which can be urged against a system of independent banks properly limited and restrained. It would seem to me that we would gain but little by this system of banking, while if we adopt it, we would be forced to increase the debt of the State in some shape or other, to a considerable extent.

The system of free banking is, comparatively of recent origin in this country, and may be viewed in the light of an experiment. Whether it will answer the purposes, and fulfil the expectation of its friends, is doubtful. The objection to it as a system calculated to furnish a sound and steady currency, is the unbounded field it would open to paper issues. Requiring bankers to pay their notes on demand in specie is not an effectual check against over issues. Bank paper is easily made, and the temptation to put an undue proportion in circulation is occasionally great. It will not do to trust entirely to the commercial law of supply and demand to regulate the amount of paper circulation. The demand for money, or that which passes for money, is as unbounded as the avarice of man. Too much paper money is more injurious in its ultimate effects on the community, than too little. I should consider any system of banking radically defective, which did not regulate the issues of the banks, and the amount of paper which they could put in circulation by some fixed rule. In a State bank, or a system of independent banks, the amount of bank capital can be fixed by law and made to correspond with the wants of the community; and the amount of paper which they may put in circulation can be limited by their charters, and regulated by the amount of specie in their vaults. This cannot be done in any system of free banking which has come under my observation, without destroying its distinct charter. We have seen in the State of N. York, where this system has been recently introduced, banks organized under it,in one year having an aggregate amount of incorporated capital of over four hundred millions. In the State of Michigan the same system has been tried and failed. The difficulty of procuring State stocks, and converting them into money when required and the uncertainty of raising money by the sale of lands, mortgaged, constitute objections to the adoption of this system in Ohio worthy of consideration. However plausible in theory it may appear, I doubt whether it is the best means that can be adopted to secure the end in view,—a currency of uniformity and steadiness of value.

A system of independent banks properly restricted and limited in their power, placed under the supervision of bank commissioners, and being at all times under the control of the legislature, if not the best system that could be adopted, is perhaps the best within our reach, at the present, or for some time to come. In adopting this system, however, there are certain principles and provisions which I would deem essentially necessary to be incorporated in it in order to guard against the abuses and evils which belong to the present system.

Each stockholder should be held personally liable for his proportion of the debts of the bank, to be estimated according to the amount of stock owned by him. No bank should be permitted to extend its liabilities, exclusive of deposits, beyond three times the amount of specie in its possession at the time of such extension. Each bank should be required to redeem its notes in gold or silver while it had the means of doing so, and if it refuse so to do, or if it suspend for the want of means, beyond a limited time, in either case it should be deemed a forfeiture of charter, and visited with suitable penalties. All notes of a less denomination than five dollars should be carefully excluded from circulation. Each bank should be required to publish at stated times, under the oath of the proper officer, a true statement showing its condition. The directors should be prohibited from borrowing money out of their own bank. No bank should be permitted to issue post notes for circulation. The banks should be prohibited, under severe penalties, from dealing in produce or merchandise, or buying the issues of other banks at a discount. While these restrictions would remedy, to a great extent, the evils which now exist in the present system, they would in no way operate against fair and legitimate banking, or prevent capitalists from realizing a liberal profit on their bank investments. They would operate solely on the fraudulent or reckless banker, and guard the public against all loss. If the system of independent banks should be adopted in Ohio, with these principles of reform incorporated in it, with some others of minor importance, and firmly adhered to, I believe it would, in due time, command the entire confidence of the community—be entirely safe and secure to the public, and furnish us with a circulation which would approximate as near uniformity and steadiness of value, as can be hoped for under any paper system which we can conveniently adopt. This system could be adopted in this State and carried into successful operation without producing any sudden shock in the business relations of of the community.

All that is necessary to regulate the exchanges of the country, and bring them down to the true point is, to secure a sound currency capable at all times of being converted into gold and silver.—"Exchange is an order for the payment of money in another place," and should never much exceed the cost of transporting specie to that place. Whenever it is beyond this, it is too high, and owing to some artificial cause. It is obvious that if we had a permanent and settled policy of banking, and bank paper was at all times convertible into coin, that exchanges on the eastern cities would ultimately settle down to something near the cost of transporting specie from this to the desired point. This ought not to exceed, ordinarily, more than one per cent., and is the true principle which must in time regulate the exchanges of this country.

The banks in this State, judging from their last quarterly report, are generally in a sound condition. It is highly creditable to them that they have, with few exceptions, continued to redeem their notes on demand, while like institutions elsewhere, have been under the necessity of suspending specie payments. It is much to be regretted, however, that a few of our banks deemed it advisable to pursue a different course. Whether this was with a view of preventing specie from being taken out of the State, or whether they were governed by other considerations, I am unable to say. However correct their motives may have been in suspending specie payments, the effect on the currency is unfavorable. It is much better to lose a portion of our specie for a time, than that public confidence should be destroyed in these institutions, and the country filled with a depreciated currency, which must necessarily take place when the banks fail to redeem their notes on demand. Most, if not all the snspended banks are, however, paying specie for their notes.

In presenting my views on the subject of the currency, and the improvement of our banking system, at this time, it is done more with a desire of eliciting a full investigation of the subject, than with an expectation that they will meet with the entire approbation of a majority of your honorable body. On a subject admitting of so many various and conflicting views, unanimity cannot be expected. Believing, however, that the best way to arrive at safe and satisfactory conclusions upon this, as upon all other questions is, by a free and honest interchange of opinions, I have taken this occasion for presenting mine, on the currency, and the improvement of our banking system. The whole subject is submitted to your consideration, and upon your wisdom and prudence the public rely with well founded confidence, that the best will be done for the good of our common country.

If you should not deem the present a suitable time to adopt a permanent system of banking for the State, I would respectfully suggest the policy of extending the time of such of the banks as you may judge worthy of public confidence, for winding up their business, for three years after the expiration of their charters in 1843. Many of the banks of the State have commenced already the business of winding up, under the pretext that the time their charters have to run is not more than sufficient to enable them to close their business. The enormous rates of interest at which capitalists can loan out their money upon private loans holds out a strong inducement to them to withdraw their funds from banks. Extending the time of the banks for winding up, will do away with any real necessity which they may consider themselves under now, to commence the business of closing up their affairs.

You will be better able to judge of the expediency of this measure, however, when you shall have received the report of the bank commissioners. Their report will give you a detailed statement of the present condition of the banks, and enable you to determine how far any of them are entitled to public confidence.

The practice of loaning money at an exhorbitant rate of interest, ranging from ten to fifty per cent., has become a great and growing evil, and should be arrested by a well guarded and highly penal usury law. I would be willing to allow capitalists the liberty of contracting for a fair and liberal rate of interest. It invites capital into the State, and it is frequently an advantage to the borrower to be able to get money at a higher rate of interest than six per cent. But capitalists should not be permitted to take advantage of the embarrassments and necessities of the unfortunate, and by loaning them money at an exhorbitant rate of interest, precipitate their ruin. Ten per cent. is a liberal compensation for the use of money, and all above this should be denounced as usurous, and constitute a forfeiture of both principal and interest.

The following statement from the Auditor's books exhibits the condition of the State Treasury, and the different funds of the State.

GENERAL REVENUE.

The amount of balance in the treasury on the 15th Nov '38 -			$127,054 61 6
Amount from different sources in 1839 - - - -			528,851 18 9
Total revenue - -			655,905 89 5
From this deduct the amount of revenue for canal purposes - -	$173,685 58 1		
Amount of sinking fund - -	25,000 00 0		
Amount transferred from'revenue to make up State Common School fund -	45,250 59 4		
Amount of tax on banks, &c. transferred to same -	118,425 59 0		
Amount of drafts received protested -	3,385 27 0		
		365.747 03 3	
Leaving a balauce for revenue purposes, of - - -		290,158 77 0	
From this deduct the amount of bills redeemed at the treasury to the 15th Nov., 1839 - -		267,076 14 0	
Leaving the balance in the treasury of - - - - -		23,082 63 0	

CANALS.

The balance of this fund in the treasury, Nov. 1838 - -			145,654 53 0
The amount of tolls on the Ohio Canal up to 1st Nov. 1839 -	398,753 22 3		
The amount of same on Miami Canal	78,747 15 0		
The amount of same on Miami Canal extension - -	983 11 0		
		478,482 51 3	
The amount of revenue transferred after paying interest on domestic debt - - - - - -		87,925 91 4	
The amount received from sales of Ohio lands - - - - -		3,571 49 0	
The amount from State lots and water-rents - - - - -		502 00 0	
The amount from the various school funds - - - - - -		85,691 00 1	
Total - -		801,828 44 8	
From this deduct amount paid fund commissioners up to Nov. 15, 1838 -	708,651 86 1		
Amount paid on special appropriation	8,729 91 5		
		717,379 77 6	
Balance in treasury -		84,448 67 2	

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Amount accruing from banks, surplus Revenue,and interest on school fund for 1838 - - - -	154,748 49 6	
Amount of transfer of revenue -	45,350 59 4	
Amount accruing from taxes on banks, &c., for 1839 - -	71,844 63 0	
Total - - - - -	271,844 63 0	
Deduct the amount paid the several counties - - -	200,000 00 0	
Balance in the treasury -	71,844 63 0	

SCHOOL FUND SUBJECT TO DISTRIBUTION.

Virginia military school fund	11,613 88 6

NATIONAL ROAD.

The balance in the treasury, Nov. 15, 1838 - - - - - -	3,495 96 0	
The amount of tolls collected for 1839 - - - - - -	62,496 10 0	
Total - - - - -	65,992 06 0	
Deduct the amount paid Superintendent to Nov. 15, 1839. -	65,913 79 9	
Balance in the treasury, -	78 27 0	

The aggregate canal tolls received for 1838, was $435,949 34. The amount received for 1839 is, $478,483 51, showing an increase of canal tolls this year over last, of $42,534 17.—The gradual increase of canal tolls every year since the completion of these works, warrant us in believing that at no distant day, the revenue received from this quarter will more than pay the interest on the cost of their construction. Whether all the works of internal improvement which the State has undertaken, will ultimately do this, is doubtful. If, however, our public works, as a whole, when once completed, shall yield a sufficient revenue to pay the interest on the aggregate cost of their construction, public expectation will be fully realized, and we will have no cause to regret the policy when led to their completion.—When the public works now in progress shall have been finished, our State will be well provided with the means of getting her surplus produce to market. The great avenues, which enable us to transport our agricultural productions from the interior portions of the State to various points, as interest may dictate, are calculated greatly to enhance the value of our land—open up a ready market for the productions of our soil, and promote, in a high degree, the prosperity of our State. That our system of internal improvements, so far as it has been judiciously commenced and prosecuted, is greatly calculated to promote the interest of the State, is universally admitted. To this system I have always been, and am decidedly friendly; and hope that it may ultimately be extended into those portions of the State that have hitherto been overlooked and neglected.

While we all acknowledge the utility of internal improvements in developing the resources of the State, we should not forget that prudence and sound policy require, that they should be limited by their general utility, and the fiscal ability of the State to carry them on. Our State debt is already upwards of twelve millions. On ten millions and a half of this we are paying interest, which constitutes a heavy tax on the people. The improvements which we have already undertaken, and which the State is under obligations to complete, will require the increase of our State debt to fifteen millions. This large debt, together with the great difficulties and embarrassments experienced at the present time in the monetary affairs of the country, and the difficulty of borrowing money on favorable terms to the State, admonish us that the utmost caution should be observed to guard against undertaking, for the present, any new works. The most rigid economy should be introduced into this branch of the public service, and no more money should be borrowed for the ensuing year, than will be necessary to enable the State to meet her present engagements. From present appearances, it is doubtful whether the Fund Commissioners will be able to procure the means necessary to meet the contracts on the public works. It would be ruinous to the State to permit the progress of these works to be interrupted for the want of funds. The credit of the State would be impaired, and a large amount of money and labor already expended, would be lost, and the contractors materially injured. Every effort should be made to enable the State to meet the present contracts on the public works. This is demanded by the best interest of the State, and the high regard we should always have for our engagements.

The time has actually arrived when we are forced by the dictates of prudence to pause and consider what can be done to arrest the accumulation of our State debt. Under the "act to authorise a loan of credit by the State of Ohio to rail road companies, and to authorize subscriptions by the State to turnpike, canal and slackwater navigation companies," passed March 24, 1837, the State debt has been increased $2,492,215. This act has left no discretion in the executive, as to the cases where it would be proper for the State to subscribe for stock. When any turnpike road, canal or slackwater navigation company makes it appear to the Executive, that a certain amount of stock has been subscribed by individuals, and that a certain proportion of the amount subscribed has been paid in and expended on the improvement, it is made the duty of the Governor to subscribe, in the case of turnpike road companies, for an amount equal to that subscribed by individuals. And in the case of canal and slackwater navigation companies, for an amount equal to one half of that subscribed by individuals. Thus the entire credit of the State is placed at the will of these companies. They can involve the State in a debt to an unlimited amount.—In less than three years we have seen the State debt increased, under the provisions of this law, near two and one half millions. These companies are increasing with great rapadity, no doubt with the view of availing themselves of its provisions. The calls on the Governor to subscribe on behalf of the State to the stock of these companies will most probably increase, rather than diminish, for some time to come. The funds drawn from the State treasury under this act, have not in all cases been applied in the most judicious manner, and the policy of the law under any circumstances, I consider very questionable. The immediate repeal of this law is respectfully recommended for your consideration.

The following statement shows the liabilities of the State, as near as I have been able to ascertain them:

Permanent loan,	9,050,873 00	
Scrip issued to rail-roads,	233,515 00	
Subscriptions to Turnpike Road, Canal and Slackwater navigation companies,	2,268,700 00	
Domestic debt,	1,317,527 62	
Surplus revenue loaned fin counties	109,946 19	
Total, - - - - - - -	12,970,461 81	
From which deduct amount paid Turnpike Companies	950,630 86	
Total, - - - - - - -	12,019,830 95	

I have not been able to ascertain the amount paid by the State on the Pennsylvania, Cincinnati and Whiteriver, and Miami canals. When ascertained, it should be deducted from the above.

The amount of the surplus revenue of the United States, received by the State is, $2,576,347 12—This is not included in the above statement. Although we are liable to be called on for the payment of this money, yet we pay no interest on it, and it is not propable it will ever be required. We should not, therefore, consider it in the light of a debt. Our domestic debt,and the surplus revenue loaned from counties, may be considered as perpetual loans. Our permanent loan, scrip issued to rail road companies, and subscriptions to turnpike road, canal and slackwater navigation companies, will make $10,592,498—the amount of the debt of the State, which will have to be paid as it falls due. In this statement I have taken no notice of the sinking fund.

Our public works during this year have progressed as rapidly as we had a right to expect. Some difficulties and embarrassments have been experienced for the want of funds to meet the estimates.

The national road may be said to be in a reasonable state of repair, and is much improved since last year. This great thoroughfare was in a ruinous condition, when received by the State, but it has been gradually improving under a system of continual repairs. The tolls received on the road, being the only funds appropriated to keep it up,their limited amount will not allow of repairs at all times, when the condition of the road demands them. There is much complaint of the high rate of tolls that the light travel on this road is compelled to pay. It is very doubtful whether the high tolls paid by this description of travel is advantageous to the road, even in a pecuniary point of view. A great portion of the light travel, which does little or no injury to the road, has been driven from it in consequence of the high tolls, while the heavy travel which destroys the road, continue on it. I would suggest the policy of so graduating the rate of tolls as to reduce them on light travel. The tolls received this year are $62,496 10—The tolls for last year were $52,570 78—Showing an increase this, over last year, of $9,925 32.

There has been twenty-nine additional miles of the national road completed during this year, (that is, from the 14th to 43d mile stone west of Columbus,) and surrendered by the General Government to this State, and accepted, and placed under the care of the Board of Public Works.

The improvement of the Muskingum river was put under contract on the 20th October, 1836, to be completed in three years—the time having now expired.—The work originally contemplated eleven dams, fourteen locks, and four short canals; but was so altered by the late board, as to embrace eleven dams, eleven locks, and canals, overcoming one hundred and twenty feet fall. Five of these dams, six of the locks, and two of the canals are now completed. The foundations of all the other dams and locks are laid, and considerable progress made towards their completion. One dam and lock is in a backward state, and will probably have to be re-let. The whole of this improvement will be completed next year,provided the funds necessary, can be had.

The Hocking Valley canal, extending from Lancaster to Athens, is forty-seven miles in length, and overcome a fall of two hundred and three feet. Sixteen miles of this canal, extending from Lancaster towards Athens, were put under contract July 13th, 1836, to be completed on the first day of October, 1837. This division is now finished, and will be ready for use as soon as navigation shall open in the spring. The Lancaster Lateral canal connects it with the main line and is eight miles in length. This canal has been purchased by the State, and hence, twenty-miles of Hocking Valley canal will be ready for transit in the spring. The second divisoin of this canal, sixteen miles in length, and extending from two and one half miles above the falls, to the town of Nelsonville, was put under contract on the 16th day of October, 1837, to be completed in two years. Several sections of this division are finished, and have been received; nearly all the locks and heavy culverts are completed, and the whole of the work is so far advanced, that no fears are entertained of this part of the line being ready for use by the first of July next. The third and last division of this canal, fifteen miles in length, extending from Nelsonville to Athens, was put under contract on the fourth day of September last, to be finished on the first day of October, 1841. This division was let on favorable terms to the State. The contractors have already commenced work, but not much has yet been done.

The Ohio canal has been in good condition for navigation the whole of the season, without any material interruption from breaches, and a very large increase of business has been realized over any former year. The Walholding canal is nearly completed, with the exception of a few re-let sections, which are to be finished the coming season. In consequence of anticipated difficulties in procuring funds, this work has not been prosecuted with the vigor that more favorable times would have justified. The Vernon and Mohican canals, have been carefully relocated, but the want of funds has prevented their being placed under contract.

On the 11th and 15th of September, 1837, there was put under contract all that part of the Miami canal extending from a point about three miles north of Piqua, to St. Marys, a distance of thirty-two and a half miles, including fourteen

nd one half miles of feeder, and the two nd embankments of the Mercer county eservoir, embracing in all, about eighty eparate sections. The prices for this ork, taking into consideration the high rices of provisions and labor, are said be low. On the first of January, 1839, here was put under contract eighteen ections more, which extend twelve miles orth of St. Marys, at prices varying but ttle from the former contracts. The rogress of the work on this improvement has not been as rapid as was expected, owing in some measure to the high rices of provisions and labor, but mainly to the want of sufficient funds to make unctual and full payments to contractors. The contracts on the line extending from Piqua to St. Marys, including the idney feeder. expire on the first of May, 840; those north of St. Marys, including he reservoir embankments, on the first f May, 1841; but owing to the causes efore mentioned, the whole line will not e completed before the first of May, 842, and unless the necessary funds hould soon be obtained, the completion ill be delayed even beyond that time.

The Western Reserve and Maumee oad, between Perrysburg and Lower andusky, a distance of thirty miles, is raded and bridged; and fifteen miles beween Perrysburg and Portage river are ompleted by being McAdamized.

The Wabash and Erie canal has been ut under contract to be completed by the rst of October, 1840. It is not expected. owever, that this work will be entirely nished at that time; but it is presumed will be fully completed during the sumer of 1841. Most of the line, except he lockage from Manhattan to the head f the Maumee rapids, a distance of thirty miles, is now completed, and it is expected that the water will be let in the anal early next season, from the head of he rapids to a point below Maumee city, distance of about twenty miles. This one of the most important improvements in the State, and I have no doubt, hen once completed, will yield a revenue ore than sufficient to pay the interest on he cost of construction. It opens a direct communication between Manhattan, n the Maumee bay, and the navigable aters of the Wabash river, and passes rough a country of unsurpassed fertility. We are under obligations to the State f Indiana to construct this work at as arly a day as practicable, and it is to be oped that nothing will occur to retard its peedy completion.

In pursuance of the act entitled "an act elating to the management of and sale f certain canal lands of the State of hio," passed March 19th, 1838, I appointed in January last, a special agent to roceed to Washington city to settle and djust all claims of this State growing out f the general grants of lands made by he United States to the State of Ohio for anal purposes, and the grant of land to he State of Indiana, afterwards ceded to hio, to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal within the limits f Ohio. The special agent was further uthorized to procure from the General and Office patents for, or written certiicates, with the proper official seal thereto affixed, of all the lands which the State f Ohio may have selected under said rants. The great press of business during the session of Congress prevented he action of the constituted authorities at Washington, on our claim for an additional quantity of land under the Wabash and Erie canal grant, and the special agent was compelled to return without having effected this part of his mission. Written certificates of title to all lands which the State of Ohio has selected under the various canal grants were in progress of preparation at the General Land Office when the special agent left the city. They will, I presume, be shortly, if they are not already completed. When received, they should be carefully recorded in some of the public offices, and provision should be made by law making authenticated copies evidence as to title.

Having been strongly impressed with he justice as well as legality of the claim brought forward by my predecessor, for an addditional quantity of land under the Wabash and Erie canal grant, and also the claim for a further quantity of land under the Miami canal grant, and being desirous to bring these claims to a final close, I communicated to the President through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at an early period, the full extent of our claims under each grant, with such reasons and arguments in their support as seemed to me proper. I have understood that this communication has been referred to the Attorney General of the United States for his legal opinion on the questions therein presented. I have not been advised, however, of his decision, but hope to be able to communicate to your honorable body, before the close of this session, the final decision of the authorities of the General Government, as to the validity of our claims under each of the above named canal grants.—The largest additional quantity of land claimed by Ohio under the Wabash and Erie canal grant, is about fifty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven acres. The unsettled nature of this claim has prevented the officers of the General Government from bringing into market the United States alternate canal sections along the line of the Wabash and Erie canal. Knowing that there was a deep anxiety felt by the whole community in the north-western part of the state, that the General Government would bring into market her canal sections so as to afford an opportunity for the settlement and improvement of the country, and wishing to remove as far as I could all obstructions to the gratification of the wishes and just expectations of this portion of our fellow-citizens, I entered into an arrangement in September last, with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by which it was agreed that the maximum quantity of land claimed by Ohio under the Wabash and Erie canal grant should be selected by the state of Ohio, and that the title to the same should abide the final decision of the proper authorities. In pursuance to this arrangement, I appointed three Commissioners to select, on behalf of the State, according to the terms previously agreed on, fifty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven and 51-100 acres. The Commissioners have made the selections in behalf of the State, lists of which have been transmitted to the General Land Office for approval. There is now no obstacle to prevent the remaining canal lands owned by the General Government from being immediately brought into market.—The same gentlemen who made the above selections of canal land, were authorized to select, and did select, under the act of Congress of the 20th of May, 1826, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres of school land, which is in lieu of section sixteen in Indian Reserves, which had been sold for the benefit of the Indians.

While on the subject of canal lands, I would beg leave to call your attention to the subject of adopting some settled and permanent policy by which they could be brought into market, and sold in small quantities to actual settlers. It is doing great injustice to the enterprising settlers in that rich and fertile part of our state to retain so large a quantity of land from market, and there by prevent the settlement and general improvement of the country. By bringing this land into market in such a way as to afford to actual settlers an opportunity of purchasing it in small quantities, a valuable class of industrious citizens would be induced to emigrate to the state and identify themselves with its interests and welfare. Such a class furnish the most sure and certain source for revenue, and the most valuable defence against danger in time of war. Care should be taken, however, that our lands are brought into market at the same time with those of the United States.

I have received a communication from the Commissioners of the General Land Office, by which it appears that through mistake a portion of the lands selected by Ohio, under the various canal grants, has been sold by the General Government and that these sales have been carried into grant. Whether any of these same lands have been sold by the State, I am unable to say, if so, the title granted by the State must hold the land. But for the purpose of avoiding hereafter all conflict between innocent purchasers, I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing the surrender to the General Government of such tracts of our canal land as have been sold by mistake and carried into grant, and not heretofore sold by Ohio, upon the express condition that Ohio be allowed to select an equal quantity of other land in lieu thereof, from lands of the United States, within the State. The amount of land thus situated is inconsiderable, but it is proper that this matter should be adjusted while good lands can yet be selected by the State in lieu of those sold. By the passage of this law while the rights of innocent purchasers could be secured, the interests of the State need not be prejudiced, as lands of equal value to those sold could now be selected.

M. T. Williams, Esq., Commissioner on the part of this State to settle the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana, under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed March the 10th, 1837, made his report on the 3d day of February last, which is signed by himself and A. Matson, Esq., Commissioner on the part of Indiana. By which report it appears they have run and accurately surveyed the line contemplated in the resolution, and marked it as originally surveyed by Israel Ludlow, deputy surveyor of the United States, and caused suitable monuments to be erected on the same. A copy of the original field notes accompanied their report, together with a copy of the line run and established.—This report with the accompanying documents is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in pursuance to the above resolution.

A set of standard weights have been received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and it will be proper to direct by law, how they shall be preserved, and to make some legislative provision by which the weights now in use in the State shall be made to conform to them.

The number of convicts now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary is four hundred and ninety-three. From December 1st, 1838, to December 1st, 1839, the total cash receipts will be (say in round numbers) 54,000 dollars—payments for general support, &c., 35,000, dollars, leaving a nett balance of 19,000 dollars. The report of the directors of this institution will give you a more detailed and satisfactory account of its operations for this year. Under the Superintendence of the present able and indefatigable Warden, we have every reason to believe that the affairs of this institution will be managed with skill, and a just regard to the objects of its foundation. Many of that highly respectable and valuable portion of our fellow citizens who are engaged in mechanical occupations complain of the direction given to the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary. The source from which these complaints emanate entitle them to the respect and careful consideration of the legislature, and every relief which is just and proper should be granted.

There are about seventy pupils in the deaf and dumb assylum at this time. Uninterrupted health has been enjoyed by them during the present season, and their improvement has been equal to that of any former year. The great object of this institution being to diffuse moral and intellectual light in the minds of an unfortunate class of our population, and to fill up a place in our great system of education, it affords me a high degree of pleasure to be able to state that, at no time since its establishment, has the institution been more promising for accomplishing this object, and at no period has it been more deserving that high estimation in which it has always been held by the public, than at the present time.

The lunatic assylum is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The experience of a year has proved that the buildings are well adapted to the purpose for which they were intended.—There has been a great press of application for admittance, not only from our own, but from adjoining States, since the house was opened, and the different halls have been filled as rapidly as they could be prepared—in all, one hundred and fifty-seven have been received and admitted to the benefits of the proper medical and moral treatment. Twenty-seven of these have been entirely restored to the use of their reason, and returned to society and their friends.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to be able to assure you of the present prosperity and increasing importance of the institution for the instruction of the blind. The present head of this institution commenced, in July, 1837, with three pupils. The number has increased to nineteen. The new building although not entirely finished, is now occupied by the scholars, and will afford them great advantages hereafter in the successful prosecution of their studies, which they have not hitherto enjoyed. The progress made by the pupils in the various branches of learning taught in the institution, is highly creditable to themselves, and honorable to their teacher. The facility with which intellectual and mechanical knowledge can be imparted to this unfortunate class of citizens, proves that they are not only capable of receiving a good education, but of becoming valuable and useful members of society.

These humane institutions have more than met the expectations of the public, and they will stand as lasting monuments of the generous philanthropy of their projectors, an honor to the State and a blessing to the country.

In obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of March 18th, 1839, authorizing me to appoint some one person whose duty it should be to collate all the laws of a general nature passed since the first day of December 1830, and such others as he might deem expedient—to arrange them so as to place in juxtaposition all laws bearing on the same subject, and to accompany them with explanatory notes referring to prior or subsequent legislation, and to the decisions of the courts—I appointed the Hon. Joseph R. Swan, of the city of Columbus, to make the compilation contemplated in this resolution. His report will be completed in a few days, and as soon as received shall be laid before your honorable body. The eminent legal abilities and known industry of the gentleman appointed, qualify him in a high degree for the performance of the duties required in the above resolution, and I have no doubt but his report will be highly satisfactory.

Under an act of the General Assembly of March the 17th, 1838, the Governor is authorized to cause to be laid out into proper lots, streets and alleys, the old Penitentiary lot, containing ten acres. The act further provides that the lots shall be appraised, and authorizes the Governor at such time as he may think proper, to cause the same to be offered for sale at public auction. The survey and appraisement of the lots as required by the law, were completed under the administration of my predecessor. I have not thought it prudent or advisable to bring these lots into market. This lot of ground was conveyed to the State by Alex. M'Laughlin and John Kerr, by deed of the 12th of November, 1812, for public use. If the State should sell this land and the same be converted to private use, a legal question would arise whether it would not revert back to the original grantors, and the State by this means, be deprived of the land altogether. But if no difficulty of this kind existed, I believe it would be bad policy for the State to dispose of this lot of ground. Its location on the canal renders it an eligible site for an Arsenal, Barracks and a military store house, and with some improvement it could be made a desirable parade ground.

An arsenal is now indispensable for the preservation of the public arms. Barracks and a military store house, would be required at the seat of Government in time of war, and a general parade ground would at all times be desirable. The quantity of land in this lot is not greater than would be wanted for various military purposes. The old Penitentiary house situated on it has been fitted up during the last summer under the direction of the Quartermaster General, for an arsenal. The public arms are now deposited in it, and if some sheds were erected for the preservation of field pieces, it would answer all the purposes of the State until a better one could be built. I respectfully submit, whether it would not be good policy to retain this lot of ground for military purposes. With this view I would recommend the passages of a law repealing the above act, and vacating the streets and alleys laid out through said lot—establishing permanently an arsenal thereon, authorizing the erection of sheds for the preservation of field pieces, and directing that the whole lot be suitably enclosed and placed under the care of the Quartermaster General.

In April last, the requisite orders were issued for drawing the quota of arms due this State, from the United States, under the act of Congress, for arming and equipping the militia, for the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, and the ordnance department was duly notified of the kind of arms and military stores desired by this State. The quota due the State for the three years last named, is five thousand five hundred and twenty-six and 9-13 muskets. They have been commuted for the following military stores, to wit: Twenty setts artillery equipments; eighteen hundred half stocked rifles and accoutrements, and two thousnand two hundred and eighty muskets and accoutrements. I have been notified by a letter from the ordnance department, that these military stores have been directed to the order of the Quartermaster General They were expected some time since, but have not yet been received. When received, they will be distributed among the several divisions of the militia of the State according to law. The balance of arms commuted for 1835-6, were received during last summer, being seven hundred and twelve pistols, and one hundred and thirty carbines.

A well organized militia is our main arm of defence against foreign aggression, and domestic tumults. It is upon the citizen soldier that we must principally reply to defend our country from enemies, abroad, and to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of order at home, and the due execution of the laws. Ours is a government of the people—it eminated from them, and to them it belongs. The defence, therefore, of free institutions is very properly and safely entrusted to their hands. A standing army is opposed to the genius of our republican form of government—hostile to liberty, and repugnant to the feelings and opinions of our citizens. Our only reliance for defence, therefore, is on a well organized militia. That they can be so organized as to constitute an efficient arm of national defence cannot be doubted. But it must be borne in mind, that bravery and an ardent devotion to country, which may always be expected to characterize our militia, will avail but little on the field of battle in the present refined state of modern warfare, without skill and proper military organization. As we cannot always expect to escape the calamities of war, prudence requires that we should adopt such means as will ensure the efficiency of the only force upon which we can rely in the hour of danger. It is deeply to be regretted that a better organization does not exist with our militia—but little better could be expected under the existing law. There is, however, in the greater portion of the State, a military spirit, which under a jurisdiction law for organizing and disciplining the militia, could not fail to bring about a decided change for the better. The present law does not meet with the approbation of the officers, and those most experienced in military affairs, and whose means of judging of its defects are derived from practical observation. The difficulty of framing a law on this subject to answer the purpose intended, and to secure the great object desired, an efficient and well organized militia, is evinced by the repeated acts passed within the last ten years on the same subject, none of which have been permitted to exist longer than to test their total inefficiency. This, however, should not deter us from an attempt to form such a system for organizing the militia as will meet the expectations of the public. The limits of this communication will not permit me to point out the defects which I conceive to exist in the present law. It is, however, greatly defective, in my judgement, and should be carefully revised. The duties and powers of commandants and companies in assessing fines, should be plainly and distinctly pointed out.—The mode of collecting fines should be rendered plain and more simple, especially in cases of appeal to the court of common pleas. Justices of the peace should be required to act on all delinquent lists tendered him, subject to suitable and well defined penalties if they neglect or refuse. The manner of disbursing the regimental funds should be pointed out. Officers required to perform special duties should be compensated for their time and expenses out of the regimental funds. It should be optional with the commandants of regiments to detail an officer to take command of a delinquent company, or to attach it to another company. Commandants of divisions and staff, should be required to uniform and attend officer muster; and volunteer companies should be encouraged as much as possible. Amendments on these points, and many others that could be suggested, might be made, which would greatly improve the present militia system. Your special attention is respectfully invited to the subject with the hope that you will give it your careful consideration.

WILSON SHANNON.

Columbus, December 3, 1839.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

TUESDAY, ... DECEMBER 10, 1839

Our readers will perceive we have lost a week with this paper; this is occasioned by the illness of one of our hands, who was unable to work for three weeks, and the impossibility of getting another just at this juncture. But we are now able to go ahead again, and we hope such an event will not shortly occur again.

At the latest advices Congress had not yet organized; they were disputing about the admission of the Jersey members.

A correspondent, in Indiana, says "there is not money enough among the people at this time to pay the taxes."

At the time the taxes were due in this county, there were but little more than half of them paid in; they are nearly fifty per cent higher than in former years.

The last Letter-Press, Philadelphia, reports over 200 new subscribers having been procured by one person for that paper, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; which is put part of its patronage in that city.

The Legislature of this State was organized on Monday the 2d inst., by electing Wm. M'Laughlin Speaker of the Senate, and C. J. M'Nulty clerk; Thomas J. Buchanan Speaker of the House, and Asa G. Dimock clerk. These officers were elected without opposition.

As the Governor's Message is a document generally looked for, by the reading community, we give it entire in this number to the exclusion of most other matter. It is said to be the longest document of the kind ever issued from the executive chair of this State. We believe it gives *general* satisfaction to all the political parties.

An esteemed Brother writes us, "I wish certain rules and regulations of the Discipline examined and compared with Scripture. If I proceed to make the interrogatories, will you examine and compare them?" We answer,—make the interrogatories you wish, and probably some of our correspondents, who have more time than we have, will attend to them; if not, we will do the best we can for you.

According to the Governor's Message, the number of convicts now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, is four hundred and ninety-three; and about seventy pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum,—in all, one hundred and fifty-seven have been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, which has been established but a short time, "twenty-seven of whom have been restored to their reason and returned to society and their friends."

We refer the reader to the communications of Messrs. Hughes and Paul, on the first page, where they will see recorded two most afflicting cases of the effects of intemperance. That such occurrences are still happening is sufficient to stimulate the friends of the Temperance enterprise to renewed efforts, to promote the interests of Temperance Reform. Much has already been done, but abundance more remains to be accomplished.

Rev. T. H. Stockton, of Philadelphia, recently visited Pittsburgh, for the purpose of raising moneys in aid of the erection of a Methodist Protestant Church, now in progress, in the city where he resides. How much, think you, he received these hard times? In his report, he says he has secured $1,500,—received the promise of 500 dollars more; that one brother gave 500 dollars, and others 100 dollars; and some out of the church 100 dollars, others 50 dollars, &c.—Pittsburgh, well done!

With pleasure, we acknowledge the receipt of "Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and General Prices Current" from Philadelphia, Pa. This is a mammoth sheet, not only attending with ability to the subjects named in its title, but to domestic and foreign news—dedicating, also, a portion of its columns to literature and articles of amusement. The "Reporter" is published every Thursday by Matthew T. Miller, at his Bank Note Exchange, No. 76, South 3d street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange. Terms, three dollars per annum, in advance; or five dollars for two years' subscription. Advertising, ten dollars per square, per annum.

The Court of Common Pleas has been in session in this town for the three past weeks. The regular jury was dismissed on Saturday evening last. There were three convictions for the Penitentiary, during the term. Among them was one of the Greens to whom we alluded in a former paper, as having murdered Thompson. He was found guilty of man-slaughter. A motion was made for a new trial, which was not decided when our paper went to press. The other two Greens remain yet to be tried, having chosen to have their case investigated at the Supreme Court, which will not set for near a year to come. One of these two latter is the most guilty, having done the deed of murder,—the rest looking on and consenting.

THE MARKETS.

Zanesville—Wheat is still 50 cents; Flour 3 a 3 35.

Pittsburgh—Wheat, the 30th ult., was 50 cents and Flour 3 50 a 3 75.—*Harris' Intel.*

New York, Nov. 27—Ohio Flour, via canal, 6 25. Exportations from 1st to the 20th Nov., 48,688 bbls.—*Brother Jonathan.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 2—Flour 6 25 a 6 37½.—*Bicknell.*

Baltimore, Nov. 30—Flour 6 12½ a 6 25.—Beef on foot 6 a 7 50. Hogs 7 a 7 50—"Cutters show little disposition to pay over 6 per 100 lbs."—*Lyford's Price Current.*

Cincinnati, Dec. 3—Flour 4 03 a 4 06.—*Cin. Republican.*

We hear of no engagements of any amount for pork; some has been sold for 4 dollars.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet British Queen arrived at New York, at nine o'clock on Saturday night, with 190 passengers, after a somewhat long and tedious voyage, for a steam ship; the particulars of which will be given hereafter. By her, and through the attention of the efficient newspaper agent in Liverpool, Mr. Wilmer, we have files of the Liverpool and London journals to the second of November, and we are thus enabled to publish the news at the same moment with the New York morning journals of to-day.

We proceed to annex all the details which possess the slightest interest for American readers.

The English Money Market.—The intelligence on this head is decidedly favorable. Money was easier at the latest dates, and a better feeling prevailed.—Consols left off at 90 1-4 to 90 3-8, which is a very slight advance since our last.—Bank of England Stock stood at 180. We believe the last quotation was 178. A report of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, was circulated in this city after the arrival of the mail, but it was doubtless altogether unfounded, as we meet with nothing of the kind in the English papers.

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 23th of December.

The Queen and Prince Albert Coburg are constantly together, and little doubt was entertained of matrimonial arrangement between them.

The Cotton Market.—The Liverpool papers to the 30th, shew a decline in Cotton, of 1-4; it rallied slightly on the 31st and the demand was pretty brisk. The Liverpool Standard of the 1st has the following:

There has been a moderate business done throughout the week, but without any alteration in prices; the sales on Tuesday were 3,500 bales, 500 for export, and 700 on speculation; on Wednesday 4,500 bales to the trade—American at 5¾d. to 2d, under 600 Surat at 5¼, to-day about 5,000 bales of all kinds.

Wheat and Flour.—There was a slight decline in prices up to November 2d, the latest average weekly quotation of Mark Lane bring 66s. 5d. per qr.; whereas the mean of six weeks, was 63s. 2d. The duty is 16s. 8d.

Earthquakes in Scotland.—Shocks of earthquakes had been felt in various parts of Scotland. They had been felt in Fife, Perthshire, Alloway, and various other sections of that country.

Attack upon Louis Phillipe.—An attack was made upon the King of the French, on the 25th ult., by a maniac named Stephanie Girault, who threw a stone into the royal carriage, and was immediately apprehended.

An Important Concession.—Mr. Wheaton, agent of the United States, has obtained an important concession from the Congress of the German Customs. They have granted a reduction of duty on the principal article of import from the United States—which we naturally conclude to be cotton.

The Empress of Russia was dangerously ill.

An opulent banker, says a Paris paper, "came unexpectedly, a short time back, into a fortune of nearly 10,000,000f.—He immediately gave 800,000f. to each of his five brothers and sisters, and has since offered his hand, with the remaining 4,000,000f. to a young orphan lady."

Georgia and Maine.—The Legislature of Maine having "declined taking any measures to give satisfaction to the State of Georgia for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent to deliver up to its authorities upon their demand the fugitives from its justice, Philbrook and Kelleran," Governor Gilmer says the latter State will be justified in declaring by law that all citizens of Maine who may come within its jurisdiction on board any vessel as owners, officers, or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and will be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice.

Liberty and its Uses.—Our fathers shed their blood, and parted with every thing else for liberty; and we talk loud about it; but after all, is it worth any thing? What is it good for? Every man likes to be free himself, and have his own way; and talks of his rights, perhaps, when he is restrained; and while every man thinks that himself should be free, there are thousands who think *other* men are not fit to be free, and that it were better that ignorant men, and poor men, and vicious men, should have no hand in managing the government, and should only *be governed*. But our fathers fought for liberty, not for the sake of exercising their own self-complacency, but for its benefits in society. They rejected the arrogant assumptions of Lords spiritual and Lords temporal, and asserted that sovereignty was in the people by Divine appointment. They claimed that sovereignty in the people by the arrangement and behest of the Jehovah; and they inferred that it was so in wisdom, and for great and noble purposes of human happiness. They did not ask their rights from kings as a matter of favor, but claimed them by a better title,—each man a king himself, and born a king, as much as any other man on earth. They claimed that their liberty, civil and religious, was their own property, and more valuable than money, and that he should attempt to rob them of liberty, was as wicked a robber as he who robs on the highway, and as boldly and desperately to be resisted.

After all, what is liberty good for?—We answer, it constitutes the very basis of human greatness. Take away from man the liberty of action, and he becomes indolent; and take away from him the liberty to speak out his opinions, and he ceases to think, and he becomes a fool. Without liberty men sink down to the level of the beasts in energy, and much below them in viciousness. But set him free, let him know that what he acquires of money or fame shall be his,—that his thoughts and opinions he may freely express and publish for his own benefit and to persuade his fellow-men—that the results of his physical and intellectual efforts may be brought forth and used unrestrained,—the whole range of ambition, and usefulness, and wealth is free to him,—and you rouse him into energy which nothing can resist. The roughnesses of the world are smoothed, its distances overcome, its resources discovered, its products collected, manufactured and distributed, and energy and gladness go hand in hand. Out of liberty grows well regulated and yet buoyant and vigorous society—and faithfulness and honor in all the relations of life. If you would know what liberty is worth, compare what was done in fifteen centuries of priestcraft and tyranny, with what has been done in half a century of liberty.—Compare Rome with New England.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Received Payment for first Volume of the Recorder.—Of Wm. Hamilton, Gratiot, $2, from No. 15, vol. 1; of M. N. Warren, 2, for Jos. Evans; of Jos. Thrap, 2, for W. Ogle; of J. Huntsman 10, for J. McCoy, T. Scott, F. Scott, J. Scott, and N. Haynes; of J. Barnes 1,62 (this letter cost 37½) of W. W. Paul, 2 for C. Little; of J. Hibben, 3; of J. Thrap, 2, for J. Gorsuch; of W. Besant, 2; of J. Robinson, 3 for Mrs. E. Rogers, 2, and G. Kell 1; of C. Woodruff, 4 for C. Clancy, and Jefferson Sears, Widow Woods; C. J. Sears, Woodgrove, we have it—is it right? of B. Ely, 2, for J. Slade; of D. Y. Ostrom, 2, for P. R. Hitt, and W. Stoneman; of F. Cochran, 2; of T. Fairchild, 5, for W. Hill, R. Stevenson, and W. Yontz, 1; of H. Wilcox, 2, for P. Frink.

Letters Received.—W. Hamilton, M. N. Warren, Joseph Thrap, as you did not tell us where, we will send W. McConnell's paper to Hanover; G. Hughes, J. Huntsman, J. Barnes, W. W. Paul, J. Hibbon, Jos. Thrap, J. Robinson, we have been sending the paper regularly to R. Smiley, E. Liberty; B. Ely, H. B. Smith, D. Y. Ostrom, we cannot come; Geo. Brown, T. Fairchild, T. Foster, A. K. Earl, and H. Wilcox.

The Post Master at Pittsburgh, informs us that W. Cox, does not call for his paper. Will Bro. Dalby see to this thing and inform us about it?

A. K. Earl, says: "Asa Sperry, of Morgan, Ashtabula, wishes to know whether it is expected he is to pay for the Recorder he gets, or whether Z. Ragan, who ordered it, intended it as a present?" You must ask Mr. Ragan. We cannot afford to present it to him.

Lyford's Baltimore Price Current,

AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT JOURNAL,

IS published every Saturday Morning, at No. 26, second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange. W. G. Lyford, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

Five Dollars per annum, *Three Dollars* for six months, *Two Dollars* for three months, } Payable in Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

VARIETY.

Mr. Pierpont has been requested to take up his connexion again with Hollis street church, Boston, by a vote of 57 to 5.

VELOCITY OF LIGHTNING.—It has lately been ascertained, by a series of ingenious experiments, that the velocity at which lightning, or the electric fluid, moves, is not less then 200,000 miles in a single second of time!

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—Although the people of New York complain of hard times, yet agreeable to late computations, there were ten thousand dollars expended in that city, on one day for amusement.—Sixty thousand dollars a week—not so slow.

CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.—A tea-spoonful of castor oil to a table-spoonful of molasses; a tea-spoonful of the mixture to be given whenever the cough is troublesome. It will afford relief at once, and in a few days it effects a cure. The same remedy relieves the croup, however violent the attack.

HORSE RACING.—The Corsair, speaking of racing, says "the yearly improvement in our race of horses, is most visible in all those sections of country, were this pastime is established." This certainly is a great mistake. Nearly all the horse racing is done south of the Potomac, and nearly all the fine horses are found north of it. The best horses come from Vermont, New Hampshire and Western New York, where a race course is looked upon almost with horror and from these sections of the country, the people from the racing sections send for their supply of horse.—*Providence Journal.*

SEED CORN.—A correspondent says—"Several circumstances incline me to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red or wire-worm. It has been fashionable to steep in a strong solution of copperas, and to ascribe the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ, which is usually first attacked, but to the change in its taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in simple water—in water alone—to escape from the worm, as well as that soaked in a copperas steep. Until this matter is made more certain, however, I would hold it bad husbandry to neglect the copperas."

EXCUSES FOR NOT GOING TO CHURCH.—There is no excuse so trivial, that will not pass upon some men's consciences to excuse their attendance at the public worship of God. Some are so unfortunate as to be always indisposed on the Lord's day, and think nothing so unwholesome as the air of the church. Others have their affairs so oddly contrived as to be always unluckily prevented by business. With some it is a great work of wit and deep understanding to stay at home on Sundays. Others again discover strange fits of laziness, that seize them particularly on that day, and confine them to their beds. Others are absent out of mere contempt for religion. And lastly there are a few who look upon it as a day of rest, and therefore claim the privilege of their castle, to keep the Sabbath by eating and sleeping, after the toil and labor of the week. Now in all this, the worst circumstance is, that these persons are such whose companies are most required, and who stand most in need of a physician.—*Dean Swift.*

"IS HE RICH."—Many a sigh is heaved, many a life rendered miserable, by the terrible infatuation which parents often evince in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in point of view as virtue is to vice? And yet how often is the first question which is asked respecting a suitor of a daughter, "*is he rich?*"

Is he rich? Yes, he abounds in wealth—but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and affectionate husband?

Is he rich? Yes, his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he fares sumptuously every day—but can you infer from this that he is virtuous?

Is he rich? Yes, he has thousands floating on every ocean; but do not riches take to themselves wings and fly away?—and will you consent that your daughter shall marry a man who has nothing to recommend him but wealth? Ah! beware! the gilded bait sometimes cover a barded hook. Ask not then, 'Is HE RICH?' but 'Is HE VIRTUOUS?' Ask not if he has wealth, but if he has *honor;* do not sacrifice your daughter's peace for money.

OUR NATURALIZED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Vegetables were imported from the Netherlands in 1500, there being no kitchen gardens in England. Before this time, sugar was eaten with meat, to correct its putrescency. Turnips and carrots are thought to be indigenous roots of France. Our cauliflowers came from Cyprus, our artichokes from Sicily, lettuces from Cos, name vulgarly corrupted into Gos. Shallots, or eschallots, were bro't from Ascalon. What roving ideas, on commerce and civilization, may arise from a dinner and desert? The cherry and filberts are from Catana, in Asia Minor; the peach and walnut from Persia; the plum from Syria; the pomegranate from Cyprus; the quince from Sidon; the olive and fig from Greece, as also the best apple and pears, though also found wild in France and even in this country. The apricot is from Armenia. The mountain wines come from the mountains around Malaga; tent is tinto-tinged, or red wine. Sherry comes from Xeres-Xeres,(the Spanish X is pronounced sh, or ch,) in the south of Spain, where the great battle, fought between the Christians and the Saracens, ended in the conquest of Spain by the latter. Malmsey was from Malvasi, in the Peloponnesus, but afterwards propagated at Alicant, the Canaries and Madeira.

THE LAWYER'S PRAYER.

Lines found in the Pocket Book of D. O. H., Esq., after his Decease.*

Ordained to tread the thorny ground
Where few, I fear, are faithful found,
Mine be the conscience void of blame,
The upright heart, the spotless name;
The tribute of the widow's prayer,
The righted orphan's grateful tear;
To virtue and her friends a friend,
Still, may my voice the weak defend:
Ne'er may my prostituted tongue
Protect the oppressor in his wrong,
Nor wrest the *spirit* of the laws,
To sanctify a villain's cause!
Let others, with unsparing hand,
Scatter their poison through the land;
Inflame dissension, kindle strife,
And strew with ills the path of life,
On such, her gifts let fortune shower,
Add wealth to wealth, and power to power;
On me may fav'ring heaven bestow
The peace which good men only know;
The joy of joy by few possessed,
The 'ternal sunshine of the breast;
Power, fame and riches I resign,
The praise of honesty be mine,
That friends may weep the worthy sigh,
And poor men bless me when I die!

*D. O. Hudson, Esq., late of Ravenna.

HOW TO PRESERVE BOOTS.—The following extract from Colonel Maceroni's "Seasonable Hints," which appeared in the Mechanic's Magazine, dated February 3, 1838. After stating the utility of sheep skin clothing, for persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors, &c., he says—"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years (no shoes) and I think that I shall not require any others for the next six years to come! The reason is that I treat them in the following manner:—I put a pound of tallow and half a pound of rosin into a pot on the fire; when melted, and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the soles nor upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of beeswax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a tea-spoonful of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them the wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any grease,becomes rancid,and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in the boot, the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor."

A CONTRAST.—VOLTAIRE AND HALYBURTON.—"Who," says Voltaire, "can, without horror, consider the whole world as the empire of destruction? It abounds with wonders; it also abounds with victims. It is a vast field of carnage and contagion. Every species is without pity pursued and torn to pieces through the earth, the air, and water. In man there is more wretchedness than in all the other animals put together. He loves life, and yet he knows that he must die. If he enjoys a transient good, he suffers various evils, and is at last devoured by worms. This knowledge is his fatal perogative: other animals have it not. He spends the transient moments of his existence in diffusing the miseries which he s[illegible]; in cutting the throats of his fell[illegible] tures for pay; in cheating, [illegible] cheated; in robbing and bein[illegible]n serving, that he might command; and in repenting of all he does. The bulk of mankind are nothing more than a crowd of wretches, equally criminal and unfortunate; and the globe contains rather carcasses than men. I tremble at the review of this dreadful picture, to find that it contains a complaint against Providence itself; and I WISH I HAD NEVER BEEN BORN."

Now let us hear the language of the excellent Halyburton, who died as he lived, full of confidence in God. "I shall shortly get a very different sight of God from what I have ever had, and shall be made meet to praise him forever and ever. O the thoughts of an incarnate Diety are sweet and ravishing. O how I wonder at myself that I do not love Him more. What a wonder that I do enjoy such composure under all my bodily pains, and in the view of death itself.—What a mercy that having the use of my reason, I can declare his goodness to my soul. I long for His salvation; I bless His name that I have found Him, and die rejoicing in Him. O blessed be God that I WAS BORN! O that I was where he is. I have a father and mother, and ten brothers and sisters, in heaven, and I shall be the eleventh. O there is a telling in this providence, and I shall be telling it for ever. If there be such a glory in His conduct towards me now, what will it be to see the Lamb in the midst of His throne? Blessed be God that—ever I WAS BORN."

We recommend the following article on ministerial punctuality, from the Cross and Journal, to the notice of all ministers. Nothing so effectually destroys public confidence in a minister of religion as the neglect of his appointments.—*Editor Western Recorder.*

"MINISTERIAL PUNCTUALITY.—There is a vice,—perhaps that is a harsh name,—there is then, an evil habit which prevails, we hope not very extensively among ministers, of a want of Punctuality in attending to their appointments. How such a habit could have been formed we know not, unless from indolence, and from a misconception of its results on themselves, and those who are disappointed. The consequences to themselves are of no slight nature. It weakens their influence—almost destroys their usefulness. It superinduces a negligence in other duties, till the whole ministerial character is ruined. The consequences to the congregation who are disappointed are disdisastrous. After one or two failures of a minister, the congregation will invariably decline in numbers. Some will make it a pretext for absenting themselves from meeting altogether, and others will seek those places where they will not suffer disappointment. By such negligence on the part of a minister,christians are much perplexed and tried; religion is dishonored, and a long-looked for and special effort may entirely fail. Unforeseen calamities will often enough cause disappointments, without the number being increased by negligence. Appointments had better not be made, unless there is a determination that nothing but impossibilities shall prevent their fulfilment.

"While on this subject we would allude to another practice. Some ministers are in the habit of waiting till after the appointed time has expired, for the congregation to assemble before they commence the services. Now this is the very way to make a congregation dilatory. People will generally try to be present near the commencement of the meeting, and if that begins late, they will of course come late. Were we to give a word of advice to a minister, we would say,—make no appointments but what you can probably fulfil. Attend them promptly. Commence at the appointed time—let the services not be too long—speak fervently and to the point, and pray for the blessing of heaven upon your labors. 'Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.'"

BLOWING UP OF THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE AT SPITHEAD.—We learn with great satisfaction that Col. Pasley, with the usual success that attends well directed perseverance, has at length succeeded in firing off one of his enormous sub-marine mines of gunpowder against the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead. At two o'clock on Monday afternoon, a cylinder containing 2320 pounds of powder was carefully lowered to the bottom, where it was placed alongside the most compact portion of the wreck which has been discovered by the divers. This operation was effected by means of hauling lines rove through blocks attached to bottom of the ship by the divers. When every thing was ready, the vessel in which the voltaic battery was placed was drawn off the distance of 500 feet, which is the length of the connecting wires, and instantaneously on the circuit being completed the explosion took place, and the effects were very remarkable. At first the surface of the sea, which had before been perfectly smooth and calm, was violently agitated by a sort of tremulous motion, which threw it into small irregular waves, a few inches only in height. This lasted three or four seconds, when a huge dome of water made its appearance, of a conical or rather bee-hive shape. At first it appeared to rise slowly, but rapidly increased in height and size till it reached the altitude of twenty-eight or 30 feet in a tolerably compact mass. It then fell down and produced a series of rings, which spread in all directions. The first, or outer one of these, having the aspect of a wave several feet in height, curled and broke, as if it had been driven towards the shore. Neither the shock nor the sound was so great as had been expected by those who had witnessed the former explosions by Col. Pasley, where the quantity of powder was only 45 lbs.; but the effect produced on the water at the surface, considering that the depth was 90 feet, was truly astonishing. What the effect has been upon the wreck will not be fully ascertained by the divers till the present spring tides are over, and the long periods of slack water at the neaps enable the divers to remain for upwards of half an hour under water. In the meantime it is is highly satisfactory to know that Col. Pasley has completely established his command over the application of the voltaic battery to sub-marine purposes, and that he can now with certainty explode his charges at any depth of water. This will give him the power of placing his cylinders against the most refractory parts of the wreck, and by blowing these to pieces, and dislocating the knees, timbers and beams, enable him to draw the whole up, bit by bit, to the surface. Any person who has seen the operation of breaking up a ship on land knows that it is the only way of going to work with a mass so firmly bound together as a line of battle ship, that oven the action of fifty-seven years of decay under water goes but a small way to disintegrate the parts. The manly perseverance of Col. Pasley, therefore, we are well convinced, will in the end effectually clear the noble anchorage of Spithead of this extremely troublesome obstruction. Immense quantities of the wreck of this vessel have been picked up since the explosion on Monday, the force of which is expected almost to have shattered the wreck to pieces. On Tuesday the mainmast was picked up by the pilot on the lookout vessel belonging to the Netherlands Consul, moored at Spithead, who conveyed it to Portsmouth. It has a most extraordinary,appearance,and has excited very great curiosity. It is entirely covered with barnacles, all alive, some measuring eight inches in length.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

THE WILD IRISHMAN.—*How to pay Rent.*—"You know the story of the Knight of Kerry and Billy Macabe.

"I fear I must confess my ignorance—I never heard of it."

"Then may be you never knew Giles Daxon?"

"I have not that pleasure either."

"Lord bless me how strange that is! I thought he was better known than the Duke of Wellington or the travelling piper. Well, I must tell you the story, for it has a moral, too—indeed, several morals, but you'll find out for yourself.—Well, it seems that one day the Knight of Kerry was walking along the Strand in London, killing an hour's time till the house was done prayers, and Hume tired of hearing himself speak, his eye was caught by an enormous picture displayed upon the walls of a house, representing a human figure coverd with long dark hair, with huge nails upon his hands, and with a most fearful expression of face.—At first the Knight thought it was Dr. Bowring, but, on coming nearer, he heard a man with a scarlet livery and cocked hat call out, "Walk in, ladies and gentlemen—the most wonderful curiosity ever exhibited—only one shilling—the vild man from Chipopowango, in Africa—eats raw wittals without being cooked, and many other surprising and pleasing performances." The Knight paid his money, and was admitted. At first the crowd prevented his seeing any thing—for the place was full to suffocation, and the noise awful—for, besides the exclamation and applause of the audience, there were three barrel organs playing 'Home, sweet home,' and 'Cherry Ripe;' and the wild man himself contributed his share to the uproar. At last the Knight obtained, by dint of squeezing and some pushing, a place in front, when, to his very great horror, he beheld a figure that far eclipsed the portrait without doors. It was a wild man nearly naked, covered with long shaggy hair, that grew even over his nose and cheek bones. He sprang about, sometimes on all fours, but always utterring the most fearful yells, and glaring on the crowd in a manner that was really dangerous.

The Knight did not feel exactly happy at the whole proceeding, and heartily wished himself back in the 'House,' even upon a committe of privileges, when, suddenly, the savage gave a more frantic scream than before, and seized upon a morsel of raw beef, which a keeper extended to him on a long fork like a tandem whip—he was not safe, it appears, at close quarters—this he tore to pieces eagerly, and devoured in the most voracious manner, amid great clapping of hands and other evidences of satisfaction from the audience. 'I'll go now,' thought the Knight; 'for God knows whether, in his hungry moods, he might not fancy to conclude his dinner with a member of Parliament.' Just at this instant, some sounds struck his ear that surprised him not a little. He listened more attentively; and conceive, if you can, his amazement to find that, amidst his most fearful cries and wild yells, the savage was talking Irish. Laugh, if you like; but it is truth I am telling you; nothing less than Irish. Then he was jumping four feet high in the air—eating his raw meat—pulling out his hair by handfuls—and, amid all this, cursing the whole company to his heart's content, in as good Irish as ever was heard in Tralee. Now, though the Knight had heard of white Negroes, he never happened to read any account of an African Irishman; so he listened very closely, and by degrees, not only the words were known to him, but the very voice was familiar. At length, something he heard left no further doubt upon his mind; and turning to the savage, he addressed him in Irish, at the same time fixing a look of the most scrutinizing import upon him:

"'Who are you, you scoundrel?' said the Knight.

"'Billy Macabe, your honor,'

"'And what do you mean by playing off these tricks here, instead of earning your bread like an honest man?'

"'Whisht!" said Billy, 'and keep the secret. I'm earning the rent for your honor. One must do many a queer thing that pays two pound ten an acre for bad land.'"

"This was enough; the Knight wished Billy every success, and left him amid the vociferous applause of a well satisfied audience. The adventure, it seems, has made the worthy Knight a great friend to the introduction of poor-laws; for he remarks, very truly, that more of Billy's countrymen might take a fancy to a savage life if the secret were found out.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Session Paper.

THE OHIO CONFEDERATE and OLD SCHOOL REPUBLICAN will be published twice a week during the approaching session of the General Assembly.

We will furnish it four months, from the 1st of December, for one dollar and fifty cents.

The assistance of our friends who are already in the reception of the paper, and acquianted with its character, is respectfully solicited, in procuring and sending us the names of any who may wish to receive it.

JOHN G. MILLER, Ed. & Pro.

Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

For Sale.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations,Land Districts,Townships,&c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Book Seller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or any who will buy to sell again. Dec. 10, 1839. 3t16

☞Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

New York Mirror.

☞THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE conductors of the New York Mirror are determined that no periodical in the world shall exceed this in the interest and variety of its literary contents, the elegance and finish of its pictorial embellishments, the beauty and popularity of its music, and the neatness and superiority of its typographical appearance.

The number for the 19th of October is adorned with one of the most costly and magnificent steel engravings ever published in this or any other country. It is a representation of the "Landing at Jamestown," painted and designed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth, two American artists of whom their country may be justly proud.

This is the third exquisite engraving that has already appeared in the present volume of the Mirror, the first number of which was issued on the first of July last, *all the numbers of which can be supplied to new subscribers, if immediate application be made.*

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical, extant.—Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Six superb engravings (including three now issued) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a SPLENDID SUPER-ROYAL QUARTO ENGRAVING, and every week with a popular piece of MUSIC, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved VIGNETTE TITLE-PAGE, and a copious INDEX, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, IN ADVANCE.

December 10, 1839. 3t16

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,
162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

Ohio State Journal.

FOR THE SESSION.

IN consonance with previous usages, the proprietor of the Ohio State Journal submits the following prospectus to the consideration of the people of Ohio. The political character of the Journal is so well known, that no new comments are necessary to explain it. It is unequivocally opposed to the administration of Martin Van Buren, and of all the mad schemes of himself and his advisers. The Journal will continue steadily in the path of its long avowed and long cherished principles. Success cannot corrupt it, nor defeat intimidate it. As a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of American liberty, it will always be found awake on its post.

During the winter, abundance of interesting matter may be expected from the halls of our State Legislature. The work of BANK REFORM is to be finished, by the majority who now rule triumphant, and we, in common with the whole State, feel anxious to investigate its operation and its progress. Our attention will be given to the subject most amply and unreservedly.

In every other respect, the Ohio State Journal will adhere to its original plan and character.—It will be, emphatically, a NEWSPAPER, in whose columns may be found all the interesting events of the day. Congressional reports, Foreign and Domestic intelligence, together with the opinions of our cotemporories of the Press, and occasional dranghts from the pens of our literati, will form an agreeable variety. A generous support is requested.

TERMS.—Daily Ohio State Journal, $3 00
Tri-weekly " " 2 00
Semi-weekly " " 1 50
Weekly, " " 1 00

☞All payments must be invariably in advance. CHARLES SCOTT, Pub'r.

Columbus, November 14, 1839. 13

The Ohio Statesman.

SESSION PAPER.

ACCORDING to custom, we again present to the people of Ohio our prospectus for a paper during the session of the Legislature. Many persons who do not find it convenient to subscribe for a paper printed at this place for a whole year, do so during the sitting of the Legislature, being desirous of seeing what is done by those in whose keeping they have entrusted the affairs of the State. To accommodate this just desire in the people to be thoroughly acquainted with every thing appertaining to their happiness and welfare, we have in this prospectus extended facilities and favors beyond what has been customary. We shall issue during the session a weekly paper (free of advertisements,) at fifty cents—a semi-weekly at one dollar—a tri-weekly at two dollars, and a daily at three dollars. By this arrangement, we will be able to accommodate every portion of the State by all the mails, and we hope our friends will not be remiss in availing themselves of these means of information. It is all important that every freeman should be fully acquainted with every question touching the welfare of the State and nation.

The approaching session of the Ohio Legislature will be a most important one. No previous one has ever had the same number of delicate and exciting questions to meet and act upon—questions which cannot be avoided, nor disposed of in a moment. Among these are our Internal Improvements, and the expenditures under them. The condition of our Banks, and the banking system under the second suspension. The revision of the laws, as collated under an act of the last Legislature. The apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, and an equitable taxation by a re-valuation of property, will be discussed. All these questions have been confided, by the overwhelming voice of intelligent freemen to the care and keeping of the democratic party, and it is important that that party should meet them in sober earnestness, and in that spirit of candor and patriotism which they will bring together, for the public good.

We shall also give such sketches of the doings of Congress as we conceive of immediate interest to the State, by the earliest aid of correspondents.

By the aid of a daily and tri-weekly paper, we shall be able to throw out the earliest Eastern news, Foreign and Domestic, which we hope will not be overlooked by those desiring such information, and with the aid of a power press, on a new and improved model, we expect to add greatly to the facility of preparing our papers for the mails, without the loss even of an hour. We ask only such support as corresponds with our exertions to make our paper useful to the public.

TERMS OF THE SESSION PAPER.—☞Persons receiving this paper will consider themselves agents—and for five subscribers one gratis will be sent.

Weekly Ohio Statesman, $0 50
Semi-weekly " 1 00
Tri-weekly " 2 00
Daily " 3 00

☞All payments must be in advance or reference to a member of the Legislature.

S. & M. H. MEDARY.

Columbus, Nov. 14, 1839. 13

THE
WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

A. H. Bassett, A. Sec.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. **ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1839.** **Number 17.**

Extracts from the Minutes of the fourth session of the Illinois Annual Conference
OF THE
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The fourth session of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist P. Church, convened at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, on Wednesday the 11th of September, 1839, and was organized by electing J. Williamson, President, *pro tem*, (Wm. H. Collins, not having arrived,) and M. T. Johnson, Secretary. The following ministerial members of the Conference were present, viz: Wm. H. Collins, M. T. Johnson, R. Horn, J. Williamson, P. J. Strong, M. Jarred, R. Wright, N. Winters, R. Miller. Ministerial members not present, D. Tunnel, S. T. Taylor, J. Sims, T. Bennett, J. Bloom, E. Mercer, Wm. Colwell, M. Osborn. The lay delegates present, were Robert Baily, and T. Prather, from Bellville circuit—J. Osborn, Carrolton, Wm. Jarred, and R. Stephens, Canton, J. Kirkpatrick and W. S. Horn, Illinois, B. C. Johnson, Grandview, Geo. Johnson, Bureau. The following brethren were received into the Itinerancy, viz: Wm. Whipp, S. Clark, D. Homer, R. McDaniel, Wm. Miller, Wm. H. Miller, Wm. Patterson, Benjamin C. Johnson, J. Hawkins, Peter Stafford, A. Baxter, T. Prather, R. T. Boid was admitted into this Conference on presenting proper vouchers from Maryland Conference. Elected to Deacon's orders—Wm. Miller, J. Hawkins, and B. C. Johnson.* Elected to Elder's orders—R. McDaniel, Wm. H. Miller, P. Stafford, Wm. Busic, J. T. Fleming, N. Winters, and M. Jarred. All marked thus * were ordained at Conference. John Kirkpatrick was elected Conference Steward. Elected stationing committee, R. Horn, and R. Miller, ministers; John Kirkpatrick and Wm. Jarred, laymen.

The ministers and preachers were stationed as follows, viz: Wm. H. Collins, President. Grandview circuit, R. Wright. Vermillion, B. C. Johnson. Bureau, P. J. Strong and Wm. H. Miller. Canton, R. Miller. Mississippi, S. Clark, one to be supplied. Pittsfield, P. Stafford. Illinois, Wm. Whipp and R. Horn. Carrolton, R. T. Boid and D. Tunnel. Alton station, T. Prather. Madison, D. Homer. Shoal Creek circuit, J. Hawkins. Bellville, M. Jarred. Saline, Wm. Patterson and Wm. Miller. Springfield mission, M. T. Johnson. Lazwell mission, A. Baxter.—Okaw mission, R. McDaniel. Iowa and Missouri mission, N. Winters. J. Bloom, J. Williamson, and M. Osborn, left to be employed by the President. T. Bennett, E. Mercer, and S. T. Taylor, transferred to the superanuated list. Wm. Colwell transferred to the unstationed list.

EXHIBIT OF THE CONFERENCE STEWARD.

Circuits and Stations.	Preachers' claim.	Received,	Deficiency,	President's sal.	Received,	Deficiency,
Bellville circuit, S. T. Taylor,	$68.65	68 65	—	24 00	24 89	—
Madison, do.	no	report,	—	14 00	7 31¼	6 68¾
Carrolton, D. Tunnell,	no	charge,	—	10 00	13 75	—
Alton station, D. Homer,	no	charge,	—	20 00		20 00
Illinois, M. T. Johnson,	100 00	100 00	—	85 00	85 00	—
Mississippi, R. Wright,	100 00	75 75	24 25	25 00	15 62½	9 37½
Canton, M. Jarred,	100 00	85 00	15 00	22 00	22 00	—
Bureau, P. J. Strong,	200 00	151 75	48 25	14 00	8 29	5 77
Grandview, R. Miller,	100 00	95 00	5 00	45 00	19 81¼	25 18¾
Pittsfield, N. Winters,	no	charge,	—	22 00	10 72½	11 37½
Saline, Wm. Miller, six months,	no	charge,	—	17 00	8 12½	8 87½
Pacon mission, R. Horn,	no	charge,	—	—	14 93¼	—

REPORT OF NUMBERS, &C.

Circuits. *Unstationed Ministers and Preachers.*	Members,	President's sal.
Bureau and Rock-river mission, Oswell Cope,	99	$35.00
Canton, J. T. Fleming, J. S. Willins,	85	33 00
Illinois, J. D. Spencer, J. Fox, J. Ranson, J. Biddlecome, Wm. Colwell, J. Drinkwater, D. Hamaker,	191	66 00
Grandview, H. Doil, J. Wampler,	82	29 00
Vermillion, Wm. Busic,	81	28 00
Mississippi, Levi Shinn,	78	27 00
Pittsfield, J. Turabaugh, T. Jones,	50	17 00
Carrolton, C. J. Guardner, S. Watson, I. Osborn,	25	9 00
Alton station,	6	—
Madison, R. Bailey,	32	9 00
Bellville, J. Hale,	55	20 00
Saline, Geo. Beavy, E. Lacy, two other names not recollected,	60	21 00
Springfield mission, James Hussey,	8	6 00
Lazwell do.	8	6 00
Shoal creek circuit,	37	15 00
Iowa and Missouri mission,	10	4 00
Okaw do.	1	—
Total,	907	325 00

Concluded in our next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—Since my last communication, it hath pleased God to favor me with pretty good health and strength, to labor in the vineyard of our Divine Redeemer. On Suttonsville circuit, whence I wrote you last, our people have no meeting houses. This is truly a difficulty in the way of large and popular meetings. The court-house where we held our principal meeting is neither large nor commodious—we have no society there. Still, from the impression apparently made, and the wishes expressed by some, who appeared to be persons of influence, I trust, one may be formed there before very long—brother Lawson is well received. After preaching at two other places, in private houses, I returned to Weston circuit, where I preached five times; twice in the town of Weston, and three times at the Quarterly meeting at Harmony meeting-house. The Quarterly meeting was truly a good one; there were many seeking the Lord. Some found the pearl of great price, and nine were added to the church, at the close of the love-feast, on Monday. Brother Clawson's family had just got on—all in good health. It does seem to me, that our good brother Clawson is now situated in the midst of a field of labor, where he can be extensively useful. God has given him the hearts of the people in general; and I doubt not, but he will, if faithful, bring many of them, through the instrumentality of his labors, to enjoy the great salvation, procured for sinners, by Christ our Lord. From Weston circuit, I proceeded to Clarksburgh circuit; after preaching at Millford once and Clarksburgh twice, I reached the quarterly meeting on Rooty creek, fifteen miles from Clarksburgh. This was a valuable meeting. Some were added to the church—others gave signs of penitence, and I trust, the well meant and faithfully bestowed labors of that meeting, will be attended by much fruit unto life eternal. Brother Simonton, is now under a very heavy responsibility in that region of our Lord's Vineyard, because he enjoys a high amount of public confidence. The Lord grant him grace, to employ all his influence in the promotion of Zion's prosperity.

I then passed on by Pruntytown, Morgantown, and Cheat Neck, preaching as I went, to large and attentive congregations, and reached the Union circuit in due time. It was the time of their Quarterly meeting in Connelsville. Here, I saw many highly esteemed old friends—preached five times to large congregations—had much religious and social enjoyment—saw God's children revived and encouraged. As to awakenings, there appeared to be but few. The sinners of that place, so far as my labors were concerned, appeared to be too mighty for the truth. So, to God and their own consciences I left them, and returned to Uniontown; and preached on Wednesday night, and on Thursday night in Monroe: congregations pretty good. Success, in these places, will I trust, at no very distant day, attend our standard of Mutual Rights. Brothers Robinson and Shearer have much public confidence, and being young, zealous, and enterprising, will hardly be able to live without a revival this year. On the Brownsville circuit, brother Baldwin is beginning to make a pretty fair impression. The Lord stand by him in mercy. I attended his Quarterly meeting in Bridgeport, preached four times with all my strength. The love-feast and sacrament were good seasons. I trust good was done, to the souls of christians, at least. I fear sinners here, were not much profited. However, God is to be the judge. On Wednesday afternoon, I reached home, after an absence of more than eight weeks—found all in middling health, and was immediately called to mourn the death of my beloved friend and brother-in-law, Benjamin H. Hodgson, who died in the Lord, 22d ultimo, in the city of Cincinnati,—a man of sterling christian integrity, and of very superior business habits. O my soul! keep silence, for God hath done this thing. I have just now returned from a pleasant meeting on Ohio circuit. Brothers Herbert and Ross are there, and are much beloved. God grant them success this year.

The above tour of ministerial labor, was pretty much within the bounds of the District I rode in former years, when Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal church. Many of my friends are dead. Those yet lingering upon the earth, whether in the old or new church, treated me with the utmost kindness, and from all quarters attended my ministry. My soul was refreshed to see them, and I trust to meet them in heaven.

In conclusion, please publish the following appointments. January 5, 1840, Steubenville station. Wellsville station, 12th. New-Lisbon station, 19th. Youngstown circuit, 26th. Mahoning circuit, February 2d. Deersville circuit, 9th. Georgetown circuit, 16th. Mt. Pleasant circuit, 23d. Then home. Should God spare my life, I design toiling on throughout the winter, and I hope for success in the holy cause of religion and religious liberty. Yours truly,

George Brown.

December 5, 1839.

Brother Springer:—I forward to you by Bro. Fairchild, five new subscribers for the "Western Recorder." I am happy to inform you, that the paper is well received. Our people are pleased with such a medium of communication for the West. The cause of Mutual Rights is advancing. I aided Bro. Richardson to hold a Quarterly meeting in Deersville, on the 24th of September, that was profitable. Good intimations are manifest on many parts of the circuit.

Yours, &c. Thomas Foster.

Pennsville, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—Our members, or many of them, are, we believe, seeking full salvation. We hope that our itinerant and unstationed ministers will loose no opportunity in pressing holiness of heart upon the people, and in exemplifying the same in their own department. If our liberal principles were exemplified by a holy life in the ministry and membership, we should be able to take a useful stand among other churches, and contribute our mite in promoting the salvation of the world. Let us cultivate friendly feelings towards all denominations of christians.

Yours in the bonds, &c.

D. Y. Ostrom, Sup.
Pennsville Ct.

Morgan, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1839.

Brother Springer:—I commenced my labors on this circuit, on the 6th of October. Our religious prospects are improving. We have held our first Quarterly meeting, and a good impression seemed to be made. We have only received five members into the church; but we have learned not to despise the day of small things.—Our members, generally, appear engaged, and we are looking and praying that God would revive his work among us. Yours, &c.

A. K. Earl, Superintendent of
Grand River circuit.

Warren County, O., November 19, 1839.

FERVENT PRAYER.

Brother Springer:—I have thought that we Protestant Methodists depend more on our liberal principles of church government for prosperity, than on being found at a throne of Grace. Verily, it appears that some of our brethren believe that correct principles will do every thing for themselves and the church, both, as to its spiritual and temporal interest, without any exertion on their part. To be sure, a number of them add the labor and toil of the preachers to our liberal principles, and conclude that all will be well. Let us inquire a little into this matter, and see if there is not something else to be done before we have a just right to the title of "Reformers." Are there not hundreds of our members who neglect one of the most profitable and honorable means of Grace?—to wit: secret prayer. I say the most honorable, because there can be no higher dignity conferred on a poor worm of this earth, than to be permitted to approach the infinitely great, holy and eternal God, in secret audience. We think it an honor to be admitted into the company and converse with the great men of the earth,—and especially if they have invited us with a promise, that we should not go away empty. Has not the King of kings invited, commanded and promised, that whatsoever we ask in His name, the Father will give it to us? And, did he not say, "While ye pray, believe that ye receive, and ye shall have it?" Now, it is impossible for God to lie, or deceive us; and the reason why our faith is too weak to lay hold on His gracious promises is, that we do not pray as we ought. And if ten or fifteen minutes were devoted, about three times each day, in secret prayer, by all our brethren, the glorious consequence would be, first, their own spirits would be fired, and they would be able to pray more fervently and regularly in their families, and in their social prayer meetings.—And, when attending on the blessed Gospel, they would be able to exercise more faith, and the preacher would have more liberty; as the good old proverb says: "A praying people make a preaching minister." 2d. The love of God influencing their hearts, they would love one another with pure hearts, fervently. Thus united, prayer and love ruling the hearts of the members, the preacher would be able to preach in faith, and the Word, as in former days, would be as sharp arrows in the hearts of the King's enemies. 3d. They would soon feel an humble assurance that they obeyed the Saviour's command, "love not the world, nor the things of the world," &c. Their thoughts would not be engaged so much in laying plans how they might lay up great treasure on earth. They would think of the Saviour's words again, "where your treasure is, there will your hearts be also."—They would study how they might do the most good, and lay their plans so as not to be hindred from attending their regular meetings—Quarterly meetings, Protracted meetings, &c. And as true religion always inspires the soul with a spirit of liberality, they would make their calculations to give according as the Lord had prospered them, to the support of the Gospel. In a word, the humble, fervent praying soul, will be zealous in all good works; duty will not be a burden, nor worship a task. He will be as zealous for God and His cause, and for the conversion of poor sinners, as he ever was for the things of the world,—crucified to the world and the world to him; glorying only in the Lord. This is "Reformation."

And, now dear brothers, suffer me to beg, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, for consistency's sake, for your own souls' sake, for the sake of perishing sinners, for the sake of Zion, and for the sake of liberal principles of ecclesiastical polity, which we talk so much about. Awake! awake! put on strength,—arise! arise! into the likeness of our blessed Redeemer, and then we shall advance—terrible as an army with banners.

O! thou great and holy one,
Who invites us to thy throne;
Through the merits of a Saviour,
Thou hast promised us thy favor.

Sure a more exalted place,
(Lowly at a throne of Grace,)
There on earth can not be given,
Where the soul is raised to heaven.

Earthly honors all are dead,
When to Christ the soul has fled,
In humble prayer where God alone
Pours His choicest blessings down.

An Old Pioneer.

A woman who is always shedding tears, must have a good deal of water in her head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anecdote.—An honest Hibernian, upon reading his physician's bill, replied to the doctor that he had no objections to paying him for his *medicine*, but his *visits* he would return.

Matrimonial Ladder.—Sir John Barrington, in giving some advice to fair damsels, when first nourishing the tender passion, describes what he calls the matrimonial ladder, which he says consists of eight steps, viz.: 1. Attention; 2. Flirtation; 3. Courtship; 4. Breaking the ice; 5. Popping the question; 6. The negociation; 8. The ceremony; 8. Repentance.

A Lecturer.—A Welsh clergyman applied to his diocesan for a living; the Bishop promised him one; but as the parson was taking his leave, he expressed a hope that his lordship would not send him into the interior of the principality, as his wife could not speak Welsh. 'Your wife, sir!' said the Bishop, 'what has your wife to do with it?—she does not preach, does she? 'No, my lord,' said the parson, 'but she *lectures!*'

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Every one must recollect the tragical story of young Emmet, the Irish patriot: it was too touching to be soon forgotten. During the troubles in Ireland, he was tried, condemned, and executed, on a charge of treason. His fate made a deep impression on public sympathy. He was so young—so intelligent—so generous—so brave—so every thing that we are apt to like in a young man. His conduct under trial, too, was lofty and intrepid.—The noble indignation with which he repelled the charge of treason against his country—the eloquent vindication of his name—and his pathetic appeal to posterity, in the hopeless hour of condemnation—all these entered deeply into every generous bosom, and his enemies lamented the stern policy that dictated his execution.

But there was *one* heart, whose anguish it would be impossible to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes, he had won the affectioas of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a late celebrated Irish barrister. She loved him with the disinterested fervor of a woman's first and early love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him, when blasted in fortune, and disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him the more ardently for his very sufferings. If, then, his fate could awaken the sympathy even of his *foes*, what must have been the agony of *her* whose whole soul was occupied by his image? Let those tell who have had the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being they most loved on earth—who have sat at its threshold, as one shut out in a cold and lonely world, from whence all that was most lovely and loving had departed.

But then, the horrors of *such* a grave!—so frightful, so dishonered! There was nothing for memory to dwell on, that could sooth the pang of separation—none of those tender, though melancholy circumstances that endear the parting scene—nothing to melt sorrow into those blessed tears, sent like the dews of heaven, to revive the heart in the parting hour of anguish.

To render her widowed situation more desolate, she had incurred her father's displeasure by her unfortunate attachment, and was an exile from the parental roof. But could the sympathy and kind offices of friends have reached a spirit so shocked and driven in by horror she would have experienced no want of consolation, for the Irish are a people of quick and generous sensibilities. The most delicate and cherishing attentions were paid her, by families of wealth and distinction. She was led into society; and they tried by all kinds of occupation and amusement to disipate her grief, and wean her from the tragical story of her loves. But it was all in vain. There are some strokes of calamity that scathe and scorch the soul—that penetrate to the vital seat of happiness—and blast it, never again to put forth bud or blossom. She never objected to frequent the haunts of pleasure, but she was as much alone there, as in the depths of solitude. She walked about in a sad revery, apparently unconcious of the world around her.—She carried with her and inward woe that mocked at all the blandishments of friendship, and "heeded not the voice of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely."

The person who told me her story, had seen her at a masquerade. There can be no exhibition of far-gone wretchedness more striking and painful than to meet it in such a scene. To find it wandering, like a sceptre, lonely and joyless, where all around is gay—to see it dressed out in the trappings of mirth and looking so wan and wo-begone, as if he had tried in vain to cheer the poor heart into a momentary forgetfulness of sorrow.—After strolling through the splendid rooms and giddy crowd with an air of utter abstraction, she sat herself down on the steps of an orchestra, and looking about some time with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the garish scene, she began with the capriciousness of a sickly heart, to warble a little plaintive air.—She had an exquisite voice; but on this occasion, it was so simple—so touching—it breathed forth such a soul of wretchedness,—that she drew a crowd, mute and silent, around her, and melted every one to tears.

The story of one so true and tender, could not but excite great interest in a country remarkable for enthusiasm.—It completely won the heart of a brave officer, who paid his addresses to her, and thought, that one so true to the dead could not but prove affectionate to the living. She declined his attentions, for her thoughts were irrevocably engrossed by the memory of her former lover. He, however, persisted in his suit. He solicited not her tenderness, but her esteem. He was assisted by her conviction of his worth, and her sense of her destitute and dependent situation, for she was existing on the kindnes of friends.—In a word he at length succeeded in gaining her hand. though with the solemn assurance that her heart was unalterably another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping that a change of scene might wear out the remembrance of early woes. She was an amiable and exemplary wife, and made an effort to be a *happy one;* but nothing could cure the silent and devouring melancholy that had entered into her very soul. She wasted away in a slow but hopeless decline, and at length sank into the grave, the victim of a broken heart.

It was on her that Mr. Moore, the distinguished Irish poet, composed the following lines:

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing;
But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild song of her own native plains.
Every note which he loved awaking—
Ah! little they think, who delight in her strains,
How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!

He had lived for his love—for his country he died
They were all that to life had entwined him—
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long will his love stay behind him.

Oh! make her a grave where the sunbeams rest
Where they promise a glorious morrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the west,
From her own loved island of sorrow.

ADVICE OF PATRICK HENRY TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

My dear Daughter.—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon the prudent, amiable, and uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend on the one hand, or on that imprudence which want of reflection, or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents and of an open and generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred if you now reflect upon that sytem of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice; often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand what is almost praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim you should follow is, never attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, and warm feelings, cannot, and will not bear an opposition of any kind which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who shall place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things what in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickering, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute, yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by opposition or indifference? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love; and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinions which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of her sweetness, of her prudence of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns, receive him as the partner of your heart. He has disappointed you in something you expected whether of ornament or of furniture, or of any convenience? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulnes. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, or how impracticable it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessoning the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a week mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself or them by scolding, it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful and improving in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility, but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays have the same cast: they are friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography poetry, essays, biography, travels, sermons and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity, to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon the all-ruling Providence which governs the universe, whether inanimate or animate?

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends is essential to that of harmony which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important is it then between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then if it be not itself a virtue, is at least, the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre: it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse;—it removes asperities and gives to every thing a smooth and even, a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; but in minds properly united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point ideal. Do not suppose however, that I would not advise your husband, to augment his property by all honest commendable means; I would wish to see him actively engaged in such pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous enjoyment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness.—In the attainment of fortune, by honorable means, a man derives satisfaction in self applause as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of his domestic concerns let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, and judgement be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality, always reserve something for the hand of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity.—Your servants in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity;—let them be well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... DECEMBER 19, 1839.

Our paper this week goes to press on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday evening.

Gov. Wickliffe, in his late message states that Kentucky is paying 10 cents, Indiana 30 cents, and Ohio 50 cents tax on each $100 of taxable property.

We believe that nothing of importance has yet been transacted in the Ohio Legislature. Mr. S. Medary is elected State printer. The administration party have the entire ascendency, and are doing business without much opposition in their own way.

The Whig National Convention has nominated Gen. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, for the Presidency, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency. The vote stood,

Harrison,	148
Clay,	90
Scott,	16

THE MARKETS.—Wheat in our town is 50 cts and flour $3 a 3 25. The talk about setling the price of pork here we believe is pretty much of a humbug. When the secret comes out there is very little to sell. Though in the very midst of the pork season, we were told there was not a whole hog in the market last Saturday. Citizens are now engaging pork in the country, for domestic use, at 4 50 a 5 dollars. Some stall fed beef has been engaged, for family use, at 7 and 8 cts. per pound by the quarter. We believe that meat is scarce and will be dear in this place.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh markets remain pretty much according to our last week's quotations.

Congress, at our latest dates, was not yet organized. The House was still disputing about the Jersey members. It appears that five Whig members, from that State, presented the certificate of the Governor to their election; five administration members presented themselves as the legitimate representatives of the people.—The clerk, as is customary, in calling over the names of members, at the opening of the House, refused to call the names of the Jersey members, or to put questions when motions were made. A scene of confusion highly disgraceful to the nation ensued. Mr. Adams was ultimately appointed chairman, *pro tem.* All this excitement, no doubt, grew out of the fact that the two political parties were so nearly balanced in the House, that the admission of these Jersey members was likely to determine the scale in favor of which ever party succeeded. We are glad that the press, is, to a considerable extent, execrating these abominable transactions. We give in another column, an article from Bicknell, on the subject; to which we refer the reader.

A CURIOUS CASE.—One of the cases decided at the late Court of Common Pleas in this town, was between Chandler and Blandy about a horse, the facts of which are in substance these: Mr. Blandy, of this place, had a horse strayed away from him, which he advertised. Shortly after one was brought to him from the country, which he proved to be his, paid the reward and took the horse into possession. Some time afterwards Chandler, coming to town, saw the horse in Blandy's possession, claimed him, he having one which had strayed away about the same time, and offered to prove him by the man with whom the horse was foaled, and the only person through whose hands he had passed before he came into his own possession. After several attempts to settle the matter, between the parties, a writ of replevin was issued upon the horse, and the case was brought up to the Common Pleas for decision. Blandy brought some eight or ten witnesses to sustain his claim to the horse, and Chandler some eighteen or twenty. Each party proved, by these witnesses, most positively that the horse was his. Each swore to his age—to his gaits,—that he was broken at eighteen months old, the one at a carding machine, the other at a salt well; each proved him by a scar on one leg. The trial was in progress two days, and all that time the horse was in the Court House yard for the examination of the witnesses, &c.

The horse was awarded to Chandler. The principal preponderating testimony was, his witnesses proved him by some scars in the ears which came from the amputation of warts, which the testimony of the other party knew nothing about.

We believe there was not the slighest suspicion, on the part of the Court, against the veracity of any of the witnesses. The only supposition which seemed to explain the difficulty, was, the extraordinary similarity between two horses, and the circumstances attending them. Such cases shew us that we should never be too positive that we are right.

ADDRESS OF A LOAFER.—George Ormsby was convicted at the late Court of Common Pleas for this county for *larceny*, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. The circumstances which led to his conviction were in short as follow:

A merchant of the adjoining county of Perry sent forty dollars, consisting of two twenty dollar notes, by a green horn in an open letter, to Mr. Abbott, of this town. When the bearer reached this place he partook liberally of brandy. Ormsby came to the boarding house where he put up, and soon succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Perry county man, who, to use his own expression, "feeling a little rich" from the effects of his brandy, drew out his two twenty dollar bills and asked Ormsby if they were good, who replied in the affirmative. After this exhibition the holder of the notes slipped them loosely into his vest pocket; this the other noticed, and was also observed by the lady of the house. Ormsby now began to admire the bearer of the money for his stateliness. He said it was rarely he found a man so tall as himself; he did not know but he was; but the fact must be determined by actual measurement. This done he must next measure his thickness. In doing this he took care to make the handkerchief meet over the pocket containing the money. The lady of the house suspicioning Ormsby, and keeping her eye upon all these movements, saw him slip his fingers into the pocket containing the money, but did not see him extract it. All this passed off with a great deal of glee and sociability between the parties, the confidence of the green horn every moment increasing towards the man who picked his pocket right under his nose.

Soon after the measuring was over, Ormsby proposed to the other to take a walk through town; when they were on the eve of starting, the lady stated to the Perry county man, that, if he had any money or papers, he had better leave them with her, until his return. Upon which, feeling for his money, it was gone. The lady immediately stepped out of the room, to call some persons convenient, to assist in making search for the money; while she was out, Ormsby also stepped out, but soon returned. Search was made for the money, but it could not be found then—nor has it been since. But Ormsby, for those few motions has been sent to Columbus a three years' apprenticeship to a trade.

Two practical lessons are to be derived from this case; first, to business men. A simple seal upon the letter which contained this money would have prevented the loss of forty dollars, an expensive court trial, and a man from going to the penitentiary. Secondly—our inexperienced readers should be admonished from this case, to be on their guard when they enter places of public resort. The "loafers" and "black-legs" are generally, to appearance, the most affable gentlemanly men in the country; the most imposing in their manners,—are completely calculated to take in the honest and unsuspecting.

Who but learns in riper years
That man when fairest he appears
Is most to be suspected.

USURY.—The practice of shaving, these hard times, by exhorbitant interests, has become so general and oppressive, as to call public attention to the subject. Not only the moralist but the politician is putting forth efforts to unloose the grasp of Avarice upon his victim. We give below, the communications of Gov. Shannon of Ohio, and Wickliffe of Kentucky, in their late Messages to their respective legislatures on this unrighteous practice.

The practice of loaning money at an exhorbitant rate of interest, ranging from ten to fifty per cent., has become a great and growing evil, and should be arrested by a well guarded and highly penal usury law. I would be willing to allow capitalists the liberty of contracting for a fair and liberal rate of interest. It invites capital into the State, and it is frequently an advantage to the borrower to be able to get money at a higher rate of interest than six per cent. But capitalists should not be permitted to take advantage of the embarrassments and necessities of the unfortunate, and by loaning them money at an exhorbitant rate of interest, precipitate their ruin. Ten per cent. is a liberal compensation for the use of money, and all above this should be denounced as usurous, and constitute a forfeiture of both principal and interest.—*Shannon.*

A medium of fixed value, by which the price of labor is to be ascertained and the exchanges of property are effected, has been regarded as essential in every commercial community. In my opinion a sound political economy requires that a circulating medium should never be treated as a commodity, and become the subject of barter and sale; be made to vary in the value of its use, as the cupidity of the capitalist and money dealer shall dictate to the necessities of the industrious and enterprising citizen. It forbids that what is designated to be a uniform test of property should, like property, be regulated in its value by the laws of demand and supply. Hence we find that in every country where commerce and trade are regarded as worthy the protection of law, where credit enters into the business transactions of the community, laws have been made to fix the rate of interest upon money, and prescribe the penalties against their violation. It is when revulsions in trade, take place, when misfortune overtakes the honest and enterprising man in times like the present, the usurer, who adds but little by his labor to the wealth or happiness of society, gluts his appetite and fills his coffers at the expense, and not unfrequently upon the ruin, of the laborious and industrious portion of the community. I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the propriety of revising the laws against usury. If the interest upon money, as now regulated by law, be too low, increase it; but at whatever rate the Legislature has declared it shall be, let that be the standard, and prohibit, by adequate penalties, its evasion. The unfortunate victim of the usurer, seldom has the moral courage to avail himself of the present provisions of the law made for his protection; if the excessive interest exacted was forfeited to the Commonwealth, and an appropriate remedy prescribed by law, public sentiment would sustain and enforce its execution. We might then hope to see much of that public and individual suffering, arising from the heavy exactions of the money-lender, disappear from the transactions of commerce.—*Wickliffe.*

From what we have observed of the effects of Opium, we consider the following description of it true to the life. But we need not go to China to find victims to the habit of using opium.—There are scores of our own fellow-citizens, most of them among what is called the first circles of society, annually martyring themselves to this fascinating practice. We have seen individuals of the highest political standing, reach a premature grave, in all the horrors of disease, by the use of Opion. We now know professors of religion, ministers of the gospel, practitioners of medicine, &c., who are far gone in the habitual use of Opium. Yet, strange to tell, these very men will elevate as indignant a voice against intemperate drinking as any men in the land. We think the press should raise its warning voice against this destructive practice.

"EFFECTS OF OPIUM.—The following passage is extracted from a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on the Opium Trade with China," published at Calcutta, with a preface by Archdeacon Dealtry, not long before, and re-printed in that periodical, which informs us that it was written (as they are assured on good authority) in China by a British merchant, who must therefore be considered as an eye witness of the deplorable effects of opium smoking which he describes. The comparison between the effects of ardent spirits and those of opium is peculiarly important.

"The intoxicating property, or rather properties of opium, differ in their nature from the intoxicating property of alcohol. In some respects the effects of the intoxication are also different. They both agree, however, in this, that they both stimulate the nervous system to an unnatural degree, and are only fit for use when such a state of bodily illness already exist as to make a stimulus of this nature subservient to the restoration of other vital functions disordered.—They both agree in this, that indulgence is followed by a relaxation of the system, and an undue depression of both the bodily and mental powers when the excitement is over. They both agree in this, as a consequence, that the oftener they are indulged in for the sake of this pleasurable sense of excitement, the greater must be the quantity used in order to keep up that same degree of excitement; so that, if once the appetite is formed, constantly increasing indulgence is necessary and almost, inevitable, and not only so, but is yielded to, unconscious of this increase. The craving of the appetite is insensibly the man's standard for estimating what he can, as he supposes, safely indulge in. They both agree in this, that they disorder the digestive organs, predispose to most other diseases, and materially shorten the term of life. They both agree in this, that they stupify and derange the intellectual powers, and that habitually; for the seasons of depression are quite as far below healthy mental vigor, as those of alternate excitement are beyond. And over the final stages of mental suffering to which they both lead, one is fain to draw the veil; fiction can paint nothing of horror half so horrible. They both agree in this, that they utterly corrupt the moral sense; give to gross appetite the reins of reason; deprave and brutalize the heart, shut up all the avenues to conscience, and make their victim the easy prey to every temptation that presents itself.

"There is but one point of difference between the intoxication of ardent spirits and that of opium deserving of particular attention here; and that is, the tenfold force with which every argument against the former applies to the latter. There is no slavery on earth to name with the bondage into which opium casts its victim. There is scarcely one known instance of escape from its toils, when once they have fairly enveloped a man. We need not appeal to the highly wrought narratives of personal experience on the subject, which have of late years come before the public; they rather invite distrust than otherwise, by the exaggeration of their poetical style. But the fact is far too notorious to be questioned for one moment, that there is in opium, once indulged in, a fatal fascination, which needs almost superhuman powers of self-denial, and also capacity for the endurance of pain to overcome.

"The operation of opium is, on this account, more deadly, by many degrees, than its less tyrannous rival In other respects, above mentioned, there is generally a more rapid and permanent influence exerted by opium than by ardent spirits—an influence so directly inimical to all human happiness whatever, that, if the fact were not before our eyes, we might well doubt the cunning of the archfiend himself, to recommend to one son of Adam the use of such an instrument of self-destruction."

From Bicknell's Reporter, Dec. 10, 1839.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

In the last number of the Reporter, we gave a brief notice of the first day's proceedings in the new Congress. We are pained to be called upon to state that the difficulties which prevented the organization on the 3d inst. were kept up and increased, from day to day, until Saturday last; and much, as it strikes us, to the disparagement not only of those immediately engaged in this outrage, but to the dishonor of the whole country. It is not our intention to *take sides* in this matter, or to say which of the parties should be held blameless, and which entitled to censure. We do, however, hold it disgraceful in no ordinary degree, that in the nineteenth century, and with the lights of liberty and civilization blazing effulgently around us, with this Republic pointed to in triumph by the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, as happily illustrative of the power of man for self-government—we do say that so situated, and under such circumstances, the conduct of the American people, in playing the part of a mob, and converting their Hall of deliberation into a scene of disorderly and undignified party recrimination, is disgraceful in no ordinary degree. The example is pregnant with the most fearful consequences, and the actors and abettors of this outrage, we care not whether they be Whigs or Democrats, should, the moment Reason once more regains her empire, and the truth is sifted from the clouds of misrepresentation with which the newspapers now teem, be held up to the severest public indignation. In the meantime, and in order to enable our readers to form something like an opinion of the actual merits of this case, we proceed to condense the arguments of two of the principal speakers—Mr. Sergeant, a Whig of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bynum, a friend of the Administration, of North Carolina. The former gentleman said, in order to arrive at a proper conclusion, the genuineness and force of the credentials, the Clerk is bound to know the laws of the several States in relation to this matter. He is bound to look into those laws, and to see that the certificates are conformable to them; and, if they are so, his authority is at an end. Here are five gentlemen, who present their commissions as Representatives from New Jersey.—Have those commissions come through the regular channel? Does any man entertain a doubt? Is there any defect in the law of New Jersey? We have a right to have it read. I know what it is, and I now aver that, word for word, letter for letter, and syllable for syllable, the certificate which these five gentlemen have brought with them, signed by the Governor of the state of New Jersey, is precisely that which by the law of that State, is declared to be final and conclusive evidence of their election. Is there any thing from the Governor of New Jersey to say that there has been a mistake? Is there doubt as to the genuineness of the signature, or the seal, or the paper? Does the Clerk himself entertain such a doubt? Probably he does, but, if he does, he has not yet said so.—He has said that there is a contest on which he does not undertake to decide, but *how* he would decide, if he were competent to do so, he has not said. I repeat we are not informed that there is any doubt, and if it were not for this claim, or color of a claim, the certificate would be sufficient.

How then do we stand? What is the position of the question? Why, that these gentlemen are in this House, bringing with them their certificates drawn up according to the laws of the State of New Jersey, even to the letter, and that they are, therefore, under the Constitution of the United States, to hold their seats, unless it is shown how they are to be displaced. Is it not due to a sovereign State that its solemn act, done according to law, and involving an act of executive power, should in the first instance, be treated with respect; that those who intend to impeach it should not come with a transient color of claim, but should show that that which appears to be according to law is not according to law? What have you got on the part of the gentlemen contesting? A certificate from the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of New Jersey. It is a remarkable thing, but if you look through the law, you will find that there is not a single function which the Secretary of State has to perform. I do not know that he has even the custody of the papers. By turning to the law, it will be found that the Governor of New Jersey, on the returns being made to him, is to summon the Council. The person who has the custody of the papers belonging to the Council is the person who has the charge of all the papers; and I take it for granted, therefore, that they are now in the possession of the Governor and Council, or of their clerk, if they have one. Is there anything from the clerk of the Council? No.

This question becomes a very serious one, because, as I indicated at the very outset of my remarks, the doings of this day are, more or less to serve as a direction to those who come after us—and I say that this is the first time that any Clerk in the Congress of the United States has ever challenged the principle that, under the Constitution of the United States, the man who holds the return is entitled to a seat. I have looked through the decision given in the case of Moore and Letcher. It was there argued by many distinguished members, and, among others, by the gentlemen formerly Speaker of the House, and now the Governor of the State of Tennessee, who brought forward precedents in support of his opinion. He argued conclusively and triumphantly that you cannot go behind or beyond the return commission—beyond the authority which comes to you from the State.—Those who argued on the same side of the question took the same ground. What did the opponents do? Did they question this principle, this unavoidable principle? for such it is in a Government like ours, which consists of independent States, each entitled to act exclusively and convulsively until Congress shall have power to act. The opponents to a man agreed to the principle; all that was contended for was, whether the certificate was in conformity with the law of Kentucky—one side saying it was, and the other that it was not—but both agreeing if it was, he who had it was entitled to a seat. We can come, therefore, now only to one conclusion, so far as we know at present, namely, that these gentlemen are delegates from the State of New Jersey. If their seats are liable to be contested, we know how that is to be done according to the law of the United States. In the mean time, however, the gentlemen should take their seats, and have a right so to do. That, then, which appears wrong to me is, that the Clerk should raise a question which he is not competent to raise—a question which this House, in the case of Letcher and Moore, decided that it must itself settle.

I submit, therefore, that unless something is brought forward to impeach the genuineness of the commission which these gentlemen have produced, they are entitled to their seats, and should take them accordingly.

Mr. Bynum, on the other hand, and in reply to Mr. Sergeant, rose to refute certain statements which had been made for facts, but which were not. He knew it to be a practice with many, in and out of this House, to assume for a fact every thing which they thought proper. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) with whom it was characteristic, had assumed for a fact that this was the first time that ever the seat of a member had been questioned who had been elected according to the laws and the constitution. Did the gentleman undertake to say that he alone had a right to judge of which was the law and the constitution in relation to this subject? If the law and the constitution were so clear as the gentleman would make out, he (Mr. B.) presumed that there would not be a dissenting voice to these gentlemen taking their seats. But this was precisely the fact at issue. He said that these individuals were not elected according to the law and the facts. The gentleman from Pennsylvania said they were—that it was a clear case; but it was to be borne in mind that there were other gentlemen in this House who had an equal right to their own opinions, and to the exercise of their own powers of construction of the laws and constitution, who saw the matter in a very different light. The gentleman thought, too, that it would be a reflection on the Governor of New Jersey, that it would be disrespectful to the State of New Jersey, to question the right of these individuals to their seats, or to doubt the propriety of their names being called.—Were there not others whose interests and opinions were to be respected besides the Governor and his coadjutors in New Jersey? He (Mr. B.) thought that the sovereign people of New Jersey should be heard, and that their rights also should be respected on this floor. If he understood the matter correctly, the members of this House were not so much the representatives of the Executive of the State of New Jersey; they were emphatically the representatives in part of the great sovereign people of New Jersey. Here was a contest between the People and the Executive of New Jersey.—The people called upon this House to do justice; they said that the Governor had committed an outrage upon their feelings and rights; that he had been guilty of a usurpation—a usurpation for which in some countries he would be subject to high responsibility. If the object of gentlemen was to get the names of these five individuals called while the House was yet in an unorganized condition, what was to prevent the names of the other five being called?—The Governor of New Jersey had ordered his representatives to be called, and he was to be heard; but the People of New Jersey had ordered their representatives to be called, and they were not to be heard. This was a matter in which the rights of the people were at stake.

He considered all the propositions which had been contended for by the gentlemen on the other side as impracticable Nothing could be done in the matter until the House had adopted the proposition of the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Rives).—Before a decision could be had, it would be necessary to take into consideration the law of the State of New Jersey, but that could not be done now, because this was not an organized body. Here was the sacred chart that guided us, (pointing to the constitution of the United States).—But, in deciding this matter, the facts as well as the laws must be considered.—"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business,"(reading.) The House must be the judge of the rights of its own members. Was there any law to contravene the provision? If the Governor of N. J. dared to contravene the rights of members of this House, let his acts meet with the contempt they merit. He (Mr. B.) had been told that debate had been got up here as a mere catch, to preoccupy public attention; and he doubted whether the Executive of New Jersey had even acted in conformity with the law of his own State. A majority of the people of his State thought that he had not. The Constitution, then, gave this House the power to take the matter entirely into its own hands. But what was first to be done? The House must be organized.—The gentlemen from Pennsylvania had contended that now was the time to take this matter into consideration. How? By whom? Not a step could be taken until there was some organization. Mr. B. then proceeded to vindicate the course which the Clerk had taken. A brief intermediate explanatory conversation ensued between Messrs. Bynum, Slade, and Mercer, on other points, and Mr Bynum concluded his remarks by reading an extract from the journals in the case of Moore and Letcher, and which he cited in support of his own opinions.

We have only to add that on Thursday last John Quincy Adams was elected Speaker of the House, *pro tem*, and that up to Saturday night no regular organization had been agreed upon. The President's Message had not been delivered. Nothing of the least importance in the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier, and Journal of Commerce, December, 9.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LIVERPOOL.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Liverpool arrived at the dock last night, under the command of Captain Engledove, her former commander Captain Fayer, being, as we understand, sick. She left Liverpool on the 16th ultimo, to which date we have papers from Liverpool, and London of the preceding day. Our private correspondence renders unnecessary further reference to them. Under our commercial head, will be found the commercial and monetary intelligence she brings, which is, as will be perceived, of a most gratifying character.

The news of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, and other Banks in this country, reached England Nov. 6th, and created a strong sensation. It appears to have defeated the proposed loan of £800,000 from Hope & Co. of Amsterdam,—but on the other hand relief had been provided in London, and Mr. Jaudon under date of the 13th states that all the bills of exchange drawn upon him by the United States Bank, and arriving at maturity, had been paid. This will be agreeable news to some of our merchants.

Mr. Jaudon has sustained himself and succeeded in his various negociations in a manner which has obtained him great praise.

Cotton had advanced in consequence of large purchases on speculation. Those purchases, however, were based on the supposition that our crop would be late in going forward, and short withal; both of which opinions were erroneous.

On the whole, the intelligence by this arrival, is more favorable, in a commercial and financial point of view, than any one would have dared to expect.

There had been fresh movements of the Chartists in some places, particularly in Newport, Wales, where a number of lives were lost.

A fire occurred in Widegate Alley, Bishopsgate, London, November 14, by which eight persons lost their lives.

General Bernard, formerly in the engineer service of the United States, and more recently French Minister of War, was stated to be at the point of death.—Mr. Hagerman, the eminent Paris banker, had died.

The Dundee Advertiser states that all the whale ships belonging to that port had returned, and that it had proved one of the poorest fishing seasons ever known.

H. M. S. Imogene arrived at Portsmouth, on the 14th from South America, having on board $2,500,000 on merchants' account.

A fire occurred at Constantinople, in the Armenian quarter, 15th October, which destroyed 4000 houses.

Dreadful inundations had been occasioned in Lombarby by the continued rains.

The meeting of the French Chambers had been postponed till about the 20th of December.

The principal Theatre at Calcutta was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st of May. No insurance.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commeree.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15, 1839.

Money matters are a little better. The circulation of the Bank is now down to about 16 millions, yet her course is continued, which is, to force down the value of all raw materials, until they and the manufacturers of them, shall be lower here, than on the Continent, and thus create a demand from thence. But so far, the depression in other places has been nearly equal.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool is now reduced to 296,000 bales. Large sales are daily making at rather improving rates. Fair uplands are now quoted at 7¼d, and with a very moderate supply from the States, *under limited prices*, the planter, this year, may *command* a fair value for his crop. The duty on wheat is 18s. 8d; on flour 11s. 2¾d. Sales are *rather heavy* at this moment. American flour 40s. to 42s. There is commonly a buoyant market in November and December but in the spring it is more frequently drooping. Yet an importation may be necessary before another harvest. Averages, in Bond 30s.,—duty next week perhaps 20s. 8d. Now, 18s. 8d.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

PARIS, Nov. 13, 1839.

I shall very briefly refer to the suspension of specie payments in the U. States, the intelligence of which reached this city on Friday last. I will not say that it produced no sensation, but it certainly produced none comparatively with the importance of the announcement. After the arrangement made with the house of Rothschild, and the other transactions entered into and completed by Mr. Jaudon, it was here believed that the refusal of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. to accept the drafts of the Bank of the United States, would be followed by no materially unpleasant consequences—but it appears that this expectation was not justified.

The commercial intercourse of France with the United States, is, as you are aware, extensive. By returns published last week by Government, it appears that France exported to all the world in 1838, merchandise of the value of nearly 1,100,000,000 francs, (22,000,000 of dollars.) Of this amount, one sixth (170,000,000 of francs) went to the United States.—Nevertheless the money transactions (properly speaking) of France with the American Union are comparatively so trifling that—as I have just stated—the suspension of cash payments by so many banks in the United States, produced in this Capitol no very strong sensation, except among the opposition Journalists, who seized upon it as an occasion for the effusion of factious spleen.

As the late harvest in Europe and the United States becomes more or less part and parcel of this question, I shall here refer to the present appearances in that respect in France and on the European continent. A trifling diminution of the price of bread (one half cent, on the four pound loaf,) took place on the 1st instant. Since then the price of Wheat in the Paris market, has, in a trifling degree, declined—not however, because of improved appearance, but because that the quality of the article was inferior to that brought for sale previously. In truth there is no reason for departing in the slightest respect from the view I have already taken of this matter. The late harvest in France was a sufficient one, I am still assured, but if so, nothing beyond it. Of this fact no doubt should be entertained. So far therefore from exportaion from France being likely, the French Government dreading the consequence of the maintenance of Bread at a high price, have ordered (indirectly) the purchase of large quantities of Grain abroad.

From the coast of the Mediteranean and the Adritic we have accounts down to 2d inst. They state, in substance, that the markets had not, in fact risen, but that the holders of grain desired rather to keep than dispose of their article, anticipating from England, and perhaps France, very large orders a little later in the season. Thus, you will see that there is no change, and consequently no improvement in the state of our markets, and none probable.

Our accounts from Constantinople are to the 27th ult. They repeat, that "the greatest apprehensions existed for the interval that must elapse before the harvest of 1840 can be gathered." That "already bread is double its ordinary price," and that it was only from Egypt that they could hope for supplies—the markets of the Black Sea being exhausted or unapproachable, from their extreme height.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

URSDAY, ... DECEMBER 19, 1839

CASE FOR THE POST MASTER AT CAMBRIDGE, O.—Mr. Geo. Metcalf of Cambridge, Ohio, returned to us last June, by the Rev. John Herbert of the same place, as a subscriber to the Western Recorder. His paper was duly forwarded with the Cambridge packet, and several of the first numbers received; then one was returned with a notice, to the effect the paper would not be taken from the office. We thought the change of this matter, and wrote to Mr. Herbert to speak to Judge Metcalf, which he did, and learned that he had not ordered the discontinuance of his paper. We, of course, continued to send it; but the numbers were all, or nearly all returned to us with crabbed little sentences written on them, such as: "Won't have your paper!" "Don't want your paper!" "Won't have your paper!" &c. We thought we would try another method, and enclosed the Judge's paper in a separate envelope, and had it enclosed by a different hand, but it was still declined and returned to us. As we never knew, or heard of any thing, that we recollect of, disreditable to Judge Metcalf, we were satisfied that all this was without his consent. We waited a private opportunity to write to Mr. Metcalf, but as none offered, and as the papers continued to be returned, we determined to write to Mr. M. Sarchit, as a letter written to Mr. Metcalf might also be intercepted. We sent to Mr. S. a paper with one of these crabbed sentences written on it, with a request that he would inform us as to the hand writing. The following is Mr. S's. reply to us:

"CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, DEC. 12th, 1839.

"*Dear Sir:*—Your letter of the 4th instant is received by due course of mail, but the returned paper has not yet come to hand. I have a box in the post-office and attend to it every day. I delayed calling on the Judge or answering you, supposing the paper had passed on and would return in a few days. He knows nothing about the returned papers, says that they were not returned by him, nor by his direction, nor does he know who did it.

"Yours, &c. M. SARCHIT."

Now, can the Post Master at Cambridge inform us who took the responsibility of returning Mr. Metcalf's paper? Can he tell us what became of the paper we addressed to Mr. Sarchit? Friend Shaffner, we have been treated, in former years, in your house, by yourself and family with hospitality and kindness, the recollection of this causes us to touch you with a sparing hand. If you can give any explanation which will exculpate you from the predicament in which the above facts place you, we will cheerfully publish it in our columns for you. All the facts we have stated above, we stand prepared to sustain.

We acknowledge the receipt of a communication, signed, "The Irishman," post-marked Wooster, Ohio, November 29; which contains the following: "I am surprised to see so many trifling items in the Recorder, and matter which I sent you neglected. It was my design to write for the W. R., but I will overlook it for the present; nevertheless, I will try and do all the good I can otherwise for it." We remark:

1. It is a fact that we received two letters post-marked, October 25, signed "The Irishman." But, as he had not confided to us his proper name, we knew not who he was; and we were at a loss to determine whether he intended to bore us or not: for, first, the letters consisted of a half sheet each, mailed the same day, which cost us twenty-five cents; whereas, if they had been written on one sheet, it would have cost only twelve and a half cents. Secondly—the author did not say whether their contents were original or selected; they were written as though they were original, but we were of opinion they were extracted from published matter.

2. Since his last communication, we are satisfied "The Irishman" is our friend: for, first, the tone of his letter indicates it. Secondly—he has sent us two subscribers for our paper. But still, we do not know who he is; we do not know who that lives about Wooster would send us subscribers from Medina county. This, and several similar communications, make it necessary for us to adopt the following rules to regulate our relations with our correspondents.

1. In every instance where a communication is forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

4. We are willing to pay postage on the following letters: 1. All that we have especially invited to write for our paper. 2. The communications of the Presidents of the Districts, giving an account of the spiritual condition of their charges. 3. All letters containing at least *five new* subscribers. 4. All which contain ten dollars cash;—5. or all which contain at least *two new* subscribers and five dollars cash. If any person wishes an agent to write to us when these terms cannot be complied with, he must advance to such agent the postage of the letter. If these rules are violated, we will notice it on the reception of the letter, so as to bring them to the recollection of our friends.

There are good reasons why each of the four above rules should be observed; but we have not time now to give them. We would be particularly thankful to our kind and obliging friends to observe the rule in relation to POSTAGE; this has become extremely burthensome to us, laterly. We have received, in some instances, two one dollar bills enclosed without the postage being paid, which came to us charged 37½ cents; whereas, if a two dollar bill had been sent, the postage would have been but 12½ cents, and, so of other amounts of money. Subscribers should recollect, when they remit money for their papers, in *all cases the postage is to be paid.* Our paper is the cheapest, to the reading community, in this section, at two dollars,—lower than this, we cannot go, because it would not clear expences. We have had, several times, to pay 18¾ cents for one subscriber, without pay, and 37½ for our pay.

We published, some time in July last, from the "Protestant," a letter written by H. M. Cryer of the Methodist Episcopal church, which breathed, as we thought, the spirit of liberal christianity; for this, and a similar letter, Rev. Thos. Madden complained against him, before the Quarterly Conference of Gallatin station, and a reproof was voted against him and duly administered. Brother Cryer, if there had been no Methodist Protestant church, you would not have got off that easy.

This, we presume, is the Bro. Madden we saw in Chillicothe, Ohio, a few years since, on his way to the General Conference, east. He was then a strong advocate for limiting the power of the Methodist Episcopal clergy. For the short acquaintance we had with him, we formed a very favorable opinion of Brother Madden. Strange, that so worthy a person should be capable of such a dereliction of principle, as to be made the tool of power to oppress a man who had not said so hard things against clerical supremacy, as we heard from his own mouth.

But, there is a cause for all this. A few days after Mr. M. passed on, the Rev. Peter Cartwright stopped with us. In alluding to the sentiments of Mr. Madden, he remarked, if he attempted to advocate them in the General Conference "he would not be worth the powder that would shoot him, when he returned to Tennessee." The Tennessee powder has alarmed the good brother, and he has to be obedient.

We have received a pamphlet of forty-four pages octavo, entitled "Church Polity briefly examined, by L. Garrett," of Nashville, Tennessee.

This is the Bro. Garrett, who owned and published the Western Methodist, formerly in Nashville, and who once took us to task so severely, in the above periodical, for exposing some of the objectionable features of the Methodist hierarchy. But our worthy brother has since found, by the "practical operations" of that system, that all we said was true, and a great deal more that we did not say. Having since been expelled from the Methodist Episcopal church, he has been placed in a situation that he could not only see, but has been made to FEEL.

The circumstances of his expulsion, as narrated by himself, are briefly these. While he was conducting the Western Methodist, a paper which he made very interesting to the Methodist community, he admitted into his columns, some strictures, written by a travelling preacher, on the *Dandyism of Methodism.* This gave great umbrage to certain presiding elders who had influence at Head Quarters. At the next General Conference these procured the establishment of a branch of the Church paper in Nashville, directly beside Mr. Garrett. As this, through the influence of the itinerant preachers, would take from Mr. G. all his patronage, he was compelled to sell his establishment to them on their own terms. In writing the agreement, the committee, on the part of the church, inserted a provision which Mr. G. says was not in the verbal contract—viz: that he should not be concerned in the publication of any other paper in Nashville. Understanding this new provision to mean any similar paper, or one which would especially interfere with the interests of the Church paper, Mr. Garrett signed the article.

Having transferred his establishment to the Church, he was now out of employment; and having nothing to occupy his mind or to provide the means of subsistance; in casting round to see what business he might engage in, which would be profitable to both body and mind, it ultimately occurred to him, that he might get up a paper which would not interfere with the Church paper. After consulting with a number of the leading ministers of the church, who advised him to "go ahead," he commenced the publication of the Western Monitor. For so doing, a charge for a breach of contract was brought against him, and he was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal church, the whole or principal part of the committee of trial admitting at the time, that there was nothing intentionally wrong in the matter. Thus, an aged and talented minister of the New Testament fell a victim to the ruthless hand of POWER.

It is about one year since we read Mr. Garrett's defence, and the above narration is given from recollection; so, if there be any defects in the statements, it will be attributed to that fact.

The pamphlet above alluded to, and the one before us, evince the workings of a strong and decisive mind, laboring under the influence of abused confidence and clerical domination. We endeavored to show some time since, that all honorable minds, when opposing meanness, will do it with a severity bordering on rashness. This principle appears to be exemplified in the case under consideration. But we know how to sympathise with our brother, and hope that God will preserve him through the fiery ordeal which a system of Jesuistry will make him pass.

D. C. CARSON makes the following inquiries: "Where is the Book Concern, and to whom can we make application for books? Can we obtain through you a catalogue of books, with the wholesale prices." He states that the Highland circuit has raised a small Book Fund by joint stock of $5 each; that they had made application to Cincinnati, but the books from there, came so high they were instructed to get them direct from the Book Concern.

In reply to this request, we inform Bro. C., that a letter addressed to the "Book Committee of the Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore, Maryland," will reach the Concern. And if the Book Committee will furnish us a catalogue of books with the wholesale prices, we will cheerfully publish it, or any thing else which will promote the interest of the establishment.

I wish to say to Bro. Piper, through your paper, that he is desired, by the friends in Lenox, to visit that place and hold a protracted meeting if he can make it suit his convenience; and if so, to send us a letter when. He can direct to P. A. Frink, Lenox, Ashtabula, Ohio.

A. K. EARL.

Morgan, December 4, 1839.

We have received a counterfeit letter signed "GEO. BROWN, Pres." giving some instructions in relation to the Conference Missionary. The hand writing we cannot recognize. We conclude that Bro. Brown never authorized it, as we received a letter from him about the same time, in which he says nothing on the subject.

ITEMS.

Altered notes of the Frederick County, Md., Bank, from *one* to *ten* dollars, are in circulation.

A new paper, in the German language, has been commenced at New Orleans.

The proposed Rail Roads and public works in Illinois comprises one thousand three hundred and forty miles, and will cost $14,500,000.

It is said that the Philadelphia Alms-House has at this time, two hundred inmates more than at this period last year.

A woman died lately in Italy, at the advanced age of 143 years, after having eight husbands, the last of whom survived her.

The jail of Chambersburg is at present without a prisoner; a circumstance that has not existed before for fifteen years.

The Urbana jail is destitute of a prisoner at present; a circumstance that has frequently occurred within the period above mentioned.

It is stated in the Peoria Register, that 2000 Russian families, flying from Religious persecution at home, are about settling in the territory of Wisconsin.

Beautiful.—A deaf and dumb person being asked what was his idea of forgiveness, took the pencil and wrote—*'tis the odour which flowers yield when trampled upon.*

Good Advice.—The ladies will oblige us particularly by wearing double-soled shoes during the cold weather, and then we shall not be annoyed by their barking during church service.

There were seventy-nine failures at Paris in the month of September. No less than one hundred and thirty-six managers of joint stock companies in that capital have given way within a short period.

NEW CEMENT.—The French in Algiers have discovered a new plaster or cement, made of two parts ashes, three of clay, and one of sand; which being stirred and mixed with oil, will resist all weathers better than marble.

Broken Marriage Promise.—In Washington County Court, a few days ago, Miss Susan Gantz had awarded her the sum of one thousand dollars, as damages for a breach of marriage promise made to her by Mr. Isaac B. Rowland.—*Balt. Amer.*

A gang of Counterfeiters, seven in number, was recently arrested in Canada near the Vermont line. They had in their possession plates of the notes of fourteen different banks, principally of the city of New-York.

Hon. John Holmes, of Maine, is about publishing a work entitled "*The Statesman; or principles of Legislation and Law of the State of Maine and of the United States.*" Mr. Holmes is a man of undoubted talents, and has had as much experience in Law and Legislation as almost any other man.

Revival of Religion.—For a week or ten days past there has been quite an extensive revival of Religion at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this village. Upwards of fifty persons have already united themselves to the Church; and the good work is still progressing without abatement.—*Urbana Gazette.*

A suit recently brought into the district court of Philadelphia, for the recovery of ten thousand dollars, which sum was offered as a reward to the finder of one hundred thousand dollars, in post notes belonging to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, terminated against the Bank. The jury found a verdict of $11,890 in favor of the plaintiff, which included the interest.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are many men, however, who judge both, by the beauty of the covering.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gov. Porter has issued his Proclamation declaring C. J. Ingersoll duly elected member of Congress for the 3d District. Gov. Ritner had before made Proclamation that Mr. Naylor was elected in the same District. This, therefore, presents the extraordinary case of two contesting candidates, both fortified by a certificate from the Governor of the State.

The Journal of Commerce stated the other day, that the United States Bank had again entered the cotton market.—This is positively contradicted by the Philadelphia North American, which says, on authority, that it is the determination of the Bank to cut loose from its multifarious and embarrassing connexions abroad, and concentrate its business within the State of Pennsylvania. We doubt this, because we do not believed it possible that it can find profitable employment for its immense capital within such limits.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

LETTER FROM IOWA.—The war which I advised you of in my third letter, as likely to take place, between the beligerant powers of Missouri and Iowa, has not yet been declared. After some considerable threatening, and some skirmishing between the Missouri Sheriff and citizens of Iowa, and much preparation for attack on the one side, and defence on the other, a truce has been agreed upon and so the matter rests at present. And so, in the name of common sense and decency, let it rest until the *proper authority* takes it up, and puts it to silence forever.

What the particulars of the compromise are, I have not heard; though I suppose it consists of nothing more, probably, than a mutual agreement *not to fight.* It must, however, be admitted that strong demonstration was made on both sides:—*ten thousand* men (so report says) having been called out by Governor Boggs, of Missouri—and the *Hero of Toledo*, on the north of the line, having been busily engaged in marshalling his troops and preparing for a stout resistance.

The Legislature of Iowa commmenced its session on Monday the fourth of November—and it is hoped that immediate steps will be taken by that body to effect as speedy a settlement of the difficulty as possible. What further course the Missourians will think proper to pursue, remains yet to be seen.

Perhaps the most important question that will come before the Legislature of the Territory is the admission into the Union as a State. It is expected that the preliminary steps will be taken during the present session:—although some of her citizens, from motives of pecuniary interest, think it a step of doubtful expediency.

This territory furnishes, too, materials for a contested election at Washington, this winter. The case is this:—The House of Representatives, in deciding between General Jones and Judge Doty, the claimants to the seat from Wisconsin, decided in effect, that Colonel Chapman, the new delegate from Iowa, was entitled to his seat for the full term of two years.—Considering this point as settled, Mr. Chapman did not become a candidate at the last August election—though an election for Delegate had been ordered by the Governor, and other candidates were in the field. *Francis Gehon*, Esq. received much the largest number of votes, and has accordingly been declared *the* delegate by Governor Lucas.

On Monday, the 21st of October, a sale of public lands commenced in the Galena Land District, and on the same day, a sale of a tract of seven townships, in the Burlington District. Those offered at Galena are situated principally in the counties of Boone, Ogle, and Rock Island, and in the heart of one of the finest sections of the West, generally known as the *Rock River Country.* About $200,000 were received. At the Burlington office, the land all went off, with one, or two unimportant exceptions, at $1 25 per acre—none undertaking to bid against the settlers. About $100,000 were received—much the larger proportion in specie.

The Mormons are still living quietly and peaceably in their new homes, at Commerce, Ill., and Montrose, Iowa.—Much sickness, however, prevailed among them the past season. The leaders of this new sect, Sidney Rigdon and Joseph Smith, jr. (as I have heard) have gone on a "fool's errand" to Washington city—i. e. to represent the *Missouri affairs* to the President and Congress. So we must not be surprised if a quarter of next session should be consumed in discussion of Mormonism and the democracy of Gov. Boggs.

Warsaw, Nov. 15, 1839.

DISTRESSING CASE OF SEDUCTION.—An affecting case came under the notice of one of the magistrates on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at the police in this city, New York. Similar cases often occur.—Thousands of females are ruined every year the same way. Are you a parent? a brother? a sister? read the following:

A young woman known in the purlieus of Thomas street as Sarah Lowell, was complained of as a vagrant and prostitute, and on being brought to the office she stated that her father was a respectable and wealthy farmer in Massachusetts, and was willing to support her, but that she had hitherto declined going home in consequence of the hostility of her mother, and the disgrace such a measure would bring upon the family. According to her story, about two years ago she was introduced at her father's house, to a medical man, with whom, under promise of marriage, she contracted an intimacy which was subsequently carried on, after the young lady left home and went to boarding school: and the Doctor's appearance in the school was very frequent.—Ultimately the young lady was decoyed from the school by her seducer, and became a mother! When these facts came to the ears of her mother, the poor girl was forbid the house, and being deserted by her betrayer, was compelled from necessity to seek refuge in a house of ill fame in this city. On Tuesday she heard that her mother was in town, stopping with a distant relation in the upper part of the city; and thither the poor girl went in hopes to persuade her parent at least to relieve her from her present course of life, if not take her home again. But she was not allowed to stop a moment with her mother, and it was strongly suspected that the complaint against her was instigated by the mother herself.

On Thursday an officer was despatched to request the mother to appear, and she reluctantly came down to the office. She is a woman of very respectable appearance, and in reply to a question from the magistrate, stated, weeping bitterly, that she had not seen her daughter before Wednesday for ten months.

Magistrate—It has been stated to me that this poor girl has no means of support; do you know the state in which your daughter now is?

Mother—No, I do not.

Daughter (weeping) My mother would not hear me, I made many attempts, but she would not hear me; she knew of my situation.

Magistrate—She is your child, and in a state of destitution. Are you willing to support her?

Mother—I cannot take her home—but am willing to see that she is properly provided for, if she will abandon her course of life.

Daughter—That's what I would have told you yesterday, but you would not hear me.

After some further conversation between the parties, the mother left the office in tears, followed, after a short interval, by the unhappy girl herself, who appeared to labor under great mental excitement.—*Zion's Watchman, November 30th.*

FRAUDS UPON THE INDIANS BY THE HIGHEST OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

We have had occasion heretofore to place before our readers the names of the most prominent among the government officers, who were the projectors of and proprietors in the "*American Land Company.*" The stockholders of the American Land Company—a Company now owning as large an amount of territory as the original patentees of this Continent held under the crown of Great Britain.

The charters of the old English proprietors to tracts of land now constituting States, were not at the time of the grant by the crown, equal in value to the lands now owned by the *American Land Company! Crosswell, Wright, Dix, Butler, Corning, Olcott, John Van Buren,* and a host of other office holders under the general government, are in effect the patentees, under the name of the American Land Company, and like *Penn* and the *Duke of York*, we presume some of them will yet give their names to new States to be carved out of their possessions, and hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

From a source that can be relied on, we have learned some new facts in relation to these speculators.

The first company formed was the *Mississippi Land Company*, in the spring of 1835. This company originated with the *Government Officers* in Boston. The lands to be speculated in, by this company were the Indian lands—*the Chickasaw & Choctaw Indian Reservations.* To obtain the title to these, it was necessary to obtain the sanction of the President to the contracts made with the Indians.

Hence it was of importance to have some person connected with the company who could *influence the President to sanction all contracts made in its behalf.* To secure this influence, an agreement was entered into with AMOS KENDALL, (and as we are informed by a stockholder) under *hand* and *seal*, by which Kendall was to have all the profits arising upon FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the stock of the company.

The effect of this arrangement upon the interests of the Indians was manifest. If an emigrant went upon the lands, and contracted with the Indians for a portion of their territory at a *fair price*, he would fail in consumating his title, *because the President would not sanction the sale.* The consequence was, that the agents of this land company were without competitors, and were enabled to purchase the Indian title at from $1 to $1 50 per acre. when it was well worth $10, and would have commanded that price, had it not been for the influence of this land company and those connected with it. Kendall was not by name a stockholder, but held his contract for a division of the spoils. The company, through their agents, purchased up the Indian titles, and *Kendall procured the sanction of the President to every purchase.* Any of these lands, thus bought at $1 and $1 50 per acre, were immediately disposed of at an average price of $10 per acre; and shares of the company that cost the original proprietors $1000, were easily sold at $2000 and $2500!!

The Attorney General, Butler, learning the success of this company, and the happy manner in which our cabinet minister was turning his official influence to account, conceived the idea of a more extended and magnificent monopoly; and as he intended that its operations should cover not only *Indian reservations*, but extend to Government lands, he determined its name should be the "*American Land Company.*" He accordingly called Senator Wright into the consultation, and John Van Buren, as the representative of his father. Forthwith articles of association were prepared, and all the faithful office holders *incorporated* themselves under the name of the "*American Land Company.*

The Attorney General stipulated with his associates that the Presidency of the company should be conferred on his brother *Charles*, with an ample salary, while out of the amount of each subscription was to come to the Butler's *five per cent.* The company thus organized, its agents purchased largely of the Indian reservation near Pontiac, and the Indian reservations in Alabama. *The President sanctioned all their purchases of the Indians!* The reader will conceive, at how miserable a price these poor Indians were swindled of their lands, when he is informed that so favorable were the terms of purchase that shares of $200, with but ten per cent. paid in, sold for SIXTY DOLLARS per acre.

The pious part of this association, feeling a little conscience-stricken at the imposition practised upon the poor Indians, about the close of their first years operation, at an annual meeting of the company held at the Albion House, Boston, procured the passage of a resolution to appropriate $1000 for the purchase of Bibles to be distributed among the benighted Indians of Alabama and Mississippi!!!

Such was the *reparation* of the American Land Company to the poor Indians, after duping them to the tune of probably a MILLION OF DOLLARS, in a series of unrighteous bargains.—*Albany Adv.*

HYMENEAL.

Married—On the 17th of November, by the Rev. D. Y. Ostrom, Mr. BINGHAM GEODRICH to Miss ELIZABETH GRIFFITH, both of Waterloo township, Athens county, Ohio.

———On Thursday last, by the Editor of this paper, Mr. EVAN SHAW, of Hopewell, to Miss SARAH YOCOM, of Springfield township.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office, county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RECEIVED PAY FOR FIRST VOL. RECORDER.

	Dols.	Cts.
Per E. K. M'Masters,		
S. Overstreet, - - -	2	00
D. Johnson, - - - -	2	00
The money we received from Bro. J. Clarke some time since, is credited to		
R. Collier, - - - -	2	00
G. Smith, - - - -	2	00
J. Enbank, - - - -	2	00
T. Smith, - - - -	2	00
W. Smith, - - - -	2	00
Mr. Harris, - - - -	2	00
J. Murry, - - - -	1	00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Committee Ill. Conference, (postage 50 cents, 25 paid,)
V. Powelson,
M. N. Warren,
J. Clarke,
E. K M'Masters,
A. K. Earl,
Mrs. M. Turner,
M. Sarchit,
R. Richardson,
D. C. Carson.

O. WHITE,
BOOK BINDER,
NO. 104, MAIN-STREET,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
August 1, 1839. 2tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

For Sale.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Book Seller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or any who will buy to sell again. Dec. 10, 1839. 3t16

☞Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

FOR THE YOUNG.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

LITTLE MARY.—In the northern part of Vermont, the pleasant town of Guildhall stretches along the banks of the Connecticut river, opposite Lancaster, in N. H. In the quiet village at the "Falls," near the northeast corner of this town, a little girl once lived and died, of whom I have heard an interesting account. "It is a true story," said the one who told me, and I hope the readers of the Cabinet will think much of it.

Little Mary, as she was called by her neighbors, was only 14 years old when she died, in February, 1832.

In her early years, she did not enjoy the privilege of going constantly to the Sunday school, but she almost always went when she could.

When more than thirteen years old, her two older sisters, who were then away from home, were both converted.

When they returned, she was so much pleased with their Christian behavior, that she often told her mother, she wished she was like them.

By the blessing of God on their example, and her pious mother's teaching, she was led to see that her heart must be turned from sin to holiness, before she would be fit to enter heaven and enjoy the society of those who are perfectly pure. She soon abandoned every other refuge, and trusted in Christ for salvation; submitting her heart entirely to him.

She loved her Saviour, and, as we all delight to converse with those we love, she was very fond of prayer. She went into her chamber and prayed, the last thing she did before going to school, and the first thing, when she returned, even though her meals might be waiting for her.

She loved to read her Bible, and she did not merely commit the *words* to memory, but she thought much of their precious *meaning*. Her father was much distressed at the thought of his sins, and little Mary often brought the Bible to him, and respectfully pointed out such passages as she thought it would do him good to read, and then went away without saying a word.

She loved her mother very much, and always seemed very sorry if she had done any thing to grieve her. She was once intending to take a ride, but whens he was all ready, and her feelings were much excited with the thought of her expected pleasure, something occurred to prevent her going. She wept bitterly at this severe disappointment, but soon recovered hersef, and asked her mother's forgiveness, fearing that she had grieved her by her tears. Early in the winter, many children and young persons in her neighborhood, were seized with the scarlet fever, accompanied with the throat distemper. Several of them died, both in Guildhall and the neighboring towns. This epidemic soon seized on Mary. She suffered much, but bore it all with patience. If any one asked her how she felt, she did not seem to think of her body, but replied: "I feel very happy." One morning her father came in and said: "How do you feel, Mary?"

She pleasantly answered: "O happy, happy; I know I love the Lord, and he loves me; I feel as if his arms were around me all the time."

Children, would you not give away all the pleasure you ever took in sin, for such a sweet feeling? There is a beautiful evening hymn written by Doddridge, which says:

"What if death my sleep invade?
Should I be of death afraid?
While encircled by thine arm,
Death may strike, but cannot harm,"

Yield your hearts to Christ, and you shall be encircled in his arms. Then you may smile at death, and

"——dread
The grave as little as your bed."

Little Mary once exhibited some uneasiness when her pains were unusually severe. She was soon after seen to weep, and when asked the cause, replied: "I was afraid you would think I was dissatisfied, as if I thought you had not done for me so much as you might."

She seemed to think it was wrong to *feel* any impatience under the pain which God permitted her to suffer.

She continued to grow feeble, but death had no terrors for her. One night, her sister, who had been with her, laid down to rest. The woman who watched with her, observed a change in her appearance, and called her sister up again.

Mary had been fond of singing, and Maria, her older sister, commenced her favorite evening him, commencing with this verse.

"The day is past and gone,
The evening shades appear,
O may we all remember well,
The night of death draws near."

Maria sang alone, in a loud clear voice, and Mary seemed much pleased in listening to the familiar sound. You remember the verse of this beautiful hymn, which begins,—

"And if we early rise."

When Maria reached that, Mary joined in, with a voice which drowned her sister's and sung:

"And when *I* early rise
And view the unwearied sun,
I shall set out to win the prize,
And after glory run."

She raised her head, and seemed much animated while she sung, but when she closed the verse, she threw herself down on the bed, and though there was no light where it could shine on her, yet her face looked bright, as if the light of a candle had suddenly flashed upon it. Her strength seemed entirely exhausted. She calmly sunk away, and soon she ceased to breathe.

Children and youth! you see from this example, that

"'Tis religion must supply,
Solid comfort when we die."

"But I shan't die, for a great many years," says some ruddy-faced reader. Perhaps you will not, my dear child, though you may die soon. Yet if you now accept the Saviour's kind invitation, you will find that

"'Tis religion which can give
Sweetest comforts while we live."

From the Youth's Cabinet.

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.—When I was a lad, and resided with my parents, in Gloucester county, near the village of Woodbury, New Jersey, at a certain time I was engaged with others in felling trees to get the bark for sale to the tanners. On one occasion, we cut down a tree in which were four squirrels, very young, perhaps not more than a day or two old, for they could not see. We were not aware of the squirrels being in the tree until after we had felled it. My curiosity was much excited to know how the old squirrel would act when she came home in the evening, and I secreted myself in some bushes near where the tree lay.

About dusk the old squirrel returned. She sprang upon the stump, stood upon her hind feet and raised herself up as high as she could, and looked around apparently with anxiety for the fate of her young ones. She then sprang to the ground, and run several times round the stump, occasionally raising herself upon her hind feet, looking about to see if she could discover what had become of them. At length she jumped from the stump to the trunk of the tree, and run along it till she came to the hole in which her young ones were, and went in. After remaining there about five minutes, doubtless to give them suck, she came out and galloped off through the bushes, and passed within a yard or two, of where I was concealed.

After an absence of ten or fifteen minutes, she again returned, and took her young ones in her mouth, as a cat carries her kittens, and conveyed them, one at a time, a distance of three or four hundred yards, and deposited them in another tree; where she took care of them until they were able to provide for themselves; and I afterwards saw them running about the tree, when they had grown nearly as large as their mother.

Nature, or instinct, no doubt, warned ed her, that her young would not be safe in the tree, after it was felled, and she accordingly provided for them a place of greater safety.

He who has endowed the brute creation with such wonderful sagacity, as is manifested in the circumstances above related, will not leave man, the most noble of all his works, without a sure director in all things relating to his well being in this life, and to his future happiness. H.

New York, 11th mo., 1839.

ITEMS.

You had better find out one of your own weaknesses, than ten of your neighbors.

When God punishes another he threatens thee; when he wounds another, he warns thee.

Sincerity.—To practice sincerity, is to speak as we think; to do as we profess; to perform what we promise, and really to be what we seem and appear to be.

The ladies will oblige us particularly by wearing double-soled shoes, now that the cold weather is coming on. We ask it only for their own sakes.

If you want to render your husband unhappy, blame him for all he does, right or wrong; scold him for this or that before you know whether he did it or not.

Good.—Subscribers will confer a favor by not lending their paper. Borrowers are always turning up their noses at something it contains.—*Newberyport Herald.*

The right kind of cheating.—Cheat the doctor by living temperate; cheat the lawyer, by keeping out of debt; and cheat the demagogue, of whatever party, by voting for honest men.

There is no disputing the fact that the girl who can make a good pudding, and substantial music upon the frying-pan, is far superior to her who can only make empty music on the piano.

An exchange paper says:—Any man so base as to strike a woman, should be placed on the back of a hard-trotting horse and made to collect newspaper accounts for the balance of his life.

The Canal tolls of Pennsylvania for the present year will exceed one million of dollars, or about two hundred thousand dollars more than the amount received last year. The Harrisburgh Reporter adds that the "hard times" have caused a falling off in the Fall carrying trade. for had it fulfilled the promises of the Spring, the amount taken, well informed gentlemen think, would have reached a million and a quarter.

Female Resignation.—Deacon Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, a large land holder and exemplary man, was exceedingly eccentric in some of his notions. His courtship it is said, was as follows: having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheep skin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house wherein Betty Lea lived, and without dismounting, asked Betty to come to him; on her coming he told her that the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty, without much hesitation replied—"The Lord's will be done."

RUSSIAN VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO PITTSBURGH.—During the last two years respectable officers in the Russian service, principally in the Engineer Department, have visited the United States and our city, on official business, and collected for their government information about our rail roads, canals, steam boat and manufacturing operations, and the rapid improvements and advances of our country, and they scarcely ever fail to give Pittsburgh a visit. About two weeks ago Col. Melnikoff visited us and took lodging at the Exchange Hotel, and spent several days in accomplishing his object. He brought letters stating that Col. Melnikoff, a Russian officer, is engaged by order of his sovereign, in visiting the U. States, to acquire authentic information on the subject of our system of internal improvement, particularly in reference to steam boats and rail ways, and is now proceeding to New Orleans by way of Pittsburgh.

A few days ago Col. Krafft, his colleague and also of the Engineer Department, likewise arrived and took lodgings at the Exchange, where he will remain for a few days, on his way to New Orleans.—*Harris' Intelligencer.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The following extract from her Governor's late Message, shows, that Kentucky is turning her attention to the subject of agriculture.

"Connected with this sujbect of general education is another which I commend to your favorable consideration—the efforts now being made by the many societies in the State to improve the science and art of agriculture. Kentucky is, and must ever be, an agricultural State. Her wealth and prosperity mainly depend upon the productions of her soil and labor. A State society has been formed for the purpose of combining and concentrating effort and talent in this great cause. These efforts I hope will meet your favorable consideration. When we reflect that much the largest portion of the State revenue is derived from the farming class of the community—is it not due to them that a portion of it should be expended in founding a system of agricultural instruction, that will, while it elevates the intellectual and moral character, teach the practical farmer how to extract from the earth, with the least possible labor to himself and injury to the soil, the greatest amount of product—how to develope the latent energies of his farm—'to cause two blades of grass to grow where one had grown before,' and by combination of knowledge and skill with industry and labor, increase the wealth and resources of his State?"

The following are the remarks of Gov. Noble, of S. C., on the same subject, in his Message of the 26th ult.

"In giving you 'information of the condition of the the State,' I should feel I was justly obnoxious to the charge of neglecting one of the most important branches of industry, were I to be silent on the subject of Agriculture. This pursuit of the great mass of the people, has claims upon your fostering care and attention. It is the source of our wealth and power, and furnishes the means of our commercial exchanges. Yet its importance seems never to have been realized by the constituted authorities of the State; for it is a lamentable truth, that while other branches of industry have received an impulse by wholesome laws, the great interests of Agriculture have been passed by almost with silent contempt. It is now time for the State to dismiss from her councils this cold indifference, and to take such action on the subject, as will promote its success. In exploring the causes which have retarded the State in population, wealth, and importance, none is more prominent than the utter neglect of this primary pursuit. It cannot be doubted, that South Carolina once possessed a soil of unsurpassed fertility. But this rich gift of a kind Providence, has been, in a great measure, lost by a most pernicious course of husbandry. A large portion of this once flourishing region, blessed, too, with a propitious climate, has been reduced to sterility. Yet, all hope of reclaiming and restoring to its wonted productiveness our exhausted soil, is not in vain. It is a beneficent provision of a good Providence, that beneath the surface of the earth, are to be found substances of the most fertilizing qualities. Their discovery, however, requires the application of science, and means seldom possessed by individuals. It is, in such a case, that a wise and patriotic Legislature should extend its aid.—But to subserve fully, the interests of agriculture, the Legislature should not confine its operations to a Geological Survey alone. With this should be connected an agricultural survey. While the former would bring us acquainted with all the substances which enter into the composition of that portion of the earth to which we have access, the latter will elicit a mass of information, in relation to every thing that concerns agriculture, which cannot fail to be highly useful. In other countries, the utility of agricultural surveys has been fully proved, by the valuable results. But in carrying into effect such surveys as have been mentioned, the value of the results would depend upon the selection of an individual, possessing the highest qualifications, combining a profound knowledge of the subjects of investigation, a sound discriminating judgment and an untiring zeal and industry.

The expense of such an object, should not be weighed against the incalculable importance of the end proposed. Being deeply impressed with the practical usefulness of such surveys, I earnestly recommend that you provide for that accomplishment.

COLORING WALLS.—It may not be generally known, particularly in the country that blue vitrol when mixed with lime, forms a very beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for walls. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one or two pounds of blue vitrol; dissolve it in boiling water; when dissolved mix it with the whitewash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be preparod in a glue pot, if possible, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed, the first coat must be put on horizontally or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly and as well, generally, as plasterers.

PLANTING GARDEN SEEDS IN THE FALL.—Two years ago, after taking the vegetables from our garden, we immediately prepared the beds and sowed onions, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, beets, cabbage, &c. on the 14th of October. They were covered with rye straw and litter, and manure from the barnyard, thrown over them to the depth of four or five inches. In the spring, as soon as the frost was out, this was removed, and we found that in consequence of the straw not being well thrashed much rye had dropped upon the ground and had taken root, in extracting which we uprooted and destroyed a large portion of our plants, which had already started and were doing well. What did grow, however, did well, and were large enough to use a number of days sooner than those planted as early as the weather would permit. Plants from the cabbage seed sown in the fall, were much more thrifty, and produced larger heads than those of the same variety sown in the spring. We name this as the result of a single experiment, and as we are in no situation to repeat it this year, we should like to have some of our friends try it, and let us know the result next fall. Let a few rows of each kind be sown in one bed to try the experiment, and we would recommend covering them with boughs of evergreen trees if they are handily obtained, or some pieces of board instead of straw, as no grain can then shake off, and they will assist to protect it from frost.—*Maine Farmer.*

ROTATION IN CROPS.—The alternating system of husbandry has not obtained among us that consideration which its importance demands. It is well known that the ordinary lands will not bear a succession of the same crops without a successive diminution of product; and that if grain, grass, and roots, are alternated or succeed each other, the decrease of fertility is much less apparent. This is ascribed to the well authenticated fact, that different plants exhaust different fertilizing proprieties of the soil, or in other words, that each species requires a specific food, which other species do not take up. It is now generally conceeded that wheat will not do well in a soil which has no lime in its composition—that clover and lucerne require gypsum—that flax cannot be raised on the same ground, that on analyzing wheat, it is found to contain lime: clover, on analysis, has yielded gypsum at the rate of four bushels to the acre—and the supposition is, that a crop of flax exhausts the soil of some property essential to its perfection, which it takes years to restore. The crops can derive these supplies from no other source than the soil; and if the supplies are not there, the crop will be either deficient or defective.

There is still another reason to offer for alternating crops. The soil, if in grass, becomes annually more hard and compact; the roots are consequently restricted in their range for food: the heat and atmosphere becomes partially excluded, and the decomposition of vegetable food is arrested. The consequence is, that the finer grasses gradually disappear, or run out, as it is termed, and the grass crop gradually diminishes. If ploughed and cropped occasionally with roots, these inconveniences are obviated; the soil is broken and pulverized, and rendered pervious to solar and atmospheric influence, and vegetable food which it contains is thereby rendered soluble; and if manure is given to the tillage crops, as it should and can be once during a course, the soil will become renovated and fitted again to receive the grass seeds, with the prospect of a gently increased burthen of hay.—*Jesse Buel.*

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Cloverseed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increased to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accurate and detailed account of all the Banking Institutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to increase *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number.* We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete Detector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have determined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our monthly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so generously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every individual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our expenses to a very considerable extent. Such, however, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged Detector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after receiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Reporter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibiiity of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deeply grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and instructive.

MATHEW T. MILLER,

No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

November 21, 1839. 14

New York Mirror.

☞THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE conductors of the New York Mirror are determined that no periodical in the world shall exceed this in the interest and variety of its literary contents, the elegance and finish of its pictorial embellishments, the beauty and popularity of its music, and the neatness and superiority of its typographical appearance.

The number for the 19th of October is adorned with one of the most costly and magnificent steel engravings ever published in this or any other country. It is a representation of the "Landing at Jamestown," painted and designed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth, two American artists of whom their country may be justly proud.

This is the third exquisite engraving that has already appeared in the present volume of the Mirror, the first number of which was issued on the first of July last, *all the numbers of which can be supplied to new subscribers, if immediate application be made.*

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical, extant.—Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Six superb engravings (including three now issued) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a SPLENDID SUPER-ROYAL QUARTO ENGRAVING, and every week with a popular piece of MUSIC, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved VIGNETTE TITLE-PAGE, and a copious INDEX, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, IN ADVANCE.

December 10, 1839. 3t16

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice in the various branches of a profession, and part that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. The improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volume of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world, *News from all nations* lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,

162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1839. Number 18.

POETRY.

For the Recorder.

ONE EARLY GREY—LIFE—A PICTURE.

"Thou hast ■ gloomy wand, oh time!"
Have I arrived at manhood's age,
And has my head grown grey from age?
Or is it trouble that I share,
A heavy load of toil and care?
Why is it youth has changed so soon,
And I grown grey ere manhood's noon?
Have I mistook the wheels of time,
That roll'd me into manhood's prime?
And have they fled, forever gone,
The brilliant scenes I knew at dawn?
When things were charming as the morn,
And none seemed born to live forlorn,
Down where the sweet-tun'd warblers sung,
Where gone my toys since I was young;
Do others hear those high-key'd strains,
And of my toys share their remains?
Do mortals live but to one end,
And all their thoughts to one point tend,
To joy o'er songs and birds and flowers,
Until we sate those happy powers,
Which he who made seen fit to give
Unto us mortals while we live?
What is it for that earthly men
Exert their talents and their ken,
And gain bright honor and ■ name
That lives upon the breath of fame?
Fame, O fame! thy name I breathe,
Thou canst not give the happy wreathe;
And to what end is treasured gold
In such swell'd sums as can't be told?
Gold ne'er has made a mortal wise,
Nor can it buy a heavenly prize;
Yet these are things of earthly stare,
For which our lives we vainly wear,
False letter'd things which buz thro' time,
Sung in our ears with sweetest chime,
For this we climb the mountain side,
For this we sail o'er ocean's pride,
For this we ransack caverns deep,
And dig in mines where death can't sleep,
For this we search for science's top,
And gaze and gaze without a stop,
For this we search the icy pole,
And set our foot on ev'ry shoal,
For this the youth exhausts the lamp,
Till pale his cheek in learning tramp,
Through strifes he runs with hopes and fears,
And knowledge gains beyond his years,
For this he woos the lovely lass,
Who often wounds his hopes, alas,
And plucks the laurels from his brow
Won o'er his books or from his plough;
Has she acheived a hero's crown,
Or won the trophies of renown?
Ah see! she's wearing laurels now,
That wreath she tore from off his brow.
Pull down those laurels from her hair
And ask her why that wreath was there;
Such laurels woman cannot wear,
They'll fall and leave her shame to bear;
Laurels befit a man of war,
Whose blood stained name is heard afar,
Or him who rolls the car of state,
And makes or breaks a nation's fate.
Does human life runs but one ring,
All to effect one simple thing;
To live and love and toys enjoy,
And cherish these until they cloy;
No wonder then men grow grey,
And wan their cheek ere youth's mid-day;
That blooming youth so early fades,
With blasted hopes cold as the shades.
Ah, men are fools, I find they are,
In folly fooled with them I share;
I've found the cause, its most too late,
The past is bound in chains of fate;
I'be found the cause—mankind are lost,
Nor know that they are tempest tost;
In tho't they tread a sunny shoal,
But find alas a frozen pole;
They wish and sigh for endless health,
Wish ardently for endless wealth,
They trust themselves nor poison know,
Mistake the road and walk below. V.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—It becomes my afflicting task to record the death of Bro. JOSEPH MULLVEAN, of Coshocton county, Ohio, who departed this life on the 22d of November, 1839, in the 57th year of his age. He removed, at an early period from Pennsylvania, to the southern part of Ohio; thence to Coshocton county, where he has resided for more than thirty years.

His education was Calvenistic, but for many years he was satisfied that those doctrines were not in accordance with the oracles of God.—When the ministers of the Methodist Protestant church were first introduced into this section, he was in fellowship with the Presbyterian church; but, having no regular ordinances, in his own neighborhood, from that church, he attended the ministry of the former. And, after acquainting himself with the doctrine and discipline of the M. P. church, he expressed an inclination to attach himself thereto; stating, at the same time, he was well suited where he was, as it respected the order and government of the church,—and in reference to doctrines, he could remain there without any difficulty; but, his greatest objection, was, that it took more to secure the means of grace in the Presbyterian church, in many sections, than poor people were able to contribute. But he was of opinion that this new organization would be the best adopted to the United States of any thing which had yet came under his notice. Its doctrines were in accordance with scripture and public opinion; its government was in accordance with the rights of christians and with the genius of the civil institutions of the country; and above all, its itinerant operations were peculiarly adopted to the spiritual wants of our sparcely populated country.

From the convictions of duty, he therefore, about seven years since, attached himself to the Methodist Protestant church and became a very active and useful member, and was the means of bringing many of his friends and neighbors to Christ. His brethren had the utmost confidence in him, and frequently chose him to represent the interests of the circuit in the Annual Conference, which he always did with mildness and judgment.

In brother Mullvean's case, we see exemplified the propriety of two Methodist churches. His peculiar opinions and Presbyterian education, would have prevented him from ever joining the Old Fellowship, and his usefulness would have been mainly lost to the church of Christ.

Bro. M., was not only an exemplary christian during life, but he gave evidence in his death of the power and efficacy of the Christian religion. He has closed his eyes upon the shadows of time to open them on the splendors of eternal day.

In all the relations of citizen, husband, parent and professor he discharged the duties of a christian. He has left a large circle of friends and connexions to mourn their momentary loss.

Yours, with respect,
MOSES N. WARREN.

Evansburgh, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1839.

For the Western Recorder.

Bro. Springer:—Perhaps nothing more satisfactorily demonstrates the religion of Jesus Christ to be from above, and exactly situated to the condition of man, than the triumphant and joyful confidence it inspires in death's gloomy hour. While I cannot refrain the tear of sympathy, in being unexpectedly called on to record the death of our worthy and young brother, JOHN E. HALL, of Lawrenceburgh circuit, Indiana. I am permitted to rejoice at the triumphs of grace, as exhibited in his closing moments.

He died on the 7th ultimo, in the city of Cincinnati, whither he had came in company with myself and family, on our way to this place, and where he had made arrangements to enter upon the improvement of his education, I believe with the sole view of glorifying God, in being more useful to his fellow men. I have not the means of ascertaining his precise age—the time when he experienced a change of heart, or connected himself with the church; but from the best information I have, he had not passed out of his 20th year, and was short of two years a professor of religion. During the last year I was very intimately acquainted with him as a member of my charge, and part of that time as a member of my family. Seldom, indeed, have I known a young man of such strict integrity—honorable in his principles and feelings, sincere in his professions and attachments, and uniform in his experience. So conspicuous were the excellent traits of his mind, that a very intelligent Presbyterian minister, upon his first interview with him, was led to urge upon him the duty of abandoning the trade which he was then learning, and attend to the improvement of his mind for higher purposes, offering at the same time his assistance, which was afterwards generously rendered. After much reflection and consideration on this subject, he came, as above stated, to commence his studies in Woodward College, Cincinnati. But, oh! how inscrutible are the ways of Providence? Ere he had entered the College or commenced his labor, he was called to rest. Little, indeed, did I think when parting with this youth in Cincinnati, that he was within a week of the grave—and eternity! How solemnly this dispensation warns us all to be ready for our appointed change. During the journeying of that day, he complained some, but we all supposed it a slight illness; but a letter just received from a friend, states, that when he reached his lodgings he took his bed and was but once out subsequently. During his illness—which was at first of Billious fever, but soon after hemorrhage of the lungs also,—my informant states, "he was quite resigned to the will of God—the powers of his mind unimpaired to the last moment." A minister who visited him, remarked, that "he never knew any person so perfectly resigned." About two hours before he expired, while a pious sister was engaged in prayer with him, he became exceedingly happy, insomuch, that his voice was heard above hers, praising his Redeemer.

Farewell, John, we loved thee,—may we meet where love is perfectly free from all hatred,—worth no more envied, and friendship is uninterrupted and everlasting. Thy numerous friends mourn their loss, while thou art rejoicing in thy infinite gain. JNO. CLARKE.

Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 2, 1839.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LOGANSPORT, IA., DEC. 9, 1839.

Brother Springer:—After so long a time, I send for your paper. We received the first number gladly, and I repeatedly urged Mr. T. to write, but he still delayed. We have had many discouragements from various quarters, with respect to society—preachers have been appointed who never came—some members were only transient, who, when the public works ceased, left us. Our old side brethren have a good meeting-house and congregation beside us. O! how much we need a well established and capable minister to aid us in these ends of the earth! God grant that we may receive such speedily!

Well, send us your friendly paper. I can truly say, it has been our almost only help. It is to us a messenger of glad tidings, and has been the means of keeping alive the interest I feel for the welfare and prosperity of the Methodist Protestant church. How often have we been told, and told too, by people who should speak the truth, "the M. P. church is going to nothing." "It is done,"—"all are turning back,"—"you may as well go with us," and abundance of such kind of talk. Then comes your paper and brings the good news that the work is progressing,—sinners are converted,—believers growing strong, and some dying in the triumphs of faith. This encourages us, and I feel like trying to stand 'till the time to favor us should come.

The M. E. church have held a protracted meeting in this place; they have some excitement, and have taken one of our few members,—he was our leader,—a good man, but wanting in firmness. The cry is "join us," "join us," but I feel like standing firm.

But O! how much we need a minister on the account of our children. The three eldest is almost grown. Do tell us, in your paper, about the Lawrenceburg school. We want to know the terms of tuition, &c. Mr. Turner talks of sending our son there, if we should be able.

I remain as ever, your friend,
MARY TURNER.

P. S.—I have heard since writing the above, that there is a preacher on his way here. May we yet have good times. Our number now, in town, is but five. But the Lord does not despise the day of small things. M. T.

INDIANA, Nov. 21st, 1839.

Mr. Editor: Our first quarterly meeting for White river circuit closed last Sunday night.—We had a sweet time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

There were ministers from four different denominations attended the meeting, three of whom partook in the exercises of the pulpit, viz: Bro. Dunning, a New School Presbyterian, Brother Woodward, a Cumberland Presbyterian, and our own preachers. There was much kind feeling manifested upon the occasion; party names and party spirit appeared to be forgotten, and the spirit of love seemed to pervade the people.

The work of the Lord is advancing on this circuit; prospects are every day growing better.—We have had some increase this year. We have formed several new societies, and taken in six regular preaching places. There is a general inquiry upon the subject of church government.—May the Head of the church make us a holy people zealous of good works. Yours, &c.
E. K. M'MASTERS.

LEESBURGH, OHIO, DEC. 7, 1839.

Brother Springer:—Having a few subscribers to send you for your valuable paper, I will take the opportunity of stating some things respecting the cause of God on this circuit, and of the location of my family, which is in Leesburgh, a pleasant little village, containing four stores and *only one* tavern. It has two houses of public worship, both of brick; one for the Episcopal the other for the Protestant Methodist church.—The Episcopal Methodists have many members in this place. Lately, their society here have had to wade through many difficulties and have been much cast down, but the Lord has visited them again, and they manifest a disposition to thank God and take courage. Though we have but few members in the town, yet, we have kind and obliging abolition neighbors, and a large abolition society. We held our first quarterly meeting in Deersville. Here, we have a large society and a frame meeting house. The Lord was with us in truth. We had brothers Stanart, Foster and Morris to help us; eight were added to the church,—I hope of such as shall be saved. We have omens of good in several societies. As to myself, I am striving to preach good tidings unto the meek, to bind up the broken hearted, to preach liberty to the captives, the opening of the prison to them that are bound, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of God's vengeance, if we do not, as a nation, as churches and as individuals repent of our sins and turn to God.

I have to travel alone, as Bro. Cameron is sick and has not been able to travel any yet. O! brother, pray for us; ask all God's children to pray for us, and to continue the struggle until the powers of darkness give way, and civil and religious tyranny be destroyed from the face of the whole earth, and the saints of the Most High take the kingdom. R. RICHARDSON.

Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio.

MORGAN CO., O., DEC. 19, 1839.

Bro. Springer: Our first quarterly meeting for this Conference year was held in the Pisgah meeting house, which is situated upon one of the high hills of the Muskingum river. It commenced on Saturday, the 30th of November, and closed on the next Friday evening. Brothers Thompson, Galbreth, Lukins, Johnson and Davis, came to my assistance, and their labor was not in vain in the Lord,—for He spake through them to the people. Sinners confessed their sins to God in the presence of the congregation, and after repentance and dedication to God, by faith in the Redeemer, they rose and gave evidence of the Saviour's love.

The triumphant ecstacy of believers certainly bore some resemblance to the holy triumph achieved in the days of Moses, when the people of God looked from old Pisgah's top and beheld the promised land. Thanks be to God, our cords are lengthened, and our stakes are strengthened.—Sixteen united with us to serve the Lord and wing their way to heaven.

Truly our God has his way in the whirlwind as well as in the calm. Oh that all intelligences would learn his way, and let his will be done!—Two of the above persons who joined with us were strangely exercised. One of them, (a young man) was with us in our church meeting on Friday, when a member was expelled, at which he greatly rejoiced. A sister B. was rather displeased at his conduct, and reproved him for his vain exultation;—she told him she was not aware of his being any better than the member who was expelled, and that she would advise him to get religion and endeavor to fill his place more honorably in the church. At this, the young man took umbrage, and left the meeting house, near which, after the close of the meeting, this conversation took place. In the evening of the same day he went to her house to close the relation subsisting between them as neighbors. Embracing this second opportunity, she administered another reproof, and counseled him as to the course she thought he should pursue. At this his feelings were again touched, and he left her house in a spirit of anger. In a short time, however, conviction seized his guilty conscience; and he was unable to erase its impressions until he found pardon for his transgressions at the altar of prayer.

The other, a middle aged man, who had long lived in a state of rebellion against the moral government of God, received an arrow of conviction in his guilty heart, and began to think of the dangerous state of his soul,—of the awful gulf prepared for the finally impenitent. He started on Sabbath morning to observe the conduct of professors of religion, and the manner in which they spend this holy day. The first house to which he came was the residence of brother Wm. Ross. Here he found nothing to reprove. The second house which he visited was brother Wm. Patterson's (a late professor.) Finding the sister sweeping the house, he observed to her that she was not so religious as some of her neighbors were. She called for the reason of this strange remark, and he replied that he had visited Mr. Ross' family that morning, and he, having cut his wood and accomplished his other business on Saturday evening preparatory for the Sabbath, had his bible in his hand reading from the inspired pen the words of life. There appeared to be such a close congeniality of feeling and sentiment between him and the sacred writers, that nothing of a temporal nature was permitted to occupy his attention. But it appears that you are not so scrupulous in religious matters: you can brush about with your broom very dexterously, without showing any qualms of conscience. The lady replied that this was a work of necessity,—that it was necessary to set things in order. But she advised him to seek religion, and take Wm. Ross for his example on the Sabbath. This little exhortation, I believe, was not in vain; for the man came to the mourners' bench that night, and rested not until he found peace in his Redeemer. Oh, what a different result might have been seen under other circumstances! Had not these professors been on the watch tower of the Lord, performing the their religious duties, this man's course might have been turned to infidelity.

It is perhaps generally known that this circuit, lying in Morgan county, is a small branch taken from Cambridge circuit. This division was effected with more than ordinary unanimity, which is evident from the friendship manifested by both of them in visiting and assisting each other. This little circuit is acting on the principle of the noble one of which it formerly was a part, in supporting its ministers; and it shows no disposition to hinder reformation by a haughty spirit of dictation, or refusal to bear its part of the labors of the Cross. From these favorable symptoms there is a foundation for hope in relation to the accomplishment of future good; especially so, as we, by the blessing of Providence, have succeeded in killing off all the devil's humbugs, with which our little circuit has been infested. This can also be done wherever they exist if the discipline of our church is patiently and prayerfully adhered to. We are still united in peace and love, and solicit the prayers of the praying part of the community for our further prosperity.

I trust our brethren on the different circuits composing this Conference District, will in future not neglect to give us some account of the state of the same. Yours, &c.
C. WOODRUFF, Sup. Pisgah ct.

Extracts from the Minutes of the fourth session of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.—Concluded.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Item 1. The Stewards and Class Leaders of each circuit shall be constituted a committee on finance; to meet at some suitable place within the first six weeks after the adjournment of the Annual Conference; a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business.

2. They shall proceed to estimate the expenses of the circuit or station for the year; after which, upon a free interchange of opinion, as to the ability of the circuit or station, they shall by a vote of a majority of all present, make an equitable apportionment.

3. Each Leader, shall at the next meeting of his class, inform them of the sum of their apportionment; whereupon, the class is recommended to take such measures for raising their apportionment as they may deem most expedient.

4. Let each class so arrange its contributions, that one fourth part be paid into the hands of the Steward before the first Quarterly meeting, and in like manner until the whole is paid.

5. The Stewards shall keep a record of the apportionment of each class, and give each class credit for what it pays in, and make a report of the sum to each Quarterly Conference.

6. Should a majority of the Stewards and Leaders fail to attend the appointed meeting, then the apportionment shall be made at the first Quarterly Conference.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That each itinerant and all other members of this Conference be requested to use their influence in the cause of TEMPERANCE.

Resolved, That we recommend to our brethren and friends throughout the District to liberally patronise the "Methodist Protestant and Family Visiter," "The Western Recorder" and the "Methodist Protestant Letter-Press."

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions of the Illinois Annual Conference of 1838 on the subject of SLAVERY be adopted. As follows:

"WHEREAS, the Declaration of American Independence, formed by the patriots of 1776, asserts that all men are born free and equal, possessing certain unalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness;

"*And whereas*, the States severally, in their Constitutions, acquiesce in the sentiment, which so highly adorns the above named Declaration;

"*And whereas*, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the highest authority among men, says to its votaries, 'Do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you;'

"*And whereas*, the Methodist Protestant church holds, as one of her elementary principles, that 'every man has an unalienable right to private judgment in matters of religion; and an equal right to express his opinion, in any way which will not violate the laws of God, or the rights of his fellow men;'

"*And whereas*, Ministers and Churches who countenance slaveholding, as it exists in these United States, thereby present an influence, the tendency of which is to overthrow the above principles, and sustain iniquity—

"Therefore,

"1. *Resolved*. That the holding of men, women and children in bondage, from generation to generation, is condemned by the laws of God, the principles of humanity, and the above named Declaration.

"2. *Resolved*, That the attempts made by certain Divines to amalgamate the pure principles of Christianity with the unrighteous and unjustifiable system of Slavery, are altogether inconsistent with the character of the Christian Ministry.

"3. *Resolved*, That the great safeguard of the Christian Church is the propagation and firm maintenance of scriptural holiness.

"4. *Resolved*, That the sacred and endearing interests of the Church cannot be, in the least, endangered, by maintaining the principles of righteousness.

"5. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Conference, while the Gospel shines, the characters of Philanthropist, Christian, and Slaveholder *in heart*, cannot meet in the same person."

Resolved, That this Conference do hold that according to the principles of delegation and mutual rights, and the constitution of the Methodist Protestant church, the delegates of unstationed ministers, at each session of the Annual Conference, previous to the sitting of the General Conference, are entitled to their seats during the entire session, and all the rights and privileges of other members of said Conference.

The next session of the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, is to be at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, to commence on the first Thursday of September, 1840.

Resolved, That we do highly appreciate the rigorous efforts of the Ohio Annual Conference, and most heartily accord with them in the setting off the State of Indiana as a separate District, to be called the *Indiana District* of the Methodist Protesant church.

The following persons were elected to be the standing District committee, viz: T. Prather, R. Horn, J. Williamson, ministers; J. Kirkpatrick, Wm. S. Horn and A. S. West, laymen.

M. Jarred, W. H. Collins, M. T. Johnson and Dr. Helm, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of publishing a periodical under the direction and control of the Illinois Conference.

W. H. COLLINS, *President.*

M. T. JOHNSON, R. T. BOIL, } *Secretaries.*

J. BIDDLECOME, M. T. JOHNSON, F. S. D. MARSHALL, } *Pub. Committe.*

FOR THE YOUNG.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

"LIKE WHAT IS YOUTH?"

As late an aged man I passed,
Whose locks were silvered brightly,
I spoke—an anxious glance he cast,
Nor did he answer lightly.

"'Like what is youth?' say, would'st thou learn,
While through it swiftly gliding?
Come, then, with me, thy footsteps turn,
View nature's emblems striking.

"'Tis like the opening month of spring,
When solar rays seem brightest,
When all the groves with music ring,
And nature's robe is lightest.

"O prize it well—'tis like the morn;
Its brightness first increases,
But evening shades come stealing on,
When day's brief glory ceases:—

"Or like the sparkling mountain rill,
With varying onward motion,
It gathers strength, but onward still
Is hurried to the ocean.

"'Tis like the floweret of the field,
Its freshness transitory,
Seek then, the good its hours may yield,
Then will it end in glory." H. G. B.

Topsham, Maine.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

IMPORTANCE OF CULTIVATING THE MIND.—The human mind is one of the most wonderful and most mysterious works of the creation. That one property which it has of retaining ideas and calling back things which have transpired in past time, is a sufficient proof that its Author must have been a being of infinite wisdom.

How curious the process by which the scenes and occurrences of by-gone days are brought back to the mind, in all their originality, notwithstanding months and years have intervened! Even the scenes of childhood are recalled in old age, by the power of memory. Yet memory is but one of the many mysterious properties of that immortal mind with which every human being is endowed by the Author of his existence. The most complicated and curious machine which the ingenuity of man has sought out, is infinitely inferior in its structure and the nicety of its operations to the mind, & shrinks into insignificance in comparison with it. It is the mind that distinguishes man from the brutes that perish, that fits him for society, gives him influence over his fellow beings, and enables him to sustain that exalted station in the scale of beings—next to the angels that surround the throne of the Most High.

And was this inestimable gift, this invaluable treasure, given to man to be misimproved or left in a dormant state? Were all its wonderful powers and faculties which display in every operation the wisdom and goodness of the Deity, to be forever hidden and wrapped in ignorance? Certainly not. The immortal mind is of too much consequence to be left uncultivated and unimproved. That individual, whether young or old, who neglects a most important duty which he owes not only to himself but to his Maker. Man was formed for usefulness, and his principal aim, his grand ruling motive should be to do good. But in order for a person to be useful, nothing is more essentially requisite than a cultivated mind; a mind well stored with useful knowledge. A person's utility depends chiefly upon the influence which he has over his fellow being; and in proportion as this influence is powerful and extensive, he has the means of doing good.—But unless he has influence, unless he has some control over the minds of his fellow beings, and can in some degree bias their conduct and opinions by his own, he cannot be extensively useful. In order, therefore, that an individual may be useful, he must have influence. But that a person may have influence, he must be possessed of a cultivated mind, an enlarged understanding and ■ sound judgment. It is almost universally the case, that the man who has a cultivated and well improved mind, does exert an effectual influence in society, whether he be a good or a bad man.

If then, a person's utility depends upon the influence which he exerts, and if that influence is increased or diminished as his mind is improved or neglected, the cultivation, of the mind, is one of the most important, most noble, and most exalted employments in which man can engage. The mind is like a garden. If cultivated and improved, enriched and enlarged, it is one of the most prolific sources of true happiness to man; but if left uncultivated, the tender plants of virtue and morality are stifled and choked with the intruding weeds of immorality and superstition, and the noxious thorns of prejudice spring up in every nook and corner, and convert this little fertile spot into ■ desolation.

My young friends, would you be respected, would you have that influence which will make you capable of doing some good to those around you? cultivate and improve your minds. If, when you retire from the scene of action, your heads silvered o'er with age, you would look back with pleasure and not with regret upon your past lives; neglect not the precious opportunities which you now enjoy. Remember, the golden moments of youth will soon be past, and being once past, they are gone forever. M.

Commington, Nov. 18, 1839.

ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING DAY IN NEW ENGLAND.—The pious colonists, surrounded by difficulties and hardships in this wilderness country, sought relief from Heaven by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord on frequent set days of *fasting and prayer*.

On one occasion, at a meeting when it was contemplated to have another of these days, a farmer of plain sense arose, and remarked, that in his opinion, their inconveniences and sufferings had not been so great as they might have expected; and that, furthermore, they were diminishing every day: that the earth began to reward their toil, and to furnish liberally for their subsistance; that the seas and rivers were full of fish; the air was sweet, the climate healthy, and above all they were in the enjoyment of *Civil and Religious Liberty*: he therefore thought that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to God, if instead of a *fast* at that time, they should appoint a *Thanksgiving*.

His advice was taken, and every year since, there has been a public Thanksgiving day in New England.—*Buck's Works.*

Captains in the Russian Imperial Navy, have the authority of life and death over their crew; and an instance occurred last summer of a captain's beating one to death.

Louis Phillippe was 68 years old on the 6th of October last.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

THURSDAY, ... DECEMBER 26, 1839.

FACTORY GIRLS.—The following remarks, by Dr. Alcott, will not be without their interest in a community, from which hundreds of females have recently been *shipped* to the Lowell factories.

"Of all the sufferers, however, which we have seen from bad air, the females of our factories, such as those for example, in some of our cotton mills, are much the greatest. There are many thousands in our land who are in this way—that is, by breathing bad air so large a portion of their time—gradually undermining the vigor of their constitutions, if not sowing the seeds of dangerous diseases. We have seen about one hundred in a single room, of whom not one was in perfect health; and do not believe this was a solitary instance of the kind.

"It is not to be denied that the females in our factories are often diseased before they go there. This, however, instead of furnishing an apology for sending them, is the very reason why they should have some other employment—one which will give them a purer air. House work would be almost infinitely better for the tender young girl of ten, twelve, or fourteen, especially if she has a light or pale complexion, with a long neck and projecting shoulders, indicating feeble or diseased lungs, than a burial—for it is little better, and often no better—in a cotton factory. We have witnessed too many facts not to know that, though we should seem severe, we do not speak on this subject at all unadvisedly.

"We believe it to be in our power to carry on our manufactories of every kind, without employing females more than six or eight hours a day in any of them; and we believe it quite possible for them to breathe a tolerably pure air while in actual employ. To venture to predict when an event so important to human happiness will be realized, would be to foretell at what period christianity will have attained its final triumph over the selfishness and the avarice of man, and the love of our neighbor will be co-extensive with the love of ourselves. So long as the public opinion sets him down as a good man who sacrifices the health of his neighbor—to say nothing of his intellect and his heart—to his own cupidity, it is vain, perhaps, to hope for any thing better than the effectual, though it should be gradual, destruction of hundreds and thousands of our fellow beings in various ways, even by those who profess the name of christians.

"Does the word destruction, in this connection, seem to be too harsh an epithet? We wish with all our heart, we had one more appropriate. But what else can it be called? If there is a better name for a flagrant crime, we wish those who have it would furnish us with it.

"Let us trace the course of the factory girl, and see if she is not as truly destroyed, although it be a little more slowly, as if she should have the jugular vein of the neck severed, or the heart or the lungs pierced or lacerated.

"She is bereft, perhaps early, of one or both parents. She is often left with a scrofulous constitution—the natural and inevitable consequence of a parent's temperate, dispeptic or licentious habits.—This constitution is one which, above all others, requires plenty of wholesome but plain food, and abundance of exercise in the free open air. If this is not allowed her, a scrofulous constitution becomes a consumptive one. Her chest, naturally rather slender, and made still more so, perhaps by her dress, at length becomes the seat of disease; to which in all probability, is soon joined, disease of the spine and of the whole glandular system. Her fair thin skin and red cheeks give place first to a sickly delicacy, and afterwards to a uniform paleness, mingled with blue. She cannot labor at house-hold work, it is thought; she has not strength enough; and her friends and relations—if she has any—unwilling or unable to support her without labor, send her to the factory.

"There she is immured from twelve to sixteen hours every day, except Sunday, in that bad atmosphere of which I have spoken. Not only is it wanting in oxygen, the vital principle, and abundant in carbonic acid, a most noxious agent, but it is also filled with fine particles of one substance or another, which is perpetually inhaled, and is perpetually a source of irritation to the already tender and delicate internal surface of the lungs.

"But not only is she confined above half her twenty-four hours in the bad air of the factory—she is also buried in slumber, in an atmosphere but little better, almost all the other half. Ventilation of a sleeping chamber cannot be expected in a boarding house, which without being of extraordinary size, is made to hold—not to accommodate—from fifty to one hundred female boarders. Nor is the air of such a house perfectly pure at any time, above all, at meal times. The consequence is, that the young factory girl is confined to a poisoned atmosphere, at least twenty hours of every twenty-four, often more. And where is she the rest of the time? Does she breathe as she should? Is she employed in washing, ironing, gardening or walking? She is indisposed to every species of exertion, except, perhaps a little novel reading at a worse hour still.

"Is it to be wondered at, that after a few years—sometimes even before the lapse of six months—the factory girl grows feeble, loses her appetite, becomes emaciated, goes home—if indeed she has a home—sickens and dies? But is not this, in substance, the history of many a female, even of our own goodly New England? And are not such females slowly, though it be without malicious intent, murdered? If he who loveth not his brother or sister, is in the gospel sense a murderer,—is not this murder?"

DRESS OF GIRLS AS CONNECTED WITH HEALTH.—The same general principle which should regulate the dress of boys is applicable to that of girls, but there are besides circumstances peculiar to the sex which require a distinct management.—The greater delicacy of the female frame would lead to the rational inference that the surface of the body requires to be more protected from atmospherical alternations, and kept warmer in girls than in boys. The opposite custom, however, prevails; and while boys are clad in warm woollen vestments, which cover every part of the trunk, the shoulders, chest and arms of girls are left exposed, & even that part of the body which is covered can scarcely be said to be kept warm, from the very nature of the apparel which fashion dictates to be proper for females.

But as one of the felicities of life arises from the contemplation of beauty, and as the perfection of this is to be found in the female form, it would be absurd to think of covering our fair country women like the inmates of the Zenana, who are carefully shrouded by their vestments when travelling, lest they should happen to fall under any other eyes than those of a husband or a father. It is owing to this contrariety to the demands of nature, that so many of this lovliest part of creation fall victims to consumption in the morning of life. If the pleasure, therefore, which we enjoy from the beauty displayed in the female form requires that part of it be left exposed to the eye, let us at least secure it in health and vigor, until it attain that perfection which is its attractive essence, and by which only it can fascinate. The propriety of elegance in the fashion of female attire, and of delicacy and lightness in the material of which it is composed, we are willing to admit, but while the outer garments are guaze or lace, the surface of the body should be cased in flannel or in calico, according to the severity of the season, and the dresses so constructed as to cover the chest completely.

But it is the form of the modern attire, rather than its texture, which proves so injurious to the growing girl; for as the irritability of the frame is great at that period, every thing which can impede its functions produces a tendency to disease; and in conjunction with exposure of the surface to cold and atmospherical variations, symptoms of grandular obstructions make their appearance—the assimilation of the food is incomplete, and enlargements of the joints occur, which generally, as the girl advances in growth terminate in distortion of the spine. To prevent the evil, which is generally regarded as the consequence rather of natural delicacy of constitution than of management, various contrivances have been produced at different periods; of these the most ancient is the stays, or stiff boddice, which is nevertheless, a most frequent cause of distortion among girls.

We are aware that it is almost hopeless to preach this doctrine to those mothers who attend more to model the figure, than to develope the intellectual faculties of their daugters, and in whose eyes the hour-glass shape, or some other equally preposterous, the transitory creation of fashion, is the perfection of the female form. To those, however, who more rationally regard beauty of face, and symmetrical elegance of person, desirable only when heightened by the glow and vigor of health, we need only mention that the present fashion of stays, by pressing upon the liver, the stomach and other organs of digestion, obstructs their natural functions from being properly executed; and although the chest appears to be expanded and free, yet the pressure below, by preventing the due descent of the diaphragm, interferes greatly with the functions of respiration, on the proper performance of which the preservation of health almost wholly depends.

If, for instance, the blood, which is the nutricious principle for building up the fabric and supplying the natural waste of the frame, be not properly revivified by exposure to the action of the air in the lungs, the heart soon looses its power for propelling it with sufficient energy through the blood vessels; these becoming enfeebled, are incapable of maintaining duly the vital fluid in its current, until it reach the extreme capillaries and the secreting organs, which being improperly supplied with the pabulum of their productions, the assimilation must be defeated, and even if diseases do not supervene, the body falls into a state of direct debility. It is a very frequent remark, that whilst we find one crooked boy, there are twenty deformed girls. We will not deny that this is partly to be attributed to the greater freedom in exercise permitted to boys, and to their exemption from many restraints imposed upon girls; but it is also partly attributable to those errors in dress on which we are remarking, and which are erroneously supposed to improve the elegance of the female form.

It is indeed, a singular anomaly, that amidst the modern improvements in female education, and the elevation of mind and greater correctness of judgment which have consequently resulted, American women should continue to yield up their mind in matters of taste—to be enslaved by the convicts of the ignorant and presumptuous, and allow themselves to be beguiled into the belief that the monstrous forms in which these ministers of fashion occasionally disguise the most perfect of the labors of the Divinity, are elegant or attractive. The writer of this essay has pointed out the injurious effects of compression of the body by dress upon growing girls, which his daily observation and experience have displayed and confirmed: but independent of this, he ventures to assert, in the face of all the most approved modellers of figures, that he can instance females who have never worn a corset, nor never been laced in the armor of the stays, who, for symmetry of form, elegance of attitude, and ease and gracefulness, of gesture, far surpass all those who have ever been tortured into shape by the caprice of fashion. And after all, whatever may be the judgment of the arbiters of taste, health, it cannot be denied, is the most important consideration. It is this alone which diffuses a charm over beauty, enlarges the sphere of utility, and enhances the felicities of life.—*New York Sun.*

THE NUMBER SEVEN SACRED.—In the six days creation was perfected, and the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in their tents; the 7th year was directed to be a Sabbath to all things; and at the end of 7 times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every 7th year the lay follow; every 7th year there was a general release from all debts and all bond-men were set free. From this may have orignated the custom of binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeships, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7 years; every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people; Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachel, and also another 7 years; Noah had 7 days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by 7's, and the clean beasts by 7's; the ark touched the ground on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was sent, and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of plenty, and the 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharoah's dreams by the 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and the 7 ears of full corn and the 7 ears of withered corn. The young animals were to remain with the dam 7 days and at the close of the 7th taken away. By the old law, man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times, but the meckness of the last revealed religion extended his humility and forbearance to 70 times 7 times. 'If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold, truly Lamech 70 times 7.' In the destruction of Jericho 7 priests bore trumpets 7 days; and the 7th day surrounded the walls 7 times, and after the 7th time the walls fell. Balaam prepared 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice; 7 of Saul's sons were hanged to stay a famine; Laban pursued Jacob 7 days' journey; Job's friend sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for that wickedness; David in bringing up the ark offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams; Elijah sent his servant 7 times to look for the cloud; Hezekiah, in cleansing the temple, offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams and 7 he-goats for a sin-offering. The children of Israel, when Hezekiah took away the strange altars, kept the feast of unleaven bread 7 days, and again other 7 days. King Ahasueras had 7 chamberlains, a 7 days feast, sent for the Queen on the 7th day, and in the 7th year of his reign she was taken to him.

Queen Esther had 7 maids to attend her; Solomon was 7 years building the temple at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days, in the tabernacle was 7 lamps, and 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar; the priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garments 7 days; the children of Israel ate unleaven bread 7 days; Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well; Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob; the Rabbins say God employed the power of answering his number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word which signify 7 when Hannah, his mother, in her thanks says, "that the barren had brought forth seven." In scripture are enumerated 7 resurrections, the widow's sons by Elias, the Shunamite's son by Elisha, the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet, the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue, the widow's son of Nain, Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. Out of Mary Magdalene was cast 7 devils. The apostles chose 7 deacons; Enoch who was translated, was the 7th after Adam, and Jesus the 77th in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times; after 7 times 7 days he sent the Holy Ghost.

In the Lord's prayer are 7 petitions; expressly in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere grammatical connection. Within this number are contained all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches of Asia; there appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars in the hand of him that was in the midst of 7 lamps, being the 7 spirits of God. The book with 7 seals, the lamb with 7 horns and 7 eyes, 7 angles with 7 scales; 7 kings, 7 thunders, 7 thousand men slain. The dragon with 7 heads and the 7 angels bearing 7 vials of wrath. The fiery furnace was made 7 times hotter for Shadrick, Meshack, and Abednego; Nebuchadnazzar ate the grass on the field 7 years. The elders of Israel were 70.

There are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom, 7 notes in music, 7 primary colors, 7 deadly sins, 7 sacraments in the Roman Catholic church; the 7th son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent wisdom. The 7th son of the 7th son is still thought by some to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire; and we yet say, "you frighten me out of my 7 senses." Anciently a child was not named before seven days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the 7th month, and are shed and renewed in the 7th year, when infancy is changed into childhood. And thrice 7 years, the faculties are developed, manhood commences and we become competent to all civil acts; at four times 7 man is in full possession of all his strength; at five times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that time he decays. At eight times 7 he is in his first climacteric; at nine times 7, or sixty-three he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; at ten times 7, or three score years and ten, has by the royal prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life.

There are 7 chiefs before Thebes.—The blood was sprinkled 7 times upon the altar. Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan. Apulcias speaks of the dipping the head 7 times in the sea for purification. In all solemn rites of purgation, dedication, and consecration, the oil or water was 7 times sprinkled. The house of wisdom in the Proverbs had 7 pillars.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

THE ALGEBRAIST.

Translated from the "Histories Paraboles of P. Bonoventure.

A philosopher accustomed to algebraic calculations, having heard a sermon upon eternity, was dissatisfied with the suppositions and examples proposed by the preacher; and returning home, and retiring to his study, he set himself to think upon the subject, and threw his thoughts together upon paper as they arose, in the following manner:—

1. Finite, or what has an end, compared with infinite, or what has no end, is nothing. A hundred millions of years, compared with eternity, are nothing.

2. There is more proportion between the least finite and greatest finite, than there is between the greatest finite and infinite. There is more proportion between an hour and a hundred million of years, than there is between a hundred million of years and eternity; because the least finite makes part of the greatest, whereas the greatest finite makes no part of infinite. An hour makes a part of a hundred millions of years, because a hundred millions of years are only an hour repeated a certain number of times; whereas a hundred millions of years make no part of eternity, and eternity is not a hundred millions repeated a certain number of times.

3. With regard to infinite, the least or the greatest finite are the same thing: with regard to eternity, an hour or a hundred millions of years are the same thing: the duration of the life of man, or the duration of the world are the same thing, because both of them are nothing, and nothing admits not of more or less.

All this being evident and granted, I now suppose God to grant you who read this but a quarter of an hour to live, wherein to secure an eternity of happiness and avoid an eternity of misery; and, at the same time, to reveal to you that the world itself should come to an end an hour after your death; I ask you, upon this supposition, what account you would make of the world and its judgment? What account would you make of its pains or pleasures during your lives? With what care would you not think yourselves obliged to employ yourselves for God, and every moment of your lives to prepare yourselves for death! O fools that ye are! do ye not perceive with respect to God, with respect to eternity, the supposition I have just made is indeed a relative; that the duration of your lives, compared with eternity, is less than a quarter of an hour; and the duration of the universe less than an hour?

I also make another supposition:—If you had a hundred years to live, and, for your support the whole of this period, must only have what you could carry off in the space of an hour, from a treasury of gold and silver coin, the entrance to which should be left open during that hour; I ask, in what would you employ the hour? In sleeping, walking, feasting, or diversions? Doubtless not; but in amassing riches, and even in loading yourselves with gold in preference to silver. O fools that we are! we must exist to all eternity, and during this eternity we should have the reward secured in time, and during the short space of our lives; and yet we employ not all our time in endeavoring to obtain a great reward.

But you will say to me, during our lives it is necessary to sleep, to drink, to eat, and to take some recreation. I grant it: but what hinders, but like St. Paul, you may do all for the love of God, and thereby obtain a recompense for all? It must be confessed, that the passions are so lively, and opportunities so seducing, that it is a wonder there should be one righteous man upon earth: nevertheless there are such; and it is the effect of the mercy of God, and the grace of the Redeemer. On the other hand, death, judgment, eternity, are truths so terrible that it is astonishing there should be one sinner upon earth: such however, there are: this is the effect of these great truths being forgotton. Let us then meditate, watch, and pray, that we may be of the number of the righteous in time and in eternity.

Such was the sermon our philosopher made for himself, and with which he was so satisfied that he read it every day—he did more, he profited by it, and led a holy life, conformable to the great truth he had continually before his eyes.—*Philadelphian.*

WASHINGTON—BYRON.—"A good boy generally makes a good man," said the mother of Washington. "George was always a good boy." Here we see one great secret of his greatness, Geo. Washington had a mother who made him a good boy, and instilled into his heart those principles which raised him to be the benefactor of his country, and one of the brightest ornaments of the world. The *mother* of Washington is entitled to a nation's gratitude.—She taught her boy the principles of obedience, and moral courage, and virtue.—She, in a great measure, formed the character of the hero and the statesman. It was by her own fireside that she taught her playful boy to govern himself, and thus was he prepared for the brilliant career of usefulness which he afterwards pursued. We are indebted to God for the gift of Washington; but we are indebted to Him for the gift of his inestimable mother. Had she been a weak and indulgent and unfaithful parent, the unchecked energies of Washington might have elevated him to the throne of a tyrant, or youthful disobedience might have prepared the way for a life of crime, and a dishonored grave.

Byron had a mother just the reverse of lady Washington; and the character of the mother was transferred to the son.—We cannot wonder then at his character and conduct, for we see them to be almost a necessary consequence of the education he received and the scenes he witnessed in his mother's parlor. She would at one time allow him to disobey her with impunity; again she would fly into a rage and beat him. She thus taught him to defy authority, human and divine; to indulge without restraint in sin; to give himself up to every maddening passion. It was the mother of Byron who laid the foundation of his pre-eminence in guilt. She taught him to plunge into the sea of profligacy and wretchedness, upon whose agitated waves he was tossed thro' life. If the crimes of the poet deserve the execration of the world—the world cannot forget, that it was the mother, who fostered in his youthful heart, those passions which made the son a curse to his fellow men. Had Byron and Washington exchanged cradles during the first month of their infancy, it is very certain their characters would have been entirely changed; and it is by no means improbable, that Washington might have been the licentious profligate, and Byron the exemplar of virtue and benefactor of nations.—*Mother at Home, by Abbott.*

From the N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.

THE GREAT F. R. S.

Upon the first arrival here of the Great Western steam ship, there came two Fellows of the Royal Society, London. They took up their residence at the great mammonth building in Broadway, erected to swell the pride of a millionaire, and called after him the Astor House. The same vanity that induced the erection of the great and ungainly establishment we presume, caused the production of the work called Astoria, upon which no less a personage than Washington Irving wasted his great energies, and came out, as the common people say, at the small end of the horn.

Whether these two Fellows of the Royal Society, London, imagined that the vast edifice was erected upon fur skins—whether they carelessly dived into the wrongs of the Indians—spoliations of trappers and traders, and wondered how much of wrong to the aborigines, might or might not have been connected with the suddenly acquired stupendous fortune, that caused the mammoth building to rise darkly and frowningly, in the heart of Broadway, is not for us to say. With them or with their thoughts we have nothing to do. Having brought them from the then mammoth ship of the waters, to the mammoth house of the city, we shall leave them, nor refer to them any more.

At the same time arrived at the Astor House, a distinguished Philadelphian, a man who had many a time and oft, *astonished the natives.* He was the 'N. H.' of Philadelphia. In short he was an Oyster and clam man. As his name has been given to us in the strictest confidence, we do not feel at liberty to divulge it,—but 'what's in a name?' we will get him another as good. Let us see, any thing will do, something uncommon now—uncommon, Smith, ay Smith,—*John* Smith, that will do right excellently.

Mr. John Smith arrived, as we have stated. He entered his name upon the book of the establishment.

"I want to stay here," said he—"can you accommodate me."

Now, John Smith, though boasting an uncommon name, did not seem altogether an uncommon person. So the person he addressed, paid him no very particular attention, but said he would see, and muttered something about being full and having an apartment to spare at the top of the house.

"Well," said John, "any thing will do, settle it as you like. I'll go and take a drink; put me where you please."

John took his drink. It was a brandy sling. We love to be particular. He then smacked his lips—took a choice segar smoked it—felt comfortable in his inward man and went into the reading room. Here he was waited upon by a person who bowed very low and told him that he had provided a room for him on the second floor; that they could not think of putting him any higher.

"Well," said John Smith, "I don't like to travel too high in the world. That's all well."

John retired to his apartment and was surprised to find it large and commodious, furnished most elegantly.

"They are taking care of me," said John.—"What time do you take supper?"

"That is of no consequence," said the waiter. "You can take supper here in your room at any time you please."

"Oh, I don't like to trouble you much."

"No trouble sir. Most happy to accommodate you."

"Well bring me any thing good. Some oysters and a few nick nacks and a bottle of campaigne"

The waiter withdrew.

"They are very polite here," said John to himself, "and I will encourage them."

John that night lay himself down upon a superb bed and said it was nice.

On the following morning the waiter entered the room with a variety of cards for him.—Among the rest was one from a gentleman then waiting. John Smith took it and read, "Professor Addlebrain A. S. S." He asked the professor to walk up.

"It's odd," said John. "I never knew of any of these A. S. S. professors. What can he want with me?"

His cogitations were here interrupted by the professor himself, a tall, lank personage dressed in sables. He wore a pair of kid gloves that had seen rather too much service and sported a cane, and consumptive looking as himself, which was gold mounted.

"Mr. Smith, I believe I have the honor of addressing," said the professor.

John bowed.

"I am delighted in forming your acquaintance," said the professor.

"Happy to se you, sir," said John.

"You are too kind, Mr. Smith: believe me, although heretofore personally unacquainted with you, your fame has reached this city. You are highly estimated in your own city."

"Well, the boys do think something of me," said John.

"You have classes then," said the professor.

"Oh yes," said John, who thought his new friend was referring to the various kinds of oysters and clams. "I have several classes."

"Do you not find them laborious, Mr. Smith. Is it not irksome to attend to them all?"

"Well, it is when the boys keep me up too late. We have a new plan of opening them in our place, which saves a great deal of trouble."

The professor was in ecstacy. A new plan of opening or developing the mind, the professor thought John Smith alluded to, he said in reply.

"We do a little in your way in our city."

"So I have heard," said John.

"You will not leave without examining our practice," said the professor.

"No," said John.

"I will do myself the pleasure of calling again," said the professor. In parting John gave him a shake of the hand that brought tears into the eyes of the A. S. S.

John lived a right merry life during his stay, which was only for a week. He had every attendance, and all the great literary people of the city paid him marked attention. At last he called for the bill.

"Ullo, how's this, waiter," said he.—One hundred dollars for a week's board! My conscience? Here's a naught too much. Get the bill corrected and I'll 'shell out.'"

The waiter, whose hopes of perquisites vanished at this speech, assumed an erect position at once and said the bill was correct and could not be altered.

"Get out of the room you impudent scoundrel and call your master here."

Jack made up his mind that his friend was about to be o-p-h without paying. He therefore said he should not leave without the money, and John Smith was on the point of knocking the waiter down and walking over him, when one of the proprietors walked in.

"Ullo," said John, "what's this? Do you charge a Philadelphia oysterman $100 for a week's board."

"A what?" said the proprietor.

"A Philadelphia oysterman."

The proprietor laughed immoderately—said there had been a mistake—rectified the bill and called for a bottle of champaigne and drank it with John Smith, who then returned to Philadelphia.

One evening as John was 'astonishing the natives' on his own premises, he recounted this adventure, and said he could never account for the great respect with which he was treated, by the waiters, the professors, &c.

"I can tell you," said a young man present "they all took you for a Fellow of the Royal Society, London."

"How could that be?" said John.

"Why," said the gay fellow. "I was at the Astor House and saw some names entered with F. R. S. appended, which stands for Fellow of the Royal Society, so I thought I would add your titles and put to your name F. R. S. which certainly belongs to you."

"How so?"

"Why, it gives your trade with your name, and stands for *Fried, Roasted, and Stewed.*"

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

THURSDAY, ... DECEMBER 26, 1839.

Our paper goes to press on Monday evening. p to this date we have no President's Message. n the 16th instant, on the 11th ballotting, the louse succeeded in electing R. M. T. HUNTER, Va., Speaker. He is said to be a Whig, but a tate Right and Sub-Treasury man. The folwing is his address after he took the chair:

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER OF CONGRESS.—Mr. unter, on the meeting of the House of Repreentatives on Tuesday, the 17th inst. delivered e following neat address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The high and undeserved honor which you have onferred upon me, has been so unexpected, that ven now I can scarcely find terms in which to xpress my grateful sense of your kindness. I rust, however, to be able to offer a better evience of that sentiment in the earnest efforts hich I shall make to discharge my duties justly nd impartially. Called as I have been to this igh station, not so much from any merits of my wn as from the independence of my position, I hall feel it especially due from me to you to preide as the Speaker, not of a party, but of the House. Whilst I shall deem it my duty, upon ll proper occasions, to sustain the principles on which I stand pledged before the country, I shall hold myself bound, at the same time, to afford every facility within my power to the full and air expression of the wishes and sentiments of every section of this great Confederacy. You will doubtless deem it your duty, gentlemen, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate all matters of which the people ought to be informed; to retrench expenditures which are unnecessary or unconstitutional; to maintain the just relations between all of the great interests of the country, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution, which you will be sworn to support, whilst it will be mine to aid you in such labors with all of the means within my power. And although deeply impressed with the painful sense of my inexperience, and of the difficulties of a new and untried station, I am yet cheered by the hope that you will sustain me in my efforts to preserve the order of business and the decorum of debate. I am aware that party fervor is occasionally impatient of the restraint which it is the duty of the Chair to impose upon the asperities of debate, but at the same time I know that the just of all parties will sustain a Speaker who is honestly eneavoring to preserve the dignity of the House, and the harmony of its members.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to tender you the homage of my heartfelt thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and to express the hope that your counsels may be so guided by wisdom as to redound to your own reputation, and the welfare of our common country.

The House was still contending, the last accounts we received, about the admission of the Jersey members.

The ground of the difficulty, in reference to the Jersey members in Congress, as near as we can learn, seems to be this: the clerks rejected one or two townships, because their votes were returned too late, which would have given the five administration members a considerable majority. Without these rejected townships, the whigs had a bare majority. As the whigs were returned to him, by the clerks, as duly elected, the Governor issued his certificates of election to them. So one set of delegates claim their seats because they have the legal official documents, and the other, because they were the choice of the people.

We give the following different opinions in reference to the merits of this question:

"The New Jersey members who have got the Governor's commission will obtain their seats in the preparatory organization of the House. It is clear that if you do not recognize the official testimony of membership, which the laws of New Jersey designate, the whole question of the contested election must be entered into. It is alleged that the Governor's commissions are fraudulent, because he did not count all the votes, which gave a majority to the Democrats. This does not follow, is the reply; the majority is not with you, for many of those votes were illegal votes—and we can prove it. Can you preclude the verification of this reply? Clearly not. Then the House must in this and all other cases resolve itself into a committee of privileges of elections, send for persons and papers, hear testimony, &c., and when will such an investigation end?—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

"The more I reflect upon the points raised, in organizing Congress, the stronger are my impressions, that the course pursued by the Clerk, as far as he was permitted to go, is the safest for the protection of every interest. The New Jersey case is one of a real contest, where the contending parties act in good faith toward each other, and towards the public. One set of members claim their seats against the majority of votes actually polled, at the election. In their support it is urged that they are fortified by the acknowledged forms of law, which so far make a present right. But this is not a safe rule. The House is the exclusive and final judge, and I think it should take up the contest, in its first stages, and carry it back to the original facts.

"If rights can be founded upon official papers, independent of the real facts, scoundrel functionaries may always be found in office, to furnish such papers, to subserve party purposes."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The above, are two leading journals of the country, the former an administration and the latter a whig paper. It is somewhat creditable to their candor, that, so far as the organization of the House is concerned, they have each given judgment in opposition to their respective parties. We seem rather inclined to the views of the Charleston paper.

Col. R. M. Johnson, the Vice President of the United States, passed through our town on his way to Washington city, last week. In passing through Columbus on the 19th, he was invited by the administration members of the legislature, and other political friends to partake of a public dinner, but he declined on the score of his engagements.

By the last "Bloomington Post," we were favored with the Message of Gov. WALLACE, to the Legislature of Indiana, delivered on the 3d instant. This is a very dignified and intelligent document. It is mainly occupied in discussing the subject of finance and their system of internal improvement, which he represents in a very embarrassed condition from the pressure of the times.

He states the debt of Indiana, created by the sale of State Bonds, at various times, for bank loans and internal improvements, amount to $10,064,000.

With respect to the causes and remedies of the public embarrassment, the Governor remarks:

"I have before intimated that the financial concerns of the country, are at this time, in a condition to excite universal anxiety and alarm. A sudden blight has come over our prospects; the active and enterprising are discouraged; and the abundant products of the soil seem to have been gathered in vain. Our true policy, without doubt, is to aim at remedies for these disastrous results rather than to inquire curiously for their causes, yet we may briefly hint at some of those which have contributed to our difficulties. The gold bill for a time occasioned an unnatural importation of specie, not in the usual way of trade, and its influx seems to be leaving us bare. Local banks have been too much encouraged at one time and oppressed at another. As the tariff on foreign merchandize has decreased, importations have been made to the injury of home manufactures, and more than the country can well pay. There have been, perhaps, less industry and economy amongst us than there should have been, and more speculation in lands and lots than policy would justify. Each one for himself must now see where he has been in error, and it is hoped, are so situated that they can do much to extricate themselves. But something also is looked for on the part of public functionaries. By an encouraging tone, by maintaining what is right and correcting what is wrong, by forgetting party and personal contests and aiming to maintain at all hazards the credit of the State, proper feelings and spirit will be kept up amongst our citizens.

"The medium of circulation now used in most if not all the civilized countries with which we have intercourse is composed of specie and paper, and, in reference to this, property has been valued, agreements made and debts contracted; we cannot, therefore, deal with other States and countries on equal terms, unless we have a medium of circulation much like theirs in value.—Fluctuations in these matters are, perhaps, not to be avoided. Yet, legislation should aim at as much uniformity as possible, or, debts contracted in one medium may be collected in another of far more value."

The 9th of February last, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, was sixty-six years of age.

The following, from the New York Luminary, of the 17th instant, is the finest specimen of EGOTISM we have seen for sometime:

"TO OUR FRIENDS.—When we look abroad upon the M. P. Church, and ask ourselves the question: 'Is the New York Luminary necessary to the prosperity of the Church?' we can find but one answer, and that is always in the affirmative. The Methodist Protestant and Family Visitor, as you may see by reference to the article headed, 'The Press Untrammelled,' in last week's paper, is so perfectly under the pro-slavery influence, that the official doings of the Church cannot be known by the Church through its columns However well conducted a paper may be in every other respect, while it is thus trammelled it can never answer the demands of a free and independent people. The 'Western Recorder,' were it right in principles, is so far from us in the North, that its general news would appear to us stale before we should get it, as much of it depends upon the news of our city; but then we fear that the editor is so careful in 'carrying water upon both shoulders,' that we should never be able to discover his course; he appears perfectly *non-committal.* The Letter-Press is so small, and so seldom published that it cannot become a vehicle of general intelligence to our people, nor do we suppose that the proprietor ever contemplated this object. And the Olive Branch, although much may be said in its favor, we think is too much seasoned with lightness to answer the purposes of the Church, as a religious paper. We would not wish to detract from the character of any of the above papers, they are not inferior, perhaps, in general interest, to any of the periodicals of the day, but we honestly believe for the reasons above named, that it was, and is necessary for the welfare of the Church, that the New York Luminary should be published and circulated. Our location gives us an advantage that is not enjoyed in any other part of the nation, for making our paper useful and interesting, and we think that the patrons of our humble sheet will bear us witness, that after laying aside the anti-slavery matter, to which some object, they have a better variety of matter for family reading than can be found in any other paper of the same size."

Now, all this looks like raising one's self by pulling down our neighbors to stand upon. This brother editor seems to imagine himself seated in the midst of the emporium of wisdom and news, and looking round upon his fellows, determines that one is trammelled, another is too trifling, a third is *non-committal*, or equivocal, and a fourth is too small to be of much service, while he has the thing that every body wants,—"a better variety of matter for family reading than can be found in any other paper of the same size." Brother, let another praise thee and not thine own lips. You have a good paper, and we most sincerely wish you success with it; but, for the life of us, we cannot see that it is any way superior to those of your neighbors. You seem to be struggling hard for existence, and you shall have our best wishes for long life and prosperity But if you must die, don't groan so hard; go off as easy as possible.

As it respects "carrying water on both shoulders," we do. We carry some on one shoulder to throw on our abolition brethren when they get too much heated, to cool them off,—some on the other shoulder to throw on their opponents when they need it in the same way, and for the same purpose.

With respect to our being *non-committal;* we are committed to the subject of religious liberty, and no other.

Many of our friends will recollect the attention and kindness with which they were treated, at the Lancaster Conference, by the Rev. C. R. Baldwin, preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, of that place. The W. C. Advocate announces his death. He has fallen in the very prime of life. It is said, his end was peace.

Moses Jared, superintendent of Bellville circuit, Illinois, in a letter dated, December 12th, says, prospects of religion are not very flattering on his circuit; yet, he had recently witnessed the exultation of some precious souls emerging from nature's night. He promises us every thing of interest, which comes under his notice for the Recorder.

THE CASE OF THE AMISTAD.—The National Intelligencer, of the 22d ultimo, says: it appears by the following statement, to which we have no doubt entire credit is due, that the view which we took the other day of the imperative obligation upon our government, under the treaty with Spain, to restore the Spanish vessel (the Amistad) with her cargo and equipment unimpaired to the Spanish owners, has been taken also by the Executive of the United States:

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

Hartford, Monday Evening.

"The District Court commences its session to-morrow. It is a special term, and the case of the Amistad is the only one to be tried.

"It is understood here that Mr. Secretary Forsyth has expressed the opinion in emphatic and decided terms, that the case cannot properly be litigated in any of our courts; that *it is a question to be settled by the Executive*, and not by the Judiciary, and that our treaty stipulations with Spain render the obligation on the President imperative to deliver the vessel and cargo into the custody of the Spanish Minister, without injury or diminution. He thinks that it is not competent for us to call in question the legality of the license and clearance papers furnished to the purchasers of the slaves by the regularly constituted authorities at Havana.

"The Spanish Minister recommends to the claimants to abstain from all action in the premises, and to rely on the good faith of our government for justice."

We rejoice to perceive by the British Emancipator, that our vigilant friends on the other side of the Atlantic, have taken up this subject in earnest. Memorials to Lord Palmerston have been sent from Glasgow, praying the interference of Her Majesty's Government, in relation to the Africans of the Amistad. The Emancipator says:

"The affair now becomes one of negotiation between governments; and we sincerely hope that Lord Palmerston, as the organ of the British government in this matter, has been prompt and decisive in his interference. Not only by the law of nations, but by the laws both of the United States and of Spain, which unequivocally declare the slave trade unlawful, these persons are stolen, and are not property. And bound as Spain is, by explicit and most solemn treaties with this country, to carry the principle of this law into practice, no power is so well entitled as England to interfere on this occasion, not only to deter the Spanish government from sanctioning the claim most iniquitously and impudently put forward by its Minister at Washington, but to demand the just and condign punishment of the wretches who have exposed themselves to the penalties of piracy."

ITEMS.

A court martial in Canada has been broken up by a mob, who drove out the judges, and destroyed the papers.

Jonathan Chapman, whig, was elected Mayor of this city, on Monday last, by about twelve hundred majority. The Whig Board of Aldermen were also elected.—*Olive Branch (Boston) 14th instant.*

A wagoner standing in the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington, listening to the wordy harangues of the members, had his pocket picket of four hundred dollars.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore have found true bills against the persons in that city, who were charged with being concerned in the slave-trade.

The powder mill of Mr. Moyer, near Summington, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was lately blown up. A man named Abram Wambold was killed.

REV. JOSEPH WOLF, THE MISSIONARY.—This eccentric convert from Judaism, after wandering twenty years in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, proclaiming every where the gospel of Jesus Christ, has settled down the pastor of a small parish in Yorkshire, England.

One of the Fire Insurance Offices in Wall street, (and we do not know but more than one) has come to the determination not to take fire risks on Distilleries, Theatres, Breweries, Establishments for Rectifying Spirits, nor in any property in slave States.—*Emancipator.*

The grist mill of Jacob Young, near Achortown, this county, it is reported, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. The light of the fire was seen in town, although about twelve miles off, at some where about two o'clock.—*New Lisbon, O., Aurora, Dec.* 20.

An extensive gold mine is said to have been discovered in Randolph county, Alabama. In a single day gold to the amount of $4000 had been obtained. One lump was found worth over $320. It is supposed to be the richest in North America.

RESUMPTION IN PROVIDENCE.—Seventeen of the twenty-one Banks in Providence resumed specie payments on Tuesday. Says the Providence Journal, "The Banks not represented at the meeting will, without doubt, we think, adopt the same course. Most of the country Banks, we learn, have expressed their readiness to pay specie so soon as the Banks in the city should resume."

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.—It is reported in Washington city, that the Russian Minister is about to lead to the altar the daughter of one of the principal clerks of the departments of that city. The wedding is to be conducted on the most splendid scale. He has sent a pattern of his bride's shoe, hat and dress, to Russia, in order to have articles of the same kind made in the most costly manner, and after the style of that country. The wedding is to take place on the Russian Emperor's birth day. So says the Baltimore Sun.

MOST HORRIBLE!—Cook and Carter, who had been confined in the jail in Scott county, Miss., for murder, were lately taken out of the prison by a mob and hung without a trial.

THE MORMONS.—The West Chester Village Record says—"The Mormons are holding a protracted meeting at the Nantmeal Seminary, in this county.—We understand that about forty members have been baptized in all."

Robert E. B. Bayler, formerly a member of Congress, from the Tuscalusa District, Ala. has given up the practice of the law, taken orders for preaching, and gone to Texas.

R. W. Allen of Baltimore, charged with a violation of the act of Congress, prohibiting the slave trade was tried before the U. S. Circuit court on Friday, 6th—The jury disagreed—and a new trial is ordered.

Judge Wilkinson, the Colonization agent, at Washington, writes that his prospects of sending out colored emigrants are cheering.

The number of deaths at Charleston by the fever this year was 134—104 of these were male adults, 14 female adults, 15 children, and 1 negro.

The Pottsville, (Pa.) Emporium says Dr. Dyott is winding bobbins, and Dr. Chauncey is making shoes in the Eastern penitentiary. 'How are the mighty fallen.'

A resolution recommending Martin Van Buren for re-election as President, and John Forsyth as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, has been offered by the Senate of Georgia.

There is to be a National Convention of Whig Young Men at Baltimore, on the first Monday of May next.

The New Orleans True American states, that during the week ending on the 29th ult., about ten thousand persons arrived in that city.

The N. O. True American of the 19th ult. says, on the list of arrivals, putting up at the St. Charles Hotel we see the name of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, has published a statement of its affairs, by which it appears that, after deducting for losses by bad debts, that institution has a clear surplus of over four millions of dollars, after paying off all its liabilities and after returning to its stockholders the amount paid by them for stock.—*Steubenville Herald.*

The population of Cincinnati and its suburbs, is 47,900.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGNITY.—We have been reading the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States, on Saturday last, as reported in the National Intelligencer. We know the character of those reports, and have seen enough, ourselves, in years not long gone by, to corroborate that portion of them to which we would now particularly refer; or we could hardly believe that such a speech as that from which the following extract is made, could ever have excited "general laughter," among a body of men, *theoretically* the *elite* of America.

A Mr. Duncan is reported to have used the following language, in his place on Saturday. We copy *verbatim*, from the Intelligencer:

'The whole argument put him in mind of a little book he had once read on logic. He had never studied it; but there were logicians here; and although he had tho't nothing of that book for a long time, yet he heard gentlemen of learning & astuteness arguing for four or five days, and advancing no other principle of logic but what that book contained; as, for instance, "Gentlemen wear boots; A B wears boots, therefore A B is a gentleman." "Ladies wear corsets; Miss A wears corsets, therefore Miss A is a lady." According to this logic, that a gentleman wore boots was *prima facie* evidence that he was a gentleman. Now, he held that it was not *prima facie* evidence. He knew many persons who wore boots who were not gentlemen; and, indeed so very general was it, that to wear boots was not even *prima facie* evidence that a man was a gentleman. He knew many women and girls who wore corsets who were not ladies. [General laughter.] And, indeed, so very general was the fact, that wearing corsets was net even *prima facie* evidence of a lady. So it was with members of Congress."

So long as such wretched buffoonery as this is permitted to be played off, under the encouraging 'general laughter' of the Representatives of the American people, upon the floors of Congress, it is unreasonable to expect that scenes like those, which, for the last week, have disgraced Congress, can be prevented. And it is well worthy the attention of those "potent, grave, and reverend signors," who sit in those halls, at the great expense of the country, nominally to make laws for their constituents, whether they are not acting the parts of dishonest stewards by countenancing the time-consuming balderdash of such a mountebank as this same Duncan seems to have pride in proving himself to be.—*Brother Jonathan.*

From the Olive Branch.

The following is from the Wesleyan Journal, and shows that abolitionism has but little to do with the cause of the Springfield brethren. It is probable that they think it duty to secure their own liberty, as well as that of the negroes. However, respect to Congregationalism, we advise our brethren to remember that no body of Methodists have ever succeeded as such Methodists require federal operation, and most certainly the Protestants secure every *congregational* right of the *societies*, and with it an efficient discipline with a widely extended federal action. The United States have a much better government, than if every little town was an independant little *democracy*. Remember brethren, that *union* is *strength, division weakness*. Let all Methodist dissenters unite in one body.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—A gentleman of high respectability and intelligence, residing in Springfield District writes us as follows:—'A leading abolitionist, a member of the church said to me the other day, the difficulty with us now, is not so much about slavery. On this question we should not differ much with the Presiding Elder. But the difficulty is the subject of *rights*.—We are *congregationalists;—we don't believe in episcopacy.*' The same writer observes, 'Others frankly confess that they do not feel much interest in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church. Doubtless they are expecting a separate organization after the next General Conference.

Our readers will probably remember the definition which we gave sometime since of Spurious Abolitionism. 'It is that which losing sight of its primary object, the correction of public sentiment and the emancipation of the enslaved, assails with ruthless hand every institution however valuable, which will not immediately succumb to its demand; that which seeks to devide the church when its unity is so indispensibly necessary to the accomplishment of the great objects which the principle of emancipation contemplates.'

LOOK OUT FOR A VILLAIN.—A man who calls himself James Kirkpatrick, arrived here early last spring, with the avowed intention of spending a few months at least in this neighborhood. He gave out that he had recently lost his wife, in the State of Missouri, where he owned a large and well-stocked farm, together with a handsome dwelling house and other appurtenances; but that, in consequence of the death of his companion, to whom he had been tenderly attached, and with whom he had long lived in uninterrupted harmony, he could not endure the thought of returning to his desolate home, unless accompanied by one qualified to take her place, and preside over his household.—Under this assumed character, to which he added that of a Local Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church—at whose ordinances he was allowed occasionally to officiate—he visited a respectable widow of this city, in comfortable circumstances, succeeded in gaining her affections, and was finally married to her in April last. After the performance of the ceremony, he so won upon her confidence as to induce her to part with her whole property, real and personal, under the pretence that it would be to their mutual interest to remove to his own plantation, where, as he alledged, every thing necessary for house-keeping was to be found in abundance, and to intrust him with the proceeds. Having by this means become possessed of her all, his next step was to send her son by a former marriage to his pretended residence in Missouri, in order to bring down a team for the removal of the family; and immediately after the young man's departure, he set off himself in a market wagon, purchased a few days before, as well as the valuable mare by which it is drawn, with his wife's money, for the ostensible purpose of peddling off a quantity of books—chiefly "*Gunn's Domestic Medicine*"—promising to return the ensuing day. He has not, however, since been heard from; and as the unfortunate widow's son, on his arrival at the place designated, satisfactorily ascertained that Kirkpatrick not only owned no property there, but had also absconded some time before, leaving a wife, to whom he had been married 43 years, in need of the common necessaries of life, it is evident that he is a rank impostor, who, under the cloak of religion, has added swindling to bigamy, and perhaps other crimes still more heinous. What, if possible, adds to the atrocity of his conduct, is the fact that, after having despoiled the unhappily too-confiding woman to whom he was last married of her peace of mind, as well as all her worldly goods, he left her on a sick bed, and in a state of utter helplessness and destitution.—The villian is about sixty-five years of age, of the ordinary height, but somewhat thin, has a remarkable wen under the jaw, and walks with a limping gait, in consequence of a gun-shot wound in one of his knees. It is not known which way he may have gone; but the hope is entertained that the above account of his villainy will lead to his apprehension and ultimate punishment. Newspapers in the western country, and especially those connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, may further the ends of justice by noticing the above.—*Alton Telegraph.*

BORDER TROUBLES.—The Iowa Gazette of the 9th ult. contains a letter of V. P. Van Antwerp, Adjutant General of the Iowa militia, in reference to the dispute between that territory and the State of Missouri. He says, there is no doubt that, on a further refusal of the citizens of the Territory in dispute to pay taxes to the authorities of Missouri, a strong armed force will be put in immediate requisition by the latter to enforce their collection. He also declared that they will meet with prompt and indignant rejection. The Sheriff of Clark county, Missiouri, was expected to enter the disputed Territory on the 5th inst. with the view of collecting the taxes; in which case, Gen. Van Antwerp affirms, he would be arrested and brought before the proper judicial tribunals to be dealt with according to law.—In that case, an open outbreak between Missouri and Iowa will be inevitable.

Rents are much reduced in New York. The New York New World says:—"A friend of ours had last year a house in St. Mark's place, for which he paid seven hundred and fifty dollars; the year previous it had been rented for one thousand dollars and the year before that, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars had been paid for it. It was offered to our friend this year for seven hundred dollars; he refused to give it, and the house is unoccupied to-day.

AGRICULTURAL.

BEES.—Some persons that keep bees neglect to take them up until some weeks after they have been consuming the honey in the hive. The bees cease to procure honey as fast as they consume it earlier in the season than is generelly supposed. They lose after the 1st of September unless they have access to buck-wheat that is in bloom. They will not generally collect honey enough to support them in the two last weeks of August unless the weather is very favorable to their laboring, and the season is wet, so as to keep a supply of honey in the flowers. We have sometimes weighed hives every week or fortnight, and have found that in a dry season the hives were heaviest the last of July. A hive that gained ten pounds a week in the last of June and first of July, lost three pounds from July 23, to August 6th. During this fortnight, the weather was as warm as it had been any time in the season, but it was very dry, and of course the flowers afforded but little honey. If any person supposes that bees will gain, at this season of the year, let him weigh his hive every week, and he will soon be convinced to the contrary, unless his bees have unusually good pastures.—*Yankee Farmer.*

TO PREVENT THE BEE-MOTH.—The two following methods have been tried with entire success by practical farmers, who have been in the habit of raising bees for many years. Which of them is preferable will be proved by experience.

First Method.—Raise the hive about half an inch from its foundation by letting each corner rest upon a very small smooth block, or a large nail or spike with the head expanded, driven into the board at each corner for the hive to rest upon; take a very strong brine made of good salt, and simply throw under the hive twice or thrice a week, during the months that the moths are apt to commit their depredations, and your bees are safe.

Second Method.—Take simply spirits of turpentine, and with a small brush apply it to and round about the edge of the holes where the bees enter, and no moths will trouble your hives.—This is also to be applied two or three times a week, during the spring and summer months, when the miller is in the habit of making his destructive visits.—*Western Farmer.*

From the Genessee Farmer.

CAUTION TO READERS AND WRITERS.—We have frequently heard an expression of disappointment from readers of agricultural publications, that many of the recommendations they contain are of little practical value; and that experiments detailed as remarbably successful, prove on repetition partial or entire failures.—This is owing to several causes. A very common one is, that the experiments are not allowed a fair trial.—An important part of the operation is perhaps overlooked or omitted, and disappointment is the result. This is sometimes owing to a want of precision in the writer, but perhaps more frequently to carelessness in the reader. A neighbor, who had a fine piece of sandy ground for his garden, but which had not been much enriched with manure, had read or heard much of the benefit of ashes as manure. He accordingly applied unleached ashes in large quantities, throwing down each load in a heap and spreading it afterwards, but still leaving a layer two or three inches thick where each heap stood. This was but very imperfectly mixed with the soil. As an inevitable consequence, the crop on those spots was nearly destroyed, and ashes was denounced. Another farmer had read much of the facility of raising and the great profits and advantages, of ruta baga. But the writers who detailed the successful experiments did not distinctly mention that they had a light or very rich soil to work upon. The experiment was repeated upon a wet clay, and failed as a matter of course. Another has a good soil, but he suffered the crop to be overrun with weeds in its early stage of growth; the crop as a consequence was greatly diminished in amount, and the labor increased four-fold. The ruta baga was considered as a very unprofitable crop. Another, who succeeded in raising a good crop considered it as of little value because he never applied it to the proper use.

It is highly necessary that accuracy of plan and of observation be made use of in culture of new crops, or in new operations, and that nothing be overlooked. It is also very desirable that there be as great accuracy of detail in describing experiments as practicable. Difference of soil or of climate sometimes materially affects the success of a crop; hence before attempting an untried experiment, it would be of great advantage to know precisely the nature and difference of soils, and a comparison of climates from accurate observations. Great looseness of expression prevails in describing soils. Thus, it is general to give nothing more definite than the expressions "clayey" or "sandy," "clayey loam" "or "sandy loam," "rich mould" or "heavy clay," as the case may be. But what would be termed sandy in one region would be considered clayey in another; we have known land to be described as sandy, which in fact contained so much clay as to be incapable of being worked without causing baking, except in dry weather. Yet it was the lightest soil to be found in that section of the country. The most effectual remedy for such want of precision would be, analysis of soils; but this could be properly performed by a few only. The degree of tenacity exhibited by worked specimens, would probably, in this case, be a good substitute. A more *general knowledge* of the different soils of the country would also be advantageous.

In all newly recommended experiments, it is absolutely necessary that they be tested by judgment and experience before trial. Many requisites for success, yet unknown to be such, almost always exist; and what is advantageous and profitable in one place may not be so in another. But *limited* experiments are cheap; the greatest benefits sometimes result from them, the judgment is greatly improved by them, and common sense will generally dictate whether new recommendations are, or are not worthy of trial.

S. J. T.

FOR PARENTS.

My Mother never tells Lies.—Calling on the family of a friend, a year since in a distant city, the conversation turned on the duties and responsibilities of parents. The mother with whom I was conversing, at once kindled with the theme. She seemed like one whose eyes had just been opened upon a new world. As she was lamenting her deficiencies and mistakes, she remarked:

"A few evenings since, I heard a lesson on that subject, which I shall not soon forget. Several ladies of my acquaintance, had come to spend the evening.—The child of one of them had accompanied her. In the course of the evening, the child, who was about five years old, became very rude and boisterous, much to the annoyance of the company, and especially to her mother.

"Sarah," said her mother, "you must be quiet." The child soon forgot the reproof, and became as noisy as ever. The mother spake again, kindly but firmly, "Sarah, if you do so again, I shall punish you." But Sarah soon forgot again, and repeated her improper conduct. As the company were departing, Sarah's mother stepped into a neighbor's house, intending to return for her child. During her absence, the preparations made by the ladies for their departure reminded Sarah of home. The recollection turned her rudeness into sorrow, and she was presently seen in tears.

One of the ladies attempted to pacify her, on learning what occasioned her grief, and said:

"Never mind, I'll ask your mother not to punish you." "O!" said Sarah, "she will, I *know* she will. *My mother never tells lies.*"

"I saw in an instant," said my friend "how guilty I had been in the education of my children. Often I've told them some little thing, either in the way of promise or threatening, and forgot it perhaps the next minute. But my children did not forget; and thus I have been teaching them that their own mother was a liar.

I don't wonder that my children are so unmanageable. I trust I shall be very careful hereafter, as to what I promise; and when I do promise, as careful to perform: that my children too may be able to say: "My mother never tells lies."

This lesson has never been forgot by

A Parent.

A Husband's Duty.—When a man's circumstances are embarrassed, his conduct in his domestic relation is of the greatest importance. As the prudent man foreseeth the "evil and hideth himself," so should he always be careful that the partner of his worldly fortunes, who *should* be his steadfast friend, is frequently reminded in prosperity that misfortune may come. When they do come, he will not withhold from her the fullest confidence.

We need not the consent of poets and orators to assure us that virtue of woman shines out in the greatest luster in the hour of adversity.—Then it is, true affection is tried. Then it is, that a man finds himself possessed of a treasure which he knew not of. The tender and delicate being whom he never permitted "the winds of heaven to visit too roughly," suddenly displays a strength of character—an unyielding spirit and endurance and perseverance, of which no one could have supposed her capable. A woman who truly loves her husband regards his *affection* and his *honor* as her dearest earthly treasures. For the preservation of these she will endure any privation, bear any reverse, encounter any labor.

Such being the fact, it becomes a husband's duty when cares press and dangers threaten, to make full disclosures to his wife respecting them, and also to take care that no pressure of outward ills be allowed to disturb the serenity of home Let the sun of religious hope, and the dews of pure affection fall gently on that dear sanctuary, while the storm threatens abroad, and when at last the winds and thunders come, it will afford a secure retreat. If the defeated king could proudly say in his captivity, '*all is lost but our honor*,' the husband who has acted thus wisely, may say in his adversity, 'all is lost but my honor and my *home*.' The peace and affection which has thus preserved unimpaired, comprehend all that is most essential in the grand solace of the wounded spirit.

"Old Women."—This designation, as a term of reproach, is too often found in our newspapers. If a party editor, or a speaker, wishes to bestow an epithet of contempt or of low malice upon an opponent, he calls him "an old woman," and imagines that he has disgraced him forever. The use of this term always strikes me with a kind of horror. It is, I think, so frequently employed and so generally approved, (or at least, not apparently disapproved,) indubitable evidence of a half-civilized people.

Does an editor know that when he makes use of these words in this way he thereby deliberately insults his mother or his grandmother? Or if he be an old man, as many editors are, that he insults his wife or his sister? Is he aware that he offers a gross rudeness to every elderly lady of his acquaintance, to half the families with which he associates, to his most obliging and estimable neighbors, to a portion of the families of the greater part of his subscribers? There are very few editors, party writers, and political men who have arrived to any degree of celebrity or importance, whose mothers, and perhaps, wives, have not become "old women"—elderly ladies, gradually descending the hill of life. Most of them have acted well their parts, and are justly entitled to respect. Even as *women*, they are entitled to civility, to negative politeness at least, from all gentlemen, if not to that gallantry and deference which every well-bred man is willing to accord to every well-behaved reputable person of the other sex

Let every man think of the obligations he is under to his mother. Let him think of her care, labor, anxiety, and suffering for him, in his infancy and youth. Let him think of her unceasing love and fondness, under all circumstances: her constant care for his health and physical comfort and welfare; and, above all, most zealous, unwearied endeavors to form his mind and character, to preserve him from vice, and to make him a good, moral, virtuous, respectable, and estimable man.—Let him meditate on these things. Let him arouse in his dormant breast some due emotions of gratitude for inestimable, disinterested services, which he can never repay; and he will cease to employ, as a term of reproach, what should excite in the bosom only emotions of inexpressible love and respect

I am seriously of opinon that elderly ladies, as a class, are the most estimable portion of the creation. In their days of youth and beauty, their passions and propensities are mostly directed towards power, and show, and the love of admiration. They are ambitious of the homage of the other sex and desirous of being the successful rivals of their own. They, too, often are absorbed in flirtations, and balls and dresses, and fine houses, and furniture, and vanities of this kind; but when youth and beauty have passed away, and they can no longer shine pre-eminent in parties of pleasure when their children have grown up and become settled in the world, their affections, their good feelings, their love of action, take another and better direction. They become the most kind and affectionate nurses to their husbands and their children in sickness or declining age. They become angels of charity, seeking out the poor and miserable, the sick and distressed, visiting their humble dwellings, administering personally to their wants, not deterred by the most disgusting scenes, nor diverted from their benevolent purposes even by the revolting consequences of vice itself.

Elder women are not more ardent and disinterested in what is positively virtuous than are elder men; they are negatively more pure and honest, less disposed to vicious habits and propensities. If pure religion be to visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world, then elderly women may be said to be pre-eminently possessed of pure religion.

We advise those who are in the habit of employing the term "old woman," in the way of reproach, to peruse attentively, before using it, Cowper's beautiful verses, written on contemplating his mother's picture. If, after its perusal, any one can write the odious term in this sense, I should never repose the least confidence in his principles, or depend on his possessing any genuine feelings of kindness and humanity.—*Boston Post.*

VARIETY.

[published by request.]

PRAYER.

Let us pray when morn's first light
Pierceth through the shades of night;
Whilst the flowers are dewy yet,
Ere the twinkling stars are set,
Ere the strife and stir begin
Of this world of woe and sin;
For a blessing on the day,
To its master, let us pray.

Let us pray when over heaven,
Comes the dusky light of even,—
When the distant vesper hymn,
Rising through the twilight dim,
On the evening wings sweep by,
Like an air-harp's melody,—
When the distant sea is gray,
At that soft hour let us pray.

Let us pray when winter drear,
Closeth in the vanished year,—
Wrapt in snow the lofty hill,
Chains in frost the murmuring rill,
When let loose the chilling breeze,—
Sweeps the last leaves from the trees,
When the summer flowers decay,
Looking on, then, let us pray.

Let no prayer around the hearth,—
Check the voice of childish mirth,
Ere they go to rest in peace,
Bids the infant prattle cease,—
Teach the spotless heart to rise,
With its evening sacrifice,
While the artless prayer they say,
With our children let us pray.

Let us pray when summer flies,
And the sad tear dims our eyes,—
When there is no voice nor sound,
In the midnight stillness round;
When gloomy fears forboding start,
Clouding o'er the morning heart;
For bright hopes consoling day,
In that silence let us pray.

Let us pray when at the last,
Woe and sorrow shall have passed;
When around our dying bed,
Sighs are breathed and tears are shed;
In that hour of awful thought,
Ere its blessing be forgot,—
Ere the spirit flies away,
For heaven's mercy let us pray.

From the Globe.

South America.—The political condition of the Republics of this continent, is a subject of equal interest to the statesman and the philanthropist. The United States look with especial concern upon the progress of events in this hemisphere, where the problem is to be solved of the capacities of man for self-government, under the system of elective representation. The Anglo-Saxon colonies on this continent, had perhaps, nothing to learn in the science of civil Government, little change to effect in the exercise of rational liberty. Our ancestors sprung into an existence of political independence and of religious freedom, full-armed, like the goddess of wisdom. From political science they had no lessons to receive upon the universality of popular rights and the sovereignty of popular will.—They brought with them the principles of Magna Charta, of habeas corpus, and the bill of rights—the great charters of human liberties, by which *nullus liber homo*, no freeman shall in any manner be proceded against but by the judgment of his peers, and by the laws of the land.—In Britain was the victory of human liberties achieved; and here, as there, maxims of civil Government and of religious tolerance, have been acted upon as first principles.

To the people of South America the adoption of constitutional Government was an experiment, new and untried.—The example of the United States, hastened or precipitated a revolt against colonial bondage, and with it prompted a desire to copy the forms of political institutions, which with us had succeeded to the colonial regimen; differing from the Anglo-Saxon, the Spanish colonist had all to learn in the science of civil government. If the theories of the few were correct, the many were ignorant; and all were unaccustomed to the duties and to the practice of free institutions.—Not familiar with civil liberty, they still adhered to religious slavery; nor at this day have the Republics of South America learned that religious tolerance precedes civil freedom. Whilst the power of religion has been restricted to purely spiritual corncerns, the Constitutions of these Republics consecrates a religion of the State. The Republics of New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela, are, however, approaching towards the final separation of civil from spiritual affairs. This, to us, is an assurance that the rapid and flattering progress which they have made in political reform and improvement, will be continued.

The past history of many, and the present condition of some, of the South American Republics, show the severe school in which they are learning lessons of political wisdom. Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru, have presented alternate spectacles of anarchy and military despotism. Buenos Ayres and Uruguay are in civil war; Brazil is in revolt, and Chili wars with Puru. From this fiery ordeal they will doubtless pass, to order and tranquility, and to the exercise of the elective francise, instead of the use of arms, the last argument of power. General education, and the liberty of the press, will eventually inspire a public and private morality, which, diffused among the people, will control their ambitious and designing chiefs.

Of the Governments of South America, as now organized, we present to our readers the following list of Presidents:

Mexico,	General Bustamente.
Guatemala,	This Republic is broken up into as many independent States as there were formerly provinces. The Confederation is dissolved.
New Granada,	Dr. Marques.
Venezuela,	General Paez,
Ecuador,	General Flores.
Brazil,	Don Pedro II, Emperor. During his minority the Empire is administered by a Regent.
Buenos Ayres,	General Rosas.
Uruguay,	General Rivera.
Chili,	General Prieto.
Bolivia,	General Velasco.
Peru,	General Gamarra.

The British Artarctic Expedition.—On Tuesday the Terror, Capt. Crosier, dropped down from off the Dock-yard at Chatham, to Gillingham, with all her white canvass spread and looking like a bird of passage preparing to wing its way to another clime; and on Thursday, or as soon after as possible, her companion, the Erebus, Captain James Clark Ross, was appointed to follow, and then proceed on their voyage together. Having gone to take our farewell, a short description of the vessels, &c., cannot be unacceptable to our readers.

The Ereubus and Terror seem to be twin ships, alike in built, in colors, in masts and rigging, and, indeed, in every external appearance. An inexperienced eye could not tell the one from the other. The Erebus is about 370 tons; the Terror 340. In each the full complement of officers and men is 64, 128 in all. Nothing that the art of the shipwright could accomplish has been omitted to fit them for their perilous undertaking. Below, not only have the ribs been strengthened by transverse timber, but these again have been interlaced by cross beams at certain angles, so as to offer resistance to any invading body, such as ice, which would require a mighty force to overcome.—Thus, internally powerful, beyond any former example, the outward hull has also been so shaped (curving from near the centre, something like the turning off edge of a glass or a tea-cup) as to throw the converging ice from the chain plates; and thus protect the rigging from being crushed or invaded. The deck, too, is double; and the whole has a compactness and firmness which gives an assurance of security from the worst element to which their gallant crews can ever be exposed. A spare rudder, which could be shipped immediately in case of accident to the other, is safely stowed amidships: each vessel is provided with eight boats, two of them whalers, and framed to encounter rough seas and weather in separate expeditions, to explore passages and lands where the ships cannot penetrate. Six guns are borne in each, viz: 4 six pounders, and 2 salute guns. The apparatus for keeping the vessels at an equable temperature is admirable, and consists of a square iron tube, above a foot in diameter running all round the sides, and distributing a comfortable warmth to every birth in the ship. The ventilation is not less attended to. There are also stoves in the captain's cabin, and the gun room messes which adjoin: and the cooking conveniences are as ample and as fit for every purpose as they could be on shore. There is a large kettle to dissolve ice into fresh water; another for dressing salt meat; another for fish; another for fresh meat & an oven for baking. The mate's cabins are well constructed, and those for the officers to sleep in, though small, are arranged with all a seaman's skill and dexterity in making much of a little. The sick berths are forward, and so contrived that the invalids are kept apart from the healthy, for their own sake as well as for the general safety. Immense ice saws are ranged along the lower deck, some of them thirty or more feet long, and looking like the jaws of sharks, competent to cut through any besetting adversary.

They are victualled with fresh provisions for three years; and pemmacan and prepared meat in cases are stowed away in the least possible compass.

The earlier proceedings of the voyage will lead them to St. Helena, where Lieutenant Eardly Wilmot of the Royal Engineers, who goes out in the Erebus, will be left in charge of the new observatory.—Next, at the Cape will be landed, for the like purpose, another officer. The vessels will then make their way across the ocean touching at and examining Kerguelen's Land, Amsterdam, and other islands, either known or imperfectly reported in that vast expanse of waters. Arrived at Van Diemen's Land, the instruments, &c., for the observatory will be sent ashore, and whilst it is erecting, they will cruise to various points where the scientific pursuits of the expedition are most likely to be advanced. On their return they will start *de novo* in a direct southern course, between 120 degrees and 160 degrees east longitude towards the Antarctic Pole; and it is a singular and fortunate thing, that in this direction, during the present season, a ship of Mr. Enderby's has discovered land on both sides of the longitudes we have indicated in about 65 and 68 degrees of south latitude. These shores have been named Sabrina Land, seen March, 1839: and Balleny Isle, seen February, 1839; and between them, as well as upon them, the efforts of the Erebus and Terror will, in the first instance, be employed. How far they may penetrate it is in the hands of Providence They will afterwards circumnavigate the Pole, and try in every quarter to reach the highest point, whether near Enderby's Land, discovered in 1832, or by Captain Weddell's furthest reach, about 73 degrees, in 1823.

It is between Sabrina land and Belleny Isle, to the northward, in about latitude 50 degrees, and east longitude 140 degrees, that it is expected the south magnetic pole will be found. We had forgotten to mention that the vessels are constructed on the plan which divides them into three compartments; so that either extremity or the middle might be stove in, and yet the remainder be a safe hold for the crew.—*Literary Gazette.*

Kentucky Improvements.—There are now completed and in use four hundred and sixty-four miles of turnpike roads; under contract, and in a state of forwardness, three hundred and forty-nine miles more; making in all eight hundred and thirteen miles of road.

Upon Green river two Locks and Dams have been finished and the third will be completed by the first of January 1840, affording one hundred and twenty-six miles of constant and safe navigation to the trade of that interesting portion of the State.

Upon the Kentucky river three Locks and Dams are nearly completed, and will, in a few days, give upon that river nearly eighty miles of safe navigation from its mouth. Other Locks and Dams upon the three rivers are in a state of construction.—*Late Governor's Message.*

Prejudice Overcome.—A Jew, traveling on the Erie canal a few years since, was very much injured in passing under a bridge. A pious lady on the boat sympathized very deeply with him, and rendered him all the attention and assistance in her power. A few days after, when the lady was about to leave the boat, he inquired of some of the passengers who she was. It was told him that she was a protestant Christian. "Ah," said he, "*Christianity is better than Judaism.*"—Here was a Jew completely disarmed of his prejudices by the influence of example.

It is said that if the Amistad negroes, now in confinement at New Haven, are returned to Cuba, every one of them will be put to death. This is understood by every body at Havana; for their act in rising against their owners, and striking a blow for freedom, is looked upon as a deed of peculiar atrocity in the island, and as deserving the most signal punishment,

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. Robinson, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increased to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accurate and detailed account of all the Banking Institutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to increase *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number.* We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete Detector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have determined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our monthly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so generously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every individual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our expenses to a very considerable extent. Such, however, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged Detector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after receiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Reporter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibility of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deeply grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and instructive.

Mathew T. Miller,

No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

November 21, 1839. 14

New York Mirror.

☞THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE conductors of the New York Mirror are determined that no periodical in the world shall exceed this in the interest and variety of its literary contents, the elegance and finish of its pictorial embellishments, the beauty and popularity of its music, and the neatness and superiority of its typographical appearance.

The number for the 19th of October is adorned with one of the most costly and magnificent steel engravings ever published in this or any other country. It is a representation of the "Landing at Jamestown," painted and designed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth, two American artists of whom their country may be justly proud.

This is the third exquisite engraving that has already appeared in the present volume of the Mirror, the first number of which was issued on the first of July last, *all the numbers of which can be supplied to new subscribers, if immediate application be made.*

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical, extant.—Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Six superb engravings (including three now issued) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

Conditions.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance.

December 10, 1839. 3t16

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last si years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and n respectfully tenders his professional se ces to the citizens of this place and the surrou ing country: he may at all times be found, wi not absent on professional business, at his r idence. He hopes that undivided attention the duties of his profession, together with an perience derived from twelve years' practice the various branches of a profession, and part that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one the house physicians, will enable him to me and receive a liberal share of public patronage

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a n and improved mode of ascending and d scending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. Th improvement supercedes the necessity of horse stationary power, by giving to the locomotive e gine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles the motive, which connects with an extra railin laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. the engine approaches the plain, the pilot whe on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with t extra railing and propels her onward. The co struction and connection of the pilot wheel a extra railing is of such a character that it not on necessarily advances, but advances perfect smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congea ing of ice, the connection of the wheel and rai ing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wantin further information, will please address the sub scriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has ob tained the right of the State of Maryland by pu chase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who h the right of Georgia, North and South Carolin on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Grea Western" among the newspapers, hav the pleasure of spreading before the reading pub lic a weekly periodical containing a greater vari ty and amount of useful and entertaining mis cellany, than is to be found in any similar pub lication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large a amount of reading matter as is found in volume of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Ir ving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of Amer ica, which cost three dollars a volume—and al for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

Brother Jonathan being a genuine Yankee and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his read ers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any oth er paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

Terms of Brother Jonathan—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The Evening Tattler is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

Griswold & Company,
162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

olume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840. Number 19.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—1839.

GENERAL EXHIBIT OF THE CONFERENCE STEWARD.

Portions of the Work.	Preachers who served last year.	Allowance.	Receipts.	Deficiency.
io District,	A. McGuire, President,	$400 00	$243 00	$157 00
cinnati station,	M. M. Henkle,	Will be	made	good.
ingfield "	A. C. Barnes,	220 00	220 00	
acinnati circuit,	Isaac Hunt,	260 00	243 27	16 73
hoboth "	J. Betson, part year,	93 50	93 50	
gle "	B. Goldsbury, James Rose,	200 00	44 31	155 69
nia "	Sandford Evans,	250 00	38 36	211 64
ghland "	John Guest,	220 00	197 00	23 00
ashington "	R. Dobbins, Wm. Williams,	200 00	121 00	79 00
ion "	Jonathan Flood,	200 00	200 00	
ami "	R. M. Dalbey, 3 months,	260 00	170 00	90 00
ma "	Joseph Parke,	25 00	12 00	13 00
wrenceburgh "	R. M Dalbey, 3 months, Aldon Bessey, 10 months,	210 00	136 35	73 65
dison "	John Clarke,	25 00	5 00	20 00
arlestown "	Th. Hicklin,	53 62	53 62	
hite River "	Geo. Wheatley,	300 00	300 00	
ncer "	D. H. Stephens,	100 00	100 00	
gar Creek "	G. Evans,	200 00	65 00	135 00
abash "	R. G. H. Hanna,	200 00	200 00	
ddle's Mills "	J. Simpson,	100 00	71 25	28 75
College Agent (local,)	D. Crall,	200 00	175 87	24 13
College Ag't (trav'ling,)	A. H. Bassett,	260 00	139 70	120 30
		200 00	87 00	113 00
		260 00	260 00	
		200 00	145 33	54 67

c'd of Cincinnati Prs.' Aid Society, cash,	$126	43¾	
" Twin Creek circuit, Conf. collection,	5	37½	
" Highland " " "	5	37½	
" Eagle " " "	3	72	
" Lawrenceburgh " " "	5	62	
" Br. McGuire's Family Mite Society,	2	00	
	148	53¼	

Paid to deficient Preachers,	$146	65¾
" expenses of Conference,	1	87½
	148	53¼

WM. B. EVANS, *Conf. Steward.*

LOVE-FEASTS AND GENERAL RULES.

Resolved, That each Superintendent be requested to adhere strictly to the Rules laid down in the Discipline, page 62, regulating Love-feasts.

Resolved, That each Superintendent be requested to read to his people the General Rules, as often as once a quarter, if practicable.

DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT.

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this Conference, the interests of the Church would be promoted by a different arrangement of the boundaries and limits of this Conference District; that in the judgment, so much of this District as lies west of the State of Ohio, including such portion of Illinois as may be agreed upon, should be erected into a separate District; that the remaining part of the Ohio District should be attached to the Pittsburgh District, or if found more expedient and convenient, that the above territory, with a portion of the Pittsburgh District, be erected into a separate District.

Resolved, 2. That two committees of three be appointed, the one to confer with the Pittsburgh Conference, and make any arrangements that may be necessary to carry into effect the objects above contemplated, including the power to fix a time and place for the meeting of a Conference of said contemplated District, should one be formed; and the other to confer with the Illinois Conference, for the like purposes, and with the like powers.

Resolved, 3. That should any change be concurred in by the Conferences, as above contemplated, the committees provided for shall give due notice of the change, and of the time and place of holding the next Conference or Conferences, through one or more of our periodicals.

The following named brethren were appointed to constitute the committees provided for in the second resolution:

For the Indiana part—H. P. Bennett, A. H. Bassett, T. P. Armstrong.

For the Ohio part—Wm. B. Evans, E. K. Mahan, M. M. Henkle.

A. H. BASSETT, M. M. HENKLE, A. C. BARNES, } *Publishing Committee.*

[Concluded in our next.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., DEC. 17, 1839.

Dear Brother Springer:—We hear cheering intelligence of the work of the Lord, from a distance, through the medium of your valuable paper. I have thought proper to send a communication, to inform you and the friends of Zion generally, what the Lord is doing for us on Union circuit. Our first quarterly meeting commenced in Connelsville, Nov'r. 16th. We were favored with the ministerial aid of our worthy friend, J. Brown; he labored with zeal and to the entire satisfaction of the respectable part of our citizens, who attended his administration on that occasion. But, the best of all, the Lord was with us,—it was a refreshing time to believers.

On Monday night we held our love-feast, which was a feast of love indeed: to many of the members, it was a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord. Our President spoke, and gave information of the prosperous condition of the Church, so far as he had visited the circuits. It was truly heart cheering to the friends of religious liberty. He adverted to the reports put in circulation by the enemies of our cause; that, as a Church, were going down. Yes, said he, going down like the beautiful Ohio river, getting deeper and wider as it progresses. I was very forcibly struck with the applicability of the likeness.

The result of the labors of this meeting, was the accession of eight members to the Church on probation; of whom, the greater part professed to have found peace in believing in Christ.

On December 7th, a protracted meeting commenced at the Franklin meeting house, which has continued nine days. Through the course of this meeting there were *forty-eight* members added to the Church on probation; the greater part of whom, professed to have found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. I have attended a large number of protracted meetings, but never, in my recollection, was in attendance at a meeting where there appeared to be such a manifest display of the awakening and converting power of God. There appeared to be an increased interest felt as the meeting progressed. It looked to me like the people of God had a mind to work,—and the ark of the Lord moved forward, and the Lord worked gloriously; there was a death-like silence that pervaded the whole assembly, from time to time. All sectarian feelings were lost; two members of the Presbyterian church labored zealously through the whole revival. This is as it should be.

The ground on which the Franklin meeting house is built, is memorable from the circumstance that it stands within a short distance of the ground on which the first camp meeting was held on this circuit, on the land of our old and much esteemed citizen, Col. Paul, in the days of old under the superintendence of Moses Scott. With emotions of heart-felt gratitude, I look back to that eventful period and recollect the refreshing seasons that were enjoyed by many on that occasion. It appears to be a sacred and lovely place in the memory of many in this section of the country. Some who became the subjects of converting grace at that meeting have passed through the house of their pilgrimage below and have joined the unnumbered millions of the redeemed in the kingdom of God. Many more are on their way to Zion with their faces thitherward. Methodist Protestantism received an impetus at that meeting that will not soon be forgotten on this circuit.

All we want as a Church is a zealous ministry who will preach the practical truths of the gospel of Christ, and be more interested in the salvation of souls than to understand metaphysical and abstract principles in theology. We are in hopes that the days are gone by, that our ministers will act Judas-like, and for the sake of being fed out of the cribs of ecclesiastical supremacy, sacrifice principle and go away murmuring that no provision was making in the land of religious liberty for the widows of worn out preachers.—Others who profess to be in favor of our principles have remained in the old hive to grow fat on the honey of episcopacy. But it is a source of encouragement to think that there are some noble spirited men who stand to principle, and like hardy pioneers have faced the storm of clerical power. The influence they have exerted will, at no remote period, prove a blessing to the christian world. Their names will live in the memory of thousands when they are dead, and their spirits gone to enjoy a rich reward in heaven. My beloved brethren, the Methodist Protestant Church is destined to live, and we have cause to thank Almighty God that through his blessing, we, as a Church, have prospered. Let our trust be in His almighty arm and our prayers for Zion be offered through the mediation of His Son our Saviour, and our march will be onward. O Lord! revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known, in wrath remember mercy.

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceable Gospel,
J. W. FRANCIS.

FARMINGTON, DEC. 17, 1839.

Brother Springer:—Having to write to you on business, it may not be out of the way to drop a few remarks touching our condition and prospects as a circuit.

I find myself agreeably situated among a people, many of whom, I am happy in believing, are whole-hearted patrons of a free and liberal ecclesiastical polity, and zealously disposed to aid in advancing the interests of Christ's spiritual kingdom. Therefore, my appointment to me is a very pleasant one. But when I reflect that this circuit has for the most part, been favored with ministers of age, experience and talent. I am convinced that any good it may be the subject of this year, must be through the special assistance of that grace which is the strength of every saint. I rejoice to have it to say, of a truth, that though our condition is not such, in every respect, as the faithful christian would most naturally desire; yet, it is far from being of a hope-forbidding character. Many strong and encouraging omens of good and of better days are already evinced, which encourages us to believe that God is about to revive His work in this part of His heritage. May the God of mercies grant to disappoint us not.

Our first quarterly meeting was held in this place some few weeks ago, and was one of much encouragement. We were favored with the assistance of Bro. Thomas, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Bro. Huntsman, of Mt. Pleasant circuit, whose labors were not only zealous, but well received, and I trust of much profit. Our Episcopal brother manifested much of the christian spirit and a zeal for the glory of God. How pleasant it is to see heralds of different denominations, side by side, in the sacred desk, showing to spectators that they are under the spirit of unity and bonds of peace. This makes me think that they can live happy in each others company in heaven; but without such union here, I doubt an union there. Two united with the church on the occasion.

I returned home on Tuesday evening from a meeting in Georgetown, which commenced on Saturday last, and I suppose closed the night after I, of necessity, had to leave. The only help, in word and doctrine, that I had on the occasion were brothers Scott and Mercer, unstationed ministers of this circuit, who, tho' standing on their own door sill, so to speak, were in the hands of God instruments of much, and I hope lasting good to the many who sat under their preaching and exhortations. Truly, this meeting has been favored of the Lord, in a precious manner. The saint of God could say my cup is full; my soul exults in lively anticipation of a glorious immortality, while the backslider was bro't to remember his forsaken Redeemer, and sinners to groan bitterly under a sense of slighted mercies. Our love-feast on Monday, was one among the most solemn and precious I ever attended. It was here that the presence of God was first manifested in a powerful manner. On Monday night, several designated themselves at the altar of prayer, as seekers of redemption through the blood of Christ. May the parent of all mercies lead them to certain victory here, and crown them heirs of eternal life. It was not a few who were the subjects of conviction. A heavenly atmosphere seemed to brood over the congregation, and many, if not every sinner on the occasion evidently felt the sin reproving officer at work in their heart. *Fifteen* united with the church, two by certificate and thirteen on probation; which make in all, since Conference, an addition of *twenty-one* to the class at Georgetown. Several more are expected. I rejoice that Georgetown has witnessed the dawn of a promising revival; which, may God grant to carry on to perfection.

Affectionately, yours, &c.
GEORGE CLANCY.

PITTSBURGH, DEC. 21, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—We are always pleased to hear of the religious prosperity of our Church through the medium of our laborious and indefatigable Intinerants.

Were we disposed to censure them for neglect of duty in any particular, it would be in this apparent neglect to communicate intelligence of their success in the field of their ministerial operations.—We think there is a falling off, in this useful department of your paper, since the days of the "Correspondent." Will not our superintendents of circuits and stations, esteem it a privilege to have access to the colums of the "Recorder," to give publicity to the most interesting and important facts, connected with our organization, as a Church, that we may mutually "joy and rejoice" together in the Lord? Though sixteen numbers have been issued but a few communications have been received, from our much esteemed brethren, who have received appointments from the last Annual Conference. The salutary tendency of revival intelligence is powerful,—its value is incalculable; the feeble and enervated are strengthened—the languid and drooping spirits are cheered, and to the whole "body" it is as "good news from a far country." We make these remarks, that our brethren may understand that regular and *impartial* accounts of the state of religion in their respective appointments, are not only peculiarly interesting to the church, in this place, but above all other matter furnished by your very useful paper, they meet with a decided preference. We were pleased to read in the sixteenth number of the 'R' an "epitome" of the travels of our Literary Agent since Conference. Well aware of the arduous and unpleasant duty of an Agent, in these times of monetary pressure, we were pleasingly disappointed, in reading of his "warm receptions;" the cordial and zealous co-operation of friends and their 'pretty successful efforts to obtain subscriptions." Surely all this betokens good. And should excite gratitude to the "giver of every good and perfect gift." But we were led particularly to notice, that after his arrival in the "city of smoke" we hear nothing of him until after his departure.

WILLIAM PITT.

For the Western Recorder.

POMPEII.

"Such is Vesuvius! and these things take place in it every year. But all eruptions which have happened since would be trifling, even if all sumed into one, compared to what occurred at the period we refer to. * * * * * * * Day was turned into night, and night into darkness—an inexpressible quantity of dust and ashes was poured out, deluging land, and sea, and air, and burying two entire cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while the people were sitting in the theatre."—*Dim. Cassius, lib. lxiv.*

In days of old of deed renown,
A city lived in point of fame,
She strove to rival many a name,
And in a day it tumbled down;
In haughty pride and luxury
She wished to have out-liv'd a day,
And to have gained imperial sway,
And held the world a votary.
She heaped up toys in endless treasure,
But not to meet the wants of time,
Regardless of the depths of crime,
She yawned and grasp'd at pleasure:
She little thot one day would come,
When fiery wath would strike her down,
And strip her altars of renown,
And leave her gods and temples dumb.
In her old Bacchus had a name,
Minerva veil'd her pretty face,
Pure virtue scarcely had a place,
And Epicurius lapp'd on fame.
She ill knew the gods she nursed,
Nor cared to know the great first cause,
Who asks obedience to his laws,
And ever holds the guilty cursed.
The 'vengeful day at last it came,
My pen cannot describe the wail,
The ghastly mien of faces pale,
Which was when justice told her claim;
None heeded now the glittering spires,
Of little worth was glittering gold,
Lost was the courage of the bold,
Dire the rage of old Visuvia's fires;
Darkness was black and here and there
Shot fiery streams of baleful light
At mid-day—changed to worse than night,
And mortals wondered every where.
Friend scarce knew friend nor wished to know
The ties that bind the small and great,
But strove to shun approaching fate,
At risk of every thing below;
Yet some there was of conscience sear'd,
For sordid gold plunged into crime,
And tho't the scene would hide the crime,
Nor friend nor fate nor justice fear'd.
The scene rag'd on, a fiery flood
Fiercely hot deep cover'd every wall,
Regardless of the great or small,
Nor paused where flowed the richest blood.
We change the scene—the day is past,
Her place is lost—on history's page,
The story ran from age to age,
And moderns found her place at last.
May modern cities learn her fate,
And early learn to shun her crimes,
The paths of virtue walk betimes,
Nor have to learn when its too late.

November, 1839. V.

THE EDITOR TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Western Recorder of the 7th of November, I published the following article:

"We call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of S. B. Johnson & Co., who have recently taken the Glass Works below town.—From the reputation of the principal member of the firm, as a workman, we think the public need not fear those impositions which have heretofore been practiced at that establishment. As our own mechanics should always have the preference when they do us equal justice, let us call and give them a trial."

In the Ohio Republican, of the 14th of December, the following notices appeared among the advertisements of that paper:

"MR. PETERS:—In a late number of the Western Recorder published by the Rev. C. Springer, under the editorial head I am charged with having 'practiced imposition upon the public at the Glass Works below town,' as a history of the transaction which gave rise to that charge would place the spiritual leader of a flock in rather an unenviable situation, and not wishing to return evil for evil, but willing to do him all the good I can, I would ask him to turn to Exodus 23d 1st—Romans 12 from 17—Titus 3 2nd—Eph. 4—31, 32—Luke 3, 14—1st Tim. 1,2—Matthew 5, 39—and read with a proper spirit the passages of scripture there recorded. I do think they will exert a happy influence. R. P. ROBINSON.
"December 5, 1839."

"MR. PETERS:—Some time since we handed the Rev. C. Springer our advertisement which has since regularly appeared in his paper. In the number Nov. 7th, in an article under the Editorial head he *attempts* to build up our reputation to the injury of the one who preceded us in the Glass business. This we do not wsih should be done. The person alluded to has for some time had the advantage of the services of the one who is called in that article the principal in our firm and we believe our predecessor could not in justice be charged with imposition.
"Dec. 5, 1839. S. B. JOHNSON & Co."

The first thing that strikes our attention in the above notices, is the taste still retained in the Robinson family for quoting Scripture, under the pretext of doing "good." When R. P's father met our Lord in the wilderness, under the guise of persuading Him to do right, he quotes a passage from the Psalms. See Matt. iv. 1, 11.

Mr. R. positively asserts I have "charged him with practicing impositions," &c. How does he learn that? I have not mentioned his name, and the establishment has passed through a number of hands. Why, "guilty conscience needs no accuser." Now, the facts upon which I rely for justification in publishing the above notice, so far as I am personally concerned, are these:—I have bought, for my own use, from that establishment, within fifteen years past, at different times, four separate boxes of glass. Three out of the four, I consider were *gross impositions;* the evidence to prove which is still in my possession. But, as only one of these were got of R. P. I will give the particulars relating to that transaction. Some time about the last of May, past, or the first of June, I bought a box of this gentleman, which he sold to me for double glass, and for which, I was to pay him ten dollars the first of July, single or common glass being only $3 50 a $3 75. When I came to use the glass I found I was imposed on. [See certificates below.] When Mr. R. forwarded his bill, about the first of July, I gave the bearer eight dollars, and would have given him the whole amount agreed upon, if the glass had been such as was sold to me. I thought to have called shortly on Mr. Robinson and have this matter settled; but through press of business, I either had not time or did not think of it, until some two or three months ago, he mentioned the thing to me on the street. I told him that the glass was not such as he had sold to me; that I had already paid him more than it was worth. I saw at once, from his movements, he was a "picayune" man, and paid him his full demand to get rid of him.

These are the facts which the gentleman says would place the "leader of a flock in rather an unenviable situation." We admit it: they shew that we are *so soft* as to let R. P. Robinson cheat us out of some four or five dollars in a transaction of ten. And, it is a humiliating fact, that any person so incapable of attending to his own, is not fit to take charge of the public interest; is not fit to be the "leader of a flock." But, if our "flock" will only forgive us, this time, we promise them most faithfully, that R. P. shall never cheat us again till the morning of the resurrection, should we both live so long.

As the gentleman appears to be fond of quoting scripture to do "good," in taking leave of him, I will give him a passage. "He that is unjust in that which is least, is unjust in that which is much,"—Luke 16. That is: he who would pick your pocket of one cent, would pick it of 10,000 dollars; he that would cheat you out of one *pane* of *glass*, would swindle you out of your farm—if opportunity offered.

As it respects S. B. Johnson & Co., we cannot but compliment them on their superior descernment. Even, though we did not mainly allude to Mr. Robinson, and though they were destitute of a knowledge of the facts upon which we predicated our charge against the establishment, yet their superior powers enabled them to see in us an "*attempt*" to "*injure*" their worthy "predecessor," whom they profess to "believe, (without a knowledge of the facts in the case) could not in justice be charged with imposition." It is a pitty that such splendid talents should be wasted in a glass factory. But, as all the public places are monopolized in this country, we would advise Judge Johnson and Company, to close their business soon as possible, and put out for Texas, where their merit could not fail to raise them to political eminence, in that "rising republic." I should judge too, from the specimen before me, that their moral principle is well suited to the meridian of Houston. The only act that I ever performed toward the Judge & Co., is contained in the note at the head of this article; I there commended them favorably to the public patronage. It was an act of kindness. For this they have been capable of lending themselves in an attempt to throw some dirt upon me; they have treated me ungratefully.—It is generally considered by casuists that ingratitude is the highest crime of which a moral being is capable; that if a man be so depraved as to be guilty of a *deliberate* act of ingratitude, he is prepared for any other species of CRIME,—of course, they are well adapted to the moral atmosphere of Texas. I would rather be disposed to hope, however, that the Judge & Co., in this case have acted prematurely and unthoughtedly.

But the most exceptionable part of this thing remains yet to be noticed. When I saw these defamatory advertisements in the columns of the Ohio Republican, I wrote to the editor to know if he would permit me to reply to the attack upon my reputation, he had admitted into his paper. His answer, verbally returned, was, that he would; but the bearer understood him that he expected me to pay for the use of his columns. Loth to believe such of an old friend, and wishing to ascertain definitely, I wrote a second time, requesting him specifically to state in writing if he intended to charge me, and if so, by what rule he would regulate his charges. The following is his reply:

"ZANESVILLE, OHIO, DEC. 17, 1839.

"*Mr. C. Springer*:—I thought I was definite enough with Mr. White, in respect to what you wished to say in reply to Messrs. R. & J. & Co. The charge will be regulated by my terms—one insertion (that their matter received) for fourteen lines, fifty cents.
"Resp. &c. ADAM PETERS."

I never intended to pay Mr. Peters for what he was under an obligation, as an honest man and a gentleman, of extending to me, viz: the use of his columns, to defend my reputation against the aspersions which he had admitted into them. I thought it prudent, however, at this stage of the matter, to let him know my intention. Accordingly, I wrote him a note to the effect, that I was opposed to the principle of dedicating the press to the purposes of slander, for pay, and could give him nothing for the use of his columns; that, if he compelled me to seek another medium of defence, I should feel bound to make some severe strictures on his course; but, if he would yield me this reasonable request, I would say nothing in reference to him. The following is his answer:

"ZANESVILLE, OHIO, 23d DEC., 1839.

"*Mr. C. Springer*:—You have the terms upon which I will insert your advertisement.
"Resp., &c. A. PETERS."

I have always treated Mr. Peters friendly. I have given the Zanesville press, within a few years past, some ten or 1200 dollars for work. In every instance, I have given him the preference of a job. It is true, I have paid him but little; but the reason is, he would not work on as accommodating terms as his neighbors. My connexions have been his political friends. But notwithstanding, he would open his columns for fifty cents, to slander me,—and then refuse me an opportunity to reply; except, on terms, that no honorable mind would submit to.

The gentleman professes to be a "Republican," and has the appellation imprinted at the head of his paper. How republican this principle of making his columns a medium of slander for pay!—The rich will find room for as many defamatory "Advertisements" as they please. But the poor will have to bleed under their inflictions, because they cannot raise the means of defence. O consistency! where is thy blush? We would advise brother Peters immediately to alter the heading of his journal, and henceforth call it the OHIO RUSTYCAT.

Again—a press which will open its columns to slander, for pay, cannot be regarded in any other light than a calamity on any community. Making money the motive of its action, it will be continually exciting quarrels and disputations within the sphere of its influence.

A man, whose soul is so chilled with avarice, that he could thus sacrifice an old friend, and thus prostitute the press, one of Heaven's kindest blessings, at the shrine of Mammon, I should suppose, would do almost any thing for money. Such a mind can scarcely have three ideas above a dollar. Would not a press, so sordid, countenance a mob, for one subscriber?

It may be said this is a trifling thing and not worth noticing. I admit, it is a little matter; but still, it involves very important principles.—Such is the character of man, if we let him trample and impose upon us, he is always ready to do so; but if we resist him, we put him on his guard, and he will be careful how he comes in conflict with us. But this consideration has little to do in calling forth this reply. I have a public as well as a private character to guard. It is indicated that I have "charge of a flock"—now, although this is not true, yet, I have scores of personal friends, scattered abroad through the west, who would be much mortified to know that I was capable of acting dishonorably. This mode of attack, where nothing is stated, but the blank is left to be filled up by the malignance of an enemy, many of whom I have that would be willing to wield any thing against the cause with which I am identified, makes it necessary for me to develope this matter.

In conclusion, I would state to my brethren of the press, in this town, that it would be very desirable on my part, that we could agree on some general rules to regulate our relations with each other. I am not particularly in love with my neighbors of the quill; yet, I hold such a decent respect for them, as makes me solicitous to live on agreeable and friendly terms with them. Indeed, our own peace, our reputation, and the credit and welfare of our place, all call for this. There is a certain decorum we owe to each other, which if not observed, will lead to collisions and bickerings of the press, which will be disagreeable to ourselves, and will have a bad influence upon the community. In view of this, to me, very desirable object, could we not meet and agree upon a few rules that would be of salutary tendency? Whether this proposition be responded to or not, I feel in duty bound to make it. I would give this very case to illustrate the importance of such rules; there was no necessity for Mr. Robinson, &c., to go to Mr. Peters for an opportunity to reply to my remarks. I would have published for them without pay; for I hold myself bound, on the principles of justice, to give every man an opportunity to defend himself, who may be impeached in my columns, through the same medium, free of cost. Now, if there had been a rule agreed upon between the editorial corps of this place, prohibiting an editor from receiving such communications, until the complainant was refused a hearing in the paper where he thought himself agrieved, this editorial difficulty would not have occurred.

C. SPRINGER.

CERTIFCATES.

This is to certify, that in June last, I used 108 lights of a box of glass for C. Springer, which he said he got at the factory of Mr. Robinson, in Zanesville, in glazing his office windows, which I consider, at ten dollars, the price he said he paid for it, was an *imposition* on any man. Many of the panes were what might be termed "double" at one edge and single at the other—double in the middle and single at both edges, and most of them so warped that it was difficult to use them. Ten or twelve broke in the glazing, from their being so much warped, some of them so badly, that they could not be used at all.

P. P. MORGAN.

December 21, 1839.

This is to certify, that I have this day examined the glass above refered to in C. Springer's office, and I consider the facts above stated substantially correct. It is not half so good glass, as I have seen from the same factory, at the same price. JOSHUA BENJAMIN, *Carpenter.*

December 23, 1839.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 1, 1840.

Our paper, again, goes to press on Monday evening, as we wish to prepare for New Year's.

There is nothing of general interest doing, we believe, in the Ohio Legislature.

The reader will find on the first page, some matters attended to, that relate to our neighbor, the Ohio Republican.

There has been no eastern arrivals for five or six days. It is said the snow in the mountains is the cause.

Mr. Walters, of the Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer has disposed of his establishment to Wm. C. Howells, who takes charge of it some time this month.

No President's Message yet, nor no late news from Washington. On the 20th, the House of Representatives decided, by a vote of 116 to 112 that the New Jersey members having the credentials of the Governor of the State should not be sworn in.

The citizens of Washington have taken such an interest in, it is said, and have been so much excited at the disorderly wrangling in the House of Congress, during the day, that they have lost their appetites for the evening amusements of the city. The play actors and the like have found their occupations rather a dull business.

The Hon. James Wilson, of Steubenville, O., is named, by a writer in the Ohio Republican, as a suitable person to be run for Governor of Ohio, at the next election. That's right, and if he be elected, we will go all the way to Columbus, to pay him a visit; for it does us much good to enjoy the company of such a good humored quizzical man as he.

A contest has been going on in this town, for some time, between a Corporate company, and the old Canal and Manufacturing company, as to who should control the bequest in the McIntire Will, made for the benefit of poor children. The Court in Bank, at Columbus, have recently decided in favor of the latter; and "that the bequest for the school was a valid trust and is now well vested in the company, so that the Heir has no right to take the property—that the poor children must reach the benefit of this trust, through the selection of this company, for THEY alone are authorised by the Will to select the objects of the Testator's bounty."

The Lexington, Ky., Observer, speaking of Gen. Harrison, the present Whig candidate for the Presidency, says:

"His father's name is upon the immortal Declaration of Independence. The son is now up for the Presidency of this great Nation, which, at that time, was looked upon as a set of revolted colonies.

"We go for the *man*, who, when a *stripling*, penetrated this western wilderness and fought under Wayne, to conquer the savage. We go for the *man*, who has a commission, in his pocket from nearly every American President, from Washington down. We go for the *man*, who, in peace and in war, has had more public money to pass through his hands, than perhaps any other American citizen, and who is *now* an humble Clerk of a Court in Cincinnati, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow."

There are in the present Legislature at Columbus, Ohio, 47 farmers, 23 lawyers and attorneys, 6 merchants, 6 physicians, 4 mechanics, 3 printers, 2 tailors, 2 farmers and physicians, 1 saddler, 1 lumber merchant, 1 blacksmith, 1 manufacturer, 1 clerk, 1 carpenter, 1 tanner, 1 miller, 1 moulder, 1 farmer and lawyer, 1 commission merchant, and 1 farmer and merchant. Of these 34 were born in Pennsylvania, 24 in Ohio, 15 in Virginia, 8 in Connecticut, 6 in New York, 5 in New Jersey, 3 in Kentucky, 3 in Massachusett, 3 in Maryland, 2 in Delaware, 2 in Vermont, 2 in Ireland, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in New Hampshire, and 1 in North Carolina. The youngest member is 27—the oldest 72. There are 15 over 50 years of age, 4 over 60, and 1 over 70. Dowty Utter, of Clermont, a native of Pennsylvania, has been a resident of this State for 44 years, which is the longest residence of any member.—Geo. J. Smith, of Warren, is 40 years of age, being the oldest native member.

In the table we examined the representatives from Ross are omitted.

POSTAGE.—The editors of all papers in the United States in favor of a reduction of postage, will please insert the following address and petition.

To the People of the United States.

The British Government has set an example to this country well worthy of imitation. It is a reduction of postage.

In a country where every farthing that can be raised by taxation, direct and indirect is wanted to carry on the government, the postage has been reduced all over the kingdom to one penny for every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight. The Parliament has yielded to the wishes and petitions of the whole people, upon reasonable proof that the revenue would be as great by a low as by a high rate of postage.

It is as important to our people as it is to the English that there should be the cheapest possible communication through the mails—for the purpose of business—and for the sake of humanity and virtue. Our condition, is, however, different, owing to the great extent of the United States. If, however, the postage of England can be reduced to a penny without regard to distance, is it not probable that ours can be reduced to two cents, five cents, and ten cents, according to the distance which the mail has to be carried? The advantages of such a reduction are apparent to every man, woman, and child having intercourse of business or friendship out of their own immediate neighborhood.

There is but one way to get it down, and that is to send in petitions from all quarters of the country. We therefore recommend the following form of petition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners believe that it would be a great benefit to the people of the United States, social, moral, political and pecuniary, greatly to reduce the postage on letters. They therefore pray that it may be reduced, so that the greatest postage on any single letter shall not exceed ten cents.—*New York Evening Post.*

A NEW ORDER OF NOBILITY.—We find, by the proceedings of the United States Senate, that Mr. Tappan has offered a resolution, the purport of which is to permit all officers of the army above sixty years of age, to retire upon half pay.—This proposition is exactly the same, with the exception of the age required, that was broached at the termination of our revolutionary war, and was rejected by the Democratic party on account of its monarchical features. The people, at that day, could see no good reason why an officer who received, perhaps, $4,000 a year, should be permitted to retire upon a pension of two thousand dollars a year, whilst the poor war-worn soldier was sent adrift without a copper in his pocket. The public mind must, at this day, have greatly degenerated, if it shall countenance any such project as is now proposed. There is good reason for doing something handsome for our 'old revolutioners,' and for sustaining officers and soldiers who have been wounded in the service of their country, but to establish a pension list of officers, on account of age, without regarding the claims of the soldiers, would be the perfection of Aristocracy and a close imitation of the British system. It would be an approach to "Kings, Lords and Commons"—a kind of body guard for the King.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

HOPE.

The influence of hope is seen and felt in all the secular affairs of life; in all its business and operations, this polar star of happiness shines out conspicuously, and with surprising lustre. To the man of business, of toil and labor, it is the reward of all his exertions, pointing him to the goal of his wishes, and inducing him to persevere in gaining them. To the Mariner, when he spreads his sails to the breezes of heaven, hope is the only friend that points out the way and leads his proud ship across the deep, in search of wealth and gain. It beckons him on with the assurance of a delightful and prosperous voyage, nor suffers him to dream of adverse winds, of storms and shipwreck.

To the man of pleasure, hope is the only solace when every worldly joy flits away, and happiness is nipped by the chilling frosts of earth. To the man in adversity, hope speaks out in kindness to the heart, and soothes its pangs, by promising him a state of existence free from trials. To the christian, hope is the only reward for all his efforts of christian enterprise. To him it is a pleasant boon, from all the cares and subterfuges of this vain and imperfect world.

Hope transports the mind away from earth to other regions, where kindreds dwell freed from sin, under a glorious and eternal sunshine. It befriends us when friends forsake, when fate is against us, and when the world looks cold and wretched. In a word, our bleeding and lacerated bosoms would be left open to the keenest pangs and bitterest woes, were it not for hope—the friendly voice of HOPE.—*Lowell Souvenier.*

ANECDOTE OF EMMET.—Some years ago, a journeyman saddler in New York, by his industry and economy, had accumulated a few hundred dollars in money, resolved to establish himself in business, in an adjacent village. After securing a situation for a shop, he returned to the city with $200 to purchase his stock.—He put up at one of the public house, kept by N— W—, and confiding in the integrity of the landlord, put the money into his hands for safe keeping, till he should call for it. He then traversed the city in search of a favorable chance to purchase his stock, and after finding that which suited him, he returned to his quarters, and called for his money. "Your money!" said the landlord, "you put no money in my hands." He had no evidence of the fact, and finding all his efforts to induce his host to give up the money were fruitless, the desponding & indignant saddler repaired to Mr. Emmet for counsel.—After hearing a statement of the facts, and taking such measures as satisfied him that the saddler was a man of the strictest integrity, he rebuked him for putting his money into such hands, without evidence; "but," said he, "if you will do as I tell you, I will obtain your money for you." The saddler very readily promised a strict obedience to his direction. "Well," said Emmet, "go back to the landlord, and tell him when no one is present, that you owe him an apology—that you have found your money, and was mistaken in supposing you put it into his hands; you will then return to me." The saddler did so, and the landlord expressed great satisfaction, that the saddler had discovered his mistake.

Mr. Emmet then gave the saddler $200 and told him to go and deposit it in the hands of the landlord, but before you enter the house, procure some gentleman of respectability, to go in and call for a glass of beer, and request him then to take his seat and carelessly pass away the time in reading the news till you arrive. You will then enter the room, and, in his presence, tell the landlord you now wish him to take the $200 for safe keeping, until you call for it. This done, the saddler again returned to Mr. Emmet, who directed him to continue his lodging at the house for two days and be regular at his meals; and then when no one is present, tell the landlord that you will take your money. This the saddler did, and the unsuspecting landlord without hesitation refunded the money, which the saddler restored to Mr. Emmet, who directed him to take a good witness with him, and go and demand the $200—which you delivered in his hands for safe keeping in the presence of the gentleman who called for the beer.

The saddler accordingly proceeded to the house in company with another gentleman, and demanded his money. "Your money!" said the astonished landlord, "I have just handed it to you." "No, sir," replied the saddler, "I have not received my money, and if you refuse to deliver it to me, I shall take measures to obtain it." The landlord dared him to "do his best," and Mr. Emmet instituted a suit against him in favor of the saddler. The landlord finding himself outwitted, paid the $200.

From the Palladium and Anulet.

THE SOURCE OF TRUE ENJOYMENT.

BY REV. ZENAS THOMPSON.

That Divine knowledge is the basis of true enjoyment, we think unquestionable. By divine knowledge we mean the knowledge of divine things—the knowledge of God, of ourselves, and of the destiny that awaits us.

"When earth's troubled scenes are o'er."

When the mind obtains clear and convincing light, respecting these important subjects, the foundation of pure enjoyment is laid. It is evident, then, that our religious freedom, or enjoyment, will be the same, in degree, as our knowledge of truth.—This is a different view of the subject from that most commonly taken, but we are confident that it will stand the test of scrutiny. Almost every person, to be sure, professes to be the happier for his possession of religion. But we are of opinion that, in many cases, this acknowledgment is made more to accord with the common opinion of mankind, as to what the effect of religion *should* be, than from any *actual* or positive increase of true enjoyment. Persons under the excitement of the imagination, will be thrown into paroxisms of rapture or of wretchedness, according to the nature of the circumstances under which they imagine themselves to be placed. But these effects of the imagination should not be denominated *religious* influences. How often we have seen something like the following in the lives of professors. A person is first excited by terrific descriptions of another world until he is led to view himself just on the crumbling verge of perdition; then by a sudden transition of the scene, which those accustomed to the management of 'revivals' know well how to produce, he is presented with a view of the land of the blessed, and encouraged to hope that mercy is abundant, and his salvation more and more probable, until he imagines himself snatched as a brand from the devouring flames and placed upon a safe foundation. Here the person feels an exstacy of rapture which breaks forth in the most violent enthusiasm.—Every thing is now neglected for religious meetings and exercises; the excitement endured for a little time, then dies away; the person grows cold and unhappy—he wonders what can be the matter with him—why he does not feel as he did a little time past. He now mourns over his condition and is even more unhappy than ever. This, we venture to say, is true to a greater or less extent, with the mass of modern professors.

But is not the cause of this very obvious? Surely; for none, of which we have spoken, were those of true religion but of the excited imagination. The mind not being instructed in divine knowledge, there was no foundation for rational and permanent enjoyment. When the flame of excitement, not no longer fed, of course, it expired, and this being extinct, all within was cold and dead. Had the mind—the understanding, but been enlightened by a knowledge of the Scriptures—of the true character of God—of human duty—of our highest good and the glorious destiny of our race—a foundation would have been laid, in the mind, which no fortune—which no earthly calamity, could reach.—Oh the tranquility of soul resulting from a clear and rational view of Divine truth! The infinite love of God beams forth and glows in every scene of earth, producing that

"Which nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy."

For what other purpose has God made a revelation of his truth to mankind, but that he should understand it and be made thereby wiser, better, happier? Surely then we ought to look to the bible for true knowledge—the foundation and source of true happiness. We should carefully employ every means of storing our minds with a knowledge of what God has implanted within us and spread out around us. To neglect all this and seek for religion, or true enjoyment, in mere excitements of passion or flights of fancy is one of the most unfortunate errors of modern times.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY.

BY DR. ANDERSON.

First.—It is of importance that the cows should be always milked as near the dairy as possible, to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it is put into the dishes; and, as cows are much hurt by far driving, it must be a great advantage, in a dairy farm, to have the principal grass fields as near the dairy, or homestead, as possible.

Secondly.—The practice of putting the milk of all the cows of a large dairy into one vessel, as it is milked, there to remain till the whole milking is finished, before any part of it is put into the milk-pans, seems to be highly injudicious; not only on account of the loss that is sustained by agitation and cooling, but also, more especially, because it prevents the owner of the dairy from distinguishing the good from the bad cow's milk, so as to separate these from each other, where it is necessary. He may thus have the whole of his dairy product greatly debased by the milk of one bad cow, for years together, without being able to discover it.* A better practice therefore would be, to have the milk drawn from each cow put separately into the creaming-pans as soon as it is milked, without being ever mixed with any other. Thus would the careful dairy-man be able, on all occasions, to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk, as well as its quantity, and to know with precision which of his cows it was his interest to dispose of, and which of them he ought to keep and breed from.

Thirdly.—If it be intended to make butter *of a very fine quality*, it will be advisable, in all cases, to keep the milk that is first drawn separate from that which comes last; as it is obvious, that if this be not done, the quality of the butter will be greatly debased, without much augmenting its quantity. It is also obvious, that the quality of the butter will be improved, in proportion to the smallness of the quantity of the last drawn milk that is retained; so that those who wish to be singularly nice in this respect, will do well to retain only a very small portion of the last drawn milk.

To those owners of dairies who have profit only in view, it must ever be a matter of trial and calculation, how far it is expedient for them to carry the improving of the quality of their butter, at the expence of diminishing its quantity. In different situations, prudence will point out different kinds of practice, as most eligible; and all persons must be left, after making accurate trials, to determine for themselves. It is likewise a consideration of no small importance, to determine in what way the inferior milk, that is thus to be set apart where fine butter is wanted, can be employed with the greatest profit. In the Highlands of Scotland they have adopted, without thinking of the improvement of their butter, a very simple and economical practice in this respect. As the rearing of calves is there a principal object with the farmer, every cow is allowed to suckle her own calf with a part of her milk, the remainder only being employed in the dairy. To give the calf its portion regularly, it is separated from the cow, and kept in an enclosure, with all the other calves belonging to the same farm. At regular times, the cows are driven to the door of the inclosure, where the young calves fail not to meet them. Each calf is then separately let out, and runs directly to its mother, where it sucks till the dairy-maid judges it has had enough; she then orders it to be driven away, having previously shackled the hinder legs of the mother, by a very simple contrivance, to oblige her to stand still. Boys drive away the calf with switches, and return it to the enclosure, while the dairy-maid milks off what was left by the calf: thus they proceed, till the whole of the cows are milked. They obtain only a small quantity of milk, it is true; but that milk is of an exceeding rich quality; which, in the hands of such of the inhabitants as know how to manage it, is manufactured into the richest marrowy butter that can be any where met with. This richness of the Highland butter is universally ascribed to the old grass the cows feed upon in their remote glens; but it is in fact chiefly to be attributed to the practice here described, which has long prevailed in these regions.† Whether a similar practice could be economically adopted elsewhere, I do not take upon me to say; but doubtless other secondary uses might be found for the milk of inferior quality. On some occasions, it might be converted into butter of an inferior quality: on other occasions, it might be sold sweet, where the situation of the farm was within reach of a market-town: and on others, it might be converted into cheese, which, by being made of sweet milk, would be of a very fine quality if carefully made.*—Still other uses might be devised for its application, which I cannot stop to enumerate.†

Fourthly.—If the quality of the butter be the chief object attended to, it will be necessary, not only to separate the first from the last drawn milk, but also to take nothing but the cream that is first separated from the best milk, as it is this first rising cream alone that is of the prime quality. The remainder of the milk, which will be still sweet, may be either employed for the purpose of making sweet milk cheeses, or may be allowed to stand to throw up cream for making butter of an inferior quality, as circumstances may direct.

Fifthly.—From the above facts we are enabled to perceive, that butter of the very best possible quality can only be obtained from a dairy of considerable extent, judiciously managed; for, when only a small portion of each cow's milk can be set apart for throwing up cream, and when only a small proportion of that cream can be reserved, of the prime quality, it follows, (the quantity of milk being upon the whole very inconsiderable,) that the quantity of prime cream produced would be so small, as to be scarcely worth manufacturing separately.

Sixthly.—From these premises we are also led to draw another conclusion, extremely different from the opinion that is commonly entertained on this subject, viz: that it seems probable, that the very best butter could be made, with economy, in those dairies only where the manufacture of cheese is the principal object.—The reasons are obvious: if only a small portion of the milk should be set apart for butter, all the rest may be made into cheese, while it is yet warm from the cow, and perfectly sweet; and if only that portion of cream which rises during the first three or four hours after milking is to be reserved for butter, the rich milk which is left after that cream is separated, being still perfectly sweet, may be converted into cheese, with as great advantage nearly as the newly-milked milk itself.

But as it is not probable that many persons could be found, who would be willing to purchase the very finest butter, made in the manner above pointed out, at a price that would be sufficient to indemnify the farmer for his trouble in making it, these hints are thrown out merely to shew the curious, in what way butter possessing this superior degree of excellence may be obtained, if they choose to be at the expense; but, for an ordinary market, I am satisfied, from experience and attentive observation, that if, in general, about the first drawn half of the milk be separated at each milking, and the remainder only set up for producing cream; and if that milk be allowed to stand to throw up the whole of its cream, (even till it begins sensibly to taste sourish,) and that cream be afterwards carefully managed, the butter thus obtained will be of a quality greatly superior to what can usually be procured at market, and its quantity not considerably less than if the whole of the milk had been treated alike. This, therefore, is the practice that I should think most likely to suit the frugal farmer, as his butter though of a superior quality could be afforded at a price that would always ensure it a rapid sale.

THE MILK-HOUSE.

No dairy can be managed with profit, unless a place properly adapted for keeping the milk, and for carrying on the different operation of the dairy, be first provided. The necessary requites of a good milk-house are, that it be cool in summer, and warm in winter, so as to preserve a temperature nearly the same throughout the whole year; and that it be dry, so as to admit of being kept clean and sweet at all times. As it is on most occasions difficult to contrive a place within the dwelling-house, that can possess all the requisites, I would advise that a separate building should be always erected; which, on the plan I shall now describe, may in every situation be reared at a very small expense, and will answer the purpose much better than any of those expensive structures I have seen, that were built by noblemen or gentlemen for this use.

This building ought, if possible, to be erected near a cool spring, or running water, to which easy access can be had by the cows, and which is not liable to be incommoded by stagnant water.

The whole of the apartment should be neatly plastered with lime, on the inside of the walls and ceiling. It ought also to be paved with flat stones, which should be raised six inches higher than the surface of the ground without, having slant gutters, readily to convey water or any other liquid that might be accidentally spilt there; but it is a slovenly dairy-maid who slabbers her floor. The walls all round should be furnished with shelves of a convenient breadth, in ranges one above the other, on which the dishes may be placed; and in the middle should stand a large table, which, if made of stone will be found to be more cleanly and convenient than of any other material. Beneath it, a part of the pavement, about a foot in breadth, should be raised all round six inches higher than the level of the floor, so as to form a trough within it for holding water, the uses of which will be afterwards specified. This bason may be emptied entirely at pleasure, by opening a hole that allows the water to run into the common gutters.

The intention of all these contrivances, as will easily appear, is to enable the attentive owner of a dairy to keep his milk in a proper degree of temperature both during the summer and the winter season, without much trouble or expense to himself; as any considerable variation in the degree of heat tends greatly to derange his operations, and to diminish the value of the products of his dairy. If the heat be too great, the milk suddenly coagulates, without admitting any separation of the cream, and it is so suddenly rendered sour as greatly to mar every operation: if, on the other hand, the milk be kept in too cold a temperature, the cream separates from it slowly, and with difficulty; it acquires a bitter and disagreeable taste; the butter can scarcely be made to come at all; and, when it is obtained, is so pale in color, so small in quantity, so poor to the taste, so hard and brittle in consistence, and of so little value in every respect, as to bring a very low price at market, compared to what it would have produced had it been preserved in a proper degree of warmth.—To avoid, therefore, as much as possible both these extremes, the milk-house, properly so called should be placed in the centre of the building, into which there is no access directly from the open air, not even from the porch, but through a double door, one door of which ought always to be shut before the other is opened when either the heat or the cold of the weather is excessive, though at other times this precaution, may be omitted.—The walls of this part of the building should be made of earth; which, as well as the roof of thatch, is directed to be made very thick. It is found that these substances transmit heat or cold with less facility than any others that can easily be had; so that a very long continuance either of hot or cold weather, would have no sensible effect in altering the temperature of this chamber; and, if it should at any time acquire a small degree of heat or cold more than was desirable, and if this were corrected by artificial means, it would retain that artificial temperature for a long time. These are the advantages proposed to be derived from the mode of construction here proposed.

ABSURDITIES.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of poverty. To lose money at play, and then fly into a passion about it. To ask the publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week. To ask a wine merchant how old his wine is. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder that nobody will visit you, unless they gain some palpable advantage by it. To get drunk and complain the next morning of a headache. To spend your earnings in liquor and wonder that you are ragged. To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire till November. To suppose that reviewers generally read more than the title page of the works they praise or condemn. To judge of people's piety by their attendance at church. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because "it is not bed time." To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell for themselves. To tell your own secrets and believe other people will keep them. To expect to make people honest by putting them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work. To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it. To say that a man is charitable because he subscribes to a hospital. To keep a cat or a dog on short allowance and complain of its being a thief. To degrade human nature in the hope of improving it. To expect your trades-people will give you long credit if they generally see you in shabby clothes. To arrive at the age of fifty and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity their fellow creatures may be guilty of.—*Anon.*

*The making of cheese has never yet been reduced to scientific principles, and consequently the reasoning relating to it is very inconclusive. It is in general supposed, that the goodness of cheese depends almost entirely upon its richness, by which is meant the proportion of oily matter, whether natural or extraneous, it contains; nothing, however, is more certain, than that this opinion is erroneous. Sometimes a very lean cheese is much better tasted than one that is much fatter; and, which will appear to most persons still more extraordinary, it frequently happens that a cheese that tastes soft and fat, is much leaner than one that is hard, dry and sticky. The mode of manufacturing it occasions this, and not the quantity of cream it contains. It is very possible, by art, to make poor skim-milk cheese assume the soft butter taste and appearance even of cream cheese. This subject, therefore, deserves highly to be more particularly elucidated than it has hitherto been.

Connected as they are with the object discussed in the text, I beg leave to suggest the following particulars, as proper objects of examination and experiment, viz: is the quantity of caseous matter afforded by milk necessarily connected with the proportion of cream that milk contains, or does it depend upon some other principle, not hitherto investigated? Without pretending to decide this question, I feel myself strongly inclined to believe that it does not depend upon the quantity of cream.

How to Manage Sour Milk.—Take common skimmed milk, when it has begun to turn sour, put it into an upright stand-churn, or a barrel with one of its ends out, or any other convenient vessel. Heat some water and pour it into a tub that is large enough to contain, with ease, the vessel in which the milk was put. Set the vessel containing the milk into the hot water, and let it remain there for the space of one night. In the morning it will be found that the milk has separated into two parts; a thick cream-like substance, which occupies the upper part of the vessel, and a thin watery part, that remains at the bottom. Draw off the thin part, (called here *wigg*,) by opening a stop-cock, placed for that purpose close above the bottom, and reserve the cream for use. Not much less than half of the milk is thus converted into a sort of cream, which, when well made, seems to be as rich and fat as real cream itself: and is only distinguishable from it by its sourness. It is eaten with sugar, and esteemed a great delicacy, and usually sells at double the price of fresh unskimmed milk. It requires practice, however, to be able to make this nicely; the degree of the heat of the water, and many other circumstances, greatly affecting the operation. These things practice best discovers.

*I once saw a cow that gave milk which could never be made to yield any butter at all, though it had the appearance of being very rich milk.—The person who sold that cow had had her several years, along with a good many others, without having so much as had any suspicion of this peculiarity. It was only discovered when she came into the possession of a person who had no other cow.

†Perhaps also in some measure to the nature of the cows.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 1, 1840.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. In every instance where a communication forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

4. We are willing to pay postage on the following letters: 1. All that we have especially invited to write for our paper. 2. The communications of the Presidents of the Districts, giving an account of the spiritual condition of their charges. 3. All letters containing at least *five new* subscribers. 4. All which contain ten dollars cash;—5. or all which contain at least *two new* subscribers and five dollars cash. If any person wishes an agent to write to us when these terms cannot be complied with, he must advance to such agent the postage of the letter. If these rules are violated, we will notice it on the reception of the letter, so as to bring them to the recollection of our friends.

The Maine Wesleyan Journal and Zion's Watchman are both papers patronized by the members of the M E. church, the former edited by the Rev. Moses Springer, and the latter by the Rev. La Roy Sunderland. This is in favor of Abolitionism, that is opposed thereto. The way these gentlemen quarrel and abuse each other is a caution; though brethren of the same church, they employ, in their controversies with each other the severest epithets. We do not wish to give any opinion on the merits of their difficulty, nor should we meddle with their contest if they did not haul their neighbors into the scrape.

We give the following article from the Watchman of the 21st ultimo. The Boston Olive Branch, alluded to, is a paper edited by a minister of the M. P. church, and has but a limited circulation through this region, whereas Zion's Watchman has considerable; therefore, in justice to our cause we feel bound to notice it. In allusion to the Wesleyan Journal says the Watchman:

"But there is another article in the number of the Journal above named, which shows the editor's abolitionism, and his *real* love for *Episcopal* Methodism to admirable advantage. I refer to the one which he quotes from what he calls the 'organ of the Methodist Protestant church in Boston;' a paper which, it is well known, has published some of the severest slanders against the Methodist Episcopal church, that were ever uttered by any of her bitterest foes; charging such men as Dr. Coke, Mr. Asbury, and the founders of the church, with barefaced *'deception, fraud and falsehood!'* A paper confessedly so far beneath notice, that no respectable Journal of the M. E. church holds any kind of intercourse with it, and yet from this vehicle of misrepresentation, this determined foe of the Methodist E. church, this slanderer of 'our fathers,' this traducer of the dead, the Maine Wesleyan Journal draws his arrows to level at the character of Zion's Watchman!"

This severity is all endorsed by the editor of the Watchman, in the following language:

"The article referred to above, we thought too low to merit any notice from us. And some of it, it seems, even the M. W. Journal, thought too vile to appear in its columns. The assertions about our having bought the Watchman, &c. are *malignant falsehoods.—Ed. Watch.*"

The Olive Branch is here denounced as a "slanderer of our fathers," a "traducer of the dead," and as being "confessedly beneath notice," &c. &c. Now, if this be the character of that paper, we never want to see it again in our office. But, how are these allegations made out? Why, it is said to have charged Messrs. "Coke and Asbury" with "deception, fraud and falsehood." "Severe" charges these, indeed, but are they true; have these gentlemen been thus guilty? if so, the Olive Branch is clear; if not, it is justly censurable.

Now there is nothing specifically given in the article before us, but we presume it alludes to the old matter of organizing the M. E. church in America. Messrs Coke and Asbury, who were the principal actors in this organization, have placed upon the records of the church, the declaration, that Mr. Wesley "recommended the Episcopal mode of government" for the American Methodists. That Mr. W. ever gave such recommendation has been doubted and denied; and the M. E church has been called on, in every way, to produce the warrant for stating that Mr. Wesley ever gave this recommendation, yet, this warrant, up to the present time, has not been forthcoming. But, as far as negative testimony can prove any proposition, it has been proved that Mr. Wesley never could have given such "recommendation."

Now, brother Editor of the Watchman, that these men were capable of forgery we will prove from your own admission. In your number for October 19th, you say in reference to the rule on slavery, "this rule was not one of Wesley's. It was added by the abolitionists who organized the M. E. church; and it shows how anxious they were to keep slavery out of the church." Thus to add a rule to Mr. Wesley's code, and pass it off under the sanction of his name, was most assuredly forgery. And the men who were capable of doing this, would do the other also; for he that is unjust in that which is little, is unjust also in that which is much. It will not help the matter to say they added this rule under the sanction of Mr. W's name to promote a worthy object, for they could just as easily persuade themselves, that the world would be greatly benefited by their being clothed with the power and the appendages of episcopacy, and of course that it was right in them to use the same sanction in view of the same object.

In reference to Mr. Wesley, he was born an Episcopalian; and in a sermon he wrote in the early part of his life, he said he was in favor of the episcopal mode of government; but in the letter he wrote to the American Methodist church, dated Bristol, September, 1784, he says, "Lord King's account of the primitive church convinced me many years ago, that bishops and presbyters are the same order, and consequently have the same right to ordain." Though Mr. W. was born an Episcopalian, yet he was converted through the instrumentality of his Lordship, and died a Presbyterian in reference to church order. The letter which he wrote to Mr. Asbury, dated London, September, 1788, in which he abjures him by all that is sacred to put away the title of "bishop," is decisive evidence that he never gave his "recommendation" for the adoption of the episcopal mode of government, in this country. His name was only used as a passport to ecclesiastical honors.

Now, my brethren of the Watchman, what is the use of getting in such a pet when these things are prest home upon you? There can be no doubt but that the present government of the M. E. church was surreptitiously got up and imposed on the societies, under the sanction of Mr. Wesley's name. And all these hard words used toward those who tell you of it, discerning men will see, are but the blusterings of conscious guilt. Men of experience know the mouths that want argument are generally filled with abuse.

We have thought our brother Norris was sometimes too severe in stating truth; and we had it in mind several times to rebuke him a little on that subject. But, then we were afraid he would throw back, over the "Alleghenies" upon us, with great truth and force, "physician heal thyself!" So we were mum. But that his paper is so contemptible is altogether a mistake. It is a spirited and ably conducted journal.

We have been inquired of by subscribers how they shall send us the money for our paper. Send, POST PAID, by letter, at our risk. As the Post Master General has decided that "a Post Master may enclose money to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if he writes it himself," they could generally get the favor of them to foward the pay. Will our agents also, attend to this matter, if they please?

We have several communications on hand that we will have to defer 'till our next.

COMMUNICATION.

PITTSBURGH, PA., DEC. 24, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—When in Ohio circuit, finding that no missionary work had been reported to our Conference missionary by the superintendents through the Recorder, in answer to my call published some time ago, I gave him additional instructions, so far as he could, compatably with the missionary labors first assigned him, to assist our brethren in the circuits and stations at their protracted meetings. It is probable, therefore, that document, which in your last number, you supposed to be counterfeit, is realy *genuine*, badly written indeed, informal in its character and not intended when written for publication.—Though, after it was written, I told him it might be best to publish it. Or, what you suppose to be a counterfeit, may be simply, a copy, in Bro. P's own hand writing, of the document I gave him.

I have deemed it a duty to hasten to give this explanation, in view of the great principles of brotherly love, which I very much desire to promote so long as I live. Please insert this communication in the Recorder, so soon as practicable.

And, now while I am writing on this subject, I say again to our brethren, who are superintendents in the circuits and stations, that I sincerely wish them to call the attention of our Conference missionary, through the medium of the Recorder, to any, and all places, where his missionary labors can be advantageously employed,—where churches can be formed and support obtained. And also, let him be called to aid in holding protracted meetings, and assisted as his necessities may require, for why should we make a man Conference missionary, and not try to open his way and sustain him.

Since I last wrote you, my soul has been greatly encouraged. Our brethren Addis and Turner, on Clearfield circuit, had just closed their second protracted meeting when I got there—both were valuable meetings,—a goodly number had been added to the church. I have seen but few better meetings than the one I attended at Mt. Zion meeting house on that circuit. When I left on Monday, eleven members had been received, and the meeting was to be protracted through the week. Clearfield is rising daily.

At the meeting which I attended on the Pittsburgh circuit, at Sharpsburgh, at the opening of their beautiful new meeting house THIRTY-SEVEN members were added to the church, and brother J. Clarke is still continuing the meeting with fine success,—a number have joined since.

In this station there is a very pleasant state of things. Brother Dalbey had been engaged for some time, in a protracted meeting, when I came. The meeting is still in progress—about TWENTY-TWO have been added, and the members of the church in general, are much revived and pretty hearty in the work. So you see, my brother, we have some whole hearted laborers in the vineyard, and thanks be unto God, they do not labor in vain in the Lord. I look for far more exceeding, abundant blessings, to attend the labors of our ministry, than ever heretofore. O for a glorious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon the entire Church! Others may predict evil if they will, but my faith has its eye on the good things to come, and my hopes are much revived. Glory be to the Lord our God for ever and ever.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE BROWN.

Tho. Humphrey, of Montgomery county, N. Y., has recovered $4000 damages from Dr. James Anderson for a libellous pamphlet, published by the latter, charging the former with certain crimes and misdemeanors.

ITEMS.

FINE SPEED.—On Wednesday last, the Rail Road cars ran from Philadelphia to Baltimore in five hours and three quarters.

Mrs. Barbary Emmett, of York, Pa. aged 81, was burnt to death on the 28th ultimo, by her clothes taking fire, while she was standing near the mouth of a stove.

A silk convention assembled at Lancaster, Pa. a few days since. and was addressed by the Hon. Calvin Blithe and several other gentlemen. Measures were taken to promote both the culture and manufacture of silk.

Matthew Carey says, that in 14 years he has lost *by endorsing* between *thirty and forty thousand dollars*, and was once brought to the verge of stopping! He cautions young tradesmen against endorsing.

The Iron Steamer Valley Forge arrived here yesterday from Pittsburgh, and was visited by hundreds of the curious. She has been so often described that we think further effort at description unnecessary.—*Wheeling Times.*

The Iron Steamer Valley Forge arrived at our wharf on Sunday, and yesterday departed for New Orleans. We understand she was visited by a large number of citizens.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette, 17th Dec.*

COAL MINES.—It is estimated that the coal mines of Pennsylvania for 1839, will yield a product worth $5,000,000,000.—We allude as well to the western bituminous coal as to the anthracite.

Moses Hoyt, jr. has been elected Representative from Salem, but as there are three of the name, the good people are sadly troubled to tell which they have chosen. There is a chance for a disputed election.

LIBERAL.—Judge Wilkeson acknowledges the receipt of $280 from Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, being a contribution taken in his church for the benefit of the thirty four slaves conditionally emancipated by the will of Mr. H. of Virginia.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Mr. Michael E. Israel Cashier of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, went to Camden, N. J. on Tuesday last, where he entered a piece of woods and shot himself. The wound not proving fatal, he returned to Philadelphia in such a state of exhaustion, that his remarks as to the cause of his rash act were incoherent and unsatisfactory.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—A sword was presented on Saturday last by the Governor of Delaware to Col. Samuel B. Davis, as a testimonial, from the Legislature of that State, of his gallantry in defending Lewistown from an attack of the British, during the late war. The ceremony of presentation took place in the City Hall of Wilmington.

The Genesee Farmer and Albany Cultivator have been united, since the death of Judge Buel. The Farmer has 18,000 subscribers and the Cultivator 15,000.—The first No. will be issued at Albany on the first January, by J. Buel and Co., under the editorial direction of Willis Gaylord and Luther Tucker, of the Farmer, at $1 a year.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—In the canton of Castle, in Switzerland, there is a law which compels every new married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two more on the birth of every child. They are planted on commons, frequently near the high road, and the greater part being fruit trees, are at one and the same time both useful and ornamental. The number planted is said to amount to 10,000 annually.

A HEAVY DOSE.—Dr. Brandreth has obtained a verdict for $6,233 against Benjamin B. Muzzey, of Boston, as damages for selling spurious Brandreth's Pills.—Mr. Muzzey can pay the damages and then come off first best, for he has driven nearly as large a business as Brandreth himself during the last two or three years, whilst Brandreth has borne the expenses of advertising.—*Baltimore Post.*

MISSOURI AND IOWA.—The boundary squabble between the State and Territory is assuming rather a serious character. Our latest dates, by way of St. Louis, are to the effect that the Iowa people had arrested and imprisoned a Missouri sheriff, while in the discharge of his duty; and that Brigadier General Allen and Major General Willock had orders from the Executive of Missouri to march a large force to the frontier. Our latest advices from Iowa are contained in an extra from the Burlington Hawk Eye, which contains statements to the effect that the mail had been detained at the Missouri line by armed force, and that wagons loaded with goods, had been searched and deprived of warlike stores.—*Springfield Republican.*

A SERIOUS MATTER.—Some three or four years since, a slave escaped from Georgia in a Maine vessel by concealing himself secretly on board. He soon disclosed himself, and was landed in freedom when she reached her northern port. On this state of facts, the Governor of Georgia made a requisition on the Governor of Maine for the surrender of Kelleran and Philbrook, master and mate of the vessel, to be tried for a felony in abetting the escape of a slave. Governor Kent refused to surrender them; and a second application to Gov. Fairfield has met with no better success. Hereupon, a bill is now before the legislature of Georgia which enacts that whenever a citizen of Maine shall be found within the jurisdiction of Georgia, he shall be considered as being there for no other purpose than to steal negroes, and shall be put into the penitentiary! There is very little doubt, we understand, that this bill will become a law.—*N. Yorker.*

FLORIDA WAR.—A writer in the Charleston Courier, who seems to be familiar with the subject, estimates the cost of a bushel of corn as fed out to the mules used for carrying military stores from Black Creek, at five dollars. It is said that a cargo of oats fed out at Fort Dade, 43 miles from Tampa Bay, cost, when all the items of expenses connected with it were cast up, *thirty-five dollars* a bushel! Few of our honest yeomanry have had any idea of the sums of money expended in the attempt to drive out the Indians from that last loophole of their retreat, and fewer yet have known that they themselves were every day contributing to supply the money for these enormous expenses, in the form of taxes on the articles of necessity and comfort, which they purchase with the sweat of their brow.—*North American.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—Our readers are no doubt well enough versed in the manner of proceeding in a State Legislature, to predict that ours has as yet, dispatched but little if any business of importance. Every member must have time and opportunity, to show off his *talents* (if he has any) before he can think of transacting business for *constituents*. A half dozen speeches per day, for two or three weeks, from each member, about nothing, is hardly sufficient to establish a member's character as an orator, and consequently, we may expect several weeks to elapse before much is done.—There is now a proposition before the Senate to inquire into the expediency of authorizing our State Bank to issue small bills. This proposition meets with a warm opposition but it is thought it will succeed. There is also a proposition to issue State Scrip for the purpose of relieving Contractors on the public works. This measure will probably succeed. In the House the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was lost on the final vote.

No doubt remains but all the public works but one, will be suspended, and when that is finished, another taken up, and so until all are completed.—*Bloomington Post.*

LONG PRAYERS.

I. *Long prayers in the pulpit.*—Different men vary as to length; some occupying in "the long prayer," ten, some fifteen, some twenty, some thirty, and some even forty and fifty minutes. How long should prayers be? Evidently the length should vary somewhat with circumstances. Common sense teaches that, when an auditory becomes weary, and begins to be restless, changing the position frequently, and sitting down, thus showing that their most fervent prayer is that the minister may find a close soon, he should have stopped before. We shall find if we examine scripture, that there are neither examples nor instructions in favor of long prayers in public. The longest prayer recorded or spoken of, I think, is that of Solomon, at the dedication of the temple, (2 Chr. vi.) which can not have occupied more than fifteen minutes, and I hardly think more than ten. If the instructions of Christ are of any weight on this point, they are at least an admonition to *be short.*

II. *Long prayers in the social meetings.*—All the arguments against long prayers in the pulpit will apply to social meetings. And such meetings, if they are what the term indicates, are social, and should not be *monopolized* by a long prayer. Short prayers, short speeches, and short hymns, are the life of these meetings. It is an outrage of propriety to occupy fifteen minutes in a prayer at such seasons; and yet it is often done.

III. *Long prayers in the family.*—I have sometimes been in families when I actually dreaded the hour of family prayers. First, a whole chapter is read from the Bible, if sixty verses long, and a mere record of names, and date—no matter, it must be read. Then comes the prayer. Perhaps it is 9 o'clock in the evening, the family all tired and sleepy; and they are held upon their knees until wearied nature yields to the power of sleep. But a few days since an instance of the kind occurred, where prayers are usually from ten to fifteen minutes long. The little fellow felt mortified about it; but I have no doubt who was the most to blame. I can not conceive of the propriety or the use of such unreasonable habits of devotion. It may be replied, that we ought to be willing to hear long prayers. I care not for that; I not only doubt the assertion, but *know* the practice will never present the Christian duties to those who are not pious, in any other than an unlovely and unattractive aspect. We are not to be driven from Christ, but drawn. *Love* is the true attractive. Were I to give an opinion as to the length of prayers, I should unhesitatingly say—and reason, experience, and scripture, favor the opinion—that prayers in the pulpit should seldom exceed ten minutes; and in private meetings and families, they should not ordinarily exceed five.

IV. *Long prayers in secret.*—Pray in secret as long as you please. The example of the good patriarch Jacob, who wrestled with the angel "till the breaking of the day," and of Christ, who frequently went into the deserts and mountains, and prayed all night, will justify you in spending so much time in secret devotions, and I presume that no one will condemn it. The reverse of the above doctrine is too true in practice. The rule, or motto of man, appears to be, long prayers in public, short ones in secret, or none at all. Does not this appear a little pharisaical? Some seem to think they must wander all over creation in public prayers—first a blessing, perhaps, upon the meeting, the church, the impenitent, the pastor, the Sabbath-school, the sailor, the Indian, the missionary, the heathen, "the latter day glory," then back again to the meeting, repeating half they had said before, mixing up all manner of things to make out a *good long prayer.* Not so did the good patriarchs, Christ, and his apostles, teach. One subject filled their minds, and they presented it earnestly and directly to God. Notice the prayers recorded; they are short, comprehensive, plain, direct, earnest, effectual. Men frequently say that they do not wish to be trammeled by a request that they offer a short prayer; they wish to pray as long as they please. But is it right to feel thus? Who would wish to pray, when the most sincere prayer of the brethren is that he may go through soon? Had he not better retire to his closet, and there wait on God who seeth in secret, and who hath promised to reward him openly? I apprehend that those who make long prayers are not generally aware of the length of time they occupy; and it may be well to suggest that a little more careful attention be given to the time-piece. *Some* will be greatly surprised at the length of their prayer.—*Boston Recorder.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER, BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell, -	pound.	8	9
" soft shell, - -	"	16	20
Allum, - - - -	"		9
Alspice, - - - -	"		12½
Apples, green picked, -	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams, - -	pound.		12½
" Shoulders, - -	"		10
" Sides, - - -	"	10½	11
Beans, white, - - -	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg, - -	pound.		12½
Beeswax, - - - -	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts, - - -	"	10	11
Corn, in ear, - - -	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm, - -	pound	48	49
" Mould, - -	"	22	23
" Dipped, - -	"		14
Coffee, Rio, - - -	"	14	14½
" Java, - - -	"	17	18
" Havana, - -	"		14½
" Laguira, - -	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country, - -	"		8
Copperas, - - -	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon, - - -	"		25
Cloves, - - - -	"		45
Feathers, - - -	"		50
Flaxseed, - - -	bush'l.		62½
Flour, - - - -	barrel.		3.00
Filberts, - - - -	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, -	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3, -	"	14.50	
Dry Cod, - -	pound.	6	6½
Herring, - -	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger, - -	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9, - -	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10, - -	"		3.75
" 10 by 12, - -	"		4.75
Hay, - - - -	ton.	7	8
Indigo, - - - -	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole, -	"	26	28
" Country " -	"	26	27
Lead, bar, - - -	"		8
Nutmegs, - - -	"		162½
Madder, - - - -	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans, -	gallon.		65
" West India, -	"	63	65
Oil, Flaxseed, - -	"		112½
" W. Sperm, -	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale, - -	"	80	85
Oats, - - - -	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper, - - - -	pound.		12½
Potatoes, - - -	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris, - -	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina, -	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom, -	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna, - -	"		3.50
" Muscatil. - -	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin, - - -	pound.		7
" Castile, -	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, -	bag.		237½
Salt, - - - -	bush'l.	38	40
Sugar, New Orleans, -	pound.	9½	10
" Muscavado, - -	"	8½	10
" White Havana, -	"		15
" Brown " -	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson, -	"	55	85
" Gunpowder, -	"	70	75
" Imperial, - -	"	65	70
" Black, - - -	"	60	70
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish, -	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered, - -	"		11
Vinegar, - - - -	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat, - - - -	bush'l.		50

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.

BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square, -	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6¾
" 8d and 9d, - -	"		7
" 6d, - - -	"		7½
" 5d, - - -	"		7¾
" 4d, - - -	"		8¼
" 3d, - - -	"		9¼
Retail Nails, by the keg, - -	1 cent advance.		
" Iron, - - - - - -	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.

BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords, - -	90 feet.	3 25	
" " - -	60 "	2 00	
Hemp " - -	90 "	3 00	
" " - -	60 "	2 00	
Plough Lines, - - -	30 "	1 00	

HYMENEAL.

Married—On the 12th November last, by the Rev. James H. Overstreet, Dr. N. Q. HALL, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Miss REBECCA WHIPPS, of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

GRANGER, O., DEC. 17, 1839.

Bro. Springer: Could it be possible for you to send me 40 or 50 Hymn Books, and 15 or 20 Disciplines, for our people want them badly? If not, please let me know where I can get them, and oblige

Yours, R. BAMFORD.

We have no books,—they are kept in Baltimore;—a letter addressed to the Book Committee of the M. P. church there, would find the establishment.

CORRECTIONS.

We send a paper to Mr. Ellis, Harrison, Hamilton; a friend writes us he is of opinion that is a mistake;—he thinks the paper should be addressed to Obediah Ellis, Preston, Hamilton, Ohio. Will Bro. Simpson please inform us?

We gave notice some time since that after sending a paper to J. Shull and two others up to the 14th No. to Tuscarawas, &c, O., the P. M. gave us notice there were no such persons in his vicinity. We received a note the other day from the Post Master at Plainfield, Ohio, that J. Shull and J. Pinkerton did not take their papers from that office, and that he knew of no such persons. It is probable that this is the same J. Shull as above. Here are *five* names that one brother has sent us in error, if the Post Masters be correct. The paper alone that we have sent to these has cost us seventy-five cents—this is pretty hard boring. Will Bro. Warren inform us about these names.

We have been sending a paper from the commencement to Wm. Cox, Pittsburg, Pa., being so directed. Some time since the P. M. of that place informed us this paper was not taken from the office;—within a few days we received a letter from the P. Master at Wilkins that there is where this paper should have been sent.

DELINQUENTS.

The Post Master at Morgantown, Va., informs us that N. Carr, after receiving our paper up to this date has left the State; he has not paid us.

Bro. Beatty, of Alleghenytown, Pa., says, "B. Grey subscribed for the Recorder, and left this before the arrival of the first number. I sent his paper to him, but they are returned by the P. M." A man who will act thus must be dishonest.

RECEIVED PAY FOR FIRST VOL. RECORDER.

Of A. Hamilton, ...	$1 00
Per M. Jared,	
W. Johnson, ...	1 00
Per J. Beatty, ...	1 00
For T. H. Gibson and R. Milligan, in full, having received $1 before.	
Per T. M'Ilroy,	
J. Saunders, ...	1 00
Per G. Clancy, ...	3 00
For J. Wells, and one on account.	
Per W. Marshall,	
P. B. Sarchit, ...	2 00
Of J. Martin, six months, . . .	1 00
Per J. Burns,	
R. H. Halsted, ...	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

M. Jared, J. C. W. Gure, J. Beatty, T. M'Ilroy, R. Bamford, W. Marshall, A. C. Barnes, I. W. Francis, N. B. Madera, J. Degarmo, A. H. Bassett, G. Clancy, J. R. Talentire, J. Burns,

VARIETY.

JUDGE MARSHALL.

BY THE HON. C. MURRAY.

"I had read so much extravagant praise of the beauty of Richmond, that I was somewhat disappointed; nevertheless, the view of the city, the rapids, intersected with a thousand Lilliputian islands, and the wooded hills in the background, form a very pleasing picture. The society numbers among its members some of the most distinguished men in the Union; their friendly attention and hospitality to me warrant my assertion that their private and social qualities are by no means inferior to their high public reputation.—The names of Judge Marshall, B. W. Leigh, and Mr. Wickham, are familiar to all who have taken any interest in American law or politics.

"Judge Marshall, who is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, in fact, Lord Chancellor of the United States, is one of the most remarkable and distinguished men that has adorned the Legislature of either shore of the Atlantic. He began life as a soldier during the American war; served in the militia, where he rose to the rank of general; after which he came to the bar, and passed through all its gradations to his present high situation, which is, in my opinion, the proudest that an American can enjoy, not excepting that of President; inasmuch as it is less subject *'arbitrio popularis aurœ;'* and as the court over which he presides can affirm and decide what is and what is not the Constitution of the United States. The Judge is a tall venerable man, about 80 years of age, his hair tied in a cue, according to olden custom, and with a countenance indicating that simplicity of mind and benignity which so eminently distinguish his character. As a Judge he has no rival, his knowledge being profound, his judgment clear and just, and his quickness in approaching either the fallacy or truth of an argument is surprising. I had the pleasure of several long conversations with him, and was struck with admiration at the extraordinary union of modesty and power, gentleness, and force, which his mind displays. What he knows he communicates without reserve, he speaks with a clearness of expression, and in a tone of simple truth, which compel conviction, and on all subjects on which his knowledge is not certain, or which admit of doubt or arguments, he delivers his opinion with a candid didffience, and with a deference for that of others, almost to timidity; still, it is a timidity which would disarm the most violent opponent, and with respect and credence from any auditor. I remember having observed a similar characteristic attributed to the immortal Newton. The simplicity of his character is not more singular than that of his life; pride, ostentation, and hypocrisy are 'Greek to him,' and he really lives up to the letter and spirit of republicanism, while he maintaines all the dignity due to his age and office.

"His house is small, and more humble in appearance than those of the average of successful lawyers or merchants. I called three times upon him; there is no bell to the door; once I turned the handle of it, and walked in unannounced; on the other two occasions he had seen me coming, and lifted the latch and received me at the door, although he was at the time suffering from some very severe contusions received in the stage while travelling on the road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, which I have before described. I verily believe there is not a particle of vanity in his composition, unless it be of that venial and hospitable nature which induces him to pride himself on giving to his friends the best glass of Maderia in Virginia. In short blending as he does the simplicity of a child and the plainness of a republican with the learning and ability of a lawyer, the venerable dignity of his appearance would not suffer in comparison with that of the most respected and distinguised looking person in the British House of Lords."

WELDING IRON AND STEEL.—Perhaps many of our smiths who have not seen the following may derive some advantage from its perusal.

As iron and steel are compounded more or less with sulphur, copper, and arsenic, which, if they predominate too much, will prevent their being welded sound, it may be of some importance to blacksmiths to know what remedies to apply in such cases. When iron is compounded with sulphur, it is apt to burn before a welding heat can be raised. In this case a little unslacked stone lime, pounded up very fine will absord the sulphur and enable the smith to weld it sound. If but a small quantity of copper enters into the composition of iron, it will render it brittle when hot, and rough when cold. In this case, salt, or sal amoniac, should be used with the sand, which will evaporate the copper and prevent the iron from breaking when it is very hot. Arsenic generally predominates in iron that is very brittle when cold. A small quantity of salt-petre should then be used with the sand for welding. Iron or steel that is entirely free from either of those pernicious substances will work sound, weld with ease, and be very tough when cold. This is what is called good iron. The same may be said of steel.

A fault too often found with blacksmiths is, that their work is not *sound*, when in fact the fault is in the iron they work. As a little attention to ascertain the qualities of iron, and to apply the proper remedies, will enable them to make their work sound, or, at least, as good as the quality of the iron will admit. In welding iron and steel together for edge tools it will be of service, [at least it can do no harm, even if the iron and steel be ever so good,] to have a little lime, salt, and salt-petre mixed in the sand commonly used in welding. This mixture makes an excellent flux for welding, and at the same time prevents the iron from burning, and enables the smith to raise a sufficient heat to weld it perfectly sound, even to the very centre of the bar.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

POWER OF A SWORD FISH.—We yesterday had the pleasure of inspecting a piece of wood, cut out of one of the forplanks of a vessel, the Priscilla, from Pernambucco, now in the port, through which was stuck about eighteen inches of the sword of the sword fish. How it came there needs not to be explained. The force with which it must have been driven in, affords a striking exemplification of the power and ferocity of the fish. The spot in which the vessel was struck was about half way between the commencement of the coppering and keel. Penetrating the copper, the sword had made its way first through the outer plank of Scotch larch, three inches and a half in thickness, then, traversing an open space of ten or twelve inches, it had encountered another plank of oak, and about four inches in thickness, which was also pierced, the point of the sword coming clear through to the other side. What renders this feat the more surprising is that the Priscilla is quite a new vessel, this having been her first voyage. Captain Taylor, her commander, states that when near the Azores, as he was walking the quarter deck at night a shock was felt which brought all hands from below, under the impression that the ship had touched upon a rock. This was, no doubt the time when the occurrence took place. A great number of whales had been seen playing about the vessel the day before, and it is probable that the sword fish, which is a deadly enemy to the whale, had mistaken the Priscilla for one of the objects to which it was in chase; in other words, it had thought her "very like a whale." On the passage home the vessel was observed to leak a great deal, on which account, after discharging her cargo, she was hauled into the Graving Dock, and, having yesterday undergone an examination, the discovery was made to what had happened. The plank had been split as well as pierced, so that, though the sword remained in the aperture it had made, it was not sufficient entirely to keep out the water. —*Liverpool Courier.*

MILITARY HOSPITAL AFTER A BATTLE.—This awful description is from a new work entitled "Victories of the British Army," by the author of "Stories of Waterloo."

"In the yard of a quinta, or nobleman's house, I looked through the grating and saw about two hundred wounded soldiers waiting to have their limbs amputated, while others were arriving every moment. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the frightful appearance of these men; they had been wounded on the 5th and this was the 7th; their limbs were swollen to an enormous size, and the smell from the gunshot wounds was dreadful. Some were sitting upright against a wall, under the shade of a number of chesnut-trees, and, as many of them were wounded in the head as well as limbs, the ghastly countenances of these poor fellows presented a dismal sight. The streams of gore which had trickled down their cheeks were quite hardened with the sun, and gave their faces a glazed and copper colored hue; their eyes were sunk and fixed, and what between the effects of the sun, of exhaustion, and despair, they resembled more a group of bronze figures then any thing human. There they set, silent and statue-like, waiting for their turn to be carried to the amputation tables. At the other side of the yard lay several whose state was too helpless to sit up; a feeble cry from them occasionally, to those who were passing, for a drink of water, was all they uttered."

EVENING.—When the shadow of evening deepen around and the hum of busy life is for a season hushed into silence, it is the part of wisdom to call home the wandering mind; to forget awhile our connection with earth and its pursuits, and hold converse with that world whose glorious sun never sets, but the Lamb in the midst is the light thereof—where sin cannot enter, where the eye shall never more be suffused with tears, where bewildering care shall never again brood darkly and heavily over the soul.

Is it not enough that the day be devoted to the world? Why should we voluntarily surrender the night also, to its exorbitant demands? The arrangements of infinite wisdom evince to us, that there should be practical withdrawal of the mind from secular pursuits, and seasons have been mercifully allotted to this purpose. As the fond mother gently draws the curtain upon the sweet slumber of her little offspring, so does our Heavenly Father slowly close the shades of night around his wearied children, kindly reminding them that it is time to retire from the strife of earthly care and toil, and seek, in refreshing social intercourse, and quiet repose, new vigor for the labors of the ensuing day.

But thoughtless man often turns this peaceful hour into a season of sensual and riotous indulgence. Whilst the twilight yet lingers in the horizon, the painted enchantress throws her portals invitingly open, and as the shades deepen around, the unthinking multitude crowd her unhallowed vestibule, and sacrifice at her shrine the hours designed for noble and holy purposes. They steal from Heaven and consecrate the theft to the god of this world. How infinitely more delightful and worthy the powers of a rational soul, to retire from the tumult and strife and vanity of this perishable world, and in the hallowed stillness of the eventide, raise the social altar, and upon it offer to Him, in whom we live and breathe and move, the incense of humble gratitude for all His mercies—and there bending low in prayer, present the heart in warm supplication before Him who has promised to listen to the cry of his needy children, and not despise their prayer.—Blessed, animating employment—it assimilates us to heaven, and to that holy brotherhood whose prayers on earth are changed to praise in the abodes of ineffable light. We taste of the streams of that river which flow through the city of New Jerusalem, and anticipate that glorious day, fast hastening on the wings of time, when we shall wander along its verdant banks, and strike our harps of living melody to the song which swells through the mansions of the redeemed.

"There the bright and blest
Are crowned forever 'midst that shining band,
Gathered to Heaven's own wreath from ev'ry land,
Our spirits shall find rest." *N. Y. Luminary.*

THE DEATH OF A MOTHER.—I remember vividly the circumstance of her departure. Consumption had already done its powerful work. Unlike many who are smitten with this disease, she preferred to die in the bosom of her family. Why should the stag pierced to the heart in its own thickets, seek refuge in the deeper glades, to bleed to death? It is a wrong idea, this, of searching in a land of strangers for health which is "clean gone forever"—how many are thus yearly cut down in the midst of their wanderings! In some desolate chamber they lie in the agonies of death. No soft hand presses their brow, no familiar voice whispers in the ear; no cherished friend performs their funeral obsequies. Death is indeed bitter under such circumstances, being without its usual allevations. It is a sweet consolation to die at home:

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
Even from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
Even in our ashes live their wonted fires."

There is something dreadful, yet beautiful in consumption. It comes stealing so softly and so silently. It comes too, in the garb of mockery and deception, and clothes its victims in beautiful garments for the grave. The hectic flush, the snowy brow, the brilliant eye; who could believe that these were death's precusors, the signet of the conqueror! It invests the patient with a preternatural patience and sweetness under suffering, keeping alive at the same time in her breast, the illusion of hope. Even in her moments of keenest suffering, she looks forward to days of returning happiness, and while the worm is forever preying at the core, and her slender form becomes each day more feeble and attenuate, she hails before her a gilded prospect, and the mind and spirits are buoyant with the thought. But when the final struggle has at last commenced, how sublime is the spectacle. To behold the immortal mind, so calm, so tranquil, and so triumphant; waxing brighter, while the tenement which contains it is but a poor fleshless skeleton; to behold the eye beeming with undiminished lustre towards the objects of its affection, until the soul at last bursting the charnel vault which has too long confined it, takes one triumphant bound. Then is the body still and silent. The feather is unruffled by the breath, and the glass retains its polish; for the dust has returned to dust again and the spirit unto God who gave it.

It was a tempestuous night. The rain poured down in torrents. The lightning gleamed luridly. At midnight I entered the apartment. A solitary taper gleamed dismally on the hearth. The forms of those in the room appeared like gloomy shadows, flitting to and fro. A stifled sob, and the ticking of a watch on the table, were the only sounds, and they struck like a barbed arrow to my heart. I observed her hand beckoning. Her head was raised with pillows. A smile shot from her glazing eyes. She essayed to speak. I bent down my head with eagerness, to catch the last whispering of her voice. There was a pause. She made a signal to those around her to suppress their emotions as they valued her last legacy. The sobs ceased, the groans were scarcely audible, and the tear stood still upon the cheek of the mourner.—"Ah! that kind," she began in a voice as soft as music—Nature must have her course. The fountains of grief were too full. They burst the barriers which prudence would have fain erected, and poured forth in a torrent, sweeping all before them. A cry, long, loud, and piercing filled the apartment. She cast back a look of sorrowful reproach.

She arose in the couch. A paroxysm of coughing seized her. She writhed for a moment in convulsive agonies, and then fell back upon the pillow. A gleam of lightning, bright, dazzling, appalling, shot through the casement. She was DEAD! "Let us pray!" exclaims the reverened pastor; and with one accord the assembly knelt down, while, at the noon of night, he offered up a fervent prayer. It was short but clothed in the poetic language of the scriptures. It spoke of the silver chord being loosed, and the golden bowl being broken. It was finished. We arose from our knees, cast one look at the emanciated form of the departed, and left the apartment.—*Knickerbocker.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, '40.

THIS paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book into common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol (R. I.) Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at only $1 per year in advance; ten copies for 8 dollars; twenty copies for 14 dollars; thirty copies for 18 dollars.

All editors who wish to promote the great objects of the Cabinet, are requested to favor us by giving this one or two insertions.

Our exchange list having swelled so as greatly to tax our time and means, we shall be constrained to confine it mostly to those who show us this kindness. Jan. 1, 1840. 19

The Casket,

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it has come into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with *still further attractions* on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as it will continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, has been engaged beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country.

The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with *the finest steel engravings*, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, *a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored*, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the November number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. Hewitt & Co., and the fine pieces of copyright music which they have hitherto furnished are sufficient guarantee for the future

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the readers' money.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.,
December 30, 1839. *Philadelphia.*

P. S.—Editors publishing this Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No exchange is solicited, except when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

For Sale.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Book Seller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or any who will buy to sell again. Dec. 10, 1839. 3t16

☞Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Cloverseed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increased to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accurate and detailed account of all the Banking Institutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to increase *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number.* We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete Detector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have determined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our monthly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so generously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every individual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our expenses to a very considerable extent. Such, however, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged Detector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after receiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Reporter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibility of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deeply grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and instructive. MATHEW T. MILLER,

No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.
November 21, 1839. 14

New York Mirror.

☞THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE conductors of the New York Mirror are determined that no periodical in the world shall exceed this in the interest and variety of its literary contents, the elegance and finish of its pictorial embellishments, the beauty and popularity of its music, and the neatness and superiority of its typographical appearance.

The number for the 19th of October is adorned with one of the most costly and magnificent steel engravings ever published in this or any other country. It is a representation of the "Landing at Jamestown," painted and designed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth, two American artists of whom their country may be justly proud.

This is the third exquisite engraving that has already appeared in the present volume of the Mirror, the first number of which was issued on the first of July last, *all the numbers of which can be supplied to new subscribers, if immediate application be made.*

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical, extant.—Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Six superb engravings (including three now issued) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a SPLENDID SUPER-ROYAL QUARTO ENGRAVING, and every week with a popular piece of MUSIC, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved VIGNETTE TITLE-PAGE, and a copious INDEX, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, IN ADVANCE.

December 10, 1839. 3t16

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,
162 Nasau-street New York city.
November 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840. Number 20.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 8, 1840.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot, on this occasion, congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire and disease have painfully afflicted otherwise flourishing portions of our country; and very serious embarrassments yet derange the trade of many of our cities. But, notwithstanding these circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountifully bestowed upon us by the Author of all good, still continues to call for our warmest gratitude. Especially have we reason to rejoice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well-directed industry, and given to it that sure reward which is vainly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view, without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual comfort is more certain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependance upon others for the bread they eat: and that cheerful abundance on which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for no where with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agriculturalist and the bounties of the earth.

With foreign countries, our relations exhibit the same favorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just and forbearing policy adopted by the first administration of the Federal Government, and pursued by its successors. The extraordinary powers vested in me by an act of Congress, for the defence of the country in an emergency, considered so far probable as to require that the Executive should possess ample means to meet it, have not been exerted. They have, therefore, been attended with no other result than to increase, by the confidence thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain, with religious exactness, the cardinal principles that govern our intercourse with other nations. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Britain, out of which this unusual grant of authority arose, nothing has occurred to require its exertion; and as it is about to return to the legislature, I trust no future necessity may call for its exercise by them, or its delegation to another department of the government.

For the settlement of our north eastern boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey, has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration. A just regard to the delicate state of this question and a proper respect for the natural impatience of Maine not less than a conviction that the negotiation has already been protracted longer than is prudent on the part of either Government, have led me to believe that the present favorable moment should on no account be suffered to pass without putting the question forever at rest. I feel confident that the Government of her Britannic Majesty will take the same view of this subject, as I am persuaded it is governed by desires equally strong and sincere for the amicable termination of the controversy.

To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of boundary lines, especially those described in regions unoccupied and but partially known, is to be added in our country the embarrassment necessarily arising out of our Constitution, by which the General Government is made the organ of negotiating and deciding upon the particular interests of the States on whose frontiers these lines are to be traced. To avoid another controversy in which a State Government might rightfully claim to have her wishes consulted, previous to the conclusion of conventional arrangement concerning her rights of jurisdiction or territory, I have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain to another portion of our conterminous dominion, of which the division still remains to be adjusted. I refer to the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods, stipulations for the settlement of which are to be found in the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. The commissioners appointed under that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputed points should be settled, and the line designated, before the territorial government, of which it is one of the boundaries, takes its place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon the cordial co-operation of the British Government to effect that object.

There is every reason to believe that disturbances like those which lately agitated the neighboring British Provinces will not again prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual interest of Great Britain and the United States to preserve and maintain.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquility is restored, and on our frontier that misguided sympathy in favor of what was presumed to be a general effort in behalf of popular rights, and which in some instances misled a few of our more inexperienced citizens, has subsided into a rational conviction strongly opposed to all intermeddling with the internal affairs of our neighbors. The people of the U. S. feel, as it is hoped they always will, a warm solicitude for the success of all who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the political condition of mankind. This generous feeling they cherish towards the most distant nations; and it was natural, therefore, that it should be awakened with more than common warmth in behalf of their immediate neighbors. But it does not belong to their character, as a community, to seek the gratification of those feelings in acts which violate their duty as citizens, endanger the peace of their country, and tend to bring upon it the stain of a violated faith towards foreign nations. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, they appear for a moment to lose sight of the permanent obligations imposed upon them as citizens, they are seldom long misled. From all the information I receive confirmed, to some extent, by personal observation, I am satisfied that no one can now hope to engage in such enterprises without encouraging public indignation, in addition to the severest penalties of the law.

Recent information also leads me to hope that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provinces, who have sought refuge within our boundaries, are disposed to become peaceable residents, and to abstain from all attempts to endanger the peace of that country which has afforded them an asylum. On a review of the occurrences on both sides of the line, it is satisfactory to reflect, that in almost every complaint against our country, the offence may be traced to emigrants from the Provinces who have sought refuge here. In the few instances in which they were aided by the citizens of the United States, the acts of these misguided men were not only in direct contravention of the laws and well known wishes of their own Government, but met with the decided disapprobation of the people of the United States.

I regret to state the appearance of a different spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our people and institutions, which have been so frequently expressed there, and the disregard of our rights which have been manifested on some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been applauded and encouraged by the people, and even by some of the subordinate local authorities of the Provinces. The chief officers in Canada fortunately have not entertained the same feeling, and have probably prevented excesses that must have been fatal to the peace of the two countries.

I look forward anxiously to a period when all the transactions which have grown out of this condition of our affairs, and which have been made the subjects of complaint and remonstrance by the two Governments respectively, shall be fully examined, and the proper satisfaction given where it is due from either side.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our intercourse with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, or Sweeden. The internal state of Spain has sensibly improved and a well grounded hope exists that the return of peace will restore to the people of that country their former prosperity, and enable the Government to fulfil all its obligations at home and abroad. The Government of Portugal, I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in full the eleventh and last instalment due to our citizens for the claims embraced in the settlement made with it on the 3d of March, 1837.

I lay before you treaties of commerce negotiated with the Kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. The liberal principles of these treaties will recommend them to your approbation. That with Sardinia is the first treaty of commerce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign, by aiding the developement of the resources of his country and stimulating the enterprise of his people. That with the Netherlands happily terminates a long existing subject of dispute, and removes from our future commercial intercourse all apprehension of embarrassment. The King of the Netherlands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made compensation for an American vessel captured in 1800 by a French privateer, and carried into Curacan, where the proceeds were appropriated to the use of the colony, then, and for a short time after, under the dominion of Holland.

The death of the late Sultan has produced no alteration in our relations with Turkey. Our newly appointed Minister Resident has reached Constantinople, and I have received assurances from the present Ruler that the obligations of our treaty, and those of friendship, will be fulfilled by himself in the same spirit that actuated his illustrious father.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that no convention for the settlement of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified by the Government of that country. The first convention formed for that purpose was not presented by the President of Mexico for the approbation of its Congress, from a belief that the King of Prussia, the arbitrator in case of disagreement in the joint commission to be appointed by the United States and Mexico, would not consent to take upon himself that friendly office.—Although not entirely satisfied with the course pursued by Mexico, I felt no hesitation in receiving in the most conciliatory spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerfully consented to a new convention, in order to arrange the payments proposed to be made to our citizens, in a manner which, while equally just to them, was deemed less enormous and inconvenient to the Mexican Government. Relying confidently upon the intentions of that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to repair to Mexico, and diplomatic intercourse has been resumed between the two countries. The new convention has, he informs us, been recently submitted by the President of that Republic to its Congress, under circumstances which promise a speedy ratification; a result which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

Instructions have been given to the Commissioner of the United States under our Convention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Republic. The commissioners of both Governments met in New Orleans in August last. The joint commission was organized, and adjourned to convene at the same place on the 12th of October. It is presumed to be now in the performance of its duties.

The new Government of Texas has shown its desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, by a prompt reparation for injuries complained of in the cases of two vessels of the United States.

With Central America a convention has been concluded for the renewal of its former treaty with the United States.—This was not ratified before the departure of our late Charge d'Affairs to send a special agent to Central America, to close the affairs of our mission there, and to arrange with the Government an extension of the time for the exchange of ratifications.

The commission created by the States which formerly composed the Republic of Columbia, for adjusting the claims against that Government, has, by a very unexpected construction of the treaty under which it acts, decided that no provision was made for those claims of citizens of the United States which arose from captures by Columbian privateers, and were adjudged against the claimants in the judicial tribunals. This decision will compel the United States to apply to the several Governments formerly united for redress. With all these—New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, a perfectly good understanding exists. Our treaty with Venezuela is faithfully carried into execution, and that country, in the enjoyment of tranquility, is gradually advancing in prosperity under the guidance of its present distinguished President, General Paez. With Ecuador, a liberal commercial convention has lately been concluded, which will be transmitted to the Senate at an early day.

With the great American Empire of Brazil relations continue unchanged, as does our friendly intercourse with the other Governments of South America—the Argentine Republic and the Republics of Uruguay, Chili, Peru and Bolivia.—The dissolution of the Peru Bolivian Confederation may occasion some temporary inconvenience to our citizens in that quarter, but the obligations on the new Governments which have arisen out of that Confederation to observe its treaty stipulations, will no doubt be soon understood, and it is presumed that no indisposition will exist to fulfil those which it contracted with the United States.

The financial operations of the Government during the present year have, I am happy to say, been very successful. The difficulties under which the Treasury Department has labored from known defects in the existing laws relative to the safe keeping of the public moneys, aggravated by the suspension of specie payments by several of the banks holding public deposites, or indebted to public officers for notes received in payment of public dues, have been surmounted to a very gratifying extent. The large current expenditures have been punctually met, and the faith of the Government in all its pecuniary concerns has been scrupulously maintained.

The nineteen millions of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and the modifications thereof, with a view to the indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds, and of the deposite banks in the payment of public moneys held by them, have been so punctually redeemed as to leave less than the original ten millions outstanding at any one time, and the whole amount unredeemed now falls short of three millions. Of these the chief portion is not due till next year, and the whole would have been already extinguished could the Treasury have realized the payments due to it from the banks. If those due from them during the next year shall be punctually made, and if Congress shall keep the appropriations within the estimates, there is every reason to believe that all the outstanding Treasury notes can be redeemed and the ordinary expenses defrayed, without imposing on the people any additional burden, either of loans or increased taxes.

To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition, admonishes us of our own duties, in a manner too impressive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condition to discharge with ease and vigor, its highest functions, should their exercise be required by any sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition to which we are always exposed, and which may occur when it is least expected. To this end, it is indispensable that its finances should be untrammelled, and its resources, as far as practicable, unincumbered. No circumstance could present greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects, than the creation of an onerous national debt. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is, at the same time the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of state have never failed to chasten and invigorate Republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretext it may have been introduced or fostered.

These considerations cannot be lost upon a people who have never been inattentive to the effect of their policy upon the institutions they have created for themselves; but at the present moment their force is augmented by the necessity which a decreasing revenue must impose. The check lately given to importations of articles subject to duties, the derangements in the operations of internal trade, and especially the reduction gradually taking place in our tariff of duties, all tend materially to lessen our receipts; indeed it is probable that the diminution resulting in the last cause alone, will not fall short of five millions of dollars, in the year 1842, as the final reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. then takes effect. The whole revenue then accruing from the customs, and from the sales of public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be wanted to defray the necessary expenses of the Government under the most prudent administration of its affairs. These are circumstances that impose the necessity of rigid economy, and require its prompt and constant exercise. With the Legislature rest the power and duty of so adjusting the public expenditure as to promote this end. By the provisions of the Constitution, it is only in consequence of appropriations made by law, that money can be drawn from the Treasury; no instance has occurred since the establishment of the Government in which the Executive, though a competent part of the Legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the sole ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such appropriations only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, both the Executive and the Legislature have evidence of the strict responsibility to which they will be held; and while I am conscious of my own anxious efforts to perform with fidelity this portion of my public functions, it is a satisfaction to me to be able to count on a cordial co-operation from you.

At the time I entered upon my present duties, our ordinary disbursements—without including those on account of the public debt, the post office, and the trust funds in charge of the Government—had been largely increased by appropriations for the removals of the Indians, for repelling Indian hostilities, and for other less urgent expenses which grew out of an overflowing Treasury. Independent of the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and 1835 had, by these causes, swelled to twenty-nine millions in 1836; and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to the 4th of March, caused the expenditure to rise to the very large amount of thirty-three millions.—We were enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce this amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed twenty-six millions, or six millions less than it was last year. With a determination so far as depends on me to continue this reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of dollars.

The precautionary measures which will be recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect faithfully the public credit under the fluctuations and contingencies to which our receipts and expenditures are exposed, and especially in a commercial crisis like the present, are commended to your early attention.

On a former occasion your attention was invited to various considerations in support of a pre-emption law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; and also of a law graduating the prices for such lands as had long been in the market unsold, in consequence of their inferior quality. The execution of the act which was passed on the first subject has been attended with the happiest consequences, in quieting titles, and securing improvements to the industrious; and it has also, to a very gratifying extent, been exempt from the frauds which were practised under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as was anticipated, contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Treasury.

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recommended, would also, I am persuaded, add considerably to the revenue for several years, and prove in other respects just and beneficial.

Your early consideration of the subject is, therefore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our principle seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States.

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminate the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have been frustrated, and that the effort to bring these unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But, after entering into solemn engagements with the Commanding General, the Indians, without any provocation, re-commenced their acts of treachery and murder. The renewal of hostilities in that Territory renders it necessary that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the plan which will be submitted to you by the Secretary of War, in order to enable that department to conduct them to a successful issue.

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecting a portion of the troops during the last summer, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the success of the effort to improve their discipline, by keeping them together in as large bodies as the nature of our service will permit. I recommend, therefore, that commodious and permanent barracks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their discipline and excellent police, the evils resulting to the service from the deficiency of company officers, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers be permanently separated from the line.

The navy has been usefully and honorably employed in protecting the rights and property of our citizens, wherever the condition of affairs seemed to require its presence. With the exception of one instance, where outrage, accompanied by murder, was committed on a vessel of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce, nothing is known to have occurred to impede or molest the enterprise of our citizens on that element where it is so signally displayed. On learning this daring act of piracy, Commodore Reed proceeded immediately to the spot, and receiving no satisfaction, either in the surrender of the murderers, or the restoration of the plundered property, inflicted severe and merited chastisement on the barbarians.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of war, that it has been deemed necessary to station a competent force on the coast of Africa to prevent a fraudulent use of our flag by foreigners.

Recent experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfer of American vessels while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these defects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ocean, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well simulated as to afford them comparative security in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic emphatically denounced in our statutes, regarded with abhorrence by our citizens, and of which the effectual suppression is no where more sincerely desired than in the United States. These circumstances make it proper to recommend to your early attention a careful revision of these laws, so that, without impeding the freedom and facilities of our navigation, or impairing an important branch of our industry connected with it, the integrity and honor of our flag may be carefully preserved. Information derived from our Consul at Havaga, showing the necessity of this, was communicated to a committee of the Senate near the close of the last session, but too late, as it appeared, to be acted upon. It will be brought to your notice by the proper department, with additional communications from other sources.

The latest account from the Exploring Expedition represent it as proceeding successfully in its objects, and promising results no less useful to trade and navigation than to science.

The extent of post roads covered by mail service on the 1st of July last, was about 133,999 miles, and the rate of annual transportion upon them 34,495,878 miles. The number of post offices on that day was 12,780, and on the 30th ultimo, 13,028.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June last, was $4,476,638—exhibiting an increase over the preceding year of $241,560. The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same period are $4,624,117.

The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the two last years has been met out of the surplus which had previously accumulated. The cash on hand on the 30th ultimo, was about $206,701 95, and the current income of the department varies little from the rate of current expenditures. Most of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of 7th of July, 1838, have been set in operation at the annual cost of $136,963. Notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties of the country, the revenue of the department appears to be increasing; and unless it shall be seriously checked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the present mail service, but in a a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulty have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mails by rail-road and steam boat companies. It appears that the maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon railroads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convey them at such hours as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the use of the people of the States the best practicable mail establishment. To arrive at that end it is indispensable that the Post Office Department shall be enabled to control the hours at which the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now does over all other roads. Should serious inconveniences arise from the inadequacy of the compensation now provided by law, or from unreasonable demands by any of the railroad companies, the subject is of such general importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steam boat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Post Master General. The War and Navy Departments already employ steam boats in their service, and although it is by no means desirable that the Government should undertake the transportation of passengers or freight as a business, there can be no reasonable objection to running boats, temporarily, whenever it may be necessary to put down attempts at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Post Master General relative to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecutions for mail depredations; merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecutions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose time is required to be given to the public, demands not only that his expenses shall be paid, but that he shall receive a reasonable compensation.

The reports from the War, Navy and Post Office Departments will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a few days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to those important documents, satisfied that you will find in them many valuable suggestion, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last year by the Secretary of State, to the Senate, showing the trial docket of each of the Circuit Courts, and the number of miles each judge has to travel in the performance of his duties, a great inequality appears in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. The number of terms to be held in each of the courts composing the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit, and from thence to the seat of Government, are represented to be such as to render it impossible for that circuit to perform, in a manner corresponding with the public exigencies, his term and circuit duties. A revision therefore, of the present arrangement of the circuits seem to be called for and is recommended to your notice.

I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by the Territorial Legislatures to authorize the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the guarantee of the Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no act of a Territorial Legislature incorporating banks should have force of law, until approved by Congress, but acts of a very exceptionable character previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to remain in force, by virtue of which bonds may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joint one passed the Senate at the same session, expressing the sense of Congress that the laws in question ought not to be permitted to remain in force unless amended in many material respects, but it failed in the House of Representatives for want of time, and the desired amendments have not been made. The interests involved are of great importance, and the subject deserves your early and careful attention.

The continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the country. The suspension of specie payments in 1839, rendered the use of deposite banks, as prescribed by the act of 1836, a source rather of embarrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custody of most of the public moneys afterwards collected in charge of the public officers.—The new securities for its safety, which this required were a principal cause of my convening an extra session of Congress; but in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses, neither then, nor at any subsequent period, has there been any legislation on the subject. The effort made at the last session to obtain the authority of Congress to punish the use of public money for private purposes as a crime, a measure attended under other Governments with a signal advantage, was unsuccessful, from diversities of opin-

ion in that body, notwithstanding the anxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every practicable security.

The result of this is still to leave the custody of the public money without those safeguards which have been for several years earnestly desired by the Executive; and as the remedy is only to be found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on me the duty of again submitting to you the propriety of passing a law providing for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and especially to ask that its use for private purposes by any officers entrusted with it, may be declared to be a felony, punishable with penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the offence.

These circumstances added to known defects in the existing law, and unusual derangement in the general operations of trade, have during the last three years, much increased the difficulties attendant on the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, and called forth corresponding exertions from those having them in charge. Happily these have been successful beyond expectation.—Vast sums have been collected and disbursed by the several departments with unexpected cheapness and ease, transfers have been readily made to every part of the Union, however distant; and defalcations have been far less than might have been anticipated, from the absence of adequate legal restraints. Since the officers of the Treasury and Post Office Departments were charged with the custody of most of the public moneys received by them, there have been collected sixty-six millions of dollars, and excluding the case of the late Collector at New York, the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the collection cannot, it is believed exceed sixty thousand dollars. The defalcation of the late collector at that city, of the extent and circumstances of which Congress has been fully informed, ran through all the modes of keeping the public money that have been hitherto in use, and was distinguished by an aggravated disregard of duty that broke through the restraint of every system, and cannot therefore, be usefully referred to as a test of the comparative safety of either. Additional information will also be furnished by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call made upon that officer by the House of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed information on the subject of defaults by public officers or agents under each Administration from 1789 to 1837. This document will be submitted to you in a few days. The general results (independent of the Post Office, which is kept separately and will be stated by itself,) so far as they bear upon this subject are, that the losses which have been and are likely to be, sustained by any class of agents, have been —the greatest by banks, including as required in the resolution, their depreciated paper received for public dues; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and receivers. If the losses on duty bonds are included, they will be three-fold those by both collectors and receivers. Our whole experience, therefore, furnishes the strongest evidence that the desired legislation of Congress is alone wanting to insure in those operations the highest degree of security and facility. Such also appear to have been the experience of other nations. From the results of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state that in twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign Governments from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration.

In the modes of business and official restraints on disbursing officers, no legal change was produced by the suspension of specie payments. The report last referred to will be found to contain also much useful information in relation to this subject.

I have heretofore assigned to Congress my reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the Constitution, is neccessary to the safe action of the Federal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that connection. This recommendation has been subjected, as I desired it should be, to severe scrutiny and animated discussion; and I allow myself to believe that, notwithstanding the natural diversities of opinion which may be anticipated on all subjects involing such important considerations, it has secured in its favor as general a concurrence of public sentiment as could be expected on one of such magnitude.

Recent events have also continued to develope new objections to such a connection. Seldom is any bank, under the existing system and practice, able to meet, on demand, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maintains specie payments, and transacts profitable business, only by the confidence of the public in its solvency; and whenever this is destroyed, the demands of its depositors and noteholders—pressed more rapidly than it can make collections from its debtors—force it to stop payment.—This loss of confidence with its consequences occurred in 1837, and afforded the apology of the banks for their suspension. The public then acquiesced in the validity of the excuse; and, while the State Legislatures did not exact from them their forfeited charter, Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive, allowed them time to pay over the public money they held, although compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency thus created.

It now appears that there are other motives than a want of public confidence under which the banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to meet their obligations. Scarcely were the country and Government relieved, in a degree, from the difficulties occasioned by the general suspension of 1837, when a partial one, occurring within thirty months of the former, produced new and serious embarrassments, though it had no palliation in such circumstances as were alleged in justification of that which had previously taken place. There was nothing in the condition of the country to endanger a well managed banking institution; commerce was deranged by no foreign war; every branch of manufacturing industry was crowned with rich rewards; and the more than usual abundance of our harvests, after supplying our domestic wants, had left our granaries and store-houses filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the midst of this, that an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency is entailed upon the people by a large portion of the banks. They are not driven to it by the exhibition of a loss of public confidence, or of a sudden pressure from their depositors or note holders, but they excuse themselves by alleging that the current of business, and exchange with foreign countries, which draws the precious metals from their vaults, would require, in order to meet it, a larger curtailment of their loans to a comparatively small portion of the community, than it will be convenient for them to bear, or perhaps safe for the banks to exact. The plea has ceased to be one of necessity. Convenience and policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these institutions in disregarding their solemn obligations. Such conduct is not merely an injury to individual creditors, but it is a wrong to the whole community, from whose liberality they hold most valuable privileges—whose rights they violate, whose business they derange, and the value of whose property they render unstable and insecure. It must be evident that this new ground for bank suspensions, in reference to which their action is not only disconnected with, but wholly independent of, that of the public, gives a character to their suspensions more alarming than any which they exhibited before, and greatly increases the impropriety of relying on the banks in the transactions of the Government.

A large and highly respectable portion of our banking institutions are, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to state, exempted from all blame on account of this second delinquency. They have, to their great credit, not only continued to meet their engagements, but have even repudiated the grounds of suspension now resorted to. It is only by such a course that the confidence and good will of the community can be preserved, and, in the sequel, the best interests of the institutions themselves promoted.

New dangers to the banks are also daily disclosed from the extension of that system of extravagant credit of which they are the pillars. Formerly our foreign commerce was principally founded on an exchange of commodities, including the precious metals, and leaving in its transactions but little foreign debt. Such is not now the case. Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere credit has become too commonly the basis of trade. Many of the banks themselves, not content with largely stimulating this system among others, have usurped the business, while they impair the stability of the mercantile community: they have become borrowers instead of lenders; they establish their energies abroad; they deal largely in stocks and merchandise; they encourage the issue of State securities until the foreign market is glutted with them; and, unsatisfied with the legitimate use of their own capital and the exercise of their lawful privileges, they raise, by large loans, additional means for every variety of speculation. The disasters attendant on this deviation from the former course of business in this country, are now shared alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of which there is perhaps no previous example in the annals of our country.

So long as a willingness of the foreign lender, and a sufficient export of our productions to meet any necessary partial payment, leave the flow of credit undisturbed, all appears to be prosperous; but as soon as it is checked by any hesitation abroad, or by any inability to make payment there in our productions, the evils of the system are disclosed. The paper currency which might serve for domestic purposes, is useless to pay the debts due in Europe. Gold and silver are therefore drawn, in exchange for their notes, from the banks. To keep up their supply of coin, these institutions are obliged to call upon their own debtors, who pay them principally in their own notes, which are as unavailable to them as they are to the merchants to meet the foreign demand. The calls of the banks, therefore, in such emergencies, of necessity, exceed that demand, and produce a corresponding curtailment of their accommodations and of the currency, at the very moment when the state of trade renders it most inconvenient to be borne. The intensity of this pressure on the community is in proportion to the previous liberality of credit and consequent expansion of the currency; forced sales of property are made at the time when the means of purchasing are most reduced, and the worst calamities to individuals are only at last arrested, by an open violation of their obligations by the banks, a refusal to pay specie for their notes, and an imposition upon the community of a fluctuating and depreciated currency.

These consequences are inherent in the present system. They are not influenced by the banks being large or small, created by National or State governments. They are the results of the irresistable laws of trade and credit. In the recent events which have so strikingly illustrated the certain effects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the largest capital in the Union, established under a National charter, and lately strengthened, as we were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that for a State charter, with new and unusual privileges—in a condition too, as it was said, of entire soundness and great prosperity—not merely unable to resist these effects, but the first to yield to them.

Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a chain of necessary dependence among these institutions which, obliges them, to a great extent, to follow the course of others, notwithstanding its injustice to their own immediate creditors, or injury to the particular community in which they are placed. This dependence of a bank, which is in proportion to the extent of its debts for circulation and deposites, is not merely on others in its own vicinity, but on all those which connect it with the centre of trade. Distant banks may fail, without seriously affecting those in our principal commercial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the extremities of the Union. The suspension at New York, in 1837, was every where, with very few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; that recently at Philadelphia immediately affected the banks of the South and West in a similar manner. This dependence of our whole banking system on the institutions in a few large cities, is not found in the laws of their organization, but in those of trade and exchange. The banks at that centre to which currency flows, and where it is required in payments for merchandize, hold the power of controlling those in regions whence it comes, while the latter possesses no means of restraining them; so that the value of individual property, and the prosperity of trade, through the whole interior of the country, are made to depend on the good or bad management of the banking institutions in the great seats of trade on the seaboard.

But this chain of dependence does not stop here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or New York. It reaches across the ocean, and ends in London, the centre of the credit system. The same laws of trade, which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the United States, subject the former, in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. It is not denied that the suspension of the New York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick succession throughout the Union, was produced by an application of that power; and it is now alledged, in extenuation of the present condition of so large a portion of our banks, that their embarrassments have arisen from the same cause.

From this influence they cannot now entirely escape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies of the two countries; it is strengthened by the current of trade and exchange, which centres in London, and is rendered almost irresistible by the large debts contracted there by our merchants, our banks, and our States. It is thus that an introduction of a new bank into the most distant of our villages, places the business of that village within the influence of the money power in England. It is thus that every new debt which we contract in that country, seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence. We cannot escape from this by making new banks, great or small, State or National. The same chains which bind those now existing to the centre of this system of paper credit, must equally fetter every similar institution we create. It is only by the extent to which this system has been pushed of late, that we have been made fully aware of its irresistible tendency to subject our own banks and currency to a vast controlling power in a foreign land; and it adds a new argument to those which illustrate their precarious situation.

Endangered in the first place by their own mismanagement, and again by the conduct of every institution which connects them with the centre of trade, in our own country, they are yet subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whatever measures policy, necessity, or caprice, may induce those who control the credits of England to resort to. I mean not to comment upon these measures present or past, and much less to discourage the prosecution of fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal benefits; but it having now been made manifest that the power of inflicting these and similar injuries, is, by the resistless law of a credit currency and credit trade, equally capable of extending their consequences through all the ramifications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaining, particularly when our banks are used as depositories of the public money, a dangerous political influence in the United States, I have deemed it my duty to bring the subject to your notice, and ask for it your serious consideration.

Is an argument required beyond the exposition of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banking institution as depositories of the public money? Can we venture not only to encounter the risk of their individual and mutual mismanagement, but, at the same time, to place our foreign and domestic policy entirely under the control of a foreign moneyed interest? To do so is to impair the independence of our Government, as the present credit system has already impaired the independence of our banks. It is to submit all its important operations, whether of peace or war, to be controlled or thwarted at first by our own banks, and then by a power abroad greater than themselves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humiliation to which this Government and people might be sooner or later reduced, if the means for defending their rights are to be made dependent upon those who may have the most powerful of motives to impair them.

Nor is it only in reference to the effect of this state of things on the independence of our government or of our banks, that the subject presents itself for consideration; it is to be viewed also in its relations to the general trade of our country. The time is not long past when a deficiency of foreign crops was thought to afford a profitable market for the surplus of our industry; but now we await with feverish anxiety the news of the English harvest, not so much from motives of commendable sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated failure should narrow the field of credit there. Does not this speak volumes to the patriot? Can a system be beneficent, wise or just, which creates greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign credit, than for the general prosperity of our own country, and the profitable exportation of the surplus produce of our labor?

The circumstances to which I have thus adverted appear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by late events, to be added to those which I have on former occasions offered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the custody of the public money from banking institutions. Nor has any thing occurred to lessen, in my opinion, the force of what has been heretofore urgued. The only ground on which that custody can be desired by the banks, is the profitable use which they may make of the money. Such use would be regarded in individuals as a breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and yet it may reasonably be doubted whether, first and last, it is not attended with more mischievous consequences, when permitted to the former than to the latter. The practice of permitting the public money to be used by its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to this country, and to exist scarcely any where else. To procure it here, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connections are established between the Government and vast numbers of powerful State institutions; other motives than the public good are brought to bear both on the Executive and Legislative departments, and selfish combinations, leading to special legislation, are formed. It is made the interest of banking institutions and their stockholders throughout the Union to use their exertions for the increase of taxation and the accumulation of a surplus revenue; and, while an excuse is afforded, the means are furnished for those excessive issues which lean to extravagant trading and speculation, and are the forerunners of a vast debt abroad and a suspension of the banks at home.

Impressed, therefore, as I am, with the propriety of the funds of Government being withdrawn from the private use of either banks or individuals, and the public money kept by duly appointed public agents; and believing, as I do, that such also is the judgment which discussion, reflection and experience have produced on the public mind, I leave the subject with you. It is, at all events, essential to the interests of the community and the business of the Government, that a decision should be made.

Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing banks, in the custody and disbursement of the public money, apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public dues. The difference is only in form. In one instance, the Government is a creditor for its deposites, and in another for the notes it holds. They afford the same opportunity for using the public moneys, and equally lead to all the evils attendant upon it since a bank can safely extend its discounts on a deposite of its notes in the hands of a public officer, as one made in its own vaults. On the other hand it would give to the Government no greater security for, in the case of failure, the claim of the note-holder would be no better than a depositor.

I am aware that the danger of inconvenience to the public, and unreasonable pressure upon sound banks, have been urged as objections to requiring the payment of the revenue in gold and silver.—These objections have greatly been exaggerated. From the best estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty-five millions of dollars, and the portion of that which would be employed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the proposed change were made at once, would not it is now, after a fuller investigation, believed, exceed four or five millions. If the change were gradual, several years would elapse before that sum would be required, with annual opportunities in the mean time to alter the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. The portions of the community on whose business the change would immediately operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its effect would be in the least unjust or injurious to them.

In payment of duties, which constitute the greater portion of the revenue, a very large proportion is derived from foreign commission houses and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally at auction and after paying the duties out of the avails, remit the rest abroad in specie or its equivalent. That the amount of duties should, in such cases, be also retained in specie, can hardly be made a matter of complaint. Our own importing merchants by whom the residue of the duties is paid are not only peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound currency, which the measure in question will especially promote, but are, from the nature of their dealings, best able to know when specie will be needed, and to procure it with the least difficulty or sacrifice. Residing, too, almost universally in places where the revenue is received, and where the drafts used by the Government for its disbursements must concentrate, they have every opportunity to obtain, and use them in place of specie, should it be for their interest or convenience. Of the number of these drafts and the facilities they may afford, as well as of the rapidity with which the public funds are drawn and disbursed, an idea may be formed from the fact that, of nearly twenty millions of dollars paid to collectors and receivers during the present year, the average amount in their hands at any one time has not exceeded a million and a half; and of the fifteen millions received by the collector of New York alone during the present year, the average amount held by him, subject to draft during each week, has been less than half a million.

The ease and safety of the operations of the Treasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the public dues. The objection arising from having them too long outstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to afford to merchants and banks holding them equivalent for specie, and in that way greatly lessen the amount actually required. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchases, except when made on speculation, are, in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moiety of these payments has been voluntarily made in specie, being a larger proportion than would have been required in three years under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed. In our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold and silver supply their place. When driven to their hiding places by bank suspensions, a little firmness in the community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage, and other public dues have been collected in coin, without serious inconvenience, even in States where a depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, the receipts and disbursements of the Government are made in legal currency in the largest portion of the Union —no one suggests a departure from this rule; and if it can be successfully carried out, it will be surely attended with even less difficulty when bank notes are again redeemed in specie.

Indeed I cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not from an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not, in my opinion, be difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from occurring; but the authentic statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them, and the little probability of a different state of the Treasury for at least some years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to guard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicious than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sanctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the precious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their dealings.

In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist; but this serves only to render it the more incumbent on us, notwithstanding the discouragements of the past, to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce: to take from them as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies, to check so far as may be practicable by prudent legislation, those temptations of interest and those opportun for their dangerous indulgence, whic set them on every side, and to co them strictly to the performance of paramount duty, that of aiding the o tions of commerce, rather than consu their own exclusive advantage. T and other salutary reforms, may, it lieved, be accomplished without the lation of any of the great principle the social compact, the observanc which is indispensable to its existe or interfering in any way with the ful and profitable employment of real ital.

Institutions so framed have existed still exists elsewhere, giving to com cial intercourse all necessary facili without inflating or depreciating, the rency, or stimulating speculation. T accomplishing their legitimate ends, t have gained the surest guarantee their protection and encouragement the good will of the community. Am a people so just as ours, the same resu could not fail to attend a similar cou The direct supervision of the banks longs, from the nature of our Gove ment, to the States who authorize the It is to their Legislatures the peo must mainly look for action on that subje But as the conduct of the Federal G ernment, in the management of its re enue has also a powerful, though less i mediate influence upon them, it becon our duty to see that a proper direction given to it. While the keeping of t public revenue in a separate and Indepe dent Treasury, and of collecting it in go and silver, will have a salutary influen on the system of paper credit with whi all banks are connected, and thus aid tho that are sound and well managed, it w at the same time sensibly check such are otherwise, by at once withholding t means of extravagance afforded by t public funds, and restraining them fro excessive issues of notes which they wou be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that th control may be best attained and exerte by means of a National Bank. The co stitutional objections, which I am we known to entertain, would prevent me i any event from proposing or assenting t that remedy; but in addition to this, I can not, after past experience, bring myself t think that it can any longer be extensive ly regarded as effective for such a purpose The history of the late National Ban through all its mutations shows that i was not so. On the contrary, it may, af ter a careful consideration of the subject be, I think, safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead that in 1817 and 1818, in 1823, in 1831 and in 1834, its vast expansions, followe by distressing contractions, led to those o the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom allayed, or safely directed them. At a few periods only was a salutary control exercised, but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterwards, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was because its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form; its measures emanated from the same spirit of gain; it felt the same temptation to over-issue; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exertions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to supervise.

In 1837 it failed, equally with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which remains to the present time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strengthened by the revenue of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itself, by that circumstance, freed from the control which all require, its paramount object and inducement were left the same—to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, been found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The national character given to the Bank of England, has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their currency, and it proved unable to keep off a suspension of specie payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though deriving its charter from a different source than the State banks, is yet constituted upon the same principles; is conducted by men equally exposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disasters; with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distress which the mismanagement of smaller institutions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted that the recent suspension of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—of which the effects are felt not in that State alone, but over half the Union—had its origin in a course of business commenced while it was a national institution; and there is no good reason for supposing that the same consequences would not have followed, had it still derived its powers from the General Government. It is in vain, when the influences and impulses are the same, to look for a difference in conduct or results. By such creations, we do therefore but increase the mass of paper credit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are in practice positively injurious. They strength-

en the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more effectually, in the first instance, to those of our commercial cities, and in the end to a foreign power. In a word, I cannot but believe, that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not less opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with currency and commerce, than for those connected with the fiscal operations of the Government.

Yet the commerce and currency of the country are suffering evils from the operations of the State banks which can not and ought not to be overlooked. By their means, we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was evidently the design of the framers of the Constitution to prevent, when they required Congress to "coin money and regulate the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payments of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard more explicitly against the present state of things, it was because they could not have anticipated that the few banks then existing were to swell to an extent which would expell to so great a degree the gold and silver, for which they had provided, from the channels of circulation, and fill them with a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The remedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it sprung. No good that might accrue in a particular case from the exercise of powers, not obviously conferred on the General Government, would authorize its interference, or justify a course that might, in the slightest degree increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Federal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy.

Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the statute books there is no legal tender but gold and silver, no law impairing the obligations of contracts, yet that in point of fact, the privileges conferred on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of interest or convenience; and that the number and power of the persons connected with these corporations, or placed under their influence, give them a fearful weight when their interest is in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. To the people it is immaterial whether these results are produced by open violations of the latter, or by the works of a system of which the result is the same. An inflexible execution even of the existing statutes of most of the States, would redress many evils now endured; would effectually show the banks the dangers of mismanagement which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the meantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now bring us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless, railroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted.

If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return.—Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that this should, on the part of each, be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs, public and private, with strict economy and frugality, we shall see our country soon recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, and advanced with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the labors of the last season will afford partial relief for the present, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraordinary results which can, in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensable to other nations, will, in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creating of new banks or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they almost invariably aggravate the evil in the end. It is only by retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief, security for the future and an enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, so far as it can with its limited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been, in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition to every change, cannot surprise us.—Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are encountering, to perpetuate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance,—to nourish, in preference to the manly virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependent on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslaved the industrious people of foreign lands; and at last, to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom and truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merits of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuses which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race.—The result thus far is most honorable to the self-denial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry thro the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to insure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed throughout my official career with a zeal that is nourished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow-citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me to conduce to their prosperity; & anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seem, at the present time, most prominently to require the action of the Government. I know that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merits, and I can repeat the assurance heretofore made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co-operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

December 2, 1839.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 8, 1840.

We give the President's Message in this number, to the exclusion of most other matter, as we presume many of our readers, who take no other paper, would like to see it.

Congress has got organized at last. Mr. Garland, the clerk of last year, was re-elected. The whole number of votes cast were 231. Mr. G. received 118, Mr. Clark 105, and Mr. C. Mason 6. Mr. R. Dorsey, the late incumbent, was elected Sergeant at Arms. The correspondent of Bicknell's Reporter, says the election of public printer was deferred until the 10th instant.

We were charged by the last Annual Conference with the duty of writing a Petition to the Legislature, in view of procuring an act, to defend the religious community, in the exercise of their rights at protracted and other meetings, &c.—We have procured a copy from our Episcopal Methodist brethren, which has in view the same object, and propose co-operating with them. We will strike a few copies in a day or two, and we hope those to whom they are forwarded will immediately get all the signatures they can and forward them to some member of the legislature.

The Snow.—At Columbus, previous to the 5th instant, there was scarcely enough to cover the ground; here it was about three inches deep. A letter before us dated the 23d ultimo, states it was on an average over two feet at Pittsburgh. Another of the 24th, from Wilmington, Del., says it was 8 or 10 inches deep at that place. In the mountains, it is stated to have fallen from three to five feet. It prevented the arrival of the Eastern mails for more than a week. We had an additional fall in this place on Sabbath evening last, of three or four inches.

A heavy snow storm has visited this city since our last publication. It commenced snowing about nine o'clock on Saturday night, and continued without abatement until Monday morning, the depth, as it remained on a level at the time it ceased, was estimated at 18 inches. The mails, in their arrivals and departures, were much interrupted.—*Lyford's (Baltimore) Price Current.*

The Snow and the Mails.—The unusual depth to which the snow had fallen, and the yet greater depth to which it had been drifted, in various places on the different thoroughfares, interposed serious obstacles to the transportation of the mails. There was in fact for several days after the snow storm, an almost total cessation of mail intercourse between this and the neighboring cities and towns in every direction. On the rail roads the difficulty was greater than on the other mail routes. In some places, on the former, the snow had drifted to the height of several feet, and frequently brought the locomotives, with the ploughs prefixed to them, to a dead stand; but skill and perseverance at length triumphed over these obstacles, and made good the passage. The arrivals and departures of the mails are now nearly restored, for the most part, to their accustomed regularity. The snow appears to have fallen the deepest northwest of this city. At Harrisburgh it lies about two feet, and something more, in the neighborhood of Gettysburgh, Pa.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from Joseph Springer, Esq., dated, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24th:

"Business seems to be very much flatted down in this country. Tax gathering here, is rather a slow business as well as in some other places; and money is becoming very difficult to obtain. We still get along, in market, on account of change tolerably well, though the merchants grumble a good deal about its scarcity. The charge against the city of Wilmington, for issuing $5000 in shin plasters is incorrect. The Farmers' Bank at Georgetown, issued some, but I understand they are recalling them. A few of these are the only plasters in circulation here. It is said great inconvenience is felt in Philadelphia for the want of small change, but I guess a great deal more for the want of large. Wheat is bringing $1 10, corn 50 cts., oats 28 a 30 cts., pork has ranged in market from 5 50 a 7 00 dolls. No salters buying, except small quantities, in consequence of the low price of pork in the west. Report here, has had it sometimes as low as two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents in Cincinnati. Col. Isaac Pierson and Z. Baily went west, some time since, to salt some; they took, say 20 or 25,000 dollars with them. There has been plenty of Ohio Bacon in Wilmington this summer. Butter brings from 28 to 31, chickens 40 to 56 a pair, geese 70 a 87, turkeys 80 a 100, beef is 6 a 7 dollars on foot."

Ohio Legislature.—The Senate of Ohio, have, by a vote of 18 to 14, "determined to make stockholders of all companies, whatever, liable in their individual capacity for the debts of the company."

A bill was passed in the House on the 31st ultimo, by a vote of 47 to 10, "making the robbing of graves a penitentiary offence."

☞We have a number of communications on hand, which will have to be deferred until our next, perhaps, some of them, longer.

From Bicknells Reporter, Dec. 31, 1839.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We are indebted to the Editors of the New York Herald, for an extra containing late and highly important intelligence from Europe. The advices were received by the packet ship Louis Philippe, in 23 days from Havre. The Paris dates are to Dec. 3d, the Havre to the 4th, London to the 1st, and Liverpool to November 30.

The Blockade of China.—The London Morning Herald states from a source worthy of belief, that Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter to the Ambassador of the United States in London, that her Majesty's government intends to blockade all the ports in the Chinese Empire, and that the circumstances under which this measure has been resolved upon, render it absolutely necessary for Great Britain to take this step. This is a most important movement; for it is most likely that all the British forces in India, flushed with victory from Afghanistan, will march with alacrity to China, and reduce the Emperor to submission and to make recompense. If to this we add the quarrel between Lin and the Emperor, the Chinese Empire is in an unpleasant predicament.

The money markets of London and Paris remain dull, but with little alteration. Cotton is a little lower in Havre.

A Circassian Victory.—Accounts from Odessa state that the Circassians have defeated all the Russian cavalry stationed along the lines of Sandja and the plains of Alazan.

Wales.—The Chartist insurrection on the hills of Glamorgan, Monmouthshire and Brecon, in Wales, still causes considerable uneasiness.

The Marriage of Victoria.—Her Majesty, Victoria, has officially announced to the Privy Council, and they have, by her permission, published the same to her subjects, that it is her intention to ally herself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha.

Turkey and Egypt.—The Oriental question was considered as good as settled in Paris. According to the current rumor, Mehemet Ali is to be left the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and Syria, with the enjoyment for life of the government of Candia, which at his death is to revert to the dominion of the Porte.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Bro. Springer:—This circuit includes but three regular established preaching places: 1st. Bakerstown, a village about sixteen miles north from Pittsburgh, on the Butler turnpike, where our members, scattered though they are over about ten miles of territory, have lately finished one among the very neatest and most commodious houses of worship I have any where seen.—The basement is well finished and fitted up for the accommodation of prayer, class and business meetings, all of which are pretty well sustained, considering the scattered location of members. The second, or principal story is finished in a rich, yet plain style, and will accommodate in the most comfortable manner, about three hundred persons. In this house, we have hitherto had very orderly and solemnly attentive congregations, and many favorable indications, have served to encourage our hopes of future prosperity from the hand of the Lord. I have here, recently, participated in two interesting meetings in behalf of the benighted and oppressed slaves of our country; a society that promises to be effective in the glorious cause of emancipation was organized.

2d. Braddock's Fields—though last in order, I mention here, for reasons which will appear in the sequel. This place, so famed in the history of our country, is about nine miles east of Pittsburgh, and is a neighborhood of intelligent, orderly and generally wealthy citizens. Here we have a large new brick meeting house, all finished, save the plastering, for which it is now in readiness. This society contains some liberal, devoted souls, and several circumstances which mark the present condition of the society, are encouraging to our hopes of better times.

3d. Sharpsburgh—on the Pennsylvania canal, four and a half miles N. E. from Pittsburgh,—a thriving village. Here, our society, which up to last week, numbered fourteen members, have erected a house of worship that is a striking monument of the refined taste and exceeding liberality of the people. What influence the example at Bakerstown may have had in exciting to this praise-worthy enterprise, I know not; but in exactness of symmetry, just proportions and neatness of workmanship this house rather excels.—It was opened, on the 14th instant, for the worship of Almighty God, when our first quarterly meeting, for the current year, commenced in it; and, most truly, did God himself consecrate it by his presence. Such a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord—such clear demonstration that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation, has, I think, been but seldom witnessed in modern times. The congregations were uniformly large; on Sabbath crowded, and while the solemn truths of the Gospel were declared with plain and direct application to the consciences of the people, they were attended by the influences of the convincing Spirit of God; and the sceptical, the profane, the proud and hard hearted, were made to tremble and be disquieted by humiliating and alarming convictions for sin, and so as to be excited to earnest inquiries, "what must we do to be saved." A number of convinced sinners humbled themselves before the Lord, confessing and forsaking their sins, and obtained mercy. Under the influences of the Holy Spirit, they were not only enabled, gladly to receive the "word of salvation," but found peace and joy through believing in the Saviour, and having joined themselves to the Lord and his people, are now boldly professing the truth they once despised, and have delight in attending upon his ordinances, and in keeping his commandments. O may they all be faithful until death! What a delightful interesting sight to good men and angels, to see the altar at one time nearly encircled by young men and women, publicly renouncing the world, and dedicating themselves in the ordinance of baptism, to the Lord that bought them.

The meeting continued five days with unabating interest, when other engagements of brethren G. Brown and J. Beaty, the only ministering brethren in attendance with me, called them off, and being myself utterly disqualified by indisposition and fatigue for farther labors, had of necessity, to bring the meeting to a close. But the brethren continued in prayer to God, and He continued to carry on the work among them. After 2 days' respite I returned, and in visiting, conversation & praying from house to house, thro' the day, and holding public meetings in the church at night, I spent four days more among the people, as clearly witnessing and as sensibly realizing the gracious presence and saving power of God as ever I did in all my life before.—Other duties have now again called me off, but my heart returns in ardent affection and anxious solicitude to the church at Sharpsburgh.

As the result of the meeting, the church has fully quadrupled her numbers and strength, her moral power, which ever consists more in her purity of character and devotedness to God than in her numbers, is, I am persuaded, increased in greater proportion. I would here, for myself and the society, record our grateful remembrance of the faithful and successful labors of those two brethren who came to our assistance.

The Lord seems to favor most graciously our cause in this region. A protracted meeting has lately closed in Pittsburgh, which seems to have resulted in much good to the church. Another is now in a state of successful progression in Alleghany station. May the set time to favor Zion now come. Amen.

Yours, in the Gospel of Liberty.

John Clarke, Sup.

Alleghany, Dec. 26, 1839. Pitt'h. ct.

Xenia, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1839.

Dear Brother Springer:—Having some matter to attend to in relation to your paper, and feeling disposed to cast in my mite to the encouraging of our friends through the medium of the Recorder, to hold on and put their trust in God, for truly He is willing to bless us, even us, tho' a small people.

For the truth of the above, I will give some account of what He has recently done by His word and grace at a protracted meeting which was held at the village of Port William, on Xenia circuit. Our meeting commenced on Saturday the 21st instant, and continued until Friday following. We had the assistance of my old brethren McGuire and Flood, and also brother W. W. Paul, the preacher in charge on Washington circuit, all of whom labored with much zeal and faith in the promises of the Head of the church.

Our meeting being well attended, and the people seeming to pay attention to the preaching of the word of life and salvation, we were encouraged therefore to exert ourselves, God being our helper, that peradventure He might bless our efforts ere our meeting might come to a close, which He did do. Praised be His name. Sinners were brought to bow at the foot-stool of mercy and a number were heard to praise a sin pardoning God who had given them a clean heart and renewed a right spirit within them. During the progress of the meeting we had the pleasure of adding to the church about TWENTY names, all of whom, I pray God, we may meet in glory.

We believe much more might have been done had it been in our power to have continued the meeting; but this we could not do, owing to the fact, that myself and my aged brethren found ourselves too nigh worn out to continue,—and having also, other engagements. O! may God raise up young men to take our places, (for *we* are near the end of our journey) who will not only be able, but willing to continue a meeting so long as God manifests himself among the people as He did on this occasion.

Pray for me, your almost worn out brother in Christ,

Robert Dobbins.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1839.

Brother Springer:—I am very much pleased with the Western Recorder. There is but a small class of Protestant Methodists in this place, though few, we are not cast down. We have passed through many difficulties, but we feel determined to go through many more for the cause we have espoused. Our society has been favored with many good members, but one after another have removed till we are left small in number. Though among this people I have found the pearl of great price about seventeen months ago, yet I too have to leave them and pitch my tent in a distant region. Tho' our number has been small we have found the promises of God verified, "where two or three are met in my name, there will I be in the midst" to bless.

The Episcopal Methodist brethren, of this place, have been putting forth efforts to promote a revival. But they seem divided among themselves. Their meeting house and lot is deeded to the Methodist society in Dayton, and not according to the form of deed in the Discipline. But the preachers are doing their best to get the control over the house. The preacher in charge delivered a lecture, to day, to the society, on church government. He tried to make the people believe that to have a free ecclesiastical government was to have no government at all. He told them there was no better government on earth than the government of the M. E. church; and that a travelling ministry could not be kept up without such a government, &c. &c. &c.

If an itinerancy cannot be kept up without putting all the church property, and all the ecclesiastical right of the laity, at the absolute control of the clergy, what a compliment this must be upon the system. It is really humiliating to hear such miserable stuff attempted to be imposed upon the people in this enlightened age.—Such a system of pretensions will most assuredly, ultimately, be scouted.

Yours, &c. Wm. Fish.

Indiana, Dec. 25, 1839.

Dear Brother:—We have good times on this circuit; fifteen have recently been added to the church. Our preacher, Bro. McMasters, is well received. May the Lord bless the people.

Yours, with respect, J. W. O'Haver.

Sleeping with the Head Covered.—Before the danger of sleeping with the head covered can be rendered sufficiently plain, it will be necessary to state one fact in physiology to which we have not yet adverted.

The same change of the blood from bad to good—from pure to impure—which is effected in the lungs, is effected also, in some degree, on the whole surface of the body. Some insects or worms may be said to breathe entirely on the surface of the body. They have no lungs whatever. As we rise in the scale of existence, to snakes, &c., we begin to find lungs or gills, in which a part of the change of blood to which we allude is effected. Rising still further in the scale of being, we find the lungs larger and larger, and the skin less and less concerned in the change, till we come to man, and some few other animals, in whom the change is almost wholly accomplished by the lungs. Still, we repeat it, the skin, even in man, has some share of the work of renovating the blood, to perform, as may be readily shown by a very simple experiment, like the following:

When a person has lain several hours in a bed, closely covered to the neck with thick covering—say with the modern article called a comfortable—let a candle or lamp be introduced under the clothing, and it will soon be extinguished. The oxygen is so much diminished, and the carbonic acid gas so much increased, as to be incapable of supporting combustion; and by the same rule unfit for respiration. Let it be also distinctly understood that this change is wholly effected without the agency of the breath; though, when the head is covered, it is, of course, accomplished much faster.

This fact, that we breathe, as it were, that is to say, purify the blood and poison the air with the whole surface of our body, as well as by means of the lungs, is of the utmost practical importance. It is of importance to be understood by those on whom we urge the duty of keeping the skin clean; for how can a foul skin—a skin varnished over with dust, perform its delicate and important functions? It is of importance to be understood in order to know how to clothe ourselves; for all those forms and circumstances of our clothing which tend to embarrass or interrupt the action of the skin, in its work of assisting the lungs to purify the blood, are, of course, objectionable. It is, however, of still higher importance that it should be well understood by mothers in the management of their infants, not only in regard to cleanliness and dress, but particularly in regard to sleep.

For, in the first place, the bed clothing ought to be as loose and porous as it can be, and yet at the same time, retain a sufficient amount of heat, in order that the carbonic acid gas may have opportunity to escape, and the purer air to find its way through it. Secondly. The cothes ought to be often thrown open, and the air under them thus exchanged for better. Thirdly. The child ought never to be allowed to sleep with its head under the clothing. Immense is the mischief done in this way, as we have already said, by ignorant parents, and even by those whose fault is more that of carelessness than of ignorance. Fourthly. He should sleep alone as much as possible, either in a bed or a crib, rather than with parents, brothers, sisters, &c. Fifthly.—He should never be permitted to have domestic animals, as favorite dogs or cats, sleep in the bed with him—a practice quite too common in our country—especially that of having a puppy in the bed. The child's body poisons the imprisoned air quite fast enough without any aid from dogs and cats, or from other human bodies; and, above all without being aided by his own breath.

What has been said in relation to management of infants will be generally applicable—the principles which it involves will at least be so—in the management of childhood and youth, and manhood and old age. Fires without flues, lamps, candles, breathing, the action of the skin, (if not prevented by dirt, improper clothing, &c.) and many more causes, will continue to operate to deteriorate the atmosphere at every period of existence.—There will be no moment of our lives when we shall not need the whole active force of a free, vigorous pair of lungs, and a healthy skin, to *form* and *reform* the blood, and to cast off the poisonous carbonic acid gas which is formed by these important processes. There will be no waking moment of our lives when we shall not need to be constantly on the watch—at least as much as our circumstances and employment will admit—against an agent which will threaten our destruction, and which, after we have done our best, will probably gain, more or less, the dominion over us.

Hence the importance which philosophers, in all periods of the world's history, have attached to pure air, and the concessions which have been made—proud as mankind have been, and ashamed of and averse to labor—in favor of agricultural employments. The habitual breathing of pure air, with plenty of active exercise, will counteract, in no little degree, the bad tendency of a host of the ordinary physical transgressions.

FOR THE YOUNG.

STORY OF LITTLE WILLIAM AND JAMES.—The following affecting story from the Southern Christian Advocate, should encourage teachers and parents to be faithful in sowing good seed, praying earnestly for God's blessing upon it.

It was my privilege to visit the New England States in July last, and arriving at a beautiful village near Boston, I, together with those in company with me, concluded to remain there several days. I resolved one morning to take a long walk into the country, and perceived, after advancing three quarters of a mile, two little boys sitting under the shade of a venerable looking tree, near the edge of a little stream, with a basket in each hand. It was my intention to proceed further, but on approaching, I found they were in deep conversation, and resolved to listen to those interesting little children, although they were unconscious any one was near. The following conversation was overheard by me.

"William," said James, "How were you pleased with Sunday school, and your new teacher yesterday?"

"Very much indeed," replied James, "for my teacher told me how I must live, if I wanted to go to heaven when I die, and you know I want to go there."

"Did he tell you, Willy, any thing about that wicked place of which we heard the preacher talk the Sunday we went to church together?"

"O, yes, James: he told me I must keep all God's commands, or I would go to that place, where all boys go who lie, curse and steal. So I read my bible every morning and night, and get one commandment every day to say by heart to mother; for she has promised me 50 cents when I know the whole ten, and I mean to give the money to the missionary society; for I want all the heathen children to know all about Jesus."

"Well," said James, "my teacher does not tell me about Jesus or heaven, but only learns me to read; but I remember what my good mother used to tell me about Jesus, when she was alive, and I have a bible which she gave me a little while before she died, begging me to read it, and she said if I did all God said, I would go to heaven where angels live.—So I learn a verse every day, but have no mother, like you, to whom to recite, but recite to an old lady, who takes care of me; and tells me about God, and Jesus, who died to save all little boys."

Here little James' heart was too full to utter one more word, and he gave full vent to his sorrows.

"Don't cry, Jimmy," said his little friend; "don't cry, because my teacher says, God will take care of all boys who have no parents, and loves them."

I felt then as if I could refrain no longer from speaking, and walked in front of the dear children, who appeared startled at my appearance, having supposed themselves to be far beyond the view or hearing of any individual.

My little boys, said I, how do you do? And where are you going?

"Quite well, ma'am," was the reply, "and we are resting under this tree."

Are you not afraid of being lost? for you must be some distance from home.—Don't you see you are almost in the country, and there is no house near us?

"We are not afraid, ma'am, of being lost, for we are here very often, and near this spot is the place we gather whortleberries, such as we now have."

Perceiving the little boy wipe from his cheek the tear which had involuntarily stolen down, I inquired the cause of his trouble.

"Why, ma'am, I was talking to Willy about my good mother, who died a few months ago, and who gave me all I wanted;—but now,"—and here he stopped.

And do you not have all you want now, my little boy?

"No, ma'am, I sometimes go to Sunday school without any shoes, for I cannot *always* get them, but I will go to my Sunday school."

When you *do* have shoes, who gives them to you?

"Well, ma'am, I get up early in the morning, take these baskets you see, and walk a mile, to pick whortleberries, and sell them for four cents a quart, and this is the way I buy shoes; but it takes me a long time to buy a pair; because I belong to the missionary society, and save three cents a week, so as to help send a preacher to the heathen children, who have no Bible, and no preacher to tell them about Jesus, and how to get to heaven."

What is your name, little boy, said I, and how old are you?

"James B———, and my age is eight years.—This little boy is named Willy F———."

And have you, James, neither father or mother?

"Neither, ma'am. Yonder are the graves of both whom I loved very much, and who always told me to love God; not to lie, curse nor steal; and I always remember what they told me."

"Well, my little boy," said I, "here is one dollar; take it, and buy shoes."

"Thank you, ma'am, thank you. I have now one dollar and a half, and after buying shoes, I will give the rest to my teacher on Sunday, for the society."

Who is your teacher, James?

Mr. B———, a young gentleman I knew a long time."

Turning to the other boy, I inquired if his parents were alive, and if he could get shoes whenever he wanted them, or if he sold whortleberries to buy them.

"Both my parents are alive, and I always have shoes. These berries are not mine, but Jimmy's. I promised to help him pick to-day, and see how many we have; four baskets are filled, and this afternoon we will sell them."

Come, boys, said I, it is near dinner-time, let us be going.

So on we walked, three in company, and all the way I talked to the little boy, who picked berries to sell, in order to buy shoes, and give the society three cents a week. He said he lived with a poor lady, whom he loved much; that if I would go some distance, I would see her; but being too far from my lodgings, we took an affectionate farewell.

How much can be learned, thought I, from such an interview. First, the good of Sabbath schools; secondly, the necessity of suitable teachers; thirdly, the admonition of parents; fourthly, the necessity of impressing upon the minds of youth, missionary operations; and fifthly, let all children, who read this piece, remember how little Willy helped James, and how hard James worked, and took his earnings to give to the heathen; and let all little boys and girls follow his example. LOUISA.

Charleston, Nov. 27, 1839.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

CHILDREN CAN WRITE FOR CHILDREN.

Friend Southard:—For so I call you, because I believe you are as much the friend of little girls as of little boys. I have just finished reading the last number of the "Youth's Cabinet," and was so well pleased with some articles in it, that I felt a wish that I could write one myself. I will try if I can, and if you think it suitable for your paper, and insert it, perhaps it will encourage some more of your young readers to write also. I have often thought that children could write better for children than grown people do. Children think about the same things, and use nearly the same language; hence they understand each other better than they do those who, having lived longer, seem to forget that young people have less experience than themselves. They use words too of which we do not know the meaning, because we have not read, listened, or talked enough to make them familiar.

This morning a pretty smart little boy was discouraged because he could not commit his task to memory. An older person sat by, who asked him if he understood it. "Not well," was the reply. It was carefully explained to him in such language as he commonly uses, when he soon learned it. One line was:

"How gained his cheeks such pallid shade?"

He had no idea of what was meant, until he was told that "pallid" meant *pale*. An hour after the explanation, the little boy returned to the room and thanked the person who gave it. We should surely like our lessons much better if we understood them perfectly, and we should understand them if those who write them would remember that we are children, and that they must think like us, and talk like us, to be useful to us. I don't ask them to talk baby talk, but children's talk. Such books would be useful to adults, or grown persons. I have heard my father say he is more instructed by reading well written books for children, than those which are designed for older minds. He is much pleased with many articles in the Cabinet, and wishes me to speak to cousin S. T., and R. H.' (two smart girls who have no suitable books) about taking it. He thinks their fathers had better discontinue their party papers, and subscribe for yours, if they cannot afford to pay for both. I think so too, and that your subscribers ought to pay you punctually. But if I write too long, you will not wish me to write again.

MARY ANN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, DEC. 27, 1839.

Bro. Springer:—A very pleasant and interesting letter to me, written by Bro. Woodruff, who is laboring among my old friends, on what was a part of Cambridge circuit, sets me down to say a few things through the medium of your *non-committal* paper, to the friends of a good cause.

After closing a very pleasant and profitable year with my Steubenville friends, I attended an interesting Conference in New Lisbon, from which, I was returned to the same pleasant appointment, and have renewed my labors in the vineyard of the Lord. The same happy state of things continue to exist. We have here considerable prosperity. Our first quarterly meeting is past sometime since. At it, we were favored with the labors of brothers Clarke and Dalbey, which were both acceptable and profitable. *Seventeen* were added to the church during the meeting, which continued about a week.—All our meetings are uniformly good. Christmas day, to us, was one of much profit. We commenced with a prayer meeting in the morning, five o'clock, at brother Lucas', whose house is sometimes called the "Second Church," because of so many meetings being held in it. At 11 o'clock, we had preaching at the church and general class at night; and truly, the presence of God was with us—of His fullness we received grace. I have just come in from our Friday night prayer meeting, which was a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The Church is generally alive and sinners are inquiring the way to Zion; five have been added to the church this week,—making in all, since Conference, THIRTY, and there were about the same number of conversions.

We expect to commence a protracted meeting on New Year's eve, to embrace brother Brown's visit, and will try to trust in the Lord for success. We ask the prayers of our friends. We close for the present, hoping to have something more to communicate before the close of the year, if the Lord should bless.

Yours, &c. JOHN BURNS.

CIRCULAR

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, WITHIN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Dear Brethren:—It is known to you that our Ohio Conference, at the last session, adopted Resolutions expressive of the opinion that it is expedient to institute a separate Conference within this State. It is also known to you that two committees were appointed, one in Ohio to confer with the Pittsburgh Conference, the other in Indiana to confer with the Illinois Conference, asking their concurrence in this arrangement;—and that in case of their approval, these committees were authorized to appoint the time and place for the holding of a Conference for each of the divisions of the Ohio District. The undersigned compose the committee of the Indiana part.

Now, be it known unto you, that each of the committees did attend to the duty assigned them, and that they have since received the replies of both the Pittsburgh and Illinois Conferences, expressive of their action in the case. We are now prepared to inform you that the Pittsburgh Conference voted a disapproval, for the present, of our proposed division of the Ohio District. The reasons they assign, through their President, Bro. Brown, are as follows: "1. Because it would leave both divisions too weak—it would narrow down the circulation and interchange of ministerial laborers, on both sides of the line. 2. Because if the thing must be done on this side of the General Conference, the consent of the Illinois Conference would legalize the act. Our Conference would rather not be consenting thereto, not having thought enough upon the matter. 3. Because, by the next General Conference, in 1842, the boundaries of Districts can be so fixed as to suit the wishes and convenience of all parties. The Muskingum river may then be the line east of the Ohio District, and Indiana west."

The Illinois Conference, upon the other hand, have unanimously concurred in our proposed division of the Ohio District. The following resolutions express their action in the case:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Conference concur with the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in the division of their District.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, be the division line between the Indiana and Illinois Districts."

Now the committee are aware that by provisions of the Constitution and Discipline, the joint action of the Ohio and Illinois Conferences legalizes the setting off of a new District in this State. And they feel themselves duly authorized to proceed to appoint the time and place for holding the first session of an Indiana Conference. But they feel impressed with the weight of responsibility laid upon them, and would not act hastily or unadvisedly in a matter of such importance. Though satisfied that the proposed measure, if gone into, is sanctioned by law, yet the committee hesitate to proceed and appoint an Indiana Conference, for the reasons following. 1. Because, in the language of the Ohio Conference it is provided that "should the change be concurred in by *the Conferences*, as above contemplated, the committees shall give due notice," &c. And but *one* of the Conferences has concurred. 2. Because, whereas, there was an impression at our last Conference that we should obtain the Grandview circuit, in the bordering part of Illinois, our sister Conference has said that the State line shall be the District line.—This however leaves us some four or five appointments of that circuit, on the east side of the line. 3. Because we know that several intelligent brethren who advocated this measure at the last Conference, now doubt its expediency, at this time, and desire us to forbear. 4. Because we candidly fear that this may be the case with others—perhaps even with a majority who voted for the resolutions. With Bro. Brown, perhaps, they had not thought enough upon the matter—it was not sufficiently matured.

We wish it understood that the committee are expressing no opinion on the merits of the case, and that they would advance nothing to discourage or turn aside those who think the measure for the best. It may indeed prove the very thing to give new life and energy to our ranks, and facilitate the building up of our cause in this young State. We could name some very judicious brethren who are of this opinion. There are in this State, according to last report, 1100 members; 18 travelling preachers, including the supernumerary assistants; 9 circuits and 3 missions, which will, we trust, become circuits, besides the portion of Grandview circuit falling to our lot. We have withal, 30 unstationed ministers and preachers. And with a Conference at home, amongst them, perhaps some of them may be induced to turn out and travel.

Upon the whole, our conclusion is, to make a call upon our brethren throughout the State, to give an expression of their judgment in this matter, that we may know what is the general voice. We request that each ministerial member of the Ohio Annual Conference within the State of Indiana, and each Quarterly Conference of a circuit or mission within the State, *at their next meeting* declare by *Aye* or *Nay* whether or not they are in favor of the immediate creation of an Indiana Conference, and that the same be communicated without delay through the Western Recorder. In case a majority of the itinerant ministers and Quarterly Conferences approve, so soon as we learn the fact, we shall proceed to appoint the time and place for holding the first session of the Indiana Annual Conference, and announce it accordingly. But should it appear that a majority disapprove, we shall recommend to our brethren to continue their adherence to the Ohio Conference for another year, and to meet with that body in August next (1840,) at Cincinnati, according to order of last adjournment. There are urgent reasons why this question should be disposed of, so soon as may be, that in case of our having a new Conference, the necessary steps may be taken, preparatory, and due notice given. We therefore urge it upon our brethren, the superintendents, to be prompt in responding to this call, and also to see that the subject be brought before their Quarterly Conferences, severally, at the very next session after the publication of this request,—and then that they promptly communicate, through the paper, as above proposed.

We are, dear brethren, yours in Christ,

H. P. BENNETT,
A. H. BASSETT, *Sec.*
T. P. ARMSTRONG,
Committee.

Utica, Indiana, Dec. 16, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, '40.

THIS paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book into common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol (R. I.) Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at only $1 per year in advance; ten copies for 8 dollars; twenty copies for 14 dollars; thirty copies for 18 dollars.

All editors who wish to promote the great objects of the Cabinet, are requested to favor us by giving this one or two insertions.

Our exchange list having swelled so as greatly to tax our time and means, we shall be constrained to confine it mostly to those who show us this kindness. Jan. 1, 1840. 19

The Casket,

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it has come into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with *still further attractions* on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as it will continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, has been engaged beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country.

The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with *the finest steel engravings*, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, *a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored*, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the November number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. Hewitt & Co., and the fine pieces of copyright music which they have hitherto furnished are sufficient guarantee for the future

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the readers' money.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.,
December 30, 1839. *Philadelphia.*

P. S.—Editors publishing this Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No exchange is solicited, except when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

For Sale.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Book Seller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $3, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or any who will buy to sell again. Dec. 10, 1839. 3t16

☞Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips; between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increased to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accurate and detailed account of all the Banking Institutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to increase *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number*. We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete Detector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have determined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our monthly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so generously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every individual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our expenses to a very considerable extent. Such, however, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged Detector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after receiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Reporter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibility of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deeply grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and instructive. MATHEW T. MILLER,

No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

November 21, 1839. 14

New York Mirror.

☞THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE conductors of the New York Mirror are determined that no periodical in the world shall exceed this in the interest and variety of its literary contents, the elegance and finish of its pictorial embellishments, the beauty and popularity of its music, and the neatness and superiority of its typographical appearance.

The number for the 19th of October is adorned with one of the most costly and magnificent steel engravings ever published in this or any other country. It is a representation of the "Landing at Jamestown," painted and designed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth, two American artists of whom their country may be justly proud.

This is the third exquisite engraving that has already appeared in the present volume of the Mirror, the first number of which was issued on the first of July last, *all the numbers of which can be supplied to new subscribers, if immediate application be made.*

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical, extant.—Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Six superb engravings (including three now issued) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman; etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a SPLENDID SUPER-ROYAL QUARTO ENGRAVING, and every week with a popular piece of MUSIC, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved VIGNETTE TITLE-PAGE, and a copious INDEX, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, IN ADVANCE.

December 10, 1839. 3t16

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and now respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice of the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

———"He comes the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as seduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian, in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock, P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,
162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

olume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1840. Number 21.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC,

For the Year 1840.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday	On Sun rises H M	Sat'ys Sun sets. H M	MOON'S PHASES.
JANUARY				1	2	3	4	7 23	4 37	New Moon the 4th, at 3 o'clk 49m P.M.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 19	4 41	First Quarter 12th, at 2 o'clk 26m A.M.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 14	4 46	Full Moon 18th, at 7 o'clk 2m P M.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 7	4 53	Last Quarter 25th, at 8 o'clk 3m A.M.
	26	27	28	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY							1	6 53	5 7	New Moon 3d, at 8 o'clk 58m A.M.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 44	5 17	First Quarter 10th, at 10 o'clk 44m A.M
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 35	5 25	Full Moon 17th, at 8 o'clk 22m A.M.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 26	5 35	Last Quarter 25th, at 5 o'clk 22m A.M.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 17	5 43	New Moon 3d, at 10 o'clk 34m P.M.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 8	5 52	First Quarter 10th, at 5 o'clk 37m P.M.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 51	6 2	Full Moon 17th, at 11 o'clk 10m P.M.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 49	6 11	Last Quarter 26th, at 1 o'clk 10m A.M.
	29	30	31							
APRIL				1	2	3	4	5 40	6 20	New Moon 2d, at 9 o'clk 45m A.M.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 31	6 29	First Quarter 9th, at 12 o'clk 52m A.M.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 23	6 37	Full Moon 16th, at 2 o'clk 24m P.M.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5 14	6 46	Last Quarter 24th, at 6 o'clk 16m P.M.
	26	27	28	29	30					
MAY						1	2	4 59	7 1	New Moon 1st, at 6 o'clk 35m P.M.
	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	4 52	7 8	First Quarter 8th, at 9 o'clk 19m A.M.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 46	7 14	Full Moon 16th, at 5 o'clk 19m A.M.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 41	7 19	New Moon 31st, at 1 o'clk 14m A.M.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
	31									
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6		4 38	7 22	First Quarter 6th, at 8 o'clk 32m A.M.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 36	7 24	Full Moon 14th, at 11 o'clk 59m A.M.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4 35	7 25	Last Quarter 22d, at 1 o'clk 15m A.M.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4 35	7 25	New Moon 28th, at 3 o'clk 57m P.M.
	28	29	30							
JULY				1	2	3	4	4 37	7 23	First Quarter 6th, at 2 o'clk 46m P.M.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 40	7 21	Full Moon 14th, at 9 o'clk 18m P.M.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 45	7 15	Last Quarter 22d, at 6 o'clk P.M.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 51	7 9	New Moon 29th, at 8 o'clk 27m A.M.
	26	27	28	29	30	31				
AUGUST							1	5 4	6 56	First Quarter 4th, at 11 o'clk 45m P.M
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 12	6 48	Full Moon 13th, at 1 o'clk 44m A.M.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5 20	6 40	Last Quarter 20th, at 6 o'clk 46m A.M.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5 29	6 31	New Moon 27th, at 1 o'clk 13m A.M.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
	30	31								
SEPTEMBER			1	2	3	4	5	5 38	6 22	First Quarter 3d, at 5 o'clk 7m P.M.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 47	6 13	Full Moon 11th, at 2 o'clk 17m P.M.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 55	6 4	Last Quarter 18th, at 12 o'clk 1m M.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5	5 55	New Moon 25th, at 12 o'clk 5m P.M.
	27	28	29	30						
OCTOBER					1	2	3	6 14	5 46	First Quarter 3d, at 12 o'clk 7m M.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6 23	5 37	Full Moon 11th, at 1 o'clk 43m A.M.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6 32	5 28	Last Quarter 17th, at 6 o'clk 27m P.M.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 50	5 10	New Moon 25th, at 3 o'clk 27m A.M.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
NOV'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 57	5 3	First Quarter 2d, at 7 o'clk 33m A.M.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7 5	4 55	Full Moon 9th, at 12 o'clk 19m M.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 11	4 49	Last Quarter 16th, at 3 o'clk 22m A.M.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 17	4 43	New Moon 33d, at 8 o'clk 41m P.M
	29	30								
DECEMBER			1	2	3	4	5	7 21	4 39	First Quarter 2d, at 1 o'clk 47m A.M.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 24	4 37	Full Moon 8th, at 10 o'clk 46m P.M.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 25	4 37	Last Quarter 15th, at 3 o'clk 33m P M.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 25	4 35	New Moon 23d, at 3 o'clk 53m P.M.
	27	28	29	30	31					

There will be four Eclipses this year,—two of the Sun and two of the Moon, viz:

The first is an insignificant Eclipse of the Moon, on the 17th of February, at 3 o'clock 22 minutes in the morning,—not visible in these parts.

The second is an annular Eclipse of the Sun, on the 3d of March, at 10 o'clock 38 minutes in the evening,—invisible here,—but visible in China, and in the adjoining seas and territories.

The third is a partial Eclipse of the Moon, on the 18th of August, in the morning,—visible. Commencement, 12 o'clock 22 minutes in the morning; medium, 1 o'clock 47 minutes; end, 3 o'clock 12 minutes in the evening; 7¼ inches of the upper northern part of the Moon will be eclipsed by the southern part of the earth's shade.

The fourth is a total Eclipse of the Sun, on the 27th of August, at 1 o'clock 13 minutes in the morning,—invisible in these parts. The Sun will be totally eclipsed on the Pacific, in longitude east from Philadelphia 147 deg. 13 min., and in southern latitude 34 deg. 44 min. On the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland the Sun will be partly obscured.

Western Recorder Office, Zanesville, Ohio.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

THE undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent—that they have witnessed, with extreme pain, the infraction of those rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of this State in worshipping God according to a pure and enlightened conscience. We view it as an inalienable right, contemplated by the Constitution of the country, that every sect of Christians may adopt that mode of worship and religious economy, which does not conflict with reason and militate against the peace and morals of community. Upon this acknowledged principle, each branch of the church has based certain usages, distinctive in their character, and deemed essential and vital to their peculiar economy; and also indispensable in carrying forward the dispensation of grace to man, as coming from the hand of our beneficient and merciful Redeemer. Hence, the METHODIST CHURCH has deemed it proper to establish several means of grace, designed to promote the individual comfort of its own members, as well as the general interests of morality and religion; and in the use of these means, the undersigned, your memorialists, have either witnessed, or been assured from other sources, that individuals have attempted to countervail the original intention of their adoption, and not unfrequently disturbed and outraged the feelings of the peaceable worshippers, contrary to the honor, peace and good order of this State.—The special means to which reference is now made, are two days', protracted, quarterly and camp meetings. Your memorialists are aware that some of these usages are almost entirely peculiar to the METHODIST CHURCH; but they repeat the sentiment, that, in their judgment, the Constitution fully guaranties to every denomination of Christians, the right to adopt such modes of worship as they may deem proper; and they would respectfully express it as their deliberate opinion, that these means, carried out according to their primitive design, do not contravene the moral condition of society, but eminently promote the religious affections and moral aspect of community. And for the purpose of receiving reasonable protection in the use of these and any other means, deemed important to the economy of the METHODIST CHURCH, as well as other denominations of christians, your memorialists humbly approach your honorable body, invoking your guardian hand, and the interposition of that legal power, which you alone have the prerogative to extend. We, therefore, respectfully pray the amendment of the act, entitled, "An act for the prevention of certain immoral practices." The present law is deemed, in some measure, inefficient, and not fully adapted to the wants of community. The points to which we would direct your attention, are these: 1. *Distance.* 2. *Articles prohibited.* 3. *Penalty.* We would respectfully represent, that, in our opinion, any distance less than *two miles* will not compass the object desired; and we ask the present law so to be amended as to prevent the approach of trespassers nearer than that distance. In regard to the articles prohibited, we deem it not only necessary to contraband all articles of intoxication, but also goods, wares, or merchandise of any description. The reason for this prayer is, that in numerous instances, great annoyance and disturbance have arisen, from the fact of individuals, actuated more by pecuniary considerations than a regard for the cause of morality and religion, exposing on sale articles of merchandise at the place, and during the time of service. And past experience impels us to believe, that Legislative interference is indispensably necessary. In case of a violation of the above provisions, your memorialists respectfully pray that an amendment be made, subjecting the offender or offenders to the penalty of a forfeiture of the articles on sale, together with the apparatus used in the trade, in addition to the fine of any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, as provided in the present Act, and the avails thereof applied to education, or such other objects as may best subserve the public good. These provisions and changes in the law, here recommended, and such others as your honorable body may deem proper, are esteemed expedient and indispensably necessary—demanded by the interests of society, subservient to the interests of morality and religion, and which will be acquiesced in and sustained by the good sense and moral influence of every individual who regards the peace, harmony and good order of community.

And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MAHONING, OHIO, DEC, 23, 1839.

Brother Springer:—It becomes my duty to inform you of the afflictive dispensation of Providence towards me. My mother, M. TALLENTIRE, departed this life at Deersville, the 19th of September, 1839.

She was converted to God in her youth, and from that time to the day of her death, she adorned her christian profession by a holy life. Since the death of my father, she chose to reside with me, and willingly and cheerfully brooked with me the toils of an itinerate life, and was highly esteemed as a prudent and pious woman in every circuit where we were stationed. She trained her children in the way they should go, and left before them a fine example of every christian duty.

She had been as usual in her health till a day before the sitting of the Annual Conference, when she began to complain and requested me to stay a day or two to see how it might terminate. Her disease soon assumed a malignant form; she said her stay with us would be short; seven days previous to her death, her sufferings were great, but the last day and night of her life, the Lord relieved her of those sufferings, and her last moments were less afflictive than might have been expected from the nature of her complaint. During her affliction, she often said, "all is well," "the Lord is with me," "my trust is in Him." She loved the ordinances of God's house, and was attached to the ministers of religion; she held a high regard for the pious members of the church; she was remarkably circumspect in all her ways, and tenderly attached to her children; she was patient and submissive, and ever ready to forgive. She was humble and unassuming, and followed peace with all men and holiness without which no man shall see the Lord. Thus on the 19th of September, she peacefully entered the joy of her Lord.

Thou art gone to thy place of repose,
The mansion of rest in the sky;
Escaped from this wearisome world and its woes
To the home of the blessed on high.
The griefs that assail'd thee on earth,
Will trouble thy spirit no more;
The anguish of tears and the madness of mirth,
For ever and ever are o'er.
There is in the feeling that comes o'er thee now,
No pang for thy bosom, no cloud for thy brow.

Thou hast left us to tears and regret,
But we breathe not a sigh of despair;
O no! in our grief we will never forget
The rapture there was in thy prayer.
Hope gilds with its radience the gloom,
That closed on thy mortal career;
We look on the shades that environ thy tomb—
The darkness that mantle thy bier.
And think that thy spirit has taken its flight,
To blend in the lustre of heaven's own light.

We follow the path thou hast trod—
A pilgrim all weary and faint;
Assured thou art now on the bosom of God,
A blessed and a beautified saint.
Thou hast left us alone in the world,
A prey to its perils and strife;
Oh no! the Redeemer that guided the safe,
Shall lead us to mansions of peace,
Where friendship immortal shall reign,
And paradise welcome our feet.

Her funeral was preached by the Rev. G. D. Kinnear, of the M. E. church.

J. R. TALLENTIRE.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., DEC 24, 1839.

Brother Springer:—I reached my appointment the first week in October, and found the people of Union circuit just as they had been represented to me, "a kind and agreeable people." My colleague, brother Shearer, had arrived sometime before me, and I found him like a man of God, doing his master's business,—preaching, visiting the people, praying and conversing with them on the important concerns of religion.—My soul rejoiced that I had such a yoke-fellow, and with a cheerful heart I went to work. Prospects seemed a little gloomy at first, but we went forward, nothing doubting, but that God would revive His work; and, we rejoice to have it to say, that so far, our expectations have been more than realized. He has poured out His spirit in a manner unexampled by any thing that I have seen. Several professed religion during our quarterly meeting, and eight joined the church.

At a protracted meeting held at the Franklin meeting house, between Uniontown and Connelsville, more than *forty* professed to obtain the pearl of great price, and between *forty* and *fifty* joined the church. This meeting commenced on Saturday the 7th of December, and closed on the evening of the 16th. When the meeting commenced, we exhorted the people to lay aside their temporal business as far as they could conveniently, and "come up to the help of the Lord." They, almost, unanimously did so; this was, no doubt, well pleasing to God, for He abundantly rewarded them for their sacrifice of time. Many parents had the satisfaction of seeing their children converted and happy in the Lord. The members of the different churches in the neighborhood took hold of the work and labored harmoniously and successfully in the vineyard of the Lord. This made the place appear like a heaven in miniature. The members of different orders rejoiced together in witnessing the salvation of their neighbors and relations.

My colleague labored zealously and successfully. Our unstationed brethren, Francis, Carell and Catlin, laid hold of the work like men of God, who had the good of souls at heart. There are no jars or disorders among us,—peace and love pervade our borders. The salvation of souls is what we labor for, and we feel thankful that our labor is not in vain in the Lord; but we realize that

"The hill of Zion yields,
A thousand sacred sweets."

On Tuesday evening, after I returned from our protracted meeting, I rode into the country a few miles to fill an appointment, but I felt so exhausted that I could scarcely speak at first.—However, the Lord gave me strength and utterance, so that I was enabled to warn sinners with unusual freedom,—several cried for mercy and one found peace. I hope the day is not far distant when God will pour out His spirit abundantly upon that appointment.

I feel happy, because I am surrounded with agreeable circumstances. I am in the midst of a people who seem, not only disposed to relieve my necessities, but to anticipate my wishes.—But the best of all is, I am in a revival, and in this I had rather be than in the courts of kings. I feel happy in prosecuting my labors,—the Lord is blessing us abundantly and powerfully. The work is spreading, and I have no doubt but will soon be round our circuit in one continued flame of sacred fire. "Hallelujah! the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." JAMES ROBISON, Sup.
Union circuit.

MORGAN COUNTY, O., JAN. 8, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Our anticipations of continued prosperity, indicated in my last, at Pisgah, where our first revival began, have been to some extent realized. The work, there, is still progressing.—At my last visit two more were added to the church, and others are under awakenings.

At a protracted meeting, held at Ebenezer, commencing the 28th December and closing the 2d inst., we enjoyed a most gracious dispensation of grace. On New Year's day we attended to the sacrament of the Lord's supper; the board was surrounded by Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists of the different schools. The occasion was interesting in the highest degree.—When the different tribes of Israel thus unite in the work of the Lord, hell itself must feel the influence. Thirteen united with the church, on the occasion; all from the world except one. A number of them embraced religion.

The ministers of the different orders, in this quarter, are manifesting much fidelity and zeal in the discharge of their duty, which by the aid of Providence is being powerfully successful in weakening the devil's kingdom. Sinners of deepest dye are deserting his ranks and crowding to the church like doves to the window.

Yours, &c. C. WOODRUFF,
Sup't Pis'h Ct.

TEMPERANCE.

ADDRESS

On the Origin and Objects of the Temperance Society—delivered at a meeting of the Holliday's Cove Temperance Society, by John Andrews, M. D., *of Steubenville, Ohio.*

During that period of the world's history which is usually and appropriately designated as "the dark age," two objects of laborious and anxious research stimulated the industry, and quickened the ingenuity of some of its most learned men. These were, the discovery of the method of transmuting the base metals into gold and silver, and of the means of removing all the seeds of disease from the human body—thus conferring upon it the vigor, and beauty, and the pleasures, of prepetual youth. It may readily be supposed, that two such potent principles of action as the "love of life," and the "aurisacra fames," put in requistion the whole resource of the art of Alchemy, then in the full tide of its mysterious researches into the arcana of Nature; and many were the laborious hours, many the valuable lives, which were wasted in ingenious and complicated experiments to procure the "menstruum universale," before it was finally abandoned as a hopeless experiment—*at least in Alchemy.* But, in the 14th century, Arnauld de Villeneuve, a French Chemist and Physician, announced to the world the important discovery of what he denominated "eau de vie," or the water of life. "Who would believe," he exclaims in astonished exultation, "who would believe that one can draw from wine, by chemical process, that which has not the color of wine, nor the ordinary effects of wine. This water of wine is called by some the *water of life:* and it well deserve the name, since it is truly a water of immortality. It prolongs one's life; it dissipates superfluous and vicious humors; it revives the heart, and perpetutes youth." The world could not be slow in tasting the virtues of so wonderful a product of the arts. Whether from an innate principle of easy credulity, or from over-anxiety after that which is new, the fact is indisputable, the announcement of a new nostrum in the healing art—something that promises to do more and better service than ever was known or heard of before—never fails to be received with ready confidence by the generality of mankind. Such is the history of the human mind from the days of Esculapius to the present time. Such proved to be the fact in reference to the discovery of De Villeneuve. The rich, the poor, the young, the old, the sick, the well, all stood in great need of a little of this precious "water of life," and doubtless all felt that, by its magic powers, life was prolonged, bad humors dissipated, the heart revived, and the beauty and pleasures of youth renewed. For a long time its mode of preparation was known only to the "adepts," and the precious medicine was retailed from the Apothecary shops in such doses only as were deemed suited to particular cases—the medium dose, for an adult, being one *drachm,* or the 8th part of an oz., equal to about a "thimble full." It is surprising how rapidly its use was extended in the world.—Statesmen—those *magnates* of their race, who are usually selected from the mass of mankind on account of their superior intellectual attainments, and entrusted with the care of the national welfare—could not fail to discern the immense advantages that must result to their respective countries, from a liberal distribution of the "water of immortality" among the soldiers whom they were compelled to keep in constant employ. Accordingly, being introduced into England in the 16th century, it was soon adopted as an essential part of the rations of soldiers, in that Christian Country.

Our natural appetites are satisfied with the regular use of definite quantity of such substances as are adapted to them; but those which are artificial, of man's own creation, are not regulated by any such instinctive law of the animal economy. These, being generated and sustained by artificial stimuli, will, of necessity, be augmented and quickened, rather than allayed, when the stimulus is taken. All poisons act in conformity to this principle; they blunt the natural sensibilities, and therefore require an increased strength or quantity of the article to produce the *same* effect. It is thus with opium, hellebore, stramonium, corrosive sublimate, arsenic, and their like. Thus the 8th part of an oz. was no longer a *dram,* in the drunkard's dialect, but the term was retained as synonymous with "*quantum sufficit.*" or what the case may require! Thus, as well from the increased quantity required for each individual, as from the extension of its use to a wider circle of subjects: to the high and the low, the father and the son, the husband, wife, and child, the quantity annually consumed in England alone, attained the enormous amount of 40 millions of gallons! Yes, 40 millions of gallons a year for England, with a population of about 12 millions of souls, or near 3 1-2 gallons for every man, woman and child!

Meanwhile, however, this new world was discovered, and that tide of emigration, which seems to set in with annually renewed and augmented momentum, began to flow westward. All Europe gave contributions to its formation; but England was particularly active in establishing her colonies in its Northern division. This favored land seemed to include every variety of climate, of soil, and of natural products. Its unrivalled fatness supplied, sometimes of spontaneous growth, and always with care and labor of man, his natural wants, whilst the artificial were so few in the new and rude state of society, as to prompt to no great exertion to supply the wants either of mind or body. Many, therefore were the inducements to the free, unrestrained use of the precious "eau de vie." Grapes were not readily obtained, from the juice of which it might be gathered—but the secret of its preparation was now out, and it was found that Indian Corn, Rye, and other nutritive fruits of the earth susceptible of fermentation, would produce it even cheaper and more abundantly. Whiskey, Gin, Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy, Rum, Cherry Bounce, &c. made a variety which could not fail to supply a favorite to every taste. The Government, too of this favored land, (for in the mean time the colonists had put into operation a government machine of their own invention, and framed after their own liking,) unwilling to be surpassed in the adoption of measures promotive of the general good, by the antiquated establishment of the old world, incorporated into their system the wise and wholesome provision of supplying it to the soldier as a part of his daily rations. Three gills a day, I believe, when on active service, were deemed sufficient to give him a brave heart, a sound body, and a martial mind. The Officers, too, must needs secure, by the same means, this "*mens sona in corpors sano.*" But it was not only the soldiers who required it: it was found that the ships would not sail without it;—mechanics could not work without it; farmers could neither plough nor sow, but above all, they could not reap, nor mow, nor husk corn, without it; the lawyer could not plead, nor the doctor prescribe, without it; but, worse than all, the ministers of justice were unable to deal out, "equal justice to all" without it. Indeed, it was the universal panacea, and was considered even essential to smooth the friction of the newly cast government wheels, especially in their workings on election days. At meals, before meals, after meals, some one or other of the catalogue was freely employed, as a provoker, digester, stomachic, prophylatic, or for some other satisfactory purpose.—"At eleven o'clock, while mixtures under various peculiar names—sling, toddy, flip, &c.—solicited the appetite at the bar of the common tippling shop, the office of professional men, and the counting room, dismissed their occupants for a half hour, to regale themselves at a neighbor's or a coffee house, with punch, hot or iced, according to the season—and females and valetudinaries courted an appetite with medicated rum, under the chaste name of Huxham's Tincture, or Stoughton's Elixir. The dinner hour arrived, according to the different customs of different districts of country, whiskey and water, curiously flavored with apples, or brandy and water, introduced the feast; whiskey or brandy, with water, helped it through, and whiskey or brandy, without water, often secured its safe digestion, not again to be used in any more formal manner than for the relief of occasional thirst, or for the entertainment of a friend, until the last appeal should be made to them to secure a sound night's sleep." Rum, seasoned with cherries, protected against the cold; rum, seasoned with cherries, protected against the heat; rum, with a little mint, quieted the stomach; rum, saturated with peach nuts, was astringent; rum, with aloes, was aperient; and rum, doubly poisoned opium, under the name of paregoric, quieted the infant's cries, and rendered it stupid and incapable of troubling its fond mother by indicating, in its natural way, its pains and its desires. This general use of the article by citizen and soldier, farmer, mechanic, lawyer, physician, patient, and every other class of society, it may readily be supposed, consumed a large quantity of the article: and accordingly in the year 1830, facts were thought to justify the inference that 72 millions of gallons of distilled spirits were consumed in this country, near half a gill a day, or six gallons a year for every man, woman and child in the land! This, certainly, was giving the discovery of De Villeneuve a fair trial, and abundant opportunity for the developement of its virtues. However, it was occasionally observed that an individual under its influence was suddenly surprised with an apoplexy, or something of the kind, and his life instantly extinguished. Such an occurrence, especially when often repeated, was calculated to excite some doubt as to its power "to prolong life:" but then it was accounted for *satisfactorily* by supposing that such an one had taken 'a drop too much.' Another, heated by the liquor coursing through his veins, was known to have attempted, and perhaps with a fatal success, the life of his unoffending neighbor, friend, or relative.—This was strange, considering its known power of 'dissipating vicious humors,' and producing hilarity and good feelings—but then such an one had certainly taken 'too little'—he had come short of the point which produces "the feast of reason and the flow of soul!" Another, driven to desperation by its uninterrupted use, had restored to the knife, the halter, or the precipice, to obtain peace to his troubled conscience; but he used it like a brute, and how could it be expected "to revive the heart" when thus used? It had been once supposed to "perpetuate youth," but the question was early decided, that there was a real distinction between a *bloated* form and one of well proportioned *em bon point,* between the blending of the rose and the lily of youth, and the efflorescence of the devoted Bacchanalian. Among the strangest effects observed to be in some way or other connected with, although not certainly to be ascribed to it, was a strange propensity developed in those who used it, to abuse and maltreat their helpless children and their heart-broken wives—and this, perhaps, in one whose natural disposition was amiable, and his affections warm and confiding. Jails, Poor houses, Mad-houses, Hospitals, it was thought had been unusually well supplied with inmates since its use had become so common.—Some were so curious as to look into the comparative numbers among these receptacles of vice and wretchedness, of those who were addicted to its use and those who were not, and were astonished at the preponderance of the former. Lawyers marked an immense disproportion between the numbers of their temperate and their intemperate clients. Physicians, too, began to feel the importance of inquiring into the habits of their patients, as it was found that the intemperate died where the temperate recovered—the latter could bear active treatment, the former sunk under it. The cause of this important distinction became a subject of serious investigation; and as the exterior demonstrations, such as inflamed eyes, bloated skin, carbuncled nose, blistered tongue and lip, tremulous hand, unsteady step, were insufficient to account for it, they adopted the plan resorted to by the *vates* of old—they consulted the viscera. The omens were most unpropitious for the "healthful properties" of the drug; water and blood effused upon the brain, inflamation, ulceration, cancer of the stomach, enlargements of the heart, obstruction, abscess, disorganization of the liver and spleen, general and local dropsies, too plainly indicated that Intemperance

——"Is full of all disease; her bones
Are rotten; consumption licks her blood, and drinks
Her marrow up; her breath smells mortally,
And in her bowels plague and fever lurk,
And in her very heart, and reins, and life,
Corruption's worm gnaws greedily unseen."

The Ministers of our Holy Religion, also, began seriously to direct their attention to the growing and alarming evil. Ob-

servation confirmed the truth and justice of the declaration "No drunkard can enter the kingdom of Heaven." Man is a compound being: the constituents are soul and body; and however dark and mysterious the nature of the connection, one thing is certain, that when in union, they mutually influence and react upon each other. Ardent spirits act primarily on the physical organization, but they stop not here—they extend their malign influence through it to the immortal spirit; they sear its conscience, blunt its moral sensibilities, debilitate and derange its intellectual faculties, brutalize its affections, and degrade the objects of its pursuit.—These things were often seen and felt by the messenger of God's holy word: he deplored them, he wept bitterly over them, he expostulated, he entreated, he extorted promises of amendment—faithless promises! which, as experience too frequently taught him, only added to the guilt of him who made them.

Nor was the Patriot insensible to the calamities wich seemed to threaten his beloved country. Her liberty was dear to him—it had been purchased at the price of many a brave heart's blood. Her civil institutions had become the wonder and admiration of the world: through much anxiety and labor, they had been established by men, of whose patriotism and wisdom they were a splendid monument. The ballot-box is the palladium of their safety, but through it, so easily accessible, so designedly unguarded, and ready to receive the impress of the public mind, this liberty and these institutions were ever liable to assault. And what could he expect of the citizen in support of them, who was not only a slave, bound in chains which he could not break, but whose debased mind was wholly incapaciated for estimating their value. What! a nation of drunkards be a nation of freemen!—Preposterous idea! The mere pecuniary cost, although amounting to 100 millions of dollars anually: the drain upon human life, although equal to 35,000 souls a year, were awful considerations, yet they were doubly afflicting when associated with the risk of poisoning that fountain of all our civil blessings, the ballot box—for what other than shipwreck and ruin could befal that vessel whose crew and passengers were given up to intemperance?—Thus this national evil began to be regarded in a serious aspect, as not only destructive of individual welfare and happiness, but as tending to sap the life blood from our social and civil institutions. Public attention having been directed to the subject, facts were sought after in order that the full extent of the evil might be disclosed, and that the people of this country, especially, who are so deeply interested in whatever affects the public sentiments and morals, might know its full length, and breadth, and depth among themselves. Accordingly, it was ascertained on indisputable authority, that of 781 maniacs in different insane hospitals, 392 were rendered such by strong drink—that of 3740 paupers in the public charities of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, 3433, or all but 307, were made such by strong drink—and that of 906 criminals confined to various jails throughout the country for every grade of crime known to the catalogue of criminal jurisprudence, 684 were addicted to its use, and most of their crimes committed under its influence. But this was not all. Not only did the blood of its murdered victim call from the earth for justice, but the cries of the famished infant, the prayers of the heart-broken wife and parents, of the aged and infirm, neglected and despised by their ungrateful offspring, ascended up to Heaven for relief. These cries and these prayers rang throughout the land, but what, alas! could be done? The detection of the disease, and of its horrible inroads upon the constitution, is but the first step towards effecting the cure. A remedy is next to be found, an effectual remedy, and this must be carefully and often perseveringly applied. This was an object of no easy accomplishment. Already had the Pulpit and the Press, those mighty engines in revolutionizing the feelings and impressing the judgment, essayed to the combat. Their admonitions, their entreaties, their arguments, and the dreadful terrors which they held up to view, both here and hereafter, as the reward of the drunkard, were heard: but they were heard only to be spoken of and then forgotten, if not depised. And how could it be otherwise, since reason and reflection, the affections and all the finer feelings of the soul, no longer abide with the intemperate. In their bosoms, the chords which were wont to vibrate when these notes were touched, are unstrung at least, if not totally and irreparably disunited. Can argument or persuasion, can the feelings of parental love or filial affection, can the strongest mental powers, or the finest sensibilities of our nature, arrest the progress of physical disease? Sooner this, than destroy the appetite, once formed, for ardent spirits, or remove that morbid craving from within which still cries, Give! Give! and can know *no* satisfaction, because generated, nourished, and sustained, by that which is given to allay it. No—it cannot be otherwise. Changed in his physical being, a very brute in respect to moral attributes, the confirmed drunkard is a stranger to the influence of those powers whereby Providence designed that man should act upon his fellow man. Grown up, strengthened and confirmed in his habits of inebriation, like the skin of the Ethiopian, or the spots upon the leopard's hide, they are a part of his being, and only that Almighty Power which can create him anew, seems adequate to his reformation. What, then, was to be done? Must the splendid fabric of these political institutions be abandoned in despair? Must this last fond hope of civil and religious liberty on earth be consigned to the drunkard's keeping? Such, indeed, seemed to be the results foreboded by the Patriot and Philanthropist. But such was not the will of Him who is the Author of all good counsels, and of all just works. In this momentous crisis, an ecclesiastical body called the General Association of Massachusetts Proper, in the year 1813 formed a Society whose object should be "to check the progress of intemperance, viewed by the Association as an alarming and growing evil," and elected that eminent statesman, Samuel Dexter for its President. The means by which they proposed to accomplish this great object, were singularly simple and easy of application, viz., to form associations from all classes of the community, who should resolve "not to use ardent spirits, nor traffic in it; not to provide it as an article of entertainment, or for persons in their employ, and that, in all suitable ways, they would discountenance the use of it in the community." Here was a new principle of action incorporated into the body politic—an attempt to do good by simply *ceasing to do evil*. All former plans had failed—this was deemed worthy of trial. Fortunate idea! happy men who conceived it! "Generations yet unborn, to all future ages, saved by simply ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well, will rise up and call *you* blessed." The electric spark was communicated—and with a rapidity proper to itself, it was felt in every fibre of the body politic. Auxiliary societies every where in the country, where there was one sober breath to blow the horn of Temperance, sprang into existence, and a report from the Parent Society, made just 20 years after its first organization, exhibits that there were then more than 4000 auxiliary societies in the United States, numbering 600,000 members—that more than 4000 merchants had ceased to traffic in it; and that more than 4000 drunkards had ceased to use intoxicating drinks. It adds, "There is also reason to believe that more than 20,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the temperance reformation, would, before now, have been sots; and that 20,000 families are now in ease and comfort, without a drunkard in them, or one who is becoming a drunkard who would otherwise have been in poverty, or cursed with a drunken inmate; and that 50,000 children are released from the blasting influence of drunken parents, and 100,000 more from that parental influence which tended to make them drunkards." At the present time, it is probable that these numbers have been more than doubled, and that this vast society, having struck its root deep in the land, and elevated its majestic head, and extended far and wide its branches among us affords a secure, and pleasant, and healthful retreat from danger, to more than 2,000,000 of human beings, who had else been exposed to the dangers of this sweeping storm. How many well meaning and virtuous individuals of both sexes it has exempted from the shame of ignorantly, through a false hospitality, ministering to this debased appetite, we shall not pretend to estimate. It is no longer considered unhospitable to withhold poison from a friend!

These are truly encouraging results: but a knowledge of them should only serve to stimulate to increased exertion in a cause so highly favored and prosperous. Foreign nations, beholding them from across the wide Atlantic, have anxiously seized hold of this simple and beautiful amulet for so frightful a disorder, and earnestly employed it among themselves. There should be no abatement of effort with those who first discovered it, and who have the best reason for its employment, so long as one drunkard remains to disgrace human nature in our land—and even then it should be worn as an effectual preventive, as well as cure, of the disorder. And let me tell you there will be no such abatement. The cause of temperance is the cause of our country—yet, it is even more, it is the cause of our God, it is the precursor of our Holy Religion, and therefore cannot fail.

It is needless, at this time, to dilate upon the *objects* of this Society. Like every other plan of doing good, it has its enemies, among whom are to be found some who, from ignorance or design, misrepresent the objects which it aims to accomplish. These, however, need no defence from me; abler minds have already discharged this duty. The off-spring of pure Benevolence and Patriotism, no evil consequences can legitimately spring from it. It aims only at the great and good effort of bringing every human being, but especially every one of our countrymen, within the sphere of its influence. It asserts no doubtful authority, it invades no sacred privilege, but simply appeals to the duty and the interest of every one, to come forth as the champion of abstinence, as the friend of peace and order in society, as the advocate of his country's good, and as the open and determined foe to Intemperance. I have heard of but one objection to it, which seems calculated, in some degree, to operate to its prejudice in an ingenious and virtous mind—which is, that it is unnecessary, that the ethics of the Christian religion are alone sufficient to regulate and direct our conduct in society. And so they are. But does any one propose the Temperance Society as a *substitute* for religion? If so, he has totally and shamefully misapprehended and misrepresented its ends. It is only the reducing of these ethics to practical application—an attempt to familiarize the world with the practical bearing of those injunctions of Holy Writ which are "pure, lovely, and of good report." And who is opposed to this? No one certainly calling himself a Christian. If there be, he has certainly fallen into a monstrous error, a most dangerous deception. Let him calmly survey the ground he occupies, and enquire who it is that is at the bottom of every suggestion against doing good? who it is that is ever ready to supply a reason for CAUTION, and DOUBT, and DISINCLINATION in such service.

A DESTRUCTIVE.—A writer in the last number of the Journal of the American Temperance Union makes the following specific charges against alcohol. He asserts that its occasions,

1. Three-fourths of the crime in the State of New York.
2. Seven-eights of the pauperism.
3. Three-fourths of the taxation.
4. One-third of the deaths of adult males.
5. Nearly half of the diseases.
6. From twenty to thirty thousand drunkards.
7. Loss of twelve years, on the average, from each drunkard's life.
8. The destruction of millions of property, annually, in one way and another.

But there is a great amount of evil produced by alcohol which is not usually referred to this source. A very great part of the listlessness, indifference, inattention to family affair, loss of time, want of enterprise and energy, and general delinquency, which are spoken of only as natural failings or moral defects are doubtless the result of drinking; and this too in many cases in which a character for intemperance is never acquired.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

METHODISM IN GERMANY.

Dear Brethren:—I received, a few days ago, the cheering intelligence, that the blessings of Methodism are now also communicated to my countrymen in the "Fatherland." Mr. Miller, a native German, who was converted and joined the Methodist society at London, and then returned as the Wesleyan missionary for the kingdom of Wurtemburg, his birth place, wrote to me, that the cause of God is prospering there, and would prosper still more, if there were not so great restriction laid upon their society by the government. The rationalistic clergy is most opposed to the Methodists; but even the orthodox party watches them closely, and keeps them rigidly within the narrow limits of their privileges. "Some bigotry," writes the missionary, "is felt by the most and best of them." The public press too, has come out against the new sect, and wishes to prove that there is no need of Methodism in a christian country, where there are so many evangelical preachers. The short answer of the missionary was, that whilst he saw the country deluged with wickedness, he must cry aloud and spare not, but that the Methodists would promise, as soon as they saw all their neighbors converted, to give them over to them, and seek another sphere of labor. I will give the remaining part of brother Miller's letter in his own words: "To the praise of God, out of the dust, I would say, the Lord has blest me, and made me a blessing to many souls. I am fully convinced that I was sent by the Lord to the right place. We are, thank God, building the walls of Jerusalem, though it is with sword in hand. We have in our society about 100 members, and I have about 60 men to help in the work. I visit forty appointments, and from many more places we receive the invitation, 'Come over & help us.' Our people hold about eighty meetings every week in the different societies. We have translated Mr. Wesley's Notes on the New Testament, and are far advanced in the translation of his sermons and hymns. My best assistant preacher, a powerful man to break up the ground, is now sick, and on the verge of eternity. If he recovers he has a desire to go to America, if you can make use of him.—They will not suffer him, in this country, to labor again, on account of the 'excitement' that follows his preaching. He was imprisioned several times on account of his revivals of religion. He is a man of about 30 years, of respectable parentage. He has just made a will of his property to about four charitable institutions, and to our mission, in case he should die. Can you make use of him, if his life should be spared?"

Not only through missionary operations, but through other channels, Methodism made its way into the very heart of Germany; and no doubt will prove more efficacious in regenerating this nation, then all their philosophical systems of religion. I learned that Watson's Life of Wesley, and Fletcher's Life, and Rutherford's Letters on Christian Perfection, have been lately translated in Germany, and attract the attention of the theologians, May the Lord make the holy fire burn brighter and brighter on the German alter on both sides of the Atlantic, and may its flames soon meet each other! WM. NAST.

Cincinnati, Dec. 6, 1839.

GILBERT Y. FRANCIS, who lately died at New Orleans, of yellow fever, led a most remarkable and romantic life. He has left a memoir for the press. In early life he was attached to the navy—then to the stage—travelled over the four quarters of the globe—was for two years a prisoner in the great desert of Arabia—afterwards a slave to the Bashaw of Tunis—then lieutenant of a Guerilla party in Spain and then master of a Dutch lugger trading to the Malaccas. He was subsequently overseer of a sugar estate in Jamaica—then engaged in cutting logwood in the forest of Campeachy—was for three months a prisoner among Banditti in Mexico—then a captive among the Camanches—was ransomed by some fur traders from Oregon—was employed by the Governor of the Russian settlements to command a brig in the wheat trade with Chili—finally visited his native State and married, and was extensively engaged in Texan operations when death arrested him, still in the prime of life. His education was defective, but he was a man of great energy of character.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK.—Since the publication of our last number, we have received a communication from Mrs. NANCY MERRY—the unfortunate woman who has been so cruelly deceived by the scoundrel above named,—in which she authorizes us to offer, in her behalf, a reward, of *One Hundred Dollars* to any person who will take him up, and deliver him, together with the horse and carriage which he carried off, either to herself, or at the jail of Madison county. She also states that the wen mentioned in our notice is about the size of a patridge's egg, and situated on or near the point of the chin; and that the wagon spoken of is a neat dearborn or buggy, suitable for traveling.—*Alton Telegraph.*

MORE VILLAINY.—Mr. Thomas H. Kimber, of Belleville, offers through the newspapers a reward of *one hundred dollars* for the apprehension of a man calling himself Eli Dyer, who came to the Marine Settlement, in this county, about the last of July, with the avowed intention of seeking a home in the West; and by means of forged letters of recommendation from the Hon. Levi Woodbury, as well as from the Rev. Albert Barnes and other clergymen, succeeded in defrauding sundry individuals of money and property to the value of several hundred dollars. This individual represents himself as a Minister in the Presbyterian Church, is apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, very stout built, dark complexion, strong features, with deeply set grayish eyes. In preaching he is fluent, earnest, and solemn; and usually wears a brown or auburn wig, his own hair being quite white. He was accompanied by a young woman, who went by the name of Matilda Ann Jones, and passed for his niece; and they left Marine together on the 2d of October last.—*ib.*

LORD BROUGAAM.—Rev. Mr. Clark, in his "Glimpse of the Old World" thus describes the appearance of this celebrated orator.

Lord Brougham's appearance is rather striking. He is somewhat tall, quite thin rather careless in his personal appearance, with a face, into which, when he is speaking, is thrown infinite expression. I never saw a man who played off with so much felicity and effect, whole volleys of the most keen and caustic satire. When assailing an opponent, having cut off all possibility of retreat, he seems to stand and wave over him in taunt his shining scymitar before it descends with merciless and exterminating power. His words do not express half the meaning that is conveyed while he is speaking. He has the habit of drawing up one side of his face, and especially the left nostril, into such an aquiline shape, when about to utter anything particularly caustic, that every word seems to derive immense point from the peculiar expression of his countenance.

Useful Animals.—Mr. Breckinbridge in his tour on the Continent of Europe, says that the Goat and the Ass, are the never failing companions of the poor throughout temperate latitudes of Europe. The latter animal performs all his labor—the former supplies the greater part of his luxuries—and both the most abstemious of all creatures, and the least choice of all in the very portion of food needful for either of them, seem intended by nature as the peculiar heritage of poverty.

On the death of Major Lang, the enterprising traveller in Africa, the Africans took an inventory of his effects with a view of sending them to the British Admiral. They were sorely puzzled to make out the catalogue, and in utter despair, described a couple of tooth-brushes, as 'two scrapers made of pig's hair,' and set down his spectacles as 'two looking-glasses for the nose.'

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

THE PRESENT LIFE—IS IT A STATE OF RETRIBUTION?

Mr. Editor:—That this life is a state of trial and *probation*, rather than a state of *retribution*, is, I believe, the most generally received opinion. Doctors differ, and so do theologians, and as I conceive the most popular to be the erroneous view of this subject, and fraught with injurious consequences to those entertaining it, I will, with your permission, lay before your readers, a few of the reasons, why I maintain the contrary belief,—*that this life is a state of retribution*—With your sentiments, Mr. Editor, on this subject, I am entirely unacquainted, and know not whether you would answer the query at the head of this communication affirmatively or negatively; but, believing you to be friendly to free discussion, and a believer in the maxim of him, whose memory is dear to every friend of religious liberty, that "error of opinion is to be tolerated while reason is left free to combat it," I hesitate not to attempt the discussion of the question in your paper, although you might, peradventure, differ in opinion with me. I proceed then, Mr. Editor, premising, that, were I not fully persuaded that much of the misery and sufferings, physical and mental, endured by our fellow-men, are the result of conduct induced by a disbelief of the doctrine I am endeavoring to establish, I would not trouble you or your readers with any arguments on the subject. But such is my thorough conviction of the correctness of my views, that I hesitate not to make them known, being fully satisfied of the moral tendency and effects of a general concurrence therein or belief thereof, and of the demoralizing tendency of the contrary belief.

In the first place I will essay to establish the truth of the doctrine, *that this life is a state of retribution*, by recurring to some of the numerous accounts of God's dealings with offenders, under the Jewish dispensation, and during the first six ages of the world, as we find them recorded in the old Scriptures.

Our first parents were permitted to eat of every tree of the garden, but of the tree of knowledge of good and evil they were commanded not to eat; but our mother Eve, fancied that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree much to be desired to make one wise, partook of the fruit, "and gave also unto her husband with her, and he *did* eat," in express violation of a command of their Creator. And were they not immediately punished for their disobedience and curiosity, and was not this life a state of retribution to them? Hear the language of Him whose right it was to punish. Saith the Lord unto Eve, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow shalt thou bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." And unto Adam, he said, "because thou hast harkened unto the voice of thy wife, and hast eaten of the tree of which I commanded thee, saying, thou shalt not eat of it; *cursed is the ground for thy sake;* in *sorrow* shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life; thorns and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground, for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

Cain rose up against his brother Abel and slew him. For this great crime he was sorely punished, so that in the depths of his misery he cried out unto God, my punishment is greater than I can bear. He felt himself to be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth, which was the punishment God pronounced against him, and that the earth should no longer yield unto him her strength. To him then, as well as to the progenitors of our fallen race, this life was a state of punishment—of retribution.

The antediluvians were visited with the retributive justice of Heaven, for their sins and crimes, in their total destruction, save Noah, a preacher of righteousness and his family. Their guilt and enormities called down on their devoted heads the displeasure of God, whose unalterable system of government, conceived in the councils of eternity, required the punishment of disobedience in Adam, the father of our race, and will continue to require it as long as any of the degenerate sons of a degenerate ancestry remain in hostility to its reasonable requirements. When God saw that the wickedness of man was great on the earth, and he brought a flood of waters which destroyed all, save Noah and his family, a sore punishment inflicted on a guilty world, and incontestible proof that this life was *then* a state of retribution.

The unrighteous rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, was punished in a manner that should convince all, that God will mete out merited punishment to the guilty, in this life. They provoked the Lord, saith the scriptures, and it came to pass that the ground clave asunder that was under them, and the earth opened her mouth and swallowed them up, they and all that appertained to them went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them, and they perished from among the congregation.

The history of Ahaz, the son of David, who reigned sixteen years in Jerusalem, also furnishes evidence that this life is a state of retribution. He did not that which was right in the sight of the Lord, but became an idolator, burnt incense in the valley of Hinnom, and burnt his children in the fire, after the abominations of the heathen; *wherefore* the Lord delivered him into the hands of the king of Syria, who smote him.

Solomon became an idolator, and went after Ashtoreth the goddess of the Zidonians, and after Milcom the abomination of the Ammonites. And the Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, who had commanded him that he should not go after the gods. For violating this command, the Lord said unto Solomon, forasmuch as thou hast not kept my covenant and my statutes which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and give it to thy servant.—And God stirred up two adversaries unto Solomon, Hadad the Edomite and Rezon the son of Eliadah, who was adversary to Israel all the days of Solomon and Jeroboam. Solomon's servant also lifted up his hand against the king, all of which was clearly a punishment inflicted on Solomon for his idolatry, for permitting his wives to turn away his heart.

Those of your readers that are familiar with sacred history will remember that a hundred and twenty thousand were slain in Judah in one day, *because*, in the language of the scriptures, they had forsaken the Lord God of their fathers. Amnon, David's eldest son, was punished with death, for the crime of adultery.

Sodom and Gomorrah, and all the cities in the vale of Siddim, were destroyed for their wickedness, by fire and brimstone from heaven, save righteous Lot, who was saved from destruction—which is proof—irrefragable proof, that God does reward the virtuous and punishes the vicious, *in the present life.*

The above are only a few of the very many examples which might be added, under the old Testament dispensation, of the punishment, *in this life*, of the wicked, and of the reward of the righteous. I now proceed to furnish a few examples, under the gospel dispensation, in proof of the position I am endeavoring to maintain.

The history of the Jewish nation—a n
peculiarly favored of the Lord, is now, a
been for

'One millenium and more,'

a standing monument of the truth of the do
I maintain. The Jews disregarded the Sav
prophecies respecting their city and nat
rejected His gospel—depised His teaching
counsels, and finally they crucified Him. A
result of their unbelief and guilt, their
the Holy City, is besieged, taken, sacked
burnt by Titus, and more than one milli
that devoted nation are destroyed in Jerus
besides many thousands that in other plac
Judea, killed themselves and perished th
famine, banishment and other miseries.
Jewish nation, that crucified their Lord, is
scattered throughout all the earth, a bye-
and reproach among all nations.

Annanias and Sapphira, it appears from
first chapter of the Acts, were sorely puni
for lying. At the rebuke of the Apostle P
they both fell down dead

Herod persecuted the christians and k
James the brother of John, and imprisoned Pe
and ordered the keepers of the prison to be
to death. As a punishment for his cruelty
pride, the angel of the Lord smote him, and
was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost.

These examples suffice to show, that un
the gospel dispensation, the wicked are punis
and the righteous rewarded,—that this life i
state of retribution. But what are the less
of experience on this subject? We do well
heed the voice of scripture and experience.
not the righteous man happy in this life, and
wicked unhappy, miserable? He whose c
science is void of offence towards God and m
pursues the even tenor of his way through li
happily and plesantly; while he who has u
his conscience, guilt and crime, endures puni
ment to which innocence is a stranger. He w
has been guilty of infractions of human or divi
laws, is in a state of punishment continually;
fancies he hears the tread of the executioner

'The rustling of every forest leaf,'

while the virtuous man, quietly and smooth
sails down the stream of time, conscious that h
Father is at the helm of his little barque, a
that he will at last be safely anchored in the pc
of bliss.

In the language of scripture, there is no pea
to the wicked; they are like the troubled se
whose waters cast up mire and dirt. Peac
angel guest! to the wicked thou art a strange
Saith the wise man, the righteous shall be recon
pensed *in the earth* much more the wicked an
the sinner. In the house of the righteous
much treasure, but in the revenues of the wicke
is trouble.

The history and experience of every age, pr
sent this doctrine in letters of living light, s
that all who acquaint themselves therewith mus
admit its truth. Is it not a truth, that ever
class of offenders receive in some manner th
punishment due to their offences? The burgla
the parricide, the counterfeiter, the highway
man, receives his punishment in the State'
prison, while those guilty of offences of a les
heinous nature are punished without our prison
walls. The drunkard's punishment consists in
loss of health, wealth, reputation and happiness
The offenders of a still less heinous or guilty
character are suffering the gnawings of a guilty
conscience, the loss of peace of mind and o
comfort and happiness. Truly, as saith the
scripture and experience, "the way of the trans-
gressor is hard."

The disbelief of the doctrine that this life is a state of retribution, has, in my opinion, been the cause of the commission of much crime, and consequently has occasioned much suffering.—Think you, if all who are now expiating their crimes in our States' prisons, had, previous to the commission of those crimes, fully believed this life to be a state of retribution, and that the degradation and suffering they are now enduring were inevitable consequences of crime, from which they could not escape, that they would, notwithstanding such belief, have committed such crimes? I trow not. They did not believe that punishment in this life, certainly and inevitably followed crime. They expected to reap the benefits of their villainy and to escape punishment, by eluding the officers of justice. They thought to enjoy a life of pleasure and happiness in the ways of sin and crime.

The violator of the divine law, knows full well, whether he escapes the hands of the executioner or not, that this is a state of punishment—of retribution. True, all infractions of human laws have not in this life, been physically punished, but a full knowledge of the history of such as have thus escaped would show that mental is more intense than physical suffering, and that in regard to them as well as others, the scripture declaration is true, *that they shall be recompensed in the earth, and that there is no peace to the wicked.* LUTHER.

LUTHER's query—"is this life a state of retribution?" We answer this question affirmatively. We never heard the position doubted by any sound divine; so that thus far, Luther has proved what no man denies. But there is another question—"is this life a state of *complete* and *final* retribution?" To this we would reply negatively. That God exercises a moral government over this world, is one of the most prominent articles of our creed; He punishes vice, in this life, as vice, that is, as mischievous to society; and He rewards virtue, as virtue, that is, as beneficial to society. But, that this government is *complete* and *final* here, is contradicted by both scripture and matter of fact. If the government of God were perfect here, every man would be punished for sin, and all punishments, for similar offences, (and so of rewards,) would be equal. But who would pretend that this is the case? God does not perfect his moral government, in this life, otherwise it could not be a state of trial; neither is He indifferent to virtue and vice, so that the nations may learn righteousness. The fact that a moral government is begun and carried on, in this life, to a certain extent, excites a presumption that it will be completed hereafter. If God has now laid the foundation, he will ultimately raise the superstructure; hence an argument, from natural religion, in favor of a future judgment or "retribution." EDITOR.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 8, 1840.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. In every instance where a communication is forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

4. We are willing to pay postage on the following letters: 1. All that we have especially invited to write for our paper. 2. The communications of the Presidents of the Districts, giving an account of the spiritual condition of their charges. 3. All letters containing at least *five new* subscribers. 4. All which contain ten dollars cash;—5. or all which contain at least *two new* subscribers and five dollars cash. If any person wishes an agent to write to us when these terms cannot be complied with, he must advance to such agent the postage of the letter. If these rules are violated, we will notice it on the reception of the letter, so as to bring them to the recollection of our friends.

The following from the *Jeffersonian* of the 2d instant, published at Carrollton, Ohio, was marked for our notice:

"Western Recorder.—This is the title of a religious paper, published at Zanesville, Ohio, which we read, generally, with much interest.—We, however, take exceptions to this general rule, and read with mortification and regret, occasionally, selected articles which *detract* from the desired character of the paper and its pastoral editor, for candor and truth. The most objectionable article of the kind appeared in the 17th No., under date of December 19, the very caption of which contained a palpable *falsehood*. It is in these words—'Frauds upon the Indians by the highest officers of government,' copied from the tory 'Albany Advertiser.' The whole article, about one column in length, is a tissue of *falsehoods*, from beginning to end, without the semblance of truth for its foundation. Many of the charges therein, having long since been exploded and the authors exposed as falsifiers. We regret the appearance of such slanders in the religious Recorder, on several accounts. 1st. Because it is unjust and villanous in its design; (that is, in the design of the author;) consequently anti-christian and demoralizing in its effects. 2d. It destroys the usefulness and influence, to some extent, of the Recorder. 3d. It does injustice and reflects upon the character of the American people, and especially those who support the administration. Brother Springer, will you look to these things in future; or can you produce proof of the charges contained in that article."

We remark upon this article. 1st. We presume the difficulty with our brother Cable, is, he thinks our paper opposed to his party, in politics. We will quiet his fears, on that subject, by stating that the Recorder is not to be dedicated to party political purposes. But the religious press, being the guardian of the public morals, should faithfully rebuke dishonesty, no difference in what party it were found, or whether in high places or else where.

2. The gentleman accuses us of making "selections" "which *detract* from the character of the paper and its pastoral editor, for *truth* and *candor*" Now, we wonder if the worthy editor has examined the meaning of these terms. We have not endorsed any of these selections, and thus made ourself responsible for their statements; nor have we refused to publish any corrections or denials with regard to their facts, which have been forwarded to us. Our paper is extensively read by all the political parties, and the first objection of the kind, we have heard, is the one before us, which we have given a prompt insertion in our columns. Brother Cable, impeach our ignorance, if you see cause, but don't assail our *candor* or *veracity*, until you at least have an opportunity of testing these qualities of our mind.

3. As it respects the facts of the article under notice, we have not endorsed them; we gave them on the credit of the paper in which they were originally published, leaving the public to judge of the matter for themselves. But we were aware of one thing,—if they were true, that they would be denied by those to whom they were applicable, and their friends, with all the blusterings of conscious guilt.

Not only do we believe the "highest officers of government" capable of practicing "frauds upon the Indians," but we believe the government itself has defrauded them in a manner highly discreditable to the nation. The way the southern Indians have been bargained and jockied out of their possessions—driven from the homes of their fathers;—the war that is now carried on against the small remnant that contend for their rights, we consider, and we claim the right to our opinion, is disgraceful to any civilized nation.

With regard to "doing injustice and reflecting upon the character of the American people,"&c. it is a maxim with us, that those who want to be respected, must first respect themselves. We here feel impelled to announce a sentiment that we utter with great reluctance, because of the solicitude we feel for our national honor. It is our settled conviction that two-thirds, or more, of the leading men of both the political parties, of the present day, are a set of faithless demagogues,—not to be believed—not to be trusted. And as for the *party press*, generally, like the Kentuckian's Irishman, it lies by *instinct*. There is, we know, a large amount of intelligence, piety and honesty in this nation, but so completely has the *demon* of party taken possession of the public mind, for several years past, but few honest men will give their consent to have any thing to do with politics; and if they were even to enter the political *arena*, they cannot resort to that deception, fraud and falsehood, that seem necessary to ensure success in the present state of the public mind. We give the following from the Washington correspondent of the Ohio (Columbus,)Statesman, which our brother Cable will no doubt, consider good authority, confirmatory of these views:

Extract of a letter dated

Washington, Jan. 2, 1840.

I apprehend that the candid and intelligent are beginning generally to regard "Washington letter writers," et cetera, as great boors. I do not call myself one, though I write from Washington. You may, however, nevertheless regard *this* as a *boor*, and decline publishing. Consult, in the matter, your own judgment. But in case it should be published, I wish to say, that they, the letter writers, &c., profess, of course, to detail facts, which occur here from day to day, but so often have they been found "false witnesses," that honest people begin to pass their reiterated stories by rather as airy imaginings, than as sober realities. "Truth" with them, is emphatically "stranger than fiction," as they have much to do with the latter, but seldom find it expedient to resort to the former. What else can be expected, when men come here for the express purpose of making merchandise of their consciences, if it be not a solecism in language, to accord to most of them, any such a thing as conscience. They place themselves in market, and make *bona fide* sales of all that elevates man above the beasts of the field, to different purchasers, who acquire of them services totally dissimilar. By one, they are required to prove that truth is falsehood and *visa versa*. They have an all sufficient salvo however, to quiet the qualms of conscience, should the ghost of this murdered monitor ever disturb their lucubrations, in the "*almighty dollar*."—This demi-god points the arrow barbed with falsehood, against the good name of honest men—sucks the blood of reputation, and seeks to blacken the fair fame of the wisest and the best. How admirably have some of them acquired the trade of blowing *hot* and *cold* with the same breath!—One hour is spent in blackening the character of some prominent friend of the administration, who has dealt some blow against the hopes of Federalism. But behold! a 'charge comes o'er the spirit of his dream,' and the next perhaps, is employed by this veritable letter writer, in representing as an "angel of light" he, who but an hour ago, was as black as Belzebub. These two representations, as wide apart as the poles, are distined, of course, for different markets, and show what a "*purchasable*" thing is such a man's *principles*.

Now, what is here said of the letter writers at Washington, may be said with equal propriety of the political press and of political partizans generally. We cannot account for this state of things, only on the supposition, that this nation needs correction, and that the Ruler of the universe has let loose upon us the demon of party to chastise us for our national crimes. And it does seem to us, of all the varied afflictions of Providence, to be the most severe mode of chastisement.

The following article from the Brother Jonathan, of the 21st ultimo, a paper professing neutrality in politics, is appropos to our subject:

Rowdies.—We have been very forcibly struck with the following passage in one of the letters of Mr. McLoad, to the Times, of which he is an editor. He dates at Washington, and refers to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, upon Friday and Saturday last.

"I have not room nor time to-night to give a sketch of the spectacle the House presented to-night and last night—the by-play—the tricks of the whippers-in, &c. &c. There are more *rowdies* in the present House of Representatives, than in any I have know during my residence at Washington."

Knowing what we know of what Mr. McLoad must have known, during his residence at Washington, we are truly amazed at this declaration. For we have seen scenes upon that floor that would secure a lodgement for the actors in them in the watch-house over night, and the penitentiary, for years after, had they been played off in our own not very orderly city of New York, instead of the Capitol. We have seen two members, with their dirk and pistol, attemping to meet each other in the broad aisle of the House, in deadly struggle. We have seen one of the present candidates for the Speakership strike a colleague a blow in the face with his fist, during a debate. We have heard another member call the Speaker, in one of the lobbies, a dammed tyrant, and we have heard the words liar, scoundrel, puppy, and coward, reiterated *ad nauseam*, by one and another of these custodians of the public interests, these law makers for an intelligent, moral, and law-loving people.

We have in our eye some of the *rowdies* to which the junior editor of the Times has allusion in the paragraph we have quoted. We could (perhaps one day we may,) draw their potraits, so that their most intimate acquaintances would not be slow in recognizing the likeness. Perhaps we shall let them do this for themselves in our columns, during the lapse of the session just commencing, by giving them the benefit of a fair record of their sayings and doings, in their places at the Capitol.

But the end and aim we had in view in commencing this article was simply this: to ask the reader to pause for a moment over the consideration, whence does all this difficulty,—this discrepancy between the theory and the practice of the representative department of the government,—arise? Why is it, that, in a land like ours, where the blessings of moral culture and intellectual instruction are so widely, nay, so uniformly diffused,—the very essence of the national character for wisdom, probity and morality is not, (as the theory is as it should be,) distilled and concentrated in the halls of legislation? Why, with such a constitution, with such institutions, with such inducements to pursue an honorable, high minded and patriotic course, should it be that there should be *any* 'rowdies in the present House of Representatives' of the United States?

Does it not arise from the devotion paid, on all hands, by our countrymen, to that "fellest monster" *Party?* A demon whose hideousness was painted in letters of living light, by the Father of his Country, in that immortal "legacy" to his countrymen,—his farewell address, upon retiring from public to private life! This is the author of all these troubles. The upright, honorable, conscientious gentleman is loth to take the field against the loud talking, brawling, pot-house politician, feeling unable to compete with him in the use of those inflammatory and exaggerated appeals to the cupidity, the ignorance, and the wrong-headedness of the crowd around "the stump:" and thus it happens that the "rowdies" of whom Mr. McLoed speaks, come up in great numbers, to the halls of national legislation, to the everlasting disgrace of themselves, their constituency, and the country.

Electioneering morality is set down, by a consent far too general, as a very different thing from common morality. "All's fair in politics," is the maxim that politicians have set up as, in itself, a perfect and complete abrogation of the decalogue, so far as political action is concerned. And thus it comes to pass, that many do that, without compunction of conscience as politicians, and to effect a political purpose, which they would conscientiously scruple, or refuse absolutely to do, in the ordinary walks and relations of life. An untruth, which they as moral agents, would pronounce as *a lie*, in their common concerns is venial when told for political effect!—This is the secret of the trouble we deplore—and as this evil is one of our own creating, we have it also, in our power, most surely, to eradicate it. Hold as high the standard of political as of moral virtue. Require the same obedience to its dictates. Hold every person to the same strictness of account in the one case as the other. Make these the principles of public action: identify them with those that go to the formation of a good private character, as uniformly and universally estimated and acted on, by the force of public opinion—and the true theory of our free institutions will be reduced to practice. *But not till then.*

Will our brother of the Jeffersonian be so "candid" as to insert the above in his paper as our reply to his attack upon us?

The following remarks are taken from a political letter from the Columbus correspondent of the Zanesville Aurora. Our acquaintance with the world enables us to appreciate the correctnese and force of them. Every man, particularly in public life, would do well to be guided by the principles of this extract in selecting his *particular* friends:

"Just suffer me to throw in an observation or two here, by way of episode. There are perhaps, few men capable of a sincere, firm and unwavering friendship, who are destitute of moral courage and personal bravery. Without these qualities, intentions may be good, but there is not nerve enough to meet the storms of adversity, and stand by you in the hour of trial. I have looked at men somewhat, and have, long ago, come to the conclusion, that persons of these qualities are not to be depended on. In the hour of need, when you, or your cause are sinking, though their good wishes may still cling to you, you are left without their support. The other individual acts differently—the weaker you get, the more strong and ardent the manifestations of his friendship."

We have struck a number of copies of a Petition to the Legislature, praying for a law to protect the churches in the exercise of their rights at camp and other meetings, and forwarded them to the preachers and private members of our church, within this State. We hope those to whom they were forwarded, whether ministers or laymen, will immediately get all the signatures they can, and forward them, without delay, to some member of the Legislature. By a resolution of the last Annual Conference, published in our 10th number, it was recommended to each of its members, within the bounds of this State, to circulate such petition. Should any not get a copy of this petition, who felt like doing something on this subject, they might cut out the one in this number, and paste some blank paper to it and use it for the purpose contemplated.

PRICES CURRENT.

Zanesville.—Wheat in this town is 50 cents—flour 3 00 dollars.

New York.—The latest account we have from this place is 21st ult., our later papers being silent on the subject. Flour was ranging from $5 87½ to 6 12½—Pork—dressed had declined to 5½ cents per lb.

Philadelphia.—On the 31st ult. Bicknell quotes flour in this place at $5 50 a 5 62½.

Baltimore.—Lyford of the 4th inst. quotes flour from $5 25 to 5 50.

Pittsburgh.—Harris' Intelligencer of the 4th quotes flour as dull at $3 a 3 25 from wagons; 3 50 to 3 75 from stores. Hogs 4½ a 5 cents per lb.

We call the attention of our readers to the address of Dr. Andrews, of Steubenville, Ohio, in this number, on the subject of Temperance. It is not only an able discussion of the subject which it proposes to investigate, but, it, at the same time affords to the mind a fine literary treat. It is made doubly interesting to us from former recollections Two among the most happy years of our life, were spent under the same roof and around the same fireside with the Doctor, in the days of his boyhood, in his own pleasant town.—We did not anticipate, at that time, he would ever become so able an advocate for the cause of morality and Temperance.

We have as many communications and selections on hand as we shall be able to get into the paper for two or three numbers to come. We have received four or five letters of revival intelligence which came to hand after the arrangements for this paper were made. They shall be forthcoming in our next. We always give the preference to such.

The interesting letter of Bro. J. Robison, in this paper, was put into the hands of the compositor and was designed for our last number, but by mistake it was not in type when we came to make up the form.

We inform "a female member of the M. P. church," of Coshocton, Ohio, that our published rules give information; we can pay no attention to anonymous communications, especially where the postage is not paid.

The office, press and type of the Charleston Observer, has recently been destroyed by fire.—No insurance; the office will soon be refitted and the publication of the paper continued.

Ohio Legislature.—Mr. Wm. Cooper was elected on the 7th instant Associate Judge, for the county of Muskingum.

ITEMS.

An unsuccessful attempt has just been made in South Carolina to repeal the usury act.

A party of 100 emigrants from Norway passed through Chicago a few weeks ago to settle in Wisconsin.

Judge Porter, at Harrisburgh, Pa., fined two commissioners $25 dollars a piece for selecting jurors in an illegal manner.

The Houston Intelligencer, of the 28th ult., says Col. B. E. Bee and Gen. Hamilton had arrived in Texas.

The Rev. William McSherry, President of the Georgetown College, died on the 24th ult. after a short illness.

The Nashville Union says the Superintendent of Public Schools in Tennessee, is a defaulter to the amount of 123,000 dollars.

Vice Consul.—The President has recognized Richard Seldener as Vice Consul of Sweeden and Norway, for the port of Philadelphia.

The new Custom House in Boston will cost when completed, upwards of 150,000 dollars.—The one in New York is estimated at more than 300,000 dollars.

Fresh Salt.—The New York Star states that the Africans of the Amistad are delighted with the fun of shovelling snow, which they call *fresh salt*.

Caution to Boys.—At Marblehead, Mass., a few days since, a lad named Richard Cole, while practising the feat of standing on his head, burst a blood vessel, causing immediate death.

The London papers announce the death of John Lander, the brother and companion of Richard Lander, in his African travels. Richard Lander died some two years ago in Africa.

Costly.—The New Yorker says the quantum of intelligence, integrity, talent, sobriety and mechanical skill required to constitute a good Journeyman Printer, would serve to fit up two pettifoggers, three green doctors, four travelling dentists or lecturers on phrenology, and have enough scraps left to make any number of legislators and currency declaimers.—*Lowell Sour.*

The School Fund of Indiana amounts to two millions of dollars.

It is said that 25,000 Canadians have emigrated to the Western States within the past year.

The Rev. S. S. Parr has arrived at Zanesville, and commenced his labors as Pastor of the first Baptist church in this place.

The City of Houston, in Texas, numbers 3,500 inhabitants. The city of Austin, the new capital of Texas, contains already 1000 inhabitants.

Chaplain to the Senate.—The Rev. Mr. Coockman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected chaplain to the Senate of the United States.

The cotton crop of the United States for the present year, is estimated at two millions of bales; or one hundred and fifty thousand more than in 1837.

A Michigan paper states that there are in the two Canadas, 3000 colored troops, many of whom are runaway slaves from the United States.

A Maine paper of the 21st inst. says that just before the late storm, the farmers in Calais and the towns in the vicinity were ploughing and sowing.

The Centenary subscriptions of the Methodists in England, are said to amount to £214,000, of which £102,500 have been paid into the hands of the treasurer.

A duel arising out of a political quarrel, occurred near Tallahassee, Florida, on the 12th in which Col. Augustus Alston was shot through the heart by Gen. L. Bead. Rifles, at twenty paces.

Mark of Respect.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Nashville have voted "the freedom of the city" to Gen. Gaines, as a mark of respect, on his becoming a resident of Nashville.

The lands in Canada belonging to Andrew Papineau, J. N. Cardinas, and sixteen other persons attained of high treason in the rebellion, have been sold under forefiture.

The land and slave property in Georgia is estimated at 200 millions; the commercial capital, 18 millions. The legislative report on the finances shows great inequality in the taxation.

Church Burnt.—We learn from the Raleigh Register of the 21st instant, that the Methodist Church in that place was destroyed by fire on the Wednesday morning previous. It was a wooden structure.

It is now stated in letters from Massachusetts, that German Baker, Esq., (Whig,) is elected to Congress from the Sixth District in that State, by a majority of *eleven* votes. A few days will give us the official returns.

A young gentleman called at our office on yesterday, and desired us to state: That two young men, whose names are J. C. Levi and John Sterritt, were recently put to death by a party of Indians, in Iowa Territory by whom they had been taken prisoners. The young men were travellers and left this place a short time since for Iowa. The father of Levi lives near Cynthiana, Ky. Sterritt is from Virginia and had travelled with Levi from Rising sun, Ind. For attempting to make their escape they were sacrificed. —*Columbia (Mo.) Patriot.*

Counterfeit money, purporting to be bills of the Bank of Oneida, N. Y., has been put into circulation in Michigan; and two men, named Kline and Quigly, have been arrested at Detroit for passing it, and committed for trial.

Important Decision of the Federal Court.—The Natchez Free Trader says: "We learn from undoubted authority that a most important decision has been made by the Federal Court at Jackson, Judge Gholson presiding, in the case of Hickmen vs. Rose, by which the doctrine is established, that all contracts for negroes brought into the State of Mississippi and sold "*as merchandize*," subsequent to the 1st day of May, in the year 1833, are illegal and as such, are NULL AND VOID.—This decision must of necessity, have an important bearing on Mississippi debts to northern negro-traders, to the amount of at least two millions of dollars. It is based on the second section of the article under the head of "slaves," in the amended constitution of the state, in these words:

"Sec. 2. The introduction of slaves into this state *as merchandize, or for sale*, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833: Provided, that the actual settlers or settler shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any state in this Union, and bringing them into this state for their individual use, until the year 1845."

Great Storm at the East.—After an uncommonly mild season thus far, we have been visited with one of the heaviest falls of snow that has been know in this city for many years. On Saturday night and Sunday last, the snow fell to the average depth of 18 inches. It was still heavier at the North of us. The Railroad cars were two days in clearing the track so as to get to Hartford. We have the prospect of a fine season of sleighing for some time to come. In N. York city there was little snow, but mostly sleet. The snow lies deep nearly the whole distance hence to New York.—The mails have been much interrupted by the snow.

The wind blew with considerable violence here during a part of this storm.—On the eastern coast of Massachusetts, it blew a violent gale, which did much damage, both on land and sea. At Gloucester, on Cape Ann, particularly, there was a great destruction of shipping with loss of life. About sixty vessels had put into the outer harbor, 20 or 25 of which were driven ashore, & all the others dismasted. Many lives were lost, not less than fifty. As many as seventeen vessels were dashed to pieces, and the shore was strewed with wrecks.—*N. H. Rec.*

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER,
BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St
Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell, -	pound.	8	9
" soft shell, -	"	16	20
Allum, - - - -	"		9
Alspice, - - - -	"		12½
Apples, green picked, -	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams, - -	pound.		12½
" Shoulders, - -	"		10
" Sides, - - -	"	10½	11
Beans, white, - - -	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg, - -	pound.		12½
Beeswax, - - -	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts, - - -	"	10	11
Corn, in ear, - -	bush'l.	31	33
Candles, Sperm, - -	pound	48	49
" Mould, - -	"	22	23
" Dipped, - -	"		14
Coffee, Rio, - - -	"	14	14½
" Java, - - -	"	17	18
" Havana, - - -	"		14½
" Laguira, - -	"	15	1 6½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country, - -	"		8
Copperas, - - -	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon, - - -	"		25
Cloves, - - - -	"		45
Feathers, - - -	"		50
Flaxseed, - - -	bush'l.		62½
Flour, - - - -	barrel.		3.00
Filberts, - - - -	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, -	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3, -	"	14.50	
Dry Cod, - -	pound.	6	6½
Herring, - -	box.	1.37	1.50
Ground Ginger, - -	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9, - -	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10, - -	"		3.75
" 10 by 12, - -	"		4.75
Hay, - - - -	ton.	7	8
Indigo, - - - -	pound.	1.50	2 25
Leather, Spanish Sole, -	"	26	28
" Country " -	"	26	27
Lead, bar, - - -	"		8
Nutmegs, - - -	"		162½
Madder, - - - -	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans, -	gallon.		65
" West India, -	"	63	65
Oil, Flaxseed, - - -	"		112½
" W. Sperm, - -	"	1.35	1.45
" Refined whale, - -	"	80	85
Oats, - - - -	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper, - - - -	pound.		12½
Potatoes, - - -	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris, - - -	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina, -	pound.		8
Raisins, Bloom, - -	box.	3 00	3.25
" Smyrna, - -	"		3.50
" Muscatil. - -	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin, - - -	pound.		7
" Castile, - -	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, -	bag.		237½
Salt, - - - -	bush'l.	38	40
Sugar, New Orleans, -	pound.	9½	10
" White Havana, -	"	8½	15
" Brown " -	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson, -	"	55	85
" Gunpowder, - -	"	70	75
" Imperial, - -	"	65	70
" Black, - - -	"	60	70
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	15½	17
" Cavendish, -	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered, - -	"		11
Vinegar, - - - -	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat, - - - -	bush'l.		50

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.

BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square, -	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		6¾
" 8d and 9d, - -	"		7
" 6d, - - -	"		7½
" 5d, - - -	"		7¾
" 4d, - - -	"		8¼
" 3d, - - -	"		9¼
Retail Nails, by the keg, - -	1 cent advance.		
" Iron, - - - - - -	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.

BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords, - -	90 feet.	3	25
" " - -	60 "	2	00
Hemp " - -	90 "	3	00
" " - -	60 "	2	00
Plough Lines, - - -	30 "	1	00

Appointments by the President—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Collectors of the Customs.—Charles C. P. Hunt, District of Miami, Ohio, from 13th inst., when the present commission will expire.

John W. Dough, District of Teche, Louisiana, from 30th ult. vice Edwin L. Cockle, deceased.

Land Officers.—Anthony W. Rabb, Receiver of Public Moneys, Washington, Mississippi, from 31st ult., when his late commission expired.

Registers.—James McGoffin, St. Stephens, Alabama, from 31st ult. when his late commission expired.

Alanson Saltmarsh, Cahaba, Alabama, from 24th of February, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Kobler, the murderer, hung a few days since at Lancaster, Pa. was galvanized. The L. Intelligencer, speaking of it, says:

"When a dead man opens his eyes and looks about, moves his limbs, throws his arms upon his breast, grinds his teeth, and tries to catch you, it requires strong nerves to witness the spectacle."

The Vicksburg papers publish a statement from the owners of a flat boat, from Indiana, to the purport that they were assailed and repeatedly fired upon, in the night, by a gang of land pirates from the Arkansas shore of Mississipi, near the mouth of White river. Flat boatmen from the up country are advised to be on their guard.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RECEIVED PAY FOR FIRST VOL. RECORDER.

William Fish, - - - - -	$2 00
R. Dobbins, for Mrs. McPherson, H. Nelson, S. F. Yeoman, - - - -	6 00
William McDowell, - - - -	3 00
S. C. Haver, - - - - - - -	2 00
J. Barner, for S. Shipp, - - - -	2 00
E. Collins, for G. Hudson, - - - -	2 00
Jas. Swaney, for H. Pope, S. Ramsbottom, B. Sparr, W. Eckles, M. Bright,	10 00
J. Herbert, for A. Wells, T. Winn, and James Melvin, - - - -	6 00
D. Y. Ostrom, for S. Elliott, S. Akin, (2 each) and R. Dunington, 2 50	6 50
A. H. Bassett, for J. B. Lucas, Buck creek, O., J. S. Woodward, Camden, O., J. Young, Charleston, Indiana, Nancy Horthy, " " J. Prather, Utica, "	10 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. Fish, J. W. O'Haver, Luther, I. Smucker, R. Dobbins, S. R. Jones, "L. E. S." J. Clarke, J. Robison, E. Collins, J. Barner, L. Garrett, "A female member of the M. P. church," J. White, we will discontinue, when you forward us $1 25, at the 26th number, or if you will forward us one dollar immediately, *post paid*, we will discontinue—see our terms, C. Woodruff, A. H. Bassett, J. Swaney, I. Hunt, J. Herbert, Wm. McPherson, T. Foster, J. C. Crawford, D. Y. Ostrom, R. M. Dalbey, and T. P. Armstrong.

Letter Press.—The W. Recorder, has been regularly forwarded to you. We have forwarded again all the Nos. from 6, which is all we have.

We say to our Bro. McPherson, of Chatfield, Ohio, we regret that he chides us so severely about his paper, which, he says, does not reach him until from one to two weeks after its date. We can furnish him proof, if it be required, that his paper has been put into the office promptly with the rest of the packages, on the date of their issue, with one or two exceptions; what happens after, we cannot help, tho' we would, if it were in our power, have all things done right. We will write on your paper in future, "Via Columbus;" for it must be sent the Mt. Vernon route, and lay among the weekly cross mails, which causes its delay.

Brother Herbert, we have forwarded to you all the back numbers, some time past, and since that, the paper regularly as it was issued. We will send again.

J. C. Crawford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes to inform us that one of our subscribers is dead, and that his family has left the city, and directs us to stop his paper, leaving us to pay 19 cents postage on his letter. Thus, after sending our paper nearly half a year, for which, we will probably get nothing, we are additionally taxed to get this information. If the gentleman had handed a note to the post master, whose duty it is made by law to give such information, it would have cost us nothing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"WHERE DID HE GET THAT LAW."—In a beautiful city, in one of the Northern States, lived a lawyer of eminence and talents. I do not know many particulars of his moral character; but he was notoriously profane. He had a negro boy, at whom his neighbors used to hear him swear with awful violence. One day this gentleman met a decided Christian, who was also a lawyer, said to him, "I wish, Sir, to examine into the truth of the Christian religion. What books would you advise me to read on the evidences of Christianity?"

The pious lawyer, surprised at the inquiry, replied: "That is a question, Sir, which you ought to have settled long ago. You ought not to have put off a subject so important to this late period of life."

"It is late," said the inquirer. "I never knew much about it; but I always supposed that Christianity was rejected by the great majority of learned men. I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly myself. I have upon me, as my physician says, a moral disease, under which I may live a year and a half, or two years, but not probably longer.—What books, Sir, would you advise me to read?"

"The Bible," said the other.

"I believe you do not understand me," resumed the unbeliever, surprised in his turn; "I wish to investigate the *truth* of the Bible."

"I would advise you, Sir," repeated his Christian friend, "to read the Bible.—And," he continued, "I will give you my reasons. Most infidels are very ignorant of the Scriptures. Now, to reason on subjects with correctness, we must understand what it is about which we reason. In the next place, I consider the *internal evidence* of the truth of the Scriptures stronger than the external."

"And where shall I begin?" inquired the unbeliever. "At the New Testament?"

"No," said the other, "at the beginning—at Genesis."

The infidel bought a commentary, went home and set down to the serious study of the Scriptures. He applied all his strong and well disciplined powers of mind to the Bible, to try rigidly but impartially its truth. As he went on in the perusal, he received occasional calls from his professional friend. The infidel freely remarked upon what he read, and stated his objections. He liked this passage—he thought that touching and beautiful—but he could not credit a third.

One evening the Christian lawyer called, and found the unbeliever at home walking the room with a dejected look, his mind apparently absorbed in thought. He continued, not noticing that any one had come in, busily to trace and retrace his steps. His friend at length spoke:—

"You seem, Sir," said he, "to be in a brown study. Of what are you thinking?"

"I have been reading," replied the infidel, "*the moral law.*"

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked his friend.

"I will tell you what I used to think," answered the infidel. "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti, that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people; and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fire works, to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined, in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhibition was supernatural."

"But what do you think now?" interposed his friend.

"I have been looking," said the infidel, "into the nature of that law. I have been trying whether I can add any thing to it, or take any thing from it, so as to make it better. Sir, I cannot. It is *perfect.*"

"The first commandment," continued he, "directs us to make the Creator the object of our supreme love and reverence. That is right. If he be our Creator, Preserver, and Supreme Benefactor, we ought to treat him, and *none other*, as such.

"The second forbids idolatry. That certainly is right.

"The third forbids profaneness.

"The fourth fixes a time for religious worship.—If there be a God, he ought surely to be worshipped. It is suitable that there should be an outward homage significant of our inward regard. If God be worshipped it is proper that some *time* should be set apart for that purpose, when all may worship harmoniously and without interruption. One day in seven is certainly not too much; and I do not know that it is too little.

"The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from the family relations.

"Injuries to our neighbors are then *classified* by the moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property and character. And," said he, applying a legal idea with legal acuteness, "I notice that the greatest offence in each class is expressly forbidden.—Thus the greatest injury of life is murder, to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now the greater offence must include the less of the same kind. Murder must include every injury to life: adultery, every injury to purity, and so of the rest. And the moral code is closed and protected only by a command forbidding every improper *desire* in regard to our neighbor.

"I have been thinking," he proceeded, "where did Moses get that law? I have read history: the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolators; so were the Greeks and Romans; and the wisest and best Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law, which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent time can detect no flaw:—Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it. It must have come from Heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

The infidel—infidel no longer—remained to his death a firm believer in the truth of Christianity. He lived several years after this conversation; about three, I believe. He continued to puruse the study of the Bible—his views of the Christian religion expanding and growing correct. Profaneness was abandoned.—An oath was now as offensive to him as it was familiar before. When his former gay companions used one, he habitually reproved them. He remonstrated with them upon its folly and want of meaning, and said he could never imagine before how painful profane language must be to a Christian. But did he become a sincere disciple of Christ?—He always expressed great doubt upon that point. He could hope for nothing from the world, and he was afraid that he might choose other pleasures from that circumstance without a radical change of heart.

I learned these particulars, a few years since, from one of the parties. The lapse of time may have caused some immaterial variation; but I believe no other. I have endeavored to be substantially correct, and have, therefore, left many important ideas unexpanded, as I understood them to occur in the actual conversation.

Let the reader meditate on this history, for it is believed to be rich in practical instruction. The main thought is this, that the moral law is a monument—a sublime monument—of the great moral transaction at Sinai, in the delivery of the ten commandments. But mark also the species of unbelief here exhibited; the improvement made of a lingering disease; the judicious advice and kind attention of the Christian friend; the beautiful arrangement of Providence by which these occurred; the excellence of the moral law as explained and felt; and, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, the gloriously reforming power of the Bible.

WHISKERS.—The Lady's Book—authority in such matters—thus speaks of the ridiculous dandy custom of wearing long, bushy whiskers:

"Doubtless it is one of the most desirable objects with young ladies and gentlemen to appear amiable in the eyes of each other; but it is quite as evident that they often mistake the proper course for the attainment of that object. Let us take for example, those beaux who labor so assiduously to cultivate huge whiskers, Boz locks, and mustaches. Could the suffrages of the ladies generally be taken, we incline to think that the fancied improvements would be voted quite objectionable. For beside the immense waste of bear's grease which results from a taste, for these ornaments, they so effectually conceal the countenances of the wearers that young ladies are sometimes unable to distinguish the countenances of their own brothers and cousins. Persons who carry their faces behind a mask of this sort cannot be supposed to possess clear consciences; for honesty and fair dealing have no motive for any such concealment. Ladies, it is true, are sometimes fond of lapdogs, cats and kittens, and these have whiskers, and it may be that this circumstance caused the introduction of these appendages among the beaux. But sheep, notwithstanding all that has been said about its simplicity, is a superior animal to any of those just mentioned, and a sheep wears no whiskers. And if a sheep had any choice in the matter, it would probably reject every addition of that kind which might be produced on its visage by such means as are employed among some of our own species, namely, the application of bear's grease, &c. In short, we may venture to offer it as a general remark that there is no really valuable animal whose face is disfigured by such additions, either natural or artificial. And, if our authority is worth anything, such ornaments are by no means attractive to the more judicious portion of the female observers.

There were, and I believe still are, two lawyers in partnership in New York, with the peculiarly happy names of Catchem and Cheetum. People laughed at seeing these two names in juxtaposition over the door; so the lawyers thought it advisable to separate them by the insertion of their christian names. Mr. Catchem's christian name was Isaac, Mr. Cheetum's Uriah. A new board was ordered, but when sent to the painter it was found to be too short to admit the christian names at full length. The painter therefore, put only the initials before the surnames, which made the matter still worse than before, for now appeared, "I. Catchem and U. Cheetum."

BAD THINGS.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, musquitoes, a fog, and—a subscriber that don't pay for his paper.

The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER IN ZANESVILLE, O., ENTITLED

THE HARRISONIAN.

THE opposing candidates are in the field.—The two great political parties of the country are preparing for the contest. The one unfurls the banner of *Harrison, Tyler* and *Reform:* the other has inscribed on their flag *Martin Van Buren* and the *Sub-Treasury.* The People are called upon to choose between them. We have made our selection. We go for the able and enlightened Statesman,—the Hero that never lost a battle,—the political Father of the West, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. We believe a majority of the *People* are with us. We believe that if every opponent of the men in power does his duty, the election of our candidates is certain.

To unite and arouse the opposition to action we will labor. We ask the support of our fellow-citizens—extend to us your helping hands—assist us to raise high the banner of *Reform*, and to rally around it every man who wishes to see dispelled the cloud of gloom that now hangs over our common country.

The news of the day, and as much variety as possible, will be furnished.

THE HARRISONIAN will contain nearly, if not altogether, as much reading matter as the larger sheets.

CONDITIONS.—It is believed that a *small sheet*, on *moderate terms*, will suit better the state of the times, and have a more extended circulation, than one of a larger size—Therefore, THE HARRISONIAN will be published weekly on a super-royal sheet, at $1 50 in advance; $2 00 payable in six months. Ten copies will be sent to one direction for $12 00 in advance.

The publication will be commenced about the 20th instant. GEM'L. ARTHUR,

January 15, 1840. 3w21 *Pubr.*

Godey's Lady's Book.

EDITION 25,000—MONTHLY.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions each year.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed the *Hemans of America*, will assist Mrs. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors it will be impossible to go estray. This work has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America*, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

Twenty volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an *Immense Edition*, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number. It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any in America, and as a *New Year's Gift*, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted as the editorial department is by the pictorial embellishments, it is positively the Bourdoir companion.

There are other publications that advertise *Fashion Plates*—The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number, which is not the case with any other work published in America.

Uncolored Plates of Fashions, also monthly.—This is a novel feature of the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions without coloring, the publisher will give from three to six figures each month, in addition to the three colored.—This will make in all generally about nine Figures of Fashions monthly.

Lace Patterns of Embroidery will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

The Musical Department is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. Two ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

Fac Similies.—A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to gratify this feeling by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

General Features.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions colored and uncolored, Lace Embroidery, Fac Similies, Music, &c. &c. More than sixty Figures of Fashions yearly colored and uncolored, the proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

In 1838 we published 10,500 copies, during the months of January, February and March, 1839, we increased the list to 13,500 and had then to reprint three numbers and increase to 15,000.—With the next volume we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 copies monthly, probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

Our Reading Matter is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of publication.

The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new type cast expressly for the work, and will be found on inspection to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter being given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

The price of the publication is $3 00 per annum—two copies for five dollars. The money to be positively received before a number is sent.—No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to four dollars.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications, Burton's Magazine, Saturday Courier, Saturday Chronicle, Weekly Messenger, Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these publications one year upon the receipt of five dollars free of postage.

Address L. A. GODEY,

Jan. 15, 1840. 2t. 211 Chesnut-st. Phil'a.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, '40.

THIS paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book into common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol (R. I.) Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at only $1 per year in advance; ten copies for 8 dollars; twenty copies for 14 dollars; thirty copies for 18 dollars.

All editors who wish to promote the great objects of the Cabinet, are requested to favor us by giving this one or two insertions.

Our exchange list having swelled so as greatly to tax our time and means, we shall be constrained to confine it mostly to those who show us this kindness. Jan. 1, 1840. 1t

---

The Casket,

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it has come into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with *still further attractions* on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as it will continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, has been engaged beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country.

The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with *the finest steel engravings*, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, *a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored*, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the November number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. Hewitt & Co., and the fine pieces of copyright music which they have hitherto furnished are sufficient guarantee for the future

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the readers' money.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.,

December 30, 1839. *Philadelphia.*

P. S.—Editors publishing this Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No exchange is solicited, except when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

For Sale.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Book Seller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in those points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or any who will buy to sell again. Dec. 10, 1839. 3t16

☞Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Bicknell's Detector.

MONEY and business matters have increased to such an extent in this country, that we shall soon find it impossible to give an accurate and detailed account of all the Banking Institutions and Counterfeit Bank Notes within the limits of the thirty-two pages of our monthly pamphlet Detector. We propose therefore to increase *the size of that publication sixteen pages in each number.* We must either do one of two things, publish an *imperfect* and incomplete Detector, or *enlarge* our limits. We have determined upon the latter course, unwilling to do injustice to the public, and anxious as heretofore, to issue the only perfect sheet of the kind in the United States. We cannot do this however, without some increase in price; and hence we shall be compelled to charge $1 50 per annum for the enlarged Detector, instead of $1, the price of our present publication. We promise to make very considerable improvements, to give in addition to the present information, the names of the Cashiers of the various Banks as far as they can be ascertained—to renew the type, to obtain better paper, and, in short, to render our monthly accurate in every particular, and entitled in a still greater degree to the confidence so generously reposed in it by the public. The increase in the price, however, may not give satisfaction to all, although it must be apparent to every individual, that in enlarging and improving, we shall necessarily be compelled to increase our expenses to a very considerable extent. Such, however, as are unwilling to receive the enlarged Detector at $1 50 per annum, will be good enough to notify us to that effect, immediately after receiving the first number of the new volume. We may add, those who subscribe to the Weekly Reporter, in addition to the Monthly Detector, will continue to be furnished with the latter at $1 per annum. We are anxious to do every thing in our power to retain our entire list, as well as to secure new patrons; and would make no increase in price, but we find on calculating the impossibility of publishing the enlarged and improved monthly, at the existing rates. Deeply grateful for liberal patronage enjoyed, we shall still keep on the even tenor of our way, exerting every energy to render both the Reporter and Detector acceptable, as well as useful and instructive. MATHEW T. MILLER,

No. 76 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

November 21, 1839. 14

New York Mirror.

☞THE PRESENT VOLUME.

THE conductors of the New York Mirror are determined that no periodical in the world shall exceed this in the interest and variety of its literary contents, the elegance and finish of its pictorial embellishments, the beauty and popularity of its music, and the neatness and superiority of its typographical appearance.

The number for the 19th of October is adorned with one of the most costly and magnificent steel engravings ever published in this or any other country. It is a representation of the "Landing at Jamestown," painted and designed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth, two American artists of whom their country may be justly proud.

This is the third exquisite engraving that has already appeared in the present volume of the Mirror, the first number of which was issued on the first of July last, *all the numbers of which can be supplied to new subscribers, if immediate application be made.*

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably, the cheapest periodical, extant.—Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the pianoforte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Six superb engravings (including three now issued) will be given, engraved by Danforth, Parker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion and nonpariel type. It is embellished once every three months, with a SPLENDID SUPER-ROYAL QUARTO ENGRAVING, and every week with a popular piece of MUSIC, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved VIGNETTE TITLE-PAGE, and a copious INDEX, are furnished. The terms are $5 per annum, payable, in all cases, IN ADVANCE.

December 10, 1839. 3t16

Dr. A. W. Knight,

(Formerly of Philadelphia, but for the last six years in Muskingum county, Ohio,)

HAS removed to MT. STERLING, and no respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country: he may at all times be found, when not absent on professional business, at his residence. He hopes that undivided attention to the duties of his profession, together with an experience derived from twelve years' practice in the various branches of a profession, and part of that time in the Philadelphia Hospital as one of the house physicians, will enable him to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1839. 11tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Brother Jonathan.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD

THE proprietors of this sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater variety and amount of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volume of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for SIX CENTS a number, or *Three Dollars* a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper of Anecdotes, Amusements, Allegories, Accidents, Biography, Bon Mots, Conversation, Crimes, Dramatics, Drolleries, Erratics, Essays, Eloquence, Facetia, Geography, History, Jests, Learning, Morality, Marvels, Music, News, Novelties, Oratory, Poetry, Philosophy, Quiddities, Religion, Romance, Sports, Spectacles, Sorrows, Sufferings, Tales, Trials, Truths, Teachings, Wisdom, Wonders, Wit, &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, BROTHER JONATHAN will be found to present attractions beyond any other.

——"He comes the herald of a noisy world, *News from all nations* lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, Foreign and Domestic, and the latest novelties of the Literary World, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will assiduously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, temperance, industry and good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our common country and our fellow men, will be advocated and in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN—*Three Dollars a year in advance.*

For five dollars two copies will be sent one year or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at meridian in season for the great Northern, Eastern and Southern mails, which all close about two o'clock P. M.

☞All country papers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their paper to this office containing the advertisement.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed *postage paid* to

GRISWOLD & COMPANY,

162 Nasau-street New York city.

November 14, 1839. 13

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers' names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1840. Number 22.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SACRED SONGS.—NO. I.

ISAIAH, CH. XXXV.

The wilderness and solitary place,
For them shall joy, and shed forth every grace;
The desert shall rejoice, its charms disclose,
And blossom like the unassuming rose:

Yea, all its charms abundantly shall spring,
It shall rejoice, and even with joy shall sing,
Of Lebanon the glory shall be given;
To grace the wilderness and make it bloom,
It the proud charms of Carmel shall assume,
And Sharon too, shall to the desert nod;
They all shall see thy glory, Lord of heaven,
And view the excellence of our God.

Strengthen the hands where weakness did belong,
Confirm the feeble knees and make them strong;

Say to the fearful heart, "Be strong nor fear;
Behold your God in triumph draweth near;
He comes with vengeance—vengeance on his foe,
He comes with recompenses to bestow
Upon his friends—he comes with power to save
You from your fears, your sins, death and the grave."

Then to the blind, their vision shall be given,
The deaf shall hear and praise the power of heaven.

Then like the hart, the lame shall leap and spring,
And the loos'd tongue of the dumb man shall sing,—
Then in the wilderness shall waters rise,
Whose stream the parching desert then supplies.

In the parched ground shall then be found a pool
In thirsty lands be springs of water cool,
And in the Dragon's lair, where erst they lay,
Grass, reeds and rushes, shall their charms display.

A way shall in the wilderness be found,
HIGH WAY OF HOLINESS, it shall be crown'd;
The unclean shall not pass it; but the pure
Shall all the pleasures of this way secure,
For it was made for them—and 'tis so plain,
That the rude way-farer, devoid of sense,
Will in it err not—but the goal can gain,
And win the promis'd, valued recompense.

No lion shall be there, nor ravenous beast,
On the poor traveller to regale and feast;
But the redeem'd shall in this highway go,
Free from all fear—exempt from every woe.

The ransom'd of the Lord shall then come in,
Return to Zion, and in its bliss rejoice,
Immortal joys their ransom'd souls shall win,
Immortal songs employ their every voice;
Amazing bliss shall fill each gladsome heart,
And sorrows, sighs and pains shall all depart.

L. E. S.

Blue Rock, O., Jan. 1, 1840.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

PLEASANT HILL CIRCUIT, JAN. 1, 1840.

Brother Springer: As the Recorder is universally and joyfully received among us as the bearer of glad tidings from the different parts of our church, I feel it my duty to contribute my mite to keep up the interest of your paper, by making known through your columns the goodness of God toward us on this circuit.

Our first quarterly meeting commenced the 4th of December, and lasted nine days. The power of God was made manifest in the awakening of many precious souls. Bros. Richardson, Norris and Stanart, were in attendance and labored faithfully for their Divine master.—TWENTY-EIGHT were received into the church; and the best of all, many of them I hope were savingly converted to God. This revival was principally among the best kind of material. It may not be amiss to mention some particulars.

Two young men, who professed religion on the occasion, had a father nearly seventy years of age; they desired the prayers of the church in his behalf. The old gentleman utterly refused to come to the meeting unless his younger son would come and see him,—he complied with the request of his father. The parent remarked, I hear you have made a profession of religion,—the son answered affirmatively. Are you willing then to make a public acknowledgment that you once threatened to take my life, with the implement of death drawn in your hand, if I would not comply with your injunctions. The son responded he was;—which was accordingly done in the most affecting manner, and the father and son embraced each other in the arms of affection and forgiveness, and found that the gospel could accomplish what nothing else could achieve. The old gentleman joined the church and appeared at the altar soliciting the prayers of God's people.

Again,—there was a family residing in the neighborhood who were opposed to religion. The parents forbade their children coming to meeting, but two of them notwithstanding attended. On learning this the parents followed,—and the mother entered the meeting house and took one of her daughters away by force, in the midst of the importunities of the friends. Prayer was offered up by the church, on the behalf of these wicked parents. Brother Richardson, in company with some others, called on the family, and exhorted and prayed with them. This visit had a good effect. The father promised to attend meeting next day, and bring his family, which he accordingly did,—and surely God was in our midst. Two of his children joined the church.

Yours in Christ,

THOMAS FOSTER.

MIDDLETOWN, MONONGALIA COUNTY, VA., January 4, 1840.

Respected Friend: Since the last communication to you, we have had two protracted meetings on this circuit; the first was held at Pell's school house, and commenced on Friday the 22d day of November and continued four days. The meeting was quite interesting,—some eight or ten person experienced religion and nine united with us in church fellowship, most of them heads of families and of respectable standing in that neighborhood.

Our second was held at Cheat Neck. It commenced on the 21st of December and continued seven days. The snow commenced falling at the same time, and continued, with the exception of one day, until the close of our meeting, at which time it was nearly three feet deep. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, our congregations were large and attentive.—Here I was disappointed in reference to Ministerial help, as brother A. Pool was prevented from attending the meeting by indisposition, and brother Wm. Munhall by secular business. We had the labors of brother P. T. Laishley during the meeting, and brother Simeon Laishley part of the time; but what was best of all, the Lord of hosts was with us of a truth; the meeting increased in interest as it progressed. The good work of penitence and conversions was general from the youth of twelve years of age up to the aged sinner of sixty. On the last night of our meeting, while all was uproar in the elements above, and the snow fell in torrents without the meeting house, showers of salvation seemed to be falling on the congregation within. A goodly number of seekers found the pearl of great price and gave God the glory of their salvation. On this night ten came forward and gave us their names as probationers for membership in the Methodist Protestant Church; and during the meeting THIRTY-SIX united with us. On Saturday the snow was so deep & the weather so increasingly cold we discontinued our meeting, but not without hope that the Lord will continue His good begun work in Cheat Neck and the adjoining neighborhood.

Respectfully yours, in the best of bonds,

JOHN FORDYCE.

PENNSVILLE, OHIO, JANUARY 8, 1840.

Brother Springer: The Great Head of the church has given us a refreshing shower of Divine grace, since I wrote you last.

Knowing that you are fond of short communications for your paper, I would simply state for the encouragement of the friends of our infant Zion, that we have just closed a protracted meeting at Pennsville, which resulted in much benefit to the church, and in the awakening of sinners.—The meeting continued five days,—good order; and closed with the blessings of God. The backslider re-gained his first love, and the mourner in Zion was comforted.

We held our first quarterly meeting on the 13th of December, at Athens' Bridge, in which the exercises of the church met with Divine approbation, for the God and master of assemblies came down in mighty power, and caused the very foundation of the devil's kingdom to tremble; the backslider and the infidel bowed at the hallowed shrine of the Cross,—the cry was extorted "men and brethren what shall I do to be saved," and blessed be God, the rumbling thunders of Divine truth, pierced the rocky heart. TWENTY-ONE received the forgiveness of their sins, whilst others were left to mourn for an absent Saviour. Ten united with the church, and we are looking still for more. In haste,

D. Y. OSTROM.

ELBERT'S, OHIO, JANUARY 4, 1840.

Brother Springer: After my respects to you personally, I wish to say a word through your columns with regard to the condition of this circuit. In reference to the membership there appears to be an increased interest on the subject of religion, among them generally. They attend the means of grace more habitually and are more devotional in their exercises; this is more particularly the case with several of the classes.

We held a protracted meeting in the neighborhood of my residence, commencing the Saturday before Christmas, which lasted seven or eight days. The congregations were good. Members of the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches attended with us, participated in the exercises and all seemed to enjoy themselves well. We had the ministerial aid of Bros. Joshua and John Inskeep, and J. M. Young part of the time.—The Lord was among his people. Seven or eight professed religion and a number more were under awakenings. FIFTEEN were added to the church, all from the world but two.

Yours, ISAAC HUNT,
Sup. Union ct., O. Con.

HARDIN COUNTY, OHIO, JAN. 1, 1840.

Brother Springer: I can say but little on religious matters, not having much of interest on that subject among us. The President, Bro. Flood, has sent Bro. S. W. Thornton to take charge of this circuit. I should have been glad if the old gentleman had called to have seen me when he visited this region.

We have here a rich and fertile soil, and our county promises to be a flourishing section. And if we could only have a steady and able ministry, I have no doubt but our cause would succeed well in this quarter.

I presume the Protestant Methodists have enough ministers to supply, with credit, all the fields of labor in the church, if there were ample provision made for their support. And if there were suitable efforts made, I should suppose the ministers could be supported. I believe the greatest failure is on the part of circuit stewards. Could not some person give us a succession of essays in your paper, which would have a fine influence upon our financial matters. There will be objections no doubt to such, but what if there are, if they would be of salutary tendency.

JAMES SWANEY, unst. Pr.

This brother will accept of our thanks for attending to our matters. EDITOR.

PUGHTOWN, VA., JAN. 7, 1840.

Mr. Editor: We have a protracted meeting now in progress at this place. We have no very extraordinary manifestations, yet there is good attendance and excited feelings; the signs of the times encourage us to hold on, and fills us with hope that good will yet be done.

Our second quarterly meeting for Ohio circuit will be held at Eldersville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th and 9th of February proximo. We solicit the attendance of all the ministerial brethren who can make it convenient to be with us.

Yours with esteem, &c.

JOHN HERBERT.

BETHLEHEM, INDIANA, DEC. 31, 1839.

Dear Brother: Permit me to say to you that we still have an existence on Charleston circuit, although we have been very unfortunate for the last five years, in getting ministers who were both willing and able to serve the interests of the church, yet we still exist and expect to exist.

Some years ago when I settled in this place, I was alone, and so remained until lately. We have now a church which numbers twelve members, and the good wishes of the community.

Our preacher, brother Bassett, was late getting to his appointment, and in consequence of his delay the circuit suffered; but in him we find a very faithful and diligent spirit, and we hope by his labors and attention to prosper. We have added a few members since he came, and are beginning to look up. By being neglected the vineyard has become infested with weeds; but they can be subdued by good tillage. The society here is in good condition.

I am pleased with the arrangement of your paper,—a portion being devoted to the interest of the church and religion, another to agriculture, &c., &c. Your religious and agricultural departments particularly claim my attention.—May God grant you abundant success.

Your brother, THOMAS P. ARMSTRONG.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to record in your paper the death of John and Margarett Ann, eldest son and daughter of Benjamin Fornshell, Camden, Ohio. John departed this life, October 10th, 1839, in the 25th year of his age. His last sickness was of a lingering nature, and afforded ample time for reflection and preparation for death. He, soon after the first attack, became sensible that the time of his departure was at hand; which caused him to make fervent application to a throne of grace, and he received answers of Divine consolation. The forbodings of death, which had hitherto rested upon his mind with a degree of terror, were dissipated and he now viewed it as only the harbinger of eternal life. As he grew week in body, he grew strong in faith, hope and love. And as the world receded from his view, heaven opened to his enraptured vision. He spent his last moments in praising God, and exhorted all who visited him to flee the wrath to come. After repeating the following beautiful lines:

"Farewell vain world I'm going home,
My Saviour smiles and bids me come;
Sweet angels beckon me away,
To sing God's praise in endless day,"

he fell asleep in the arms of Christ.

Margaret Ann died, December 19th, 1839, aged seventeen years and three months, after an illness of not quite two weeks. She, as her brother, seemed to be impressed from the first of her affliction, that it would terminate her existence in the present world. She said at one time to her mother, "I shall die," but added, "I do not believe that I shall be lost." And afterwards, by other expression of hope, left satisfactory evidence, that "all was well."

From the nature and violence of her disease, she soon lost her speech. She seemed, however, to retain her reason, and frequently when excited to restlessness, by the extreme pain preying upon her system, the sympathetic voice of her affectionate parents would seem to pacify her. I visted her the day previous to her death; her eyes had ceased to sparkle with their former vivacity; her cheek had declined its glow of health and her mussles had become relaxed. After singing and prayer, I left her, and the following morning, e're the sun had arisen, my ears were saluted with the melancholly account of her death. I was called upon to attend her funeral; and the circumstance of one dying so young, and one too, who had never had a week's sickness previous to that which produced death, afforded ample ground for admonition to all classes to prepare for death.

Yours, with esteem,

R. M. DALBEY.

Jacksonsburgh, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1840.

The following communication is from the Rev. L. GARRETT, to whom we alluded to a short time since. It was designed simply to order a copy of our paper and not for publication. If in giving it publicity we have done wrong the author will pardon us. We wish to keep our readers informed of the attitude power assumes from time to time in the M. E. Church. We have no doubt but our aged and talented brother, who has fallen a victim to the exercise of clerical supremacy, will receive the sympathies of his brethren of the M. P. Church.—ED.

NASHVILLE, TENN., DEC. 26, 1839.

Rev. C. Springer: Dear Brother—Some months ago, I received one number of the "Western Recorder," with which I was well pleased, and would have forwarded my name as a subscriber, but I was taking the Protestant and Visitor, and the Olive Branch, which was as many papers as my circumstances would justify my paying for, and I know by sad experience, that gratuity in publishing papers, is bad business. A few days ago I received some twelve numbers of the Recorder, for which you have my thanks; and I now assure you, that you may continue sending it, and I will either forward the subscription, or forward you some subscribers.

I have been greatly injured by publishing a paper, the Western Methodist, which I ascribe—1st. To my being connected with an improvident and faithless partner. 2d. To faithlessness on the part of an Annual Conference with whom I had entered in a written contract, and who were pledged to sustain the paper, but afterwards deserted me, prefering a church paper, from which they expected to derive profit. 3d. To the faithlessness of non-paying subscribers—a large balance unpaid. I was compelled to sell out, under unfavorable circumstances, heavy responsibilities, refusal to take accounts due—unwillingness even to aid in collecting, placed me in a critical situation, and in almost inextricable difficulties. In this situation, after having served the church for more than forty years, I was, in my absence, located! Thus situated I commenced the publication of the Western Monitor, which was patronized, by even those, who afterwards, joined to injure me. Itinerant influence was put in requisition, to kill the little paper and destroy me! I can only say, "father, forgive them"—but I cannot add "they know not what they do."

I had devoted all my little energies, and endured the hardships of the western wilds, to do good, and to promote Methodism—had never examined the origin and extent of *assumed*, (and as I now think) unauthorized, anti-apostolic and anti-republican *powers*, dangerous alike to religious freedom and religious purity.

"To err is human,
To acknowledge error is noble."

I took you "to task." I do not now recollect the nature of that taking to task, but I have no doubt that I was *then* in error—but perhaps no more in error, than was the excellent Snethen, when he compiled Bishop Asbury's defence, or Rev. Wm. Burke, who, after saying many things about the necessity of reform in the M. E. C. has acquiesced and lent his influence, when *reform* was still more needed. My publications may have "bordered on rashness," but perhaps not more so than did that of St. Paul when he withstood Peter to the face, and charged him with "dissimulation"—or St. John when he charged Diotrephis with loving "the pre-eminence," "prating malicious words," and "casting out of the church." Human nature is no better *now*, than it was *then*. And clerical influence no more to be trusted.

I had given my time and my feeble energies to the promotion of Methodism, which I had understood to be "evangelical holiness," and my great object was to save souls. I have found by critical observation and sad experience, that *design* entered into the original organization of the *M. E. Church*, and that self-aggrandizement is *now* the main object of a portion of the episcopal itinerancy! Give the leading men *power* and episcopacy, and its dependencies supremacy, and farewell to religious freedom, so far as that power can operate.

I have long known that tremendous and dangerous powers were invested with the itinerant clergy of the M. E. C. I have also been aware, that even despotic power may be harmless in the hands of good men. I have been the determined opponent of high-handed and arbitrary measures, and for this I was charged with "disaffection and schismatism," twenty years ago, by P. Cartwright, and with being "nearly a reformer" ten years past by others. I have learned by sad experience not only, that "the eager grasp of power is ever onward," but that it is difficult to stay its progress; as you say I have "been made to FEEL on this subject." Men are subject to change, and Bro. Cryer's accuser, Mr. M., of whom you speak, was dependent for his bread.—But that he should accuse C. when himself had done worse, is not very consistent, or very christian like!

They charged me with "violation of contract," although there was, properly, no contract violated—but to a special written agreement between myself and the Tennessee Conference, in the case of the Western Methodist, they paid no regard—proved utterly faithless, and yet, they no doubt, claim to be consistent and honest! But *profits* from a branch of the "Church paper" was a desideratum—doing good, was a secondary consideration—monopoly and proscription are the order of the day, and envy and maliciousness the spirit of the time. Wealth, numbers, influence and popularity has great weight now a days—but this does not seem to me to be the way to "raise a holy people" or "spread scriptural holiness"

I know in whom I have trusted, and that he will keep that which I have committed to his care, against that day.

Very respectfully,

L. GARRETT.

STUFFED SQUIRRELS.—A french gentleman in New York last week purchased four gray squirrels, fine, large, plump fellows to appearance, for which he paid a handsome price, and took them home with him. In about an hour, he came back in a violent rage. The cook, in attempting to strip them, found that they were nothing but skins, stuffed with tow, straw, &c. The individual who sold them was of course among the missing. If caught, he ought to be made to eat the stuffiing of his own squirrels.

FOR THE YOUNG.

FRANCES AND THE RABBIT.—'O mother!' said little Frances, as she came in from school, with her shawl on one arm and her bonnet on the other, 'Dont you think the school-mistress says I must begin to write composition? And I don't want to.'

'Why not?' said her mother.

'Because I don't know how,' said the little girl, pouting.

'Well, my dear, that's the very reason why you should.'

'But, mother, what's the use of my writing composition?' said Frances, in rather a peevish tone.

'There is a great deal of use in it, my dear. Don't you remember when your father was away last winter, we used to write letters to him every week?'

'But that wasn't composition, was it?' said the little girl, opening her eyes.

'Certainly, my dear. To write composition, is to put your thoughts on paper—no matter whether it is for a letter, or a book, or an essay for the school-mistress.'

Frances stood a few minutes, whirling her bag round, and considering what her mother had said; presently the string broke, and away went the bag half across the room.

'Well, mother,' said she, as she ran to pick it up, 'I'll try for I should admire to write a letter to father, when he goes away again.' So she got her slate and sat down on a cricket. 'But what shall I write about, mother?'

'O, you must choose your own subject,' replied her mother.

The little girl sat still for as much as three minutes, thinking with all her might. Her mother could not help smiling, to see her, as she sat biting her pencil and looking into the fire.

'Mother,' she exclaimed, 'I can't think of any thing to write about!'

'Can't you? Suppose you should write a description of a rabbit.'

'O yes, that will do; but I must have one to look at.' So away, she ran to beg her brother to bring one of the rabbits into the house. Edward was very willing to oblige her, for he thought a great deal of his rabbits, and was quite pleased to hear them made the subject of Frances' first composition. He selected the prettiest, a beautiful white one, and pulling up two or three handfuls of fresh clover, as he went along, carried it into the house. Frances got her cricket, slate and pencil again, and commenced operations. Edward put the clover on the floor, and then sat Bunny down before it. Frances began with, 'The rabbit resembles a cat, but has longer ears, and a shorter'—just then, 'Bunny,' who had no idea of sitting for his picture, made a leap towards the door, which they had left wide open. 'Stop! stop!' cried little Frances, dropping the slate and pencil, to give chase; 'Stop! Mr. Bunny, I hav'nt done with you yet!' But Mr. Bunny never minded her, and went jump, jumping away, till he get quite out of reach.

'Now, if that is'nt too bad,' muttered Frances, as she came back, in no very good humor. 'What shall I do, mother?'

'Sit down, my dear, and see if you can't describe it from memory.' The little girl cleared up her brow, and taking her slate and pencil for the third time, went on with her parallel between the rabbit and the cat. She made out a very good description, and closed with this remark, the result of recent experience. 'He jumps faster than a little girl can run.'—She then read it, and was well pleased to find she had really written a composition.

'Now, mother, will you please to look it over?' said she. Her mother read it attentively, and said, 'this will do very well Frances, for the first attempt; and now I hope my little daughter will remember one thing for the future.'

'What is that, mother?'

'Whenever you are told to do any thing which seems difficult, instead of saying with a frown, 'I don't want to!' say, with a smile, *'I'll try!'*—*Youth's Companion.*

VARIETY.

Character, is the amount of good or evil, we are doing to community.

It is no small praise, to be the taunt of reprobate tongues; but to be condemned by righteousness, is the greatest curse.

"It takes me to lick *lasses*," as the Yankee schoolmaster said when he cow-hided the girl.

The war between Missouri and Iowa has ended in smoke. One was afraid to fight and the other did'nt dare to; so says the Times.

Ponder every subject which demands your consideration with a careful and considerate attention—this is the only way to acquire knowledge.

In Maine they talk about creating a new office, that of *Schoolmaster General*, to take charge of and fit for their duties, the numerous corps of pedagouges who go about the State teaching the young idea how to shoot.—*Boston Times.*

"Here's an Essay on the rearing of Calves," said a bookseller's clerk, who had been a good deal pestered with a countryman. "That," said Homespun, "thee had better present to thy mother."

"Patrick, you fool, what makes you stale so softly after that rabbit, when your gun has no lock upon it at all, at all?"—"Hush, my darlint—the crature don't know that!"

Intemperance renders the body a sink of diseases; and the mind a cage for unclean thoughts and desires. Absolute necessaries are but few and easily attainable; the superfluities of a disordered mind know no end.

A fellow who wrote a wretched hand, and made almost as bad a fist at spelling and grammar, gave as an excuse for the deficiencies of his education, that "he never went to school but one afternoon, and then the master was'nt there."

GENTILITY.—A fashionable city lady, while in the country a short time since, inquired, "what those animals were with *powder horns growing* out of their ears," as though it were not genteel for a woman to know a *Cow*.

A Mr. Joseph Stimpson, employed in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, was suddenly killed by the fall of the counter weight of the drop scene upon his head, from a height of nearly 30 feet. His head was dreadfully crushed.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.—A good many members of the House of Representatives are now on a visit to their homes and families. They "pair off" with political adversaries in order to keep the relative strength of parties in the House unimpaired.

TRIBUTE OF MERIT.—The officers of the U. S. steamer Poinsett, lying at Norfolk, have presented an elegant silver cup to Mr. Stanford Jackson, for his skill, coolness and firmness in piloting the P. through the breakers on Hateras shoals on the evening of the 18th ult.

The Little Rock Gazette is just one month old when it reaches us. We have had news from England in twenty-seven days.—*Galena Democrat.*

The last number of the Gazette which we received, was just six weeks old.—*Literary Souvenir.*

"YOU'D SCARCE EXPECT ONE OF MY AGE."—It is said that there is a man in New York, thirty years of age, who married his fifth wife, last week.

Why not? There is a man now living in Indiana who has a son 107 years younger than himself. The former being 120 years of age and the latter 13.

HOPE.—A bright and beautiful bird is Hope; it comes to us amid the darkness and the storm, and sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest, and when the lone soul is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes and lightens again the tender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

THREE GREAT PHYSICIANS.—The celebrated physician, Dumoulin, being surrounded at his last moments by several of the most distinguished doctors in Paris, who vied with each other in expressions of regret at his situation—"Gentlemen," said he, suddenly, "do not so much regret me—I leave behind me three great physicians." On their pressing him to to name them, each being sure that his own name would be among the number, he briefly added—"Water, Exercise, and Diet," to the no small discomfiture of his disappointed brethren.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—The first printing press in what is now the United States, was established at Cambridge in 1639; and a second one was put up there in 1660.

In 1662, licensors of the press were appointed, without whose sanction nothing could be printed, and two years after, a law was passed prohibiting a printing press in any other town but Cambridge.

The first newspapers published in this country were in Boston. The first was "The Boston News Letter," issued April 24, 1704; the second was "The Boston Gazette," on the 21st December, 1719; the third was "The New England Courant," on the 17th August, 1721. This last was the paper printed by Dr. Franklin's brother.

The liberty of the press in Massachusetts, even so late as 1723, may be judged by an order passed by the General Court, prohibiting the publication of the Courant, unless its contents were first submitted to be sanctioned by the Secretary of the Province.

In Virginia the introduction of the printing press was prohibited till about the year 1727.

At the commencement of the Revolution, there were only seven newspapers in Massachusetts, and those weekly, and only thirty-four in the whole country.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 22, 1840.

From the Emancipator.

NEW HAVEN, January 7, 1840.

To the Committee on behalf of the Captured Africans:

On arriving here to day, I found the U. S. District Court in session—Judge Judson. Jingua and about half-a-dozen more of his countrymen were in court, comfortably clad. Messrs. Staples, Baldwin and Sedgwick were present as counsel for the libelled men; Gen. Isham and Mr. Brainard, of New London, counsel for Lieut. Gedney, U. S. Navy; Governor Ellsworth, counsel for Capt. Green, one of the libellants of Sag Harbor; Mr. Cleveland, of New London, counsel for two of the Spanish owners of property on board the schooner Amistad; and the U. S. District Attorney, under direction of the Government of the U. S., counsel for the Spanish minister. The court room was crowded.

Mr. Cleveland presented a claim, on behalf of his clients, praying that the goods might be given up on their giving bonds—the goods to be sold by order of court. The counsel for Lieut. Gedney moved the court to order the entire cargo sold for whom it might concern—disclaiming, however, any desire to have the Africans sold.

The question was then argued whether the Africans might withdraw their plea to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that the seizure was not in the territoral jurisdiction of the court. The court decided that they might, and put in any claim they choose. Their counsel then put in a general answer, in which they claim that they are not property, and that this court has no jurisdiction over them as such. The Marshal and Deputy Marshal were then called upon to prove the value of the cargo, *exclusive of the Africans.* The Amistad was valued at one thousand dollars, and the cargo at four thousand dollars.

Charles Pratt's deposition was then offered by Mr. Baldwin. He is a native African, one of the crew of H. M. Brig Buzzard, which was lately in New York harbor, and a countryman, it is alleged, of the captured Africans. The deposition was rejected, among other reasons, on the ground that the parties were not duly notified.

The deposition of Dr. Madden, British superintendent of liberated Africans at Havana, and who was recently in this country, was read. He states that he saw and conversed with the prisoners at the jail in this city—that he learned before he left Havana that they were Bozal negroes, that is, negroes recently brought into Havana—that they were brought there in violation of Spanish treaties and the laws of Spain, &c. The deposition was similar to that already published in the New York papers a month or two since. Exceptions were taken by the counsel for Lieut. Gedney and the U. S. Attorney to some parts of Dr. Madden's deposition. The judge however was disposed, agreeably to the practice in our admiralty courts, to allow much latitude with regard to the admission of testimony.

Mr. S. Haley, of New London, was sworn to testify respecting the admissions of Ruiz to him, soon after the arrival of the Amistad at that port. It was objected to by the U. S. Attorney, who said Ruiz and Montez had nothing to do now with the question—no one appeared as their counsel—and he appeared on the part of the Spanish minister. He was replied to by Baldwin and Staples. It might be asked by what right does the U. S. Attorney appear here at all? For all essential purposes he appears as counsel for Ruiz and Montez, although the government directs the U. S. Attorney to appear on behalf of the Spanish minister as a matter of executive courtesy, and as an excuse for supporting these Africans in case the question becomes a matter of State. And it may hereafter be discussed, what right the government has to the men for the purpose of giving them up, either as property or criminals. Gedney is in fact before the court. He claims salvage on the Africans, as well as the vessel and cargo for the purpose of valuation, it is said, that is that the amount of salvage may be increased. Ruiz and Montez are also claimants, and their admissions ought to be received in evidence. Gen. Isham inquired whether the declarations of Ruiz were to be received against the claim of Gedney? The U. S. Attorney comes here to preserve the faith of this Government inviolate—to see that the Africans are delivered to the Spanish authorities if they are slaves, and if they are not, to have them sent to Africa, or elsewhere, should it turn out to be a State question. Ruiz and Montez are before the court—no matter whether they have counsel or not—as libellants, and therefore their testimony cannot be disallowed. The court said, the claim of Ruiz and Montez appears to be before the court. They set up the right of property. Suppose they step aside, and the Spanish minister comes in—who for?—For the owners, whoever they may be. For the present this is a mere question of property. We take the declarations of Ruiz and Montez as setting up claims of property. The Spanish minister appears here on behalf of the Spanish owners—aliens. He could not otherwise appear. The question may be put.

Mr. Haley testified that on board the U. S. Brig Washington he heard Ruiz, in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Janes, say that only one of the slaves could speak English, and he only a few words, which he must have learned on the coast of Africa; that, with the exception of Antonio, the Captain's boy, none of them could speak Spanish, as they were just from Africa. Ruiz stated that he supposed the two Spanish sailors who escaped in a boat were killed until he arrived in his country. Ruiz, he said, spoke good English. Gen. Isham, interrupting him, said "did you know that he was educated in Connecticut?" Mr. Baldwin quickly replied, "he ought to have known better if he was educated in Connecticut."

Mr. Dwight P. Janes, of New London, testified that he went on board the Washington, and put several questions to Ruiz. Can any of them speak English? "A few words." Can they speak Spanish? "Oh, no; *they are just from Africa.*"—Ruiz said 48 or 49 of them belonged to him, and 4 to Montez; that the whole number on board were 60, viz. 53 slaves 5 captain and crew, and 2 passengers; that the captain and cook were killed—the cabin boy was saved; that their said rising took place in the night, three or four days out; that some of the negroes were wounded; and he supposed those who died on board the Amistad, lost their lives in drinking salt water. Mr. J. stated the condition of the vessel and cargo on their being brought into New London.

James Covey underwent a long and interesting examination. This young man is a native of Africa, of the Menditribe, was one of the crew of the Buzzard, and being subpœnaed by the U. States, was left here by that vessel. He was sold in Africa by a black man to a Spaniard, captured by an English man of war, taken into Sierra Leone, where he went to school, learned to read and write, and speak the English language with considerable facility. He has acted as interpreter here. All the prisoners, but three, are from his country, Mendi, and speak his language. When he first went into the prison here, they all talked to him, and appeared glad to see him, because he spoke the same language. They have told James that they all came from Africa to Havana. They have Mendi names. Their names have meaning. Kale means bone, &c. They speak of the same rivers, &c. that James knew in Africa.—They all sailed from Lomboko, in Africa, to Havana. Has talked with them, one by one, and they all say the same thing. James underwent a long and severe cross-examination, and acquitted himself very well.

Professor Gibbs was sworn. The counsel for the Spaniard and Spanish minister, and Lieut. Gedney, after inquiring what the counsel for the Africans expected to prove by this witness, and being informed that they expected to prove by Mr. Gibbs, who is an eminent linguist, that James and the Africans speak the same language, the Mendi dialect, &c., objected to his competency as a witness in the case. After a long argument the Judge said he must take time to reflect upon the subject, and the court was adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

One of the gentlemen connected with the Divinity School here, who has assisted in instructing Jingua and his comrades, informs me that they have made satisfactory progress in their studies; that they show, at least, as much eagerness to learn as white people; that they wished the money given them by visitors should be expended for books, &c.; that most of their savage habits have been relinquished, and habits of civilized life acquired; that they appear to understand the reason of their detention in this country, and to be grateful for the sympathy manifested for them. Jingua, one stormy morning when the teacher did not come as usual to instruct them, assembled his comrades, and said *he* would pray with them and instruct them. He inquired also, on another occasion, "If America gives them up what will be done with *them?*" What a providential circumstance that these strangers should have been cast upon the shores of a free State, and brought to this city! Let us earnestly pray that they may not be given to the tender mercies of the cruel, but be liberated and christianized in this land, professing to love and practice the principles of liberty. Truly yours, LEWIS TAPPAN.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—It will be seen by the following article from the British Emancipator, of November 13, that *the British Cabinet have determined to interfere in regard to the Captives of the Amistad*, Lord Palmerston having already referred the question to his law adviser as to "*the mode*" in which that inference could be "most properly and *most effectually* exercised." This will be a new difficulty in the way of our National Administration, perhaps quite as troublesome as the Bermuda cases, or even the N. E. Boundary.

"On Saturday last a deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited, by appointment, on Lord Palmerston, to convey to his lordship the sentiments of that body respecting the recognition of Texas, & the treatment of the Africans captured in the Amistad.—The deputation consisted of the Secretary, Mr. Tredgold, with Messrs. Scoble, Stacey, Beaumont and Hinton; and they were most courteously received. His lordship professed his unwillingness to do any thing by which the influence of Great Britain could become accessary to the extension of perpetuation or slavery, and his desire to give to the moral aspect of the recognition of Texas, which it was the special object of this deputation to press on his attention, the fullest consideration. The noble lord further stated, that he had referred the case of the captured Africans to the Queen's Advocate, for his opinion as to the mode in which interference of the British Government might be most properly and most effectually exercised."—*ib.*

TIPPLING LAWS—PUBLIC OPINION, ETC., IN ALABAMA.—With American politicians it is a legitimate and current maxim, *Vox populi, vox Dei*, (the voice of the populace is the voice of God.) In accordance with the first principle of democracy, the representatives of the people have only to ascertain the will of a majority of their constituents, and implicitly obey it. It forms no exception to this rule, that the great mass of voters are often but partially instructed in the more obstruse principles of political science—their will, when fairly and unequivocally expressed, is paramount to all other considerations, with a trust-worthy representative. If he does wrong, he does so as an AGENT under the specific instructions of his employers, and THEY are responsible for consequences.

When a politician is fully satisfied that a majority of his constituents are in error, concerning important subjects, it is his privilege to use all proper means to set them right; but having failed in this, his course is a plain one; either to obey instruction, or if, in good conscience he cannot do this, to resign the powers committed to his exercise, that they may be delegated to others.

The facilities for enlightening public opinion, on great State or National questions are certainly numerous and great at the present time. The first of these, we would mention is the newspaper *press.* This should never take advantage of the mercinary interests, prepossessions or passions of the people. If a different course be indulged—if the press make its appeal mainly to the passions, prejudices or sheer party considerations of the people, it will become a PEST rather than a blessing to any country.

Another method of enlightening the country at large, is the practice, now common among us, of public speaking, by rival candidates for office. How muchsoever this practice may be abused by artful demagogues imposing on the unsuspecting and credulous, it is, upon the whole, a salutary means of disseminating useful knowledge; and, while men of talents and principle are ready to expose duplicity and falsehood, but little ultimate harm need be feared; for, altho' the public mind may be biased for a season, by error, its vibratory exercises will generally settle down on proper principles. At all events, we should be slow to espouse any cause which we would not be willing to submit to the severest scrutiny of public discussion, while reason and common sense are left free to defend it.

It may be difficult, and sometimes impracticable, to ascertain the public will, concerning great questions on which legislators are called to act. Among those we may rank that of enacting laws to prohibit or regulate the sale or use of intoxicating liquors. The evils of intemperance are so common, and the privilege of drinking, when and where men please, is so confidently claimed by tipplers, as their unalienable right, that, in some countries, it appears to be prematurely conceded, that all legislation on the subject is a forlorn hope. It is supposed that if laudable efforts were made to suppress the evil in question, by legislative bodies, public opinion would not sustain the actors; that it would even produce a re-action which would open the doors of tippling houses wider than ever; and that, therefore, the better way is to have little if any such action on the subject; that public opinion should be left free to operate under the influence of the pulpit, the press, temperance societies, public lectures, individual suasion, &c.

We are free to say that there may be danger of hurting the best of causes, by rashly pressing it before the public mind is prepared to sustain it. Especially is there danger of urging this question on *religious* grounds. This is a most delicate feature of the subject, and we would not willingly be ranked among the imprudent advocates of premature measures. But we must be indulged in pleading the causes of common humanity; a cause in which thousands of heart-stricken wives and impoverished children have a deep and abiding interest. Shall not the cries of these be heard? Will not our legislators heed the wailings of sorrow and bereavement which rise in broken accents from all parts of our land? We invoke the gallantry of the noble and the chivalry of the brave, the patriotism of the true hearted and the humanity of all, to stand forth in defence of such legislative enactments as may be considered most likely to lessen an evil which carries in its train more fearful ravages than those produced by 'war, pestilence and famine,' in their most hideous forms.

The incident which led our minds to indulge in the above remarks and reflections, was the following extract of a letter written a few days ago by the publisher of the "Moulton Banner," to his assistant, from Tuscaloosa, where he was witnessing the proceeding of the Alabama legislature.

"The petition from Lawrence county, praying the Legislature to pass an act suppressing the retail of ardent Spirits, in small quantities, was introduced in the Senate to day by Mr. Rodgers, from our county, and was referred to a select committee.

From what I have been able to learn since my arrival, my impression is that the Legislature is willing to do something to advance the great Reform founded on temperance habits. I think it is likely that the Legislature will increase the license of retailers, which I think is quite enough at this time,—to guard against a reaction of public opinion that might prove disastrous for many years to come.

We have strong hopes for Alabama: some of her leading men are the unflinching friends of every good cause; and they will act promptly and efficiently when ever they can do so prudently. In the mean time, the public mind is coming up finely and will ere long operate most effectively.—*S. W. C. Advocate.*

LOVE, MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Louisville Advertiser of December 9th says: "Yesterday about 12 o'clock, a Mrs. Madison, of this city was shot dead by a man named Doyle, who immediately after committed suicide. The circumstances that led to this tragical affair originated in an amour between the parties. In the beginning of September last, Doyle made a proposal of marriage to Mrs. Madison, and was refused. He then took a large dose of laudanum, which nearly put an end to his life, but Dr. Talbot succeeded in effecting his recovery. After this he left the city and did not return till lately. Meantime Mrs. Madison had resigned her heart to another man, and the marriage ceremony was performed a day or two since. Her husband went down the river yesterday. Doyle called on her shortly after and reproached her for her faithlessness, but did not seem very much agitated. He spoke of his friendship, and asked leave to visit her. She replied that she wanted nothing to do with him, and was moving out of the room when he drew a pistol and shot her in the back of her head. He then rushed out and crossed the street, where he killed himself by a shot thro' the breast. Mrs. Madison did not survive the wound more than an hour or two, her head being dreadfully shattered.

Doyle was a tailor by trade. He was a man, aged 28 or 30—small and of a delicate constitution, and formerly maintained an excellent character, but since the disappointment of marriage had given himself up to dissipation.

WINFIELD SCOTT.—The following anecdote was related to a writer in the Jerseyman, in a farm-house in Virginia, during a night spent there some six years ago:

In December, 17—,towards the close of a windy day, a woman with an infant child was discovered half buried in the snow, by a little Virginian, seven years old. The lad was returning from school, and hearing the moans of some one in distress, threw down his satchel of books and repaired to the spot from whence the sound proceeded, with a firmness becoming one of riper years. Raking the snow from the benumbed body of the mother, and using means to awaken her to a sense of her deplorable condition, the noble youth succeeded in getting her upon her feet; the infant nestling on its mother's breast, turned its eyes towards their youthful preserver, and smiled, as it seemed, in gratitude for its preservation. With a countenance filled with hope, the gallant youth cheered the sufferer on, himself bearing within his tiny arms, the infant child, while the mother leaned for support on the shoulder of her little conducter. "My home is hard by," would he exclaim, as oft as her spirits failed; and thus for three miles did he cheer onward to a happy haven the mother and the child, both of whom otherwise must have perished, had it not been for the humane feelings and perseverance of this noble youth.

A warm fire and kind attention soon relieved the sufferer, who, it appeared, was in search of her husband, an emigrant from New Hampshire, a recent purchaser of a farm in the neighborhood of ———, near this place. Diligent inquiry for several days found him, and in five months after the identical house in which we are now sitting, was erected and received the happy family. The child grew up to manhood—entered the army—lost a limb at New Orleans, but returned to end his days in solace to the declining years of his parents. "Where are they now?" I asked the narrator.—"Here," exclaimed the son, "I am the rescued one, there is my mother, and here imprinted on my naked arm, is the name of the noble youth, our preserver!" I looked, and read "WINFIELD SCOTT."

AN EDITORIAL LIFE.—The life of a newspaper editor is set forth in the following paragraph, in a very true light:

"Can any thing, dead or alive, more pitiably unhappy be conceived then a jaded scribbler for the public press—sitting down to his task at the last moment, with an aching head and empty stomach—or *visa versa*, which is exactly the same thing in effect? Imagine the forlorn drudge's sensation, as he doggedly lifts the quill-stump and moves it instinctively towards that fountain of good and evil, the ink-pot, surcharged with both the gall of bitterness and the honey of adulation. He is destitute of a topic—his overwrought brain has exhausted its stock of images, and he can fancy nothing but the ghost of an idea already hackneyed thro' all the changes of the alphabet—no subject that has not been hackneyed to death by the hungry scissors of borrowers and imitators. Yet must he continue to feed the iron jaws of the press! There is no release from the undertaking. He is in for it, and sterile, feasting or starving, his imagination must be wrung daily, yea hourly, for wherewithal to meet the merciless demands of the demon at his elbow. Other men may eat, drink, and sleep—may live, move and have a being, like decent creatures. The merchant may relax in time of sickness, or retire at seasons of enjoyment; the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or choose to go a fishing, the farmer may work or let it alone; and the mariner has frequent intermission amidst the toils and the storms of his career, and the world wags on without confusion, nevertheless, they only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the slave of types. For him there is no holiday. No repose, no retreat awaits his retired powers.—When he skulks, the world comes to an end, and chaos riots! Nor is it merely indispensable that he should labor at brief and stated intervals—the most irksome sort of employment from its very constancy and regularity, and unceasing recurrence; he must also put forth his efforts at something new. The reading public has become a spoiled child, with a depraved appetite, perpetually hankering after novelties, monstrosities, and impossibilities. In the fabrication of these crudities for quidnuncs, a renewal of intellect once a year, at least, should be provided for. There is an end even to "the spider's most attenuated thread;" and what maker of longer yarns can be required, in reason, not only to spin out, like a spider, the substances of his body, but that of his brain also? Truly this is a cruel world; and the man that meddles with paragraphs, a miserable piece of carneous machinery."

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, in taking a view of the anticipated effects of railroads upon national character, makes the following observation:

"The steam engine, in its effective state, is not half a century old. The railway, in its present power, is not ten years old, yet it is spreading, not merely over Europe, but over the vast savannahs of the new world. What will all this come to in the next fifty years? What must be the effect of this gigantic stride over the ways of the world? What the mighty influence of that mutual communication, which even in its feeblest state has been, in every age, the grand instrument of civilization? Throw down the smallest barrier between two civilized nations, and from that hour both become more civilized. Open the close-shut coast of China or Japan to mankind, and from that hour the condition of the people will be in progress of improvement. The barbarian and despot hate the stranger. Yet the fullest of civilization, freedom and enjoyment, of which earth is capable, the one thing needful is the fullest intercourse of nation with nation, of man with man.—The faculties of the railroad are made for peace; its tendency is to make nations feel the value of peace; and unless some other magnificent invention shall come to supercede its use, and obliterate the memory of its services, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that the whole system, which is now, in course of adoption with such ardor throughout Europe, will yet be acknowledged as having given the mightiest propultion to the general improvement of mankind."

THE WIFE.—How sweet to the soul of a man, (says Hierocle,) is the society of a beloved wife, when wearied and broken down by the labors of the day, her endearments soothe, her tender cares restore him. The solicitude and the anxieties, and the heaviest misfortunes of life are hardly to be borne by him who has the weight of business and domestic cares at the same time to contend with. But how much lighter do they seem, when, after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes, for his sake, her share of domestic labors upon her, and soothes the anguish of his anticipation. A wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some, a burden or a sorrow, to man. No, she shares his burdens and she alleviates his sorrows, for there is no difficulty so heavy or insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by the mortal labors and the affectionate concord of that holy partnership.

Frame, the murderer in Illinois, was recently executed. The evening previous to his execution, he was asked if he had any request to leave behind.

"Yes," said he, promptly, "tell every young man not to drink liquor;—tell them to fly from it—it is the root of all evil—it has brought me to this dungeon, and caused these heavy irons to be bound on my feet and hands."

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday in the Bowery, about 3 o'clock, in a sugar, tea and coffee store, at No. 170, kept by George Hand, which destroyed that building, and the confectionary store kept by Mr. Parker, and damaged several other buildings. They were all of wood, and not of much value.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

The number of students in Princeton Theological Seminary, as shown by the catalogue just published, is 113, viz: Resident Licentiates 3, First Class 32, Second Class 31, Third Class 47.

Paymaster R. A. Forsyth was dismissed from the Army a few days since, by order of the President of the United States, for a defalcation of about $15,000 in his accounts.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Having a few leisure moments, and feeling a deep interest in the cause of religious liberty, and the success of our particular enterprize, it occurred to me that I would say to you a few things relating to these matters.

What I particularly wish to say, is, that I highly approbate your course on the exciting subject of abolition. If I understand you right, you are in favor of the emancipation of the colored man, and that you are disposed to throw nothing in the way of its accomplishment, when it can be done on the principles of the gospel, be that time when it may. But on the other hand, you consider the order of Providence has made it your special duty to serve the cause of religious liberty or ecclesiastical "emancipation;" and that for you to pursue any course to disqualify yourself for that particular duty would be to desert the post which God had assigned you. What sensible man could doubt the correctness of this position. As you have remarked "the incidents and accidents" of your life have connected you with the cause of religious freedom. For twenty years or more you have given close attention to this subject; have become acquainted with all the *ins* and *outs* of this controversy; you have been placed in a situation that you could both see and feel the dread oppression of priestly domination. These advantages have qualified you for your particular post. But for you to take an active part with either of the parties on the vexed question of abolition would be to destroy your usefulness with the other, and of course to desert the station assigned you by the arrangement of Providence.

Permit me to say to you, my brother, that my heart has ached for my church, when I have witnessed the determination of some of our talented men to agitate this subject among us, regardless of consequences. They do not seem to pay any attention to the fact that we are a young and feeble church, and not able to stand the excitement which is shaking older and stronger ones to their base—yea, even the government itself. They can make no allowance for the opinions of men who have as great an acquaintance with the world, as clear views of this subject, and no doubt as much honesty of purpose,—*yea*, and when put to the test, would do as much toward ameliorating the condition of the colored man as themselves. Those I now have in view, appear to be entirely reckless in their course; it does seem, to me, they would rather our church should come to naught than to yield one inch of the ground they occupy. Give them all they ask now and they will soon raise new demands, and thus perpetually agitate!—agitate!!

I do not wish to impugn the motives of these brethren. I am willing to accord to them all the honesty of purpose they claim. But the difficulty with them, I should presume, originates from a defective education. Their minds were not properly disciplined in youth. In boyhood they were permitted to be AGITATORS in the domestic circle; to keep in perpetual embroilment the brotherhood after the flesh. And now, that they have came abroad into the world and gained some little consequence in society, this same disposition to excite and disturb manifests itself. At the same time I am willing to yield to such brethren their claims to religion and honesty of purpose, I cannot consider them trustworthy men—men to whom the public interest could safely be confided; for they would sacrifice the best cause in the world to a personal pique or private sentiment.

I am not to be understood here, of intimating that it is wrong for a minister or member of the Methodist Protestant church to be an abolitionist, if he see cause; or to manifest as much zeal as he please, to serve the interests of that enterprize, if his convictions of duty impel him.—But there is a right and a wrong way to do every thing. If you wish to write upon the subject of slavery, there is a score of papers in the land dedicated to that particular purpose, which would gladly receive your productions. If you feel it your duty to deliver lectures on the slave question, resign the charge of your circuit and enter into the service of the Anti-Slavery Society, who will be glad of your labors. But don't attempt to mix up two subjects, which, in the present excited state of the public mind, will no more amalgamate than oil and water. In attempting to serve both at the same time, you serve neither to advantage. Some of the brethren, I see, cannot even write an account of a revival of religion without peppering it a little with abolitionism.

No man, in my opinion, is a greater enemy to slavery than I am. But I feel satisfied that our church in its youthful state can do little upon the subject. Is not the maxim of the poet, particularly applicable to us in this matter?

Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore.

The Western Conferences have all passed resolutions favoring the cause of emancipation. Should not this suffice? What more can they do? Let us all go to work then, and attend to our particular duty, and let the duty of other men alone.

But I well remember the argument at our last Conference; "if slavery is a sin, it is our duty as a church to oppose it," &c., &c. Agreed.—But suppose I have a wicked neighbor that it becomes my duty to oppose, should I, in rendering this opposition, so put myself in his power that he could destroy me at pleasure; certainly not. So there is no disagreement as it respects principles, but as it respects the mode of operation. And if I were not fully satisfied that many of my brethren had a zeal which is not according to knowledge, on this subject, I should have kept silent. Besides, I consider that we as a church, are called on to serve the cause of religious liberty; that this, in the order of Providence, is made our leading duty, and all other duties but subordinate.

I hope my brethren will take no offence at this plain and well intended admonition, and will excuse imperfections, as I am not accustomed to write for the press. T. P. ARMSTRONG.

Bethlehem, Ia., Dec. 31, 1839.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

EDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 22, 1840.

The date on our inner form, in the last num-, was not corrected; it should have been 15th nuary instead of 8th.

The letter of Bro. Fordyce, on the first page, tes the late snow was nearly three feet deep the foot of Laurel Hill, whence he writes.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—*Reuben Wood* was re-lcted, on the 11th instant, Judge of the Su-me Court of Ohio, for seven years, from and er the 6th of February, 1840.

We forgot to say, in our last, that *Gov. Shan-n* was put in nomination for the same office at e next term, by the late Administration Con-ntion held in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

Hon. T. A. Howard was nominated by the ad-nistration convention of Indiana, on the 8th stant, as candidate for Governor of that State, the ensuing election.

There is little or no alteration in the prices of bduce at the east since our last quotations, d it would be useless to insert them again. Money matters are said to be getting easier th in Europe and at home.

The whigs of Ohio are to have a convention Columbus, to commence on the 21st of Febru-y next, for the purpose of nominating a suita-e person as a candidate for Governor at the suing election.

We shall forward the paper to our friend L.E.S. d leave the consideration of his proposition scretional with himself. If he could get us me subscribers in his vicinity, we would be d.

Says the Bucyrus (Ohio) Democrt, "we lost x subscribers in consequence of publishing an ticle, disapproving of the conduct of the Marion oters, and one for publishing an article against *temperance!*" How pettish men are these ys.

The Circleville (O.) Telescope of the 8th inst. ys, a revival of religion, in the neighborhood of resbach's meeting house, Pickaway county, O., d been in progress about ten days, such as d never been known in that section of untry; that the Methodists, Albrights and Uni-d Brethren were all sharing in the work.

A Mr. Gigot and a servant girl, of Philadel-hia, were recently poisoned to death, and six thers of the family are in a critical condition om the same cause. It came from taking corn eal from a cupboard which had been poisoned r rats, through mistake, and making a pudding, which they all partook.

Some of the papers, from the present aspect of fairs, think there is a prospect of a war be-ween France and Algiers. We think not.—his appears to be a generation of rowdies, acklegs and mobocrats; these won't fight unless n of them can get one man in a corner with his ands tied. When it comes to hard knocks, on qual ground, they're off.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first number Bicknell's enlarged "Counterfeit Detector and ank Note List," a pamphlet of 48 pages closely rinted. This work is published monthly by *Matthew T. Miller*, successor to *R. T. Bicknell*, tock and Exchange Broker, No. 76 South Third reet, Philadelphia. Terms—$1 50 per annum; copies for $6—in advance.

This is perhaps the safest and best Director to usiness men, on the subject of the Bank Note urrency that the country affords.

"Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector nd General Prices Current," is published week-r on a mammoth sheet, by the same person, at 3 per annum in advance, or $5 will pay for one ubscriber for two years. This is a most valuable neet to business men. While it is attending to he Counterfeiters and Bank Currency, and to he Commerce of the country with much ability, t at the same time gives an ample detail of Do-nestic and Foreign news, as well as articles on olitics, literature, &c. &c. A copy of the amphlet Detector containing full list of ounterfeits is sent to the Reporter subscribers n July and January of each year.

In scanning over the Governor's Message to he Legislature of New York (for in all con-cience it is too long to read regularly through,) ur eye caught the following sensible remarks:

The power and influence of the Executive De-partment of the Federal Government are greatly ncreased, and the history of that government, for the last few years, exhibits a constant strug-gle on the part of the Executive to control the pinions of the representatives of the people.—His appeals from their decisions have been tried by the popular elections for the first, second and hird time. In such trials the representative has o contend singly and unaided against the com-oined influence and patronage of the govern-ment. Not content with the already overshad-owing powers of the National Government, the President has arraigned before Congress the in-stitutions of the States and the States them-selves, and has discussed their domestic concerns with as great freedom as if they were responsible to the Federal Government, and were not sov-ereign in the conduct of their municipal affairs. These innovations furnish a new demonstration of the error of those who, at the adoption of the Constitution supposed the Federal Government too unstable, and the power and influence of the Executive Department too limited. The time seems to have arrived, when the adoption of measures to restrain the increasing power of the Executive and maintain the necessary indepen-dence of the States should no longer be delayed. Among such measures none would be more safe, more effectual or more in harmony with demo-cratic principles than amendments of the Con-stitution of the United States, which should vest in Congress the appointment of the chief financial officers of government, and limit the tenure of the Presidential office to a single term.

We recollect many years since, in reading the Federalist, that in answer to the objection start-ed by some, that the provisions of the constitu-tion would lead to consolidation, Mr. Hamilton in answering these, took much pains to prove that there was more danger of anarchy in the PARTS than tyranny in the HEAD. We are now satisfied that, that, master mind on this particular subject had lost its way. In the numerous con-flicts which we have witnessed going on between the General and State Governments, the former has generally gained the ascendancy, and is still gathering greater strength. The immense pa-tronage of the Chief Executive of the Union, if he choose to wield it for that purpose, will enable him to control every department of the govern-ment. And unless the people will see that their constitution be so amended as to strip the Chief Magistrate of most of his prerogatives, and place them in the hands of Congress, they will some day, though retaining all the forms of repub-licanism, be governed by a sovereign dictator.—Remember, in reference to power, no difference whether in church or state, that its march is ever onward, and its tremendous tendency to accu-mulation.

BRO. FAIRCHILDS, assistant preacher of Zanes-ville circuit, under date, 14th instant, says "the work of God is progressing in this circuit. We have recently had several good meetings. THIRTY members have been added to this circuit since Conference, and prospects good."

The weekly revival intelligence, we publish from the different parts of our church, in this section, is quite cheering to the friends of Zion. The communications in this number are of an encouraging character; they show that some four or five meetings, recently held, have added about ONE HUNDRED to the church If we conduct our-selves with due deference to each others opin-ions, so as to preserve among us "the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace," who shall hin-der our success?

The utility of our paper, we presume, is now felt and appreciated. But, brethren, bear in mind, that if we continue to enjoy these bene-fits the paper MUST BE SUPPORTED. Don't neg-lect to do what is in your power; keep at the subject, and in all cases, if posssble, get pay for new subscribers, in advance, because cash is wanted to keep the concern in operation.

WEST CHESTER, JANUARY 12, 1840.

Brother Springer: This is to request you to notify brother Brown, that there will be an ap-pointment for him in Leesburgh on Thursday, at night, the 7th of February, and in Deersville on Friday, at night, the 8th of February; then he will come on to West Chester to our quarterly meeting, which will commence on Friday, the 8th of February, to meet his appointment on this circuit. R. RICHARDSON.

We would like to correct the above note for our brother, but an attempt of this kind would be mere guess work; we would have to alter both days and dates, and of course, this would throw the responsibility on us, in case of an error. If the President could be at Leesburgh, on Wed-nesday the 5th of February, he would be able, on any supposition of the difficulty, to meet all these appointments. EDITOR.

GEORGETOWN, HARRISON COUNTY, OHIO, January 14, 1840.

Brother Springer: A Petition has recently been forwarded to me, to which I am expected to solicit subscribers, prohibiting merchandize &c., within a less distance than two miles of camp and other protracted meetings. Now, merchan-dize, according to SPENCER, means any thing that may be bought or sold. If then, the mean-ing of this Petition, is to prohibit eatables and make public fasting an essential part of public worship, the people, so far as my solicitations have extended, are opposed to it, as well as your humble servant. I have, therefore, given it as my opinion, that the prohibition of eatables was not contemplated, but the letter decides against me. Yet, believing that the drawers of said Petition did not desire that eatables should be precluded, I respectfully ask you, who are no doubt acquainted with the spirit of the instru-ment, what the true meaning is.

Yours, in Gospel Liberty,
HENRY HEBERLING.

We answer,—the design of the Petition is to prevent the sale of *cider*, *beer*, *cakes*, *spirits*, *apples*, *mellons* or any thing else vended by those hucksters or spungers who follow in the wake of camp meetings.

Who is it that gives annoyance to camp meet-ings? From long experience, we are enabled to speak advisedly and confidently upon the subject; we believe that nine-tenths of all the disturb-ance that happens at those meetings, is occa-sioned by the VICTUALLERS. They establish them-selves, generally, as near as they can get to the ground,—say, within speaking or hearing distance of the stand; fires are erected, which become a place of resort for the drunken, dissipated and profane. These will go off to the towns, taverns or shanties and get their bottles replenished with the good *critter*,—then return to the fires of the victualling establishments and prowl around all night, cursing, swearing, fighting, howling, &c., in a manner highly offensive and injurious to the peaceable and orderly portion of the community.

Drive off these victualers,—put out their fires, leave no place to accommodate these worthless vagabonds and they are off in a short time to the grog shanties, a mile distant, where they generally remain. And though from the scenes frequently exhibited there, you would suppose you were only half a mile from hell, yet, at and about the ground all is quiet and orderly, and very seldom do they return to give any annoy-ance to the peaceable worshippers.

Besides, we have found, by long experience, that there are not a more faithless and worthless set of villains in the land, than these said vict-uallers. You cannot depend on them, nor believe a word they say. They will promise most faith-fully to keep order and sell nothing but eatables; at the same time, they have spirits behind the curtain or out in the bushes; and if they could make one dollar more by it, they would counte-nance a disorder that would destroy the meeting. To these remarks, there are scarcely any excep-tions. You may think this severe, but if you had the experience which more than twenty years have afforded us on this subject, you would be prepared to acquiesce in the opinion, that when you saw a victualler imposing himself on a camp ground, you saw a man who would at least lie, cheat and steal.

But, to suppress these, it by no means follows, that "public fasting" is to constitute a "part of public worship" on those occasions. All the taverns in the neighborhood have the right to sup-ply whatever food may be called for; each private house in the vicinity, will be at liberty to make any use of its own table it thinks proper; and the society, holding such meeting, can permit as many boarding tents as may be deemed neces-sary, and have them subject to the order of the meeting. Of course, the tent holders can make their own supplies independent of any other ac-commodations. No need at all of fasting should the prayer of the Petitioners be granted. May we not hope then, that our worthy brother will go to work and get as many signatures as possible, and forward them immediately to some member of the Legislature. The wisdom of that body will enable them to guard all these matters.

Pennsylvania, we are told, has a law similar to that contemplated in the Petition, which is said to be effectual in guarding the rights of the public on these occasions.

ITEMS.

In proportion as credit becomes cheap, men become scoundrels and bankrupts.

During the last three months 200 fires have oc-curred in London, with the loss of 16 lives.

"I *pick* my company," as the loafer said ven he slipped his hand into his neighbor's pocket.

J. W. W.

Real gentlemen and women never sneer at me-chanics and operatives. But self-styled gentle-men and ladies not unfrequently do.

The New York Almshouse contains at present three thousand and eight persons, of which num-ber 1360 are natives, and 1648 foreigners.

A tailor who died lately was found in his last moments *cabbaging* a piece of the blanket which covered him. The "ruling passion" was too strong for him.

The Portuguese Government appears anxious to recede from its agreement with England for the suppression of the slave trade under the Por-tuguese Flag south of the Equator.

Information has been received that the Shah of Persia has acceded to the demands of Great Britain, and that a Commercial Treaty will forthwith be made with that nation.

On the 1st inst. the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding was $2,758,335 30. Nineteen and a half millions have been issued, of which all but the above sum have been redeemed.

"I never betrayed a friend's confidence," said one man to another, by way of insinuation.—"Very true," was the answer, "for you never were entrusted with it."

In our journey to Sandwich and Falmouth last week, we found no snow, and learned that there was none the whole distance of 120 miles to Provincetown, whilst in one-third of that dis-tance west, we plunged into snow to the depth of at least three or four feet. The earth is bare in Boston, but three or four miles distant, the sleighing is good the whole way to New York, and indeed to Upper Canada, unless interrupted by the great depth of the snow.—*Olive Branch.*

The members of our Legislature do not seem to do much yet. The party leaders however are reconnoitering, and will be ready to do battle soon. A very tempest of words will be dischar-ged, we believe, that's all. Neither party seem to dare the responsibility of committing them-selves on that most knotty question, the License law. It will throw either party out of power, who shall declare either for or against it. The liberals in one case and the ultra Temperance men in the other, hold the balance of power.—What a predicament for politicians! Our uni-formed Militia must also be soothed, or there will be trouble in the camp.—*ib.*

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED,—*Or the In-fluence a little Girl can exert.*—A little girl, about eight years old, took a Tem-perance paper, at a Temperance meeting, to see how many she could get to sign it. The next morning she presented it to her father, who had been in a drunken frolic for a fortnight, and came home drunk while his little daughter was at the Tem-perance meeting the night before. This cruel father raised his hand and struck his child a blow which levelled her on the floor, and said, "I'll learn you to be saucy to your parents" The little girl got up, and picked up the constitution, which had fallen when she received the blow. She took it with her to school that day, and got the teacher and most of the scholars to sign it. When she had lei-sure she would ask her mother if she might go to such and such a neighbor's and see how many could be got to join the Temperance Society.

Her father could not but see what was doing in the neighborhood. For two weeks he remained at home, and did not use a drop of intoxicating liquor, a thing he had not done for years before. At the end of that period he said to his daughter, "Mary how many names have you got on your Temperance Constitution?" "I will bring it and see," she seplied. As her father was counting the names she stood between his knees, and when he had look-ed them over he said, "you have one hun-dred and fifty." She jumped up on his knee, threw her little arms around her father's neck, and impressed a sweet kiss on his cheek, and said, "Do you sign it too father, and then there will be one hun-dred and fifty one."

The old drunkard's heart was melted. His bosom heaved—his bloated haggard cheek was wet with the tears of contri-tion—he pressed his Mary to his heart, and said, "I will sign it;" and at once affixed his name to the constitution and pledge.—*Temperance Recorder.*

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Extract of a letter from the Washington Corres-pondent of Bicknell's Reporter, dated

WASHINGTON, DEC. 24, 1839.

On Monday, it being petition day, Mr. Speaker, after the Journal had been read, was about to call on the States and Ter-ritories for petitions, when

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, rose and said that in order to obviate all difficulty that might arise, in relation to the presenta-tion of petitions, he had a resolution to offer, which, if adopted, he thought, would relieve the House of a deal of trouble.

He then submitted his resolution, which proposed, that all petitions on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, or in the States, should, on presentation, be deemed rejected with-out debate.

Mr. F. Granger, of New York, object-ed to the resolution, as it was calculated to stifle the right of petition.

Mr. Wise demanded the ayes and noes on the resolution, which was lost by a vote of ayes 77, noes 109.

After a good deal of virulent conversa-tion had been had, on the subject of abol-ition, the standing committees were an-nounced.

The Senate was occupied the whole day in the reception of petitions and reso-lutions, none of which, however, were of a public character.

On Wednesday, the House was occupi-ed the whole of the day again, on the sub-ject of abolition petitions, but nothing was accomplished: and both Houses adjourn-ed over till Friday.

On Wednesday, the 1st of January, the Executive mansion was thrown open to company, and the President shook hands with all who chose to call and see him.—There was a vast multitude in attendance.

Among those who were at the Palace, and who partook of the hospitalities of the President, was Mr. John C. Calhoun; Mr. Clay, also, inadvertently called in, took the President by the hand, and ex-changed the civilities of the day with him.

On Friday the House met, and for two hours was engaged in listening to a vio-lent personal quarrel between Messrs. Jennifer, of Maryland, and Bynum and Stanley, of North Carolina. That part of which was confined to Messrs. Stanley and Bynum, was distinguished by great virulence and gross impropriety of lan-guage. Mr. Bynum called Mr. Stanley a puppy, and Mr. Stanley called Mr. Bynum a begger. All this grew out of a remark made last Tuesday by Mr. Bynum, in de-bate, in which he intimated that Messrs. Jennifer and Stanley were bullies.

Mr. Keim, of Pennsylvania, at last got the floor, and announced the death of the Hon. Wm. Potter, and the House ajourn-ed.

In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun, on leave, introduced a bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie. Mr. Clay inquired if the bill was reported at the in-siance of the President.

Mr. Calhoun became exceedingly in-censed at the inquiry, and a hot debate immediately ensued, in the midst of which Messrs. Clay and Calhoun belabored each other without mercy, to the great amuse-ment of the galleries, after which the Senate adjourned.

To-day, the House took up and pas-sed a bill appropriating $400,000 to the contingent fund, for the per diem and mileage expense of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, to re-consider the vote of last Tuesday, directing the printing of 5000 copies of a map of that section of Florida in which the Seminole war has been wa-ged, was then taken up and carried in the affirmative.

After which, Mr. Jameson, of Missouri, announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. A. G. Hannan, and the House ad-journed. The Senate did not sit.

Some anxiety was manifested to-day, in relation to the affair held yesterday be-tween Messrs. Bynum and Stanley. It was feared that a duel would take place. Affairs of the kind are utterly idle. There will be no fight. Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11, 1840.

The House of Representatives, on Mon-day, met at the usual hour, when the Hon. William B. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, an-nounced the death of the Hon. George C. Alvord, his late colleague, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the morning here was devoted to the reception of petitions, reso-lutions, and reports; after which, Col. Ben-ton, of Missouri, called up a series of resolutions he submitted on the 27th of December, denying the power and the right of the Government of the U. States to assume the payment of the debts of the individual States, and spent the remain-der of the day in discussing them.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the New Jersey contested elec-tion was incidentally taken up. Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, moved a resolution to refer all the evidence in the case to the Committee on Elections, and to summons both parties before that Com-mittee to be heard.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, moved to amend by adding two resolutions, one refusing to the Democrats from New Jersey, seats, till they produce certificates of election; the other, requiring the Whigs to produce evidence of the absence of fraud in this election, before they take seats.

On these proposed amendments, Mr. Bell spoke at great length, and before any action was had, the House adjour-ned. Yours, &c.

A French writer remarks that "the modest deportment of those who are tru-ly wise, when contrasted with the assum-ing air of the young and ignorant, may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which, while its ear is void, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation."

FOREIGN NEWS.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ships United States, Fisher, and England, Waite, were towed up to the city through the ice, on Saturday evening. The latter sailed from Liver-pool on the 8th December, and we have our full files of the London and Liverpool papers. The news is of much interest, and below we give ample details.

The difficulties between England and China are daily assuming a more threat-ening aspect—and the opinion prevails that reprisals and a blockade against the Celestial Empire, will be resorted to.

A bloody conflict has commenced be-tween the Arabs and the French in Africa.

The British War in the East has ter-minated.

The chartist disturbances continue in England; and there is an increasing vio-lence in the tone of the English tory pa-pers.

The marriage of the Queen is of course a general topic, and the young Prince Al-bert is lampooned unmercifully in many of the journals. There is a latitude of personality in the English press, which far exceeds the worst libels of the Amer-ican newpapers.

The money market remains firm, with better prospects ahead.

Cotton has declined ¼d., but the reports of a short crop here, (unfounded howev-er,) it was supposed would produce a re-action.

The Great Western had a stormy time out—indeed that noble ship seems always to have bad weather.

MONEY, AND THE MARKETS.—An ar-rangement has been concluded between Messrs. Rothschild and M. Jaudon of the United States Bank, by which the former have contracted to advance £1,000,000 sterling upon the deposit of state-stocks, to the same amount of issues and deben-tures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the price of these debentures has been fixed at 94, with 2 per cent. commission—and they are re-deemed at par in two years.

CHARTISM.—The trials going on of the Newport rioters have brought to light the plan of the Chartist leaders for a na-tional armament.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—The situation of the French colonists and army in Af-rica is most deplorable; and it is thought that they will eventually be able only to hold Algiers and Oran. The plain of Algiers is overrun by 4,000 Arabs, who are daily making excursions. The Emir Abdel-Kader is advancing, in person at the head of 1000 men, while his partizans are carrying fire and sword in every di-rection and exterminating the detached colonists. In the Emir's letter, or decla-ration of war, addressed to the French Governor of Algiers he says: "I have already written to you that all the Arabs of Beni-Heiznass as far as the Kaf were agreed, and that they have no other words to utter than the holy war."

The Paris papers are filled with spec-ulations on the subject of the war in Af-rica, and with reproaches against the gov-ernment for having suffered Abdel-Kader to retain so much power of mischief in his hands; and private letters, that they quote from Algiers, assert that the Arab attack is chiefly owing to the unnecessa-ry bravado made the other day by the Duke of Orleans. In the meantime the government is doing all in its power to meet the exigency, and already 25,000 men are under orders for Algiers.

A commissioner has likewise been sent to the Emperor of Morocco, giving him notice that if he assists, directly or indi-rectly, the Arab chieftain, France will consider it as a declaration of war, and instantly take active measures against him. The plain of Algiers is overrun by 4000 Arabs, who had the audacity to car-ry off a courier and his escort of 30 men, almost in sight of the city. The friend-ly tribes are all put to the sword, and the "holy war" is proclaimed on every side.

The port of Toulon is in a state of great activity in consequence of the African news. Strong reinforcements are daily going off, and the telegraph hourly urges the greatest despatch.

Marshal Soult offered, the Paris papers say, to resign his post as minister, and take the command of the African army, but the King would not listen to the prop-osition, and the marshal remains to open the campaign in the chambers. Some people assert that Louis Phillippe, who has no love for the marshal or his party, wishes to expose them to all the unpopu-larity caused by the affair at Algiers, and to the storm which awaits them in the deputies, with the hope that they may be compelled to resign, and leave him at lib-erty to recall Count Mole to his service.

Three persons, Vilocq, Bechet, and Al-lard, who before figured in republican plots have been put upon trial at Paris, charged with being concerned in the pro-duction of a journal, called the *Moniteur Republican.*

SPAIN.—On the 24th of November the Queen's troops continued to occupy the same positions. The Carlists were at Monrovo, endeavoring to fortify the cita-dels of that town and of Ares del Maestre and the neighboring heights. Cabrera had superseded O'Callaghan in the com-mand of Morella by a subaltern officer who enjoyed his entire confidence. He had likewise dismissed the commanders of the forts of Culla and Villarnalefa, and appointed in their place two sergeants who can neither read nor write.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet Iowa, Capt. Pell, from Havre, we have Paris dates to December 7th, and Havre to Dec. 8th inclusive, passage in 29 days. The intelligence is two days later from the Continent of Europe; but, of course, no later from England.

Two more plots against the life of the king, and one more infernal machine, had been discovered in Paris.

Cotton has fallen 3 to 4 centimes.

The king of Hanover has been nearly dead with an attack of apoplexy.

Active preparations are made in France for sending troops to Algiers. The Nep-tune and Alger men of war have left Toulon for Algiers, each with 1000 sol-diers. The Etna, Styx, Tartare and Cerbere steam vessels, have also left the same place with troops for the same des-tination. The Amazone frigate and the Crocodile have followed, and five other steam vessels are also ready to leave Toulon for the same purpose.

Abdel-Kader and his troops among the neighboring tribes of Arabs, have wreaked their sanguinary vengeance upon the French. Three of his bands have swept the neighboring mountains inhabited by Arabs, fired their cabins, and impressed nearly the whole of about 25,000 head of cattle.

The Moniteur promulgates a royal or-donnance, calling out 25,000 of the 48,000 second class men of 1838; also another ordonnance, granting to the Minister of War, for the service of 1840, an extra-ordinary credit of 19,987,000 francs, to meet the urgent expenses which could not have been foreseen at the time of granting the budget for the said service.

'It is announced,' says the Constitution-nel, 'that Lieutenant General Cubieres is to take the command of the active forces in the campaign against Abdel-Kader.—Major Generals Parchappe, Lasbordes and Lahitte, are also to go to Africa.'

The National, in commenting upon the rumored intention of the government to prevent the Emperor of Morocco from granting aid to the Arabs against the French in Algiers, says—'Take care statesmen of the 12th May; there would be something more to do in such a contest than to chastise the ferocious perfidy of a few tribes of Arabs. If at the head of more than 50,000 men, you have not been able to defend the territory which was left to you by the sublime treaty of Tafna, what an army, what a fleet must you not have to blockade and conquer the empire of Morocco, which has 6,000,000 of inhabitants, and is nearly 47,000 square leagues in extent. The enter-prise should try your skill and courage.'—*Brother Jonathan.*

STILL LATER.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Cobb, we have received English news to the 11th of December. The news is not of much importance. Parliament was expected to assemble on the 7th of Janu-ary.—*Bicknell.*

From the Morning Post of Dec 10.

The arrangement announced as having just taken place between Messrs. Roths-child and Sons, and Mr. Jaudon, has caused a decided improvement in the val-ue of U. S. Bank shares. Sales of them were made in the course of the morning at £19 to 10s per share. It is understood there are plenty of capitalists ready to go into the new loan, as the interest yield-ed upon the price given is somewhere about 10 per cent. per annum. The on-ly objection made to it appears to be with respect to the guarantee offered for the reimbursements of the money, the under-taking of the U. S. Bank being deemed scarcely sufficient in the present situa-tion of its affairs. The measure has naturally engaged a good deal of the at-tention of those who are in the habit of taking a leading part in such matters.

The Times of Monday evening states that the Messrs. Rothschild have been na-med as contractors for it—and the total amount is stated at £900,000, for which they are to issue 5 per cent. debentures, at 92, and to hold as collateral security a large deposit of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsyl-vania and other American State stocks. But whether Messrs. Rothschild advance this money as a new transaction, is left unexplained.

The meeting of Parliament is fixed for the 16th of January.

A vast conspiracy for the overthrow of the English power in India is said to have been discovered at Karnaul, an indepen-dent Mohammedan principality, the fort of which is 270 miles from Madras. A strong force was despatched thither by the Governor General, and the fort was invested and taken without resistance, as well as that of Joudpore.

There is no later intelligence from Chi-na, but from Calcutta we learn that two men of war had sailed for Canton, and that four others were ordered to Bombay to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Canton, if necessary on receipt of despatches from Capt. Elliott.

On the 30th of November, at Algiers, firing was heard at a distance. It ap-pears that all the French troops were fighting with the forces of Abdel-Kader, which maintain their ground in the coun-try. There is not a soldier in Algiers; the guard of the town and its police are entrusted to the Arabs.

Paris papers of Sunday, Dec. 8, had been received in London. A third per-son implicated in the affair of the infer-nal machine had been arrested. At his apartments were found quantities of arms and ammunition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSECUTION IN PRUSSIA.—We have lately met with articles relating to Prussia, which, to those not acquainted with the facts, may seem contradictory; such, for instance, as those relating to emigrations to this country and to Australia for conscience sake, on the one hand, and those on the other, relating to the franking privilege given to Missionary Societies, and the interest taken by the king in the sanctification of the Sabbath, and the promotion of temperance.

The fact is, simply, that the Prussians do not govern themselves, but are governed: and it happens, just now, that the supreme power is under the control of a desire to make the people intelligent, moral, and religious. Hence the thorough school system. Hence, too, all that is done in favor of religion and good morals. But hence, also, from the spirit of the system, and in order to make it bear with all its force on the character of the whole population—hence, have arisen other measures not consonant with the views of American Christians, and which are the occasion of the extensive emigration among the most pious people in the whole kingdom. The following statements made at the late Whitefield centenary meeting in London, give a pretty clear view of the case. Sir Culling Eardley Smith said.

"It is a remarkable coincidence to which I have been requested to allude, that, as I am informed, at the present time, efforts are being made in a continental country, not dissimilar in their erratic character to those of Whitefield, but which are meeting with a less happy result. It is generally believed in England, that in the dominions of the king of Prussia, great liberty of conscience is preserved, and that opportunities are afforded to all, to worship God as they please. Such was the impression on my mind, till within the last fortnight; but I grieve to learn that the king of Prussia requires that those who worship God in his country, should adapt themselves to a system he has devised for them. Till recently, the Protestants in Prussia were divided into the Lutheran and Calvinistic bodies. The king of Prussia has undertaken the task of combining them into one body, and has compiled a Liturgy for both or rather for that one body. He has taken upon himself the appointment of ministers in each locality, and he claims from all to be recognized as head of the church in his own dominions. I need not tell you, that among faithful Protestants will ever be found many to protest against such a procedure. Many have been found in Silesia. Those who were by this means expelled from the national edifices, had recourse to private houses; they have there been followed, by persecution, and a large number of them are emigrating to South Australia. At the moment I am addressing you, I am told that there are two or three hundred Christians, constituting one congregation, who are waiting at Hamburg, till funds can be raised to charter a vessel to convey them to South Australia. I am told, too, there are 10,000 persons who are affected by this innovation, and the measures which have followed it. It will not, I trust, be considered inappropriate, while we are thanking God for what he has done in our own country, to ask you to extend your sympathy to Prussia. I hope that an opportunity will be offered for a future time to British Protestants, to testify their sympathy with those fellow Christians in Germany who are expatriated for conscience sake."

Dr. Bennett subsequently referred to the same facts in the following terms:

"You, Sir Culling, have mentioned, a circumstance concerning Prussia, which I can confirm; and I tell my brother ministers, that they ought to value it, by *using* it. Two German doctors having been placed under my instruction by the Missionary Society, I naturally asked them, in the course of our studies, how they employed their Sabbaths. They replied, 'We are assisting Mr. Cavil, a Prussian minister.' That led me to inquire about this gentleman. He was one of those who had consented to the king of Prussia's compound church, made up of Lutherans and Calvinists; but his own flock would not confirm, and they were persecuted and imprisoned. What was the consequence? He, like a noble minded man, said, 'what though I can comply? can I suffer my poor flock, for professing those principles which I have taught them, and adhering to them perhaps more firmly than I have done, to be imprisoned, and I take no share with them? no, never; I must cast in my lot with them, now that they are persecuted.' And so he did; he quitted his living in the king's church, cast in his lot with the persecuted few, and then he was persecuted like them, and was obliged to quit the country. He was then in London, laboring among the German sugar bakers in the eastern part of the metropolis, and my two missionaries elect were assisting him. He was waiting for his flock, a ship load of them, that were coming here, in order to go to South Australia: thus depriving the king of Prussia of his industrious subjects, bearing them away to our colonies, and thus enriching them, increasing the value of every acre of land, wherever these men settle. They will bear with them, too, that love of religious liberty which men learn to cherish when the powers of the earth attempt to wrest it from them.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

THE CORPORAL.—During the American Revolution, an officer, not habited in military costume, was passing by where a small company of soldiers were at work making some repairs upon a small redoubt. The commander of a little squad was giving orders to those who were under him, relative to a stick of timber which they were endeavoring to raise to the top of the works. The timber went up hard, and on this account the voice of the little great man was often heard in his regular vociferations of "heave away! there she goes! heave ho!" &c. The officer before spoken of stopped his horse when arrived at the place, and seeing the timber sometimes scarcely move, asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter appeared to be somewhat astonished, and turning to the officer with the pomp of an Emperor, said "Sir, I am a Corporal."—"You are not though, are you!" said the officer, "I was not aware of it." And taking off his hat and bowing, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal." Upon this he dismounted his elegant steed, flung his bridle over a post, and lifted till the sweat stood in drops on his forehead. When the timber was elevated to its proper station, turning to the man clothed in brief authority; "Mr. Corporal Commander," said he, "when you have another such job and have not men enough, send to your Commander in Chief, and I will come and help you a second time.' The Corporal was thunderstruck. It was Washington.

Perhaps there is no phrase in common use more trite and unmeaning than that of "How do you do, sir?" as applied by persons meeting in the streets, or by those who are introduced to each other. If this mode of salutation were altered to, "Health and happiness to you, sir," it would not be without meaning, and would generally express the sincere wish of the heart; for no man desires the unhappiness of a fellow creature, unless he be his inveterate enemy.

A writer from the east says, "I was told that the Turks had a prophecy among themselves, which led them to expect that this year their Sultan would die and next year their empire would be overthrown; and it is singular that all the tribes in these countries, Turks, Greeks, and Jews, look forward to the year 1840, as a year full of potentious changes. The Jews say, that if the Messiah does not come then, they shall expect him no longer.—The Greeks expect troubles that will lead to the re-establishment of their empire, and the triumph of their orthodox church, preparatory to the fulfilment of our Lord's word, that there shall be one fold under one Shepherd.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND!—The Western Statesman, published at Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan, says: "The Indians in Western Michigan disappeared some six or eight weeks since; and, upon inquiry, we learn that they are and always have been dissatisfied with some of the treaties made by the general government respecting their reservations—that they will yet have them—that all warriors have taken their rifles and gone to Canada. Can our editorial brethren on the frontier give us any light upon the subject?"

COMMUNICATION.

REPORT OF LITERARY AGENT OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: If you will have the goodness to publish the following list of subscriptions obtained during last year for the benefit of the Literary Institution, you will confer a favor, and enable me to redeem a pledge made to many individuals. It is but justice to the liberal to state that those whose names are marked with the asterisk, (*) had made a donation previously to the present subscription. A. H. BASSETT.

Names.	*Residence.*	*Sub.*	*Amt Pd.*
A M'Guire,	Waynesville, Ohio,	$25 00+	$25 00
Luke Fish,	Sidney, O.	1 00	1 00
Geo Conclin,*	Cincinnati	44 00	44 00
Wm Clawson,*	"	40 00	40 00
S L'Hommedieu,	"	18 50	pd in pr'g
Cash, (D V M)	"	1 00	1 00
Hiram Sloop,	"	16 00	16 00
Elizabeth Hall,*	"	56 50	66 50
Wm Disney,*	"	10 00	10 00
John Haughton,*	"	500 00	500 00
D H Horne,*	"	500 00	500 00
Henry Handy,*	"	100 00	150 00
J A Simpson,	"	20 00	20 00
S Martin,*	"	180 00	180 00
J H Carrey,*	"	1 00	1 00
S Easton,*	"	5 75	5 75
J Lamb,	"	5 25	5 25
S Martin,*	"	25 00	25 00
Cash, (Mr E)	"	15 00	15 00
J Hughes,	"	75 00	75 00
W B & J G Evans,	"	75 00	75 00
J E Williams,*	"	25 00	25 00
I Garrison,	Cincinnati,	25 00	25 00
Jos T. Hodgson,*	"	10 00	10 00
E D Norris,*	"	50 00	50 00
A Metcalf,*	"	50 00	50 00
John Wood,*	"	10 00	10 00
H W Stephenson,	"	25 00	5 00
T A Conway,	"	15 00	
Eli Nichols,	"	5 00	5 00
Dr Gano,	"	10 00	
Mary Williams,	"	5 00	
J F Dair,	"	8 37½	
Wm Cones,*	"	25 00	
A Higbee,*	"	8 37½	
J Foster,*	"	1 12½	
G W Phillips,	"	21 00	
Th Snyder,*	"	12 50	
Jas Hicks,	"		
J Hughes,	"		
J Mahard, jr.	"		
J Ogden,*	"	10 00	

†This includes $15 which should have been credited to Bro. M'Guire in report of former agent, Bro. Clarke, published in the Meth. Protesant, but by mistake omitted.

W Q Hodgson,*	Cincinnati,	30	00				
I C Young,	"	5	00				
A friend, (N M)	"	20	00				
J Esheby,*	"	10	00				
Wm B Beall,*	"	25	00				
C Donaldson & co*	"	2	37½				
S C Parkhurst,	"		50				
J Layman,*	"	5	00				
Jeremiah Crane,	"	3	00				
Wm G Dorman,	"	5	00				
Cash, (T J M)	"	5	00				
Geo Fry,	"	5	00				
A Armstrong,	"	5	00				
C Duffield,	"	5	00				
Alex Gibson,	"	3	00				
Cash, (pr H Handy)	"	1	00				
J W Garrison,	"	1	00				
Cash, (pd J Haugh'n	"	5	00				
T Scowden,	"	2	00				
L Patterson,	"	2	00				
T D Williams,	"	2	00				
J. Bachelor,	Cincinnati,	30	—	30	00		
R Boggs,*	"	20	—	20	00		
J S Niles,	"						
Wm Shally,	"						
B King,*	"	25	—	25	00		
M King,*	"	2	37½	2	37½		
Ch Lewis,	"		50		50		
John Beall,*	"	5	00	5	00		
A H Bassett,*	"	3	00	3	00		
Isaac Conoling,	"	5	00	5	00		
R Hunt,	"	5	00	5	00		
Mrs C W Langdon,	"	5	00	5	00		
J D Langdon,*	"	5	00	5	00		
J H Thomas,*	"	3	00	3	00		
Jeremiah Gest,*	"	1	00	1	00		
H Harman,	"	1	00	1	00		
B B Towler,	"	1	00	1	00		
J H M'Pherson,*	"	5	00	5	00		
J S Horne,*	"	2	00	2	00		
J R Horne,*	"	2	00	2	00		
B Goldsbury,	"						
C Laborne,	Cincinnati,	1	00	1	—		
Joel Laborne,	"	3	—	3	—		
A B Newlove,	"	2	—	2	—		
S Humes,	"	1	—	1	—		
Wm Steel,	"		25		25		
R Douthart,	"		50		50		
N Bland,	"		50		50		
R Wagoner,	"		50		50		
James Hicklin,	"		50		50		
Th Bland,	"	2	—	2	—		
J Bland,	"		50		50		
P Bland,	"		25		25		
D A Todd,	"		50		50		
I W Brazleton,	"	1	—	1	—		
Geo Wheatley,	"		50		50		
John Hansell,	"		50		50		
J S Perdue,	"	1	—	1	—		
Henry Perdue,	"		25		25		
S Hinds,	"		50		50		
J Sharpe,	"		25		25		
H Hartley,	"		50		50		
F Wymond,	Springfield, O.	1	—	1	—		
J Thompson,	"	3	—	3	—		
B Carter,	"	2	—	2	—		
G Thompson,	"	1	—	1	—		
J Carter,	"		25		25		
L Deitz,	"		50		50		
J A Perdue,	"		50		50		
H J Needham,	"		50		50		
A G Griffith,	"		50		50		
James Harrison,	"	2	—	2	—		
H C Dorsey,*	"		50		50		
John Fletcher,	"	1	—	1	—		
J Winstanley,	"		50		50		
Benj Lunt,	"		50		50		
James Fuel,	"	1	00	1	00		
Mary Fuel,	"		25		25		
E F Allen,	"		50		50		
Th Wellman,	"		25		25		
Wm Ingram,	"		50		50		
C Laborne,	Springfield, O.	1	—	1	—		
Joel Laborne,	"	3	—	3	—		
A B Newlove,	"	2	—	2	—		
S Humes,	"	1	—	1	—		
Wm Steel,	"		25		25		
R Douthart,	"		50		50		
N Bland,	"		50		50		
R Wagoner,	"		50		50		
James Hicklin,	"		50		50		
Th Bland,	"	2	—	2	—		
J Bland,	"		50		50		
P Bland,	"		25		25		
D A Todd,	"		50		50		
I W Brazleton,	"	1	—	1	—		
Geo Wheatley,	"		50		50		
John Hansell,	"		50		50		
J S Perdue,	"	1	—	1	—		
Henry Perdue,	"		25		25		
S Hinds,	"		50		50		
J Sharpe,	"		25		25		
H Hartley,	"		50		50		
Wm Hunt,	Springfield, O.	5	00	5	00		
Wm Conoling,	"	5	00	5	00		
J Budd,*	"	2	—	2	—		
J Hess,	"	1	—	1	—		
S Hess,	"	1	—	1	—		
N Mills,	"	5	—	5	—		
M Mills,	"	2	—	2	—		
S Mills,	"	1	00	1	00		
H Mills,	"	25	—	25	—		
Th Mills,	"	5	—	5	—		
J Kelly,	"	5	—	5	—		
J Hicklinhager,	"	1	—	1	—		
Th Hendricks,	"	10	—	10	—		
J Stickney,	"	10	—	10	—		
Abel Laborne,	"						
Amos Laborne,	"						
Jos Laborne,	"	1	00	1	—		
A Laborne,	"	5	—	5	—		
Abbey Laborne,	"	5	—	5	—		
B Laborne,	"	1	—	1	—		
P Laborne,	"						
C Laborne,	Springfield, O.	1	—	1	—		
Joel Laborne,	"	3	—	3	—		
A B Newlove,	"	2	—	2	—		
S Humes,	"	1	—	1	—		
Wm Steel,	"		25		25		
R Douthart,	"		50		50		
N Bland,	"		50		50		
R Wagoner,	"		50		50		
James Hicklin,	"		50		50		
Th Bland,	"	2	—	2	—		
J Bland,	"		50		50		
P Bland,	"		25		25		
D A Todd,	"		50		50		
I W Brazleton,	"	1	—	1	—		
Geo Wheatley,	"		50		50		
John Hansell,	"		50		50		
J S Perdue,	"	1	—	1	—		
Henry Perdue,	"		25		25		
S Hinds,	"		50		50		
J Sharpe,	"		25		25		
H Hartley,	"		50		50		
Wm Hunt,	Charlestown, Ia.	10	—	10	—		
Wm Conoling,	"	5	—	5	—		
J Hess,	"						
S Hess,	"						
N Mills,	"						
M Mills,	"						
S Mills,	"						
H Mills,	"						
Th Mills,	"						
J Kelly,	"						
J Hicklinhager,	"						
Th Hendricks,	"						
J Stickney,	"						
Abel Laborne,	"						
Amos Laborne,	"						
Jos Laborne,	"						
A Laborne,	"						
Abbey Laborne,	"						
B Laborne,	"						
P Laborne,	"						
J C Hackleberry,*	Charlestown, Ia.	5	00	5	00		
Benj Allen,*	"	5	00	5	00		
L B Houston,	"	2	00	2	00		
M C Ewbank,*	"	1	00	1	00		
John Clarke,	"	1	—	1	—		
S F Elder,	"	1	—	1	—		
P Wymond,*	"	1	—	1	—		
J Murray,	"	3	—	3	—		
Wm Sawdon,	"	10	—	10	—		
H Sawdon,	"						
W West,	"	1	—	1	—		
John Burton,	"	5	—	5	—		
H W Burton,	"	10	—	10	—		
F Barrows,	"	5	—	5	—		
D H Stephens,	"	1	—	1	—		
S Buck,	"	5	—	5	—		
B Otterbeck,	"						
J Milligan,	"						
Wm Seaman,	"	1	—	1	—		
E M Plaskitt,	"	10	—	10	—		
W Stranahan,	"	5	—	5	—		
Dillsborough, Ia.	Guernsey, Ia.	5	—	5	—		
"	"	5	—	5	—		
"	"	2	—	2	—		
"	"	3	—	3	—		
"	"	5	—	5	—		
Jeffersonville, Ia.	Louisville, Ky.	2	—	2	—		
"	"	2	—	2	—		
"	"	10	—	10	—		
"	"	5	—	5	50		
"	"	2	—	2	50		
"	"	2	—	2	00		
"	"	5	—	5	—		
Shelbyville, Ky.	"	12	50	5	—		
"	"	5	—	5	—		
"	"	2	00				
"	"	5	00				
"	"	1	00				
"	"	2	00				
Le Grange, Ky.	"						
Westport, Ky.	"						
Crawfordsville, Ia.	Cincinnati,	1	—	1	—		
Leesville, Ia.	"	5	—	5	—		
Bethlehem, Ia.	"	1	—	1	—		
Delphi, Ia.	"	1	—	1	—		
		3085	314	2599	68½		

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

At the quarterly conference of Charlestown circuit, held at Guernsey's meeting house, Dec. 14th, 1839, Geo. Wheatly in the chair, it was

Resolved, That this quarterly conference approve of the proposed measure, to establish an Indiana Annual Conference within this State.

The superintendent of Charlestown circuit, being a member of the committee appointed for the getting up of an Indiana Conference, does not judge it his duty to give an expression at this time in the case, A. H. BASSETT, *Sec,*

A QUAKER'S LETTER.—Friend John, I desire thee to be so kind as to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh, called attorneys, and let him take out an instrument with a seal thereunto, by means whereof he may seize the outward tabernacle of Geo. Green and bring him before the lamb-skin men at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would be done by. Thy friend, R. G.

PREMIUM ESSAY.—We see it stated, that Thos. H. Palmer, Esq., of Pittsford, Vt., has obtained the premium of $500, offered by an American Institute of Instruction, for the best essay on a system of education best suited to the common schools of this country.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

For Sale.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c. engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

F. TAYLOR, Book Seller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or any who will buy to sell again. Dec. 10, 1839. 3t16

☞Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, '40.

THIS paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book into common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol (R. I.) Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at only $1 per year in advance; ten copies for 8 dollars; twenty copies for 14 dollars; thirty copies for 18 dollars.

All editors who wish to promote the great objects of the Cabinet, are requested to favor us by giving this one or two insertions.

Our exchange list having swelled so as greatly to tax our time and means, we shall be constrained to confine it mostly to those who show us this kindness. Jan. 1, 1840. 19

The Casket,

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it has come into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with *still further attractions* on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as it will continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, has been engaged beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country.

The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with *the finest steel engravings*, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, *a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored*, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the November number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. Hewitt & Co., and the fine pieces of copyright music which they have hitherto furnished are sufficient guarantee for the future

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the readers' money.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.,
December 30, 1839. *Philadelphia.*

P. S.—Editors publishing this Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No exchange is solicited, except when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER IN ZANESVILLE, O., ENTITLED

THE HARRISONIAN.

THE opposing candidates are in the field.—The two great political parties of the country are preparing for the contest. The one unfurls the banner of *Harrison, Tyler* and *Reform:* the other has inscribed on their flag *Martin Van Buren* and the *Sub-Treasury.* The People are called upon to choose between them. We have made our selection. We go for the able and enlightened Statesman,—the Hero that never lost a battle,—the political Father of the West, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. We believe a majority of the *People* are with us. We believe that if every opponent of the men in power does his duty, the election of our candidates is certain.

To unite and arouse the opposition to action we will labor. We ask the support of our fellow-citizens—extend to us your helping hands—assist us to raise high the banner of *Reform,* and to rally around it every man who wishes to see dispelled the cloud of gloom that now hangs over our common country.

The news of the day, and as much variety as possible, will be furnished.

THE HARRISONIAN will contain nearly, if not altogether, as much reading matter as the larger sheets.

CONDITIONS.—It is believed that a *small sheet,* on *moderate terms,* will suit better the state of the times, and have a more extended circulation, than one of a larger size—Therefore, THE HARRISONIAN will be published weekly on a super-royal sheet, at $1 50 in advance; $2 00 payable in six months. Ten copies will be sent to one direction for $12 00 in advance.

The publication will be commenced about the 20th instant. GEM'L. ARTHUR,
January 15, 1840. 3w21 *Pub'r.*

Godey's Lady's Book.

EDITION 25,000—MONTHLY.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions each year.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed the *Hemans of America,* will assist Mrs. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors it will be impossible to go estray. This work has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America,* most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

Twenty volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an *Immense Edition,* with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number. It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any in America, and as a *New Year's Gift,* the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted as the editorial department is by the pictorial embellishments, it is positively the Bourdoir companion.

There are other publications that advertise *Fashion Plates*—The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number, which is not the case with any other work published in America.

Uncolored Plates of Fashions, also monthly.—This is a novel feature of the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions without coloring, the publisher will give from three to six figures each month, in addition to the three colored—This will make in all generally about nine Figures of Fashions monthly.

Lace Patterns of Embroidery will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

The Musical Department is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. Two ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

Fac Similies.—A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to gratify this feeling by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

General Features.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions colored and uncolored, Lace Embroidery, Fac Similies, Music, &c. &c. More than sixty Figures of Fashions yearly colored and uncolored, the proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

In 1838 we published 10,500 copies, during the months of January, February and March, 1839, we increased the list to 13,500 and had then to reprint three numbers and increase to 15,000.—With the next volume we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 copies monthly, probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

Our Reading Matter is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of publication.

The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new type cast expressly for the work, and will be found on inspection to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter being given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

The price of the publication is $3 00 per annum—two copies for five dollars. The money to be positively received before a number is sent.—No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to four dollars.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications, Burton's Magazine, Saturday Courier, Saturday Chronicle, Weekly Messenger, Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these publications one year upon the receipt of five dollars free of postage.

Address L. A. GODEY,
Jan. 15, 1840. 21, 211 Chesnut-st. Phil'a.

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by t subscribers, and will in future be conducted them. WINDOW GLASS, double and sing all sizes, and of superior quality, will be ke constantly on hand for sale on reasonable tern at the works. The experience of one of the fir in the manufacture of the article, will ensure made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on har 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of diffe ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varieti in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good asso ment of Bridles and Martingales: riding a priving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage ar heavy draft Collars, which will compare and we with any others made here or elsewhere. Als fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and commo fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just recei ed. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and doub covered wagon whips, varying in quality and pri to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for h work, is the testimony and long experience of h old customers and friends. He is still anxiou to please and accommodate those who may ca on him, and hopes to share so much of the publ patronage as his attention to his business sha merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a ne and improved mode of ascending and de scending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. Thi improvement supercedes the necessity of horse stationary power, by giving to the locomotive en gine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles the motive, which connects with an extra railin laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. A the engine approaches the plain, the pilot whee on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with th extra railing and propels her onward. The con struction and connection of the pilot wheel an extra railing is of such a character that it not onl necessarily advances, but advances perfectl smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congeal ing of ice, the connection of the wheel and rail ing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wantin further information, will please address the sub scriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, o William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has ob tained the right of the State of Maryland by pur chase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who ha the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina on commission.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1840. Number 23.

COMMUNICATIONS.

JAMESTOWN, O., JAN. 16, 1840.

Bro. Springer: According to previous arrangement I visited Findley circuit the first Sabbath in November. As there was no preacher or delegate from that circuit at Conference, and the preacher appointed failed in going to his field of labor, the brethren were left without ministerial assistance, except what they derived from the voluntary labors of Bro. Swaney, who is a man of sterling worth. There being no regular appointment, I visited five preaching places on that circuit, and preached where a congregation could be collected. The people were attentive and seemed to listen with deep interest.

Thence I passed through Lima circuit, to the quarterly meeting on Miami circuit, where we had a comfortable time in waiting on the Lord; there was no unusual excitement, but the spirits [illegible] sors of different denominations were much refreshed.

Thence I returned back to Lima in company with brother J. Guest, the superintendent of the circuit, who is a thorough-going itinerant, and seems to have adopted the motto of D. Crocket, "Go ahead." For some days we travelled near thirty miles per day, through the mud and over beach roots; preached twice,—the country being new, the congregations were not large but very attentive. The quarterly meeting at that circuit was very interesting

Thence I came to Union circuit and attended a quarterly meeting; we had a profitable time among professors. Next I attended Bro. Stephens' quarterly meeting in Springfield station; it was pleasant to see some of our old side friends drink deep into the enjoyments of brotherly love and christian union. That is the way things ought to be. Good impressions were made on many hearts.

I next assisted at a two days' meeting held by Bro. Hunt, the superintendent on Union circuit. It was well attended, congregations large,—professors were much stirred up. From this I visited a protracted meeting on Xenia circuit, Bro. Dobbins, superintendent,—the meeting was truly a very interesting one. I think there were upwards of twenty added to the church in the course of the meeting, and several professed to be converted to God; and the week following several more were added. This meeting was favored with the ministerial labors of our brethren Dobbins, McGuire, Paul and Clemons. Next I attended a two days' meeting on Washington circuit, under the superintendence of brother W. W. Paul; the Lord favored the meeting with His refreshing presence.

It is quite common for some who would wish it to be so, to say the Protestant Methodist Church is going down. I have no objection if it be *down in the Valley of Humility!* I am glad to find that many of both ministry and members amongst us, who have been climbing too high on the different hobbies of the day, are beginning to hold a little more condescending tone. These seems like the budding of better days. As far as I have knowledge, peace and brotherly love exist in our societies. Many of the friends seem disposed to live anew for God, and like the prophet, pray that He might revive His work. The different circuits seem well pleased with their preachers.

Sickness in my family has prevented me, for a time, attending to the duties of the District.—But no preventing providence I shall attend the following appointments:

Xenia quarterly meeting,	Sunday, Jan.	26, '40.
Washington circuit,	" Feb.	2.
Highland "	"	9.
Eagle "	"	16.
Ruddles' Mills,	" Mar.	1.
Broadridge,	"	8.
" circuit,	"	15.
Rehoboth,	"	29.

I remain yours in the bonds of christian love,

JONATHAN FLOOD.

Selected for the Western Recorder by a Friend.

TIME.

BY SAMPSON REED.

What is time? There is perhaps no question that would suggest such a variety of answers. It is represented to us from our infancy as producing such important changes, both in destroying some and healing the wounds it has inflicted on others, that people generally imagine, if not an actual person, it is at least a real existence.—We begin with time in the Primer, and end with reasoning about the foreknowledge of God.—What is time? The difficulty of answering the question, (and there are few questions more difficult,) arises principally from our having ascribed important effects to that which has no existence. It is true that all things in the natural world are subject to change. But however these changes may be connected in our minds with time, it requires but a moment's reflection to see that time has no agency in them. They are effects of chemical, or more properly, perhaps, of natural decompositions and re-organizations. Time, or rather our idea of it, so far from having produced any thing, is itself the effect of changes.

There are certain operations in nature, which, depending on fixed laws, are in themselves perfectly regular; if all things were equally so, the question, how long? might never be asked. We should never speak of a late season, or of premature old age; but every thing passing on in an invariable order, all the idea of time that would remain with respect to any object, would be a sort of instinctive sense of its condition, its progress or decay. But most of the phenomena in the natural world are exceedingly irregular; for tho' the same combination of causes would invariably produce the same effect, the same combination very rarely occurs. Hence, in almost every change, and we are conversant with nothing but changes, we are assisted in ascertaining its nature and extent, by referring it to something in itself perfectly regular. We find this regularity in the apparent motions of the sun and moon. It is difficult to tell how much our idea of time is the effect of artificial means of keeping it, and what would be our feelings on the subject, if left to the simple operations of nature—but they would probably be little else than a reference of all natural phenomena to that on which they principally depend, the relative situation of the sun and earth; and the idea of an actual succession of moments would be, in a measure, resolved into that of cause and effect.

Eternity is to the mind what time is to nature. We attain a perception of , by regarding all the operations in the world within us, as they exist in relation to their first cause; for in doing this, they are seen to partake somewhat of the nature of that Being on whom they depend. We make no approaches to a conception of it, by heaping day upon day or year upon year. This is merely an accumulation of time; and we might as well attempt to convey an idea of mental greatness by that of actual space, as to communicate a conception of eternity by years or thousands of years. Mind and matter are not more distinct from each other than their properties; and by attempting to embrace all time, we are actually farther from an approach to eternity than when we confine ourselves to a single instant; because we merely collect the largest possible amount of natural changes, whereas that which is eternal approaches that which is immutable. This resembles the attempt to ascend to heaven by means of the Tower of Babel, in which they were removed by their pride from that which they would have approached, precisely in proportion to their apparent progress. It is impossible to conceive of either time or space without matter. The reason is, they are the effect of matter; and as it is by creating matter that they are produced, so it is by thinking that they are conceived of. It need not be said how exceedingly improper it is to apply the usual ideas of time and space to the Divine Being; making him subject to that which he creates. Still our conceptions of time, of hours, days or years, are among the most vivid we possess, and we neither wish nor find it easy to call them in question. We are satisfied with the fact, that time is indicated on the face of the watch, without seeking for it among the wheels and machinery. But what is the idea of a year? Every natural change that comes under our observation leaves a corresponding impression on the mind; and the sum of the changes which come under a single revolution of the earth round the sun, conveys the impression of a year. Accordingly, we find that our idea of a year is continually changing, as the mind becomes conversant with different objects, and is susceptible of different impressions; and the days of the old man, as they draw near their close, seem to gather rapidity from their approach to the other world. We have all experienced the effect of pleasure and pain in accelerating and retarding the passing moments; and since our feelings are constantly changing, we have no reason to doubt that they constantly produce a similar effect, though it may not be often noticed. The divisions of time, then, however real they may seem to be, and however well they may serve the common purposes of conversation, cannot be supposed to convey the same impression to any two minds, nor to any one mind in different periods of its existence. Indeed, unless this were the fact, all artificial modes of keeping it would be unnecessary.

Time, then, is nothing real so far as it exists in our own minds. Nor do we find a nearer approach to reality by any analysis of nature. Every thing, as was said, is subject to change, and one change prepares the way for another; by which there is growth and decay. There are also motions of bodies, both in nature and art, which in their operation observe fixed laws; and here we end. The more we enter into an analysis of things, the farther we are from finding any thing that answers to the distinctness and reality which are usually attached to a conception of time, and there is reason to believe that when this distinctness and reality are most deeply rooted (whatever may be the theory) they are uniformly attended with a practical belief of the actual motion of the sun, and are indeed the effect of it. Let us then continue to talk of time as we talk of the rising and setting of the sun; but let us think rather of those changes in their origin and effect, from which a sense of time is produced. This will carry us one degree nearer the actual state of things; it will admit us one step further into the temple of creation—no longer a temple created six thousand years ago, and deserted by him who formed it; but a temple with the hand of the builder resting upon it, perpetually renewing, perpetually creating—and as we bow ourselves to worship the "I AM," "Him who liveth forever and ever, who created heaven and the things that are therein, and the earth and the things that are therein, and the sea and the things that are therein," we may hear in accents of divine love the voice that proclaims "that there shall be time no longer."

It is not the living productions of nature by which the strongest impression of time is produced. The oak, over which may have passed a hundred years, seems to drive from our minds the impression of time, by the same power by which it supports its own life, and resists every tendency to decay. It is that which is decayed, though it may have been the offspring of an hour; it is the ruined castle mouldering into dust, still more, if the contrast be strengthened by its being covered with the living productions of nature; it is the half consumed remains of some animal once strong and vigorous, the discoveries of the undertaker, or the filthy relic of the catamomb, by which the strongest impression of time is conveyed. So it is with the possessions of the mind. It is that which is not used, which seems farthest in the memory, and which is held by the most doubtful tenure; that which is suffered to waste and decay because it wants the life of our own affections; that which we are about to lose, because it does not properly belong to us: whereas that truth, which is applied to the use and service of mankind, requires a higher polish the more it is thus employed, like the angels of heaven, who forever approximate to a state of perfect youth, beauty and innocence. * * * * * * *

It is to leave the mind in the healthy, vigorous and active possession of all its attainments, and exercise of all its powers; it is to remove from it that only which contains the seeds of decay and putrefaction; to separate the living from the dead; to take from it the veil by which it would avoid the direct presence of Jehovah, and preserves its own possessions without using them.—* * * * * * *

It is not a useless task, then, to remove from our minds the usual ideas of time, and cultivate a memory of things. * * * *

For the Western Recorder.

SHORT SERMON, ON ACTS 14: 1.

"And it came to pass in Iconium that they went both together into the synagogue of the Jews, and so spake, that a great multitude both of the Jews, and also of the Greeks believed."

This text, doubtless, embodies much important matter, and is of great moment to us. The magnitude of matter in it, apposite to the church and of great interest to the world, demands, I confess, full developement, and by able hands. And if I can but elicit the labor and provoke the love of some friend, competent to the task, my brief effort will not be in vain.

That there is much speaking upon the subject of religion, and much that is *ineffectual*, in our day, few, if any, will deny. The great cause of so much failure, how desirable to know! Perhaps we should not expect success equal to the Apostles; but surely, all is not accomplished which might and ought. Where then, is the defection? How often has the following question been discussed? "Why are there so few revivals among us?" Some have alleged that the whole blame belongs to the *church*,—others, to the *ministry*. In our opinion, they are often co-vituperable. St. Paul, Heb. 4: 2, attributes the failure among his countrymen, to the *unbelief* of the *hearers*. "The word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." The harbinger of the Messiah, Matt. 3: 3, seems to consider the *church* the principal ground of success or abortion: "Prepare *ye* the way of the Lord." Impliedly asserting that the Lord will not come until the church prepare the way!

But in our text, success is attributed to another source,—the *peculiar manner* of preaching by the first ministers of Christ; they *so spake*, &c. Now, is it not clear, that *one* cause, at least, of the failures among us, is to be found in the unhappy or inappropriate matter or manner of preaching? A few thoughts, then, upon the grounds of success among the Apostles, and of the failure with us. Our remarks will be confined principally to the second thought—the *manner* of preaching.

1. The first messengers of mercy spake *originally*. They did not repeat the sermons of other men. They received their burden of matter from the Lord; and then improved the different talents committed to their trust. And if they soared aloft occasionally, it was not by the aid of "wings of wax," to melt before the original sun. It is not my province to sit in the censor's chair, to administer the deserved reprehension to our ecclesiastical aviary of paraquet plagiarists; but their course being a common cause of failure, is of prime importance to society, the truth thereof self-evident, and ought to come to light, that such deeds of darkness may be reproved. An indistinct recollection of an article published in the "Correspondent," some six years since, occurs to mind, in which the author very properly animadverted upon the mimicry of modern ministers. But it was confined chiefly to the mimicry of *manner;* such, for instance, as the putting of the hands into the pocket, and the fingers in their hair. But how much more objectionable is the mockery of *matter*. Surely, that excellent writer did not intend to leave the subject inferable that a minister of the Gospel might *steal* the *sermon*, if he only keeps his hands out of his pocket, and lets his hair alone! Some preachers have grown so hardened in this offence, that they openly "declare their sin as Sodom," and form a maxim or a salvo for their consciences, viz: that preachers have a right to *beg, borrow* or STEAL!! What, will the Lord accept of *robbery* for an offering? Is this the way to "bring beaten oil into the sanctuary?"

2. They spake *attractively;* not, however, with "enticing words of man's wisdon, but with the words which the Holy Ghost teacheth." The captivating loveliness and ineffable amiability of the Eternal Author, inspired the early christian missionaries with a temper and disposition to win the heart. The glorious privileges of the Gospel dispensation are calculated to mellow the soul, and the joys of Paradise are admirably adapted to allure the affection. But, above all, the melting scenes of Gethsemane and Calvery, with the amazing and unutterable love of God and of Christ, are classes of truths, if properly presented, which can scarcely fail to tell upon the heart and soul of man. The happy apostolic manner of presenting those truths, won the benighted and superstitious Gentiles from their *idolatry*,—yea, the refined Greeks, from the flummeries of their devotions. But many modern ministers speak in such a *repulsive* tone, that it is no marvel but few "receive the word with all readiness of mind." For how can the carnal mind be conquered and converted by "sour godliness?"

3. They spake *argumentatively;* Acts 24: 25. And as Paul "reasoned of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time, when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." Not in cold metaphysical abstractions, nor tedious and unimportant concatenative ratiocination, but in solid biblical logic; they reasoned on the grand facts of the Scriptures, accompanied with faithful and pointed *appeals* to the heart and conscience, which could not fail to effect and often to convert. An admirable specimen of pointed appeal, we have in Acts 26: 27. "King Agrippa, believest thou the Prophets? I know that thou believest." Which "almost persuaded" his majesty to embrace christianity. And surely, if we had more of this sort of preaching, more souls would be saved.

4. They spake *candidly*. And that was another admirable trait and well adapted to ensure success. And it was the more needful, as strong prejudices were excited against them and the cause they advocated. Genuine candor, like simple truth, is forcible. The Apostles, conscious of having the truth, and the truth of God, on their side, and being moved by the Holy Ghost, were not at all disposed either to equivocate or dissimulate. They saw through the flimsey veil of their opponents, and could easily expose their errors; and they had clear conceptions of the important truths they uttered, and could readily sustain them. So that a candid hearing of a candid Gospel sermon, was generally more or less successful. Thus, in the text, many of the *Jews* as well as Greeks believed.—How powerful evangelical truth, clothed in "right words," it even converted many of the sons and daughters of Abraham, overcoming all their deep rooted bigotry and proverbial partiality! In our day, ministers are generally educated where certain dogmas of denominational faith are both endorsed and cherished; and rarely do we find sufficient independence of mind, even among the candidates for "holy orders," to base their faith upon the *Bible alone!* Hence, in their subsequent ministrations an obvious tincture of partyism, greatly obstructs the way of success.

5. *Honesty*. They did not, like the unbelievers spoken of by Peter, "*wrest* the Scriptures" to sustain their doctrines, or to "their own condemnation." Sterling integrity in the exposition and application of the word of Life, is surely, of vital importance in the salvation of souls. And such was the general principle and the constant and undeviating practice of the Apostles. Hence, when their probity, in this respect, was impeached by certain false teachers, the Apostle of the Gentiles, vindicated the reputation of the true ministers of Christ in the following declaration, 2 Cor. 4: 2. We "have renounced the hidden things of dishonesty, not walking in craftiness, nor handling the word of God deceitfully; but by manifestation of the truth, commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God." But, is it not painfully true, that few ministers, in our day, are wholly clear of the charge of "*wresting* the Scriptures," to support some favorite sectarian thesis? Is it any marvel then, that great spiritual success does not attend their labors?

6. *Faithfully*. The early heralds of salvation saw the imminent peril of precious souls, and felt a yearning of deep concern for their deliverance. And, in prospective view of their own awful responsibility to God, and solemn accountability at the judgment seat of Christ, they "shunned not to declare the *whole* counsel of God." Let the subject be never so unwelcome, some important truths truly obnoxious to their carnal taste, let virulent persecution rage against them, yea, let even *martyrdom* stare them in the face, still these moral ministerial "bravoes" would not shun to declare the truth, and the whole truth of God. With what holy and elevated spiritual intrepidity did Paul declare, "And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there: save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me. But none of these things move me, neither count I my *life* dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus." Shortly after, on his way, at Cesarea, under dreadful apprehensions of his death, if he persevered in his journey to Jerusalem, the disconsolate disciples attempted to dissuade him from his purpose, when he gave them that blessed rebuke, "What, mean ye to weep, and to break my heart? for I am ready, not to be bound only, but also to *die* at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."—But oh, how different the diction, and timid the course of ministers now! What dastardly cowering to wicked displeasure, and menial succumbing to carnal applause, characterise the preachers of this generation, and of this free country too! How few can cite even these words of Paul, "I have kept back nothing that was profitable unto you." The sacrilegious maxim of many ministers now is, Is the truth *popular*? How much will the people bare? and not be offended. While the motto of the faithful servant is, "*Whether* they will hear, or whether they will forbear;" "Cry aloud, spare not," &c.

7. They spake *plainly*. In their discourses, we behold no pompous array of words; they aimed at *conviction*, and wished, therefore, to be *understood*. Hear St. Paul, "In the church, I had rather speak five words with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." I think it indisputable, that extensive failure, in the ministration of the word of the Lord, among almost all denominations, may rightfully be attributed to the want of simplicity, and plainness of style and language. Let any person, who doubts the truth here asserted, make actual experiment, by inquiring among the congregations generally, both in town and country.

8. And they spake *powerfully*. Yes, the Apostles were "filled with the Holy Ghost." Not only on the pentecostal occasion, when they spake with tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance; but also, when Peter was preaching to the Gentilean congregation, on the shore of the Mediterranean sea, the Holy Spirit fell on them, as on the Jews at the beginning. And in the epistolary writings, in apostolic parlance, they spake in the "demonstration of the Spirit, and with power." What an irresistible heavenly unction! Who that was not given up to hardness of heart, could withstand it? Indeed, it is no marvel that "*multitudes*, both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed." But how little of such holy fervor is breathed by us now? And not a few ecclesiastics, whose fond theme is that they are *called* of God to this sacred work of "*winning souls*" to Christ, *decry* this very kind of preaching! And some openly assert, that the minister of God should "teach the people to *think*, rather than to *feel*." So that to move the heart, is to raise an *excitement*, which is so objectionable in their eyes. As long as there is a strong *fear* of raising an excitement, there is not much *hope* of hearing poor penitent sinners cry, "what must we do to be saved?"

9. Finally, the first missionaries of the Cross *loved* the Gospel they proclaimed to others. This was and is all important, that sinners may have no ground to "retort upon the cymbal," *Physician, heal thyself! Holiness*, appears to have been the precious motto of the first proclaimers of New Testament glory. Hence, they taught the church the *heighth of their holy calling*, and breathed the fervent prayer that the disciples might attain the full Gospel statue, and be "*sanctified*, (*wholly,*) *body, soul* and *spirit*."—And amid all the peculiar trials and oppositions of their day, how unblamably they behaved before all men. A short account of the deportment of the Apostles, we annex: "Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed: but in all *things* approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, ... By pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost," 2 Cor. 6. But, alas! "how is the fine gold *became* dim" among us. "Ichabod" would be an appropriate inscription upon many of our churches and altars. Lord, revive us.

ECCLESIASTICUS INNOMINATUS.

For the Western Recorder.

HARD TIMES.

Mr. Editor: A belief in the doctrine of a Divine Providence, is a source of great comfort to the good man, amid the straits and ills incident to human life, and that every good man has abundant ground for such a belief, is manifest on every page, both of the volume of nature and of inspiration. It is a subject on which day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night sheweth knowledge. Socrates, a heathen philosopher, who never saw the volume of inspiration, very emphatically declares, "He that believeth not in a Providence hath a devil;" but it is "the book by inspiration given," which alone reveals and attests the fact, that Providence takes cognizance of the sale of five sparrows for three farthings, and lests not one of them fall to the ground without His permission—that the decoration of the lillies—the feeding of the ravens—the numbering of the hairs upon our heads occupy the attention of the Almighty Creator and Ruler of the Universe. Who then, that entertains right views on this subject, can regard the present pressure in the moneyed relations of our country, as springing up out of the ground, or coming forth of the dust. Politicians may labor to assign causes and provide remedies for the "hard times," but serious reflection may lead the christian to the discovery that our sins are the only true cause, and repentance before God the only true remedy. The invisible agency of God has been and is remarkably concerned in this chastisement; and let not those who are free from embarrassment consider it but a light chastisement. Pressing want, distressing embarrassment or feverish anxiety has actually came upon the largest portion of our citizens. What then are the causes? What the duties it imposes, and what the remedies to be applied?

1. We have brought it upon us by the enslavement and oppression of 3,000,000 of our fellow beings, most of them native Americans According to the estimate of Senator Clay, the citizens of this land of professed liberty, have capital to the amount of twelve hundred millions of dollars, in the souls and bodies of their fellow men, and make of them articles of trade, buy and sell, and feed and drive, and work them as the brutes that perish, nay, with much greater severity and cruelty, and by legal enactments exclude from them the facilities of obtaining a better condition in the world to come. Laws exist, that would send Phillip to the penitentiary for teaching an Etheopian to read and understand the sacred Scriptures. Nor is such enactments confined to the States where slavery exist; but Ohio and Indiana want neither laws nor officers that would fine and imprison the Saviour of the world, if he were to come among them, as he once did among the Jews, guised in a servant's form, or any of his servants, for feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, taking in and ministering to the necessities of the poor stranger, escaping from cruel bondage. In the Capitol of our nation, we allow our fellow beings to be torn from their families and sold like oxen; we permit the internal slave trade to commit its daring outrages and unparalled oppression; yea, the laws of the land uphold and sanction it. These are the crimes of the nation, and see how an avenging Providence has responded. Northern merchants first suffer from southern failures, then manufacturers and mechanics came in for their share. Southern credit is prostrated by her slave system, and the north groans under the tide of distress that is rolled back upon it. The out-breaking of lawless violence at the north, in defence of slavery at the south,—the burning of houses, yea, of temples, dedicated to freedom—the blood of ministers of Christ shed unavenged, is now receiving, to some extent, their reply. Who that contemplates the connection of events, can doubt but the system of slavery in various ways, is a principle procuring cause of the present distress.

2. We have brought it on by our avarice, injustice and fraud with the poor Indians; violating our solemn treaties, as a nation, with them, and driving them from their lands and their homes. The Florida war, with all its enormous expense of national treasure and human life, was the natural consequence of our fraud. Had slavery any thing to do with this? Much, in many ways. That its wretched victims might be deprived of a retreat from their cruel oppressors; that its merciless and Heaven daring demands might be granted; the poor Indians' lands must be wrested from them, and they driven away from their homes and the graves of their fathers. The wife of an Osceola must be torn from a husband's embrace, and put under its cruel tortures. We need but remember that God is just and that He governs the world, and holds nations as well as individuals accountable for their crimes, to see reasons why, like the king, the nobles and the people of Ninevah, the people of this nation should humble themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and with fasting and prayer, turn to God, if haply He may turn away His fierce wrath, that we perish not.

3. Operating with the above in producing the present state of things, has been our fondness for extravagance and display. Especially in the large cities, where the distress is now most felt, a reckless style of living has became fearfully prevalent, both among professing christians and the people of the world.—The intemperance of the nation alone, is a sufficient cause for a large portion of the distress. From the commercial list, published in New York, November 9th, 1839, it appears that there has been bro't into that port alone during the nine months last preceding its date 1,221 pipes, 11,185 half pipes, 2,807 quarter casks of brandy; 4,826 pipes of gin; 3,410 hhds. of rum; 12,729 pipes, 2,093 half pipes, 55,047 quarter casks, 8,822 Indian barrels, and a0,992 boxes of wine. This will make at least, four millions five hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and eighty five gallons of liquor, which at the lowest wholesale prices quoted in the same paper will amount to $3,200,709. The consumer has to pay at least 50 per cent. profit to the importer and dealer, which is equal on the whole to $1,590,854.—Making the amount paid for foreign liquors, brought to the port of New York alone, four million seven hundred and seventy two thousand five hundred and sixty three dollars. Were we prepared with the statistics, to add the amount imported to all the other seaport towns, in the country, what a sum would we have? Add to this, our thousands of distilleries at home a single one of which, in the vicinity of Lawrenceburgh Ia., if memory serves, is employed in the production of 300 gallons per day. In view of these fountains of liquid fire sending forth their streams of desolation and destruction, is it any wonder that "hard times" has came upon the nation? Is it not a greater wonder that the whole land is not consumed? Suppose this amount of capital were employed in the home production of such articles of subsistence, as we have had to import from abroad, thereby turning the balance of trade against us, and draining the country of its specie, we can readily perceive to what a great extent the distress of the nation would be prevented. But the loss of dollars to the country in this matter, is the smaller part of the evil. The loss of time, of health, of character and comfort in the present life, and the loss of souls in the world to come, is infinitely beyond the power of numbers to calculate! The sum thus expended would be sufficient to support 100,000 missionaries, in diffusing the word of salvation throughout our perishing world. It would provide flour and fuel for every poor family in the nation during the present winter. If properly applied upon the object, in the diffusion of correct information, and bringing truth to bear on the consciences of the people, and, providing for the education and moral culture of the colored population of our country, it would exert an influence sufficient to overturn the blighting system of slavery, and dry up the fountains of crime, misery and wretchedness, which it has opened all over the land. These Mr. Editor, I hold to be some of the principal causes of our *hard times*, and though the haughty spirit of slavery and the besotted soul of intemperance may sneer at the idea, I am persuaded that the christian who candidly reflects, will discover the relation of cause and effect subsisting between these evils

and the distressing effects, so conspicuous in the land at the present time.

What then are the remedies? Simply break off from all these sins by *righteousness* for righteousness exalteth a nation. Cease to oppress the stranger in the land —:o turn away the laborer from his wages—give to the slave his rights—abolish the unjust and wicked laws which make of God's image a merchantable commodity—do justice towards the poor Indians—settle the difficulty with them peaceably, and soon as possible—cease from intemperance and riotous living, and engage heartily in every benevolent enterprise—cease to do evil—to frame mischief by a law--obey God's commandments —so shall it be well with us,and with our children after us. JOHN CLARKE.

Allegheny, Pa. Jan. 17, 1840.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 29, 1840.

THE AMISTAD AFRICANS.—A very interesting trial is now in progress at N. Haven, before the U. States District Court. The Spanish Minister libels for the vessel, cargo and crew, as Spanish property and Spanish subjects,and the United States District Attorney appears for him under direction of the Federal government.—Lieut. Gedney, by his counsel, General Isham and Mr. Brainard, of New London, libels for salvage; Gov. Ellsworth appears for Captain Green, one of the libellants of Sag Harbor; Mr. Cleaveland, of New London, for Ruiz and Montez, who claim property on board; and Messrs. Staples, Baldwin and Sedgwick are counsel for the Africans.

For the Africans, their counsel filed a general answer, claiming their freedom, and insisting that they are not *property*. Testimony was offered to prove that they were recently from Africa. Among the rest was offered the deposition of Doctor Madden, British superintendent of liberated Africans at Havana, and who was recently in this country. He states that he conversed with the prisoners at the jail in New Haven, that he learned, before he left Havana, that they were Bozal negroes, or negroes recently brought into Havana, or in violation of Spanish treaties and the laws of Spain, &c.

Mr. G. Haley stated the admissions of Ruiz, on board of the United States Brig Washington, that none of the negroes could speak Spanish, as they were just from Africa.

Mr. Dwight P. Jones, of New London, proved the same admissions.

James Covey was next examined. This young man is a native of Africa, of the Mendi tribe, was one of the crew of the Buzzard, and being subpœnaed by the United States, was left there by that vessel. He was sold in Africa by a black man to a Spaniard, captured by an English man of war, taken into Sierra Leone, where he went to school, learned to read and write, and speak English with considerable facility. He has acted as interpreter here. All the prisoners but three are from his country, Mendi, and speak his language. They told James that they all came from Africa to Havana. They have Mendi names. Their names have meaning. Kale means bone, &c. They speak of the same rivers, &c. that James knew in Africa. They all sailed from Lomboko, in Africa, to Havana. Has talked with them, one by one, and they all say the same thing. James underwent a long and severe cross-examination, and acquitted himself very well.

Professor Gibbs, an eminent linguist, was introduced, to prove, through the admissions of Ruiz, that the negroes were recently from Africa. Ruiz said they were *Bozal* negroes. This term means "muzzled," and applies to Africans newly imported, who cannot speak Spanish.—The Judge, to save time, stopped the witnesses, saying *he was convinced that the negroes were recently from Africa, and that it was idle to deny it.*

Jingua was then called, with James Covey as interpreter, and examined at great length, Gov. Ellsworth taking the lead. He testified in an unembarrassed manner, in a clear voice, and with natural gesticulation, while the most breathless attention prevailed in the large audience. He was on shore when captured by Lieut. Gedney, and gave the names of ten others who were on shore. He had told Capt. Green he might have the vessel if he would send them to Sierra Leone. He conversed with Green by the help of Burnah, who could speak a little English.

Cross-examined by Gen. Isham; he said that he came from Mendi; taken in the road where he was at work; not taken in battle; did not sell himself; never sold any one as a slave; was taken to Lomboko—there sold and put on board the vessel in which he came to Havana; has left three children in Africa and one wife; never said he had two wives. He described the manner in which Pepe (Ruiz) came and felt of their limbs, when he bought them in Cuba. On the passage from Africa, they were chained hands and feet. He described the manner in which they were packed on board the slaver.—They were chained on board the Amistad; were kept short of provisions, "half eat and half drink," one plantain and two potatoes; were beaten by one of the sailors by command of Pepe (Ruiz) and in his presence.

Grabbaung and Fuliwa, two others of the Africans, confirmed most of Jingua's testi nony.

Mr. Cleaveland, counsel for the two Spanish owners of property on board the Amistad, moved that the cargo be appraised and delivered up to them on security that they might remove it, so as to save the duties. Gedney's counsel objected to having a part appraised; wanted the property sold entire. The Court said that question could be argued at the judge's chamber in the evening; and the Court adjourned.—*Brother Jonathan.*

AMISTAD TRIAL—TERMINATION.—On Monday the judge read an elaborate opinion, in which he decided.

1. That the District Court for Connecticut has jurisdiction, the schooner having been taken possession of, in a legal sense, on the "high seas."

2. That the libel of Thomas R. Gedney and others is properly filed in the District Court of Connecticut.

3. That the seizors are entitled to salvage, and an apraisement will be ordered, and one-third of that amount and cost will be decreed just and reasonable.

4. That Green and Fordham, Sag Harbor, who claims to have taken original possession of vessel and cargo, cannot sustain their claim, and therefore that their libels be dismissed.

5. That Ruiz and Montez, through the Spanish minister, have established no title to the Africans, as they were undoubtedly Bozal negroes, or negroes recently imported from Africa, in violation of the laws of Spain.

6. That the demand of restitution, to have the question tried in Cuba, made by the Spanish minister, cannot be complied with, as by their own laws, it is certain they cannot enslave these Africans, and therefore cannot properly demand them for trial.

7. That Antoine, being a creole, and legally a slave, and expressing a strong wish to be returned to Havana, restoration will be decreed under the Treaty of 1795.

8. That these Africans be delivered to the President of the United States, under the 2d Section of the act of March 3d, 1819, and the 1st Section of the law of 1818, still in force to be transported to Africa, there to be delivered to the agents appointed to receive and conduct them home.

The court stands adjourned to meet at Hartford on the 23d inst., and meantime, the decree will not be entered, to give opportunity to the parties to appeal if they see fit.

Mr. D. Fancis Bacon, said, at New Haven, we are informed that if the Africans should be sent to Liberia, and thence into the interior, they would be re-enslaved in less than sixty days. He remarked further, that if they should be sent to Sierra Leone they might reach their homes, but there was no chance for them otherwise. We hope that as the Government at Sierra Leone possesses special advantages for the protection of these Africans, they will, if sent to Africa at all, be sent to that district.

Mr. Griswold of the Theoligical School at New Haven, and one of the indefatigable young gentlemen who have daily attended to the instruction of the Africans, has long had a desire to be a foreign missionary. The Africans have expressed a strong desire that he should accompany them to their homes, and he is deliberating upon the subject. What an opening he would have in Mendi, to preach the gospel, introduced by Jingua and his comrades!

The Judge is certainly entitled to much credit for the impartiality with which he presided, and for his opinion and forthcoming decree, in many respects. It must be acknowledged, however, that his application of the law of 1818 to these Africans—the law never having contemplated such a case—will not give satisfaction to strict constructionists. The Africans were either *slaves* or *freemen*, and it would seem that consistency required of the Judge to decree that they were freemen, and, as such, entitled to their immediate freedom. He doubtless acted—if not as a true interpreter of the law—as he thought would be for the welfare of the Africans. He went into the jail twice to see them, and they expressed to him, and to others, a desire to return to their native land.

In view of the whole matter, we have abundant cause to acknowledge the good hand of God in protecting and delivering these poor strangers, in answer to prayer.

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS TAPPAN.

A letter from the Rev. H. G. Ludlow to one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated January 13, gives the following particulars, which will be read with much interest:

"If ever men were inspired to present with sunbeam clearness the claims of righteousness, to the mind of a Court, the Counsel of the poor Africans were thus assisted. Messrs. Staples and Sedgwick, of your city, and R. S. Baldwin of New Haven, "with thoughts that breathed and words that burned," stood up as their champions—and I speak not my own opinion only, but that of our community, who hung upon their lips spell-bound —when I say that for argumentation, and for eloquence too, their appeals to the Court were irresistible. At times the feelings of the audience were inexpressible, and they showed their sympathy by external demonstrations of pleasure. The cause on the other side was conducted as well perhaps as its badness permitted.

The Judge decided the case this morning, and in a masterly manner—showing an enlightened head and a warm heart. I do hope his decision will be given to the public at full length.

It was my happy lot to communicate this decision to Chinquez and his companions, and the scene is indescribable. No sooner was it communicated, than with hearts overflowing with gratitude, they rose and fell down at my feet.—Words cannot express the joy they felt. They long to go back to their fatherland. All of them but one belong to the Mendi tribe or nation. He sat still, not knowing what was meant; but through one of the others who can converse with him, our interpreter communicated the decision to him. He instantly prostrated himself at my feet at full length, clapping his hands for gladness of heart.

I then prayed with them, after directing their thoughts to the Lord Jesus Christ as their Deliverer. They knelt, and followed the interpreter audibly, and with apparent devoutness.

With a heart full of gratitude to God for this rich mercy, I am your friend.

H. G. LUDLOW.

Our own satisfaction would be greatly enhanced, in view of this result, could we see any security or even any probability that these "redeemed captives" could be in part restored to "their own country. Many persons seem to think that if they are sent to Africa, they will be in their own land, whereas there is little doubt, if they should attempt to pass from Liberia, up the St. Paul's or up the Gallinas, or by any other route, to their *homes*, they would be seized by the kidnappers, and in less than a month might be again on their way to hated Havana—and to the gibbet. On this ground, we doubt the humanity or right of sending them to Africa—taking occasion from their ignorance, to send them into dangers which we see, and they do not.—*Em.*

APPALLING CALAMITY.

STEAMBOAT LEXINGTON DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Office of the Republican Standard,
Bridgeport, Tuesday evening, January 14.

The Lexington left New York for Stonington, on Monday at 3 o'clock, P.M. having, it is believed, about one hundred and fifty passengers. A large quantity of Cotton was placed upon her decks. At 7 o'clock, when about two miles from Eaton's Neck, the cotton took fire near the smoke pipe.

The boat was headed for the shore as soon as the efforts to extinguish the fire proved unsuccessful. She was provided with three boats, yet such was the panic which took possession of all minds, that they were hoisted out while the boat was still under headway and immediately swamped.

The engine a few minutes after gave way, leaving her utterly unmanageable. The scene which then ensued, is described as most appalling.

Capt. Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, a passenger on board, from whom we have gathered these few particulars, states that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c.

In company with one of the firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island, until 11 o'clock this morning when he was taken up by the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

His companion in the meantime had been released by death from his sufferings. Two others were taken up by the sloop, a fireman and the pilot of the boat. Both were nearly insensible. It is surprising that they should have survived the exposure.

There is too much reason to fear that the three are the *only* survivors. It is however possible that others may have been saved.

Russel Jarvis, Esq., who has lately become associated with the Whig in this city, has lost his wife and two children.—He first read, we are told, the dreadful story in the Bridgeport slip, which he opened himself in the Whig office.

Harden's Package Car on board the Lexington, contained $18,000 in specie and about $70,000 in bills.

The Lexington had been lately thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and in excellent order, and provided with three boats, including a life boat, a fire engine with the necessary apparatus and suction hose. Was furnished with iron rods and chain tiller ropes. The owners of the boat suppose she had about seventy passengers. and that there were about one hundred souls on board.

From the Journal of Commerce.

How many more names will yet have to be added to this melancholy list, time will determine. The Agent of the steamboat line here, is of opinion that the whole number of passengers did not exceed 75 or 80, and the pilot says he asked the clerk on Monday afternoon how many passengers, and that he replied 70 or 75.

It was about eight hours after the fire commenced, before the boat went down. The pilot says that as late as midnight half the passengers might have been saved, had assistance arrived. So we are informed by Capt. Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who assisted in taking care of the pilot and fireman on board the sloop Merchant on Tuesday evening.

Her value is estimated to have been $50,000--partially insured. She had on board about 150 bales of cotton.

From the Sun.

When the alarm was first given, as many as twenty of the passengers leaped into one of the small boats, the bow haliard of which was let go without the stem haliard being eased at all, and before the latter was sufficiently loosed to allow the stern to touch the water, the boat was so full of the water that she instantly swamped,and left the unfortunate passengers helpless in the water

We regret to have to add, that among the passengers were the wife and two interesting childern of Russel Jarvis, Esq,, formerly of Boston, more latterly editor of the Philadelphia World, and at present editor of the Evening Tattler in this city. Capt. Hilliard, whose attention had been to this interesting and unfortunate family at the table, saw Mrs. Jarvis floating with one of her children in her arms, on a bale of cotton. The other child had leaped overboard, as had also a great many other passengers—some twenty of whom had life preservers on. When observed by Captain H. Mrs. Jarvis was frantically calling upon the persons in the water to preserve her child and bring it to her on the bale.—Mother, children, passengers and all, however, sunk to a common grave.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

JANUARY 14, 1840.

ABOLITION.—After some time spent in the consideration of certain amendments to the journal, Mr. Thompson, of C. S. arose and said, he wished to offer a resolution in relation to petitions and memorials connected with the abolition of slavery, exactly the same as that proposed by Mr. Wise, (who was absent from indisposition,) and which embodies the decision made by a majority of the House yesterday.

He then moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution to the effect that on the presentation of any memorial or petition, or paper of any description, relating to slavery or the slave trade, the question of reception shall be considered as raised—and that question shall be laid on the table immediately, without any debate or any action thereon.

Mr. Adams moved to postpone indefinitely the motion for suspending the rules —which he was proceading to support in a very animated manner—when

The Speaker said that the motion of Mr. A. was not in order.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, wished to substitute for Mr. Thompson's another resolution expressing his own views and defining his position.

The Speaker said this was also out of order.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on suspending the rules—ayes 128, nays 77— not two-thirds. So the House refused to suspend the rules.

The House amended its rules to-day in two important particulars: the first amendment prohibits members from speaking more then *once*—instead of twice as the rule stood—on the same question, without leave of the House. The second consists in this: that whereas hitherto the *previous question*, when decided in the affirmative, has cut off pending *motions for amendment* as well as all debate it is hereafter to cut off *debate* only, and to bring the House to a direct question on each pending amendment, in their Parliamentary order.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 15.

Abolition Petitions and Memorials.—Mr. Coles, of Virginia, then moved to amend the report by adopting, as a standing rule of the House, an order that on the presentation of any petition, memorial, or other paper relating to the abolition of slavery or the slave trade, they shall be laid on the table without any debate or action of any kind thereon.

Mr. Coles made a speech in support of this resolution; and as soon as he finished, moved the previous question.

Mr. Granger, rose to reply to the remarks of Mr. Coles.

The Speaker said no debate could be permitted.

Mr. Granger, amidst great confusion, and many cries to order, insisted that he had a right to make a request, to the mover of the proposition. He asked him to withdraw the previous question, in order that he (Mr. Granger) might answer some remarks of Mr. Coles, which he believed were directly contrary to the sentiments of a majority of the American people.

Mr. Coles refused to withdraw his demand for the Previous Question.

The Speaker announced the question to be on sustaining that call.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, then rose and made a point of order, that Mr. Coles had no right to make such a motion, immediately after his proposing an amendment. On this a loose and desultory conversation arose.

Mr. Botts, of Va. appealed to the House to give him permission to reply to Mr. Coles. Mr. Stanley moved that Mr. Botts have leave to speak, which was refused by the House.

Mr. Munroe, of New York, again rose and asked to be excused from voting on any proposition connected with the abolition of slavery, until he had an opportunity to give his views on the subject.—A discussion arose on the motion to excuse him, after which the motion was negatived. Mr. Munroe then absented himself from the Hall.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Coles on the table—which was carried, ayes 102, nays 98.

At this stage of the proceeding Mr. Thompson offered his proposition for laying abolition petitions on the table immediately on presentation, on which he called the previous question. Much excitement followed. Mr. Thompson at length withdrew his call for the previous question, when Mr. Munroe, of New York, got the floor and entered on a long explanation of his views, and ended by moving to strike out all after the word 'Resolved,' in Mr. Thompson's proposition, and insert a proposal to refer all petitions, memorials, &c. on the subject of slavery, to a Select Committee, with instructions to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Granger, then took the floor and addressed the House in reply to Messrs. Coles, Thompson and others—when he concluded,

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, obtained the floor, and on his motion, the House adjourned.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Message of Governor Fairfield to the Legislature of Maine, delivered on the 3d inst. has not yet been received.—We find however some extracts from this document in the New York papers, relative to the boundary question, by which it appears that one or more companies of British troops are stationed at Temiscouta Lake, within the disputed territory. The published correspondence between Gov. Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, consisting of an inquiry on the part of the former concerning the fact of such occupation, and of the reply of Gov. Harvey in return, shows that the movement of troops to the above named point was directed by the British authorities in Canada. This is regarded by the Executive of Maine as a clear violation of the agreement entered into last Spring through the meditation of Gen. Scott. The following letter has been addressed by Gov. Fairfield to the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Dec. 23, 1839.

His Excellency, M. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States:

Sir.—It having been reported to me that a large number of British troops had been stationed at Temiscouta Lake in the disputed territory, and seeing extracts from the provincial papers confirmatory of these reports, I deemed it proper to apply directly to the Lieut. Gov. of the Province of N. Brunswick, which I did by letter of the 12th instant, to ascertain whether these reports were well founded or not. His answer, under date of Dec, 19th, I received yesterday, while on my way to this place. My letter and the reply are both herewith enclosed. It will be perceived that two companies of British troops have actually been marched into the disputed territory, and stationed at Temiscouta Lake, where it is well known extensive barracks have been previously erected. This is clearly a violation of the spirit of the arrangement entered into between the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick and myself, in March last, though the orders have been issued by the Government of Lower Canada.

I submit also, whether the contingency contemplated by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1839, has not occurred—whether the facts do not clearly show an invasion of the State of Maine, which the Executive Government of the United States, under the directions of the Act aforesaid, as well as under the obligations of the Constitution, is bound to repel.

I may add, that, I am well informed that the British Government is also erecting barracks upon both sides of the St. Johns, near the mouth of the Madawaska river, and that troops are concentrating at Grand Falls. Under all these circumstances, I deem it to be my duty to call upon the government of the United States for the protection of this State from invasion guarantied to her in the Constitution.

With the highest respect, I am Sir,
Your most ob't servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD.
Governor of Maine.

DEATH OF MRS. DECATUR.—Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late Commodore Decatur, died at her residence in Georgetown on Wednesday night last. We perceive by the Philadelphia papers that Mrs. Decatur was left by her husband in possession of an unincumbered estate worth about one hundred thousand dollars—and for many years lived in great splendor—being one of the most elegant women of the age. During some of the latter years of her life however, she lived in Washington in a state of great indigence—and subsisted on the limited means she was enabled to acquire by executing small jobs of writing for the Departments. In the years 1837-8, a bill for her relief was passed allowing her half pay of a Captain in the Navy for five years, and back pay from the year 1830. The avails of this bill might have made Mrs. Decatur very comfortable: but she realized them late in life, and not until her disposition had become soured by disappointed, chagrin, and hope deferred. She was originally a Miss Wheeler, of Norfolk, Virginia. She has left no issue to inherit either her disappointments or her virtues, and has gone down to the tomb oppressed by premature old age.—*Mer. Journal.*

In digging for marl a few days ago, near Raccoon creek, Gloucester county, (N. J.) the skeletons of three Indians were discovered, some of the bones in a state of preservation. With them were found two pieces of gold coin, dated 1666, six rings and three strings of beads.

We learn that indictments have been found for participation in the late fraudulent election of Directors of the Schuylkill Bank, against four persons, who recognized in the following sums for their appearance at the Court of Criminal Sessions; Peter Wager, $4000; Daniel Saint, $4,000; J. Crosby, $4,000; and Ishi Craven, one of the tellers of the Bank, $1,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

From the Brother Jonathan.

By the packet ship Burgundy, from Havre, sailed 17th December, and the packet ship the Garrick, Capt. Lindes, from Liverpool, we have files of French and English papers up to the time of their sailing.

The papers contain nothing of extraordinary interest further than the improvement of American securities, which is attributable to the good management of Mr. Jaudon, and the revolutionary designs of Prince Louis Napoleon.

LONDON, DEC. 15th.—We understand that Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons will receive subscriptions, for a few days, for a portion of the loan of 90,000*l.*, for which they recently contracted with Mr. Jaudon, on behalf of the Bank of the United States. The bonds are made payable at Messrs. Rothschild's, in Paris and London, secured by a deposit with them of Penusylvania, Mississippi, Michigan, and other State Stock, to the amount of 5,000,000 of dollars, and are payable one-half in October, 1842, with semi-annual coupons for the interest, at 6 per cent. nett, payable 22 per cent subscribing, 35 per cent. on the 15th January, and 35 per cent. on the 15th February. Letters from Paris state that this loan finds much favor there, and that the portion reserved for the French capitalists is likewise to be eagerly taken.—This is important as bearing on the Exchanges, which may in consequence be expected to improve. Considerable sales of the United States Bank Shares were made to-day at £18 10s. per share, and there has been a decided improvement within a week in American stocks generally. The easy position in which the affairs of the agency of the U. S. Bank here are now understood to be placed has, no doubt, contributed to this result.

The opponents of the Corn Laws were making active preparations against the meeting of Parliament, the operatives being disposed to unite with the middle classes. A magnificent banquet or anti-Corn Law dinner was to come off in Manchester on the 9th Jan. where forty tables were to be laid, each calculated to accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Simaphore of Marseilles, publishes extracts of letters dated Valparaiso, 15th July, complaining bitterly of the oppression and monopoly practised by American Methodist Missionaries, against French Merchants in Oceania, and recommending Consular agents at the Sandwich Islands. One of the ministers, Mr. Blumfels, is charged with violating the domicile of the British Consul and burning the British flag.

The French papers are principally occupied with intelligence respecting the infernal machine and the arrests that were taking place in Paris. M. Charles Durand, chief editor of the *Capitole* has been a second time arrested.

In most of the principal towns provision has been made for the suffering poor.

Marshal *Vallee*, says *Le National*, has lost ground at Court, and his recal from Algiers has been decided in the Cabinet. Messrs. Cubier and Trazel are candidates to succeed him.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—There can be little doubt that the revolutionary designs of the Bonaparte family are real and not imaginary as supposed. The Paris correspondent of the London Times furnishes ample proof that the Bonapartists have been making energetic efforts to restore their dynasty and extracts from the Prince's letters are adduced, which are conclusive thereof.

FROM CANTON.—The ship Splendid, from Canton, which arrived on Sunday, sailed on the 20th of August, and brings five days later. As the printing office has been removed to Wampoo, which is below Canton, she brings no papers.

All was in suspense. The British were waiting for orders from England. The smuggling of opium was carried on to a great extent on the coast; the inducement is too great, and the coast too extensive for the government to protect.

On the 7th July, an affray took place at a small village near Hong King Bay, with some English sailors and some Chinese, in which a Chinese was killed and several wounded. The English Superintendent paid a large sum to the friends of the deceased, but the Mandarins, were making a great disturbance about it.

About the same time, a Chinese steward of one of the English ships was taken by the Chinese. Several English boats were manned and armed to recapture him, but not succeeding, they landed in the village and drove out of it all the Chinese.

Two days before the Splendid sailed, Capt. Johnson, of the Cynthia, was detained and examined by the Mandarins, supposing him to be an English Captain. The Splendid's boat was detained in town for some days, with the first officer and crew, in consequence of two small boxes of bird skins being taken to town in her from an English vessel. They are determined to enforce the laws; and said that it was an act of special favor that she was released.

A few days before sailing, an action was fought between an English smuggling brig and some Chinese Mandarian boats, in which several Chinese were killed, and the brig made her escape, after bursting one of her guns, which wounded several of her men. At this last act the Chinese are very much exasperated; both parties were making preparations for defence, and it was the opinion of intelligent Chinese, that if the English actually go to war with them, the trade between the two countries will be forever stopped.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 29, 1840.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—Not much of general importance has yet been transacted in this body. Numerous petitions have been forwarded; but most on the subject of "extending further protection to religious societies;" "to extend the right of trial to all human beings;" "to prevent the licensing of taverns to retail spiritual liquors;" and "to repeal the fugitive law of the last session."

In view of the first object, it appears from the following extracts from the Journals of the House on the 21st instant, a Bill is reported:

"The bill to amend the act for the prevention of certain immoral practices (granting further protection to religious meetings) was taken up.

"Mr. Jenkins moved its indefinite postponement. Upon this considerable discussion ensued, but the motion was finally withdrawn.

"Mr. Buchanan offered an amendment making the articles offered for sale within two mile of a meeting forfeited to the use of schools, which was adopted.

"Mr. Jenkins moved to limit the distance to [redacted] of the meeting, which was disagreed to.

"Mr. J. renewed his motion to postpone indefinitely. It was again withdrawn, and the bill laid on the table, that

"The Speaker might read the resignation, just received, of A. G. Dimock, Clerk of the House. The resignation was accepted."

After taking recess, the House met again, and

"Proceeded to the election of a Clerk for the present session; and upon counting the ballots, it appeared that

"John P. Arbuckle received . . . . 48 votes.
"Blanks, ... 6 "

"The bill in relation to the protection of religious societies, was taken up.

"Mr. Jenkins again renewed his motion to postpone the bill indefinitely; which, after some debate, was negatived—yeas 5, nays 54. After considerable time spent in adjusting the details of the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 51, nays 8."

From this movement we think there is little doubt but the bill will pass in the House.—It is certainly due to a large and respectable portion of the State of Ohio, that they should receive protection by law from a worthless set of vagabonds who have been permitted too long to impose upon them.

Bills are introduced into the House to repeal the charter of the "Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company," and the "Bank of Chillicothe," and also to repeal the "Internal Improvement Law,"—another to repeal the Act incorporating the "Oberlin Collegiate Institute," and read the first time on the 22d inst.

In our last, we were led into an error by the correspondent of Bicknell's Reporter, in relation to Mr. Wise's resolution, on the subject of Abolition Petitions. The vote is represented as being taken directly on this resolution; whereas Mr. Wise only stated his resolution, and then moved a suspension of the rule of order relating to petitions, without which the resolution could not pass. The vote on suspending the rule was yeas 109, nays 77; but as it required two-thirds of the House to suspend the rule, the motion was lost,—so the resolution of Mr. W. could not be introduced, though there were a majority in favor of it. Several similar resolutions were offerred at the same time, but the House refused to suspend the rule to consider them.

The old Lion Theatre, Boston, was opened by the Baptist brethren, and dedicated to the worship of God, the first Sabbath in this month.

The list of books from the Protestant, shall appear next week.

In the last "Protestant," the editor in giving an account of a protracted meeting at the "Pitt Street Church," says, "it is conducted by the Rev. Dr. Davies," &c. Now, we wish the editor, if he please, to inform us what we are to understand by a "Rev. Doctor?" Again; there are two paragraphs, in this paper, referring to preachers about Baltimore, in which they are all styled "Reverend," whereas, there are two other paragraphs directly under these, alluding to ministers in Ohio, Alabama, &c., in which they are all styled "brother." Why this difference? If there be any credit or honor in the appellation of Reverend, it seems to us that our aged and venerable brother Browning, of Steubenville, is as much entitled thereto as the boys about the Pitt Street Church."

METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER is the name of a half medium sheet, to be published monthly, by a committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at one dollar per year, in advance. The first number is before us, and contains as much interesting matter as its limits will admit of. In our next, we will give its prospectus and an article or two from its pages.

We have no doubt but the existance of a paper in the South, would much promote the interests of the church in that quarter. A general paper has its use, but there are sectional interests it cannot serve. We of the West have had practical lessons on this subject. We both know the advantage of a periodical dedicated especially to our interests, and the disadvantage of being without one for years.

We learn from the BANNER, that there is organized a South Carolina Conference, and that it held its first session at Mechanicsville, on the 5th of December; that among its members were the Rev. A. McCain and the Rev. John A. Russell. This latter, is said to be the "oldest Methodist minister now living in South Carolina;" he "was admitted into the itinerant connexion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Conference held in Charleston, in 1789, being the second Conference ever held in South Carolina, and only five years subsequent to the organization of that church." He took an active part in the business of the late Conference. This Annual Conference consists of 18 members, and the numbers in society 951.

We are informed by our friend C. F. Walden, that Jos. A. Shackleford, of Morgantown, Va., is no more. He departed this life on the 2d instant. He gives no particulars with respect to his death.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received another anonymous communication from the Coshocton circuit, in which, the writer complains strongly about depriving "sinners" of the privileges of Love-Feasts. We are ready to conclude from the face of the letter, and from what we know on this subject by long observation, that disciplinary matters are managed about right in that quarter.

We received a sermon, some time since, signed "J. C," which we would have immediately put into the hands of the compositor if it had been prepared for the press. We laid it by for a leisure time to look it over, and have just finished examining it. Although it contains some fine thoughts, yet it would not answer for publication without re-writing; for this, we have not time.

Our friends will recollect, that in both *editing* and *publishing*, we do what commonly occupies two hands in issuing such a paper as this. We are incessantly employed at our editing and publishing duties. We have committed our domestic matters to other hands, and scarcely go once a week to the barn to see how things are done there. But still we lack time to do many things we could wish to do.

We inform "S. S." that we decline employing an agent for the south, at present. When he returns, we would be glad if he would give us a call.

S. F. Baker has furnished the receipt of the Post Master of Coshocton, to the fact that he paid the postage on the letter of a "Female member of the M. P. Church," which he says was committed to his care from a lady in the country, and to which we alluded in our 21st number. We are satisfied it occurred through mistake.

The communications of P. Smith and S. F. Baker, in our next.

We received a queer kind of letter from T. Oliver, Pittsburgh, with spleen enough in it to serve half a dozen old fish women. He accuses us of neglecting his communication, insinuates we are deficient in dignity, and charges us with a number of misdemeanors and deficiencies.—And after scolding to his heart's content, leaves us to pay the postage on his letter, as a part of our thrashing, excusing himself that the office was closed, (it is true he says, "it shall be attended to,") as though we needed our chastisement so promptly that he would not wait a few hours to discharge the duty of an honest man.

Now, we have published all the communications we have received from the brother. If he has sent us any thing that has not appeared in our paper, it has not reached us, unless it were he who forwarded, some time since, a lot of extracts folded in a paper, which we laid by for examination when their turn comes. Perhaps this may be what he alludes to. We should not have noticed this thing, but we know the brother is a man who takes it on himself to say much about other men's business, and we should suppose from the spirit of his letter that he might say things, unfounded, to our disadvantage, and we have no other way to correct him, and do ourself justice.

The brother, after charging us with a one-sided course, in reference to the friends of "Human Rights," says if "you intend to treat your correspondents with impartial courtesy, it is possible I will trouble you occasionally, on what subjects, time will determine." Now, we say to the brother, that any letter he may forward to us on the business of the church, we will promptly attend to, and do the best we can for him. But when he attempts to discuss the principles of theology, politics or causistry, we will have to decline publishing for him, not because we are opposed to discussing the principles of "Human Rights," but simply, because he is not competent to write on these subjects. His communications would have to be re-written before they would be fit for the press, and for this we have not time; besides, they would not be worth the "trouble." If any of our agents promised you, that, on condition of your subscribing for our paper we would publish all you might write, tho' we never authorized them to make such a stipulation, yet as we abide their acts, convince us of that fact and we will refund you your money.

Several communications, relating to the interests of the church, were received, just as we were closing our paper, all of which will appear in our next.

We acknowledge the receipt of FOUR dollars from Bro. Baldwin, through the P. M. of B. two of which are counterfeit, these we shall return to him through the same medium, and the other two are so badly torn we do not know that we can get them off. We will try, and if not, we shall return them, so that they may go to their owners.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW LISBON, O., JAN. 22, 1840.

Mr. Editor: My last communication was from Pittsburgh, where I understand our people are still much encouraged, and that among the Presbyterians, there is a very interesting revival of religion now in progress. In the Allegheny station, notwithstanding the great fall of snow, which much obstructed the people in getting to meeting, we had an unusually good meeting.—I remained with my old friends in that place, from the day after Christmas, until the day after New Year. The work at the altar was truly gratifying—many sought and found the "pearl of great price," and about 18 or 20 were received into the fellowship of the church. The meeting was continued, and may still be going on. A letter from Bro. Beatty to me in this place, dated 14th inst., says, "our meeting still goes on, the fire is spreading more and more. When it will terminate, and what the result will be, the day of eternity alone can fully answer. You know the state of feeling we had when you left. A rapid increase of the same happy spirit & feeling ensued. Except on Saturday evenings we have had regular meetings ever since you left, and we have meetings published for every evening until Saturday next, and, it is my opinion, that we will hold on through the entire of next week. On last Thursday night we held a general class meeting, a description of which is beyond my ability; twenty eight spoke in rapid succession, scarcely giving time to sing a single verse. Some that I never before supposed to have a spark of *shout* in them, seemed to be borne away and overwhelmed with the mighty influence of love. Our old members have said, that such a meeting they have never witnessed. Every night we have from six to twelve or fourteen mourners at the altar of prayer, and some nights we witness the conversion of six or seven precious souls to God. The congregations are large and attentive.—The leaders do their duty, every thing moves on well. On Sunday evening the house was literally cramed, I think five were converted. Last night we had leaders meeting. To-night we start again.—About *twenty-nine or thirty* have been received since the commencement, making in all *forty-six* since Conference. Bro. Clarke is the only help I have had, since you left; he is faithful,—I owe him much for his indefatigable exertions." Brother John Guisinger, our missionary among the Germans, is stated by Bro Beatty, to be holding a protracted meeting in Pittsburgh—he had "received about *twenty* or more since he commenced." Previously he had gained over to the M. P. Church, an entire society of Germans, preacher and all, *forty-three* in number, and had organized one or two other small classes. The Lord prosper our brother Guisinger—even so, amen.

The meeting in Steubenville commenced on New Year's Eve, I think, and was advancing with great promise of success when I left, on last Saturday week. About *twenty* had been received into the church. On last Saturday, a letter from Bro. Burns to Bro. Ragan states that *fifty* had joined the church. Bro. James E. Wilson states to me in a letter, of the 17th inst. that "literally scores daily abandon the infernal host for the army of the Most High," and last night a letter from brother Jos. Wells to brother Henry Springer, informs us, that ONE HUNDRED have been received in Steubenville station, since the commencement of this meeting.—Bro. Springer, this is good news—come, help your old friend to rejoice in the Lord of Host, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Spirit of Promise, for such wondrous displays of His heavenly grace.

In Wellsville we had a profitable meeting. The church was much revived.—Some ten or twelve, who had previously joined the church as seekers, obtained salvation, and before I left the influence of our meeting began to reach the hearts of sinners, and was getting abroad to some extent in the community. Only four were added to the church during my stay, but others were expected, and the meeting was continued.

In this place our meeting is doing good. Congregations are large and very serious—five members of good promise, have already joined, and at our love feast to-night, others are expected. An enemy in days gone by, did this little church immense injury, but under the present judicious management of Bro. Ragan, I hope with God's blessing, this injury will soon be surmounted. Love feast is over—it was a blessed season—seven more joined the church. Twelve had been received previous to this meeting, making *twenty-four* in all since Conference. The meeting is still in progress. My health is a little worsted, but my trust is in God. O how great is His goodness.

Yours, truly, GEO. BROWN.

P. S.—In this place I learned form Bro. Beatty the condition Newark circuit—I have written Bro. Wilson to take the charge of that circuit until Conference.—The letter is directed to your care in Zanesville.—Please send it to him, and do all you can in my name to get him to go.—Should he fail, I know of no other, unless Bro. McCullough would do.

G. B.

A big gun was cast at Alger's foundry, Boston, and recently tried for the first time. It throws a ball weighing 150 pounds, each load requiring sixteen pounds of powder. The expense of every charge is $15.

THE LATE RIOTS AND THE TRAGEDY.—We have purposely abstained heretofore, from any comment on the late deplorable occurrences which our caption indicates, because we would express no opinion, while the matter was under legal investigation, and because we hold it wrong to found reflections, and draw deductions in such a case, when the facts are imperfectly developed and partially understood. The result of that investigation is public, and the excitement has had time to cool. But such transactions must not be forgotten. The time has come when something *must be done*—when, if the authorities of the city refuse or neglect to protect peaceful citizens in their homes, they must protect themselves; and, rely upon it, *they will*. To make that protection effectual, good citizens must assemble, combine, organize.

Bands of ruffians and rowdies perambulate the city, knock down quiet citizens in the street, rush into public houses, overpower the inmates, destroy property, and plunder, rob, beat, and *murder*, without the least hesitation or apparent consciousness of the existence of Law or its officers. But there seems of late to be a new feature of enormity. Women have been abused and ravished by numbers, almost in public—and private dwellings broken into. What ever may happen *abroad*, whether tempest sweep our vessels from the sea, whether violence, or misfortune, or wrong, agitate the community, and disturb our happiness and prosperity, there is a balm for every wound, a solace for every sorrow, within the magic circle of sacred *home*. There the good man garners up the priceless treasures of his heart. There is his wife—his smiling little ones, his blooming daughters; and he cannot be unhappy while they are secure! Imagine a state of things, when the husband and father, detained by business from home, finds on his return, his house broken into, and his daughters—but we cannot pursue the subject. There is horror in the very thought. And the very feeling that our homes are insecure, is misery. We demand from our government, the safety of our homes—that our hearthstone shall be protected; and any Government that will not give us protection, and secure our altars and household Gods from violation, is a *curse*.

We may be told that this kind of licentiousness has always existed. We deny it. Formerly, young men broke tumblers, chairs, &c. when excited, but made good the injury. Such was the fashion twenty-five or thirty-years ago. But the rowdyism of this day, is a base, cowardly, cruel rowdyism. It seeks its gratification from insulting the peaceable, trampling on the weak, violating women, destroying property, committing murder, and inflicting misery in every way. This rowdyism is organized, has its captains of tens and twenties, its places of rendevous, its haunts by day, its holes of retreat by night. It carries the incendiary's torch, is seen at all fires, at all elections, and mingles in every riot. It fills the Police office, the jails and the State prisons; and yet its power is increasing in this city. It is strong in proportion as the administration of the law is weak, and is patronized by that inefficiency which hypocritically prates about "the largest liberty," makes no preparation to prevent wrong, and only opens its bewildered eyes when the mischief is done, and is irreparable.

The Germans who were assailed and outraged New Year's night, are proverbially peaceable and quiet. They bring with them, and retain, the social customs of the Fatherland. At the places where they resort for dancing and social enjoyment, you will see at the bar glasses filled with claret punch, ready made, and seldom any thing stronger. There they congregate—separate from others—meddling with none; and seldom is a German engaged in a riot. But their somewhat exclusive habits, and their paucity of numbers, pointed them out as a proper object of attack; and the death of the unfortunate and misguided young man was the consequence. May it be an admonition to all inclined to such practices—and to our civic authorities, to provide the means of anticipating and preventing them hereafter.—*Brother Jonathan.*

BANK FRAUDS.—The presentment by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia shows that the management of the Schuylkill Bank had been, for a long time, almost exclusively in the hands of the cashier, the supervising power of the directors being almost nominal; that the cashier had issued forged and fraudulent certificates for more than 13,000 shares of the Bank of Kentucky, the agency of which bank was invested in the Schuylkill Bank; that the directors professed ignorance of the cashier's proceedings under this agency, some being ignorant of any agency, and others not knowing whether the agency was in the Schuylkill Bank or its cashier; that the cashier issued these certificates in this official capacity, and caused them to be entered on the transfer books, and that the clerks *were not*, and *could not* be ignorant of the great extent of the over issue; that the deposition, by the cashier, of the money thus fraudulently obtained, has not been discovered; that the cashier issued fraudulent certificates of the stock of the Schuylkill Bank, to an extent not yet discovered, though undoubtedly beyond the amount authorized by the charter; that E. Vansycle, R. Fleming, and James Le Fevre, appointed in November last, to investigate the affairs of the bank, and who reported that it was "solvent, and entitled to the confidence of the stockholders," knew nothing of their fraudulent issues, and of the overdrafts which existed to a large amount, being prohibited, by the rules of banking, from examining private accounts; that $25,000 in gold exhibited to them as assets of the bank, had been brought into it by the cashier, just before their examination, and returned immediately afterwards; that a common practice with the cashier was to record the presence of one or two directors, and to transact important business, as if a full board were present; that an important resolution, affecting the rights of the stockholders, was adopted when only two directors were present; that these frauds were facilitated by the reprehensible practice of voting upon proxies, persons voting with full knowledge that these proxies had been granted to them for the purpose of controlling an election; that the public interest requires some legislation, to compel directors to attend to their duties.—*Brother Jonathan.*

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND.—The marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen of England, will confer upon him no official power whatever. "He will have," says the London Spectator, "rank without duties, riches without labor," yet he will be "a gilded puppet who can perform no action becoming an elevated birth and exalted station; who can follow no pursuit worthy of a warrior and statesman; whose entire importance is reflected, and who can avow no opinion (except, perhaps, on an article of dress, a piece of furniture, or a horse.) even though the fate and character of his wife be at stake, without violating the Constitution of the country that has adopted him."

The blood royal—that sublimated quintescence of power incorporate—cannot be communicated except by the transmission of inheritance. When William the Third ascended the throne it was not as husband of Mary, the daughter of the abdicted monarch, but by a violation of the Constitution deliberately committed by Parliament—in other words, by a revolution. When he was, at first invited to assume the Government as regent in behalf of his wife, the high spirited Hollander refused—he would be every inch a king or nothing. Prince Albert, it appears has no such scruples—he is willing to be even less than a regent. Yet his influence as the Queen's husband may be very great ex-officially.

"The representations and advice of Ministers," says the Spectators, "will avail little against the wishes arguments of a benevolent spouse; and the deliberations of the nuptial couch—if, as is ardently hoped, harmony tenderness and love attend it—will be found infinitely more efficacious than the counsel board. Happily the destines of England do not depend upon the will of any human beings; but if Prince Albert be endowed with great intellectuals attainments sagacity and firmness united with Ambition, he may, nevertheless, have immense influence in this country, and may become the instrument of great good, or almost irredeemable evil."

The marriage of Queen's regent in England are said to have been generally of short duration, an historical fact, however, which need not be regarded as ominous. Queen Mary's union with Philip lasted only four years, and William the Third became a widower in less than six years after his accession. Victoria's husband, by virtue of his marriage will be created a Duke and a Privy Councellor, a Field Marshal, &c. he will be authorized to quarter the arms of England, but he will not take precedence of Dukes of the blood royal. The Spectator estimates his probable allowance from Parliament at £30,000 a year, which is considered very moderate but which the Prince no doubt, will find some what more ample than the income of his German principality.

ROWDIES.—The proper officers will find something to do by visiting the corner of Grand and Willeg streets on Sunday afternoon. A gang of rowdies assemble there for the purpose of insulting all persons, especially females, when going to or coming from the Methodist Episcopal Church in Willett near Grand, spitting on all the ladies' dresses as they pass. They also muster at night in squads of 20 or 30, and march in double file through the Church, by going in at one door and coming out at the other, doing all they can to disturb the congregation.—*Brother Jonathan.*

FIRE.—The fine mansion of Col. Davies, Mayor of Cincinnati, on the hill, was burnt on the 3d instant. Most of the furniture was saved.

Business Department.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name, to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. In every instance where a communication is forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

4. We are willing to pay postage on the following letters: 1. All that we have especially invited to write for our paper. 2. The communications of the Presidents of the Districts, giving an account of the spiritual condition of their charges. 3. All letters containing at least *five new* subscribers. 4. All which contain ten dollars cash;—5. or all which contain at least *two new* subscribers and five dollars cash. If any person wishes an agent to write to us when these terms cannot be complied with, he must advance to such agent the postage of the letter. If these rules are violated, we will notice it on the reception of the letter, so as to bring them to the recollection of our friends.

RECEIVED PAY FOR FIRST VOL. RECORDER.

From J. Fordyce, - - - - - $5 00
For Mrs. S. O'Kelly, T. Barnes, and J. Miller, one dollar,
From G. W. Hubbard, - - - - 6 00
For C. Brainard and J. Stoneman, 2 each, and J. Maynard and D. C. Goodsell, one each,
From J. Rose, - - - - - - 4 00
For J. Aid and W. Neal, Esquire,
From I. Thrap, - - - - - 4 00
For Jos. Brown and Jacob Taylor,
From J. Herbert, - - - - - 5 00
For Jos. Hall & Abm. Gallentine, two each and G. Kell, one,
From W. Y. Roberts, - - - - 4 00
For T. Church and J. Troth,
From G. W. Lorentz, - - - - 8 00
For G. R. Jackson, R. H. Clarke, Jacob Lorentz, and John Smith,
From J. Thurston, (20 cents postage) 1 80
From J. Rose, for E. Stern, - - 2 00
From J. Simpson, for Wm. Wymond, - 2 50
From J. Swaney, - - - - - 10 00
For F. Keller, D. Helm, P. Sailor, (M. Sailor, we have it,) and himself 2 each, and for A. Warner and W. Roller, 1 each from No. 23,
From C. F. Walden for R. Wilkins, fm no. 23, 2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Fordyce, G. W. Hubbard, W. Reeves, J. Rose, J. Clayton, I. Thrap, Jas. Herbert, R. Richardson, J. Clarke, T. Fairchild, G. Knuff, W. Y. Roberts, G. W. Lorentz, J. Flood, J. Thurston, M. Scott, T. Oliver, J. Rose, J. Simpson, James Swaney, J. Robison, C. F. Welden, S. Strawbridge, S. F. Baker and J. G. Pigman.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the Trustees of Springfield township, at their annual session, on the first Monday of March, at the usual place of holding elections in the town of Putnam for an alteration in School District No. 4, so as to make a new District out of the land of the following persons adjoining in said District, commencing at 160 acres owned by Bernard Wortman, also the farm of Cornelius Springer, Jos. Swaney, Scameron Rodman, Andrew Bumbaugh, Benjamin Maple, Joseph Wortman, Sarah Johnson, James Russell, Robert George, John George, William Kidd, Mary Perien, the Grayham farm, together with two farms owned by Abner James, and eighty acres of land owned by David Jones and occupied by Wm. Perry and Henry D. Morgan. MANY HOUSEHOLDERS.

January 29, 1840. 23

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south-west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.

January 25, 1840. 23

FOR THE LADIES.

SPHERE OF WOMAN.—The following remarks on the sphere of woman, and especially on her duties in relation to the promulgation of the gospel, is from an address of the Hon. John Cotton Smith, before a Female Bible Society in Dutchess county, New York, at its late anniversary.—*New York Observer.*

The opinion has been strenuously maintained by some, that it comports neither with the physical nor the mental qualities of woman, to participate in the management either of civil or ecclesiastical concerns; that, in a word, delicacy forbids her to overstep the domestic circle for any public purpose whatever. The cases, it is true, are not very numerous in which the government of a nation has been confided to female hands. All history, however, will fully attest, that in the comparatively few instances of the kind which have occurred, from the earliest ages, to the present day, the sceptre has been wielded by woman with at least as much wisdom and efficacy as have distinguished the sway of emperors and kings. It is not compatible, I allow, with the genius of our institutions to admit the sex into our public councils; nor do they, probably, discern any thing so very alluring in our political transactions as to desire it. But in my judgment it perfectly accords with the genius of the gospel, that woman should take an open and decided part in its promulgation.—What a succession of female worthies and public benefactresses do we find recorded in the Holy Scriptures, from Deborah, the wisest and best of the judges of Israel, the pious and patriotic Esther, who, under God, and at the risk of her own life, saved the whole Jewish nation from destruction, and other illustrious characters under the old dispensation, down to those holy women whose meritorious deeds are so conspicuous on the pages of the New Testament! With that pure devotion and indescribable tenderness did woman manifest her attachment to the Saviour during his painful sojourn in the flesh, with what unshaken constancy did she adhere to him in the extremity of his sufferings, when disciples of a hardier sex forsook him and fled! In what moving accents did the expiring sufferer address the "daughters of Jerusalem" from the cross! and to whom did the risen Redeemer make his first appearance, but to a woman! Nor did we find the sex withholding their sympathies and their co-operation from the Apostles.—"Help those women," says St. Paul, "who labored with me in the gospel, whose names are in the book of life." Not that they literally *preached* the gospel, for that was expressly discountenanced by the same people;* nor was it the only appropriate method by which they might successfully impart religious instruction. The truth is, the excellent women of that day knew and felt, as their virtuous successors of the present age know and feel, how much the sex are indebted to the Bible, not only for its glorious hopes, but for raising them from a state of depression to the just elevation in social life for which they were evidently intended by their beneficent Creator. Hence, in whatever way the knowledge of salvation might be diffused through their instrumentality, they have been ever ready, both then and now, with heart and hand, to perform it. Witness the bright names which adorn the missionary annals. See delicate females renounce the endearments of home and kindred, to sojourn in the inhospitable regions of the East, or to explore the trackless wilderness and Rocky Mountains of the West, for the sublime purpose of bringing the benign influences of the gospel to bear upon the benighted, the degraded, the wretched of our race. These are indeed meritorious labors. But your labors, my respected friends, though less arduous, are of at least equal if not superior importance. For what can the missionary accomplish in the absence of the Bible? What victory will the soldier of the cross hope to achieve without "the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God?" And from whom may that blessed book be received with more propriety, or with a better grace, than from the mothers and daughters of our country? The word Lady, etymologists inform us, signifies one who feeds the poor, literally a *bread giver*. How emphatically we may apply this honorable distinction to her who gives the "Bread of Life," and receives in return "the blessing of him that was ready to perish!" Would that the number of *such* ladies were vastly increased, that our female auxiliaries were multiplied an hundred fold, persuaded as I am that greatly increased activity would be thus imparted to this noble enterprise.

*We think this is a mistake.—Ed. S. W. C. Adv.

THE HOLY LAND.—Our lot is cast in very wonderful times. We have reached as it were, Mount Pisgah in our march; and we may discern from its summit the dim though certain outlines of coming events. The tide of action seems to be rolling back from the west to the east; a spirit akin to that of Moses, when he beheld the land of promise in faith and joy, is rising up among the nations; whatever concerns the Holy Land is heard and read with lively interest; its scenery, its antiquity, its past history and future glories engage alike the traveller and the divine; hundreds of strangers now tread the sacred soil for one that visited it in former days; Jerusalem is once more a centre of attraction; the curious and the devout flock annually thither from all parts of America and Europe, accomplishing in their laudable pursuit the promise of God to the beloved city: "Whereas thou hast been forsaken and hated so that no man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal excellency, the joy of many generations."

It would indeed be surprising if the wide diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the civilized world did not create a wider diffusion of interest for the history and localities of Palestine. All that can delight the eye and feed the imagination is lavished over its surface; the lovers of scenery can find there every form and variety of landscape; the snowy heights of Lebanon with its cedars, the valley of Jordan, the mountains of Carmel, Tabor and Hermon, and the waters of Galilee, are as beautiful as in the days when David sung their praise, and far more interesting by the accumulation of reminiscences. The land, unbroken by the toils of the husbandman, yet "enjoys her Sabbath's;" but Eshcol, Bashan, Sharon, and Gilead are still there, and wait but the appointed hour (so we may gather from every narrative) to sustain their millions; to flow, as of old, with milk and honey; to become once more, "a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates, olive oil and honey;" and to resume their ancient and rightful titles, "the garden of the Lord." and "the glory of all lands." What numberless recollections are crowded upon every footstep of the sacred soil! Since the battle of the five kings against four, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis, nearly two thousand years before the time of our Saviour, until the wars of Napoleon, eighteen hundred years after it, this narrow but wonderful region has never ceased to be the stage of remarkable events. If for the sake of brevity, we omit the enumeration of spots signalized by the exploits of the children of Israel, to which, however, the traveller may be guided by Holy Writ with all the minuteness and accuracy of a road-book, we shall yet be engaged by the scenes of many brilliant and romantic achievements of the ancient and modern world. Take the plain of Esdraelon alone, the ancient valley of Jezreel, a scanty spot of twenty-five miles long, and varying from six to fourteen in its breadth; yet more recollections are called up here than suffice for the annuals of many nations. Here, by the banks of "that ancient river the river of Kishon," "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." the object of the immortal song of Deborah and Barak; and here, too, in Megiddo, signalized by the death of the "good Josiah."—Each year, in a long succession of time, brought fresh events, the armies of Antiochus, and of Rome, Egyptians, Persians, Turks, and Arabs, the fury of the Saracens, and the mistaken piety of the crusaders, have found, in their turn, the land "as the garden of Eden, before them, and have left it a desolate wilderness." Nor did it escape the ferocious gripe of the revolutionary war: the arch destroyer of mankind sent his armies thither under the command of General Kleber, and in 1799 gave the last memorial of blood to those devoted plains.

But how small and transitory are all such reminiscences to those which must rivet the attention and feelings of the pious believer! If Johnson could regard that man as little to be envied, who could stand unmoved on Iona, or Marathon, or any spot dignified by wisdom, bravery, and virtue, what must we say of one who cared not to tread Mount Zion or Calvary, or could behold with unmoistened eye

"those holy fields,
Over whose acres walked those blessed feet
Which eighteen hundred years ago were nailed
For our advantage on the bitter cross?"

We have heard, indeed, that few persons can contemplate the holy city for the first time without emotion. Not long ago it was brought to our knowledge that two young men, (and they not especially serious,) on arriving within sight of its wall and mountains, struck by the *religio loci*, "How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this the gate of heaven," slipped involuntarily from their camels, and fell into an attitude of adoration.—*London Quarterly.*

A BROTHER'S LOVE.—There is something transcendently virtuous in the affections of a high hearted brother towards his gentle and amiable sister. He can feel unbounded admiration for her beauty—he can appreciate and applaud the kindness which she bestows upon himself—he can press her bright lips and her fair forehead, and still she is unpolluted—he can watch the blush steal over her features when he tells her of her innocent follies, and he can clasp her to his bosom in consolation when the tears gush from her overloaded heart. With woman there is a feeling of pride mingled with the regard which she has for her brother.—She looks upon him as one fitted to brave the tempest of the world; as one to whose arm of protection she can fly for shelter when she is stricken by sorrow, wronged or oppressed; as one whose honor is connected with her own, and who durst not see her insulted with impunity. He is to her as the oak is to the vine, and though she may fear all others of mankind, she is secure and confident in the love and countenance of her brother. Nothing affords man such satisfaction, and nothing entwines a sister so affectionately among his sympathies and interests as profound reliance on her virtue, and strong convictions of her diffidence and delicacy.—As these two latter are far the most delicious qualities of a beautiful female, so are they the strongest spells for enticing away the affections of the other sex. A female without delicacy is a woman without principle; and as innate and shrinking perception of virtue is a true characteristic of a pure hearted creature, so it is the most infallible union between hearts that truly beat in response to each other. There is more tenderness in the disposition of woman than man; but the affection of a brother is full of the purest and most generous impulses; it cannot be quenched by aught but indelicacy and unworthiness, and it will outlive a thousand selfish and sordid attachments. A deep rooted regard for a gentle creature born of the same parents with ourselves, is certainly one of the noblest feelings of our nature, and were every other feeling of human nature dead save this, there would still a bright hope remain that the fountain of virtue and principle was not yet sealed.

Literary Repository.

ON the 1st of January, 1840, the subscriber proposes the publication of a new literary journal, of the above title, should sufficient encouragement be given previous to that time.

The REPOSITORY will be published semi-monthly in quarto form, each number containing eight pages of three columns each, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR a year. Its mechanical execution will be in a superior style—printed on beautiful fine paper, with new type. Appropriate engravings will occasionally be given, by way of embellishments. Its columns, excluding every thing of a party or sectarian nature, will be particularly devoted to the literature of the day, containing: Moral and Sentimental Tales, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Biography, Sketches of Travels, Extracts from new Publications, Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

The subscriber has the pleasure of stating that several Ladies, as well as four or five Gentlemen of decided literary talent, have volunteered their services to enrich the columns of the Repository with their productions. With their aid the publisher hopes to render the Repository equal, in point of merit, to any publication of the kind, extant.

A specimen number has just been published, and should two or three hundred subscribers be obtained previous to the first of January, 1840, (of which we have scarcely a doubt,) its publication will, with confidence be continued—at least for one year. Five hundred subscribers it is thought will fully meet the expenses; and our candid opinion is that twice this number may be obtained with but little effort.

It is earnestly hoped that those who wish to become subscribers, will send in their names as soon as practicable. The subscription money will be required immediately after the reception of the second number, as the terms of subscription will be strictly in advance, and no subscriptions received for less than one year.

All orders and communications must be POST PAID, to secure attention, and addressed to

A. B. F. HILDRETH,
No. 20, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
January 29, 1840. 23

The Southern Compendium

OF LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

UNDER the above title it is proposed to publish in this place in January, a monthly periodical, to be devoted to Amusement and Instruction, embracing Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy, Sporting Intelligence, &c.

The Literary department will embrace interesting and instructive Tales, Naratives, Adventures, Sketches of travels, places and persons, Anecdotes, Poetry, Extracts from, and Notices of New Works, &c. &c.

All new discoveries in the Sciences and Arts, as well as interesting papers relating to either, will be immediately noticed, and when of sufficient interest will be transferred to our columns, or such extracts given as will furnish full information to our readers.

In the Agricultural department, special attention will be paid to the great interests of the South. From our Planters, we will endeavor to obtain much practical and useful information which now lies buried and known but to themselves. In order that we may the more fully and effectually carry out this part of our plan, we propose to make frequent excursions into the different sections of not only this, but also of the adjoining States, for the purpose of personally inspecting and reporting on all the various operations which may be carried on, on the plantations we may visit. By pursuing this plan steadily, (as we hope to do,) much highly useful information will be obtained, which cannot fail to be of immense service to the Agricultural community, inasmuch as our Planters will thus become acquainted with the practices of other sections of country, and may from time to time adopt such as may promise a greater recompense, than those, they at the time may follow. Nor shall we confine ourselves to practical information only, but from the rich stores of knowledge which are to be found among our Planters, we hope to draw much which will prove useful and interesting.

Horticulture will also claim our attention, and we will endeavor to raise it from the low estate in which it now exists among us, to one more worthy of it. We will accordingly give not only practical directions for the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, but entering into the scientific department, we will publish whatever we may find interesting. Descriptions of new Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as well as their culture, will be given from time to time. The forcing department, which is but little attended to in the South, embracing the formation, building and management of hot beds, conservatories, and hot houses will also be attended to.

Domestic and Rural Economy will not be neglected, but whatever we can find likely to promote either will be given in our columns.

Sporting Intelligence, Anecdotes, On Dits, and various miscellaneous matters, which cannot well be classed, will swell our pages, and add interest to our periodical.

In furtherance of our object, we will do all in our power to render this periodical highly interesting and instructive, and one which shall be welcomed by every member of such families as may patronize it. To effect this, while we hope to contribute our full share to the Original Literature of the day, as well as add considerably to the stock of Agricultural information, yet we will freely draw from the sources open to us, in the numerous daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, which embracing every subject, abound not only in America, but also in Europe, and from these we will select only such articles as may prove highly interesting or instructive.—The sources which are open to us in each department are ample, and we trust we shall so avail ourselves of them, as to render THE SOUTHERN COMPENDIUM a highly acceptable visiter wherever known.

Political and Religious discussions will be excluded, and while we have no preference in both, yet we will not admit any thing which may be likely to wound or offend the feelings of our readers.

We have thus sketched the plan of our Periodical, and respectfully solicit for it support, both by subscriptions and contributions.

TERMS—*The Southern Compendium* will be published on the 15th of each month, in octavo form of 64 pages, at $5 per annum, payable in advance.

JOHN D. LEGARE.
Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

JUDGE BRECKENBRIDGE, in reprimanding a criminal, among other hard names, called him a scoundrel.

The prisoner replied, "Sir, I am not so great a scoundrel as your honor——takes me to be."

"Put your words closer together," replied the judge.

Colored American.

WE wish to inform the friends and subscribers to the "Colored American," that the suspension of that paper for a few weeks past, must, of necessity, be continued for some weeks yet to come, after which its publication will be resumed by one or both of the former proprietors, who will endeavor to associate with them in conducting it, all the talent and wisdom they can reasonably call to their aid, and we pledge to make the paper equal, and we hope superior, to what it has been.

The causes which lead to so long a suspension of the paper are, first, the unprecedented hard times, of which every body is aware; and, secondly, the deranged state of things with our subscribers in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which require time, and labor, and patience, to set right; and finally, the payment of a debt, already accumulated, in whole, or at least in part, before we even think of involving the concern any further in debt.

We did hope, when we suspended, to have resumed again with the commencement of the *new year*, but we find, by the trial that we have made, that that has not afforded us half the time necessary, to accomplish the object of our suspension. We shall, therefore, on resuming, *commence a new series of the paper*, the current year of which to commence with the issue of that number, which will be as soon, certainly, as the first of March. We shall credit subscribers whose year has not expired, for the time in which the paper shall be suspended.

Since the issue of our last, we have received a number of letters from friends in different parts of the country, deprecating exceedingly our necessity to suspend, and speaking in highest terms o the necessity of the paper, urging us strongly to go on, and in every instance, pledging something to our support, or transmitting a donation, and we believe that the suspension will test the real friends of the paper, and bring to our aid the necessary means to ensure its continuance.—Will, now, the real friends of the paper bestir themselves in our behalf, and see how much can be done by the first of March? C. B. RAY.

New York, Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

The Casket,

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it has come into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with *still further attractions* on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as it will continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, has been engaged beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country.

The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with *the finest steel engravings*, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, *a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored*, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the November number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. Hewitt & Co., and the fine pieces of copyright music which they have hitherto furnished are sufficient guarantee for the future

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the readers' money.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.,
December 30, 1839. *Philadelphia.*

P. S.—Editors publishing this Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No exchange is solicited, except when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, '40.

THIS paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book into common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in wh ch children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, wh ch combines with more felicity amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol (R. I.) Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at only $1 per year in advance; ten copies for 8 dollars; twenty copies for 14 dollars; thirty copies for 18 dollars.

All editors who wish to promote the great objects of the Cabinet, are requested to favor us by giving this one or two insertions.

Our exchange list having swelled so as greatly to tax our time and means, we shall be constrained to confine it mostly to those who show us this kindness. Jan. 1, 1840. 19

The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING A POLITICAL NEWSPAPER IN ZANESVILLE, O., ENTITLED

THE HARRISONIAN.

WHILE opposing candidates are in the field.—The two great political parties of the country are preparing for the contest. The one unfurls the banner of *Harrison, Tyler* and *Reform*: the other has inscribed on their flag *Martin Van Buren* and the *Sub-Treasury*. The People are called upon to choose between them. We have made our selection. We go for the able and enlightened Statesman,—the Hero that never lost a battle,—the political Father of the West, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. We believe a majority of the *People* are with us. We believe that if every opponent of the men in power does his duty, the election of our candidates is certain.

To unite and arouse the opposition to action we will labor. We ask the support of our fellow-citizens—extend to us your helping hands—assist us to raise high the banner of *Reform*, and to rally around it every man who wishes to see dispelled the cloud of gloom that now hangs over our common country.

The news of the day, and as much variety as possible, will be furnished.

THE HARRISONIAN will contain nearly, if not altogether, as much reading matter as the larger sheets.

CONDITIONS.—It is believed that a *small sheet*, on *moderate terms*, will suit better the state of the times, and have a more extended circulation, than one of a larger size—Therefore, THE HARRISONIAN will be published weekly on a super-royal sheet, at $1 50 in advance; $2 00 payable in six months. Ten copies will be sent to one direction for $12 00 in advance.

The publication will be commenced about the 20th instant. GEM'L. ARTHUR,
January 15, 1840. 3w21 *Pub'r.*

Godey's Lady's Book.

EDITION 25,000—MONTHLY.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions each year.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed the *Hemans of America*, will assist Mrs. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors it will be impossible to go estray. This work has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America*, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

Twenty volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an *Immense Edition*, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number. It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any in America, and as a *New Year's Gift*, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted as the editorial department is by the pictorial embellishments, it is positively the Bourdoir companion.

There are other publications that advertise *Fashion Plates*—The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number, which is not the case with any other work published in America.

Uncolored Plates of Fashions, also monthly.—This is a novel feature of the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions without coloring, the publisher will give from three to six figures each month, in addition to the three colored—This will make in all generally about nine Figures of Fashions monthly.

Lace Patterns of Embroidery will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

The Musical Department is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. Two ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

Fac Similies.—A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to gratify this feeling by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

General Features.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions colored and uncolored, Lace Embroidery, Fac Similies, Music, &c. &c. More than sixty Figures of Fashions yearly colored and uncolored, the proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

In 1838 we published 10,500 copies, during the months of January, February and March, 1839, we increased the list to 13,500 and had then to reprint three numbers and increase to 15,000.—With the next volume we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 copies monthly, probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

Our Reading Matter is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of publication.

The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new type cast expressly for the work, and will be found on inspection to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter being given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

The price of the publication is $3 00 per annum—two copies for five dollars. The money to be positively received before a number is sent.—No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to four dollars.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications, Burton's Magazine, Saturday Courier, Saturday Chronicle, Weekly Messenger, Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these publications one year upon the receipt of five dollars free of postage.

Address L. A. GODEY,
Jan. 15, 1840. 21. 211 Chesnut-st. Phil'a.

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried o by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by th subscribers, and will in future be conducted b them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kep constantly on hand for sale on reasonable term at the works. The experience of one of the firm in the manufacture of the article, will ensure a made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on han 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of differ ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding an driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage an heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wea with any others made here or elsewhere. Also fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and commo fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just receiv ed. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and doubl covered wagon whips, varying in quality and pric to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for hi work, is the testimony and long experience of hi old customers and friends. He is still anxiou to please and accommodate those who may cal on him, and hopes to share so much of the publi patronage as his attention to his business shal merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse o stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles o the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, o William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for us they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840. Number 24.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SACRED SONGS—NO. II.

O could I wield a poet's pen,
Or strike harmonious lays,
Or could I raise a seraph's strain,
I'd sing Jehovah's praise.

I'd sing of everlasting truth,
Of Jesus' boundless love,
I'd sing of ever blooming youth,
In realms of joy above.

I'd sing how Christ to purchase this,
Expir'd on the tree,
I'd sing—but I am lost in bliss,
My Lord, to mention thee.

O what amazing boundless love,
Great God, are in thy ways,
I'll mount on angel's wings above,
And ever sing thy praise. L. E. S.

lue Rock, O., Jan. 1, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

LIFE.

he world's infections few bring back at eve
nmaculate the manners of the morn.

* * * * *

he world's a stately bark on dangerous seas,
nd bounded at our peril.

Young's Night Thoughts.

This world's a treacherous deep,
To mortals that slumber or sleep,
And they that have skill and are wise,
By diligence scarce earn the prize;
This life is an e'er rolling sea,
At least it has prov'd so to me,
Its waves which did roll to the shore,
Seem ceas'd to roll there any more.
Youth's plans which spoke pleasures all rife,
Matur'd, have bro't trouble and strife,
The joys which embellish'd life's spring,
Have refused the same pleasures to bring.
Some friends that I knew in my youth,
And confidence placed in for truth,
Since they have grown up to be men,
Are not the firm friends they were then;
Black falsehood has drove some to shame,
Long strove my poor self to defame,
And some have gone out to the world,
And round and round are often whirl'd;
Some likely my name hath forgot,
Some wished indeed I was not,
And few, very few, are the same
They were when first I knew their name.
Some strove to procure a great name,
And got to the step stones of fame,
With joy they look'd up to the fane,
Then languish'd and shrunk back in pain.
I have seen some of honor and worth,
That were good as their fellows by birth,
Neglected and scorned in their youth,
Because they held up for the truth.
Aye, life is an e'er changing play,
That alters and turns ev'ry day,
It can change the best friend to a foe,
For this I have known to be so;
Yes, time can make men out of boys,
And make us forget our poor toys,
Youthful hairs it can change into gray,
And moulder the gray into clay. V.

gust, 1839.

THE DIRGE OF THE YEAR.

ie voice of a monarch is heard on the air,
om his vast throne erected in majesty there!
s withering scepter is lifted on high,
nd his mandates are thunder'd in gloom thro' the sky!

s chaplet he strips from the old woodland kings,
nd round him their trappings of royalty flings;
s footstool is built on the loftiest hills,
nd his signet and seal are affixed to the rills.

ie banner he waves is fair Summer's rapt shroud,
hich he hangs in the sunshine, or hides in the cloud;
s breath is the whirlwind—the wing of the storm,
hich darkens the mirror of earth with his form.

triumph he stands! See, uplifted afar,
s coursers bear onward his snow-circled car!
ow mounting, his fingers are twined in the reins,
nd near him have gathered his satellite trains.

ark! hark! how the chorus comes pealing along,
hich echo hath caught from the loud herald song;
ow wildly discordant it falls on the ear!
is *the pean of Winter—the Dirge of the Year!*

COMMUNICATIONS.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., JAN. 24, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Men are so much alike that we nclude whatever is pleasing to us will be so to ners, who have the same interests and hold the ne sentiments that we do. Hence, the Psalm- cries out, "come and hear all ye that fear d, and I will declare what He hath done for soul." Nothing is more cheering to the ristian than the spread of "pure and undefiled ligion" in the earth. Revival intelligence is, erefore, always welcome to the friends of the deemer. We therefore, think it the duty of r ministers, to communicate, through the me- m of your valuable paper, their success in nning souls to the Saviour.

In order to discharge what I conceive to be my ty, I would say to your numerous readers that e work of the Lord is still progressing among on Union circuit. We commenced a pro- cted meeting in Connelsville, on the 5th tant, which lasted nearly two weeks, and was ly, a season of great grace to the church.— mbers approached the anxious seat—sought d obtained pardoning love. TWENTY-ONE ned the church—most of whom found peace th God.

Bro. Geo. Hughes was in attendance at the commencement of the meeting, but on account of his business had to leave at an early stage of it. We had appointed a protracted meeting at a place referred to in my last, Breakneck Furnace, to commence on Monday the 13th. And in consequence of the work in Connelsville, we had to divide our forces, and thus carry on both meetings at the same time. Altho' our strength was nearly exhausted when we commenced the labors of the latter, yet, the work commenced at the beginning of the meeting and continued to spread until Friday evening when the meeting closed. TWENTY were added to their number, these nearly all professing to have obtained religion.

Thus in two weeks, we have received FORTY-ONE members; and blessed be God, the prospect of a more general and powerful revival is every day growing brighter. Our cry to the God of our salvation is, "Save now, we beseech thee, O Lord!" O Lord, we beseech thee, send now prosperity!" And "verily God hath heard us, He hath attended to the voice of our prayer. Blessed be God who hath not turned away our prayer, nor His mercy from us."

JAMES ROBISON, Supt.
Union circuit.

LAWRENCEBURGH CT, IA. JAN. 23, 1840.

Brother Springer: Having to write to you on business, I would add, our second quarterly meeting closed on the 5th instant. We were favored with the assistance of brother Robinson, from Cincinnati; the meeting was refreshing—There were about one hundred communicants at the sacramental board, among whom, were Presbyterians, Episcopal and Protestant Methodists, but what was still better, the Master of assemblies favored us with His presence. Our congregations on the circuit are increasing.

After quarterly meeting, I visited my family in Kentucky. On the 15th instant a very appalling occurrence happened in the neighborhood. A young man went to the store of a backsliding Methodist and got drunk, after which he started home with a bottle of the good critter in his pocket, and after arriving within three-fourths of a mile of his house, he frozed to death, and when found, his drunken brother-in-law, took the bottle of whiskey from the dead man's pocket and drank heartily from it. How dreadful is the soul hardening effects of intemperance!

Pray for us. JOS. SIMPSON.

HARRISON COUNTY, KY., JAN. 15, 1840.

Dear Brother Springer: We have cheering intelligence of the work of the Lord, from a distance, through the medium of your valuable paper, which is quite encouraging to the friends of Zion. I feel disposed to say a word about our condition and prospects on Broad Ridge circuit.

Our first quarterly meeting for this year, commenced at Richland, the 12th of October. Bro. Williams, who was appointed to labor with us this year, reached his charge in time to attend to this meeting. It was one of great interest,—four professed to find peace through the forgiveness of sin, while all who attended were much benefitted. We have had a considerable revival in this neighborhood, of which you have had an account from brother Simpson. The class was organized last March of twenty members; it now numbers more than forty. Our old side brethren have had considerable share in the work also.

Our second quarterly meeting commenced on the 11th of January, at brother Jones', in Grant county. Our circuit preacher, brother Williams, was attacked on his third round with the billious fever, and has returned to Indiana, but will recommence his labors on this circuit, in a few weeks, if his health recovers. In addition to the ministers of the circuit, we were favored at this quarterly meeting, with the labors of our beloved brother Simpson, from Indiana, and on Saturday evening with the services of brother Harrison, a Presbyterian minister, which were very acceptable. This Quarterly Conference licensed a promising young man to exhort.

The church at Grassy creek is in a prosperous condition. It has recently been favored with several conversions.

From the spiritual condition of the circuit we are looking for still better times. We have struggled hard and have had many discouragements to endure on this circuit. But since last year, we have been encouraged to expect ultimate success. Brethren, pray for us.

I remain yours, &c.,
PATTERSON SMITH.

COSHOCTON, O., JAN. 21, 1840.

Our preachers on this circuit are both men of steady habits, and preach by precept and example. I am informed that there is considerable excitement at Evansburgh. It is reported that some thirty or forty have been awakened to a sense of religion. Yours, &c.

S. F. BAKER.

SOMETHING SMART.—A young lady having given a gentleman, who was not very remarkable for his taste in dress, a playful slap on the face, he called out, "you have made my eye *smart*." "In deed!" said she—"well, I am happy to have been the cause of making something *smart* about you."

INSULT.—A well-regulated mind does not regard the abusive language of a low fellow in the light of an insult, but deems it beneath revenge. All the abomination to which the latter may give utterance will not raise him one jot above his proper level, or depress the former, in the slightest degree, below his sphere.

"A moral, sensible, and well-bred man,
Will not insult me—and no other can."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HEART TOUCHING STORY.—A genteel and intelligent young man about thirty years of age, named George Mortimer Wardwell, was recently taken up at St. Louis on a charge of being drunk in the streets and disturbing the peace. He plead guilty to the charge, and evidently labored under great emotion. When requested to give some account of himself (we copy from the St. Louis Bulletin) he replied:

Sir: I have now arrived at the extremety of degradation which, long ago, I became satisfied would one day or other become my portion. Sir, I do not believe I was born to this. In my youth, when I first started in the world, my prospects and hopes were as bright as the sky which bent over me. I married a beautiful wife, when I was twenty-eight years of age, and had acquired a considerable competence. Sir, I need not tell you *how* I loved her. I perceive by your countenance that you know something of human nature, and are already satisfied that I am not a common loafer—and that I have been driven to the present extremity by some extraordinary circumstances. But I will proceed with my story. Two years subsequent to my marriage with my wife—who was a young English lady of handsome expectations—and had a beautiful boy to bless me with his innocent endearments, we received letters from England, announcing the death of my wife's father, and soliciting me to come to England immediately, for the purpose of settling up the affairs of the deceased, and receiving my wife's portion of the estate. I immediately made preparations for my departure, and leaving my wife under the protection of an intimate *friend*, whose name was Henry Anson Willoughby, I set sail for England.

"My business detained me longer than I had anticipated, and I began to feel the most intense anxiety respecting my family. The letters I received from my wife grew brief and unfrequent, sometimes startling me with their abruptness. Just before the final steps in regard to my wife's proportion were about to be completed, I received a letter from America, warning me to hasten home, if I would preserve my future happiness and the honor of my wife! Imagine my dismay! I hurried home, leaving my business still unsettled, and arrived in time to find my hearth desolate, my wife eloped with my *friend* Willoughby, and my boy—my darling boy—in the Orphan Asylum, an object of public charity!

"Willoughby had represented himself as a rich planter from Alabama, and that he was sojourning at the north for the purpose of regaining his health. Placing my child under proper protection, I flew in pursuit of the destroyer of my peace, with my heart bursting with revenge. At Montgomery, (Ala.) I learned that Willoughby had been there, in company with a lady, who he called his wife—that he had been for years a notorious blackleg and swindler, and had gone to Mobile, leaving his wife (*my* wife!) behind, in circumstances of destitution. After waiting for some time, and hearing nothing from her base paramour, she borrowed money of some of the citizens and followed him.

"Mad with rage and disappointment, I pursued. At Mobile I lost all traces of the villain and his wretched victim. I proceeded to New Orleans; and, on making inquiries of the different boats, I was told by the Captain of one of them engaged in running to St. Louis, that a woman answering the description I gave, had gone up the river on his boat some time since. I immediately embarked for this place, sir; and my money being nearly exhausted, I was compelled to take a passage on deck.

"I arrived here in a complete state of destitution; and being unable to learn any thing of my wife or the villain Willoughby, I became discouraged and disheartened. The bottle was my resort. I mingled with the vilest of the vile: and, last night was persuaded by several others, to visit a house of ill-fame. I entered—and the first object that met my gaze was *my wife*, sitting upon the lap of a disgusting ruffian, and resigning her tender cheek, which I had not suffered 'even the winds of Heaven to visit too roughly,' to his disgusting caresses. Sir, sir! I became mad! I can tell no more, but that I rushed from the house invoking the most impious maledictions upon *him* who had been the cause of such misery and anguish; and found myself this morning in the situation you behold me. Sir, nothing which *you* can inflict will be a punishment to me; and you can bestow no greater favor than to take my life, I have lived too long—I am ready to die."

He was discharged.

THE FADED FLOWER.—"Oh," said Emma, with tears in her eyes, "my beautiful flower, which I had nursed with so much care, and which bloomed more beautifully each succeeding day, is now withered and faded." As she stood pensively contemplating the once beautiful but now useless plant, her father observed her sorrowful attitude, and inquired into the case of her solicitude. She pointed at the withered stem and was silent. "Emma," said her father, "when you received this flowering shrub, you were told that it was of foreign origin, and that the most sedulous care was required to make it bloom in this uncongenial climate; and while you carefully followed the directions you had received, did it not reward your labor with its healthful freshness and beauty? Had you any reason to complain while you daily watered its roots, shaded it from the rays of the mid-day sun, and shielded it from the cold at night? and why is it that now its beauty has fled?" Emma cast her eyes to the ground, and acknowledged that during the week her cousins had been visiting her, she had been so absorbed in her amusements that her favorite flower had been neglected, and now it had hopelessly perished.

An affecting truth is couched under the similitude of Emma's flower. Religion is an exotic; it is of heavenly origin, and when transplanted into the human heart, it may flourish, but it is only through constant care, and by guarding it against the unfriendly influences by which it is surrounded. Violence is not so much to be apprehended as inattention and neglect. If the dews of heaven do not daily refresh it; if it be not sheltered against the winds which too roughly blows; if every precaution be not taken to preserve it in its beauty and freshness, it will soon cease to flourish. When this heavenly plant is watered by the tears of a daily penitence; when the genial breath of prayer sweeps daily over it; when all unfavorable circumstances are vigilantly guarded against, then it will grow up in strength, and bear both its flower and fruit.

Many commence a religious course under the most flattering auspices; for a season they run well, their faith is strong, their love enlarged, and their zeal ardent; they seem as if they would never grow weary, but go on from victory to victory. A change, however, becomes visible; the graces of the spirit are exercised with diminished force; the duties of religion are not performed with the same relish; they are surprised that they cannot feel the same interest they once experienced; religion is divested of most of its charms, and its forms alone are left to be attended to with heartlessness, or entirely laid aside. The flower is withered, not one blossom greets the eyes! Why is this? It is not that religion in itself is short lived; it is a perennial, and is destined to bloom in immortal vigor. It has suffered through inattention. A faithful scrutiny will detect the fatal causes of religious declension. Mingling with gay, worldly company; indulgence in frivolous reading; neglect of secret converse with God on slight pretexts; defective vigilance in guarding against temptation; committing *small* sins, so esteemed, and exercising ingenuity in excusing them; these, and similar causes must necessarily, in the course of time, subdue the ardor of piety, and transform the Christian, who once enjoyed his religion, into a heartless formalist.—*Presbyterian.*

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is to woman at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements, every thing on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure.—The parents by whose counsel she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared to impart every embryo thought & feeling, the brother who has played with her—alternately the counsellor and the counselled—all are to be resigned at one fell stroke; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and returns with excited hopes and joyous anticipation of the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such a fair prospect, who can treacherously lure a heart like that from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection at home—who can, cowardly, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. Woe to the man!

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER.—I herewith send thee my pocket clock which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was no ways reformed, nor in the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping—or, as the vanity of human reason phrases it, I catch him napping. Hence I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges, drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

FOR THE YOUNG.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

HENRY HAYDEN; THE BOY WHO HAD HIS OWN WAY.—"Children, obey your parents, says the apostle in his epistle to the Colossians. This is one of the most obvious dictates of nature: even the irrational creatures are obedient by instinct, and follow the signs of the parent, beast, bird or reptile. Perhaps there is no duty more generally acknowledged than this. Your obedience should begin early; the younger you are the more you need a guide and a ruler." JAMES.

Henry Hayden gave his parents and teachers much trouble by his perverse, ungovernable temper. He might truly be termed a spoiled child. His parents sought to gratify his wishes in every respect, and by so doing injured him, and eventually brought sorrow upon themselves. Once, when his teacher corrected him, he said to one of his school-mates: "I don't mind getting punished if I can have my own way. I am determined to do so again the first chance I get."

One day, when he returned from school, he told his mother he was going to ride on Mr. D——'s horse. Mrs. Hayden knew the animal was very unmanageable, and requested him not to go.—Finding her arguments ineffectual in convincing Henry that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to manage the horse, she told him he must not go to the stable. But he paid no attention to her commands. The ostler helped him to mount the horse, and he rode round the stable delighted with his achievement. He then passed the house in which he lived, and in order to display his skill in horsemanship to his mother, he struck the horse. This enraged the fiery animal. He reared and threw his unskilful rider upon a pile of stones that lay in the road, and was out of sight in an instant. There laid Henry Hayden, senseless. The blood was flowing profusely from a deep wound in his forehead. He presented a ghastly spectacle. Several weeks passed before he had an interval of reason. His parents watched by his bedside with their hearts wrung with the keenest anguish. In his delirium, his thoughts dwelt upon the scenes, and events which had developed his unamiable traits of character.—"I had my way," was more than once unconsciously uttered by him who was to suffer the penalty for doing wrong during his life.

Four months passed, and Henry Hayden entered school. He did not appear as he had formerly done, prompt in his lessons and superior to his schoolmates. No. He knew not a letter in the alphabet. His brain was injured. After trying several months, to teach him to say his letters, the instructor gave up in despair. It was then evident that he was an idiot for life.

Two years after this afflicting event, his wretched parents left the home of their childhood, and removed to the far west. I have not heard from them since.

Before this sad accident, Henry was a very interesting child. Those who saw him were delighted with his intelligent countenance, and bright penetrating eye. But, Oh! how sad the change! It was painful to see the large scar, which deformed his forehead, and it would make your heart ache to observe the idiot gaze with which he started at his old friends and playmates.

This is a *true* history of one who was bent upon "having his own way." O, my young friends, take warning from the sad fate of Henry Hayden. We know not the dreadful sufferings he has felt. Perhaps these parents, worn out with grief which gnawed upon their hearts, have left their idiot son to the cruel persecution of an unfeeling world. Perhaps he is now wandering from village to village, sleeping in barns and sheds, pelted by rude boys, and often asking in vain for a shelter from the piercing wind or driving storm. But if his parents live, who can estimate the bitterness of grief which fills their hearts?

O that all parents might avoid a share in their grief, by early forming in their children a habit of prompt obedience.

A FRIEND TO THE YOUNG.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

PATRONISING NEWSPAPERS.—The following from the Pittsburgh Conference Journal, is true, to the life. Read it:—

"The way some people *patronise* papers is a sin. They receive it for two, three or four years, without paying for it.—Then the editor, through the postmaster, receives the heart-cheering intelligence that 'Mr. A. B. refuses to take his paper any longer, and that it lies dead in the office.' Well, he has the consolation of knowing that one bad subscriber is gone. Another, 'Mr. C. D. who receives his paper at this office, has removed from these parts. You had better stop his paper.'—Pity he forgot to send us *five dollars* before he started. Yet another—'Your paper sent to E. F. is not taken out of this office. Reason, deceased.' Hope he has gone to heaven,—forgive him the debt.—Thus goes the business of patronising papers to death. Thus, we have no doubt, died at premature age, the Conference and Family Recorder, with its four thousand patrons and upwards. What wonder if its ghost should haunt the bed chambers of some of those *friends* who have killed it with their kindness.

The moral in all this is, 'let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.' The Pittsburgh Conference Journal yet stands, we *think*, but unless it gets something more to stand on, ere long, it will go the way of all the earth."

RUFFIANISM IN CONGRESS.—Nobody can deny that the Federal House of Representatives is a very disorderly body. It is less so than the British House of Commons, and generally less so than the French Chamber of Deputies. But it is too much so for public good, and infinitely more so than is becoming in a legislative body, representing a people professing to be among the most enlightened in the world. The House now daily behave as they would not dare to behave in a drawing room, at a public dinner, or in a social circle. They seem to consider the House as ground upon which they are absolved from all restraints, and where it is not disgraceful to exhibit the ruffian. The very men who, like Stanley and Bynum, will revile each other in a legislative debate, till the vocabulary of abuse be exhausted, or who, like Tierney and Bell, will deal blows like drunkards in a low tavern, will, in an evening social party, be as mild and subdued as young ladies, or as courteous and respectful as Lord Chesterfield or the Chevalier Bayard.—Who ever heard Mr. Wise rant and rave and call names, at one of the President's levees or dinners? Who ever heard him or Mr. Peyton threaten any body with assassination, in presence of ladies in a drawing room, as they did Mr. Whitney in presence of members of Congress in a committee room? Who ever saw these men approach the Speaker of the House in a parlor of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of committing an assault, as they are said to have approached Mr. Speaker Polk in the lobby of the Representatives' Chamber! Such men know that any exhibition of ill-breeding, of brutal feeling, of ruffian violence, in any *such* places, would entail upon them lasting disgrace, and forever exclude them from society. They know that society, which never fails to vindicate its laws, would accept no apology or excuse for such misconduct. This fear of punishment is *a sufficient restraint*, and their cautious observance of social laws and usages under this fear, proves that they *can* restrain their tempestuous passions, and pay due respect to themselves and to others.

Now if they *can* control a ruffian spirit in one place, they *can* in another. If they *can* behave like courteous gentlemen at balls and evening parties and diplomatic dinners, they *can* do so upon the floor of a legislative body. But why do they not! Simply because they find, for misbehavior in the latter, not only that impunity, but that direct encouragement, of which they have no hope in the former. They find that impunity, because the body to which they belong does not punish their misconduct; and they find encouragement, because the members of the body who agree with the offender in partizan politics, sustain or applaud him, and because every press of the same party sends praises for his misconduct to every part of the country. Like causes produce like effects; and therefore if punishment will restrain intemperate passions in one place, so will it in another; and if impunity and applause will render a member of Congress a bully on the legislative floor, they would render him one in the social circle. Hence for the brutality, the ruffianism, the scandalous scenes by which members of Congress disgrace themselves and their country on the legislative floor, the press, and Congress as a body, are responsible. To show the extent of this impunity, let us refer to the case of Bell and Tierney. In reply to some rude and insolent expression of Mr. Bell, Mr. Tierney committed the outrage of giving him *the lie;* and to

this Mr. Bell rejoined by the outrage of a *blow!* For a few minutes, the House exhibited a scene of noise and violence that might be expected from a gang of *our* choice spirits, quarrelling over their whiskey in some low tavern at the Five Points. Order being restored, some member, we believe it was Mr. Mercer, begged the *gentlemen* (*!!!*) to be reconciled, and not to proceed to any *painful extremity!!* In other words, he requested that after having insulted the country, by dealing in vulgar epithets and ruffian blows, in its halls of public business, they would not outrage morals, religion and the laws, by attempting to cut each other's throats in a duel! We could almost say, in the words of a satyrical song upon two London bullies,

"If either or if both be shot,
Pray, who the ***** cares?"

And while a member of the House was thus interceding between two ruffians, the partizan presses, throughout the country, were giving partial accounts of it according to their several political predilections; each applauding the ruffian of his own side, and condemning the other, not for his outrage upon decency, the proprieties of the place and the dignity of the nation, but for his political views of the subject in debate.

In this case, the duty of Mr. Mercer, (for, he, if we recollect rightly, interposed as mediator,) was obvious. He, or any other member, should have presented, upon the spot, four resolutions; one to censure Mr. Bell for his insolent remark to Mr. Tierney; another, to expel Mr. Tierney for *giving the lie* to Mr. Bell; a third, to expel Mr. Bell for striking Mr. Tierney; a fourth to appoint a committee to attend the Sergeant-at-Arms in conducting the offenders out of the hall. And these resolutions should have been adopted at once, without any debate. But besides this, the press, of all parties, should have united in condemning both, insisting, as a fundamental principle, that nothing should excuse an exhibition of ruffian violence, either in speech or action. in a legislative body.

We shall resume the subject.—*Brother Jonathan.*

A late voyager gives the following description of the North Cape, the most northern land in Europe, where the sun never sets.

"The North Cape is an enormous rock which projecting far into the ocean, and, being exposed to all the fury of the waves and the outrage of tempests, crumbles every year more and more into ruins. Here every thing is solitary, every thing is sterile, very sad and despondent. The shadowy forest no longer adorns the brow of the mountain; the singing of the birds, which enliven even the woods of Lapland is no longer heard in this scene of desolation; the ruggedness of the dark grey rock is not covered by a single shrub; the only music is the hoarse murmuring of the waves, ever and anon renewing their assaults on the huge masses that oppose them. The northern sun creeping at midnight at the distance of five diameters along the horizan, and the immeasurable ocean in apparent contact with the skies, form the grand outlines in the sublime picture presented to the astonished spectator. The incessant cares and pursuits of anxious mortals are recollected as a dream; the various forms and energies of animated nature are forgotten; the earth is contemplated only in its elements and as constituting a part of the solar system."

Sudden Death.—Don Antonio Pomer, Spanish Consul for the port of Norfolk, fell dead on the floor of his lodgings, in a fit of apoplexy. The moment before, he was in apparent good health.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

SENATE.

January 15.

The Sub-Treasury.—The Sub-Treasury bill being again under consideration,

Mr. Benton moved to strike out those parts of the bill which authorised the reception by Government, as money, of such notes as would be allowed by law to be received, and spoke at great length in favor of the amendment, and of the exclusive metallic currency.

Mr. Wright said he thought it his duty to notice this motion to amend the bill, that the Senate might understand its effect. For himself, he did not consider it of the least possible importance to retain the words which were proposed to be stricken out. They were intended as a rule, requiring the Treasury to receive such paper as was issued by and under the responsibility of this Government. The bill, as it was now, would come into operation on the first of July next; on the thirtieth of June next the last Treasury note, issued on the authority of Congress for the last two sessions, would become redeemable, so that Mr. W. was not aware that, when the bill would come into operation, one dollar of Government paper would be afloat. But, supposing Congress at any future time should pass laws making paper receivable, it must be then receivable, by such laws, or this clause would not make it so. There was no objection, therefore to the striking out the words, and yet there could be no great practical mischief in retaining them. It was of little consequence either way.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky. I would ask the gentleman from New York what is his understanding of the operation of the bill in a case of this kind: The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States issues a warrant in the course of his disbursements on the receiver-general at New York, and the holder of the warrant is perhaps in Philadelphia, or Boston, or Charleston, or N. Orleans, would he not be authorised with the bill or warrant to make payment of his dues on importations at the custom house where he happens to be, or must he go to New York to the receiver-general to dispose of his warrant?

Mr. Wright. I do not suppose the amendment or the bill, as it is now, would effect that matter at all. They now take such warrants at the Treasury, or in any part of the country.

Mr. Clay. Then I understand the construction of the bill by the chairman to be, that, the Collector at Charleston or elsewhere to whom a warrant is tendered drawn on New York, while he is not compelled to receive it, yet is not prohibited from receiving it by this bill in either form.

Mr. Wright. Precisely so.

Mr. Benton. I believe I shall have a unanimous vote on striking out, Opposition and all: and, that such an event may appear on the record, I call for the yeas and nays on the question; which were accordingly ordered.

Mr. Norvell. In voting in favor of this motion, I wish it to be understood that under no circumstances will I allow that this Government can issue Treasury notes or other paper money to meet any exigency whatever.

Mr. Calhoun. There can be no question on that point; Treasury paper, of some kind, will be sometimes indispensable.

Mr. Walker. I vote for the motion not only with a view to consummate the divorce of Government from the paper of the States, but from the whole paper system. At a canvass in my own State, this part of the bill now proposed to be stricken out was appealed to by the opposers of the Independent Treasury Bill, as containing the seeds of a Government Bank; and it was alleged that these very lines were placed there with a view to the establishment of such a system. Sir, I wish the Bill wholly cut off from any such objection, and let it show that we are not only against the paper of the States, but of the General Government.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. I would give my vote on the yeas and nays to accommodate almost any body. But if the object now is to prevent the issue of all paper by Federal authority, and the establishment of a Government bank, there must be a great many more things done than this striking out; two things more at least; that is, sundry other amendments must be made, and the bill must declare that no future Congress shall authorise the issue or the receipt of paper money in the country. If the object is, as the Senator last up has stated it, there should be a prohibitory clause to that effect.

But the case I will now put is this. A man comes to Washington and gets a $500 Treasury warrant, which he wishes to transfer to A, B, or C. and he does so transfer it, say to the hands of a merchant at Charleston. And there what is its value? It is there worth just as much more in specie as the difference in exchange; and if that is one per cent., the warrant is worth one per cent. more than the specie. Can there be a doubt that the collector would receive it? Or, take the opposite side of the Union, and suppose a Treasury warrant drawn on New York is transferred to Boston.—There it is at par. At one place a Treasury warrant on New York commands a premium, at another it is at par, and it is now here below par. Now if you want to prevent the issue and use of such paper, you must, at least, do the two things which I stated: first prohibit such issue and use, and then you must insert a clause declaring that no future Congress shall vary from the requisition of the bill in this respect.

Mr. Calhoun was understood to say that he was in favor of striking out, simply with a view to prevent the re-establishing of bank paper in our system.—But as to an entire prohibition of Government credit, it would be sure to cause a return to the use of bank paper in our system: and if any gentleman was in favor of such prohibition, let him make a direct proposition to that effect, and Mr. C. would venture to say that he would not get five votes in the Senate in its favor.

Mr. Henderson said he should vote against striking out, and proceeded to assign his reasons, but was not distinctly heard by the reporter.

Mr. Allen. This bill itself will be an act of Congress when it is signed, and no more force than any future act of Congress. I have, therefore, risen solely to say that this Congress has not the power of binding any future Congress whatever.

Mr. Clay. The Senator from Ohio has not heretofore remarked me as saying this Congress has the power of binding a future Congress. Sir, I believe there is a Government bank lurking in this bill. Gentleman say no: we do not mean to have a Government bank; we will have nothing but specie. So the Senator from Missouri moves to strike out but a certain clause inserted by his friend from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, which admitted the receipt of paper of certain kinds. And I say, the gentlemen will not accomplish their purpose by this alone, if they would have nothing but specie. The paper will be out. Supposing payment is to be made for land; it is your purpose to prevent the drawing out of specie by means of Government paper? Sir, I stated an impossible case (binding a future Congress) to show that either that which is impossible must be done, or this may lead to a Government bank. Gentlemen may make their own bed as they please, but they will find thorns and thistles enough in it when they come to lie down. I understand the Senator from South Carolina, though he had yielded to the striking out, now objects both to the striking out, and to the insertion of a clause prohibitory on any future Congress. [So the Reporter understood Mr. C——, but heard him indistinctly.] Sir, if this bill is simply a hard money bill, and there is to be no Government bank—but (striking the bill with emphasis) there's the bank!

Mr. Calhoun. I prefer to raise funds by Treasury notes for the purpose of a loan; and I shall hereafter be against any other kind of loan, because a loan in bank paper is among the greatest of frauds, and I shall ever oppose it. If we must use credit, let that credit be our own. But what I wished to assert, and I now repeat it, is, that paper, for large transactions, has a superiority over gold and silver, and the man who would abolish the use of it would, in the most direct possible mode, bring us again to the use of bank paper. Sir, extremes often meet, and they do here; and I, as an honest and sincere friend of the divorce, would not tie up this body against the use of Government credit. Sir, I have seen this Government borrow bank paper, and I have seen it dishonored by those very banks refusing Government paper. I hope it will be now understood why I vote for this striking out, and if gentlemen mean that we are never to use government credit, I wish they would submit that proposition in terms, and see what will come of it.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky. I will not embark on the subject of the tariff except so far as I must that I may not be misunderstood. But I would call the attention of the Senate to the different positions of the friends of the bill. Some of them are against all paper; they would as soon have the hydrophobia. Another (the Senator from South Carolina) would have paper, but, then, it must be his paper, that is, a Government paper. Still, he would use a certain measure of paper.—That is the situation of the friends of this bill; and, sir, I will tell you what will come. Before the Congress terminates, these gentlemen will have the opportunity of showing their attachment or their aversion to the Federal paper system; for I have no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury, long before this session is over will have in a proposition for Treasury paper. He has already hinted it in a manner sufficiently intelligible, especially taking into view the manner used in expressing himself, by the head of the Treasury, whose perspicuity is known so well every where in the public and political world.

Friday January 17, 1840.

The sub-Treasury bill was then ordered to be engrossed by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala. Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright—24.

Nays—Messrs. Betts, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Ind. White, Young—18.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

From the Washington Correspondence of Bicknell's Reporter.

Washington City, Jan. 11, 1840.

Every thing goes on by very tardy degrees in this political city. Every thing is attempted, and nothing effected. It cannot be alleged with any degree of propriety, that there is any want of industry in those who compose the National Council. On the contrary, they are the most industrious beings in existence; but it is undoubtedly a fact, that the very industry they exercise, leads to the retardation of business.

There are but few members of Congress, who would not get up at midnight, and go to the Capitol, and make a *speech*, if he were allowed to do so, and there could be found a single soul who would listen to him. It is this fondness for talking rather than speaking, that leads to the principal embarrassments of the day, and prevents the free operation of business.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, simply moved, that the evidence in the New Jersey case should be referred to his committee. This was absolutely necessary, for the case is in the hands of that committee; but Mr. Campbell had scarcely mentioned his resolution, before a debate sprung up—no it was not a debate, it was a speech-making mania—which is yet on hand, and if it be not stopped to-day, it may be kept up for a fortnight to come.

During the mania of speechification, the New Jersey case, which ought not to have been approached at all, before the Committee on Elections had reported, has been revived again and again. and trundled on and trundled on, till every one, except the Speaker, has been utterly outraged and insulted, fatigued, worn out, with the most common-place Parliamentary twaddle.

In the meantime, the Senate, as if this speech-making mania were contagious, has had up a bill for the armed occupation of Florida, on its third and last reading.

The bill passed its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed, before any man thought of seriously attacking it; but Col. Preston, of South Carolina, at last made up his mind that he had better make a speech, on some subject, and as the Armed Occupation Bill was the only thing on which he could hook his design, he seized upon it, and made a most eloquent and effective harangue.

The door thus opened, a speech thus made, was the signal for a general attack. The floodgate of speechification was raised, and since Wednesday, the Armed Occupation Bill, has been the professed theme of discussion for the Senate. The bill will assuredly pass the Senate, and by a very decisive vote, if indeed it be not unanimously adopted. It proposes to give to any man who will settle in Florida, 320 acres of land, free of taxation, forever, who will arm himself and enroll himself, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War, and locate himself in that part of Florida which has so long been the scene of the Seminolean war.

Of the merits or demerits of this bill, I shall say but little; but it does appear to me, that there is something peculiarly horrible in the idea of settling a body of armed butchers in Florida, for the express determination of exterminating a race of Indians, who in the war they wage, fight for nothing but their altars and their gods.

What right have we to the domain of the Indian?—what right have we to attempt to drive him from his home and all that he holds sacred, or to visit him with our eternal vengeance, if he refuses to move?

The Senate has not been in session today. In the House, the New Jersey contested election was the order of the day; or rather it was the standing *bore* of the day.

Messrs. Clifford, of Maine, and M. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, made speeches *at* it, and before Mr. Cooper had closed, or got within a mile of a close, the House adjourned.

There is nothing very new in the city; nothing of the least consequence, that I hear of. Yours, &c.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1840.

The business of Congress progresses slowly; indeed I do not know that it can be said to move at all. Monday was frittered away in an idle debate about abolition petitions, and yet, after all, nothing has been effected, So we go on, from bad to worse, from worse to "worser;" and when and how this state of things will end, it is impossible to conjecture.

On Monday, however, the House did get rid of Mr. Campbell's resolution, to refer the decision of the New Jersey contested election to the Committee on Elections; and thus was that most wretched bore put to rest, at least for a season.—The whole subject, being now before the Committee on Elections, it is to be hoped it will rest there, till that committee shall make its report. It will probably report, that it cannot arrive at any definite conclusion, and recommend that the whole subject be referred to the people of New Jersey, to be decided by a new election.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Hon. H. L. White, from Tennessee, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of his State instructing him to vote for the Sub-Treasury Bill. This the Judge refused to do, and forthwith resigned his seat.

In the House, yesterday, part of the day was taken up in discussing a motion to amend the Journal by inserting that Mr. Lincoln did not raise the district question of reception, on the presentation of an abolition petition!! after which, the report of the Select Committee on the Rules of the House, was taken up and adopted.

The Previous Question, that great terror to a long-winded speaker, was amended so as to make it apply to the amendments proposed to propositions, as well as to the proposition itself. Parliamentarians will understand me; others will not, and could not be made to, if I took a week by way of explanation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet ship Quebec, Captain Hebard, arrived yesterday morning from London, via Portsmouth, we have received the Portsmouth Gazette, of Dec. 17th, and the London Morning Herald of the 16th. Captain Hebard sailed from Portsmouth on the 17th.

The papers speak as though apprehensions were entertained of a powerful and desperate attempt to rescue the Chartist prisoners on trial at Monmouth. The Standard suggests the propriety of removing the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench, and holding the trial at Westminister Hall. The Herald says that Vincent's Chartist paper, the Vindicator, has openly advised the assassination of witnesses, in order to prevent a conviction of the prisoners.

The British government is said to have determined on granting a pension of £2000 to Lord Seaton—Sir John Colborne.

The latest gossip about the Queen's marriage is that it will take place early in February. Her Majesty is said to keep herself very close during the absence of her intended, confining her exercise to promenading on the terrace of Windsor Castle.

The papers now say positively that Lord Palmerston and a dowager Countess Cowper are to make a match of it, but the day was kept secret.

The Thames Tunnel is advancing toward completion at the rate of 8 feet per week.

The indictment against the Newport Chartists fills two columns and a half of the London Herald—close type and wide columns.

The Paris papers again say that Marshal Valee has been dismissed from the chief command in Africa, and that it has been given to General Fiezel. The French advices, however, are not so late as we have had direct.

The dispute between the King of Hanover and his subjects seems drawing to a crisis. A report being in circulation that the King would dissolve the Assembly of of the Estates, several towns have resolved not to elect deputies to a new Assembly, and among the towns so resolving is Hanover itself, the capitol.

COMMUNICATION.

Selected for the Western Recorder, by a Friend.

THE YOUNG PREACHER.

It was late in the summer of 18—, that I made a tour on horseback for purposes of health and curiosity, through one of the most beautiful portions of New England. It was a delightful trip that over the forest-clad hills and life-thriving vallies of the puritans, and endowed with pleasurable incidents which time cannot easily efface from the page of memory. I have torn the following leaf from my record book, for the purpose of obliging a friend (the worthy editor of the Methodist Protestant,) as well as furnishing matter for that class of readers, who peruse that valuable paper under his charge. Henceforth it is no longer my own—I have let it go from me to create in other men's minds pleasure or disgust, praise or censure.

The sun was just sinking in the west at the close of a most charming day in August, as my horse cantered slowly on through the beautiful suburbs of ——— city. It was Saturday, and as I had long before made it a principle to rest on the Sabbath, unless torn away by the stern hand of compulsion, I ordered my horse stabled at the city hotel, and retired to the chamber appropriated to my use by the landlord, there to prepare myself by reflection and prayer, for the reception of the coming Lord's day. The morning broke—and surely a more lovely day was never dreamed of in the visions of poesy. Every thing was calmly beautifully accordant with the spirit of the day. Breakfast over, I sauntered forth into the woods in the vicinity, to pass away the season until church time, in holy meditation on the works of God.

At length the hour of preaching arrived and I retraced my steps to the city; upon entering the principle street, I found it thronged by a vast multitude whose steps were all tending hurriedly in one direction. The conversation of the crowd soon informed me that the Rev. Mr. ——— would preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the hour of morning service. Although personally identified with no denomination of christians, I had been bred a Methodist and felt no small degree of pride, when I beheld the enlightened citizens of ——— moving forward in hundreds to hear the precepts of Divine wisdom from the lips of one of the most favored of that sect, to which those near and dear to me were attached in the bonds of membership, and at whose font I had been dedicated to my Maker. I joined myself to the throng and arrived at the house of worship; there a spectacle was presented by no means uncommon in the churches of our people; every window, and staircase, and isle, and lobby were crowded to excess. All hearts were beating in anxious expectation for the minister. Five minutes elapsed and he came not. The choir sang an anthem and the whole assembly relapsed into a state of breathless anticipation. At length a motion of many feet was heard in the front aisle, and every eye beaming with pleasure, followed the young minister as he passed onward. As he ascended the pulpit, humility set upon his full broad brow and scarcely had he reached the sacred platform, ere the person of the preacher was bowed in holy fervent prayer.

Reader, were you ever assembled with a vast crowd of different sexes and ages and conditions on a still summer Sabbath morning, waiting to hear the word of God dispensed by one of the gifted spirits of the earth, without feeling an emotion of mingled pride, pleasure and awe, which could never be imposed by regal pomp or splendor. In such moments how exalted appears our holy religion!—how solemn and impressive its institutes!—how sublime its duties!

The preacher arose,—dressed not in a robe of ample dark folds, nor in a richly embroidered toge. In the garb of a plain man, with unaffected modesty, the young ambassador of God stood forth. The hymn was read with that feeling which prompts propriety of manner and emphasis, and soon the deep solemn swell of "Old Hundred" rolled from a thousand tongues to heaven. By and bye, the last words of the song died away, and the appropriate and impassioned prayer succeeded. Time rolled on. The anthem was sung, and the young servant approached the desk. The whole assembly grew still as the grave. Every ear was attentively open for the reception of the text. At that moment the falling of a pin or the fanning of a zephyr might have been noticed. The text was slowly and emphatically pronounced: "It is appointed unto men once to die, but and after this, the judgment."

It would be idle to attempt here any thing like a description of what followed. I had dreamed, and heard, and read of eloquence, but never until that moment understood its practical force. His thoughts came forth at times like the gentle undisturbed flow of the meadow stream, and again as the leaping, rattling, roaring mountain torrent. The language was lofty and well adapted to the sublimity of the theme. I knew not, until then, the force of that which Demosthenes styles action. Every expression of the person—the turn of the eye—the raising of the finger had an effect which until felt could never have been conceived. He painted in vivid colors and with masterly power before his audience, the various varieties of death which were of God's appointment, and corroborated by the voice of history, and the observation of living, and then touched most eloquently upon the yet unrevealed, but not less certain day of judgment, which must finally appear. The whole house was carried away resistlessly. Such a description of the judgment! The scene was before us in all its terrific sublimity. Never can I forget the effect which was every where visible over the house. The face of the christian beamed with exultation, while the sinner trembling and hung his guilty head in fear and stupefaction.

The description of the last day had been completed, and the orator next adverted to that preparation which was essential to meet these great and serious events. Many a heart-searching appeal was made to the transgressor on that occasion which will be remembered on a death-bed. The brow of the minister became flushed as he proceeded. The weight of his responsibility rested heavily. "My God!" he exclaimed in an agony of emotion, "I have called upon this people in thy name to repent and believe that they might live. Have they repented? Do they believe? Shall I meet them at the last day ready to pass with me into thy kingdom of glory to go no more out forever!" Me thought I heard the response of a thousand hearts, as a part of the congregation came forward uninvited and hung over the altar. Above the sobs and groans and shrieks of the prostrate, the voice of the minister was heard encouraging the convicted and calling upon parents and friends to lift their hearts in prayer to the Almighty, for a gracious out pouring of his spirit. "Mothers," he cried with energetic ardor, "pray for your offspring—for the church. *The prayer of the righteous availeth much.* The Bible has declared it, and blessed be God, I can bear testimony to it this day.

The preacher for a moment, wiped a few tears from his eyes and proceeded. Thirty years have swept down the tide of time since solitude held the place of this vast and populous city. It was the stirless hush of the midnight hour. From the lattice window of a neat little cottage, which held the very site of the church in which I speak leaned the pale interesting face of a girl in her teens. The rich moon spreading its mantle of sheen over the tops of the highest mountains, and in the laps of the lowest vallies, was holding with nature deep and silent communion. The invisible spirits of the departed wandered over deeply cherished scenes, or stood by the couch of some dear friend or relative. The fair form of the living moved not, save when her eyes gleamed with fitful anxiety towards an opening in the dense forest which skirted the meadow land. At length a deep shadow fell athwart the path. A step is heard, and suddenly the staggering form of a man breaks full upon the view. The whole scene appears to be startled at the intrusion.—The moon seems to shine less sweetly, and the stars to glisten less brightly in the distant horizon. He is slowly approaching the door. List, what mutterings break the deep silence around? "Aha! aha! 20,000! 20,000! one pocket emp—Aha! lost last night! Now I—" What means that flash from the dim woods edge? A pistol sings upon the air—whiz—whiz,—in an instant the words of the man are stopped in his throat, and he falls like lead upon the earth which he has polluted! A loud shriek bursts wildly from the cottage. All is still again—but it is that which reposes in the arms of horror! * * * * The middle watch of the night has again rolled on—the moon rides high, and the stars are twinkling through the bright serene. Silence is again upon her throne. The light of a lamp glows faintly through the lattice. The stillness of the night is unbroken save by the sleepy ticking of an old family clock in one corner of the apartment, and the heavy breathing of an invalid stretched out upon a pallet in another. By the bedside sits an old man with his hand on the pendant wrist of the pale sleeper, buried in deep thought. By the foot, watches the form of a sister. An hour goes by—the glazing eyes are once more unsealed and wonder restlessly about the apartment. The time has come; she is sinking fast. List! her lips move,—suddenly the sister glides out of the room and returns with a babe in her arms. With one hand the dying mother presses the unconscious child to her breast, while the other rests gently upon its little head. Her eyes are lifted in prayer,—she speaks! "O Father of Heaven! thou hast seen fit in thy goodness to leave this thy gift in its infancy alone and parentless—yet not alone, for thou hast—Oh God of Heaven! my breath fails me! I have but one prayer, grant! oh grant! that he may live to preach Christ and Him crucified to wicked men—may his voice be gifted ——" Why so still? *The silver cord is loosed—the golden bowl is broken—the pitcher broken at the fountain—the wheel broken at the cistern.*—Another day. The hour of the funeral has arrived. They are coming over the meadow and through the wood, to perform the last act of kindness to deceased humanity. The procession winds its way over the fields to the quiet village burial ground. To open graves are committed the bodies of the dead. "Dust to dust," says the preacher, "and ashes to ashes."

But where now is the infant boy? Through the changes of many years his life has been spared. The prayer of the mother has been answered and he is now to be found a watchman on the high walls of Zion, calling upon men to repent and live. You, my friends, who have unwittingly wandered often in your daily walk over the grave of his mother, have heard from your pulpits the son of a gambler. He has warned you to shun the sin which is in the world, and flee for your own—for mercy's sake, the wrath which must burst upon the finally impenitent at the last day. Lo! he is before you now! Mothers, will you not trust the promises—will you not bear your children to Heaven, in strong, faithful, wrestling prayer.

As the truth burst upon the assembled multitude, every eye was wet with weeping, and many sobbed and wept aloud. "Let us pray," said the preacher, and the congregation fell upon their knees. While the prayer was assending, one and other gave evidence, from the throng at the altar, of the power of God in the salvation of sinners. A revival broke out on that morning, spreading through every denomination in the city, which cannot soon be forgotten. The minister lingered with them for a few days and then departed. But the good work still progressed long after he had gone from their midst, and long, very long, will the inhabitants of ———, have cause to remember in the purest affection the Young Preacher, whose sphere of usefulness is now widening and brightening in the land of Juggernaut and the Ganges.—*Met. Protestant, October* 21, 1837.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

EDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

A quarterly meeting will be held, for the New- circuit, on the 22d and 23d instant, at the thlehem Chapel, eight miles west of Zanes- e, in the neighborhood of Joseph Thrap. Min- erial and other help is solicited.

Most Ohio paper is quoted in Philadelphia at r per cent. discount; in New York from 12½ 15.

A fire occurred on the 17th ult. in Wilming- , N. C., which consumed about 150 buildings, d destroyed property, it is thought, to the a- unt of $500,000.

The Whig Indiana State Convention was held the 16th ultimo. The Bloomington Post, of e 24th says, the number present was estimated twenty-two hundred; 1200 of whom were del- ates. The Hon. Samuel Bigger was nomina- for Governor, and Samuel Hall for Lieuten- t Governor.

HARRISONIAN.—We have seen the two first mbers of this paper, which is published in this ace, by Gemmill Arthur, under the supervision the Whig Central Committee, "on a medium eet weekly, at one dollar, until after the pres- ential election." Of course it is designed to tain the claims of Gen. Harrison, for the sidency.

The Post Master General has decided that Post Master may enclose the subscription of a ird person, and FRANK the letter, if it be writ- n by himself. If he see the letter and knows relates to nothing else, is the same thing.

As the present post office law is such an un- hteous taxation upon literature and the press, e have requested our friends to avail themselves this privilege, on our behalf, and a number of em have done so. And we thank both them d those Post Masters who have had the kind- ess to lend us their aid.

We will commence with the next No. crediting ose names, who forward to us new subscribers. Who will send us the most? He who will for- ard us the most cash for new subscribers, we ill present him with complete files of three vol- mes of the Methodist Correspondent, 3d, 4th nd 6th.

We can no longer furnish complete files of ack numbers of the Western Recorder, but we ave some ten or twelve, including all the min- ates of the Western Conferences. Any person who will pay for one year in advance, from our 17th number, shall receive all the back numbers e have on hand gratis, if he will inform us he wants them.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 50 cents; Flour $3 00; Pork, by our neighbors, is quoted at 3 a 3 50, but we know it to be a fact, that good pork has been selling for a number of weeks past at 5 a 5 50, for domestic use.

NEW YORK.—Flour 6 37 a 6 50, but small quantity on hand. Small sales for shipment to the West Indies. Beef on foot, on an average, 7 27.—*Bro: Jonathan, 25th ultimo.*

PHILADELPHIA—During the week there has been a good demand for Flour, at an advance of 12½ cents per bbl on last week's prices: Sales of 5 a 6000 bbls for export at 5 75 per bbl: The demand for home use has been fair at the same price; for common to fair brands extra 5 87½: The market closes firm: Beef on foot 6 a 8 00 per 100 lbs as per quality—*Bicknell, 21st ult.*

BALTIMORE—Flour 5 50 a 5 75, price receding: Beef on foot, in lots, at 5 a 7 75, according to quality: Live Hogs at 6 75 a 7 00; slaughtered 6 00 per 100 lbs—demand limited—*Luford, 25th ultimo.*

PITTSBURGH—Flour from wagons, 3 a 3 12; stores 3 25 a 3 50: Clover seed from wagons, 5 a 5 50—*Harris, 25th ult.*

Our Banks, in this town, have recently refused to take, on deposit, notes on the State Bank of Illinois, owing, they say, to the fact that there is a bill got up before the Legislature of that State to repeal its charter. The notes pass in the ordinary business of the place.

Our printing office is five and a half miles west of Zanesville. It is situated beside the Thornville road, on the bank of a pleasant stream. On the south it is bordered by a large grove of timber, which being elevated on a considerable bank, wards off the scorching beams of the midsummer sun, so as to make it a very comfortable place in the hot and sultry weather of July and August. In the front, to the north, passing from west to east, is as beautiful and as productive a valley of meadow and arible land as our country affords, under a good state of cultivation.

In May of 1806 was about the first time we set our foot on this soil, which has since been our residence. It was in company with Asa, a son of the late Jonathan Zane, of Wheeling, Va. The country was then nearly all forest. Our object was to procure some venison by watching the deer-licks. We took our own station at one about eighty rods from our present residence, and had not long been seated before some six or eight fine looking deer made their appearance, walking cautiously and leisurely down to the lick to regale their thirst. But our old worthless fire lock, though we made some ten or fifteen attempts, would not discharge at them,—so they walked off unhurt.

From that time until lately there has always been a portion of deer in the surrounding woods, notwithstanding it is so thickly settled in this neighborhood, that there would probably average from three to four families to every square half mile. Every winter until this we have frequently seen them gamboling through our woods and fields,—often three or four at a time; and more or less have been killed in this vicinity.—But for several months past we have neither seen nor heard of one—not even the track of a straggler. The reader may be ready to inquire, what is the cause of this? Have they taken the alarm because the press has so unceremoniously introduced itself into the forest? The true reason is, a lot of vacant land, laying beside us, thickly grown up with under brush, since the burning of the woods has ceased, has become occupied and partly cleared, so they have no asylum here and have gone elsewhere to seek one.

Another of the *Lexington's* crew, Mr. David Crawley, second mate, has been saved. He floated to shore on a bale of cottor., after an exposure of forty-eight hours to the severity of the weather. He had to make his way over the shore ice, swimming once before he reached the beach, and then walked three-fourths of a mile to a house.—His hands, feet and legs were considerably frozen. Some eight or ten bodies have been picked up. It is said $15,000 were found on the body of Mr. Wm. A. Green.

An inquest, at our last dates, was making into the affair of the *Lexington*, from which we would infer there was no deficiency on the part of the boat or her management.

To give the reader some idea of the distressing scene we will give the testimony of Capt. Chester Hilliard before the court of inquest, who was one picked off a bale of cotton the next day.

Captain *Chester Hilliard* sworn. He was born in Norwich, Conn., follows the sea, is 24 years old. Have been in Fort Ann, two years, in a woollen manufactory; then went to sea with Captain McLellan, in the employ of Rowland & Aspinwall, who now belongs to New Orleans, and went also into the employment of Captain Collins. Went before the mast. Have been five voyages and three years in that capacity. I went third mate of the Sheridan, Captain Russell, one voyage—afterwards second mate of the ship Mississippi, Captain Davis, and then first mate in one voyage to Havre, another to New Orleans, from which place I brought her home on the death of the captain and made another voyage.

I took passage in the Lexington on Monday, Jan. 13, for Stonington, to go to Norwich. Have no family—have two brothers and three sisters. My father was a seaman. Went on board at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Did not ascertain the number of passengers—thought at the table there were 150; but now think that estimate too large. Paid no particular attention to the stowage of the cargo. The bulk of the cargo was cotton. It was stowed under the promenade deck. Between the wheelhouse and covering of the engine, cotton was stowed I think against the wheelhouse. Three or four baggage cars on the forecastle. The life boat was forward of wheelhouse on the starboard side—on promenade deck—it was covered with canvass. I saw the two quarter boats hanging on the davits, and cleared away. We took supper about 6 o'clock. There were two tables set, each about half the length of the cabin, and were full. Some had to wait.—The boat went at the rate of 12 or 14 miles. The tables had been cleared an hour when the alarm was given that the boat was on fire. I did not know Captain Childs. I was then about turning in, had my coat and boots off—my berth not far from the companion-way on the starboard side—three berths distant.—Apprehended nothing serious, but put on my boots, coat and hat—took my overcoat on my arm. When I got on deck, I discovered the casing of smokepipe on fire, and think it had reached the promenade deck. The flames led aft, the casing was pretty well on fire. Thought it might have been extinguised. Cannot say whether the fire was below the main deck. Supposed the crew were at work with the fire engine. I should think that the buckets had not been used. I saw buckets, but can't say how many. The passengers had made a rush to the quarter boats, and filled them. They seemed determined to destroy themselves and their only means of safety. I repaired to the starboard boat, which they were lowering, until it touched water, and some one must have cut the tackle. It could not have been unhooked. She was filled and swamped. She was full—about twenty in her.

The other boat went down disengaged, in pretty much the same way; she was also full. By that time the fire had made such headway, that I thought it *a case*—thought the best thing was to run the boat ashore, and run up to find the captain; found him at the wheel house, and gave him that advice. The boat was already heading for the land. The fire had begun to ascend from the promenade deck, and had filled the wheel house.—There were two or three persons on the promenade deck, near the wheel house. My attention was turned to the life boat, and I observed she would soon be burnt. She was lowered and I assisted in pulling off the tarpaulin covering that was then spread over the life boat; determined I would not go in her, being satisfied she would share the fate of the other boats. They were lowering her when I left the promenade deck, and I did not see what became of her; went down the main deck aft; they were apparently unscrewing the hose of the engine; could scarcely see for the smoke—and should think the communication between fore and aft was then cut off. This was about 20 minutes from the time of the alarm.—The engine stopped about 15 minutes after that time. I then recommended the people around me to throw the cotton overboard. They threw 10 or 12 bales over; I told them they had got to do something for themselves pretty soon, and advised them to take the cotton bales.—Nearly all the cotton not on fire was thrown over. I then cut off a piece of line lying near, 6 fathoms long, and spanned a bale of cotton, which was square shaped, about four feet long, and two and a half wide. One of the hands assisted; we passed the rope thus attached to the bale, round a capstan, and getting on to the bale, we lowered the bale and ourselves into the water, by means of the rope. The boat was broadside to the wind, and they under the lee. We sat upon the cotton facing each other. The bale was about a third out of water, with both of us on it; the tide was strong.—The rope was coiled and laid away on the top of the bale. My companion did not like to get away from the boat. I determined to get from the boat before I was burnt to death—accordingly shoved the bale away from the stern, and the boat drifted about a knot and a half from us. This was about 8 o'clock; we brought away a piece of board. We had to keep the end of the bale to windward, when the fire was raging.

Saw a lady on the boat, one of her children was overboard; we passed the child so near I could have put my hand on it—it laid on its back—the mother cried out to us to save it. In ten minutes after we had left the boat saw no body on board but those on the forecastle. The child was dead—I judged it was a female child. Can't recollect the dress of the lady. It was as much as I could do to keep on the bale. The water washing up, would wet my waist. We were in sight of the boat till she went down, which was at 3 o'clock. We were a mile distant at the time. When we left the boat it was cloudy. The moon went down at 4 o'clock. I looked at my watch every half hour. It was so cold I had to make efforts to keep myself warm, by whipping my arms, &c. About four o'clock the bale capsized with us, in consequence of a heavy sea—it went over endways, and the other side came up top. We both managed to get on again. We lost the piece of board, and had no command of the bale after that. My companion complained much of the cold at our first setting out; din'nt seem to have the spirit he ought to have—fretting himself about his situation, wife, friends, &c. His name was Cox, and lived at 71 Cherry street. He seemed to give up all hope—shortly after we left the boat, I gave him my waistcoat, he having only a flannel shirt, boots, cap, and pantaloons.

He was a fireman. After getting on to the bale again, he remained on it about 2½ hours. The last half hour he seemed stupid, and had lost the use of his hands. I rubbed and pounded him to get his blood in circulation. It was very rough, and I was obliged to hold on to the rope round the bale. It got broadside to the sea—gave a lurch—Cox fell off and sank without a struggle. I then got on to the middle of the bale, and continued there about an hour, when it became smoother, and I was able to sit upon it. Cox fell off about half-past 6 A. M. When I saw the vessel I waved my hat. The sloop was the Merchant, Capt. Meeker, of South Port, who went out for the purpose of rendering assistance, and did more good than any body else. I was not frozen, but very much chilled. The cargo of the Merchant was unloaded in the night to enable her to get over the bar. She got out about morning. I was picked up at 11 o'clock. They paid me every attention. They picked up two persons alive and two dead. Those alive were Capt. Manchester, who was picked up on a piece of the wheelhouse, and a Mr. Smith on a bale of cotton.

Capt. M. was first picked up. Both picked up within half an hour after I was. Capt. Manchester was pretty near gone. Smith was in about the same situation as myself—he was one of the firemen.—They were put in bed, and the boat, after cruising three hours longer and finding two dead bodies, returned to South Port. One of the bodies was on a piece of the wheel-house, and the other on a piece of wreck. I was taken on board the Nimrod, which was bound for Bridgeport.—Went ashore there to Capt. Davis', an old acquaintance, staid there that night, and took the boat for New York next morning at 8 o'clock.

Capt. Childs appeared confused when I saw him at the wheel-house, and made no other remark than merely to answer my question; and from not being seen afterwards, was probably suffocated there.

When I went down from the wheelhouse I saw men taking down buckets and passing them to the promenade deck. My impression was at that time, that the tiller ropes were burnt. I think there was a communication between fore and aft of the boat after life-boat was lowered off. The life boat was cleared off immediately after I left the wheel-house. It is my opinion now, and I may have expressed it to Captain Vanderbilt, that if the boat had been immediately stopt when I saw the fire, a few buckets of water would have extinguished it! The quarter boats could carry each 15 persons with safety.

The following is extracted from the testimony of Capt. Joseph J. Comstock, who was sent by the company owning the *Lexington*, in command of the steam boat *Statesman*, to the scene of distress, for the purpose of rendering every assistance possible.

I wrote to the agent, but the letters did not arrive till 24 hours after they should have done. We started at 3 o'clock, Friday, from Bridgeport, in the morning—landed at day break at Old Field Point, the thermometer from 3 to 4 degrees below zero, and ice making very fast. We had taken six more gentlemen on board to assist us, who had friends on board the Lexington. Henry Ide, James McKenna, J. A. Beecher, T. Donnelly, C. A. Homer and Samuel Yeaton, all of New York, I left these gentlemen and another on shore at Old Field Point, to collect the baggage, which was scattered for several miles, and directed them to leave it at the Light House. The child had drifted ashore during the night, and was found by my man Wm. Kennedy. I left Friday morning for the East. We exmanined the shore, and where the bays would not permit the steamer to land, we sent the boats, and traced the shore. Being seven miles east of the Light House, I learned that three bodies had been found in the quarter boat; employed a person to convey the bodies to the Light House at Old Field Point. I learned that a man was ashore alive 18 miles east, and 25 miles from the Lexington. I went there, searching the whole shore, finding large portions of the wreck, that portion containing the name of the vessel. The place where the man was found, was Fresh Pond Landing. There were quantities of drift ice, and shoal water. Much time was consumed in making our investigations, and we arrived at Fresh Pond at 4 o'clock, and we could not get on shore. We made signals, attracted some half-dozen people, forced the steamer through the ice near enough to learn that David Crawley, second mate, had got on shore Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock.

He stated to these people he had been forty-eight hours on a bale of cotton—worked through the ice, and walked three quarters of a mile to a house. His feet and legs were badly frozen, hands not much—bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, and supposed himself the only man saved. I directed them to give him all the aid he might require. They said he was in the best of hands—I gave them directions to render the same assistance to any one else—to take up bodies and baggage and give information to New York papers. I then returned to old Field Point, took on board the bodies and baggage. At all these places I gave notice that rewards would be given for bodies and the detection of depredators. I was authorized to take such measures by the company. The ice prevented our landing and made it impossible to do any thing more. Found that desperadoes had committed depredation already, and measures were necessary to be taken to detect and prevent it. The baggage collected was taken on board and I gave receipt for it. There were thirty packages.—With all this and the bodies on board, I started for New York on Friday at 6 o'clock P. M. We were fifteen hours getting to New York and arrived at 9 o'clock, A. M., Saturday. One of the bodies was Mr. Waterbury. Two others appeared to be deck hands. Mr. Upson and the child.

I was well acquainted with the Lexington. She was a good boat, well adapted to the navigation of the Sound. Captain Childs was well qualified, had held the command of the boat for four years.

ITEMS.

An extensive bed of anthracite coal has been discovered in Yazoo Valley, Miss.

The present public debt of the city of Boston is estimated at one million six hundred thousand dollars.

We learn that the receipts of the late fair held at the Assembly Rooms for the benefit of the orphans of Richmond, are three thousand dollars.

NEWSPAPERS.—Out of thirteen thousand papers in the civilized world, upwards of 11,000 are issued in the United States.

HORSE'S MOTTO.—Down hill, spare me! up hill, indulge me! on the level, push me! in the stable, don't forget me.

Secrets are best kept at home. Women will reveal them the first opportunity, and men the first time it will subserve their interest.

The Boston Fire Department was called out 113 times in 1839. Destruction of property 140,000 dollars; insurance thereupon 89,000 dollars.

Riches are gotten with pain; kept with care and lost with grief. The cares of riches lie heavier upon a good man, than the inconvenience of an honest poverty.

The whole population of South Carolina, according to the census just completed, is two hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and seventeen.

HORRIBLE.—Parents often mutilate their children in China, by gouging out their eyes in infancy, and clipping ears and noses—so that when old enough to beg, they may play the mendicant more successfully.

The Washington Metropolis states, that from the foundation of our Government up to 1837, the total coinage in this country was sixty-nine millions five hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The capture of Matamoras is confirmed. It was taken by a combined force of so-styled Federalists and volunteers of Texas. The place was besieged during three days, and there was great slaughter on both sides, sixty of the Texans alone having been killed.

TALL SNOW DRIFTS.—The Northampton (Massachusetts) Courier, says the embankments of snow, piled in that region by the late storm, extended to the second story windows, and that the thought of intercourse with some of their neighbors is not indulged in until "thawing time."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Court in Bank, at Columbus, Ohio, have decided that every description of bank issues, payable at an after date, and assuming the form of circulation, is illegal, and a violation of the charter.

UNION OF THE TWO CANADAS.—The Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, have passed resolutions in favor of the union of the two Provinces. Equal representation in both Provinces, permanent civil list, and a joint assumption of the public debt, are agreed on.

At a public meeting of the citizens of the counties of Delaware and Franklin, Ohio, it has been resolved—in consequence of the students of the Washington Reformed Medical College being in the habit of disinterring bodies—that it is their wish that the medical class be dissolved; that as the professors have violated their pledges, no confidence should be placed in them; that the college be hereafter used as an academy; and that the students from other places leave the town in two weeks. Great excitement prevailed, and the destruction or the college itself had been anticipated.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.—There has been a wonderful decline in the mackerel fisheries during the last few years, as will be seen by the following table of inspections in Massachusetts:

Total for the year ending				1840	73,023
"	"	"	"	1839	108,538
"	"	"	"	1838	138,157
"	"	"	"	1837	176,931
"	"	"	"	1836	194,450
"	"	"	"	1835	252,854

BAPTISM IN WINTER.—A protracted meeting was lately held by the Baptist Church at Trenton, New Jersey, during which many persons were admitted to membership. Sixty persons were paptized in one day last week, the ice being cut away to admit of their immersion. The boys were skating on the ice at the time, and the weather was so cold that persons were obliged to be employed in stirring the water to keep it from freezing.

The New York Herald says, "As some index to the great depreciation in funded property during the past year, we have compiled the following table of stock sales at the New York board of brokers, during the past year:

Prices of the Leading Stocks in the New York Market throughout the past year.

	January 1839	March	May	July	September	November	January 1840
U. States Bank,	123	118	116	114	103	68	83
N. Am. T. & B.	96	98	85	77	64	33	63
Dry Dock, - - - -	103	108	106	91	87	52	69
Phœnix Bank, -	104	104	105	99	97	86	89
Del. and Hud.	77	79	80	67	67	54	71
Mech. Bk. Ass.	96	91	87	89	79	57	64
Mohawk, - - - - -	69	64	64	58	57	44	63
Bost. and Prov.	107	104	107	107	100	93	104
N. J. R. R. - -	106	103	102	96	89	74	80
Patterson, - - - -	62	63	68	57	53	35	46
Harlem, - - - - -	52	53	60	47	48	35	47
Canton Co. - - -	53	42	46	36	35	24	30
Stonington, - - -	26	29	34	26	24	12	16
Am. L. and F.	120	103	99	78	00	00	09
Vicksburgh, - - -	77	79	62	37	36	22	5
Ohio 6's, - - - - -	105	103	105	102	97	90	85

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—On Saturday, Exchange on England 7 a 7½ premium. U. S. Bank stock sold at 85. Bills in Philadelphia 94 a 94½. The Express in its weekly review says:—"There is a very visible improvement in the Money Market. The commercial community have been so long opposed by the banks, that they have had no spirit to contract debts, or to make new engagements; and for the last six months fewer debts have been made than have ever been entered into for a great length of time. The consequence has been that business paper has become scarce, and the Banks now find no surplus of this description. The demand for money has fallen off very much; particularly as the payments of this season are quite moderate. In the street money can be had on good securities, at 1 to 1½ per cent., and short paper is readily taken at Bank at 7 per cent. The condition of Foreign Exchanges is becoming decidedly better—Exchange on England is down to 7 or 8 per cent., and very dull. This is a very favorable symptom. Southern rates are improving, and becoming decidedly better. There is every appearance that as soon as Spring opens, and produce can reach this city, that the change will be still more favorable. Advices from England are decidedly encouraging as to money; confidence in American securities has decidedly improved, and it was easier to negociate.—*Bicknell.*

Methodist Prot. Banner.

THE Methodist Protestant Church in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, being as yet in her infancy, her history is but little known, while the views and principles of her Members have been studiously misrepresented. To enlighten the public mind in relation to those principles, and to correct misrepresentation, is the object contemplated by the publication of this periodical. And there is every reason to believe that wheresoever those principles are known and properly appreciated—based as they are upon the union of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty—it will be conceded that the church stands upon the high ground of scriptural truth. The Methodist Protestant Church has already attained a respectable and firm standing among her sister churches, in various parts of the United States, and we trust the day is not distant, when she will rank second to none, for piety, numbers and usefulness in the sunny South.

While the principal design of the paper will be to make known the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church; to vindicate her principles, and defend her from the attacks of others; due courtesy will be extended to other churches, and notice taken of their condition and prospects—Literature, Science and the Arts, will not be forgotten.

Terms:—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER will be published monthly, on a quarto sheet, under the direction of a Committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference, at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Its enlargement in size and more frequent appearance, will depend upon the support it may receive.

Any person remitting Five Dollars will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Communications may be addressed to the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Protestant Banner, Charleston, South Carolina. 24

Books! Books!! Books!!!

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS (in part,) to be had at the Methodist Protestant Book Concern, Baltimore, Maryland, with the retail prices. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. 8vo.	$2 25
Dr Macknight on the Epistles, sup.roy. 8vo.	3 25
Dr Scott's Commentary on the Bible, 3vs 8vo	7 50
Dr Dick's Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.	6 00
Dr Paley's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 25
Dr L. Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 2 vols. 8vo.	4 00
Crabbe's Sy volumes, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 50
Dr Adam Clarke's Discources on highly important subjects, 2 vols.	3 00
Reese on the Sabbath,	37½
John Bunyan's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 00
Brown's Philosophy of the human Mind, 2 vols.	3 00
Scriptural Anthology,	75
Horn's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, 2 vols.	7 50
Rev. John Fletcher's Checks against Antinomianism, 3 vols.	3 00
Young Preacher's Manuel, 8vo.	1 50
Griesbach's Greek Testament,	1 20
Rev. Dr Geo. Burder's Village Sermons,	1 50
Sturm's Reflections for every day in the year,	1 75
Dr Lowth on Isaiah,	1 67
Locke on the Epistles of the New Testament,	2 00
Ship and Shore, by an officer of the U.S.N.	87
Sunday School Lectures,	50
A Walk about Zion, by the Rev. J. A. Clark,	75
Abbott's Teacher,	50
Bunyan's Holy War, fine,	75
do do common,	50
The Great Teacher, by Harris,	87
Dr Dick's Philosophy of Religion,	56
do do of a Future State,	56
do Christian Philosopher,	56
do Mental Illumination,	62
do Improvement of Society,	62
do Evil of Covetousness,	62
Beveridge's Private Thoughts,	60
Buck's Theological Dictionary,	80
Christian Retirement,	1 00
Dr Adam Clarke's Commentarys on the Old and New Testaments, 4 vols. super royal, 8vo. bound,	13 00
do do do, calf, gilt, extra,	20 00
Williams' Bible Exercises,	25
Dr Cruden's Concordance, pocket,	50
Dr Chalmer's Works, 3 vols.	3 00
Christian Student,	75
Conversation on the Bible,	56
Drew on the Soul,	75
Drelincourt on Death,	1 25
Evidences of Chistianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie & Paley,	87
Rev. Dr Hunter's Sacred Biography, sheep, gilt, plates,	3 00
Rev. Dr Mosheim's Church History, 4th edition,	5 00
do do do, calf, gilt, plates,	8 00
do do do, Turkey, gilt edges, extra,	9 00
Rev. Dr Sprague's Letters to a daughter,	75
do do, to Young People,	75
do do, on Revivals,	87
Rev. Dr Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 12mo. fine ed	1 00
Physical Theory of Another Life,	87
Young Infidel Reclaimed,	37
Sherwood's Scripture Prints,	75
Musical Manual,	50
Mothers' Friend,	50
Methodist Protestant Cathecism,	
Family Bibles, various prices and sizes,	
Paragraph Bibles, do do	
Polyglot Bibles, do do	
Teacher's Visit,	
Pollock's Course of Time,	
Young Man's Book of Christian Evidence,	
do Ladies' do do d.	44
Phillip's Devotional Guides, 2 vols 12mo	1 25
Poor but Happy,	31
Janney's Poems,	
Adam the Gardener,	44
Praise and Blame,	37
Gospel Seeds,	44
Bible Companion,	62
Phillip's Manly Piety,	50
Harrod's Collection,	25
M P Church Discipline, late edition,	37
Life of Col Gardener,	37
Academical Reader,	50
Clarke's Advice to Preachers,	12
Williams' on the Lord's Supper,	19
Fletcher's Advice,	12
Howe's Works,	4 75
The Laurel,	50
Edson's Letters,	37
Father's Fireside,	25
Fletcher's Address,	12
Way for a Child to be Saved,	37
Bible Illustration,	56
Seneca's Morals,	50
Story of Paridise Lost,	31
Caroline E Smelt,	31
Real Dialogues,	50
Pastor's Daughter,	50
Basket of Flowers,	31
Piece Book,	25
Hints to Students,	25
Tree and its Fruits,	37
Evening Readings in History,	37
Child's Book on the Sabbath,	22
Girl's Best Ornaments,	25
Hero of Macedon,	25
Memoirs of Sailings,	25
Indian Narratives,	25
The French Soldiers,	25
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary,	40
Bishop Wilson's Analagy,	24
Pious Songs,	37
Keystone,	55
Phillip's Variety of Female Piety,	50
do Beauty of Female Holyness,	50
do Female Character,	50
do Love of the Spirits,	50
do On Redemption,	50
do Guides,	50
Burman Slave Girl,	25
Tales of Egypt,	25
Life of Mrs. Leslie,	25
Golden Clue,	25
Memoirs of John Chamberlain,	25
Julia Graham,	55
Gems,	25
History of Joseph,	31
Loom Boy,	25
Good Grandmother,	62
Life of Bishop Heber,	50
Biography of Pious Persons,	
McGavin's Protestants,	4 25
Harris's Sermons,	1 15
Gallaudet's Every Day Christian,	13
Conforms of Piety,	12
Daily Piety,	13
Token of Youth,	12
Hannah Sinclair,	25
Innes Advice,	37
My Adventures,	37
Six Months in a Convent,	50
Supplement do	50
Martineau's Devotional Exercises,	37
Hannah Moore's Private Devotion,	25
Brown's Concordance,	37
Young Ladies' Sunday,	50
European Children,	25
Chloe Spear,	25
Early Life,	25
Memoirs of S. Leece,	25
Counsel and Caution to Youth,	25
&c. &c. &c. &c.	

Propositions have been introduced in both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to repeal the United States Bank charter.

Gen. Harrison and Gov. Tyler have both accepted the nomination made at Harrisburgh.

AGRICULTURAL.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.—The good land of England is much more productive than that of America, and this superiority is probably derived, not so much from great strength of soil as from more skilful agriculture, depending mainly on two great facts, faithful tillage and faithful manuring.

The English farmer does not believe there is any thing necessarily adherent in the nature of good soil, which makes it so productive, independently of nutritious matter and foreign aliment returned to it by the cultivator, as a compensation for the crops it has yielded. Hence his first, his principal care, is to collect and form manure from every possible source.

Nothing is more common when one is travelling in England, than to see in the yards adjacent to the field, heaps of compost consisting of turf, tops of vegetables, as of turnips and carrots, and stubble, from the wheat fields, which is cut by a second reaping after the crops have been removed; dead animals, and offals of the barn yards and stables, and in a short time every thing which would otherwise be lost, and is capable of being converted by the putrefaction into vegetable mould.

It is, therefore, because this business of manuring is so perfectly understood, and so diligently practised in England, more than from any other cause, that their lands are so much richer than ours, Indeed, is it any thing more than an imitation of the economy of nature?—*Prof. Silman's Travels.*

PRESERVING APPLES.—Among the many experiments that have been published, for preserving apples during the summer season (and we know of many to have been tried) the subjoined from the Wheeling Gazette, is one of the oft repeated prescriptions for this delicious fruit—

"A farmer, in the Newark Daily Advertiser, gives his experience in preserving winter apples, which may be of advantage to some of our readers. In the fall he spread a barrel of selected Newtown pippins on the garret floor, where the sun shines in nearly all the day, and left them for three days. They were then put up in a hogshead of sand perfectly clear of moisture or clay in such a way as not to touch each other. On the 4th of July he opened the hogshead for the first time, and found the fruit as fine and as juicy as the day it was packed.

'We have seen in our agricultural papers numerous accounts of the entire success which has attended this plan of drying apples in the sun for two days when first gathered, and the packing them in sand. In this section of country we have an abundance of the most excellent apples, but from their scarcity in the spring we are inclined to believe our farmers take but little pains in preserving them over winter. If any of our friends will try this plan, and send us a specimen of their apples in the spring (being careful not to send us too small a quantity) *we* will be able to say positively how far it succeeds."

We would advise our Gazette friends to make their own experiments, as we have on several occasions, and then they can speak confidently of the result.—*Literary Visiter.*

VARIETY.

Happiness consists in a virtuous and honest life; in being content with a competency of outward things, and in using them temperately.

Dean Swift says: "It is with little souled people as it is narrow-necked bottles: the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring out."

A young lady at the examination in grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor, was singular? She replied, immediately, and with much *naivette*, "Because it is very *singular* that they don't get married."

PASSION.—A man in a passion is like Vesuvius in an eruption—vomiting forth flames and red hot stones, which descend immediately into its own bosom, till chance directs it over the edge of the crater, to deal destruction to others.—*Jean Paul.*

An Irishman standing on the pier at Newburgh, N. Y., was asked by a person present, where he was from last?

"Och," said he, "I am from every place but this—and when the steamboat comes along, I shall be from this too."

The Cincinnati Republican states that the woollen goods seized last summer in that city, on suspicion of having been imported without paying duty, have been examined and found to have been correctly and honorably entered at the custom house.

A professor lecturing upon *heat*, observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A humorous student rose from his seat, and asked, "Is that the reason why the days in warm weather are longer than those in cold."

There are 3064 languages spoken in the world, more than five hundred of which are used in Europe.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The devil belonging to the office of the Louisville Bulletin, had his shirt burnt off while setting up the word *lightning*.

He should follow the example of editors of political papers, and have his shirts made of asbestos. They write such fiery articles, that they would be in flames fifty times in a day, if their shirts were not fire proof.

THE ABSENT PHILOSOPHER AT HOME.—The following anecdote is related of Lessing, the German author, who, in his old age, was subject to extraordinary fits of abstraction. On his return home one evening, after he had knocked at the door, a servant looked out of the window, to see who was there. Not recognizing his master, and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out, "The professor is not at home."

"O, very well," replied Lessing; "I will call another time;" and so saying, he very composedly walked away.

TOO LATE FOR CHURCH.—An old negro in Connecticut who had always been very constant at church and prided himself furthermore on being among the first there, happened one morning to be detained far beyond the usual hour.

"John," said Cuffee, as he stood carding his wool for the occasion, "hab de kindness to tell me what a clock him be?"

"Can't tell you Cæsar, the clock has stopped. I should think it pretty considerable late, though."

"Ise wouldn't be exposed if 'twar half an hour top o' dat," returned Cæsar, and mogged across lots to church, as fast as his bandy legs could carry him. He entered towards the end of the sermon, just as the parson was reiterating his text for the last time—"The last shall be first and the first last." Cuffee turned upon his heel and went out exclaiming,

"Dat mean me—I come in last, but Ise out fusser, any now; de next time dis nigger goes to meetin', he no go at all."

THE ICE BOAT OPERATIONS.—The Ice boat Relief continues to do wonders in the hands of her indefatigable commander, Capt. SANNER. Yesterday morning she brought up into the harbor through the ice, no less than *twenty-eight vessels*—*two* barques, *twelve* brigs and *fourteen* schooners—a list of which will be found under the marine head. The Relief had to lay by for a few hours yesterday, in order to replenish her stock of wood, &c. and although Captain S. had then been uninterruptedly engaged for forty-eight hours in towing vessels, he intended to go down the river as soon as his supplies were laid in. He reports having had in tow, at different times, ninety-three sail of inward bound vessels, all of which were between the city and North Point. The track made by the Iceboat in the lower part of the river closes, it is said, soon after she passes, which increases the difficulty of towing a number of vessels at a time.—*American of Thursday.*

TEMPERANCE LAW OF TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee House of Representatives have had a hard battle on the subject of the License Laws. Some of the members not being satisfied with the prohibitory law passed a year or two ago, introduced a bill having for its object to render the old law more "liberal." There appeared to be a decided majority in favor of the measure and the only difficulty was, how to shape the new law. On this point there were of course different opinions. Some wanted this provision embodied in it; others that. At length after a great deal of labor, the new bill was concocted into a shape which the striped pig gentry, or most of them, deemed satisfactory. On taking the question on the new bill, it was found to be such a piece of patchwork, that a majority were not in favor of it. The votes stood,—yeas 33, nays 39. So the bill was rejected. This was on December 17th. On the following morning however, a reconsideration was moved and carried—36 to 35. In the afternoon the bill was laid on the table.—Whether any thing further would be done on the subject, problematical. In the mean time the old law continued in force.—*Journal of Commerce.*

WHALE VESSEL—LAW CASE.—*Circuit Court of the United States.—Important Decision.*—Judge Story, in the U. S. Court, in the case of the ship Isabella, of Fairhaven, has made a decision reversing the judgment of the District Court of Massachusetts in the forfeiture of a bond. The Judge decided that the practice which has been so long pursued by the Collectors of the Customs, of exacting a bond for the return of seamen in vessels engaged in the Whale Fisheries, is not authorized by law; and that the penalties of these bonds, which have been paid to the Government in numerous instances, cannot be recovered.

In concluding, Judge Story says:—"Upon the whole, my judgment is told that a whaling voyage is *not* in the common commercial sense of the words deemed a 'foreign voyage,' say more than a voyage in the cod, of common fisheries; that the words 'foreign voyage' are in the common commercial sense applied to voyages to foreign countries, where the main terminus is a foreign port, for the purpose of importation in the course of trade, that a voyage which is to be essentially performed upon the ocean from its nature and objects, is not deemed foreign to the country."

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, but the widow of three husbands.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Literary Repository.

ON the 1st of January, 1840, the subscriber proposes the publication of a new literary journal, of the above title, should sufficient encouragement be given previous to that time.

The REPOSITORY will be published semi-monthly in quarto form, each number containing eight pages of three columns each, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR a year. Its mechanical execution will be in a superior style—printed on beautiful fine paper, with new type. Appropriate engravings will occasionally be given, by way of embellishments. Its columns, excluding every thing of a party or sectarian nature, will be particularly devoted to the literature of the day, containing: Moral and Sentimental Tales, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Biography, Sketches of Travels, Extracts from new Publications, Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

The subscriber has the pleasure of stating that several Ladies, as well as four or five Gentlemen of decided literary talent, have volunteered their services to enrich the columns of the Repository with their productions. With their aid the publisher hopes to render the Repository equal, in point of merit, to any publication of the kind, extant.

A specimen number has just been published, and should two or three hundred subscribers be obtained previous to the first of January, 1840, (of which we have scarcely a doubt,) its publication will, with confidence be continued—at least for one year. Five hundred subscribers it is thought will fully meet the expenses; and our candid opinion is that twice this number may be obtained with but little effort.

It is earnestly hoped that those who wish to become subscribers, will send in their names as soon as practicable. The subscription money will be required immediately after the reception of the second number, as the terms of subscription will be strictly in advance, and no subscriptions received for less than one year.

All orders and communications must be POST PAID, to secure attention, and addressed to

A. B. F. HILDRETH,
No. 20, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
January 29, 1840. 23

The Casket,

AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE unparalleled success which has attended the Casket since it has come into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume with *still further attractions* on the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change, as it will continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, has been engaged beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The Magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country.

The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with *the finest steel engravings*, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals, mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several distinguished American writers will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra, *a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored*, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the November number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. Hewitt & Co., and the fine pieces of copyright music which they have hitherto furnished are sufficient guarantee for the future

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the readers' money.

TERMS: Three dollars per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & Co.,
December 30, 1839. *Philadelphia.*

P. S.—Editors publishing this Prospectus will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the volume. No exchange is solicited, except when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

Youth's Cabinet.

EDITED BY N. SOUTHARD.

Prospectus of vol. III. Commencing Jan. 2, '40.

THIS paper which was begun without a subscriber, has existed two years, in the midst of a host of competitors, securing many friends, and receiving the warm commendation of about one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers.

"You have no idea of the eagerness with which my little girl gets your paper," said a father a few days ago. "It would be a grand thing to introduce as a reading book into common schools," said a distinguished laborer in the cause of education.

"It is just such a paper as we desire to have placed weekly in the hands of our children," says the Christian Herald. "We have never known a paper in which children take so deep an interest," says the Waldo (Maine) Gazette.

"We have seen no paper expressly devoted to the young, which combines with more felicity amusement and sound principles," says the Bristol (R. I.) Phenix.

Its object is to do the greatest possible good to the hearts and minds of its young readers, in the most pleasing manner. To accomplish this object an increasing list of subscribers will enable the editor to devote an increasing amount of time and attention, while a number of able correspondents among the friends of the young at home, and missionaries abroad, will give it variety and interest.

Its engravings, which average two or three each week, are not intended merely to please the fancy, but illustrate truth, convey instruction, and deepen good impressions.

While it is confidently presented to the favorable notice of all who love the improvement of the young, it has special claims on those who desire the immediate extinction of all forms of oppression, and who believe the best security for our own liberties is a sacred regard for the rights of others.

It is published weekly at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, and No. 25, Cornhill, Boston, at only $1 per year in advance; ten copies for 8 dollars; twenty copies for 14 dollars; thirty copies for 18 dollars.

All editors who wish to promote the great objects of the Cabinet, are requested to favor us by giving this one or two insertions.

Our exchange list having swelled so as greatly to tax our time and means, we shall be constrained to confine it mostly to those who show us this kindness. Jan. 1, 1840. 19

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.
January 25, 1840. 23

Colored American.

WE wish to inform the friends and subscribers to the "Colored American," that the suspension of that paper for a few weeks past, must, of necessity, be continued for some weeks yet to come, after which its publication will be resumed by one or both of the former proprietors, who will endeavor to associate with them in conducting it, all the talent and wisdom they can reasonably call to their aid, and we pledge to make the paper equal, and we hope superior, to what it has been.

The causes which lead to so long a suspension of the paper are, first, the unprecedented hard times, of which every body is aware; and, secondly, the deranged state of things with our subscribers in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which require time, and labor, and patience, to set right; and finally, the payment of a debt, already accumulated, in whole, or at least in part, before we even think of involving the concern any further in debt.

We did hope, when we suspended, to have resumed again with the commencement of the *new year*, but we find, by the trial that we have made, that that has not afforded us half the time necessary, to accomplish the object of our suspension. We shall, therefore, on resuming, *commence a new series of the paper*, the current year of which to commence with the issue of that number, which will be as soon, certainly, as the first of March. We shall credit subscribers whose year has not expired, for the time in which the paper shall be suspended.

Since the issue of our last, we have received a number of letters from friends in different parts of the country, deprecating exceedingly our necessity to suspend, and speaking in highest terms of the necessity of the paper, urging us strongly to go on, and in every instance, pledging something to our support, or transmitting a donation, and we believe that the suspension will test the real friends of the paper, and bring to our aid the necessary means to ensure its continuance.—Will, now, the real friends of the paper bestir themselves in our behalf, and see how much can be done by the first of March? C. B. RAY.
New York, Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

The Southern Compendium

OF LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

UNDER the above title it is proposed to publish in this place in January, a monthly periodical, to be devoted to Amusement and Instruction, embracing Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy, Sporting Intelligence, &c.

The Literary department will embrace interesting and instructive Tales, Naratives, Adventures, Sketches of travels, places and persons, Anecdotes, Poetry, Extracts from, and Notices of New Works, &c. &c.

All new discoveries in the Sciences and Arts, as well as interesting papers relating to either, will be immediately noticed, and when of sufficient interest will be transferred to our columns, or such extracts given as will furnish full information to our readers.

In the Agricultural department, special attention will be paid to the great interests of the South. From our Planters, we will endeavor to obtain much practical and useful information which now lies buried and known but to themselves. In order that we may the more fully and effectually carry out this part of our plan, we propose to make frequent excursions into the different sections of not only this, but also of the adjoining States, for the purpose of personally inspecting and reporting on all the various operations which may be carried on, on the plantations we may visit. By pursuing this plan steadily, (as we hope to do,) much highly useful information will be obtained, which cannot fail to be of immense service to the Agricultural community, inasmuch as our Planters will thus become acquainted with the practices of other sections of country, and may from time to time adopt such as may promise a greater recompense, than those, they at the time may follow. Nor shall we confine ourselves to practical information only, but from the rich stores of knowledge which are to be found among our Planters, we hope to draw much which will prove useful and interesting.

Horticulture will also claim our attention, and we will endeavor to raise it from the low estate in which it now exists among us, to one more worthy of it. We will accordingly give not only practical directions for the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, but entering into the scientific department, we will publish whatever we may find interesting. Descriptions of new Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as well as their culture, will be given from time to time. The forcing department, which is but little attended to in the South, embracing the formation, building and management of hot beds, conservatories, and hot houses will also be attended to.

Domestic and Rural Economy will not be neglected, but whatever we can find likely to promote either will be given in our columns.

Sporting Intelligence, Anecdotes, On Dits, and various miscellaneous matters, which cannot well be classed, will swell our pages, and add interest to our periodical.

In furtherance of our object, we will do all in our power to render this periodical highly interesting and instructive, and one which shall be welcomed by every member of such families as may patronize it. To effect this, while we hope to contribute our full share to the Original Literature of the day, as well as add considerably to the stock of Agricultural information, yet we will freely draw from the sources open to us, in the numerous daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, which embracing every subject, abound not only in America, but also in Europe, and from these we will select only such articles as may prove highly interesting or instructive.—The sources which are open to us in each department are ample, and we trust we shall so avail ourselves of them, as to render THE SOUTHERN COMPENDIUM a highly acceptable visiter wherever known.

Political and Religious discussions will be excluded, and while we have no preference in both, yet we will not admit any thing which may be likely to wound or offend the feelings of our readers.

We have thus sketched the plan of our Periodical, and respectfully solicit for it support, both by subscriptions and contributions.

TERMS—*The Southern Compendium* will be published on the 15th of each month, in octavo form of 64 pages, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. JOHN D. LEGARE.
Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the Trustees of Springfield township, at their annual session, on the first Monday of March, at the usual place of holding elections in the town of Putnam for an alteration in School District No. 4, so as to make a new District out of the land of the following persons adjoining in said District, commencing at 160 acres owned by Bernard Wortman, also the farm of Cornelius Springer, Jos. Swaney, Scameron Rodman, Andrew Bumbaugh, Benjamin Maple, Joseph Wortman, Sarah Johnson, James Russell, Robert George, John George, William Kidd, Mary Perien, the Grayham farm, together with two farms owned by Abner James, and eighty acres of land owned by David Jones and occupied by Wm. Perry and Henry D. Morgan. MANY HOUSEHOLDERS.
January 29, 1840. 23

Godey's Lady's Book.

EDITION 25,000—MONTHLY.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions each year.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed the *Hemans of America*, will assist Mrs. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors it will be impossible to go estray. This work has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America*, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

Twenty volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an *Immense Edition*, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number. It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any in America, and as a *New Year's Gift*, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted as the editorial department is by the pictorial embellishments, it is positively the Bourdoir companion.

There are other publications that advertise *Fashion Plates*—The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number, which is not the case with any other work published in America.

Uncolored Plates of Fashions, also monthly.—This is a novel feature of the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions without coloring, the publisher will give from three to six figures each month, in addition to the three colored—This will make in all generally about nine Figures of Fashions monthly.

Lace Patterns of Embroidery will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

The Musical Department is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. Two ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

Fac Similies.—A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to gratify this feeling by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

General Features.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions colored and uncolored, Lace Embroidery, Fac Similies, Music, &c. &c. More than sixty Figures of Fashions yearly colored and uncolored, the proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

In 1838 we published 10,500 copies, during the months of January, February and March, 1839, we increased the list to 13,500 and had then to reprint three numbers and increase to 15,000.—With the next volume we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 copies monthly, probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

Our Reading Matter is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of publication.

The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new type cast expressly for the work, and will be found on inspection to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter being given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

The price of the publication is $3 00 per annum—two copies for five dollars. The money to be positively received before a number is sent.—No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to four dollars.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications, Burton's Magazine, Saturday Courier, Saturday Chronicle, Weekly Messenger, Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these publications one year upon the receipt of five dollars free of postage.

Address L. A. GODEY,
Jan. 15, 1840. 21. 211 Chesnut-st. Phil'a.

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and priving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Cloverseed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

THE
WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

olume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1840. Number 25.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ADVENTURE.

It was a beautiful afternoon about the iddle of November, after mixing all day the business of life, I returned home to joy the evening in the bosom of my mily, and try to find a solace for my oubled soul. To the sensitive mind, ere is something inexpressibly sweet, the enjoyment of a smiling fire-side, er a weary day's toil. What a con- ast to the drunken squabble, of a tip- ng-house, where many a husband and her spends his long winter evenings drinking and revelling, while his al- ost destitute family are shivering over few dying embers and scarcely a mor- l to satisfy the cravings of hunger, and e poor desolate heart broken wife fan- ring she hears his footstep in every und; hoping, and at the same time eading, to see him come, for he is ac- stomed to come home reeling under the rsed influence of intoxication. How autifully does the poet portray the ace and comfort of a contented home:

At length his lonely cot appears in view,
eneath the shelter of an aged tree
he expectant wee things todlin' stacher through
o meet their dad wi' flitch'tring noise and glee,
is wee bit ingle blinkin' bonilly.
is clean hearth-stane, his thriftie wife's smile,
is lisping infant prattling on his knee,
oes a' his weary, carking cares beguile,
nd makes him quite forget his labor and his toil."

On the evening in question I had come ome peculiarly cast down—I had en- ountered and struggled hard to overcome any difficulties which were calculated to ffle the temper and distract the mind, d had retired to my hearth, hoping that I ight be able to drown my cares and sor- ows in the smiles of a happy fire-side. sat down on a chair beside the fire and fter talking a while and watching the ranks of my little ones as usual, being ery weary, I laid my head upon the ack of the chair upon which I was sit- ng, and before long, was in a troubled leep. * * * * *

I arose, took my hat, and walked out to aze upon the operations of Nature. It was a beautiful evening for the season, nd had been preceded by a cold, frosty ight. The sun had unveiled his face uring the day, and was now within a- out an hour of sitting, tinging with a olden hue, the skirts of the azure hea- ens. I wandered on to the out-skirts of he city. On every side, my ears were aluted with the hum of busy life. The treets were thronged with the eager crowd, each pursuing his own way. Now my pathway would be crossed by the prawney laborer, who had probably work- d hard all day, to gain an hour in the evening, that he might spend it with his, perhaps, happy family, and whose "vera wee things," might just then be waiting anxiously, to meet their "dad wi' flitch'- tring noises and glee," returning from his daily toil. Here I was passed by one, with a hasty step, and bustling air, full of life, indicating him to be the "man of business," probably then, on the scent of some speculation, in which he expected to realize "something handsome." Again I meet the man of cares, whose counte- nance was the index of the feelings of his bosom, and like an April sky, now lit up with the smiles of sunshine, and now darkened with clouds of care and sorrow, and "vexation of spirit." And then it would appear, that, in order to make up a variety, it was necessary to encounter the *toper*, reeling and staggering I was going to say, "straddling quite over the whole breadth of the way," "Kings may be blest, but he was glorious,

"O'er a' the ills o' life victorious."

I pushed my way through the crowd, and at length found myself at the base of a steep and rugged hill, up which I clam- bered, though with much difficulty, owing to the hard frost of the previous night, and the sun's heat during the day, which had thawed the ground until it had be- come very sloppy, and though it was at- tended with considerable danger, I per- severed until I found myself at the sum- mit, which was far elevated above the houses of the city beneath me. I wan- dered on, until I came to the brink of a tremendous precipice, which must have been 300 feet perpendicular height. Oh horror! my blood curdles in my veins, when I call to remembrance that awful hour! Still the hum of the city followed my ear. I seated myself upon the ground, within a few yards of the edge of the precipice. It commanded a beautiful view of the city and environs—there stretched far out to the right a chain of mountains in minia- ture, along whose base meandered a beau- tiful river, sparkling in the last rays of the sitting sun, which was now gently sinking behind the western hills. Be- neath me, as it were, was the city, swarm- ing with life, and the noise of a hundred factories, sounded upon my ear like the low mutterings of a distant thunder- storm. I sat a few moments, contempla- ting the beauties with which I was sur- rounded, and was wrapt in meditation, gazing with admiration on the scene, when all of a sudden, the ground appear- ed to move beneath me, and before I could gather my wandering senses, the sod up- on which I sat, became detached from the earth, and slid with amazing velocity to the very edge of the rock! my legs, as far as the knees, were entirely over it! A root elevating itself on the edge was the only thing that prevented me from slipping off. Good heavens! what were my feelings at that moment—the thought of my helpless family, rushed upon me like a whirlwind! I sank my left hand into the soft slushy ground, and cautious- ly turning around, I grasped convulsive- ly with my right a fragment of a rock which stuck in the ground a foot or two from me, and there I lay, pressing my- self to the earth, with all the strength I could command, and holding with a death grasp, the rock in my right hand! Oh heavens, what an awful situation! Oh my wife, my helpless children, I cried in the deep anguish of my soul—God pro- tect you! Language is entirely inade- quate to portray to the reader, the agony of soul I then endured. The cold drop, of sweat started from my forehead—my heart sank within me—my strength was failing fast! Already had the rock be- gun to loosen from its bed. One moment more, and all would be over! and oh what a death! I would have given a world, to have been that moment seated by my fire-side! my brain was reeling— a dimness came over me, like the shadow of death! * * * * *

I felt a touch upon my head, and heard a voice, which seemed to me like the whis- perings, of a ministering angel, gently saying, William, come down to tea!— What ails you? You tremble so! I sprang to my feet in a moment; but found myself very much exhausted and weak from excitement. Oh what a gust of joy came in upon my soul! Ah who can tell, how fervently I thanked heaven, that it was all a dream! I had been sleeping on my chair! W.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28th, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

VINDICATION.

Mr. Editor:—I feel it my duty to vindi- cate the Ohio Conference, against the imputations of your correspondent, "J. J. Amos," in his article in the 11th No. of your paper. It is not pleasant to me to occupy my own time, nor the time of your readers, nor the space in your columns with such a matter, much less is it pleasant to me to join issue with a brother, with whom I have in days of other years "taken sweet counsel and walked to the house of God in company." I could wish that he had written upon some other subject, or in a less censorious spirit. His censures I consider unfair and uncalled for, yet they occupy a prominent place in your paper. I cannot, therefore, consent that they shall pass unanswered and unrebuked.

Your correspondent observes: "in look- ing over the number in which the ap- pointments of the preachers are given for the Ohio Conference, I find this region of country, (Blue River circuit,) and Rud- dle's Mills are left unsupplied. This has caused some reflections to pass through my mind, and elicited this from my pen. I am afraid all is not right that has been adopted and introduced into our economy." He then quotes from Matt. 11, 5. "The poor have the gospel preached unto them," and adds: "What a difference there ap- pears to be between Christ's testimony and the testimony our brethren have given in adopting and carrying into practice their famous and anti-scriptural Report, 'that they will not feel bound to send a preacher to any circuit or station, unless so and so be done.' He continues, "I should be glad to know whence they get the authority for coming to such conclusions, and reducing them to prac- tice. Are they not guilty of neglecting the poor, thereby having respect to per- sons? If so, St. James says, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors." &c.

Our brother seems to fall out with the Report of the Financial Committee of the Ohio Conference, adopted, Cincinnati, 1838. I wish he had quoted fairly from that Report, or let it alone. I must beg the reader to refer to the published docu- ment, termed by our brother "a famous and anti-scriptural Report." The Com- mittee after speaking of the slackness of a portion of our community in the sup- port of the ministry, as "matter of deep and lasting regret," express the opinion that this will eventuate in our downfall, unless there be an improvement in this respect. They then, for the purpose of inducing such improvement, offer for adoption, these resolutions:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Conference recommend that the delegates to the next Annual Conference come prepared to assure the Conference that the minister they may send shall receive the disci- plinary allowance, or some certain part thereof, as the circuit or station may be able." *As the circuit or station may be able*—how guarded the expression, so as not to be oppressive upon the weak, or "the poor," as our brother has it. And yet, this is a *recommendation*. I am glad, however, that some dozen or more circuits and stations attended to it, and think it is quite to their credit.

"*Resolved*, 2. That where any circuit is organized, so as to have permanent places of preaching and regular appoint- ments, unless the preceding resolution is complied with, the Conference cannot feel bound to send them a preacher." Here it is not said that the Conference "*will not* feel bound to send a preacher to *any circuit or station*, unless so and so be done;" but "where any circuit is organ- ized—permanent" &c., (of course not likely to be so weak or poor,) "unless the preceding Resolution be complied with," unless the circuit shall evince a disposition to make up "some certain part of the disciplinary allowance," not stating how much, but "*as they may be able*," the Conference *cannot* feel bound to send them a preacher. The brethren, perhaps, receive the doctrine of the tenth elemen- tary principle, "that it is obligatory on the members to render their ministers a righteous compensation for their labors." But this affair is dubbed as an "anti- scriptural Report." I did not know that it was anti-scriptural for a Conference or any other body to recommend to a chris- tian people to "render unto all their dues." Nor did I know that it was anti-scriptu- ral for St. Paul to recommend to a certain minister to withdraw himself from such as lived up to the maxim, that "gain is godliness," or that he should recommend in another place "not to keep company with such" (though nominally brethren,) as were covetous, extortioners, &c. Now I venture to say, that by this Resolution, the Conference meant to withhold a preacher from no people but such as are too covetous to spare enough of their "carnal things" to sustain those who minister to them in spiritual things,— such extortioners, as would muzzle the ox in treading out the corn. I pray that we may have few such in our community.

But your correspondent twice speaks of this Report and the Resolutions as redu- ced to practice. Here he is under a mis- take. Though I am sorry to intimate that we have dead statutes in our code, yet I must say that while some ten or more circuits, last year, neglected the course recommended, the Conference with- held a preacher from no such circuit on this account, but supplied all, so far as laid in its power. But our brother finds from the minutes that Blue River circuit and Ruddle's mills are left unsupplied. In justice, he should have said, *to be sup- plied*. And he seems to conclude that these two places get no preacher, because after a year's notice, they have neglected to attend to the course recommended, to send word to the Conference that should they get a preacher, they will help him some little, more or less, *as they may be able*, in temporal things.— (For the resolution does not even require that they make up as much as seven dol- lars a year.) Here, our brother's conclu- sion is altogether wrong, as has been shown.—and he does not mend the mat- ter by proceeding to intimate that our brethren are guilty of "neglecting the poor," "having respect to persons," "com- mitting sin," "showing no mercy," &c.

Now, the truth of the matter is, that at our last Conference, no delegate attended from Blue River circuit, or from Ruddle's Mills, and no communication was received from either place. (A letter from the latter place, I am informed, reached the post office, after the adjournment of Con- ference.) In view of this fact, how did the Conference know that a preacher was wanted by those people? They had a little information from Blue River circuit. Two individuals who had been through there a few weeks previous, stated that a delegate had been appointed, but that he had declined attending Conference, and that they heard J. J. Amos say, that he expected to attend as alternate; and fur- ther, this same brother informed them that in connection with other official brethren, he was seeking an arrange- ment to have the principal appointments supplied by certain unstationed ministers, in view of their having no preacher from Conference, understanding him distinctly to indicate that they purposed asking for none. Yet, this is the brother who finds fault with the Conference for leaving the circuit unsupplied. He was expected at the Conference. O! that he had attended; then might he have avoided thus sitting in judgment and condemning the doings of our Conference unheard. But to the facts. Our stationing committee, I was informed, had a minister's name placed to Ruddle's Mills, but it was found necessary afterwards to change this, for the want of preachers to supply all the places, and those having delegates present were sup- posed to have paramount claims. So this charge was left to be supplied. But a minister was appointed to Blue River circuit, and it was so announced in the list of appointments. But the brother, before the adjournment, found it necessary to decline taking the appointment, on ac- count of some intervening business. So, Blue River circuit, was also *of necessity* left to be supplied. I am happy to say, however, that this same brother, has since, arranged his temporalities, and started on for Blue River circuit. May he meet a kind reception. I consider him a worthy brother.

Our friend falls into another error.— He proceeds upon the supposition that the *ministry* have originated the anti-scriptu- ral report in question. For after showing so clearly the guilt of its authors in neg- lecting the poor, &c., and employing St. James to aid in denouncing this bad thing, he immediately thus proceeds: "It will not do for those brethren to plead they cannot preach without support made cer- tain by subscription." Now, I should have thought our intelligent brother had attended Conference often enough to know that, that body is not composed of ministers alone. I deem it peculiarly unfair to father this report upon the preachers, as it has been the usage of our Conference, from time immemorial to appoint their Financial Committee ex- clusively of laymen. I know of but one exception, (Springfield, 1837,) and then the Chairman was a layman. Our Con- ference Steward likewise, has always been chosen from without the itinerant ranks. It has always been judged a matter of del- icacy with the ministry to have any thing to do with the business of ways and means. And to the best of my knowledge, they have in our Conference, always manifes- ted a wish to leave this business with the lay brethren.

But, says your correspondent, "If such a practice had been adopted in the Apos- tles' days, it would have put an end to their prosperity at once, or at least im- peded their progress, just as it is now doing with the Ohio Conference." If the operation of the same financial resolu- tions be here meant, I have to deny both of the brother's positions. As for the Apostle's days, I do not doubt that minis- ters preached and labored to establish the doctrine of the Cross, without receiving regular salaries; i. e. before there were regular churches and charges established; and that they looked for a reward only at the resurrection of the just. But at the same time, I do not doubt that after the establishment of the christian institu- tions in any part, ministers who served regular charges received a competent support from their people, whether their allowance was fixed by statute or not, and whether raised by subscription or other- wise. This I think very evident from the writings of the Apostles. And, un- likely as it may seem to brother A., I think it not impossible, that in case any people had neglected to do their duty by those who labored amongst them, that such a people might even in the Apostles' days, have been *left without a preacher*.

But the working of this thing the broth- er declares is now impeding our prog- ress in the Ohio Conference. I cannot believe a word of it. For, as I have sta- ted, that the rule has not been reduced to practice. And should it be, I do not be- lieve it would prevent one worthy person from joining us, nor cause one to leave us. I see not, how it can have a bearing upon any, (even the poor,) save the cov- etous. "The law is not made for a right- eous man." But is it this thing that impedes our progress in the Ohio Con- ference? I verily thought that it was in great measure another thing, particularly in some parts of our work. I once heard an intelligent lay brother, E. Hoskin, ex- press an opinion, which I have since heard reiterated a thousand times by other lay brethren who give the best evidence of their love to the church. His remark was: "The bottom will fall out of our ecclesiastical tub, if our people do not sustain their ministers better."

Mr. Editor, I thought I should be the last man to turn lecturer upon the sup- port of the ministry. But since I have been constrained to make these remarks let me venture one more. I agree with Brother A. that something impedes our progress in some parts of the work. I presume that different causes may oper- ate in different cases, and sometimes a combination of causes. But amongst the rest, I fear that one has been overlooked by Brother A. And that I may not be "anti-scriptural," let me quote: 'Ye are cursed with a curse." Wherefore? "For ye have robbed me," saith the Lord.— Wherein? "In tithes and offerings."— What then? "Bring ye all the tithes in- to the storehouse, and prove me now *here- with*, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing," This is scripture— I leave it, without comment, to speak for itself. The scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain many cautions to the people of God against covetousness and laying up treasures upon earth.— And is there no tendency in these latter times to this evil? Were not those scrip- tures "written for *our* admonition?" Is it not a matter of extreme delicacy for a minister, at present, to hint such a sub- ject? In the Apostles' days, we find that the people were constantly stirred up to good works and to liberality. St. Paul did not hesitate to give charge that "El- ders who labor in word and doctrine should be counted worthy of double hon- or," because, says he, the scripture saith, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that tread- eth out the corn," and "the laborer is worthy of his reward." Farther, he bids Timothy, who was a young minister, "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they do good—be rich in good works —ready to distribute—willing to commu- nicate, laying up in store for themselves a good foundation," &c. It is evident that the Apostles and other ministers, as often and as freely exhorted their people to this branch of their duty, as to any other. But how seldom is the like hinted by ministers among us now-a-days. It would never do. This is a subject, I see, which ministers must not touch. But is it not a hard case, Mr. Editor, that even a committee of intelligent, respectable laymen, are not permitted to speak out upon this evil (COVETOUSNESS,) and say: we pray you, brethren, put away from a- mong you this sin.

Bro. A. says in conclusion, "our system admits of amendments," &c., and this we all know. He proposes an investigation to show wherein it may be corrected and improved. Of course I do not object to this investigation, but am as anxious as any one to have things right. But I con- sider that he has begun wrong, and that should he continue wrong, so far from improving our system, he will but make it the worse for mending. With this impres- sion, and from a sense of duty in vindi- cation of the Conference, I have, Mr. Ed- itor, troubled you and your readers with these animadversions.

With the utmost good will to all,
I am yours,
A. H. BASSETT.

Utica, Ia., Jan. 10, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—I am a regular reader of your paper, and have paid particular attention to its contents. If I understand the object of your press it is mainly to sustain the interests of the church with which you are associated. Without this consideration, you would not have vested a capital of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. I think your paper well calcu- lated to promote the object of its establish- ment. And I regret to see a disposition manifested on the part of some of your correspondents to introduce into your columns a subject which can do no possi- ple good under the heavens; nor have any other effect but to injure the paper and the interests of your church. I mean the subject of ABOLITION DISCUSSIONS.

I have not the slightest disposition to censure you, sir, for permitting essays upon that subject into your columns.— From the character of your paper, and situated as you are, you could not con- sistently do otherwise. But it is the imprudence of your friends, who impose upon you communications foreign from your main design, that I deprecate.

My attention, sometime since, was di- rected to a communication from Mr. Dalbey, of Pittsburgh, which I think was as perfectly an uncalled for thing as I have lately noticed. If the gentleman wishes to be an Abolitionist, it is undoubt- edly his privilege to be one; if he desired to make a public avowal of his principles, why did he not unite with an Abolition Society and deliver a speech upon the subject. This, I should supposed, would have satisfied any man's conscience. But to proclaim himself through your columns in the manner he did, went to make the impression throughout the community, that he had become heated on the subject of Abolition, and of course, would be cal- culated to provoke against him that pre- judice which exists in the public mind against Abolitionists, and so far, to close the door to his usefulness. He will, doubtless, some day, regret such impru- dence. Be ye wise as serpents, but harm- less as doves, saith the Redeemer,

The most exceptionable article, how- ever, I have seen on the subject, in your paper, is the communication of the Rev. John Clarke, in your 23d number. Not only are the remarks above applicable to this production, but the style of it is in my opinion very exceptionable. Such heated expressions would do very well for an Abolition paper, which is read by none but Abolitionists, and whose appe- tites are so keen that they could relish and digest any thing on that subject. But to write such an article for a sheet, dedi- cated to another enterprise, a considera- ble portion of whose readers wish to hear nothing in relation to the matter in it, I think, is in exceeding bad taste.

Again; in alluding to the monetary affairs and commercial embarrassment of the country, he says that "Slavery" "is a principal procuring cause of the present distress." Such a declaration is no great compliment to the gentleman's discern- ment. Whatever chastisement slavery may merit, the present commercial distress can have little to do with it, either imme- diately or remotely. What man of obser- vation does not know that the present mo- netary difficulties have grown out of a wretched & wreckless tinkering with the currency of the country? As this is the leading sentiment which figures through all the declamation of his article, it looks very meager when striped of it. This fur- nishes practical illustration of the charge against Abolitionists, that they are men of but "one idea;" they can see nothing but slavery in any subject, and it never once enters into their minds that there are other offences that also need correc- tion.

That slavery is a moral offence, I have no hesitancy in admitting; but whether it is a minister's duty, who thus believes, to co-operate with the present Abolition en- terprise, I think questionable. When this association first commenced its oppo- sition to slavery, it placed the question entirely on moral grounds. They asked

only for permission to go to the south with moral suasion, and proposed to risk the whole on the issue. Nothing at all was then said about political action.—Thus far, I could find no objection to their movements. But ultimately, a resolution was passed by the Society, proposing to interrogate all candidates for office upon their Abolition faith, and to vote for those who were in favor of emancipation, irrespective of parties. This resolution has led to a thousand perplexing and teasing questions to candidates at elections, and frequently caused the philanthropic Abolitionist to become the tool of the vilest demagogue, who would not hesitate a moment to use him to accomplish his purpose. And now a strong movement is made, and I have little doubt, but it will succeed, to get up a distinct political party. Mr. James G. Birney, a leading Abolitionist, has already been put in nomination for the Presidency, by a portion of the Society; and his very manner of declining the nomination shows that he would have accepted it, if he had thought there were any prospects for success.

Now, I do not say that it is wrong to make the abolition of slavery a political question; but I do say, that whenever it abandons the high ground of moral suasion, and assumes the attitude of a political campaign, that ministers of the gospel should have nothing to do with leading the van. What would be thought of a minister of religion, charged with the spiritual interests of the church, who would assume to take a leading part with one of the political divisions of the day. Public opinion, sir, would execrate him; and although even the party with whom he associated might use him as a tool, yet respect him they could not. The very same is applicable to POLITICAL Abolitionism. I have no doubt but the men of "one idea" will dissent from this position. But the calm and dispassionate portion of the community will see its correctness.

Therefore, when the Rev. Mr. Clarke informs us that he has charge of a circuit, and at the same time is participating in the formation of Abolition Societies, I should adjudge him to be exceedingly indiscreet. Saying nothing about its identifying him with POLITICAL abolitionism, it must render him, as a minister, comparatively useless to that portion of the community who have strong prejudices against Abolitionists, and certainly these are worth saving too.

I am not, sir, a member of your church, but I highly approve of your principles of ecclesiastical polity; and think, so far as those principles prevail, that they will tend to ameliorate slavery of every description. I am of opinion that your church could not better serve the cause of humanity than to attend to the promotion of your own particular enterprize, and I think much harm may come of your ministers meddling too much with exciting topics foreign to your own duty.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not think these remarks impertinent, because they do not come from a member of your church. They are well intended, and I hope they will be received as such.

Yours, very respectfully, &c.,
J. SMITH.

Sugar Grove, Ohio, February, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bro. Springer:—We have closed a protracted meeting at Evensburgh, Ohio, which commenced the 9th instant, and continued 'till the 26th, including eighteen days; during which time, we had special manifestations of the Divine presence, in the awakening and conversion of sinners.

The usual exercises were prayer meetings at half past nine, in the morning, which were well attended by members of different churches; preaching at eleven, at which time, we generally had a respectable congregation of attentive hearers. We had the assistance of brothers Inskeep and McConnell, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and brother Johnston, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and some of our local brethren, who labored zealously and to profit in the promotion of the revival. Anxious meetings at four in the evening, to which were invited all who truly desired to flee from the wrath to come, and seek salvation. Three or four of the brethren were instructed to exhort and pray with the seekers. These meetings were scenes of both mourning and rejoicing; they were sometimes attended by as many as twelve or fourteen persons of various ages and sex. On one occasion, eleven young men presented themselves as seekers at the anxious room. These meetings were particularly profitable. Preaching at early candlelight, at which time we had generally large congregations. The subjects discussed were of a practical and experimental nature, leading to faith and repentance. Every second or third morning, in place of prayer meeting, we had a general class meeting or love-feast, in which our Episcopal brethren united with us, as on all other occasions, during the meeting, in the bonds of christian zeal and affection. The Lord bless this state of union wherever it exists, and send it where it does not. As the fruits of this meeting, TWENTY-NINE members were added to our church, five to the M. E. Church and some to the United Brethren.

The evening of the 20th was a time of rejoicing with christians, which continued through the night, or nearly so. On the morning of the 21st, CATHARINE WISE, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, became, to all appearance, entirely insensible to every surrounding object, and lay in this situation until dark, when she revived and spake a few words, then relapsed into her former state of insensibility, and so remained until the morning of the 22d, being twenty four hours, when she finally revived.

She related the following at general class meeting, consisting of near one hundred persons, as well as to the subscribers, who noted it down, as the scenes presented to her mind while in this situation;—

"I approached a gate consisting of iron bars, and while standing before this gate I smelled a strong scent as of sulphur.—An angel now appeared to me passing from the inside;—at his approach the place was beautifully illuminated. He led me to an other gate, where I heard singing as by innumerable voices, but saw nothing until we approached a third, which was standing wide open. Near this and on the right hand stood the Saviour of sinners, upon a large square white throne, with gold encircling the edges, with his hands extended, the left pointing downward and the right upward, and in the latter a golden pencil.

"As I approached him I inquired, is this my father's throne? To which he replied in the affirmative. And while I approached and shook hands and conversed with Him, I felt as easy and as familiar, as though conversing with an earthly friend.

"I asked if my mother were there—she is, was the reply. I then asked if my other relations were there, without mentioning names. Some of them are. I then inquired if a particular relation were there whose name I mentioned, and was informed he was, but that it was not now given to me to know any of them until I returned and came again. I lastly asked for an other individual, but the answer was I know him not.

"As I passed up the streets of the city, whose pavements were gold, which was brightly shining, I shook hands with the angels as I went, but they said nothing to me. As I was progressing forward I heard a voice, seemingly behind me, call me to return to the Saviour, which when I did he presented me with a golden harp which he directed me to use. And while all around me were tuning their harps in praise I employed mine for the same purpose. As I passed round I observed that some appeared more happy than others—their countenances shown with greater brilliancy. Some were kneeling, with their hand raised and facing the throne; others were marching towards those who were prostrated with flowing white robes. Among the numerous voices which I heard I thought I could distinguish that of my mother but did not look to see her, as I was told I could not know her now.

"I then returned to the Saviour who looked down upon me with a smile, and received the harp, and said to me, go to earth again—prove faithful—do all the good you can, and you shall return here and know all your friends. Immediately the angel conducted me back to the place where he first appeared."

MOSES N. WARREN, *Sup. Cosh. Ct, and six other names.*

Ohio, Jan. 31st 1840.

UTICA, IA., JAN. 24, 1840.

Bro. Springer: It is time that I report something concerning Charlestown ct.—I would be glad to have accounts more cheering to furnish, but "such as I have give I unto thee." The circuit has been in rather low condition. This, however, is not to reflect upon my predecessor, Br. Wheatley. He is a sacrificing, faithful brother, and loves our cause. Last year he had an extensive four week circuit, including what is now called Driftwood Mission. By severe affliction at one time, and a serious accident at two other times during the year, he lost several entire rounds upon the circuit. These disappointments exercised a discouraging influence in different parts. To this is to be added my own misfortune. At the last Conference I was not released by the Trustees of the Institution from the Agency in which I had served the preceding year.—I had to occupy about two months in business pertaining thereto, and did not reach my circuit until about the 10th of November last. Meanwhile, some of our friends had become discouraged by the lack of regular preaching, &c. Diligent efforts were made by the worthy preacher in charge of the circuit in the old church, to gather up our few sheep in the wilderness. I wish to acknowledge his kindness to our people in their destitute situation. When he judged it doubtful that they would ever again be supplied with a preacher, and the regular means of grace, he kindly offered to receive and restore them to all the immunities of "*the Mother Church.*"—May the episcopacy reward him for his laudable endeavors, and advance him to the Presiding Eldership the next vacancy that occurs. Strange to tell, however, very few, some two or three females only, to my knowledge, availed themselves of these friendly overtures.

We have in this circuit some substantial Reformers, and amongst the number the same firm brother of whom you published an anecdote in 1832. It would be new to many of your readers, let us name it again. The circuit preacher of the M. E. Connexion, in those days used to read the Discipline to his people and lecture thereon. He professed to be "a Methodist of the *old stamp*, inside and outside," and exhibited the great impropriety of "*turning the coat.*" In his round, he attended to this at a certain village, and proceeded to meet the class. Our radical brother was present, by the solicitation of a member, but the preacher knew it not. When spoken to, this brother stated his exercises in such a lively manner that the preacher manifested evident satisfaction, and warmly bade him, "Go on, brother." Then turning to the rest, he said, "I warrant you, that brother will *never turn his coat.*" To this he responded, "Amen," and unto this day he adheres firmly to his purpose.

After all the discouragements, our circuit is not in as low a state as has been reported abroad. A portion of our membership have kept alive in religion, others are arousing to increased attention to the means of grace. But we all have need of being more abundantly revived. And thanks be to God, we believe He will yet visit us with the outpouring of His spirit We have experienced some comfortable tokens that He hath not forsaken His people. A number have united with us sufficient to make up for those who have withdrawn and removed within the last six months. I wish to state that Brother Wheatley and Bro. Douthart from Madison circuit, assisted us at a three days' meeting at Bethlehem in November last. Likewise, Bro. Collins, superintendent of Madison circuit, and Bro. Wheatley attended our first quarterly meeting at Guernsey in December ult. Their labors were not only approved, but they tended greatly, I trust, to edification. May they have their reward. Our second quarterly meeting, I wish those brethren to know, is to be held at Charlestown, including the second Lord's day (8th) of March. We greatly need help from abroad, at our more popular meetings in this circuit, and earnestly solicit the aid of such brethren as can be forthcoming.

A. H. BASSETT, *Sup't.*
Charlestown Ct.

NOTE.—If our brother C. Woodruff would furnish an article explanatory of "*the devil's humbugs,*" alluded to in a recent communication of his, I presume it would be of general edification, and would gratify. A. H. B.

ELIZABETHTOWN, MARSHALL, VA. JAN. 27, 1840.

Bro. C. Springer:—Having been employed by the President to itinerate for the present year, I have commenced my labors as missionary. My field of operations is from Wheeling, Va., down to Tyler, including Marshall Co. I have visited Wheeling and find the little church there in rather a desponding condition. I have attended to several other places and held meetings and find some kind friends. I feel encouraged to try to preach the gospel, and to serve the interests of our liberal principles. I have not attempted yet to organize any societies, but shall try on my next round.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH ALLEN.

CLARKSBURG, VA., JAN. 27, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—Having to write to you on business, I wish to say that I reached this place the Saturday after Conference and commenced my labors the next day. Since then I have held one two day and one quarterly meeting. At the latter we were assisted by the President, Brother Brown, whose labors were blessed, and the meeting was very refreshing.—We have received into the church since conference sixteen members. Since the deep snow we have not done much, owing to the bad road and the want of suitable houses of worship. The coming spring we hope to do better.

Yours respectfully, R. SIMONTON.

WARREN CO., O., JAN. 28, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—I attended a protracted meeting at Cincinnati the fore part of this month, some ten days, during which upward of *thirty* joined the church, most of whom professed religion. The meeting was still progressing and increasing in interest when I left. I expect you will hear from Brothers Snethen and Barnes in relation to this meeting.—I shall be able in a few days to start on a Missionary tour. Yours, &c. A. M'GUIRE.

MOUNT MORRIS, GREEN CO., PA., JAN. 25, 1840.

Much respected friend:—Since my last communication to you, we have had an addition of about thirty persons to the Methodist P. Church, principally in the neighborhood of Cheet neck, and the good begun work seems to be extending on the circuit. Since the commencement of the Conference year there has been an accession of more than an hundred members on Middletown Circuit.

Yours, in the best of bonds,
JOHN FORDYCE.

OBITUARY.

CAMBRIDGE, O., FEB. 1, 1840

Dear Bro. Springer: We have been called to mourn the loss of Sister SARCHITT, wife of David Sarchitt, who departed this life on the thirtieth of November last, in the twenty-eight year of her age, at their residence four miles north-east of Cambrige. In her life she was an example of piety,—in her sickness she evidenced great fortitude and resignation to the will of God, and as death approached he gradually lost his sting, and the grave its terror; she rejoiced in final victory, bade death a cordial welcome, expressed an ardent desire to depart, and shouted Glory! Glory!! to God, in the arms of death with her last expiring breath.

She followed two of her infants, who had died a short time previous, and the only remaining one she had, followed in a few days. She has left an affectionate husband and numerous friends to mourn her early death. Yours,
W. MARSHALL.

Departed this life, on the 2d day of January, 1840, the Rev. JOSEPH A. SHACKELFORD, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this place. The deceased was a man, perhaps as well known in this county as a local Preacher, as any other man. His history is closely connected with the rise and progress of religion in the neighborhood, where he has resided for many years. As a father, none excelled him in affection and parental care. A considerable portion of his life has been spent in striving for the conversion of his friends and neighbors, to christianity, and to add to the comfort and happiness of all around him. The graves of many have been bedewed with his tears; and the dying pillows of scores have been softened by his voice, exhorting them to put their trust in the Saviour of the world. He died in the triumphs of that religion which he professed for a number of years, with the full assurance of meeting his beloved Saviour in the mansions of eternal rest, where moth and rust doth not corrupt, and where all his troubles will be over. T.

Morgantown, Va., Jan. 29, 1840.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—It is a curious fact that thunder and lightning are very rare in Egypt, and never known in Lima; nor is there reason to believe in any place where there is no rain. Neither does it appear that there is any thunder in islands and seas beyond seventy-five degrees of latitude; and in the open ocean, very far from land, thunder is rarely heard. Storms of thunder and lightning are always more dangerous in cold than in hot months, because in these months the clouds are lower. M. Arago has added to the Annuaire of the present year the most eleborate article on this subject that we have yet met with. He states that at the parish of Casena, in Italy, five or six miles in circumference, they have for three years past had raised, at every fifty feet, heaps of straw and light wood, which are set fire to on the approach of a storm; and that during these three years that parish has neither been damaged by lightning, nor has it had hail, though it had suffered every year before, by storms of thunder and lightning. Hence Arago concludes why our mining districts experience less from these storms than our agricultural districts, that is on account of the large fires kept up in the former.—*Railway Mag.*

THE ESPY THEORY.—Alluding to the theory of Professor Espy, the New York Dispatch argues that the facts he adduces, and the instances he quotes goes clearly to show the truth of the main point, viz: that the rarification of the air, at some point, causes a rushing in of the wind from all others around it. Thus, when calm at any place, we may infer that the wind is blowing towards it as a centre from all other points with more or less violence. Any person who has seated himself before a fire in a room with crannies or cracks in it, must have noticed that let the air holes be where they will, the wind tends to the fire place.—The rarification of the air, at any one point on the surface of the globe, produced the same effect. This theory explains, also why storms as the phrase is, "travel to windward." The air rushes in near the calm place first, of course, and the circle widens, as the duration of the wind lasts.

THE BLOOD HOUNDS.—We have before us, says the New York Commercial, a letter from a friend at Havana, dated November 28, from which we make the following extracts—"There has been much said upon the subject of the Government having sent agents here to procure *blood hounds* to be used in Florida to exterminate the Indians; one of those agents informed me that such was his object, and he has within a day or two returned with the conditions upon which they and their keepers can be procured, for the Government to decide. I have not the least doubt it is their intention to use this barbarous mode of eradicating that much injured race."

TRADE WITH CHINA.—Among the public documents recently printed, we find the memorial of Russell Sturgis, R. B. Forbes and others, American merchants residing at Canton, in China, briefly setting forth the recent proceeding at that port, connected with the suppression of the opium trade and soliciting a co-operation by the government of the United States with that of Great Britain, in establishing commercial relations with China on a safe and honorable footing, and especially in obtaining the concessions following.

Permission for foreign envoys to reside near the court at Pekin, on the terms and with all the privileges accorded at other courts, through whom appeals may be made to the Imperial Government in cases of difficulty with the local authorities.

2d. The promulgation of a fixed tariff of duties on articles, both of import and *export*, from which no deviation shall be allowed under any pretext whatever.

3d. A system of bonding warehouses, or some regulations permitting the transhipment of such goods as it may be desirable to re-export for want of a market in China.

4th. The liberty of trading at other port or ports in China than that of Canton.

5th. Compensation for the losses caused by the stoppage of the whole legal trade of the port and the consequent detention of vessels and property; with a guarantee against the recurrence of similar arbitrary acts, and security for the free egress from Canton and other ports, of all persons not guilty of crimes or civil offences, at any and at all times.

6th. That until the Chinese laws are distinctly made known and recognized, the punishment for wrongs committed by foreigners upon the Chinese or others shall not be greater than is applicable to the like offence by the laws of the United States or England; nor shall any punishment be inflicted by the Chinese authorities, upon any foreigner, until the guilt of the party shall have been fairly and clearly proved.

Should the government of the United States determine not to interpose in the affairs of American citizens in China, then the memorial asks for the appointment of an agent or commissioner, to reside at Canton, with a sufficient naval force to protect American commerce and the persons of American citizens from being held responsible for the acts of lawless traders, and for the hostile operations of a foreign fleet, or at least to prevent any paper blockade from interfering with their commerce; and also to secure a participation in such privileges as may be granted by the Chinese government to other powers.

The memorialists avow their opinion that the course pursued by the commissioner was unjust, and no better then robbery—that if satisfaction is not yielded to the demand of the British government, a blockade of the chief ports and rivers will be resorted to—and that the appearance of a naval force from England, France and the United States, on the coast of China, would, without bloodshed, obtain from the Chinese government such acknowledgements and treaties as would place the foreign commerce on a safe and advantageous footing.

The London Courier of the 14th contains the following paragraph:

"His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between the Government and that of the United States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which having been sh wrecked some eight or nine years ago the Bahamas, was liberated by the a thorities of Nassau. The amount of co pensation which we understand her m jesty's Government finally agreed to pa and was yesterday received by the Am ican minister, amounted to between twe ty and thirty thousand pounds sterling

FOREIGN NEWS.

NINE DAYS LATER.

By the Patrick Henry, Capt. Delan at New York, we have London papers the evening of Dec. 25th—and Liverpo of the 26th The British Queen arriv at Gravesend on the morning of the 25t after a tedious and stormy passage. N ther the Cambridge nor the Independen had arrived out. The Cotton market ha sustained itself better, perhaps, than wa expected, having declined only about 4d. Sales were moderate. The mone market in England continued in an u settled state—U. S. Bank shares wer quoted £18 5 a 10. Parliament was meet on the 26th January The Queen marriage, it was stated in the Time would take place on the 4th February Strenuous efforts were making all thr the kingdom to repeal the Corn Law From Huddersfield, Leeds, Rochdale an Bradford, the accounts of the state of trad were discouraging in the extreme. I Bradford, one of the larges failures know in the trade, Messrs. Hinds & Co., spir ners, had occurred, and had cast a gen eral gloom over the town. We give th few interesting extracts we find in th English papers. From China there wa nothing new. In France the King ha opened the Chamber of Deputies with speech, which will be found below. Th news from Algiers was calculated t cause further uneasiness to the French M. Guizot had been offered the embass to London. From Spain there is nothin of interest: the kingdom was in rather a more tranquil state. Cabrera had liber ated 2000 Christino prisoners, in orde to get rid of supporting them.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The momey maket is in a very disturbed state Large failures have taken place in the woolen districts. Cotton is down ⅛ a ¼ Money is so plenty on the Continent that it commands but 3 per cent in Hamburg Silver is more plentiful in Prussia. U. S. Bank stock sales were made at 19⅞.—Rothschild's American loan commanded 2 per cent. premium.

THE BARINGS AND OUR STATE STOCKS.—The following circular, which is without date, was issued by Messrs. Baring & Co., relative to the affairs of the United States Bank will be read with interest:

"The late loan made by the United States Bank for about two years, and for £800,000 on deposit of Pennsylvania and other States' stock, at a price which gives 10 per cent. annual interest to the subscribers, shows what rate of interest must be paid to obtain any amount of money on the best American securities, and serves, therefore, as a guide to the capitalists here for their purchase of State stocks. We quote the last prices of the principal securities at which business has been done, but add that, even at these rates, only small and occasional sales are practicable.

"The continued fall in their value destroys speculation, whilst many years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt but that such gradual purchases will continue of the stocks of well-known States which do not over-issue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resourses and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in the country, as well as the conviction that by such investments England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries.

"But if the old scheme of interual improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale and with the rapidity lately projected, and by means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual States will be required to raise so large amount in a short time.

"A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe, but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual States, in reckless competion, through a number of channels, render the terms more and more onereus for all, lower the repuation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed upon market,) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverging money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatual balance of trade against this country.

"It would seem, therefore, as if most of the States either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted.

"All Corporation Stocks are neglected, nor do we hear of any transaction in Bank Shares, excepting those of the U. S. Bank.

"We have the honor to be your obedient servants, (Signed,)

"BARING, BROTHERS & Co."

ALGIERS.—The Paris Moniteur of the 23d of December contains the following telegraphic despatch from Marshal Vallee to the Minister of War. Algiers 16th, and Toulon 19th December.

"Two combats have taken place around Belidah.

"The regular infantry of the Emir, were put to the sword and dispersed.—The enemy has not approached either from Coleah or from Sahel.

"The Algiers and Neptune are in sight. They will arrive to-day at Algiers."

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.—Letters from Constantinople represent all hopes of a settlement of the Eastern question to be at an end.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lord Palmerston and the dowager Countess Cowper were married on the 16th of December. The lady is sister to Lord Melbourne, and in her 53d year. Lord Palmerston is in his 56th.

The United Service Gazette says that the Queen's marriage will be signalized, among other things, by a revival of a female order of knighthood—or rather of that branch of the order of the garter which was established by Richard II., and included the ladies of the knights.

It is reported that Mr. O'Connell intends to resign his seat in Parliament.—That he is about commencing a new career, is evident from the following notice, published in the Dublin papers:

"MERRION SQUARE, Dec. 23.

"I request a meeting of my constituents at the Adelphi Theatre, Great Brunswick street, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst. at half past three o'clock, in order that I may communicate to them my views of the necessity of taking immediate measures to defend our lives, properties, rights and liberties, against the envenomed and increasing hostility of the bigoted Tories of Great Britain.

"Your faithful servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The Glasgow Herald of the 21st of December has the following paragraph:

"We are sorry to learn of another heavy failure here yesterday. Within the last few weeks we have had in Glasgow alone failures to the extent of between £200,000 and £390,000."

WRECK OF THE BRILLIANT STEAM PACKET, AND LOSS OF CAPT. WADE.—This melancholy intelligence reached here yesterday morning. The Brilliant steam packet left Leith on Wednesday afternoon for Aberdeen, and encountered a strong gale from S. E. with a heavy sea during the night. The vessel being, however, a good sea boat, and remarkable for her steadiness in the water, reached the Cove, a point about four miles south of Aberdeen, by 5 o'clock in the morning, when, unfortunately, a heavy sea struck her, which washed Capt. Wade overboard. The darkness of the night, and the terrible sea running at the time, totally precluded all hope of rendering him any aid. After the catastrophe the vessel made for Aberdeen Harbor, which she reached in about an hour and a half afterwards, but a tremendously violent surge breaking on the bar formed by the river Dee, the vessel became unmanageable, and was driven upon the south side of the North Pier, nearly opposite the light staff, where she struck upon the flat part of the shoeing. Happily those on land were enabled to render aid, by bringing the vessel to and getting planks placed between it and the shore, by which means all the passengers and crew were got safely ashore. The efforts were then directed to the cargo, the greater part of which was recovered, but in a damaged state.

At half-past eight o'clock, however, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, originating, as is supposed, from the engine fires, and notwithstanding every exertion to extinguish it, she was nearly burned through by noon, and may be said to be a complete wreck.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.—By the French mail of Monday we have received the speech of the King of the French on opening the Chambers. Every thing went off quietly.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 12, 1840.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18.

A Bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Ohio, allowing juries before Justices of the Peace, and is now a law of the State.

Mr. George Swan, son of the Hon. G. Swan, of Columbus, Ohio, in the 19th year of his age, was among those who perished with the Lexington steamboat.

On the 25th ult., at Wilmington, Delaware, St. Andrews, a Protestant Episcopal Church, a most beautiful edifice, was consumed by fire.—It caught from the furnace in the basement, by which the house was warmed.

A fire occurred in the city of New York, on Monday evening, the 27th ultimo, which destroyed property to the amount of between one and two millions of dollars. It is said that about 10,000 chests of tea were consumed This has so reduced the stock of tea, that it is thought it will tend to enhance the price.

Bro. A. Shinn, under date of the 4th instant, says, "I am happy to state that there has been, for a considerable time, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny town, uncommon religious excitement among the several religious denominations, and especially among the Presbyterians and Protestant Methodists."

We learn that the Rev. Jesse Stoneman, of Thornville, Ohio, a local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed this life a few weeks since. He was among the early settlers of this country, and probably among the very first itinerant ministers of that order, who preached the gospel within the bounds of this State.

We have read all the official documents which have passed between the public functionaries of the two Governments, in relation to the Boundary Question. They simply show that the borderers, on both sides of the question, have been excited, and that both, perhaps, have violated the stipulations between the parties. But we can scarcely think it amounts to "a speck of war." Either of the nations have too much coolness and good sense to be excited with the squabbles of these borderers about a few pine trees. We think the language held by the Governor of Maine to be very exceptionable. He intimates the State has been waiting for the British Government to surrender up their claims peaceably, and that if this is not done, they mean to have them any way; plainly indicating the State does not intend to abide the issue, should the decision go against them.

We have carefully read through the report of the Minority of the Committee, of the Ohio Legislature, in the case of W. B. LLOYD, and making every allowance for party predilections, that may be called for, in relation to the statements of the report, it has satisfied us that the attack upon this gentleman is the most infamous. And we feel it to be our duty to bear our testimony against such merciless assaults upon reputation. What! have the politicians of the day turned into vultures? and are they determined to devour each other, reputation and all? It does seem as though they had abandoned all sense of decency and were determined to sacrifice every thing at the shrine of their respective political idols. We do not excuse one party more than the other. We are satisfied that there are better men in the community than the leading men of both the political parties, and think it high time the people would begin to hunt them up.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have not had time yet to examine "Anti-Popery," but will attend to him ere long.

The obituary of Wm. L. Dunlap, in our next.

Bro. T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, asks us to return him the letter to which we referred in our 23d number; he does not ask for a *copy*, but for the *original*. This we cannot do. It is our property as we have paid for it, and if he be disposed to make a fuss about it, it is necessary we should have it for self defence. We will bring the letter to Conference; if he will meet us there, he shall have every satisfaction that the principles of justice or gentility demands.

Several communications have been received that we have not yet had time to examine.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CASKET.—We acknowledge the reception of the first and second Nos. of vol. 16, of this most valuable Literary Magazine. This is a monthly pamphlet of 48 pages, published by G. R. Graham & Co., No. 36, Carter Alley, Philadelphia, at $3 per annum,—$5 will pay for two copies—invariably in advance. This Magazine is adorned with various cuts; indeed, the proprietors seem to be resolved to render it every way worthy of the public patronage, and having recently engaged a number of valuable contributors to the work, hope to make it at least equal to the best production of the kind in the country. We shall avail ourself of some of its articles to enrich our own columns.

THE LADY'S BOOK, published by Louis A. Godey, 211, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, and edited by Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sigourney and L. A. Godey, is a monthly Magazine of the same size of the Casket,—$3 per annum, in advance. We have received the January No. of the XX vol. It is executed with exquisite taste; is embellished with several beautiful cuts. This work has probably the greatest number of able Lady contributors of any thing of the kind in the country. Pretty soon, we shall give an article from this "Book," entitled the "*Exclusiveness*," by Mrs. Embury. Her Fred. is a man of such noble sentiments,—his opinions are in such perfect accordance with our own, that whether he ever had a being or not, we cannot withhold them from our readers. But could we only gain an introduction to this most elegant writer, we would whisper to her the propriety of guarding against the use of certain phrases, which in the estimation of some pious people, might be considered too irreverent, such as "Heaven's Fred," "Lord brother," &c. Said a great mind, "if meat make my brother to offend, I will not eat it while the world shall stand."

BROTHER JONATHAN.—This "Great Western among newspapers" pays us his weekly visits with much regularity, except the time of the deep snow storm, he could not raise steam enough to pass the mountains, when we missed him for a season; but we know how to excuse him. We give him much credit for the able manner in which he pays the "ruffians" and "rowdies" of Congress their dues. While his pages have been of considerable use to us, we trust, in turn, he has been benefited from our services; for in looking over his weekly receipts, we see acknowledgments from many of our own subscribers, and more from the towns and villiges through which our paper circulates. There are now few better mediums in the west for general circulation than our own. We at present, send papers to about three hundred post offices, scattered over the country, from the foot of Laurel Hill to the Territory of Iowa. And we still have a steady increasing patronage.

AMERICAN WESLEYAN OBSERVER.—This is an imperial sheet, to be published weekly, at Lowell, Massachusetts, at $1 for six months, edited by Messrs. Horton & Scott, the 2d No. of which is before us. While the editors promises to give a summary of general intelligence, they propose to discuss "the principles of universal liberty," but particularly the liberty of the slave. The editors, we believe, are in fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and must rely, we should think, mainly on the members of that church for support. As their paper is to be, of course, what is termed an Abolition paper, and as Zion's Watchman, of New York, is one of that description, already in existence, and relying on the same source for patronage, it may be asked, what is the reason for introducing to the public, this late paper? We are here, in the absence of information, left partly to conjecture. We think it probable, however, that the "Observer" carries its views of LIBERTY farther than the "Watchman." The latter, while contending very chivalrously for the emancipation of the colored man, says little about the emancipation of the white man. The itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church have claimed the power by Divine authority (see 94, whole No., Christian Advocate) to exercise an absolute control over more than 6,000,000 laymen and local ministers. To this claim the Watchman seems to have but little objection. So far as white men are concerned it only wishes to transfer the papacy from Rome to London. It is highly probable that the Observer in its views of "universal liberty" proposes contending for the emancipation of the white as well as the colored man; or in other words that it is in favor of the claims of the Methodist laity to representation. If such be its course it shall have our best sympathies.

"To be—or not to be"—a Price Current.—We have but a few words to say on the subject of continuing the BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT, of which we have been the proprietor, sole editor, and have performed every other office in reference to it, except what pertains to the mechanical department, for nearly two years; and as long articles are not in character with ourself or patrons, we ask the simple question, Shall this paper be sustained?—have we sufficient strength in Baltimore to cherish its existence? For it is here, and among the business men, the high-minded and proud-spirited, where it germinated, and here it must be nourished and resuscitated when it droops—or here it must perish! Three more numbers will complete the second volume, and unless we receive additional support, No. 52 of Vol. 2, will be the last paper. We have exerted all our energies and our patience; and these, with unceasing industry, constituted our capital—when these are exhaused, we are broke.

Will it *take* better with the public by changing the title of this paper? How will it do to call it the "COMMERCIAL RECORD, and Baltimore Price Current?" Then, again, we shall trespass somewhat on the rights of contempories; for there is scarcely a craft in port, with a piece of bunting at its mast head, that has not "Commercial" upon it.—*Lyford.*

Will our brother of the type permit us to suggest to him the propriety of enlarging his sheet, and making it also a vehicle for Foreign and Domestic News: giving at the same time articles on Literature, Politics, &c. &c., after the plan of Bicknell? We are extensively acquainted with the wants and wishes of this region of country.—Most business men here are inclined to take but one eastern paper, and they want that to contain the essence of every thing. We hope this suggestion will be taken in kindness, as it is made from the best of feeling. We consider yours a well conducted and valuable business paper, and of much utility to the west, as so large a portion of our produce is vended in Baltimore. And if it could answer the description above, we think it would be well patronized, when known, in this section of country. We should regret to see the "Baltimore Price Current" go down for the want of patronage.

EASTERN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.—*Flour.*—Sales of Howard street Flour were made early in the week at the prices which prevailed at the time of making up our last report, $5,62½; and for choice brands 5,68¾ was paid for a few hundred barrels. On Wednesday the price declined to 5,50 for good common brands, and on that and the subsequent days, about 1000 bbls sold from stores at 5,50, and 3 a 400 bbls at 5,47½, while at the same time choice brands brought 5,62½ per bbl. The article was probably a little firmer yesterday than the day previous; the harbor getting open, buyers found it necessary to fill their orders without delay.—The wagon and car price had declined to 5,37½, and continued at that rate yesterday, but some dealers expressed an unwillingness to pay over 5,25. The receipts of the week have been large. Sales of city mills at 5,62½, which we quote.

Provisions.—The stock of old descriptions still continues heavy, as transactions are very limited. We notice the sale of 80 bbls *new* Mess Pork, of superior quality, at $20 per bbl. Old is still held at 15,50 for mess, and 10 a 10,50 for prime. New Bacon is held at 11 cents for hams; 10 middlings; and 9 for shoulders. We note the sale of 100 kegs western No. 1 Lard at 10½ cts. on time. Butter remains rather inactive.

The Home Market.—There were not exceeding 250 head of Beef Cattle in market on Monday, only 70 of which were taken by the butchers at 6,50 a $7; and 33 by a packer, at 6 dollars.—On Thursday 40 were sold, (all in market,) at 7 a 7,50 a 7,75, the latter for prime. Live Hogs continue to sell, as wanted, at 7 dollars per 100 lbs. Slaughtered are no longer brought forward.—*Lyford, February* 1st.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Flour.*—There has been a slight decline in the price of Flour, and buyers for export have again come freely into market this week. The sales exceed 7000 bbls at $5,50 to 5,62½ per bbl. The demand for city use has been to a fair extent at from 5,79 to 5,75 per bbl.—To-day the stock is very light, and no sales have transpired, owing to the snow storm. Rye Flour—sales at 3,50 per bbl.

Provisions.—The sales of Pork, this week, have only been in a retail way, at 15,50 per bbl for Jersey mess But little doing in Bacon, and old has taken a wider range in price.

Cattle Market.—Beef Cattle have been in fair demand, and 400 a 450 were disposed of at 6 a 8 dollars per 100 lbs as in quality.—*Bicknell, February* 4th.

PITTSBURGH.—Business continues dull and very little doing. Flour from wagons and sleds is selling at 3 dollars to 3,12½, and from stores by the quality at 3,25, and by retail 3,37 to 3,50 per bbl.

Wheat commands 56½ to 60 cents for very choice, and inferior 50 cents per bushel, being a slight advance.

White Lead, has been reduced to 2,50 a keg.—*Harris, Feb.* 1st.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Friday, January 31. Mr. Smith, from the committee, reported back, with sundry amendments, the bill concerning divorce and alimony. The amendments were severally considered and agreed to, until the question came up to agree to the recommendation of the committee to strike out the fourth section, and insert a different provision. The original section reads as follows:

"Sec. 4. That the guilty party shall forever thereafter be prohibited from intermarriage; any law, usuage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

The amendment of the committee prohibited intermarrying "for the space of five years."

A division of the question was called for, when the original section was stricken out.

The recommendation to substitute 'five years' for the words 'forever thereafter,' was then lost.

Mr. McLaughlin (Mr. Smith in the chair) moved to fill the blank with 'four years;' which was lost.

On the motion of Mr. Thomas, the blank was filled with 'three years.'

Mr. Faran moved an amendment to the amendment, which provided for the trial of divorce cases by jury, as in other cases of breach of contract; the jury to settle the amount of property to be set apart for the divorced party, and which of the parties shall have the custody of the children.

At the suggestion of Mr. Smith, Mr. Faran withdrew his amendment for the present.

The amendment of the committee, as amended on motion of Mr. Thomas, was then disagreed to—yeas 15, nays 16.

Mr Glover moved to strike out of the first section of the bill, the eight cause of divorce, which is 'habitual drunkenness for the space of two years.' The motion was lost—yeas 8, nays 21.

Mr Faran then moved to recommit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to incorporate the provisions of his amendment, as above.

Mr McLaughlin called for a division of the question. And the question being upon recommitment, it was carried—yeas 16, nays 15.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 3. The bill to repeal the internal improvement law of March 24, 1837, was passed, by a vote of 54 to 6, and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the act entitled "an act to authorize a loan of credit by the State of Ohio to rail road companies, and to authorize subscriptions by the State to the capital stock of turnpike, canal and slackwater navigation companies," passed March 24, 1837, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, nothing herein contained, shall be construed as to prevent the payment by the State to all the companies, with which the State is now connected, the amount now due said companies, on the subscriptions already made, without the addition of any new subscriptions by said companies or the State.

On motion of Mr Morris, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby, required to lay before this Legislature, at as early a period as practicable, information touching the following points to-wit:

1. The number of agents, sub-agents, managers, or directors, with their names, in any way now, or within the last year, engaged upon salary, or per diem wages, in the employment of the State of Ohio on the National Road.

2. The salary, or per diem rates, to each severally paid, with an explicit statement of services rendered the State, as to kind, &c.; as well as in relation to the kind of contract entered into between the State and said individuals in its employ upon said road.

3. Whether any perquisites attach to any or either of the officers or agents, connected with the management of said road in this State.

We had occasion some time since to allude to "Mr Drake and the Tolls." We then intimated as our opinion, that all was not honestly conducted in relation to the national pike matters. We are satisfied the public is imposed on by the managers of that concern, and we hope the above resolution will drag the corruption to light.

ITEMS.

The New York Courier, alluding to the bill to repeal the charter of the Bank of the United States, says: "We repeat, however, our firm conviction that these corruscations will end in smoke. The credit of the State of Pennsylvania would be annihilated, its vast internal improvements stopped, thousands of men be thrown out of employ, and most important interests sacrificed, were the ostensible objects of the enemies of the Bank really carried into effect."

Having heard during the early part of last week that the bank of the United States had refused to endorse its notes when presented for that purpose, and as bound to do by law, we on Wednesday, sent a note to the banking house for the purpose of testing the matter, when the officer to whom it was presented refused to make the endorsement, and also refused to assign a cause.—*Bicknell.*

A writer in the Philadelphia North American is of opinion that the Pennsylvania Legislature will repeal the charter of the U. S. Bank.—*ib.*

United States Bank Stock sold in New York, on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, at 77½—in Philadelphia at 82½.—*ib.*

A whig U. S. Senator has been elected by the legislature of Michigan.

N. P. Tallmadge, whig, has been elected U. S. Senator of New York, by a majority of 19.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt passed the Indiana House of Representatives on the 6th by a large majority.

Wheat down to fifty cents. How now, do the farmers feel?—*Star.*

They feel it going against the *grain.*—*Steubenville Herald.*

Henry D. Gilpin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed and confirmed Attorney-General of the U. S., vice Felix Grundy, resigned.

The number of bankrupts in England and Wales from November 1, 1838, to November 1, 1839, were nine hundred and thirty.

A public dinner has been given to Judge White at Washington, on the occasion of his resigning his seat in the Senate. Mr. Clay, Mr. Preston, and almost every Whig member of Congress were present. It was a highly intellectual affair. Few men are more highly estimated than Judge White.

The editor of the Grand Gulf Whig was lately atttacked by two brothers, named Smith, knocked down, and twice fired at. He, however, recovered himself, and with a knife inflicted several severe wounds on each of his assailants, which it is thought would prove mortal to both.

THE BEEF PRESSURE.—During an examination before the Judges of the Quarter Sessions and the Register of Wills, a few days since, relative to the appointing of administrators to the estate of Anthony McConnell, drover, deceased, it was stated by the counsel of one of the persons who was an applicant for letters of administration, that his client had, in one single transaction, in company with Mr. McConnell, purchased $177,000 worth of beef cattle during the past summer, for the purpose of supplying the New York market.

This contract, as we understand, was entered into at about the time when Philadelphians were told that owing to the scarcity of beef cattle, the drovers could not obtain them for our market.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE AMISTAD CASE—APPEALED.—To the surprise of the friends of these poor Africans, and of many other persons, the District Attorney informed the Judge, at the adjourned District Court, 23d inst. at Hartford, that he had received instructions to appeal, in the name of the United States, from the decree of the District Judge relative to the Africans, and also from the allowance of salvage to Lieut. Gedney, &c. on the property represented by the Spanish minister. A portion of the goods being claimed by the Spanish owners individually, an appeal was also taken in their behalf from that part of the decree allowing salvage. The counsel for the Africans do not, at present, deem an appeal necessary, to raise the question relative to the disposition of the Africans by the court below.

The government of the United States, we learn, although willing the business should take the course pointed out by the District Judge, found that it would not do to sanction what they deem the erroneous principles of that decree, as they would be supposed to do by acquiescence.—*Emancipator.*

Extract from the Correspondence of the Middletown Mail, dated

Cincinnati, January 31, 1840.

Produce is still arriving in small lots by wagons, and is readily sold; flour $3,-75 to $3,81, bulk meat and lard is also arriving freely, the former, brings from 4½ to 5c. and the latter, 6 to 7c. per lb. according to quality.

Money matters are as tight as ever, and no possible change can take place for the better, until our spring trade opens in full. Our Banks are as solvent as ever, and the bad reports against the Miami Bank, are wearing off, and her "post notes," are now bought up by our Banks, at 2 per cent. discount, so you will see that the Bank can't be broke yet! * * *

In the way of news we have nothing very interesting. There was a grand Ball held at the Theatre last night, for the benefit of the poor! It seems to me a little strange that aid cannot be raised for the poor, without furnishing arrant folly, a chance of making itself merry! The Rev. Maffit is still with us, I am told that upwards of 800 persons have been converted under his preaching, and I am also informed, that some 50 are ready to be baptised in the Rev. Mr. Lynd's Church and many persons in the other Churches have been changed. There is still a great excitement in religious matters going on.

I am through I believe for the present, and so bid you and your dear readers, Adieu. A MERCHANT.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

In the House, after some debate, the resolution of Mr. Thompson, in relation to Abolition petitions, with Mr. Wm. Johnson's amendment, was adopted. So the House resolved, in substance that no petition for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or for the Abolition of the domestic Slave trade, should be received.

On Thursday, Messrs. Blair & Rives, of the Globe, were elected Public Printers.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN CONGRESS.—The scenes of excitement and outrage that from time to time, occur on the floor of the American Congress, are disgraceful in no ordinary degree to the national character. As described in the public journals, and copied and commented upon in foreign prints, they are calculated to make the most unfavorable impression abroad, as to the habits, manners, civilization and refinement of our people. How can we experience surprise at the misapprehension of European writers and travellers, when we look at the outrage and murder which continue to prevail in the South and South West; and when such transactions as that recorded below, continue to take from the dignity of the American Halls of Congress. We give the account for the purpose of holding the individuals who participated in the affair, up to the indignation of every well-regulated mind. Judging from this specimen, Mr. Bynum is little calculated to adorn or add dignity to any deliberative Assembly.—The whole scene is reprehensible, and cannot but call a blush to the cheek of every citizen who properly regards the reputation of his country.

Mr. Bynum, the member from North Carolina entitled to the floor, who had spoken through the day upon the Anti-Slavery memorial question before the House, was the prominent actor in the scene. His object was to trace a union between the Whig and Abolition parties, and in doing so he made some allusion to a Whig member from New York charging him with being an Abolitionist. The following dialogue and debate ensued.

Mr. Peck, of New York—"Does the gentleman allude to me?"

Mr. Bynum—"I allude to a gentleman by the the name of Peck."

Mr. Peck—"I can only say that if the gentleman alludes to me, and says that I am an Abolitionist, he says what is not true."

Mr. Bynum—"If the gentleman is not an Abolitionist,—as I understand Abolition, (great laughter)—then there is not one in existence. I believe he is one."

Mr. Peck—"I am not an Abolitionist."

Mr. Bynum—"Does the gentleman mean to say that I say false? [This question was then repeated. Mr. Bynum facing Mr. Peck, and in a most threatening and excited manner.]

Mr. Peck—(after a pause) "I mean to say that the gentleman from North Carolina has asserted what is not true."—(Laughter.)

Mr. Bynum (very excited) "then I say that the gentlemen is a blackguard—and a scoundrel—an Abolitionist, &c. &c."

A scene of confusion followed—the Speaker calling the members to order, and a majority of the members joining in the call.

Mr. Bynum was heard to say that he never willingly insulted any one.

Mr. Peck responded——"for the reason that he is incapable of it."

Mr. Bynum in the midst of the confusion called upon the Speaker to order the blackguard and scoundrel to take his seat.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C. with much reluctance rose. He could not sit by and hear such language made use of. No excitement however great justified the use of it, and he therefore moved that the House take an order upon the subject.

Mr. Jamieson, of Mo. moved an adjournment.

Mr. Peck demanded the yeas and nays, and being ordered, the motion was lost, 141 to 32.

Mr. Thompson said that he had waited until the member from N. C. was about to proceed in his remarks before he interrupted him.

Mr. Bynum asked Mr. Thompson to yield the floor, and he would make an explanation which would be satisfactory.—Mr. B. said that he had used the harsh language under excitement. He had been prompted to it by the outrageous insult of the member, but he would apologize to the *House* for the use of it.

Mr. Thompson was not satisfied. He thought the member ought to withdraw the offensive language.

"Never—never," said Mr. Bynum, and "never, never," responded many of his friends.

Mr. Johnson, of Md. thought that Mr. Bynum's apology to the House was satisfactory, and he moved that he have leave to proceed.

"No" and "yes" were heard from several voices.

Mr. Petriken, of Pa. contented that Mr. Peck, had provoked the insult, and should therefore withdraw what he had said.

After much confusion and an excited discussion of points of order, Mr. Peck addressed the House very briefly in vindication of himself. He had never been charged with being an Abolitionist, and he denied the charge, which being repeated, he denied again. If any member thought what he had said unparliamentary, he should feel it due to himself, to his constituents and to the House that they should decide against him, to make atonement to the House. But sooner than retract the last word he had said, he would leave his place in the House—he would leave the earth, and cease to exist.

Mr. Thompson was here persuaded to withdraw his call upon Mr. Bynum to withdraw his offensive language.

Mr. Duncan here moved that Mr. Bynum have leave to proceed. The majority were in favor of the motion, but the House adjourned before any remarks were made by Mr. B.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From A. Shearer, for Mrs. M Cotten,	-	$2 00
" Joseph Rodman,	- - -	2 00
" J Dalbey,	- - - - -	10 00
For W Garard, W Barnhill & John Armstrong Beach, and S Clancy, J Anderson & S Horner, 1 each.		
" J Brown,	- - - - -	2 00
" J Hopwood, through H S Pennock,		10 00
For T Mapel, Widow Smith, Wm Ijams, S Coe and W Cole,	-	
" J Allen, for G Dowler,	- -	2 00
" Jer Springer,	- - - -	4 00
For himself and Jos Springer,	-	
" R Simonton,	- - - -	3 00
For W Carder 2, and J Baily, one,		
" John Rodman,	- - - -	2 00
" O White, for Benjamin Getting,		2 00
" M N Warren, for E Duling,	-	2 00
" A K Earl,	- - - -	2 00
For J Sarkitt & J Turner, 1 each,		
" J Fordyce, for P T Laishley,	-	2 00
" J B Irwin, (one year fm 22 No.)		2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W Ross, through A Shearer, 1 subscriber, cash in advance; C Woodruff, 1 subscriber; W Ringhart, J Dalbey, 3 subscribers, cash in advance for six months; H S Pennock, Joseph Allen, you say send the Recorder to Shinnston, but you do not say to whom, W Marshall, T Foster, 1 subscriber, we sent the paper from the 6th number, as directed to Birmingham, to A Lanning, we now alter to Millersville; W L Baldwin, 2 subscribers, R Simonton, 1 subscriber; A H Bassett, *Hartley* we have it, A McGuire, J Smith, "A K," M N Warren, D Crall, 2 subscribers, A K Earl, 4 subscribers, and pay in advance for two of them six months, either you must be mistaken or we overlooked the name of Dowley, D W Stewart, 2 subscribers, J Fordyce, A Criter, J Moore, W Burk, T P Armstrong, E H McCoy, L. D., T J Finch, A Shinn, forward to us and we will publish the notice in reference to your books.

It will be seen by the above, that we have received from our agents 17 subscribers, and 4 at the office, which make 21 in two weeks. If our friends will only keep at the thing we shall get along. The above contains 7 dollars cash, in advance; that is what we want.

VARIETY.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Springer: Permit me, through your paper, to direct the attention of the public to a subject upon which depends the happiness, health, and often, the lives of many. That to which I refer is the Small Pox, which has caused such great devastation amongst mankind, principally in Europe, and which begins to make its appearance in the western country also, with more energy,—for instance, at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Oxford, and the vicinity of Zanesville, of late years, &c.

To guard ourselves against this, in many respects, dreadful disease, there is no surer remedy then Vaccination, although there is a great part of the community that have no confidence in it at all, believing the cow pox not to be a sure means of preventing the small pox, &c. Those unbelievers may be some what confirmed in it, by some cases which have occurred in their imperfect observation; still the fault lays in all such cases, not in the remedy itself, but in several circumstances which deserve the whole attention, particularly of those who are vaccinating, as the good or vain effects of the vaccination depends upon these very circumstances. It is therefore very important in the first place to have genuine matter, that is, such as is taken from real cow pox & not false; as there exists a kind that is called false, and as cow pox can be made false by neglecting the following points:—the matter must be fluid and must therefore be taken from the pox between the sixth and ninth day from the time of the vaccination, and not as it is often done, when the pox dries off, taking the scurf. This is one of the principal causes why vaccination sometimes does not have the desired effect, as the matter taken after the ninth or tenth day does not produce the real cow pox, but the above mentioned false one, which has a quite different course, and which we can easily distinguish, by other symptoms beside this: the false cow pox instead of the sixth or seventh day, will produce on the third or fourth day a pox, which forms a scurf on the six or seventh day, whereas in the real one it is formed on the thirteenth or fourteenth. Another point of importance is, that the matter easily looses its strength, or rather good quality, by being exposed to the atmosphere. To prevent this it must be secured against the influence of the atmosphere, light, heat, cold and wetness. This might be done in several ways, either rolled in beeswax, or two pieces of glass, or ivory, or small pieces of whale bone, or in well closed small phials.

It is also be observed that hardly any blood ought to come by vaccination. In regard to time and individuals, it is not necessary to make any particular choice, as we might vaccinate at any season of the year, and at any age except the first six or eight weeks of life. Experience shows, after all this is attended to, that we not only can keep the small pox from such vaccinated persons, but also, if vaccination is generally attended to it will entirely expel it from the country, as Europe, and particularly Germany, gives a fair instance.

After experience had sufficiently tested the effect of vaccination, government, in that country, passed a law providing that children should be vaccinated before their second year. Since when nothing is heard of the small pox, and a day is now celebrated in honor of Dr. Jenner, of England, who made the first observation on cow pox.

Let all superstition and ignorance be laid aside, and let not single cases be taken in view, but let every one's opinion be governed by the majority of cases.—We shall find, that vaccination has already done a great deal of good in this country also, and after it shall be introduced more generally, and performed in the right manner, then we shall see no more suffering and dying by this awful disease, and parents will have the gratification of seeing their children grow up as they were born and not as it has been seen, disfigured and crippled. For this reason alone, I would advise every one to get their children vaccinated before it is too late, and they will do good by it, not only to themselves but also to the public in general.

A. K., M. D.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A SPECK OF WAR.—Judging from remarks made by Mr. Buchanan, we are likely to have some further agitation in relation to the North East Boundary question. As somewhat connected with this subject, we give the following from the Montreal Herald, received by the eastern mail of last evening:

"In the Quebec Mercury of Thursday last we find the following memorandum issued by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. We do not know the motives which have induced his excellency to issue it, but it may possibly be in consequence of information he has received from the Imperial Government, that, in the event of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge's report of their survey of the disputed territory agreeing with the position already maintained by Great Britain, the whole energies of the empire will be called into action to enforce our possession of it, even at the cost of a war with the United States. Although these gentlemen have not allowed the particulars of their report to transpire, it is more then probable that its details are in the possession of Sir John Harvey, and that they are in our favor. In case of general war, the recommendations of Sir John are extremely judicious, and we understand they were acted upon with the most beneficial results during the war of 1812 and the subsequent years."

MEMORANDUM.—I am desirous of impressing upon the inhabitants of the frontier districts of this Province, that in the event of hostilities with the United States, the most prudent course to be pursued (on either side, for the measure to be effectual must be *reciprocal*,) would, in my opinion, be that of a strict neutrality. Let the Borderers remember that as connected with the war, if we should unhappily be compelled to engage in one, no national object can possibly be advanced by any display of hostile feeling towards each other—they might, it is true, mutually subject each other to constant alarms, great calamities, suffering and distress—but their utmots efforts must be to a drop of water to the determination of the great national questions at issue, which must be decided elsewhere by the naval and military resources of the great powers engaged in the conflict. And let the inhabitants of this Province repose with confidence upon the protection of the parent State, which is alike able and willing to throw her powerful shield over all who have a just claim to her protection and defence.

ONE HUNDRED HOUSES SWEPT OFF.—The Rev. Mr. Coan, of the Sandwich Islands, in a letter to his brother, published in the Evangelist, describes a scene of terror, witnessed one evening at Hilo during the progress of a protracted meeting, held there in November, as follows:—"I opened the meeting from the text, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." God wrought for us. Hundreds gave evidence of conversion. On the second day at evening, God came in terror! The sea rose suddenly to the perpendicular height of 15 or 20 feet, and fell in one mountain wave on the shore, sweeping away nearly 100 houses, their tenants and effects. All was sudden as a peal of thunder. No premonitions were given. None had time to flee. There was no earthquake, and no visible cause of the phenomena. The scene was awful. In a moment, hundreds were engulphed.—The roar of the raging sea was deafening, and the loud piercing cries of distress were heart-rending! Only eleven were drowned—but five have died since, by injuries received in the water. Had the catastrophe been at midnight, or had the people been less amphibious, hundreds must have perished. To drown a native of these islands, is almost like drowning a whale—so much are they at home in the water.

THE BANK OF THE U. STATES.—In reply to a correspondent, we state that in our opinion the Bank of the United States charter will not be repealed; and yet this opinion is not given with any great degree of confidence. The friends of the State Administration possess the power to repeal, and it is by no means impossible that they will exercise it. Were the state out of debt, they would doubtless leap over all other difficulties. Mr. Brown, moreover, who is the great advocate for repeal in the Senate, is a man of much talent, and great perseverance. We think that the repeal would prove greatly injurious to Pennsylvania, for a time, at least.

As somewhat connected with this subject, we may give the following from the Harrisburg Reporter, one of the organs of the State Administration:—*Bicknell.*

"The excellent spirit manifested in the Governor's Message, has been met in a corresponding spirit by those distinguished members of the legislature, Mr. Brown of the Senate, and Col. McElwee of the House, who have introduced into their respective bodies, bills to repeal the charter of the United States Bank, a measure equally called for by public justice, public policy, and public expediency. Until this Bank is swept out of existence, *Pennsylvania can never know repose or prosperity.*"

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN 1839.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette enumerates the various steamboat accidents on the western waters during the year 1839. The following recapitulation may be of interest:

The sum total of losses is 40: of this number, 32 were an entire loss; snagged 21; struck rocks, or other obstacles, 7; burnt, 5; burst their boilers, 4; run into by other boats, 3—40. There were snagged on the lower Mississippi 11; on the Missouri 4; on the Ohio 4; on the Yazoo 1; on Red River 1. It is remarkable that a majority of the boats were snagged on their downward trips. Lives lost, by bursting boilers, 39; by other causes 6. Total, 45. The amount of property destroyed in boats and their cargoes, is certainly not less than a million of dollars. Of this, the heaviest burden appears to have fallen on St. Louis. The number of lives lost (though doubtless the above is a very imperfect list) is much below the average of several years past.

ANECDOTE.—A husband was continually finding fault with his wife for her want of neatness—that his house was not always kept like mirrors. This was one day very warmly expressed, and comparisons were instituted between her management and that of a neighboring quakeress, whom the husband had seen on that day. The wife promised compliance with his wishes; and on the husband's leaving the house, she put every thing in the most exact and neat order; not an odious particle of dust being suffered to appear. The husband returned rather later than usual, with a friend whom he had invited to dine with him. To his surprise he found the front door of his house locked—he knocked loudly, and with great vehemence demanded immediate admittance, when an upper window was raised, and out popped the head of his beloved spouse. "Thee cannot come in at the front door—thee must go round by the gate to the kitchen." The husband sheepishly complied, and ever after suffered the wife to manage her household affairs as she saw fit.

FALL OF METAMORAS.—Metamoras has fallen into the hands of the Federalists and volunteers from Texas. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th December, has advices from Metamoras to the 27th November. The siege commenced on the 12th of that month and lasted three days, during which there is said to have been hard fighting and great slaughter on both sides. The Texan government had nothing to do in this transaction. A small party alone of her citizens went over without authority and joined the Federal party against the Central, or Government party, and have thus gained one of the Mexican ports—it will doubtless prove but a temporary advantage.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It is a gratification to us to be able to state for the information especially of our readers in this District, Maryland, and parts adjacent that information has been received by letters from London, under date of the sixth ultimo, of the sale of a sufficient amount of the Maryland State five per cent. bonds issued in behalf of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company (added to the sales of said bonds made by the Directors in this country) to pay all the old debts of the Company to banks and bankers in the United States and in Europe, and leave a surplus for the redemption of the Company's scrip (notes) now in circulation.—*National Intelligencer.*

RELIGION IN FLORIDA.—The Quincy (Fa.) Sentinel, a paper just established at that place, says:

"We have been truly gratified with the religious feeling, which has overspread a large portion of Middle Florida during the present year. A general revival of religion has passed over the country, causing many to turn from sin to righteousness, and gathering many in the folds of Christ. The number that has been added to the different churches cannot be less than 2,000, among whom are many of our most respectable and influential citizens."

The American merchants at Canton are charged by the British with taking advantage of the British difficulties, and of monopolizing the tea trade, buying up from the Hongs the best qualities with remittances of silver, and then selling off the same at great advance to the British ships outside—in other words say the English "John Bull holds the horns of the cow and Jonathan milks her."

SUICIDE.—About 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th ult., Mr. Thomas Kirby, of Galena, Illinois, shot himself through the heart, with a pistol, at his boarding house, in St. Paul's st., Baltimore, and almost immediately expired. He went to Baltimore in the expectation of being married to a young lady, but being disappointed in this, was the cause of his committing the rash act.

DEFINITION OF A DRUNKARD.—A pious divine of the old school says: "a drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the caterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the ale-house benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the wo of his wife, the scoff of his neighbor, his own shame, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man."

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A very great excitement has existed in this place and neighborhood within the last four or five weeks, upon the subject of the soul's conversion. Nearly four hundred individuals have united themselves to the Methodist churches alone, within the space of time above mentioned—two of our devils included.—*Steubenville Herald.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A lad named Coit, fifteen years of age, employed in the Bristol, (Rhode Island,) post office, has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of purloining one hundred dollars from a letter addressed by Loring Burnham, of Bristol, to Elias Paine, of Boston. The money was recovered.

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south-west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.

January 25, 1840. 23

Literary Repository.

ON the 1st of January, 1840, the subscriber proposes the publication of a new literary journal, of the above title, should sufficient encouragement be given previous to that time.

THE REPOSITORY will be published semi-monthly in quarto form, each number containing eight pages of three columns each, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR a year. Its mechanical execution will be in a superior style—printed on beautiful fine paper, with new type. Appropriate engravings will occasionally be given, by way of embellishments. Its columns, excluding every thing of a party or sectarian nature, will be particularly devoted to the literature of the day, containing: Moral and Sentimental Tales, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Biography, Sketches of Travels, Extracts from new Publications, Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

The subscriber has the pleasure of stating that several Ladies, as well as four or five Gentlemen of decided literary talent, have volunteered their services to enrich the columns of the Repository with their productions. With their aid the publisher hopes to render the Repository equal, in point of merit, to any publication of the kind, extant.

A specimen number has just been published, and should two or three hundred subscribers be obtained previous to the first of January, 1840, (of which we have scarcely a doubt,) its publication will, with confidence be continued—at least for one year. Five hundred subscribers it is thought will fully meet the expenses; and our candid opinion is that twice this number may be obtained with but little effort.

It is earnestly hoped that those who wish to become subscribers, will send in their names as soon as practicable. The subscription money will be required immediately after the reception of the second number, as the terms of subscription will be strictly in advance, and no subscriptions received for less than one year.

All orders and communications must be POST PAID, to secure attention, and addressed to

A. B. F. HILDRETH,
No. 20, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

January 29, 1840. 23

The Southern Compendium

OF LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

UNDER the above title it is proposed to publish in this place in January, a monthly periodical, to be devoted to Amusement and Instruction, embracing Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy, Sporting Intelligence, &c.

The Literary department will embrace interesting and instructive Tales, Naratives, Adventures, Sketches of travels, places and persons, Anecdotes, Poetry, Extracts from, and Notices of New Works, &c. &c.

All new discoveries in the Sciences and Arts, as well as interesting papers relating to either, will be immediately noticed, and when of sufficient interest will be transferred to our columns, or such extracts given as will furnish full information to our readers.

In the Agricultural department, special attention will be paid to the great interests of the South. From our Planters, we will endeavor to obtain much practical and useful information which now lies buried and known but to themselves. In order that we may the more fully and effectually carry out this part of our plan, we propose to make frequent excursions into the different sections of not only this, but also of the adjoining States, for the purpose of personally inspecting and reporting on all the various operations which may be carried on, on the plantations we may visit. By pursuing this plan steadily, (as we hope to do,) much highly useful information will be obtained, which cannot fail to be of immense service to the Agricultural community, inasmuch as our Planters will thus become acquainted with the practices of other sections of country, and may from time to time adopt such as may promise a greater recompense, than those, they at the time may follow. Nor shall we confine ourselves to practical information only, but from the rich stores of knowledge which are to be found among our Planters, we hope to draw much which will prove useful and interesting.

Horticulture will also claim our attention, and we will endeavor to raise it from the low estate in which it now exists among us, to one more worthy of it. We will accordingly give not only practical directions for the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, but entering into the scientific department, we will publish whatever we may find interesting. Descriptions of new Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as well as their culture, will be given from time to time. The forcing department, which is but little attended to in the South, embracing the formation, building and management of hot beds, conservatories, and hot houses will also be attended to.

Domestic and Rural Economy will not be neglected, but whatever we can find likely to promote either will be given in our columns.

Sporting Intelligence, Anecdotes, On Dits, and various miscellaneous matters, which cannot well be classed, will swell our pages, and add interest to our periodical.

In furtherance of our object, we will do all in our power to render this periodical highly interesting and instructive, and one which shall be welcomed by every member of such families as may patronize it. To effect this, while we hope to contribute our full share to the Original Literature of the day, as well as add considerably to the stock of Agricultural information, yet we will freely draw from the sources open to us, in the numerous daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, which embracing every subject, abound not only in America, but also in Europe, and from these we will select only such articles as may prove highly interesting or instructive.—The sources which are open to us in each department are ample, and we trust we shall so avail ourselves of them, as to render THE SOUTHERN COMPENDIUM a highly acceptable visiter wherever known.

Political and Religious discussions will be excluded, and while we have no preference in both, yet we will not admit any thing which may be likely to wound or offend the feelings of our readers.

We have thus sketched the plan of our Periodical, and respectfully solicit for it support, both by subscriptions and contributions.

TERMS—*The Southern Compendium* will be published on the 15th of each month, in octavo form of 64 pages, at $5 per annum, payable in advance.

JOHN D. LEGARE.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the Trustees of Springfield township, at their annual session, on the first Monday of March, at the usual place of holding elections in the town of Putnam for an alteration in School District No. 4, so as to make a new District out of the land of the following persons adjoining in said District, commencing at 160 acres owned by Bernard Wortman, also the farm of Cornelius Springer, Jos. Swaney, Scameron Rodman, Andrew Bumbaugh, Benjamin Maple, Joseph Wortman, Sarah Johnson, James Russell, Robert George, John George, William Kidd, Mary Perien, the Grayham farm, together with two farms owned by Abner James, and eighty acres of land owned by David Jones and occupied by Wm. Perry and Henry D. Morgan.

MANY HOUSEHOLDERS.

January 29, 1840. 23

Godey's Lady's Book.

EDITION 25,000—MONTHLY.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions each year.

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our country, and who has justly been termed the *Hemans of America*, will assist Mrs. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial corps will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, and LOUIS A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has always been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; indeed, with such conductors it will be impossible to go estray. This work has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America*, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

Twenty volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an *Immense Edition*, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number. It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any in America, and as a *New Year's Gift*, the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted as the editorial department is by the pictorial embellishments, it is positively the Bourdoir companion.

There are other publications that advertise *Fashion Plates*—The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number, which is not the case with any other work published in America.

Uncolored Plates of Fashions, also monthly.—This is a novel feature of the work, and as it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions without coloring, the publisher will give from three to six figures each month, in addition to the three colored—This will make in all generally about nine Figures of Fashions monthly.

Lace Patterns of Embroidery will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

The Musical Department is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. Two ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

Fac Similies.—A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to gratify this feeling by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

General Features.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions colored and uncolored, Lace Embroidery, Fac Similies, Music, &c. &c. More than sixty Figures of Fashions yearly colored and uncolored, the proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

In 1838 we published 10,500 copies, during the months of January, February and March, 1839, we increased the list to 13,500 and had then to reprint three numbers and increase to 15,000.—With the next volume we advanced to 17,000, and we now print 25,000 copies monthly, probably the greatest monthly list of subscribers in the world.

Our Reading Matter is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, is its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of publication.

The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new type cast expressly for the work, and will be found on inspection to be a truly beautiful letter, not too small to be read with ease, nor too large to prevent the usual quantity of matter being given in each page. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

The price of the publication is $3 00 per annum—two copies for five dollars. The money to be positively received before a number is sent.—No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to four dollars.

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications, Burton's Magazine, Saturday Courier, Saturday Chronicle, Weekly Messenger, Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these publications one year upon the receipt of five dollars free of postage.

Address L. A. GODEY,
Jan. 15, 1840. 21. 211 Chesnut-st. Phil'a.

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms, at the works. The experience of one of the firm, in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO.

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and priving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance; $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

olume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1840. Number 26.

COMMUNICATIONS.

SMITHFIELD, JEFF., O., FEB. 3, 1840.

Rev. C. Springer:—Sir, when the following y was written, the most remote idea of au- ship was not entertained by the writer; but, compliance with repeated solicitations from eral patrons of your very excellent paper, I e submitted it to your disposal.

E. H. M'CEY, M. D.

ESSAY ON NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Men in all ages, with very few exceptions, have mitted the existence of a Supreme Being. t few have paid that attention to this subject ch its importance demands, and would find mselves much embarrassed if asked a reason their belief of this primary article of natural revealed religion. Hence, the necessity of exhibition of the arguments by which a truth important and sublime may be the present discussion. The universe is d for evidence, and the existence of its Al- hty Sovereign, that which is to be proven by t *evidence*.

and has God, in the grand theatre of nature, ch forms a copious subject of scientific inves- tation, given us any evidence of his own exist- e? Is there in the earth, with all its count- variety of objects, its extensive plains, its ering mountains, its rolling oceans, its vari- ted landscapes; is there in the heavens above re lightnings flash and meteors play, where nets shine and stars unnumbered burn, and nets run their solemn rounds; is there in man mself the acknowledged sovereign of the earth; here in every animal that roams the forest or ds upon the extended vale,—in fine, is there every thing animate and inanimate, in every de of grass, in every opening flower, in every in of sand, in every atom of matter, an evi- ice of a *first cause* possessed of intelligence? there not in nature's vast domain, in all e sublimity, beauty and splendor of the mate- l universe, that which will lead us from Na- e up to nature's God, that which will silence Atheist and bring him to bow in humble sub- ssion before the throne of the Eternal?

Whilst we would attempt to investigate the rks of nature, and from them adduce proof of existence of nature's God, let us engage in with that solemn reverence which is due to e "August Majesty of Heaven's dread Sover- gn."

And in the first place, we will lay down a few ioms admitted by all Philosophers, and which e Atheist himself will not deny. Our first iom is:

1. That man is a conscious percipient sen- ent being.

2. Every conscious being truly judges himself exist.

3. The objects of our perceptions have actual existence.

4. No being can create itself, for self-creation ould imply action anterior to existence.

5. Every production and change must have had cause, otherwise they must have created and oduced themselves, which would imply action nterior to existence.

6. Contrivance in the effect, evinces contri- ance in the cause; and intelligence in the effect nd intelligence in the cause.

7. A cause must exist before it can originate ny effect.

According, therefore, to our 2d and 3d axioms, e ourselves and innumerable other objects exist. With respect to those objects which do exist, one f three propositions must be true. 1st. They ust have either created and produced them- elves; or 2dly, they must have existed from eter- ity as they now exist; or, 3dly, they must have een created and produced by some efficient ause.

That they did create and produce themselves s absurd and contrary to our 4th axiom, "no eing can create itself, for self-creation would mply action anterior to existence." It there- ore remains, that either they must have *existed* rom eternity, as they now *exist*, or that they vere created and produced by some efficient ause.

That things did not always exist as they now lo, will be admitted by the most hardened Athe- st, as it is evident that all the works of nature resented to our view, are undergoing perpetual hanges, either in respect to their structure or osition. Do we survey the objects around us, our ttention is arrestrd by one continued series of hanges.

We see one generation passing away and another succeeding. From the infant child that hangs upon its mother's breast, to the aged sire bending beneath the decripitude of years, all are on their onward march. Infancy but opens its tender eyes to take a single look at life and closes them again in death. Childhood breathes but a few short days of innocence and joy, when its last sigh tells its departure to another world. Youth, gay aspiring youth, with all its fairy vis- ions, its dreams of bliss and brilliant anticipa- tions, scarcely clasps the cup of joy, till death unnerves its hand, and life with all its promised blessings fades from its view and is lost in the grave. Manhood, bold and sturdy manhood, whose frame has buffeted the dangers, the cares and the toils of life, nerved by the hope of gain and glory, takes but a few hasty steps, when his pulse ceases to beat, and he too sinks to rest and is seen no more. Age, feeble and decriped age, wearied with the long and toilsome march of life, calmly lays down its grief worn head and sinks to rest. Alas! Infancy, Childhood, Youth, Man- hood and Age, are all passing away.

To man, in his present condition, there is no delay, but so soon as ushered into existence, time, like an overwhelming torrent, bears him down soon to launch him in the great ocean of eternity. But the mutations of time are not confined to man alone. At one time we see our earth deck- ed in all the loveliness of Spring,—at another, in all the gay attire of Summer,—again, in all the richness of an Autumnal harvest, and, anon, the "breath and wing of Boreas" sweeps across its frozen surface. If we direct our attention to the Heavens, which are garnished with resplend- ant orbs, rolling their courses through the *vast immense*, a new scene of successive changes burst upon our view. In the morning we see the bright Luminary of day, arising in the east; with a rapid ascent he approaches the zenith and soon we see him sink behind the western hills. The moon and the stars, which stud the midnight sky, are ever changing and varying their positions. But these changes are all effects and had a begin- ning; they must have had a cause, which cause must have existed before the beginning of chan- ges, agreeably to our [illegible], "a cause must exist before it can [illegible] effect." This [illegible] ing of change [illegible] ; to be the [illegible] perpetual changes. Man is not that [illegible] being, for he is a creature of yesterday. It follows, therefore, of necessity, that the objects of our perceptions did not exist from eternity, but that they were pro- duced by some *adequate cause*. Thus we have pro- ven the question, viz: that there is a first cause the *primum mobile* of all other causes.

Now, according to our axiom, already laid down, "contrivance in the effect evinces con- trivance in the cause, and intelligence in the effect intelligence in the cause," (see Dr. Bruce, on causation,) so that if any marks of intelli- gence exist in the universe, they evince intelli- gence in the author of the universe. As the universe evinces the existence of its author, so the relations which exist between its parts—the adaptation of those parts to their several purpo- ses, and the harmony which subsists throughout the whole evidently manifest it to be the work of a designing intelligent Being. "If a few types," says, Archbishop Fenelon, "were thrown to- gether, and some of them would form a word, this we believe might by chance; but if many such words were to be thus formed, we would suspect contrivance; and if a multitude of types should be found forming a continued poem, we would believe contrivance with the most undoubted conviction." Now, a continued series of rela- tions evinces contrivance as unequivocally as the supposed effect of the types in the case bro't forward by this distinguished Catholic Bishop, (see Fenelon and Calmet.) These relations exist in every thing by which we are surrounded. Examine, for a moment, the mechanism display- ed in the structure and formation of the human body—the nice adaptation of part to part—each one adapted to its proper function—a system to which nothing is wanting. Whether we survey all its parts unclad, [illegible] a complete system, [illegible] our admiration is equally excited. Can we make a strict examin- ation of the wisdom displayed in the structure of the eye. Its coats, its humors, its glands, its mussels, all performing their respective and prop- er offices—the manner in which the object is painted on the *retina*, the impression there receiv- ed and thence conveyed to the *sensorium*, the place it is situated, the manner in which it is de- fended. I say, can we examine this most admi- rable piece of mechanism, and not see the impress of its *Divine Architect?* Such is the display of the wisdom and omnipotence of the Creator, exhibited in animated nature, that no rational being can pass them by unobserved, and having considered them, but is constrained, at least, in his own breast, to acknowledge the existence and intelligence of their mighty Maker. Do we contemplate their numbers; myriads of myryads cannot tell the sum. From the massy whale that spouts itself upon the "ocean's wave," or rides upon its foaming billows, down to the small- est inhabitant of the deep. And from the huge elephant, down to the animalcula, all unite in harmonious concert to attest the existence and wisdom of their Creator. Yes, such is the dis- play of the wisdom and omnipotence of the Creator, as causes the hardened and deluded sceptic to stand abashed, whilst the wild and un- taught son of the forest prostrates himself before the "Great Spirit."

Now, as design and intelligence are so abund- antly manifest in the works of nature, it fol- lows of necessity, that there must have been a designer, and this designer must possess intelli- gence and power sufficient to execute his designs. And, if matter can neither produce nor organize itself, and if the evidences of design are so nu- merous and conspicuous, as to preclude the pos- sibility of chance, it follows, as an undeniable inference, that universal nature is the produc- tion of an *Intelligent First Cause*.

To me, it has ever been a paradox, how any one can feast on nature, or luxuriate in the high enjoyment of the arcana which science reveals: how any one can in ecstacy and rapture contemplate the celestial and terrestrial wonders of creation, and yet, be indifferent to the character or will of Him, who is himself still infinitely more won- derful and glorious,—how any one can admire the developements of creative wisdom, and for- bear himself to adore.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, FEB. 11, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—In my last, I promised if the Lord should bless, to make mention of it to His glory. You have heard, through the medium of brother Brown's letter, that the Lord has done great things for us,—whereof, we are glad. It is true, however, that the information which Bro. Brown received, with regard to the number of accessions, was not correct, as at the time refer- red to in his communication, there were but SEVENTY-SIX added to the church. But the good work continued until the accession, from the time of the commencement of our protracted meeting to its close, which embraced a period of between four and five weeks, ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE were received into the church, and nearly all professed to have found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. A number of our brethren came to our help at different times, and rendered profitable assistance. Bro. Browning, our much esteemed friend and father in Christ, was with us in heart and in labor throughout the meeting. The members of the church, both male and female, laid hold to pur- pose. Bro. Springer, [illegible] have done you good to have witnessed the deep earnestly and untiring zeal of the c[illegible] for the salvation of sinners, and the effects which will always follow such exertions, to a greater or less extent. The Gospel is still the power of God to the salvation of such as believe.

We rejoice in the [illegible] and that of Methodist [illegible] destined, by the Great Head of the mystical body, to be a medium of much good to our sin- disordered world. May the Lord keep us united in the bonds of christian love and make us faith- ful in the discharge of duty.

JOHN BURNS, Sup't. Steub. St.

UNION CT., OHIO CON., FEB. 8, 1840.

Mr. Editor: We held a protracted meeting at Pleasant Hill meeting house about three weeks since, that was attended with a gracious display of divine goodness. This church had been on the back ground for some time. We spent the first day in adjusting some difficulties between brethren which was settled to the satisfaction of the parties. We then proceeded with the meet- ing and continued till the next Sabbath week.—During its progress from time to time there was such powerful manifestations of the presence of God that sinners were deeply convicted, and pro- fessors shouted aloud his praise. There were a- bout twenty-two who professed religion during my stay, and TWENTY who united with the church.

I had to leave the meeting to attend my second quarterly meeting which commenced on last Sat- urday in Richwood, Union county, Ohio, and closed on the following Thursday night. This, too, was a time of great spiritual power. Our meeting, through the kindness of our Episcopal Methodist brethren, was held in their meeting house. And the brethren of that church treated us with much friendship. Indeed, you could tell no difference between the two classes of Meth- odists. We had the ministerial assistance of J. Inskeep and J. M. Young, of our own church, and brother Brown, the preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to our assis- tance and preached for us on Monday night, and was ready on all occasions to lend a helping hand. As the meeting proceeded [illegible] was literally crowded with seekers from [illegible] years old to mid- dle age. About SEVENTEEN professed religion in about one hour and a half. The preacher and leaders of the old church, at the time this pow- erful work was in progress, were attending to the business of the church in a leaders' meeting capacity, at the house of the former. But when they learned that their sons and daughters were so powerfully engaged for the salvation of their souls, they adjourned and come to our aid; and they came to witness a sight upon which angels might look down upon with delight. Something like TWENTY-SEVEN professed a change of heart and FIFTEEN were added to the church. SEVENTY- FIVE have been added to the church on this cir- cuit since Conference. Yours, in haste,

I. HUNT, Sup't. Union Ct., O. Con.

"RECORDER" OFFICE, O., Feb. 9, 1840.

Bro. Springer: There is no subject in- troduced in your paper, I presume, that gives more satisfaction to the majority of its readers than revival intelligence. And among the many cheering accounts we receive through that medium, from the different parts of our church, but little if any thing has been said concerning High- land circuit, in the Ohio District, of which I am a member. The reason of this neg- lect is unknown to me, as it certainly can- not be owing to the want of ability on the part of brother Ewans, the superin- tendent of the circuit, who is far better qualified to write for the press than this writer. Be that as it may, since no bet- ter hand will undertake it I will do the best I can.

Bro. T. Ewans, the superintendent of the circuit, reached his field of labor a short time after the adjournment of Con- ference, and is well received by the peo- ple. He appears to be a zealous and per- severing young man, and his labors, so far as I can learn, are blest to a consider- able extent. There has been forty mem- bers or upwards added to the church since Conference, and there is no small excite- ment of a religious character in various parts of the circuit, which, in my opinion, augurs favorably to a further accession to the church. The great opposition here- tofore raised against us has in a measure ceased, and we now stand as an acknowl- edged branch of the Church of Christ.—It is true that a few stand aloof and suffer us not to approach their altars. But even those, so far as I have visited acquaintance extended, no longer report, as heretofore, that we are "going down." And many seem to rejoice (and I have no right to doubt their sincerity,) on hearing of our prosperity on this circuit and elsewhere.

We, however, have our difficulties and embarrassments to labor under as well as others. One is the want of meeting hou- ses; another is the want of ministerial aid to co-operate with the superintendent of the circuit, and the last and most im- portant of all is a deficiency in means to supply the wants of those who labor with us in word and doctrine. The means we have, if the disposition to appropriate [illegible] sufficient [illegible] has been [illegible] with an abundance [illegible] good things of this life, and yet we withhold the hire of those who toil and continue to labor in the vineyard of the Lord. And I do well know from sad ex- perience, derived from six years of effi- cient labor in our itinerant ranks, that so soon as the church neglects her duty and suffers the hands of the preacher to hang down, the cause under his pastoral care must and will languish. I would not be understood as insinuating in the forego- ing remarks that there is a greater remis- ness of duty in this circuit, on this impor- tant point, than elsewhere. By no means, for I hazard nothing in saying that High- land circuit has some as magnanimous spirits as can be found anywhere. But there is a backwardness with some here as well as elsewhere. And I do hope the pen of some able and suitable hand will be employed through the medium of the Recorder to stir up the "pure minds of the people by way of remembrance."

Yours, in the bonds of love,

WILLIAM HUGHEY.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

WILLIAM L. DUNLAP, a young minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, was the eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth Dunlap, and was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 6th, 1813. His pa- rents removed to the west, where he died, leaving a widow and three children; after which the widow with her children re- turned to Fayette county, where she main- tained a respectable standing in the Pres- bytarian Church, until 1826, when death separated her from her children and friends; but her pious example and in- structions left a permanent impression on the mind of her son William, on whom nature, or rather the God of nature, had bestowed an uncommonly amiable dispo- sition; and who, therefore, passed through the years of boyhood and early youth un- contaminated by the vices and follies too common amongst young people. In the twentieth year of his age he was made a subject of converting grace, under the ministry of our brother George Brown; and after maturely and deliberately ex- amining the doctrines and discipline of the various branches of the Christian church, he united himself with the Meth- odist Protestant Church, and became one of her brightest ornaments.

In about one year from this time, he consulted with a confidential friend, in- forming him of an impression on his mind, that he was called to preach the gospel; and after attending to the counsels of friends, and exercising his gifts, he was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Con- ference of Monongahela circuit, on the 23d day of August, 1834. He soon after entered the itinerancy, in which he con- tinued to labor with great zeal and useful- ness, until his health became so much im- paired, that he was reluctantly compelled to retire from active service, to the great and serious regret of his numerous friends, both of the ministry and the pri- vate membership of the church; for few young ministers have been so generally beloved, as an upright christian, an amia- ble companion, and a useful and promis- ing minister of the Lord Jesus Christ.—During his last illness, which was a linger- ing disease of the lungs, he was not heard to murmur or complain; but frequently spoke of his approaching dissolution with entire confidence and composure. The writer of this brief notice was with him on the day of his departure from this world of toil and affliction, and had the privilege to witness, with other friends, the calm devotion and tranquility of his spirit. His countenance was placid, and his mind un- troubled; and he said with firm but mod- est assurance, "I shall soon be at home; I have peace with heaven and earth; I have obtained the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." With the same un- disturbed serenity he gradually sunk into death, and into the arms of that Divine Saviour, who has the keys of death and of hell, and who hath said, "He that com- eth unto me I will in no wise cast out, but will raise him up again at the last day."

William L. Dunlap had an active, well endowed with a considerable amount of mental energy, and was diligently [illegible] means of improvement, which [illegible] to the [illegible] his mind was [illegible] in view of that mysterious [illegible] which removed him from the [illegible] ministerial labors, in so short a time after their commencement; but he was enabled through grace to resign this matter, with all others relating to this world or the next, to the wise and merciful disposal of his Heavenly Father. The most promi- nent characteristic of his mind, was a mild and unassuming modesty, which in him was a disposition of nature, matured and perfected by the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. His tempers, words and actions, were uncommonly pleasant, inof- fensive and conciliating; and we have just grounds to believe with christian con- fidence, that he has been removed from the church militant to the church triumph- ant, as one of the favored and happy jewels of immortality. He died on the 23d of May, 1839, aged 26 years and 17 days.

A. SHINN.

Allegheny, February 4, 1840.

APOTHEGMS.—1. In this world, we first aim to have things as we wish them; by- and-bye, we are contented to have things as we can get them.

2. A few things are not understood; many are misunderstood; most are not worth understanding.

MAGNIFICENT IDEA.—The folks of Switzerland talk of cutting a tunnel for a rail- road through the Alps, commencing near the lake of Geneva, and coming out in Milan, or at the foot of the mountain. It is a project worthy of a Napoleon.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.—"Say you, Fred Williams, war dat nigger what stood heah jist now?"

"Why he cut stick."

"Dah now, dat nigger all ober. Why dont you correct your furzeology? Say he amphitate timber, nigger, and talk like a white man."

A FACT.—A man in Greenwich street lately procured a piano for his wife, at the expense of four hundred dollars and fifty more for a teacher. The next day he was presented with a bill of three dollars which he declined paying, on account of the hard times! Such a man should be made to peddle pocket-combs, at a penny apiece, and live on the proceeds.

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comfort.

A poor wife "dears" and "my loves" her husband, and wouldn't sew a button to his coat to keep him from freezing.

A wise girl would win a lover by prac- tising those virtues which secure admira- tion when charms have faded.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous ac- complishments and a mawkish sentiment, which is as shallow as her mind.

A good girl always respects herself and therefore always possesses the respect of others.

TURNING THE TABLES.—An excellent wo- man, the mother of five children, and made a widow by the devil and a grog dealer combined, had a bill similar to the following, sent to her a few weeks after her husband's death:

"*Mr.* ——— *to J.* ———, *Dr.*

"For refreshments, at different times, $2,81."

What consumate imprudence!—How modest, too, calling liquid fire refresh- ments! As an offset to the above bill, the lady presented the following cluncher:

"To eight weeks confinement to my bed, in consequence of an injury I received from my unfortunate husband, while un- der the influence of your liquor, $48; to sundry breakages by him, while in the same state, $20; to maintenance of my- self and family, for seven successive months, $224. Total, $292.

"N. B.—If you think this is not suffi- cient, there are certain expenses for the burial of my murdered husband."—*Spir- it of the Times.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Advertiser.

A WINTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

Fort Royal, (Martinique,) March, 18, 1839.

When I went on deck this morning, our ship was coasting along the southern shore of this island, and we soon entered the spacious and magnificent bay, at the head of which stands—or rather lies in ruins—the town of Fort Royal. This island belongs to France, contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and exports annually about 60,000 hogsheads of sugar, each weighing about 1000 pounds. The reli- gion is exclusively Roman Catholic.—The legislative power resides in the Gov- ernor appointed by the crown; a Council [illegible] Upper House also appointed by the crown, and a Lower House elected by the people, and whose term of office is five [illegible] enacted by the local [illegible] in fo[illegible] till sanctioned by [illegible] beautiful [illegible] ded. About mid- [illegible] was and the ocean are [illegible] bristling with cannon, and [illegible] the town are works scarcely excel- led in strength by the citadel at Quebec. On each side of the bay, and in the dis- tance, in every direction, are lofty hills of endless varied heights and forms, some of them running up into the clouds, and seemingly enveloped in the smoke of their own volcanoes, while others are finely rounded and cultivated to the top. In front of us was the town so lately touched by the finger of God. The earth- quake which shook the whole Island and partially devasted the city of St. Pierre, concentrated its fury on this spot, where stands or once stood, the town of Fort Royal. Touched by the finger of God, it crumbled. "The hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord."

Terrible as the spectacle must be, yet I had long desired to see a city over- whelmed by an earthquake. Such a city lay before me. With an interest ner- vously painful and intense, I hurried on shore to view the ruins. Language can convey no adequate idea of the scene which was presented to my eyes. Per- haps the description of a single spot will give the clearest conception of its horrors. The hospital which stood just at the out- skirts of the town was built of stone, and surrounded three sides of a quadrangle. Each of the three buildings was three stories high and about 200 feet in length. Outside of all the buildings and enclosing an area of several acres, was a thick and solid stone wall. On the 11th of Janua- ry, about six o'clock in the morning with- out the slightest [illegible] warning of any kind, "the earth shook and trem- [illegible] these stone walls, as if built of sand which by some power had been held rigid for a time, but now re- turned to its original state crumbled into a shapeless heap. Walls and roof, stone and timber, lay crushed together, as if they had not only fallen, but as if some additional power had kneaded or tramp- led them into one frightful mass or as if the earth had heaved and rocked till all the materials were mingled and ground together. Flight or escape was impossi- ble, even if the wretched had possessed their ordinary strength. But diseased and helpless as they are, they could only utter a shriek as they fell dead or man- gled in the ruins. Even the stone wall or fence lay crumbled. Like the mimic house which the child constructs with his blocks and then in play or anger dashes to the floor. The ruins were most ap- palling.

At the same instant, the whole city, containing 8000 inhabitants, felt the shock; whole blocks of stone buildings crumbled like the hospital; roofs tumbled in upon families in their beds, walls were rent and twisted, and houses upturned from the fountain. The earth heaved and rolled as if in the throes of the re- surrection morn or as if tossing in agony for the sins of men; and a cry like that which went up from the land of Egypt in that awful night when in every house there was one dead arose from this devo- ted city. Those who were not killed or mangled by the first shock, rushed naked and terrified into the streets, and from that trembling crowd rose such a cry of mingled terror and prayer, while walls, stone, and timber were falling around them, as will ascend from the guilty throng before the judgment seat, when they shall call for the rocks and moun- tains to fall and cover them. What a change has one brief instant made! The solid earth, but a moment before as still as if resting on everlasting foundation is tossing like a ship at sea. The morning slumber, the early toil, the varied hopes and joys of thousands, exchanged for one burst of devastation and anguish. Those who lay down the evening before in peace or laughing at the sins of the day; those planning new pleasures or profits for the morrow—those engaged in those deeds of darkness which the eye of God alone can see, awoke that morning at the bar of judgment, or opened their eyes amid the tempest of falling timber and rock, or lay crushed or mangled in the ruins.

Some Frenchmen seeing a man stand still in the high-way, during a heavy shower of rain, asked him why he did so? "Why," says he, "do you think I am mad, to ride in the rain, as you do?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Blackwood's Magazine for 1818.

NARRATIVE OF A FATAL EVENT.

If it could alleviate, in the smallest degree, the intense sufferings that have preyed upon my mind, and blasted my hopes, during a period now of almost seven-and-thirty years, I would account the pain I may feel, during the time I am attempting to narrate the following occurrence, of no more consequence than the shower of sleet that drives in my face while I am walking home from the parish church to my parlor fire.

It is within a few months of being thirty-seven years since I left the University of Glasgow, in company with a young person of my own age, and from the same part of the country. I shall speak of him by the name of Campbell; it can interest few but myself now, to say that it is not his real name. We had been intimately acquainted for years before we came together at the college, and a predilection for the same studies, a strong bias for general literature, and more especially for those courses of inquiry, which are the amusement rather than the task of minds given to the pursuit of knowledge, had, in the course of four swift years, bound us together in one of those friendships which young men are apt to persuade themselves can never possibly be dissolved, while, no sooner are they separated for a time, than every event they meet within the course of common life, tends insensibly to obliterate this youthful union; as the summer showers so imperceptibly melt the wreath of snow upon the mountain, that the evening, on which the last speck disappears, passes unnoticed. But our friendship was not destined to be subjected to the slow and wasting process; it was suddenly and fearfully broken off.

Campbell and I, after a winter of hard study, proposed to ourselves, and set out on a journey of six weeks, in order to indulge our predilection for natural history, among the mountains and isles of the Highlands.

We had one morning ascended a high mountain in Knapdale. Many objects were either new to us, or unobserved before, or we saw them under new views. Poor Campbell's spirits seemed to rise, and his mind to take wider flights, in proportion as he looked at the barometer that he carried, and observed the sinking of the mercury. The day was calm, the sky resplendent, and a view of the sea and the islands, from the point of Cantyre on the south, to Tiree and Coll on the north-west, (the most picturesque and singular portion of our native country,) was portrayed on the expanse before us. The scene had its full effect upon the mind of my friend, fitted alike to concentrate itself to grasp the most magnificent objects in nature.

We descended towards the shore of what is called the sound of Jura, through many a dull and bosky wood, sometimes loitering ere we stopped to examine the objects of our study, sometimes gaily walking over the barren moor. The sea shore presented us with a new field of inquiry, and a new class of objects; many curious and beautiful specie of *fuci* grew on these shores, and of several of the smaller and finer kinds we were enabled to acquire specimens, with the view of enriching our common herbarium.

As the ebbing tide began to discover to us the black side of the islet, we procured a boat at a small hamlet that overhung a little bay, and went on a mimic voyage of discovery. While we returned again to the main-land, the warmth of the day, and the beautiful transparency of the water, which, as the whole extent of the west coast, its rocky shore, it highly remarkable, tempted Campbell to propose that we should amuse ourselves with swimming. Owing to a horror I had acquired when a boy, from an exaggerated description of the danger of the convulsive grasp of a person drowning, or *death-grip* as it is called, I always felt an involuntary repugnance to practice this exercise in company with others.—However, we now indulged in it so long, that I began to feel tired, and was swimming towards the rocky shore, which was at no great distance. Campbell, who had not forgot his philosophical revery, in the pleasures of a varied and refreshing amusement, was sporting in all the gaiety of exuberant spirits, when I heard a sudden cry of fear. I turned, and saw him struggling violently, as if in the act of sinking. I immediately swam towards him. He had been seized with cramp, which suspends all power of regular exertion, while at the same time it commonly deprives its victims of presence of mind: and as poor Campbell alternately sank and rose, his wild looks, as I approached him, and convulsive cries for assistance, struck me with a sudden and involuntary panic, and I hesitated to grasp the extended hand of my drowning friend. After a moment's struggle he sunk, exclaiming, "My God," with a look at me of such an expression, that it has ten thousand times driven me to wish my memory was a blank. A dreadful alarm now struck my heart, like the stab of a dagger, and, with almost a similar sensation of pain, I rushed to the place where he disappeared; the boiling of the water, caused by his descending body, prevented a distinct view, but on looking down, I thought I saw three or four corpses struggling with each other, while at the same moment, I heard a loud and melancholy voice cry from the bushes on the steep bank that overhung the shore. As the boiling of the water settled, I was partly relieved from the extreme horror; but I had the misery to see Campbell again; for the water was as clear as the air.—He stood upright at the bottom among the large seaweeds—he even reached up his arms and exerted himself, as if endeavouring fruitlessly to climb to the surface! I looked in despair towards the shore, and all around. The feeling of hopeless loneliness was dreadful. I again distinctly heard the same melancholy cry. A superstitious dread came over me as before, for a few seconds; but I observed an old gray goat, which had advanced to the jutting point of a rock; he had perhaps been alarmed from the unusual appearance in the sea below, and was bleating for his companions. I now recollected the boat, and swam exhausted to the shore, while every moment I imagined I saw before me the extended hand of my friend which I should never more grasp. I rowed back more than half distracted. The water, where Campbell had sunk, was between twelve and fourteen feet deep, and, as I said before, remarkably transparent. Some people are capable of sustaining life under water far longer than others, and poor Campbell was of an extremely vigorous constitution. I saw him again more distinctly, and his appearance was in the utmost degree affecting. He seemed to be yet alive, for he sat upright, and grasped with one hand the stem of a large tangle; the broad frond of which waved sometimes over him as it was moved by the tide, while he moved convulsively his other arm and one of his legs. I remember well I cried out in agony, "Oh! if I had a rope!"—With great exertion, and by leaning over the boat with my arms and face under water, I tried to rouse his attention by touching his hand with the oar. I was convinced that, had there been length of rope in the boat, I could have saved him. He evidently was not quite insensible, for upon repeatedly touching his hand, he let go his hold of the tangle, and after feebly and ineffectually grasping at the oar, I saw him once more stretch up his hand, as if conscious that some person was endeavoring to assist him. He then fell slowly on his back, and lay calm and still, among the sea weed.

Unconnected ravings, and frantic cries, could alone express the unsufferable anguish I endured. His stretched out hand! I often see it still, yet it is nearly thirty-seven years ago. But the heart that would not save his friend, that saw him about to perish, yet kept aloof in his last extremity, perhaps deserves that suffering, which time seems rather to increase than alleviate.

It is vain that I reason with myself,—that I say "all this is too true;" I hesitated to aid him; I kept aloof from him; I answered not his last cry for help; I refused his outstretched hand, and saw him engulphed in the cruel waters; but yet surely this did not spring from selfish or considerate care for my own safety. Before and since I have hazarded my life with alertness and enthusiasm, to rescue others; no cold, calculating prudence kept me back; it was an instinctive and involuntary impulse, originating from a strong early impression, and in finding myself suddenly placed in circumstances which had been long dreaded in imagination!

But all this reasoning avails nothing. I still recollect the inestimable endowments and amiable disposition of my early and only friend; memory still dwells upon our taking leave of the city; our passage of the Clyde; our researches and walks into the woodlands and sequestrated glens of Cowal; our moon-light sail on Lochfine; our ascent of the mountain; the splendid view of the sea and islands; and our conversation on the summit; the first cry of alarm; the out-stretched hand and upbraiding look; the appearance of the sinking body; the bleating of the goat; my friend's dying efforts among the seaweed!

DR. CHARLES FOLLEN.

"Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor,
So sinks the day-star in the ocean's bed."

Dr. Charles Follen, who was lost in the steamboat Lexington, was born at Romrod, in Hesse Darmstadt, in the year 1796. His older brother, Augustus Follen, is now a professor in the University of Zurich, in Switzerland, and is an eminent German poet. Another brother whom we have heard spoken of as distinguished for his literary talents, is now a citizen of Missouri.

Previous to the year 1824. Dr. Follen was a professor of the law in the University of Balse, in Switzerland. He taught his science with a spirit of freedom worthy of the earliest days of the little republic in which he lived. In his character, benevolence and perfect gentleness were so happily blended with the greatest courage and firmness, that he was regarded by the students with a love approaching to enthusiasm. His animadversions on the subject of government and law became displeasing to Austria, a Power whose iron and relentless despotism is felt far beyond the limits of her territory. A formal demand was made on the authorities of Balse that Professor Follen should be delivered up to Austria, to answer for the freedom with which he had spoken of absolute government.—The question was debated, and the demand was refused; but afterwards, at the pressing instances of the Austrian Government, and through fear of provoking the vengeance of a Power which they were too feeble to resist, the authorities of Balse instituted a preliminary process against Professor Follen, in consequence of which he left Switzerland. He first went to France, where he was kindly received by Lafayette, who was just coming out to America, and who offered to bring him out with him and introduce him in New York. This proposal he modestly declined, although it was his intention to make the U. States his place of refuge. In the autumn of 1824, after Lafayette's return to France, Dr. Follen came out to America. He was soon afterwards employed as a professor of German Literature in Cambridge College, where his kindness of manners and varied knowledge made him extremely popular with the students. He subsequently embraced the profession of divinity, and was for a while pastor of a congregation in New York. At the time of his death he resided at Lexington, in Massachusetts, where he had charge of a religious society.

He was a man of strong intellect, much cultivated in the various departments of knowledge and inquiry, and his judgment was calm and solid. His experience of the evil of arbitrary governments, joined to the feelings of universal good-will, and to the gentle spirit of hope, which were ever strong within him, led him to embrace the purest democratic principles in regard to government and legislation.—The world had not a firmer, a more ardent, or a more consistent friend of human liberty. His passions, naturally energetic, were all so perfectly subjected to the control of the higher qualities of his character, that although you saw that they were held in their place and overruled by justice and benevolence. No man could have known him, even slightly, without being strongly impressed by the surpassing benignity of his temper. He is taken from us by a mysterious Providence, in the midst of his usefulness.

"It was that fatal and perfidious bark,
"Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark,
"That sank so low that sacred head of thine."

New York Evening Post.

Professor Follen, in one of his last lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, made the following beautiful quotation, unconscious that to himself it was so soon to be applicable:

"With noiseless tread death come on man;
No plea—no prayer delivers him:—
From midst of life's unfinished plan,
With sudden hand it severs him;
And ready or not ready, no delay,
Forth to his Judge's bar he must away."

It was a translation from Schiller, and taken down at the time by one of the young men.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYERS.—Saint Enova, a lawyer of Brittany, went to Rome to entreat the people to give the lawyers a patron. The Pope replied that he knew of no Saint, not already disposed of to some other profession. His holiness proposed, however, to Saint Enova that he should go round the Church of San Giovanni di Laterano, blindfolded, and after saying a certain number of Ave Maria, the first Saint he laid hold of should be his patron. This the good old lawyer undertook, and at the end of aves. stopped at the alter of St. Michael, when he laid hold, not of the Saint, but unfortunately the Devil under the Saint's feet, crying out,—*This is our Saint, let him be our patron.*

THE FIRST GRAY HAIR.—A gray hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few day days since. "O! pray, pull it out," said she. "If I do, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many come, if they only come in black."

AN INGENIOUS APOLOGY.—"Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always sleep in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?" "Because, sir, when you preach I am sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out."

A BAD MEMORY.—A village pedagogue, in despair with a stupid boy, pointed to the letter A, and asked him if he knew it? "Yes, sir." "Well, what is it?" "I knows him very well by sight, sir—but, rat me if I can remember his name."

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A person reading a quotation from the London Literary Gazette, respecting the consumption of oil, found the usual abbreviation *London Lit. Gaz.* Upon asking the meaning of a neighbor, he replied, it means that *London is lit with gas.*

"Oh, eat it up, dear—eat it up," says mamma. "I can't—I've eat enough."—"Oh yes, dear, eat up what's on your plate, so that it need'nt be lost." How common a practice that is; stuffing children beyond the wants of nature, and making them gluttons all their lives, so that the scraps may not be lost!

JEFFRIES.—Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing to a man with his cane, who was about to be tried, said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "Which end, my lord?"

Dickenson Shearer and Elias M. Turner, were tried a few days since at Worcester, Mass., for kidnapping a boy named Francis, and transporting him to Virginia as a slave. The jury found them both guilty. Turner has applied for a new trial—the counsel for Shearer made no exception, and he was sentenced to seven years hard labor in the State Prison.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

The British Queen, steamer, is hourly expected from Europe.

There is little alteration in the price of produce at the east since our last. The prospects for advanced prices appear to us dull.

Capt. H. Smith, of her Britanic Majesty's ship Volga, on the 11th of September last declared the port of Canton in a state of Blockade, in six days from that date; the American merchants remonstrated against this course. On the 16th of September this officer revoked his proclamation.

We learn that the whigs of this place are preparing to have a great parade. Three military companies are going from this place to the Whig Convention in Columbus on the 21st. They have provided twenty wagons for the purpose. We understand they expect to be joined by the Guernsey, Washington and Morgan delegation. It will be a real "general muster."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The case of W. B Lloyd was closed on the 12th inst.; he was decided "guilty of dishonest and dishonorable practices in altering the account book of one Isaac Newton," by a vote 46 to 23; the vote to expel him from the House stood 43 to 25. The constitution requiring two-thirds of a majority to expel a member this branch of the resolution was lost.—So Mr. Lloyd retains his seat in the House.—Since we remarked upon this subject before we have read the evidence of the two Newtons, as taken before the committee of investigation, and as published in the Ohio Statesman. We have not the least idea that Lloyd is guilty.

EASTERN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 8.—*Flour.*—In the early part of the week there was some little improvement in the price of Howard street Flour, and sales were readily made at 5,50 for common to 5,56¼ a $5,62½, for a choice of brands; in some instances the latter price was paid for good common brands on time, with interest added. On Thursday and yesterday buyers were not so readily met with at those prices, and particularly yesterday, although about a thousand barrels were sold at $5,50 cash, on coming out of the market, we thought this price less firm. The car and wagon rates continues at 5,37½. Sales of city mills to a considerable extent were made yesterday at 5,62½, which has been the predominating price during the week. There have been several vessels taken up to load for England at 5s per bbl., and others might find frieght here upon the like terms.—*Lyford.*

THE FLORIDA BLOOD HOUNDS.—It is currently believed that it is at least by the consent of the Government, that Blood Hounds have recently been imported from Cuba to be used in the Florida war, to hunt down the Seminole Indians We are pleased to see that this most inhuman and barbarous project, meets the almost unanimous execration of the American press. We have seen a number of ironies and bores upon the subject, among them is the following, from the St. Joseph's Times:

"By recent advices from Apalachicola, we learn the distressing news of the failure of the 'Blood Hound Speculation.' One of a party of gentlemen on a sailing excursion below that town, and who discovered a vessel aground near Dog Island, writes to us as follows: 'On approaching the wreck our ears were stunned with the most appalling and infernal sounds that ever broke upon the quiet of the sea, while our sympathies were at the same moment enlisted on discovering a half famished human figure waving from the mast head a signal of distress. On a nearer examination, it proved to be the schooner "Terrible," from Havana, with Blood Hounds to Government. The individual aloft, we recognized as the agent who had been entrusted with executing this dangerous and novel order. He explained to us as distinctly as he could, though scarcely intelligible from great thirst, the causes of the wreck, and his own peculiar and critical position. The Blood Hounds after leaving port, were turned loose upon deck, and seemed as pacific as lambs until having occasion to bleed one of the sick sailors, they became furious at the sight and smell of blood, and instantly rose upon the crew, killing and eating them with the most ferocious appetites.

"The agent surrounded by a few faithful Pointers, which he had purchased for his private use, effected a retreat to the foremast, which he climbed with great difficulty, remaining there under great anxiety of mind, as well as thirst and hunger, for two days previous to our opportune arrival. The dogs by this time, irritated by the stimulating qualities of human blood, and the want of water, exhibited the most extravagant symptoms of hydrophobia, and were yelling and fighting in the most fiend-like manner. Running the boat close along side, by aid of ropes and spars, the unfortunate consignee was rescued from apparently inevitable death. Before descending into the boat he looked anxiously around for his Pointers. Neatly picked bones, answering in size and number to those devoted quadrupeds, were all that remained of them. Our boat returned safely to Apalachicola. The Hounds, it has since been ascertained, jumped overboard and are all drowned, about two hundred of their number having floated ashore on Dog Island. The schooner has gone to pieces in the late blow—not a spar left to tell the tale—thus adding another abortion to this abortive war."

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—From the testimony adduced before the Court of Inquiry by the Coroner's Inquest to investigate the causes which led to the destruction by fire of the steamboat Lexington, the inquest are of opinion that the fire was communicated to the promenade deck by the intense heat of the smoke pipe, or from sparks, from the space between the smoke pipe and steam chamber, as the fire was first seen near the casing of the steam chimney, on the promenade deck. They are further of opinion that the Lexington was a first rate boat, with an excellent steam engine and a boiler, suitable for burning wood, but not coal, with the blower attached. Furthermore, it is our opinion that had the buckets been manned at the commencement of the fire, it would have been immediately extinguished. Also, inasmuch as the engine could not be stopped, from the rapid progress of the fire, with presence of mind of the officers, and a strict discipline of the crew the boats could have been lauched and a large portion of the passengers and crew, if not the whole, might have been saved.

It is the opinion of this jury that the present inspectors of steamboats, either from ignorance or neglect, have suffered the steamboat Lexington to navigate the Sound at the imminent risk of the lives and property of the passengers, giving a certificate, stating a full compliance with the laws of the United States, while in our opinion such was not the case.

That the system as adopted on board the Lexington, of using blowers on board of boats is dangerous, which has been proved to this jury by competent witnesses. And the conduct of the officers of the steamboat Lexington, on the night of the 13th of January, while said steamboat was on fire, deserves the severest censure of this community, from the facts proved before this jury, that the Captain and Pilot, in the greatest hour of danger, left the steamboat to her own guidance, and sought their own safety, regardless of the fate of the passengers, instead of the Captain or Pilot retreating to the tiller, aft, when driven from the wheel house forward, and the ropes then being burned off, there being at that time a communication to the same tiller, there appeared to be no other thought than self-preservation. And it further appears to this jury, that the odious practice of carrying cotton in any quantities on board of passenger boats, in a manner in which it shall be liable to take fire, from sparks or heat, from any smoke pipe or other means, deserves the public censure. Signed by James Goadby, Thomas E. Burlew, S. H. Harriot, Teunis Fokkes, James Green, P. M. P. Durando, jr., Edmund B. McVeagh, A. S. Chace, Abraham Creveling, Robert Butul, Richard M. Hoe, Henry V. Davids.

We, composing part of the Jury in the case of the loss of the Lexington, fully exonerate and exculpate Captain Stephen Manchester from any blame or censure after the breaking out of the fire on board.

(Signed) BENJAMIN VINCENT, *Foreman.*
JOSEPH S. HUNT.

January 31, 1840.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.—If the *people* would encounter the trouble of examining this subject, they would very soon instruct their representatives in Congress to *divorce* the legislative and executive printing from the newspaper press. So long as this connection endures, so long will the party dominant in either House make the printing the reward of partizan newspapers, and so long will the two parties contend for victory in the election of a printer. If this were the end, no great harm would ensue. But the press to which the printing is granted, will feel interested in supporting the dominant party in all things, by all means, and for this purpose, will never hesitate in concealing truth and proclaiming error. In the present days of laxity in political morals, the temptation offered by the Congressional and executive printing, to an abuse of the press, is irresistible; and under its powerful influence, it is difficult for any press at Washington to be honest. The people gain nothing by a change of printers; for any press which swallows this golden bait, will make sport of truth, and support "all false doctrines, heresies and schisms," whenever so commanded by the party which bestows such lucrative patronage.

Nor is the corrupting tendency of this patronage less in *prospects* than in *possession.* Each party in Congres will have its *organ* in a press; and to secure the constant services of such press, the party for which it speaks must *give* to it the public printing when a majority, and *promise* it when a minority. Hence every press in Washington will continually strive to *keep* or *obtain* governmental patronage, and must therefore be devoted to the party from which it receives or expects this boon, in all things, right or wrong. From a press under *such* influence, and consequently *so* conducted, can the people justly expect light? They cannot. Neither do they receive it. Nobody can know the truth at Washington, without going there to see and listen; for he rarely obtains it from the press. The *people* can have no interest in supporting a corrupt press at the seat of the Federal government. Upon the press must they depend for correct accounts of what is done by their public servants, for they cannot be present to see and hear personally. Hence they are deeply interested in maintaining the honesty of the press at the seat of government, and consequently in removing it from all corrupting tendencies. A fundamental principle of all of our governments, State and Federal, is the responsibility of public officers, the servants to their employers, the people. But of what value is this responsibility, when the proceeding of the servants are concealed or misrepresented? It is merely theoretical, and not practical. We may be told that the press of each party will closely watch and accurately report the preceedings of the antagonist party. We admit the close watching, but not the accurate reporting; for each press will palliate the errors of its own party, and magnify those of the other. Besides, if the press of either party reported faithfully the proceedings of its opponents, the *people* the *rank and file* of each party would hear but one side, for their customs is to read no papers, excepting those of their own party. Hence a strictly partizan press at Washington is a pernicious instrument, and the corrupting influence of the public printing, whether in possession or prospect, renders the press at Washington exclusively partizan.

But this concealment or perversion of truth, this dishonesty of the press, is not the only evil of this connexion between newspapers and the public printing.—A partizan press must be rewarded or purchased, and if the necessary printing, legislative or executive, afford not sufficient patronage, more must be created by additional jobs. Hence each House becomes profuse in expenditure for printing, not only in paying exhorbitant prices, but by ordering unnecessary work. We have seen the executive party in the House ordering great amounts of unnecessary printing, for the purpose of furnishing lucrative jobs to the Globe. We have seen the opposition in the Senate ordering the unnecessary printing of an enormous amount of old documents, for the purpose of granting an hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in profit, to the Telegraph, edited by the notorious personage, who has lately figured in a project of partizan bribery. The expenses of printing have annually increased for the last ten or twelve years, and in a far greater proportion than the increase of legislative or executive business; and the motive to this lavish and needless expenditure, is the purchase of a partizan press, to sustain its employers and censure its opponents, without regard to public interest.

The remedy for these evils is simple and easy; and it is to *divorce* the public printing from partizan newspapers, and to have it executed by contract. Some of the newspapers tell us that this cannot be done. But we perceive no difficulty. It *is* done by contract with the publishers of newspapers. Then why cannot it be done by practical printers who do *not* publish newspapers? A newspaper contains no magic power to facilitate the business of printing.—*Brother Jonathan.*

The following, for which we are indebted to the Newark Daily Advertiser, is the tariff of duties imposed on wheat, when imported into England, as regulated by Act of Parliament:

Price of Wheat per bushel.		Duty per bushel.
$2—3 and upwards	pays	$0 03
2 00	"	0 07
1 96	"	0 18
1 92	"	0 30
1 90	"	0 38
1 88	"	0 47
1 84	"	0 52
1 82	"	0 59
1 79	"	0 60
1 76	"	0 63
1 73	"	0 66
1 70	"	0 68

And for each three cents per bushel that the price of wheat falls in England below $1 70, the duty is advanced three cents, and consequently when wheat has fallen to $1 19, the duty is also $1 19—taking just all that the wheat brings to pay the duty.

Thus, to all intents and purposes, our superabundant crops are excluded from the English market, as all the northern powers of Europe almost exclude our other staples.

A sailor by the assumed name of *Lorenzo Dow,* and five others who had been sent home by the United States Consul at Barbadoes in a brig, the Hartly, bound to Alexandria, but which is frozen up in the Potomac, within the district of St. Mary's, were brought to this city on Monday morning last by the Sheriff of St. Mary's county, and turned over to the United States' Marshal on a charge of *Dow's* murdering Capt. William C. Langdon, of the Frances, on a voyage from Wilmington, N. C., to Martinique, on the last day of October, in latitude 27, by knocking him down with a handspike while he, Capt. L., was engaged at the pump, as the vessel was leaking badly. The crew secured *Dow,* who is represented to be a native of Manill, to the ring-bolt of the long boat, in which they all embarked, leaving the F. in a sinking condition, and in about twelve hours were fallen in with by a British vessel, the Sterling, which carried them into Barbadoes.—*Lyford.*

A letter from an American merchant at Havre, published in the New York American, thus speaks in praise of our Minister's efforts to serve the American trade with France.

"General Cass has alike served the trade to Havre and his own countrymen, by representing to the Government, and causing to be removed, two evils which have long been felt. One was the quarantine regulations, now placed on a different and more convenient footing—the other, the want of an adequate number of the custom-house officers here to attend to the unloading of vessels. Merchants and masters of vessels had long complained of the delay and additional expense thus occasioned. The desired improvement has now been ordered, and is to go into effect on the 1st of January."

BLOOD HOUND WAR.—The Florida papers announce the arrival of Col. Fitzpatrick, from the island of Cuba, with a pack of blood hounds, imported, it is said, by the authorities of the Territory. The Globe announces, doubtless by authority, that the "War Department is only acquainted with the circumstance through public rumor, and knows nothing of the matter officially." If blood hounds are imported into Florida and to be used in the war against the Indians, it must be with the connivance, if not with the direct approbation of the Government. Is the Government prepared to take this responsibility? If not let it disclaim the measure at once.—*Lebanon Star.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

EDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

A letter from R. Baker, Plainfield, Ohio, ates, that J. S. Brown, an itinerant minister the M. E. Church, informed him that we had ated to him (Brown) that we would go half y to blend the two churches together, &c.— e recollect passing in company with this gen- eman, in the winter of 1838, from Norwich to anesville; and we recollect his expressing a wish at the two Methodist Churches would become nited in one. And as our conversation was ntirely friendly, and as we did not wish to be utdone in generosity, we remarked that we ere willing to go half way to effect this, which peared to him a desirable object.

That there may be no mistake upon this subct, we will now state how far we can go. Be- re we can ever unite with the M. E. Church ey must make their Bishops elective periodi- lly,—dispense with their order of Presiding lder, or make them elective, and they must ermit laymen to participate in the government the church. Now, we are willing to go all the ay up to this, but here is a great gulph we can ot pass; but any thing on this side we can get er.

But if our friend Brown made the impression at we were solicitous to return to the old fold, made a wrong impression. We have never en more comfortable in our church relationship, nce we have born the christian name, than we ve for several years past. And we have little oubt that if the Methodist Protestant Church eports herself as she ought, there will be no ne- essity for her to seek a home any where.

But whether the two churches ever become ended or not, we are happy to see a growing dis- osition to friendship between them. This we commend our brethren every where to culti ate; in all their communications to the paper, pecially in letters of revival intelligences, to ake as few unfriendly allusions to the old urch as possible.

We regret that our brother of the Protestant as been so afflicted at the remarks we made in ference to his use of the appellative Rev.; an explanation seems to be called for on our part.— e will inform him, then, that we are opposed the common use of titles and explicatives, es- ecially in reference to ministers of the gospel. nd we think the Baltimore paper has been some- hat exceptionable on this ground from its com- encement. Let us give an instance or two.— e recollect once it had *General* Whitaker, some- here in the south, stationed on a circuit; but hether it stiled him the Rev. Gen. Whitaker, no, we do not remember. We have seen its otices of the "Rev. Dr. W. W. W." And when eaking of the friends, immediately around it, too frequently uses the superlative degree, such s, the "greatest," the "most excellent," the most worthy," &c. &c. Now, as the Protest- nt is designed for general circulation, and as it calculated to effect the public taste, it certain- should give countenance to no usages or cus- oms contrary to the character of Methodist Re- formers. And if it condescend to ape titles, or use fulsome eulogies we shall hold it responsi- e to public opinion, even though it be the church aper.

What is said above is not particularly applica- le to the present editor. We think for some me past there has been an improvement in the aper, in this respect; but we think a little fur- her care on this point would do no harm. And robably there has been periods in its existence, hen, in reference to this matter ought could not e laid to its charge.

We regret also that the worthy editor has con- trued our allusion to the brethren of the Pitt treet church, in reference to whom we used the ppellation "boys," into an "attack" and an assault" upon them, than which nothing in the orld could have been further from our design. We imply used the term in reference to their age in he *ministry*, and according to his own showing, n this they are but boys. The brother might just s well fall out with Paul, who in allusion to oung converts to christianity, including every ge perhaps from ten to fifty years, calls them all babes." Probably in allusion to this very fig- re of the Apostle, it has been common among he Methodist people, ever since our first ac- uaintance with them, to call the younger minis- ers boys,—the phrase is very familiar, particu- arly among the ministry. Nor have we ever be- ore heard an intimation, that it was considered ny way invidious or disparaging even by the most fastidious critic. Nor can we believe, for a moment, that either of these brethren will sup- pose that we intended any unkindness toward hem. And should they, we think it would have been quite as well for the editor to let them ut- er their own complaints as for him to volunteer is service.

We had some how or other received the impres- ion that the editor of the Protestant was quite young man, but we cannot tell how, as we know ot that we ever saw the gentleman, nor can we remember to have heard any account of him. But rom the tone of his strictures upon us we con- clude that we must be mistaken in this matter. For when he affects to be "heartily sorry on our account," to "pity our manner," to feel "pro- foundly mortified" and to "blush for our gross indiscretion;" when he indicates that we are not "christian like," nor "gentlemanly," nor "kind;" and when he has assumed to give us a whole list of advice, we must conclude that he is a man of age and experience, whose matured observations upon the world, enables him to see our folly and disposes him to give us his friendly counsel. Well, we shall endeavor to profit by his fatherly advise, and shall be more careful to avoid "indiscretions" in future. Meanwhile, we can assure our brother that this little matter shall not, in the least, affect our feeling of kindness towards him, but if in any way we can serve him personally, or the interest of the paper under his care, it shall be done with pleasure.

In conclusion; although we are not very tena- cious about little matters, yet we think it the better way to avoid all honory titles in reference to the ministry, such as Dr., D. D., M. D., Rev., &c, &c, and use the simple appellation Brother. This course would, in our judgment, be more in accordance with the spirit of the gos- pel and the general taste of the better informed of the present day. The title Rev. is not altо- gether abandoned by our brethren of the west, but it is nearly so, and we are glad of it.

ESSAYS OF JUNIUS.

The editor of the Olive Branch some time since requested us to republish the Essays of Junius. We have waited to see them before we commenced. In relation to these essays, we think them, on the whole, the efforts of a very strong mind,—though there is not much in them which is new to us, and occasionally some things we think exceptionable; instance the following quotation in reference to Bishop McKendree:

"He was admitted into the travelling connec- tion, on trial, in 1788, and at the Conference of 1792 resisted the Bishops' power, by the part he took in the debate, growing out of Mr. O'Kelly's resolution. When that resolution was lost, he, with others, withdrew from the connection, and sent in his resignation, in writing, to Mr. Asbu- ry. In his conduct *then* he acted nobly. But in coming back, without assigning his reason for do- ing so, he has left it to the pen of the historian to say, he acted basely. He did not, it is true, like Æneas Sylvius, enrich the republic of letters by the production of his pen, for he was utterly incapable of writing—he was not even a passable preacher; but like that distinguished character, when he assumed the name of Pius II., he igno- miniously renounced the generous principles which he had formerly advocated for doing so, and he will float down upon the stream of time, if not among 'the wisest,' at least as one of the 'mean- est of mankind.' "—*Olive Branch.*

There are two particulars here to which we ob- ject: 1st. The assertion, "he was not even a passable preacher." 2d. That also, he was "one of the meanest of mankind." That the Bishop acted inconsistent, and that he was spoiled by the influence of unameanable power, are facts that we readily concede, but that he was desti- tute of preaching talents, or that he possessed an ultra meanness we cannot admit. We had a fine opportunity to become acquainted with his talent and his character; and we shall here give an article we wrote upon the subject soon after his death. It is as follows:—

In our former relation to the itinerancy of the church over which he presided, we had a tolera- bly intimate acquaintance with Mr. M'Kendree; and amongst the episcopacy he was our favorite. There were two traits for which the Bishop was particularly distinguished; in the first place he was a most consummate judge of human nature; secondly, he seemed born to rule. These, with several other accompanying qualities, destined him to be a principal member of any community with whom he might associate himself. The former enabled him to determine with almost unerring certainty the true character of those with whom he had to do, and giving him to know the worth of valuable men, he was enabled to ap- preciate true merit; he had a particular taste for young ministers of reading and enterprize, and had the happy art of giving them his appro- bation and encouragement, without exciting the jealousy of others.

Few men had a more commanding appearance than the Bishop. The moment you entered his presence, you were subdued by the glance of his countenance—you felt his superiority and sub- mitted. This was not the effect of the power of office, for, the presence of others of the episco- pacy provoked criticism, and sometimes resent- ment. It was by the prudent exercise of this *natural* authority, that he was enabled to ac- quire and exercise a greater control over the American Methodists, than any man probably in the connexion.

Mr. McKendree had a most dignified appear- ance in the pulpit, and in the prime of his days, on popular occasions, (which seemed necessary to excite his genius) an overwhelming eloquence. But the maxim, action is every thing in elo- quence, was particularly applicable to him. We have perused some of his written discourses, and there appears to be as great a contrast between his performances in the pulpit, and the produc- tions of his pen, as distinguishes those of George Whitefield.

The Bishop had a chaste and honorable mind. He was very respectful and gentlemanly in his intercourse with the world—never assuming a monkish sadness, nor condescending to levity; though frequently in the company of the preach- ers he would indulge in that kind of anecdote which would excite the mirth of all around him. But in this he retained his dignity—he would be cheerful but not trifling. Perhaps no man could grace a discourse, or amuse a company, with an anecdote, better than he; he always selected the most tasty, and in the relation of them, had the talent of fixing the attention on those incidents, in the narration, calculated to produce the very highest effect.

In his conflicts and intercourse with mankind, he was rather inclined to forbearance than to resentment. He sometimes very pleasantly ad- monished, but seldom reproved; if he did, it was not until the subject of it, had so far implicated himself as to remain defenceless; it was then done in a word, and with that keenness of retort and severity of manner never to be forgotten, and perhaps never to be forgiven.

As to his *acquired* abilities, they were but moderate—he had nothing more than a common English education. His great forte was his talent for observation—he learned men and things at the fountain head, without the aid of science or books. When he first started in the ministry, he was considered by many to be rather unprom- ising—his sermons were called the "dry ora- tions," and we were informed that he was advi- sed to return home from the itinerancy, because it was thought he would never be useful. But, by the exercise of that industry, which laughs at impossibilities, he ultimately succeeded to ad- miration. Notwithstanding all these adorning qualities, at last, the Bishop was a man of like passions—he had his defects. In the language of the Apostle his "besetting sin" was a love of power. In the late contest in the Methodist Episcopal Church for a modification of her govern- ment, his vast influence was wielded against liberal principles, in favor of despotism. He was the main spring in putting in motion that expel- ling process which has driven thousands from the Methodist Episcopal Church, scandalized Chris- tianity and produced a considerable amount of bitterness and human misery. By yielding a very little of his power, all this might have been prevented.

This generous nature was no doubt spoiled by the influence of the Episcopal prerogatives. These had been accumulated by a man of different stamp—to them he was elevated by the voice of the ministry—he accepted the gift. It is a max- im with us, that when a man takes into posses- sion unameanable and undelegated power, such as is held by a Methodist Bishop, he takes what the Almighty never designed him to have, of course God will not protect him in the use thereof, therefore, its native tendency is to spoil the possessor. To pray for God to give grace to use such power so as not to abuse it, would be as ridiculous as for a man of intemperate habits to take up the intoxicating glass, and pray: "Lord help me to use this good creature so as not to abuse it." The most High will hear no such prayers!

It is now universally admitted, says Mr. Wil- berforce, that power, instead of being used as the instrument of good, hardens the heart and injures the possessors. It is on this principle you may account for the unfeeling manner in which this venerable Bishop, in his latter days, beheld the creatures of his power, fulminating the Bulls o excommunication against worthy christians an amiable men, thereby, severing friends, breaking up connections, and producing all those afflicting sensations, which could not be exceeded by death itself. We speak that we do know and we testi- fy that we have seen. Toward the close of life his natural temper was considerably injured by the indulgence of power. He became irritable and peevish, and did not so sacredly regard the feel- ings of those who immediately surrounded him as in former years. If power would spoil a man of such a well balanced mind, who could expect to escape its deleterious influence? But we wish to tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead, and still to treat with respect a man for whom we have held so high a veneration.

It should be known that Bishop McKendree in his former years opposed the power assumed by Methodist episcopacy—the very power, which, when he got it into his possession, he held with such exceeding tenacity. He united with Mr. O'Kelly in opposing the ambitious claims of Mr. Asbury, and when the former left the Conference he followed him. It is true that he afterwards took the circuit which was assigned him, but this did not altar the character of his act. It is proba- ble the Bishop and his friends have some way of reconciling his former with his subsequent course, which is satisfactory to themselves, but we see no principle on which these could be reconciled, that would not reconcile the most glaring incon- sistencies under the heaven.

The following extract from an episcopal Meth- odist paper is in point.

"We were permitted through the politeness of his relatives, to inspect his papers, particularly those relating to the history of his life, which the vote of the Tennessee Annual Conference respectfully desired him to prepare for publica- tion through our General Book Concern. In the midst of manuscripts, all relating to his travels, labors and life, we found about thirty pages writ- ten consecutively in obedience to the request of Conference—beginning with his birth and break- ing off in the midst of the O'Kelly affair."

This would seem to indicate that the venera- ble man had some difficulty in proceeding beyond the "O'Kelly affair."

But we wish to pass no rash judgment upon his case, we will leave him in the hands of the "Judge of all the earth," who with him, and with us all, will do right.

We call the attention of the reader to the in- teresting communication from Brighton. When the brethren procure their Charter, if they will forward us a copy, we will publish it for them.

To Correspondents and Agents.—Our old friend J. G. Pigman, Esquire, of Coshocton, says: "I have talked with a number of people who want your paper, but there is no one here authorized to take subscribers," &c. We hereby authorize our friend P. to procure subscribers and collect moneys for us. Should he get any of the latter he can send it through his post office at our risk, or he can forward it to O. White, No. 104 Main street, Zanesville, by private hand. Should he send through the office perhaps the Post Master would frank the letter for us as the Department has decided he may, &c.

The P. M. at Chillicothe informs us that S. Little does not take his paper from the office,—a friend tells us that he heard him give his name as a subscriber. Will Bro. Carson attend to this if he please?

We can no longer furnish complete files of back numbers of the Western Recorder, but we have some ten or twelve, including all the min- utes of the Western Conferences. Any person who will pay for one year in advance, from our 27th number, shall receive all the back numbers we have on hand gratis, if he will inform us he wants them.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of Johnson Thompson of Newton township, departed this life a few days since. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church; a pious and amiable wo- man, and her and her husband were among the early settlers of this country.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

The citizens of Brighton Village, Township of Brooklyn, County of Cuyahoga, assembled at the Academy, on Monday, February 3d, agreea- bly to notice given, to consult respecting the establishment of an Academical School in said village, to be under the direction of the Metho- dist Protestant Church.

The meeting was organized by calling Richard Vaughn, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Ed- ward J. Fuller, Clerk.

The object of the meeting being stated as above, the individuals present were called upon to express their views in regard to it. After a free expression of individual feeling and much mutual consultation—the minds of the meeting appearing to be highly favorable to the object pro- posed—it was *voted* that a committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, to be presented at an ad- journed meeting. The following persons were accordingly appointed, viz:

L. M. Cochrane,	G. W. Marsh,
W. J. Case,	W. Smith,
E. J. Fuller,	R. Stickney,

C. Hubbard.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. *Attest.* Ed. J. Fuller, Cl'k.

Wednesday, February 5. Met according to adjournment. Richard Vaughn, Esq., took the Chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting submitted the following as their report:

Whereas, a proposal has been made on the part of several individuals connected with the Protestant Methodist Church, to establish an Academical school in the village of Brighton, to be under the direction of the Protestant Meth- odist Church; *And whereas*, a desire has been expressed to know the views and feelings of the inhabitants of this village and vicinity, in regard to the same: Therefore, *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the object proposed, and feel a lively interest in promoting its accomplishment.

Resolved, That should such a school be estab- lished, we would feel it to be our duty and pri- vilege to assist in sustaining the same by render- ing all the patronage and aid which it might be in our power to bestow.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be ap- pointed, whose duty it shall be to solicit aid and devise means to carry the proposed plan into effect—to collect and disseminate information, and to take all such measures for establishing and sustaining the proposed school as expediency shall dictate.

Resolved, That said school be commenced, if possible, as soon as the first of April next.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be for- warded to the Western Recorder, for publica- tion.

The foregoing report was unanimously adopted, the preamble and resolutions being put each by itself. The following persons were appointed a committee in accordance with the 3d resolution:

Richard Vaughn,	James Winchester,
Ed. J. Fuller,	William Smith,
Cyrus Brainard,	Cephas Hubbard,
William J. Case,	Joseph Williams.

Reuben Stickney,

The meeting then adjourned, *sine die.*

Attest, Edward J. Fuller, Cl'k.

Mr. Editor:—In accordance with one of the foregoing resolutions, I forward you the doings of the inhabitants of Brighton Village and vicini- ty, in relation to the establishment of an Aca- demical school in this village, with the request that you would give them an insertion in your paper. Permit me here, to state briefly, a few particulars. It is designed, that the contempla- ted school shall be one in which, not only the various branches of an English education may be pursued, but also, all those studies that are re- quired as preparatory to entering any of the various Colleges of the land. Immediate steps will be taken to secure an Act of Incorporation. The building in which it is designed to hold the school was erected for the express purpose to which it is now proposed to devote it. The large upper room is finished and furnished for the purpose. The lower room will soon be finished and occu- pied as a place for the meetings of the Protestant Methodist Church. That church has recently held a series of meetings in this village, and the result is seen in the conversion of some forty individuals. Eight families, as such, have re- cently united with the church here. To the blessed outpouring of the Spirit of God, may be attributed, in no small degree, the interest that is now felt in the establishment of an Academical school in this village. Our distance from Cleveland and Ohio City, is short of four miles. As it regards the location of our village, nothing need be said to those who have visited it. To those who have not, it may be said that the testimony of travellers and strangers, who have visited us, is that a pleasanter location is not found on the Reserve.

Yours, &c., Edw'd. J. Fuller.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Mary Woodbury, the mother of the Sec- retary of the Treasury, died recently in New Hampshire.

A Reason for Repentance.—The editor of the New Orleans Sun, by an accident was obli- ged to have a leg amputated. His brother of the Picayune thereupon advises him to repent forth- with, as "one foot is already in the grave."

Legal Decision.—In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts it has been decided, that a grand- child born eight months and a half after the de- cease of the grand father, is included in a bequest to "grand children living at his decease."

Pennsylvania State Loan.—The loan au- thorized last month was taken by the following banks:

United States Bank, - - - - -	$670,000
Bank of Pennsylvania, - - - - -	100,000
Girard Bank, - - - - - - - -	100,000

A *man* in New York, advertises that he is getting up a moving diorama to represent the recent loss of the Lexington. Well did Mr. Buchanan recently remark in the Senate, "that every thing was now sunk before a desire to grow rich."—*North American.*

Fourteen thousand bales of cotton, of the last crop, were taken into Vicksburgh on the rail road previous to the 13th of the last month. $300,000 will be required to finish the road to this place, erect the necessary warehouses, and place a suf- ficient number of locomotives and cars upon the road. The receipts upon the road and at the counter of the bank, are chiefly in their own pa- per, and cannot be used in finishing the road.— The large sum expended in constructing the road has tended greatly to embarrass the bank.

Mrs. Decatur.—We copied a letter from the Philadelphia Inquirer a day or two since announ- cing the death of Mrs. Decatur. The National Intelligencer, of Monday contradicts the state- ment. It says: "It gives us sincere pleasure to state that the annunciation was incorrect. Al- though very ill, Mrs. D. still lives, and we are happy to learn, is thought somewhat better than she was a week ago."

Lord Coke wrote the subjoined distich, which he religiously observed in the distribution of his time:—

Six hours to sleep—to law's grave study six,
Four spent in prayer—the rest to nature fix.

Sir W. Jones, a wiser economist of the fleeting hours of life, amended the sentiments in the fol- lowing lines:—

Seven hours to law—to soothing slumber seven,
Ten to the world allot—and all to heaven.

A Russian Sleighing Party.—The George- town, D. C. Advocate, says: The Russian Min- ister appeared in our streets on Saturday in a Russian sleigh, with driver dressed in Russian costume, and the ladies muffled in furs. The sleigh was manufactured principally of mehogany, and altogether of a novel and handsome appear- ance.—*Bicknell.*

Stolen Goods Recovered.—We understand that Messrs. Blaney & Hoffner, have succeeded in recovering a considerable amount of the hard- ware and cutlery, stolen from Messrs. Power and Barron, in north Third street. The establish- ment of Messrs. L. & B, it will be remembered, was robbed about a month since, of property to the value of more than five hundred dollars. The stolen goods were found in Shippen street, and have been returned to the owners.—*ib.*

Backing Out.—Among the petitions presented in the New York Senate, a day or two ago, was one from John Smith, a merchant tailor of that city, to be allowed to take the name of John Smith Frazier. His detail of grievances by rea- son of the inexpressiveness of his cognomen, is ludicrously affecting. Other men get his letters & intercept his business; his friends cannot find his whereabout; he is worse off than Peter Schle- mel who lost his shadow. Worst of all, all man- ner of rascals and wagabonds are continually bor- rowing *his* name, under which to perpetrate deeds of darkness and villainy; and as a natural consequence, he cannot announce his name in strange company without being mistaken or sus- pected for a villain himself. Such are the mise- ries of Smithdom.—*ib.*

As much as $1,500.000 in specie is said to have arrived in Philadelphia from New York on Monday last.

City Bank of Buffalo.—We learn from the Albany papers, that the Chan- cellor, at the request of the Bank Com- missioners, has granted an injunction against the City Bank of Buffalo, and ap- pointed Ex-Governor Marcy receiver.

Alarming Threat.—A member of the Ohio Legislature threatened to bring a distiller of that State before the House for contempt. The distiller replied that if he did, he would punish that member by *stopping his distillery.—Bro. Jonathan.*

The bill to compel the resumption of specie payments by the banks, passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 30th ultimo, by a vote of 69 to 23. Petitions are pouring in from va- rious parts of that State for the establish- ment of *new* banks.

There are four reservoirs at the Phil- adelphia Fair Mount Water Works.— They cover a space of more than six acres, cost in the construction $134,824,- 42, and they contain 22,031,976 gallons, which is sufficient for five days supply for the city of Philadelphia and Liberties.

There is a rumor from Washington, says the Baltimore Patriot, that Mr. Ken- dall has expressed a desire to retire from the General Post Office, on account of continued ill-health. Ex-Governor Mar- cy, of New York, is spoken of as his suc- cessor.

A Fatal Accident.—Mr. Mahlon Hop- kins, of the firm of Hopkins & Brothers, Baltimore, on Monday afternoon, met with an accident which caused his death. In coming out of his residence he fell and struck his head with great violence upon the step, and soon expired.

The actual captal of the New Orleans Banks is $31,870,201. Their circula- tion on the 6th ultimo, deducting notes held by each other, was $3,917,423.— Specie, $3,231,969. Deposites, $4,878,- 943. Loans and discounts, $34,069,833, besides $1,241,704 loaned on bank stock.

The Nashville Whig says, that advices had been received in that city, direct from Texas, which state that General Samuel Houston had been shot, in a personal rencontre, by the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives—no hope en- tertained of his recovery. Houston was a member from St. Augustine county.

The Lexington.—It is scarcely credit- able, yet we are informed on good author- ity, that the schooner James Lanphier, Captain Kenney, was within a few miles of the burning of the Lexington, knew her, made no attempt to rescue the pas- sengers, and on his arrival in New Lon- don, did not report the calamity.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A committee from the United States Bank and the Girard Bank, left town this morning to confer with the authori- ties at Harrisburg in regard to the State loan of $870.000 authorized this session. —*National Gazette.*

Can it be possible that "the Monster" is yet to prop the bankrupt treasury of Pennsylvania?

The Slave Trade.—Apostolical letters of the Pope, published in the most solemn form, *ad futurum rei memorium*, and pro- hibiting the negro slave trade, were pla- carded on the 5th, on all the walls of Rome. These letters dated the 3d of De- cember and signed by Cardinal Lambru- schini, severely forbid the Catholic laity or clergy to teach publicly or privately that this traffic is lawful.

Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter says that the whole amount of State Loans, on which the interest was due at the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, forms an aggregate of upwards of $28,000,000. The interest ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent. per annum, and the amount due and not paid on Saturday, was $690,860,78. The loan of 1821, for $930,000 at 5 per cent. and a 4½ per cent. loan for $200,- 000, are the only ones for which funds had been provided. The Bank has been the agent of the State since 1821, and this is the first occurrence of the kind.

A Pittsburgh paper relates the follow- ing anecdote of extraordinary presence of mind, and narrow escape:—Two sleighs came in contact in Liberty, near St. Clair street, which frightened a fiery steed in one of them, and he ran off down St. Clair street, throwing out the driver and breaking the sleigh all to pieces.— At the Allegheny bridge, he jumped over the railway and took the upper foot road, and on running about two-thirds over, met a woman, who with singular pres- ence of mind, and in a moment, climbed over the hand railing and hung to it un- til the horse and danger had passed, and then very coolly got back, and, after ta- king a survey of her narrow escape and her dangerous neighbors, she passed on unhurt, to the very great satisfaction of the anxious spectators.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York of the pack- et ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, we have London dates to the evening of the 27th, and Liverpool one day later than our previous advices. The news although not particularly important, is not without interest. We copy the chief items from postcripts in the New York Commercial, the Evening Star and the American of Saturday afternoon.

The news carried out by the British Queen was considered highly favorable.

The London Times of the 27th says, that money without being in any great request, still commands interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum at the stock exchange.

The Herald says that the Chartists have again commenced holding secret meetings in London.

Fighting is going on with great activity at Algiers, and the results seemed rather disastrous to the French, as no private correspondence came by the steamer which arrived at Toulon.

The passengers who arrived in her however, stated that hostilities continued incessantly from the 14th to the 16th, all along the line between Koleah and Fou- douk. On the 14th the Maison Carree was vigorously attacked by 3,000 or 4,000 Arabs, but without success. The French, however, lost 60 men in the af- fair. In the mean time, General Rulhi- reres defeated the Arabs, near Douera, with considerable slaughter. On the 14th the Amazon frigate landed 550 men of the 3d Regiment of Light Infantry, who were immediately sent to the Maison Car- ree, and on the 15th the two battalions of the 58th, landed from the ships of the line, proceeded in the same direction.— The next day the French army took the offensive along the whole line, and beat the enemy in every direction.

Importation of Flour Prohibited.— The committees of the Belfast public ba- kery lately addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that they might be permitted to import foreign flour into Ireland, as the people of Eng- land may do in England.

At present American flour can be pur- chased in England for about 24*s* per cwt whereas the best flour here costs from 27*s* to 28*s*, though the American is about 2*s* per cwt. better. Yet we are not permit- ted to import a pound of the latter article, at a time when Irish flour is unfit to be used in our bakeries!

This is one of the many evidences which we have of the monstrous laws that in- terfere with our supply of food. The following is a reply to the memorial above referred to:

Treasury Chambers, Dec. 19th, 1839.

Gentleman—The Lords Commission- ers of her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration your memorial, praying the removal of the prohibition of the importation of foreign flour into Ireland, and their Lordships have direc- ted me to acquaint you that they cannot comply with your request.

I am, gentlemen, your
very obedient servant,
R. Gordon.

The Belfast Flour and Bread Company, Belfast.

London Corn Market, December 27.— There is little doing in Wheat, but hold- ers are not at all disposed to take lower rates, and speculators have turned their attention more to bonded flour, or to wheat in the Baltic, where prices have advanced to 48*s* for Rostock.

There are buyers of Flour in bond, say Silesian at 31*s* and American at 32*s* per 196lbs nett.

POETRY.

Selected for the Western Recorder.

1. O thou Eternal One! whose presence bright,
All space doth occupy—all motion guide,
Unchanged through Time's all deviating flight,
Thou only God! There is no God beside.
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Who none can comprehend and none explore,
Who fillest existence thyself alone;
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er—
Being, whom we call God and know no more.

2. In its sublime research, Philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands or sun's rays—but God for thee
There is no weight nor measure; none can mount
Up to thy mysteries, Reason's bright spark,
Though kindled by the light, in vain would try
To trace thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments in eternity.

3. Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First, chaos, then existence—*Lord on thee*
Eternity had its foundation; all
Sprung forth from thee;—of light, joy, harmony,
Sole origin,—all life, all beauty thine,
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine,
Thou art, and wert, and shall be glorious great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining potentate!

4. *Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround;*
Upheld by thee, by thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from thee!
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in thy praise.

5. A million torches lighted by thy hand
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss,
They own thy power, accomplish thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss;
What shall we call them? Piles of chrystal light?
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Sunslighting systems with their joyous beams?
But thou to these art as the moon to night.

6. Yes! as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in thee is lost;
What are ten thousand worlds compared to thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against thy greatness—is a cypher brought
Against infinity! What am I then? Nought.

7. Nought but the effluence of thy light divine,
Pervading world, hath reached my bosom too;
Yes in my spirit doth thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeams in a drop of dew.
Nought; but I live, and on hope's pinions fly
Eager towards thy presence, for in thee
I live, and breath, and dwell, aspiring high,
Even to the throne of thy divinity,
I am, O GOD! *and surely* THOU MUST BE!

8. Thou art directing, guiding all thou art,
Direct my understanding, then, to thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wand'ring heart;
Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth,
On the last verge of mortal being stand,
Close to the realms, where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundaries on the spirit land.

9. The chain of being is complete in me;
In me is matters last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a God,
Whence came I here, and how? so marvelously
Constructed and conceived unknown? *This clod*
Lives surely through some higher energy;
For from himself alone it could not be.

10. Creator! yes, thy wisdom and thy word
Created *me!* thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, thy love, in their bright plentitude
Fill'd me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even in its source, to thee, its Author, there.

11. O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conceptions all of thee,
Yet shall thy shadowed image fill my breast,
And waft its homage to thy Deity.
God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar,
Thus seek thy presence—Being wise and good!
Midst thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

VARIETY.

The account of the earthquake at Ava is confirmed. Every building and pagoda of brick was prostrated, and many lives were lost by the calamity.

EXTRAORDINARY CAUTION.—An ignorant young spendthrift wishing to borrow some money as privately as possible, was startled at reading the beginning of the bond, "Be it known to all men," and declared his unwillingness to sign, as it must certainly come to his father's ears.

A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR COWHIDED.—The Detroit Advertiser states that as Lieut. Gov. Mundy was a few days since proceeding from the Senate chamber to his lodgings, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, he was assailed by Col. Edward Brooks, of Detroit, and violently beaten with a raw hide. A blow inflicted a severe cut on the left cheek of the Lieut. Governor, which bled profusely.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Cephas Bennett, his wife and four children, who have been connected for several years with the Baptist Mission in Burmah, have returned from Calcutta. Mr. Bennett's health having failed, he was advised to take this voyage with a view to its recovery.

Rev. Dr. Judson, who has been for 28 years connected with that mission, is in a very feeble state of health.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "FARM."—In the Saxons' time the estates which the lords of manors granted to the freemen were at the first but for a term of years, with a tender of a rent, which in those days, were of corn or of victuals, and thence the leases so made were called forms or frames, which word signifieth money, and terms of years into terms of life and inheritance retaining the rents and those called quit rents or the rents of those persons that were acquitted of fee.—*Farmer's Mag.*

HOW LONG WILL SHEEP LIVE BURIED IN THE SNOW?—We are informed by Mr. Durham, of Athens, that during the late snow storm two of his sheep were beneath a drift near the barn, and remained in that situation nine days and ten nights.—They were missed and at the expiration of the tenth day found by accident, some of the cattle having traveled over the drift and by stumbling made a breach in the snow bank by which the animals were discovered—one of them on being released, immediately went into the yard and commenced eating as though nothing had happened, the other was a little dumpish, and did not so readily realize the value of liberty.—*Bellows Falls Gaz.*

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM IN IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin, to Mr. E. C. Delavan, gives the following cheering account of the progress of Temperance.—Truly we live in an age of wonders. The days of weakness are past; what was a little taper, kept alive by the greatest care of a few, has now burst into a mighty flame. The principles of total abstinence are now spreading with a rapidity which their warmest friends never dared to hope for. The weekly Royal Exchange meeting in Dublin, has been so immensely crowded, that it has been found necessary to make a double charge for admission. But it is in the south that wonderful progress is making, under the labors of the Rev. Theobold Matthew, a Roman Catholic clergyman. Here the people are joining by thousands (9000 in two days lately.) Cork, Yonsel, Limerick, Clonmel, Dungarvon, seem to vie with each other in the extent and vigor of their movements. In Limerick alone 10,000 have taken the pledge. Dungarvon, recently the most drunken place in Ireland, seem to be taken by storm. A thousand and more have signed the pledge. In Drogheds are 1000 tetotallers, and during a period of nine months, since the reform commenced, there were two special, two quarter, and nineteen petty sessions, there was not a single person before it for any misdemeanor. In Belfast are 5000 members. Here workmen have formed themselves into anti-usage Associations, with excellent effect. All the Dublin associations, are in an active state, and in Carlow, Acklow, Wexford, Ennerscarthy, Shillelagh, good societies are active in their operations; 70,000 have been added to us. Full liberty has been given to Sir E. Blakeny, commander of the force in Ierland to hold Temperance meetings in the barracks, upwards of 2000 soldiers have been addressed, the meetings are to be held fortnightly.—*Bicknell.*

FOR THE LADIES.

WOMAN'S WIT.—The following dramatic passage is concerning Gustavus Vasa, when that distinguished Monarch took refuge from the Danish usurper in Dalecarlia, to mature his noble plan for the deliverance of his country:

"On the little hill just mentioned, stood a very ancient habitation, of so simple an architecture, that you would have taken it for a hind's cottage, instead of a place that, in times of old that had been the abode of nobility. It consisted of a long farm like structure, formed of fir, covered in a strange fashion with scales, and odd ornamental twistings in the carved wood. But the spot was hallowed by the virtues of its heroic mistress, who saved the life of the future deliverer of her country.

"Gustavus having, by an evil accident, been discovered in the mines, bent his course towards this house, then inhabited by a gentleman by the name of Pearson, whom he had known in the armies of the late administrator. Here, he hoped, from the obligation he had formerly laid on the officer, that he should at least find a safe retreat. Pearson received him with every mark of friendship, nay, treated him with that respect and submission which noble minds are proud to pay to the truly great when robbed of their external honers. He exclaimed with such vehemence against the Danes, that instead of awaiting a proposal to take up arms, offered, unasked, to try the spirit of the mountaineer; and declared that himself and his vassels would be the first to set an example, and turn out under the command of his beloved general. Gustavus relied on his word, and promising not to name himself to any, while he was absent, some days afterwards saw Pearson leave the house to put his design in execution. It was indeed a design, and a black one.—Under the specious cloak of a zealous affection for Gustavus, the traitor was contriving his ruin. The hope of making his court to the Danish tyrant, and the expectation of a large reward, induced him to sacrifice his honor to his ambition, and for the sake of a few ducats, violate the most sacred laws of hospitality, by betraying his guest. In pursuance of that base resolution, he proceeded to one of Christiern's officers commanding in the province, and informed him that Gustavus was his prisoner. Having committed this treachery, he had not the courage to face his victim, but telling the Dane how to surprise the Prince, who, he said, believed himself under the protection of a friend, he proposed taking a wider circuit home, while they, apparently unknown to him, rifled it of its treasure. "It will be an easy matter," said he, "for not even my wife knows that it is Gustavus."

The officer, at the head of a party of well armed soldiers, marched directly to the lake. The men invested the House, while the leader, abruptly entering, found Pearson's wife, according to the fashion of those days, employed in culinary preparations. At some distance from her, a young man in rustic garb lopping off the knots from the broken branch of a tree. The officer told her he came in King Christiern's name to demand the rebel Gustavus, who he knew was concealed under her roof.—The dauntless woman never changed color; she immediately guessed the man whom her husband had introduced as a miner's son, to be the Swedish hero. The door was blocked up by soldiers. In an instant she replied without once glancing at Gustavus, who sat motionless with surprise, "if you mean the melancholy gentleman my husband has had here these two days, he has just walked out into the wood, on the other side of the hill. Some of these soldiers may readily seize him, as he has no arms with him".

The officer not suspecting the easy simplicity of her manner, ordered a part of his men to go in quest of him. At that moment, suddenly turning her eyes on Gustavus, she flew up to him, and catching the stick out of his hand, exclaimed, in an angry voice, "unmannerly wretch! What, sit before your betters? Don't you see the King's officers in the room. Get out of my sight, or some of them shall give you a drubbing!" As she spoke, she struck him a blow on the back with all her strength; and opening a side door, "there get into the scully!" and giving him another knock, she flung the stick after him and shut the door. 'Sure,' added she in a great heat, "never woman was plagued with such a lout of a slave!"

The officer begged she would not disturb herself on his account, but she affecting great reverence for the King, and respect for his representative prayed him to enter her parlor while she brought some refreshments. The Dane civilly complied; perhaps glad enough to get from the side of a shrew; and she immediately flew to Gustavus whom she had bolted in, and by means of a back passage, conducted him in a moment to the bank of the lake, where the fisher's boats lay, and giving him a direction to an honest curate across the lake, committed him to Providence.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 24tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.
J. J. ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the Trustees of Springfield township, at their annual session, on the first Monday of March, at the usual place of holding elections in the town of Putnam for an alteration in School District No. 4, so as to make a new District out of the land of the following persons adjoining in said District, commencing at 160 acres owned by Bernard Wortman, also the farm of Cornelius Springer, Jos. Swaney, Scameron Rodman, Andrew Bumbaugh, Benjamin Maple, Joseph Wortman, Sarah Johnson, James Russell, Robert George, John George, William Kidd, Mary Perien, the Grayham farm, together with two farms owned by Abner James, and eighty acres of land owned by David Jones and occupied by Wm. Perry and Henry D. Morgan. MANY HOUSEHOLDERS.
January 20, 1840. 23

Methodist Prot. Banner.

THE Methodist Protestant Church in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, being as yet in her infancy, her history is but little known, while the views and principles of her ministers have been studiously misrepresented. To enlighten the public mind in relation to those points, and to correct misrepresentations, is the object contemplated by the publication of this periodical. And there is every reason to believe that wheresoever those principles are known and properly appreciated—based as they are upon the union of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty—it will be conceded that the church stands upon the high ground of scriptural truth. The Methodist Protestant Church has already attained a respectable and firm standing among her sister churches, in various parts of the United States, and we trust the day is not distant, when she will rank second to none, for piety, numbers and usefulness in the sunny South.

While the principal design of the paper will be to make known the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church; to vindicate her principles, and defend her from the attacks of others; due courtesy will be extended to other churches, and notice taken of their condition and prospects—Literature, Science and the Arts, will not be forgotten.

Terms:—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER will be published monthly, on a quarto sheet, under the direction of a Committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference, at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Its enlargement in size and more frequent appearance, will depend upon the support it may receive.

Any person remitting Five Dollars will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Communications may be addressed to the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Protestant Banner, Charleston, South Carolina. 24

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.
LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Books! Books!! Books!!!

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS (in part,) to be had at the Methodist Protestant Book Concern, Baltimore, Maryland, withthe retail prices. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. 8vo.	$2 25
Dr Macknight on the Epistles, sup.roy. 8vo.	3 25
Dr Scott's Commentary on the Bible, 3rs 8vo	7 50
Dr Dick's Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.	6 00
Dr Paley's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 25
Dr H. Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 2 vols. 8vo.	4 00
Crabbe's Synonymes, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 50
Dr Adam Clarke's Discources on highly important subjects, 2 vols.	3 00
Reese on the Sabbath,	37½
John Bunyan's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 00
Brown's Philosophy of the human Mind, 2 vols.	3 00
Scriptural Anthology,	75
Burn's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, 2 vols.	7 50
Rev. John Fletcher's Checks against Antinomianism, 3 vols.	3 00
Preacher's Manual, 8vo.	1 50
Mitchell's Greek Testament,	1 20
Rev. Dr Geo. Burder's Village Sermons,	1 50
Brown's Reflections for every day in the year,	1 75
Lowth on Isaiah,	1 67
Locke on the Epistles of the New Testament,	2 00
Ship and Shore, by an officer of the U.S.N.	87
Sunday School Lectures,	50
A Well all about Zion, by the Rev. J. A. Clark,	75
Abbott's Teacher,	50
Bunyan's Holy War, fine,	75
do do common,	50
The Great Teacher, by Harris,	87
Dr Dick's Philosophy of Religion,	56
do do of a Future State,	56
do Christian Philosopher,	56
do Mental Illumination,	62
do Improvement of Society,	62
do Evil of Covetousness,	62
Berridge's Private Thoughts,	60
Buck's Theological Dictionary,	80
Christian Retirement,	1 00
Dr Adam Clarke's Commentarys on the Old and New Testaments, 4 vols. super royal, 8vo. bound,	13 00
do do do, calf, gilt, extra,	20 00
Williams' Bible Exercises,	25
Dr Cruder's Concordance, pocket,	50
Dr Chalmer's Works, 3 vols.	3 00
Christian Student,	75
Conversation on the Bible,	56
Drew on the Soul,	75
Drelincourt on Death,	1 25
Evidences of Chistianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie & Paley,	87
Rev. Dr Hunter's Sacred Biography, sheep, gilt, plates,	3 00
Rev. Dr Moshcim's Church History, 4th edition,	5 00
do do do, calf, gilt, plates,	8 00
do do do, Turkey, gilt edges, extra,	9 00
Rev. Dr Sprague's Letters to a daughter,	75
do do, to Young People,	75
do do, on Revivals,	87
Rev. Dr Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 12mo. fine ed	1 00
Physical Theory of Another Life,	87
Young Infidel Reclaimed,	37
Sherwood's Scripture Prints,	75
Musical Manual,	50
Fathers Friend,	50
Methodist Protestant Catechism,	
Family Bibles, various prices and sizes,	
Paragraph Bibles, do do	
Pulpit Bibles, do do	
Teacher's Visit,	
Bullock's Course of Time,	
Young Man's Book of Christian Evidence,	
do Ladies' do do do	44
Phillip's Devotional Guides, 2 vols 12mo	1 25
Poor but Happy,	31
Janney's Poems,	
Adam the Gardener,	44
Praise and Blame,	37
Gospel Seeds,	44
Bible Companion,	62
Phillip's Manly Piety,	50
Merrod's Collection,	25
M P Church Discipline, late edition,	37
Life of Col Gardener,	37
Academical Reader,	50
Clarke's Advice to Preachers,	12
Williams' on the Lord's Supper,	19
Fletcher's Advice,	12
Howe's Works,	4 75
The Laurel,	50
Wilson's Letters,	37
Father's Fireside,	25
Fletcher's Address,	12
Plan for a Child to be Saved,	37
Bible Illustration,	56
Seneca's Morals,	50
Story of Paridise Lost,	31
Caroline E Smelt,	31
Real Dialogues,	50
Pastor's Daughter,	50
Basket of Flowers,	31
Piece Book,	25
Hints to Students,	25
Tree and its Fruits,	37
Evening Readings in History,	37
Child's Book on the Sabbath,	22
Girl's Best Ornaments,	25
Hero of Macedon,	25
Memoirs of Sullings,	25
Indian Narratives,	25
The French Soldiers,	25
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary,	40
Bishop Wilson's Analogy,	24
Picus Songs,	37
Sermons,	55
Phillip's Purity of Female Piety,	50
do Beauty of Female Holyness,	50
do Female Character,	50
do Love of the Spirits,	50
do On Redemption,	50
do Guides,	50
German Slave Girl,	25
Exiles of Egypt,	25
Life of Mrs. Leslie,	25
Golden Clue,	25
Memoirs of John Chamberlain,	25
Julia Graham,	55
Gems,	25
History of Joseph,	31
Loom Boy,	25
Good Grandmother,	62
Life of Bishop Heber,	50
Biography of Pious Persons,	
McGavin's Protestants,	4 25
Harris's Sermons,	1 15
Gallaudet's Every Day Christian,	13
Conforms of Piety,	12
Daily Piety,	13
Token of Youth,	12
Hannah Sinclair,	25
Innes Adrice,	37
My Adventures,	37
Six Months in a Convent,	50
Supplement do	50
Martineau's Devotional Exercises,	37
Hannah Moore's Private Devotion,	25
Brown's Concordance,	37
Young Ladies' Sunday,	50
European Children,	25
Chloe Spear,	25
Early Life,	25
Memoirs of S. Lecce,	25
Counsel and Cardion to Youth,	25

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.
January 25, 1840. 23

Literary Repository.

ON the 1st of January, 1840, the subscriber proposes the publication of a new literary journal, of the above title, should sufficient encouragement be given previous to that time.

The REPOSITORY will be published semi-monthly in quarto form, each number containing eight pages of three columns each, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR a year. Its mechanical execution will be in a superior style—printed on beautiful fine paper, with new type. Appropriate engravings will occasionally be given, by way of embellishments. Its columns, excluding every thing of a party or sectarian nature, will be particularly devoted to the literature of the day, containing: Moral and Sentimental Tales, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Biography, Sketches of Travels, Extracts from new Publications, Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

The subscriber has the pleasure of stating that several Ladies, as well as four or five Gentlemen of decided literary talent, have volunteered their services to enrich the columns of the Repository with their productions. With their aid the publisher hopes to render the Repository equal, in point of merit, to any publication of the kind, extant.

A specimen number has just been published, and should two or three hundred subscribers be obtained previous to the first of January, 1840, (of which we have scarcely a doubt,) its publication will, with confidence be continued—at least for one year. Five hundred subscribers it is thought will fully meet the expenses; and our candid opinion is that twice this number may be obtained with but little effort.

It is earnestly hoped that those who wish to become subscribers, will send in their names as soon as practicable. The subscription money will be required immediately after the reception of the second number, as the terms of subscription will be strictly in advance, and no subscriptions received for less than one year.

All orders and communications must be POST PAID, to secure attention, and addressed to
A. B. F. HILDRETH,
No. 20, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
January 29, 1840. 23

The Southern Compendium
OF LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

UNDER the above title it is proposed to publish in this place in January, a monthly periodical, to be devoted to Amusement and Instruction, embracing Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy, Sporting Intelligence, &c.

The Literary department will embrace interesting and instructive Tales, Narratives, Adventures, Sketches of travels, places and persons, Anecdotes, Poetry, Extracts from and Notices of New Works, &c. &c.

All new discoveries in the Sciences and Arts, as well as interesting papers relating to either, will be immediately noticed, and when of sufficient interest will be transferred to our columns, or such extracts given as will furnish full information to our readers.

In the Agricultural department, special attention will be paid to the great interests of the South. From our Planters, we will endeavor to obtain much practical and useful information which now lies buried and known but to themselves. In order that we may the more fully and effectually carry out this part of our plan, we propose to make frequent excursions into the different sections of not only this, but also of the adjoining States, for the purpose of personally inspecting and reporting on all the various operations which may be carried on, on the plantations we may visit. By pursuing this plan steadily, (as we hope to do,) much highly useful information will be obtained, which cannotfail to be of immense service to the Agricultural community, inasmuch as our Planters will thus become acquainted with the practices of other sections of country, and may from time to time adopt such as may promise a greater recompense, than those, they at the time may follow. Nor shall we confine ourselves to practical information only, but from the rich stores of knowledge which are to be found among our Planters, we hope to draw much which will prove useful and interesting.

Horticulture will also claim our attention, and we will endeavor to raise it from the low estate in which it now exists among us, to one more worthy of it. We will accordingly give not only practical directions for the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, but entering into the scientific department, we will publish whatever we may find interesting. Descriptions of new Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as well as their culture, will be given from time to time. The forcing department, which is but little attended to in the South, embracing the formation, building and management of hot beds, conservatories, and hot houses will also be attended to.

Domestic and Rural Economy will not be neglected, but whatever we can find likely to promote either will be given in our columns.

Sporting Intelligence, Anecdotes, On Dits, and various matters, which, though not strictly within, will well be classed, will swell our pages, and add interest to our periodical.

In furtherance of our object, we will do all in our power to render this periodical highly interesting and instructive, and one which shall be welcomed by every member of such families as may patronize it. To effect this, while we hope to contribute our full share to the Original Literature of the day, as well as add considerably to the stock of Agricultural information, yet we will freely draw from the sources open to us, in the numerous daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, which embracing every subject, abound not only in America, but also in Europe, and from these we will select only such articles as may prove highly interesting or instructive.—The sources which are open to us in each department are ample, and we trust we shall so avail ourselves of them, as to render THE SOUTHERN COMPENDIUM a highly acceptable visiter wherever known.

Political and Religious discussions will be excluded, and while we have no preference in both, yet we will not admit any thing which may be likely to wound or offend the feelings of our readers.

We have thus sketched the plan of our Periodical, and respectfully solicit for it support, both by subscriptions and contributions.

TERMS—*The Southern Compendium* will be published on the 15th of each month, in octavo form of 64 pages, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. JOHN D. LEGARE.
Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried on by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by the subscribers, and will in future be conducted by them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single of all sizes, and of superior quality, will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms at the works. The experience of one of the firm in the manufacture of the article, will ensure all made to be of the best quality.
S. B. JOHNSON & CO.
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just received. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.
Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.
JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.
JOHN MERCER.
November 28, 1839. 15

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

olume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1840. Number 27.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SACRED SONGS, NO. III.

SABBATH MORNING.

Tune—"Hail to the Chieftain."

ail to the morn that in triumph arises!
The morn on which Jesus awoke from the grave;
oudly and long may we sound forth his praises,
And sing to his name who has power to save:
Send forth in songs of love,
Praise to our God above;
Shout out in triumph, in gladness proclaim,
Jesus again has rose,
Triumphant o'er his foes,
Hail to our Saviour! All hail to his name!"

reat is Immanuel—great is our Saviour,
Amazing his love thus for mortals to die;
h! may we exhibit in all our behaviour,
That we through his blood have our wealth in the sky.
May we while here below,
By his example go,
Walk in his footsteps and on him depend,
And when bold death shall say
"Frail mortal come away,"
Meet him with gladness and call him our friend.

Death! all thy terrors were vanquished by Jesus
When he, on this morning, triumphant arose;
rom thy sting and thy terror, his triumph now frees us,
And we can with gladness, lie down to repose;
And if, while living here,
We are freed from thy *fear*,
Through Christ's precious blood, and through Jesus' blest love,
What will our transport be
When from thy *power* free,
We hail him in anthems immortal above?

Feb. 14, 1840. L. E. S.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—The institutions established in hio for ameliorating the condition of *Lunatics*, hd for the education of those unfortunate clas-s of our fellow-men, the *Deaf and Dumb*, and e *Blind*, are proud and enduring monuments the wisdom and philanthropy of our Legisla-rs, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the berality and charity that characterize the pres-nt age. A knowledge of the history and de-gn of these institutions cannot fail to carry nviction to the mind of every man, of the lib-al policy which conceived, and the enlightened gislation which established them. Already ve many of the poor and needy, the unfortu-ate and afflicted entered these noble institu-ons, and realized all the important advantages at were anticipated by their benevolent, high-inded and philanthropic friends and origina-rs. Here the Blind are taught reading, geog-phy, mathematics and music, and their condi-on is no longer that of gloom, isolation and scontent, which ordinarily mark their situa-on. The Deaf and Dumb are taught the anches of education usually taught in common hools, and they are thus enabled to gain access useful knowledge of every kind, from which ey were debarred by the want of that sense by hich the greatest part of our knowledge is ordi-arily received; and they are also enabled to rm those moral principles and habits, on which pend their future character and condition.—nd here too, the Lunatic, whose reason is "lost the stormy desert of his brain," is, by a course f moral treatment, restored to his right mind, nd returned to his family and friends, and ena-led again to act his part in the great drama of fe.

These institutions have much, yea, *very much* nterested me, and as I have leisure hour this vening, I propose to employ it in telling your eaders *what* I know about them; albeit many f them may be better acquainted with their istory, design, and achievements, than is your umble correspondent. I proceed therefore, Mr. ditor, and notice, in the first place,

THE OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A few years since the opinion became some-hat general in Ohio, that humanity, philan-hropy, and christian charity demanded an effort n the part of the State, in behalf of the Luna-ic, who may well be regarded as the most unfor-unate being of our race. The Legislature, in ielding a ready assent to said demand, author-zed the construction of a building in the vicini-y of Columbus, suitable for the reception of in-ane persons. In compliance with this legisla-ive enactment, the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, situ-ted about one mile east of Columbus, was built bout two years ago, principally by the labor of onvicts from the Penitentiary. It is a large rick building, consisting of a centre and two vings, and is about three hundred feet long.—The house occupies an elevated position in an pen space of ground, fronting the south. It is he most eligible situation which could have been hosen from its uniting the double advantage of roximity to a town, with the quiet retirement nd free healthy air of the country. When seen rom the public road, it presents an imposing pectacle, with its massy pillars and extended vings, and bears on its front, and throughout its eneral lineaments, evident marks of its being esigned for no common purpose. The east ving is allotted for the females, the west wing for the males; and the centre of the edifice is reserved for the use and convenience of the officers and domestics. One year's experience has proved the building to be most admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended.—The Legislature during the season of 1837-8, passed an act for the regulation and government of this institution, and elected a board of Directors, under whose supervision it has been managed. The Directors (Dr. Parsons, Col. Spangler and A. G. Hibbs,) being by law empowered to appoint a superintendent, they selected Dr. Awl, a physician of Columbus, who in my opinion, has proved himself eminently qualified for his responsible station. He had, previous to entering upon the discharge of the duties of his appointment, made himself familiar with the management of similar institutions in the eastern states, and his success in the treatment of Lunatics, has thus far realized the most sanguine expectations of the public.

All insane persons declared such by "five discreet freeholders," before any Associate Judge of any county in the State, are, whether paupers or not, entitled to admission into the Asylum. When application is made for the admission of Lunatics or insane persons who are not paupers, the superintendent is authorized to require, before receiving such persons, payment of three months' expenses, for the maintenance of, and attendance upon such persons, in advance; but it is provided by law, that every insane person whose estate is barely sufficient for the support of his or her family, that said person shall be supported in, and at the expense of the institution. Insane persons, who are not paupers, residents of other States, are also received in the Asylum when it is not crowded, in the same manner and on the same terms, as citizens of our own State. Should the Asylum at any time become crowded with patients, so that no more can be accommodated, whenever thereafter a vacancy occurs, preference is to be given to applicants from counties which have the smallest number in the institution, in proportion to their population; provided however, that in that case none shall be received from other states.

The Lunatic Asylum has now been in operation a little more than one year, and 157 persons have been received. They are composed of every intermediate grade of Lunatics, between the desponding and harmless, and the furious madman who thinks himself able to "strike flat the thick rotundity of the earth,"—between the Lunatic of a few weeks and him of 28 years,—between the poor dejected being who fancies himself doomed to a life of servitude, and he who imagines himself (with Lear) "every inch a king."

Of the whole number of patients received, 27 have been restored and returned to their families and friends "in their right mind,"—5 have been discharged as incurable,—2 as idiotic,—1 eloped, and 8 have died, leaving at present in the Asylum 114, of which 61 are males and 53 females. It appears that of the whole number admitted into the Asylum, 16 were rendered insane by masturbation; 15 by religious excitement, fanaticism, and fear of future punishment; 10 by disappointed love; and the remainder by intemperance, loss of friends, jealousy, fright, intense application, &c. &c. Six of the patients have been in a state of insanity for a period of between 20 and 30 years; 28 years being the longest period that any of them have been insane, (a long, horrible night of mental darkness!) Four of the inmates of the Asylum are between 60 and 70 years of age,—56 are married,—88 single,—11 are widows, and 2 widowers.

It is worthy of notice that none have been discharged from the Asylum as cured who had been insane for a longer period than two years,—a fact showing the necessity of placing patients into the institution at as early a stage of their insanity as possible. The importance of early admission of the insane into the Asylum is zealously urged by the Directors in their Annual Report, from the fact long since established in other institutions, and confirmed by the experience of this, that the proportion of cases cured—other circumstances being equal—is in the inverse ratio of the time of their duration. The more recent the case, the more ready and perfect the cure; and the longer, the contrary.—The Directors further remark that it is now an established fact, that diseases of the mind cannot take place in a sound and healthy condition of the brain, but that they are *the consequence of*, and *dependent on*, a morbid condition of that organ. This is supposed to be *functional* only, at first, but it becomes *structural* in process of time, rendering the organ under any circumstances incapable of resuming its natural functions as connected with intellectual operations. This doctrine being admitted, it becomes evident that the sooner the treatment is commenced after the attack of disease, *before any organic changes are produced*, the sooner will it be removed; and it is satisfactorily proven, that in such *recent cases*, about the same proportion of them may be cured as of ordinary fevers of a high grade.

The improvement of the condition of the insane that have been gathered up from the different counties of this extensive commonwealth, and that consist of every grade and variety of lunacy, from the drivelling idiot up to the raging madman, is a noble, holy enterprize, worthy of the great State of which I feel proud to be a citizen. All good and virtuous men must approve of such institutions, when conducted "on the principles of christian charity, and according to the active, commendable and liberal spirit of the times in which we live."

My sheet being full, and my leisure for the present, exhausted, I must defer to a future period, my notice of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Asylums.

HOWARD.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WESTCHESTER, FEB. 10, 1840.

Mr. Editor:—I must ask the favor of you to publish the following appointments, to wit:

Mill Creek circuit,	- -	March 8.
Tyler mission,	- - -	" 15.
Woodfield circuit,	- - -	" 22.
Cambridge "	- - -	" 29.
Pisgah "	- - -	April 5.
Pennville "	- - -	" 12.
New Lancaster station,	- -	" 19.
Zanesville circuit,	- - -	" 26.
Zanesville station,	- -	May 3.
Pleasant Hill circuit,	- -	" 10.
Farmington, (extra)	- - -	" 17.
Grand River circuit,	- - -	" 24.
Cleveland "	- - -	" 31.

I have visited Youngstown, Mahoning and Deersville circuits, since I wrote you from New Lisbon. At the two first, there was nothing special of the revival character. At Youngstown we have a good people, a beautiful meeting house and excellent laborers; but a balance due on the meeting house, of some $500 had, in these hard times, produced great discouragement. This, probably, hindered the usefulness of our meeting. I am much in hope that our brethren there, some of whom are wealthy, will be relieved of that pecuniary incumbrance soon; as a meeting of the male members was called and a subscription started the day I left Youngstown, to pay off the above debt. God grant them success. Only three joined the church, while I staid, but the congregations were large, attentive and serious. Good may yet come of our meeting. On Mahoning circuit, we have no meeting houses. Our meeting was good, considering our opportunity. We occupied the meeting house of our colored friends at Williamsport. The weather was cold, and on Sunday we were much crowded. There appeared to be awakenings,—penitents came to the altar; a better opportunity might have led to better results. We closed without seeing much immediate fruit of our labors. I hope our brethren there will get up at least one good meeting house against next Conference, and that the Lord Jesus will yet give brother Tallentire success among our brethren on Mahoning circuit.

The Deersville meeting is now in progress in this town. Some twelve or fourteen have already joined the church, and the prospect is fine for a good work. This circuit is rising under the superintendence of brother Richardson, and bids fair to be one of our most important circuits. O, what a people hath God raised up in this region! May they ever be happy and prosperous. There is much success given to the ministrations of our brethren in the eastern parts of the District, so far, since Conference. Aye, and good news from several places, north, south and west. May God give us a revival throughout the entire church this year. Yours, truly, GEO. BROWN.

ALLEGHENY, PA., FEB. 12, 1840.

Brother Springer:

We belive there is no subject more interesting, nor intelligence more cheering to the lovers of the truth, as it is in Jesus, than the progress of revealed Religion in its ascendency over the powers of darkness and its hallowed influence on the human mind; therefore, we wish to communicate a few particulars respecting its success in this station. In the past year, we were not favored with any very special religious excitement, although brotherly love and christian harmony happily prevailed. A few weeks after my return from Conference, we held a meeting of ten days' continuance, during the exercises of which, we felt the gracious outpouring of the Divine Spirit. Sinners were converted, and believers comforted and edified. God was indeed "as the dew unto Israel." EIGHTEEN were received into the church, the greater number of whom had been "without God in the world."

In view of the regular visit of the President of the District, we appointed a meeting to commence on the 25th of December. The exercises opened with a general prayer-meeting at five o'clock in the morning. We continued regularly, without intermission, for five weeks. Bro. Brown labored with us the first week, to much profit among his old friends. We parted with him reluctantly; but knowing that duty called him to publish his Master's message to other people, we were submissive. Bro. John Clarke, of Pittsburgh circuit, came next to our assistance and labored faithfully in preaching Christ to sinners, and in instructing penitent inquirers to "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." We had also a short visit from brother Hughes, who labored with us in word and doctrine, we trust, to edification. Our congregations were large and attentive. On the more careless and unthinking part, a religious awe seemed to rest, which manifested itself in a reverence for the word of God. Many were convinced of the heinousness of sin and brought to cry for mercy. Every night, after preaching, from six to fourteen seekers of religion were found meekly kneeling at the altar of prayer; among whom we have seen the child of eight years old and the sinner with hoary hairs: many of whom we have heard rejoice in the assurance of their "acceptance in the beloved." How many experienced the pardoning love of God, we are not able, precisely, to state FORTY-FOUR were received into the church on probation—in all, SIXTY-TWO, since Conference; the greater number of whom, we have reason to believe, were made partakers of the Divine favor. Some, also, whose "fine gold had become dim" were happily reclaimed and stirred up to greater diligence, to make "their calling and election sure." With our old members, it has been a time refreshing indeed. While with joy, they looked on the returning sinner coming to Christ, they felt "their peace to flow as a river" and "rejoice with joy unspeakable." Our prospects are still flattering; our congregations are large; our members are united, and in our Leaders' meetings we have union of sentiment and interest.

Our Sabbath School has proved itself to be an excellent auxiliary to the church, under the superintendence and care of our pious and intelligent members. Their instructions have had a salutary influence on the juvenile mind.

With these people I am happy, and in the enjoyment of a religion that incorporates with our experience "a hope that maketh not ashamed," I am joyful. I must record my gratitude to those brethren who rendered their assistance. I have spent some happy hours with them here, and I hope to spend a happy eternity with them in our Father's house above, when we shall have "ceased from our labors."

The revival is still going on with increasing interest on the Pittsburgh circuit. Bro. Guisinger has held a protracted meeting among the Germans, when several members were received from the Methodist Episcopal Church and a goodly number from the world. In all, he has received upwards of EIGHTY members since Conference. Bro. Dalbey has been holding a meeting for two weeks in Pittsburgh, with the assistance of brother Piper which is still in successful progress. Religious revivals are also in the congregations of the Episcopal Methodist, Cumberland and Old and New School Presbyterians in Pittsburgh and Allegheny town. We expect to hold another protracted meeting after the lapse of a few days with the assistance of brother Hughes. In the meantime, we hold prayer meetings every night. "The best of all, God is with us."

Yours, very sincerely, JOHN BEATTY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, FEB. 11, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—When I came to this station, religion was at a very low ebb, and I may say, throughout the city. But amidst all the coldness in religion, there seemed to be a little leaven *of Grace* working in the hearts of the brethren. We had prayer meetings, statedly, on Friday evenings. It was in one of these meetings the first effort was made, when two approached the altar of prayer, and they were made to rejoice in the Lord. From that meeting, the work has continued to progress, and EIGHTY have united with us in church fellowship. A number of them are heads of families. Others are inquiring the way to Zion. At brother Kendal's in the suburbs of the city, a number have found peace in believing and united with the church.

Last evening we had Love-Feast. Many were enabled to rejoice in the love of God. Our meeting was continued for this evening. May the Lord come up again with his people and fill the church with the cloud of His glory, that all hearts may be made to rejoice. It rejoices my heart to see rational men and women coming to the standard of free Grace and free *Government*, casting the weight of their influence in the scale of Mutual Rights. We do not mean by free government, exemption from law, for where there is no law, there is licentiousness and every evil work; but we mean by a free government, one in which the people participate.

Yours, truly, A. C. BARNES.

MT. VERNON, JEFF., ILL., JAN. 3, 1840.

Dear Bro. Springer:—At the last session of the Illinois Conference, of the Methodist Protestant Church, I was appointed to travel the Saline circuit as superintendent. I commenced operating the 1st of November last, and have just finished my third round. This circuit embraces a territory of country 435 miles in circumference. I found it in rather an unpromising condition, with but sixty members. But our cause is beginning to look up. Notwithstanding the opposition of the old church we are increasing in number, and I trust in piety. There are now NINETY-ONE members, making an increase of THIRTY-ONE since Conference; and our prospects are promising for a very considerable increase in a short time.

Our 1st quarterly meeting was held at a brother Hale's, in Galliton county, the 21st and 22d days of January; and I think, considering the inclemency of the weather and the size of our congregations, I never witnessed such a gracious season in all my life. Two embraced religion, three joined the society, and three have joined since in that class, and the work of the Lord is still going on. Yours, in Christ,

WM. PATTERSON.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, FEB. 15, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—Matters in this station remained pretty much as I explained them to be in my former communication to you, until our first quarterly meeting, which began the first of December last, and continued for four days, at the close of which we had a refreshing season, but no accessions to the church. From that time, our meetings became more interesting.—Meanwhile, our episcopal brethren had a considerable excitement in this place, and report says upwards of sixty have been added to their church.

On last Saturday we commenced our second quarterly meeting, and it grew more and more interesting down till last evening, when we were suddenly checked in our devotion by an alarming cry of fire. The only help I had was brother Clemens and Little, save some very kind assistance from bros. Miller and Stimpson of the old Fellowship. But more signal displays of the Divine presence I have rarely witnessed. FOURTEEN have been added to the church as the fruits of this meeting, and more have professed religion.

The fire alluded to commenced just as we were opening our services. It originated in about the centre of the town, and the wind being high it seemed to threaten the consumption of the whole place. Two of the finest rows of buildings in the place are entirely destroyed;—the loss is estimated $40,000. No lives were lost, but one man is said to be badly hurt. It is supposed the fire was communicated to a stable by some boys with a candle. Yours in haste,

D. H. STEPHENS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ABOLITION DISCUSSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1840.

Mr. Coles, of Virginia, having moved that the following be added to the standing rules and orders of the House:

"All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

After some remarks from Mr. Coles, Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table to enable him to offer another, which was read for information, as follows:

"Upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching these subjects, the question of the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as made, and the question of its reception shall be laid upon the table without debate or further action of the House."

And the motion to lay the resolution of Mr. Coles on the table having passed in the affirmative—

Mr. W. Thompson said he was sure there was no man who would doubt the fidelity of the gentleman who had offered the resolution which he (Mr. T.) had proposed to lay on the table, to the best interests of the South and of the country upon this question. But (continued Mr. T.) when my friend asserts that his resolution is the same as mine, I think he is infinitely mistaken. They are as wide apart as the poles. My proposition is, that the question of reception shall be made and laid on the table. I know we have a right to reject these petitions. I do not doubt it—but I have just as little doubt that that right will not be conceded.

What then are we to do? Receive the petitions and lay them on the table. How can we lay them on the table if we do not receive them? If we lay them on the table, can we not take any other action upon them? And does not the gentleman see that in conceding the question of reception he has conceded all that is vital? Does it not erect this body into a platform for the perpetual agitation of this subject? Does it not subject me to the daily torture of having my feelings goaded and my people slandered by men on this floor who would not be received as overseers on our plantations—men who would not dare to breathe their vile calumnies but for the safety which they find by skulking behind the protection of this House? They are not the men, sir, to do it, if they did not know themselves to be thus protected. I say I hold this as vital; and he who knows any thing of the progress of abolition in Great Britain knows that as late as the year 1820, all purpose of abolition was disavowed, and all that they wanted was a platform in the House of Commons from which to agitate upon this question.

I know that there are honorable men of both parties who desire to put this thing down at home, and I am willing to give them every facility so long as I can do so without conceding a vital principle. There are all around me men in regard to whom I should belie my own feelings if I were to regard them as tainted with this dangerous fanaticism. But I cannot yield this principle. I must say to gentlemen with whom I have been associated here, if in nothing else, in opposition to the profligacy and corruption of this Administration, that the people of the South can regard no question as paramount to this. It is with me *the* question, and those who sustain me and my people from insult to their rights and outrage upon their feelings are my friends: and if gentlemen cannot take the responsibility of the vote, if they cannot stand at home by taking this ground, the more the pity—the more deeply is it to be regretted.

If I might be permitted to give a word of advice upon a matter in which I am so deeply interested, I would say to them, "take the bull by the horns"—the only way to overcome real danger is to look it full in the face; gentlemen have given this subject importance by investing it with dangers which do not belong to it.

I believe that the vast majority of the northern people are sound on this subject—more disposed to take strong ground, and put down this dangerous fanaticism, than their Representatives—as the people generally are, on all great questions, bolder, because more disinterested than their Representatives. I know, too, that a large portion of the Representatives on this floor are ready to take their stand in putting down this infamous faction, but cannot vote with us on this question of reception, although as untainted with abolitionism as I am—men of as high honor, elevated patriotism, and generous intrepidity as any living.

[Mr. Gates here interrupted Mr. Thompson, and said he hoped the gentleman would not include him among those around him who agreed with him in sentiment.

Mr. Thompson. Oh no, sir; I did not allude to the gentleman: I was speaking of high honor, elevated patriotism, generous intrepidity. I surely did not refer to the gentleman.]

Mr. T. concluded by saying that he had not heretofore trusted himself to speak upon this subject. He knew that he could never speak with coolness and self-command upon it, and had therefore forborne, as much as he could, from mingling in the discussion—if, indeed, a southern man is justifiable, which he doubted, in opening his mouth upon it, even to denounce it.

Mr. T. moved the previous question, but, on the appeal of Mr. Granger, saying that he desired to reply to Mr. T's denunciations, Mr. T. said, "I withdraw it—I withdraw it."

Mr. Monroe, of New York, then addressed the House upon the subject—after which

Mr. Granger rose and said: Mr. Speaker, before proceeding to the question before the House, permit me to say to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. W. Thompson) that, after having debated a proposition in the manner in which he debated that now under consideration, it was not like him to demand the previous question, without affording to other gentlemen an opportunity of reply. Permit me also to say that, when a moment's reflection had taught him that he might have done injustice, it was like him to withdraw that demand.

It is necessary for us as the Representatives of the People of this nation, to carry our minds back a little, to ascertain how it is that we arrived at the point at which we now are. Who is there from the south—who is there from the north—who is there in this broad universe that looks to this as a land of freedom—who could have believed that, in one short half century from the formation of the Government, the People of the United States would have arrived at a position presenting them before the nations of the earth as we are now presented?—a position that would show that a People boasting more of freedom than any upon earth are the veriest slaves to local opinion that can be found on the habitable globe? I speak not this in any feeling of unkindness towards any one. I know how strong are local circumstances. I admit myself to be probably as strongly bound by them—as much influenced by the effects they may produce, as any gentleman in this Hall; but still, sir, it is due to myself, to the petitioners, and to the cause upon which I am now speaking, to declare—what every man who knows me well knows—that I never have been, and am not now, an abolitionist; so far from it, indeed, that gentlemen who know my course, and have thought it of sufficient consequence to notice it, are well informed that, whilst I have felt myself, in courtesy, and from considerations of personal respect, bound to answer questions propounded to me by the abolitionists, my answers to those questions have not met with their unqualified approbation.

But I am called to meet here a question which forces the battle of abolitionism to be fought on the right of petition; and let me tell gentlemen upon this floor, that is an issue from which the abolitionists of the north do not shrink. And why? Because they know that the universal feeling of the north is, that this right of petition has been outraged here; and no matter how party drill may have been applied to sustain men in power—northern men with southern principles—let me tell you that gentleman dare not at home advocate the doctrine which here they virtually, at least, approve by their votes. Let me tell you that gentlemen who, upon this question, leave their seats and are founded among the wounded and the missing, know that, in following the requirements of party, they are going against their own solemn convictions, and against the sober feeling of the constituency which they represent. But I do not feel at liberty longer to detain the House upon these matters, and I will proceed at once to the question before us.

The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. W. Thompson) has been speaking of these petitioners, and declaring them all to be contemptible—men whom he would not employ as overseers on his plantation. It is true he would not, sir, for they are men who acknowledge no master but the God who made them, and can never be commanded except when their blood may be wanted in defence of the Constitution and the laws of their country. Let me tell the gentleman that, however they may differ from him on this question, there are those whose names will be found upon these petitions not inferior to him in standing, in character, or in talent, in wealth, in influence with their fellow-men; men who, like him, if the interests or the honor of their country should be assailed, would defend them at the cannon's mouth—men who were at the battles of Lundy's Lane and Bridgewater, and who mingled in the sortie from Fort Erie.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the history of the proceedings of this House on abolition petitions. Any gentleman who

will go back to the records of this House will find that for five and twenty years this question has been presented here, that the petitions have been received under the guaranty of the Constitution of our country, and have been referred to the appropriate committee to which, I think, gentlemen will finally refer those which will be hereafter presented. It chanced that, in the year 1836, from considerations of patriotism or of political calculation, it was found necessary to object to the reception of these petitions in this House, and then it was that a flame was kindled, not by abolitionists, but by gentlemen representing a country which for five and twenty years had submitted to this outrage, as it is called, and who never before had suspected that the rights and the honor of their people were invaded. This is a fact rather material in this business, and which can be established by the records of this House. A proposition was then made by a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) to refer these petitions, without being read, to a committee, that they might be reported upon. Every body felt that a blow had thus been struck at the right of petition; but local feeling, local patriotism, and, probably, local fear, carried these petitions to a committee, who reported resolutions which could not, for a moment, have stood an argument upon their merits. The gag-law was applied—and that, too, upon the most important constitutional question that had for years been presented to this House; not an hour's discussion was allowed.

Well, what next? At the next session, an honorable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Patton) introduced a resolution that went a little farther to confine this right of petition. The resolution was passed in the same manner as the former. This violent and unconstitutional action having got to a point where it was well to show that not only southern men dare do these things, but that northern gentlemen, if not imbued with southern principles, were at least ready to lend themselves to southern action and the southern views for the benefit of northern men—then, I say, it was that a gentleman from a free State (Mr. Atherton) was found ready to present a gag resolution tied down by the previous question, to be voted upon, not only by gentlemen from the South who perchance felt bound to do it, but by gentlemen from the North who were bound by a stronger tie—the political tie which I am free to admit, with the gentleman from South Carolina, has secured a course of action here contrary to the public voice—a course of action forcing a mental debasement which southern slaveholders would never attempt to force even upon their slaves. But, sir, at last we have arrived at a point a little beyond that. And what is the proposition? It is to incorporate in the rules and orders of the Representative Assembly of the only free Government on the face of the earth an order that no paper shall be received which even presumes to speak upon questions involving personal liberty. Here is a position so beautiful as connected with the representative system of this Government—so perfectly in accordance with those Jeffersonian principles of which we hear so much—so perfectly consistent with what is the present democracy and republicanism of this country, that we are called upon to send forth to the world as a standing order of the House, that any petition which may have been offered at your doors involving questions of personal liberty is not entitled to the poor consideration of being placed upon the journals. Has it come to this? Can it be that in a Government like ours, in the very morning of our existence, we have arrived at a point where the only proposition that may not be discussed is a question involving the liberty or slavery of man? I ask you sir, is this the way to convince the nations of the earth that our institutions are to endure forever? If it be true that we have engrafted upon our system principles which will not bear even discussion—if it be true that there is fastened upon us, by the Constitution and the laws, that which cannot be discussed now, when we are in the vigor of our days, when lusty manhood courses through our veins. and all is action, force, and energy, what is to be the condition of our country when probably she will be saddled with debt, when corruption crawling in upon us through every avenue of patronage shall have brought us to the position of the old Governments of the world, and when, in addition to their burdens and corruptions, we shall be borne down by a system which gentlemen say cannot and must not even meet discussion?

In turning from this part of the subject, I will take occasion to remark that there is no man here who will hold more sacred than I will, the constitutional engagements upon which we have entered, so long as they exist. But this nation is not to be kept quiet by any such course as is here adopted. Men who feel no interest in this question in relation to slavery in the District of Columbia—men who are among the first to sustain and uphold the Constitution of our country unbroken, feel that the right of petition has been invaded, and that, if it can once be violated here, it can be elsewhere; if upon this question, it can be upon others—men who feel that, in this Government, above all others, it is essential that the friends of freedom should resist every encreachment in the beginning. And my colleague (Mr. Monroe) spoke truly when he said that, if this question was urged in its present form, you would find enlisted under the banner of the abolitionists, that they may there fight in the cause of the right of petition, many gallant spirits who will never yield to fierce denunciations, and who when they feel that their rights are invaded, will show to the world that citizens of the South are not the only freemen possessing moral force; that the South is not the only part of this nation which knows its rights, or, knowing, dare maintain them.

Before I conclude, permit me to say a word to the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. Chinn.] That gentleman, in a spirit of liberality that considering the position in which he is placed, could arise only from patriotic impulse, asked for a suspension of the rule to introduce a certain proposition. I was unwilling to vote for the suspension, because I did not believe, nor do I now believe, that, before a single petition has been presented, it is right, or within the spirit of the Constitution, to lay down a course of action upon petitions involving questions of personal freedom, different from that which would have been pursued in the ordinary business of the House. But if the gentleman, upon the presentation of these petitions, had offered his resolution, adding instructions to a committee to report thereon, his proposition would have received my vote. I am not of those who believe that the time of the House should be consumed in reading petitions of this or any other character, and I feel it due to those who, in common with myself, offer them, to say that their reading never has been called for, so far as I recollect, except when gentlemen have been driven to it by feeling that they have been treated with severity; that their constituents were wounded through them; and that the Constitution of their country had received a still deeper wound than was inflicted on these petitioners. I trust the proposition of the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. Chinn] which I suppose to be substantially the same as that of my colleague from the city of New York, [Mr. Monroe,] will be so framed as to refer these petitions to a committee to be reported on.—But I am unwilling to incorporate such a proposition among the standing rules of this House. I do not believe that it becomes the Representatives of the People of this nation to send forth to the world a rule which will show that we contemplate the presentation of petitions which cannot be acted upon in the usual way; and I do believe that if the gentleman from Louisiana will, at the proper time, present his proposition, when petitions shall be presented, that it will receive the unanimous vote, at least, of all those who agree with me on this floor.

Sir, there is no gentleman in this nation who regrets more sincerely than I, that this question should have been agitated. But I am not willing that those with whom I am associated—men whose lives are as pure, and whose standing in the community that sent them is equal to that of any gentleman here—men who would scorn to do any thing that would not bear the light of day, and whose every action is marked by a disinterested patriotism—are to be regarded as unworthy of consideration, merely because they may entertain a conscientious differeuce of opinion upon matters of public policy. I say it is not becoming the courtesy of this House. Where shall we find ourselves if this Hall is to be made the scene of personal recrimination upon these questions? We stand here the Representatives of a people claiming to be free. Our duty is to see the Constitution and laws of the country preserved inviolate. In doing so, whilst we invade no right belonging to the South, we will never permit the South to trample upon the rights which have been secured to the North by that Constitution. And here let me say, sir, that the clause of the Constitution guartying the sacredness of this right for which we contend, and engrafted upon that instrument in the form of an amendment, was presented by the State which you in part represent on this floor. I therefore call upon old Virginia, the State which *would not take* the Constitution until a clause had been inserted sufficiently securing this right—I call upon her to see that an amendment which she herself affixed to that sacred instrument is not now trampled in the dust.

In conclusion, Mr. G. moved the previous question upon the amendment of the rules offered by Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina; but the motion not being seconded, and the question again recurring on the amendment—

Mr. Gentry said: This is a question of great importance, and one of peculiar delicacy for gentlemen who represent slaveholding constituents to vote upon without explanation, especially when they intend to give a vote against the policy which this house has heretofore deemed it most expedient to pursue in regard to petitions for the abolition of slavery. But, entertaining opinions on this subject different from those of some gentlemen who represent constituents with interests identical with the interests of those whom I have the honor to represent, and having determined, as I always do, to act out the convictions of my own judgment without regard to personal considerations, I desire to avail myself of the courtesy of the House whilst I briefly state the considerations which will control my vote on this question, and express my opinion as to the policy which I believe is demanded by the best interests of the whole country—the South and the North—on this delicate and very important subject. And, for myself, [continued Mr. G.,] I totally repudiate the idea that this is a question which belongs exclusively to the South, or which threatens to bring ruin and destruction only upon southern interests and southern institutions. It is a question which involves in its consequences the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the public liberty.—The South and the North, the East and the West, are alike interested in the preservation of the Union; and, whilst it is true that the continued agitation of this subject threatens to bring the most fatal calamities upon the South, it is also quite certain that these calamities cannot be visited upon the South, without involving the North in the same general vortex of ruin and disaster—for I hold it to be incontrovertibly true that the interests of the South and the North are indissolubly connected "for weal or for wo," and you cannot bring ruin and destruction on the one section, without injuriously affecting the other. Mr. Speaker, this being the high and important character of the question under consideration—a question involving, as it does, the interests of the South and the North—the preservation of the Union, and of the public liberty—it ought, above all others to be looked at with the calm eye of reason, uninfluenced by our passions, our prejudices, or resentments, to the end that we may take such wise and prudent action in regard to it as will allay excitement in the North and the South, and prevent those disasters which a continued agitation of this subject must, inevitably, bring upon our common country.

Mr. Speaker, I concur with the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Monroe.] who remarked that the battle of abolition must be fought by the North. Yes. sir, the only reliance of the South for a peaceful and harmless settlement of this question is upon the exertions of the patriotic portion of the North, who take a just view of this subject, and who desire no improper interference with the domestic institutions of the South. When the North shall be united against us on this question—if that day shall ever come—they will be able to outvie us here; and we shall then have no alternative left us but to stand to our arms, and maintain our rights at the point of the bayonet. And, I repeat it, Mr. Speaker. it is idle to hope for a peaceable and harmless settlement of this question, unless that object can be achieved by the exertions of those patriotic citizens of the North who are with the South on this subject. And this being the case, I hold it to be highly inexpedient to place this question in such an attitude here as will deprive us of the cooperation of the Representatives of the North who are with us on the main question. The resolution of the gentleman proposes the non-reception of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; and we know that the whole people of the North look upon this as a violation of the right of petition as secured to the people by the constitution. And when we ask our friends of the North, who are with us upon the main question, to act with us in supporting this resolution, we ask them to trample into the dust a right which they believe is secured by the constitution that they have sworn to support, and to do an act which effects nothing towards the settlement of the question at issue; and which, by throwing them against the current of public opinion at home, destroys their weight of character, and deprives them of that influence which, under a different state of things, could be and would be most usefully exerted to bring their constituents to a just sense of their obligations to their brethren of the South. And, thus, whilst we place our friends of the North, who, from motives of patriotism, are willing to co-operate with us in putting down that diabolical spirit which threatens so much of evil to our common country, in a position which destroys them, without accomplishing any thing for us, we at the same time place in the hands of the abolitionists an engine with which they are enabled to operate far more effectually than they could otherwise do. And, Mr. Speaker, if I desired to favor the infamous schemes of the abolitionists of the North and of unprincipled politicians of the North and South—who desire to fan the excitement in both sections of the Union, with a view of making that excitement subserve their mean ambition—I do not believe that I could more effectually accomplish that desire than by voting for the resolution offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson.) I implore gentlemen not to persevere in the course which has heretofore been pursued in regard to abolition petitions, for you thereby enable those deluded fanatics to blend with abolition the right of petition, and enable them to address the sympathies and obtain the support and countenance of thousands, who, under other circumstances, would hold them in detestation and abhorrence. The best and most patriotic citizens of the North, those who sympathize with the South on this question, believe that the constitutional right of petition is violated by the course which is contemplated by the resolution; they are unwilling to see that right invaded; they feel bound by high considerations of duty to maintain it. Let us then, Mr. Speaker, place this matter in such a shape as will enable that portion of the Represenatives of the North who are with us on the main question, to give us their co-operation, and at the same time not destroy themselves.

Sir, it becomes the Repsentatives of the South, on this floor, to look at this question practically—sensibly—uninfluenced by passion or resentment. We must meet this issue sooner or later. When will there come a better time? Shall we wait until abolition shall have gathered more strength? Better it is that we meet it now in all its shapes and aspects. Let the subject be fully debated. Let the patriotism of the North represented on this floor, speak out. If you are for us on this vital question, speak out, and quiet the apprehensions of the South. If you are against us, speak out, and let us prepare for the final issue. Let us meet these petitioners as the Sunday mail petitioners were met. Let us receive and refer their petitions to a select committee, with instructions to report that the prayer of the petioners ought not to be granted, and the reasons in full *why* they ought not to be granted. If the House shall adopt this course, will it not be as effectual in allaying the excitement on the subject of abolition as it was in quieting the excitement in regard to the Sunday mails? I believe that, if the House will adopt and steadily persevere in this course, abolition will be deprived of the aliment on which it lives, and will speedily die a natural death, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Thus believing, Mr. Speaker, I desire the adoption of a resolution like that proposed by the genleman from Louisiana, who comes from a state as deeply interested in this question as any in the Union, and he has probably a deeper personal interest involved in its proper settlement than any gentleman on this floor, being, as I am informed, the owner of very many slaves. No one can suspect him of recreancy to southern interest on this most vital subsubject. Let us no longer take counsel from our passions, our prejudices, or our petulence of temper; but let us rather resort to the weapons of reason and argument. With these, and with the aid of the virtuous and patriotic of the North, we shall be able to put down this fell spirit which disturbs our repose and threatens to destroy the Union. If we fail, what then? I will not permit myself to contemplate the last final alternative. But I maintain that it is our true policy to meet this issue now. No advantage can be gained by staving it off. Let us know what this thing is, in all its proportions, shapes, and and aspects. We cannot overcome the dangers that are thickening around us by shrinking from them. We must meet them manfully, fearlessly, but calmly and temperately. Let the North speak out on this floor. Let us know what you intend to do, gentlemen. Let us have a report from a committee, telling the abolitionists that their prayers cannot and ought not to be granted. Let us see if gentlemen from the North will unite with us in making such a response to these petitioners. If they will not, we ought to know it. I believe they will. I cannot believe that the descendants of those patriots who fought the battles of liberty at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and other fields famous in our country's history, will be so recreant to the principles of the American Revolution as to lend themselves to the wicked schemes of the abolitionists; and I am therefore convinced that the best interests of the whole country, the South and the North, require us to pursue the course I have indicated; and, thus believing, I will vote against the resolution offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson,) and every proposition of a similar character, so that I may have an opportunity of voting for a proposition similar to that offered, by the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Chinn.)

Resources of the West.—Few persons I suspect, thoroughly realize what are the capacities of the valley of the Mississippi, though every body has been talking and writing about it these 20 years. A writer in the N. Y. Review sets the matter in a most forcible light as follows:

"Look at it; in that valley there are one million four hundred thousand square miles, or eight hundred and ninety-six millions of acres, while Great Britain, with all its islands, contains but about eighty-eight thousand square miles, or fifty six and a half million of acres. And what is the character of this region.—One third of it at least, is capable of cultivation and thick settlement, and one third is four hundred and sixty-six thousand square miles in extent, about seven time as great an era as all the available land in England Wales, Scotland, and the islands. Look at it more minutely, and you find it from the cleared fields of Ohio and Indiana, to the edge of the barren prairies of the Missouri, and from the wild rice swamps of the north, to the cypress swamps of the south, fertile beyond example, almost level or undulating, and accessible in every direction. Never was there a finer country for the agriculturist; standing at his farm house door, in the interior of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, a thousand miles from the salt water, he may see his produce afloat on its way to New York, or Europe in a very few years five complete lines of water and railway communication will exist between the interior of Ohio and the ocean; four are now in operation. Nor is that valley destined to be less eminently manufacturing than agricultural. The State of Ohio, if we may rely on her geologist, Mr. Mather, contains as much bituminous coal of good quality and easy access, as all England and Wales; and Ohio in this respect is, he thinks, no richer than Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Kentuky; judging from the little that is known, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, are probably underlain to a considerable extent by this same great mineral treasure. Nor is it coal alone that abounds in the west; from the head waters of the Cumberland river across Kentucky and Ohio, extend a bed of iron ore twenty miles in width. Tennessee is filled with iron; immense beds were lately opened in Indianan—and who has not heard of the Missouri mountain of that most precious metal. Already do Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, yearly, manufacture some seven or eight millions of dollars worth of iron articles for exports to other ports; and lead abounds also; salt is met with in inexhaustible quantities; lime is universally distributed; and the finest freestone found in the greatest profusion.

Here then, is a land, the soil and climate of which favour tillage in the highest degree; the interior of which is far more easy of access than the interior of any country in Europe, and filled with mineral wealth. Within its limits, grow maize, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, and sugar. It is a land which scarce needs foreign commerce; it is a world within itself; there is scarcely one considerable article of commerce, if we except coffee and some dye-stuffs, which the Mississippi valley cannot furnish. The first flint glass made up in America, was at Pittsburgh; the porcelain earth found within the limits of that region, rivals that of China: the lakes abound in fish; and the burr-stone of Ohio may compare with the best from France.

Now what, in the common course of things must be the result of this wealth and capability. A dense population, a population of not less than one hundred and twenty millions of people; nay, if we base our calculations on the present population of France. of not less than one hundred and sixty millions, that is to say, a population greater than that now living in Great Britain, Ireland, France. Holland, Spain, Portugal, and all Germany.

Russia.—We have read and interesting article from the Paris *National* on the subject of Russian encroachments.—The progress of this gigantic power is traced from the time when Peter the Great laid the first stone of St. Petersburg, in 1703, until now, when the black eagle's wings are flapping over the domes of St. Sophia. Before the first named period, Moscow was unknown to the great nations of Europe. Russia possessed not a single point upon the shores of the Baltic; she was hemmed in by Turkey, then a formidable power; by Poland, as yet inviolate, and by Sweden, a vigorous, enemy. Her maritime territory *now* bordered by the Baltic, extends on the north side from the bottom of the Gulf of Bothnia to beyond the Niemen, including Finland and Eastern Bothnia which she has wrested from Sweden. She has acquired large domains from Turkey, and, what is of more importance, she has obtained the exclusive navigation of the Black Sea. Poland exists no longer. After enumerating her encroachments towards Persia and in other directions, the article in the National continues:

"With the incontestible evidence of so rapid and gigantic conquests recorded indelibly on every map and geographical work, who can for a moment doubt of the ambitious projects of Russia, not merely upon Constantinople, for that is beyond all doubt, but with respect to India, as also of her capability of carrying them into execution? Sufficient attention has not as yet been paid, nor can too much be said with respect to the granduer, skill and perseverance of the policy adopted by the Czars, from the time of Peter the Great to the present—a policy connecting every thing by an indissoluble chain, and which makes every thing tend to the same object.

"Russia finds herself impelled by the force of events to become a great maritime power of the first class; the waters of the Baltic could no longer suffice for her navy, and to increase her influence in the Black Sea, the possession of Constantinople was indispensable. Her armies have already encamped under the walls of that city; she only waits a fitting opportunity of descending once more into the plains of Adrianople; and should this occur, she will not stand still there, but will push onwards to that city so much coveted by Napoleon, and hold perpetual possession of it. This was the perdition of Napoleon."

As a means of counteracting the vast designs of Russia, the Paris journal declares that it is of the first importance to establish French influence and civilization in Egypt.—*Baltimore American.*

Arnold's Escape.—Mr. Ebenezer Chase was a private in the New Hampshire militia, which relieved the Pennsylvania line at West Point in 1780, when those troops, being veterans, were wanted elsewhere. Mr. Chase, with several others, being off duty, was on the shore of the Hudson when Arnold deserted. When Gen. Washington assigned the command of West Point, he left his own barge in his possession. A temporary hut was erected on the east shore, for the accommodation of the four oarsmen who managed the barge. On the morning of his desertion, Gen. Arnold rode down to the shore from his head quarters at Robinson's farm, very fast, as was his custom—threw the reins to his attendant, and ordered the barge to be manned. He then directed his course towards the Point; but on reaching the middle of the river, the boat was observed to take a course down stream, and move very swiftly through the water.

The explanation was afterwards made by the boatmen. He hoisted a flag of truce and told them to pull for the Vulture sloop-of-war, which lay below, saying that he had some business with her captain, and promised. if they would row him down to her as soon as possible, to give them a guinea and a gallon of rum each. On nearing the Vulture, and being within range of her guns, Arnold opened his plan, saying, "I have served the ungrateful scoundrels long enough, and declared if they would go with him they should have double pay, and be made sergeants in the British serivce. One of the men replied that "he did not understand fighting on both sides." "Then, said the General, "you are prisoners."

When they came alongside the sloop of war, Arnold ascended the deck, and was received by the marines with presented arms. He then ordered his men to come on board as prisoners of war.—One of them, who had been their spokesman just before, said, "It was a shabby trick, as they had toiled to their utmost strength to get the boat along, now to refuse the promised reward, and make them prisoners to boot." The English captain heard their murmurs, and stepping forward, observed—"Gen. Arnold, I command this ship, and while I walk this quarter-deck, no such transaction shall take place. I know the meaning of my words, sir, and will meet their comment." Then addressing the men, he continued—"My good fellows, I respect your principles and fidelity to your country, although you are enemies to your King.—You shall have the liberty to go or stay, as you please. Here," taking them from his purse, "are your guineas. Steward, put up four gallons of rum for these men." The boatmen thanked the gallant and generous sailor, and returned in safety to head quarters to report their proceedings to General Washington, who had just arrived in camp. Arnold, chagrined and enraged, retired without uttering a word, to the cabin of the sloop-of-war.

This statement was made by Mr. Chase, about a fornight before his death, in 1831. He also stated that he saw Major Andre going to execution, riding in the centre of a troop of eight horses.

Arnold, before his escape, had received information that "John Anderson," the name with which he had filled Andre's pass, was taken The information was sent him by the unfortunate person himself. This determined his purpose for sudden flight. He was afterwards distinguished for the inveteracy with which he carried on his predatory warfare against the property of his fellow countrymen. After the war he went to England, where, although he received the countenance of the British government, his good intentions in his unsuccessful plot against the liberty of his country were despised by the British officers.—The unfeeling wretch called upon the widowed mother and sister of his unfortunate victim (Andre.) The servant announced to them the name of Gen. Arnold; and they immediately returned a message that they did not desire to see him.

Incidents of the Lexington.—The following stories show on how small a circumstance our life sometimes depends:

When the Philadelphia morning boat arrived on Monday, the 13th, one of the gentlemen passengers called a hack, and agreed with the driver to take him to Eighth street. Another gentleman being about to get in, the former admonished the driver that he must not zig zag about the city, but go directly to Eighth street. "Yes sir," said the driver, "I will take you first; it will not be out of the way for this gentleman." When the hack had gone on some distance, the two gentlemen fell into a conversation, and the second one stated that he was on his way to Boston, and was then going to the Providence boat. "To the Providence boat, sir!" exclaimed the other; "why, we started from the very next pier to the Providence boat, and here this rascal of a hackman is taking you a journey of three miles, and you will certainly be too late." Such was the fact; but the gentleman imposed upon was out of health, and could not help himself, and so had to go the round, and probably pay for it too, and be made too late besides; for the Lexington had gone when the hack returned, and so the man's life was saved. This story shows the advantage of being cheated, and is calculated, not to make us approve of fraud, but to rejoice that there is a Providence which can bring so much good out of so vexatious an evil.

One of our citizens who was very anxious to go to Boston in the boat of Monday evening, was, by a series of apparently untoward circumstances, prevented from finishing his business at Philadelphia in time to return here on Saturday, and as he could not conscientiously travel on Sunday, he remained at Philadelphia until Monday. His Boston trip was accordingly deferred, and thus his life was saved. This shows the advantage of keeping the Sabbath.

Another gentleman had made all his arrangements on the Saturday previous, to take the boat on Monday for Stonington. But learning that a creditor who held a demand against him, was watching his opportunity to catch him, and reflecting that the boat would be the place at which he would be sure to be found, he determined on taking the New Haven route, and so his life was saved. This shows the advantage of being in debt. Let no man complain of his lot, in this respect. Doubtless there are many more cases in which some little occurrence, seemingly unmeaning, prevented persons from being on board. Oh! that it had pleased the good Being who guides our destiny, to have turned all feet away from the Lexington on that day.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Sound travels in water about four times quicker,—in solids from ten to twenty times quicker than in air.

ESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 26, 1840.

e weather for some time past has been quite
The frost is entirely out of the ground.—
Saturday and Sabbath we had a real old
med rain; the ground has not been so well
ted with water for nearly two years.

will be seen by a letter on our first page
destructive fire occurred in Springfield, O.,
e evening of the 14th inst. Property to
mount of $50,000, is said by the papers to
been destroyed.

SPATCH.—The editor of the South Western
tian Advocate informs us that some of his
s were nine months going from Nashville,
., to Harrisonburgh, La.

E BLOOD HOUNDS.—Petitions have been for-
ed to Congress to put an end to the employ-
of Blood Hounds against the Seminole In-
. It seems that the government is likely
saddled with this matter at last. We hope
ountry generally will petition against these
rous doings.

e Whigs have nominated THOMAS CORWIN
ran for Governor of Ohio at the ensuing
ion. A person present informs us there was
osed to be 15,000 persons who attended
Convention on the 21st at Columbus. They
d thither upon wheels one log cabin, one
nboat, one barg, one skiff, two canoes, and
ort, called fort Meigs.

e have had one case of the small pox in the
ity of our office recently. A family who
e in Indiana, having visited their friends in
ington, Del., on their return stopped at
s Kitchen's, where the lady was immedi-
taken down with the small pox, of which,
ad a pretty smart crop. Mr. K's family had
vaccinated before, but to guard more fully
ist the disease were vaccinated again. We
ve the lady has recovered without communi-
g the disease either to the family or to the
nborhood. It would probably be well for the
nunity to guard themselves against this af-
ng disorder by vaccination. See some appro-
e remarks on this subject, in our 25th No.,
A. K.

TERARY NOTICE.—We have received the 4th
Vol. 1st of the LITERARY REPOSITORY, from
ell, Mass. This work is published half month-
a quarto medium sheet, at $1 per annum
dvance, by A. B. F. Hildreth. It is a work
worthy of patronage. The same person
ishes the LITERARY SOUVENIR, a weekly pa-
at two dollars per annum in advance. This
ave received for some time, and find it an
resting *literary* sheet.

UNATIC ASYLUM.—We refer the reader's at-
ion to the interesting communication of
VARD, on the first page, in relation to the
LUNATIC ASYLUM. This State has render-
erself distinguished for the magnitude of her
ic works; they are a splendid monument of
esources, intelligence and enterprize. But
ning places her so elevated in the estimation
he Christian and the Philanthropist as her
itable and benevolent institutions about
seat of government. Her Penitentiary, her
atic and Dumb Asylums, and her Institu-
for the Blind, are all lasting monuments of
benevolence of her character. And while
magnificent improvements of Ohio will com-
nd the *admiration* of the public, these benev-
nt institutions will secure for her the *esteem*
ll good men.

We think, with Howard, that Dr. Awl is a
suitable person to take charge of this Insti-
on. We rode in the stage with this gentle-
n from Springfield to Columbus, soon after his
t to the East, whither he had been sent by a
olution of the Legislature, to gain information
the Lunatic Asylums established in that
ion, for the purpose of constructing one at
umbus on the most improved plan. He seem-
to enter into the subject with all that enthu-
m which never fails to render success in any
erprize whatever. He greatly interested us,
le travelling together, in relating the impro-
modes of managing the insane. Instead of
solitary and coercive method formerly pursu-
the very reverse is now practised. The in-
e used to be confined with chains or kept
ked up in dark cells, but now they are taken
o the open air for exercise, and introduced
o company as much as possible. A mild and
ciliatory deportment is maintained toward
m; they are never contradicted, but are hu-
red in all their whims and caprices. Visi-
s are taken round and introduced to them,
ing care to neglect none. As one fancies he
Gen. Washington, another that he is Bona-
te, a third that he is the Holy Ghost, &c. &c.;
angers are always introduced to them, not in
ir real names, but in their imagined charac-
s. This is Gen. Bonaparte,—this is the
mmander of the Ocean, &c. The Doctor in
recitation of facts stated to us the following
iking case, illustrative of the propriety of the
ld and pacific mode of treatment: a strong,
letic man, in the prime of life, was brought
one of the Asylums he visited, raving mad,
ing some five or six to manage him. When
arrival was announced the keeper was at
ner; the persons who attended him were in-
ucted to bring the insane into the dinner
l,—they were told to take off his fetters,—this
y did, and immediately bolted for fear of
sequences. The manager evinced no sur-
ze, but calmly invited him to set up and
e some dinner. When he looked all round
d saw no person assailing his rights,—no op-
hition, he responded, "I don't care if I do,
." By the time dinner was over the keeper
ving entirely gained his confidence, proposed
take a walk with him, took him by the arm
d led him, without any resistance, to his a-
rtment.

We have no doubt of the correctness of this mild and accommodating mode of treatment, especially in reference to all who are what is called *Monomania*. They have taken wrong positions, it is true, but grant them their premises and they will reason as correctly as any one, and are just as competent, on their own premises, to judge of correct treatment as the most sane.

If the Doctor will forward to us a communication on the subject of the treatment which his experience has found to be the best, in reference to this unfortunate class of mankind, we will gladly publish it for him. Our medium of circulation is pretty good,—we send papers to about 300 post offices scattered over the West. And as there are many laboring in the incipient stages of mental derangement, throughout the country, it would certainly be philanthropic to give information in reference to the best mode of treating such cases. It might be instrumental in many instances of effecting a cure before the fatal disease became seated.

Will Howard be so good as to favor us, as soon as possible, with essays on the other benevolent establishments of the State? Such information is much called for by the public.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—In the House, on the 19th instant, on the presentation of Petitions for "the repeal of colored laws—the right of trial by jury," &c. "Mr. Jenkins moved that these petitions be rejected." But he soon found the House was not prepared for this, and asked and obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

A resolution passed the House on the 18th instant, by a vote of 37 to 27, to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the Seat of Government from Columbus to New Ark, Delaware or Mt Vernon. On the subject of this resolution there was manifested a good deal of heat. It was supposed to have been introduced by way of chastisement to the citizens of Columbus, upwards of sixty of whom had certified their belief in the innocence of Mr. Lloyd, of Cuyahoga, who had been by a majority of the House voted guilty of forgery, in altering the account books of Mr. Newton, and which certificate was published by Mr. Lloyd in the State Journal. A Bill is also up in the House, probably from the same cause, to repeal the Act for the erection of a new State House in the city of Columbus. We are of opinion that the present State House ought to suffice until times become better in relation to monetary matters.

The Baptist brethren in this town, at Mr. Parr's church, have had, for some time past, quite interesting meetings and a considerable revival. A number have received baptism, but of the correct amount we have not been informed. Mr. P. is well spoken of by those of our friends who have heard him; he has charge of the first Baptist Church.

The society of Protestant Methodists, at the Springfield Church, two miles from this office, has been in a healthy and encouraging condition for a year past. They sustained through the summer past, a very interesting Sabbath School, and have kept up through the winter, two regular weekly prayer meetings, one at the meeting house and the other moving round through the private families of the neighborhood. This school and these meetings have been principally sustained by the younger members of the church, who have became attached to it since its organization; the prayer meetings have generally been seasons of comfort and serious impressions. And though there has not been many added to the church, yet we always expect, in the order of nature or of grace, reaping after sowing time.

We attended the quarterly meeting for Zanesville circuit, at Brownsville, on the pike, fourteen miles west of this town, Saturday and Sabbath two weeks since. There were a considerable number of the members of the circuit present, cheerful in hope and in the spirit of the work.—We understand, after we left, they had much excited attention to religion in the village, the result of which we have not heard.

DIFFICULTY OF SUSTAINING A RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE SOUTH.—The last Southwestern Christian Advocate at Nashville, (Tenn.,) says there is but one Religious paper south of Louisville, Ky., and west of Richmond, Va., beside itself, that is the Cumberland Presbyterian. It names some sixteen which were commenced in that region, but have all either failed for want of support, or have been merged in other papers at a distance. And the question of the existence of the remaining two it indicates is somewhat doubtful. The principal cause seems to be the immense expense required to sustain a paper in that quarter.

MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat is firm at 50 cents; Flour, 2,62½ a 3 dollars; Corn, 25 cents; Oats 18 a 20; Clover seed in demand at 6,50.

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.—*Flour*—Duty 50 cents per 112 lbs. Ohio, via Canal, $6,25 a 6,37½; Troy, 6,37½; Western Canal, 6,37½ a 6,50; Philadelphia, 6,25 a 6,37½; Baltimore, Howard st., 6,37½ a 6,50; Richmond city mill, 6,75 a 7,00.—*Brother Jonathan.*

BALTIMORE, FEB. 15.—*Flour*—The transactions in Flour for the week include about 5,000 bbls. part for foreign shipment & part coastwise. The sales of Howard street have been generally made at 5,50 cash, to 5,56¼ a 5,62½, for cash or short credit with interest added. Yesterday, prices appeared a little firmer; and although there were a few sales at the first quoted price, the greater part were made at 5,56¼, some holders refusing to sell under 5,62½. The wagon and car price continues at 5,37½, and receipts pretty large. Sales of city mills chiefly at 5,62½, at which 400 bbls. were made yesterday. Some holders ask a fraction over.

Provisions—There have been sales of about 100 bbls. prime Beef at 11 dollars; and 360 do. old prime Pork at 10 dollars per bbl, the latter on a credit of six months. Some sales are making of prime old Sides of Bacon, to the extent of about 10,000 lbs. at 8 cents short credit; Baltimore cured Hams, new, at 11 cents cash; and 25,000 lbs. new Frederick county and Baltimore cured Middlings at 9½ cents cash; besides a considerable lot of assorted at 9½ cents short credit. We note the sale of 100 kegs Western Lard at 10cts. cash. Butter is not in much request, but taken by the trade as wanted at quoted prices. —*Luford.*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.—*Fish*—Mackerel continues in limited request, and there is no change in prices.

Flour—The Flour market has again become more active, and sales to a fair extent have been made, both for export and city use, at $5,62½ on the Delaware, and on Broad street at 5,62½ a 5,50 per barrel. The roads in this vicinity being in bad order, supplies come in slowly, and the stock in market is light. To-day holders are firm.

Provisions—Small sales of Pork at $16 for Jersey Mess; over 100 bbls Prime Western sold at a price not reported. In Bacon the sales have been very trifling. Lard—large sales of Western at 8½ a 9 cents, for old, and new Jersey at 10 cents per lb. Sales of Butter at 10 a 12½ cents in tubs and kegs;—prime at the latter price.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 14.—Although the rise in the rivers will give a new impulse to trade, yet for want of money, and the usual discounts, every thing is painfully dull, indeed, if there is no early arrangement, the want of money will destroy the prospects of any thing like a fair spring and summer business. Having carefully corrected our price current we give a very brief review. Bacon—receipts moderate, and sales at 4½ out of waggons. Butter is plenty and very dull. Roll 11 to 12, keg 8 to 10 cents per lb, and few sales. Flour—the stock is ample for the demand; from waggons and boats 3 00 a 3 12½, and from stores 3 25 a 3 37½. Wheat—small sales at 56 to 61; Oats 30 a 31 cents per bushel. Iron Blooms—small sales at 60 dollars, 6 months. Pig Metal—a small lot of Kentucky sold at 25 dollars, 6 months. Clover Seed has become very scarce and in demand; small sales at 6 50 a 7 dollars per bushel. White Lead, per keg 2 50

Iron and Nails.—Flat bar iron, common sizes, per pound, 5 a 5½; ditto, smaller sizes 5½ a 7¾; Lock Iron, 6½; Round and Square Iron, 5 a 8; Hoop Iron, 5¾ a 9; Sheet Iron, 7¾ a 9½; Boiler Iron, 7½ a 7½; Stove Plates, 8; Nail Rods, 7; Deck and Spike Rods, 6½; Plough Slabs, 6; do Wings, 6½; 10, 12, 16 and 20d nails, 5¾; 6 to 7d, 6½; 8, 8½, 4 and 4½ inch spikes, 6½; 5, 5½ and 6 inch spikes, 7 cents.—*Harris' Intelligencer.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., by the Editor of this paper, Mr. NAAMAN R. GRANT to Miss SARAH ANN HIBBS, both of this county.

ITEMS.

FLOUR.—The average price of Flour in the principal cities at the latest dates, was $5,17.

The Cincinnati papers announce the arrival at that place of many steamers from New Orleans.

Printers have the advantage of other mechanics,—they can *set* and stand, both at the same time.

Printers looking up.—Wm. P. Rogers, Esq., President of the Senate of Pennsylvania, is a practical printer.

All the records, deeds, &c., of the county of Monroe, Ohio, have been destroyed by the burning of the recorder's office and adjourning buildings at Woodsfield, the county town.

Several suits have been commenced at Providence, R. I., against the proprietors of the Lexington steamboat, by owners of goods lost on board.

The Atlantic Silk Company, at Nantucket, the Valentine Silk Company, at Providence, and the Northampton Silk Company, Massachusetts, have failed.

ANOTHER OF THE MURDERED.—The Boston Transcript says that a young man by the name of Walker, of Belchertown, Mass., was also on board the Lexington.

PUNCTUATION.—A Southern paper advertises a black runaway by the following description: "He is about 25 years of age, his nose turns up six feet high, had on," &c. What a noozle that must be.

GAME.—The Chicago Democrat of the 1st inst., says that game of all kinds was never more plenty, and upwards of a hundred deer had been killed in the two preceding weeks near that city. In one day a single person shot seven.

A CHURCH IN LUCK.—The First Presbyterian Church at Auburn, N. Y., has recovered a verdict of $7,666 66 damages, against the Auburn Railroad company, on account of the said company passing through the grounds of the church.

Two hundred German emigrants, who were passenger in the steamboat Belle, recently lost on the Mississippi, had with them a large amount of money, which was destroyed in the boat.—One man alone lost 16,000 dollars in gold.

DISGRACEFUL.—The pastor of a church at Adrian, Michigan, was assaulted and beaten lately, for having published the names of certain young men and women who were in the habit of disturbing public worship. This outrage should be severely punished.

Henry Vanhining, Esq., a soldier of the revolution, died recently in Norton, Medina county, Ohio, at the age of 102 years. Mr. V. was in active service through nearly the whole of the revolutionary war, among the rangers, in the State of New York. He was one of the early settlers of Northern Ohio.

FAILURES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans American of the 28th ult. says; "Yesterday some two or three heavy mercantile houses gave way beneath the tremendous pressure of a deranged currency and disordered state of trade. It is calculated that some one million of liabilities are involved."

SINGULAR AND FATAL CIRCUMSTANCE.—While Mr. Owen Downey, an elderly man, was at supper, at the Hotel of Mr. Christy, in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday evening, Feb. 8, he suddenly fell, as was supposed, with an apoplextic fit.—Medical aid was almost immediately procured, but he expired in a few minutes. A piece of beef steak, about two inches in length, had lodged in his throat and choaked him. He was in perfect health at the time.

PIN LODGED IN THE EAR.—The last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal contains an account of a recent event in England, where a young woman nearly lost her life by allowing a pin, with which she was picking her ear, to fall into it. The day when the accident occurred is not mentioned, but she entered the Hospital on the 28th January, 1839, and it was not until the 28th May following—four long months—(during which she suffered the most excruciating torment, two drachms of laudanum per day affording her no relief, nor inducing scarcely a moment's sleep,) that the pin was discovered and extracted.

THE BANKS AND THE LEGISLATURES.—We learn from Mobile that the Relief Bill, so called, had passed the House of Representatives of that State, and had been sent to the Senate.

Tennessee.—Here a resolution requiring the banks to resume specie payments was indefinitely postponed.

Georgia.—The banks have suspended in this State, and the legislature rejected a bill to compel the banks to resume specie payments.

Maryland.—The banks have suspended in this State. The governor talks consistently, and in our opinion judiciously, recommending lenient measure towards them.

Ohio.—The governor has taken a mild and judicious stand in reference to the banks.

South Carolina.—Banks suspended Here a bill imposing penalties on the banks for suspending cash payments and compelling them to resume within a reasonable time, was rejected.

Illinois.—The State Bank of Illinois suspended specie payments, and forfeited its charter. The legislature has revived the charter and allowed the bank one year to resume in.—*Bicknell.*

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—On Monday we visited the Monongahola River, and were delighted to see it covered with Steamboats from the Bridge to the point; and riding beautiful within a few feet of the top of the banks; such a sight was to us truly heart cheering. During the week there have been various arrivals and departures, and we have the manifest of one of them, by which it will be seen, that our Cotton Factories are getting a supply.—*Harris' Pitts. Int. 15th inst.*

THE LATE FLOOD AND THE RIVERS.—On Monday the 10th inst., precisely 8 years from the great flood of the 10th Feb., 1832, we had another great flood in all our rivers, which rose to within almost 7 feet of the flood of 1832 and which, if the weather had not suddenly changed and became cold, would have risen still higher, and caused immense damage.—All the ice from both rivers passed off, mixed with drift wood, &c. About 50 families had to move in Allegheny; and there was some damage on both rivers.—*ib.*

THE BLOOD HOUNDS.—As an evidence of the value of explanations in the official organ, the Madisonian of this morning says: "Mr. Wise stated in the House, on Monday, that the War Department had admitted the fact, officially to him, that the Government had authorized the employment of blood hounds." Thus, then, it would seem the Globe had *no authority* for its "authorized" statement that the War Department knew nothing of the transaction except through rumor and the Florida papers.

Is it not proper, in every aspect of the case, that the Government of the Union should make haste to "define its position," in regard to this importation and proposed use of blood hounds?

The conduct of the Captain who preferred *saving his tide* over the bar, to rescuing the persons who perished in the *Lexington* from a horrible death, is a stain upon human nature and the American character. Let his home and lineage be noted, that all other places and people may disclaim him, and that those among whom he was born, may defend themselves by designating the peculiar causes which contributed to the production of such a monster. Speaking of an act of far less heineous heartlessness, a foreign periodical exclaims: "How coldly unpatriotic is the man who commits a deed like this! It spreads as a national reproach; and the crime of the individual is spoken of as if the nation were a party to its perpetuation!"—*Charleston S. C. Mercury.*

MELANCHOLY.—Our town has been thrown into great consternation for a few days past, by the accidental caving in of a Well, about half a mile from Massillon, in which a Mr. Corneman, the owner was engaged in taking up the stone. The Well is about 80 feet; but having filled up 20 feet at this point, Mr. Corneman was at work at the curbing, when dreadful to relate, it caved in at the top burying the unfortunate man in the ruins.—Every effort is making to rescue, him, if by miracle he should be alive. This is the fourth day, and it is believed that before sunset, they will reach him. The result we shall be obliged to postpone until our next.—*Massillon Gazette, Feb.* 14.

Thirteen prisoners were discovered yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, in attempting to effect their escape from the jail. They had nearly succeeded in making a break through the wall, when the falling of some stones on the outside gave the alarm to Mr. Brotherton, the sheriff, who happened to be standing near the place. The only implements they had to operate with were an old knife blade, a small stick, about six inches long, and an iron poker, used to stir the fire. By heating the poker they succeeded in burning a hole through a four inch plank, large enough to admit a man's body; they then proceeded to remove the stones, and had nearly accomplished their design when they were discovered. They were waiting their trials for criminal offences. —*St. Louis Rep. Feb.* 1.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15, 1840.

After having been blockaded for upwards of a fortnight, by the dreadful condition of all the roads and bridges of the South, and deprived of the use of the Southern mails, the ice gave way the day before yesterday, and clearing the Potomac, permitted the egress and ingress of the steamers, and we have now some prospect of having a free intercourse with the world.

I am happy to say, beside this, that there is a fair prospect that the difficulties that have existed between the Wilmington, Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road, will be adjusted, and the Northern mails will be once more allowed to take their free course, without interruption. As spring advances, our hopes of better times and days become more exhilarated; and in despite of all the muss of the banks, and of the currency, it is believed that the Republic will exist, and continue to flourish. In a day or two, Mr. Clay goes to Virginia, to spend the 22d of February, Washington's birth day, with the friends of his youth, and the companions of his riper years. Great preparations are making among the Whigs of the Old Dominion to receive him; and I suppose they will get up a very magnificent gala on the occasion.

The proceedings of Congress, are distinguished rather for their dullness, than for any thing else. The consideration of Mr. Grundy's Report, on Mr. Benton's non-assumption resolutions, occupies the larger part of the time of the Senate, and the subject, as usual, gives rise to a series of very long and uninteresting speeches.

For the last few days, the House of Representatives has been constantly devoted to the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Casey, of Illinois, to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report an appropriation of $150,000, for the continuation and completion of the Cumberland Road, in the State of Indiana.

This resolution has been made a theme for a debate, that is as wide as any of the vast prairies of the West. Every thing in the heavens above, and in the earth below, have been involved in it; and as is usual, the whole debate has had a direct squinting toward the Presidential election. It is yet going on, and does not promise a very speedy close. There will probably be two hundred and fifty speeches delivered on the subject.

As it is not at all probable, that any business, connected with the actual interests of the country, will be transacted this session, it would be well for the public press, in all sections of the Union, to call for an adjournment. The session ought not to be protracted beyond the 1st of May. All the business of Congress, can be satisfactorily transacted long before that date.

The action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in reference to the banks, and the currency creates a great deal of solicitude and curiosity in this quarter of the country. The decision of your legislature, on these subjects, no matter what it may be, will produce a very great effect in the Union.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House nothing of the least importance. The Cumberland Road Bill was first considered, and then Mr. Sergeant made an unsuccessful attempt to have the New Census Bill passed.

Mr. Goode spoke for some time in relation to General Harrison and the Battle of Tippecanoe. Mr. Corwin also spoke with ability upon the same subject, and vindicated the military skill of the heroic old chief.

And then, the House adjourned.

A message was received from the President urging early action in relation to the report from the Commissioner of Pensions. The bill upon the subject was read twice, and a member stated he would call it up again on Monday.—*Bicknell.*

Business Department.

WHEELING, VA., FEB. 17, 1840.

Dear Sir:—After a long time I send you pay for the Recorder, which here permit me to say I admire very much, and weekly take great pleasure in perusing its well filled columns.

The M. P. Society is almost without a man here, yet there are many friends to the cause who would like to peruse your valuable paper.—You miss it much by not having an agent here.

With much respect I remain your friend,
F. W. BASSETT.

REV. C. SPRINGER.

Will Bro. Bassett please to act as our agent for his town? He knows to whom we send the paper, (or can know by calling on our good friend Deleplaine, one of the clerks of the post office,) and send us the pay soon as possible; and some new subscribers if he can procure good ones.

A quarterly meeting will be held on the 28th and 29th of March, at S. Ramsbottom's on Eagle creek, Ohio, under the care of S. W. Thornton, who requests the attendance of Bro. Hunt on the occasion.

At a called quarterly meeting for Lawrenceburgh circuit, held on the 17th inst., it was resolved, for various reasons, to be inexpedient for the present, to form an Indiana Conference; and the committee charged with that subject, according to their request, are hereby informed of the opinion of this circuit. WM. SMITH, Sec.

I concur in opinion with the quarterly Conference. J. SIMPSON, Sup't. Law. ct.

The quarterly conference of White river circuit, held in the Liberty meeting house, 8th and 9th inst. have past a resolution in favor of an Indiana Conference, with which I concur.

E. K. M'MASTERS.

The P. M. at Newcomerstown says the Western Recorder directed to J. Pinkerton has not been called for, for three months. Will Brother Warren attend to this and let us know the whys and the wherefores?

We say to Bro. Clawson that we have sent to Frenchtown papers to both Jesse & John Smith: we did not send to John for some time after the paper was started, but we then sent him the back numbers.

Bro. Simpson, you say that W. Smith has paid for his paper twice; we do not understand how: but if it be so you can do as you propose.

It will be recollected that when Post Masters wish to frank letters, that they must put their names on the back, otherwise when they reach our office we are charged, notwithstanding they may write "free" on the letters.

We say to brother W. L. Baldwin, that since we wrote him, matters have so transpired, that we will not want the help to which we referred in our letter.

We inform brother S. of Cambridge and brother T. of Jefferson, that their communications, tho' they contain good sentiments, would not well do for the press without re-writing; for this we have not time,—at least, at the present.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From I Thrap, for C Fairbank,	- -	$2 00
" J Beatty,	- - - - -	5 00
For C Avery, J T Miller, two each, and one for J R Fleming,	-	
" Rezin Baker,	- - - -	2 00
" A McGuire, through Geo. Replintz,		2 00
For Wm Whalen,	- - -	
" W Marshall,	- - - -	6 00
For G Metcalf, N Pedwin and W Reney,	- - - - -	
" D H Stephens, for Stephen Bell,	-	2 00
" D E Stanton, for Mrs Stanton,	-	2 00
" F W Bassett,	- - - -	2 00
" George Brown,	- - - -	6 00
For J Flagle, W Crooks & P Fulton,		
" J G Pigman, for A T Jones,	-	2 00
" J Guest, for S Blackley,	-	2 00
" Isaac Lewis, for W Clawson,	-	2 00
" S Clawson, through G W Lorentz,		5 50
For F King, two, for a name yet to be sent, 2 and 1 50, for John Smith; 50 cts. not forwarded.		

LETTERS RECEIVED.

E J Fuller, J Burns, I Hunt, J G Pigman, one subscriber; I Thrap, J Beatty, A C Barnes, R Baker, A McGuire, one subscriber, cash in advance; J Hale, W Marshall, one subscriber; E Slagle, P B Sarchit, W Patterson, two subscribers; D H Stephens, one subscriber, cash in advance; D E Stanton, F W Bassett, G Brown, one day too late for 26th No.; L E S, J G Pigman, will do; J Guest, S W Thornton, J Dixon, J S, J D Wilson, one subscriber; I Lewis, one subscriber; J Moore, W Smith, J Simpson, T Oliver, 2, I Hadley, E K McMasters, S Clawson, through G W Lorentz, one subscriber, cash in advance.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office*, *county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed,

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit, post paid, (except $10 be sent) by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement. But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. In every instance where a communication is forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

4. We are willing to pay postage on the following letters: 1. All that we have especially invited to write for our paper. 2. The communications of the Presidents of the Districts, giving an account of the spiritual condition of their charges. 3. All letters containing at least *five new* subscribers. 4. All which contain ten dollars cash;—5. or all which contain at least *two new* subscribers and five dollars cash. If any person wishes an agent to write to us when these terms cannot be complied with, he must advance to such agent the postage of the letter. If these rules are violated, we will notice it on the reception of the letter, so as to bring them to the recollection of our friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Casket.

A TIGER HUNT.

One of the warmest friends I had in Calcutta, was Major Heath, of the British eighteenth. He was celebrated for the number of tigers he had killed, and bore the reputation of the boldest hunter on the Peninsula. He often expressed his wish to shew me a tiger-hunt, but at that time I had no expectation of witnessing this sport. About six months afterwards, however, we met in the Peninsula, and I enjoyed the long wished for opportunity of witnessing this exciting, but dangerous amusement.

It was a bright sunny morning when we set out toward the thicket, in which after being driven from a surrounding jungle, it was said a magnificent tiger had taken refuge. Our company consisted of the major, a half dozen brother officers, mounted upon elephants, with a numerous train of natives on foot, whose business would be to start the game from his retreat. We were all armed with rifles; and were confident of success. The major, however, coolly informed us that we must take our chances of a spring, as the animal, when forced to abandon his covert, would most likely single out some one of us for his leap. We laughed gaily in reply and set out.

A long ride through the jungle at last brought us within convenient distance of the thicket, and obeying the major's instructions we looked at the state of our rifles, and then gave the order to the native hunters to begin. Hitherto all had been careless gaiety on our parts, but as the danger began in good earnest, our laughter was hushed, and we sat silently waiting the proceedings of our allies on foot. It was not long that they kept us in suspense. Warily approaching the thicket, they set up their wild cries, and finding this ineffectual, they sent their dogs into the covert, urging them forward with shouts, and now and then pricking them with their long spears. A hoarse growl, or rather scream from the inmost recess of the covert, at this moment, betrayed the position of the game, and convinced us that the monster was rousing from his lair. We all stood in eager expectation, waiting for his deadly spring. But after a momentary rustling in the thicket, all again was still, as if the animal had risen to reconnoitre his foes, and convinced of their overpowering numbers, had suddenly retreated to the most impenetrable part of his fastness. A half an hour succeeded of unavailing attempts to dislodge him; but save a deep growl at times from the centre of his covert, there was no evidence of the monster's neighborhood.

"This will never do," said the major at length, "we must scorch the rascal out —hillo! here, you, villians, why hav'nt you begun it before?"

The thicket was one of no very great extent, but apparently utterly impregnable. It was an oversight that the lighting of fires had not been attempted before, but perhaps the native hunters had trusted to their usual efforts to dislodge the monster. Now, however, they set about it with alacrity, and in a short time had completely surrounded the royal beast.

A scene of intense interest ensued, which every moment became more exciting. The shouts of the men, the heavy tramp of the elephants, the crackling of the ruddy fires, and at intervals the deep growl of the enraged monster awoke in the mind sensations of strange delight, not unmingled with a consciousness of imminent danger. As the fires became more glowing the louder and more frequent growls of the impatient beast warned us that he would soon break from his covert, and, forgetting every thing but his approaching appearance, we grasped our rifles, keenly fixed our eyes on the thicket, and breathlessly waited his first desperate spring. The hunters meanwhile ceased their shouts, the elephants were silently posted in convenient positions, and nothing for a few minutes was heard but the crackling of the fires, and the now quick an angry voice of the infuriated monster,—until suddenly a roar was heard, a few, short, rapid leaps followed in the covert, and instantly the huge beast was seen sailing through the air, his tail streaming out behind, and his very hair bristling upon him in his rage.

Almost simultaneously the major shouted, "Look out there—here he is—a quick eye boys, and a steady trigger."

But before the warning had reached us the tiger had alighted on our elephant, and was clinging within a yard of me to the bleeding side of the beast. For a moment I confess I was too startled to do any thing:—that instant of bewilderment had almost cost me my life. The situation of the monster, was such that my companions were fearful of firing lest they should hit myself,—while the native spearmen, dreading the despair of the ferocious animal, would not approach near enough to succor him. A second however of bewilderment, followed by another of cool, clear thinking, and I placed my rifle almost at the heart of the monster and fired. But at that very instant a frantic movement on the part of the tortured elephant jerked the tiger so that he partially slipped off, and I saw with horror that my ball had only grazed the upper part of his head, inflaming him doubly without in the least injuring him. I should have had another rifle, but when I turned to grab it, I saw that in the frenzied struggle of the elephant to get rid of his opponent, it had fallen from my seat upon the ground, I had no weapon left but my hunting knife, and the huge monster was already collecting himself for another spring. My very blood seemed to freeze within me, and a cold, icy shiver shot through my frame. Destitute of fire-arms, despairing of succor, without the least spark of hope, I resolved, notwithstanding, to make a desperate resistance, selling my life as dearly as I could. All this, however, had not occupied a minute, for the monster was just recovering himself from his first spring. But that minute was sufficient. Already I could feel his breath upon me, —already I beheld the foam upon his lips. Holding my weapons firmly before, in expectation of the last mortal struggle, I heard the voice of the major shouting,

"Lie flat—down—*down!*"

And mechanically obeying the injunction, and casting myself at full length on the cushions, I heard the next moment the sharp crack of a rifle—then another —and as a third echoed in the morning air, the vast monster gave a quick, short movement, struggled so frantically as to shake even the gigantic beast on which I rode, and almost instantaneously fell backward dead upon the ground. He was a perfect colossus, measuring fifteen feet from the tip of his snout to the extremity of the tail. Such was my first tiger-hunt in India; and its interest may, perhaps, excuse a temporary digression.

January, 1840. C. F. W.

A SCENE IN OUR VILLAGE.—A stranger alighted from the eastern stage, just arrived at the little inn of our village, and from the acompanying "haul" of trunks by the driver, indicated the intention of stopping for the night. He was young, well dressed, and with gentle though manly features, a physiognomist would have told you of a frank and generous heart there, though weighed down with some secret remorse or misfortune.

Shortly after supper, the young stranger retired to bed. I was standing in the hall door of the inn, (being a physician and a citizen of the village,) when the young man went up stairs; the glance of his restless eye struck me, as I thought it mirrored the workings of a troubled mind. In the morning he did not make his appearance at breakfast. I felt intuitively apprehensive—ran up stairs—called; but the echo in the hall answered me. I burst open the door, and the inanimate form of the young stranger lay before me. He had poisoned himself with laudanum! Upon opening his trunks to discover his relatives, if any, his family were found to be old and respectable. He was a lawyer, young and in the May-spring of life. In one of his trunks, were the letters of a kind old mother!—the warnings, the incentives to the path of virtue—the solicitudes—the prayers for his prosperity! and further down, and preserved with scrupulous care, were the letters of her he loved! No mother's tears moistened the pallid cheek! no bright eye of affection cheered the agony of death! "he died and made no sign!" —Feelings of delicacy for that family, *were they not all gone*, would even have prevented the penning of this: it is a true narrative, stripped of varnish or color.

Few knew the motives that induced that young stranger to rush wildly into the presence of his God. What was it, do you ask, young man, just launched on the stream of life! It was the *bowl!* the enchanting, the injurious bowl!—the bowl, whose influence the light of education, the parental entreaties, the mother's prayers, the burning beacons, could not drive from his lips, that caused him to leave, in a fit of remorse, his newly adopted state, where a lucrative practice ever awaited him, and rushing to a far off spot, to end a life that made him the slave to a despicable passion.—*Sat. Courier.*

A PURSUIT.—No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can long be happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder on which we climb from hope to hope, and, by expectation, strive to ascend the enjoyment; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope, or who enjoys the utmost of his wishes, is miserable indeed; for many who have been most successful in their respective undertakings, have given the gloomiest description of the emptiness of human pleasures. The pursuit alone can yield true happiness; and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man, is worthy his attention. It has been well observed that the defects of the mind, like those of the face, grow worse as persons grow old.

INDUSTRY.—Industry is the grand antagonist of crime as well as property.—*It is the salt which preserves from moral corruption.* Were industry duly and universally inculcated in youth, and enlightened, encouraged and honored, we should have much less need of jails, and poor houses, and we opine of lawyers, than we have now—three items of expenses that consume much of our substance.—The late Bishop Ashbury, having in one of his sermons offered a bitter reproof to those who neglect the duty to their children, of bringing them up with moral and industrious habits, suddenly paused and said, "but you will say this is hard! —Alas!" he added letting his voice fall to a low and soft key, "is it harder to be damned!" And temporally speaking, it is harder to see them in the jail or poor house, as vagabonds at large.

No!—is a useful word; be not afraid to use it. Many a man has pined in misery for years, for not having courage to pronounce that little monosyllable.

METEOROLITES, OR STONES WHICH HAVE FALLEN FROM THE SKY.—The chronicles of almost every age and country record the fall of these bodies. The Chinese and Japanese noted down with great care every thing connected with the appearance of these extraordinary phenomena. The Chinese actually made catalogues of them, believing they were connected with contemporary events. There is no occasion for laughing at this oriental superstition, since there were not wanting, half a century ago, philosophers in enlightened Europe, who declared the impossibility of stones falling from the atmosphere at all.

A thin crust, of a deep black color, covers the whole of them. They have no gloss, and the surface is roughened with small asperities. When broken, they are internally of a grayish color, and are of a graduated texture, among which four different substances can be discovered by a lens. Those which occur most frequently, vary from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea. They are of a grayish color, sometimes inclining to a brown; opake, with a little lustre and capable of giving faint sparks with steel. The second kind is of a reddish yellow, and black when powdered. A third consists of small particles of iron, in a perfectly metalic state. From the presence of these, the mass possesses the quality of being attracted by the magnet. The fourth is in general of an earthy consistence, and crumbles when pressed between the fingers. These bodies are composed of iron and nickel, both in a metallic and oxidized state; sulphor,silex, (an earth,) magnesia, and about one per cent of crome.

One of the most remarkable cases of antiquity is that mentioned by Pliny, in his Natural History. This stone fell near Egospotamos, in Thrace, about 465 years before the Christian era. Pliny informs that it was still shown in his day, and that it was the size of a cart, and of a burnt color. The Greeks believed it to have fallen from the sun, and that the philosopher Anaxagoras had predicted the exact period when it should arrive on the earth's surface. According to the historians who have recorded the event its fall was proceeded by a meteoric appearance of a very unusual character.—We are told that a large fiery body like a cloud of flame, careered through the heavens with a vague uncertain motion. By its violent agitation, several fragments were projected from it in various directions sweeping with the velocity of "shot stars down the troubled sky." On examining it after its fall, no trace of combustible matter was found, and the stone, although large, did not at all correspond to the dimensions of the meteor. Various other instances are recorded of the fall of meteoric stones in ancient times.

ASSAM TEA.—A communication has been received from Mr. Bruce, superintendent of the Government tea-grounds. From this, it appears that Upper Assam may be considered literally an entire tea-garden; and that the extension of the cultivation has scarcely any other limits than those arising from the deficiency of workmen. The tea plants double in size and luxuriance those in China; indeed, they are so vigorous that the chief object in the first instance will be to check their exuberance.

There is much humanity in the following advice given by a correspondent of the Pennsylvanian: "Those who have the care of horses at this cold season, should be careful before bridling them, to hold the bit in the hand until it is warm, instead of putting iron into the animal's mouth. so cold that the skin will adhere to it and be torn off. A neglect of this caution gives the animal a sore mouth, much pain, and causes it to feed badly for several days."

About a thousand dollars of the money buried by Gibbs and Wansley, on Cony Island has been found, and large number of persons are digging for the remainder. It is part of the $54,000 plunder obtained by the murderous crew of the Vineyard, in Nov. 1830, the horrors of which transaction must still be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers.

BURIED ALIVE.—Two Irishmen wading across one of the principal streets in the city, one of them was knocked down by a dray driving furiously along. "Arrah Pat," said the other, "arn't ye dead?" "No," replied the prostrate son of Erin, "but I'm buried alive."

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the Trustees of Springfield township, at their annual session, on the first Monday of March, at the usual place of holding elections in the town of Putnam for an alteration in School District No. 4, so as to make a new District out of the land of the following persons adjoining in said District, commencing at 160 acres owned by Bernard Wortman, also the farm of Cornelius Springer, Jos. Swaney, Scameron Rodman, Andrew Bumbaugh, Benjamin Maple, Joseph Wortman, Sarah Johnson, James Russell, Robert George, John George, William Kidd, Mary Perien, the Grayham farm, together with two farms owned by Abner James, and eighty acres of land owned by David Jones and occupied by Wm. Perry and Henry D. Morgan. MANY HOUSEHOLDERS.

January 29, 1840. 23

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Books! Books!! Books!!!

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS (in part,) to be had at the Methodist Protestant Book Concern, Baltimore, Maryland, withthe retail prices. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. 8vo.	$2 25
Dr Macknight on the Epistles, sup.roy. 8vo.	3 25
Dr Scott's Commentary on the Bible, 3vs 8vo	7 50
Dr Dick's Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.	6 00
Dr Paley's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 25
Dr H. Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 2 vols. 8vo.	4 00
Crabbe's Synonymes, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 50
Dr Adam Clarke's Discources on highly important subjects, 2 vols.	3 00
Reese on the Subbath,	37½
John Bunyan's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 00
Brown's Philosophy of the human Mind, 2 vols.	3 00
Scriptural Anthology,	75
Horn's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, 2 vols.	7 50
Rev. John Fletcher's Checks against Antimonianism, 3 vols.	3 00
Young Preacher's Manuel, 8vo.	1 50
Griesbach's Greek Testament,	1 20
Rev. Dr Geo. Burder's Village Sermons,	1 50
Sturm's Reflections for every day in the year,	1 75
Dr Lowth on Isaiah,	1 67
Locke on the Epistles of the New Testament,	2 00
Ship and Shore, by an officer of the U.S.N.	87
Sunday School Lectures,	50
A Walk about Zion, by the Rev. J. A. Clark,	75
Abbott's Teacher,	50
Bunyan's Holy War, fine,	75
do do common,	50
The Great Teacher, by Harris,	87
Dr Dick's Philosophy of Religion,	56
do do of a Future State,	56
do Christian Philosopher,	56
do Mental Illumination,	62
do Improvement of Society,	62
do Evil of Covetousness,	62
Beveridge's Private Thoughts,	60
Buck's Theological Dictionary,	80
Christian Retirement,	1 00
Dr Adam Clarke's Commentarys on the Old and New Testaments, 4 vols. super royal, 8vo. bound,	13 00
do do do, calf, gilt, extra,	20 00
Williams' Bible Exercises,	25
Dr Cruder's Concordance, pocket,	50
Dr Chalmer's Works, 3 vols.	3 00
Christian Student,	75
Conversation on the Bible,	56
Drew on the Soul,	75
Drelincourt on Death,	1 25
Evidences of Chistianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie & Paley,	87
Rev. Dr Hunter's Sacred Biography, sheep, gilt, plates,	3 00
Rev. Dr Mosheim's Church History, 4th edition,	5 00
do do do, calf, gilt, plates,	8 00
do do do, Turkey, gilt edges, extra,	9 00
Rev. Dr Sprague's Letters to a daughter,	75
do do, to Young People,	75
do do, on Revivals,	87
Rev. Dr Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 12mo. fine ed	1 00
Physical Theory of Another Life,	87
Young Infidel Reclaimed,	37
Sherwood's Scripture Prints,	75
Musical Manual,	50
Mothers' Friend,	50
Methodist Protestant Cathecism,	
Family Bibles, various prices and sizes,	
Paragraph Bibles, do do	
Polyglot Bibles, do do	
Teacher's Visit,	
Pollock's Course of Time,	
Young Man's Book of Christian Evidence,	
do Ladies' do do do	44
Phillip's Devotional Guides, 2 vols 12mo	1 25
Poor but Happy,	31
Janney's Poems,	
Adam the Gardener,	44
Praise and Blame,	37
Gospel Seeds,	44
Bible Companion,	62
Phillip's Manly Piety,	50
Harrod's Collection,	25
M P Church Discipline, late edition,	37
Life of Col Gardener,	37
Academical Reader,	50
Clarke's Advice to Preachers,	12
Williams' on the Lord's Supper,	19
Fletcher's Advice,	12
Howe's Works,	4 75
The Laurel,	50
Edson's Letters,	37
Father's Fireside,	25
Fletcher's Address,	12
Way for a Child to be Saved,	37
Bible Illustration,	56
Seneca's Morals,	50
Story of Paridise Lost,	31
Caroline E Smelt,	31
Real Dialogues,	50
Pastor's Daughter,	50
Basket of Flowers,	31
Piece Book,	25
Hints to Students,	25
Tree and its Fruits,	37
Evening Readings in History,	37
Child's Book on the Sabbath,	22
Girl's Best Ornaments,	25
Hero of Macedon,	25
Memoirs of Sullings,	25
Indian Narratives,	25
The French Soldiers,	25
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary,	40
Bishop Wilson's Analagy,	24
Pious Songs,	37
Keystone,	55
Phillip's Variety of Female Piety,	50
do Beauty of Female Holyness,	50
do Female Character,	50
do Love of the Spirits,	50
do On Redemption,	50
do Guide,	50
Burman Slave Girl,	25
Tales of Egypt,	25
Life of Mrs. Leslie,	25
Golden Clue,	25
Memoirs of John Chamberlain,	25
Julia Graham,	55
Gems,	25
History of Joseph,	31
Loom Boy,	25
Good Grandmother,	62
Life of Bishop Heber,	50
Biography of Pious Persons,	
McGavin's Protestants,	4 25
Harris's Sermons,	1 15
Gallaudet's Every Day Christian,	13
Conforms of Piety,	12
Daily Piety,	13
Token of Youth,	12
Hannah Sinclair,	25
Innes Adrice,	37
My Adventures,	37
Six Months in a Convent,	50
Supplement do	50
Martineau's Devotional Exercises,	37
Hannah Moore's Private Devotion,	25
Brown's Concordance,	37
Young Ladies' Sunday,	50
European Children,	25
Chloe Spear,	25
Early Life,	25
Memoirs of S. Leece,	25
Counsel and Caution to Youth,	25

Methodist Prot. Banner.

THE Methodist Protestant Church in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, being as yet in her infancy, her history is but little known, while the views and principles of her Members have been studiously misrepresented. To enlighten the public mind in relation to those principles, and to correct misrepresentation, is the object contemplated by the publication of this periodical. And there is every reason to believe that wheresoever those principles are known and properly appreciated—based as they are upon the union of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty—it will be conceded that the church stands upon the high ground of scriptural truth. The Methodist Protestant Church has already attained a respectable and firm standing among her sister churches, in various parts of the United States, and we trust the day is not distant, when she will rank second to none, for piety, numbers and usefulness in the sunny South.

While the principal design of the paper will be to make known the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church; to vindicate her principles, and defend her from the attacks of others; due courtesy will be extended to other churches, and notice taken of their condition and prospects —Literature, Science and the Arts, will not be forgotten.

Terms:—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER will be published monthly, on a quarto sheet, under the direction of a Committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference, at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Its enlargement in size and more frequent appearance, will depend upon the support it may receive.

Any person remitting Five Dollars will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Communications may be addressed to the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Protestant Banner, Charleston, South Carolina. 24

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.

January 25, 1840. 23

The Southern Compendium

OF LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES.

UNDER the above title it is proposed to publish in this place in January, a monthly periodical, to be devoted to Amusement and Instruction, embracing Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy, Sporting Intelligence, &c.

The Literary department will embrace interesting and instructive Tales, Naratives, Adventures, Sketches of travels, places and persons, Anecdotes, Poetry, Extracts from, and Notices of New Works, &c. &c.

All new discoveries in the Sciences and Arts, as well as interesting papers relating to either, will be immediately noticed, and when of sufficient interest will be transferred to our columns, or such extracts given as will furnish full information to our readers.

In the Agricultural department, special attention will be paid to the great interests of the South. From our Planters, we will endeavor to obtain much practical and useful information which now lies buried and known but to themselves. In order that we may the more fully and effectually carry out this part of our plan, we propose to make frequent excursions into the different sections of not only this, but also of the adjoining States, for the purpose of personally inspecting and reporting on all the various operations which may be carried on, on the plantations we may visit. By pursuing this plan steadily, (as we hope to do,) much highly useful information will be obtained, which cannot fail to be of immense service to the Agricultural community, inasmuch as our Planters will thus become acquainted with the practices of other sections of country, and may from time to time adopt such as may promise a greater recompense, than those, they at the time may follow. Nor shall we confine ourselves to practical information only, but from the rich stores of knowledge which are to be found among our Planters, we hope to draw much which will prove useful and interesting.

Horticulture will also claim our attention, and we will endeavor to raise it from the low estate in which it now exists among us, to one more worthy of it. We will accordingly give not only practical directions for the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, but entering into the scientific department, we will publish whatever we may find interesting. Descriptions of new Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, as well as their culture, will be given from time to time. The forcing department, which is but little attended to in the South, embracing the formation, building and management of hot beds, conservatories, and hot houses will also be attended to.

Domestic and Rural Economy will not be neglected, but whatever we can find likely to promote either will be given in our columns.

Sporting Intelligence, Anecdotes, On Dits, and various miscellaneous matters, which cannot well be classed, will swell our pages, and add interest to our periodical.

In furtherance of our object, we will do all in our power to render this periodical highly interesting and instructive, and one which shall be welcomed by every member of such families as may patronize it. To effect this, while we hope to contribute our full share to the Original Literature of the day, as well as add considerably to the stock of Agricultural information, yet we will freely draw from the sources open to us, in the numerous daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals, which embracing every subject, abound not only in America, but also in Europe, and from these we will select only such articles as may prove highly interesting or instructive.—The sources which are open to us in each department are ample, and we trust we shall so avail ourselves of them, as to render THE SOUTHERN COMPENDIUM a highly acceptable visiter wherever known.

Political and Religious discussions will be excluded, and while we have no preference in both, yet we will not admit any thing which may be likely to wound or offend the feelings of our readers.

We have thus sketched the plan of our Periodical, and respectfully solicit for it support, both by subscriptions and contributions.

TERMS—*The Southern Compendium* will be published on the 15th of each month, in octavo form of 64 pages, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. JOHN D. LEGARE.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29, 1840. 23tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by subscribers, and will in future be conducted them. WINDOW GLASS, double and single all sizes, and of superior quality, will be constantly on hand for sale on reasonable t at the works. The experience of one of the in the manufacture of the article, will ensu made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & C

Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of di ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varie in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good as ment of Bridles and Martingales: riding priving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage heavy draft Collars, which will compare and with any others made here or elsewhere. A fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and com fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just rec ed. Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and do covered wagon whips, varying in quality and p to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anx to please and accommodate those who may on him, and hopes to share so much of the pu patronage as his attention to his business s merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a and improved mode of ascending and scending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. T improvement supercedes the necessity of hors stationary power, by giving to the locomotive gine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles the motive, which connects with an extra rail laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wh on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with extra railing and propels her onward. The struction and connection of the pilot wheel a extra railing is of such a character that it not o necessarily advances, but advances perfec smooth, and cannot be impeded by the conge ing of ice, the connection of the wheel and ra ing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanti further information, will please address the s scriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has tained the right of the State of Maryland by p chase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who h the right of Georgia, North and South Carolin on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure t hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL. This machine can be attached to any of t powers now in common use, and is calculated save a great amount of manual labor. Clove seed can be hulled at the rate of from three five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at t rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Ba ley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thir bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn ca be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bush els per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelt or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fi teen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Fa mer of the advantage of possessing such a labo saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he ca prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth the time usually spent, and with one-fourth the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instea of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushe Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity durability, portability, and usefulness of thi Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirabl and money producing machines of modern inven tion.

Those wishing to procure this machine i Georgia, North or South Carolina, can addres William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those the State of Maryland, can address Richard E Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county other sections can address the subscriber at Har risville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most lib eral terms will be given to mechanics who ma wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill i sections not yet occupied. We invite the pub lic to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1840. | Number 28. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE | $2 50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

ected from the Brooke Republican—by the Author.]

SACRED SONGS, NO. IV.

DAVID'S LAMENTATION.

2d Samuel i. 19—27.

'he beauty of Israel is slain on the height,
how are the mighty ones hurl'd from their might!
tell not in Gath—nor in Askelon's street,
claim the sad news of this fatal defeat,
t Philistia's daughters should shout and rejoice,
e uncircumcised sing with a triumphant voice!
mountains of Gilboa let there not be dew,
let ye the clouds drop their rain upon you,
your fields be no offerings, for there the proud shield
the mighty is vilely cast far from the field;
shield of brave Saul is cast down without spoil,
though he had not been annointed with oil!
from the fat of the mighty, the blood of the slain,
e strong bow of Jonathan turn'd not again,
ll turn'd it in triumph—and Saul's sword and bow,
me home never empty from spoiling a foe!
ey were lovely and sweet while their lives did remain,
divided in death, but together were slain;
ey were swifter than eagles, than lions more strong,
d their foes bow'd before them as they march'd along!
Ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul,
ur king and your champion—ah, weep for his fall!
cloth'd you with scarlet—he gave you delight—
put on you ornaments golden and bright.
Oh how are they fallen, the strong fall'n low!
the midst of the battle, oh Jonathan! oh!
ou wast slain—in the height of thy glory wast slain,
nd I weep o'er my brother who lowly is lain.
a I am distress'd, oh my brother for thee,
w pleasant wast thou, and how kind unto me!
y love was far stronger to me, 'twas more dear
an the love of fond woman unmingled with fear.
Oh how are the mighty ones fall'n from their might!
nd the weapons of war, oh how perish'd in fight!

L. E. S.

February 15, 1840.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

LITERATURE.

Mr. Editor:—Many persons have expressed astonishment at there being so small a number of learned men, when in fact, we should be surprised there are so many, if we consider all the concurring circumstances requisite to constitute a man of real learning. Might we hazard an opinion, we should say, knowledge is more frequently acquired by chance than by premeditation or design. By this assertion, however, we would not be thought to countenance ignorance, or favor the decay into which letters may have fallen; but on the contrary, the advantages of real knowledge are so great, that in showing the difficulty of gaining the summit of this rugged mountain, we should hope to stimulate and encourage those who may be frightened at the labor, instead of repulsing them by magnifying those obstacles which must be overcome.

To form a learned man, natural talents are the first requisite—next, solid sense, an acute mind and a faithful memory, sound health and a vigorous constitution, an equanimity of temper, perseverance, an insatiable desire for information, and an invincible attachment to study.—But even all these advantages are useless, if fortune has been sparing of her favors. A man born in servitude or poverty, who wants the necessaries of life, is forced to think of the means to acquire them, in preference to every other thought. He must direct his attention to common concerns of life before study, and think of the means to live instead of those to obtain fame. Besides, we are born subject to the will of our parents—they dispose of us according to their interest or views, without knowing or examining our talents. In all the disposals which parents make of their children, we never find one who brings them up to the profession of letters. They give them the general education for common life, but not to make them men of learning.

In addition to the requisites already enumerated, it is necessary to possess courage, in order to resist those incidents in life which interrupt the sweetness of study: such as taxes, war, sickness, law-suits, losses, persecutions of the envious and the inconvenience of bad neighbors.—Studious men, from their pacific temper and retired life, are affected more than others by these occurrences. But the man who is possessed of all these qualifications and dedicates his life to letters without seeking any recompence but what the study of them actually affords, will, having attained the pleasures of Literature from the lofty heights of true knowledge, look down with compassion on the world and pity the errors and vain amusements of the vulgar crowd. This is the dignified pleasure which men of real learning obtain by study. They who suppose it will confer riches are deceived. Genius seldom enjoys the favors of fortune; the profits of authors do not keep pace with their reputation. Numerous and melancholy is the catalogue of men of letters, who have pined in misery and sunk under pressure of indigence. Painful reflection!

The philanthropic GEORGE DYER, in his *Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence*, has treated this subject with energy and feeling, to which we refer the reader. We cannot, however, omit extracting the following animated apostrophe: "Oh, Genius! art thou to be envied or pitied, doomed to form expectations the most sanguine, and to meet with disappointments the most mortifying. To indulge towards others the most generous wishes, to receive thyself the most illiberal treatment. To be applauded, admired and neglected. To be a friend to all, befriended often by none. Oh! thou creative, discriminating power, source of inexpressible delight and nurse of unknown sensibilities that perpetuate distress, fancy shall embody thy form and often visit the grave of Chatterton to drop the tear of sympathy over that ingenious, unfriended, unfortunate youth!"

To the honor of Literature in England, a society to support authors, in distress, has been instituted. Many ingenious, unfortunate men, have received timely assistance from it. May its influence extend to the latest posterity!

J. S.

Holliday's Cove, Va., Feb. 19, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER, ALLEN, O., FEB. 15, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—The Recorder is esteemed a good paper generally, but more especially has it been appreciated for a month or two past,—and wherefore? Because of the cheering intelligence from the prosperity of Zion. Our second quarterly meeting closed on Monday evening; it was a good time from beginning to the end.

Yours, &c., JOHN GUEST.

TYLER, VA., FEB. 9, 1840.

Dear Brother:—I have formed two societies in this mission and have a third under way. Since my last, I have had five new calls for preaching, which will make for me fifteen appointments; but high water and ice have much hindered me. There is scarcely a week but I take in members. I am much at a loss for Hymn books and Disciplines; I could sell some $25 worth of these, in a short time, if I had them. I hope to raise a respectable little circuit here against Conference. Your paper with a little exertion will have a good circulation here.

Yours, truly, J. DEGARMO.

WHITE RIVER CIRCUIT, INDIANA, February 13, 1840.

Bro. Springer:—Our second quarterly meeting closed last Sabbath evening. On account of the great rains and the disagreeableness of the weather, our congregations were small and none of the preachers attended but Bro. Alexander and myself, yet, we had an impressive and refreshing time.

The Lord is carrying on a good work in some parts of this circuit; especially at a new preaching place on Stoat's creek. This appointment was taken into the circuit some three or four months since, and was then a neighborhood noted for wickedness. We have there, at present, a society of ten members, and on my last visit to them there were about twenty anxious seekers of salvation. Our prospects on the circuit are good and every day bettering.

Your brother, &c., E. K. MCMASTERS.

The Cherokee Nation, in General Council convened, have chosen John Ross, who is now at Washington, to be their principal Chief.

A train of cars on the Columbia rail road run off the track on Saturday near Paoli, and a gentleman named Bradford had his leg fractured, and other passengers received serious injuries.

A bill to repeal the Internal Improvement system of Illinois, has passed the Senate of that State, by a vote of 22 to 18.—It prohibits the commissioners from paying out any money except for work already done, and no damages to be allowed for right of way except when the road is actually constructed.

The Huntsville Ala. Advocate of the 23d inst says: "A bill has passed the House requiring the Presidents and Directors of every bank to pay up in CASH all their liabilities either as principles or securities, before they take their seats.—In the Senate, it has been referred to the State Bank committee, and will pass that body in some shape.

A distressing case of hydrophobia occurred at Reading, Pa., a few days since. A little daughter of Mr. John Rodgers was bitten by a cat with which she was playing, and which had been bitten by a rabid dog. The physicians were prescribing for the little sufferer at last accounts, she having been taken with the horrible symptoms.

The court in bank, at Columbus, have decided that every description of bank issues, payable at and after date, and assuming the force of circulation, is illegal, and a violation of the charter. We, of the Gazette, have insisted upon this, and labor to prevent our banks from attempting these issues, but without success.—We wish them safely out of the scrape.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

IRON ORE.—Every day brings increased evidence to confirm the opinion that there is a ton of iron ore for every ton of coal in our region. The veins of both are found contiguous, and the ore can doubtless be furnished at an average price of two dollars and a half.

The inclement weather of the past week has prevented our personal inspection of several new openings, which we shall deem it a duty to visit and report thereon, as soon as practicable.—*Pottsville paper.*

The London United Service Journal, in a review of Cooper's American Naval History, which it severely condemns, pays the following handsome compliment to the American Navy:

"Before we begin our review of the work, we propose paying the Navy of the United States the compliment which is justly its due. From its infancy to the present state, most bravely, most gallantly, have the officers and men of the naval profession in America upheld the honor of their flag. There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast upon any individual.—They have never avoided their enemies, excepting where it would have been the height of imprudence to have faced them; they have fought with the most determined valor; they have in many cases been successful over a nation which held undisputed the command of the ocean;—and this very circumstance of combatting an enemy flushed with almost universal victory adds a greener laurel to the Navy of the United States."

A GOOD DESCRIPTION.—We take the following graphic description of a company of travelling gentry, from the Montrose (Pa) Spectator. It suits our latitude also.—[*Worcester paper.*]

A caravan of loafers, aspiring to the dignity of apes and baboons, going around the country the laughing stock of idle, filthy boys, shiftless women, and dissipated men generally constitute a circus.—Confined principally to cities, they sometimes spread their baneful influence into the country, breeding idleness, debauchery, and all manner of impurities. In connection with theatres and publications favoring similar immoralities, they are to virtue what the slaver is to liberty. They constitute the greater portion of the grand machinery to corrupt the young of both sexes in the country, and lead them through the whirlpool of passion down to the chambers of death in cities. The sinks of iniquity are fed by them. Strange that men laying claims to decency will show their faces inside of a circus tent! We rejoice to perceive that they appear less attractive than formerly in this community. One (we hope the last) wandered through here last week. The performances closed in a snow squall, and the day wound up with a street fight. Shame! Shame!

THE QUEEN'S INTENDED.—A correspondent of the Liverpool Times, who happened to meet the Queen's intended on board a steam boat, furnishes this account of him:

He entered into conversation on a variety of subjects in the most affable and intelligent manner, and convinced me that he possessed a well regulated mind, calculated for and disposed to philosophical subjects. He appeared kind-hearted and humane: this I collected from his conduct to one of the servants of the suite, who unfortunately fell down the hold of the vessel, and was considerably hurt, and also from some other circumstances of too minute a nature for detail. His Highness is in stature rather above the middle height, exceedingly well proportioned and of very manly appearance for his years—I have taken him for 24 or 25; his general manner is easy, unaffected and graceful; his features are regular, well defined, and exceedingly English; his countenance is open, its expression mild, and there is a certain inexpressible something above his light smiling eyes, which seems at once to inspire esteem and confidence.

From another quarter, we derive these particulars of the bridegroom elect.—Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, second son of Ernest, reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, who succeeded his father Francis, in the small principality of Saxe Saalfield Cobourg, on the 9th of December, 1806; and by the death of Frederick IV. with whom the male line of Saxe Gotha Altenburg became extinct, came into possession, in right of descent from the female branch, of a considerable portion of that inheritance, and took the title of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, on the 12th of November, 1826. The Duke had been twice married; first to Dorothy Louisa Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, daughter of Augustus, the last Duke but one of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, from whom he separated on the 31st of March, 1826. On the 23d of December, 1832, the Duke married Antoinette Frederica Augusta Maria Anne, Princess of Wurtemburg. By the first marriage the issue was Ernest Augustus Charles John Leopold Alexander Edward, hereditary Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, born the 21st of June, 1818, and Albert, the young bridegroom elect of Queen Victoria, born the 26th of August, 1819, and therefore not of the legal age of 21 until August, 1840. The Queen was born on the 24th of May, 1819, and is, therefore, three months older than her intended husband.

We may add that the singular fortunes of the Cobourg family, are among the extraordinary things of the age.

The domain of Cobourg, the patrimonial estate of the present Duke, the eldest of the family, and brother Leopold, was a very small principality; the nett revenue did not exceed £700 per annum. Of course, upon such an income the family pride was difficult to support, and the means of education for the younger branches extremely restricted. On account of the smallness of means, none of the family could venture an appearance at court, at Vienna, save the Duke, and he rarely. The portion of the inheritance of Gotha-Altenburg, which came to him, greatly improved his standing, and extended his possessions—an inheritance which would not, perhaps, so readily have been conceded to him, but from the powerful alliance and countenance of this country through Leopold. The territory of Cobourg and Gotha may be estimated to contain together 160,000 souls. The revenue is estimated at £100,000 per annum, from which has to be deducted the interest of the debt or mortgage upon the property amounting to £464.000, which, taking the rate at six per cent. not a high rate for Germany, will be an annual charge of £27,840. The duchy is rated to furnish a contingent of 800 men to the Germanic Confederation.

At the time of his selection by the Princess Charlottee, Leopold was a simple major in the Austrian service, and his whole means and prospective expectations centred in his profession. His rise led to and was the prelude of that of the whole family. His sister became Duchess of Kent, and was adopted like himself into the royal family of England, and in course, if not queen mother, mother of the Queen. Leopold himself is king of Belgium; one nephew, Ferdinand, King Consort of Portugal; and a third about to become Prince Consort of the Sovereign Queen of Great Britain. Never before, perhaps, in so short a space of time, did a family attain fortune so magnificent, without deeds of arms or special services of any public nature.

The Queen's husband will, in the first place, have the title of Royal Highness conferred upon him. This will give him rank in all state ceremonials immediately after His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, but confer no political power or rank, and it is not likely that his Serene Highness will be created a peer of Parliament. The Prince's real position will be that of a prince of the blood before created a peer of Parliament, as the late Duke of York, whose title was previously Bishop of Osnaburg, and King William the Fourth, who was only Prince William Henry. The Prince will successively be created a knight of the garter, a general and field marshal in the army, and after his appointment to military rank, a knight commander of the bath.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SPEECH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

On the Subject of Abolition Petitions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 22, 1840.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of this House, to be numbered the 21st:

"Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received, unless objection be made to its reception for special reason; and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, *Shall the petition be rejected?* and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

Mr. Adams said it was his intention to detain the House but for a short period; indeed, he had been much inclined to suffer the question on the resolution, which after many attempts he had at length succeeded in presenting to the House, to be taken without debate. The proposition, said Mr. A., is a very simple one, and relates to the reception of petitions presented to this House on any and all subjects. It is not confined to petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; nor to any other of that class of petitions, commonly known by the name of abolition petitions: a term exceedingly indefinite in itself, and in regard to which this House has had a ten days debate without coming to any understanding as to what is meant by it. I shall not now enter upon that subject at all, nor shall I discuss the subject of abolition, nor of slavery, nor of the slave trade in any form. If I were to do so, I should think it necessary to enlarge the field very much. As it is, a vast amount of time has been expended without coming to an issue of any consequence whatever to this House or to the country. I say this because, on the proposition relating to memorials on abolition, the classes of those memorials are so imperfectly defined that no man in this House knows what memorials would be received, and what would be rejected, under any of the resolutions which have been offered. To exemplify: the first class of these memorials pray for the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Well, gentlemen have wasted their eloquence in making constitutional objections against the reception of such memorials by this House, contending that Congress has no power to legislate on that subject. Admit that, (which I do not,) but supposing it is a valid reason for the rejection of all petitions of this subject, there is another class which pray for the abolition of slavery and of the slave trade in the Territory of Florida. What becomes of all these constitutional objections when the question relates to the Territories? That case presents a different question, and must be met by a different argument.—Supposing, however, both these classes of memorials to be included in your resolution, there is still another class which pray that no new State shall be admitted into the Union whose Constitution tolerates the existence of slavery. Not one of the arguments which we have supposed valid against the other classes of petitions applies to this class; and supposing you to exclude all which relate to slavery in the District or in the Territory, that does not exclude these, and as soon as one of them shall be presented, the whole subject of slavery and of the slave trade will be as completely open to discussion as it would have been on the other classes of memorials. A fourth class relates to the admission of the Territories of Florida as a slave State. Congress has the constitutional power to admit or not admit: the question then arises, shall Florida be received or not received?—And here again is the whole subject open to discussion. I shall not enter on the discussion, but I say that these memorials throw the whole subject open as much as any of those which have been specified in the resolution under discussion. But, besides all these, there is another and a distinct class of petitions which pray for the establishment of Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Hati. I do not believe that it is in the mind of any gentleman in this House to raise a constitutional question on that subject. It is indisputably in the power of Congress to act on such a prayer; and when such a memorial shall be brought up here, the whole subject of slavery and of the slave trade is as fully open for discussion as it could have been on a petition praying for the abolition of slavery in this District. I will not go further; but I put it to gentlemen who complain of the waste of time, and of the agitation in the country, occasioned by the reception of abolition memorials to inquire of themselves, and answer to themselves, how long they think that the discussion of slavery and of the slave trade can be excluded from this House? I ask whether they expect to suppress that discussion here by refusing to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Supposing a resolution passes that petitions on this specific subject shall be excluded, you do not get rid of the general subject; it goes further. I ask again, is there here any individual who has the slightest fear of any member rising in his place and offering a resolution to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia? I wish they would only allow it to be done, that they may see what number of votes can be obtained in support of such a proposition. I say this in kindness to the South; if their object is to put down petitions of that character, I do in my conscience believe that the first thing they should do is to admit them to be presented. If, out of the whole two hundred and forty votes, such a measure receives ten, I shall be much surprised. As to myself, I have long ago professed my belief on the subject. From the time that I first entered this House, which is now, I think, between eight and nine years, I have always declared that I am not prepared for the immediate abolition of slavery in this District; and since the adjournment of the last Congress I have explicitly and publicly avowed my sentiments on that matter to the very petitioners who pray for it, and who have sent me their memorials to be presented here. With the exception of my friend from Vermont, over the way, (Mr. Slade.) who, I am obliged to believe, is prepared for such a measure, I do not know another gentleman in this House who I think would go for it. There may be many others; I do not say there are not; but I do not myself know of one, nor do I believe that ten votes could be got for such a proposition in this House. And even my friend from Vermont himself, whose able argument against slavery, delivered last week, was not as much attended to in this House as it will be by this nation—even he, who, I believe, once offered to introduce a bill for that object, declared to us, in that argument, that abolitionists generally attributed far more importance to the measure than he himself did. I take it for granted that he would vote for such a measure, but I think it at the same time extremely likely that, when the House came to be divided, he would find himself in the "glorious minority of one."

I say again to gentlemen of the South, if you want peace, if your object is to allay agitation, if you want to see what is the real opinion of the Representatives of the North, be they Whigs or Administration men, offer yourselves, or get some one else to offer, a resolution for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District, and call the yeas and nays upon it—then you will understand what is our feeling on that subject, and what is the feeling of our constituents. As matters now stand, we often hear one of the gentlemen of the South speak our own opinions more nearly than any one from the North. I believe that this is true in most cases. But what I now say is, that you cannot suppress a discussion on slavery by suppressing petitions for its abolition in this District; and what I say of one class of petitions I say of them all. I have now in my drawer not less than a hundred and fifty of them, waiting till we shall be allowed an opportunity to present them to the House, and I will here say that I think these petitioners have ground to inquire of this House how it happened that, while the reception of petitions is pre-eminently and most emphatically the business of this House, we have been fifty days in session, and yet the Representatives from only two States have been permitted to present the petitions of their constituents. I have petitions of great importance on other subjects, entirely distinct from abolition, which I am waiting to present here, but I cannot, because this question is now brought up, and the House is openly called upon to suppress the right of petition; and we are here debating, from day to day, about excluding one petty class of petitions relating to an object for which none would vote if they were received. I hope to be discharged from the responsibility of consuming the time of the House on such a matter as this. I have been charged with it. The House has been heretofore debating for weeks, and I have been most unjustly charged with it all, but I cannot be charged with it now. I say to this House and to this nation, that I have no part of the blame. Who is the responsible person upon a debate which has occupied eight or ten days? On the 30th of December, almost immediately after the House was organized, (or rather, let me say, organized in part, for we are not more than half organized to this hour,) a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) whom I am sorry not to see in his place, and for the cause of whose absence I am still more sorry, presented a resolution which I believe is identically the same with that now before the House. He presented it out of order—contrary to the rules—so that he was obliged to move that the rules be suspended for its introduction; but he could not carry that motion. There was the first step in this matter. At that time not a single petition had yet been presented. There was the beginning of this debate. The next day he renewed his motion, and it again failed. The gentlemen then gave notice to the House that he would renew the same motion every day of the session till the object be granted. I thought at that time that it was not in order to repeat a proposition which had once been rejected, but the Chair ruled otherwise. The gentleman, however, thought better of the matter, as most of us ought to do in regard to what we often say in the heat of debate, and he did not renew his motion; but, not satisfied with the stoppage which had been put to an exciting debate, a colleague of the gentleman (Mr. Coles) offered another resolution on the same subject, in these words:

"All petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, shall, upon their presentation, be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

There was this difference between the two propositions: The proposition of the latter gentleman did not make the question of reception the issue; that of the other gentleman [which is the proposition now before the House] did make the question of reception the issue. The one proposed to hang up between heaven and earth the question of reception, so that nobody should know whether abolition memorials were received or not; and we had an edifying debate on that very question, in the course of which I recollect that an astute gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Underwood] said that his vote, for or against the resolution, would depend on that point; but that as the resolution stood, he could not tell whether the memorials were received or not. [Laughter.] I say, sir, the question of reception was suspended between earth and heaven, or between earth and—another place.—[Loud laughter.] The resolution now before us does not leave the question of reception in that extraordinary predicament; it is framed in such a manner that, according to a decision made by your predecessor in that chair, [Mr. Speaker Polk,] the fact of the reception of the memorials is established; for that precise question was brought to him in regard to the same proposition now before us, and which was adopted by the last

Congress, I say the question was then specifically made, whether petitions, under the effect of that rule, were or were not received by the House, and the then Speaker of the House decided that they were. I presume, therefore, that all the abolition memorials then presented remain still on file in the Clerk's office.—Well, this second proposition [Mr. Coles'] again failed, because two-thirds of the House were not willing to receive it; but then came the self-same proposition in the form of an amendment to a report of the committee of the revised rules of order; and that is the position of it at this time. We are now discussing it as an amendment to the rules of this House, and in that form it did not require a vote of two-thirds to introduce it. It was therefore received and discussed, and, after discussion, was laid on the table by a majority of the House. Still, I say that the whole discussion, in all its forms, has taken place by the agency of gentlemen representing the Southern portion of this Union; and, whatever agitation the discussion may have produced either in or out of the House, lies at their door, not at ours—especially not at mine, for I have taken no part in it, unless it has been for the last eight or ten days to worry the Speaker every morning till I could get my resolution before the House. [A laugh.]

I shall not now enter upon the great and wide question of slavery or the slave trade in any State, District, Territory, dominion or nation on the face of the globe. The subject is too large. I hope the day will come when I shall have an opportunity of delivering my opinions on the whole subject, but I assure gentlemen that I shall not attempt it on a little petty resolution about the reception of petitions. There are ways enough to get at the subject. I could bring it into this house tomorrow. I can tell gentlemen that it will come upon this House in forms very different from this; and, to give the House a piece of my mind, I think it ought to have been before this House already. It should have formed one of the topics of the President's Message. Here are at this moment four States of this Union on the verge of civil war, avowedly on this very subject, and we see no more mention of it in the Message, than if those States were in the moon. Do gentlemen from Virginia, from New York, from Georgia, from Maine, from New Hampshire, expect that this question is not to come before Congress? That it will not be discussed here in all its breadth and length and depth? Very well, gentlemen—go on—to sleep and to slumber, but remember you will be waked from your sleep by voices more than from the dead. I say again, to gentleman of the North, and gentleman of the South, you cannot keep that discussion out of this House; and you will soon give up trying to do so, by passing small resolutions about abolition petitions.

And now, having discharged myself, and those with whom I act, from all the responsibility, of this debate, I will relieve the South, also, from all responsibility, at least so far as moral principle goes, by rendering to them here my public thanks for having opened the question. I believe the time thus far consumed in that discussion has been well spent. We have listened to speeches of great ability on both sides; we have heard slavery defended by all that can be said in its defence, and the cause of freedom advocated—I will not say by all that can be said in its behalf—but at least by something. The reserve has been all on that side.—Indeed, I do not think that any gentleman has attempted formally to contend for it, but my friend from Vermont (Mr. Slade.) All the speeches I have heard, save one by the gentleman behind me, (Mr. Granger,) have been on the other side. Gentlemen from the North have shown us how far they can go in supporting the rights of the South. That has been the subject; that has been the argument. They have been arguing the cause of slavery, although they are the Representatives only of freemen. The cause of freedom, in all its power, has not even been touched, save by the gentleman from Vermont, and even by him rather in the way of apology for the unfortunate abolitionists, than by appeals to the laws of God, the laws of Nature, and the Declaration of Independence. When the general subject comes to be discussed, I trust that it will be argued on those grounds; that we shall not merely attempt to apologize for a certain class of petitioners, but that the appeal will be to the laws of God, the laws of Nature, and the Declaration of Independence, made by the original thirteen States of this Union, among whom I can bring, gentlemen, high and illustrious names from Virginia, from Georgia and from South Carolina. That is the ground that will be taken by the defenders of freedom. But, I will not now enter into that question. The resolution I now offer refers simply to the rules of the House; that is the subject we are discussing.

[Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, here interposed and begged leave to correct the honorable gentleman in one particular. The gentleman had made one broad remark, which might seem to cover Mr. C. It was, that all had been said in this debate which could be said in defence of slavery. Mr. C. disavowed having entered upon the general question of slavery at all: he had only endeavored to defend those who held property in slaves under the Constitution.]

Mr. Adams resumed. I did not understand the honorable gentleman otherwise. I did not mean to say more than that he thus defined the Constitution as making property of human beings. That is what I call slavery. But the question is now on the rules; and the immediate question before the House is on the resolution moved by the gentleman from South Carolina, in these words:

"Resolved, That, upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in any District, Territory or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid on the table, without debate or further action thereon."

This is identically the same resolution which was offered by the first gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and which seems intended to get rid of the question of reception by suspending it between the two parts of the universe I referred to, leaving it utterly uncertain whether these petitions are received by the House or not. That of itself is objection enough to me; and I will say, for a high-minded chevalier, which I consider the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson) to be, as brave and gallant as Bayard, without fear and without reproach, it seems to me a very small way of getting rid of the question, to hang it up between those two places. He will not say, reject it; no. He will not say, receive it; no. He will not reject it or receive it, but lay the question of reception on the table—so that neither this House, nor the Clerk, nor the world, shall know whether it is received or not. It seems to me it would be more bold, open, and candid, and better becoming the gentleman, to say one thing or the other: yet I will say the same thing in regard to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) which I have said of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson.) I highly respect him. I believe him to be an honest, fair, open-hearted, open-mouthed man, [laughter;] and I respect and honor him for it. Sir, I am a Yankee, and Yankees are said to be famous for their trickery in public dealing: how that may be I do not know; but to me it seems that this resolution as well deserves the character of a "wooden nut-meg" as if it had come from the acutest of Yankee pedlars. [Loud laughter.] I know that neither of these gentlemen would ever have proposed to dispose of the question in this way if they had not found, from experience, that they could not get rid of these abolition memorials in a manner more agreeable to them. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) is for rejecting them at once—for refusing to receive them, and for openly saying so to the world. Where the expedient of hanging up the question of reception came from, I do not know; I hope it did not come from Yankee land. [A voice. Yes it did. It came from New Hampshire.] Well, wherever it came from, I wash my hands of it. That is the proposition, however, on which the House will be called to vote by yeas and nays, if they reject mine; that is the proposition on which the previous question was called yesterday, and it failed but by a single vote; and I say that, if southern gentlemen declare themselves to be ashamed of it, I hope they will vote against it.

Now, sir, I will state to the House why I propose that my resolution shall be entered as the 21st rule of the House.

The 20th rule declared—

"As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine and the Territory of Wisconsin, alternately; and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous day; provided that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received, except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week."

And the 21st rule, which now immediately follows it provides—

"The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports from committees shall be called for and disposed of; in doing which the Speaker shall call upon each standing committee, in the order they are named in the 70th and 98th rules; and when all the standing committees have been called on, then it shall be the duty of the Speaker to call for reports from select committees before the House passes to other business, he shall resume the next call where he left off. Resolutions shall then be called for in the same order, and disposed of by the same rules which apply to petitions; provided that no member shall offer more than one resolution, or one series of resolutions, all relating to the same subject, until all the States and Territories shall have been called."

I would place mine between the two; and here, as a justification for my extreme anxiety on the subject of the right of petition, I will ask the attention of the House to the order of business which these rules establish. What is it? The very first business in order to receive petitions; and this regulation dates from the beginning of the Government. There is a reason for it. What is Government instituted for but to redress the grievances of the People? What is the object of all Government? What are we here for? What is the Constitution for? Why does Congress meet every year, if not for the redress of grievances? All else is of subordinate importance. The appropriation bills are very important for the conducting of the Government, and for performing its duties of justice to the People. But what else have we to do but to redress grievances? It is therefore just and reasonable that the first thing the House does should be to inquire what grievances are to be redressed; but how can we know this unless the people tell us? The right of petition, therefore, is essential to the very existence of Government: it is the right of the People over the Government: it is their right, and they may not be deprived of it. I presume it will be admitted here, so thoroughly is this fact established, that if that amendment of the Constitution by which Congress are prohibited from interfering with the right of petition had not been adopted, the right would nevertheless have existed just as really as it now does. The amendment insisting on its preservation was adopted at the instance of the great and glorious Old Dominion. It was inserted then, not to confer the right, but to secure it against violation by Congress. Will any man say that the right to petition Government would not exist unless written down in the Constitution? It is interwoven with the nature of Government itself; it does not belong to a Republic alone, or to a monarchy, or to an aristocracy, but it is common to them all. The greatest despot on the globe is compelled to receive petitions from his meanest subject. The Grand Turk never rides out but he is besieged with petitions, and he is obliged to receive them all.—Holding, then, that his right is founded in the immortal nature of man, who petitions his Maker, I am against all abridgment of it; but, color it as you please, the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina does abridge this right; for, if you say that you will not receive certain petitions, or if you will not tell whether you receive them or not, I say it is the same thing, in the result, as if you rejected those petitions. And when this is done, not in regard to one petition, or 20 petitions, but to a whole class of petitions without distinct specification, it amounts to the exercise of an arbitrary discretion in this House whether the House will receive any petition or not. I say you cannot specify any one class of excluded petitions without claiming the right of extending your interdict to all other classes of them.

A very luminous illustration of this is to be found in the practice of the British House of Commons. I remember that, at the last session, the practice of that House was adduced here to justify the refusal of abolition petitions, and we had long arguments to show that there was a discretion in this House as to the reception of petitions, because there was such a discretion in the House of Commons. There is such a discretion in that House, but it extends to one class of petitions only; there is one class which the House of Commons does not receive. When a petition of this class is presented, if objection is made, the petition is refused to be received. I do not, of course, when I say one class, refer to petitions which contain insulting language and are disrespectful to the Government. Nobody pretends that petitions of this description ought to be received by any legislative body; that fact alone is a valid reason for their rejection; but, besides these, there is one class, and one only, which the House of Commons excludes, and those are petitions against taxation. The House of Commons, being a taxing machine, cannot bear to hear petitions against the exercise of its taxing power. If any gentleman will take the trouble to look into Hatsell's Book of Precedents, he will find, that when the petitions of the people of America against the Stamp Act were presented in Parliament, this rule was applied to them, and they were accordingly not received. There is another instance recorded of the same kind: it is a petition to the King from the first Congress of the United States. The King referred it to the House of Commons: the petition itself may be found in the journals of the old Congress: it was addressed to the King in 1775, and Sir George Saville, it is said, OFFERED to present the petition (much of the style of some entries made here, of late years, in our journals.) The name of Sir George Saville is well known as the friend of liberty. It is an historical name, venerable in his native country as it is throughout the civilized world. This gentleman, it is said, "*offered* to present the petition of persons styling themselves Representatives of the people of the North American Colonies." Objection was made, and an argument ensued which I should be glad to read if there was time to do so. It is the very argument which we now hear in this House. It prevailed then and there. And the petition of our Representatives was in consequence rejected. And these, sir, are the precedents from the House of Commons which were openly adduced in this House (and I do not know but they may be adduced again) to prove the right of the House to refuse abolition petitions!

Now, to apply this to my argument. If this House, on the force of these precedents, is justified in the principle that it may reject abolition petitions, I ask if the same precedent is not much more powerful, and still more in point, if applied to petitions which relate to the tariff? The parallel would then run on all-fours.—Then the precedent of the House of Commons would be of authority. If it has any force in the one class of petitions, it has still more in relation to the other. I ask gentlemen of the north and gentlemen of the south, are you ready to reject petitions against duties imposed for the revenue? The rule includes the resolutions of State Legislatures. I repeat, that if you can reject abolition memorials because the House of Commons rejects memorials against taxes, you can reject petitions against all taxation, and the precedent is of stronger authority. If you can do it in relation to one class, you can do it in relation to any other class; and if you can do it in relation to the petitions of whole classes of individuals, you can do it to the petition of any one individual. Nay, I think I heard it expressly argued here that the right of petition is not infringed when you reject a single petition, because the Constitution says that the people have a right to "assemble" to petition Congress for a redress of grievances. So there must be an assembly of the people, or else the rejection of their petitions is not unconstitutional! I say that argument will apply precisely. If once you admit the principle that the House has a discretionary power to reject petitions, the question will at last be made here whether the petitioner is of the politics of the majority or of the minority. That will be the next step; and when that step is taken, what will have become of the right of petition?

One objection I have to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina is, that it is a novelty, and that in two respects. Heretofore, to my extreme grief, sorrow, and, I would add indignation, if that were of any avail, this House, during the four or five sessions last passed, has sanctioned the reception of abolition memorials, and has then ordered them to lie on the table without being read, printed, or acted on in any way. That measure I consider as another wooden nutmeg; it is an expedient to get rid of the consideration of these memorials, and yet to escape the odium of refusing to receive them. That is a distinction of great power with some northern gentlemen. If you only receive the memorial, they are satisfied; no matter whether you ever read it or look at it again. But they will never refuse to receive a petition! Oh, no, sir! But they will not hear them read. That is the argument of one class of reasoners. Still this was something. And, since the question has been up, we have twice had the precise question of reception put to the House, and the yeas and nays called upon it. In examining those yeas and nays, I find that the very distinguished gentleman from New York, over the way, [Mr. Vanderpoel,] who is ready thus sternly to suspend the question, did vote for reception. Well, sir, every man has his own system of logic. For my own part, I thank no gentleman either in the name of these petitioners or in my own name, for receiving their petitions and then laying them on the table without being read. Nay, sir, to me it is insignificant whether they are read or not, unless they are considered. It is the right of the petitioner, and the duty of this House, that, when a petition is presented to it, the House should inform itself what that petition contains—should then consider, and then answer it. As the practice of the British House of Commons has been visited on us in debate, and is likely to be again, I will read from Hatsell:

"We learn from an examination of all these instances that this practice has been confined, as it ought to be most strictly, to the refusing to receive such petitions only as object against a tax which the House of Commons is imposing for the current service of the year; and that it has never been applied to petitions which have been offered in a subsequent session, desiring a repeal or reconsideration of the taxes imposed in a former. Indeed, the House ought to be particularly cautious not to be over rigid in extending this rule beyond what the practice of their ancestors, in former times, can justify. To *receive* and *hear* and *consider* the petitions of their fellow-subjects, when presented decently, and containing no matter intentionally offensive to the House, is a duty incumbent upon them, antecedent to all rules and orders that may have been instituted for their own convenience: justice and the laws of their country demand it from them."

That is the comment of Hatsell, and is there any discovery in that? Is it not a dictate of common sense? When you assume the right of petition, does not that right, in all sound logic and in all moral principle, carry with it the duty to receive, hear, and consider petitions? If not, then is the guaranty of that right the greatest of mockery. This House says to an American citizen, "O yes! you have certainly the right to petition, but I will neither read, hear, nor consider your petition when you send it." Sir, what difference is there between saying this, and telling the man at once you have not the right to petition us? You only cheat the man by a false pretence, while you give him a right which you take care shall be of no avail. This is the objection I have to all resolutions which refuse the hearing of petitions.—This House should speak the language of a great and generous nation; it should deal with the people in a fair, open, and candid way; and it is not so dealing to say to them, We will receive your petitions, but we will not consider them. If you refuse to hear and consider, as well as to receive, you do in substance deny the right to petition. Sir, decent language will not express what you do. It is conduct that would be unworthy of a single individual, and is vastly more so of the Representatives of this great and mighty nation.

I have already stated the substance of another objection to the resolution, namely, that it will not answer its purpose.—If you succeed in rejecting all these memorials, you have not thereby got rid of the question. You will have the question of slavery and of abolition forced upon you every day; you cannot keep it out of the House; and, if you persevere, you will, before you are aware of it, have a civil war raging while you are excluding the only means that can put an end to it.

I have not taken up, neither will I, the correspondence between the Governors of Virginia and New York, and between the Governors of Georgia and Maine, presenting, as it does, a state of things on which the House at this moment ought, in my opinion, to be deliberating. What is the substance of this correspondence? It is a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the Constitution. They discuss that difference with great ability on both sides, but they come to no agreement. The Governor of Virginia says that the Governor of New York must give up the point, or——

[At this point Mr. Adams was arrested by the Chair, and it was declared not in order to discuss this correspondence.

Mr. Adams. Others have spoken of it without being rebuked.

Chair. It cannot be done but by consent of the House.

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia. I have no objection to the gentleman's proceeding, so far as New York and Virginia are concerned, but when he comes to Georgia I give notice that I shall object.

A Voice. You yourself alluded to the subject.

Mr. Cooper. Yes, but I was called to order.

Mr. Waddy Thompson. The gentleman from Massachusetts is strictly in order, and I hope he will be allowed to proceed. The question must come up.

Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

I was going to observe that, in the last sentence of this correspondence, the Governor of Virginia declares that, unless the Governor of New York recedes from his position, either there must be an amendment of the constitution, or Virginia must refer to first principles and take her rights into her own hands. I pretend not to give the precise words, but that is the substance. Now, I enter not into this question. I said I would not. I ask not which is right, the Governor of New York or the Governor of Virginia; but here is a State which is in wealth the first in the Union, and in intelligence equal to any other; and here is another State, equally distinguished in this Union, equally respected and beloved by me; both are at that point with each other as sovereign States. I ask how long this question is to be kept out of this House? I have named four States, but there are also two other States, of most respectable character, were recently in the same condition, and who negotiated between themselves and agreed upon some sort of a compromise. The compromise may prove satisfactory, though I doubt it.—The principle in question was as much contested between these states as between Georgia and Maine, and to-morrow Massachusetts and South Carolina may be in the same condition. Sir, there are no two States in the Union—one of them slave-holding, and the other not—which may not be in that condition from day to day. And are we to continue under a state of things, progressing, as such a state of things naturally does, and must, from words to action? For I take it for granted that the Governor of Virginia is no bully; that he did not expect to frighten the Empire State by his message.—Suppose these two great States were to come to action; is that a subject to be kept out of this House? No, sir, it cannot be; and therefore I say that the proposition of the gentleman from South Carolina is small and paltry. Nor is that of Virginia any better. I do not attribute the fault to those gentlemen; it lies in the nature of the thing itself—it is fanning the sun with a peacock's feather to make it cool. The resolution will not answer its purpose, and its only effect will be to agitate and vex a number of petitioners as respectable as any others in the Union. It cannot suppress the discussion of the subject. I say, again, I thank the gentlemen of the South for having opened that discussion fully. I do not conceive that the eight or ten days expended in the debate have been lost time; much has been said that will be considered. Such discussion has a tendency to bring the parties together, not to alienate them.—Let us say what we have to say. Say you what you have to say, and then we must come to some compromise, which is required on both sides. This has been done before; it was done in the Convention which formed the constitution. The discussion was as heating then as it is now; yet they came to an understanding—they agreed upon a compromise. It is true, they were obliged to resort to a little external interference by prayer for it, (and I should be glad we did the same now, and that we had a Chaplain to perform the duty,) still the two parties came together, and they kept together for fifty years. Do gentlemen from the South, believe that, by excluding these memorials, they will ever convert our petitioners? Do you believe it? Do you expect to bring them to your terms? I heard two of the gentlemen yesterday say that, as to slavery, they should not discuss it; they had nothing to say about; and so says the Governor of Virginia. And what does the Governor of New York say in reply? I did not ask you to discuss it; I did not put it in issue. So we say now. Gentlemen of the South, we do not interfere with you in your institutions. Keep your institutions! Cherish them! Hold them for BLESSING?—We shall not disturb either your creed or your practice; but on subjects in which we are as much interested as you, and when the matter has come to a question of peace or war, freemen can stand up their rights as well as the holders slaves. When Jove appeals to his thu der, the fable tells us that Jove is wron Why will you not discuss this questio Do you fear the argument? If not, w do you refuse to enter into it? If y are so firm, so confident, so immoveab resolute, why will you not speak? I c upon you to speak; explain this subje to us who do not understand it. Show the "blessings" of this institution. L us look at them. I believe some of yo think that slavery is a blessing which v ought to take to ourselves. If so, give your reasons; show us how it will be f our interest, and how it can be made conform to our sense of duty. Perha we shall come round; who knows b you may convert us? [A laugh.] I c not resist; I am open to conviction. Su pose you try it.

The Governor of Virginia, when h puts on his armor, and clothes himself i complete steel, cries, "I am ready to figh on the question," and so says the gentl man from South Carolina and the gentl man from Virginia; but I beg leave t say to them that the tone of defiance i not the tone to make peace. No; defen your own institutions as you think prope if they are assailed by violence, defen them by violence; but if not, I say t those gentlemen, come and let us reaso together; let us have a cool, dispassion ate comparison of opinion. That is m wish; that, I think, is the true course.

But the proposition of the gentlema from South Carolina, goes, in two pa ticulars, further than ever this House ha gone before. Heretofore, the House, b special resolution, has declared that m morials shall be received and laid on th table without reading, but the effect the resolution has always been confine to that particular session in which it ha passed; but now here is a step forwar in the process of rejecting petitions; th petitions are not received, but the que tion of their reception is suspended. Tha is one step. Then the resolution, instea of applying to this session only, is pro posed as a standing rule of the House Of course, it will extend through tw sessions at least, and, by the ordinar practice which has hitherto prevailed o adopting the rules of order of a previou session, the rule will, in fact, become, i some respects, a permanent law of th House. On both these grounds I objec to it; and I call the attention of the House to an observation of the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Tillinghast,) which struck me when it was made with pecu liar force. These petitions are address ed to the Senate and House of Represen tatives—to the whole Congress. The pe titioners have as much right to go before the Senate as before the House of Repre sentatives. If you interrupt the progress of their petition by refusing to receive it, or still more by suspending the question of its reception, you deprive them of their privilege of going before the Senate. It is a double violation of their right of petition. I know it may be said that the petitioners are at liberty to present another copy of their memorial to the Senate. This is true; but if you suspend the question of reception, you deprive them in effect, just as much, for, let them present their memorials as they will to the Senate, when they come to the House, here is the rule; for under this resolution I suppose you will not receive a bill from the Senate on the subject of abolition any more than you will receive a petition. I say, then, that you deprive a whole class of petitioners, and that the largest class of any in the country, of all hearing not only in this House, but in the Senate also.

Now my proposition is very simple. It is this:

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of this House, to be numbered the 21st:

"Every petition presented by the Speaker, or by any member, with a brief verbal statement of its contents, shall be received, unless objection shall be made to its reception for special reason and whenever objection shall be made to the reception of a petition, the name of the member objecting, and the reason of the objection, shall be entered upon the journal. The question in every such case shall be, *Shall the petition be rejected?* and no petition shall be rejected but by a majority of the members present."

It will be observed that this resolution, if adopted, does not specify in what manner the petitions shall be treated after they are received. I say this by way of answering a large portion of the gentlemen on the other side, who wasted a vast deal of argument by putting supposed cases of the presentation of absurd and unconstitutional petitions. I do not deny the right of the House to receive a petition when it is first presented, but I wish all petitions to be received, unless their reception is specially rejected to. What shall be done with them afterwards is for the House to determine. What I want to settle is the principle that the right of petition includes within it the right of having petitions received unless special objection exists against it; and to show whether this is the case, I require the name of the persons objecting and the reasons of the objection to be entered on the journals of the House. Now it is possible for the House to adopt this resolution, and yet to pass another that the petitions, when received, shall neither be read nor considered. But if the House shall adopt this resolution, I confess that it is my impression that there is not a man in this House who will be willing to record as to the ground of his objection to its being received, that it is abolition. There may be some, there may be

y, but I believe that, if the question eception is put to the House, they can- get a majority to vote against it. do not believe that there is a man here is willing to have such a thing go n the record in a single case; and if e is—there may be many for aught I w—but if there is, put the question to decision of the House, and see how majority will go. I do not believe you can get a majority for it, if there man that would move it; and for reason, by receiving a petition, you de nothing, and I was willing to put n the record my acknowledgment of right of the House to reject petitions. ly and freely admit it, but I say it t be done for a special reason, which t be assigned on the journal, to go be- the world—before posterity; and if e is a gentleman here who would not ple at putting his name to such an tion on the journal, I will answer for at in twenty years hence he and his dren would blush to see his name with n an addition to it, come he from the th or the South, or where he may.— ou adopt my resolution, you only set- he principle that all petitions shall be ived, unless a special objection, which o be entered on the journal, shall be le, and then that there shall be a spe- vote upon it by the House. Rely n it, that, if this resolution passes, you hear no more objections, not only to reception of the petition, but to its re- nce; to the hearing of it; to consid- g it, which is as much the duty of the se as to receive it. I am willling to it upon this. I am willing to ad- the right of the House to refuse to re- e, in any case in which a majority of House is willing that the reason for cting the petition shall go upon the rnal.

nd now, Mr. Speaker I have no more ay. I will not enter upon the subject lavery or the slave trade in the Dis- t of Columbia.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

DNESDAY, ... MARCH 4, 1840.

rother Jonathan, of N. Y., says Mr. Seba th is the "original author of the Downing ters."

he Brother Jonathan comes to us this week rged. He is determined not only to "go a- d" but to KEEP AHEAD.

t will be recollected that when Post Masters to frank letters, that they must put their es on the back, otherwise when they reach office we are charged, notwithstanding they write "free" on the letters.

he Cross and Journal, requests us to give the ber of Protestant Methodists in the State of o. We have examined the Minutes, and there are about 8,000 within this State.— church is in a more prosperous condition at sent, than at any former period.

We are thankful to Mr. Henderson, of the Sen- of Ohio, for the Report of the Bank Commis- ers. We did not receive it for some time r it was forwarded to us, it being addressed Putnam instead of Zanesville, where we do business.

The Blood Hound business is attracting con- erable public attention. A great many ex- nations and apologies are offered;—but it will all do. They could not have been imported any other purpose but the destruction of the r hunted Seminoles.

The health in the neighborhood of this office been good during the winter; but a very short tance south of us the scarlet fever has prevail- —there has also been other fevers prevailing ough the same neighborhood, some cases of ich have been fatal.

The Post Master General has decided that Post Master may enclose the subscription of a rd person, and FRANK the letter, if it be writ- by himself. If he see the letter and knows elates to nothing else, is the same thing. As the present post office law is such an un- teous taxation upon literature and the press, have requested our friends to avail themselves this privilege, on our behalf, and a number of m have done so. And we thank both them d those Post Masters who have had the kind- ss to lend us their aid.

The rise of water in our river last week, has ne considerable damage. It has broke round e west abutment of the dam across the Musk- gum above this town, and it is said from two four acres of the bottom is washed away.— hen the river gets low it must all go through s breach. The west abutment fell down. A breach is made in the canal bank immedi- ely below Mr. Reeves' mills, in this town, and e water pouring through carried off the princi- l part of Mr. R's long shed which was erected the accommodation of his customers' horses; d they had considerable difficulty in prevent- g the water from underminding the south end the mill. This breach was occasioned by a mporary frame dam which was thrown across e canal to prevent the water from standing on e lower part of it; this dam not being suffi- ently secured at the ends, the water broke nd next to the river and soon tore the bank ay, and ultimately poured out directly into the er.

The McConnelsville Standard says:

"Had the water risen to the heighth that it frequently heretofore done, almost the entire rk at this place must have been destroyed. It s saved with the exception of tearing down e abutment and the loss of some embankment, ly by the efforts of the citizens generally for its otection. Every person must see that the whole rk in its unfinished state, must rapidly be de- stroyed, unless the Legislature speedily furnish- es the means of protection."

We are now left in such a situation here that we can neither get up or down the river. A few more such improvements and we are ruined.

The last New York Luminary, says: "It is really amusing to a looker on, to witness the zeal with which some of our good brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church are contending for human rights, while they appear to forget their own bondage." We think so too; and if the papers under their patronage will contend for the rights of the white man as well as the colored, we shall think more favorably of their consistency.

MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE.—Flour 3 dollars, wheat 50 cents.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 22.—FLOUR.—The price at which the market closed last week, $5,56¼, for Howard street Flour continued until Thursday last, the sales during the time amounting to several thousand barrels, but on that day and yesterday, there was less disposition manifested amongst buyers to purchase, and with the exception of 1000 bbls on the first, and 3 a 400 on the latter day at $5,50, no other transactions took place, although the article was freely offered at the latter price. The car and wagon price continues at 5,37½. The sales of City Mills have been to a fair extent at 5,62½, and in one or two instances a fraction over was obtained. The purchase have been chiefly for foreign shipment.

PROVISIONS.—We note sales in small lots of No. 1 Mess Beef at 13 dollars, four months, and of Prime ditto a 10 dollars per bbl cash. Small sales, also, of old Prime Pork, at 10.25 a 10,50, cash. The operations in Bacon have been extensive, and include 3 a 4000 old Hams to go out of the market, at 7 a 8 cents; a lot of 10,000 lbs old Joles, in good condition, at 4½ cts; old Middlings at 8 a 8½; Shoulders, 5 a 7; new Western, assorted, at 9¼ a 9½, equal to cash; and Lard, 9 a 9½, ditto, which is a decline in the latter. There have been some few operations, also, in Butter, but at reduced prices: we quote No. 3, as wanted, 10 a 10½; No. 2, 13 a 14; and Roll, 15 a 16 cts with a heavy stock and limited demand.

SEEDS.—Clover seed has become scarce and in brisk demand for good. We note a sale of 175 bushels at 9,50, and 50 ditto, to arrive, 9,75 per bushels.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, FEB. 21.—Our rivers are all in excellent order, and the Pittsburgh market is becoming well supplied with New Orleans sugar, molasses, rice, fish, and many European items, such as steel, queensware, and other heavy goods, via New Orleans by our steamers which are now daily arriving.

BACON—Sales of new from wagons 6¾, and stores 7 to 7½ cents hog round.

BUTTER AND LARD—Roll Butter very plenty and dull at 10 a 10½ cents per lb, and keg 8 to 9 cents. Lard 7½ a 8 cents.

CLOVER SEED, very scarce and in demand.—Sales from wagons 7 to 7,50, and from stores 8 to 9 dollars per bushel.

FLOUR.—Pretty large sales at the river, 2,75 uninspected, 2,87½ inspected, and 3 dollars a bbl from wagons.

GRAIN.—Wheat 56½; Rye 40; Corn 37½; Barley 50; Oats 20 cents per bushel.

MOLASSES.—Good new N O, 35 cents cash and 40 cents out of stores.

SUGAR.—Prime N O per hhd 6¼ cash, and 6¾ a 7 cents on time or per bbl.—*Harris.*

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A bill passed the house on the 25th ult. by a vote of 37 to 27, to repeal the act for the erection of a new State House at Columbus.

Mr. Bartley, the chairman of the committee on the Banks and the Currency, has reported to the House of Representatives, a "bill to regulate and reform the Banking System of this State."—The bill we have not seen, but give the following synopsis of it from the Columbus Bulletin:

"A general banking law, under which banks are to be authorized to go into operation by a vote of the Legislature—the banks now in existence, by surrendering their charters, may be continued by coming under the provisions of this law—a bank fund to be created, similar to the New York safety-fund system. Unqualified individual liability. In case a bank fails, the corporate property is to be first exhausted—next, the property of officers and directors—lastly, of all other stockholders. The banks are required to exchange paper and settle their accounts with each other once a month, under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners at Columbus.—Each bank is required to take the paper of every other, at par, in payment of its own debts.—The circulation is limited to the amount of stock paid in, and loans and discounts to twice that amount. Stock to be paid in gold and silver; and to keep $1 in specie on hand to $3 in circulation. Stockholders and directors restricted in the amounts they may borrow. Extravagant loans to favored individuals prohibited.—Banks prohibited from engaging directly or indirectly in the business of brokers, and from exporting specie. Laws prohibiting the circulation of small bills, and for the establishment of the Board of Bank Commissioners continue in force."

It is thought to be doubtful, even by the friends of Bank reform, whether this bill will pass at present.

A petition was presented on the 26th ult. by Mr. Ford, from citizens of Cuyahoga county, for the incorporation of the Methodist Protestant Academy, in Brighton, in said county: also, for the incorporation of the first Methodist Protestant Society of Brooklyn, in said county,—which were severally referred to Mr. Ford. Bills for both these purpose are reported in the Senate.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Boston Herald states that Mr. E. D. Stevens, Druggist of that city, accidentally swallowed some Prussic acid, with which he endeavored to destroy the nerve of an aching tooth. In about an hour after the application, at 6 o'clock in the morning, he was seized with intense pains, and his father was immediately sent for, but ere his arrival the unhappy sufferer was speechless, and he continued in the same state till 1 o'clock, when he expired. His sufferings must have been horrible, as his head swelled to twice its usual size.

AGRICULTURAL.

FEEDING HOGS ON OIL CAKE.—We had been frequently told that oil cake, if fed to hogs, would assuredly injure the pork by turning it yellow and rendering it oily; and that these effects would remain for months after you ceased feeding with the cake. But we were informed by Mr. Thomas Maple, of Green county, Pennsylvania, that if the cake were pulverized,—mixed with water and let sour, it would produce no such effects. As Mr. M. has a large farm, an extensive milling establishment, including an Oil Mill, and raises a considerable amount of stock, we concluded his experience, especiably when we know him to be a man of discriminating mind, was worth noticing. And grain being remarkably scarce and dear last summer, we concluded to try the oil cake, and had two barrels for the purpose, one souring while the other was feeding. With about five dollars worth of cake, including the ordinary slops about the house, we kept thirteen hogs through the summer, in first rate order, the improvement on any two of them was equal to the whole cost. When the corn was ripe enough we quit the oil cake and fed them on the former until killing. We never had whiter, firmer nor sweeter pork.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.—It is a fact, that through this region of country, the pear trees have nearly all perished with some unknown disease, which for the want of a more definite name has been termed the BLIGHT. This disease commits its ravages in the growing season. The leaves on the point of a limb will turn black and decay, and by degrees the disorder passes downward on that particular branch, the leaves all turning black and perishing, until the whole, down to the main trunk is destroyed. Perhaps some six or eight weeks will transpire before this work of destruction is completed. The next year another limb will go in the same way, and so on till the tree is entirely dead, which sometimes happens in two or three years after the first attack, and sometimes not for ten.

We have carefully kept our eye on every agricultural paper that has come under our notice,—we have examined with scrutiny every agricultural book that has came into our possession, and in our extensive intercourse with the west, have inquired of every person who would be likely to have information in reference to the cause of this mysterious disease, so destructive on the pear tree. We have been informed from all these sources it was the BLIGHT, and hear the inquiry ends. The only conjecture we have seen, which seemed to have any plausibility in it, was a suggestion made by a writer in the Ohio Farmer, a few years ago, that it was caused by an over charge of fluid, which burst the vessels of the tree, and caused death as the bursting of a blood vessel would in an animal. This is made plausible by facts which have passed under our own notice.—About eighteen years since, we planted some twenty pear trees. Two of them were situated on the brow of a poor bank or point-clay soil, at an elevation of some ten feet above the creek bottom; two more in quite thin soil on another brow of a hill some sixty or eighty feet higher.—These four trees have grown quite slowly, but so far, they are perfectly healthy. The others were planted in rich soil, had a rapid growth, but have all perished, in the manner above described, some years since. Rich soil and rapid growth, so far as we are capable of observing, is the only difference in the condition of those trees which have died and those that prosper.

But, then, this richness of soil and rapidity of growth, though it may be a pre-disposing, cannot be the main cause. For, twenty-four or twenty-five years ago, when we first became acquainted with the settlements about the mouth of the Muskingum, the pear trees were flourishing in the rich bottoms of the Ohio, this being one of the oldest settlements in the State. Many trees had reached their maturity, with a most rapid growth, but this indefinable disease was then scarcely known there. But since that it has made sad havoc among the pear trees in that quarter.

Though we do not even pretend to guess at the cause of the destruction of the pear tree, yet, from this experiment and from the observations we have made in general, we are satisfied that a thin hard soil, having a southern exposure, is the best adapted to the health of the pear tree.—This much experience and observation have taught us, and experience should be our guide in all such matters.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—The practice of sowing clover seed is beginning to fall into disuse in many places, especially in western Pennsylvania, and timothy is used as a substitute. From the experiment we have made, we are satisfied that timothy is preferable to clover, especially on strong clay soil. As to pasturage there can be no doubt on this subject. Clover is certainly the poorest of all grasses for this purpose. It is not ready, in this country, to turn on before about the middle of May; then, by the first of July, a period of some seven weeks, it begins to slabber, after which most horses or hogs, without other food, would starve to death on it.

Indeed, in its best estate, it is a poor grass on which to fatten stock. It is entirely too washy and scouring. Timothy is abundantly better for fattening, and is good for any kind of stock the whole year.

Timothy is the best also to stand the severity of the weather. We have had a field, for experiment, the two past seasons, part in timothy and part in clover;—the drought has destroyed nearly every vistage of the clover while the timothy stands firm and flourishing.

The only questions which can admit of any doubt in relation to these two grasses, is, which is best for the soil?—Which will improve its fertility the most? Although, contrary to the common opinion, we are inclined to the belief that timothy is the best even for that purpose. It makes a far better sod than clover, which, when rotting renders the ground loose and open so that the roots of vegetation can easily penetrate it to receive their wonted nourishment. What produces better corn or potatoes? or what would produce better wheat, if fallowed, than timothy sod? If any person should wish to make the experiment, let him sow one acre of good land in timothy, another of the same quality in clover, and after remaining in grass for three years, let him fallow them for wheat, or plant them in corn and see which will produce the best crop. If the advantage is not in favor of the timothy sod we will then acknowledge we are in error.

Beside, look at the enormous expense of clover seed for these several years past. To sow his land with this kind of seed it will cost the farmer at least one dollar per acre; whereas from twelve to twenty cents worth of timothy seed will suffice. It is our honest conviction that there is no greater bore upon the public than this very practice of clovering land, by which they punish and half murder their stock.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I have just finished hauling to the mill one field of wheat I raised the past year, of twenty-eight bushels sowing, and I had 907 bushels, which is 32 11-28 bushels increase. About two acres of the field being very rank fell so early that it did not fill, and accordingly was not reaped. The grain was stacked out and thrashed in the field; in consequence of the stacks damaging I should judge I lost about one hundred bushels.

I raised off the same field last year 855 bushels. It was then sowed on a clover sod turned under. The stubble was simply turned over for the present crop;—two ploughings raised the two crops. The field lies about one mile below Zanesville on the Muskingum bottom—west side.—My whole crop of wheat this year is between eleven and twelve hundred bushels. Yours, &c.

February 28, 1840. JACOB P. SPRINGER.

If we throw off two bushels for that part of the field not reaped, and add 93 bushels for the loss in damaged stacks, we shall have 40 bushels for one; or 40 per acre.—ED.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Jonas Stansberry, Sr. of this town, departed this life on Sunday the 23d ult., in the 80th year of his age.

ITEMS.

A NEW DEFINITION.—"Mail stage"—a machine for the transportation of oysters.

A fire in Charleston, S. C. destroyed three houses belonging to Messrs. Renlock & Harvey, on the 11th ultimo.

Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the sloop of war Yorktown, for a three years' cruise.

Recent incendiary attempts in St. John, N. B. have destroyed several houses.—The papers there attribute them to dissolute females.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. J. A Leach, of Boston, one of the unfortunates of the Lexington, was washed ashore on Long Island on Wednesday night.

A box containing $1100 dollars in specie, the property of a passenger from Newark Ohio, was stolen from the mail stage on Friday last. The thief must have had a broad back.

The Columbia, Penn. Spy, says that the quantity of ice which passed down the Susquehanna during the late freshet, is estimated at *three millions* cubic feet the hour. Rather wild, we think.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, the remains of the lamented General Hayne were brought to Charleston, and interred in St. Michael's Church. An enlogium on his life and character was delivered on the occasion by Gov. McDuffie.

The Yarmouth, N. S. papers, state that on last Sabbath in January, the wreck of the brig Charles, of Halifax, was discovered under the high cliffs near Cape St. Marys. All hands must have perished; and the body of one only had been found.

A tremendous gale was experienced at Bristol, R. I., on the 13th, doing much damage to shipping at the wharves. One schooner was driven on shore, and remains high and dry. Other vessels were injured more or less in their spars, &c.

The Globe says that it is intended to hold the blood hounds with a leash when in the field, and to use them only as guides, to follow the track of the Indians. To let them loose against the armed Seminole would be only to send them to be shot or tomahawked.

The papers from the interior of Pennsylvania bring accounts of destruction of property by freshets, but by no means to so great an extent as during some previous years. As, however, the water is said, at Pottsville, to be six inches higher than it was during the great freshet of last year, we may be prepared to hear of disasters by the next mails. Some bridges are mentioned as swept away.

MOB LAW.—It appears from the Vicksburg (Mississippi) papers, that the terrible exhibition of mob law, which disgraced that city, a few years since, in the destruction of the gamblers, has not answered the purpose. They have again returned, and resumed their occupation; and a public meeting has been called to devise means to get rid of them. The papers warn them to be off in time, and do well so to warn them—both for the credit of the city, and the lives of the accused.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—Great revivals have taken place in the Baptist Church in this place, (Troy) and at Piqua. Between 30 and 40, have been immersed in Troy. The good work of grace is spreading to other churches, the labors of the ministers of the Gospel, are incessant, and are now going on in the Baptist, Methodist and other churches.—*Troy Times.*

A revival is also going on in the Methodist Church at Lebanon—between 30 and 40 have been added to the church, within the last two weeks. At Monroe, Butler county, nearly a hundred have attached themselves to the Methodist church within three or four weeks past.—And to the different denominations of religious societies in Cincinnati additions of more then 1100 members—chiefly however to the Methodist denomination—have been made during the late, or rather progressing revival in that city. God speed the good work until the knowledge of Jesus shall encompass the earth—until righteousness and peace shall prevail and influence the hearts of the whole human race!—*Lebenon Star.*

ZANESVILLE DISTRICT, *Ohio Conference,*
M. E. CHURCH.

If angels rejoice over repenting sinners, how much more should it gladden the hearts of the pious on earth to behold the triumphs of the cross? Great indeed has been our joy, whilst witnessing the recent displays of the grace and power of God, in the salvation of precious immortals committed to our care. God has mercifully visited us with time of refreshing, and hundreds are actually turning to God. Most of the circuits in the district are blessed with extensive and powerful revivals of religion. But Newark, Granville, Rushville, Putman and Cambridge circuits, have been peculiarly favored.—At their late quarterly and other stated meetings the cloud of mercy gathered; and though at first apparently no larger then a man's hand, yet at length it overspread the heavens and continued to empty its gracious contents until the thirsty land have been made springs of water. As the result of these revivals, nearly five hundred have experienced religion, and more then eight hundred have been added to the church, whilst the work of sanctification has been carried on to some extent amongst the membership.

That others have labored and we are reaping the fruit of their labor, is not at all improbable, as, in the language of our Saviour, "One soweth and another reapeth." But it may be said, with great propriety, of all the preachers, that they are at their posts, and quitting themselves like men. They seem to have caught the mantles of their honored fathers in the ministry, and are zealously and preseveringly engaged in preaching the peculiar doctrines of Methodism, justification by faith only, the direct witness of the Spirit, and christian perfection. O that the present year may form an important epoch in the history of the church, and that revival may succeed revival, until our country shall be like unto a well watered garden. In haste,

R. O. SPENCER.

Zanesville, Jan. 14, 1840.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the transient ship Tarolinta we have received later foreign dates, viz: London to Feb. 3d, and Liverpool to Feb. 4th; but we cannot boast of receiving much news. The general character of the intelligence, in regard to commercial matters is considered much more cheerful and gratifying than was anticipated; but there is nothing very decisive in the character of the intelligence.

The money market was easier. Stocks were rising. The state of trade in Manchester improving; and Cotton 1-8d per pound higher.

In political news there is nothing of moment. The trial of Frost, the Chartist leader, had commenced at Monmouth; and strong reinforcements of troops had been ordered into Wales, in support of the judiciary, and to awe those into submission those who might contemplate farther disturbances.

RUMORED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Marquis of Normanby to go to Paris as British Ambassador, *vice* Lord Granville. Lord Granville to go to India as Governor General, *vice* Lord Aukland. Lord Ebrington to take Lord Normanby's place in the Home Office, and the Duke of Devonshire to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The stock of Cotton on hand, 31st Dec. was 250,490 bales, of which 206,000 is in Liverpool.

The deliveries to the trade during the year were 1,058,776 bales.

The corn market had not advanced—the averages were lower, and consequently the duties had increased.

The duty on foreign wheat was raised to 20s 8d per qr; on flour to 12s per bbl. American flour in bond has been sold at previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 2.—There has been a fair business done today at rather higher prices. The sales are 5000 bales. 200 Pernam 9¾ to 9¾d; 30 Bahia 9 3-8; 40 Maranham 9¾; 30 Egyptian 11; 400 Surat 4¾ to 5¼d.

The total amount during the last year amounts to 1,016,401 bales. The sales during the same period 1,297,330 bales; of which the trade have taken 980,000 bales; the remainder for speculation and export; and the stock on hand in this port 205,042 bales, against 248,340 held the same time in 1838.

CORN MARKET, DEC. 31.—All kinds of free flour were in limited request at former prices. Of American in bond, however, some further sales were made for holding over at 31s. per bbl.; but 31s 6d to 32s. being now asked serves to check the demand, the buyers refusing to comply with the advance required.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, at Montevideo, under date of Dec. 20th, states that the French Admiral, Dapotet, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, with six or eight bomb vessels, but without extra troops, but thinks that the Buenos Ayreans will see their city bombarded to atoms, before they will agree to the original ultimatum of the French. Rosas had succeeded in checking the revolutionary movements in the Southern Province, after many barbarous executions and confiscations of property. In the North a battle was pending between Rivera, the revolutionary commander, and Echague, the result of which would, it was thought, be decisive.

MEXICO.—We learn, via New Orleans and Havana, that a terrible fire occrred in the city of Mexico, on the night of the 27th December, destroying a large part of it.

Texas dates are to the 3d February. The Comanche Indians were suing for peace, and offered to return all their white prisoners as one of the conditions. The frontiers were quiet.

Business Department.

Brother M. N. Warren promises us eight or nine subscribers in the course of three weeks from Plainfield, Ohio.

Cannot Bro. Barnes, of Cincinnati, aid in collecting our dues and procuring subscribers for us in his city? Bro. Lyon can give him a list of those to whom we send papers, &c.

Brother Degarmo, any money on the sound Banks of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana or Illinois, will answer us. In reference to your qustion about the best mode of getting Books, I know no better plan than to send by some of your merchants to Baltimore for them, and have them brought on with their goods. If you meet with no opportunity of this kind, you might send directly for them, stating in your bill the amount you wished to purchase, and name some commission and forwarding house in Wheeling, to whose care you wanted them directed, and they will forward them to any point on the river you wish. Any merchant in your neighborhood can inform you on this subject better than we can.

CEDER CREEK, SUSSEX CO., DEL.

Dear Sir: I received from a friend residing near Zanesville one number of your excellent paper, which I am highly pleased with, and have often wished that I could have an opportunity of becoming a subscriber; but there is no agent in this section of country for the Recorder, neither can I remit you a bank bill that will be of use, therefore, if you please, you can send your paper to this place, and next fall, as I shall have business in Zanesville, I will call and pay the subscription, and no doubt get several others.

J. C. SHOCKLY.

We give the above for the purpose of suggesting to our friends who do not file the Recorder, the propriety, instead of tearing up the papers, after they have done reading them, of sending them off to their friends both east and west; in so doing they can serve both us and the cause, as the above instance shews.

For the Western Recorder.

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 19, 1840.

Brother Springer:—I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of my letter alluded to in your last paper. As you express a desire to be at peace, I am glad to have an opportunity to complete the reconciliation. After an attentive perusal of my letter, I am free to admit, that milder language might have been used, and I will add, should have been. I regret the spirit exhibited in the letter is not as much in accordance with the spirit of christian charity as I now desire. But you will permit me to remark, that whatever I may have said, was on the presumption that you had received my letter and refused to acknowledge its reception, or send it back as I requested you. I hope what I have said will be received by you as a sufficient apology for any offence I may have given you. THOMAS OLIVER.

We say by way of explanation, that we did not mean to indicate in the remarks we made in our 23d number, that there was any thing like a dishonest disposition about brother Oliver, we do not so believe, nor did we wish so to be understood. We take pleasure in stating that we receive his explanation, and now say that we recall whatever of unjustifiable severity we may have used toward him. Meanwhile, he will permit us to remark, that what was said was done in self-defence against his attack upon us. But being now satisfied on that subject we shall cultivate good feeling toward our brother. We hope he will receive the above explanation and apology for any offence we may have given him.

EDITOR.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 23tf

VARIETY.

A SLAVER CONDEMNED.—On Tuesday last, the case of the schooner Ann, which had been pending for several weeks in the Circuit Court of the United States, was concluded. It will be recollected that this vessel was seized by the Marshal, on suspicion of having been built and fitted out expressly for the slave trade.—The court decreed the vessel to be condemned as a slaver. J. R. Nelson, Esq., appeared on the part of the prosecution, and Reverdy Johnson, Esq., for the defence.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The scurrility of the political press is "past finding out." A whig paper in Pennsylvania, calls the President a "Jackanapes," and a democratic one in Maine calls Mr. Webster a "political loafer."—Is there no way of canvassing political opinions or principles without compromising all the decencies of life?—*Boston Times.*

Yea! a very easy way. Let each political editor consider that the persons whom he assails may be no worse, and perhaps better, than himself.

TAILOR DEFINED.—A tailor, instead of being the ninth part of a man, possesses the qualities of nine men combined, as follows: 1. As an economist, he cuts his garments according to his cloth. 2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage. 3. As a cook, he provides himself with a hot goose. 4. As a sheriff's officer he does much at spunging. 5. As an executioner, he furnishes many gallowses. 6. As a general, he brandishes not a sword but a bare bodkin. 7. As a sailor, he shears off whenever he thinks it necessary. 8. As a lawyer, he attends to many suits. 9. As a christian and divine, it is his chief aim to form good habits for himself and others.

GALENA LEAD MINES.—Galena, although 500 miles farther up, has an advantage over Potosi, the chief one of the Missouri mining stations, in being on navigable water, while Potosi is 40 miles from the Mississippi. Galena is a flourishing town, and contained in 1835 between twelve and fourteen hundred inhabitants. The richest mines are distant about four or five miles from the village. The mineral, *galena*, is found at various widths—mostly at the depth of 60 or 70 feet. It is raised in lumps of all sizes, from that of half a pound to that of 150 lbs. There is little foreign matter mixed with the ore, except some particles of blende, and a portion of the ochrey oxide of iron.

THE TARIFF.

A reduction of duties, equal to one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value, as it existed on the 3d of March, 1832, took place January 1. This is the fourth similar reduction that has taken place under the compromise act of 1832, making four-tenths, in all, of the excess over 20 per cent, on the value. Of the *remaining* "excess," one half comes off on the 1st of January, 1842; and the remainder six months thereafter. So that on and after the 1st of July, 1842 should the existing tariff laws remain unaltered, no article of import will bear a higher duty than 20 per cent. on the value. The reduction which took place on the 1st inst. will lessen the revenue according to Mr. Woodbury, $300,000.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—Of all trades, professions or calling none are so poorly paid as publishers of Newspapers. This may be set down as a truism. Many patrons (Heaven save the mark!) in other respects, worthy, punctual men, think it no sin to let the publisher of a Newspaper wait year after year for his dues; and, at last, if he is compelled to pay, he does it with a very bad grace.—"Mr. Typo must have his money, must he—the ungrateful scamp—I subscribed for the paper merely to patronize him, and now he has the impudence to be importunate for his pay. But if he must have it, he must. But do you hear! Stop the Paper! There is no such thing as gratitude in this world." If any body believes this picture is overdrawn, just let him ask the opinion of the nearest Printer.—*Raleigh Register.*

Gov. Pennington's letter, conveying resolutions of the New Jersey legislature, to Speaker Hunter, denying his right to occupy the Chair of the House, has been answered in a way most essentially to rebuke his "Broad Seal" Excellency. The Speaker refused to present them to the House.—*Phil. Times.*

This conveys an erroneous impression. The Speaker declined presenting them, because they were not addressed to him in his official capacity, which was right. When properly addressed by the Governor of New Jersey, they will be presented to the Federal House of Representatives by its Speaker.—*Brother Jonathan.*

The liberality of the Bostonians has become almost a proverb. Get their feelings aroused in any philanthropic movement, any project of benevolence, and there is no people on earth that can go ahead of them. The condition of the widows and children of Finn and Eberle, who were lost in the Lexington, touched a sympathetic chord in the breast of the Bostonians, who had been so often delighted with the genius of those celebrated actors. They immediately got up a benefit for each of the families of the bereaved, by which the following sums were realized: For the family of Mrs. Finn, $1072,25; and for that of Mr. Eberle, $909.—*ib.*

MISERY AND CRIME.—The Baltimore Clipper says that a person in that city lost six dresses, a pair of pantaloons and a shawl, and arrested a little girl about eight years old in the street, having the shawl wrapped around, her, who confessed that her sister, some two years older, stole the articles. The child, mother, and sister were brought before Justice Snyder, who found them in a state of utter wretchednes and misery; the mother, a miserable drunkard, who kept the girls out constantly engaged in begging, almost naked and without shoes or any covering for the feet.

We here see the fruits of the grog shop system; for without the facilities which they afford, this mother would not have so easily become a "miserable drunkard." Yet do we find legislators and presses willing to remove all restrainst from the detestable business of retailing spirits, and thus of converting parents into drunkards, and children into beggars and thieves.—*ib.*

A CHILD IN THE WOODS.—Some sensation has been caused in the neighborhood of Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, by the discovery of a white child, supposed to be four or five months old, in the possession of a small party of the St. Francis Indians. The poor little creature was in a wretched state of suffering—emaciated almost to a mere skeleton—lashed to a board, pappoose fashion, with a piece of raw venison in its mouth, which the squaw who had it in charge had given it to satisfy its ravening hunger, being herself incapable of supplying the proper food designed by nature for infants of that tender age.

The poor child was purchased from the Indians by a kind hearted Captain Adams, who paid them for it five dollars and a barrel of flour. He also provided for it a suitable nurse and comfortable clothing. It is intimated that the parents are known, or at least suspected. The child was not stolen from them, but transferred by themselves to the Indians—with what purpose the Canada papers do not say.

THE DEACON'S DECISION—*Its Beneficial Effects.*—Let those who are still under the delusion that hard labor cannot be performed without intoxicating liquor, read the following It is instructive.

Mr. Corey:—While in the town of Quincy not long since, I happened into the store of Mr. J. L. Heywood, where the following dialogue took place between Mr. H. and a gentleman by the name of Torrey.

Mr. H. Good morning, sir; can I sell you a pair of boots?

Mr. T. Where were those boots manufactured?

Mr. H. In the town of ———, in Massachusetts.

Mr. T. Are you sure of it?

Mr. H. Yes; I knew the man that made them.

Mr. T. What town were you from?

Mr. H. I was from the town of Grafton.

Mr. T. *Was you?* Why, *I* was from the town of *Sutton.* Did you know old Deacon Stone, not Deacon *Giles*, the champion of N. E. rum, but *Deacon Stone, of Grafton.*

Mr. H. O yes! *well;* and his son is now with me in the store.

Mr. T. What! the youngest? Let me see if he looks as he used to. Why (addressing the young man,) it was Deacon Stone who cured me from drinking rum, when you was a little boy, and a rogue too, and I shall never forget him for it. I will tell you how it was. I had been all over Grafton to get work in haying, and could find none to hire me. A friend of mine advised me to go with him over to Deacon Stone's and see if he could not hire me during haying. So over we went, and soon made a bargain with him. After we had left, and gone about ten rods, the Deacon cried out,

"*Do you drink rum?*"

"Rum!" said I, "*yes!*"

"Well, then," said the Deacon, "I don't want any man that drinks rum."

"Well," said I, "I can drink it if I find it myself,"

"No you can't," answered the Deacon promptly, "I won't have a drop of rum, nor any man that drinks it, on my farm."

"Well," said I, "I will come and try, and if I can't stand it, I can leave."

"No you can't," replied he; 'if you commence you must go through haying—I can't be disappointed in this way. But I will tell you what I will do: when you get through haying, if you will not say you feel better for not having drunk rum, I will pay you the difference."

I though this a fair offer and went to work, and worked four weeks, and never felt better or worked harder in my life.—When I got done haying I was weighed, and had *gained twelve pounds*, during which time I had worked without rum.—From that time I have been a temperate man; and it was old Deacon Stone who cured me from drinking rum, and I shall always feel grateful to him for it.

Mr T. is a member of the Baptist church. —*Ill. Temp. Her.*

From the Methodist Protestant Banner.

A sharp controversy has been carried on for some time past, between the various papers published under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing an article into the General Rules, to prohibit the members of that Church from using, or trafficing in, ardent spirits. At the head of the opposing parties, are Dr. Bangs, Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, published in New York, and Dr. Capers, Editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, published in this City, who write under their respective signatures. These learned Doctors maintain opposite opinions, as to whether the rule proposed to be inserted, was contained in the General Rules originally drawn up by Mr. Wesley, or not; the former strongly contending that it was, and the latter, as strenuously denying it. When doctors disagree, who shall decide? And yet it seems exceedingly strange that a doubt should exist as to what was really the rule published by Mr. Wesley. If the gentlemen will not charge us with impertinently interfering with what does not concern us, we would recommend them to refer, for a settlement of the difficulty, to the 5 h Volume of Wesley's Works, page 191, or to a little book call the "Constitution and Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church," page 75, each of which contain, an exact copy of the original rule. Our object, however, in refering to this controversy, was not to take part in the discussion of a question in which we feel not the slightest interest, but to notice a circumstance that has been elicited thereby, well calculated to astonish the uninitiated in the "History and Mystery" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Bangs quotes from the Discipline published in 1789, in proof of his position, while Dr. Capers quotes from the edition of 1792 in support of his, both of these editions professing to be the veritable proceedings of the same General Conference, each party publishing the title page of the Book from which he quotes, not omitting the name of the printer, and of whom it could be bought.—Does not this fully substantiate the charge so often made, that the Discipline has been altered, and interpolated at various times, to suit the views and designs of the men in power, and palmed upon the Church as the acts of Mr. Wesley?

But this is not the only astonishing circumstance connected with this strange controversy. Dr. Capers denies the authority of the Conference to make any law, by which a member shall be expelled from the fellowship of the Church, *unless such law be founded upon the explicit declaration of Scripture!* In reply to a remark of Dr. Bangs, in which he says "I hope he (Dr. C.) will furnish me with the privilege of feeling an obligation to him of a much higher character, by his ceasing to object to the restoration of a rule so scriptural and seasonable as that of Mr. Wesley on the traffic and use of spirituous liquors," he says, "How, my brother? oblige you at the expense of my conscience? I say the cause of temperance, or *any other cause*, is a foreign foundation for the Church, or for the fundamental law of the Church, and that the BIBLE is the foundation, the *sole* and *exclusive* foundation. Shall we make arbitrary laws for the Church of God, and lord it over the consciences of his people? *Shall we dare to cast out souls from the fold of Christ, for the crooking of a pin, or rumpling a feather?* If *one* arbitrary law, why not *another?* When you have loosed from the Bible, whither may you not be carried?" Now we do most heartily, and fully concur in the sentiment of Dr. Capers, as here expressed, and because we do so, is the sole reason of our opposition to the government of the Church of which he is so conspicuous a minister; and we think it passing strange that he should have hazarded such a remark, and published it in a Church paper. Why is not the whole system of the M. E. Church government based on a foreign foundation? Nay, not only foreign from, but adverse to, the plain declaration of Scripture? Are not the Ministers of that Church constantly "lording it over the consciences" of the membership, by the enactment and enforcement of arbitrary laws, "and casting out souls from the fold of Christ for the crooking of a pin, or rumpling of a feather?" Witness that section of the Discipline, aptly termed the "gag law," by which a member is unchurched at the will and pleasure of the preacher, for daring to express an opinion against the Church government, which is termed inveighing against the Discipline. Witness the scores and hundreds of reformers who have been excised in various parts of the United States, simply for desiring a change in the government of the Church, and the restoration of local preachers and laymen, of their usurped rights. Is there any warrant for all this, or any part of it in the Bible? If so, we should be glad to be directed to chapter and verse. Surely the Doctor has written his own condemnation. Has he forgotten the occurrences of 1833 in this City, when he was preacher in charge, and in which he took so conspicuous a part? Does he not remember citing nine Official members of the Church to trial, whose moral characters were unimpeachable, under the charge of "Disobedience to the order and Discipline of the Church?" And did he not fully and publicly sanction the proceedings of his successor, who excised these same persons under this same charge? We have given the charge already, and that there may not be a loop upon which to hang a doubt as to the immorality of the acts for which the expulsions took place, we will add the specifications. They are as follows:

1st. Taking a part in a meeting calling itself the Church in its corporate capacity, and which assumes the right to do away at pleasure the order and rules of management prescribed by the Discipline to remove from office its Trustees, fill their place, change their responsibility, &c.

2d. Receiving appointment as Trustees under the assumed authority of said meeting, thus organizing a Board for the transaction of the business of the Church in opposition to the Board appointed under, and acknowledged by, the Discipline."

And to crown the whole, a third specification was subsequently added, which goes fully to prove, that to question the infallibility of a preacher, is a crime of so heinous a character, as only to be expiated by explusion from the Church. It reads thus:

"After a written avowal of your determination not to perform any acts that would be a palpable violation of Discipline, and *after having received from the Preacher* in charge, a decision, declaring the course you have adopted to be a palpable violation of Discipline, you have gone to law with the Trustees, by levying upon the property of one of their tenants, thus giving evidence of a determination to pursue your own course in defiance of the *constituted authority* of the Church."

Where was "the Bible, the sole and exclusive foundation," when all this was being done? Was there no "casting out souls from the fold of Christ for the crooking of a pin, or rumpling a feather?" Was there no "loosing from the Bible," and "lording it over the consciences of the people?" Verily, "conscience" can be bought sometimes at a very small expense." Dr. C. triumphantly asks, "Do you discern no difference between a minute of Conference, and one of the General Rules?" *We* ask, Do you discern no difference between a disciplinary anathema and the Bible? And we advise him to study the 5th Article of Religion which he so complacently recommends to Dr. Bangs, and first cast the beam out of his own eye, before he undertakes to pull the mote out of his brother's eye.—"The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought necessary to salvation." TITUS.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

THERE will be application made to the Trustees of Springfield township, at their annual session, on the first Monday of March, at the usual place of holding elections in the town of Putnam for an alteration in School District No. 4, so as to make a new District out of the land of the following persons adjoining in said District, commencing at 160 acres owned by Bernard Wortman, also the farm of Cornelius Springer, Jos. Swaney, Scameron Rodman, Andrew Bumbaugh, Benjamin Maple, Joseph Wortman, Sarah Johnson, James Russell, Robert George, John George, William Kidd, Mary Perien, the Grayham farm, together with two farms owned by Abner James, and eighty acres of land owned by David Jones and occupied by Wm. Perry and Henry D. Morgan. MANY HOUSEHOLDERS.
January 29, 1840. 23

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.
January 25, 1840. 23

Methodist Prot. Banner.

THE Methodist Protestant Church in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, being as yet in her infancy, her history is but little known, while the views and principles of her Members have been studiously misrepresented. To enlighten the public mind in relation to those principles, and to correct misrepresentation, is the object contemplated by the publication of this periodical. And there is every reason to believe that wheresoever those principles are known and properly appreciated—based as they are upon the union of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty—it will be conceded that the church stands upon the high ground of scriptural truth. The Methodist Protestant Church has already attained a respectable and firm standing among her sister churches, in various parts of the United States, and we trust the day is not distant, when she will rank second to none, for piety, numbers and usefulness in the sunny South.

While the principal design of the paper will be to make known the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church; to vindicate her principles, and defend her from the attacks of others; due courtesy will be extended to other churches, and notice taken of their condition and prospects—Literature, Science and the Arts, will not be forgotten.

Terms:—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER will be published monthly, on a quarto sheet, under the direction of a Committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference, at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Its enlargement in size and more frequent appearance, will depend upon the support it may receive.

Any person remitting Five Dollars will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Communications may be addressed to the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Protestant Banner, Charleston, South Carolina. 24

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Books! Books!! Books!!!

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS (in part,) to be had at the Methodist Protestant Book Concern, Baltimore, Maryland, with the retail prices. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. 8vo.	$2 25
Dr Macknight on the Epistles, sup.roy. 8vo.	3 25
Dr Scott's Commentary on the Bible, 3vs 8vo	7 50
Dr Dick's Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.	6 00
Dr Paley's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 25
Dr H. Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 2 vols. 8vo.	4 00
Crabbe's Synonymes, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 50
Dr Adam Clarke's Discources on highly important subjects, 2 vols.	3 00
Reese on the Sabbath,	37½
John Bunyan's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 00
Brown's Philosophy of the human Mind, 2 vols.	3 00
Scriptural Anthology,	75
Horn's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, 2 vols.	7 50
Rev. John Fletcher's Checks against Antimonianism, 3 vols.	3 00
Young Preacher's Manuel, 8vo.	1 50
Griesbach's Greek Testament,	1 20
Rev. Dr Geo. Burder's Village Sermons,	1 50
Sturm's Reflections for every day in the year,	1 75
Dr Lowth on Isaiah,	1 67
Locke on the Epistles of the New Testament,	2 00
Ship and Shore, by an officer of the U.S.N.	87
Sunday School Lectures,	50
A Walk about Zion, by the Rev. J. A. Clark,	75
Abbott's Teacher,	50
Bunyan's Holy War, fine,	75
do do common,	50
The Great Teacher, by Harris,	87
Dr Dick's Philosophy of Religion,	56
do do of a Future State,	56
do Christian Philosopher,	56
do Mental Illumination,	62
do Improvement of Society,	62
do Evil of Covetousness,	62
Beveridge's Private Thoughts,	60
Buck's Theological Dictionary,	80
Christian Retirement,	1 00
Dr Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, 4 vols. super royal, 8vo. bound,	13 00
do do do, calf, gilt, extra,	20 00
Williams' Bible Exercises,	25
Dr Cruden's Concordance, pocket,	50
Dr Chalmer's Works, 3 vols.	3 00
Christian Student,	75
Conversation on the Bible,	56
Drew on the Soul,	75
Delincourt on Death,	1 25
Evidences of Chistianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie & Paley,	87
Rev. Dr Hunter's Sacred Biography, sheep, gilt, plates,	3 00
Rev. Dr Mosheim's Church History, 4th edition,	5 00
do do do, calf, gilt, plates,	8 00
do do do, Turkey, gilt edges, extra,	9 00
Rev. Dr Sprague's Letters to a daughter,	75
do do, to Young People,	75
do do, on Revivals,	87
Rev. Dr Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 12mo. *fine ed*	1 00
Physical Theory of Another Life,	87
Young Infidel Reclaimed,	37
Sherwood's Scripture Prints,	75
Musical Manual,	50
Mothers' Friend,	50
Methodist Protestant Cathecism,	
Family Bibles, various prices and sizes,	
Paragraph Bibles, do do	
Polyglot Bibles, do do	
Teacher's Visit,	
Pollock's Course of Time,	
Young Man's Book of Christian Evidence,	
do Ladies' do do do	44
Phillip's Devotional Guides, 2 vols 12mo	1 25
Poor but Happy,	31
Janney's Poems,	
Adam the Gardener,	44
Praise and Blame,	37
Gospel Seeds,	44
Bible Companion,	62
Phillip's Manly Piety,	50
Harrod's Collection,	25
M P Church Discipline, late edition,	37
Life of Col Gardener,	37
Academical Reader,	50
Clarke's Advice to Preachers,	12
Williams' on the Lord's Supper,	19
Fletcher's Advice,	12
Howe's Works,	4 75
The Laurel,	50
Edson's Letters,	37
Father's Fireside,	25
Fletcher's Address,	12
Way for a Child to be Saved,	37
Bible Illustration,	56
Seneca's Morals,	50
Story of Paridise Lost,	31
Caroline E Smelt,	31
Real Dialogues,	50
Pastor's Daughter,	50
Basket of Flowers,	31
Piece Book,	25
Hints to Students,	25
Tree and its Fruits,	37
Evening Readings in History,	37
Child's Book on the Sabbath,	22
Girl's Best Ornaments,	25
Hero of Macedon,	25
Memoirs of Sullings,	25
Indian Narratives,	25
The French Soldiers,	25
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary,	40
Bishop Wilson's Analagy,	24
Pious Songs,	37
Keystone,	55
Phillip's Variety of Female Piety,	50
do *Beauty of Female Holyness*,	50
do *Female Character*,	50
do *Love of the Spirits*,	50
do *On Redemption*,	50
do *Guides*,	50
Burman Slave Girl,	25
Tales of Egypt,	25
Life of Mrs. Leslie,	25
Golden Clue,	25
Memoirs of John Chamberlain,	25
Julia Graham,	55
Gems,	25
History of Joseph,	31
Loom Boy,	25
Good Grandmother,	62
Life of Bishop Heber,	50
Biography of Pious Persons,	
McGavin's Protestants,	4 25
Harris's Sermons,	1 15
Gallaudet's Every Day Christian,	13
Conforms of Piety,	12
Daily Piety,	13
Token of Youth,	12
Hannah Sinclair,	25
Innes Adrice,	37
My Adventures,	37
Six Months in a Convent,	50
Supplement do	50
Martineau's Devotional Exercises,	37
Hannah Moore's Private Devotion,	25
Brown's Concordance,	37
Young Ladies' Sunday,	50
European Children,	25
Chloe Spear,	25
Early Life,	25
Memoirs of S. Leece,	25
Counsel and Caution to Youth,	25

Glass Manufactory.

THE GLASS-WORKS recently carried by R. P. ROBINSON, has been taken by subscribers, and will in future be conducted them. WINDOW GLASS, double and sin all sizes, and of superior quality, will be k constantly on hand for sale on reasonable te at the works. The experience of one of the fi in the manufacture of the article, will ensure made to be of the best quality.

S. B. JOHNSON & CO
Zanesville, Oct. 31, 1839. 3w11

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on h 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of dif ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varie in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good asso ment of Bridles and Martingales: riding priving whips: between 80 and 100 carriage heavy draft Collars, which will compare and w with any others made here or elsewhere. A fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and comm fancy Harness. A lot of Bear skins just rece ed. Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, and dou covered wagon whips, varying in quality and pr to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anxi to please and accommodate those who may on him, and hopes to share so much of the pul patronage as his attention to his business s merit.

Putnam, August 15, 1839. 3tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a n and improved mode of ascending and scending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. T improvement supercedes the necessity of horse stationary power, by giving to the locomotive gine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles the motive, which connects with an extra rail laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wh on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with extra railing and propels her onward. The c struction and connection of the pilot wheel extra railing is of such a character that it not o necessarily advances, but advances perfec smooth, and cannot be impeded by the cong ing of ice, the connection of the wheel and r ing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers want further information, will please address the s scriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has tained the right of the State of Maryland by p chase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who the right of Georgia, North and South Caroli on commission.

JOHN MERCER
November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL this machine can be attached to any of powers now in common use, and is calculated save a great amount of manual labor. Clov seed can be hulled at the rate of from three five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, B ley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thi bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bu els per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spe or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of teen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the F mer of the advantage of possessing such a lab saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth the time usually spent, and with one-fourth the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—inste of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bush Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and se for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplici durability, portability, and usefulness of M ill, recommend it as one of the most desira and money producing machines of modern inve tion.

Those wishing to procure this machine Geo.g a, North or South Carolina, can addr William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those the State of Maryland, can address Richard Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesvi Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of M Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking coun other sections can address the subscriber at H risville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most l eral terms will be given to mechanics who m wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill sections not yet occupied. We invite the pu lic to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER
November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHE

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publish weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annu in advance: $2.50 at the end of three month $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, exce at the discretion of the publisher, until all rearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral cha ges, who do any thing at all for the paper, they will direct us where, a copy shall be se gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *p paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copi sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must b directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, ar *post paid*, except such as contain subscribe names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance befo the expiration of the subscription year, will b considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will b open to discussion on all moral questions;— will give articles on Literature, Mechani Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and P litical intelligence, and whatever may be inte esting and instructive to families in genera A portion of its columns will be open to a vertisements and prices current,—another po tion to sustain the interests of the Methodi Protestant Church in the West. These tw latter objects will not likely occupy more tha one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand again Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1840. | Number 29. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

ITEMS.

The best practical rule of morality is ver to do any thing but what you are ling all the world should know.

A good wife will never attempt to rule appear to rule her husband, and will ays greet his appearance with smiles.

ooks are instructive and agreeable com- ions, that can be entertained without emony and dismissed without offence, enever you please.

Marriage enlarges the scene of our ppiness or misery; the marriage of e is pleasant, the marriage of interest y, and a marriage where both meet ppy.

When prosperous times come to the r, they grow rich rapidly, because of ir habits, when hard times come to the , they grow poor rapidly, because of ir habits. Luxuries and ornaments uld not be considered necessaries, ex- vagance the basis of respect, not idle- s happiness.

The following is conceived to be the rtest way to murder character. Profess great friendship for the man ll how much you love him; proclaim many excellent traits he possesses; then with a solemn sanctified look, most impressive sigh, express your —yes, your fear, that all is not as it uld be."

"If I were an American," says Mr Mur- , in his work on this country, "I con- I should be proud of my country— d of its commercial enterprise—of its antic resources—of its magnificent ers, and forests, and scenery—still e proud should I be of its widely dif- d education and independence, and of mperishable memory of its heroic fa- and founder."

t. Granville of Covington, La. has n arrested and held to bail, on suspi- of having caused the death of a slave, maltreatment. The body was disin- ed, and the evidence of the bruises to the master's arrest.

pprehensions are expressed in New eans, that the ship Star, of New York, t. Mallet, has been wrecked on the ida coast. Vessels which cleared re and on the day the Star left New k, have arrived at New Orleans, and of them reports having seen a vessel wering to her description ashore.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR THE PUBLISH- OF NEWSPAPERS.—Judge Thompson, diana, at a late sitting of the Circuit rt, at which he presided, gave the fol- ing decision: "That if a subscriber periodical failed to notify the editor iscontinue the paper at the end of the subscribed for, or pay up the ar- rages, he was bound for another year.

decision of court was recently made Ohio, in which the owner of a steam- t which ran into another and sunk it, mulcted in $23,000 damages. The er thus fined, brought a suit against pilot in the Supreme Court, and a dict of $21,000 was returned the de- dant. This settles the liability of pi- in Ohio, at any rate.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Mas- usetts State Temperance Convention, , or lately in session in Boston, num- s between thirteen and fourteen hun- d members and delegates. So large dy, representing a proportional num- of constituents, would seem to indi- a strong temperance party in Massa- setts.

SECURITIES OF STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS. The Committee on Commerce, in the ted States Senate, are engaged upon revision of the law relative to steam- ts, and the whole public anxiously for the report. We hope among the visions introduced will be one making mperative upon the owners of each mboat to furnish her with safe boats ugh to save all the passengers in case such an accident as occurred to the ington.

DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Veneration is cer- ly not a leading attribute of the Amer- n people; and, we fear, that if any sen- ent be singled out as their character- c, it must be "Destructiveness." The se where Shakspeare was born is still ding, and is preserved with a reli- us veneration by his countrymen.— e proprietor has no inducement to de- y what is a source of income to him m the pilgrimage of the curious who ere the bard of Avon. France, mer- ial as she is, pays like honor to her at men, by cherishing the places which y frequented. In America, however, have little of that sort of feeling.— e house in Boston where Franklin was n, was hardly known even to Bosto- ns as the birth place of that sage; and , we notice by the Boston Traveller, that it is in progress of demolition. It was built in the year 1698, and we join with the Traveller in the hope that the proprietor will preserve the original inscription, as also the globe or ball which remained on the old building, to denote its age, and cause them to be placed conspicuously on the front and corner of the new one—as they will ever be viewed with interest by all lovers of antiquity. Perhaps, after all, the utilitarian philosopher, Franklin, would warmly approve of a change which will make the property more valuable.—*Brother Jonathan.*

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

[The following may have found its way into print ere this, as it has, for some months, been in possession of several friends—but if so, I have not seen it.]

SACRED SONGS, NO. V.

LOVE.

13th Chapter 1st Corinthians.

TUNE—*Star Spangled Banner.*

O though I could speak with the wisdom of men,
Though an angel's sweet voice to my tongue gave its power;
Though mine be the gift the dark future to ken,
And all the bright secrets of knowledge my dower;
Though faith were my own,
To bid mountains of stone
Remove from their base and in ocean be thrown,
Yet, yet, without LOVE I am nothing, alas!
But a cymbal of noise and a trumpet of brass.

And though I should give all my goods to the poor,
Though the flames, in rude billows my heart strings should sever;
Though the stranger should never go sad from my door,
And the widow and fatherless bless me forever;
Yet nought can bestow,
Solid pleasures below,
Nor bliss in the skies where the faithful shall go,
But LOVE both to God and to man, and alas!
Without it I'm nought but a trumpet of brass.

LOVE suffers full long and is kind and serene,
Not envying the great, nor in poverty sorrowing;
Does not vaunt itself up, nor by flattery's sheen,
Is it puff'd with false pride, fickle greatness thus borrowing;
Unbecomingly never—
LOVE'S constant endeavor,
Is to seek others good, not its own, and forever,
To live without anger with all, and alas!
Without it I'm nought but a trumpet of brass.

LOVE does not rejoice in sin, but the *truth*,
And this, both of earth and of heaven, believing,
Covers every transgression in manhood and youth,
Hopes and suffers for all things—not foolishly grieving;
LOVE never shall fail,
But the prophet shall quail,
Learned tongues become useless and science grow stale;
For we know and can prophesy only in part,
But LOVE is perfection and fills up the heart.

When I was a child then I spoke as a child,
But manhood arrived and my young folly vanish'd;
For now, as through glass, I see dimly and wild,
But ere long, face to face, all obscurity banish'd;
Now I know but in part,
But then my full heart,
Shall know as 'tis known, nor at wisdom shall start,
And I, in the bright world of pleasure above,
Shall bask in full knowledge and glory and LOVE.

Now FAITH, HOPE and LOVE, still encompass my way,
But FAITH by full knowledge above shall be shaded,
And HOPE, like an anchor, still clings to that day,
When it by fruition of heaven shall be faded;
But that which shall prove,
All others above,
In earth and the bright world of glory, is LOVE;
And then, when the other bright powers shall cease,
My LOVE shall be perfect, my LOVE shall increase.

February, 1840. L. E. S.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is situated half a mile east of Columbus, in the vicinity of the Lunatic Asylum. It is a large three story brick building, pleasantly situated and well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. The Asylum went into operation on the 16th of October, 1829, and the whole number of pupils since its establishment, has been one hundred and seventy-one. Seventy-one remain in the institution, and one hundred have "gone forth into the community prepared, in some degree, to perform their duties and enjoy the advantages of their allotments in life. They have gone forth with minds brought out of the deep darkness of intellectual and moral midnight, and stored, at least, with the first principles of moral and religious truth, of which they were wholly ignorant, and with the added power of making new acquisitions."

Of the one hundred and seventy-one, the deafness of seventy was congenital, and of the remainder, it was occasioned by colds, fevers and various other diseases, incident to infancy and childhood. Eleven of the seventy-one pupils now in the Asylum are pay-pupils, that is, whose parents or friends pay for their tuition, and the remainder are State pupils, whose expenses are defrayed out of the State treasury.

Pupils are admitted into the Asylum for one hundred dollars for the session of ten months, commencing on the first day of October and ending on the first day of August. This sum, payable quarterly, in advance, covers all expenses except for clothing, travelling to and from Columbus, and in case of sickness, the physician's bill. It is particularly enjoined on pupils to present themselves for admission into the Asylum at, or very soon after the beginning of the session, and at no other time, except in extraordinary cases. Payment must be made at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per week for those pupils who are permitted to remain in the Asylum during the vacation. Application for admission may be made to the Rev. JAMES HOGE, Columbus, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or to Mr. H. N. HUBBELL, Principal of the Asylum; and every application should be accompanied by testimonials from the Associate Judges of the proper county, or other responsible persons, respecting the suitableness of the applicant to be received and educated agreeably to the design of the Legislature. All applicants must, in order to be admitted, be free from immoralities of conduct, and from contagious and offensive diseases. Five years are required to take a pupil through an entire course of study, and all pupils, and especially the State pupils, are required, or at least expected to remain in the institution long enough to complete the entire course of study, unless providentially prevented. Parents and guardians are recommended to send pupils at the age of ten or twelve years, and that previously they should be taught to write, to know their own name and the names of their parents, and brothers and sisters, and place of residence.

One-fourth of the duties collected on sales at auction in the city of Cincinnati, amounting usually to about two thousand dollars annually, have been by law appropriated to this institution. And to what more noble purpose could they be applied? To what object more philanthropic than this institution, in which "the Deaf are taught to hear with the ear of the mind, if not with the ear of the body; in which the utterly unformed and uncultivated intellect is regulated and informed and brought into action; in which those who know not, and cannot know while uneducated, their spiritual and moral nature, or the Author of their being and destinies, are made acquainted with themselves and Him. An institution in which the mute is introduced into a new world of mind and of morals, and the light and the love of that religion which is a high blessing to man on earth and prepares him for happiness above, are shed forth upon the soul, that else had not dreamed of such an unspeakable gift of God to man."

To see the State extending her nurturing care over such an institution is well calculated to strengthen our attachment to our laws, our government and our country. Would not the parent who has children that are Deaf and Dumb, feel a warmer affection for his country that made such ample provision for his unfortunate offspring as does Ohio, than for a country that made no provision whatever, for improving their condition? Unquestionably the father, the patriot, the philanthropist is inspired with a purer love for his country when it munificiently nurtures and cherishes such institutions of philanthropy. The great object of this institution, says the Governor in his last annual message, being to diffuse moral and intellectual light in the minds of an unfortunate class of our population and to fill up a place in our great system of education; it affords me a high degree of pleasure to be able to state, that at no time since its establishment has the institution been more promising for accomplishing this object, and at no period has it been more deserving that high estimation in which it has always been held by the public than at the present time.

There are at present seven Deaf and Dumb Asylums in the United States, two of which, the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, and the Asylum at Danville, Kentucky, have each been endowed by Congress with a township of land. Ohio, it is believed, is the only State in the Union, which unaided by the general Government or sister States, sustains of itself an institution for the Deaf and Dumb. We are therefore, not behind in exertions to meliorate the mental and moral condition of the mute or in works of enlighted philanthrophy generally.

When the last census was taken, in 1830, there were in Ohio, four hundred and forty-six white Deaf mutes, and eight blacks, making the proportion of mutes in our State, one to every two thousand one hundred and fifty-six of our whole population. The same returns show, in the United States, six thousand one hundred and six, or one to every two thousand one hundred and six of the whole number of inhabitants. In Connecticut, which contains the largest proportion of mutes of any of the United States, there was one to every nine hundred and ninety-two; while in Missouri, which contains the smallest number, there is only one to every four thousand and fourteen.

Mr. H. N. HUBBELL is the principal instructor and has been from the time it was put in operation, and he is at present aided by five assistants, one of whom is himself a mute. Ideas and knowledge are communicated to the mute by means of signs, and it is really astonishing to see with what facility these mutes converse after they have been a few months in the Asylum by means of their pantomimic or sign-language.—But facts are abundant, going to show, that it can and is made so perfect a medium of communication, as to express all the variety and modified meaning of words and even the most abstract ideas in any and in all languages. In arriving at this result however, says Mr. HUBBELL, we do not commence with the pupil by talking about the differential and integral calculus, or speculate on Saturn's ring, or the complexion of the lunar inhabitants; but with the very beginning of all book knowledge, the alphabetic characters. We tell him that certain positions of his fingers represent certain letters, and that certain combinations of these letters in a certain order, stand for certain things. Sensible objects the most familiar are first presented, then their names, colors, parts, use and material. Then follow in illustrative examples in sentences, the most common adjectives, verbs, nouns and adverbs. Thus by enlarging the pupil's vocabulary daily, as his mind can grasp and retain the knowledge, the teacher by a most gradual and patience-requiring process, restores his fellow creature to the society of his fellow man, and redeems and brings under cultivation immense wastes of mind, and thus qualifies his pupil to discharge understandingly, all the duties of a citizen and christian.

"The greatest difficulty which the teachers of mutes encounter are the idioms and peculiarities of our language, which is such a piece of patchwork, and so made up of scraps from all the dispersions of Babel; so many idiomatic and conventional forms of expression which have been coined in the necessities of ages and have been increasing since man began to use a language, that it is barely within the range of possibility to give definite ideas of their meaning. It is impossible to catch and commit to paper, either pictorially or in written language, the thousand of attitudes of the body, the gestures of the arms and of the evanescent expressions of the countenance which are daily employed to give force and veracity to the meaning of these attitudes and signs; consequently there can be no dictionary of signs. The teacher's text-book is nature itself throughout all its wide extent, and he is obliged to lay the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms under contributions, and to hunt up from all things, and all worlds, even illustrations, and helps to assist him in the great object which he has in view, that of setting at liberty an imprisoned mind and restoring it to the rank of its fellow mind."

The branches of education taught in the Asylum are what are usually termed those of Common School education, though when these have received sufficient attention, and there is time and talent, the higher fields of literature lie open to the mute in common with their more fortunate fellow beings. Reading, composition, writing, geography, history, arithmatic and grammar, occupy most of the pupils' attention, while at the [illegible] compared with the two first, the latter are but amusements. Reading, in particular, differs essentially from what is understood by that term in other schools. It consumes at least nineteen-twentieths of the teachers' and pupils' time; and is nothing less than the learning the orthography, meaning and use of as many of the eighty thousand words which our language contains, as the pupil has thoughts to express. A competent knowledge of geography and of as much arithmatic as they have occasion for, is very easily acquired. There is not time during the short period allowed to complete a whole course of study, to thread the labyrinths of grammar, without distracting their attention too much from other studies, a knowledge of which cannot be dispensed with. Grammar, however, is taught practically from the commencement, and no more is aimed at in teaching it as a distinct branch of education than is necessary to throw a light on the analysis and construction of language; that department of instruction which requires so much of the teachers' time and talent.

From very considerable personal observation and from information, I hesitate not to declare Mr. HUBBELL to be most eminently qualified for the station of instructor of mutes, and the public voice in Ohio bids him prosecute the work with zeal and devotedness—educate the mute, cultivate his mind in all its powers, give him all the benefit of education and mental and moral cultivation, which his forlorn and outcast condition will permit; and as nearly as possible, place him on terms of equality with others more favored by providential circumstances. The education of the mute is a work of humanity worthy of the great State of which we are citizens, and a history of these institutions must carry conviction to the mind of every man of the entire practicability of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, whatever may be the difficulties with which the attempt is beset. Our future historian will find no brighter page in our history than that on which he records the commencement, object, design and success of the Asylum for the education of the DEAF and DUMB. HOWARD.

For the Western Recorder.

CHRISTIANITY—ITS INFLUENCE UPON MANKIND.

Christianity is the religion of christians. It consists in believing and obeying the doctrine taught by Christ. This doctrine may be sumed up in love to God and love to man. He who loves God with all his soul, might, mind and strength, and his neighbor as himself, may be called a christian, because, in doing this he obeys the doctrine of Christ, and gives evidence of the sincerity of his belief. All the duties of christians flow after and follow as a necessary effect from love to God and love to man. And the blessings promised by Christ are only to be found, realized and enjoyed in the performance of these duties.

The influence of the doctrine of christianity, upon man, has ever been productive of the most happy results. Perhaps there is no doctrine that has ever been taught, or believed, by man, that has a better effect in hindering evil and promoting good, than the doctrine that teaches the existence of a *Divine Being*, and man's accountability to Him. This doctrine lies at the foundation of the christian religion. And a conviction of its truth seems to have been originally implanted in the human mind. This might be proven, were it necessary, from the fact that it has been believed by the majority of mankind in all ages of the world. Happiness is desired by every intelligent being. But no individual can enjoy it *substantially* while he feels conscious of the disapprobation of the *Divine Being*. This every person must feel, when he reflects, who knows that he has transgressed the law of God and has not obtained pardon for that transgression. And every human being that is thus destitute of *true happiness* is quite disqualified to meet the various difficulties, losses and afflictions incident to this life, and altogether disqualified to discharge his duties to himself, to his fellow beings, and to his Creator, Redeemer and Preserver.

But, the christian who has obtained a full, free and complete pardon through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and the seal, or testimony, of this pardon by the Holy Spirit given unto him, can view by faith that God who spake the universe into existence, and upholds it by the right hand of His power; that God at whose rebuke the waves of the boisterous sea has to retreat; that God who speaks and listening to His voice new life the dead receive. I say the christian can view, by the light of Revelation and nature, the great, glorious and lovely Being, feeling at the same time confident that he enjoys His approbation; and if faithful, that he shall enjoy His presence, smiles and protection forever. This sense of his acceptance with God is a greater source of comfort and happiness, and better qualifies him for usefulness than any other possible attainment. There is nothing that can so well qualify a person for the various duties of this life, for the disappointments, difficulties, conflicts and perplexities common to the children of mortality as the christian's hope of immortality in heaven. There is nothing that can so effectually subdue and destroy every evil appetite, affection and passion of the vicious and corrupt heart—that can so thoroughly make a man or woman a loving and lovely being, as living in obedience to the law of love. Indeed, I think we may safely assert that a man can be only comparatively *great* without religion. One strong evidence that goes to prove this assertion to be true, is, the fact that all the truly great have been religious. We may take a brief survey of past ages and we will find that the most noble and distinguished characters that have ever made their appearance on this stage of action, were those that adhered closely to some of the cardinal principles of christianity. Even among those who had only the light of nature to guide them, the wisest and greatest are found to be those who believed and taught principles corresponding with the doctrines of the Bible. Plato, an illustrious philosopher of antiquity, who died at Athens 348 B.C. aged 81 years, held the doctrine of a future state. Socrates, one among the greatest of the ancient philosophers, who was born at Attica 407 B.C., and who, it is said, was put to death by the Athenians on a false charge of atheism, in the 67th year of his age, believed in the existence of a Divine Being, and taught the necessity of living innocently and virtuously, in view of a future state of rewards and punishments. Marcus Tullius Cicero, one of the greatest men of antiquity, whether we consider him as an orator, statesman or philosopher, who, it is said, was born at Arphineum, January 3, about 107 years B.C., and who was assassinated in the 64th year of his age, also taught the doctrine of a future state and the necessity of living virtuously. Cincinnatus, who was born 456 years B.C., and who was called from the plough to be Dictator of Rome, and who succeeded so admirably in restoring public tranquility, was, it is said, a sincere worshipper of the *Divine Spirit*.

But when we turn our minds for a moment to view some of those ancient worthies, who enjoyed the glorious privilege of Inspiration, we behold some of the most conspicuous examples of exalted human nature. Time would fail us to notice closely Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Joshua, David, Elijah, Daniel, the three Hebrew children, and various other prophets, "who, through faith, subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the enemies of the aliens."

Again, among those that have been convinced of the truth of Revelation and have embraced christianity, are to be found the wisest and best men of modern times. Here again time would fail us to notice a Boyce, Locke, Bacon, Littleton, Addison, Watson, McHenry, Luther, Wesley, Clarke, and a numerous company of others, all of whom have been conspicuous for their knowledge, piety and usefulness. Indeed, it is clear, from the very nature of the christian religion, that he who regrets it can neither be wise, great nor happy.

Now, just as Christ's religion makes an individual wise, great and happy, so will it make a nation wise, great, prosperous and happy. Was the law of love to God and love to man obeyed by all the individuals that compose a nation, that nation would certainly enjoy harmony, peace and prosperity, unless molested by a foreign foe. In such a nation tyranny and oppression of every grade and color would have to cease. Well, in reference to our beloved country, the only sure way for us to proceed, if we desire the destruction of sin that stalks abroad through our land in a thousand hideous forms, is for us to cultivate, in every possible way, the principles of love to God and love to man. It is high time for the watchmen on Zion's walls to cease striving about minor points in Theology and unite in proclaiming to the world the *Divine* command, "Do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you." If all who bear the name of christian in these United State, would, by precept and example, impress the importance of this command on the minds of their fellow beings—in a word, if they would obey this command *themselves*, slavery, both ecclesiastical and political, both mental and physical, would soon have to fall to rise no more. At least such is the humble opinion of

Springfield, O., Feb. 28, 1840. D. H. S.

For the Western Recorder.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Editor: You will oblige me by publishing in your periodical, the statements which follow, for the information of those friends who have kindly agreed to assist me in the distribution of my books on the "Benevolence and Rectitude of the Supreme Being;" and also for the information of others who may be disposed to favor me with their patronage.

I was in Philadelphia about six weeks, superintending the matter, and remained till the whole of it was in type. It covered 403 pages, exclusive of the Appendix, which I had to leave out, because the booksellers assured me the work could not be safely and judiciously extended much beyond the 400 pages, at the retail price of $1 25, and I wished to guard against hazard of pecuniary loss and embarrassment.

Since my return I have devoted considerable attention to the matter which was omitted in the publication; and though it is a necessary Appendix to the preceding discussion, yet I rejoice that it was not then published; because I perceive it can be improved and enlarged to great advantage; and I intend hereafter, if the Lord will, to publish it under the title of "Calvinism and Arminianism compared: with a view to remove 'Difficulties,' which stand in the way of Christian Harmony." It will probably contain 150 or 160 pages, and the price will be fixed accordingly. All this, however, refers to the future; and how distant that future may be, will depend upon circumstances. I have already contracted a large debt, on the encouragement given by those friend who engaged to assist me; and I rejoice that their character furnishes a sufficient pledge, that nothing will be wanting on their part, in using those measures whereby I may be furnished with the means of discharging this obligation.

The publisher in Philadelphia entered into a written obligation to have all the books ready for distribution by the opening of the canal navigation, 1840. I therefore expect their arrival in Pittsburgh, some time in April; and I wish to receive all necessary information, to know how they can be distributed to the best advantage. I wish to know particularly to what business house they can be directed in Zanesville, as a place of deposite, that they may be distributed to my friends in that region of country, according to the number of their several subscriptions. I hope Bro. Marshall or Bro. Davis will give me information concerning this matter; and that every friend will give due notice of whatever may facilitate the business.

In regard to the matter of this publication, the subject in itself is deep; and therefore it was the aim of the writer, to make the language as plain as possible. Still it will require *thinking*; and as the author has devoted great attention to the subject for five years, he hopes his judicious friends will make up their minds to devote equal attention to it for one year, before they draw a final conclusion, in regard to the correctness or incorrectness of its positions. If any friend should find difficulties, that may seem to require solving, let him suspend his judgment till he shall have seen "Calvinism and Arminianism compared," &c., the Appendix which has been just referred to; and the writer hopes he will be convinced that truth is always consistent with itself, and that its harmonious connections are really essential to the honor and glory of God, and to the best interests of mankind. A. SHINN.

Allegheny, Feb. 27, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor:—The twenty-fifth number of the Recorder contains a communication over the signature of "J. Smith," which, making a direct allusion to me, deserves some attention.

The writer is correct, when he understands the object of your paper to be the promotion of the Methodist Protestant Church in the west, but is grossly in error, if he supposes this can be done by conniving at what he calls "a moral offence." And to my mind, it seems that he passes no very desirable encomium on the editor, if he supposes him to have vested a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars to get up a partial, one-sided religious periodical to support a party at the expense of truth. I would inform him, that the generous and patriotic editor of the Recorder professedly and practically abhors the policy that will keep truth in the *dark*, and wink at crime in order to secure the favors of the great and receive the applause of the giddy multitude. Such encomiums as "J. Smith" would bestow, if this be a specimen, are an insult to our much esteemed friend.

I was not a little surprised to learn that "J. Smith" "has been a regular reader of your paper, has paid particular attention to its contents," and yet, has either misunderstood, or entirely overlooked the prospectus. This, if he will take the trouble to read it, will inform him that "the pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions." He may have seen this pledge however, and supposed that it was intended merely to give character to the paper by avowing a principle which it never intended to practise. If so, it may not be amiss to inform him that neither the editor nor the church is capable of such dishonesty.—But, whatever may have been his views on this subject, I infer from the authoritative manner in which he writes, that he is some *venerable* father

distinguished for his zeal in promoting the benevolent enterprizes of the day, who, though not a member of the church whose ecclesiastical polity he so highly approves, yet feels it a duty incumbent on him to fix the rule of ministerial conduct for those who labor therein in word and doctrine. It is to be regretted however, that his *fatherly* admonitions are not of a character to produce obedience on the part of those for whose benefit they were given. For one, I acknowledge that I cannot swerve from duty on account of his profession of friendship for our church polity. First: Because infidels may profess the same regard for our church polity, and at the same time despise the gospel of Christ; besides, we consider the purity of the church of greater moment than the friendship of any man who opposes her *sanctification from the pollutions of slavery*. Secondly: however well meant, I consider his admonitions anti-scriptural. God says, "show my people their transgressions," but this kind FATHER and DICTATOR to the ministers of Christ's gospel, cautions them against the discussion of "*a moral offence*" in a religious periodical, and enforces his caution by two strong assertions. First: "*It can do no possible good under the heavens.*" Secondly: "But is calculated to do *injury* to the *paper* and the *church*." Thus he has shown us, that if abolitionists are "men of one idea," he at least, could entertain two; whether of much value or not, is not necessary for me to decide. Should the embassadors of the Cross cringe and succumb to such dictations, it will not be long until popular taste will render it imprudent in the eyes of such men, for them to denounce sins of any description. What is the duty of ministers if it be not to denounce sins of every grade, however popular in the eyes of the wicked? And by whom ought their privilege to speak and write in behalf of the dumb victims of oppression and cruelty be called in question? Who is authorized to bring a grave charge of imprudence against them, while the voice of God is sounding in their ears, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

As for the prejudice we may thus provoke against us, we have only to say, "the servant is not greater than his Lord." And while we believe that our feet are fixed upon the immutable truth of God, as upon a *rock*, we trust we shall neither be bribed from our integrity, nor intimidated from the performance of our duty. We are conscious to some extent of the weakness of human nature to resist the temptations of an alluring world for the truth, yet as the Redeemer resisted the temptations of the FATHER of slavery when he said "all these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me," so in Christ's strength, we hope to stand immoveable, grounded and settled in the truth, encouraged by this conviction, that *truth* will ultimately *triumph* over error and overcome the vicious system of American slavery.

But why should "J. Smith" take such exceptions to my declaration of sentiments? I believe slavery *a moral evil*, and he "*a moral offence.*" The language is nearly the same. Perhaps the secret is here. I said nothing against abolition. Had I given the reader to understand that my opposition to abolition is as great as it is to slavery, all I suppose, would then have been well enough. There are many who take great pains to let the world know how much they hate slavery and *abhor* abolition. Let ministers act on the same principle, and I presume "J. Smith" would be highly gratified in hearing them preach against sin of every description as something very bad, and the act of breaking off from its commission *a good deal* worse, than gamblers, thieves, robbers and man-stealers, all, *all*, would be likely to become a church-going people, and contribute liberally to the support of the *ministry*.

But says our friend, "if he desired to make a public avowal of his principles, why did he not unite with an Abolition society," &c. Answer. I think, to say the least of it, that I have, or ought to have, as good a right to make my principles known to the church, for whose interest I have labored since her first organization as "J. Smith," who has not interested himself enough in her welfare to become a member. Again: in my opinion (and I am not alone in this) the time has fully come when every member of Church and State ought to be decided in this matter. No man does the oppressed and cause of humanity more injury than he who is anything, or every thing that suits the times. The dumbness of churches and want of candor on this subject, have already retarded the wheels of emancipation for years, and still nothing is gained by remaining mute, for the time is not far distant, when all must speak on this subject.—Slavery itself will *compel* them to speak and act upon it. As a church, the longer we put it off the worse it will be for us. If slavery had not controlled the highest department of the M. P. Church, we should not have desired a western free press for the discussion of its abominations. The columns of our church organ are closed against Annual Conferences on this question, not permitting their official acts to be published to the world through that medium, authorized by the church. Now, Mr. Editor, when slavery, an admitted *moral offence* by most thinking slaveholders themselves, controls the decisions of the highest assembly in the church, is it not high time that every friend of truth and virtue should raise his voice against the evil, and plead for God and the purity of His Zion. Should this nation and the churches continue to slumber on, closing their ears to the cries of the oppressed and downtrodden, it is to be feared that the time is not far distant, when that God who slumbers not, whose ears are open to the cries of the poor and needy, will permit the oppressed to arise like a terrible storm and sweep over this devoted land, demolishing her boasted institutions and levelling her glory with the dust.

Yours, in behalf of humanity,

JOEL DALBEY, JR.

Pittsburgh, 29th February, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PISGAH CIRCUIT, O., FEB. 28, 1840.

Mr. Editor:—Our second quarterly meeting commenced the 15th of February, at the Bethel meeting house, and closed the evening of the 21st. We commenced worship in the day time, at about 10 and sometimes 11 o'clock; in the evening at five, and seldom closed before 11 or 12 o'clock. The Lord was powerfully with us at the commencement and throughout the continuance of the meeting: it is difficult to decide what session proved the most victorious. Sinners were made to tremble before the mighty God of Jacob—backsliders were encouraged to start afresh for the kingdom—mourners came forward at every invitation, and sometimes more wished to come than we had room to receive. The cry among them was, "What shall we do to be saved?" Fifteen or twenty professed to find the Saviour's love, and twenty-eight gave in their names, wishing to enjoy church fellowship with us,—all from the world save two, they were from the old fellowship. The most of them are good materials. May the Lord build them up in the spiritual house a holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices holy and acceptable to God.

Bro. Thompson administered the sacrament and preached on Sabbath evening, to the great benefit of the people. Bros. Marshall and Tracy, and Bro. R. Bell, exhorter, labored with us through the meeting. May the Lord bless and reward these kind and faithful laborers! Our responsibility to God increases in proportion to the rich display of his heavenly grace. May we so live that we may teach the old and young to fight with weapons that are not carnal, but mighty through God "to the pulling down of the strong holds" of Satan's kingdom, and to establish the coming kingdom of our blessed Redeemer. Yours, &c.,

C. WOODRUFF.

JACKSONSBURG, O., FEB. 17, 1840.

Dear Brother Springer:—Through the goodness of a gracious Providence, I am in good health, and am now at the mansion of our much esteemed brother Thomas, of this place, on my way to *Retreat Cabin*, to visit my family after an absence of some four months.

I wish to say through the Recorder, that the prospects of Washington circuit are pretty good. The brethren are generally united and in peace. Our second quarterly meeting was held at Jamestown, embracing the 1st and 2d days of this month: it was a solemn and prosperous season,—several were added to the little church of that place. We were favored with the attendance and labors of brothers Flood, Dobbins, Dalbey and Edwards of the itinerancy, together with the unstationed brethren of the circuit.

On the 8th of February, a protracted meeting commenced at Whiteoak Grove meeting house and continued four days, at which, the Lord poured out His spirit in awakening and converting power.—Some eight or more precious souls professed to have obtained the forgiveness of sins. Much good was done, blessed be God. The prospect here is promising, indeed, several were added to the church. There have been twenty-five added to the circuit since Conference, up to this time.

The unstationed brethren have undertaken to supply the several appointments with regular preaching during my absence. O may the Lord bless them and their labors, and give abundant success!

I have attended the second quarterly meeting of Twin circuit, that closed on the evening of the 25th instant. It was a gracious time. Several were added to the church. Bro. Dalbey will doubtless, report to the Recorder the result.

The 3d quarterly meeting for Washington circuit, is appointed to commence at Walnut Grove meeting house, near South Charleston, on Saturday the 2d day of May next. Ministerial brethren of the adjoining circuits are affectionately invited to attend. Respectfully, yours,

WM. W. PAUL.

From the New York Observer.

RELIGION AT WASHINGTON.

It came in the writer's way during the first extra sessions of the last Congress, to pass a few days at the seat of Government, and being anxious to learn the truth of much that he had heard, respecting the wickedness in those high places, he spent considerable time in making observations and inquiries on this subject. Just at this juncture when all eyes are directed toward the Capitol, the Christian community will read with interest any thing that promises to give them information concerning the character and conduct of those who are set in authority over us. If any statements now made should be doubted or denied, the writer can only say, that, he relates what he has seen and heard, and is anxious to be corrected if his assertions are at variance with the more intimate acquaintance of others, with the state of things at Washington.

Prayers in the House of Representatives.

I had often heard that the devotional exercises with which bussiness is opened in Congress, were regarded with total indifference by some members and treated with open contempt by others. It was therefore with no little solicitude that I watched the opening scenes in the Lower House.

Precisely at the appointed hour by the clock in the Hall, the speaker rapped with his ivory mallet on the desk before him, and the Chaplain, a respectable clergyman of the Methodist church, rose and said, "Let us pray." The Hall was at this time nearly full. Few members were absent from their seats. Instead of confining my attention, as perhaps I should, to the Chaplain's prayer, I leaned over the gallery to observe the deportment of members. And though my testimony may be in conflict with that of others, I am free to say, that I never saw an assembly manifesting more apparent devotion than the House of Representatives. With but one single exception (a man who sat in an obscure corner and continued writing) the whole body instantly assumed a devotional attitude chosen according to the forms to which the several members were accustomed and gave decent attention to the exercise. Never have I been present at a more solemn devotional season than this. To see the Representatives of a mighty nation in Congress assembled, pausing before they entered on the labors of the day, and acknowledging their need of wisdom from on high to guide them in the discharge of their responsible trusts, was a solemn and moving spectacle. I looked on for a moment, and joined most heartily in the fervent and appropriate petitions which were offered to the throne of divine grace.

So far, therefore, from the House being treated with indifference or contempt, I presume, no church in the United States, of a Sabbath day, will present a congregation of apparently more devout worshippers, than the Hall of the House of Representatives did, on the mornings that it was my happiness to worship with them.

A Sabbath in Washington.

I attended church in three different places, and in each of them found many whom I had seen and heard on the floor of Congress. Divine service is regularly attended on the Sabbath in the Representatives' Hall, which by the way is a much easier place to preach in, than to debate in. Great complaint is made of this hall as being the worst in the world, for speaker or hearer. But when only one speaks at a time, there is no difficulty in hearing him in any part of the house. And the secret is, that, the reverberation in the Hall is so perfect, the conversation and laughter, and walking and coughing, that are constantly going on in the midst of an interesting debate, are redoubled and reflected till, oftentimes, the spectator begins to think that he has wandered into Babel instead of the American Capitol. But let a man rise to speak whom the members wish to hear, or let the chaplain rise to pray, or to preach Christ crucified, and you may hear every word that falls from his lips, as easily as in the Tabernacle of St. Paul's.

Here, again, as I saw so many Senators learning wisdom, and so many rulers taught righteousness, I was delighted with the outward respect, at least, which was paid to religious institutions, by a great number of members of both houses of Congress. As I was coming out of the door of one of the churches, I said to a gentleman, a stranger to me, "Can you tell, sir, where the President attends church?" He replied, "The late President, Gen. Jackson, attended here, but Mr. Van Buren, goes all around."

Morality of the Members.

There are many of them abominably wicked—openly so. Intemperance is a leading sin at Washington. I heard some members of the House attempt to speak, when they were so much intoxicated as to be unable to stand firmly erect, or to speak coherently, or to keep or be kept in order for a moment. At such times, the spectacle was disgustingly distressing to the patriotic and pious heart.

The buffoonery of the intoxicated member was the source of unbounded and unbridled merriment to the rest, and the most quiet method of ridding the house of the nuisance was for the Speaker to suffer the unruly member to satisfy himself with talking and reel into his seat.

Profanity is a common vice. Not only is it indulged most freely in conversation, but many members incorporate the most irreverent expressions into their speeches. This language does not always find its way into the printed speeches, and may, therefore be attributed to the warmth of debate. The few days that I listened to the debates, furnished too many instances of unpardonable profanity as revolting to good taste as to sound morality. I heard one member illustrate the suffering of the country under the alleged mal-administration of government, by referring to our blessed Saviour's agony in the garden of Gethesemane. Candor requires me to say that this was the worst specimen of morality I heard at Washington.

No very excellent opinion can be formed of the good morals of the majority of the members, by those who remember the duelling scenes of the second session, and the Sabbath breaking scene that disgraced the close of the third session, of the last Congress. For the honor of God and the nation, it is hoped that such scenes will never be re-acted at the seat of Government.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 11, 1840.

The following article from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, is probably a correct account of the Blood Hound enterprize; and altho' the scheme may have originated with the authorities of Florida, yet, it is no doubt, sanctioned by the officers of the general Government. This article shows how much faith is to be put in those accounts which talk about the harmlessness of those animals. The appeal to our sympathies, by calling to view the innocent blood of women and children, &c., would produce its wonted effect, if we could divest our minds of the fact that the poor Seminoles had not some innocent blood, also.—Let the government of the United States be bargained and cheated as these ignorant savages were, and see if they would not break treaties too to defend their homes and their fire-sides. What is much to our discredit in this matter, we profess to be a civilized and christian nation, while the Seminoles are but savages. Shame on the Government for their treatment to these poor savages.

"BLOOD HOUNDS.

"*Mr. Editor*—I perceive there has been some excitement in Congress on the late importation of Blood Hounds, from Cuba, to operate against the Seminoles in Florida. It is not to be credited, that either the President or Secretary at War, will shrink from any responsibility they have assumed on the subject; but it is due to truth to say the experiment, whether reprehensible or not, originated with, and has been consumated thus far, by and exclusively with the funds of the people of Florida. At an early period, at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, an appropriation was made to enable the Executive to afford protection to the defenceless and constantly harrassed families of Florida, and among the measures canvassed by the members, that of attaching Dogs to each company in service, was most approved.

"An occurrence in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, in which a gentleman with his faithful dog, hunting in a hammock near his residence, jumped an Indian instead of a Buck, and killed him, and thus miraculously saved his family from the massacre premeditated for that night, was encouraging to the project of hunting with Blood Hounds. Active measures were immediately taken to carry it into effect, and he who writes this article, was one who cheerfully responded to a call from the Governor, for an advance in specie, from the Union Bank of Florida, to enable him to send an Agent for the purpose to Cuba. Col. Fitzpatrick, formerly of this State, was the Commissioner, and his report on his return to Council, evinces the promptness with which he discharged the delicate trust. If Mr. Wise, or any other gentleman at Washington, require investigation into the matter, let them meet the Representatives of the Territorial Legislature in their own halls, where they may listen to, if not deaf, heartrending tales of reproach on those, who have manifested, at a distance, so much sickening sympathy for the blood thirsty and cruel savages of the South. There has been an unaccountable romance and chivalry cast abroad on this contest in Florida, which we at home, not knowing the hour or the night, when our wives may be scalped and our children tortured, are unabled to comprehend. The savage from the shade of a bush, or under the concealment of darkness, levelling his unerring rifle, against defenceless and unsuspecting innocence; and effecting his escape before the light of day can enable the white man to pursue or overtake him, may be an adventurous hero in the imagination of those who slumber in security, and awake to please, but with us he is an assassin beyond the pale of law, or the sympathies of humanity, and should be pursued, whether by the parent whose family have been murdered; or by the more sure sented dog, who can follow on his blood stained track, and more certainly secure the criminal. The refugee Seminole, the lawless vagabond wanderer from the Creek confederation, who has sought the wilds and fastnesses of Florida for the spoils he may gather and the blood he may suck, can scarcely even merit the Blood Hound as competitor. The noble dog who in the chase, sounds the alarm, and in the contest, proffers fearless battle, and let him whose tomahawk is reeking with the blood of innocence, use it if he dare or can, on the faithful domestic of man, who would die, ere he turns on his master and benefactor. Can any one say as much for the Indian, for Occola, who shot his Agent with the Rifle, he had but the week before in peace and friendship presented him.

But to return to the narrative. The Blood Hounds, some 5 or 6 in number have been distributed to each company in the Territorial service, and a portion of them turned over to the regular army.—They are now in training for a grand hunt and if they but fall upon the track of a Seminole which has been dyed with the blood of mother or of child, the anthen of thanksgiving should be sung to the ennobled Towser who takes retribution for the cowardly and inhuman deed.—Five years of agonizing sufferings and apprehensions on the part of the citizens of Florida, is a reproach on those who have not earlier used all the means "which God and nature gave" of terminating this assassin warfare. A FLORIDIAN."

THE BLOOD HOUNDS AND THE MEALY MOUTHS.—It is with regret and mortification that we have read the old womanish injunction of the Secretary of War, that such Blood Hounds as may be borrowed from the Florida authorities for the United States service, *shall be muzzled*. We trust that the authorities of Florida will lend very few, if any, to be thus neutralized, but on the contrary, use unmuzzled all they have. We cannot understand this tenderness for the Seminole murderers. *Gen. Scott was probably instructed to do as little harm to them as possible!* The injunction of the Secretary gives countenance to the mawkish orators in Congress, whose gingerbread speeches were delivered to make political capital out of the sympathies of such northern boarding school misses and clergymen, as went on pilgrimage to kiss the blood stained hand of the murderous negro CINQUEZ.

The next move of northern humanity will be to insist that our troops for fear of hurting the sweet savages, shall fight with blank cartridges. It is time for southern men to take the defence of themselves and their families into their own hands, since it is evident that the dominant tenderness of our northern brethren is for any people south of the Potomac, except the white men. They have no feeling of brotherhood for any but the Indian and Negro.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

It is a mark of genuine humanity, to sympathize with the weak and oppressed.

The following compliment to Mr. CORWIN, one of the present candidates for Governor of Ohio, and who is now a member of Congress, is from an eastern paper, and is said to be a just tribute to his talent:

"Mr. CORWIN, permit me to say, is the ablest, best, most eloquent and successful speaker in the American Congress; his manner and his matter, are purely original; they hold no alliance or affinity with the eloquence of Webster or Clay; and Mr. Corwin, of course, in his career, as a statesman, or as an aspirant for parliamentary fame, does not come in collision with either of these eminent men. He is remarkably well read in the light and polite literature of the age; is an elegant scholar, without being pedantic: a happy and a good natured strain of irony and satire plays through all his parliamentary efforts; and he probably more resembles Sheridan than any man since the palmy and brighter days of that, at one time, pride and boast of the British House of Commons. Mr. Corwin makes up the largest portion of his speech with attic salt and refined humor; but when he suffers himself to soar in the higher regions of pathos, he is pathetic beyond conception; and nothing can excel the majesty and beauty of his bursts of passion, or the severity of his chaste and withering invective.

"He made his first appearance in Congress about ten years ago, but never spoke till the year 1834, to my knowledge; since that period, he has spoken on four occasions, and though he, on each occasion spoke *impromptu*, he won by his efforts a reputation that might well be envied—a fame that will probably be far more stable than that which falls to the lot of most American statesmen. He is excessively modest, and notwithstanding he has been many years in Congress, he realizes very great embarrassment on first taking the floor; and it is only by aid of the most pressing persuasion, that his friends can get him to speak at all."

AGRICULTURAL.

HORTICULTURAL.—*Strawberry beds*, made in August and September, should be kept clear of weeds, and hoed if the ground becomes hard; cut away all runners if the vines attempt to make any. Old beds should be kept free from grass and weeds, and all superfluous runners cut off. Plants in pots, for forcing, should be placed in a frame.

Raspberries, Currants, &c. may be removed the latter part of this month with safety.

Peach stones, plum stones, and other fruit tree seeds, should be sown this month or early next.

Fruit trees, of all kinds, may be safely removed this month, and when there is much planting to do, it will be better to begin now than to wait until spring.—*Hort. Mag. Oct.*, 1839.

From the Farmers' Register.

OATS NOT AN EXHAUSTING CROP.—Oats (all agree) are to be prefered to rye, being a spring crop, and on that account less liable to be destroyed by the chinch bug. But fears are entertained by many persons that oats exhaust land more than any small grain. Now, sir, this is a mere prejudice, for no one can assign a good reason for the opinion. Taking a different view of the matter, and wishing to test its correctness by an experiment, I eight years ago determined to put a piece of land in oats every year during my life, or the land's. I sowed this devoted (as some of my neighbors thought) piece of land six years in succession in oats, and the seventh year (1838,) thinking it a little too foul for oats, put it in corn. This year it was in wheat. I shall put it next year to its former occupation, and continue the crop of oats on it to the end of the chapter. If any injury has been done to this field, by the six years successive crops of oats, I have been unable to discover it, but on the contrary think the improvement evident. I should mention that the land was grazed during the interval of rest, which was very improper, and that it was never fallowed but in the spring. Hereafter it shall not be grazed, and the fallow will be in the fall. Under this latter treatment I expect great improvement. My friend, T. T. G., tried the same experiment for four years, and the result satisfied him that the vulgar opinion was incorrect. But if oats did exhaust equally with wheat, (which I utterly deny,) for on the plantation, the quantity of manure would be very much increased, and at the end of five or six years larger crops of wheat would be made by applying it to the crop; for as to the notion that wheat straw is necessary to good compost, it is all humbug. I had as soon litter my farm pen from a pine thicket as from a straw stack. The corn made on the field in 1838, under the disadvantages of bug and season, was as good as the field usually brought before it was put in oats. As the signs of the times indicate that at a period not very remote eastern Virginia will find it necessary to raise her own meat, I hope to use this experiment to the increase of my stock for market.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. BOLLING.

Amelia, Oct. 14th, 1839.

AMELIA, OCT. 15, 1839.

I observed this experiment of Mr. Bolling's with some interest, having thought oats more injurious to land than any other in corn and wheat, and its present appearance has convinced me that I was mistaken. There is no doubt that a field not grazed, and fallowed in September might be put in oats for any number of years, with slow but continued improvement. WM. PURYEAR.

A BOTTOMLESS MEADOW.—As the line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire railway crosses from Ayrshire in Renfrewshire there is a meadow about three miles long belonging to Mr. W. Patrick, through which it has to pass and there it has to be embanked four or five feet high. The contractors lately entered upon it and commenced the embankment, but were not a little surprised to find that their labors, like those of Tantalus, threatened to be of an endless nature; as having embanked 30 yards, they found that about 19 had sunk or subsided below the level of the line. They next day repeated their work, re-forming the embankment to the ordinary level; but strange to say the undersoil again gave way, and although they have since continued day and night to heap earth upon the spot the greedy bowels of the meadow receive it as it is applied, and the workmen are not without reason, despairing of finding a solid foundation. This most singular phenomena attracted a large party of engineers to the spot on Saturday week who could account for it in no other way than that the meadow is floating on water; which supposition seems the more feasible, that the ground rises on each side of the sinking portion, and splits in to deep cracks or bogs. The people of the district have flocked in hundreds to take ocular demonstration of the fact.—*Scotch paper.*

THE AMISTAD—SLAVE TRADE.—The following communication was addressed to W. P. Paton, in answer to a memorial relative to the Amistad:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, }
LONDON, DEC. 23, 1839. }

"*Sir:* With reference to the memorial of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, dated the 25th of October last, on behalf of the negroes who took possession of the Amistad, and were subsequently carried to New London, in the United States of America, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to state to you, for the information of the above mentioned society, that his Lordship has directed her Majesty's minister at Washington to interpose his good offices in their behalf, in order that they may be restored to liberty; and his Lordship has further instructed her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Madrid to call upon the Spanish government to issue immediately strict orders to the authorities at Cuba, that if the request of the Spanish minister at Washington is complied with the negroes in question may be put in possession of their liberties.

"Her Majesty's charge d'affaires at Madrid has likewise been instructed to urge the Spanish government to cause the laws against the slave trade to be enforced against Messrs. Ruiz and Montez, and against all other Spanish subjects concerned in the transaction in qustion.

"I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, W. FOX STANGEWAYS.

William P. Paton, Esq., &c., Glasgow."

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY—WAR LIKE DEMONSTRATIONS.—The St. John (New Brunswick) Courier of the 15th ult. furnishes the information that her Majesty's ship Vestal has arrived at Halifax and that other vessels of war are soon expected for the purpose of bringing troops and also to furnish munitions of war to the Provinces, in case it should be deemed advisable.

The same paper also states that the 23d Fusiliers, now in garrison at Halifax instead of proceeding to the East Indies as was the intention, is the first regiment for active service in the province of New Brunswick, and has received orders to be ready to move at the shortest notice. The Courier adds:

"We are further informed by good au-

ty, that the erection of barracks at dstock, in this province, for the acmodation of a large military force, been determined upon, and the work commence immediately.

These precautions, we presume, are in accordance with the views exsed in the communition of the British ster at Washington to the American tary of State, under date of Janua6th, which will be found in a prececolumn. The continued persistance overnor Fairfield in acts of aggresson the disputed territory, contrary isting arrangement, (while the Britauthorities, as will appear from Mr. 's letter, have scrupulously adhered em both in letter and spirit,) and the ated threats of his detirmination to possession of the territory, could not to arose our authorities to a sense of duty, and have no doubt caused the ent warlike demonstrations. We erely trust, however, that the United es Government will perceive the difties into which the refractory Governf Maine is about to plunge the two na-, and at once interpose to prevent awful calamity of either a border or neral war."

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

DNESDAY, ... MARCH 11, 1840.

NOTICE.

protracted meeting will be held at the ngfield meeting house in the vicinity of this , commencing on Friday evening, March 13. isterial, together with as many Lay brethren an, of the adjoining circuits and of Zanesville ion, are affectionately invited to attend.

ISRAEL THRAP, Sup't.

CKNELL, with his usual amount of interestmatter, comes to us this week in a new s, being printed on new type.

We give the article from the Lady's Book, on 4th page of to-day's paper, which we promised time since. We hope the reader will think ell of Fred's opinions as we do.

BOLITION CONVENTION.—A National Antiery Convention is to convene at Albany, York, on the first of April, to consider the rect of making a third nomination for the sidency.

t will be recollected that when Post Masters to frank letters, that they must put their es on the back, otherwise when they reach office we are charged, notwithstanding they write "free" on the letters.

here have been, we believe, the past winter, e extensive revivals of religion, throughout the churches in the United States, than there e been for many years past. Probably, a wise benevolent Providence is over ruling our poral afflictions to produce this result.

BALTIMORE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT," is now the ding of Mr. Lyford's paper of Baltimore.— is is, perhaps, one of the most thorough comcial journals in the country. Every western der ought to have it. We hope he will see way clear to go on with it.

The Post Master General has decided that ost Master may enclose the subscription of a rd person, and FRANK the letter, if it be writt by himself. If he see the letter and knows elates to nothing else, is the same thing. As the present post office law is such an unteous taxation upon literature and the press' have requested our friends to avail themselves this privilege, on our behalf, and a number of m have done so. And we thank both them d those Post Masters who have had the kindss to lend us their aid.

The Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Pastor of the cond Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, has ently been prosecuted by a Catholic, named Maguire, for an alleged libel on himself, pubhed in the Baltimore Literary and Religious agazine, for November, 1839, in regard to the nfinement in the cells of the Alms House, of aged German Catholic, who desired to become hristian." The Grand Jury for the City of ltimore have found a bill against Mr. B. In letter to his congregation, dated the 19th ult., resigns his pastoral care over them, until the atter be settled by process of law. Meantime occupies his pulpit in lecturing on the sinfulss and dangerous tendency of Popery. His ongregation has given an unanimous expression their undiminished confidence in him, and ve invited him to return forthwith to his minterial labors.

In these days of political depravity, when the aders of all the parties seem to lie as by instinct, is somewhat refreshing to the moral mind to eet with such an exhibition of honesty and andor as the following extract from the pen of a iend of the present administration evinces. Ir Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, speaking f Gen. WM. H. HARRISON, whose elevation to e presidency he opposes, says:

"However decidedly we may differ with him opinion, we certainly do not think him an nemy to be despised. We make no question bout his patriotism and public spirit. Say that e is as honest as any man, and we shall be the st to detract from his merits as a patriot. We hall be the last too to dispute his military fame r to pluck a laurel from the veteran's head."

A person capable of such magnanimity of pirit as is here displayed by Mr. Richie, is the an we want to esteem, be him Jew or Gentile.

The following is the reply of the Superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Mr. W. M. Awl, to our request, that he would afford us an ssay on the best mode of treating the insane. We regret that Mr. A. does not feel free to give is views on this subject, for however short his experience, we believe he could treat it so as to be of interest to the public.

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Columbus, March 2, 1840.

Rev. C. Springer, Dear Sir: I have received the copy of your paper containing some kind remarks in relation to this Institution, for which I feel grateful, and most respectfully tender you my thanks. But, however desirable and proper that the public should possess information in relation to the management of the insane, I must, for the present, beg leave respectfully to decline your kind and polite request. The subject is of vast importance, and my own views, as yet, new and too much scattered to be laid before the public. When time and a more extended experience shall have matured my judgment in these respects, I may perhaps, feel willing to do something for the public benefit.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM M. AWL.

WESLYAN OBSERVER.—In a late paper, we suggested that the "Weslyan Observer," recently commenced at Lowell, Mass., probably carried its views of emancipation farther than "Zion's Watchman." In this supposition we appear to have been tolerably correct, as we infer from the following remarks in that paper, appended to our note which it republished:

"We are not aware of any difference in *objects* between the Watchman and the Observer. At any rate, we go for *human* rights in the BROADEST ACCEPTATION OF THE TERM, as we understand it."

That looks something like consistancy. And that is the paper we would recommend our friends to support.

ZION'S WATCHMAN.—Since we proved from the Watchman's own admissions, that the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church were guilty of forgery, this paper got into a pet and discontinued its exchange.

We have never felt any other than a disposition to live on terms of friendship with the Watchman. There is one consideration, in particular, which should unite our interest and sympathies; we have both to conflict with the powerful organization of Methodist Episcopal influence. But the repeated and uncalled for attacks, directly and indirectly, of that paper upon the Methodist Protestant Church, has satisfied us that we have had very little of its sympathies. And its course has satisfied us, that however solicitous and sincere it may desire civil emancipation, it cares very little about ecclesiastical emancipation. Whether on the whole it is entitled to the confidence of honest and consistent men, we think doubtful.

The Watchman, before the establishment of the Recorder, by its misrepresentations, was doing the Methodist Protestant Church considerable injury in this quarter, as there was no medium of self-defence; and what we have said, was, principally, to ward off the shafts it had hurled at us. If by so doing, we have offended it, be it so. But it does seem to us rather a small business, for an editor, especially a philanthropist, to get into a pet about these little matters. Such conduct is satisfactory evidence to us, that there is something "rotten in Denmark."

ZANESVILLE, MARCH 11.—Wheat is still 50 cts, but will probably soon go down to 44; flour $3.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 3.—FLOUR.—There has been a further decline in the price of flour, which has brought buyers for foreign export into the market. Sales on Monday at $5 18¾ a 5 12½, and one parcel at 5 08 per bbl. Since then, the price has been steady at 5 12½ on the Delaware, and 5 00 on Broad Street, and the sales for shipment during the week have exceeded 21,000 barrels of flour—being the greatest amount ever sold in one week in this market. Sales for export to-day at 5 00 a 5 12½. The demand for home use has been moderate at 5 25 to 5 00 per bbl.

Provisions.—A sale of Jersey Mess Pork at $16 50 per bbl; some new Beef has sold at 15 a 15 25 for Mess, and 13 25 a 13 50 for prime. Bacon—sales of old at 6 cents per lb. for Hams, and 9 dollars per bbl for shoulders. Lard—sales of new at 9 a 10 cents.—*Bicknell.*

NEW YORK, MARCH 3.—*Flour*—Ohio via Canal, $6 25 a 6 37½, Troy, 6 25 a 6 50, Western Canal, 6 37½ a 6 30, Philadelphia, 6 37½, Georgetown, 6 25.—*Luminary.*

BALTIMORE, FEB. 29.—*Flour*—There were strong indications of a further decline in the price of Flour at the time of making up our last report as we then intimated; since which the article has been gradually dropping, 6¼ to 12½ cts a day, until Thursday, when a sale 1000 bbls. of Howard street was made at $5 10 per bbl. Yesterday, further sales to the extent of about 1500 bbls of good common brands, were made from stores at $5, cash, which is the price we quote to-day; and 4,87½ per brl. as the car and wagon price. We hear of no operations in City Mills; holders are not inclined to offer where there are no buyers. The receipts this week are very heavy, as will be perceived by our inspections, which amount to nearly 25,000 bbls of all descriptions of Wheat Flour; a greater number than has been inspected in this market within any one week for many years, and probably the number was never before so large. A small parcel of Susquehanna has also been brought to market, but no transaction has yet taken place that we have heard.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a little more activity in this market the past week than usual of late. Sales of about 25,000 lbs. Baltimore cured assorted Bacon have been made at 9¼ cts. cash; prime Western is held at the same rates. Sales of 100 bbls. new Mess Pork at $20, also cash; this article, however, is scarce, and at present inquired after. We note sales of 150 bbls new Beef, consisting of Prime, No. 1, and Mess, at 11,50, 13, and 14,50, per bbl., in the order as presented, for cash. Sales have also been made of 6 a 700 kegs new Lard, No. 1, at 8 3-8 a 9 cts. cash and time, which exhibits a material decline. Sales also of No. 3 Butter in kegs, at 10a10½ cts.; and 18 bbls. Roll ditto at 12 cts. per lb.—*Lyford*

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 28.—Although stocks of western and southern produce are large, and prices very low, yet for want of money, the sales continue small and limited to immediate wants.

Sugar—Choice, sales per hhd 6 a 6½, and 7 per barrel.

Molasses—New Orleans, 31¼ to 33 by the quantity, and half barrels 35 to 39 cts.

Cotton—Sales at from 8 to 11 cts. per lb.

Flour is very plenty and dull, and sales small. At the rivers and from wagons at 2 76 a 2 87½, and from stores 3 00 a 3 25 per bbl. Bag flour was offered in the street at 1 25 per cwt. & dull.

Lead—Sales of Pig 5 cts. per lb.

Blooms—Small sales, 55 to 60 dollars per ton.

Pig Iron— do 25 to 28 do do

Corn—Sales at the river at 31¼ to 33½ per bushel.

Oats— do do at 18 do

Potatoes—Good red have been sold at our rivers and in our streets at 10 to 12½ cts. per bushel.

Hay—Sales at $10 a ton, and dull.

Iron and Nails—Flat Bar Iron, common sizes, per lb 5 a 5½; ditto, smaller sizes, 5¼ a 7¾; Lock Iron, 6½; Round and Square Iron, 5 a 8; Hoop Iron, 5¾ a 9; Sheet Iron, 7¾ a 9; Boiler Iron, 7¾ a 7½; Stove Plates, 8; Nail Rods, 7; Deck and Spike Rods, 6½; Plough Slabs, 6; do. Wings, 6½; 10, 12, 16 and 20d Nails, 5¾; 8 and 9d, 6; 6 to 7d, 6½; 3, 3½ and 4 inch Spikes, 6½; 5, 5½, and 6 inch Spikes, 7.—*Harris.*

CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 28.—The same activity of business, noted by me last week, still prevails. This is, however, more applicable to Produce than to any general stir in other branches.—Very large shipments of Flour, Whiskey and Pork have taken place during the week, and still continues.

Flour sold to-day at 3 40; Mess Pork $13; Bulk Meat—Hog round 5 cts dull; Lard in demand, from 7 to 8 cts. according to quality.—Money matters this week have been much tighter than the week previous—but we hope it will pass off again.

There is nothing of very particular importance going on, except that the protracted meetings are still held by the Methodists and Baptists, and many additions to the churches are made.

The river is in fine boating order, and rising rapidly. Boats for all points are in readiness to carry freight and passengers.—*Correspondent of the Middletown Mail.*

It will be seen by the above quotations from eastern papers that flour has gone down considerably at the east.

General Taylor, it is said, has taken the blood hounds into the United States service. The Indians continue their predatory attacks on trains and out-posts; but the army are actively pushing the work of scouring the hammocks, and have succeeded in driving the enemy, for the first time, from the "Old Town Hammock" on the Sawanne, which contains 90,000 acres of good land.

AN IMPOSTOR!—The public are warned against a man by the name of John Robbins, who calls himself a Methodist preacher! He has been twice in the state prison—but having professed religion, he was received into the M. E. Church and licensed as a local preacher, which office he filled for several years. About two years ago, he removed to this city, (being formerly of N. H.) went into the Match business, obtained large sums of money and goods under false pretences, and finally ran away, leaving a wife and children behind, in destitute circumstances. He has lately been in Cleveland, Ohio, and has imposed himself upon our friends there, as a regular Methodist preacher, and as a single man!

O. SCOTT.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1840.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—The editors of the N. Y. Commercial, have been favored with the following extract of a letter from London:

"The Queen came to anchor at the Nore in the river on the 24th instant, which you will notice in the 'Times.'—She had a most tremendous passage, and the pitch of the ship carried away the cabins projecting over the deck forward of the paddle-wheels, and partly those aft of the wheels, clearly showing that no cabins ever ought to be placed off the deck. To repair the damages and make such alternations as experience point out in her general accommodation, we have determined to sacrifice one voyage and to despatch her on the 1st of March. No injury whatever to her hull or machinery.

"The President sailed for Liverpool on Sunday, and if all be well we hope to have her sail from that port for New York 1st of June.

WHALERS.

Ship Elbe, at sea, Oct. 23, 1839.

It must be some time since you could have heard from us, as we have not seen a whale ship for seven months. The last ship Mary Ann, of Fairhaven, out six months, with 250 barrels sperm.—This day spoke a brig bound in, on the coast, and we improve the opportunity by writing a few lines. We have now on board 19,000 bbls. whale and 500 bbls. sperm oil, and 19,000 lbs. bone, the largest I think ever landed in our country. The vessel is now bound off shore there to fill 300 bbls. of casks with sp. oil, then to some port on the coast of Chili on her way home. The ship is now in good order, tight and strong. We are in lat. 1, 55, south long. 81, 20, W.—all well on board. Please report us in New Bedford. In haste,

C. C. WATERMAN.

P. S. Expect us in June or July.

FROM HARRISBURGH.—A bill requiring all the banks of Pennsylvania to resume specie payments immediately, has passed our State Senate and is now in the House. An abstract of this extraoadinary measure will be found in another part of our paper. Its passage by the Senate has produced a deep sensation in this community. Enacted into a law it cannot but prove generally injurious. In the House another bank bill is still under consideration.

On Tuesday last a section was adopted by a vote of 44 to 31, which makes stock holders liable in proportion to the amount of stock held by each. What next?—Pennsylvania is in a sad condition at this time.—*Bicknell.*

The Journal of Commerce demonstrates that New York is not quite a city of bankrupts, and has obtained a statement from one of the principal New York houses, from which it appears that the amount falling due to that house during the five months from October to February, inclusive, was $331,750; the amount paid in full at maturity, was $294,227; the amount paid in part was $4,908; and the amount paid since is $12,440. Most of the balance will also be paid. If this is a fair specimen of the fortune of all our houses in collecting, it is indeed not much like ruin.—*Bicknell.*

GREAT FRESHET.—A slip from the office of the Northampton Courier states that on Monday morning, the breaking up of the ice in the Connecticut carried away about five hundred feet of the great bridge between that town and Hadley. In a few minutes more, the Sunderland bridge came drifting down the river, and carried away all that was left of the Northampton bridge, except a part on the Northampton side. It was feared that not a bridge would be left across the river, below Northampton.

The bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes has passed both branches of our Legislature. It is said the Governor will not sign the bill, nor will he veto it. Unless he interposes his veto, it becomes a law in ten days, without his signature.—*Indianian.*

The Savannah Georgian states that on the night of the 7th February, a detachment of volunteers, encamped near Black Creek, Florida, were suddenly attacked by Indians and two of their number killed. The savages rushed in and seized their rifles, and the volunteers, thus unarmed, ran away.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 14th states that two more Indian murders have been committed in the vicinity of that city, on two mail drivers.

The Methodist Church in Martinsburg, Va. has been destroyed by an incendiary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Herald.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

Highly Important from China—Another Battle in Africa.

The Duchess d'Orleans arrived off the Hook last night with dates from Havre to January 9th, and Paris to the 8th.

The Duchess d'Orleans encountered from the 14th January to the 5th of February a succession of severe westerly gales.

On the margin of Galignani's Messenger it was written that the mail had just been received with letters from Calcutta up to the 12th November. We have not yet full particulars. We hear only that Macao had been taken possession of by the Chinese, and that all the European residents had been obliged to embark.

News had just been received at Paris that another bloody battle had been fought in Africa, in which the troops of the Emir were routed in every direction.

The Duke de Nemours was said to be dying.

The Paris papers of January 7th contain the address of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the King's speech, of which it was a mere echo; that of the Peers to the same purport, was given the previous day. The Ministerial party were in the ascendant.

ENGLAND.

The Queen's Marriage.—The Naval and Military Gazette says:—"It is, we are informed, now definitely arraged that her Majesty's marriage will take place on the 16th of February."

Newport Chartists.—Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Thomas have been engaged for the defence of the prisoners. The fees of Sir Frederick and Mr. Kelly will not be far short of £1000. They have 300 guineas each as a special retainer; 4s. 6d. per mile to Monmoth and back; heavy fee with brief; 25 guineas to each of their clerks, and all their expenses paid.

RUSSIA.

Odessa, Dec. 5th.—Military preparations in the south of Russia are actively continued. Fourteen bottalions, comprising together 10,000 men, had been embarked at Sebastipoli and Kertch for Anapa, to reinforce the army of the Black Sea, commanded by General Grabbe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.—It may be John Bull's intention to have a bout at fisty-cuffs with the Celestial Longtails, after all. The following intelligencer, received this morning in a letter from London, certainly looks something like it.—The letter is dated December 26.

The Pantaloon brig of war, which sailed from Plymouth about three weeks since, relieved a sloop, which proceeded forthwith to the South American station, it is supposed to order some of the vessels on that station to join the East Iadia squadron.

The Nimrod, sixteen, is fitting at Plymouth for the East Indies, and expected to sail in three weeks.

The Rienheim, seventy-four, refitting at Portsmouth, joins the East India squadron as quickly as possible, and carries out out four of the large guns for throwing hollow shells, for the Admiral's ship Welesly, seventy-four

The Blonde, forty-six, and Pique, thirty-six are also going from Portsmouth to the same destination.

Also, the Thalia, forty-six, and Wanderer, sixteen, fitting at Sheerness, and the Cyclops steam frigate fitting in the the East India dock.

COUNTERFEITS ON OHIO BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI.—10's, letter A, payable to John W Wales, dated, May 4, 1837, signed J S Armstrong, President, W S Hatch, Cashier, and engraved by Underwood, Bald & Spencer. The signatures are tolerably well executed; the counterfeits may be easily detected by noticing the plate, the bank having issued none of this description: in the centre of the note, at the top, is a vignette of William the Fourth, and on the right and left are female figures, the former seated, holding a sheaf of wheat, and the latter standing, with a cap of Liberty in her right hand. The one before us bears date May 2, 1837, and has the name of W S Haich, as Cashier; since October, 1833, no ten dollar bills have been issued, subscribed by Mr Haich, who is not now Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LAKE ERIE.—2's of various dates—some dated January 24, 1834, payable to H Seymour,—engraving course.

5's stereotype plate, letter M, of various dates and payable to various persons. T P Handy, Cashier, L Case, President. Remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive the most experienced judges. The signatures are apparently of one hand writing, and rather stiff—first being marked out by small dots in the engraving: paper bad. ***Observe that the letter *i* in the word Directors has no dot over it.

5's the name of the Bank is finely engraved over the whole face of the five dollar notes, and the Counterfeit can only be detected, by observing that in the fifth line, the letter *a* in the word "Commercial" is omitted. It is between the words "Lake Erie" on the right end of the note, and "Company of the"

10's spurious—vignette—Genius of Liberty reclining on the arms of Ohio. Leonard Case, President, T P Handy, Cashier.

BANK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.—20's altered from 1's; the figure 20 in a large die is impressed in 7 places, and very clumsily done. This bank has never issued any 20 dollar bills.

BANK OF GRANVILLE.—3's no letter: Various dates. Vignette, a Steam Boat and Rail-Road Cars. On the right hand margin, an Indian figure in a standing posture, with bow unstrung.

BANK OF XENIA.—5's altered from 1s. Particulars unknown.

BANK OF ZANESVILLE.—5's badly executed, the paper very thin, and the female figure and sheaf of wheat, in the centre of the note very defective. The signature of the Cashier lacks the periods at the abbreviation of Charles, and at the initial C. The note we have seen has the letter A, payable to L H Dugan, and dated the 8th of February, 1833.

BELMONT BANK, ST. CLAIRSVILLE.—1's old plate, altered to 5's and also to 10's. Vignette of the genuine one, a laborer splitting a log.

5's letter B, pay J Weir of various dates, some May 1, 1827, and others April 7, 1828.—They are exceedingly well executed but can be detected by observing that the letter A in dollars is not crossed.

5's letter B, pay J Armstrong, dated September 10, 1829; the A in dollars is crossed with a pen.

10's altered from 1's, pay J Joy, letter B, dated September 9, 1829.

10's altered from 1's, letter A pay to B Osborn, June 6, 1818.

10's altered from 1's—letter A.

LANCASTER OHIO BANK.—1's very badly executed.

2's letter A, pay to A Gill, dated June 30th, 1828. Others dated January 3, 1828.

5's, signed M Garathy, Cashier; J Creed, President, letter A, payable to W J Reese; dated June 30, 1828. The engraving is remarkably well executed, but the paper is heavier and of a yellowish color, and the general impression lighter than the genuine notes. They are also about a quarter of an inch longer and a little wider. Others of the same date as above, payable to S Gill. All genuine notes which are made payable to S Gill, are numbered from 800 to 900; the counterfeits are between 600 and 700; those payable to W J Reese are numbered correctly.

URBANA BANKING COMPANY.—2's letter A, payable W Ward, June 3d, 1838, W Rianham, Cashier, John H James, President; vignette, a female figure, with one arm reclining on an eagle: light appearance.

3's letter A, dated June 3, 1838.

10's old plate, dated August 3, 1823.

BANK OF MARIETTA.—1's altered to 10's, and also to 20's, of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co's plate, letter and date unknown; the Bank has no notes out of this plate of a larger denomination than 5's.

3's, letter A, payable to E Jones, dated August 10, 1838, signed Arius Nye, Cashier, John Mills, President. The small ovals on the left hand margin appear to be drawn with a pen.

3's letter A, dated July 21, 1836—they can be detected by observing that the counterfeit bills are ¼ of an inch shorter, and about ¼ of an inch narrower than the genuine bills

5's (Harrison's plate) letter unknown, pay to H Nye, April 3, 1813.

FARMERS' BANK, AT CANTON.—2's letter I, payable to A Lird, dated November 8, 1837, vignette a Steam Boat, and read simply "The Farmers Bank," instead of "The Farmers Bank of Canton;" on the genuine 2's there is no steam boat.

5's spurious—have for a vignette, a view of Wagon and Horses on left end of the note—and on right end, a miserably engraved Medallion head of Washington. They purport to be engraved by Underwood, Bald & Spencer, signed N Fogle, jr. Cashier, and John Harris, President; L Fogle, is Cashier of this Institution.

20's and 10's altered from 1's. They can easily be detected by holding them to the light, when the alteration is visible.

FRANKLIN BANK OF COLUMBUS.—3's letter H May 18th, 1833, payable to S Jones, engraving coarse.

3's letter L, payable H Allen, June 8, 1836, S Lawrence, Cashier; G Wan, jr. President.

5's letter B, pay at the "Banking House."—All bills of the letter B, payable at the banking house are spurious.

5's: they are of the letter A, and made payable to T P Handy, N Noble, E Jones, H P Espy, and probably others. The Bank has never issued any payable to T P Handy or N Noble. The counterfeit which has been presented is dated October 8, 1834. There are also other dates. No genuine notes of this plate have been issued of the date just mentioned, nor have any been numbered above 1100 since the year 1828. The counterfeits are shorter and narrower than the genuine bills;—The engraving, on close examination, is found to be coarse, particularly the vignette, which is inferior in execution to the heads of Washington and Franklin, on the margins—the eyes of the Washington head, are badly imitated; the signature of the Cashier is very defective: in the genuine notes there is a very slight mark, which is wanting in the counterfeits. Just over the word "THE," commencing "THE President, Directors and Co," is a small hair stroke, intended to be a part of the letter "P," which follows. The want of this, although it is very slight, is sufficient to detect the counterfeits. The words "Banking House" are not inserted in any other note issued by the Bank except the Five Dollar note of the plate thus counterfeited.

10's letter A, altered from 1's. Signed J M Espy, Cashier, G Swan, President.

BANK OF MOUNT PLEASANT.—20's & 10's altered from 1's. The genuine ones have no vignette.

BANK OF WOOSTER, OHIO.—10's altered from 1's. Easily detected, letter A, dated, April 6, 1835, Joseph S Lake, President, Ben. Bently, Cashier, can be detected by holding them up to the light.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—2's spurious letter A, pay J Patterson, May 4, 1836, D Moodry, Cashier, N Dike, President. The name of the person to whom payable and President's name are engraved—vignette, a female figure with Liberty Cap and Eagle—head of Washington on right end, and sheaf of wheat on left.

3's spurious, same vignette as the 2's with side figures reversed—payable to J Patterson, (engraved) May 6, 1838, Moodry, Cashier, Dike, (engraved) President.

20's and 10's altered from 1's. On the left hand end of the genuine one is a view of a canal.

WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—3's July 16, 1830.

3's pay to Wm Williams, dated, May 4, 1830.

5's badly executed; they are one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine notes—Reed, engraver, dated January 7, 1826.

5's no letter, payable to W Williams, dated, November 5, 1829, engraving very faint.

10's letter D, Murray, Draper & Fairman's plate. The words "Western Reserve Bank," being on the left, and "Ohio" on the right hand margin; on the genuine notes they are the reverse.—*Bicknell.*

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J Degarmo, through D Boughner, for M Williamson,	$2 00
" J Wilson for J Summerville,	2 00
" John Besant,	2 00
" W Y Roberts, for W Wells, and 2 in lieu of a counterfeit bill ret'd.	4 00
" M N Warren for John Davis,	2 00
" J Rose,	8 00
For E Newton, E Ripley, W Hunt and R Hopkins,	
" J Parker for S Gish,	2 00
" J Barner for Jos Shipp, of Frankport, Indiana.	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Degarmo, 3 subs. cash in adv. for one; D. Boughner, J. Wilson, 4 subs.; J. C. Shockley, 1 sub.; W. Y. Roberts, D. J. Garwood, M. N. Warren, J. Gregg, J. Rose, 1 sub.; C. Woodruff, "Howard," W. W. Paul, D. H. Stephens, C. S. Worthington, H. F. Westfall, W. L. Wart, J. Parke, 2 subs., pay for one in adv.; J. Barner, W. M. Awl, G. Baxter, J. Dalbey, Jr., D. Lynch and J. Edmiston.

The P. M. at Alleghenytown informs us that S. Clancy does not call for his paper. We think there is a mistake in this name and have altered it to S. Clany. He has paid for his paper for six months.

The P. M. at Cloverdale, Ia., informs us that John Vestal has not taken his paper for some time. Mr. V. has paid for his paper. If any person has the explanation of this difficulty we should like to receive it, if he should have occasion to correspond with us.

The P. M. at Pittsburgh informs us that Wm. Johnson, M. D., refuses to take his paper. Well, we presume, if he be an honest man, he will pay for it, as he has subscribed, whether he takes it or not. He also informs us that Simpson Honour refuses to take his paper; now we think it likely there is no such name, and that, that paper was designed for Sampson Horner who has has since ordered one. We recollect distinctly at the time we wrote that name on our book we had to guess at it. From the carelessness, on the part of our agents, in writing subscribers names, post offices, &c., it will probable cost us twenty-five or thirty dollars this year.

A protracted meeting will be held at Gabriel Bane's near Lewistown, Logan county, Ohio, to commence on the second Saturday in April, under the care of Joseph Parke, who invites ministers from the adjoining circuits to his aid.

The Quarterly Conference of Spencer circuit, Indiana, resolved that they approve of the erection of an Indiana Conference, with which resolution I concur. JAS. EMMISTON, Supt.

February 22, 1840.

This is to certify that the quarterly conference of Richwood circuit, Ia., have unanimously voted for the creation of an Indiana Conference.

By order of the conference,

GEO. BAXTER, Rec. Sec.

Hancock, Ia., March 2, 1840.

We again request our correspondents to attend to our rules with regard to postage. We are still imposed on in this way by some. George Baxter above writes to us to have a resolution inserted doing the business of his circuit, and leaves us to pay 19 cents postage on his letter.—We now give notice that we shall attend to no such letters, in future, unless the postage be paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. In every instance where a communication is forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

4. We are willing to pay postage on the following letters: 1. All that we have especially invited to write for our paper. 2. The communications of the Presidents of the Districts, giving an account of the spiritual condition of their charges. 3. All letters containing at least *five new* subscribers. 4. All which contain ten dollars cash;—5. or all which contain at least *two new* subscribers and five dollars cash. If any person wishes an agent to write to us when these terms cannot be complied with, he must advance to such agent the postage of the letter. If these rules are violated, we will notice it on the reception of the letter, so as to bring them to the recollection of our friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

OUR JESSIE: OR, THE EXCLUSIVES.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"Lizzy, who was that pretty girl I met on the stairs this morning?" said Frederick Carleton, as he threw himself into a well cushioned chair beside his sister; "she was some intimate friend, I presume, for she went into your apartment."

"I suppose it was Sarah Morton, as she is the only person I am in the habit of admitting to my dressing-room; was she very pretty?"

"Beautiful."

"How was she dressed?"

"With the utmost simplicity and neatness."

"It must have been Sarah; she dresses with great taste. Did the lady you met wear a black velvet mantilla, with a white hat and willow feather?"

"Pshaw! black velvet fiddlestick. Do you call that simplicity? No, the lovely creature I mean wore a litte straw bonnet and a black silk apron; her dark hair was parted smoothly upon her snowy forehead; she had soft blue eyes, and a mouth like an opening rose-bud; *now*, can you tell me who she is?"

"Oh," exclaimed Lizzy, "it must have been our Jessie."

"And pray, who is '*our Jessie?*'" asked her brother.

"Only our seamstress, Fred; a pretty little creature who looks scarcely sixteen."

"By Jupiter! if that girl is a seamstress, Fortune never made a greater mistake—it can't be."

"Well, we can soon decide the matter, Fred; Jessie is now at work in our little sewing room, and as I am going up to give her some directions you can accompany me."

Frederick Carleton obeyed his sister's suggestion, and sauntered into the room half hoping his sister was mistaken.—But no; there sat the object of his admiration—their sat *our Jessie*, surrounded by pieces and patches, shaping and sewing with the utmost diligence, and scarcely raising her eyes from her work. Seating himself at a little distance, under pretence of waiting his sister's leisure, Frederick busied himself in studying the countenance of the unconscious girl.

"Her features are not perfectly regular," thought he; "but what soft eyes she has; what a lovely mouth, and how beautifully her fine forehead shines out between those bands of raven hair; her voice too, is soft and low, 'an excellent thing in woman.' What a pity such a creature should be the slave of fashionable tyrants."

"Tell me," said he to his eldest sister, Mrs. De Grey, as he returned to the dining-room, "tell me who is '*our Jessie?*'"

"Her story is soon told," said Mrs. De Grey, laughing, "and for your sake, my susceptible brother, I am sorry she is not a heroine of romance. Jessie Murray's father was a printer, who, meeting with a severe accidental injury, was confined to his bed for several years before his death, during which time his wife supported the family by seamstress work and dress-making. Mr. Murray was always a reading man, and after he was disabled, he diverted his wearied hours by books and the education of his children. I have been told that he studied Latin and Greek, in order that he might teach his son, and thus fit him, if possible, for college, while he carefully instructed Jessie in all the branches he deemed essential to a good education. After her father's death, which occurred not long since, when Jessie was about eighteen years of age, she determined to fulfil his wishes respecting her young brother, and secure for him a collegiate education. She therefore adopted her present employment; she is a neat seamstress and an excellent dressmaker. Her services are highly estimated, and she works for a few customers who engage her, as we do, for several months together. Her brother entered college last fall, and she is at all the expense of his education."

"What a noble-minded girl she must be, to submit to a life of drudgery for such a purpose."

"She is the more praiseworthy, Fred, because she could have obtained a situation as nursery-governess, which, according to modern notions, would have been far less degrading; but she refused it because it would prevent her from returning every night to her mother."

"Is she always cheerful and good humoured?"

"She has one of the most winning tempers I ever knew."

"She must be a lovely creature."

"Yes, it is a pity to see so much beauty and grace wasted in humble life."

"But why need it be *wasted*, Julia?"

"Because she will, in all probability, marry some rough mechanic who will never perceive her grace, and scarcely appreciate her beauty."

"Do you suppose, then, that personal beauty is not appreciated by the poor as well as the rich, Julia?"

"Yes; but only certain kinds of beauty; a healthy coarse red cheek, and a bold bright eye, are the charms most admired among the plebeians."

"Julia, what are you talking about?—Are Americans running mad? Here have I returned to my native country after an absence of only five years, and while my love for our republican institutions has increased tenfold, I find my countrymen have become perfectly beside themselves in their aping of foreign follies. *Plebeians*—forsooth!—and, pray, who are the *patricians* of this most democratic community?"

"Why, Fred, there must be a difference between the upper and lower classes in all communities."

"Yes, Julia, the difference between the good and the wicked, the honest and dishonest, the educated and the ignorant, the governors and the governed—"

"You forget the principal distinction, Frederick, the rich and the poor."

"Aye, I thought so; that is the principal distinction in modern times, and of course the rich man is the patrician, though he may have raked his wealth from the kennel, and the poor man is a plebeian, though his ancestors should have been among the only *American* nobles—the signers of our Independence."

"Oh, no, brother, you are quite wrong; a mechanic, though he be as rich as Crœsus, cannot get into good society, but if he abandon his business before his children are grown up, *they* are received, and his *grand children* finally rank among our first classes."

"Provided they retain the fortune for which their grandfather toiled, I suppose, Julia. Well, I am glad to have the matter so satisfactorily explained, especially as we are the children of a mechanic."

"Heavens! Fred, how can you say so? Our father was an India merchant."

"True, my high-minded sister, but he began life in a cooper's shop down on the wharf where he afterwards built his stately stores. Many a good barrel has he headed and hooped; and I remember, when a very little boy, how I loved to play in the shavings. But that is thirty years ago, Julia, and I suppose that you think other people have forgotten it."

"I wish, Fred, *you* could forget it. It is not plesant to have such things brought to light so late in the day. They cannot injure you nor me, but they may mar Lizzy's prospects."

"True, Lizzy might not be allowed to marry a mechanic's *grandson* if it were known that she was only a mechanic's daughter."

Frederick Carleton with some eccentricity possessed many excellent qualities. His father had bestowed on him all the advantages of a liberal education, and after completing his studies he had spent several years in Europe. While abroad his father died, and his elder sister married, so that on his return he found the old family mansion passed into other hands, and his favorite sister Lizzy, an inmate of Julia's stately mansion. His paternal inheritance insured him a competence, and he resolved to marry as soon as he should meet with a woman capable of realizing his notions of domestic happiness. It is not to be supposed that the rich and travelled Mr. Carleton, (whose three thousand dollars of yearly income was more than doubled by many-tongued rumor,) lacked opportunities of selecting a companion for life. But among the manœuvring mammas and displaying daughters, he had as yet seen no one who equalled his ideas of womanly loveliness. A true American in feeling, he had lived long enough among foreign follies to despise them most heartily, and especially did he abhor this attempt to establish an exclusive system in society. "I am no agrarian," he would often say, "nor have I any utopian notion of perfect equality; I am therefore aware that there must always exist different classes in society, such as working men and men of wealth, men gifted with intellect, and others only one remove from idiocy, but let us never acknowledge that worst of all tyrannies, an oligarchy of mere wealth. A man of enlightened mind and virtuous principles is my equal, whatever be his occupation, and whether his hand be hardened by the blacksmith's hammer, or soiled by the ink of the learned professions, it is one which I can grasp with respect."

His notions much displeased his fastidious sisters, and they took great pains to convince him of his folly. But it was in vain they tried to initiate him into the mysteries of modern fashion; he would neither conceal half bis face beneath an overgrowth of moustache and beard, nor would he imitate the long-eared asses of South America in the longitude of his superb raven rocks. He even refused to carry the indispensable cane, alleging that since such a sudden lameness had fallen upon the spindle-shanked men of fashion, it was the duty of those who could still boast some *solidity* of understanding to depend on themselves for support.—The ladies pronounced him very handsome, but shockingly unfashionable; while the gentlemen, who found that his rent-roll was not likely to be diminished either at the billiard table or the race course, discussed his character as they picked their teeth on the steps of the Broadway hotels, and wondered how he contrived to spend his money.

The simple story of Jessie Murray had deeply affected Carleton, and the remembrance of her sweet countenance did not tend to decrease his interest. How much of self mingles in the best feelings of humanity! Had Jessie been a freckled, red-haired, snub-nosed girl, Fred would probably have soon forgotten her sisterly devotion, but she was too pretty to vanish quickly from his mind. Some how or other, it happened almost every morning that he found it necessary to see his sisters at an early hour, when he was sure of finding them in the sewing-room. His presence became at length quite unheeded by Jessie as well as by his sisters, and while he amused himself in romping with his little nephew, or quizzing the changes of fashion which usually occupied his sisters' thoughts, he had constant opportunities of studying the character of "our Jessie!" He noticed her quiet good sense, her fine taste, her cheerful manners, her unaffected humility, the patience with which she bore the caprices of his sisters, and he repeated to himself again and again. "What a pity she should be obliged to lead such a life."

One winter evening, as he was hurrying to an appointment, he met Jessie, who, with her bonnet drawn over her face, and her cloak wrapped closely around her, was hastening in an opposite direction. To turn and join her was his first impulse.

"Where are you going at so late an hour, Miss Murray?" he asked.

"Home," she replied, still hurrying onward.

"At least allow me to accompany you," said he.

"Oh, no, sir," said she, "it is not necessary. I go home alone every evening."

"But you are liable to insult, and should not venture out without a protector."

"We, poor girls, are obliged to be our own protectors, Mr. Carleton," said Jessie. "When my mother is well she usually comes to meet me, but in such cold weather I do not wish her to risk her health."

"And your brother?"

"He is at New Haven college, sir. Mr. Carleton, let me beg you not to go out of your way for me."

Fred only answered by drawing her arm through his. Jessie at first seemed alarmed; but, re-assured by his respectful manner, she consented to accept his escort, and they soon reached her mother's door. The light of a cheerful fire gleamed through the half opened shutters, and as Fred looked in the room he could not avoid noticing the perfect neatness of its arrangement. But Jessie did not invite him to enter, and he unwillingly bade her good night, though he had a strong desire to take a seat beside that humble hearth. When next he met his sisters he told them of his adventure, and asked why they did not send a servant with the little seamstress.

"Lord, brother, what an idea!" exclaimed Lizzy. "I am sure she can take care of herself."

"Should you feel quite safe, Lizzy, if you were sent out to walk a mile at eight o'clock on a winter's night?"

"No; but I have always been accustomed to a protecter. Such poor girls as Jessie early learn to take care of themselves, and do not feel the same fears which ladies do."

"For shame!" exclaimed Frederick, "do you suppose that poverty blunts every perception, and destroys every delicate feeling. Faith, I believe the poor girl is more favored than the rich in such respects, for I don't know one of your fashionable friends, Lizzy, who would shrink from taking my arm as modestly as 'our Jessie' did last night."

"Did you really give Jessie your arm, and escort her home?"

"I did; and when I saw the quiet, pleasant little parlor which she called home, I had a great mind to offer her my hand as well as my arm."

"Frederick, are you losing your senses? If I did not know you were jesting, I should think you had been taking too much wine!"

"I never was in a sounder state of mind, my dear sisters, and yet I declare to you I have a great mind to make little Jessie your sister-in-law—that is, if she will accept me."

"Come, come, Fred," interposed Mrs. De Grey, "you are carrying the farce too far; Lizzy is ready to cry with vexation."

"It is no farce, Julia, I am in earnest."

"For heaven's sake do not be such a fool; a pretty business it would be to introduce one of my hirelings as my sister. No, no, Fred, that won't do."

"You need not introduce her if you are ashamed of her. I dare say we should find society without your aid."

"It would be ruinous to all Lizzy's prospects."

"How so?"

"Why, do you suppose her rich admirer, Charles Tibbs, would marry the sister of a man whose wife had once been a seamstress?"

Frederick laughed heartily as he replied: "True, I had forgotten; Charles Tibbs is the *grandson* of old Tonny Tibbs, who used to peddle essences about the streets, and of course is now *good society*. Well, I will not interfere with Lizzy's matrimonial speculations, so banish your fears."

"Oh, I have no fears about it, for with all your eccentricities I am sure you would never do any thing so degrading."

Notwithstanding her boasted confidence, however, Mrs. De Grey really felt considerable anxiety about the matter, and she determined to send Jessie out of the way, until her brother should have forgotten his transient fancy. Convinced that Jessie was utterly unconscious of Frederick's admiration, and unwilling to lose her services permanently, she tho't of a plan which promised success, and she consulted Lizzy, as to its possibility.

"Aunt Tabitha has sent to us to procure her a seamstress for a few weeks, suppose we induce Jessie to go; the poor thing needs country air, and it will be just the place for her."

"Why, Julia?" asked Lizzy, with a smile, "because she needs country air, or because we need her absence?"

"Nay, Lizzy, it is no laughing matter. I want to send her out of Fred's way before she has any suspicion of his folly."

"But why send her to Aunt Tabitha?"

"Because Fred will never find her there; he is so terribly afraid of the old lady's *sentimentalities* that he never visits her, and by the time Jessie returns, he will have some new folly to engage his attention."

The plan was matured; and Jessie, who really felt the need of change of air, or relaxation from her continual labors, consented to leave her mother for a few weeks. Accordingly, one bright spring morning a stage deposited Jessie at the gate of a neat old-fashioned cottage, which stood on the outskirts of a village about forty miles from the great metropolis.

"Where is '*our Jessie?*'" asked Fred, when he had watched in vain for her daily return to the little sewing-room.

"Lord, brother, do you think I keep a record of her engagements? When she has finished our work she goes somewhere else, and that is all I know about it."

The idea of that gentle creature being thus driven about from place to place, toiling day after day with her needle, and dimming her bright eyes over plaits and gathers, was extremely painful to Fred Carleton. The more he thought of it the more uneasy he became. "Why should I hesiate," thought he, "I have seen all the prettiest girls in Lizzy's set, and I like Jessie Murray better than any of them: Seamstress—indeed! I wonder if Julia would like to hear that our own dear mother used to make six shillings a day by binding shoes when she was first married to the honest cooper, our father? Yet I should hate to mar Lizzy's plans; I wish I had some one to advise me.—Now I think of it, I will go and see Aunt Tabitha, the dear good romantic old soul whom I used to ridicule so much, will now be my best counsellor." So, with his usual impetuosity, Fred started on a visit to Aunt Tabitha, leaving his sisters quite ignorant of his destination, and little dreaming of the unexpected pleasure that awaited him.

Dear old Aunt Tabitha! what a singular compound she was of good feelings and exaggerated sentiments. In early life she had been betrothed to one whose poverty was the only obstacle to their union. He had sailed for India, in the hope of bettering his fortunes, but he never returned, nor did any tidings of his fate ever reach his native land. The ship was missing—it had never reached its destined port, and the sea kept its own secret. Deeply tinged with the romance of warm hearted youth, and greatly addicted to novel reading, Aunt Tabitha had always lived in a world of the imagination, and the mystery which over hung the fate of her lover seemed to strengthen the romantic fervour of her nature. For some years after his disappearance, she never left her apartment, and it was only by awakening the charities of her kindly nature that she could be induced to take an interest in every-day life. She had grown old without having lost one atom of her early tendency to sentiment. Combining active benevolence with almost morbid sensibility, she was often a subject of ridicule to those who did not know her virtues, while she was sincerely loved by those who could forgive eccentricity in behalf of excellence. Fred Carleton, in his boyish days, had conceived a great dislike of her peculiarities, and unable then to appreciate her real goodness, was terribly bored by what he styled her "*sentimentalities.*" But he had since learned to know her better, and her very foibles now seemed to render her better fitted to afford him counsel.—What was the result of her advice?

* * * * * *

Let us pass over the lapse of three years, in the course of which Lizzy Carleton had married the rich and aristocratic Charles Tibbs who was the very pink of fashion, excepting his dislike of perfumes, an antipathy probably owing to early *associations*. The sisters were established to their heart's content. A fine house, French furniture, a splendid carriage, and plenty of servants, had fallen to the lot of both. It is true, the *habitual* failings of Julia's husband, had made him a byword among honorable men, and Charles Tibbs was a mere nonentity—the very "*essence*" of insipidity; but these were trifling drawbacks upon the felicity of women of fashion. Fred Carleton was residing in Paris, the happy husband of a charming woman, and enjoying all the pleasures of that gay city. Had he soon forgotten our Jessie?

One morning Lizzy entered her sister's room with an open letter in her hand, exclaiming, "Oh, Julia, I have good news for you; Fred is coming home, and his Parisian wife will just arrive in time to add brilliancy to our winter parties."

Julia shrugged her shoulders. "I hope it may be so, Lizzy; but Fred is such a queer fellow that he is quite likely to have some dowdy of a wife, whom we shall be ashamed to introduce."

"Oh no," exclaimed Lizzy, "I have seen Mrs. Grantham, who has just returned from Paris, and who saw Fred's wife very often in society; she says Mrs. Carleton was quite the fashion. They were wearing bonnets, à la Carleton, redingotes à la Carleton, mantillas à la Carleton; in short, there was no limit to the admiration she was exciting. The Duke of Orleans has asked her name, as he met her in his daily rides, and expressed himself in very decided terms respecting her beauty; the Duke of Nemours has danced with her at a ball, given at the Tuilleries, and she has even sung a duet with the princess Clementine, at one of the royal soirees."

"Can it be possible! Well, if that be the case, she will be a great acquisition to our society—she must be a woman of some rank to be admitted into such circles in Paris."

"Mrs. Grantham thinks she is English; but you know Fred has always returned some quizzing reply to our inquiries respecting her, and we can only learn her origin from herself; she is quite distinguished for her vocal powers and though little skilled in instrumental music, creates quite a sensation by her splendid style of singing. From all I can hear, I judge that Fred has led as eccentric a life abroad as he does at home; nobody knew when he was married, but after living in retirement for two years after his return to Paris, he emerged from his seclusion, bringing with him his lovely and gifted wife."

"Well, we shall know all about her when they arrive: she will certainly be *the fashion*, but I should like to know who she is—however, she is a foreigner, and that will be suffiicient to attract attention."

A few weeks later, Fred Carleton arrived in his native city, and hurried to see his sisters, whom in despite of their follies, he really loved.

"Where is your wife?" was the first question.

"At the Astor House."

"Why did'nt you bring her to our house?" asked Mrs. De Grey.

"Because I could'nt tell whether you will like to receive her; you know nothing about her, and I have not forgotten your old prejudices."

"Yes; but you certainly could not doubt of her meeting a warm welcome; for although we have never seen her, yet we are not ignorant of her high reputation for beauty and fashion. We are all impatience to greet her Fred; come let us go directly to see her."

"Excuse me, my dear girls; first impressions are all important, and I have no idea of your seeing my pretty wife when she is looking pale and travel worn; I positively forbade her receiving any visits for three days, because I want her to appear in all her charms at Mrs. Grantham's musical soiree next Thursday."

"But surely you will allow her to see her relatives."

"No; you are precisely the persons I have determined she shall not see until she is looking perfectly well; I want you to do justice to my chice; she has been much admired in Paris, and I wish her claims to be as well established here."

"So, you have become a convert to our system, brother; and really desire to see your wife a woman of fashion."

"I have my reasons, Lizzy; when I have once seen her enjoying the undisputed possession of your admiration, we shall retire to our quiet home and laugh at the follies we now perpetrate."

"Do you suppose your wife will be content to retire from the gay scenes which she now adorns?"

"My wife is only obeying my wishes in leaving the seclusion which she loves; I have my reasons, I tell you. By the way, what has become of '*Our Jessie.*'"

"Ah, Fred, you ought to thank us for manœuvring you out of that folly; if we had not sent Jessie out of your way, you might now have been the husband of a little sewing girl, instead of glorying in a wife who claims the praise of princes."

"Perhaps I might, Lizzy; but where is the pretty seamstress?"

"I don't know; she and her mother removed from her old residence soon after you saw her here; and I could discover no trace of them. I suppose she is the wife of some honest carpenter by this time. But tell us, Fred, when shall we see Mrs. Carleton?"

"We will meet you at Mrs. Grantham's soiree."

"Ah, I see: you think she needs the accessaries of dress, and the advantages of lamp light. I really believe you are ashamed of your wife, Fred."

"Perhaps I am only ashamed of my sisters," was the teazing reply, as with a merry laugh Fred Carleton hurried away.

When the appointed Thursday arrived, the sisters, full of curiosity, repaired to Mrs. Grantham's mansion; but they were far too fashionable to be punctual, and it was quite late when they entered the crowded room. Their steps were arrested by the sound of a simple prelude upon the harp; as they paused just within the door, a sweet, bird-like voice, filled the apartment with melody. The song was the fine ballad of "Old Robin Gray," which, when well sung, never fails to thrill every heart; and as the singer now threw her whole soul into the mournful strains, all stood in breathless attention to catch the exquisite sounds.

"It must be Fred's wife," whispered Lizzy, as they pressed forward to catch a glimpse of the vocalist. But her back was turned towards them, and they could only see a sylph-like figure, attired with the utmost magnificence.

"How do you like your new sister," said Mrs. Grantham, as she welcomed her guests; "is she not all I pictured her?"

"We have not seen her," was the reply, and at that moment Fred approached.—What was their astonishment, when in the lady who leaned upon his arm, they discovered *Our Jessie.*

As he led his wife to a seat beside them, and listened to their gracious welcome, he could not forbear whispering to Lizzy, "You see how much I am indebted to your manœuvring;—the partner of a royal duke, the belle of an hereditary prince, the songstress of the regal soiree, is, after all, only the little *sewing girl.*"

"But when did you marry her?"

"Ask Aunt Tabitha."

Fred Carleton had devoted the two first years of his wedded life to the cultivation of his wife's fine musical talents, and he then brought her into society, determined to try whether beauty, talents, and grace were not sufficient claims upon the admiration of the fashionable world. He had succeeded even beyond his hopes, and as he beheld her receiving the homag rank and fortune, he could not but si at the remembrance of the indigna which his sisters had once expressed specting so *degrading* an alliance. soon as he saw his wife's charms f appreciated, and was assured that his ters had become reconciled to the thou of introducing her into society, Fred g ly withdrew from its frivolous gaities, during a long life of uninterrupted don tic happiness, never found reason to pent of his marriage with "Our Jessi

Brooklyn, L. I.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on h 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of di ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varie in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good ass ment of Bridles and Martingales: riding driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage heavy draft Collars, which will compare and w with any others made here or elsewhere. A fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and comi farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double ered wagon whips, varying in quality and p to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anxi to please and accommodate those who may on him, and hopes to share so much of the pu patronage as his attention to his business s merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a n and improved mode of ascending and scending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. T improvement supercedes the necessity of hors stationary power, by giving to the locomotive gine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles the motive, which connects with an extra rail laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wh on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with extra railing and propels her onward. The c struction and connection of the pilot wheel extra railing is of such a character that it not o necessarily advances, but advances perfec smooth, and cannot be impeded by the conge ing of ice, the connection of the wheel and r ing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers want further information, will please address the s scriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has tained the right of the State of Maryland by p chase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who the right of Georgia, North and South Caroli on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure t hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL. This machine can be attached to any of t powers now in common use, and is calculated save a great amount of manual labor. Clov seed can be hulled at the rate of from three five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at t rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, B ley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thi bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn c be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bus els per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spel or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of teen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Fa mer of the advantage of possessing such a labo saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he c prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth the time usually spent, and with one-fourth the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—inste of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushe Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicit durability, portability, and usefulness of th Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirab and money producing machines of modern inve tion.

Those wishing to procure this machine Georgia, North or South Carolina, can addre William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those the State of Maryland, can address Richard Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesvill Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of M Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county other sections can address the subscriber at Ha risville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most lit eral terms will be given to mechanics who ma wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill i sections not yet occupied. We invite the pub lic to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1840. | Number 30. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

THE BOWER OF PRAYER.

ve my dear friends, and with kindred to part,
from my home, it afflicts not my heart,
he thoughts of absenting myself far away,
hat blest retreat where I've chosen to pray.

ow'r where the vine and the poplar o'erspread
woven their branches a roof for my head—
ft have I knelt by the ever-green there,
oured out my soul to my Saviour in prayer.

rly sweet notes of the loved nightingale,
urs of devotion would faithfully tell—
d call me to duty, while birds in the air
nthems of praises as I went to prayer.

weet were the zephyrs perfumed by the pine,
y, the balsam, the wild eglantine;
weeter, O sweeter, the pleasures which
there,
h have tasted in answer to prayer.

sus, my Saviour, did oft with me meet,
lest with his presence my humble retreat,
lled me with rapture and gratitude there,
ng in heaven's own language my prayer.

ower! I leave you, and bid you adieu!
my devotions in climes that are new:
knowing that Jesus presides every where,
an in all places give answer to prayer.

ill I look forward to that bright abode,
ed by my Saviour for all that love God,
im in the ocean of happiness there,
ask in his smiles who has answered my prayer.

From the Methodist Protestant Banner.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

other o'er her infant weeping
lently; while not a breath
ks the stillness; when 'tis sleeping,
h the cold embrace of death.

forbear to call it weakness,
Which has caused her tears to flow;
a pure and holy sweetness,
mother's heart can only know.

's the fond, and deep emotion;
eelings time can ne'er estrange,
a fixed and tried devotion,
Which can know no earthly change.

guish wrings a father's bosom,
When his brightest hopes are crossed,
en he sees his opening blossom,
lipped by death's untimely frost.

the hand of time still changing,
fields his heart a sure relief,
l each day, his woe assuaging,
dunts the poignancy of grief.

e will tune his heart to gladness,
ooth, and lull his thoughts to rest;
d at length wan grief and sadness,
find no place within his breast.

she, who mourns her beauteous flower.
arly gathered to the tomb,
ks no solace for this hour,
eeks not to dispel its gloom.

lone heart disdains to borrow,
ught that yields that heart relief;
finds a sweetness in her sorrow,
And a luxury in her grief. VIRGINIUS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

. *Editor:* You will oblige me by publishing
r periodical, the statements which follow,
e information of those friends who have kind-
eed to assist me in the distribution of my
on the "Benevolence and Rectitude of the
me Being;" and also for the information
hers who may be disposed to favor me with
patronage.

as in Philadelphia about six weeks, super-
ding the matter, and remained till the
of it was in type. It covered 403 pages, exclu-
f the Appendix, which I had to leave out,
se the booksellers assured me the work could
e safely and judiciously extended much be-
the 400 pages, at the retail price of $1 25,
wished to guard against hazard of pecuni-
ss and embarrassment.

ce my return I have devoted considerable
tion to the matter which was omitted in
ublication; and though it is a necessary
ndix to the preceding discussion, yet I re-
that it was not then published; because I
ive it can be improved and enlarged to
advantage; and I intend hereafter, if the
will, to publish it under the title of "Cal-
m and Arminianism compared: with a view
move 'Difficulties,' which stand in the way
hristian Harmony." It will probably con-
150 or 160 pages, and the price will be fix-
ccordingly. All this, however, refers to the
re; and how distant that future may be, will
nd upon circumstances. I have already
racted a large debt, on the encouragement
by those friends who engaged to assist me;
I rejoice that their character furnishes a suf-
nt pledge, that nothing will be wanting on
part, in using those measures whereby I
be furnished with the means of discharging
obligation.

he publisher in Philadelphia entered into a
ten obligation to have all the books ready for
ribution by the opening of the canal naviga-
, 1840. I therefore expect their arrival in
sburgh, some time in April; and I wish to
ive all necessary information, to know how
can be distributed to the best advantage.
ish to know particularly to what business house they can be directed in Zanesville, as a place of deposite, that they may be distributed to my friends in that region of country, according to the number of their several subscriptions. I hope Bro. Marshall or Bro. Davis will give me information concerning this matter; and that every friend will give due notice of whatever may facilitate the business.

In regard to the matter of this publication, the subject in itself is deep; and therefore it was the aim of the writer, to make the language as plain as possible. Still it will require *thinking;* and as the author has devoted great attention to the subject for five years, he hopes his judicious friends will make up their minds to devote equal attention to it for one year, before they draw a final conclusion, in regard to the correctness or incorrectness of its positions. If any friend should find difficulties, that may seem to require solving, let him suspend his judgment till he shall have seen "Calvinism and Arminianism compared," &c., the Appendix which has been just referred to; and the writer hopes he will be convinced that truth is always consistent with itself, and that its harmonious connections are really essential to the honor and glory of God, and to the best interests of mankind. A. SHINN.

Allegheny, Feb. 27, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

This Institution is a large edifice, built of brick, during the last year, principally with the labor of convicts. It is eligibly situated on a lot of nine acres, a little removed from the plat of the city of Columbus, on the north side of the National Road. The piece of ground on which this Institution is situated, "combines all necessary advantages in relation to the city and surrounding country; and in respect of healthful air, pure water and commanding view, is exceeded by none in the vicinity of Columbus." The Lunatic Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind are all situated east of Columbus, nearly on a straight north and south line, varying from half a mile to a mile distant from Columbus, and from a quarter to a half mile from each other.

Dr. Hoge, N. H. Swayne, Esq. and Dr. Awl were the first Trustees of the Blind Institution, and they still continue acting as such to the general acceptance of the friends of the Institution. The Trustees appointed as principal instructor in the Institution, Mr. A. W. Penniman, himself almost blind, who was educated in the school for the Blind at Boston, and has since been engaged as an assistant teacher in the school for the Blind in the city of Philadelphia, with much approbation. The school was commenced with only five pupils, on the 4th of July, 1837. The number of pupils now in the Institution is nineteen, fourteen of whom are males and five females. Two of the pupils are supported by their friends and the remainder by the State. All pupils in indigent circumstances have their expenses for boarding, books and tuition, defrayed by the State; any other expenses, such as clothing and travelling, it is expected will be defrayed by the parents or guardians of the children. The utmost attention is paid to the health, comfort and morals of the pupils; and no effort is spared to give them the best education their capacities are found adapted to receive. The Trustees represent in their last Annual Report, that the pupils have improved in knowledge and every useful acquirement as rapidly as any equal number, blessed with the faculty of vision, in the same time and with equivalent advantages; and that intelligent visitors of the Institution, of different classes of the community, and from various and distant parts of the country, have received the conviction, on good grounds, that equal improvement has seldom, if ever, been obtained in the same time, in the best Common Schools. They also remark of the pupils, that in their moral habits, likewise in their cheerfulness and in every essential preparation for a useful and comfortable situation in life, their advancement has fully equaled their hopes.

"Mr. Penniman, who has charge of the department of instruction, has been most indefatigable in his labors, and his success is the best evidence of his ability. Devoted to the welfare of those under his care, on the best principles, and from a fellow feeling of the privation which he and they endure in common, he uses every means in his power to secure their moral and intellectual improvement."

"The course of instruction embraces reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, to which has recently been added, music. A teacher of music has been engaged in the Institution, and he has been able to interest and improve the pupils very greatly, both in vocal and instrumental music, which is peculiarly delightful and important to the blind. They receive from music a pleasure, which is the greater, because they are strangers to the pleasures of sight, and their knowledge of it will be a satisfaction to them in in all future life, and will, to some, be an ample means of support. Destitute of all the blessings of sight, they need and relish in just so much greater degree the pleasures which have their medium of access to the mind by the sense of hearing. The beautiful, the sublime, the useful in nature and in art, of which we take cognizance by the eye, is all darkness to them; but of the sublime, the beautiful, the affecting in speech and in song, they are in the highest degree susceptible. And it is not merely animal pleasure and intellectual delight that they derive from this source: there is a moral influence in music, on them unusually strong, to sooth and govern the mind, and give character and permanence to the affections and emotions of the heart."

"The time of the pupils is divided between study, useful labor and recreation. From six to eight hours are daily appropriated to study, under the direction of the principal teacher or an assistant. Several hours of every day (Sunday excepted,) are devoted to labor; the girls, under the direction of the Matron, being employed in housework, knitting, sewing, &c.; and the boys, under the direction of the Steward, performing some suitable kind of labor, particularly a part of them, with the instruction and aid of a practical workman, being engaged in learning the business of shoemaking, in which several of them have made very good proficiency. And it is certain that they can be so taught here, that when they leave the Institution, they will be able to earn sufficient wages for their own support. Time enough is allowed them all, and especially those who are but children, for rest and recreation. And besides, the arrangement of study and work is such, that weariness is seldom felt, and but little time for entire relaxation is really needed."

Shoemaking having been taught and successfully prosecuted in the Institution, the Trustees propose soon adding to it other branches of business, such as brush-making, broom-making, mattress-making, &c.

"Experience in this and other similar Institutions, fully attests the practicability, and indeed, the facility of educating the Blind. As they possess all the mental powers of man, and likewise, all the corporeal senses, except sight, it might be seen beforehand, that nothing more is necessary than to devise a system which shall compensate the want of sight, by cultivating and using other senses as the medium of communicating knowledge. This has been accomplished. It has always been known that the Blind receive oral instruction, so far as they have access to it, with very great advantage, so as to profit by it in the exercise of memory and reflection, in a greater degree than those who see; and likewise, that their sense of touch becomes, by use, exquisitively sensitive. Nothing was therefore wanting, as a basis of a suitable mode of education, but access to embossed or raised letters. This is to the Blind what common printing is to those who have the power of vision."

The ease and rapidity with which a blind youth acquires the knowledge of letters and arts, afford great encouragement. Some of the little Blind boys that have been in the school less than one year, are excellent readers, arithmeticians and geographers. They can with great readiness turn to any book, chapter and verse in the Bible, which is very properly one of the first books they are taught to read. They do all through the medium of the sense of *feeling*, accomplishing by that one sense what is usually done by two—seeing and feeling—or, in a word, they simply make their fingers do for them what our eyes do for us. The printing of the books for the Blind, being done with raised letters, and of course on one side of each leaf only, with large type, all the Blind pupil does is merely to run his fingers over them to read in a few months with great facility. I had the gratification to witness an exhibition of the Blind not long since, in the Representatives' Hall at Columbus, and during the progress of the exhibition, an honorable Senator remarked to me of a little Blind boy who had been reading, *that he was a better reader than many of the Senators.* If the remarks had been made of the members of the other branch of the Legislature, I could, from daily observation, have testified to its truth, and I had no reason to doubt the truth of the remark of my friend, the Senator. *The boy had been in the Institution seven months.*

A knowledge of geography is easily acquired by the Blind. Rivers, lakes, water courses, canals, rail roads, cities, turnpikes, towns and villages are raised on the maps used by the blind, and by running their fingers over them they very readily trace the course of a stream or place them on a town or city.

This useful and benevolent Institution has already imparted much substantial benefit to those for whom it was designed, and it commends itself to the liberal and enlightened men of every portion of the community. It is an Institution richly entitled to the fostering care of the State, and the gentlemen who are engaged in this enterprize of benevolence and philanthropy, and devoting so much of their time and attention to its advancement and prosperity, deserve the grateful consideration and regard of their philanthropic fellow citizens of Ohio and of the country, and will doubtless, be gratefully remembered for their benevolent labors in behalf of this interesting Institution, and for their efforts to meliorate the condition of this hitherto neglected portion of our unfortunate population—the Blind.

Newark, Ohio. HOWARD.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PISGAH CIRCUIT, OHIO, MARCH 5, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Having re-visited the Bethel church to which I alluded in my last, I find that the work of religion to which I then referred is more thorough and extensive than I then supposed. I was well aware of a deep impression on the neighborhood; for during the progress of the meeting the citizens were so much interested in the ordinances of God's house, that they for the time being, suspended all attention to their domestic concerns and gave themselves entirely up to attendance on the means of grace. But I did not know at the time, but this serious attention might be only the "morning cloud and the early dew," as is often the case. But I am happy now to see that something more permanent is likely to be the result of this meeting. Since it closed, a number more have professed religion—some have joined the church—others have commenced taking up their crosses in their families,—the excitement is spreading to other neighborhoods, and there are none within the sphere of its operation, but feel the influence of this work of grace, which appears to be both deepening and widening. C. WOODRUFF.

SHELBY, OHIO, FEB. 28, 1840.

Bro. Springer: I have just been reading the 20th number of your paper; it brings such cheering intelligence of the prosperity of our church that I feel much encouraged to move forward in the cause of Gospel Liberty. For the want of such a medium of communication we have suffered much loss in this region; for our opponents were constantly reporting that we were dwindling and going down, and we have not till now had the means of correcting the discouraging tendency of such fabrications. I have, therefore, noticed with much interest, in the Recorder, the communications from the different circuits in the Ohio Conference and other portions of the connexion, and while I have heard of the work of religion prospering, I have thanked God and taken encouragement.

Six years ago there was but one man, to my knowledge, who belonged to the Methodist Protestant Church in Shelby county. I was a member of the first quarterly conference when Miami circuit was organized, upwards of two years since. We have now sixteen appointments and about one hundred and fifty members. I have been serving the circuit about seventeen months and find them to be a kind, friendly people, living in peace and striving to bear the cross of Christ.

Our second quarterly meeting was recently held, though the weather was unfavorable, yet we had a time of spiritual refreshment.

JOSEPH PARKE, Sup.

SPENCER CT., IA., FEB. 22, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Our prospects on this circuit in some places are good, but in others rather discouraging. We have had some additions this year and should get along pretty well if our members generally felt interested in the cause as they should do; but there is too much deadness and indifference among many. I hope God will arouse them from their lethergy.

JAMES EDMISTON, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

PAPERS ON THE OLD ENGLISH ESSAYISTS.

THE TATLER.

By A. Stevens, A. M.

Perhaps a better service could not be done to the cause of literature, than would be a more general introduction of the old British Essayists to the reading community. There are few well furnished libraries destitute of one or more of these most interesting writers, but among the vast mass, who deserve the multitudinous products of the modern press, the number is exceedingly small who know any thing of the immense literary treasures which their writings contain. The most entertaining pictures of life and manners found in our modern novels, are combined in them with the sterling wit, varied learning and accomplished style of our elder writers.

The most illustrious names of English literature have given interest to these works. Addison, Steele, Berkely, Johnson, Swift, Chesterfield and Colman are indebted, not a little, to them for their celebrity. The period through which they extend and the vices of which they represent, is one of the most interesting in the history of English society and literature. They are most generally conducted too on a plan of concert among the contributors, and with an assumption of fictitious characters, which impart the highest dramatic interest. Some of the best drawn characters in our literature are found in them. In fine, a greater fund of wit, sprightly sentiment, learned allusion, literary learning and elegant diction is not to be met with perhaps in any language. Mrs. Hannah More has remarked, that "To hardly any species of composition has the British public been more signally indebted than to these periodical essays, and perhaps it was only from the British press that such publications could issue." She devotes an excellent chapter to them in her plan for the education of a Princess.

The aim of these writers, as expressed by one of them, was to "bring philosophy out of the closets and libraries, the schools and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables and coffee-houses."—Under this guise, a still nobler purpose was contemplated, especially by the most celebrated of the Essayists. It was an age of open irreligion and, the profligacy, of manners which mark the times of the Second Charles, was still common. Ignorance combined with literary affectation, prevailed among the higher classes, and corruption, undisguised, among the lower. While the Essayists aimed at the ridicule of the prevalent faults of manners, they studied also the improvement of morals and the vindication of religion. Addison's exquisite essays on the Imagination, Wit, English Tragedy, the Opera, and his criticisms on Milton's Paradise Lost, were designed to correct the literary taste of the times; Milton had sunk into comparative obscurity, until these beautiful articles were published. He has also frequently introduced some of the most profound subjects of religious meditation, but so adorned with enlightened illustration and elegance of style as to rank among the most entertaining papers from his pen. Among such may be enumerated the articles on "Eternity," "Various opinions of the Future State," "The Present Life Preparatory to Eternity," "The Nature of Man," "Meditation on Death," "The Ways of Providence," "The Idea of the Supreme Being," "Devotion—Enthusiasm," &c. Bishop Berkely attacked with his polished satire and logic the scepticism of the age. Steele painted with admirable accuracy its corrupt manners, and Johnson steadily wielded his Herculean club against all the immorality and irreligion of both high places and low places.

We think not with a writer,* for whose fine intellect we entertain the liveliest admiration, that the popular opinion has erred in awarding to Addision the highest standing among the periodical Essayists. Steele, it may be admitted, excels him in the ready perceptions of the weak points of human nature, and the off-hand and ludicrous exposure of them, but he makes no approach to him in literary taste and critical skill. They are both excellent in their respective qualities. They are fit subjects for a contrast, but not for a comparison. They have but few traits in common; the peculiar excellences of Addison are unquestionably, however, of a superior class to those which belonged to Steele. Steele excelled in the conception of dramatic character, but Addison in finishing it—Roger de Coverly for instance. Most certainly the art of painting is of higher excellence than that of drawing. Steele was a man of the world, an adept in the knowledge and description of its follies and vices. He was at home in society, and ready in conversation; a colloquial sprightliness distinguishes his style, and gives ease and piquancy to his essays. Addison, though in the *beau monde*, was not at home there, his world was his study, his observations penetrated deeper than Steele's. They were not confined to the surface of life, but reached the inner man, and borrowed beauty and frequently sublimity from the fine literary topics and great moral truths upon which he delighted to dwell. He is represented as ungraceful in conversation, his style has ease, even felicity, but it is not the conversational ease of Steele; it is classical, elaborated, yet it has ease—the facility which is acquired by hard study and toilful practice, like the use of nice instruments by the experience artizan. They both have humor, but who has ever denied Addison's superiority in this respect? where, indeed, in the English language, can be found more refined and elegant humor than Addison's?

It has justly been remarked, that Addison seemed providentially raised up and endowed with his peculiar genius in the minute discrimination of matters of taste, morals and manners, in order to meet the necessities of his times in these respects. His Spectators have become classical as standards of style. His exquisite taste has given a fascination to every paragraph. His moral sentiments were delicate and have impressed almost every page of his Spectators.

His dramatic power is not the least attraction in these accomplished Essays.—His characters are not paintings or statues, gazed at by the observer as specimens of art—they live and move before us—they converse with us. Who has not felt the reality of Sir Roger de Coverly's character? What can exceed the individuality and truth of the Fox Hunter, or Will Wimble? How exactly are the shades of character, the alternations of temper, the follies of life, the affectations of learning, and the fallacies of scepticism, delineated throughout the whole series of these attractive papers! What literary taste cannot relish the rich "feast of fat things" spread out in this exhaustless banquet!

These entertaining writings vary much in their character. The Tatler is a most interesting picture of the society of its day; it is the best representation extant of the social and domestic peculiarities of the time of Queen Anne. Its vices, its follies, its gallanties, its pastimes, its literature, its drama, its conversation, its costume, its private and its public life are all exhibited—not described merely, but acted out with the vivacity of life. We are carried back by an irresistable illusion, to the days of our old Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and converse with them in their periwigs and hooped petticoats. There is a sociability and pleasantry in the manners of Issac Bickerstaff, Esq., which puts us in such good humor that we yield ourselves up passively to the impression of his conversation—in the language of another, "the reader is admitted behind the curtains, and sits down with the writer in his gown and slippers."

The Spectator assumes a higher dignity. We live in a literary household, and converse with men of intellect and classic humor, yet pass once and anon into the gay world to criticise, smile, and not unfrequently laugh at its whims and its follies. The fine dramatic character, the elegant *critique*, Attic style, polished satire, and humor that ever cheers, but never fatigues by excess, form our entertainment here.

In the Guardian we meet with the gravity which befits more important topics, and in the Rambler it becomes serious if not solemn. The moral dissertation, the dignified rebuke of error, the pointed admonition of vice, the sober discussion of manners and literature, conducted in the stately style of "the great moralist," form perhaps a very suitable counterpart to the preceding writers, in this department of our literature.

The Tatler was the first of the British Essayists, its first number was issued April 23, 1709. Steele, Addison and Swift were the chief contributors; Steele, however, was the ostensible conductor. He was accurately acquainted with the lights and shades of life. He was a native of Dublin, but educated at the famous old Charter House School, in London. Addison was his fellow student. His inclination led him to the army, and he first became an author by writing the *Christian Hero* while an ensign. The first publication which disclosed the true character of his genius, as a wit and satirist, was his *Funeral*, or *Grief a-la-mode*, a comedy, written while bearing a captain's commission. These writings introduced him to the attention of the gay world, and all his subsequent works show that he was no careless observer of its vices and follies. The stores of his observations are spread out in the pages of the Tatler, with a vivacity which render it one of the most entertaining pictures of the fashionable world that has ever been painted.

The Tatler is distinguished from the Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, and Idler, by confining its satire to the more superficial follies of society; though the moral dignity and elaborate elegance of the latter works are not to be found in its pages, yet for sprightliness of remark, satirical humor, and versatile power of observation, it is unequalled by any of them.—The object of the Tatler is expressed in the first volume. "The state of conversation and business in this town, having been long perplexed with pretenders in both kinds, in order to open men's eyes against such abuses, it appeared no unprofitable undertaking to publish a paper which should observe upon the manners of the pleasurable as well as the busy part of mankind. The general purpose of this paper is to expose false arts of life, to pull off the disguises of cunning, vanity and affectation, and to recommend a general simplicity in our dress, our discourse, and our behavior."

Something of a dramatic arrangement is adopted in the composition of the Tatler, which, perhaps, first suggested the idea of the fictitious literary clubs, under which most subsequent periodicals of the kind were published. Steele assumes the name of *Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.*, and the "lean hectic" appearance, the good humor, and wise advice of an old man are present to the reader's mind throughout the work. The old gentleman has a number of relatives who send him their opinions; he is an adept in astrology, and therefore capable of holding the secretly wicked *in terrorum*, has a demon as sagacious as was that of Socrates, who encourages him when he desponds over the follies of the world, and, fleet as

"The swift-winged arrows of light,"

visits all lands and retirements to bring him reports.

Steele has given a dramatic interest to Hotels and Coffee-houses. It is in these Essays that we first meet with the venerated names of White's, Will's, the Grecian, and St. James's Coffee-houses. At these houses Bickerstaff meets his friends, observes the manners of "the town," receives his correspondents over a dish of coffee, and reads and discusses their communications, preparatory to publication. All remarks on gallantry and pleasure are dated from White's Chocolate-house; learning and science from Grecian, and foreign and domestic news from St. James's Coffee-house while miscellaneous observations are dated from "my own apartment."

The extensive supervision which Bickerstaff assumed over the manners of the town, necessarily led to the introduction of many scenes not suitable to the fastidious taste of later times. We will not even say that he is excusable from the charge of vulgarity in many cases. Yet the salutary effect of his writings is said to have been remarkable. A contemporary writer observes, "It is incredible to conceive the influence they have had on the town; how many thousand follies they have either quite banished, or given a very great check to; how much countenance they have added to both virtue and religion; how many people they have rendered happy by showing that it was their own fault if they were not so; and lastly, how entirely they have convinced our fops and young fellows of the value and advantages of learning."

A foreign writer asserts that the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian—the three periodicals to which Steele and Addison were the principal contributors, have been reprinted as often, perhaps, as any books in our language.

The Tatler was originally published on half a sheet. Each number consisted of two pages, and nearly one-fourth was filled with advertisements. The price was one penny. The work was published three times a week, and reached 271 numbers. The last is dated January, 1711. The advertisements and notices of foreign and domestic news, gave the Tatler somewhat the character of a com-

*See Hazlitt's Lectures.

mon newspaper. Its original papers on morals and criticism alone distinguished it from the half sheets of news which where then common. In most of the reprints, these only have been retained — Perhaps no data can be afforded to the student of English manners, more interesting than these articles. The refined humor of Addison distinguishes the communications to the Tatler which are from his pen. Its later numbers manifest a greater boldness of writing and elevation of feeling than are found in the preceding ones. It is curious to observe the policy with which its writers accommodated themselves to the public by thus assuming a lenient tone in the outset, and becoming more pungent as their popularity increased.

The success of the Tatler was incredible—it seemed indeed to produce a mania for periodical publication among the literary predenders of the time. Gay, the poet, observes humorously, "The expiration of Bickerstaff's lucubrations was attended with much the same consequence as the death of Melibœus' ox in Virgil; as the latter engendered swarms of bees; the former immediately produced whole swarms of satirical scribblers.

"One of these authors calls himself the Growler, and assured us, that to make amend for Mr. Steel's silence, he was resolved to *growl* at us weekly, as long as we would think fit to give him any encouragement. Another gentleman with more modesty calls his paper the Whisperer; and a third, to please the ladies, christened his the Tell Tale. At the same time, came out several Tatlers, each of which with equal truth and wit assured us that he was the genuine Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. They seemed, indeed, at first to think that what was only the garnish of the former Tatlers was that which recommended them, and not those substantial entertainments which they every where abound in.

"Accordingly they were continually talking of their *maid*, *night caps*, *spectacles*, and *Charles Lillie*. However, there were now and then some faint endeavours at humour and sparks of wit, which the town, for the want of better entertainment, was content to hunt after through a heap of impertinencies; but even these are become at present wholly, and quite swallowed up in the *blaze of the Spectator*."

On discontinuing the Tatler, Steele commenced with Addison the Spectator. Many of the most interesting papers of the latter were from his pen. He wrote the second paper, in which the Literary Club, which is admirably maintained throughout the work, is described. We are perhaps chiefly indebted to Steele for the *dramatis personæ* of the work. The interesting conception of Sir Roger de Coverly, usually ascribed to Addison, was actually Steele's. The perfectness and fine humor of this character attracted the attention of Addison, and won his sympathies as strongly as if the good-hearted knight were in actual existence, and among his dearest friends. Hence he was a favorite personage in some of Addison's best papers; and it is said that he contrived to introduce the premature death of the amiable old man, because Steele began to represent him in bad scenes, which, to Addison's refined taste, detracted from the beautiful *morale* of the character.

At the conclusion of the 7th volume of the Spectator, Steele commenced with Addison the Guardian. The first paper appeared March 12, 1712. Steele projected it without the assistance of Addison. A quarrel with the publisher stopped its publication, but it was immediately followed by the "Englishman," which was in fact but a continuation of the Guardian, modified in its character by assuming a more free discussion of politics. Steele introduces it by observing that he had "purchased the lion,* inkstand and paper, and all other goods of Nestor Ironsides, Esq., (the fictitious character of Steele,) who has thought fit to write no more himself, but has given me full liberty to report any large expressions or maxims which may tend to the instruction of mankind, and the service of his country." He then remarks with much humor, that Nestor had exhorted him to turn patriot, a hint to the political course he intended to pursue. He soon plunged into the vortex of political contents, and dropped the fine literary humor which has rendered his other works immortal, while the Englishman is scarcely known. Libellous paragraphs in this paper led to his expulsion from the House of Commons, where he had a seat at the time.

His next attempt was entitled the Lona. It was devoted to domestic manners like the Tatler. Forty papers were published; some first rate article were from the pen of Addison. Nine papers of another periodical called the Reader, were published by him before the Lona closed. The Town Talk followed. It is a series of letters to a lady, and supposed to have been addressed to his wife, then in the country. Some of its passages are exceptionable for their indelicacy. The Tea Table was his next attempt, but it was short-lived, extending only to three numbers.

The Plebian was the next in appearance. It was got up in opposition to an aristocratic bill in Parliament. With this publication is connected the painful event of a quarrel between Steele and Addison. The latter started the *Old Whig*, in opposition to the Plebian; personal allusions soon followed, and these fast friends in some of the best literary labors of that age, went to their graves enemies. Johnson truly remarks that such a controversy was "Bellum plusquam cevile." Every reader must regret that these two friends, after spending so many years in confidence, endearment and fellowship of study, should part in acrimonious opposition. His last important work as an essayist, was the Theatre, which manifested much of the tact of the Tatler, and was exceedingly popular. It contained many statements of his private life, and was devoured with avidity. Steele at last became paralytic and returned to his seat at Llangunnei, in South Wales, where he died in 1729.

*A gilt lion-headed letter box kept at one of the London coffee houses.

A Royal Marriage Speech.—Among many instances of the great change of manners which 170 years have produced in England, perhaps few are more striking than the difference between the style of the past and present speeches from the throne. Those of Charles the Second, in an age though scarcely less polite or less witty than our own, have a familiarity, a bluntness and a homeliness which make them sound oddly in our ears. The following is from Charles' speech, at the opening of his second parliament in 1661: "I will not conclude without telling you some news,—news that I think will be very acceptable to you, and therefore I should think myself unkind and illnatured if I did not impart it to you. I have been put in mind by my friends that it was now time to marry, and I have thought so myself ever since I came into England. But there appeared difficulties enough in the choice, though many overtures have been made to me; and if I should never marry until I could make such a choice, against which there could be no foresight of any inconvenience that may ensue, you will live to see an old bachelor, which I think you do not desire to do. I can now tell you, not only that I am resolved to marry, but to whom I am resolved to marry. If God pleases, it is with the daughter of Portugal. And I will make all the haste I can to fetch you a Queen hither, who I doubt not will bring great blessings with her to me and you." In the same session Charles finished one of his speeches thus: "The mention of my wife's arrival puts me in mind to desire you to put that compliment upon her that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be; and to that purpose I pray that you would quickly despatch and pass such laws as are before you, in order to the amending of those ways, in order that she may not find Whitehall surrounded with water."

The Washington National Monument.—A late number of the Washington Intelligencer contains a table exhibiting the whole receipts and expenditures of this association, from its establishment in 1834 to October 1839. The whole amount received by the Treasurer, Samuel H. Smith, has been: from contributors, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-four cents; interest on stocks, four thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents; in *Brandon* Bank notes, from contributors three hundred and twenty dollars; total, $34,208 52. Of this, $33-105 65 has been invested in stocks, the value of which is estimated at about $800 over their prime cost; two hundred and thirty-eight dollars has been expended for the contingent expenses of the Treasurer; two hundred and twenty-seven dollars for the exchange of bank notes and drafts; thirty-one dollars for postage and ninety-five dollars for legal and other expenses. This leaves a balance of five hundred and eleven dollars cash; of which three hundred and twenty dollars, Brandon, has been sent to New Orleans for collection, which may be worth ten dollars. The Treasurer has also thirteen dollars in counterfeit, and five dollars in uncurrent notes. The actual available balance of cash, deposited in the Bank of Washington to the credit of the society, is $174 56.

The Brandon and counterfeit part of the above funds are certainly the most curious portions of the statement. Whoever thought to buy the credit of liberality with such currency must have estimated fame at a cheap rate.

The British Empire in the East Indies.—This empire has within a single Century, risen from the humble rank of a trading factory to an imporium of more than 100,000,000 of inhabitants, with an equal number (100,000,000) who, though under their own princes, still obey the British power; extends 1,250,000 English square miles of the most fertile part of the surface of the earth (from eight deg. latitude to 35 deg. and from 68 deg. longitude to 92 degrees,) and consequently contains a polar attitude the same as Messina to Turnea, and a breadth as from Lisbon to Smolenski; which shows that it cannot be compared to any thing in Europe, either as to size or population, any more than in difference of climate and temperature—but that it must be compared with Europe itself. This empire has within its boundaries the Gauts and Himalay Mountains, always covered with ice, which raise, the former 12,000, the latter 27,000 feet above the level of the sea; it is intersected by rivers, each of which, like the Indus, Jumna, Sutledge, Ganges, and Brahmapotra, offers a navigation of not less than 1,200 English miles, and the two last mentioned, during certain months, pour into the Bay of Bengal a mass of water containing more than 100,000,000 cubic feet in one hour. It has for its defence a standing army excellently disciplined, and considerably greater than that of Austria—and a revenue half as large again as that of Russia. Within its boundaries there are towns which, like Calcutta, have a population of a million; others which, like Delhi, Aggra, Benares, Luckno, and Poona, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—Madras and Bombay, which carry on a trade greater than that of Ancient Carthage, Venice, or Genoa, during their most flourishing periods. It has kings as vassals, with a greater number of subjects than Naples of dynasties older than the Bourbons, and the emperor in Hindostan, the descendant of Tamerlane—(Thimur Khau,) the great Mogul, still sits on his golden throne, in Delhi, surrounded by all the grandeur of the East, himself only a prisoner in the power of the British.

From the "Wilkesbarre Advocate."

THIN SHOES.

Epitaph on the gravestone of a young lady:

"Died of thin shoes, January, 1839."—*Exchange paper.*

If the truth was always to be found in an epitaph, and epitaphs on every gravestone—such inscriptions as the above would be as thick in our repositories of death, as fallen leaves in autumn.

The practice of wearing thin shoes, and clothing in light garments generally, is too common among American women, and cannot be too strongly animadverted upon. A thin pair of shoes undoubtedly set off and display to advantage a pretty foot; but is the word of admiration from some senseless coxcomb in a crowded ball-room, an equivalent for the hacking cough and hectic flush—or the ruddy tint of health so lightly esteemed by our fair country women as to be carelessly exchanged for the red harbinger of death, blasting the cheek where it blooms!

Is a foot, compressed into the smallest possible space by kid and morocco—a prisoner there—and which if placed and kept there, against the will of the wearer, would be called torture; is a foot thus bondaged, we say, because its diminutiveness may attract the eye of some jockey in humanity, and exposing its owners both by the quality and manner of its covering, to cold, cough and consumption, to have such meretricious advantages compared with such probable fatal results? Let those who thus throw themselves in the suicide's path, reflect upon what they are doing.

We say to every one, wear good, strong, thick shoes and overshoes, whenever there is mud, water, snow or ice in the street. Never mind if your feet do look a little large, ladies; even if they should appear clumsy, do not fret. A little looking foot is not of so such importance to health and happiness as a good pair of lungs; and those who act the part of wisdom will dress to ensure health, and let fashion and fashion's fools go to destruction in the way that they love to travel.

The Smaller Methodist Bodies.—We have had an opportunity of glancing at a London work,—which, as far as we are aware, has not yet been republished in this country,—with the following title:

"An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions, now existant among mankind: with their internal diversities of Creed and Profession. By Josiah Conder, author of 'The Modern Traveller,' &c. &c.

From this work, which was printed in 1838, we extract the following particulars respecting various organizations of Wesleyan Methodists:

1. *The Methodist New Connexion.*—"The New Methodists (somtimes called, from their most prominent leader, "Kilhamites,") differ from the old Methodists in the more popular Constitution of their Church government, the preachers and the lay-deputies chosen by the people, being associated in all meetings for business. They are numerous, chiefly in the northern counties." Their number in 1838, is thus stated: Preachers, 95—Members, 19,899. They originated in 1797.

2. *The Primitive Methodists.* "Since the formation of the New Connexion, other separations from the original body have taken place. The largest of these is the connexion of "Primitive Methodists," usually denominated "Ranters," who profess to adhere more strictly to the original description of Methodism, and, in opposition to the decision of the Conference, in 1803, admit of female preachers. From the minutes of their fourteenth Conference, in 1833, it appears that they had then 552 chapels, 102 circuits, 290 circuit preachers, 3,515 local preachers, and 48,421 members; the increase of the latter, during the year preceding, being 7,120."

3. *Bryanites.*—"Another detached body, called Bryanites, who are found chiefly in the western counties, reckoned, a few years ago, 13,000 members."

4. *Independent Methodists.*—"The "Independent Methodists," who have only lay-teachers, rejecting "a hired ministry," consisted of about 4000 members."

5. *Wesleyan Protestant Methodists.*—"The Wesleyan Protestant Methodists, a more recent secession, principally at Leeds, at their first Conference in September, 1839, reported 2,840 members."

6. *The Methodist Protestant Church.*—"In the United States, where the parent body is under a species of Episcopal government, a considerable division took place, in 1827-8, on the principle of having a Representative Assembly for the government of the Church. On Nov. 2d, 1830, a Convention of 49 ministers and 32 lay-delegates, favorable to this plan, assembled at Baltimore, and agreed upon an instrument, for "The Constitution and Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church." The number of its ministers now amounts to about 200, and the members to 30,000."

7. *The Wesleyan Association.*—"We have yet to mention another important schism in the Parent Body in this country, consequent upon the recent expulsion of Dr. Warren, and those who took part with him. The body has assumed the title of "The Wesleyan Association." Some overtures have been made with a view to a union between this body of Seceders and the New Connexion, which had a similar origin, and is based upon similar principles. Hitherto, however, the desired union has not been consumated. The Wesleyan Association comprises 57 itinerant preachers, 167 chapels,* and 21,275 members in Society."†

SUMMARY.

	Preachers,	*Members.*
1. New Connexion,	95	19,899
2. Primitive Methodists,	290	48,421
3. Bryanites,		13,000
4. Independent Methodists,		4,000
5. Wesleyan Protestant Methodists,		2,840
6. Methodist Protestants,	200	30,000
6. Wesleyan Association,	57	21,275
	642	139,435
		642
		140,077
Add Local Preachers of Prim. Meth.		3,514
Total,		143,591

It must be remembered that this, after all, is a very imperfect account of the numbers of Methodists not associated either with the original Wesleyan Methodist Connexion or the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several Bodies, in this country, are not noticed. Of those which are named, the numbers are taken, in some cases, from old reports—in one, more than ten years old. There can scarcely be a doubt that the various Seceding Methodists number, at least, 200,000. What but a badly organized government could have caused such separations among Christians? And what other separations, by the same cause, are now in prospect! Will they not— must they not continue, until Lay-Representative shall triumph? And shall not this principle re-unite the fragments in one, just, peaceful, magnificent, and glorious organization? Time will show.—*Meth. Prot. Letter Press.*

*Exclusive of 343 preaching places, rooms, &c.

†Dr. Warren has since entered the Established Church. His friends are erecting a chapel for him in Manchester.

Robert A. Forsyth, late paymaster in the United States Army, accused by the press as a defaulter, has paid over his balances.

AGRICULTURAL.

Salting Straw.—We have heard different opinions about the propriety of salting straw for cattle. Some say it is best to sprinkle the straw with salt and water; others, of equal intelligence and experience, say it is best to give them the salt separately. After considerable attention and inquiry upon the subject, we are satisfied that it is best to give them the salt separately. Cattle need a certain amount of salt for health; they instinctively know how much they need for this purpose. If you put it where they can get at it when they please, they will lick the proper quantity and no more. If you deal it out to them on straw you may either give too much or too little; if the latter, their strength is not promoted; if the former, it tends to produce the scurvy. If any person wishes to satisfy himself on this subject, let him fill two racks with straw; the one strongly sprinkled with brine and the other without any. He will find his cattle will feed at the salted rack until they have enough of the saline substance, and they will then walk off to the other. Now, if they were compelled to satisfy their hunger at the first, they would take more salt than they otherwise would, which fact should satisfy any reflecting man, that it would be better to place the salt in a situation where they could take the amount their instinct indicated; for

"Value *reason* o'er *instinct* all you can,
In *this* 'tis God that acts, in *that* 'tis man."

Time to Gather Apples.—Apples should be gathered before they are touched by the frost; especially winter and spring fruit, as it hastens their maturity and depreciates their quality. A few years ago we let our Rhode Island Greenings get some frosted before we pulled them, and by the middle of February they had turned yellow and bursted. The following season, we took them before the frost, and they retained their greenish color and their flavor, until late in the spring. We have kept Newtown Pippins until late in June, retaining their firmness and flavor; but last fall they got some frost before we gathered them, and they are at this period on the decline, having turned yellow and exhibiting symptoms of fast decay.

Some people are under the impression that it is best to gather apples at a certain time of the moon. It is said that any bruise they may get when the moon is in a particular phasis will dry up and that the apple will keep better. We find there is more in the character of the season than in any relation to the moon in which fruit may be gathered. A few years since, our Greening trees were so very full that the wind blew off a considerable number of them,—they fell at every stage of the moon,—most of them had bruises; we gathered and laid them on the cellar floor. The weather turned cool immediately after they were taken in, and we do not believe one half bushel out of twenty-five bushels rotted.—They sold in the market for just as much as those which were carefully picked. This year, in consequence of the warmness of the fall, the fruit rotted very extensively; even that which was picked ever so careful, and no difference at what stage of the moon's phases.

From the Zanesville Gazette.

LIME.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over the Agricultural department of the Gazette of October 9, 1839, I find some very judicious remarks on experiments and the manner in which they should be conducted, but it strikes me that the following paragraph is liable to mislead: "We once knew a man who was in the habit of using considerable lime on his land, and every year as he thought to profit, till by making an experiment he ascertained that the increase of his crops had been attributed to a wrong cause." Now if the increase was not attributable to the lime, to what was it?

My own experience is decidedly in favor of lime as a manure, and as our Muskingum hills abound in limestone, I would recommend a trial of its efficacy. I was led from the above paragraph in your remarks to observe on your plan the result of an experiment:—I had limed about half an acre of my cornfield last spring, making a mark to show its limits. On gathering I husked eight rows of that which had not been limed, making in measure about one third of an acre: it yielded eleven bushels. A few days afterwards I husked out eight rows of that which had been limed: it measured 15 bushels. This was at the rate of 12 bushels difference per acre in favor of the lime; for except that, the soil was as near alike as could be found.

In conversing with neighbor K. a few days ago, he stated that he believed limed ground often produced twice as much corn as that of equal quality not limed.

Respectfully, S. Rodman.

Springfield Tp., Feb. 29, 1840.

THE FARRIER.

A Saddle horse.—A horse with thin shoulders, and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even his neck rising semicircularly from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may be justly said to have a light forehead, and be fitter for a saddle than a collar.—As most horses in the hands of farmers are drawn, while they are young, which notwithstanding their make, occasions them to move heavily—if you desire a nimble footed horse, choose one that has never been drawn.

In buying a horse—inquire into four other things, viz., biting, kicking, stopping and starting.

A horse may be sound though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly discover, by barely looking on him; so I refer to his keeper.

When you are buying, it is common for the owners to say in praise of his horse. That he has neither splint, spavin nor windgall.

The splint.—The splint is a fixed callous excrescence or hard knob growing upon the flat of the in or outside, and sometimes both, of the shank bones; a little under and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

To take it off, shave the part, and beat it with a stick, prick it with a nail in a flat stick, clap on a blistering plaster as strong as you can make it; let it be on three days, then take it off, rub the place with half a drachm of the oil of origanum, and as much oil of vitrol, mixed; if the first does not do, rub it a second time with the oils; if you find any remains of the splint, apply a second blistering plaster, for twenty-four hours; walk him moderately, to prevent any swelling or excresence from not settling.

Most young horses have splints, more or less and they will occasion lameness while they are coming upon the bone; but after they have come to the firmness of bones, they do not lame a horse, nor is such a horse the worse for use, though he may not look so well to the eye.

The Spavin.—The spavin is of the same nature, and appears in the like manner, on the instep bone, behind, and not far below the hoof. To take it off, beat the bone with a bleeding stick, and rub it; then annoint it with the oil of origanum, tie a wet cloth about it, and with a hot brick applied to it soak it in the oil till it be dry.

Windgalls.—Windgalls are several swellings just above the fet-lock joints of all the four legs; they seem when felt to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the splint and spavin always do. All three proceed from one and the same cause which is hard riding, travelling too far in one day or carrying too great a weight when young.

Setting out on a journey.—Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, or only ride out for the air, let your horse's feet be examined sometime before, to see that his shoes are fast and sit easy on his feet, for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

Directions for mounting.—Before you mount, look round your horse to see if his bridle, curb, saddle and girths, are all fitted to their proper places. Always accustom your horse to stand firm and without a motion, till you are fixed in your seat, and your clothes be adjusted.

Directions for going.—When you would have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your knees, or speaking to him, without using whip or spur; for a horse will learn any thing; and a good quality may as easily be taught him as a bad one would.

Corrections ill-timed.—Corrections well-timed.—An easy rein.—Most men whip and spur a horse, to make him go faster, before they bid him; but it is cruel treatment to beat a generous creature before you have signified your mind to him, by some token, which he may be taught to understand, who would obey you if he knew your pleasure; it is time enough to correct him when he refuses, or re
you. Do not haul his head about
too tight a rein, it deadens his m
besides, he will carry you safer, and
better care of his steps with an easy h
that a heavy one; much depends
the quietness of the bridle hand.
your elbows steady, and you cannot
his mouth. Again nothing discove
bad horseman, even at a distance, so r
as throwing his arms and legs about;
it is easier to the horse and rider, an
can carry you farther by ten miles a
when you sit as steady upon him
you were a part of himself.

FROM WASHINGTON CI

From the Correspondent of the Zanesville
zette.

Washington, Saturday Mornni
March 6th, 1840.

My letter this morning must be b
as the proceedings of Congress for
last few days offer but little of interes
your readers generally. The time
both houses has been taken up in con
ering local bills.

On Monday last, Mr. Lumpkin
Georgia, introduced into the Senat
resolution for an adjournment of the p
ent session of Congress some time in M
next.

He said he saw no necessity for p
tracting the session, and he was for fix
a day of adjournment that business mi
be attended to, and members go home
their constituents. He would say to S
ators and Representatives, "Gentlem
you have been long enough feeding
of the public corn-crib. It is time
should go home and feed out of your c
corn-crib. Look out, and see the spr
bursting forth with brightness and ge
ality, and clothing the earth with v
dure, and inviting man to industrious
useful pursuits." He added, that he
tended to persevere in this matter.

Mr. Webster concurred most heart
with Mr. Lumpkin, and would go w
him most cordially and earnestly in
deavoring in accomplishing the object
had in view. The resolution for an
propriation to continue the Cumberla
Road, coming up in the House, Mr. B
of Tennessee, made an able speech in
vor of the resolution. The previc
question was demanded, but before t
vote was taken, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the House refused
suspend the rules for the purpose of
king up the Sub-Treasury bill.

The Senate has passed a bill autho
zing the Secretary of the Treasury
compromise with the sureties of Samu
Swartwout, and to extend for a long
period the several acts now in force f
the relief of insolvent debtors of the Ur
ted States. The bill to continue the o
fice of Commissioner of Pensions nee
only the signature of the President to b
come a law. The salary of the commi
sioners has been reduced from $3.000
$2.500.

New Jersey Election.—On Thursda
the different committees were called upo
for reports, when the Committee on Ele
tions made a long report, which conclude
with declaring that Mr. Dickerson an
the other administration claimants fo
seats as representatives from New Jerse
had received a majority of the *lawfu*
votes.

The Speaker stated that the questio
would then be on Mr. Fillmore's motio
to re-committed the report, in order t
give the minority an opportunity to pre
sent their report. Mr. Duncan appeale
from the decision of the chair, and hi
decision was reversed, when Mr. Petri
ken instantly moved a resolution, declar
ing in favor of the Van Buren member
from N. Jersey, and requiring the Speak
er to swear them in, whenever they shoul
present themselves. It was manifest tha
the decree was that the resolution *mus
pass.* Mr. P. called the previous questio
on his resolution, but before the vote was
taken, the House adjourned.

And on yesterday [Friday] several
members appealed to Mr. Petriken t
withdraw his call for the previous ques
tion, but he refused, and persisted in his
call for a direct vote. One of the minor
ity of the committee on elections asked
for a suspension of the rules to enable him
to present the report of the minority, but
the rules were not suspended. Finally,
the House proceeded to the orders of the
day, when the Speaker presented, by
leave, sundry documents which he had
received from New Jersey, relative to the
election in that state. They were refer
red to the committee on elections. Mr.
Fillmore addressed the house until a late
hour in support of the motion to have
these documents printed and the whole
evidence before the house before the final
vote is taken on the subject. The house
adjourned before he concluded his re
marks. *But the Van Buren members will
be admitted.* Yours, in haste, M.

Something Singular.—We conversed yesterday, with a little girl of five years, who has a mother of 25, a grandmother of 45, a great-grandmother of 65, and a great-great-grandmother of 85, all living! It adds to the singularity of the event, that each of the parties, from the youngest to the oldest, is the "only daughter" of her parents. We should be right glad to see the whole five taking tea together. It would warm the heart.—*Boston Trans.*

It is rumored that the Seminoles are busy training an army of Rattle Snakes to act against the whites in Florida as an offset to the Blood Hounds. Such a thing is just as possible as that the Blood Hounds will succeed in extirpating the savages.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 18, 1840.

We acknowledge the receipt of all the Nos. f the Letter-Press.

The March number of the Casket with the isual amount of interesting matter, was receiv- d some ten days since.

The March number of the Lady's Book is re- eived, and we give from it an enteresting arti- le on the English Essayists, in this paper.

The watch and jewelry store of Mr. C. S. Keyes, f Grand Gulf, Mississippi, was robbed on the ight of the 27th ult. of property to the amount f ten thousand dollars; supposed to have been one by four robbers, one of whom (Clarke) was hortly after arrested at Natchez, from whom one- ourth of the stolen goods was recovered.

A number of pens have discribed the eloquence f Mr. Corwin's late speech in Congress on the Cumberland Road instructions. It is said to ave amused both friends and opponents. The llowing extract is from the correspondent of he New York Express:

"Mr. Corwin possesses all the qualifications of mind and manner which makes the perfect ora- or. He puts his antagonist to death in a manner o courteous and refined,—with so much good lature and for so many good reasons,—that like astings before Burke, the opponent, guilty or ot guilty, feels that he deserves the censure and ondemnation sought for."

LITERARY REPOSITORY.—We acknowledge the eceipt of the three first numbers of Mr. Hildreth's Literary Repository," from Lowell, Mass.— Ve take this kindly of Mr. H., and should he rant any little service done in our way, if he ill give us a hint it shall be cheerfully attended o. We noticed the "Repository" in our 27th umber, as a valuable literary sheet. It seems hat the public so appreciate it, as the edition rst struck is exhausted and the numbers before s is a re-print.

YOUTH'S CABINET.—We have received the umber of this paper for March 5th, but have not eceived one before for several weeks,—previous o which it came to us as regularly as any paper n our exchange list. At the request of its edi- or we published his prospectus, and gave it five nsertions, and therefore consider ourself, accord- ng to his own proposals, entitled to receive his aper. We cannot, however, think there is any ntentional wrong in this matter. This, tho' small paper, we consider a valuable exchange, nd perhaps draw as heavy from it for our columns s any other paper we receive, and perhaps more berally than any other journal in the west draws om it.

A letter from S. S. Parr, pastor of the First aptist church of this town, to the Columbus ross and Journal says:

"We have received into the First Church since came to this place, fifty-two; forty-five of whom ave been baptized. Our brethren of the Mar- et Street church have been much blessed, and esterday Bro. Miles and myself, with our respec- ve congregations, repaired to the river side, nd in conjunction waited upon twenty precious uls into the liquid grave of their adorable Re- eemer. I am happy to say that the two church- s are united in the great work of benevolence nd love."

The same paper states that the number receiv- d into Mr. Lynd's church, Cincinnati, in the te revival, by baptism, is one hundred and wenty.

TAKE CARE WHAT YOU EAT.—About the 8th ult. Ir. Solomon Robinson, son and brother, residing n the eastern part of Morgan county, Ohio, ere repairing a mill dam. On removing some ubbish they found a root which they took to be *pikenard*, which they divided among them, and ach ate a considerable portion of it. Shortly fter the son complained of feeling sick. At this uncture they were called to dinner; the two rothers started to the house, and the son ap- roached the creek to obtain a drink. But when e former found the latter did not follow they eturned to see what was the cause, when they ound him prostrate upon the ice convulsed with pasms. They immediately conveyed him to the ouse, when on their arrival thither the other wo were taken in like manner. The son was ead in one hour. A physician being immedi- tely called, he pronounced one of the others ir- ecoverably gone, but by bleeding they seemed to let immediate relief from their excruciating ufferings, and both the others ultimately recov- d.

The root was said by some to be what is called *Wild Parsnip*, but it is somewhat doubtful as to he kind of vegetable.

MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat is down to 40 cents and lour to $2 50 a 2 75. The two mills in Zanes- ille received 19,000 bushels last week; there are our other mills in the suburbs, if they all receiv- d as much it would make fifty-seven thousand ushels sold in our town in one week. In conse- uence of low prices farmers have been keeping heir wheat back.

Flour in New York, the latest accounts $5¼ nd dull; Philadelphia, 4 87½ a $5; Baltimore, 62½ a 4 75.

Wheat in Massillon 50 cents.

News by the Great Western discouraging for our.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 10.—*Flour.*—The lour market during the last two weeks has been nusually animated, and the sales larger than hey have been for many years past for export, ut for home consumption the demand has been imited. Sales for export on the Delaware at 12½ per bbl. for Brandywine Flour, and $5 for ennsylvania; one lot at a mere shade less. On road and Market streets, sales at $5 a 4 87½, hiefly at 4 87½ to 4 94, per bbl. at the former rice, for cash; in some cases on time, with inter- st added, at the latter rate. Within two weeks bout forty-seven thousand bbls. of wheat Flour ave been taken in this market for shipment.— Rye Flour is steady at 3 dollars, with sales.—*Bicknell.*

METHODIST PROTESANT BANNER.—We have received the three first numbers of this paper, the prospectus of which will be found on our last page. We think the influence of this little sheet will be felt in the south.

There is an interesting meeting now in progress in the neighborhood of this office, at the Springfield chapel; ten were received into the church at love feast on Monday morning last, and the meeting is still continued.

Our Episcopal brethren have had quite an excitement for some time past at the Asbury chapel, about three miles west. A number have been received into that church.

The following is from the South Western Christian Advocate of the 7th inst.

"It will be recollected that some weeks ago we published a letter from J. J. Amos to the 'Western Recorder,' complaining that the Reformers or Protestant Methodists neglected the poor in not sending out itinerant preachers. Our attention has been called to a reply to that letter, and we consider it due to all parties that we should make an extract from that reply."

We omit the extract from Bro. Bassett's "vindication," but give the following remarks of the editor of the Advocate at the close:

"We are of opinion that we mistook the proceedings of the Ohio (Protestant) Conference for the Gen. Conference, in Pittsburgh. 'Let justice be done though the heavens fall.'"

Now this we think highly creditable to the editor, Mr. STRINGFIELD, as a gentleman and as a christian. The number of the Advocate containing the re-publication of Bro. Amos' letter and the editorial remarks thereon, did not reach us, but the subsequent number, which made allusion thereto, did. The remarks which we saw did the Methodist Protestant church much injustice. But by giving a liberal extract from the "Vindication," and by the above remarks, this matter has been set right, and our brother editor has evinced an honorable candor which has gained upon our confidence.

At the time we published Mr. Amos' letter we were aware that it was calculated to mislead.—But as our columns are open to the laity to examine the doings of the public functionaries of the church, and as Mr. A. was our personal friend and a worthy man, we could not deny him a hearing. But as matters have turned out, we think no ultimate injury will happen from this thing. Mr. A's mind has been relieved,—the subject has been 'vindicated,' and it has afforded an opportunity to a brother editor to exhibit an act of honesty which does him great credit, and is pleasing for us to contemplate.

As it respets the disposition of the Methodist Protestant Church to extend the gospel to the poor, we are of opinion that there is not a set of men in America who have done more for the promulgation of the gospel, according to their ability, both among the ministry and the laity, than the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church. Without a large amount of sacrifice on their part the church could never have been placed on the same footing on which she now stands. We have little doubt, if she had the ability, simply to CLOTHE and FEED her ministers, she would soon send the gospel to all the poor of the land.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

On the 7th. inst. Mr. Tod, from a select committee, on leave, reported back the bill to amend the act for the prevention of immoral practices, with amendments. Before the amendments had been disposed of

Mr. Bissell expressed dissatisfaction with the details of the bill, and preferred waiting another year. He therefore moved its postponement until the first Monday of December next. Which motion, after some discussion he withdrew.

Mr. Henderson then made some remarks. As a friend to the protection of religious meetings, he feared that the bill, as amended, is not as good as the old law. He animadverted upon a practice, in which he said the gentleman from Trumbull had been very successful, of getting bills to which he is unfriendly, referred to him, by which means, he incorporates provisions that neutralize the effect of those to which he objects. He said there was no vote of that gentleman, to show that he was a friend of the bill. For the purpose of affording some of the friends of the bill an opportunity of considering the amendments, he moved to recommit the bill to a select committee of three.

Mr. Tod replied to Mr. Henderson, denying that there was any ground for the charge made against him. After which the motion to recommit failed, and one of the amendments was agreed to, and the other disagreed to.

Some discussion then ensued upon the nature of the amendments, after which Messrs. Henderson and Bissell withdrew their opposition.

Mr. Utter and Mr. Glover then opposed the bill, after which the Senate took a recess. *2 o'clock, P. M.*

Senate again met.

The bill to amend the act for the prevention of certain immoral practices being upon its final passage, a motion was made to recommit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to strike out of the bill the words "goods, wares, or merchandize," so as to exempt pedlars from the penalties imposed upon the venders of spirituous liquors, &c.—This motion was discussed at some length; and before the question was taken, the bill was laid upon the table.

There has been a considerable effort on the part of the Methodist Churches and those who are in the habit of holding camp and other meetings in the grove, to procure an Act to protect them from disturbances while in the enjoyment of their undoubted privileges. As many petitions have been forwarded to the Legislature to procure legal protection, as have been forwarded, perhaps, for any other object. To meet the prayer of these petitions the above bill was reported. A few at its introduction manifested considerable hostility to it, but their opposition was overruled by an overwhelming majority. These malecontents appear to have gathered some strength and are now doing their utmost to defeat the object of the petitions by adding amendments to the bill which will paralyze its efficiency. We will give no opinion about the motives of the opponents of this bill. They may be honest, only wishing to guard against ecclesiastical encroachments, or they may be themselves a part of the rabble rout against which the proposed law is designed to operate, and therefore are opposing what they fear. But for the want of a personal knowledge of the party, we can hazard no conjecture as to which motive actuates them.

The subject involved in these petitions is one that we are well acquainted with. The petitioners are a numerous, respectable and law-abiding portion of the community. And probably no equal portion of citizens have been more grossly imposed on, for more than twenty years, by a worthless set of vagabonds, than they. It does really seem to us surprising, that the Legislature should manifest such reluctance to extend to these petitioners the protection which the principles of eternal justice call for. What is a Legislature for but to protect by law the peaceful against the oppressor?

A motion is made to strike out "goods, wares, or merchandize" so as to protect pedlars. Who are those pedlars that so interest the sympathies of honorable members? We have been favored with a visit from a succession of them every few weeks for several years. They are a set of unprincipled Europeans that can scarcely utter the English so as to be understood, one of whom will pack as much as a jackass, and who are all disposed to impose on the ignorance of the public, selling their goods, often, for 100 per cent. more than they are worth. They are a real nuisance to the community, and we were not much surprised to see petitions offered to the Legislature for their suppression. Yet these are the men that honorable Legislators are disposed to protect in preference to civil, honest citizens. We saw one of these "pedlars" a few years since at a camp-meeting in Licking county, with thirty or forty gross of mint vials, who stationed himself near the stand, and drew around him a whole crowd to annoy the meeting. There was no doubt but a large portion of these were filled with brandy. Perhaps the honorable member wishes to protect these pedlars, so that should he take it into his head to go up to camp-meeting about election time, he might have an opportunity of wetting his whistle from a mint vial.

ITEMS.

Gentility is a virtue of the mind, not of high birth.

That time is partly lost, which could have been better employed.

During the recent great flood on the Connecticut river, a man at Barnet, was carried down twenty-two miles on a cake of ice, but escaped.

The Poughkeepsie Charter election is reported as having resulted in favor of the Whigs, by a majority of about 300.

Of 4614 marriage licences granted in Virginia, in 1827, 1047 were to those who could not write their own names.

TRUE.—It is bad enough when men agree to cheat each other—but to call in the lawyers to cheat both parties is a great deal *badder*.

A gentleman visiting the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, asked one of the pupils "What is eternity?" and received for an answer, "It is the life-time of the Almighty."

COTTON LOST.—The Marion, Ala. Herald says that several thousand bales of cotton have been carried off from the banks of the Bigby and the Cahawba by the sudden rise of those rivers.

A new transportation line between Baltimore and Pittsburgh will go into operation on the opening of the Susquehannah and Tide Water Canal, which event will speedily take place.

The following advertisement appears in one of our New England papers: "Wanted, a man to take charge of a milk cart and horse, entertaining abolition principles."

Some villains at Smyrna, Delaware, recently seized Daniel Neall, a member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, and tarred and feathered him. The reason of the outrage is not stated.

The Troy municipal election has resulted in the re-election of Mr. Heart, Mayor, by a majority of about six hundred. The Common Council, so far as ascertained on Tuesday, stood 11 Whigs, 2 Van Buren men, three seats unascertained.

The National Intelligencer states that the custom of "pairing off" has been introduced for the first time into general practice among the members of the House of Representatives. If about one hundred were paired off, and kept off, the public business would certainly be expedited.

SHORT CUT.—The Connecticut river has cut through the Isthmus near Hockanum, and thus shortened the route of the river four miles, and spoiled the beautiful curve in the river which formerly made a great point in the view from Mount Holyoke.

VILLAINOUS FRAUD.—While Brandon money is daily selling in the streets of Jackson, Miss., at nine cents on the dollar, it is said that the Directors of the bank are every day discounting the trash to swindling agents, for circulation. The very State of Mississippi is bankrupt, and unable to pay its legislature and the current expenses of government.

TO STOP ACCIDENTS.—The Canajoharie Radii, edited and published by a mute, after mentioning the accident by which a deaf and dumb man was recently killed on the Utica Rail Road, says, "there should be a law made, that when any man was run over by the cars, they should hang three of the first Directors they could catch."—We rather think this would be effectual.

A MAN DROWNED.—A man whose name is supposed to have been Jacob Steiner, from Miamisburgh, Ohio, and on his way to Pottsville, Pa., was drowned in the Ohio river, near Wheeling, on Friday last.

THE BANKS OF MARYLAND.—The Senate of Maryland have, by a vote of 11 to 9, passed a Bank Bill, which fixes the period of resumption on the 15th of January next, or within ten days after the Banks in Philadelphia or Virginia shall resume, if those Banks resume before that day.

A FIRE IN NEWARK.—While the cars passed through Newark, N. J., on Friday night, a large fire was observed raging in Mechanic street. A number of houses were in flames, and the fire appeared to be spreading rapidly; but no further particulars could be obtained, owing to the speed of the cars.

NAMES.—Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline from the Latin, noble-minded; George, Greek, a farmer; Martha, Hebrew, bitterness; the beautiful though common name Mary is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water, a tear; Sophia from Greek, wisdom; Susan from Hebrew, a lily; Thomas from Hebrew, a twin; Robert from the German, famous in council.

INTERESTING QUESTION.—At a debating club the question was discussed, "Whether there is more happiness in the possession or pursuit of an object." "Mr. President," said a young orator, "suppose I was a courtin' a gal, and she was for to run away, and I was for to run arter her, would'nt I be happier when I cotched her than when I was running arter her?"

BE CIVIL.—Many persons imagine that unless they behave with rudeness towards their superiors, they cannot command respect. The homage done to such individuals may appear like respect, but the inward feeling in every instance is that of contempt. One's conduct should always be civil and politeness can alone disarm the malice of pride, and form a guard against the venom of the vulgar.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1840.—The sixth census of the United States is to be taken the present year, commencing June 1st. By the late act of Congress for taking the census of 1840, the President of the United States was directed to cause the statistics of the country, relating to Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines, Commerce, Fisheries, &c., to be taken, as well as the condition of the people with regard to education.

CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Courier of the 3d inst. says:—The spring business of Charleston we are happy to say, appears to have taken—like the peach and apple blossoms, now in full bloom—an early start, and our wholesale dealers have for a week past, been pretty briskly employed. We are glad of it. Something was wanted to shake the dust from their jackets, and prevent them from getting rusty in their vocation.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS OF OHIO.—There are fourteen incorporated Colleges in this State, viz: 7 Literary—4 Literary and Theological—1 Medical—1 Literary and Medical—1 Medical, Literary and Legal.

The aggregate libraries to the above amount to 35,000 volumes, including 6000, belonging to different Literary Clubs and Societies, attached to the different Colleges. The aggregate number of Students is estimated at 3000.

The notorious Stephen Borroughs, so well known for his rogueries in early life, for his counterfeit money, died recently at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, at the probable age of about eighty.—Burroughs had been in numerous prisons for various crimes, and made many surprising escapes from them—and finally took up the business of being a "respectable man!" in the latter part of his life. He was the son of a very worthy clergyman of Coventry, Connecticut.

RIGHT OF PETITION.—The resolutions which were introduced into the Lower House of the N. York Legislature, offering the right of petition and disapproving the late decision of Congress having passed that body by a vote of 85 ayes, to 10 noes has also passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4. N. York was one of the earliest and most strenuous of the States in asserting the right of petition, and procuring its incorporation in the Constitution. The State still remains of the same opinion. No party there can be brought to sustain the late resolution of Congress.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

BLACK HAWK'S REMAINS.—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette of the 25th ultimo, states that the grave of this celebrated Indian Chief has been plundered and his bones carried off. The manner of the outrage indicates that they were taken by some white person for the purpose of speculation. If this be so, the detection of the perpetrator will follow upon the first attempt that is made to use his ill-gotten acquisition for such a purpose.

The affront is one which the tribe of Black Hawk will never forgive nor forget, unless restitution is made and due punishment inflicted on the criminal.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail coach from the west to Columbus was, at 12 o'clock last night, stopped by two men about three miles on this side of Springfield.—There was no other person with the coach but the driver. One of the robbers put a pistol at his breast and forced him to halt his team, while the other broke open the coach and abducted the Cincinnati letter bag. This was the only bag taken. As soon as the driver was at liberty he put his horses to their full speed, and gave the alarm at his stopping place. A diligent search, we understand, was immediately commenced in the neighborhood.—*Columbus Journal.*

THE SMOKE DISPERSER.—Great inconvenience is often experienced, by smoking chimneys, rendered so in consequence of deflected currents of wind from higher adjacent buildings or hills. One of the best contrivances for preventing this evil, is one termed the smoke disperser. It is made of sheet iron, some what in the shape of a tub inverted and made to fit closely over the top of the chimney. The sides and top of this vessel are to be thickly punched with holes, from the inside outward, so that the burr or raised irregular rim round each hole may project outward in the direction of the current of smoke. In punching these holes, the tool should have a rounded point, and not be one with sharp edges, otherwise it will cut out a piece of the sheet iron, instead of bending it outwards, and would make it less effective.

THE BIBLE.—The following preamble and resolution adopted at a late meeting of the "Butler County Bible Society," were recommended to the consideration of school directors in every section of the State.

Whereas, it is all-important to the best interests of society and the stability of our institution, that the youth of this Commonwealth be deeply induced with the principles of virtue and no means can be devised so effectually to secure this end as the inculcation of the truths of the Bible: And whereas, the State Society has appropriated one thousand dollars to assist in introducing the Bible as a text book into the Common Schools of this State. Therefore

Resolved, That the School Directors be requested to use their influence to have the Bible introduced into all the public Schools of the country as a school book.—*Pennsylvania Democrat.*

GOOD ADVICE.—The following advice cannot be too often repeated:

1. Be industrious: time and skill are your capital.

2. Be saving: whatever it be, live within your income.

3. Be prudent: buy not what you can do without.

4. Be economical: let your economy be always of to-day and not to-morrow.

5. Never think moral obligations, or promises, in matters of debt, as of little consequence. A man whose moral principles and integrity carry him no further than the requirements of law, will never gain the confidence of the public.

6. If you must form harsh judgments, form them of yourself, not of others; and, in general, begin by attending to your own deficiencies first. If every one would sweep his own walk, we should have very clean streets.

SINGULAR PUNISHMENT.—A pedagogue at one of the Boston public schools, has adopted a plan for the punishment of truants, singular enough, but which is said to work to a charm. When a case of truancy occurs, he enters into a compact with the culprit's parents, that they shall keep him at home for a week, dressed in girl's clothes. Rarely does a boy repeat the offence; but, if he does, a second edition of this curious punishment effectually cures him of his vagrant propensities. The parents of the Irish children heartily concur with the master in his plans, and a correspondent relates one instance in which an Irish boy, a most incorrigible truant, who cared nothing for floggings, was reformed by a week's wearing of the gown and petticoat. In our juvenile days, the masters were in the habit of putting naughty boy's on the "girl's side," and and some, the sly rogues, managed to spend most of their school hours in that agreeable place.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The plot thickens. We have accounts almost every day of the arrival of British troops at Halifax and St. Johns, preparatory to the impending struggle on the frontier; while not an effort is apparently making by our government to counteract these hostile measures, or to meet them by corresponding preparations for the worst event that may happen. It does indeed seem rather a small matter for two great nations to involve themselves in open and implacable war upon a disputed jurisdiction over a wilderness; but when it is recollected that both have taken a position from which they cannot retreat without compromising what the world calls national honor, there does indeed seem to be no appeal but that to arms.

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) Courier of the 15th instant, furnishes the information that her Majesty's ship Vestal has arrived at Halifax, and that other vessels of war are soon expected for the purpose of bringing troops, and also to furnish munitions of war to the provinces, in case it should be deemed advisable.

The same paper also states that the 23d Fusilers, now in garrison at Halifax, instead of proceeding to the East Indies, as was the intention, is the first regiment for active service in the province of New Brunswick, and has received orders to be ready to move at the shortest notice. The courier adds:

We are further informed, on good authority, that the erection of barracks at Woodstock, in this province, for the accommodation of a large military force, has been determined upon, and the work is to commence immediately.—*Times.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western.—This splendid steam ship arrived in New York on the 7th instant, bringing London dates to the 15th of February. Her news, though of the latest, is not of much interest. The following items, condensed, are among the most interesting:

Mehemet Ali seems bent on war. He is making warlike preparations with great activity. Report says he will not submit to the terms of the great powers.

The news from France and Spain presents nothing extraordinary.

American Flour, duty paid, sold in Liverpool on the 18th ultimo, at 43 a 44 shillings.

The Queen was married Feb. 10th.—The papers are full of accounts of the august ceremony.

The dates from China, received in England, are nearly the same as we have here. Great Britain intends to send a land, as well as a naval force against the Chinese.

M. Guizot is sent as Ambassador from France to England.

The general news from Africa is favorable to the French.

The Duke of Wellington had again been seriously ill.

Parliament was in session. A great variety of matters had engaged attention, the principal of which was her Majesty's marriage, and the addresses on the occasion. The Queen at Buckingham Palace, on the 18th, received these congratulatory addresses from the Houses, and that from the Lords was presented by upwards of 60 Peers.

Actual hostilities have taken place between the British and Chinese. It is expected that the next intelligence from Canton will confirm the rumor that that city had been bombarded by Capt Elliott. The importation of tea into Great Britain, in consequence of the difficulties existing between the Chinese and British, was much below the usual supply. In consequence, the price of that article had advanced materially in price. It would seem by the latest returns that the actual stock in the bonded warehouses of the country are 53,800,000 pounds against 55,200,000 pounds at this time last year. Of the former quantity, there is in London about 43,000,000lbs.; in Liverpool, 5,560,000 lbs.; in Bristol, 3,375,000 lbs., and in other ports, including Irish and Scotch, 2,250,000.

Accounts of the recent hostilities in China had reached England. The Hampshire Telegraph states that a great naval armament is to be sent immediately from Portsmouth, to take on board 16,000 native troops in India; to lay the city of Canton under contribution, or destroy it if necessary, and then proceed northward to Pekin and compel the Emperor to submission.

Prince Albert has been appointed a field marshal—emolument some two thousand pounds a year. Moreover, he has been naturalized by act of Parliament.

The Chartist prisoners of Newport have had their sentences commuted from death to transportation. Only three of them were convicted—Frost, Williams and Jones. There was a difference of opinion among the judges on a technical objection raised by the prisoner's counsel.

The allowance voted by Parliament to Prince Albert is £30,000 per annum.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 5th instant, by the Rev. ISRAEL THRAP, Mr. GABRIEL DORING, of Licking, to Miss MARGARET STIERS, of Muskingum county.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Elkheart, Indiana, on the 16th ultimo, Miss MEHITABLE STILLMAN, aged 53 years.

——At his residence in Frazeysburg, on Friday last, Mr. SAMUEL FRAZEY, aged 61 years.—Mr. F. was the founder of the flourishing village bearing his name—was an enterprising, worthy citizen, and lived for several years in Zanesville.

——In this town, on Tuesday last, at the residence of Daniel Brush, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUSH, aged 78 years, widow of the late Jared Brush, Esq., of Irville, in this county. She lived the christian's life, and had the consolation of the christian's hope to sustain her in the hour of death.—*Gazette, 11th instant.*

Business Department.

Bro. Brown is informed that his appointment for Pisgah circuit, will commence at Bethel, April 3d, at 11 o'clock; and for Cambridge circuit at Cambridge, so soon as he can get there; for Zanesville circuit, Thursday 23d of April at New Salem, early candle lighting; Saturday 25th at Brownsville.

Bro. Stockton will please send the Letter-Press to O. WHITE, Zanesville, Ohio, and charge us; so soon as we have an opportunity he shall be paid.

Bro. Shinn can forward his Books to O. WHITE, Zanesville, Ohio, (care of Sperry & Abbott,) who will take charge of them, and who can always be found at his Book Bindery, No. 104, Main St.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham, it is said, will visit this country next year.

The new constitution of Mississippi prohibits the introduction of slaves into that State as merchandize or for sale.

The cost of food and clothing for a convict in the New Hampshire State Prison is $37,41 a year.

The Louisville Gazette announces the sudden death of Mrs. Henry Clay, wife of the son of the Senator.

The princess Sophia is said to possess the most splendid and valuable casket of brilliants in Europe. It is valued at £140,000.

Fashion makes people visit when they rather stay at home—eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not dry. She ruins health and makes fools of her followers.

On the morning of the 18th Feb., the old Theatre in Louisville was burned down. It had just been fitted up as an amphi-theatre, at a cost of 15 to $18,000.

Capt. Hawkins of the schooner Thaddeus, a packet plying between this port and Norfolk, indited there for carrying off a runaway slave, has been acquitted.

The store of Theron Soules, at Kendall, Orleans county, N. Y., in which was kept the Post Office, was burned down on Saturday, the 1st ult.

Which you tink, Massa Cesar, the most beautifulest part ob Miss Dinah's face? Why, by de lunar observation, Sambo, I tink de neck is.—[*N. O. Sun.*

Another fire occurred in New Orleans on the 12th ult. It burned the houses of Mr. Commissary Barry, in Good Children Street, and five or six others, adjoining.

The Bristol, R. I. Phœnix, mentions the fact that a sea fowl, weighing two pounds ten ounces, was taken entire from the maw of a codfish, bought in that market.

MATRIMONY.—Tobin in his Honey Moon, says, "All women are angels before marriage, and that is the reason why their husbands so soon wish them in heaven afterward."

POST NOTES.—The Post notes of the U. States Bank sold at Philadelphia on Monday at 9 and 10 per cent. The Bank has recently issued $90,000 of new Post Notes.

The Maryland House of Representatives have passed the Bank Regulation Bill. It requires resumption on the 1st of July next, and will probably pass the Senate.

ANOTHER FACTORY ABOUT TO CLOSE.—The Boston Atlas states that the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company intend stopping their works and dismissing their operatives at the close of the month.

By the bill of mortality of Lowell, we find that there has been 263 deaths within the last year. More than one fourth of them have been occasioned by diseases of the lungs.

PROTESTED NOTES.—Bicknell's Reporter of Philadelphia says, that protested notes of the Bank of the United States to the amount of $255,000 were paid in specie by that Institution, on Friday and Saturday last.

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a law making the penalty of an issue of post notes, the forfeiture of the charters of the banks who make such issue. This measure of restriction had certainly become necessary in Mississippi.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A son of the Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Roxbury, Mass., aged 15, came to his death a few days since, by having administered to him by his father, a quantity of opium pills, which he supposed to be a common cathartic.

PRISON STATISTICS.—Ten convicts, whose term of imprisonment had expired, or who were pardoned, were liberated between the 31st of January and 22d of February, from Sing Sing prison. There are now in the prison, 802 men and 60 women.

Incendiaries are at work in Albany, having burned the building of J. Boardman on Beaver street, and the stables of W. J. St. John, and A. G. Graves on Eagle street. The Mayor offers a reward of one hundred dollars for their apprehension.

A set-to lately came off about five miles from Royalton, Vermont, during which one of the parties drew a clasp-knife and severed the other's intestines almost entirely in too. The party killed was a huge bear—its adversary Mr. David Eaton.

A case of justifiable homicide occurred in the vicinity of Columbia, N. C. recently. A deputy sheriff named Z. Bates, was in the act of arresting a desperado named Waterhouse, when the latter resisted with dirk and pistol, and was shot dead by the sheriff.

"My son, hold up your head, and tell me who was the strongest man." "Jonah." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down." "That's a man—you needn't study the catechism any more at present."

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—We learn from the Delaware State Gazette that on the afternoon of Wednesday the 26th February, a very destructive fire occurred in Wilmington. It is attributed to incendiaries, and some persons have accordingly been arrested.

JURY TRIAL.—The Legislature of Ohio have passed a bill to authorize jury trials before justices of the peace. The Ohio folks will get sick of that fun or we miss our guess. Any trial of consequence enough to demand a jury, should be tried before a higher tribunal than a justice's court.—*Eastern paper.*

The Cincinnati News cautions the public against a large number of persons, principally ladies, who are in the habit of attending funerals, for the sake of a ride in a coach gratis, in following the body to the grave. This is the last description of swindling that has come under our notice.

Extensive revivals are now in progress in several of the Baptist churches in Philadelphia, as well as in churches of other denominations. In one church 20 have been baptized, in another 35, in another 65, in another 57, in another 11, and prospects encouraging in others.—*Cross and Journal.*

The Senate of Kentucky have passed a bill restoring the banks their charters, provided that they resume specie payments as soon as the banks of other States about them do. If other States were to pass similar laws, the banks would wait for each other to the end of the world, rather than be out done in politeness.

Two members of the Pennsylvania Legislature had a set-to in the Capitol at Harrisburgh, the other day. Mr. McElwee, the member from Bedford, attacked with a sword cane Mr. Barclay the Senator from Bedford and Somerset, who thereupon undertook the personal chastisement of his adversary, but was prevented by the by-standers.

WHEN we hear a man boasting of his love for the dear people, we are strongly inclined to suspect him of a love for the 'dear people's offices.' It reminds us of the Irishman who was about to marry a southern girl for her property.

'Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?' said the minister.

'Yes, your riverence, and the *nagers* too,' said Pat.

Major Noah says—"We prophesy that from the year ending 1st day of June, 1840, there will be a larger addition to our population than was ever known. In our commerce with Europe we shall send out cotton, bread-stuffs and provisions, and instead of bring back large assortments of English, French and German dry goods, we will import farmers, traders and manufacturers of the better sort, possessed of considerable property."

GEN. WASHINGTON AND LORD ERSKINE.—A volume was presented to Gen. Washington in 1797, by Thomas, Lord Erskine, on a blank page of which he wrote the following note, containing, perhaps, the happiest eulogium of the many bestowed upon that wonderful man:

"Sir—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name in a short sentence which is to be found in the book I send you. I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence. I sincerely pray God, to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the happiness of the world."

DR. FRANKLIN.—A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise that the possession of great riches should ever be attended with solicitude; and instanced a merchant who, although in possession of unbounded wealth, was as busy and much more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting house. The Doctor in reply, took an apple from the fruit basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it a second, which filled the other hand, and choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See there," said the philosopher, "is a little man with more riches than he can enjoy."

It is stated on the authority of one of the late owners of *the Baltimore Chronicle*, that, since its commencement a few years ago, *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* have been sunk in carrying it on. "This (says *the Baltimore Post*) is an immense sum, but it will not surprise those who know any thing of the infatuation of newspaper publishing. There is no pursuit in which men embark with so blind a calculation of the chances of success as in this. And there is none which they so reluctantly abandon, even when practical knowledge should convince that failure is inevitable. Almost every newspaper is gradually, though often very slowly, increasing its patronage, and the publisher is thus lured onward, believing that the struggle a little longer continued will place him on a safe footing. And then, when he looks over his books of accounts, and sees what a goodly show his patronage makes, *as there exhibited*, another irresistible lure is presented, and he struggles on, hoping against hope, and only years of unavailing toil, and too often absolute bankruptcy alone, can convince him of the difference between his income as charged on his books and as actually received in cash into his treasury."—*National Intelligencer.*

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.—The following sensible and correct remarks are from the New York Sun:

Editing a newspaper is no easy task. Many persons estimate the ability of a newspaper and the industry and talent of its editor, by the variety of the editorial matter it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a practised writer to pour out daily columns of words upon any and all subjects; his ideas may flow freely and his command of language may enable him to string them together like a bunch of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre, poor concern. But a judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with a full conviction and conscientiousness of the responsible duty he has to perform, will conduct his paper with the same care and assiduity that a clever lawyer bestows on a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient. Indeed, the writing part of editing a newspaper is but a small portion of the work. The industry even is not shown here. The care, the taste, the time employed in selecting are far more important; for the fact of a good editor is shown more by selections than in any thing else; it is half the battle. But, as we before observed, an editor ought to be estimated and his labor appreciated by the conduct of his newspaper—its tone, its temper, its manners, its uniform consistent course, its aims, its manliness, its courtesy, its dignity, its propriety. To preserve all these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy the time and attention of any man. But if to this be added the general supervision of the office, which most editors have to do, it will appear that editing a newspaper is indeed no easy task.

HERALD OFFICE, NORFOLK,
January 16, 3 o'clock P. M.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The Liberia Packet ship Saluda, Capt. Waters, from Monrovia 14th November, arrived at this port yesterday, with a cargo of camwood, palm oil, ivory, &c. Capt. W. reports that the health of the colony was good, and its condition flourishing.

By this arrival we learn that the slave trade is carried on to a great extent on the coast of Africa, *chiefly by American vessels*, though Capt. Waters was informed that from the 1st of November to the time of his sailing there had been twenty vessels, under Portuguese, Spanish, and Brazilian colors, brought in by British cruisers, and condemned. The British armed brig Lynx, Lieutenant Broadhead, had seized at British Accia an American schooner, called the My Boy, Harvey, master, New Orleans, and taken her to Sierra Leone, where she was duly condemned. The master of the schooner was detained on board the Lynx, and would be conveyed to Monrovia, to be delivered to the United States Agent at that place. Lieut. Broadhead informed Captain Waters that *there was a great number of American vessels on the coast for slaves*, and that he knew of three lying in a river waiting a chance to take slaves on board.

Captain Waters informs us that several of the commanders of the British armed vessels told him they had received strict orders from their Government not to interfere with any American vessels unless there was positive proof that slaves were on board, or the vessels were in British waters, as was the case of the My Boy, where the right of search was exercised. This caution was used in order to avoid all ground of collision with the United States.

The Liberia Herald of the 30th Oct. says: We have recently heard with regret that the slave trade is prosecuted with unwonted energy in the neighborhood of the Gallenas. Such is the eagerness with which slaves are sought, that every species of foreign merchandise has fallen in price to a level unusually low. The article of tobacco, for instance, can be purchased from the natives at 25 cents a pound.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Methodist Church was celebrated at Monrovia by solemn services during the day. The church was appropriately and beautifully decorated with palm leaves and vines.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.—Several months since, a gentleman of this city, a high minded and honorable man, who has a deep stake in the well being of society, said to us, "Do you believe, sir, that an independent press can be sustained? Will a paper which speaks the truth and the whole truth irrespective of its effects upon party interests, be supported by the community?" "I think not," added he; "the political press is in chains—its boasted liberty is gone—its morally depraved—its independence prostrate. Free it is from the tyranny of statutory law, but enslaved is it to the more heartless power and fiercer despotism of a relentless party-spirit, and so I think you will find it in the result of your experiment." Our interlocutor is a man of sagacious observation, and although, in our brief experience, we had seen much to corroborate his opinions, we were reluctant to yield to the conviction which he sought to produce. Proofs of the correctness of them, however, have multiplied upon us in a hundred shapes, and recently in forms too obvious to be mistaken or resisted.

One of the few pledges which we thought it proper to make to the public when we began this publication, was that it should be an "independent and a free press." The editor of this paper can conduct no other. His mind must be "free as the winds of the mountains." Sooner than be the tool of a party, with aims and duties circumscribed to the registration of its decisions, wise or foolish, right or wrong, just or unjust, he and his paper would perish together. If the political press of this country, with all its mighty energies, is to be sunk down to the depths of degradation implied in the supposition of its slavery to party, we will have no share in the dreadful responsibility of its prostitution. Nay, we will, on the contrary, exhaust our last resources of mind and body and means in the effort to uphold and preserve it in its purity, its dignity and its inappreciable power. We do, by no means despair of the Press. If we did we should equally despair of the Republic, of its institutions and of public liberty. It is affirmed by wiser and better men than we pretend to be, that the era is marked by a conflict between the *conservative* and *destructive* principles of government & society—and "with fear and trembling" have they been looking for the issue of the contest. Upon that issue, along with every other valuable civil and social interest, is involved the ultimate character and destiny of the Political Press. The triumph of Reason and Right Principles secures its preservation in the greatness and the grandeur of its legitimate operations—the subjection of these to their antagonistical and malign principles, consigns it, of course, to the common destruction which shall overwhelm all that is fair, and good and precious.—*Columbus Confederate.*

COUNTERFEITS ON OHIO BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI.—10's, letter A, payable to John W Wales, dated, May 4, 1837, signed J S Armstrong, President, W S Hatch, Cashier, and engraved by Underwood, Bald & Spencer. The signatures are tolerably well executed; the counterfeits may be easily detected by noticing the plate, the bank having issued none of this description: in the centre of the note, at the top, is a vignette of William the Fourth, and on the right and left are female figures, the former seated, holding a sheaf of wheat, and the latter standing, with a cap of liberty in her right hand. The one before us bears date May 2, 1837, and has the name of W S Hatch, as Cashier; since October, 1835, no ten dollar bills have been issued, subscribed by Mr Hatch, who is not now Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LAKE ERIE.—2's of various dates—some dated January 24, 1834, payable to H Seymour,—engraving course.

5's stereotype plate, letter M, of various dates and payable to various persons. T P Handy, Cashier, L Case, President. Remarkably well executed, and calculated to deceive the most experienced judges. The signatures are apparently of one hand writing, and rather stiff—first being marked out by small dots in the engraving: paper bad. ***Observe that the letter *i* in the word Directors has no dot over it.

5's the name of the Bank is finely engraved over the whole face of the five dollar notes, and the Counterfeit can only be detected, by observing that in the fifth line, the letter *a* in the word "Commercial" is omitted. It is between the words "Lake Erie" on the right end of the note, and "Company of the"

10's spurious—vignette—Genius of Liberty reclining on the arms of Ohio. Leonard Case, President, T P Handy, Cashier.

BANK OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.—20's altered from 1's; the figure 20 in a large die is impressed in 7 places, and very clumsily done. This bank has never issued any 20 dollar bills.

BANK OF GRANVILLE.—3's no letter: Various dates. Vignette, a Steam Boat and Rail-Road Cars. On the right hand margin, an Indian figure in a standing posture, with bow unstrung.

BANK OF XENIA.—5's altered from 1s. Particulars unknown.

BANK OF ZANESVILLE.—5's badly executed, the paper very thin, and the female figure and sheaf of wheat, in the centre of the note very defective. The signature of the Cashier lacks the periods at the abbreviation of Charles, and at the initial C. The note we have seen has the letter A, payable to L H Dugan, and dated the 8th of February, 1833.

BELMONT BANK, ST. CLAIRSVILLE.—1's old plate, altered to 5's and also to 10's. Vignette of the genuine one, a laborer splitting a log.

5's letter B, pay J Weir of various dates, some May 1, 1827, and others April 7, 1828.—They are exceedingly well executed but can be detected by observing that the letter A in dollars is not crossed.

5's letter B, pay J Armstrong, dated September 10, 1829; the A in dollars is crossed with a pen.

10's altered from 1's, pay J Joy, letter B, dated September 9, 1829.

10's altered from 1's, letter A pay to B Osborn, June 6, 1818.

10's altered from 1's—letter A.

LANCASTER OHIO BANK.—1's very badly executed.

3's letter A, pay to A Gill, dated June 30th, 1828. Others dated January 3, 1828.

5's, signed M Garathy, Cashier; J Creed, President, letter A, payable to W J Reese; dated June 30, 1828. The engraving is remarkably well executed, but the paper is heavier and of a yellowish color, and the general impression lighter than the genuine notes. They are also about a quarter of an inch longer and a little wider. Others of the same date as above, payable to S Gill. All genuine notes which are made payable to S Gill, are numbered from 800 to 900; the counterfeits are between 600 and 700; those payable to W J Reese are numbered correctly.

URBANA BANKING COMPANY.—2's letter A, payable W Ward, June 3d, 1838, W Rianham, Cashier, John H James, President; vignette, a female figure, with one arm reclining on an eagle: light appearance.

3's letter A, dated June 3, 1838.

10's old plate, dated August 3, 1823.

BANK OF MARIETTA.—1's altered to 10's, and also to 20's, of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co's plate, letter and date unknown; the Bank has no notes out of this plate of a larger denomination than 5's.

3's, letter A, payable to E Jones, dated August 10, 1838, signed Arius Nye, Cashier, John Mills, President. The small ovals on the left hand margin appear to be drawn with a pen.

3's letter A, dated July 21, 1836—they can be detected by observing that the counterfeit bills are ¼ of an inch shorter, and about ⅛ of an inch narrower than the genuine bills.

5's (Harrison's plate) letter unknown, pay to H Nye, April 3, 1813.

FARMERS' BANK, AT CANTON.—2's letter I, payable to A Lind, dated November 8, 1837, vignette a Steam Boat, and read simply "The Farmers Bank," instead of "The Farmers Bank of Canton;" on the genuine 2's there is no steam boat.

5's spurious—have for a vignette, a view of Wagon and Horses on left end of the note—and on right end, a miserably engraved Medallion head of Washington. They purport to be engraved by Underwood, Bald & Spencer, signed N Fogle, jr. Cashier, and John Harris, President; L Fogle, is Cashier of this Institution.

20's and 10's altered from 1's. They can easily be detected by holding them to the light, when the alteration is visible.

FRANKLIN BANK OF COLUMBUS.—3's letter H May 18th, 1833, payable to S Jones, engraving coarse.

3's letter L, payable H Allen, June 8, 1836, S Lawrence, Cashier; G Wan, jr. President.

5's letter B, pay at the "Banking House."—All bills of the letter B, payable at the banking house are spurious.

5's: they are of the letter A, and made payable to T P Handy, N Noble, E Jones, H P Espy, and probably others. The Bank has never issued any payable to T P Handy or N Noble. The counterfeit which has been presented is dated October 8, 1834. There are also other dates. No genuine notes of this plate have been issued of the date just mentioned, nor have any been numbered above 1100 since the year 1828. The counterfeits are shorter and narrower than the genuine bills;—The engraving, on close examination, is found to be coarse, particularly the vignette, which is inferior in execution to the heads of Washington and Franklin, on the margins—the eyes of the Washington head, are badly imitated; the signature of the Cashier is very defective: in the genuine notes there is a very slight mark, which is wanting in the counterfeits. Just over the word "THE," commencing "THE President, Directors and Co," is a small hair stroke, intended to be a part of the letter "P," which follows. The want of this, although it is very slight, is sufficient to detect the counterfeits. The words "Banking House" are not inserted in any other note issued by the Bank except the Five Dollar note of the plate thus counterfeited.

10's letter A, altered from 1's. Signed J M Espy, Cashier, G Swan, President.

BANK OF MOUNT PLEASANT.—20's & 10's altered from 1's. The genuine ones have no vignette.

BANK OF WOOSTER, OHIO.—10's altered from 1's. Easily detected, letter A, dated, April 6, 1835, Joseph S Lake, President, Ben. Bently, Cashier, can be detected by holding them up to the light.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—2's spurious letter A, pay J Patterson, May 4, 1836, D Moodry, Cashier, N Dike, President. The name of the person to whom payable and President's name are engraved—vignette, a female figure with Liberty Cap and Eagle—head of Washington on right end, and sheaf of wheat on left.

3's spurious, same vignette as the 2's with side figures reversed—payable to J Patterson, (engraved) May 6, 1838, Moodry, Cashier, Dike, (engraved) President.

20's and 10's altered from 1's. On the left hand end of the genuine one is a view of a canal.

WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—3's July 16, 1830.

3's pay to Wm Williams, dated, May 4, 1830.

5's badly executed; they are one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine notes—Reed, engraver, dated January 7, 1826.

5's no letter, payable to W Williams, dated, November 5, 1829, engraving very faint.

10's letter D, Murray, Draper & Fairman's plate. The words "Western Reserve Bank," being on the left, and "Ohio" on the right hand margin; on the genuine notes they are the reverse.—*Bicknell.*

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township; thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house; thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.

January 25, 1840. 23

Methodist Prot. Banner.

THE Methodist Protestant Church in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, being as yet in her infancy, her history is but little known, while the views and principles of her Members have been studiously misrepresented. To enlighten the public mind in relation to those principles, and to correct misrepresentation, is the object contemplated by the publication of this periodical. And there is every reason to believe that wheresoever those principles are known and properly appreciated—based as they are upon the union of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty—it will be conceded that the church stands upon the high ground of scriptural truth. The Methodist Protestant Church has already attained a respectable and firm standing among her sister churches, in various parts of the United States, and we trust the day is not distant, when she will rank second to none, for piety, numbers and usefulness in the sunny South.

While the principal design of the paper will be to make known the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church; to vindicate her principles, and defend her from the attacks of others; due courtesy will be extended to other churches, and notice taken of their condition and prospects—Literature, Science and the Arts, will not be forgotten.

Terms:—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER will be published monthly, on a quarto sheet, under the direction of a Committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference, at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Its enlargement in size and more frequent appearance, will depend upon the support it may receive.

Any person remitting Five Dollars will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Communications may be addressed to the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Protestant Banner, Charleston, South Carolina. 24

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double cov ered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
☞TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1840. Number 31.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SACRED SONGS, NO. VI.

And is it so? It is. The eternal God
Did send his only well beloved son,
To die for poor rebellious guilty man,
That he might be from fear of death set free,
And well prepar'd, by faith and strict obedience,
To dwell in heaven with him.
Amazing love!
All share alike the freedom Jesus bought;
The richest nabob, and the poorest wretch,
The greatest monarch, and the meanest vassal,
The African whose skin is tann'd as black,
By torrid suns, as thickest shades of night,
And his proud lord are all of equal worth,
For no distinctions know, no praise is given,
In consequence of color, wealth or power.
O what a theme for saints to muse upon!
The love of the Almighty God to send
His darling son! And O the Saviour's love,
To come and die for man, claim grateful songs,
From every one who knows this boundless love.
Then rise, my soul, exert thy utmost skill,
Strain every organ, use thy greatest power,
To praise and magnify the name of God,
For he is worthy of eternal praise.
But words cannot express my gratitude;
'Come then, expressive silence, muse his praise.'

March 12, 1840. L. E. S.

For the Western Recorder.

THE BACKSLIDER.

I once had communion with God,
Was happy, contented and free,
I felt not His chastening rod,
For great was His kindness to me.

To meet at His altars of prayer,
Was source of exquisite delight,
I gladly would follow Him there,
At morning, at noon, and at night.

To walk in His precepts I found,
His hand to conduct me was there,
My footsteps to Canaan were bound,
As borne upon pinions of air.

Peace! peace! inexpressible peace!
No burden of sin had I then,
Nor dreamed that such comfort could cease,
I told it with freedom to men.

But now a bold traitor I am,
Deserving like Judas my place,
Some distant unknown dreary realm,
Excluded from mercy and grace.

Fain would I the price of His blood
Cast down as a token of grief,
My tears should roll down as a flood,
If that would procure my relief.

But misery now is my doom,
I sue for His mercy in vain,
My spirit's envelop'd in gloom,
I smile, but my laughter is pain.

Ah! where shall I hide from the gaze,
And from the derision of men,
That there I may finish my days,
Awaiting my destiny then.

Plainfield, O., March, 1840. S.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BROWNSVILLE, OHIO, MARCH 13, 1840.

Brother Springer: It is not for want of something to write that may be interesting to some of your readers, if well written, nor yet for a lack of disposition to contribute my mite to the interest of your paper, that I have not sent you a publication at an earlier period of this Conference year. But a sense of my inability to interest the hundreds of intelligent readers, whose eyes scan the pages of the Recorder, has contributed in no small degree to produce this backwardness. We will try however, to sketch a few things that have transpired on this circuit the present year, which we hope will not be considered altogether unworthy of notice, and will, we humbly trust, encourage others to faith and perseverance.

The Lord has been with us of a truth, and in several instances manifested Himself a God forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin to those who seek His face. Our first quarterly meeting, which was held at Springfield chapel, November 1st, was, I think, a profitable season to believers in Christ; and though there was no special excitement among sinners on the subject of their souls' salvation, yet I trust the well meant labors of that meeting have not fallen to the ground. Three united with us in church fellowship on the occasion. The class at this place is, in part, composed of those who formed the first Protestant Methodist society on what is now known as "Zanesville circuit," which was organized under the Conventional Articles in the fall of 1829, by the Rev. Jacob Myers. They, together with the societies of Zanesville, and Bethel in Newark circuit, ventured to risk their reputation on the good or ill success of a camp-meeting, and accordingly appointed one to commence in their vicinity, on the 11th of September, 1829. This was the first camp-meeting held by our branch of the church west of the Ohio River, and the second west of the Alleghany Mountains, one at Braddock's fields, Pa., having preceded it about two weeks. The meeting was very famous and highly creditable to the societies, by reason of the perfect order that was observed throughout, and for the many conversions that took place, there having been about seventy-five who professed religion. It was on this encampment that the writer of this humble article, was, by grace divine, brought to know himself a sinner and to know God as a sin pardoning God. An event that has ever bound his affections to that place and pious people, as the thousand recollections, gay and sweet, of childish sports and schoolboy feats bind our attachment to the home and associates of our juvenile years. Nor will the good man think it strange, that recollection should dwell upon the place and scenes where first we felt the pardoning love of God. Of the original society, I believe there never has been one charged with immoral or unchristian conduct, nor has there been a church trial among them; amid all the misrepresentation and opposition of various kinds that our church in the west has been called to undergo, they have stood to their principles and practice of religion with an unwavering firmness, and a few of their company after having lived to a good old age have taken up their feet and been gathered to their Father's in peace.

Sometime in December, we held a protracted meeting at the Clay Lick meeting house. There was considerable excitement and some professed religion [illegible] church. We have a very good society at this place, a number of its members are of the first stamp of Protestant Methodists, men of firmness of character and stability of habits. A little to the south east of Clay Lick we have another class on the Brushy fork of Licking, among whom there has been considerable religious excitement and several have professed faith in Christ. Our friends in this place commenced in the latter part of January and have now under roof a meeting house, 26 by 38 feet, and expect to have it ready to preach in about six weeks; all things considered, their enterprise is realy praise worthy.

We have also held a protracted meeting at New Salem, which was thought to be a profitable time. Saints rejoiced and thanked God at the return of prodigals—sinners wept on account of their sins, and penitents were made to rejoice by believing in Christ. Several have united with us at this place—such, I hope, as will be saved.

Our second quarterly meeting was held at this place, commencing on the 8th of February and was continued until the 18th. During the most of that time a very considerable religious excitement prevailed in the village. A number bowed at the altar of prayer, and some professed to have found peace with God through the merits of the Redeemer,—fifteen gave their names to the church, and I trust, their hearts to Christ, to go with us to that country which the Lord God hath promised shall be the inheritance of His faithful followers. May His grace sustain them; His presence comfort them; His power protect and defend them, and His glory be their everlasting reward in heaven.

With regard to the moral condition of this circuit, I think it pretty fair and promising. A little more punctuality to the use of the mean of grace and humiliation before God, would, however, do no harm. For I am persuaded that not only the individual but also the church that humbles itself under the mighty hand of God shall be exalted in due time.

About six weeks since, I visited New Lancaster, and found our friends at that place much devoted to God in humble, fervent prayer, nor were their supplications in vain, for God, in answer thereto, granted them a season of refreshment from His presence. It was the time of their second quarterly meeting; congregations were unusually large and very respectable in their appearance, and more attention paid to the word, or better order, I have never seen in any assembly of people. Weeping mourners crowded to the altar of prayer, and some found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. The church, like mighty men of valor, came up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.—And I understand the good work is yet going on. May the living God carry it on there and here and elsewhere, until the inhabitants of the four continents shall be converted to Him, and a knowledge of His glory cover the whole earth as the waters do the great deep.

I am, &c., ISRAEL THRAP.

BARNE'S MILLS, MON., VIRGINIA, *February* 29, 1840.

Dear Sir: Since my last communication to you we have held a protracted meeting at Pierpoint's meeting house in the forks of Cheet, some two or three miles south west of Cheet Neck.—The meeting commenced on Friday the 14th of the present month, in the evening. On the Sabbath following the meeting became very interesting by reason of the manifestation of the Divine influence in our congregation. The children of God spake freely of His gracious dealings with them, and the sacred flame ran through the assembly during the love feast. At 11 o'clock we had preaching by brother P. T. Laishley, after which an opportunity was given for seekers of religion to come to the altar of prayer; this opportunity was embraced by a number of penitent souls. Meeting was continued on Sabbath evening to good effect; the number of seekers of religion increased. On Monday the Lord's supper was administered to about one hundred and thirty communicants; here it was as it ought to be—no distinction between Episcopal Methodists and Protestant Methodists in surrounding the sacramental board; all united in commemorating the death and suffering of a common Saviour, and thence forward, during the meeting, all the friends of Jesus seemed to unite in helping forward the good begun work.

Here it may be proper to say that the Lord seemed to take the work more immediately into His own hands, and the conversion of souls progressed gloriously. Days and nights passed on without any preaching but from the spirit of God. Singing, praying, praising, shouting and ascribing glory to God was the order of the day. Convictions were deep and pungent, conversions clear and manifest, and the shouts of new-born souls exhiliraling. But why attempt to describe what is indiscribable?

After a continued meeting of eight days, and a considerable part of nine nights, I was necessitated to leave to attend my Sabbath appointments at Morgantown and Snell's school house, at which time more than EIGHTY persons had united with the Protestant Methodist Church as probationers. Until I left the meeting the congregation remained large, perhaps there were an average of about four hundred daily in attendance, consequently secular business in the neighborhood was generally suspended. Brother P. T. Laishley continued the meeting, the Sabbath day that I left the place, and I have heard that an addition of ten or twelve more members was the fruit of that day's labor.

I mention with pleasure that the Episcopal Methodists gave us their commodious meeting house to hold our meeting in, and took a deep interest in its success. No doubt the good Lord will abundantly reward them for their kindness. I will also mention that we were favored with the labors of brother P. T. Laishley nearly the whole of the meeting, and occasionally with the labors of brothers A. Pool and S. Laishley.

We have had about two hundred and twelve persons added to the church on Middletown circuit since the commencement of the present Conference year.

Yours, in the best of bonds,
JOHN FORDYCE.

MT. VERNON, OHIO, MARCH 14, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Your paper is generally approved of in this part of the country. We are glad to hear through its columns of the prosperity of Zion. On this circuit there is nothing out of the ordinary course of things. You are aware that we have here a number of excellent members.—Since Conference we have received twenty-four into society; things appear tolerably fair. I held a protracted meeting some three weeks ago, and the Lord was with us of a truth. A large number of penitents came forward, requesting the prayers of God's people. I had no help at the meeting from any of our preachers, but two of our brethren of the New School Presbyterians came and labored faithfully for two days. A number found pardon. We have formed a class of eleven in that place.

I wish Bro. Hughes to let me know, thro' your paper, or otherwise, when he can be with us.—Our quarterly meeting will be held about the middle of May, and if it is in his power we would be glad that he would attend at that time. He will please send word as soon as possible. I think if he would publish his arrangements it would be best.

I wish, through your paper, to acknowledge the kindness of the friends of the Mt. Pleasant circuit in the course they have taken to raise the balance of my allowance for the year I travelled that circuit. They opened a subscription for the purpose, and at the last Conference I received eighteen dollars of the amount, at the hand of the circuit steward, brother Francis Scott.

I remain yours, MOSES SCOTT, Supt.

UNION CT., OHIO CON., MARCH 2, 1840.

Mr. Editor: The Lord is yet convicting sinners on Union circuit. We renewed our meeting at Pleasant Hill about two weeks since, and the Most High was present to carry on his own work. We continued from Saturday until Thursday night. Transgressors were arrested by the mighty power of God and fell prostrate before Him, and cried mightily for pardon, and the Lord, in great mercy, sealed their peace, and they were then enabled to testify that God had power on earth to forgive sin, and with the saints of the Most High to shout aloud his praises, so that the sound was heard afar off.

Sixteen professed religion at our last meeting, and twenty-one united with the church, making forty-one at the two meetings, which have joined at this one class. One hundred in all have united with us, on this circuit, since Conference.

I rejoice to hear, through your paper, that the Lord is carrying on His work in many other places in the west. May He enlarge the borders of our Zion! Yours, &c. I. HUNT, Supt.

PITTSBURGH, PA., MARCH 6, 1840.

Bro. Springer: We have much to encourage us in this station. The members of the church seem much revived—class meetings much more interesting and much better attended than formerly. We have had an accession of thirty-five members since Conference and much seriousness is apparent in the congregation at large. Our congregations on the Sabbath are generally large and attentive. We have lately been favored with the untiring labors of our Conference Missionary, Bro. Piper. During his stay we held a protracted meeting, which we trust was the means of good to the church, while sinners shared liberally of its benefits. During its progress a goodly number professed a change of heart and thirteen joined the church on probation.—Our prayer is for the improvement of our infant branch of the church, in primative holiness. Holiness of heart, should be our motto as a church; as ministers, ought we not constantly to live and preach a growth in grace?

Yours in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. JOEL DALBEY, Jr.

PITTSBURGH, IA., FEB. 19, 1840.

Bro. Springer: I am travelling on the Tippecanoe mission, and have been laboring almost day and night to preach the gospel of Christ. I have seen some very good times and have witnessed some conversions. I expect to organize an additional class on the last of this month. The Lord is watering his vineyard and I am looking for still better times.

With reference to the division of the Conference, being acquainted with the western part of Indiana, I should judge it would be for the interest of the church here that it should take place. A number of unstationed ministers, in that event, I think, would turn out to travel. However, I submit to the decision of more experienced men in this matter.

Yours, affectionately, JOSIAH HOPKINS.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Departed this life on the 17th of December, 1839, ANN SMALLMAN, wife of the Rev. Joseph Smallman, of this place. She was born in Birmingham, England, January 6th, 1756,—became a member of the Weslyan Methodist Church, in 1777. At that time she was vain in her dress and deportment, living as most young people of her rank; but when brought to experience a change of heart, threw them all aside—became plain in her dress, pious in her deportment and lived an ornament to the church of Christ.

She with her husband joined the new connexion of Methodists in England, about 14 years [illegible] they left that for America. On their arrival here they were much disappointed in the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, expecting to find the church, at least, equal to the States in liberality of principle. Finding no other church, however, in this city, as near their wishes in doctrines and means of grace, they both became members of the M. E. Church, and continued therein in good standing until the secession in 1828, when they united with the proscribed Reformers in building up a new church in this city, in which they remained in good standing until God removed her from the evil to come.

Sister Smallman was a good wife, an affectionate mother and steady friend;—was no tatler, nor did she busy herself in the matters of others; was a lover of class meetings and always present on such occasions, when health and circumstances would permit. Thus she lived, an example of piety for more than sixty years, and then fell asleep in the arms of her Lord to rest from her labors for ever. The body will quietly repose until the resurrection morn, when aroused by the tramp of God, it shall have part in the first resurrection; then, that which was sown in weakness shall be raised in power, and re-united to its now departed inhabitant, shall dwell in the Eden of God forever. Her husband, trembling under the infirmities of age, is left to mourn the loss of a companion and a friend who used to share with him in the joys and sorrows of this earthly pilgrimage. He now, with great propriety, can adopt the language of the poet:

"A stranger lonely here I roam,
From place to place I'm driven;
My friend is gone and I'm alone,
This world to me is a lonely tomb,
I have no home but heaven."

JOEL DALBEY, JR.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHWOOD, OHIO, MARCH 11, 1840.

Bro. Springer: On the 5th day of this instant our much beloved sister WOOD closed her eyes in death, after enduring a lingering affliction for a number of months. She was raised in Shippensburgh, Pennsylvania, and in the 14th year of her age embraced religion, and united with the M. E. C., and lived with them in love and christian fellowship for a number of years, during which time she married. Her and her husband removed to the west some years since and settled in the village of Richwood, where they lived until her death. When she settled in this place she attached herself to the Episcopal church, and lived with that people in the best of bonds until there was a Methodist Protestant Church established, she then left the old church and attached herself to the former, and lived with us ever since, enjoying, I believe, the confidence of every member. During her affliction I inquired how long she had professed religion. She told me ever since she was 14 years old, making about twenty years she had served God. As she had always trusted in him she experienced the Lord to be a strong hold in time of affliction, for although her disease was most severe, she found the grace of God to be sufficient for her in her trying moments. She frequently shouted and praised Him aloud during her illness, and her last breath was spent in praising the Lord who had given her the victory. She has left her consort and five children and a number of friends to mourn her loss. Her funeral was attended by the largest procession I ever witnessed. Brother Brown, of the Episcopal church, preached on the occasion to a very much affected congregation.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Gazette.

PROFESSOR ESPY'S THEORY.

Mr. Editor: Knowing the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of making the subject intelligible in a short newspaper article, it is with reluctance that I am now induced, after much earnest solicitation from my friends both near and remote, to give a very brief summary of reasons and facts which have led me to desire that an experiment should be made, to see whether rain may be produced artificialy in time of drought.

The documents which I have collected on this subject, if they do not prove that the experiment will succeed, do at least prove that it ought to be tried; this I trust will most satisfactorily appear when they shall be published entire: In the mean time it has become necessary to present to the public something on the subject, lest longer silence might be construed into an abandonment of the project.

First—It is known by experiment that if air should be expanded into double the volume by diminished pressure, it would be cooled about 90 degrees of Fahrenheit.

Second—I have shown by experiment that if air at the common dew point in the summer season in time of drought, 71 degrees, should go up in a column to height sufficient to expand it by diminished pressure into double the volume, it would condense into water or visible cloud, by the cold of expansion, more than one half of its vapour—a quantity sufficient to produce nearly three inches of rain.

Third—It is known by chemical principles, that the caloric of elasticity given out during the condensation of this vapour, would be equal to about 30,000 tons of anthracite coal burnt on each square mile over which the cloud extended.

Fourth—I have shown by experiment [see Saturday Courier, March 18, 1837] that this caloric of elasticity would prevent the air from cooling only about half as much as it would, if it had no vapour in it, or about 42 degrees at the height assumed, which would cause the cloud to be, at that height, about 45 degrees warmer than the air on the outside of the cloud at the same height. I have shown from these principles [see Journal of the Franklin Institute for 1836,] that the barometer would fall under the cloud thus formed, in favorable circumstances, a quantity as great as it is known to fall sometimes under the middle of a dense and lofty cloud, and that consequently the air would rush in on the sides towards the centre of the cloud and upwards in the middle, and thus continue the condensation of the vapour and the formation of cloud and the generation of rain. [See also Journal of the Franklin Institute for September and October, 1838, and for January, February and March, and subsequent, 1839.]

Fifth—I have shown also in the volumes quoted above, that the air does move inwards on all sides towards the centre of the space of region where a great rain is falling, and of course upwards, after it comes in under the cloud, which is so much lighter than the surrounding air; at least, that it does so in all storms which have been investigated, which now amount to sixteen, besides several tornadoes, in all which the trees were thrown with their tops inwards.

From the principles here established by experiment, and afterwards confirmed by observation, it follows, that if a large cloud will be generated, and that cloud will contain in itself a self-sustaining power, which may move from the place over which it was formed, and cause the air over which it passes to rise up into it, and thus form more cloud and rain, until the rain may become general; for many storms which commence in the W. Indies, very narrow, are known to move from the place of beginning several thousand miles, widening out and increasing in size, until they become many hundred miles wide. [See Redfield and Reid, and the Reports of Joint Committe.]

If these principles are just, it will follow, when the air is in a favorable state, that the bursting out of a volcano ought to produce rain; and such is known to be the fact, and I have abundant documents in my possession to prove it.

So under very favorable circumstances the bursting out of great fires ought to produce rain; and I have many facts in my possession rendering it highly probable, if not certain, that great rains have sometimes been produced by great fires.

It is a general opinion in parts of the country where great fires frequently take place, that those fires produce rain. Now this opinion could hardly have originated without some circumstance besides mere coincidence attending them, such as related in the following account. Dr. Dobrezhoffer, a missionary to Paraguay, speaking of the tall grass and bulrushes on fire, says—"I myself have seen clouds and lightning produced from the smoke, as it is flying off like a whirlwind, so that the Indians are not to blame for setting fire to the plains in order to produce rain, they have learnt that the thicker smoke turns into clouds which pour forth water." (Account of the Abiphones, volume 3, page 150.)

Mr. Lapice, of Louisiana, informed Dr. S. Calhoun, of this city, "that the conflagration of the long grass in the prairies of that State covers every thing with its cinders for miles around, and that rain follows it shortly, according to immemorial observation in that country."

"Very extensive fires in Nova Scotia, in the woods, are so generally followed by heavy floods of rain, that there is some reason to believe that the enormous pillars of smoke have some share in producing them." (Mag. Nat. His. for December, 1835.)

The bad philosophy of supposing that smoke was turned into clouds and produced rain, does not weaken the evidence of the main fact.

If the principle is correct, that clouds are formed by up moving columns of air, we should expect to find, in favorable states of the air, that clouds would form over large cities and manufacturing towns where much fuel is burnt; and so we find it to be.

Extract of a letter to me from Benjamin Matthias, of Philadelphia—"In the course of last winter, while in England, I visited Manchester four or five times, and on each day it rained. Several of the inhabitants assured me that it rains in manchester more or less every day in the year."

Extract from Ed. Mammatt's Collection of Facts concerning Ashby Coal Field, 4to London: 1836.

"When the air is apparently stagnant in the valley of the Thames and surrounding country, a strong current is found to set in, on every side of London, along the streets leading from the country, in the morning. This current is no doubt occasioned by the rarefaction in the high chimneys, over so many thousand fires just kindled, and must be the cause of the introduction of fresh air to an immense extant, which would not otherwise flow. This rarefaction produces other phenomena, among which, when the atmosphere is in a light state, and clouds are passing at a height which does not allow them to condense and fall in rain, these accumulate in passing over London, and either remain as a dense fog, or drop in small rain all day long, scarcely clearing once; the country at a little distance having very little rain."

The bad philosophy of supposing the air so light on these occasions as to let the clouds on passing sink down in it over London, does not invalidate the evidence of the principal fact.

From these remarkable facts alone I think it will be acknowledged that there is some connection between great fires and rains other than mere coincidence, even if that connection remained a mystery.—Humboldt acknowledged this in the case of Volcanoes when he speaks of the mysterious connection between Volcanoes and rain, and says that when a Volcano bursts out in South America in a dry season, it sometimes changes it to a rainy one. But now when it is demonstrated by the most decisive evidence, the evidence of experiment, that air in ascending into the atmosphere in a column, as it must do over a great fire, begins to condense its vapour into clouds as soon as it shall rise about as many hundred yards as the tempearature of the air is above the dew point in degrees of Fahrenheit, it amounnts to a very high probability that great fires have sometimes produced rain. That great fires and even volcanoes should not always produce rain is manifest from the circumstance that as they break out accidentally, they may sometimes occur when the state of the atmosphere is unfavorable, and even adverse to rain. First, if they should break out when there is a current of air, either near the surface of the earth, or at a considerable distance above, of some strength, the upmoving column would be swept by it, out of the perpendicular, before a cloud of great density could be formed, and thus rain would be prevented.

Second, they might break out when the dew-point was too low to produce rain at all: and, third, there may sometimes be an upper stratum of air, containing so much caloric that its specific levity would prevent the upmoving column from rising into it far enough to cause rain.

These three things I conceive are the only circumstances which prevent great fires from producing rain at all times when they occur. The first two can be ascertained without much difficulty by means of small balloons and the dew point—the last in the present of science cannot always be known, and a failure on that account must be risked by the experimenter. The risk I am willing to run, if Congress or the State Legislature will promise a sufficient reward in case of success.

It has been objected to my project that I propose too much, and that it is utterly absurd to expect to make rain in time of drought, when there is such a scarcity of vapor in the air.

Now this objection is founded on an entire ignorance of the fact arising from a want of due consideration. For there is generally more vapor in the time of summer drought, than at any other time, as I know by experiments constantly made almost every day for these last ten years; and this is reasonable in itself, for the vapor is rising into air and increasing every day of dry weather, preparing for another rain. A quiet state of the atmosphere is also more likely to occur, to great heights, in time of droughts than at any other time, for immediately after rains there are sure to be cross currents of the air, produced by the inward motion of the air at the lower part of the cloud and an outward motion in the upper part which require some time after the rain to come to rest.

If I have succeeded in shewing that there is any the least ground to hope that an attempt to produce rain, might sometimes succeed under favorable circumstances, and that those favorable circumstances are most likely to occur in time of drought than at any other time, then it follows that the experiment is a highly interesting one, and ought to be immediately tried. If it should be successful, who can tell the mighty results which may follow in its train.

I have many rsasons and facts which induce me to believe that if a very large cloud is once generated, the rain will become general, or at least spread over a wide extent of territory; who can tell *a priori*, that this will not be the case, when it is now known that an immense steam

power is let loose in the formation of such a cloud; a power which can be calculated with as much accuracy as that of the steam engine itself, and in part on the same principles.

Gentlemen have made their puns on this project and had their laugh, and I am sorry to see by letters which I have received, that my friends and relations at a distance are much troubled at these innocent laughs; but let them be consoled, I have laughed too, well knowing, that those who laughed the most heartily would be the most willing to encourage the experiment, as soon as they discovered they had nothing to laugh at. As a proof that I was right in this anticipation, I may be permitted to say that I have lately received a letter, from a highly distinguished member of the American legislature, who laughed as heartily as any one, when my petition was presented there, containing many kind expressions and promising me by way of amend for his levity, "to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of being better informed on the subject of my new philosophy."—Such conduct as this is all I want; I fear not the strictest scrutiny.

If I should be encouraged to go on with the experiment, I mean to have a large mass of combustibles prepared ready for use, and when I have found all the circumstances mentioned before, favorable in a time of drought, I will set fire to the circumference in various places at once. Soon after the fire commences, I will expect to see clouds begin to form, about as many hundred yards high as the temperature of the air is above the dew point in degrees of Fahrenheit. I will expect to see this cloud rapidly increase in size, if its top is not swept off by a current of air at a considerable distance above the earth—until it becomes so lofty as to rain. I shall expect the cloud to move eastwardly, increasing in width as it advances, and the next day I shall expect the region to the south of where the rain fell, to be visited by rain; for a reason explained in my writings.

But it is in vain to anticipate all the results which will follow, for nothing but the experiment itself can demonstrate them. If the experiment, when repeatedly tried, should fail, it would be in vain for me to say I would not be mortified, but I will not incur any disgrace—unless it is disgraceful to desire to see a great experiment made, which all the knowledge we have on the subject, in the present state of science, leads us to hope will be crowed with success.

I have made this very brief, though necessarily imperfect statement of my reasons for wishing to see the experiment tried, which can alone decide the question, to comply with the earnest and repeated solicitations of my friends; I will now in the conclusion say a word for myself.

The present state of the science of meteorology renders it highly important to know in what direction and with what velocity summer rains travel over the surface of the earth. What is their shape, round or oblong—and if oblong in what direction their transverse diameter lies, and whether they move side foremost or end foremost or obliquely. Now I request gentlemen throughout the United States who feel interested in this subject, to keep a journal of all rains, from the beginning of June till the end of September; noting their beginnings and endings, the force and direction of the winds, and also of the clouds, and send the accounts, (published in some paper) as early in October as convenient, to William Hamilton, Esq. Actuary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Finally, if any gentleman intends to clear from twenty to fifty acres of woodland this spring, or early in the summer, in the north-western parts of Pennsylvania, will he please inform me of the fact as soon as convenient?

Journals of the weather also for the 16th, 17th and 18th of March, 1838, kept in various parts of Virginia and North Carolina, are much desired; and if gentlemen can even tell me how the trees are thrown down indicating the direction of the wind, the information, will be highly valuable, and should not be withheld if any thing is known or recollected.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JAMES P. ESPY.

Philadelphia, April 2, 1839.

EARLY SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.—There are few stronger evidences of the truth of christianity than its early success.—When we consider the persons who were first called to promulgate its doctrines, the time when and the place where it rose, we are astonished at its rapid diffusion, and can reasonably account for it only by the interposition of super-human power.

Who were its promulgators? Not men of deep learning, lettered theologians, but unlearned fishermen,—men, whose whole lives had been spent in the retirement of their humble vocation. In the very choice of His disciples it would seem that the Great Founder of christianity *intended* to show that more than human aid, was employed in disseminating His glorious principles.

Christianity had its rise during one of the most enlightened periods, of the then civilized world. The Roman empire was at the very zenith of splendor and intellectual glory. Christianity had, therefore to contend with the mightiest of the *human* mind—was forced to bear the keen scrutiny of the most profound understandings. Those who espoused her holy cause, had the most disheartening difficulties to overcome, and trials to endure. Her mild and humiliating precepts were directly opposed to the dispositions and feelings of the people among whom she had her rise. Those, therefore, who embraced the christian religion were obliged to resist and overcome the most alluring temptations to luxury and sensual gratification; the strongest passions of haughtiness and intellectual pride, with the deepest rooted prejudices against any doctrine of such a humbling nature. Furthermore, the followers of the Cross, had to endure the taunts and ridicule, and the cruel persecutions of the inveterate enemies of christianity. The merciless Nero and Caligula, with other inhuman monsters, were continually heaping miseries upon them. We are told by Tacitus that "many were disguised in the skins of wild beasts and worried to death by dogs;" while "others were wrapped in pitched shirts and set on fire when the day closed, that they might serve as lights to illuminate the night!" All these trials and sufferings they bore, and still they forsook not their God. Amid the revelry of the voluptuous—the bacchanal shouts of the effeminate,—there was heard the pure prayer of the humble saint ascending to Heaven, while over him was suspended the implement of torture and death, just ready to hush his voice in the slumbers of eternal repose.

What could be more disheartening and discouraging, than for any one at that period to embrace the doctrines of christianity? When did any cause ever have such unfavorable circumstances under which to commence its earthly career? and where, in the history of all human events since the creation of the world, can be found any cause that flourished so gloriously and spread so rapidly? Three thousand, we are told, embraced its principles on the first day of its promulgation. From that moment its progress was onward, and no earthly power could stay it. "Before the end of thirty years," says Bishop Wilson, "the gospel had spread through Judea, Galilee, Samaria, almost all the numerous districts of Lesser Asia; through Greece and the Islands of the Ægean Sea, and the sea-coast of Africa, and had passed on to the capital of Italy." And now, considering the state of affairs in those early times, can we account for its almost incredible progress? That it was through the energy of divine power appears, in my mind, as evident as tho' I beheld it written, in plain letters, by the hand of the Eternal.—*Literary Repository.*

NATURE OF BLOOD HOUNDS.—These animals with which we are accustomed to associate all that is savage and ferocious, are supposed to have been natives of Great Britain. They received this name from their peculiar power of scenting blood, and were much used and valued by hunters for discovering game which had escaped from them. They were also held in high repute by government officers and noblemen, (who generally had them in attendance whenever they went abroad,) and in fact by all, for their sagacity in discovering robbers and murderers, and the enemies of their employers, and were greatly feared by the people.

The blood-hound is larger than the common hound, of a strong muscular form and make, of a deep brown color, and of a most savage appearance.—Though by men more inhuman than themselves, they have been trained to the greatest ferocity, and made, through their influence, to commit deeds, the mere recital of which fills the mind with horror, and makes the blood run cold, yet their natural disposition is far different from what is generally supposed. In fact, they prove to be the most docile, tractable and interesting animal of the canine species, as the following anecdotes will show:

"A breed of this species of dogs is found in various parts of Europe, particularly in the Alps and Appenines, in the convents of which they are kept for the purpose of finding travellers who have been overcome with fatigue and cold, or buried in some of those heavy falls of snow, or avalanches, common in the Alpine regions.

In the monastery of Mount St. Bernard, one of the Swiss Alps, dogs of this species are trained to a perfection, which, had it not been frequently seen by modern travellers, would be almost incredible.—We have ourselves seen these sagacious and highly tutored animals. There are about twenty of them, and they are sent out in pairs. One of them has fastened round his neck, a large bell, and the other a flask filled with liquor. Every day during the inclement season, several pairs are sent out on the different roads and passes across the mountains, most of which concentrate near the monastery. Their sense of smell is so acute, that they immediately discover any being who may have been overwhelmed by cold or snow; upon thus finding any one, if a grown up person, the one immediately rings his bell violently, and at the same time they both lay themselves close to the individual, licking his hands and face, which process, aided by the heat of their bodies, seldom fails to restore animation. In the meantime, the continued ringing of the bell, is generally heard at the monastery. However, if the dogs do not receive assistance promptly, the one with the bell starts off at his utmost speed towards the monastery, and if he does not meet any of the brotherhood on the road, he soon summons them, and conducts one or more to the spot. This occurs in cases of heavy grown persons: but should it be a child, after restoring some degree of animation, the dogs raise it gently on the back of one of them, and in this manner conveys it to the monastery, where, by the care of the monks, it is fully restored.

The monks informed us that they had known instances where these dogs had discovered individuals at the depth of sixteen or twenty feet of snow, and by the dint of scratching and labor, extricated them, and the individual had been revived. They are, upon extraordinary occasions, sent out at night with lanterns affixed to their necks, along their principal roads, and, by their accute smell, discover travellers who have lost their way in the darkness, and would probably, without them, meet a dreadful death by falling over some of those tremendous precipices, on the extreme edges of which the roads of the Alps are formed."

"One of these noble creatures was decorated with a medal, in commemoration of his having saved the lives of twenty-two persons, who, but for his sagacity, must have perished. Many travellers who have crossed the passage of St. Bernard, have seen this dog, and heard, around the blazing fire of the monks, the story of his extraordinary career. He died about the year 1816, in an attempt to convey a poor traveller to his anxious family."

"A story is told of one of these dogs, who, having found a child unhurt, whose mother had been destroyed by an avalanche, induced the poor boy to mount on his back, and thus carried him to the gate of the convent."

Though such seems to be the disposition which nature has bestowed upon them, their inhuman tutors have succeeded in changing it, and making them to assist in scenes of the greatest inhumanity and crulty, which stain the history of our race.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The British papers brought by the Great Western are filled with accounts of the marriage between the Queen of Great Britain and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg. We do not wonder at the attempt of royalty to sustain itself in public opinion, by dazzling the eyes of the multitude with extravagant splendor; for, taking for granted that mankind were made for its use, it can have no compunctions in loading them with burdens for its pleasure, and will therefore never hesitate in asking or compelling them to pay for its trappings.—Such has ever been the history of *power.* But we do wonder at the toleration, by a people so enlightened as the British, of the follies exhibited upon this occasion; follies worthy of some *land of tyrants and den of slaves*, like Russia or any of the barbarous Asiatic governments.

England is a country of free institutions; of the models upon which have been constructed our own republicanism: of securities for equal rights, given by God, yet continually exposed to violation by man. It is a country of inquiry, of discussion, of knowledge; a country containing a more enlightened, high spirited and energetic people than any other in the world, excepting our own; a country containing a greater amount of cultivation, literary and scientific, than any in Europe. Such a people ought to exhibit that sturdy independence and dignity of character which would elevate them far above such trifling, and induce them to spurn it as worthy only of the millions of inferior races whom they hold in subjection.

This marriage, like all royal marriages in hereditary monarchies, was political; for it involves the succession to the *Crown*, or nominal executive of the British Government. So far as this was concerned, it should have been disposed of like any other affair of business, by the proper officers, but without any public parades.—Like the ratification of a treaty of commerce, it should have been effected quietly, without any parade, in presence only of such public officers as were necessary to render it legal. After this, the Queen and her new consort should have been left to arrange any festivities that were agreeable to them, after their own fashion, and at their own expense, as mere social affairs, with which business and politics should have no connexion. But in making all this ridiculous parade a business of state, John Bull certainly forgot much of that dignity of human nature which he ought to assume, in an age when free principles are rapidly advancing, and when the most enlightened minds in the civilized world are striving to elevate the *mass* from the degredation to which it had sunk under the tyrannies and superstitions of the past. As John Bull is striving to maintain free principles, he should also strive to maintain a corresponding deportment. If he do not, the enlightened of all countries will say that, notwithstanding the freedom of his institutions, he still delights in the tastes and manners of a slave.

This affair presents another aspect, equally tending to reflections upon the inconsistencies of the British nation.—When the public burdens are enormous, to defray the expenses of a great army and navy, and an inextinguishable debt, and when no small portion of the people are in extreme distress for want of employment, an appropriation of $150,000 annually, to enable that mere political cypher, the Queen's husband, to maintain a frivulous splendor, is an act of folly, ill becoming a free and enlightened people. The present means of the Queen, derived from the public treasury, are amply sufficient for the decent expenses of a husband; and the parliament would have exhibited a little more regard for the people which it represents, by signifying to a pennyless foreigner that he had been sufficiently fortunate in his fortune-hunting, to share their Queen's privy park, without asking an industrious people, already overtaxed for the trappings of government, to pay him in addition for his good luck.

When will this miserable folly of royalty come to an end?—*Bro. Jonathan.*

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.—A record preserved of the persons buried in the cemetery of this church, since 1702, excepting during the year of the revolutionary war, when no account appears to have been kept, and it is stated by those who have examined, that *one hundred and sixty thousand* bodies have been there deposited. A city of the dead truly is this, containing piled up, one above another, in its confines, a mighty mass, equal to the half of that which daily swarms in the streets and dwellings of the great metropolis of the new world.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—The following is the substance of the Bill of the Indiana Legislature for the relief of the people;

1. On all judgments and decrees rendered by any court of record from and after the first day of March next, there is a stay of 12 months.

2. On all judgments rendered by any justice of the peace from and after the first day of March next, there is a stay of 8 months.

3. On all judgments and decrees rendered by any court of record since the first day of October last, there is a stay of 6 months from the first day of March next.

4. On all judgments rendered by any justice of the peace since the 1st of December, 1839, there is an additional stay of 4 months from the 1st of March next.

5. If the judgment debtor is unable to procure bail, and his property is taken by an execution, then the property is to be sold on a credit from the same length of time that the judgment debtor would have been entitled to a stay, could he have procured bail.

6. If the plaintiff fears, at any time the solvency of the bail, or if the bail is about to remove from the country, he may order an execution against the judgment debtor, which execution is to be recalled, whenever satisfactory additional security is given.

Whenever the act reaches this place, which will be, perhaps in time for our next paper, we will publish it.—*Indianian.*

CHINA.

From China—Interesting.—We published the other day, a verbal account of an engagement between Captain Elliott and the Chinese junks, brought by the master of a vessel to this port. We are now enabled to lay before the reader authentic particulars of the affair, by which it appears that the poor Chinese did not die like dogs, but fought valiantly notwithstanding the odds of a sloop of war against junks. The measures of this man Elliott appear to us, at this distance, to entitle him to the gallows, at least. Warring against a country, because its government will not permit its people to be poisoned, is unworthy of the English nation—and the English people will not approve it. The following, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, is an extract of a letter from Mr. John Cunningham, supercargo of the ship Morea, of Boston, dated Macao, November 4, 1839:

"On arriving at the Bogue, the point of the river which is defended by forts, and where we were obliged on our passage down (from Canton to Macao) to show our pass, we saw two English men-of-war, engaging from twenty to thirty war junks. We were drifting down slowly with the tide, and had good opportunity of witnessing all that passed. The fight continued about an hour, when the junks retreated, and the men-of-war set sail for this place. On arriving opposite to the spot where the shot had appeared to fly the most thickly, we found three of the Chinese vessels sunk, with their masts just peeping from the water, and numbers of miserable wretches clinging to the rigging. Several others appeared much disabled.

"This morning we found that in consequence of the negotiation being broken off, the Yun Chi ordered the English either to enter Whampoa at once, or to quit the Chinese waters, with the threat of burning their ships if they refused compliance. On the receipt of this order, Capt. Elliott sent two vessels, the Hyacinth and Volga, to ascertain if the Commissioner was in earnest. When these vessels arrived at the Bogue, they received a request from the commander of the forts not to approach nearer than two or three miles, which they complied with; lying to, and waiting for the answer to Captain Elliott's message. Whilst in that situation, about thirty junks got under way from under the forts, and stood down towards them. A message from the ships was sent to the commander of the junks, desiring him not to approach any nearer, which request was disregarded. The action then commenced on the part of the English with round and grape shot, which did terrible execution. For some time the Chinese fought well, their admiral showing great courage and presence of mind, but they were finally obliged to retreat, as I have before mentioned. The English suffered no loss.

"This evening the Chinese report has been received. One mandarin with a chrystal button has been killed—the admiral dangerously wounded—three junks sunk, one blown up, and many more disabled. Over three hundred men have also been killed. The Commissioner is reported to be very much frightened, and at a great loss what to do.

"Thus all hope of an accommodation is broken off, and war virtually declared between the two nations. Whether the port of Canton will be closed to vessels of all nations, is a question which yet remains to be decided. I should not be at all surprised, if the Chinese themselves should sink junks at the Bogue, and thus prevent both ingress and egress."

The Chinese Difficulties.—We find in the papers received by the Western, a more circumstantial account of the Chinese difficulty than had been before received. It appears that on the 20th of October a convention was agreed upon, between the English Superintendent and the Chinese High Commissioner, by which the trade with British vessels was to be carried on outside the Bocca Tigris, without coming in to the required bond—that two British vessels, regardless of the national honor, having gone up to Whampoa, and signed the obnoxious bond, the Chinese High Commissioner seized the crews as hostages, and cancelled the convention, commanding all British vessels to follow their example, or in three days to expect total destruction. This led on the 3d November, to a demand of explanation on the part of Superintendent Elliott at the Bogue, when the Hyacinth and the Volga sloops of war were surrounded by twenty-nine war junks, with the manifest intention of making [illegible] prisoners. Each junk contained from one hundred and forty to two hundred Chinese; but after an engagement of half an hour, six of them were sunk, and the rest sheered off as fast as they could. Had it not been for Superintendent Elliott, who would not suffer Captain Smith, of the Volga, to continue firing, more than half of them would have gone to the bottom. It was calculated that they lost at least nine hundred men.

The Chinese Admiral is admitted on all hands to have behaved with great gallantry. The reason of the advance of the war junks is said to have been a demand for a man—the old story—in atonement for the death of a Chinese. The British have been obliged to leave Macao in consequence of these difficulties.—A great game of speculation in the price of teas was going on in England, in consequence of these events.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

ENGLAND.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN.—At half past 11 o'clock the Arch-bishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London took their places within the altar.

A few minutes before 12 the Queen Dowager entered the Chapel Royal thro' the Dean's vestry door, and took her seat near the altar. The Arch-bishops of Canterbury and York immediately rose on the entrance of her Majesty. Her Majesty, after performing her private devotions, perceiving the most Reverend prelates still standing, sent Lord Howe, who was in waiting, to desire that they might take their seats.

A flourish of trumpets and drums at twenty-five minutes after 12 o'clock, gave intimation that the procession of the royal bridegroom had commenced its movement, and shortly after, having passed through various rooms, entered the Colonade.

As the Prince moved along he was greeted with loud clapping of hands from the gentlemen, and enthusiastic waving of handkerchiefs from the assembled ladies. He wore the uniform of a Field Marshall in the British Army.

Having reached the *haut pas*, his Royal Highness affectionately kissed the hand of the Queen Dowager, and then bowed to the Arch-bishops and Dean. Immediately on his entrance a voluntary was performed by Sir George Smart on the organ. The master of the ceremonies and the officers of the bridegroom stood near the person of his Royal Highness. The Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, preceded by drums and trumpets, then returned to wait upon her Majesty.

Meanwhile his Royal Highness entered into close conversation with the Queen Dowager, until the trumpets and drums announced the moving of the Queen's procession.

After having conducted the Royal Prince to the altar, the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, quitted the royal bridegroom for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the altar. The Queen's procession was announced by a flourish of trumpets and drums. She looked excited, and was paler than usual. Her dress was a rich white satin trimed with orange flower blossoms. On her head was a wreath of the same blossoms, over which, but not to cover her face, a lace veil was thrown. She wore the collar of the Garter, but no other diamonds or jewels.

As her Majesty approached the chapel the national anthem was performed by the instrumental band. Her Majesty walked up the aisle followed by her train bearers and attendants, without noticing or bowing to any of the peers. On reaching the *haut pas* her Majesty knelt down on the footstool, and having performed her private devotions, sat down on her chair of state. The different officers of state having now taken their seats in the body of the chapel, the coup d'œil was splendid beyond description. After the lapse of a few seconds, her Majesty rose and advanced with his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the communion table, where the Arch-bishop of Canterbury commenced reading the service.

The rubrie was rigidly adhered to throughout.

The service having concluded, the members of the royal family returned from the altar to take their positions in the procession. On passing her Majesty they all paid their congratulations, and the Duke of Sussex shook her hand and affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed but the bridegroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar where the Queen Dowager was standing and kissed her.

The royal pair then left the capital, all the spectators standing.

In the evening a very splendid banquet was given in the banqueting hall built by George IV. The theatres and metropolis were illuminated.

The Great Western brought out *twelve thousand letters*, the postage on which, to the owners of the ship, is $3,000.

The British Queen was to leave Portsmouth for New York on the 2d inst.

The bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 5 per cent. Money was plenty both in London and Paris.

AGRICULTURAL.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS.

USED IN AGRICULTURE AND ITS KINDRED SCIENCES.

Air. In a state of purity, air consists of nitrogen, and oxygen, in the proportion of 76 of the former and 23 of the latter; but as it exists in the atmosphere, it contains a portion of carbonic gas, and also aqueous vapor in the form of an elastic fluid, the proportion varying from the merest trifle, to 11 grains in a cubic foot. Air acts a most important part in the process of germination, and subsequent vegetation, not only furnishing the oxygen required to decompose the carbonic gas consumed by the plants, but the most of the gas itself. The water held in the air is also easily parted with, and hence the great advantage of aration or frequently stirring the earth, to bring its particles in contact with the atmosphere. A square foot of earth in a solid form exposes but a small surface to the action of the air, and hence absorbs from the atmosphere but little; pulverize this mass, and the surface exposed to the action of the air is increased a million fold, and its powers of absorbtion from the atmosphere in the same proportion. This shows the absurdity of those who refuse in hot or dry weather to stir the earth around plants under the apprehension that it will render them more dry. Multiplying the absorbing surface by stirring the earth, is the only way of obtaining the moisture which in greater or less quantities always exists in the atmosphere.

Albumen. A colorless insipid fluid, coagulating at a heat of 120°, existing in the leaves, juice, and fruits of most plants, but most abundant in animal products. The white of eggs is nothing but pure albumen, and the blood contains large quantities of the substance. Its principal use in domestic economy, is in clarifying or clensing fluids, such as sugars, &c., for which purpose it is unrivalled. Milk contains albumen, and hence is sometimes used for cleansing syrup, but it is inferior to the whites of eggs. These, carefully incorporated with a fluid when cold, and then submitted to a coagulating heat, will lift all impurities to the surface where they can be easily taken off by skimming. Albumen is more abundant in the bark of the red or slippery elm, than in any other vegetable product, hence its value for medicinal purposes. Albumen is composed of carbon 52, oxygen 23, hydrogen 7, and nitrogen 15.

Alburnum. Wood of trees is usually composed of three distinct parts; the pith or central part, having a loose spongy texture; the heart-wood the most durable and valuable part of the tree; and the sap wood or alburnam. This last is usually whiter than the heart-wood, is more porous, and through it the circulation of the sap is principally performed. It is the soonest attacked by the borer or powder post, in exposed situations is always first to decay.

Alcohol. The purely spiritous part of all liquids. It is the product of vinous fermentation, and can be derived from all substances capable of such fermentation. It is the intoxicating principle of liquors, and few nations have been found so rude as not to have found some means of producing it. Alcohol is produced principally by the distillation of wine, molasses and grain. The product of the first is brandy, the second rum, and the third whiskey or gin. Alcohol is of much use in the arts, but it has, by its general use, produced a most unhappy effect on our happiness and morals. Perhaps greater quantities of distilled spirits are used by the nations that border on the Baltic than in any other part of the world, and here they are principally produced from the distillation of porters. Pure alcohol consists of hydrogen 13. 70, carbon 51. 98, and oxygen 34. 32.

Algæ. One of the families of plants into which Linnæus divided the vegetable kingdom. They are defined to be plants of which the roots, leaves and stem, are all one. The remains of algæ are found in a fossoil state in the shale of many parts of New York, and their decomposition may have contributed to the fertility of the strata in which they exist.

Alkali. A substance usually extracted from plants; and distinguished by the following properties: It has an acid and corrosive taste and power, it changes vegetable blue to green, red to purple, yellow to a red brown, and purple reduced by an acid to its original color. It is most used in the arts for neutralizing arts. It is best known in the shape of

potash and soda. These unite with oils and animal fat, and form soap. Lime is possessed of alkaline properties, which give it its principal value in many cases. Alkaline substances have been divided into volatile and fixed; the volatile being known as ammonia, the fixed as potash & soda. Modern chemists have divided them into three classes: First, those with a metalic base combined with oxygen, potash, soda and lithia: Second, those which contain no oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, as aconita, circuta, morpha, &c. 3. *Alluvion.* Land deposited by the action of rivers; either at the mouths of lakes or the sea, or on the banks in their passages to these receptacles. Constituted as it usually must be of the richer and lighter parts of the regions drained by the river that deposits it, it is the most fertile of soils, and the most valuable, when it can be drained, and secured from floods. Nearly the whole of Holland is alluvial. In this country the vast tract on both sides of the Mississippi, for a great distance from its mouth, is of this character, but owing to its annual submersion is of comparatively little value. Perhaps there is no river in the United States, in proportion to its length and volume, that has so much valuable alluvion on its borders as the Genesee.

NEW PROCESS OF TANNING.—Mr. F. Chaplain has patented the following new process. The hide is made into a bag by sewing the edges together, and then filled with liquor, so that the pressure of the fluid, its own effort to escape, forces it through the pores of the hide; as it passes, the tannin is seized on by the gelatine, and the liquor comes out on the other side, having left the tannin behind it. In this way the thickest hide will be perfectly tanned in about fourteen days while it would require as many months on the old system. There have been many previous attempts to tan by pressure, but they have all proceeded on the supposition that very great and powerful pressure was required. Every one of these plans has failed, because, although the tanning was accomplished, the hides were rendered useless from the straining and distortion occasioned by the immense pressure.—Besides, the apparatus required for each hide has been found too costly for practical purposes.

Another improvement has been submitted to the British Association by Mr. W. Ferapath, and consists of pressure by rollers; the author having assumed, that the great cause of obstruction to rapid tanning is, that the weakened ooze is returned by the capillary attraction of the fibres and blood vessels so long, that when it shall have passed out by exosmosis it will have produced the same effect upon the soluble gelatine as is produced by maceration. The hides are formed into an endless band, which is passed between a pair of rollers fixed to each pit, so that, in succession, each hide may be raised from the bottom of the pit, squeezed by the rollers, and returned to the pit for a fresh supply of tanning liquor. Eight pairs of rollers require one horse power to work them, and two boys at 2s. 6d. a week each, to superintend them, when two bands or one hundred hides, will be taken off weekly.—*New Era.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 25, 1840.

Lyford's Baltimore Price Current is continued. The terms will be found in another column.—We have already commended this work as highly worthy the consideration of the western trader.

Professor BRONSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, has been, for some time past, greatly interesting the people of New York, with his recitations and powers of eloquence.

SMALL POX.—The New Lisbon (Ohio) Aurora, states that Richard Atkinson, of Wellsville, died on the first instant, of Small Pox. His physician, Dr. J. F. Patterson, supposes him to have taken it from a letter written by his brother of Lancaster, Pa., who had the disease, but was convalescent when he wrote. Several other cases have occurred in Wellsville.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—March 13.—The Bill to incorporate the "Methodist Protestant Academy" in Brighton, in Cuyahoga county, was read the third time and passed.

This Bill having passed the Senate is now a law.

On motion of Mr. Brady, of the Senate, on the 21st instant, the Bill for the further protection of religious societies was postponed until December next. The Bill had passed the House, but was thus rejected by the Senate.

So we are left to be trampled on another year, at least with those worthless vagabonds they call "victuallers" at camp and grove meetings.

The Legislature has passed a law for the re-valuation of property in this State.

The Senate, by a vote of 18 to 16, passed the Bill of the House, to repeal the law of 1838 for the erection of a new State House.

THE RAIN MAKER.—We give on our first page an article from professor Espy, on his theory of clouds and rain. We have noticed a great deal of punning in the public prints on this subject, but we have never before seen a statement of his theory. There appears to us, as far as we understand them, much plausibility in his sentiments.

To his statement of facts, with regard to great fires producing rain, he might add what occurs in this country, more or less frequently every year. In clearing up our forests there is immense quantities of old timber every season falling upon the fields, which have to be burned every autumn and spring,—also the new clearings present an immense amount of logs and brush which have to be consumed in the same way,—add to these the frequent firing of the woods. When the atmosphere is light and calm, the smoke from these fires descends to the earth with such density as often to render it extremely afflictive to the inhabitants. But when this state of things exist we never fail to have rain to put out the fires and clear up the atmosphere, so as to relieve the people from the smoke, who, without the operation of this law of nature, would often be tortured with its disagreeable effects. These rains have been called, from time immemorial, SMOKE SHOWERS, by the citizens, from the universal conviction they were produced from that cause. But, according to the theory under notice, these rains are caused by the fires rarefying the atmosphere at the surface of the earth, which crowds the volumes immediately over them, upwards, until by diminished pressure, they cool and condense into water, &c.

The only instance we now recollect, when a calm atmosphere and thick smoke was not immediately followed by rain, was in the fall of '18 or '19. A dense cloud of smoke then hung over the whole western country for weeks. It was supposed to be caused by the usual amount of fires consuming the wood from the clearings, to which was added extensive burnings in the immense grass prairies of Indiana and Illinois. The sun was entirely concealed, nor could you distinguish a man more than forty or fifty yards. We resided in Steubenville, Ohio, at the time, and remember that the ferrymen could not find their way over the Ohio, without causing a horn to be blown on the shore to direct them across. This smoke was very painful to the eyes, and caused difficulty in breathing. And from it there was no escape, for if you retired to your room it found you in your retreat.

But should this theory of clouds and rain be correct, we cannot see that it would be of much practical utility, as it would take such immense combustion it would soon exhaust the fuel of the country.

Professor Espy has recently been delivering lectures in Charleston, South Carolina. He is highly spoken of by the Mercury of that place, as a man of science. It is said he intends to visit Europe shortly, to submit his theory to the consideration of the scientific of that country.

WESLEYAN OBSERVER.—We repeat again that we were correct in our conjectures of the character and design of this paper. We have received the 6th number, in which its objects are fully and fairly developed, as the following extracts from its pages will show:

"The Observer has kept nothing back, with respect to its *objects*. It is open and frank, and has been so from the beginning. It is pledged to all the moral enterprises of the day— and against all oppression. It will contend boldly for the rights of both the white & colored man, for the rights both of the ministry and laity. It will candidly examine and fearlessly oppose the administration of 'church officers,' and 'prime ministers,' whenever such administration is believed to be destructive, either of constitutional laws, or the rights of conscience. It will also advocate, in imitation of the example of some of the oldest, wisest and best men in the Methodist Episcopal Church, *some important modifications of Episcopacy.*"

It has several forms of Petitions for presentation to the next General Conference, two of which we here give, as fully showing the relation it sustains to the episcopal hierarchy:

"☞MEMORIAL,

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, next to be holden in the city of Baltimore, May 1, 1840.

"FATHERS AND BRETHREN—Your memorialists, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, beg leave to present, That whereas, they believe it would be more in accordance with the principles of christianity and our free institutions that our Presiding Elders should be elected by the conferences, respectively; and that in the more populous parts of our work, they should, like the Chairmen of districts in the Wesleyan connexion, fill circuits or stations; and whereas they think this can be done without interfering in the least with our itineracy, or general superintendency; therefore, your memorialists pray your reverend body to adopt such regulations as shall effectually secure these important changes.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray."

"☞MEMORIAL,

To the General Conferenee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, next to be holden in the city of Baltimore, May 1, 1840.

"FATHERS AND BRETHREN—Your memorialists, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in ———, beg leave to present, That whereas it is believed to be more in accordance with the usage of primitive christians, as well as all protestant churches, that lay-members should have a voice in the *law-making-body* of the church; therefore your memorialists pray your reverend body to adopt, and propose to the several annual conferences for their adoption, a regulation which shall require, that the general conference be composed of an equal number of clergymen and laymen, the former to be appointed by the annual conferences, and the latter by the societies.

"And as in duty bound will ever pray."

The editor in remarking upon these petitions, says:

"Some of the forms which we this day present, may be thought *very fanatical*, particularly the last. It would probably strike some of our anti-abolition brethren with as much terror to see a layman in the general conference, as a colored clergyman from the Liberia Annual Conference. But we have become fully convinced that laymen were members of the highest ecclesiastical councils of the church in the early ages of christianity. And we believe they are now in all the leading protestant churches, except the Methodist Episcopal Church. Even in the *episcopal* church in this country, this is the fact. And is it not reasonable that laymen should be represented in the law-making-body? Ought they not to have a voice in the adoption of regulations by which they are to be governed? At any rate, it is *proper* and *constitutional* that they should *petition* for this right, if they desire it. This we believe has often been done. And we know some lay brethren, who, in our judgment, are as well qualified for a seat in the General Conference, as any clergyman in the connexion.—☞Let it not, however, be represented, that because we have complied with the request of our friend 'V. D. M.' in publishing this memorial, and have thus expressed ourselves, that therefore the Observer is going over to the Protestant, or Reformed Methodists. *The Observer has no idea of any such thing.*"

The editor here calls attention by raising his index, to the following sentence: "Let it not, however, be represented" that "the Observer is going over to the Prot. Methodists." Now, my brother, this makes us laugh. Why, you are as fully over to the Protestant Methodists as you can possibly come; at least, so far as principle is concerned. There is not now a nut shell between us.

Permit us, dear brother, in kindness, to say to you that we understand the reason of this note of attention. The ministers of the M. E. Church have so uniformly and so extensively represented the members of the M. P. Church as a set of wicked, bad men, that their people must either believe they are guilty of falsehood, or that we are what they represent us to be. But, of course, they have given credence to these reports of our character, and entertaining such opinions of our depravity, it would be fatal to the Observer, if it were believed that it had in any way identified itself with these bad men. It is, we presume, to guard against this difficulty, that this note of attention is thrown in.

When Zion's Watchman found itself pressed with this prejudice it deemed it expedient to get rid of it by abusing and misrepresenting the M. P. Church. But we hope better things of the OBSERVER. Indeed, we cannot but compliment the Observer for having taken a consistent, fair start. There is something like a manly and christian tone pervading its pages. But, brethren, you will find that the cry of "mad dog!" will be raised against you, if you "go ahead," so that others, in turn, may be inclined to shun you. But don't mind that.

THE MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE, MARCH 24.—Wheat 40 cents per bushel. Flour 2 50 a 2 75 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, MARCH 11.—Business has shown some improvement this week, though there continues to be much complaint about the scarcity of money. Some kinds of western produce have been seriously depressed at New Orleans and in the western markets by the rise in freights from New Orleans coastwise and to Europe, and from the Ohio to New Orleans.

Bacon—Several lots of hog-round have been taken to go up the river at 5¾, which caused the rate from wagons to advance to 5¼. Hams in stores are worth 7¼. The article does not appear to come in rapidly and the stock on hand is limited.

Coffee—We notice sales in lot at 12 a 12½ cts. for Rio and Havana. Small sales at 12½ a 13. Arrived this week 1,088 bags.

Flour—May be quoted in large lots at $3 50, retail, 3 75 a 4 dollars.

Grain—One of the city mills has commenced grinding and gives for wheat, 75 cts. Corn at the river, 43 cts; Oats, 37½.

Hay—At the river 62½ a 75 cts.

Lard—We hear of sales at 7¼ a 7½ from stores. Some holders demand 8 for city packed. From wagons, 7 cts. Light stock.

Molasses—Sales at 27 a 30 cents. Arrived, 68 barrels.

Pork—We hear of no transactions of importance. We quote nominal at 14 dollars for Mess and 11 dollars for Prime.

Salt—Kenawha, 50 a 56 cents. Turks Island, 62, nominal.

Sugar—We hear of sales of rather inferior in lots at 4½ cents. Five cents is the quotation for prime, though that price was refused for some very superior and 5¼ asked. Arrived, 265 hhds. Arrived of Havana, 41 boxes—loaf 108 bbls.

Seeds—Cloverseed has advanced to 14 dolls. Timothy, 3 dollars. Blue grass, declined to one dollar.—[Prentice's Price Current.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 13.—We have taken our usual walk, and made our calls at all our wholesale Grocery and Commission warehouses, and our wholesale Dry Good, Hardware, Queensware and Shoe establishments and find the stocks generally very good for the season, and several are now getting on or expecting new and additional supplies within a few days, and every reasonable preparation is making to accommodate customers with a fresh spring supply. The retail stocks are also improving very much, and the trade is daily opening new goods, which appear very low. Produce is plenty, and our merchants are doing the best they possibly can to meet the wishes of their customers by its sale, but money being very scarce, and demand limited, makes it impossible to realize good prices.

Dried apples of good quality sold during the week out of stores, at 75 cts per bushel.

Bacon is selling at from 6½ to 7½ cents per lb, hog round. One sale of prime at 6 7-8 cents per lb. for 4000 lbs.

Lard is dull and plenty. Sales 7 a 7½ from stores.

Butter—Fresh Roll is low and few sales. It can be bought at 7 to 9 cents in bbls., and in kegs 6 to 8 cents per lb.

Cheese is plenty and dull, ranging from 6 to 7½ cents per lb.

Flour is dull except very choice lots. It has sold during the week, at the river $2 50, out of wagons 2 62½, from stores 2 88½, and a choice lot warranted to bear inspection in Philadelphia, at three dollars.

Grain—Wheat 50; Rye 37; Corn 33, on the ear, double bushel; Barley 40; Oats 12½ to 16 cents per bushel.

Salt—Plenty and dull. Sale 1 37½ a 1 50 per bbl.

Sugar—Choice N. O., per hhd 6 cents. and in bbls. 6½ to 7 cents per lb.

Molasses—Sales by the quantity 31 a 31½ cts. and in smaller lots 32 a 33 cents per gallon.

Scorchings—Rather scarce, sales in demand, at 4½ a 4½ cents per lb.

Seeds—Clover from wagons 8 25 a 8 50, and from stores 9 50 a 10 dolls. Timothy—Sales at 1 50 to 2 dollars per bushel. We had a few sales out of stores at 2 dollars per bushel.

Feathers—Rather dull, and ranging from 43 to 45 cents per lb.

Iron Blooms—Juniatta dull at 55 a 56 dollars. Pig Metal—20 a 22 dollars.—*Harris.*

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16.—*Flour*—The advice brought by the Great Western being unfavorable for the shipments of Flour to England, at the present high freights, the export demand has become moderate, and prices have not varied since our last report. Sales on Broad street, at 4 87½ to 4 94, and on the Delaware at 5 dollars per bbl. Stock very light and holders firm with limited receipts.

Molasses—Prices are steady and the stocks now very light. The week's sales embrace a cargo of Matanzas at 24 cents; one of Trinidad at 27; one of Porto Rico at 29, and near 100 hhds. of Fernandina at 28 a 29 cents per gallon.

Provisions—There has been no change in Mess Pork. Sales of Jersey at 16 00; western new Mess is held at 16 00 a 16 25. Bacon—no new western has arrived, and the stock of old is nearly exhausted. A sale of upwards of 150,000 lbs Pork in bulk, has been made at a price not made public. Sales of 600 kegs of western Lard, price unknown. In Butter there is no change, and the sales have been limited.

Sugars—Stocks light and prices fully supported. Sales of 175 hhds. Fernandina, at 6 a 7 cents per lb; 100 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans, at 8 cents for the former and 6 a 6¼ for the latter; about 890 boxes, comprising brown Matanzas, at 7 a 8, and white Cuba at 9½ a 10 cents. Further sales of white Brazil in lots at 9 a 9¼ cents, all on time.

Cattle—About 400 head of Beeves were offered and chiefly sold at 5 to 7 50 per 100 pounds, which is 25 cents decline.—*Bicknell.*

BALTIMORE, MARCH 16.—COFFEE.—We note sales of 6 a 700 bags Rio Coffee at 9¼ a 11¼ cts. for inferior to fair; 4 a 500 do. of Laguara at 11¾ a 12; 4 a 500 do. Angostura at 11½; 400 do. old Government Java at 15; and small parcels St. Domingo at 9½ cts. all on the usual credit.

FLOUR.—There has a fair business been done in flour this week, and the inspections have again been large. The prevailing prices for Howard street from stores, for the last two or three days, have been 4 75 a $4 87½ per bbl., the latter for a choice brand, or on short time with interest added; and the car and wagon price, 4 62½.—Sales of 1000 bbls. were made at the first named price yesterday morning; but towards the close the market became firmer, and holders declined selling at that rate. This falling off from last week's prices, was induced by the advices from across the water per the Great Western, by which unexecuted orders, held here, for the purchase of 20,000 bbls. were countermanded; and although other orders were substituted, the scarcity of vessels and high freights preclude the practicability of filling them. The sales of the week, of all descriptions, including City Mills and Susquehanna, amount to 10 a 12,000 bbls., taken chiefly for export and coastwise shipment. The sales of City Mills have been at 4 75 cash, to $5, on time, without interest; and of Susquehanna, 4 75 a 4 87½, cash and time, without interest.

MOLASSES.—The transactions have been principally by auction, and include Matanzas in hhds. at 24; trcs. 24¾; and bbls. 28. A parcel of 88 hhds. very prime Porto Rico sold at 30¼ a 31¾ cents.

PROVISIONS.—The only transaction in barrel descriptions, that we have learnt, is that of 50 barrels No. 1 Beef, at $13. Other qualities, and Pork, are held firmly at quotations. Sales have been made of 20 a 25,000 lbs. assorted Western and Frederick county cured Bacon, at 9 a 9¼ cts. full; and prime Middlings are selling at about the same rates. Other parts, Hams and Shoulders, sell as wanted, at qouted prices. Lard has improved a shade, and sales have been made at 8¼ a 8¾ cents, cash and time. We note a sale of 75 kegs No. 3 Butter, at 10 cents, 4 months. The stock of this latter article continues large.

SEED.—The price of clover seed continues at 9 50 a $10 50, for prime descriptions, in large parcels.

SUGAR.—There continues an apathy generally in this market, and prices of common Muscovadoes are still drooping. Our quotations include the rates at which moderate sales have been made from stores as well as auction prices.—Porto Rico, common to good, 5 55 a $8; and Brazil $9 50 per 100 pounds. There is no Havana Box in market.

THE HOME MARKET.—The number of Beef Cattle in market this week did not exceed 200, a part only sold, at $7 for inferior, to 7,50 a $8 for good to prime. Hogs are selling at 6 a 6 50 per 100 lbs.—*Lyford.*

NEW YORK, MARCH, 13.—*Flour.*—By the Great Western, we are advised of a further increase of duties on Bread Stuffs in England.—American Flour, in bond was dull at 30 shillings per barrel.

The receipt of these advices on the date of our last publication, had a tendency to check operations for export to any considerable extent, it being understood that some orders from England were countermanded, and others received at very low rates. Our market has continued excessively inactive, and in some instances sales of Southern have been made at some reduction. Western Canal may be quoted $5 50 a 5 75 for common to fancy brands, some of the former having been offered yesterday at the lowest of these rates. In Southern, we notice sales of 400 a 500 bbls. Howard street, supposed 5 25; 4 a 500 do. Richmond country, about 5 12½, 300 do. Georgetown, 5 37½; New Orleans, in small lots, 5 37½; and 1 a 200 bbls. Philadelphia, 5 25; the latter on time. Our quotations, it will be seen, are revised throughout.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of Mess and Prime Pork continue limited at former rates, with considerable receipts. Beef is in good demand, and 1000 bbls. have been disposed of at 13 dolls. for Mess, and 9 dollars for Prime, being an advance of 25 cents per bbl. for the former and 50 cents for the latter. Northern Lard continues to arrive freely, with small sales at 10, which is a reduction of ½ cent per lb.; Western is steady at 9 cents. Hams, Smoked Beef, &c. are in good demand at former rates. Prime Butter continues scarce, and we advance our quotation to 17 a 19 cents; ordinary to good is plenty, and dull at 10 a 12½ cents.—[Brother Jonathan.

BUFFALO.—On the 10th instant there was a a full supply of Flour on sale, and prices were firm, and ruled at 4 50. Wheat, sales at 75c. Ohio Corn, sales at 50c. Oats 31c. Corn Meal 1 25 per cwt. Trade, generally, was at a stand, but the future bids fair to be better than was anticipated sometime since, forwarding and produce merchants were in active preparation for the opening of trade.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 20.—The times are as dull as when I wrote you last week, and with as little prospect for a favorable change.

Our river is still falling, and freights keep up so high on steamboats, that many of our shippers have commenced sending off flat boats, and as several have been fitted out the past week, there has consequently been a fair demand for produce.

Flour $3 to 3 06; Wheat dull 45 cents; and Corn 25 cents.

There is a good stock of Groceries in market, but little doing, as our merchants are selling mostly for cash, having found so much difficulty in collecting their old debts, they are not disposed to make many new ones.

The difficulty of obtaining good bankable money is very great, and our best houses are hard run. Several new kinds of bank notes have made their appearance lately: "The Whitewater Canal," "The Western Banking Company of New York," and some others, and they seem to go pretty well. It appears they evade the law, and consequently those who have confidence in the persons who issue them, as money is scarce, take them.—*Cor. Middletown Mail.*

FLOUR AT LIMA, two months since, was scarce, and selling on board at 13 per bbl. [Reported by Lieut. Kennon, of the Navy, arrived last Sunday from Kingston, Jam. having crossed the isthmus.]—Lyford.

ITEMS.

The whig candidate for Mayor, in Buffalo has been elected by a majority of 10 votes.

Friday the 17th of April is appointed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in Connecticut.

Thursday, the second day of April, is appointed as the day of the annual fast in Massachusetts.

Ex-Governor Wolf died suddenly in this city a day or two ago. His remains were buried in Harrisburg.—*Bicknell.*

Two flat boats lying at the landing in Pulaski, Tenn., were burned on the 19th February, and on board of them perished two young men, hands of the boats.

The death of Col. B. F. Johnson, and Col. Littlebury Hawkins, of the Texas army, announced per last arrival, as having occurred in an encounter with the Indians.

The Bank of South Carolina, Charleston, has given notice that it will redeem in specie its bills which may be received by the Tax Collector in payment of state taxes, if required.

The Rev. Dr. Gadsden, for many years Rector of St. Philips Church in this City, was, on the 14th ult. elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of South Carolina.—*M. P. Ban.*

SINGULAR DEATH.—Miss Janette White, a young lady of 17 years, died at Millersburgh, Ohio, 25th ult. from inflamation caused by a slight puncture in the back, with a pin used in fastening her clothes.

THE FIRE IN NEWARK.—The Newark Daily Advertiser states that the amount of damage done by the fire on Friday evening, at from 15 to $20,000; the number of shops burned, nine; dwelling houses, five.

Three thousand pigs of American lead have been sold to be shipped to Canton. The price now is very low, tho' it is tho't sufficent to remunerate the manufacturers and ensure a continual supply. Lead is just as good for the Chinese as silver.

The following is a list of the charges for transporting goods from this city to Pittsburgh, viz: dry goods, $2,00; hardware, $1 75; groceries, $1 50; queensware, in crates, $4 50, in casks, $2 00 per 100 lbs.—*Bicknell.*

Two boys, apprentices of the late Mr. Scholmeyer, who perished by the burning of his house in Baltimore, on Friday night, have been arrested as the incendiaries. A child of Mr. Scholmeyer is dead, also from injury, received from the fire.

Mr. Eligah Fitch, known as travelling agent for soliciting subscriptions for different newspapers in Boston and elsewhere, committed suicide at one of the hotels in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday morning last. It is supposed by taking arsenic.

A FIRE.—The fire on Saturday night at half past 10 o'clock was in an Umbrella Store, corner of Fourth street and Greenlief court. The stock was considerably injured. The book store of Messrs. Kimbler & Sharpless in the upper stories, escaped.—*Bicknell.*

The Roman Catholic clergymen of Montreal are becoming as enthusiastic on the subject of abstinence from ardent spirits, as the people of the same faith are represented to be in Ireland. At the close of an address recently delivered in Montreal, two hundred persons signed the pledge of the temperance society on the spot.

FIRE AT UTICA.—A correspondent writes us that a fire broke out on Sunday evening in the grocery establishment of J.C.Stephens & Co., Genesee street, which was consumed, together with the dry goods store of J. D. Pierce, adjoining.—The buildings on either side of the above stores were much damaged, and the occupants obliged to remove their goods.

From Washington we learn that the Sub-Treasury Bill has been taken up in the House, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The administration claimants to seats from New Jersey have been admitted as members. The Treasury is said to be nearly exhautsed, but as yet no action has been obtained on the proposition to issue a new batch of Treasury Notes.—*Bicknell.*

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that letters have been received from Mr. Hosea J. Levis, the runaway cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, in which he expresses his wish to return and assist in winding up the affairs of the bank. He promises some "awful disclosures," provided he is permitted to return a guarantee against any criminal prosecution. The letters were dated "St. Jago"—but might as well have been dated where they were written. Salt water need not be crossed by Mr. L. to come home.

FIRES IN NEW JERSEY.—On Saturday forenoon the bridges over the Hackensack, about three miles from Jersey City, were consumed by fire. There were two bridges side by side, one belonging to the railroad, the other to the turnpike company. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

On Friday evening, the large carriage manufactory, and several other like buildings in Mechanic st., were destroyed by fire. The row of tenements opposite, occupied by persons employed in the works, was also destroyed, in number some ten to fifteen houses. The calamity falls heavy on Newark.

THE MAINE DIFFICULTIES.—The St. John, N. B. Courier states that Colonel Goldie has been ordered to the disputed territory to take charge of the troops now there, and that 250 men have been sent there, in addition to the old force. The British have barracks on the St. John river, capable of accommodating 100 men, but now under charge of one man, and also on the Madawasca, similar works under charge of a corporal and five privates. On the western shore of the Temiscouta Lake they have barracks, where 175 men are stationed. It is probable that the 250 men above mentioned, are intended to put the barracks at present unoccupied, in the same state of defence as those on the Temiscouta.

After all is considered, however, these steps amount to an infraction of the letter of the agreement only; for the force sent by the British amounts only to a mere handful. We are anxious to see the documents in relation to the subject, which have been transmitted to Congress by the President. It is time this open question were settled.

Business Department.

The Post Master at Coshocton, informs us that James Robinson does not take his paper from the office, and that Mr. R. says he never subscribed for it. We forwarded the paper at the order of Mr. Warren, who will please to inform us through the Post Master at Coshocton, on the subject.

CAMP MEETING.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens.

P. INSKEEP, Sup.
Adamsville ct.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From W Marshall, - - - - - $3 35
" 2 for Z C Suit, balance for J Parrish,
" J Hopkins, - - - - 5 00
" For himself and J B Turner, -
" M Scott, - - - - - - 5 50
For J Bovey, S Brown & D Yantes 1 50, 50 cts of which is not forwarded. - - - -
" O White for S Galbreath, - - 1 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W Marshall, C Woodruff, I Thrap, 'Howard,' 'V,' V J Powelson, I Smucker, J Hopkins, 'L E S,' J Johnson, one sub., E Sturman, two, J Dalbey, Jr one sub., I Hunt, M Scott, W Hamilton, J Fordyce, one sub., J K Morton, J Dixon, L M Cochran, A Pollock, G Lowther for R Richardson, one sub., J Smith and P Inskeep.

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 26, Second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange, by G. W. LYFORD, editor and proprietor. Terms:

Five dollars per annum, } Payable
Three dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMARKS OF MR. NISBET, OF GEORGIA.

Friday, December 27, 1839.

The question being on a motion to reconsider the vote of the House concurring in the resolution of the Senate for the appointment of a Chaplain—

Mr. NISBET, of Georgia, rose and addressed the Chair as follows: Mr. Speaker—convinced that the motion before the House involves matter of serious moment to Christianity and the country, I beg leave to offer a few reflections. I confess, although informed of the opinions of my colleague, (Mr. Cooper,) I have been taken by surprise by the debate now in progress. I certainly did not expect it this morning. I must say that I differ with my honorable colleague in the views he has exhibited. And although his searching and accurate mind, in its investigations after, and elucidations of truth, rarely errs, yet I believe that he is now wrong. I know full well, and justly appreciate his motives. No one is to Christianity a greater friend than himself, and no one illustrates its precepts in practice more fully than he does. He, by sustaining the motion, intends to maintain both Christianity and the Constitution. We differ in the mode of accomplishing the same ends.

It certainly would be to my mind a melancholy result should the House of Representatives of this great nation resolve certainly that it would not elect a Chaplain—a minister of the Gospel, called to throw around the legislation of the country the hallowed influences of piety—a result which would strike with alarm and apprehension the whole people of the Union; apprehension, not so much for Religion or the Constitution as for that conservative influence which it exerts upon the principles of free government.

What, sir, does not liberty owe to Christianity? The history of the Colonies proves that we are indebted, in a great degree, for those noble principles of free government engrafted upon our Constitution and in our laws, to that freedom of thought and action which brought our Pilgrim and Huguenot ancestry to our shores. They fled from the religious bigotry and political intolerance of the old world for conscience sake. They came hither to worship God in freedom. And upon the shores of a new world they planted the standard of Religious, and with it, of Civil Liberty. That independence of mind which they asserted in matters of conscience made them alike independent as to all rights. Freedom of service to Heaven, by a very necessity of our nature, constrains men to think and act freely in matters of less consequence. The free spirit of the Pilgrim impressed itself upon Colonial Governments, and some of the best features of our most admirable system are traced to colonial parentage. I make these remarks to show, sir, that Civil Liberty is too largely indebted to Christianity to permit us to endanger the former by abandoning even the forms of the latter. Its influences ought to pervade, and do now pervade, all the departments of Government, more or less. In our courts of justice, our executive offices, and our halls of legislation, it ought to send, and does send, its sanative power. It gives a healthful tone to public sentiment, and purifies the fountains of legislation. In this country it is necessary, it seems to me, to maintain, in the forms of legislation, the external ceremonials of religion. What though it is sometimes desecrated, and its ministers false? What though it seem to some to be but part of Congressional pageantry, empty, vain, and a lie? Yet still the very form of service maintains the ascendency of morality. Those forms are the emblems of its essential purity. Blended, as they are, with the procedure of Congress, they themselves become vital. Destroy, sir, the external manifestations of Christianity and you weaken its influence and endanger its vitality. You should observe even here, sir, the form of prayer. The voice of praise should hush for a brief moment, at regular intervals, the noise of party war, and say to the troubled waters, "Peace—be still."

The appointment of a Chaplain to this House is a declaration, by the nation itself, that the Bible is true. It is the practical recognition of its obligations. Is this no advantage? Is this not bearing evidence to Christianity? Is it not the voice of the Confederacy? Does not this act proclaim, through the length and breadth of the land, that, according to the belief of the American Congress, God reigns in Heaven and upon earth? The statesman, therefore, should not withhold this evidence. In all we do, it seems to me, we should recognize the sanctions of Christianity, and should maintain the purity both of the Church and the State, by a decent regard, in our public acts, even to the forms of piety.

The manifestations of regard to Religion, in the election of a Chaplain to this House, is due to the conviction and moral sensibilities of the constituency of this body. It is a just response to the requirement of that moral feeling which pervades the States. No less than this, I will venture to assert it, is required by the people, whether professors or not. It is a tribute of respect to that religion which makes sweet the homes of thousands who dwell beneath the fostering care of American legislators, and in the peace of an unobtrusive yet sustaining faith. Let it not be said that the 26th Congress has declared of record that it will dispense with the services of the ministry. Conceding for the argument's sake, that the power to appoint a Chaplain, under the Constitution, is doubtful, yet I know it will not be denied that a failure to appoint would shock the country. It will do violence to that fervid piety which lives and breathes and burns in the great heart of the nation.

The service with which it is now proposed to dispense has been maintained here for years. The wise and virtuous and patriotic of other days exercised the power, and believed in its expediency.—It is hoary with accumulated years. The first Congress that assembled under the Constitution elected a Chaplain. We are scarcely wiser than that august body of men. They mingled worship with politics. Most of the State Legislatures, I believe, sir, do the same.

It has been objected that the worship conducted here is insincere—a form and a mockery. Admitting this to be true—and I lament that, in part, it must be conceded to be true—yet, still, the general evils is averted, to which I have before referred. And these general ends are paramount; they outweigh particular objections. In all assemblies there are insincere worshippers: men will bring the cares and thoughts and feelings of the world into the sanctuary. I do not know that this body, being professedly political, is, on that account, the less devout. That distraction of mind awaits him who mingles in the stormy strife of this House, is true; and on that account it is well to bring hither the soothing, softening influences of charity and love. But I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is in this House not only a sacred regard for Christianity, but also a strong feeling of piety. Beneath the surface of ordinary emotion lie embedded the fountains of moral sensibility. There flows through this assemblage of men an under current of piety, invisible, it is true, under ordinary circumstances, but which occasionally flashes and sparkles in the light of day. This is obvious, in the eloquent words and thoughts of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise.) He gave utterance to the irresponsible feeling of respect for moral things, which, doubtless, he imbibed in his earliest formation of character. Nor can I permit myself to doubt that there are many here who meet these services with all that solemnity of manner and feeling which becomes the occasion. My colleague, and also the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Garland,) find a reason against electing a Chaplain, in this, that they are paid—that they pray and preach by contract, and that they make this temple a place of merchandise, selling alike their consciences and their services. I find myself nothing wrong in religious or political principle in rewarding the minister. It is a voluntary contribution by the House to the necessities of those whom they invite to officiate for them. It is not a pension for the clergy, by law or from constitutional necessity, but a donation to the man. Reward, to my mind, does not necessarily demoralize and secularize the preacher, else there was no ministry—no temple—no worship. Shall not the priest live by the altar? And is not the laborer worthy of his hire? That some who wear the priestly robe have come hither, trading upon the stock of their ministerial character, and vending for a consideration the sacred ministrations of our holy religion, is perhaps true—but not all have so come. It may be conceded at once, without weakening the obligation to elect a Chaplain, that there are false professors of that religion. In its purest and earliest state, among the twelve who listened to the words, and saw the works of God himself, there was one traitor.

I cannot concur, Mr. Speaker, in the apprehension expressed by my honorable friend and colleague, that the act to which he objects may ultimately lead to a union of Church and State. I think that our whole political system, as also the state of the church in our country, makes such a union an utter impracticability. Such a thing could not be without an entire change in the essential elements and actual organization of the frame of government. The very freedom of religious opinion and action guarantied to the People, must operate as an insurmountable bar to such a union. I should as soon, nay, sooner, look for a despotism in place of our constitutional liberty, as the result which gentlemen apprehend. The recollection of the past, the interests of the present, and the expectations of the future—religion, which seeks its own perpetuity in the maintenance of its purity—all forbid it. Our denominational divisions constitute a system of sleepless and enterprising vigilance over the encroachments of the church. Protestant Christians have long ago ascertained, from history written in the blood of martyrdom, that their rights of conscience depend upon free government. They are committed to maintain the separation of the Church and the State by the instinct of self defence, and by the precepts of their own faith. I think I am not mistaken when I say that the church herself would be the last to seek an unholy and self-destroying alliance with the State.—Piety would die in the embraces of government. No, sir, Protestant Christianity must stand aloof from political associations by the law of her own existence. A loss of liberty might, perhaps, would necessarily corrupt the church; whilst liberty remains, the church will maintain its purity. Keep pure the church in our land, and the Constitution is defended with impregnable bulwarks.

In England we know, sir, that the church is part of the Government—that the articles of the established religion are held to be part and parcel of the common law—that the sacrament is a condition precedent to the tenure of office—that rich govermental revenues sustain the sacred aristocracy—that lands and franchises and political power, by the very principles of the British Constitution, (if Constitution Britain has, which I very much doubt,) appertain to the church; not to Christianity, sir, but to her form of church organization. Not so here. That aid which the Government can here give the church is alone in a freewill offering to the principles it professes, protecting all creeds and names equally by its tolerant and equal legislation. For myself I can conceive of no abomination more offensively abhorrent than a union of the Church with the State; and I would resist the very first approaches towards it with the sternest and most relentless hostility. But, sir, there is a union which is already, in some degree, consummated, which I hope I shall not live to see dissolved: I mean, sir, the union of *religious principle* with political conduct.

The leaven of moral principle should lighten the whole lump of the body politic. We should be cautious lest we divide things so happily and usefully united.—We should be careful lest we invite into our legislation, and adopt as rules of conduct, the *philosophy* of a merely human *faith*. No gentleman, I know, would give his vote directly or indirectly to unhinge Christianity, or in any way lessen its influences. I beg not to be understood as so charging. I only mean to say that the result at which they now aim may, in my opinion, produce that effect. The politicians of France desecrated the temples of God—burned the Bible—endowed the goddess of Reason with the attributes of the Deity—and soon, very soon, the foundations of society were broken up, and anarchy reigned triumphant. The vine clad hills and fertile plains and crowded streets of France flowed down with blood. To a public relaxation of moral obligation, I have no doubt, may be traced those startling horrors which proceeded and followed the French Revolution.

HAPPINESS.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says, "the foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, is reliance on the goodness of God."

Truth is always beautiful to behold.
Trust not him that seems a saint.
If thou givest a jest take a repartee.
Praise the friend, and not thyself.
Be not lazy, and thou wilt have no occasion to wish.
Lay up when young, and thou shalt find it when old.

"Brother, the sun is going down," said a good man to his christian friend. It was enough.—The latter went immediately and reconciled a difference which had occurred between himself and another person during the day. Happy would it be, had every one so kind and faithful a monitor. Take then the Scripture as such, and "Never let the sun go down on you in wrath."

SCHOOL LAND OF MICHIGAN.—The Hon. John D. Pierce, in an address upon the resources of Michigan for public institutions, estimates the value of the University lands at $921,900. The common School lands amount to over a million of acres, which are estimated at five dollars an acre, and if sold at that price, and the money put at interest the annual revenue of the above school fund would be three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE FEARLESS JUDGE.—We extract the following anecdote of Chief Justice Holt, as it exhibits one of the best and rarest qualities of a judge—unyielding moral courage: "In the reign of Queen Anne, in 1704, several freemen of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine of £100 for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The House of Commons, alarmed at this step, made an order of the House to make it penal for either judge, counsel, or attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it on at the court of king's bench. The House, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority "begone;" at which they sent a second message by their speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words: 'Go back to your chair, Mr. Speaker, within this five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate. You speak of *your* authority, but I will tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole House of Commons in your belly I would not stir one foot!' The Speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the House were equally prudent in letting the affair drop."

RESTRAINT.—We apprecate no pleasure unless we are occcasionally debarred from them. Restraint is the golden rule of enjoyment.

If affords us the most unfeigned pleasure to state that the Charleston Observer has Phœnix-like, arisen from the ashes with renewed strength and beauty. It will be recollected that the building in which it was printed was a short time ago destroyed by fire, and a great portion of the type and press were destroyed or badly injured, which caused a suspension of the paper for some weeks.

Our Church in this City is unde great obligations to the Editor, the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve, for his ministerial services at various times, and we sincerely hope that his loss will be more than made up by a large increase to his subscription list, and prompt payment of his subscribers, old and new.—*M. P. Banner.*

Books! Books!! Books!!!

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS (in part,) to be had at the Methodist Protestant Book Concern, Baltimore, Maryland, withthe retail prices. A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.

Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. 8vo.	$2 25
Dr Macknight on the Epistles, sup.roy. 8vo.	3 25
Dr Scott's Commentary on the Bible, 3vs 8vo	7 50
Dr Dick's Theology, 2 vols. 8vo.	6 00
Dr Paley's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 25
Dr H. Prideaux's Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 2 vols. 8vo.	4 00
Crabbe's Synonymes, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 50
Dr Adam Clarke's Discources on highly important subjects, 2 vols.	3 00
Reese on the Sabbath,	37½
John Bunyan's Works, 1 vol. 8vo.	2 00
Brown's Philosophy of the human Mind, 2 vols.	3 00
Scriptural Anthology,	75
Horn's Introduction to the study of the Scriptures, 2 vols.	7 50
Rev. John Fletcher's Checks against Antimonianism, 3 vols.	3 00
Young Preacher's Manuel, 8vo.	1 50
Griesbach's Greek Testament,	1 20
Rev. Dr Geo. Burder's Village Sermons,	1 50
Sturm's Reflections for every day in the year,	1 75
Dr Lowth on Isaiah,	1 67
Locke on the Epistles of the New Testament,	2 00
Ship and Shore, by an officer of the U.S.N.	87
Sunday School Lectures,	50
A Walk about Zion, by the Rev. J. A. Clark,	75
Abbott's Teacher,	50
Bunyan's Holy War, fine,	75
do do common,	50
The Great Teacher, by Harris,	87
Dr Dick's Philosophy of Religion,	56
do do of a Future State,	56
do Christian Philosopher,	56
do Mental Illumination,	62
do Improvement of Society,	62
do Evil of Covetousness,	62
Beveridge's Private Thoughts,	60
Buck's Theological Dictionary,	80
Christian Retirement,	1 00
Dr Adam Clarke's Commentarys on the Old and New Testaments, 4 vols. super royal, 8vo. bound,	13 00
do do do, calf, gilt, extra,	20 00
Williams' Bible Exercises,	25
Dr Cruder's Concordance, pocket,	50
Dr Chalmer's Works, 3 vols.	3 00
Christian Student,	75
Conversation on the Bible,	56
Drew on the Soul,	75
Drelincourt on Death,	1 25
Evidences of Chistianity, by Alexander Watson, Jennings, Leslie & Paley,	87
Rev. Dr Hunter's Sacred Biography, sheep, gilt, plates,	3 00
Rev. Dr Mosheim's Church History, 4th edition,	5 00
do do do, calf, gilt, plates,	8 00
do do do, Turkey, gilt edges, extra,	9 00
Rev. Dr Sprague's Letters to a daughter,	75
do do, to Young People,	75
do do, on Revivals,	87
Rev. Dr Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 12mo. fine ed	1 00
Physical Theory of Another Life,	87
Young Infidel Reclaimed,	37
Sherwood's Scripture Prints,	75
Musical Manual,	50
Mothers' Friend,	50
Methodist Protestant Cathecism,	
Family Bibles, various prices and sizes,	
Paragraph Bibles, do do	
Polyglot Bibles, do do	
Teacher's Visit,	
Pollock's Course of Time,	
Young Man's Book of Christian Evidence,	
do Ladies' do do do	44
Phillip's Devotional Guides, 2 vols 12mo	1 25
Poor but Happy,	31
Janney's Poems,	
Adam the Gardener,	44
Praise and Blame,	37
Gospel Seeds,	44
Bible Companion,	62
Phillip's Manly Piety,	50
Harrod's Collection,	25
M P Church Discipline, late edition,	37
Life of Col Gardener,	37
Academical Reader,	50
Clarke's Advice to Preachers,	12
Williams' on the Lord's Supper,	19
Fletcher's Advice,	12
Howe's Works,	4 75
The Laurel,	50
Edson's Letters,	37
Father's Fireside,	25
Fletcher's Address,	12
Way for a Child to be Saved,	37
Bible Illustration,	56
Seneca's Morals,	50
Story of Paridise Lost,	31
Caroline E Smelt,	31
Real Dialogues,	50
Pastor's Daughter,	50
Basket of Flowers,	31
Piece Book,	25
Hints to Students,	25
Tree and its Fruits,	37
Evening Readings in History,	37
Child's Book on the Sabbath,	22
Girl's Best Ornaments,	25
Hero of Macedon,	25
Memoirs of Sullings,	25
Indian Narratives,	25
The French Soldiers,	25
Malcolm's Bible Dictionary,	40
Bishop Wilson's Analagy,	24
Pious Songs,	37
Keystone,	55
Phillip's Variety of Female Piety,	50
do Beauty of Female Holyness,	50
do Female Character,	50
do Love of the Spirits,	50
do On Redemption,	50
do Guides,	50
Burman Slave Girl,	25
Tales of Egypt,	25
Life of Mrs. Leslie,	25
Golden Clue,	25
Memoirs of John Chamberlain,	25
Julia Graham,	55
Gems,	25
History of Joseph,	31
Loom Boy,	25
Good Grandmother,	62
Life of Bishop Heber,	50
Biography of Pious Persons,	
McGavin's Protestants,	4 25
Harris's Sermons,	1 15
Gallaudet's Every Day Christian,	13
Conforms of Piety,	12
Daily Piety,	13
Token of Youth,	12
Hannah Sinclair,	25
Innes Adrice,	37
My Adventures,	37
Six Months in a Convent,	50
Supplement do	50
Martineau's Devotional Exercises,	37
Hannah Moore's Private Devotion,	25
Brown's Concordance,	37
Young Ladies' Sunday,	50
European Children,	25
Chloe Spear,	25
Early Life,	25
Memoirs of S. Leece,	25
Counsel and Caution to Youth,	25

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Methodist Prot. Banner.

THE Methodist Protestant Church in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, being as yet in her infancy, her history is but little known, while the views and principles of her Members have been studiously misrepresented. To enlighten the public mind in relation to those principles, and to correct misrepresentation, is the object contemplated by the publication of this periodical. And there is every reason to believe that wheresoever those principles are known and properly appreciated—based as they are upon the union of spiritual and ecclesiastical liberty—it will be conceded that the church stands upon the high ground of scriptural truth. The Methodist Protestant Church has already attained a respectable and firm standing among her sister churches, in various parts of the United States, and we trust the day is not distant, when she will rank second to none, for piety, numbers and usefulness in the sunny South.

While the principal design of the paper will be to make known the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church; to vindicate her principles, and defend her from the attacks of others; due courtesy will be extended to other churches, and notice taken of their condition and prospects.—Literature, Science and the Arts, will not be forgotten.

Terms:—THE METHODIST PROTESTANT BANNER will be published monthly, on a quarto sheet, under the direction of a Committee of the South Carolina Annual Conference, at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Its enlargement in size and more frequent appearance, will depend upon the support it may receive.

Any person remitting Five Dollars will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Communications may be addressed to the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Protestant Banner, Charleston, South Carolina. 24

The Most Popular and Readable Periodical of the Day.

Burton's Magazine,

(THE GENTLEMAN'S,)

AND AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

WILL present its sixth and seventh volumes to the public during the course of the year 1840. Terms, three dollars per annum, in advance, or five dollars for two years, or two separate subscriptions, or ten copies for twenty dollars, cash. Printed in large octavo, white, thick paper, good type, etc. Each number contains as much matter as a volume of a novel; the illustrations are of the first quality. During the past year, nearly FIFTY of the most superior engravings have adorned its pages. The volumes for 1840 will be splendidly illustrated; each No. will contain three or four engravings, in line, mezzotint, lithograph and wood. The January and February numbers contain five of Cruikshank's most humorous designs, a fine likeness on steel, of Mr. Vandenhoff, the popular actor, engraved by Forrest, with an original and entertaining biography. Also, a splendid picture of the talented Miss Vandenhoff, with a memoir; also, a humorous representation of the Tournament at Englinton, with four engravings, illustrating the aquatic sports of England and America, and an engraved frontispiece and title page.

In the course of the present volume, the most interesting record ever written, will be given to the public in the

Journal of the first white man that ever crossed the Western Wilderness,

and passed the desert ridges of the Rocky Mountains. This eventful journey, wherein a handful of men encountered perils, scarcely to be believed, occurred a few years before the time of Lewis and Clark. The MS. is now in the hands of the editors, and in the January number its publication was commenced; also, a series of humorous and characteristic papers, from the pen of Jos. C. Neal, whose inimitable "Charcoal Sketches" have justly gained him the title of "The American Boz."

Edited by WM. E. BURTON and EDGAR A. POE.

To render *Burton's Magazine* the most desirable monthly publication for the present year, the proprietor, in addition to the promised articles from his powerful list of contributors, ensures a series of papers of original value, from the pens of the best authors in the United States. To perfect this arrangement he offers a

Premium of $1000

in befitting sums, for articles of value, written expressly for the Magazine, and sent in, postage free, before the expiration of the month of February.

250 dollars for a series of five short tales, illustrating the events of distinct periods in the history of North America, or developing the habits and manners of the present day in various parts of the Union.

200 dollars for the best tale of pathos or interest.

100 dollars for the most Humorous Story, or Characteristic Sketch.

100 dollars for the best Serious Poem of not less than two hundred lines.

100 dollars for the best Humorous or Satirical Poem.

100 dollars for the best Essay on any popular subject connected with Science or Belles Letters.

100 dollars for the most graphic memoir of any living American of Celebrity, divested of all political or sectarian doctrine.

50 dollars for the most interesting sketch of Foreign Travel.

Address, paid, W. E. BURTON,
3w31 Dock street, Philadelphia.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that there will be a petition presented to the Commissioners of Muskingum county, at their next session, to establish a county road on the following route: commencing in the north end of Lewis Gray's lane, in Springfield township thence north on the road now used to intersect the Flint Ridge road; thence to the lane leading to the Springfield meeting house; thence north in said lane to the aforesaid meeting house: thence a northernly direction to a point near the east corner of Samuel Gray's meadow; thence bearing a direction to the south-west corner of Catharine Sickel's lot; thence north with the line between Samuel Gray's and Catharine Sickel's to the township line; thence a north-eastern direction to Asa Ridge's bars, at the south end of his lane; thence north with said lane to near said R's barn; thence in a north western direction to said R's gate; thence north on the line between Ed. Smith's and Widow Holton's to intersect the National Road between Usual Headly's and Edward Smith's taverns. Also, to vacate so much of the road leading from the Falls of Licking to Jonathan's creek bridge as lies between the north end of Lewis Gray's and to where said road intersects the National Road near Thomas Williams' barn.

January 25, 1840. 23

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840. | Number 32. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

HUMOROUS.

On the Rev. J. G.'s killing a Snake with his Umbrella and breaking it.

As Jemmy rode along one day,
Not sleeping or awake,
Starting, before him he espied
A frightful *unco* snake.

Says Jemmy, "heigh! what do ye mean,
Ye wrath-provoking *crature?*
Whence ha' ye come *till* fright me so?
There's death in every *fature.*

"*Weel,* I'm resolv'd to make *ye'* pay
For such a misdemeanor;
(At this his eyes began to flash,
Appearing ten-fold keener.)

"Now if your phiz I rightly ken,
Ye look exceeding surly,
And if *ye'* wish to know my name,
They call me Jemmy Gurley."

The snake, unconscious of his doom,
Lay pleasantly a sunning,
But had he known our hero's wrath,
For safety he'd been running.

"What weapon shall I use," he cried,
"To end your frightful being?
Of all the sights I ever saw,
The worst I now am seeing."

At this, dismounting from his horse,
One foot in *air*—one *grounded*,
Umbrella was the weapon us'd—
With this its head he pounded.

But just as victory's voice he heard,
And saw the serpent dying,
He found th' umbrella's strength give way—
In fragments it was flying.

"*Weel,*" says the hero of our tale,
"All conquorer's ha' their trouble,
But such a victory, with small loss,
Rewards the hero double." D.

A friend requests us to publish the following additional verses to the poem called "The Family Bible."—Ed.

1. Blest Bible, the light and the guide of the stranger,
With thee I'm encircled with parents and friends,
Thy kind admonitions will guide me from danger,
On thee my last lingering hopes then depend.
Hope wakens to vigor and rises to glory,
I'll hasten and flee to the bright promis'd land,
And for refuge lay hold on the hope set before me,
Reveal'd in the Bible that lays on the stand.

2. Hail thou the brightest and best of the morning,
The star that hath guided my parents safe home,
The beams of thy glory my path way adorning,
Shall scatter my darkness and brighten my gloom;
As wandering sages to worship the stranger,
Did hasten their way unto Canaan's fair land,
I'll bow to adore him, but not in a manger—
He's seen in the Bible that lays on the stand.

3. Though age and misfortune press hard on my feelings,
I'll flee to the Bible and trust in the Lord;
Though darkness should cover his merciful dealings,
My soul is still cheer'd by the heavenly word:
But now from things earthly my soul is removing,
I soon shall shout glory with heaven's bright band,
And with raptures of joy be forever adoring,
The God of the Bible that lays on the stand.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: It seems that my remarks in your twenty-fifth number have called forth a reply from the Rev. Mr. Dalbey, of Pittsburgh. I should not have noticed it, however, if he had not done me such injustice in the sentiments which he attributes to me. I am a little surprised, from the reputation of that gentleman, that he should so completely loose both himself and the subject in the fog, as he has on this occasion.

In the first place, my main position he passes by in total silence. He says not a word in defence of those ministers who take a leading part in the abolition question, now that it is assuming a political campaign. Can it be possible that the gentleman's ambition leads him to aspire to the appointment of foreign minister, or to stand at the head of one of the Bureaus at Washington, and that he wishes to keep this subject in the dark until he gets his abolition President installed, so that he may be certain of his reward? We repeat it again, that the public have a right to make the abolition of slavery a political question if they see proper, but we insist on it, that, whenever it assumes this attitude, ministers of religion should take no leading part in the matter. As long as it remained purely a moral question, it was a proper theme for the minister, but as soon as it entered the political arena, ministers of the gospel should have given the lead to politicians.

After quoting God's injuction to the prophet, "show my people their transgressions," he adds, "but this kind FATHER and DICTATOR to the ministers of Christ's gospel, cautions them against the discussion of 'a moral offence' in a RELIGIOUS periodical," &c. And why did not the liberal minded gentleman tell his readers the reason, which is—first; because abolition is now assuming a political phasis, and politics is not a fit subject for a "religious periodical." This difficulty he has not even attempted to touch. And all that eloquence about the "embassadors of the cross not cringing to such dictation," but despising "popular taste," and "denouncing sins of every grade," and especially exerting themselves in behalf of the "dumb victims of oppression," is an assault upon the public sympathy which may be designed to make political capital. I, however, hope better things of the gentleman. But still, man is such a riddle to himself, even though he may not be sensible of such a motive, yet, it may be the very consideration which is unconsciously moving him to action. The thought of standing high in the confidence of the President of a great nation, and reaping the emoluments of a profitable office, are very infatuating ideas, and are calculated to work wonders upon the moral faculty. But secondly: if the abolition question had not assumed a political aspect, I think, under existing circumstances, it is highly improper to introduce abolition discussion into the pages of the Recorder, for, first—it is not necessary, as there are a number of papers in the west, which, in whole, or in part, are dedicated to that particular question: secondly—we repeat once more, that, from the exciting nature of the subject it could not be introduced in the paper without injury to the special object for which it was established, —the promotion of the interests of ecclesiastical liberty.

There is scarcely an important enterprise in the land, that has not one or more papers dedicated to its particular interests. But what would be thought of the Temperance Recorders, the Medical Journals, the Agricultural papers, &c., &c., if they were to enter into this agitating discussion? Would it not be, in them, the height of folly?—What is a more important subject than that of ecclesiastical liberty? Priestly tyranny has reduced more nations to bondage, ignorance and superstition, than there are slave States in the Union. It has caused more blood to flow, and more misery to exist among mankind, by a thousand fold, than was ever caused by American Slavery, bad as it is. But, will the abolition papers permit this discussion, as now going on among the Methodists, to be introduced into their columns? I trow not, sir. As much as they vapor about a muzzled press, introduce that question to them, and you will find the abolition press just as much muzzled as any in the land. I refer you to the controversy between the editor of the Recorder and the editor of the Philanthropist. The latter had insinuated that the former was "pledged to silence" on the anti-slavery question: when, he of the Recorder, in order to satisfy the public who was "pledged to silence," proposed to open his columns to what the other might write on the subject of American Slavery, if, in turn, the columns of the Philanthropist would be open to what he might write on the subject of Ecclesiastical Slavery. But the champion of "Human Rights" not only declined the proposition, but acted like any thing save the gentleman, plainly shewing that he had no intention of carrying out the principles of free discussion in his own columns, in the manner which he so abusively enforced on others. This term, 'free discussion,' works wonders in the mouths of abolitionists, but when it comes to be tested in their own columns, it means the discussion of just such subjects, and them only, as suit their own cause.—As it respects the Prospectus, to which I am referred, it is nothing new to me. And in reference to what is said about the 'patriotic editor,' I would simply remark, if his correspondents would treat this subject with as much discretion as he does, there would be little cause of complaint. But, however, the patrons of the Recorder mean to hold both the editor and his correspondents responsible to public opinion, for the manner they shall discuss any subject whatever.

The gentleman indicates, that I am not satisfied, because he did not say something in "*abhorrence* of abolition," at which he supposes I would be "highly gratified," &c. Now this suggestion is perfectly gratuitous, and is an illiberal inference from my article, one object of which was to shew, that ministers of religion should so conduct themselves as to be worthy the confidence of all parties, that they might be prepared to promote the spiritual interests of all. The very ground of my objection to the gentleman, was, that he had advertised himself to be a party man, and that this would disqualify him, to some extent, for usefulness with the opposite party;—the pastor should endeavor to be the servant of all, and should therefore treat all with kindness and respect. While we are upon this subject, and as I am not a minister, I shall take the liberty to say that I equally object to the spirit manifested by the pro-slavery men and the abolitionists. The first, with their mobs and their riots, deserve the condemnation of every friend of order; and the latter, with their provoking and taunting denunciations, equally deserve the censure of calm and dispassionate men. These pronounce their southern neighbors to be "tyrants," "murderers," "man stealers," &c. &c., and this is called "moral sausion," by which it is proposed to convince them of their error. That man must be very ignorant of human nature, indeed, who would presume to convince any one in the use of such terms as these. In fact, there is a denunciatory and reckless spirit manifested all round, upon this exciting topic, which shews that reason has left her throne among all the parties.

Again, says Mr. D., "I think" "I have as good a right to make my principles known to the church, for whose interest I have labored since her first organization, as J. SMITH." The gentleman has applied to me the appellation FATHER, and has endeavored to shew himself witty in the use of the term. But nothing that I have said begins to breathe so much of the spirit of the true patriarch as the sentence here quoted. He has been an ancient laborer in her service,—ever since the church's birth he has been toiling to promote her "interests." Therefore he has superior claims—patriarchal claims to embue her with his peculiar "principles." And notwithstanding, nine-tenths of even the abolitionists themselves, do not wish to see this exciting subject introduced into a paper, which should be a bond of cement and union to a youthful and struggling community, yet, his ancient services entitle him to the privilege of appearing on its pages, to politely tell the slaveholder, in substance, that he is a "man stealer," and that the devil is his "father." Such courteous "moral suasion," from such a venerable source, cannot fail to produce lasting conviction! But more particularly when he considers the "dumbness of churches" is it the duty of this "FATHER" in Israel to enlighten them with his sage instructions. I would here suggest for the gentleman's consideration,—whether, has the church done the most for him, or he for the church? Whether, is the obligation the strongest, on his part, to sacrifice his opinions to the welfare of the church, or, on the part of the church, to sacrifice her interests to his peculiar notions? Some serious reflections, I think, on the nature of these queries would have a salutary influence.

I cannot close without referring to the gentleman's insinuation as it respects my infidelity.—It is true he has not called me one, in so many words, but he has classed me with them, and indicates that I am as much worthy of attention as they are. This smells mighty much of popery. In the days of papal ignorance, when any man held an opinion contrary to the sentiments of his Holiness, he was at once branded with infidelity, or classed with infidels. Now, I can assure the gentleman, if he ever converts me to christianity, it will not be by this kind of insinuation; nor, were I a slaveholder, would he ever dissaude me from the error of my way by calling me a 'man stealer' and a child of the devil.

He also indicates that I am opposed to the "sanctification of the church from the pollutions of slavery." And where did he learn this? Or did he say so, because he was at a loss for something else to say? Are any of your Conference slave holders? Have they not passed a resolution declaring slavery to be a "great evil?" What more do you want them to do? I am afraid, sir, though you do not intend it, that notwithstanding there may be at work an unconscious motive in favor of your abolition President. The "sanctification" of the church and every thing else, must be made to contribute to that desirable end. Under cover of the sacred and imposing terms, "patriotism," "philanthrophy" and "religion," it is proposed to conceal this design, until the object is accomplished.—All great agitators are generally found to reside in the large cities. Their location gives them a degree of fictitious importance with the public. Then they, in turn, on the success of their parties, usually receive the richest reward. These considerations cannot well help exciting the zeal of our Pittsburgh friend. If the church were to turn him out to beat the brush awhile, it might have a salutary influence in regulating his temperament.

Now, I wish the gentleman to understand me, I do not impeach his integrity. I am willing to admit, that, for honesty of purpose, he stands in the front rank of his fellows. But still, I hold he is liable to err, and to be under the influence of motives of which he is not fairly conscious himself. I admit his right to be a MODERN abolitionist, if he thinks proper, and that he ought not to be any the more, nor any the less esteemed for this opinion. I admit that he has a right to communicate his views to the public, but not through every medium, even among those which are dedicated to moral subjects. What paper in the country is sustaining a greater "moral enterprize" than the *Temperance Recorder?* yet, that man must be phrenzied, indeed, who would clamor about his right to trouble that messenger of mercy with this vexed question. I admit his right to be an abolition lecturer if he see proper, but in that event, if he possesses a proper sense of duty, he will resign his pastoral charge and enter the field as such. I also admit his right to vote for his abolition President, but not to make the pulpit nor the religious press subserve the interests of his election. Every intelligent and patriotic citizen, who wishes to guard against the union of the Church and State, will raise his warning voice against any such a movement as this. And if "slavery itself will *compel* us to speak and act on this subject," it will "compel" us as politicians and not as religionists.

With regard to the duty of the Western Recorder, in reference to this question, I should suppose all it ought to be required to do, is, to publish the resolutions and decisions of your official bodies, in relation thereto. This, I should say, no man ought to except to. The decision of public bodies are usually couched in decent and respectful language. But, to claim, that every essayist, who chooses, has a right to enter its columns, to have the supreme pleasure of telling the slaveholder he is a "tyrant," a "man stealer," a "child of the devil" &c., I think, to say the least about it, is very illy calculated to save the church from the "pollutions of slavery."

May I not hope, however, that when the gentleman and myself come properly to explain our respective opinions on this exciting question, that we are not so wide apart as might be supposed. With all due respect, I subscribe myself

J. SMITH.

Sugar Grove, Ohio, March, 1840.

BOWLINGREEN, IA., MARCH 17, 1840.

Dear Brother:—I like your course pursued in the Recorder, in not interfering with *politics*, only in cases of palpable usurpation of power; and I think, that should be exposed either in Church or State. For no true republican can stand by and see his liberties either in Church or State usurped, and hold his peace. Nay, he is verily guilty if he seeth the enemy coming on, either body or soul, and doth not raise his voice or wield his quill to warn the people of their danger. I am your Brother in Christ,

J. D. MEDEARIS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ZANESVILLE CIRCUIT,
Springfield Chapel, March 24, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Agreeably to public notice given in the "Western Recorder" of the 11th instant, a protracted meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church commenced at Springfield chapel, in the vicinity of your office, on Friday the 13th, at early candlelight. Sir, notwithstanding I am but an humble layman, I feel that it is my privilege, by your permission, to speak through your valuable, yea, I may with propriety add, *very* valuable paper, of the goodness of God to many precious souls, during the protracted interview. The meeting continued until Monday morning without much prospects of a glorious termination; at which time, the members, together with a large number of persons whose minds, it afterwards appeared, had been seriously awakened, convened for the purpose of enjoying the benefits of a love-feast; in which, Mr. Editor, the humble followers of the meek and lowly Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world, did emphatically enjoy a love-feast. The fathers in Israel, who have borne the "burden and heat of the day," were made to rejoice in the God of their salvation, and encouraged to prosecute, with renewed vigor, their journey to the skies. The babes in Christ were also invigorated to put their trust in Him who hath redeemed them, not with the corruptible things of this world, but with His own most precious blood, and manifested a strong determination, by the grace of God, to run with patience, the whole length of the celestial road. Hard hearted sinners were made to feel and see their awful condition by reason of their exceeding sinfulness and their disobedience to the divine injunctions of the God who made them. At the close of the love-feast, ten requested probationary privileges and were accordingly, as such, admitted into the church. "Come thou with us," says the church, to all who are inquiring the way to Zion, "and we will do thee good, for the Lord hath spoken good concerning Israel."

On Monday evening, Bro. Fairchild's sermon was followed by a brief, but powerful exhortation from Bro. Thrap; after which, preparations were made and an invitation given to those who desired an interest in the blood of Christ—four presented themselves at the altar—three of whom emerged from nature's darkness into the light and liberty of the children of God. But, Mr. Editor, the most interesting scene that I ever witnessed was during this evening's exercises; the scene in question, was a gentleman and his wife prostrate, within a few feet of each other, at the foot-stool of Sovereign Mercy, pleading the merits of a Saviour's blood. This was truly a sight over which Angels and pious men could cordially unite in rejoicing. They however, wrestled, Jacob like, 'till God for Christ's sake pardoned their sins.

Tuesday evening, the citizens of the neighborhood assembled again—the exercises were similar to those on the previous evening—10 or 12 individuals meekly kneeled at the mourners' bench—they prayed, and the people of God prayed with and for them; none, on this occasion, professed to have found the "pearl of great price."

Wednesday evening, the people flocked, in due time, to God's earthly sanctuary. Brother Fairchild preached, and after the delivery of a few practical remarks by Bro. Thrap, the mourners were requested to come forward—some availed themselves of the opportunity and prayed earnestly for the removal of the load of guilt that then rested so heavily upon them. This evening, one only, was enabled to testify that God hath power on earth to forgive sins. The value of one soul, however, is incalculable; for, in the language of inspiration, "What would it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

Thursday evening, in conformity to previous notice, a very large concourse of the citizens of the neighborhood convened for the purpose of securing to themselves the advantages arising from properly attending to the exercises of a General Class-meeting. It continued about an hour and a half,—during that time there was much speaking,—every soul who testified for God, expressed a determination, by His grace, to continue in the ways of holiness. At the conclusion of the class-meeting, arrangements were made for the reception of sin-sick souls—thirteen bowed at the mourners' bench, and four, after profusely shedding penitential tears and uttering from the bottom of their hearts, the prayer of the poor Publican, "God be merciful to me a sinner," obtained the remission of their sins. From the time the mourners kneeled, until the congregation was dismissed, I think no pen, save that of an Angel, could portray the glorious dealings of God to the hearts of His people. I therefore, leave the reader to his own imagination.

Friday evening, we had another refreshing season—the members appeared to be alive to God—mourners presented themselves at the altar and prayed loud and long to be extricated from their miserable condition,—four found peace with God.

Sabbath evening, notwithstanding it was the conclusion of the protracted meeting, some four or five were found at the altar, praying for mercy. Accession to the church,—nineteen; seventeen were from the ranks of Satan, and the other two, who joined on the occasion, enjoyed full membership in the Methodist Protestant Church in another part of the District, having recently moved to this circuit.

The above description of our meeting, Mr. Editor, is as accurately given as the feeble abilities of your unworthy correspondent would enable him. A YOUNG MEMBER.

ADAMSVILLE CT., O., MARCH 18, 1840.

Bro. Springer: I have delayed reporting from Adamsville circuit until the present, from the circumstance of not having that pleasing intelligence to communicate that I desired. The circuit has been in rather low condition for some time. This probably may be attributed to affliction in the family of my predecessor, Brother McConnell, during his last quarter, and my own affliction during my first quarter, which has caused a train of disappointments for some six or seven months. These exercised a discouraging influence in many parts of the circuit. But thanks be to God, notwithstanding our discouragements, a portion of our membership have kept alive in religion; others are arousing to an increased attention to the means of grace, and sinners are inquiring "what shall I do to be saved?" These are comfortable indications that the Lord hath not forsaken His people. We believe He will ere long visit us more powerfully with the outpouring of His spirit and the display of His power in operating upon the heart of the sinner.

We have just closed a protracted meeting at Prospect meeting house. Bros. Stephens and Linder were in attendance, whose labors were evidently blest of the Lord. During the meeting seven united with us in church fellowship, making in all thirty-seven since Conference.

Yours, respectfully,

PHINEAS INSKEEP, Supt. Ad. Ct.

BROOKLYN, OHIO, MARCH 10, 1830.

Mr. Editor: Our first quarterly meeting for Cleveland circuit, was held in Orange. The Lord was with us of a truth. Several professed religion,—and the members were much stirred up and encouraged to look for greater manifestations.

We have had since a refreshing time in Cleveland. Several hundred in that place have professed religion, and about fifty have united on probation with the Methodist Protestant Church. In Brighton village, about forty have united with us; among whom, are a large share of heads of families and valuable materials. Since Conference, one hundred and twenty have united with us. Bro. Cass labored with us at the protracted meeting in Brighton, to profit, and Bro. Reynolds in Cleveland.

But while the Lord has been dealing out mercies with one hand, He has chastised us with the other. Two of our beloved sisters are no more.

Sister MILLS, of Auburn, aged sixty-three years, returning from a funeral on horse back, was thrown from her horse and killed instantly. The fortieth anniversary of her marriage closed her eyes in death. In her, the family, the church and the neighborhood have sustained a loss which will be severely felt.

REBECCA DODD, consort of Harrison Dodd, a young convert at Brighton, a star in the kingdom of grace too bright for mortality, after a short but severe illness, fell asleep in Christ, leaving behind her undisputed evidence of her acceptance with God. These have both, we have little doubt, left the church militant to join the church triumphant.

Our third quarterly meeting will be held in Brighton, May 30th and 31st, at which time the President is expected to be with us. Assistance from abroad is requested.

Yours, &c., L. M. COCHRAN.

BROWN CO., O., MARCH 20, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Last Sabbath evening we closed a good quarterly meeting on this circuit. Three were added to the church. Times are getting some better, and we are trying to hope against hope for future success.

Our next quarterly meeting will be held on the 10th of May next, at the Nebo meeting house on Clover creek, and we invite Bros. M'Guire, Hughey and Euans to our assistance, and I will return the service if they will give me timely notice. Yours &c.

JAMES ROSE.

WELLSVILLE, O., MARCH 22, 1840.

Brother Springer:—Through the goodness and mercy of God we are still alive as a church, although we have had some cause of discouragement, since the commencement of this Conference year, as we have lost several members by removal. I hope the Lord will bless them and make them useful where they are gone. But we have had some refreshing times. At our first quarterly meeting we had a gracious season; the older members were blest, some sinners converted and five added to the church. Our presidential meeting was one of the very best for the members. There were five added to the church at this meeting. At our second quarterly meeting we had good congregations, and serious attention paid to the word of life. Four were added to the church, and two since, both heads of families; our prospects begin to look up.

Brother Clark is a worthy man, and much beloved by his people. I hope the Lord will continue to bless his labours amongst us. Five miles below us on the river, Brother C. has formed a class of about sixteen members. Some belong to Ohio circuit, two to this station, but the larger number are from the world. Next Saturday and Sabbath he and brother Herbert hold a two days meeting there. May the Lord bless their labours in that place.

For two weeks past our place has been visited by the small-pox, which has been afflicting to our citizens. The way it was introduced appears to be by a young man living in our town receiving a letter from his brother in old Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who had just recovered from the disease; from this letter he took the small-pox and died, and from him it has spread through town. Seven or eight cases now exist here, one very bad.

Brother Springer, my heart has been made to rejoice while reading the revival intelligence that has been communicated through your paper, since Conference.—Oh! that God may bless us as a church and make us a holy God-fearing people. May our light so shine around us, that every species of darkness and tyranny may be done away, in our happy land.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful gospel. Amen. Adieu.

JOSEPH WELLS.

THE RICHEST GEM.—A disconsolate Peri stood one morn at the gate of Eden suing for admission. It was told that entrance could only be obtained in one way, and that was to traverse the earth and procure a gem, the richest it contained, and present it to the keeper of the celestial gate, which, if approved, would be a passport to the world of spirits.—The Peri accepted the proposal, and went in search of that most valuable of all earth's riches. It explored land and sea from pole to pole, and finally found a lump of pure and solid gold. This it deemed most priceless—grasped it in aerial fingers and struck its pinions for the celestial world. The gold was refused and the Peri despatched to seek another gem more priceless still.—It roamed through groves and flowers, by the deep ocean's shore, the wild mountain's brow, & the silver stream —went to the battle field and caught the last drop of blood which streamed from the young warrior's heart as he sunk in death in the cause of liberty. With that and other gems, it struck its pinions once more for the abode of happiness, but was refused at the gate, its offering being unworthy. A third time the Peri sought to find the richest gem. It, after many days of weary search, passing through a deep dark glen, robed in autumnal hue, espied a sleeping infant. It stooped and gazed upon the babe, absorbed in admiring the sweetness and innocence of its faultless face—was about to bear it off as the first born prize, ("for of such is the kingdom of heaven,") when a dark and haggard robber came from the thickened forest through the leaves and stood bending over the sleeping child; the robber gazed with silent awe and admiration —he thought of his own infantile days when he was pure as the slumbering child before him—contrasted his present life, his degraded virtues and his adamantine heart with the sleeping innocent at his murderous feet--his breast moved with compassion, his eyes melted a tear, the angel snatched it, struck its pinions for paradise—offered the boon—it was the tear of penitence, and found admission.—*Baltimore Post.*

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—About two centuries before the birth of Christ, She-hwang-te [the book burner,] constructed the great wall of China to stop Tartar incursions. The wall, which has always been considered one of the world's wonders, is 1500 miles in length, of great height and thickness, furnished with fortresses and towers innumerable, and is carried with singular skill over mountains and rivers, as well as across the plains and valleys. Lord Macartney exclaimed on seeing it, that it was certainly the most stupenduous work of human hands, and he rationally concluded that at the remote period of its building, China must have been a very powerful and civilized empire. Dr. Johnson was accustomed to say of it, that it would be an honor to any many to say that his grandfather had seen the great wall of China. Mr. Barrow, who saw it with Macartney, went into some amusing calculations as to the quantity of the materials of all the dwelling houses of England and Scotland, supposing them at that period (at the end of the last century) to amount to 1,800,000, and to average 2000 cubic feet of brick work or masonry, would be barely equivalent to the bulk of the wall, without taking in its fortresses or towers, which he calculated contained as much masonry and brick work as London did at that time. Stupendous as was the work, it failed in its object.

Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion, confined within a circle of fire, will sting *itself* to death.—*Lacon.*

MUSIC.—'Music is the food of love,' but we have found out that it takes something more substantial for matrimony.

WESTERN RECORDER.

From the Brother Jonathan.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.— The correspondence communicated to Congress on the 12th ultimo, by the President, consists of two letters which have passed between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, in relation to the alledged preparations on the disputed territory. The letter of Mr. Forsyth, dated March 6, covers the report of Mr. Wiggin, the substance of which appeared in this paper of yesterday. The reply of Mr. Fox, is dated March 7. He says that after deducting from these reports what is fanciful, and what is conjectural, "the alleged points of variance do not appear to the undersigned to be by any means so material, as they seem to have been considered by the government of the United States."

He denies that the establishment at Lake Temiscouta is a new one, as a detachment has been stationed there from time to time since 1837, when the necessity of marching reinforcements from New Brunswick to Canada commenced. With regard to the buildings spoken of, he says they are for the shelter of troops on the march, and the lodgment of stores, &c. They have been in the course of construction from a period antecedent to the provisional agreement. The letter concludes:

"The undersigned will not refrain from here remarking upon one point of comparison exhibited in the present controversy. It is admitted by the United States authorities that the armed bands stationed by the Government of Maine in the neighborhood of the Arostook river, have fortified those stations with artillery; and it is now objected as matter of complaint against the British authorities, with reference to the buildings at Lake Temiscouta, not that those buildings are furnished with artillery, but only that they are defended by palisades capable of resisting artillery. It would be difficult to adduce stronger evidence of the acts on the one side being those of aggression, and on the other of defence.

The fact, shortly, is, and this is the essential point of the argument, that her Majesty's authorities have not as yet altered their state of preparation, or strengthened their military means within the disputed territory, with a view to settling the question of the boundary, although, the attitude assumed by the State of Maine with reference to that question, would be a clear justification of such measures; and it is much to be apprehended that the adoption of such measures will sooner or later become indispensable, if the people of Maine be not compelled to desist from the extensive system of armed aggression which they are continuing to carry on in other parts of the same disputed territory.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Sec'ry of State of the United States the assurance of distinguished considerations. H. S. Fox.

For two weeks before the sailing of the Great Western, the British House of Commons had been in a state of vehement agitation about a question of privilege.— It appears that in a Report made to the House on the causes of vice in the metropolis, one Stockdale, a publisher of the worst sort of books, was very severely treated. The Report was published by Mr. Hansard—Printer of the House, whom Stockdale straight way prosecuted for a libel. He was sustained by the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that the House of Commons had no more right to publish libels than an individual. The House after infinite indignation duly expressed, committed for contempt, the attorney and his clerks who issued the process and the deputy Sheriff who executed it. Petitions and remonstrances were flying about in all directions, and it was doubtful which party would at last get up the biggest storm.—*Charles. Mer.*

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin have set up a claim to all that part of Illinois which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan; thus including Chicago, Galena, a large portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and, at least fourteen counties; and have resolved that it is inexpedient for Wisconsin to be admitted as a State into the Union, unless this claim is acceded to.

The Wisconsin Legislature found this claim upon the fifth article of the "Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio," commonly called "the Ordinance of 1787."

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN PARIS.— "The American Ambassador's rout on Thursday evening, was, as usual, most numerously and fashionably attended.— Many English visiters of distinction were seen in General Cass' elegant saloons. The son of the late Emperor of Mexico, *Iturbide*, was amongst the guests."

"There were a great number of very elegant balls given last week, among the list were those given by General Cass, the American Minister."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO CHINA.—It is stated that an embassy from St. Petersburg is about to set out for Pekin, and that the embassy consists of military officers of distinction, whose mission may be presumed to be that of assisting the Chinese by their counsel in the approaching conflict with Great Britain.

ESCAPE FROM THE BROOKLYN PRISON.— Wednesday, Bill Smith, *alias* Mouse, escaped from prison at Brooklyn, in the following remarkable manner. By aid of some tools which had been furnished him by some one from without, he unscrewed the nuts and drew out the bars of his cell—then picking the lock of the outer door, he gained the cockloft of the building, where by much labor he succeeded in making a hole in the stone wall, from which he escaped, by letting himself to the ground with a large rope furnished from without, and which was left tied to a beam in the cockloft.

Mouse was convicted of petit larceny at the February term of the General Sessions, but was subsequently surrendered to the authorities of Queens County to take his trial for being concerned with one Ritchie, in a highway robbery.— Ritchie was sentenced to 7 years state prison, for his participation in the robbery: and Mouse and Chas. Ross, his partners, bid fair to receive similar justice. Mouse is a noted rogue, and will be easily recaptured.—*Brother Jonathan.*

STOP THE MURDERERS.—About six weeks since a man was murdered on the Atchafulaya river, by three brothers, notorious desperadoes and the terror of the neighborhood. They were arrested, carried to Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days after their imprisonment they broke jail and escaped. They returned to the house of the man whom they had killed, where they found his wife and two daughters. They murdered his wife also, and then carried off the daughters, whom they compelled to live with them in their hiding place.

The circumstance created a very great excitement amongst the planters in the neighborhood, a number of whom, with the assistance of some Indians, went in pursuit of the murderers. Their retreat was soon discovered, when one of them, the most desperate of the gang, was shot through the head with a rifle ball and killed. The other two were again taken to Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days ago, owing to carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of the jailor, the door of the prison was left unlocked, and the wretches again escaped. We give the particulars as we have received them from a gentleman direct from Opelousas. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

CURIOSITY.—Mr. Leonard Scott of this city, brought to our office yesterday a steel trap, grown fast into a tree, showing the jaws on one side and a piece of the pan on the other, and being so completely embedded in the wood, as to lead one almost to suppose it part and parcel of the tree itself. It was found in Ohio forty-five feet up the tree, and the old hunters and trappers there say it must have been carried up by some animal of the cat kind, which probably perished and left the trap in the forks, which have since grown round it in the manner mentioned. It is certainly a great curiosity, and would be an acquisition worth making to one of our museums or to any cabinet of curiosties private or public.— Mr. S. has placed it in the window of Tiffany & Young's Fancy Store, 259 Broadway, where it will remain a few days for the gratification of the curious.—*New York Evening Post.*

Correspondent of the Ohio Statesman.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18, 1840.

In the Senate yesterday, the Cumberland Road bill was taken up, and a motion was made to postpone its further consideration until Monday next, which, after some remarks from Messrs. Tappan, Young and Smith, in opposition, was lost—yeas 15, nays 22. Mr. Norvell then offered an amendment to the bill, which embraced nearly a hundred appropriations for roads and harbors in all sections of the Union—at an expense of two millions of dollars. Mr. Tappan inquired why Mr. Norvell did not include the pay of members of Congress, and an appropriation for the purchase of books, as he seemed disposed to make an *omnium* gatherum of the bill. Mr. N. replied that in his opinion, this was the only mode by which these appropriations could be got through Congress, and that opinion had induced him to tack them to the Cumberland Road. He then moved that it should be postponed until Thursday, which was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 14. The bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters was taken up, and after some unimportant amendments was informally passed over. The Senate then went into secret session on the nomination of Calvin Blythe to the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia, which was confirmed.— This is a most excellent appointment, and will be very popular with the democracy of that State.

In the House, the morning hour was consumed in debating the question of printing the report of the committee on elections. The Treasury note bill was then taken up, and debated by Mr. Cushing, who is one of the most liberal whigs of the body, and treated the subject as a national, and not a party question.

In the Senate to-day, nothing of interest was done, the morning hour being consumed in debating a pension bill which proposed to give Lemuel White forty dollars a year for services in the Revolution, but the proof being defective, it gave rise to debate; but eventually humanity triumphed over justice, and the bill was orderd to be engrossed. The Senate then went into secret session on the treaty concluded some time since with the New York Indians.

In the House, the morning hour was again consumed in debating the motion to print the evidence taken by the Committee on Elections. The Treasury Note bill was taken up.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

MT. PLEASANT, O., JAN. 18th, 1840.

SILK BUSINESS.—*Sir:* Your letter of the 13th ultimo was duly received, and in reply I may inform you that I am more than ever confirmed in the belief that the silk business will succeed in this country. You have no doubt been informed that I commenced the business eight or nine years ago. At that time there was no Multicaulis fever; nor any silk fever in the country. I soon became convinced that the business was not only practicable, but that it would soon become very profitable, and finally a great national source of wealth. I came to this conclusion by the force of experimental facts that developed themselves from year to year, as I experimented in a small way on the native leaf. About four years ago I extended my operations and raised and manufactured 80 yards of pongee handkerchiefs; this was done under every disadvantage that was possible to be encountered and overcome by human exertion, with the exception that I fortunately became acquainted with Mr. R. Fox, a skilful silk weaver, who wove my web. I had every difficulty to encounter that human patience was competent to endure.— Limited in my means, a sickly family to attend to, two of whom died soon after— nothing but the native leaf to depend upon, and they scattered over the fields and woods of four or five miles square; no knowledge of the art of reeling, throwing or training of silk, nor any work on the subject that I could obtain any knowledge from—embarrassed in my circumstances, and viewed as a maniac by most of my neighbors on account of my engaging in so visionary a project, as they esteemed the *silk business* to be.

Such were the circumstances under which I commenced the business; and, independent of such circumstances, I have witnessed enough to convince me that the growing of silk is profitable, and will become a great source of national wealth.

Within the last two years a very respectable number of the farmers of this vicinity have become equally, "*visionary*," and are preparing to engage in the business of growing silk.—You are aware that I. W. Gill took hold and assisted in establishing a factory in this place, which we got into successful operation last August; and if any doubt had existed in relation to the success of the business it must now vanish, for we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. I am, however, no longer interested in the factory here, but am about to transfer my operations to Wheeling, having taken stock in a company about to be chartered at that place. My residing here will not injuriously affect the establishment. Mr. Gill is fully satisfied with the profits of the business, and he has never lacked enterprise when there was a fair prospect of reward. Wheeling possesses advantages in the manufacturing line that this place can never enjoy, and as I intend to devote the balance of my time to the business, I wish to locate where I can pursue it with the least possible inconvenience.

You inform me that the trade in Multicaulis is dull in your place, and wish to be informed how it is here. The trade here is just as it ought to be; trees sell at fair prices in small lots to practical men who want them for their own use, not for speculation. This *speculating* in the trees has done more to injure the silk business than all the preachers of "humbug" who swarm the country from Maine to Georgia. No man ought to touch a mulberry tree unless he intends to go to feeding worms, if he does, he is only a curse to the business, for he causes hundreds of well disposed citizens to doubt there being any reality in the raising of silk, and thereby retards its progress. But the *speculation* in trees is over, thank heaven and some think the silk business is over also, but in that they are very much mistaken, it is just about to take a fair start. All sensible men who have trees will quietly hold on to them and go to feeding. There are but few trees that will not produce twenty-five cents worth of leaves per annum to the silk grower, and unless he has more foliage than he can use, it is folly for him to sell for less. All things, whether political, commercial or financial, as they are now working, will only tend to make us one of the greatest silk growing nations on earth, and second only to China in point of wealth. Suppose we had been a silk growing nation ten years ago, and had supplied ourselves with that article during that time—we would have saved about two hundred millions of dollars that has been shipped to Europe to pay for silk alone. This enormous sum may be saved to this nation in a very few years, and I have no doubt will he. We may not only save *twenty millions* a year, but we may pay our exchanges to the amount of twenty or thirty millions annually in *silk*, and in less than forty years we will do it. No doubt you think I am a visionary man; so many thought four years ago when I told them we could clothe ourselves in silk, taking the amount of labor as the standard of value, at a less expense than we could in cotton goods: the one is now proved, the other *will be*.— The political action of our statesmen has crippled, if not destroyed, the commercial and financial interests of the country, it is true; but that has not injured the silk business: it has only reduced the price of mulberry trees a little, which has rather benefited it; it has caused hundreds to turn their attention to the business who it is not likely would have done so if they could have got a dollar a bushel for their wheat; and these are the persons who will do some real good at it. I bought fifty dollars' worth of cocoons of a farmer last fall, who told me that his little daughter, about twelve or thirteen years old, had done all the business of rearing them, and that he had not a blade the less on his farm. Every farmer in our country who has two daughters of that age may do the same thing. Sir, the time is not distant when every enterprising, intelligent farmer, will esteem a mulberry orchard as necessary an appendage to his farm, as he now does a fruit orchard; but in order to effect this the tree growers must go to feeding worms, and bring in their cocoons to the factory —then the farmer will see there is a reality in the business; this is now the case in this neighborhood, and may soon be the case in every part of the Union, if those who have trees will go to *using* them instead of trying to sell them at a time when there is no money in the country to buy with. No man should ever think of selling a tree until he can feed a million of worms annually, and have a surplus of foliage.

I know of nothing that is more disgraceful to this nation than the fact, that we are the servants of servants, when we might be independent. We first pay tribute to the southern planter for the raw material, and then to the European pauper for the manufactured goods we clothe ourselves in, when we might furnish ourselves with a better and cheaper article, through the aid of a few little worms. How long will the high-minded sons and daughters of America submit to such a low and degrading debasement? Not long, I can assure you. The spell is now broken, factories are being started, and are doing a profitable business; a demand is created for cocoons, and the farmers in this region are beginning to see there is money to be made at raising them; and you know the farmers love money. They do not often risk much; but when they see there is money to be made, they generally try to get at it if it's within their province. They generally act slow and caustiously, and that is the right action to insure success; hence, what trees we have to spare are being sold in small lots.

Yours, with respect,

THOMAS WHITE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Brother Jonathan.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Queen came to her dock Wednesday at a quarter to twelve, in fine style. She brought London and Liverpool dates to the first of March, but no English news of consequence, political or commercial. The dates are only fifteen days later than those received by the Great Western; and in that time little of importance appears to have transpired, excepting the resignation of the French Ministry, the circumstances attending which are detailed in the letters of our Parisian correspondent, given below.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent, on bills not having more than six months to run.

The Duke of Wellington had so entirely recovered that bulletins of his health were discontinued.

The price of corn is quoted at 56s. to 72s. Flour 56s. to 63s.

Papers in reference to the China dispute are in preparation to submit to Parliament, including all the documents, &c.

The Ministers had been defeated in the Commons, by a majority of twenty-eight, upon a motion relative to a pension to Sir John Newport.

A line of battle ship, to be called the Royal Albert, is to be put on the stocks.

Parliament was still engaged in the famous question of privilege about the arrest of the Printers of the House of Commons. This subject seemed to exclude and take precedence of all others.

The advocates of the Beer act amendment bill, are trying to connect the late Chartist outbreak with the beer houses, and allege that all the preliminary meetings of the factions have been held in such places.

The session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on the 18th instant, by the Queen in person.

Paris, February 21, 1840.

DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY, ETC.—Yesterday, the 12th, being the day fixed for the discussion of the "dotation" of the Duke de Nemours, I went to the Chamber of Deputies, for which I had been fortunate enough to procure a ticket, although the anxiety to obtain admission was immense. The hall was literally crammed. On entering I found M. Laffitte in the tribune explaining some circumstances connected with the purchase from him by the King, of the forest of Breteuil, which M. Amilhau, the reporter of the Committee upon the dotation, had intimated was not altogether a fair transaction. A part of the Committee's duty had been to examine the income of Louis Phillippe, in order to ascertain whether a statement made by the ministers of its inadequacy to provide for the Royal Princes was correct; and the report had stated that the revenues from the forest were much less than M. Laffitte had warrented them to be at the time of the sale. When this point was disposed of, the members who had inscribed their names to speak either against or in favor of the grant, were called in order of their "inscription," to say their say; but they all declined with the exception of one of its opponents, whose voice, however, was completely drowned by the noise that was made evidently for the purpose, as soon as he opened his mouth. Several deputies also ran up to him, pulled him by the coat tail, whispered something in his ear, at length got him back to his seat. The secret of these singular proceedings was, that in a caucus held the evening before by the opposition speakers, it had been resolved to abstain from all debate upon the subject—a determination of which the individual in question, who had not been present at the meeting, was ignorant. The vote was then taken by ballot, and resulted in a refusal of the grant by a majority of twenty-six. Great was the sensation in the house when this result was announced; no less great, I suspect, was the regret of the audience at the mode in which the affair was conducted. They had anticipated the enjoyment of a scene of tremendous excitement and uproar, and must have been wofully disappointed at the slight compensation which they received for the trouble it had cost them to get into the Chamber, and the pressure and suffocation they had endured. One reason, doubtless, why there was no debate was the apprehension, by the deputies, of just such a scene as the public expected. Men's minds were so much heated upon the subject that there was danger almost of a general conflagration in enkindling a flame. The question, moreover, was one of so delicate a nature, involving, as it did, the private feelings of the King, that even his implacable foes were disposed to shrink from giving a legislative sanction to the outrages that had been heaped upon him and his family out of doors.

The Chamber adjoured immediately after the vote. In the evening I went to a dinner where, among the company, were several embassadors, and also the Marquis de Dalmatie, the son of Marshal Soult. The Marquis, from the position of his father, as head of the ministry, was of course an object of peculiar interest under the circumstances, and communicated the information that the cabinet had sent in their resignations in consequence of their defeat. You may suppose that this intelligence was very well calculated to produce a flutter among the diplomatists, all of whom disappeared soon after rising from the table. The ambassadorial corps in Paris must be kept in a constant state of fverishness from the uncertainties and changes of French politics, which would set their astuteness at defiance, were they all Metternichs and Talleyrands. To-day they may write to their governments what they suppose to be unquestionable facts and most sagacious prognostications; and to-morrow they may have the agreeable task of disabusing said governments of the impressions which the previous despatches were adopted to create—in other words, of making a confession like that conveyed by the gramatical Kentucky phrase: "I don't know nothing, and always did."

The journals of this morning are monopolized by the subject. The ministerialists declare that the vote is a direct attack not only upon the King, but upon royalty itself, forgetting in their rage, that such an assertion is equivalent to an avowal that the majority of the representatives are anti-monarchical—an acknowledgment for which the government will hardly feel grateful, as it would imply that its conduct had been such as to alienate its former friends from the very principles on which the existing institutions are based, there being no doubt that the chief portion of the Chamber were "dynastic" at the commencement of the session. A more probable charge is the statement that many who were originally favorable to the measure were frightened by the outcry against it, into desertation to the ranks of its enemies. The opposition papers of all shades are in ecstacies—Carlists, Bonapartists, Republicans, all behold in the event an augury of success to their respective factions—the Constitutional opposition are chuckling at the overthrow of the cabinet. On one point they all appear to agree—that the hero of the battle was M. de Cormenin; that it was his pamphlet of which the number circulated is almost incalculable, that dealt the death-blow of the project. The republican party, accordingly, to which he belongs, are getting up a subscription for the purpose of striking a medal "in honor of the courageous and brilliant writer, to avenge him for the insult and calumnies of the hirelings of the Court and the police, and at the same time offer him a token of the esteem & the gratitude of his country." The *National*, the organ of the republicans, heads the list with a hundred francs, and publishes quantities of names of enthusiastic subscribers.

Whatever may be thought of the right of the King to make the demand as a necessary consequence of the monarchical principle which the people of France had established after the revolution of the three days, it was very evident that the step was injudicious in the extreme. Even if the Chambers had passed the grant, which, by the way, it was generally supposed they would do, for I heard a prominent member of the opposition acknowledge only a few evenings ago, that it was hardly possible it could be rejected—the thing would still have rankled in the public mind, and been a perpetual topic of exasperation. It is unfortunate for Louis Philippe, that the notion is prevalent of his being much more fond of money than beseems a monarch, and in spite of all proofs that his civil list is insufficient for the dignity of the throne, people would persist in believing that avarice was the motive of his demands. Yet it is an undeniable fact, that he has expended a large amount of his private fortune in improving and embellishing both his capital and Versailles, and his friends affirm that he is absolutely in debt and unable to provide in a suitable manner for his children; but, as the Roman historian remarks, *Conflata magna invidia, seu bene seu male, gesta premunt*—in less classical parlance, give a dog a bad name, &c.— you know the adage.

All sorts of rumors are in circulation. It is even announced that the King has written to the father of princess Victoria, the destined bride of the Duke de Nemours, to have the match broken off, but it can hardly be possible he would be guilty of such a proceeding. There is no doubt of one statement, that he has determined to give no more court balls; and, if it be true as is affirmed, that at the one already given, there were no less than three thousand seven hundred bottles of wine drank by the thirsty guests, he may have some reason for pleading that he cannot afford to entertain the public. As to the question, "who will be the next ministers?" no one can answer it. The difficulty of forming the cabinet just dissolved was so great, that a long interregnum may occur, unless a coalition still more strange than the one on which that cabinet was erected, be brought about by the necessity of the case. The Duke de Broglie, Count Mole, Thiers, Odillon, Barret, are the principal names mentioned; it would not be altogether impossible for the two last to put their combined shoulders to the wheel, little accustomed as they have heretofore been to act in concert. Time will show, as wise people say.

ENGLAND.

From the Court Circular of Feb. 26.

The Queen held a Court yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of addresses on the Throne.

The members of the Religious Society of Friends having, according to ancient custom, been uncovered by the Yeomen of the Guard, were then introduced to the presence of her Majesty on the Throne and presented to her Majesty the following address:—

To Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The respectful address of the undersigned members of a meeting appointed to represent the religious Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please the Queen,

As a christian and loyal body, permit us, on the important and deeply interesting occasion of thy marriage, to convey to thee the renewed assurance of our cordial attachment to thy person and government.

The institution of marriage we have ever regarded as a Divine ordinance, and it is our prayer to God that His blessing may richly crown this union, and render it conducive alike to thy own happiness and the welfare of thy people.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we anticipate thy future happiness in this union, and earnest are our desires for thee and for thy consort, that, walking in the fear of the Lord, thy example may be so ordered in all things by that wisdom which is from above, as powerfully to promote the course of true religion and virtue throughout the land.

The real prosperity of our beloved country is an object dear to our hearts and under this feeling we would express our belief that in proportion as pure practical christianity is permitted to sway thy counsels, and is promoted among thy subjects, will the prosperity be most effectually advanced, social order maintained, and thy throne established in the affections of thy people.

May He, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, bless thee, O queen, and increasingly make thee a blessing to thy own and to surrounding nations, and mayest thou at the end of thy days, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Saviour, be received into everlasting glory."

Her Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

I earnestly join in your prayers for the welfare of my people, and acknowledge with thanks your interest for my own happiness, which is inseparably connected with the subject of your congratulations.

I feel with you that the prosperity of nations is most effectually secured by observing the precepts and cherishing the benevolent spirit of the christian religion.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, during the presentation of these addresses stood by the side of the Queen; and near her Majesty, by the throne were the Mistress of the robes, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain and the master of the horse.

Her Majesty was attended by the following members of the cabinet, the first lord of the treasury, the secretary of state for the home department, and the chief commissioner of the woods and forests.

Her Majesty's hon. corps of gentlemen at arms, commanded by their lieutenant the Hon. Sir E. Butler, lined the throne room.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

EDNESDAY, ... APRIL 1, 1840.

Capt. DUFFEY has recently taken the editorial arge of the Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette.

It is reported that the Treasurer of Hocking unty, has recently absconded, "leaving the unty minus six or eight thousand dollars."

THE WEATHER.—We have had for a few days st, a pretty fair specimen of blustering March ather; a considerable quantity of rain, mixed th a portion of snow. We have, however, dications of a forward spring.

We inform Bro. Norris, of the Olive Branch, at we have none of the numbers containing r remarks on Junius and Bishop McKendree, cept our file. If any of our readers are done th that number, and will send it to us, we ill forward it to Mr. N.

The Ohio Statesman calls our attention to e Report of Mr. Glover, of the select committe of the Senate, to whom was referred the Bill the House for the "further protection of relious societies." In a few weeks we will publish e Dr's Report, on which we propose making a w remarks.

PRICES CURRENT.—In our last, we gave liberal xtracts from our exchange papers, on the subject prices current. We gave the prices of most rticles in the produce, or victualling way, that r readers have either to sell or buy. As there little alteration this week, we shall omit our otations. We state, however, that the intelgence by the British Queen, is no more favora- for flour.

We refer our readers to the notice of the opening of the Methodist Protestant Academy, at righton. The Principal, Mr. Fuller, I should dge from the character of his communications us, is very competent for his post. Any notes he may want us to publish for the benefit the Institution, will be done cheerfully without reward.

HARRIS' INTELLIGENCER.—We give in this umber the terms of this valuable commercial eet, edited and published by our old friend saac Harris, of Pittsburgh, Pa. No man in the lace is better acquainted with its business than Ir. Harris, as he has grown up with it from a ate of infancy; and I doubt if there is as good commercial paper in the place. It also conains a variety of well selected matter, tending liberalize and moralize the public mind.

COLORED AMERICAN —This paper, after a susension of some weeks, has again got under way. t is now under the care of C. B. Ray, a man f color, who is both editor and proprietor. The bject of this paper is to improve the moral and ntellectual condition of the colored people of the United States. The editor is a man of considrable ability, and from the known principles of ur nature, his labors will have a greater influnce, with those for whom they are designed, than l dozen other papers. It is published at New York, 9th Spruce st., 3d story, at $2 per annum.

MANHATTAN BANK.—A committee of investitation into the affairs of this Bank, have made uch disclosures, as has caused the resignation of everal of its officers, among whom was Mr. Cashier White, who attacked afterwards, in the treet, with a bludgeon, Mr. Jonathan Thompson, who is a Director in said bank, and who had been the principal instrument in the disclosures. White has since been held to bail in 2,000 dollars for this cowardly assault. It is said that such was the excitement this affair produced in Wall street, that it was difficult to prevent sundry persons from inflicting summary punishment on the Whites.

HOW TO RIDE TO MEETING.—On Sabbath last, we rode to meeting in company with two small boys. The oldest past on with as much sedateness as any man; the other behaved very well, but was disposed, occasionally, to move on briskly to show the gaits of his horse. As we reached within some two hundred yards of the meeting house, the little fellow took another shoot ahead —the oldest called after him to stop, and then remarked to us "that it was not right for any one to ride to meeting that way." We highly commend the little fellow for his good sense, and would suggust to many young men of twenty or more years of age, the propriety of taking a lesson or two from him.

ZION'S WATCHMAN.—We suggested sometime since, that in relation to Zion's Watchman, there was something "rotten in Denmark." We made up this opinion from our personal knowledge of that paper. A remark in the last WESLEYAN OBSERVER seems to strengthen this opinion. A correspondent, speaking of the necessity of the Observer's existence, says:

"The Watchman, though read and prized by many, from a number of circumstances not necessary here to mention, could not have the circulation and influence in many parts of the Eastern Conferences that another paper would."

Now, what is the reason that the Watchman has lost its "influence" in the East, that it becomes necessary to have another paper of the same character? We presume this was not occasioned by building churches, and telling the truth.

The following considerations among others, are offered by a correspondent of the Wesleyan Observer, as reasons for the existence of that paper:

"Zion's Herald is an excellent paper, and deserving of extensive patronage. This I wish to increase and not reduce. But the Herald cannot, and ought not to, take just the course which it is desirable the Observer should take. The former is devoted to the defence and propogation of christianity through the institutions of Methodism. This, if I understand it, is its leading object. And in this respect it is the principle organ of, at least two large Conferences. Now, from the very nature of things, no one subject, however important, can be expected to occupy a large portion of that paper, and, perhaps, for weeks or months together, even if all its patrons were friendly to such subject. It would exclude from its columns writers on other important subjects, for the want of which the church would suffer. But the fact is, a very respectable portion of the patrons of the Herald, I presume, are unfriendly to the introduction of one subject to the columns of that paper. It is true, they are willing that the paper and its editor should be so far unshackled as to admit a few articles on almost any subject, abolition as well as any other. But they do not wish to see the subject of slavery and abolition extensively treated. Now these objectors are brethren and *good* brethren, supporters of the paper and of Methodism. They have their rights, and should not be deprived of them by force, even if the majority could do it. That would be a species of slavery. They, as well as the friends of abolition, want that paper for the common interests of the church, with its columns open, so far as the general interests will admit, to all moral and religious subjects.—Then no one great or exciting subject can be fully discussed in that paper."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 23d ultimo.

The following is a list of the Laws of a general nature, passed during the late session, taken from the Ohio Statesman:

1. An act making appropriations for the year 1840.
2. An act extending the jurisdiction of Marshalls of incorporated towns.
3. An act declaratory of an act passed March 14, 1831, pointing out the mode of levying taxes.
4. An act to regulate enclosures, and to provide against trespassing animals.
5. An act making special appropriations for witnesses and clerks for the year 1840.
6. An act to prescribe the mode of subjecting the canal land of the State to taxation.
7. An act to allow juries before Justices of the Peace.
8. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to provide for the safe keeping of idiots, lunatics or insane persons, the management of their officers, and for other purposes," and also to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the government of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum."
9. An act to amend the act to provide for vacating of town plots and for other purposes.
10. An act granting Licenses to Pedlars.
11. An act allowing the Sheriff of Huron county additional time to return process.
12. An act providing for the collection of claims against steamboats and other water craft; and authorizing proceedings against the same by name.
13. An act to provide for the transfer of certain revenues to the canal fund.
14. An act prohibiting any citizen of this State from holding by appointment more than one of several officers therein named at the same time.
15. An act to create the fourteenth and 15th Judicial Circuits.
16. An act fixing the times of holding the Judicial courts.
17. An act further to amend the act entitled "an act fixing the time of holding the Judicial courts."
18. An act to amend the act fixing the time of holding Judicial courts, passed Feb. 4, 1840.
19. An act to provide for the inspection of salt.
20. An act to amend the act entitled an act to provide for the re-valuation of real property in this State, passed March 13, 1840.
21. An act to repeal the act to provide for the erection of a new State House at the seat of government.
22. An act relating to Wills.
23. An act to provide for the protection of the State of Ohio, regulation of navigation thereof, and for the collection of tolls.
24. An act defining the duties of persons taking up estray animals, and securing to the owners of boats and other water craft going adrift, their property therein.
25. An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of a board of bank commissioners, and for the regulation of banks within the State of Ohio, passed Feb. 26, 1839.
26. An act to authorize the commissioners of the canal fund to borrow money for the completion of the public works and the corps of engineers.
27. An act to fix and apportion the representation in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.
28. An act to abolish the office of superintendent of common schools.
29. An act to amend the act providing for the distribution and investment of this State's proportion of the surplus revenue, passed March 28, 1837.
30. An act to amend the act to provide for the election and resignation of Justices of the Peace, passed Jan. 31, 1831.
31. An act to regulate elections in rail road, turnpike road, canal and slackwater companies, where the State is a stockholder.
32. An act to amend the act to authorize a loan of credit by the State of Ohio to rail road companies, and to authorize subscriptions by the State to the capital stock of turnpike, canal and slackwater navigation companies, passed March 34, 1837.
33. An act extending the time of payment to purchasers of school lands in this State.
34. An act to amend the several acts fixing the times of holding the Judical courts.
35. An act to repeal the 25th and so much of the 26th sections of the act prescribing the duties of supervisors, and relating to roads and highways, passed March 20th, 1837, as makes it compulsory on the county commissioners to levy a tax for road purposes.
36. An act to amend an act to incorporate the original surveyed townships, passed March 14, 1831.
37. An act to amend the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain offences therein named, passed March 8, 1831.
38. An act to amend the act to regulate the time of holding Judicial courts.
39. An act to amend the act prescribing the duties of county treasurers, passed March 12, 1831.
40. An act to provide for the levying a tax on the capital stock of exchange brokers and stock jobbers, &c.
41. An act prescribing the duties of county auditors.
42. An act to provide for the security of bonds given by county officers.
43. An act to amend the act providing for the sale of school lands in the United States' military district.
44. An act to amend the act providing for the sale of section 16, granted by Congress for the use of schools.
45. An act to amend an act entitled an act pointing out the mode of levying taxes, passed March 14, 1831.
46. An act for the protection of rail roads.
47. An act to provide for the revaluation of real property in this State.
48. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to regulate the times of holding the Judicial courts," passed February 4, 1840.
49. An act to amend an act entitled "an act providing for the distribution and investment of this State's portion of the Surplus Revenue," passed March 28, 1837.
50. An act regulating sales at auction.
51. An act to amend the several acts regulating the times of holding the Judicial courts for the year 1840.
52. An act further to amend an act entitled "an act fixing the time of holding the Judicial courts."
53. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to provide for the inspection of salt," passed February 3, 1840.
54. An act further to amend an act entitled "an act to authorize the holding of special courts in the county of Cuyahoga," passed February 13, 1839.
55. An act concerning divorce and alimony.
56. An act to amend the act directing the mode of trial in criminal cases.
57. An act to amend the act relating to dower.
58. An act to amend an act to provide for the partition of real estate.
59. An act to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorize a loan of credit by the State of Ohio, to rail road companies; to authorize subscriptions by the State to the capital stock of turnpike, canal and slack water navigation companies," passed March 24, 1837.
60. An act making appropriation for the payment of McCoy, Work & McCoy, James Graham and Robert Russell.
61. An act to provide for the settlement of the estate of deceased persons.
62. An act to regulate the receipt and disbursement of the canal fund.
63. An act further to amend the act entitled "an act to prohibit the issuing and circulating of unauthorized bank paper," passed January 27, 1816, and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts therein named.
64. An act making appropriations for the year 1840.

The Bill "to regulate and reform the banking system of this State," was postponed to the first Monday of December next.

STATE HOUSE.—The Report of the joint committee, directing the Governor to issue his proclamation for proposals for the location of the Capital of the State, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 14. The repeal of the law making appropriations for the new State House, is the only action that has been had in the Legislature on this subject.—*O. State Journal.*

The bill of the House "to authorize the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to borrow money for the continuation of the public works," in addition to the sum already authorized to be borrowed, as amended in the Senate and passed, embraces the following items:

For the Western Reserve and Maumee Road,	$25,000
Muskingum Improvement,	80,000
Walhonding Canal,	50,000
For payment of contractors, without restriction as to interest,	400,000
	$555,000
Amount previously authorized to be borrowed,	1,013,612
Total, loans authorized, ...	$1,568,612

The amount expended during the last season, was 1,908,000 dollars. If we deduct from this sum the total amount authorized to be borrowed for 1840, and then deduct the sum of 400,000 dollars, now due and to be paid to contractors, it will leave 1,167,612 dollars; being 740,388 dollars less than was expended during the last season.—*Ib.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 22d March, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Capt. A. DEFFENBAUGH, editor of the 'Dresden Chronicle,' to Miss MARY ANN SELLERS, both of Dresden, Ohio.

———On the 17th of March, by D. Y. Ostrom, V. D. M., Mr. DAVID HUMMER to Miss MARY A. KELCH, both of McArthurstown, Athens, Ohio.

ITEMS.

The Great Western carried out no specie.

Calvin Blythe has been appointed Collector in Philadelphia, vice George Wolf, deceased.

New potatoes about the size of walnuts, have appeared in the Baltimore market.

The Philadelphians have got track of another "long, low, suspicious-looking schooner."

Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, has appointed the 9th day of April, to be observed as a day of public fasting in that State.

A batch of five people have been arrested by the Philadelphia police, for forging and uttering notes on the Bank of Pennsylvania.

The trial of James Wood, for the murder of his daughter, comes before the Oyer and Terminer at its present session in Philadelphia.

Two hundred bushels of wheat were sold at Constable sale, in Washington county, Pa., two weeks since, for *nine dollars.—Steub. Herald.*

The Committee of Conference, between the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, upon the bill relative to the banks, has not reported and does not seem likely to.

The Harrisburgh (Pennsylvania) Keystone announces the commencement of business on the Pennsylvania Canals. There is no such good news, says Brother Jonathan, in our State.

The widow of Mungo Park, the famous African traveller, it is stated in the English papers, died in London, on the 31st of January, in the 59th year of her age.

Alexander Lloyd, V. B., has been elected Mayor of Chicago, by a majority of 150. The Common Council comprises 4 Whigs and eight Van Buren men.

The Mayor of Detroit just elected, is a Whig, having gone in by a majority of ten votes. The democrats elected their aldermen in five of the six wards.

The woollen manufacturing establishment of S P Brown, and the grist mill of Cochran and Vaughan, at Dover, Maine, were burned on the 13th ultimo. Loss, 10,000 dollars.

The Gloucester Telegraph announces the loss, on the 11th ultimo, of a schooner belonging to Newburyport, and the perishing of four men out of five. The name of the vessel is unknown.

Two negro slaves, convicted of assaulting the patrol with intent to kill, were sentenced to death at the county Court of Fairfax, Virginia, on the 13th ultimo.

John Goodman, Esquire, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, has been an Alderman forty-five year. He declines a re-election. We should think it was time.

We do not hear of any steps being taken on the part of the New York and Eastern Banks to meet the Philadelphia proposition for a general resumption of specie payments.—*Bicknell.*

A white man was recently taken up as a vagrant, at St. Louis, and sold to a livery stable keeper for one dollar. The sale took place under a law passed by the Missouri Legislature, of 1835.

The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed G.H.Flood, of Ohio, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Texas, in the place of Alcee Labranche, resigned.

Incendiaries are at work in East Cambridge, Mass. On Monday, the stable in the rear of Reed's tavern was burned, and the tavern very much injured; as also was a house occupied by several families, and owned by E Munroe.

The members of the Massachusetts Legislature are determined to choke themselves off from the State treasury, having passed a resolve that the pay of the members should cease after the 20th ultimo.

An immense meeting in favor of the passage of a universal bankrupt law, was held in Buffalo on the evening of Saturday the 7th ultimo. The resolutions bear a remarkable resemblance in spirit and phraseology to those passed in the city of New York.

The remains of ex-Governor Wolf, were on Saturday, committed to the dust in Harrisburg. The funeral services were performed in the Lutheran Church, and the body was followed to the grave by all the State officers, the members of both branches of the Legislature, and a large concourse of strangers and citizens.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) Times states that a few weeks since, a man belonging to the United States, at the head of eight or ten men, attacked a body of Cherokee Indians in the night, killing seven or eight of their number. No reason is given for this, but that he was afraid the Indians would attack him!

QUEEN VICTORIA.—A letter from London, in the Philadelphia Gazette says: I have seen her Majesty several times, and whatever the papers may say to the contrary, she has not the slightest pretension to beauty. She has goggle eyes, and a squirrel mouth. Her stature is low, and her person heavy.

COUNTERFEIT.—We learn this morning that the counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, for which one company has been sent to the State Prison, are in circulation again. One of them was received for a load of hay yesterday.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

There is this difference between health and money: money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious, when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with their money for health.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland terminated its session on the 24th ult. A bill had passed the House of Delegates, by a vote of 41 to 25, for taking the sense of the voters, at their October election, upon the propriety of calling a convention to form a new constitution. We do not know its fate in the Senate.

SMALL NOTES.—An attempt to prohibit the Banks of Virginia from issuing $5 notes, was recently voted down in the House of Delegates, by a vote of 93 to 20. On the 16th ult. a bill passed the same body, giving the Banks of the State the right to issue *one* and *two* dollar notes for one year, redeemable in specie.

Among the petitions presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, was one from the citizens of Philadelphia, representing themselves in debt and unable to pay, and praying that the Legislature would pass an act allowing them to suspend payment until February, 1841. On the reference of this petition a humorous debate took place between Messrs. Stevenson, Williams and Penrose. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Washington Globe says—The Chevalier Pedro Rodigues Fernandes Chaves, Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Brazil, presented, yesterday, his credential letters to the Secretary of State, and was introduced in his official character to the President.

Mr. Amaral, who had acted, *ad interim*, in the same capacity, at the same time took his leave of the President and Secretary of State.

The Nashville Whig contains the particulars of a recent murder, at Hopkinsville, Ky. It appears that a musician named Cuvellier, had been in correspondence with the wife of an English vocalist, named Barclay. The latter discovered some of Cuvillier's letters in his wife's possession, and went to him armed with pistols to demand the restoration of the answers. Cuvillier pulled one of them from his pocket and destroyed it in B's presence. The latter drew a pistol from his pocket and killed him on the spot, and then surrendered himself to the authorities.

An unusually large number af letters were taken out by the Great Western. One of the papers states that Gilpin alone took upwards of two thousand dollars in postage. Letters from London, dated on the morning of the 1st ultimo, received by the "British Queen" on Wednesday, have been answered by the Great Western, and will reach England on the first of April—only one month from London to New York and back again! Two years ago, the time occupied was two months and more.

DAMAGES AGAINST A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.—In the Common Pleas Court, last Friday, was tried the case of B. S. Hendrickson *vs.* Captain G. L. Dolson of the steamboat Washington, for assault and battery. It appears that plaintiff with his family went aboard the Washington for a 4th July trip, last summer, but owing to the extremely crowded state of the boat, brought his family ashore again. The Captain demanded 25 cents fare, but defendant refused to pay, whereupon the Captain seized him by the collar, and dragged him some distance towards the boat, until compelled to let him go by the bystanders. For this assault, jury gave plaintiff $125 damages.—*N. Y. paper.*

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.—We have advised our readers of the riotous opposition made in Kensington, Phil, to the laying of rails by the Trenton Company along Front Street in that ward. On Thursday night a larger crowd than ever collected, and made a bonfire of whatever wooden materials belonging to the company they could find. It seems that the Court of Common Pleas had decided in favor of the company, and that the parties opposed then took an appeal to the Supreme Court. On Friday morning the difficulties were temporarily adjusted.—The company have agreed to wait the decision of the Supreme Court, and the crowd have dispersed.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

REVIVAL IN LOWELL.—Our prospects are brightening in this city. Last Tuesday evening 67 were forward for prayers, and eight or ten converted.—Sunday evening we held our quarterly love feast. *One thousand* persons at least, were present; and one hundred and sixty spoke in just one hour. Between *eighty* and *ninety* came forward for prayers, a number of whom (the exact number not ascertained) were made happy in God. Our love feast was the *largest* ever attended, except a camp meeting; and it was one of the best.

Our brethren at Wesley station are having good times, as also some other denominations in the city.—*Wesleyan Observer.*

A Liverpool paper, adverting to the North Eastern Boundary Question, says: "We see enough in this dispute to believe that circumstances *may* arise to place this question of peace or war beyond the power of any individual to control; and, therefore, the sooner effectual steps are taken to settle it the better. The commissioner appointed by the British government to survey the disputed territory, returned from his mission two months ago, and as the question is one which admits of no delay, it is time, we think, that parliament and the country should know something of the result." We observe one or two other paragraphs in the English papers not particularly pacific in their character.

In reference to the great Libel Case, we learn from the Baltimore Patriot that at the opening of the Court on Friday, the defendant by his counsel, expressed his desire that the case should be brought to a close, by a new trial, or otherwise, at the present term. The Attorney General not being prepared to determine at once the course which public duty might prescribe or require on his part, took time to consider.

The Patriot of Saturday afternoon says: "At the opening of the City Court, this morning, the Attorney General stated that, on reflection, he had concluded not to prosecute the indictment against Mr. Breckenridge any further, and therefore entered a *nolle prosequi*, which terminates all further proceedings in the case."

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—Money is said to be abundant in New York, but such is the want of confidence that people are afraid to employ it. The Banks, it is said, discount all good paper at seven per cent. while many transactions have occurred as low as six per cent. Exchange in Philadelphia has also considerably improved. The Express says:

"Our banks are full of money, but there is neither confidence nor business to employ it. The business of the city is so limited that there is vast deal of unemployed capital. The old established Houses of the city are giving out but little paper. Such firms as might be named, and, such as in ordinary times, have a large amount out, have next to none.—This description of paper can be readily negotiated both in and out of bank, at 6 a 7 per cent. The principal paper in the street to be shaved is the acceptance of Southern Institutions here, and the certificates of deposites of some of our near banking institutions, some of which enjoy no confidence, while others have friends to buy up their paper at 1½ per month.—The opening of the spring trade so far, has had very little influence on the market. The abundance of money arises more from the stagnant state of things, than from any other cause. The rate of Exchange on Europe is decidedly in our favor, and consequently there is no business, whatever, in our banks."—*Bicknell.*

The New York Morning Chronicle thus alludes to the Dry Goods Trade,—a matter in which the western merchants are much interested:

"Since our last report on this branch of trade, the stock in this market has been greatly increased by the arrival of about a dozen packets, all of them have brought as we predicted in our last, fair cargoes of dry goods. This addition to the supply to new and desirable goods, must naturally have some influence to revive trade among this class of merchants. The merchants in the neighboring cities, have been anxiously waiting these arrivals, and they will now be able to get in their spring supplies, whether large or small. The packets that left Liverpool early in the season, have not brought so full cargoes as those that left later. This can only be attributed to the disappointment of the manufacturers of Great Britain, in not receiving more extensive orders from this country, and which induced them to ship a considerable quantity on their own account. It is a fact very well known among our leading merchants, that the orders from this country which went out early in the season were very small, and the sudden increase of shipments at Liverpool, the latter part of January cannot be reasonably attributed to any other cause, than the determination of the manufacturers of Europe, to ship their surplus stock on their own account, which, if they do to any extent, must create an overplus in this market, injurious to the interests of this community and to the shippers."—*Ib.*

Business Department.

As the publisher of the Western Recorder does not reside immediately in town, any person who may have business with the office, could do it, or have it done, by calling on O. WHITE, No. 104, Main street, Zanesville.

We have complete files of the 3d, 4th and 6th volumes of the Methodist Correspondent, which we are now using for wrapping paper. Any person who may wish one, or all of these, can have them for 25 cents a piece. The 3d volume contains all the legal doings of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Episcopal Methodist property question.

The post master at Lancaster, informs us that G. Hood does not take his paper from the office. Will Bro. Myers give us information as to the cause, &c.; and also, let us hear of the spiritual condition of the church in that place?

Please correct the credit in the 29th number; instead of E. Ripley, say E. Riley. J. ROSE.

Bro. Rose is informed that we have forwarded the paper from the 10th number, to William Art, New Market, Highland, Ohio, promptly at his order, some months since.

Bro. Brown is informed that his appointment for Pennsville circuit, will be held in the town of Athens; also, that there will be an appointment for him on the evening of the 9th at the village of Pennsville. D. Y. OSTROM.

Bro. Brown's appointment will commence in Morgan, on Saturday the 23d of May, at one o'clock. A. K. EARL.

Bro. Stockton will please change the direction of the Letter Press ordered for O. WHITE in our 30th number, to the "Ohio Republican," Zanesville, Ohio.

Will Mr. Dalbey, of Pittsburgh, be so good as to procure us a copy of the Law of Pennsylvania, protecting religious (or camp) meetings, and forward it to us on sight? and whatever expense he may be at, charge us with.

CAMP MEETING.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. INSKEEP, Sup.
Adamsville ct.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.
S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.
EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*
Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

Harris' Intelligencer

IS published every Saturday by ISAAC HARRIS. Publication office, No. 120, Liberty st. Printed by A. A. Anderson, Irwin's Row, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2 per annum, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within three months; $3 at the end of the year. $1,25, in advance, for six months; 75 cents for three months; 6¼ cents per dozen; 6¼ cents for single copies.

Persons who obtain three subscribers, and remit a five dollar current note, with the names and address, shall receive that number of papers; for ten dollars six copies will be sent; and for twenty dollars twelve copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—A short card will be inserted one year for six dollars; over eight lines for ten dollars, with a copy of the paper.

Advertisements of 16 lines, or less, will be charged 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made to advertisers by the year.

All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Pittsburgh, Pa.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

ORIGINAL PIECES, NO VII.

TO AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY. *

E'en from my youth it seemed to me
"As if the" silent "dead could feel
The icy worm around them steal,
And shudder as the reptiles creep,
To revel o'er their rotting sleep,
Without the power to scare away
The cold consumer of their clay."
Say, chilly sleeper, is it so?
Tell if the dead can feel or no?
Say, if in slumber if the fears,
With all the hopes of bye-gone years,
In vision float with magic ray,
As once they did in Pharoah's day?
Tell if you know the change on earth,
The things which happen'd since your birth?
Those things of the shades which the graves
conceal,
Are things of the dead which we'll not reveal,
Yet all who come to this slumbering realm,
As sure as they come it will overwhelm,
Where actions are hid in the depths of night,
And the last of all days shall bring to light,
So trouble me not in my chilly sleep,
For pay for your toils you will never reap.

SON OF EGYPTIA.

Regardless of toil I will tell you a tale
Of things that have been since your cheek has
grown pale;
Your kings are all gone, your language is lost,
Your fame it has di'd, your temples are tost
By whirlwinds of change, and others succeed
To rifle your tombs and hide ev'ry deed
Of a nation once brave—ruling with awe,
Science, Religion, and Letters and Law.
Osiris and Osis have sunk in the tomb,
And prov'd such gods were but phantoms of gloom,
But the God of the Hebrew that breathed on
the plain
That night when the first born of Egypt was slain,
Is as great and young as he was on that morn,
When the Hebrew was free and Egyptia forlorn;
And the sons of those slaves who labored thy soil,
Hard task'd, making brick, loosing sweat by the
toil,
Became a great name that ran through all lands,
Nor paus'd when it reach'd the farthermost
strands;
Her law was a lamp that illumined around
Most nations of earth that moderns have found,
And from them at length Great Shiloah came,
And kindled on earth a love-burning flame,
Reaching out, spreading round with the progress
of time,
Over sin, o'er wrong still hast'ning to climb,
'Till all men are brothers, the great and the small,
Then with triumph complete it will reign o'er all.
Yet the Jew would not own this Prince when
he came,
But put him to death with contemptible shame,
And looked for a king with a terrible name,
Who would conquer all lands and live upon fame.
Then fled far away their national bliss,
They became a by-word, a contemptible hiss;
Four thousand years now they've been looking
for Him,
They begin to despair of this bigoted whim.
Egypt, Egyptia, you've seen much of time,
Have known ev'ry grade of greatness or crime,
Your fame is nigh lost by ravage of years,
That obliterates names and never sheds tears.

V.

*There is nothing upon which the living eye can rest, more impressive and interesting, than the preserved mortal remains of human beings, who were inhabitants of this earth more than three thousand years ago. Such are the Egyptian Mummies, embalmed, bandaged, encased, and preserved in excavated recesses of everlasting rocks. This Mummy was brought to this country by Capt. Turner, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, from Trieste, at which place it had been received from Thebis. It is very perfect; retaining all its forms and features. It stands in the back part of the coffin, wrapped with numerous thicknesses of the twined linen of Egypt, mentioned in the Scriptures. The envelope is removed from the face, hands and feet. It is of a dark color, derived from the embalming materials, and not from the original color, as the hair is sandy and straight. The coffin is said to be of sycamore wood, covered with an Egyptian cement. On the front or lid are various hyeroglyphics, supposed to be a biographical account of the deceased person, who, according to history, must have lived on this earth three thousand years ago.—[Zanesville paper advertisement, 1829.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A young man died recently in Cincinnati of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog in July last.

CENSORIOUS.—It is observed that the most censorious are generally the least judicious, who having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of another who has enough of his own.

SHADE OF THE DEPARTED.—One of the country papers gives an account of a lounger in its editorial office, who had been in the habit of sitting there so long that when he died his shadow was found fixed upon the wall.

The Boston Centinel, states that the factories of Massachusetts, turn out fabrics to the amount of $91,500,000 annually. These articles of domestic manufacture, must employ the labor of many thousand hands—men, women and children.

AN OLD-FASHIONED LAW.—If a man should be convicted, in New York, of abandoning his wife, the magistrates possess the power of apprenticing him out by the year in the service of any individual, and the proceeds of his labor shall be devoted to the support of his family.

One of the powder houses of the Messrs. Beatty, on the Susquehanna railroad, about seven miles from Baltimore, blew up on Friday with a tremendous explosion. There were six hundred kegs of powder in the house at this time. Fortunately no one was in the building.

The Mormons have purchased a tract of twenty thousand acres at the head of the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi on both sides of the river including the town of Commerce. This name is changed to Nauven, from the Hebrew. The whole purchase money amounts to 70,000 dollars, a large portion of it on long payments.

AN IMMENSE TRAIN.—The Engine "Cowan and Marx," drew, on Thursday 20th over the railway from Reading to the Columbia bridge, one hundred and one loaded cars. The gross weight of the train was 423 tons of 2240 lbs. The distance is 54½ miles, and the running time 5 hours and 33 minutes, being an average speed of 10 miles per hour.

By a fire in Baltimore on Friday night, a house in South Liberty street, occupied by Mr. F. Scholmeyer, upholsterer, was consumed; and Mr. S. himself perished in the flames. His wife and child were so much injured that little hopes were entertained of their recovery. They were taken from the fourth story, to which they had retreated, by the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen.

COMICAL MISTAKE.—A country chap visiting Little Rock recently, concluded he must go to the theatre before leaving. Having never been inside a theatre in his life, he mistook the door entering that establishment, and walked into a billiard room, some wag pocketing the dollar he handed him on entering. The best of the joke is that he never discovered his mistake, but sat until the house was closed, professing to be highly delighted 'to see a lot of fellows knocking about a parcel of little balls.'

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the Secretary of the Treasury over-estimated the amount of revenue to be derived from the customs, and adds:

"The fact is, the Merchants are too poor to make importations, and the country could not pay for them if they made them. Ships from Europe come here without freight. But few orders are going out. There is no disposition for business, but the great and general business of *getting out of debt.*"—*Mt. Pleasent, Pa., Register.*

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives has at length decided the matter of the New Jersey Contested Election, by admitting the Administration candidates, Messrs. Dickerson, &c. to seats, by the following vote:—Yeas 111—Nays 81. Mr. Adams, and several other prominent members, refused to vote on the question. —*ib.*

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A good work for the perusal of those who desire an acquaintance with the Constitution of our State, and an accurate insight into the character of the amendments lately added to that instrument.—The Book is entitled, "A familiar exposition of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, for the Use of Schools and the People," by Daniel Fuller.—*ib.*

GOING AHEAD.—The way the young Lawyers go ahead in the west, is thus described by Mr. Howard, of Indiana, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States:—*ib.*

"A young man whose father has given him a good education and good morals, sets out for the west, having spent some time in acquiring a profession. He arrives at one of our county towns with purse exhausted, and coat threadbare.—He goes to a western inn, and soon strikes a bargain with the landlord, the substance of which is, that he is to sleep under the tavern-keeper's roof, eat at his table, and to pay him for these benefits when he shall be able to make the money by his profession. He commences the practice of the law, in a short time, gains a strong hold on the affections of the people, and a still stronger hold on the good will of the daughter of some substantial farmer. He marries, becomes a useful citizen, and not unfrequently a squatter in this Hall as a member of Congress.—Sir, I see such men all around me."

FRAUD.—The Pittsburg Advocate states that within a few days past, several spurious Bills, of the denomination of ten dollars, purporting to be of the *Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh*, have been presented at its counter. They appear to have been struck from the plate of that fraudulent Philadelphia concern, the Exchange and Savings Institution; the words "and Savings Institution," which were printed in small letters, having been erased; and Pittsburgh very clumsily inserted in place of Philadelphia. The signature, J. Forester, Cashier, and Wm. Robinson, Jr. President, are engraved. The engraving and general appearance of the note are altogether unlike the genuine, but as several of our merchants, who ought at once to have detected the fraud, have been inadvertent enough to receive them, it is well the public should be apprised. The vignette of the fraudulent note is a representation of Perry's victory; while that of the genuine is the figure of a female seated and holding open the lid of an iron chest.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.—It appears from the last number of this paper, that one of its corrections, "known and respected" by the editor, has requested him to "state the difference between the government of the Wesleyan Methodist connection, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country." But this he declines, with the flimsy excuse, that he has not time to do it. But how much time would it take? A man at the head of the great official, ought to *understand* the subject—and if he understands it, a few simple points of *analogy* or *contrast* would answer. This is probably all his correspondent expected. But this he DARE not do. Ergo, the *people* must not know these things—they are too deep, too wonderful for them. It would not be safe in the Christian Advocate to contrast or compare different systems of church government. It might set the people to *thinking* and *investigating;* and unless Episcopacy is better and more scriptural than any thing else, they might become dissatisfied with it. Hence the doctrine at head quarters seems to be, *keep dark.—American Wesleyan Observer.*

THE BLOOD HOUNDS.—Mr. Adams, on the 9th March, offered the following resolution in the House, containing an admirable hit in reference to the employment of this new species of *troops* in the Florida war. Mr. Adams having expressed a desire to be heard, before the question was taken, upon the resolution, the subject was laid over to a subsequent day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the natural, political, and martial history of the blood hound, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associate of the gallant army of the United States—specifying the nice discrimination of his scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave—between the blood of the armed warrior and that of women or children—between the blood of the black, white, and colored man—between the blood of savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christian. Also, a statement of the number of blood hounds, and of their conductors, imported by this Government, or by the authorities of Florida, from the Island of Cuba, and the cost of the importation. Also, whether a further importation of the same heroic race into the State of Maine to wait the contingency of a contested Northeastern boundary question is contemplated, or only to set an example to be followed by our possible adversary in the event of a conflict. Whether measures have been taken to secure exclusively to ourselves the employment of this auxiliary force, and whether he deems it expedient to extend to the said blood hounds and their posterity the benefits of the Pension Laws.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NEWS.

Galignani's Messengers says that Mr. George Plitt, of the United States Post-office Department, has returned to Paris from Germany, where he has been, in pursuance of his mission, to examine particularly the post office system in England and on the Continent, with a view to improvements in that establishment in the United States, and to make arrangements for the interchange of documents, reports, etc. Mr. Plitt appears to have been well received throughout his extensive tour, and to have left a strong impression in favor of the general advantages to be derived by carring the proposed interchange into effect.

Dr. Chalmers, the great leader of the Church of Scotland, and unquestionably the most able and eloquent man connected with it, has written a letter to his friends in Scotland, in which he acknowledges his *political errors*, and declares his thorough conviction that it will be the best policy for the clergy of all denominations to support her Majesty's present Whig government in preference to the Tories.

Several members of Napoleon's family are at present in London. On the 25th of February, Prince Louis Napoleon entertained at dinner his two uncles—Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia; and his cousin, Prince Lucien Murat, son of Murat, ex-King of Naples. The other guests were several distinguished officers of the French army under Napoleon.

The Empress of Russia, intends to go to Italy in the spring for the benefit of her health, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Duchtenberg. The hereditary Grand Duke is expected to go to Darmstadt in April.

The Baron de Vertueil de Fuillas, reponsible editor of the *France*, has been liberated from Ste. Pelagie, after a year's incarceration, resulting from a political condemnation of that journal.

Marshal Maison died at Paris in the last week of February, at the age of 69, from the breaking out of an old wound received forty years ago.

WONDERFUL PROMPTNESS AND DELIVERANCE.—The following thrilling sketch relates to a furious storm on Lake Erie, a year ago last winter. It is another illustration of the truth that, circumstances alter cases. That which was commendable intrepidity in this case, would be mad presumption, if done to make an ostentatious display of speed, needlessly exposing hundreds of lives to decide which combination of wood and iron could be driven fastest.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

In that fearful night, the steamer Constitution, Capt. Applebly, was out amidst the terrors of the gale. By the glimpses caught at intervals, when the fitful storm for a moment broke away, the anxious and watchful commander was made aware of the critical situation of his boat, which was rapidly drifting in—under the hurricane power of the gale, which blew almost directly across the lake—toward a dangerous reef, from which escape would have been impossible. He went directly to the engineer, and ordered on "more steam." The reply of the engineer was that there was already as much on as the boilers would safely bear.

Again did the captain seek the deck, to see if his laboring boat was making headway, and again returned to the engine room. He explained to the engineer their hazardous situation, and told him that all hope was lost, if no more headway could be gained—but left the engineer to act his discretion in the crisis. A moment of reflection, and his decision was made. Life or death hung on the issue. Certain destruction awaited the boat and her crew, in a few brief minutes, if she did not gain upon the driving storm. This might be averted, if the boilers—already crowded to a fearful pressure—could yet bear a heavier strain, and that he determined to TRY. True, the awful horrors of an EXPLOSION were vividly before him—the mangled limbs, the scorched and lifeless bodies, the death shrieks and the groans of the hapless victims, were before his eyes and on his ear—the alternative was a fearful one, yet it must be resorted to.

He coolly directed the heads of two barrels of oil to be broken in, and the furnaces were rapidly fed with wood dipped in the highly inflamable liquid, while two men with ladles dashed the oil into the flames. The intense heat which these combustibles created, generated steam with the rapidity of lightning, and soon the resistless vapor forced up the safety valve, and issued forth with tremendous violence, its sharp hissing heard above the wild uproar of the waters and the storm. With a desperate and determined courage, which equalled the most daring heroism that the page of history has ever recorded, the engineer *sat down upon the lever of the safety valve*, to confine and raise the steam to the necessary power required to propel the boat against the drifting waves! In this awful situation he calmly remained, until the prodigious efforts of the engine had forced the Constitution sufficiently off shore to be beyond the threatened danger.

This intrepid act was not a rash and vain-glorious attempt to gain the applause of a multitude by a fool hardy exposure of life, in some racing excursions—it was not the deed of a drunken and reckless man, wickedly heedless of the safety of those whose lives were periled—but it was the self-possessed and determined courage of one whose firmness is worthy of all admiration. We give it as it was told us, as one of those frequent scenes of real life, whose actual realities are indeed "stranger than fiction."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

ANECDOTES OF THE BAR.—We may mention the name of a *prince*, as having been, for a time at least, connected with the New Orleans bar. M. Achille Murat, son of the ex-king of Naples, made his *debut* as an advocate there, and showed himself a remarkable man, if not an orator. With a singularity, however, which belonged to his character, he never appeared at the bar a second time, and has since quitted the gown and the country. We may, however, mention an anecdote of his stay here, which rests on the authority of his mother, the princess of Lipona.

While Italy was a province of the empire, a mutiny broke out in the garrison of Leghorn, of so serious a character, as to excite in a high degree Napoleon's indignation. He was no friend of insubordination, and resolved to crush it in its bud, and make a terrible example of the culprits. Joachim Murat was charged with this painful duty, and set off for Leghorn without delay. When he arrived there, the insurrection had spent itself, and shame and remorse succeeded a temporary forgetfulness. However, the Emperor's orders were strict, and punishment must be inflicted. Murat therefore called the soldiers together, and, after reproaching them bitterly for their offence, required that the ringleaders of the mutiny should be given up, otherwise ten men out of every battalion would be drawn by lot, and shot. The soldiers hung their heads, and professed themselves ready to submit to any punishment their emperor might inflict upon them, but begged the general not to force them to turn informers against their comrades. Murat would not yield, and the ten men whose names were drawn were about to be carried off, when three soldiers stepped to the front, and avowed themselves the instigators of the revolt. There was so much shame and contrition expressed by the *vieux moustaches*, that Murat was deeply moved. He stood silent awhile, then ordered the three criminals to be taken to prison, to be shot the next morning. That same night, when every thing was quiet, except the measured step of the patrol, and the cry of the sentinels on the walls, Murat was seated in his apartment, while before him stood three grizzled veterans, cap in hand, weeping like children. It was not death that the heroes of Arcole and Marengo feared—it was to be disgraced to die the death of traitors; they wept, not for their fate, but for their crime!

"Listen!" said Murat. "I believe you are really sorry for what you have done, and I want to save your lives. To-morrow, at day-break, you will be led out to execution, outside the city. I will take care there shall be no spectators. The platoon will fire on you with blank cartridges, and you must fall down and remain motionless, till they march off the ground. A trusty man will be ready to put you into a close carriage; a vessel sails to-morrow for America, on board of which you will embark. Here is a purse of gold for each of you. You will promise to behave yourselves?"

Every thing happened as he had arranged it, and Napoleon thanked Murat for having taken the lives of only three of his soldiers. The circumstances remained a secret till 1830, when Prince Achille Murat, walking one day in the suburbs of New Orleans, was caught in a shower. He sought shelter in the nearest house, a small and plain one; a man and wife, with their children, were the only inhabitants. The man had an austere, yet good-natured face, and that stiffish walk which an old soldier can never get rid of. The prince remarked that his host eyed him fixedly, and seemed strangely agitated. The prince, on the other hand, sitting by the humble hearth, cast his eyes round the room with the idle curiosity of a man who has nothing to do. He rose, for he saw on the walls some coarse engravings of Napoleon's generals and battles. Above them were placed, under a laurel crown, two portraits of Murat, as general, and as king. "Have you ever served in France?" asked the prince. "Yes, sir," answered his host, not without embarrassment.—"Where, and under whom?" "In Italy, under General Murat." The son of the solder-king held out his hand to his father's old comrade. "Your name, my brave fellow?" "Claude Gerard: might I ask, sir———" "I am Achille Murat." "It is true then, and my eyes did not deceive me! You are the son of my general, of my king, of my saviour? If I am now alive, if I have a wife and children, I owe it to him, and to him alone;" and thereupon the old soldier told the story we have sketched above, often interrupting it with blessings and exclamations of gratitude.

The prince, whose singular character and aversion to society led him to avoid the city and wander about in the country, never while he remained in America found any roof more welcome, and visited none oftener than that which covered the poor and humble abode of his father's old companion in arms.—*New Y. Mirror.*

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

The Most Popular and Readable Periodical of the Day.

Burton's Magazine,

(THE GENTLEMAN'S,)

AND AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

WILL present its sixth and seventh volumes to the public during the course of the year 1840. Terms, three dollars per annum, in advance, or five dollars for two years, or two separate subscriptions, or ten copies for twenty dollars, cash. Printed in large octavo, white, thick paper, good type, etc. Each number contains as much matter as a volume of a novel; the illustrations are of the first quality. During the past year, nearly FIFTY of the most superior engravings have adorned its pages. The volumes for 1840 will be splendidly illustrated; each No. will contain three or four engravings, in line, mezzotint, lithograph and wood. The January and February numbers contain five of Cruikshank's most humorous designs, a fine likeness on steel, of Mr. Vandenhoff, the popular actor, engraved by Forrest, with an original and entertaining biography. Also, a splendid picture of the talented Miss Vandenhoff, with a memoir; also, a humorous representation of the Tournament at Englinton, with four engravings, illustrating the aquatic sports of England and America, and an engraved frontispiece and title page.

In the course of the present volume, the most interesting record ever written, will be given to the public in the

Journal of the first white man that ever crossed the Western Wilderness,

and passed the desert ridges of the Rocky Mountains. This eventful journey, wherein a handful of men encountered perils, scarcely to be believed, occurred a few years before the time of Lewis and Clark. The MS. is now in the hands of the editors, and in the January number its publication was commenced; also, a series of humorous and characteristic papers, from the pen of Jos. C. Neal, whose inimitable "Charcoal Sketches" have justly gained him the title of "The American Boz."

Edited by WM. E. BURTON and EDGAR A. POE.

To render *Burton's Magazine* the most desirable monthly publication for the present year, the proprietor, in addition to the promised articles from his powerful list of contributors, ensures a series of papers of original value, from the pens of the best authors in the United States. To perfect this arrangement he offers a

Premium of $1000

in befitting sums, for articles of value, written expressly for the Magazine, and sent in, postage free, before the expiration of the month of February.

250 dollars for a series of five short tales, illustrating the events of distinct periods in the history of North America, or developing the habits and manners of the present day in various parts of the Union.

200 dollars for the best tale of pathos or interest.

100 dollars for the most Humorous Story, or Characteristic Sketch.

100 dollars for the best Serious Poem of not less than two hundred lines.

100 dollars for the best Humorous or Satirical Poem.

100 dollars for the best Essay on any popular subject connected with Science or Belles Letters.

100 dollars for the most graphic memoir of any living American of Celebrity, divested of all political or sectarian doctrine.

50 dollars for the most interesting sketch of Foreign Travel.

Address, paid, W. E. BURTON,
3w31 Dock street, Philadelphia.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No 26, Second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange, by G. W. LYFORD, editor and proprietor. Terms:

Five dollars per annum,
Three dollars for six months,
Two dollars for three months,
} Payable in Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and weat with any others made here or elsewhere. Also fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth. also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county. other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanic Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

S SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1840. Number 33.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

EPITAPHS.

A MAN WHO CARRIED TWO FACES.

Ask not his name who lieth here,
His former place or dwelling,
He was a most deceitful wretch,
Whose name is not worth telling. D.

JACK BEASLY.

The Deil was ask'd to make a hog,
Said he, "that's done quite eas'ly,"
He turn'd around and spake the word,
And forth came Jackey Beasly. D.

SAMMY.

Friend Sammy tried to serve the Lord,
And reach the blissful goal,
But when he came to find it out,
Poor man, he had *nae* soul. D.

FRANK H.

Poor Franky sicken'd unto death,
And pray'd the Lord to save him;
The Lord refused—the devil came,
But satan would not have him. D.

IMPROMPTU ON A GENTLEMAN SIX FEET FOUR.

ve the rest great Philip rear'd his head,
look'd like Folly with her mouth wide spread.
D.

For the Western Recorder.

ORIGINAL PIECES, NO VIII.

LINES WRITTEN ON A MUSHROOM.

riendless and cheerless the days of my youth,
a plan but is blasted, and ah to, forsooth,
he dew from the grass of a bright summer's morn,
he first blush of youth is growing forlorn.

As one that is wreck'd I'm afloat on the sea,
who in this world is caring for me,
ite anxious I've watch'd the sparks that flit by,
lately I found out their glare was a lie.

Now riper with age I have found out a plan,
ich thro' life I'm determin'd to steer if I can,
heeding through life the fame of the great,
ne death when it may—content with my fate.

Not forgetting the poor but grateful to all,
ill treat with respect the great and the small,
d with highest emotions I'll look far above,
here the choicest perfection is infinite love.

I will act while I stay in the region below,
if making ready in triumph to go
the land of the brave beyond the blue sky,
here youth ever blooms and men never die.

So help me great God while I live upon earth,
is islet of sin the land of my birth,
walk in the path that good men have trod,
d joy to go hence when I leave this vile clod.
V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

I AM BUT A SOLITARY MAN.

A SKETCH.

While as yet our country was in a colonial
ate and had made but few advances in the
owledge of the extent, soil and productions of
is fertile tract, now known as the valley of the
ississippi, the following legend is said to have
giginated. Mr. Adamson took a walk in the
vening of a beautiful shining May day, and was
mpted by the deliciousness of the air, the mu-
c of the birds, and the ever varying scenery of
e wilderness to penetrate further into its depths
an he had designed. Persons reared in large
owns and cities have a very faint idea of their
cinations. The clear evening sun shone bril-
antly on the tops of the forest, and the shades
f the tall trees waved in harmony beneath, with
he substances which produced them. The vari-
ties of May flowers were almost boundless, and
he gobble of the wild turkey, the drum of the
heasant, the whistle of the partridge and the
otes of the mocking bird made up a choir more
elicious than the piano, more charming than
he clarionette.

Mr. Adamson, being naturally of a poetic
emperament, was enraptured, both with the fa-
inations of the scenery and the melody of the
music. As is often the case with such disposi-
tions he fell into a reverie, during which he rep-
esents that he was joined in his walk by a gen-
tleman far advanced in life, whose dignified con-
versation and venerable appearance made a deep
and favorable impression upon his mind. The
old gentleman's head was white as time could
bleach it, and his long and curling beard rested
on his aged bosom in graceful tresses. His coun-
tenance told of the lapse of years, but seemed
rather to have accumulated marks of profound in-
telligence and an expression of sweetness than to
have degenerated into imbecility and apparent
acidity by the revolutions of time. He address-
ed Mr. Adamson, who was then a young man, in
the following manner:

"Seest thou yon tall mountain in the far dis-
tant and scarcely visible west? Beyond it is a
land the fertility of whose soil, the majesty of
whose streams and depths of whose shades are far
superior to those which you now inhabit. There
run the wild deer, the horse and the buffalo.—
You are young and healthy,—your colony and
their descendents are deeply interested in the
enterprize, why not go forward and possess this
land of rivers, lakes and streams,—of flowers,
shades and fruits?"

"Alas," replied young Adamson, "I am but a
solitary man. The opposite side of those moun-
tains is, no doubt, like this. The wild tribes of
untamed savages would overcome me; or should I
even escape their thirst for the blood of the white
man, I should be subject to the ferocity of the
wild animals of the desert. I have but few wea-
pons of defence, and fewer still of husbandry to
cultivate the soil."

"Well," said the time-worn genius, "you can
at least acquaint your colony of the existence of
this land."

"They are feeble," replied the youth, "and
could spare but few of their number, and fewer
of their means for so great an undertaking."

"Then," rejoined the aged sire, "adopt the
following plan, and you can affect much, and in
time subdue the country and render all its ad-
vantages subservient to your best interests, and
tributary to your happiness. The prairies have
never yet known the sweep of a scythe. Many
of her chrystal springs have never yet been tast-
ed by man, and her forests are unacquainted
with the all-conquoring nature of steel. Repose
thyself to night upon thy couch, in the morning
when thou awakest wash thyself and comb thy
locks, take thy repast and repair to thy neigh-
bor's next thee and inform him of this land.—
Call together the wise men of thy colony, and
send deputations to the other colonies. Let all
be informed of the advantages that will result to
all, and all will feel interested."

The voice of the seer was obeyed. United ef-
fort was crowned with success. The country was
explored and is now densely populated, forming
numerous States and Territories. Towns and
cities adorn this fertile valley. Institutions of
learning and religion are rapidly multiplying.—
Schools, academies and colleges are spreading
around on every hand. Endless means are at
our command to make us all we could desire.—
But there are some formidable impediments in
the way. Every one who thinks on the subject is
ready to exclaim with young Adamson, "I am but
a solitary man." But what can one do to re-
move so great a difficulty out of the way? I al-
lude to the corrupting influence of the political
press of the country on the morals and happiness
of the community.

The great mass of our population have caught
the political mania which severs mankind and
makes implacable enemies even of brothers. Vi-
tuperation of the best characters in our land is
publicly practiced by the great majority of our
newspaper presses and editors; they devour each
other's characters and endeavor to sink and de-
fame each other's reputation.

I know it is said by some, let these things
alone and they will regulate themselves. So did
Noah's flood regulate itself, but it was by the de-
struction of a whole generation, and thus it may
be with the presses of the present day, and with
the present race of men. How mortifying to see
men of commanding influence and towering ta-
lents—of the purest wit and most searching in-
tellect, with such an engine as the press preying
upon the morality and happiness of fourteen
millions of inhabitants.

To remedy this two plans suggest themselves,
each of which might be effectual. The first is to
endeavor to conciliate the conductors of public
journals, and endeavor to enlist their feelings on
the side of virtue and moral reformation. Could
they be made to feel the responsible station they
occupy, and at present how recreant they are to
all the high and exhalted ends which their mighty
lever was intended to move, what a herculean
power could be arrayed against vice of every de-
scription, and what a grand step would be taken
towards healing one half the woes to which human
life is now subject. But suppose that this can-
not be done, but that the present policy be
strictly followed out, the next remedy is to urge
the people to rally to the reformation of the press.
The people can reform the press. Public sen-
timent can prevent so useful, so benignant, so
powerful a means of doing good from being di-
verted into the opposite channel, and sacrificing
the peace and happiness of a whole nation. We
can have county and township meetings for po-
litical purposes. We can make men travel from
one end of the Union to another to effect some
political object. And shall the politicians of the
day work by rule and concentrate their efforts
and their zeal, and shall the true philantropists
manifest less zeal, less fervor in a cause ladened
with the destiny of a nation? America groans
for deliverance from such flagrant abuses of one
of heaven's best gifts. The attention of editors
should be aroused to a sense of the lofty pre-em-
inence which they occupy for acting the philan-
throphist, on an extended scale, far beyond that
of any other of their fellow citizens. And no
one amongst her thousand editors should say, in
relation to any work of benevolence towards our
species, "I am but a solitary man;" what can I
do to arrest the current of abuses?

I have merely made these suggestions in hope
that remarks worthy of the magnitude of the sub-
ject may thus be elicited from abler pens. May
I not hope that congenial spirits will associate
together for the purpose of devising ways and
means to come at so momentuous a desideratum?

Yours, very respectfully, F.

Zanesville, O., April 3, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

PERSONS OF DIFFERENT OPINIONS & HABITS.

The Lord reveals some truths to all men, and
bestows a great many blessings of all kinds, upon
all men. Every one is required to use all the
truth that he has in doing right, and those who
have most truth should do most good. But the
Lord leaves men free to believe the truth and
use it in doing good, or to disbelieve it and use
it in doing evil. Those who live as the Lord
teaches them to live are made happy; those who
live contrary to this are made miserable.

If we meet one who does not understand and
believe as we do, or who does not try to live as we
think is right, we should carefully consider which
is wrong, whether he or ourselves. If we are
wrong, we should reform and be thankful that he
helped us to see our error. If we have good rea-
son to think that he is wrong, we should very
kindly endeavor to show him his fault. It is not
right for us to feel unkindly towards those who
think wrong or act wrong. The Lord is kind to
the unthankful and the evil; and He desires that
they should believe the truth, love it and obey
it. We also should desire the same; and should
do all we can to show them how to believe right.
But if we cannot do them any good, we must still
avoid all unkind thoughts and feelings, words and
actions.

If you see a man going the wrong way, you may
do, and you ought to do all you can, to show him
the right way, and to persuade him to go in it;
but you must not try to compel him, nor call him
hard names and treat him harshly if he persists
in going wrong. Whether he goes wrong or not,
you will certainly be in the wrong if you treat
him unkindly.

Suppose two men started from the west and
designed to go to Boston; and after a great while
they meet at Cambridge. There are several
roads that go from Cambridge to Boston, and
they are all pretty direct. These men explain
to each other their intention of going to the city,
and after taking a glass of water, (they are both
temperate,) and resting a short time at the tav-
ern they started on their way. When they came
where the road divides, one said they must keep
to the right hand, and the other said they must
go straight forward, and so they stopped to rea-
son about it. Each was confident that his opin-
ion was right, and was loud and positive in call-
ing the other wrong. The more they talked the
more zealous they became, and their zeal present-
ly turned into anger, and their words into blows.
They would fight a little while and then stop,
that each might ask the other whether he was not
convinced. Then they would fight again, and
then stop to rest. Night came upon them while
they were quarrelling, and they were ignorant
that the sun had gone down. It was a dark and
stormy night, and they could see neither one
road nor another. They parted, however, each
feeling sure he was right. They wandered about
till morning, and then one was found on the
way to Lower Canada, and the other to Lake
Erie. They were still confident that they were
on the direct road to Boston, and had become
less willing than before to be told the right way.
I suppose they are still travelling for the same
purpose, and that each is continually growing
obstinate in his opinion that his own way is the
right way. T. C.

Springfield tp., March 27, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, MARCH 27, 1840.

Mr. Editor: My last communication was from
West Chester. The meeting there continued
sometime after I left, and resulted in the ad-
mission of about eighty persons to probationary
membership, as I have been informed by one of
our ministers who labored in that meeting to its
close. The Georgetown meeting came next,
and was an interesting time. About ten were
received on probation—much good feeling pre-
vailed among our people. The circuit, in nearly
all its appointments, was rising, and my hope is
that Bro. Clancy, though young in the ministry,
will, under the divine blessing, succeed in build-
ing up the cause of Christ, where he now labors.

On Mt. Pleasant circuit, the meeting I at-
tended was held in Smithfield. The great rains
were against our success; but very few attended
and only two were added to the church during
my stay among them. I have learned from Bro.
Dunlevy, that the quarterly meeting, the week
following, resulted favorably. A number were
added to the church. Mt. Pleasant is a good
circuit, and I trust our good brethren, who labor
there, will yet be favored with a revival before
the year closes.

On the first Sunday in March, I attended
Bro. Burn's second quarterly meeting in Steu-
benville. It was a pleasant season—some souls
were added to the church, and I trust, joined to
the Lord. About one hundred and fifty have
been received in that station since Conference.
While there, a letter from Bro. Cochran informed
me of a glorious work of God in progress on
Cleveland circuit, and that one hundred and
twenty members had been received on probation,
since Conference.

Ill health and knowledge of the fact that my
appointment for Mill Creek circuit, March the
8th, did not reach them, caused me to remain
at home another Sunday. On the 10th I set
out—preached twice in Wheeling. Our friends
there are quite feeble and discouraged, yet I
trust a better day is coming; they may, at no
distant day, re-organize to good advantage, if
they bear up under present trials and do not
allow themselves to be squandered among other
churches.

In the forepart of last winter, I employed
Bro. Allen to labor as a missionary, principally
in Marshall county, Va. On my way down to
Tyler mission, I fell in with him, and learned
that he had some sixteen or more appointments,
which he filled regularly, and that in three or four
neighborhoods, he was about to form respectable
classes. Bro. A. seems to be quite in the spirit
of a missionary, and I trust, will be able to give
a good account of his labors, at our next Con-
ference. Several classes have been formed by
Bro. DeGarmo on the Tyler mission, and the
way appears to be opening for others to be organ-
ized soon. I trust these missionaries will make
no off-hand efforts to organize classes, lest
worthless materials come rushing in upon them
and the cause be disgraced. In all cases where
an organization is contemplated, those who are
expected to join us, should be visited; their
names obtained, to be read out publicly, as going
into the organization; thus a respectable nucleus
can be formed, through whose agency and con-
sent others can be received. Our cause is some-
times put down to rise no more, for want of due
caution in the outset.

I next came to Woodsfield circuit. The meet-
ing was at the Leatherwood Temple. Nothing
special of the revival kind occurred. Bro. Caddy
and his colleague are much beloved, but not well
supported. It is said this is owing to the pres-
sure of the times. But provisions are plenty, I
hope they will furnish them food to eat—aye,
and clothes to wear, if the produce of the earth
will bring them.

Mr. Editor, my heart has been greatly delight-
ed with the manifest improvement in our minis-
try; to their advancement in knowledge, moral
energy, piety and punctuality in meeting their
appointments, may, I think, under the blessing
of Almighty God, be attributed the success
which has so signally attended their labors this
year. I hope in God, that they will be sustain-
ed in their arduous toils in the vineyard of the
Lord, by our people and a generous public. I have
no time just now to say more—indeed I have
much more to say, my heart rejoices in the assur-
ance of abundant success in the church here on
earth and final glory in heaven, if we are faith-
ful to God and to one another.

Yours, truly, GEO. BROWN.

LEVINA FARM, MARCH 16, 1840.

Brother Springer: I have just returned from
hearing a sermon preached from Proverbs 24th,
and the 1st clause of the 16th verse, which has
brought many things to my recollection; some of
which, I have thought I would send you, at the
same time leaving it with yourself, whether they
appear in print or otherwise. In the first place,
you know, we left a good society in West Mid-
dletown, Pa., when we removed to this State, just
five years ago. When we settled here, the near-
est Methodist Protestant Society we knew of,
was at Bro. Waddle's, ten miles distant. The
ground seemed to be so completely occupied by
Episcopal Methodists, Covenanters, Seceders,
Presbyterians and those by some called Camp-
bellites, that it was thought there could be no
Methodist Protestant Society established in this
place. Under those circumstances, some of my
friends in the M. E. Church advised me to unite
with them, at what is called "McCoy's meeting
house," and at a protracted meeting, the matter
was pressed so hard, that I told my friend before
that step was taken I wished to have an inter-
view with the preacher in charge, Bro. Battelle.
Immediately he was at my side. I told him of
the solicitation of my friend—that I had former-
ly been a member of the M. P. Church, and that
if I should unite with them, it would be by cer-
tificate. He then inquired if ever I had belong-
ed to the M. E. Church; I told him I had. He
then told me, "if I liked the Reformers better
than I did them, to stay with them." I remark-
ed to him, that circumstances sometimes altered
cases, and that I was now out of the bounds of
the M. P. Society. To this, he replied as above,
"if you like them best, stay with them." This
was what I expected; but I thought it best to let
my friend see that I had some ground for not
uniting with and sustaining such arbitrary pow-
er. My friend did see, and was so confounded
that the matter of union was never after men-
tioned.

In the meantime, I felt as a stranger in a
strange land, without preaching as well as class
and prayer meetings. In this situation, my mind
was carried back to West Middletown, to our
former privileges—our prayer and class meetings
—our sunrise meetings,—and last, but not
least,—our old Sabbath School, where I used to
spend so many precious Sabbath mornings, in
striving to point the youth to the Lamb of God,
who taketh away the sin of the world. But,
alas! thought I, those good times, or times like
those, I shall never see again. My mind began
to despond, and on Sabbath mornings I used to
retire to the woods and pour out my complaint to
God, and give relief to my troubled heart, in a
flood of tears.

But, glory to God! the scene has changed.—
Toward the close of Bro. Palfreeman's year we
obtained preaching at our house. In the winter
of the following year, we organized a class of five
members, and on the Saturday and Sabbath pre-
ceding the Conference in Wheeling, we held a
meeting in our barn, and bless the Lord, He once
more appeared, if not in a manger, He did in the
barn. The congregation seemed to melt before
the power of His grace. Five more were added
to the society. Some two or three others have
been added at intervals, which brings me up to
last winter, when brothers Baldwin and Fair-
child concluded to preach a few evenings in suc-
cession, at which time the Lord attended the
word with power, and eleven more were add-
ed to our little society, principally heads of fam-
ilies. About a year ago, it was resolved to es-
tablish a Sabbath School, in which I have been
much blessed, and I trust much good done.

Three weeks back, Bro. McConnel, with two
of our local brethren, held a meeting in this place,
at which, nine more were added; three or four of
whom were Sabbath School scholars. Last
Thursday evening, another brother united with
us, whose case is somewhat singular. He is a
man, probably fifty years of age, whose conscience
the Lord got hold of at the meeting in the barn.
But yet he did not yield. However, the Spirit
followed him, time after time, and prayer was
made without ceasing, on his behalf. At the
time Bro. McConnel was with us, he became
very much affected; two of his children had
united with us as well as his two sons'-in-law,
and their wives, his own companion and one of
his own sons had belonged for some time. The
old man determined that he would not go to
Methodist meeting any more, and that his wife
and children should not go, or if they did, they
should not return to their homes. He finally
concluded he would go to Londondary and get
completely drunk, as he termed it. Away he
went, called for whiskey, took one dram, but
could drink no more. He then had his bottle
filled and concluded that he would get drunk
at home. But the Lord would not let him. In
the meantime, he came well nigh loosing his
life by an accident. He then thought if God
had called him to eternity in his present
condition, his soul must have been lost. He
then began to think he must have religion—got
his Bible—called his family for worship, and glory
to God! what a time of rejoicing. And now the
father, mother, son and daughters, I trust, are
on the full stretch for the New Jerusalem. Now,
my brother, I am at home once more; to God be
all the glory. I feel like saying to all that may
be placed under similar circumstances, be faith-
ful, trust in God, and the language of the Poet
will be verified:

"Ye fearful souls, fresh courage take,
The clouds you so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head."

Yours, in Christ,
JOHN CAREY, JR.

PLEASANT HILL CIRCUIT, OHIO, March 16, 1840.

Mr. Editor: We believe no subject is more
cheering to the christian than to hear of the pro-
gress of practical religion; therefore, we wish to
communicate a few particulars respecting the
work of God in this circuit, since our last com-
munication.

At High-Hill meeting house, God has revived
His work; sinners have been converted, back-
sliders healed and the old professors greatly revi-
ved.

Bro. R. Richardson held a quarterly meeting
in West Chester,—the result was glorious.
EIGHTY-FOUR were received into the church and
many truly converted to God. A goodly num-
ber of my circuit caught the heavenly fire. At
High-Hill meeting house, since Conference, SIX-
TEEN have been added to the society. At Bro.
John Parker's clas SIX members, and the best of
all is, I think that God has converted their souls.
At Hartwood meeting house, SIX members have
been added. Our second quarterly meeting
commenced at Hopewell M. H., March 7th.—
Bro. R. Richardson and Bro. McConnell was in
attendance, but were under the necessity of
leaving us on the third day; Bro. Edmund Smith
remained. We had good times, but nothing
extraordinary occurred until Wednesday the
11th, at our prayer meeting, when the power of
the Lord descended in a very abundant manner.
The cries of mourners and the rejoicing of happy
souls for the space of one hour, struck me with
astonishment and wonder. The Lord carried on
His own blessed work. THIRTEEN professed to
be converted to God that night. NINETEEN in
all, professed to get religion in this place. Our
society consists of seventeen, the old brethren
had a society of nearly the same number. The
two classes joined in the meeting, and a number
of episcopal brethren assisted us.

I opened the church door and gave the new
converts their choice which of the two churches
to join. The result was, twelve attached them-
selves to our church, and six to the Methodist
Episcopal Church. At Bro. John Carey's, the
Lord has revived His work abundantly. We
have received, in all, since Conference, SEVENTY-
EIGHT members.

Our next quarterly meeting is to be held at
Pleasant Hill meeting house, May the 10th. I
have an appointment for Bro. Brown at Hope-
well meeting house, two miles from Bermingham,
on Friday the 8th of May, at 11 o'clock. Min-
isterial and Lay brethren are affectionately in-
vited to attend. Yours, truly,

THOMAS FOSTER.

PENNSVILLE, O., MARCH 25, 1840.

Bro. Springer: We have had five re-
vivals on this circuit this year, although
not so extensive as some I have read of
in your useful paper, still they were a-
larming to the sinner, comforting to the
mourner, and joyous to the real friend of
religion. At Pennsville, on the 1st of
March, we had our last revival. The
meeting lasted only five days and twenty-
two joined the church, making in all re-
ceived since Conference ninety-six. This
is the Lord's doings, and it is marvellous
in our eyes. Oh that God would revive
his work universally!

I am yours in the bonds of a peaceful
gospel, D. Y. OSTROM,
Sup't. Pennsville circuit.

MARCH 2, 1840.

Mr. Editor: I am called upon by Bro.
Bassett, of Indiana, to give an explana-
tion of the phrase, "the devil's humbug."
My friend knows this is an expression
which has came into very common use re-
cently, especially among political writers.
Humbuggery, with them, means attempts
at imposition and deception. So, when
the devil deceives christians about little
matters, and sets families and churches at
variance, he may be said to humbug them,
and these trifling things may be called
"the devil's humbugs." When a large
church or neighborhood is thrown into
bitter and ruinous strife about a goose or
a goslin, the devil has fairly humbugged
them. Not that we have had any goslin
scrapes, but we state the case in the ab-
stract for the purpose of illustration.

I am yours, &c., C. WOODRUFF.

[Communicated.]

A CURE FOR THE CROUP.—Take one tea
spoonful of pulverized allum and the
white of one egg, and two tea spoonfuls of
honey—beat them all together, and give
one tea spoonful every hour to a child
two years of age, and so on accordingly.
Before the above is administered give the
child one tea spoonful of castor oil and
half a tea spoonful of the spirits of tur-
pentine, and in fifteen minutes its benefits
will be seen. MARY OSTROM.

ADVENTURE IN THE CUMBERLAND MOUNT-
AINS.—Some years ago some men went
on a hunting excursion to the Cumber-
land mountains, which divide Virginia
from Kentucky. They established their
camp in a wild, secluded valley—and
made preparation for a week's capital
sport. But on the first day's diversion,
Capt. Stanwood, a brave and athletic offi-
cer in the army, strayed away from his
companions in quest of game, and after
wandering about for some hours, was
obliged to entertain the very unwelcome
opinion that he had lost his way. But
accustomed to a backwoods life, and
armed with a good rifle, a tomahawk and
a hunting knife, he did not regard the
event in so serious a light as many would
have done, and, indeed, if he had been
provided with provisions, he would not
have suffered a moment's uneasiness
about the matter.

As the shades of night began to fall,
he struck a light with the fire-works he
carried in his pocket, built a good fire
with the dry wood which he found in
abundance around him, placed his arms
in such a manner that he could seize them
in an instant if necessary, then stretched
himself upon the ground, and overcome
with the fatigues of the day, slept soundly
until morning. He then arose and re-
sumed his attempt to find his way back to
the camp. He soon came to a portion of
this unexplored wilderness, where the
trees were not large, but where there
was a dense growth of underwood—and
after he had been with much labor stri-
ving to make his way through it for an
hour, he became aware that some wild
animal was following in his footsteps.

He could distinctly hear the crackling
of the bushes; and could now and then
catch a glimpse of the creature through
the bushes at a distance, yet he was una-
ble to ascertain the species of the animal
which seemed so kindly determined to
cultivate an acquaintance with him. He
however looked at the priming of his rifle,
loosened his knife in the sheath, and pre-
pared himself to make a desperate strug-
gle if attacked.

It was not long before he emerged from
the thick growth of underwood, and found
himself on the side of a barren mountain
where the rocks were disposed in plat-
forms and shelves, one over the other, and
extending apparently to a great distance.
He stepped out on one of these platforms
and commenced walking off rapidly, with
the intention of putting as much space
as possible between him and his prowling
enemy, occasionally looking back to see
if he followed. He had not gone more
than a hundred and forty yards, before
he saw creeping out of the thicket, with
a stealthy pace, an enormous panther, or
catamount, which took the ledge above
him, and followed after him, apparently re-
solved that they should not part company
until they had become a little better ac-
quainted with each other's merits.

Capt. Stanwood, although brave and
inured to perils by flood and field, well
knew the character of his cunning and
ferocious companion, and did not feel so
much at ease, as if a deer or even a wolf
or bear, had come out of the thicket. He
knew he could not get rid of the panther
until after a combat, which must result in
the death of one, and perhaps both. He
was a good marksman, but he well knew
the consequence of only wounding his
antagonist, and resolved not to fire at him
until he could be sure of lodging a ball in
his heart, otherwise the ferocious animal
would spring upon him, and in his rage
and agony tear him from limb to limb.

They journeyed onwards in this way,
for two or three miles, whenever Capt.
Stanwood stopped, his enemy on the ledge
above him would also stop, and lie down
with his huge paws projecting cat-like,
from his breast, as if ready for a sudden
spring. At length Capt. Stanwood found
himself approaching the termination of
the rocky ledge, and was very anxious to
bring the affair to a crisis, before he en-
tered the wood, where the advantage
would be altogether upon the side of his
grim adversary. Besides, the panther
had been gradually lessening the space
between them, and was now within a dist-
ance of not more than sixty or seventy
yards.

He stopped, the panther also stopped.
Capt. Stanwood looked to his flint and
primed his rifle with fresh powder. He
also took his hatchet and knife from his
side, and placed them on a rock, breast
high against which he was standing, that
he might seize them at once if his rifle
should fail him, and to grapple hand to
hand with this fiercest and most dreaded
of the inhabitants of the wilderness. He
then put the rifle to his eye, and directed

it to the white spot upon the panther's breast, which was visible from the spot upon which he stood. It was an anxious moment, and he fanced for a moment that his nerves trembled. He knew that his life, perhaps, depended upon the accuracy of his aim—and he resolved to suspend operations for a minute, for his nerves to acquire their wonted rigidity. He then again coolly raised his rifle—put it to his shoulder, and the sharp report reverberated from the sides of the mountain. He saw through the smoke that the catamount sprung upwards of six or eight feet, and then fell motionless upon the rock. Capt. Stanwood re-loaded his rifle and then ascended the side of the mountain, until he reached a spot above which his enemy lay extended, he fired another shot at his head, but the animal moved not, and he was convinced that it was dead. He then found on examination that the first shot had pierced his thorax, and perforated his heart.

Capt. Stanwood went on his way rejoicing that he had so fortunately escaped. He entered the forest before him, and pursued a direction which he thought would take him to the camp. He was fatigued and hungry, but late in the afternoon a black bear crossed his path, and uttering a half stifled growl, seemed inclined to dispute his farther progress. A bullet from the Captain's rifle, however, put an end to the contest before it had hardly begun, and in a few minutes the bear was flayed, and our adventurer proceeded on, carrying the shaggy skin of the animal and enough of his flesh to serve him for a good supper and breakfast on the following day. He came about sunset to a rocky ledge, in which was a cave, where he had some idea of passing the night, and was about gathering some materials for a fire, when he concluded to proceed on his way as long as the twilight lasted. He soon reached the banks of a small stream, which he could not ford, and which he knew was but a few hours' walk from the camp, and concluded to return to the cave, cook some supper and take up his lodgings for the night, and in the morning resume his journey.

It was quite dark when he reached the cave. He entered it, placed his rifle against the rock, with which the floor of the cave was covered, when to his astonishment and horror, he grasped a man's foot! He sprung back and caught up his rifle, at the same time he heard the individual whose slumbers he had thus unceremoniously interrupted, jumped up and seized his arms. Stanwood yelled out in a voice that must have alarmed all the wild beasts within earshot. "Who is there? Speak quick, or I fire."

The occupant of the cave hastily answered, "A friend! Don't fire! Stanwood, I'm glad I've found you at last."

Stanwood recognized the voice of Captain Wilson, an old friend and companion in arms, who had made one of the hunting party, and who, it appeared, had started that morning alone, in quest of his friend who, he rightly imagined had lost his way. He had hit upon his track in the afternoon, and followed it until he came to the spot where lay the carcass of the bear, and continued on until he came to the cave, where, finding that Stanwood had gone on, Wilson worn out with fatigue, resolved to abide till morning. He had thrown himself down on the leaves, and just fallen into a sound sleep, when he was aroused by Stanwood seizing him by the leg.

The friends struck a light, made a rousing fire, roasted and eat some huge slices of "bear venison," and passed a comfortable night in the cave, and the next morning returned to the camp without meeting with any further adventures.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Most Extraordinary Case.—For some time past the curiosity of our citizens has been kept on the qui vive concerning an extraordinary physical phenomenon, of which, as yet, no satisfactory explanation has been attempted. The learned and unlearned—medical and non medical—the sceptical and the credulous, have been puzzled by the "Spider Case," as it must par excellence be called, by which soubriquet it still stands acknowledged. These are the principal points of its history, gathered by inquiry from the most authentic sources at which we could arrive.

The patient, while on a visit to a friend in the country, felt, while in bed, an object of some kind fall upon the upper part of the cheek bone, just below the left eye. She brushed it away, and, after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequence in the form of acute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider. Returning to this city a few days afterward, upon complaining to her mother of a similar sensation, an examination was made, when a perfectly formed dead spider, of small size, was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made, in order, if possible, to discover the seat or nidus of the animal, but this proved fruitless. No inquiry has yet been able to detect their seat of empire, and yet they have been continued to be removed from each eye alternately, sometimes from one alone, sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on an average of from two to three every other day.—Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum have been also discharged. Each exit of either animal or web is preceded by acute pain in some portion of the organ, and attention being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant. The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an infected condition of the ball, and copious suffusion of tears.—*Charls. Pat.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

The United States—Great Britain and the Chinese.—A conversation of some importance recently took place in the House of Representatives. Mr. Cushing alluded to an expression in an English Ministerial journal to the effect that the United States would join heart and hand with the British Government, and endeavor to obtain commercial treaties from the authorities in China.

"Now, said Mr. C., so far as regards myself, I wish to say that this is a great misconception, if it be not a wilful perversion, of what is contemplated here. I have, it is true, thought the present contingency,—when the Americans at Canton, and they almost or quite alone, have manifested a proper respect for the laws and public rights of the Chinese empire, in honorable contrast with the outrageous misconduct of the English there,—and when the Chinese Government, grateful for the upright deportment of the Americans, has manifested the best possible feeling towards them,—I have thought that these circumstances afforded a favorable opportunity to endeavor to put the American trade with China on a just and stable footing for the future. But, God forbid that I should entertain the idea of co-operating with the British Government in the purpose—if purpose it have—of upholding the base cupidity and violence, and high-handed infraction of all law, human and divine, which have characterised the operations of the British, individually and collectively, in the seas of China. I disavow all sympathy with those operations. I denounce them most emphatically. And, though it is not competent for me to speak now of what has been done or is intended in the Committee on Foreign affairs relative to this, yet thus much I may say, that, in that committee, and among all its members, I am confident there is but one spirit,—and that is, to guard the interests and to maintain the honor of the United States. It is due to the Executive, also, that I should say that I have no reason to believe or suspect that the President or his Cabinet entertains any but the most proper views on this subject. At the same time, to close the door at once against all misunderstanding, and set the whole matter in a clear light, in order that the Chinese Government need not be misled into supposing that, while the Americans in Canton profess to act in good faith, and enjoy the benefits of it, any different purpose is entertained here, I put the question to the chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs—Whether he himself, or, so far as he knows, the Executive of the United States, has any idea of making common cause with Great Britain in reference to the recent events in China?"

Mr. Pickens, in reply, said that, "in reference to himself, it was very far from being the fact that he was disposed to make common cause with England in her designs on China; for the very first moment the subject was referred to the committee and laid before them, that very point was made by himself, and he objected expressly to our appearing before the world (as might be inferred from an expression in the memorial referred to) as acting in concert with the British Government in regard to this matter. So far as the Executive was concerned, he had no authority for speaking; but he was induced to believe that no such fact of intended concert with Great Britain, as the gentleman (Mr. C.) directly referred to, existed. He (Mr. P.) had no intention directly or indirectly, to aid in forcing on the Chinese the odious traffic of opium. He believed that if we could prevail on China to abandon her policy of non-intercourse with the world—if we could prevail on her to enter into any arrangement that might have for its basis commercial relations which would place us on an equal footing with other powers, it would be all that was necessary. But of this he had little hopes; for it was known that China, from time immemorial, had been opposed to all treaties.—Our only object (said Mr. P.) is to place our commerce with China on an equal footing with that of other nations, and to see that no advantage be taken of us.—Surely England *does not occupy a position at present* to command any sympathy or co-operation from us. He would forbear to touch upon those points that are now *at issue between us*, which may, in the progress of events, become of the deepest importance. It is not our policy to appear to act under her cover and co-operation. We will act upon our separate and independent interests, and our own views of policy."

Mr. Cushing then said: "I thank the House for its indulgence, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who has answered my question so satisfactorily; and I trust the idea will no longer be entertained in England, if she choose to persevere in the attempt to coerce the Chinese by force of arms to submit to be poisoned with opium in whole provinces, that she is to receive aid or countenance from the United States in that nefarious enterprise."

We point to these declarations with pleasure. They do honor to the country. The Chinese are endeavoring to rescue their government from a curse worse in its effects, both upon body and mind, than intemperance produced by rum. The British are opposed to this laudable object, inasmuch as it will interfere with their commercial projects. But Heaven forbid that the United States should sustain or participate in a work so unholy.

An intelligent contemporary observes—"The opium trade has long been prohibited by the Emperor of China, but has been extensively carried on by British and other vessels, with a full knowledge of this fact. And now, to strip this question of all its appendages, the Kingdom of Great Britain declares war, because the Chinese Government have taken rigid measures to prohibit this illegal traffic, and suppress this illicit intercourse, because they have determined to put down the smuggling of opium into their country. Would Great Britain tolerate such conduct in her own dominions? Has she no laws against smuggling? Is not this a crime severely punishable by the laws of her statute book? Why then seek to punish a foreign power for the suppression of the very acts, which are made criminal by her own laws? We think this subject should be discussed—it involves a serious and important question in the law of nations, and most deeply effects our own intercourse with the Chinese. But independently of the question of trade—is there not a high moral character attached to this enforcement by the Chinese of their own laws;—and have foreign nations a right to interfere with the domestic rights of an independent government? Great Britain is a mighty and powerful nation—but supposed that the time had gone by—at least in the intercourse of nations—when the old maxim of *might makes right*—was to be declared the rule by which civilized nations were to be governed. Will our own government tacitly and quietly suffer this war to be carried on under such pretences and on such grounds, without uttering an indignant protest against this infringement of national honor and integrity?"

We hope not. The civilized nations of the earth may be said in the present enlightened period of the world, to constitute a family of nations. When therefore one member of that family is found engaged in a national fraud—an outrage altogether flagrant and unjust, it becomes the duty of the other members of that family, or of such as go for integrity, justice and fair dealing, to raise the voice of remonstrance and rebuke.—*Bicknell.*

Horrible Conduct of the Chinese towards the British!!!—The Chinese connived for a long time at the *smuggling* of opium in their country by British traders, but at length took it into their heads to suppress this illicit traffic, and, *horrible to relate*, actually seized and confiscated an immense quantity of opium that was on the point of being smuggled into their territory, and imprisoned and otherwise maltreated *the smugglers!!!* This is a matter which calls loudly *for the extirpation of the Chinese*, by the naval and military forces of the British Government; and it is ardently hoped that a most extensive *and a most expensive* expedition will be immediately equipped for the purpose of butchering or murdering all the men, women and children of China, that can possibly be got at by any means, whether fair or foul, seeing that if any *foreigners* smuggle merchandize of any kind into England, and were detected in so doing, the officers of her Majesty's Government would instantly take the said smugglers under their especial protection and custody, and far from confiscating the smuggled articles, would buy them of their owners at a price which would yield them an immense profit!

It is therefore incumbent on her Majesty's Government to cause *a series of most bloody massacres* to be forthwith perpetrated upon *the vile inhabitants of China*, and to take care that an enormous amount of *burnings, pillage* and other *christian benefits*, be at once conferred upon those atrocious miscreants, and the *humane* and *liberal* Government of her most *Sacred* Majesty, Victoria the First, will immediately cause all this to be done, can hardly be doubted in this *civilized* community!

P. S. The Chinese eat dogs, wear pigtails, and do not speak English!!! Such *monsters of iniquity* are unfit to live; and her Majesty's Government should therefore take care that they are immediately exterminated!—*London Colonial Gazette.*

British Possessions in India.—The existing troubles with China may, or may not, lead to a long and costly war, but it is certain that Russia looks earnestly at every difficulty which may break out in the east as opening a prospect for undermining the British power in India. The war now prosecuting against Circassia, and the assemblage of a formidable Russian squadron in the Black Sea, all tend to the furtherance of the great object which Russia has so much at heart. Indeed it may be said—and it is a singular fact—that war only exists in the east, and great events may grow out of the troubles in India, Egypt and Turkey.—The power of England in India is too formidable to be easily endangered. It is a most remarkable increase of power, influence and territorial limits springing up, it may be said, from a mere commercial company. We hear the glory of England frequently spoken of, but the little island is a very small portion of that glory—the gigantic power is in India. The British Empire in the East Indies now include one hundred millions of people, and extends over 1,250,000 sqr. miles of all climates, from the snow on the mountains of the Gant and Himmelaya, to the burning sands of Hindostan, and 12,000 miles of the navigable rivers Indus, Junga, Sutledge, Ganges and Brahmapootia, with large cities Calcutta, Delhj, Benares, Lucno, Poona, Madras, and Bombay. They hold the Great Mogul and all the reigning princes as their captives, and can bring into the field an army full as large as Russia. Europe cannot, by a combined effort, dislodge England from her vast possessions in the East Indies, and as to the Chinese war, it is evident that if it is protracted, it will be merely to sea fights with the junks and coasters.

A Chinese Map of the World.—It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated as small islands, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal and Africa. Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so big as the end of one's little finger! The northern frontier is Russia, very large. The left corner, at the bottom, is occupied by "the western ocean," as it is called, containing the Malay peninsula pretty well defined.—Along the bottom are Camboja, Cochin China, &c., represented as moderate sized islands, and on the right is Formoso, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that a true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether! The surrounding ocean is represented in huge waves, with smooth passages, or highways, branching off to the different countries, or islands, as they represent them. They suppose that ships which keep along these highways go safely: but they, who, through ignorance or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows, and are lost!—*Malcolm's Travels.*

The British Tampering with the Indians.—The Detroit "Spirit of '76" of the 17th instant, states that information had been received in that city by a member of the Legislature of Michigan, that several letters from the British authorities in Upper Canada to the frontier tribe of Indians, had been intercepted, which offered them inducements to come down "immediately, and enter into arrangements previous to commencing hostilities along the frontiers of the American States." These letters had been placed in the hands of a company of American traders who were going on an expedition for exploration, and for establishing trading posts at some of the remote points on Lake Superior. They were addressed to chiefs known to possess no kind feelings to the people of the United States—this excited some suspicion, and after consultation they determined to place them in the hands of an Indian agent, by whom they were opened.—They were discovered to be from men high in power in the Canadas, inviting the Indians to repair to a certain Island in Lake Huron, and there rendezvous, for purposes that would then and there be known; but urging them to come, and informing them that they would receive valuable presents, "and find employment congenial with their disposition and inclination, along the frontiers of the American States." The letters according to this paper, had been forwarded to Washington, immediately.

The Globe copies the abve statement and prefaces it thus,—

"Letters received yesterday from Detroit, confirm the information contained in the following paragraphs, taken from a paper published in that city on the 19th inst. In the Revolutionary war Lord Chatham denounced, in the most eloquent language, "the horrible barbarity" of employing savages in warfare between civilized and christian nations. He invoked the spirit and humanity of his country, the genius of her constitution, the religion of the land of Bishops, the honor and dignity of the House of Lords, to protect the national character from the shocking cruelty of sending forth the merciless cannibal to lay waste the country of their American brethren, to extirpate their race and name, "by the instrumentality of those horrible hell hounds of war." We fear that all his indignant eloquence, and his vast influence, have failed to humanize the feelings of his countrymen, his descendants, his government, in regard to their modes of warfare."

The Methodist Protracted Meeting which has excited considerable interest in this town, closed on Tuesday evening last.

There has been several preachers of considerable ability, and some of superior endowments, who have exhorted the citizens, and their influence has caused many to drop the tear of repentance at the altar of salvation. Nearly fifty have entered the pale of the church, and have obligated themselves to leave their evil ways, and "walk in the paths of pleasantness and peace."

The powerful and argumentative style of Mr. Turner's preaching has had a salutary effect, and we opine that he has been one of the ablest auxiliaries in the work of regeneration.—*Middletown Mail.*

Put up your "Franklin's."—The Nashville (Tenn.) S.W.C. Advocate, dated March 28, 1840, says, "A severe thunder storm passed over our city on the night of the 24th, about nine o'clock.—Several houses were stricken. Among others the McKendree (Methodist) church, was visited by a passing bolt. The beautiful Cupola, on the west side, was stricken near the top—the lightning passed down the front wall, jarring the timbers and shivering the windows, doing considerable damage.

"All this might have been prevented by the timely erection of a lightning rod. We understand that a young man in the lower end of the city received a stroke which will probably terminate his life."

Congress.—The Treasury Note Bill passed the House of Representatives, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night. The Globe states that several of the Opposition members voted for the bill.

In the House, several matters not of general interest were discussed—when the New Jersey Election case again came up, and was not disposed of at the expiration of the morning hour. The rest of the day was occupied with private bills.—*Bicknell.*

Boston Tremont Theatre.—The Zion's Herald says that $60,000 have been offered for the Tremont Theatre, to convert it into a church—but 70,000 are asked.

Since copying the above, we see it stated that the latter sum has been given for the Theatre by the Lowell Institute.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE SHIP STEPHEN WHITNEY.

By the arrival of the new packet ship Stephen Whitney, the editor of the Brother Jonathan has one day later date from Liverpool—to the 2d of March. Of course the news cannot be very important.

The new steamer President, which is to ply between Liverpool and New York, is rigged as a three-masted schooner.—Her stern is ornamented with heraldic designs, which present a combination of the Arms of England and the United States. Her figure-head will be a bust of Washington. It is calculated that she will carry 1000 tons of goods, besides her complement of coal, luggage, &c.

A New African Expedition is contemplated by the British Government. We learn from the London *Athenæum* that it is intended to establish commercial relations with those African chiefs within whose dominions the internal slave trade is carried on, by which the external trade is supplied with its victims, and to enter into treaties with them, the basis of which is to be the admission into England of the produce of several territories on favorable terms, on condition of the abandonment and absolute prohibition of the slave trade. The proposed expedition is to ascend the Niger, to the point at which several large tributary streams, fall into it from the eastward, and there and elsewhere to establish factories. Three iron steamboats are to be employed; two of these will be of about 440 tons burthen, and to draw four feet nine inches water: the third, a smaller vessel, which will draw only three feet; the former will each have two engines of thirty-five horse power, the latter only one. The engines are all to be constructed on one model, so that the parts of which will fit all the others. The estimated expense of the outfit is £35,000, and the annual cost under £11,000. That the measure will have a beneficial influence on the civilization of Africa we cannot doubt; and if so, it will tend indirectly, as well as directly, to accomplish its purpose, and check that atrocious system which is the disgrace of humanity; and we may venture to hope for some results of great interest in the way of geographical discovery.

A small steamer called the Argyle, left Liverpool on the 1st for New Orleans.—The Liverpool Albion says she intended to ply as a mail boat between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

According to the latest Paris paper, Thiers finds great difficulty in forming a ministry, and has asked permission to resign the task; but the king urges him to persevere.

The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gatha has signified to the king of the French that he will not withhold the hand of his daughter from the Duke de Nemours on account of the loss of the Dotation bill.

On the 25th Feb. the Queen of the French and the Duke of Orleans set out for Brussels, to make preparations for the marriage of the Duke de Nemours.

A new law has been issued for the organization of municipal councils in Turkey. They are to consist of thirteen members, comprising the president (being the judge,) mufti, police commissionary, the receiver, his two secretaries, the christian bishop (if there be one,) with six more notables who may choose to sit. For these six there will be an election, and an electoral college. The institution seems destined to introduce the commencement of a representative and electoral system into Turkey.

Romanism in England.—We learn from the London Catholic Directory for 1840, that there are 457 chapels in England and Wales in connection with the Catholic Church, and 65 in Scotland, independent of 20 stations where Divine service is celebrated. There are 88 chapels in Lancashire, and 54 in Yorkshire. There are nine colleges in England, viz:—St. Edmund's, Hertfordshire; St. Peter's, Somersetshire; St. Paul's do.; St. Mary's, Staffordshire; Ushaw, Durham: Stonyhurst, Lancashire; Ampleforth, Yorkshire; German, Worcestershire. In Scotland, there is one college, in Kincardineshire. There are 10 convents in England, and one in Scotland. The total number of Catholics in Great Britain is estimated at 2,000,000.

An interesting and novel scene was cently presented in a church in Linc shire, England, in the renouncing at baptismal font, by a family of nine sons belonging to the stiff-necked tr of "the devil and all his works." affair was not made public till it was o or these decendants of Moses would h been honored with a church full of nesses. The cause of the sudden conv sation of this Israelitish family is known; it is not many years since father publicly disputed the utility of Society for Converting Jews to Chri anity, and attempted to prove the imp sibility of such an object ever being tained.

From China—Twenty-two Days ter.—By the arrival of the ship Navi tor, Briggs, and the barque Trent Capt. Hallett, we have dates to the 1st December from the Celestial Empire. The last Canton Press, now printed at M cao, received, is dated November 16, a though there is no positive intelligen received respecting some of the last da of the month, there was, it is said, event of importance. The transhipme of cargoes from British to American other vessels, was, it is stated in the c respondence of the Courier, going on wi great activity, and at high rates, in a ticipation of the reply from Canton. The total suspension of the foreign trac still "apprehended," had not of cour yet occurred: and the Canton Press stat that the trade in opium was already newed, the Mandarin boats taking part it.

On the night of the 13th of Novembe the Chinese batteries at Hong Kong ope ed fire at about midnight upon the En lish merchant fleet lying there, and ke it up with little intermission until da light, but without injuring a single ve sel—not a single ball hitting. The weat er was so calm that the vessels could n move out of the range of the guns. The remained at their anchorage during t next day and night, and then move down to Tungkoo Bay. This remov was determined on previous to the moc cannonade; the commander of H. M. sh Volage having given notice that at Tun koo only would merchant vessels be pr tected. Beyond this affair, there do not apear to be any warlike news.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

Havre dates to the 2d of March ha been received at New York, by the pac et ship Louis Philippe. The Herald fu nishes the following items of intelligence

No French Ministry had been forme —but a warm discussion was going on i the journals on the subject.

Great disorders had occurred at Ma rid, and the civil war had again begu in Spain.

The Ministry.—We understand tha his Majesty will grant an audience to M Thiers to-day, when probably somethin definitive will be settled. It will prob bly be the last, and, in fact, one of thes two things must take place; either th formation of a new Cabinet will be defi nitely agreed upon, or else new combi nations must be attempted without the con currence of M. Thiers. M. Dupin wa summoned yesterday to the Tuilleries b the King, who offered him the post o Minister of Justice, which, however that gentleman positively declined to ac cept. Marshal Soult and M. Humann ha also audiences with his Majesty. It is sai that M. de Remusat has consented to hol office as Minister of the Interior, unde M. Thiers, only on condition of M. Leo de Malleville being appointed under secre tary of state in the department of the In terior, and charged, at the same time with the direction of the *personnel* an the general police.

A commercial letter from Alexandria, 6th inst., communicated to the *Journal du Havre*, says:—"The French government has no doubt been informed that the Pacha had declared in full council, that on the 1st of March next, an entire freedom of commerce would be proclaimed throughout Egypt, with the sole exception of the cotton harvest, which for this year was to remain a monopoly. More recent political information having led the Pacha to believe that he had yet to incur the chances of war, his Highness has since announced that the promised freedom of commerce will not be granted until peace is established."

Advices from Barcelona of 20th instant state, that since supplies had been received at Solsona, hostilities have been resumed with new vigor on every point. Accounts from Cellent and Girana, announced that on the 13th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, the sound of cannon was heard in several directions.

We stop the press to announce that a telegraphic dispatch has just reached Government, dated Bayonne, announcing that at the suite of serious disorders in the Cortes, Madrid was declared in a state of siege on the 24th February, and the sittings were suspended. On the departure of the courier, tranquility was re-established.

"The Arabs" says a letter from Algiers "finding the attacks upon Blidah, and the upper and lower camps defeated, have again retired to encampments in the tribe of Beni Salah. Abdel Kader, to secure his rear, is gone to besiege Benignat, an important town, which serves as the basis of the operations of the brother of Tedjini, on the skirts of the Desert. The troops which the Emir has left with his Kalifas, are occupied in destroying or blocking up the road from Medah, which they conceive they have rendered impracticable, having cut it up in many places, and in others, raised redoubts and walls of defence."

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 8, 1840.

We acknowledge the receipt of the April No. of the *Lady's Book*. Besides its usual amount of interesting matter, it contains a cut of the spring fashions, and a beautiful steel engraving of the "Place of the Tuilleries."

The *Registry Bill*, now before the Legislature of New York, which makes it necessary for a man to establish his right to vote, a day before the election, instead of at the Polls, is causing great excitement in the city of New York. A certain class talk about the city seceding from the State, &c.

Georgia and Maine.—The Governor of Georgia forwarded the resolutions of the Legislature requesting the action of Congress, on the subject of the difficulty between that State and Maine; but the delegates from Georgia have refused to submit those resolutions to the consideration of Congress, on the ground that it was not a question that belonged to the jurisdiction of that body, but to the United States' Court alone.

We acknowledge the reception of the Third Geological Report of the State of Michigan, by the favor of D. E. Harbaugh, of the House of Representatives. We esteem this a valuable consideration, for which we tender him our thanks. This report contains a map of Wayne county, including the city of Detroit, which is the best delineated of any thing of the kind that we have lately seen.

Great South Western Mail.—The Charleston Mercury names a project that the southern delegation, now in Congress, have in contemplation of establishing a daily mail, by way of Charleston and Augusta, through the Tennessee valley to Memphis, on the Mississippi, and which it is supposed the rail-road improvements, now going on, will greatly facilitate; the people immediately interested are asked to throw in their petitions for this project.

The Charleston, South Carolina, Mercury, says,

"The British Government has made indemnity to the owners only of the slaves liberated from the Comet and Enconium, which were set free before the passage of the West India Emancipation Act—and on the ground that *at that time England admitted slavery in her colonies.* But they have refused indemnification to the owners of the slaves in the Enterprize, on the ground that when they were forcibly set free, the British Government *had abolished slavery in the West Indies.*"

A Question of Casuistry.—We ask Brother Jonathan to say, which is the most inconsistent with "the Cross," the act of carrying weapons to defend one's self against the murderous assault of a desperado, or to be the conductor of a party political newspaper, especially, at the present time?

We have several times lately met with an account of an attempt to shoot W. G. Brownlow, Esquire, editor of the Elizabethtown (Tenn.) Whig. It was abortive, but the most curious part of the story is, that Mr. Brownlow, who is a *clergyman*, was provided with pistols in his pockets, to pull out, and fire at his assailants. Such are not the weapons of the Cross.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

We have been accustomed, from some cause or other, to accord to the New England States, a farther advance in religion and morality, than our southern neighbors. But late indications seem rather against these admissions. The friends of intemperance in Old Massachusetts made an effort, the past winter, and obtained the repeal of the "fifteen gallon" law, and thus obtained a signal triumph. The *grog* men of Tennessee, at the same time, made a mighty essay to procure the repeal of the "tippling" law of 1838, but came out at the little end of the horn. Thus, while Tennessee has done herself the credit to maintain her integrity, Old Massachusetts has backslidden.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The General Conference of the M. E. Church commences about the first of May next in the city of Baltimore. This Conference is fraught with importance to the interests of that church. She is now, probably, in a more distracted state than she has been since her organization.

In the first place the whole south gives indications of discontent with the north and west.—The ground work of this dissatisfaction, as near as we can collect, grew out of the doings of the last General Conference, which was held in Cincinnati in 1836. Although that body acted on the great exciting subject of abolition, in passing certain resolutions, so as to suit the views of the south, yet when they came to elect their Bishops, three in number, the north and west united to prevent the election of a slaveholder, and accomplished their purpose. Notwithstanding the abstract decision was favorable to the wishes of the south, yet this practical demonstration was far from being satisfactory.—And some indications have been given since that the south will take care of herself. A late Virginia Conference Journal holds the following language:—"The next General Conference will be, in many respects, the most important meeting ever held by the M. E. Church. Questions affecting the peace and prosperity,—yea, the *unity* of the church will be agitated."

Secondly;—the abolition discussions which have been going on in the church for some years have produced a state of desperation among the respective parties to that question, that cannot now be compromised. The editor of Zion's Watchman, the leading abolition paper under the patronage of the church, is now charged and will probably be expelled before the meeting of the General Conference, so that his expulsion may be affirmed by that body, and thus the way opened up for the expulsion of abolitionists until that controversy is silenced.

Thirdly;—the attempts on the part of the episcopacy, to put down abolition discussions, has awakened a considerable opposition to their immense prerogatives, which will be carried even beyond the ranks of abolition. And mean time the laity are coming in for snacks. The Lowell "Observer" admits and sustains the claims of the laity to church representation.

Now, to a person acquainted with the Methodist people, and the nature of the iron government of the M. E. Church, it will not be very hard to predict the general result of these pending difficulties. The abolition controversy will be silenced in that church, the claims of the laity will be vetoed, and the power of the episcopacy will be guarded and strengthened. And all this will be done without much loss to the church, except in the north, where the spirit of the old Puritans is not yet entirely extinct.

Whoever is permitted to witness the doings of that body, will see the exhibition of a large amount of human nature, and we are afraid many things which will not be very creditable to christianity.

Maine Boundary Question.—We have read the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and presented by the President to the Senate of the United States on the 26th ult. The ground of difficulty seems to be that the State of Maine has an armed posse within the bounds of the disputed territory to protect the property from spoliation; to this the British Colonial authorities object as contrary to the existing stipulations between the two governments, and have, as an off-set, paraded a military force within the said territory. The State of Maine denies that this posse is contrary to the arrangements between the two powers. Bicknell, in alluding to this correspondence, says—

"If, as Mr. Fox must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force and the preservation of the property from further spoliations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the conduct of the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of her Majesty's Government. While the one, promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party, is essentially military in its character, and can be justified only by a well founded apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

"With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox, under instructions from his government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly State, pursuing, within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorized spoliation.

"The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's Government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply to the subject more determined efforts than has hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain and pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of his Government may unfortunately happen. But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the government and people of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine.

"Mr. Fox, in reply, under date of the 26th, holds this language:

"It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's Government in England; and until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply thereto, excepting to refer it to, and repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the Government of the U. States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, to record his opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's Government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights pending the negociation of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's Government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated."

The correspondence between these two public functionaries is quite tart; the subject seems to be producing some excitement in Congress.

Some unknown person has forwarded to us the "Report of the minority of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Directors of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum," which was presented to the House and laid on the table.

This Report calls in question and argues against the ability of Dr. Awl to promote the best interests of the Institution. The principal argument upon which the Report relies to sustain its position, is that drawn from an exhibit of the success of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, compared with other similar establishments. The following is the exhibit given in the Report before us:

	Recent Cases.	*Old Cases.*
McLean Asylum, per cent.,	86.	38.
Connecticut Retreat,	91.	26.
Bloomingdale Asylum,	73.	
Massachusetts State Hospital,	89.	28.
Western Lunatic Asylum, Va.	83.	
Retreat, near York,	70.65	29.19
Dr. Barrow's Private Asylum,	91.32	35.18
*O. L. Asylum, (according to committee's calculation,)	46.51	6.14
In 12 Lunatic Asylums in England, the average per cent. of all cases,		37.2-5
In 14 French Hospitals,		44.9-11
In 4 German do		31.
In 5 U. States, do (Ohio not included,)		41.30
In Ohio Lunatic Asylum,		17.19

In the foregoing results, the rates per cent. upon all cases received into the Institutions for the treatment of insanity, are given. Those of France, occurred between the years 1789 & 1813. England, 1748 and 1820. United States, 1795 and 1832; and the major part, not so late as 1815. Since which time, many important improvements in the establishment of Hospitals for the insane, as well as in the treatment of insanity, have been introduced.

Note.—Recent reports of American Institutions for the treatment of insanity, exhibit a result of above 50 per cent. of cures in all cases, received.

*It is possible the Superintendent did not embrace in his estimate the cases received during the last four months, believing the time insufficient for a fair trial; if so, his results would range between ⅓ and ½ those of other institutions.

This Report hold the following language:

"Is it indispensable to the popularity of the Asylum, that the public prints should be constituted the puffing organs, surreptitiously to procure a character for the Institution, which the skill and ability of its officer must necessarily fail to obtain for it?"

Now, we gave it as our opinion some time past, that Dr. Awl was a suitable person to take charge of this Institution, because he entered into the subject with that enthusiasm which could hardly fail to secure ultimate success; yet we did not design to puff him at the expense of truth. And should facts be against our opinion we are willing to recede. However, though the Report, we are noticing, is written with some ability, we shall receive its doctrines with caution until we hear the other side. As there is such political jealousies between partizan politicians, and as almost every question, or measure, is made political, and as political considerations are esteemed more important than any other, we scarcely know how, or who to trust, where we have no personal information on matters of political controversy. The following remarks from the Bro. Jonathan, are too true:

"Every body has read the story of the unfortunate man who had two wives, and a pepper and salt head. With one of these women it was an object that the husband should appear old; with the other, that he should appear young. In their alternate combings of his head, one plucked out his black hairs, and the other his white, until it fell out, that, between them, all his hair came out, and he was left as bald as a bald eagle.

"Pecisely in this same condition is Uncle Sam; and the jealousy of the two leading parties in the country has made him as bald as the man in the fable. No good measure can originate with one party, but the other to prevent eclat to a rival, must combat it. No matter how good or how necessary any measure may be—no matter how evident its advantages, or how necessary its provisions. It will not answer to let political enemies get the whole benefit of the authorship of any measure which may tell in their favor; and as duty to party, in the politician's creed is paramount to duty to country, the order of tactics, if not direct opposition, is at least such amendment as will convert black to white, and defeat the intent of the original movers."

MARKETS.

Zanesville.—Wheat is 44 cents, which is an advance of four cents since our last.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 30.—Flour.—The Flour market continues nearly steady, with a fair demand, though late in the week, owing to the difficulty of obtaining vessels for Europe, and the increased supplies arriving by the canals, prices have slightly declined.—Sales on the Delaware front of the city at $5 for export, and some parcels at 4 87½; on Broad street, sales at 4 87½, and one lot at 4 84—all cash. To-day we quote 4 87½ a 5 00, for fair to good brands.—*Bicknell.*

Baltimore, March 28.—*Flour.*—There was no particular variation in the price of Howard street Flour, at which we closed our last report, ($4.81½) until Wednesday, when a parcel of 5000 bbls. was sold by one house, at $4,75, and another parcel of 200 bbls. by another house yesterday, at the same price, both for cash. These were isolated cases, and not the market rates. Holders in general have been firm at $4.81½, which was the closing price last evening; whether they will contiue firm, will depend upon circumstances, there are plenty of buyers at $4.75. The car and wagon price has been steady at 4.62½ per bbl. cash. We note a sale of 300 bbls. City Mills extra, at 5.25, full; and another parcel of standard brand at 5, on a credit of 90 days, without interest. In Susquehanna there have been no operation of any consequence, the small stock is held at 4.81½a4.87½ per bbl. The export demand still continues under restricted conditions, but the sales have been comparatively light since our last report.

Provisions.—We have no variation to note in prices of any description. Small sales of Beef and Pork are making as wanted for ship's stores and city use at quotations. The Transactions in Baltimore cured Bacon amount to about 30,000lbs. at 9 cts. for assorted, and Sides at 9¼.—Hams continue at 11 cts. We quote Lard 8¾ a 9 cents, the latter for prime No. 1, with limited transactions.—*Lyford.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, at St. Clairsville, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. JOHN R. MULVANY, formerly of this place.

At the residence of Judge Putnam, in Putnan, on Tuesday morning last, the Rev. JOSHUA W. POWERS, of Kingston, Mass., Agent of the American Bible Society.

ITEMS.

The treaty of indemnity for claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, has been ratified by the Mexican Congress.

There never did, and never will exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character who is a stranger to self-denial.

The Augusta Age states that the story of the 250 men sent into the disputed territory, from the British Provinces, proves to be incorrect.—We thought it would so turn out.

A lad named Gilbert Dawson, aged 14, died at Schoharie, on the 6th ult., of hydrophobia. His disease arose from a bite in the wrist, by a small dog, early in January last.

The two boys, accused of firing the house of Mr. Scholmeyer in Baltimore, have been discharged honorably, as there was no evidence against them sufficient to justify the charge.

De Witt C. Peabody, an engraver of Ithaca, was arrested on Sunday week, on a charge of counterfeiting, and a large supply of red back bills on the Bank of Warsaw, were found in his room.

The St. Augustine Herald states that the fragments of a vessel supposed to have been burnt at sea, are strewed along the Florida coast from Matanzas to Mosqueto Inlets. There is nothing by which to discover the vessel's name.

Captain Wolfe and crew of the American ship Courier, from Batavia for New York, arrived at Cape Town, January 24th. Their vessel foundered at sea, November 18th. All hands were saved by a Spanish ship.

The New Orleans Bee records the death, by suicide of L H Newton, a jeweller, formerly of Chartres street, late of old Levee. He went to the Israelite burying ground, on the 6th ultimo, and blew out his brains with a pistol.

The Richmond Compiler states that the large barn and stables of Mr. Benjamin W. Green, in Richmond, have been fired by an incendiary, and burned, destroying six valuable horses, for one of which Mr. Green has refused 2000 dolls.

The Apalachicola Gazette of the 7th ultimo, states that the boiler of the steamer Commerce burst, while on her way from that place to Chattahooche, by which two engineers and a passenger named John Burton, were killed. Of course no body was to blame.

A young man named Francis B. Ely, jumped overboard from a steamboat at Salem, Ala., and was drowned. He had previously put in the hands of the Captain some money which he said he had stolen in New Orleans. He was about twenty-two years of age, and was supposed to be a native of Massachusetts.

The New Orleans Times chronicles the passage through that city, of Philo Rawson, the swindling cashier of the Ypsilanti Bank in Michigan. He was on his return from Texas, in charge of a Michigan sheriff, and the receiver of the bank. We take it his sensations were none of the most pleasant.

A paragraph now going the round of the papers kills off all the sons of the signers, except two—Harrison and John Q. Adams. A correspondent of the Boston Centinel says there are fifteen, with the above, still living, making seventeen in all; and of these eight reside in the city of Boston.

Important to Milleners.—A new machine for pressing straw or Tuscan hats is in operation at 57 Chrystie street. It is an immense improvement on the old plan, as the hats are pressed in a very easy and expeditious manner, and with a perfection hitherto unknown.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

The report that three berths in the British Queen were knocked into one to accommodate the Belgian Giant, is untrue. He only occupied *two* state rooms—a third having been fitted up for his lady, who, we are told, is an interesting looking woman, rather small in stature. A country editor, we notice, has garbled our former paragraph, by stating that the giant was coming over in two ships!—*ib.*

Religious fueds are ever the most bitter. The Philadelphia Ledger states that there is a dispute going on in that city, between an Orthodox and Hicksite Society of Friends for the possession of a burial ground. The Orthodox sexton resides on the premises and keeps the enclosure locked, so that when there is a funeral among the Hicksites, the sexton of the latter forces the gate or breaks the lock. On a late occasion, it is stated, something very like a row occurred. Such proceedings, among this peaceable denomination of christians, are very unusual.—*ib.*

The trial of Wood, the Philadelphia confectioner, for the murder of his daughter, commenced in the Oyer and Terminer Court at Philadelphia, yesterday. Edward Peak, the husband of the deceased, refusing to appear as a witness against his father-in-law, the Court issued an attachment against him, and he was taken into custody. The prisoner, Wood, still continues a silent and melancholy mood, not even taking notice of his wife or surviving children.

Since the above was in type we learn from Bicknell that Wood was acquitted on the ground of insanity. The jury was absent about ten minutes.

Great Fire in Louisville.—This morning's mail brings an account of a most destructive fire at Louisville, Ky., on the morning of the 26th ult. The fairest portion of the city, it would seem, is swept away. Thirty-eight large and heavy business establishments have been burnt out, destroying property to the estimated amount of a million of dollars!—The Louisville City Gazette supposes the fire to have been set by an incendiary.—*Ohio State Journal.*

State of Trade.—The New York Herald of Monday says, the business at the Custom House has become more animated during the past few days, in consequence of the arrival of many packets from Liverpool with fair cargoes of dry goods. These are not supplies ordered by importers, but are principally sent out by the manufacturers, on their own account. The money market here, however, is such as to prevent this system being pursued, as in former years. The paper of the auctioneers is no longer available as heretofore, and the market of the jobbers in the South and West is destroyed by the derangement of financial affairs.—*Lyford.*

☞The Legislature of the State of Maryland adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last, without having taken any action whatever in relation to the Banks or the Currency, and without making any appropriation for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. An act passed making provision for meeting the demands of the State Treasury, by authorizing the expenditure of the remainder of the surplus revenue, and of the proceeds of the sale of the Bank stocks owned by the state.

The first boat from Galena and Du Buque at St. Louis this season, arrived on the 10th ult. with 2000 pigs of Lead. The river was in fine navigable order.

By an act of the legislature of Virginia, passed immediately previous to its adjournment on the 19th ult., all the Banks of the State were relieved from the forfeitures and penalties incurred by their suspension.

The time of travel from Charleston, S. C. to New York via the Wilmington, N. C. and Welden Rail Road, is only 3 days, the distance is 781 miles.

A Mr. Taylor, with his marine armor, has succeeded in finding the wreck of the unfortunate steamer Lexington, at the depth of 114 feet. He succeeded in raising a part of it.—*Lyford.*

From a Correspondent of the Brother Jonathan.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1840.

Dear Sir:—We have recently had another warlike demonstration in our city, the particulars of which have not yet transpired through the press. You know the Friends or Quakers have a split in their society;—one faction is the "Orthodox" and the other the Hicksites. There is a burial ground which belonged to the sect before its division, and of which ground each party claims the exclusive ownership. The Orthodox have possession of the dwelling house on the ground, in which their sexton resides;—this square-coated officer always keeps the gate locked, and when a funeral of the Hicksites takes place, the sexton of that party comes armed with a hammer and cold-chisel, and cuts off the locks or bolts. At the funeral of the lamented Dr. Parrish, the Orthodox sexton, as usual, refused admission. The bolt was cut and the company entered. Application was made to the Orthodox sexton for chairs for the family of the deceased to sit on, but he not only refused them, but refused to admit seats into the yard when they had been brought from the house of a friend in the neighborhood. A number of boards were then brought in by actual *force*, and a scuffle of brown-coats and broad-brims took place at the gate of the church yard. I have this on undoubted authority.

This, you will say, was *natural* enough, for the nature of the human heart cannot be altered by wrapping it in brown broadcloth. What I am now about to mention has a little tinge of the *super*-natural. A tavern keeper near Fairmount Water Works, had been doing a dull business all winter, and cast about in his mind for some plan to make a little sum at the commencement of the spring season. Having concocted his scheme, he wrapped one of his bar-keepers in a white sheet and stationed him in a stone quarry on the side of the hill, with directions to enable him to play the part of a ghost skilfully. He soon attracted attention, and the news of the apparition spread all over the city. Crowds flocked to the spot, and before venturing to take a look at the spirit, each one of the multitude, took a look inside of the bar, where the landlord who originated the scheme, had prepared some enticing gin-toddies, "cobblers" and sundry other preparations which are famous for supplying a courageous disposition. This proved a good speculation. But the ghost, apprehensive of missiles, made himself scarce, and the disappointed mob after waiting several nights in patient expectation, finding the spectre had come the *Booth* game over them, began to take vengeance on the fixtures of Fairmount, and sacrilegiously destroyed some of the decorations of that beautiful spot.

Wood, the murderer of his daughter, was arraigned yesterday, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He looked very pale and exhibited some signs of emotion as he entered the court-room. An ineffectual attempt was made to empanel a jury in this case; and it will probably be a difficult thing to find twelve men in the city who have "not formed or expressed an opinion" in relation to the murder of Mrs. Peak. Yours, ***

From the Methodist Protestant.

THE TWO BRANCHES OF METHODISM.

Traternus Amor Maneto. Heb. xiii—I

Messrs Editors:—Although I am a member and minister of the *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and was taught to love and reverence all its institutions from the earliest dawn of infancy: and although the name, with all its *once* hallowed associations, is identified with my earliest recollections, I cannot reconcile to my feelings, the unkind, not to say, unchristian conduct, of many of our members and ministers towards the *Methodist Protestant Church*. I happened not many months since, to attend, by request of the Presiding Elder, a protracted Quarterly Meeting, in one of our western cities, where, by chance, an old veteran of the cross, happened, who had been twenty-five years in the itinerancy of the M. E. Church; during which time, he had travelled many a tedious mile, shared many a scanty meal, gladdened a thousand desponding hearts, and though he had been changed from circuit to circuit—from station to station, and had filled the office of Presiding Elder for so many as eight years, he had preserved a character for deep piety, and eminent ministerial usefulness, pure and unsullied. Some two years before, he had joined the Methodist Protestant Church from principle, and his moral and religious character never was questioned by any. This old gentleman was a stranger in the city, and introduced to myself, by an acquaintance, as a very eminent minister of the M. P. Church, whom the people would rejoice to hear preach. I, accordingly introduced him to my friend the P. Elder, who, I knew, was already acquainted with his character. No ministers of our church were in attendance, save the P. E. stationed Minister and myself, which circumstance induced me to believe, that the assistance of the venerable Protestant brother would be most kindly received. But in this I was mistaken. I requested that he might preach in my stead on Sabbath; but received in reply, with warmth, "*what! that old Radical in your place?*" The people sent in a written petition that he might preach, to which was attached, several hundred names; but they were treated with silent contempt. He was not asked *to preach, to exhort, to sing, to pray*—he was (I blush while I write) denied a ticket to *Love Feast!!* and all this, merely, because he did honestly prefer a modification in church government. A presbyterian of humble abilities was invited to preach several times, at the meeting above mentioned, though he lived in town, and had preached there for years.

This is only one instance out of perhaps, an hundred, which have fallen under my personal notice. I cannot throw away a minister, especially one who has been pinched by winter's cold, and scorched by summer's heat—*one* who has grown gray in the service of the church for no other reason, than that of desiring a republican form of government for the church. No never. Do we not fellowship ministers of other churches, whose government—nay whose doctrines are directly opposed to our own? Why then, I ask, as an ambassador for Christ—as a messenger of peace, as a lover of immortal souls, why not fellowship those whose doctrines are the same verbatim—whose forms of worship are the same, and whose government, is at least, as much like our own, as is the policy of the Presbyterian Church?

I love the Methodist Episcopal Church. I reverence her as a parent. I feed on her very memory in poetic raptures—I cling to it—I adore it. But, I love the *christian*, too, whether he bear her name in full, or in part, or not at all. Brethren, of the Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Protestant Churches, let us "love our God supremely," but, "let us love each other too." Let brotherly love continue. We are all children of the sainted Wesley—we are all members of the same family—we profess the same pure faith—we travel the same highway of holiness, and may God grant, that we all may gain the same pure, unsullied, unfading and blood-bought heaven.

Amen. A. M. Scott.

Evansville, Ark., Jan. 21, 1840.

Business Department.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Rose, 3 subscribers, J. D. Medearis, 1 sub.; E. J. Fuller, W. Y. Roberts, B. F. Thompson, A. K. Earl, D. Y. Ostrom, H. Wilcox, J. G. Pigman, give the post office where the person for whom you remit receives his paper, 1 sub.; W. Patterson, 1 sub.; John Anderson, 1 sub.; D. Crall, 1 sub.; J. Carey, T. Foster, Joseph Wells, Geo. Brown and L. B. Brown.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J. Rose for J. Esther, - - - - -	$2 00
" W. Y. Roberts, for G. Kirkpatrick two, and R. Isherwood, one, -	3 00
" Spencer Brown, last half 1st vol., -	1 00
" H. Wilcox, for J. Turner and J. Sacket, one each, - - - - -	2 00
" J. G. Pigman, two for himself and one for J. Linder, of Adamsville, is that right? - - - - - -	3 00
" W. Patterson, for R. Murphy, - -	2 00
" D. Crall, for H. Hopper and J. Millstead, two each, - - - - -	4 00
" Mary Aber, - - - - - - - -	2 00
" L. B. Brown, - - - - - - - -	2 00

The resolutions of the Pleasant Hill circuit in our next.

The publishers of the Methodist Protestant are desired to send their paper to John Fordyce, jr., Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio. Bro. F. is as good as the cash.

We call on our agents and friends to forward what cash they may have on hand for us as we shall want to use it. We should like to hear from Cincinnati.

As the publisher of the Western Recorder does not reside immediately in town, any person who may have business with the office, could do it, or have it done, by calling on O. White, No. 104, Main street, Zanesville.

We have complete files of the 3d, 4th and 6th volumes of the Methodist Correspondent, which we are now using for wrapping paper. Any person who may wish one, or all of these, can have them for 25 cents a piece. The 3d volume contains all the legal doings of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Episcopal Methodist property question.

Camp Meeting.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. Inskeep, Sup.

Adamsville ct.

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK was picked up on the Lancaster Road, a few miles west of Zanesville. From the papers it contains we should judge it to belong to a person by the name of *Samuel Hamilton.* If the owner will call at this office, (south-west corner of Springfield township,) and give satisfactory evidence of his right to the property, he can receive it. It contains some valuable papers. April 8, 1840.

To Editors.

THE office of the Middletown Mail, including a first rate assortment of Job Type, and sufficient of other kinds of type to publish the Mail, will be either rented or sold, on very favorable terms, to a person competent to publish a good weekly paper in this village; the subscription list tolerable, and the job work considerable, and yearly advertisers about thirty. Possession given the first of May, or earlier if desired. Application to be made, post paid, to

J. S. Iglehart.

Middletown, Butler, Ohio, April 8, 1840.

THE HISTORIAN.

GREECE AS IT IS.

BY PROFESSOR OLIN.

It is now one month since I arrived upon the shores of Greece. We were six days upon the coast in making the voyage from Corfu, around the Morea, to Athens. I have spent ten days in this city, and have made a journey of fourteen days in the interior, visiting Egina, Epidaunis, Jeron, Nauplia, Tyrius, Argos, Mycene, Nemea, Corinth, Salena, Delphos, Aracoba, Lavidia, Mantinea, Levetra, Platea, Thebes, Oropos, and Marathon. I have to regret that two places of capital interest are beyond my reach —Sparta in the extreme south, and Thermopylæ, in the north. The distance of these places from Athens deters most travellers from extending their excursions so far, and their neighborhoods are just now infested with robbers, so that they cannot be visited without a military escort. The time which I am able to devote to Greece has elapsed, and I embark to day for Alexandria.

I have been disappointed in Greece. With regard to its historical and classical interest and its ancient remains, my expectations have been more than realized. It is on these grounds the precise region which an educated man would desire to see above any other part of the world. It is with regard to its resources and present condition, that the numerous accounts of this country, which have been read with so much avidity in America since the revolt from Turkey, had misled me. I think these accounts have generally been colored by a certain enthusiasm, natural enough, and perhaps allowable in the writers, but not very favorable to the purposes of such readers as seek for precise information.

Greece must be considered, as a whole, to be one of the most sterile regions in Europe, or perhaps in the world. In extent the present kingdom is less than half the size of Georgia or Missouri. Much more than one half of this extent—I think not less than three-fourths—is composed of naked mountains, sheer rocks that defy cultivation, without a tree, and generally destitute of verdure of every kind. A high wall of these bare mountains extends from Corfu, on the west, around the Peloponessus, to Negropont in the east, encompassing the whole country. In the interior of Greece there are valleys of great fertility. The plains of Argos, Corinth, and Lavidia, are of considerable extent. So also are the plains of Attica and Marathon. But the largest tract of arable land is in Boetia.

This is a beautiful agricultural district, smiling with fields of grain. There are other tracts of productive land which I have not seen; but I have enumerated the principal. These are always mentioned by the people when you speak to them of the sterility of their country.—Altogether they may be equal to four or five counties in the United States: Besides these, there are many smaller tracts of arable land; patches at the bases or upon the sides of the mountains.

Greece is dependent upon Odessa for a large part of her bread. Currants are the chief. The imports of the country greatly exceed the exports.* So much for the natural advantages of Greece. It should be added, that the climate is genial—that her commercial position is unrivaled—and that she has many excellent harbors.

Scanty as is the arable land, a large part of it is uncultivated. This is probably the result of several causes, not apparent to a stranger. Some of them, however, are quite upon the surface. More than one half of the land belongs to the government. A part of this immense domain belongs to the Turkish government.—The rest consists of the private property of the Turks, confiscated at the close of the war. Government land is sold by auction, the purchaser paying nine per cent. per annum upon the price for thirty years when the land becomes his own. Of course agriculturalists will buy very sparingly upon terms which leave the perfecting of titles to the next generation. Government land is also offered upon rent; but that of individuals is preferred by tenants, as they grant certain facilities, such as advancing seed corn, and furnishing a part of the stock and implements, which the government does not. These advances are repaid out of the crop but they are important in a country where there is little capital. The result is, that much of the arable land lays waste. A barbarous system of taxation, adopted from the Turks, presses also upon agriculture. The king takes one-tenth of the produce of the land in kind; a mode of revenue oppressive and unequal in the extreme, and directly tending to throw all but land of the best quality out of cultivation. The evil is greatly aggravated by the mode of collection. The taxes of a province are sold to the highest bidder, who collects them himself in kind, and pays the public treasury in cash. He is allowed for this purpose extensive powers, which, all agree are shamefully abused. The farmer may not thrash his wheat at home, but must carry it upon donkeys, for there are no roads to a public thrashing floor, when the tithe is paid. He has then to carry the tenth to the market, if not above a certain distance, without pay, and to transport the straw, chaff, and his part of the grain to his own residence. The tales told of the repacity of these tax farmers are heart rending. To the poor peasant, there is, in fact, no remedy, though the law may have provided one. Nearly the whole revenue of the kingdom is derived from the land. About two millions of drachmas, (a drachma is one sixth of a dollar) arise from a duty of ten per cent. upon imports, and of six per cent. upon exports. Stamps yield a trifle, but the remaining twelve millions arise almost exclusively from the tax on agriculture. The whole revenue is about $2,400,000; the population of Greece is 800,000. This gives about $3 per head for every man, woman, and child. When the extreme poverty of the country is considered, this taxation must be regarded enormous. It falls short of the annual expenses of the government about two millions of drachmas. In the mean time, neither the principal nor interest of a considerable public debt are paid. The army, which is larger in proportion to the population of the country than that of any nation in Europe, with the exception of Prussia, absorbs a large part of the revenue. The king's civil list is $200,000 per annum. He is engaged in building a palace, to cost several million's and larger than Napoleon's at St. Cloud.

In the mean time there are not fifty miles of road in Greece over which it would be practicable to drive a wagon. I do not speak of some plains, where a cart might pass without a road. It was well said to me by an intelligent Greek gentleman, "The Bavarians have placed the huge saddle of a camel upon the back of a poor donkey!"

The government, as I have reason to believe, is generally unpopular. It is absolute though a representative legislature was solemnly promised. It is still expected, and loudly demanded by the Greeks, who have yet a free press, which they do not fail to abuse. I read several articles in papers which are printed in French as well as in Greek. Some ameliorations have been granted. The most of the Bavarian troops and ministers have been succeeded by natives. The king is thought to be well disposed, but to be under decided Russian influence. Persons who have been long in the country speak of decided improvement. Improvement, in a state of peace and some approach to security and property, will generally proceed, in spite of bad government, especially when affairs have arrived already at their worst possible state.

I have mentioned those obstacles which result from physical causes, and some which arise from the evil policy that presides over Greece. I fear there are others that grow out of the character and habits of the people. Certainly the Greeks are in a very low state of civilization. A stranger should speak with caution upon such subjects; but there are facts that press themselves upon his observation. I have said the country has no roads; it has no mails; of course no carriages out of the cities. In Athens there are many. I saw some at Argos, and two at Nauplia.

As a general thing, the houses in the villages, and nine-tenths of them in the towns are wretched hovels, built of sun-dried bricks or loose stones, laid in mud. The vicisitudes of one American winter would demolish them. As to the interior, with a considerable number of exceptions, they are without floor, or fire places, or windows. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs. The filthy dirt floor, sometimes with a mat of straw, or an old quilt spread upon it, serves for beds, chairs, and table. The fire is kindled upon a sort of hearth, and the smoke finds its way through the roof. In the agricultural villages the oxen and horses commonly occupy the same apartment with the family, which they enter by the same door.

I have dined several times at these places. The habits of the people are disgustingly filthy; and, I speak from painful experience, their inhabitants swarm with vermin. The traveller in the country carries his quilt, his cook, his food, and utensils, and by paying about the price of an elegant bed chamber in Paris, is allowed a place upon the floor in these wretched hovels!

Athens has 19,000 inhabitants, and many good houses. Nauplia, the only town in Greece not destroyed in the revolution, has also many good buildings, with perhaps 4,000 inhabitants. Argos, Lavidia, and Thebes, with each a population of from 4 to 6,000, are built in the meanest style. Patras is a little better. These are the principal places. Corinth has only 1.200 people.

The war against the Turks was certainly the most ferocious and desolating that has been waged in modern times. With the exception of Nauplia, and a few remote mountain villages, every town, and almost every habitation was destroyed.

I at first ascribed the meanness of the houses to their hasty reconstruction; but upon farther examination of the ruined habitations found that they were all built in the same inferior style. The standard of taste and comfort is degraded. No wonder that centuries of oppression should have produced such results, still the flattering accounts which had fallen under my notice had not prepared me for so general a prevalence of degradation and barbarism. Those who look and labor for the regeneration of Greece, and her elevation to the dignity of a civilized country, must have patience. Great changes cannot be wrought hastily. It savors of a schoolboy enthusiasm to expect that because in the days of Pericles and Epaminondas, the Greeks were polished and highly civilized, the present occupants of the country, who are perhaps as nearly allied to many tribes of barbarians who have at different periods, overrun and occupied this classic land, as to the heroes of Marathon and Platea, are to be suddenly invested with the high attributes of moral, social and intellectual excellence which are always of slow growth, and the results of favorable circumstances, accompanied with careful and long culture. In Athens and some other places, the intercourse of trade and commerce, and still more, the settlement of a large number of foreigners may be expected to work a speedy and considerable improvement; but many years, probably generations, will pass away before an effective civilization, such as pervades the masses in the United States, and in one or two of the nations of Europe, can reach the interior and remote parts of Greece.

I do not distrust the power of moral influences. In proportion as these are multiplied and judiciously directed may we hope for the regeneration of this people. Should it please God to revive pure christianity in the Greek Church, all that I have said of obstacles and delay should be greatly modified, or wholly rejected. Unfortunately there is not, so far as I can learn, any very decisive indication of such a revival. With a creed not very remote from the truth as it is in Jesus, this church, to which the people are blindly devoted, has neither intellectual nor spiritual power for great moral achievements.

The foreign agencies are decidedly unequal to the wants of the country; nor have they so far as I can learn, been signalized by any very marked tokens of the divine approbation. The American Board of Foreign Missions has four missionaries here, laboring with a zeal and fidelity for which the agents of that society are every where proverbial. The Rev. Dr. King, the veteran missionary, and the Rev. Mr. Benjamin, are in this city. Dr. K. preaches in Greek, and both are fully engaged in the important work of publishing and circulating good books. For this labor Greece is an open and most promising field and much good may be confidently anticipated from the exertions of these zealous men. Two of their associates are stationed in the southern Morea, laboring with good encouragement. A Baptist missionary is stationed at Patras, also from the United States. I did not know of this circumstance when I was in that city or I should have called on him. The Rev. Mr. Hill and his lady, of the American Episcopal Church, are doing much good in this city, through the instrumentality of a flourishing school, or rather of several schools, containing about six hundred pupils. They exercise an extensive influence. Some instances of conversion Mr. H. thinks have taken place among the pupils, and the cause of education in Greece is greatly indebted to their exertions. There is one Church of England missionary here and two in Sira.

The most favorable indication existing at present among the Greeks is the lively interest they take in the cause of education. The king is understood to be decidedly favorable to the instruction of the people. The towns and larger villages are required to maintain schools, and I was gratified to find them in existence, and apparently flourishing at Patras, Argos, Thebes, and other places.—There is a large and flourishing female school in this city, supported by the Greeks on the voluntary principle. A considerable portion of the people are said to manifest great eagerness to have their children taught, and the children to be apt and fond of learning. The University of Otho considering the state of the country, may be said to be flourishing. It has twenty-seven professors in its seven faculties of letters, science, philosophy, medicine, law and theology.—Most of them perhaps, have some other employment, but the number shows, at least, that the plan is ample. More than two hundred students attend the lectures, which are in modern Greek. They come not only from all parts of Greece, but from Turkey. The same is true of the girls in the female schools. I have heard several anecdotes of the sacrifices and poverty of the students, which indicate a degeee of enterprise and stubborn purpose that would do honor to New England.

I have mentioned the press as free. It is not legally so, but is in fact. The French system is adopted. A publisher must deposit a large sum of money to pay fines, if he shall incur such a penalty, and a responsible editor is answerable to the tribunals for all that appears in his paper. The affair is managed thus. A company raise the money requisite for the deposite; some person who will endure imprisonment for moderate pay, commonly an indigent student, is announced as editor. The paper is conducted in a free and fearless spirit, canvassing public measures without restraint, only avoiding what may be personally offensive to the king. If trouble arises, the vicarious editor is ready to go to jail, where he can still pursue his studies, and make money, and fares better than he does elsewhere. It is said the office is rather coveted. An untrammeled press is a check upon an arbitrary government, and no doubt the best substitute for a representative assembly, to which I think it must ultimately lead, if its freedom be not stifled. I ought to say that many liberal men distrust the fitness of the country for such a government at present, though they think it indispensable as an ultimate arrangement. The excessive corruptibility of the Greeks is the reason given why the boon should be delayed. It is said to be impossible to fill the offices with honest men, so demoralizing has been the influence of Turkish rule. It is almost a matter of course a sort of right, for men in power to take bribes. The lowest officers, the mayors of petty villages, rival, in this respect, a Turkish pasha. Many hope that when a little wealth shall have been diffused men may be found for representatives less exposed to temptations. Now it is thought they would become the minions of royalty.

Labor is better paid for here than in any country in Europe—40 to 50 cents per day. Charges at inns high. I paid for a horse and guide, without keep 48 cents per day; interpreter the same.—I rode with a halter upon a pack saddle, which is a huge frame of wood, not unlike the frame of a cross-legged table.—With quilts and whatever you choose to lay upon it, it is, as to ease, a decided improvement upon the common saddle.—The stirrup was of rope. I was commonly mounted eight or ten hours daily, riding over such places as I could believe it possible to travel with impunity, only because I had passed them unharmed.—This, with sleeping on the ground, or the floor, with no bed but a single quilt, was a good trial of my health. I returned to Athens better than when I left it. It is a journey which a man, having completed it, would rejoice to have undertaken, but which a sensible and sensitive man would not be induced to make again, but in obedience to some imperative call of duty.

S. Olin.

Athens, Dec. 17, 1839.

*These plains are not, as their name would indicate, mere level tracts of country, but compromise large extents of hill and dale, beautifully diversified with groves of oak and shrubby pine, rich pasture, and open spots of luxuriant herbage, intermixed with low shrubs, and an abundance of wild fruits and flowers.

*Any person acquainted with the laws of commerce knows that this cannot be, only temporily; for when a nation's means are exhausted they can no longer obtain credit abroad.—Ed. R.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

THE LOST CHILD.

BY MRS. TRAIL,

Author of "The Backwoods of Canada.

Among the many casualties and accidents that befall the inhabitants of this forest land, there is none of more frequent recurrence than that of persons being lost in the woods.

The following advertisement, which appeared in the Cobourg Star, dated August the 2d, 1837, excited the interest of all classes of people in the district, but more especially of those persons inhabiting the vicinity of the spot where the child's friends lived:—

"Child Lost! £50 Reward.—Lost on Saturday last, the 29th of July, on the road leading from Bowskill's mills to Foe's Tavern, near the Rice Lake Plains, a child about six years old, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Eyre of Hamilton, near Cobourg. She wore a blue plaided satin frock, and was without her bonnet.—Whoever will give such information as may lead to her discovery, shall receive the above reward. Thomas Eyre."

I shall also copy the accompanying paragraphs, which contains some particulars respecting the child not contained in the advertisement, it is as follows:—

"One of those afflicting accidents which occasionally call forth the sympathy of a whole community, has just transpired in this neighborhood, and is now occupying the attention of all classes. Its nature is briefly told in the above announcement, which informs us that a child has been lost, and is now wandering alone on the Rice Lake Plains, or may be dead.

"On Saturday last, Mr. and Mrs. Eyre, of Hamilton, with a party of friends, went to gather huckle-berries on the plain, and enjoy the pleasures of a pic-nic. Having dined, they proceeded to gather the berries, in which occupation the children participated with all the eagerness and heedless avidity that characterises their age, wandering gaily from bush to bush, thoughtless of any danger; but, alas! one of the little party was destined to pay fearfully for its temerity. On mustering to return home, Mr. Eyre's little daughter, a fine child about six years of age, was missing from the party, and, notwithstandtng an active and immediate search was commenced by the whole party, consisting of not less than thirty persons, and which has since been continued by hundreds of people from this and the adjacent townships, she still remains undiscovered, having been near four nights and three days alone in the wilderness, without food and without shelter, otherwise than what the bushes and trees may have afforded her.

"We hear that nearly a thousand persons humanely assisted the distracted parents in their search for the poor little wanderer yesterday, and that a party of Indians started in quest of her, headed by Captain Pantosh. We sincerely hope before this time some trace of her may have been found.

"In addition to the reward offered by Mr. Eyre for the recovery of his child, we learn that Lieutenant Rowe, his neighbor, has most generously pledged himself to add a further sum to the Indians of 100 dollars, should they succeed in finding her alive. Mr. Rowe has been indefatigable in his personal exertions, having been out night and day since the search begun."

'*The Child Found.*—Intelligence has just reached us that the child was found this morning (Thursday) near Cold Spring, alive and well, after having wandered in the woods five days and nights.'

I learned the following interesting particulars from a gentleman who was himself one of the active searchers for the child, and who arrived on the spot where the Indians found her a few minutes after the poor thing had been conveyed to the arms of her afflicted parents; thither he followed at full speed, to learn the state in which she was. "I found the poor child," he said, "lying on the same bed with her father, who was completely worn out with grief and fatigue. The child was greatly emaciated, and presented a pitiable spectacle; her poor hands, face, and neck, were blistered and burned with the sun, while her clothes were rent in tatters, and her feet torn with briars. She never complained of hunger though she said she only tasted a few berries from the time she was lost to that very day, but appeared to suffer the most tormenting agonies of thirst. It was thirst in the first instance that led her to absent herself from the rest of the party. She had taken a saucer in her hand to search for drink; a hope she had never lost sight of, for she still retained the saucer in her feeble grasp when found. She said she had wandered a long way in search of water, but found neither creek nor spring. On being questioned if she had heard the voice of the party in search of her the first day, she said, 'Yes, but as she did not hear her papa's voice, she would not answer; she did not see any of her own folks, and she was afraid to speak.' This unaccountable timidity proved the cause of all her own prolonged suffering, and the anguish endured by her distracted parents. Each day, she said, she heard people out in search of her, and she grew more and more alarmed lest she should fall into the hands of strangers, who might take her away; so she hid herself, and once lay down under some logs and bushes when a party were coming near her; but the last day she was so thirsty, and felt so ill, that she thought she would not hide herself; so she climbed up on a high log, and held up her hand, hoping some one would see her, and take her to her papa, and give her a drink. It was fortunate for the poor little wanderer that she came to this resolution before it was too late, for exhausted nature must soon have sunk under the privations she endured. It is remarkable that the spot where she was found was not a mile from the place where she was first missed, and where she must have been discovered very soon after she was missed from the party but for her singular timidity. A few days' careful treatment soon restored the runaway to her former health and spirits; and, young as she is, her adventure on the Rice Lake Plains will not easily be effaced from her mind."*

Children should learn from this to be thankful for their happy homes. They should do all they can to give joy to their parents, whose love to them is so strong. You see, also, that fear often may cause greater suffering than the worst of misfortunes.

How many are there, who wander through the wilderness of sin because they are afraid to cast themselves into the arms of their best Friend who is entreating them to come to him and be saved! Such conduct is infinitely more foolish than that of the child who came very near losing her life by her timidity. O, cast away your fears, and come and be saved in the kind arms of your deliverer before it is *too late!—Youth's Cabinet.*

A Poet.—A poet often does more and better than he is aware of at the time, and seems at last to know as little about his power as a silkworm knows about the fineness and beauty of the thread.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

Edw'd. J. Fuller, *Teacher.*

Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

Harris' Intelligencer

IS published every Saturday by Isaac Harris. Publication office, No. 120, Liberty st. Printed by A. A. Anderson, Irwin's Row, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Terms of Subscription.—$2 per annum, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within three months; $3 at the end of the year. $1,25, in advance, for six months; 75 cents for three months; 62½ cents per dozen; 6¼ cents for single copies.

Persons who obtain three subscribers, and remit a five dollar current note, with the names and address, shall receive that number of papers; for ten dollars six copies will be sent; and for twenty dollars twelve copies.

Terms of Advertising.—A short card will be inserted one year for six dollars; over eight lines for ten dollars, with a copy of the paper.

Advertisements of 16 lines, or less, will be charged 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made to advertisers by the year.

All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. Anderson & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 26, Second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange, by G. W. Lyford, editor and proprietor. Terms:

Five dollars per annum, } Payable
Three dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double cov ered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Important to Rail Road Companies.

THE subscriber offers to the public a new and improved mode of ascending and descending Inclined Plains on Rail Roads. This improvement supercedes the necessity of horse or stationary power, by giving to the locomotive engine a new wheel, affixed to one of the axles of the motive, which connects with an extra railing laid in the centre of the road, on the plain. As the engine approaches the plain, the pilot wheel on the centre of the axle, falls into gear with the extra railing and propels her onward. The construction and connection of the pilot wheel and extra railing is of such a character that it not only necessarily advances, but advances perfectly smooth, and cannot be impeded by the congealing of ice, the connection of the wheel and railing being on the right and left of the tread.

Rail Road companies or managers wanting further information, will please address the subscriber, at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, or William P. Ellis, Washington city, who has obtained the right of the State of Maryland by purchase, or William C. Pool, of Baltimore, who has the right of Georgia, North and South Carolina, on commission.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

Important to Farmers.

FARMERS are hereby invited to procure the hitherto unrivalled HULLING MILL.—This machine can be attached to any of the powers now in common use, and is calculated to save a great amount of manual labor. Clover-seed can be hulled at the rate of from three to five bushels per hour;—Rice can be hulled at the rate of twenty-five bushels per hour;—Oats, Barley or Spelts, can be hulled at the rate of thirty bushels per hour, ready for flouring;—Corn can be made into hominy at the rate of twenty bushels per hour. Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Spelts, or Buck-wheat, can be chopped at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour.

A moment's reflection will convince the Farmer of the advantage of possessing such a labor-saving machine. Is he a Rice grower?—he can prepare his Rice for the market in one-fourth of the time usually spent, and with one-fourth of the labor. Has he a surplus of Corn?—instead of selling it for twenty-five cents, he can make it into hominy and sell it for two dollars per bushel. Has he a surplus of Barley?—instead of selling it for fifty cents per bushel, he can hull and sell it for six cents per pound, &c. &c. The simplicity, durability, portability, and usefulness of this Mill, recommend it as one of the most desirable and money producing machines of modern invention.

Those wishing to procure this machine in Georgia, North or South Carolina, can address William C. Pool, Baltimore, Maryland; those of the State of Maryland, can address Richard B. Chinoweth, also of Baltimore; in this region of country, can address Lewis Ward, of Zanesville, Levi B. Ball, of Putnam, Abraham Baker, of Mt. Vernon, or Mr. Hanawalt, of Licking county; other sections can address the subscriber at Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio. The most liberal terms will be given to mechanics who may wish to make, vend and use this Hulling Mill in sections not yet occupied. We invite the public to call and see for themselves.

JOHN MERCER.

November 28, 1839. 15

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

E. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840. | Number 34. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

ORIGINAL PIECES, NO. IX.

SUN SETTING.

1. That golden orb has sunk to rest,
Or lost to view in the far west,
And now the loss of silver light,
Relieves our eyes with slumb'ring night.

2. And now, tho' set, the golden sun
Yet he another race will run,
Before another day is born,
Yes, e'er the sun shall wake up morn.

3. The sun! the sun! that orb of fire,
Some like to his Almighty Sire,
Knows not of sleep or balmy rest,
Nor e'er with care is overprest.

4. He scatters wide with genial ray,
Unnumber'd blessings ev'ry day,
Attentive to our little world,
And ev'ry planet round her whirl'd.

5. His rays reach ev'ry blade of grass,
In ev'ry region where they pass,
And in his absence cooling shade,
Revives what had begun to fade.

6. And now let the reflection end,
With Him who did these blessings send,
We see His wisdom here below,
In ev'ry thing where'er we go. V.

[Re-published by request.]

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

v painfully pleasing the fond recollection
routhful connexions and innocent joys,
en blessed with parental advice and affection,
brounded with mercies and peace from on high;
ill view the chairs of my father and mother,
e seats of their offspring as ranged on each
hand,
t that richest of books which excels every other,
e family bible that lay on the stand—
horus]—The old-fashioned bible—the dear
blessed bible—
e family bible that lay on the stand.

e bible, the volume of God's inspiration,
morning and evening did yield us delight,
d the pray'r of our sire a sweet invocation
r mercy by day, and for safety by night;
ir hymns of thanksgiving with harmony swelling,
warm from the hearts of the family band,
If rais'd us from earth to that rapt'rous dwelling,
scrib'd in the bible that lay on the stand.

scenes of enjoyment, long have we been parted,
hope's almost gone and my parents no more,
sorrow and sadness I live broken-hearted,
d wander alone on a far distant shore;
t why should I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
rgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand,
, let me with patience receive his correction,
nd think of the bible that lay on the stand.

est bible, the light and the guide of the stranger,
ith thee I'm encircl'd with parents and friends,
ny kind admonitions will guide me from danger,
thee my last ling'ring hopes do depend;
ope wakens to vigor and rises to glory,
I hasten and flee to the bright promis'd land,
nd for refuge lay hold on the hope set before me,
veal'd in the bible that lays on the stand.

hen hail thou the brightest and best of the morning,
he star that hath guided my parents safe home,
he beams of thy glory my path-way adorning,
hall scatter my darkness and brighten my gloom;
s wandering sages to worship the stranger,
lid hasten their way unto Canaan's fair land,
ll bow to adore him, but not in a manger,—
e's seen in the bible that lays on the stand.

ho' age and misfortune press hard on my feelings,
ll flee to the bible and trust in the Lord,
ho' darkness should cover his merciful dealings,
My soul is still cheered by the heavenly word;
But now from things earthly my soul is removing,
soon shall shout glory with heaven's bright band,
And with raptures of joy be forever adoring,
The God of the bible that lays on the stand.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW RICHMOND, OHIO, MARCH 25, 1840.

Mr. Editor: I am not one of those persons who is solicitous to furnish communications for publication, but as it is a custom among us, and as it will doubtless be expected by those brethren who have knowledge of what the Lord has done for us, I give you a brief account of our second quarterly meeting, which commenced on the 15th and continued until the 23d instant, at Withamsville. All things taken into consideration, this was one of the most powerful revivals I ever witnessed, though not the most extensive.

The first time I preached at this place, I had three hearers; the audience gradually increased, and was generally attentive and solemn; but still, in general, it was an abandonedly wicked and hardened place. The Baptist and Episcopal brethren had tried without any success, to effect a reformation. Another difficulty is, there is no meeting house in the place, we had our meeting in a small inconvenient school house on Sabbath, and at night and in the day time at the dwelling of sister Smith.

Our President, Bro. Flood and Bro. McGuire, were in attendance, from the beginning of our meeting. As the village was filled with a diversity of sentiments, not even Atheism, Deism and Universalism excepted; in the early part of the meeting, I suggested the propriety of not touching on any controverted point, and am happy to say, that the brethren, in all their preaching and exhortations, brought nothing of a controversial nature into view, and to this, as much as any one other circumstance, I attribute under God, our almost unparalleled success.

On Sabbath, we had a tolerable good meeting, and also at night,—doubtless, deep impressions were made by the forcible manner in which the truth was presented, and the many and powerful appeals made to the audience. On Monday the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered; during the whole of this morning's meeting the presence of the Lord was graciously and powerfully felt by saints and sinners,—it was a most melting time. At this time, we first began to speak to mourners, many of whom were under deep and pungent conviction. From this our congregation increased, and an increased interest was manifest, even to the conclusion.

On Tuesday morning, Bro. Flood left us, and Bro. McGuire intended leaving on Wednesday, but seeing the great want of ministerial help, he continued with us. On Wednesday, I was informed by an intelligent citizen of the place, that with a few exceptions, all of the inhabitants were under deep concern about their souls' salvation. And a request was also made, that we should preach in a large wagon-maker's shop, which was fitted up for that purpose, and which would contain the congregation. Among the converts and those who have expressed a determination to forsake sin and seek salvation, were the heads and leaders of wickedness. On Friday, Bro. Barnes, of Cincinnati, came to our assistance, and on the following Sabbath, Bro. Evans.

SEVENTEEN joined our church, most of whom professed to have obtained pardon for sin, and all the rest professed to be earnestly engaged in seeking salvation. Many others are under deep conviction, and have expressed to me their determination to seek until they obtain a knowledge of the pardon of their sins and the salvation of their souls. There is one thing connected with this revival that affords me much pleasure, which argues its solidity and genuiness; that is, there was no extravagance; no noise was heard among the seekers at any time throughout the meeting, but weeping and sobbing. The prospect in this place is as promising as it can be, under existing circumstances. On other parts of the circuit, I have reason to believe the same success would attend an efficient protracted meeting, which I could not give the people who want it, for want of ministerial assistance and time. Yours, &c., DAVID CRALL.

LANCASTER, OHIO, APRIL 4, 1840.

Bro. Springer: As it respects our church in this place, we are somewhat encouraged. When Woodward prostrated us, all of the members save five or six, fell off; these few united in prayer meetings and made an effort to live, and we felt some little revived. When Bro. Maynard came on, we doubled our efforts, and soon began to look up.

About two miles from town, there were two families that had once belonged to our church; Bro. Maynard and myself organized a class there of five or six members. At our second quarterly meeting, Bro. Thrap came to our help and a gracious work began. If he could have continued longer, it appeared, that many would have went with us, but the work has gradually continued.

I have no record before me, but at the two classes there has been about fifty-six received as probationers. Our meetings are spiritual, indeed. Yours, &c., JACOB MYERS.

OXAW, CLINTON, ILL., MARCH 17, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Our cause is still on the advance on the Saline circuit. Since my last communication, there has been an accession to the church of TWENTY-THREE members,—eleven in the class at Bro. Hale's, where our first quarterly meeting was held. In this circuit, the members of the old church are beginning to understand their rights, and are joining us. I am induced to believe that there will be an increase of some seventy-five or eighty more members in a few months. As I expect to write to you soon again, I must close my present communication.

Yours in the bonds of a peaceful gospel,
WILLIAM PATTERSON.

LITERATURE.—*Dickens and Marryatt.*—No one who reads the current miscellaneous literature of the day, can have failed to notice the striking difference between these gentlemen, much to the discredit of the latter. Dickens can never apparently by any chance descend to grossness or indelicacy—Marryatt is as uneasy as a worm out of the mud, if he finds himself by any chance in the act of writing a decent sentence, or expressing a pure thought. One can touch the most unpleasant scenes of real life, with a refinement, which, while it preserves every feature, divests it of all feeling of disgust. He can canonize a fish woman or a valet, and impart dignity and interest to objects and persons the most insignificant. Marryatt, on the contrary, carries the slang of the forecastle and the pot house into the lady's boudoir; and if he had written Milton's Paradise Lost, would have made Gabriel a boatswain with tarry breeches, and given him a whistle instead of a trumpet, without being conscious that the character was unfit for heaven. The last work of his, "Poor Jack," is most richly and deeply imbued with the Captain's peculiar grossness—the smut of Smollet and Fielding, without their wit.—*Brother Jonathan.*

APPROPRIATE.—The Whigs are preparing badges with a vignette of a log cabin upon them, for the members of the Tippecanoe Clubs. The Democrats, resolving not to be behind their opponents, are getting up a vignette of a cabbage, in opposition.—*ib.*

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following extract is from the Paris correspondent of the Brother Jonathan. M. Guizot, of whom it principally treats, has recently been appointed by the French government Minister to the Court of St. James. The extract contains some very sensible and discriminating remarks on the subject of character.—*Ed. Recorder.*

He was born on the 4th of October, 1787, at Nismes. His father was a distinguished advocate of that place, who was beheaded on the 8th of April, 1794, three days after the bloody victory obtained by Robespierre over Danton, Camille, Desmoulins, and the members of the committee of clemency. The widowed mother, with her two sons, of whom Francois Pierre Guillaume was the eldest, removed to Geneva, where her children were educated. Young Guizot devoted himself to study with so much ardor that, at the end of four years, he was able to read Thucydides, and Cicero, and Dante, and Schiller, and Shakspeare, in their respective idioms. His two last years at college were especially dedicated to historical and philosophical studies. Having finished his academical course with the most brilliant success, he came to Paris in 1805, to prepare himself for the bar. At once poor and proud, austere and ambitious, the young man found himself thrown into a world of intrigue, frivolity and licentiousness, but successfully resisted the contagion. His first year in Paris was one of isolation and sadness. The following one, however, he was made preceptor to the children of M. Stapfer, a former minister from Switzerland to France, at whose hands he experienced almost paternal treatment.—These new relations opened for him the saloons of M. Suard, where the most distinguished wits of the day were wont to assemble; and it was there that he first met the woman who was to exert an influence over his whole life. Born of a noble family, which had been ruined by the revolution, Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan had found in her talents and attainments the means of supporting herself and her immediate relatives. She was editing a journal called *The Publicist*, when a grievous malady, brought on by two much work, constrained her to interrupt her labors. She was in despair; when one day she received an anonymous letter, in which she was begged to be of good cheer, and an offer was made of executing her task during the continuance of her sickness. The letter was accompanied by an article admirably composed, the ideas and the style of which were exactly modelled in her manner of writing. She accepted the article, and regularly received a contribution from the same unknown hand, until her health was re-established. Greatly moved by the circumstance, she related it in the saloon of M. Suard, exhausting herself in conjectures as to the friendly individual, without scarcely noticing a pale, serious young man who was among her listeners. At length she besought her benefactor, through the columns of her journal, to make himself known, and that same young man called upon her to receive her thanks. Five years afterwards, M'lle de Meulan became the wife of M. Guizot.

During those five years, M. Guizot's existence was employed in various literary works. In 1809 he published his first book, the *Dictionary of Synonymes*, the introduction to which, consecrated to a philosophical appreciation of the character of the French language, already revealed that spirit of precision and method by which he is distinguished. Next appeared the *Lives of the French Poets*, then a translation of Gibbon, enriched with historical notes of the highest interest; and a translation of a work of Rehfus, *Spain in* 1808.

In 1812 he was attached to the University as adjunct professor of history, and not long afterwards he obtained full possession of that chair of modern history with which his name is so intimately and glorious blended. Now commenced his friendship with the celebrated Royer Collard, at the time professor of the history of philosophy in the same institution.

The events of 1814 found M. Guizot in his native town, where he had gone to visit his mother. On his return, through the kind offices of Royer Collard, he was chosen by the Minister of the Interior, the able de Montesquieu, to fill the place of secretary general in his department. This was M. Guizot's first step in the path of politics. The return of Napoleon from the island of Elba sent him back to his literary occupations. On the second restoration of the Bourbons, he was entrusted with the post of secretary general in the department of Justice, under the Marquis de Barbe Marbois, and did all in his power to arrest the encroachments of the partisans of absolute royalty.—His first political pamphlet, "The Representative Government and the present state of France," published in refutation of a work by M. de Vitrolles, showed him to be a firm adherent to the party of the constitutional royalists. The assassination of the Duke de Berri, however, created such horror in the public mind as to give a complete ascendency for the moment to the ultra legitimists; and their opponents were excluded from power.

From that epoch until the administration of M. de Martignac in 1828, the political life of M. Guizot was a perpetual combat against the Villele ministry.—Whilst the national interests of France were supported by eloquent orators in the Chambers, they were no less materially aided by his writings, which had the greatest success. He was also indefatigable in the prosecution of his professional duties; but the ministry took vengeance on the lecturer for the attacks of the politician, and in 1825 interdicted his course. Thus forced back into private life, he undertook a series of historical works, which will form the surest basis of his fame. The "Collection of memoirs relative to the revolution of England;" the two first volumes of the history of that revolution; the "Collection of memoirs relative to the early history of France;" the [illegible]ays on the history of France," followed one another in rapid succession. At the same time his political pen enriched the literature of his country with a translation of Shakspeare, and historical essays on the great dramatist and the reformer Calvin.

In 1827 he lost his wife, the companion of his labors, whose strength of character and admirable intelligence, had contributed to sustain him amid the agitations of his career. The blow was a severe one; but he bore up against it with characteristic philosophy.

The Villele ministry fell; that of M. de Martignac succeeded, and M. Guizot was restored to his professorship. Some time after the Polognac was formed, M. Guizot was elected a deputy from Lisieux, and took an active and influencial part in opposition. The ordinances of July appeared. M. Guizot drew up the protest of the deputies against them; and in the famous meeting on the 29th at the residence of Laffitte, after the revolution was accomplished, he was the first to rise and insist upon the immediate formation of a municipal committee for the establishment and maintenance of order. On the 30th that body named him provisional minister of public instruction; on the 31st he read to the Chamber the proclamation appointing the Duke of Orleans lieutenant-general of the kingdom. During the period which preceded the ceremonial of the 9th of August, he was busily engaged, having been removed to the then most arduous spot, that of the ministry of the interior, in a general recomposition of the body of administrative functionaries, and in the revision of the charter. In a few days he changed and replaced no less than 76 prefects, 176 sub-prefects, and 38 secretaries-general. He also endeavored, but without success, to introduce into the new charter an article lowering to twenty-five years the age of eligibility to the Chamber of Deputies.

The history of the Laffitte administration is well known. After its overthrow on the 13th of March, the conservative principle, which had been trodden under foot, arose strong and powerful and imperious, in the person of Casimir Perier. For the first time since the revolution, a compact, resolute and durable majority was formed in the chambers. The ministerial army was divided into three distinct corps, manœuvring with unity and concord under the orders of the energetic Premier—the left wing, composed of a large portion of the old liberal opposition to the government of Charles X., which had rallied to the new monarchy, was commanded by M. Thiers; the right wing, formed of constitutional royalists, was under the direction of M. Guizot; and the centre, which was a sort of conglomeration of various recruits from every political banner, owned M. Dupin for its leader. By the aid of this triple phalanx the cabinet was enabled to make head against its opponents in the Chambers to put down insurrection, to force the gates of Ancona, and consolidate the conservative system.

After the death or Casimir Perier, his officers disputed for some time about the command; at length the right and left wings coalesced; M. Thiers and M. Guizot shook hands, and the ministry of the 11th of October, 1832, was formed. M. Guizot was made minister of public instruction. Amongst his acts was one which met with universal applause. The admirable law of the 28th of June, 1833, in regard to primary instruction, conceived, prepared, sustained and executed by him, will always be considered one of the noblest monuments of the age.

After an existence of four years the the cabinet was dissolved, mainly in consequence of the dissensions between M. Guizot and M. Theirs. The administration of Count Mole, which succeeded, found a determined foe in M. Guizot, who was the chief instigator of the coalition by which it was destroyed. Of the present ministry, he has been neither a supporter nor an antagonist. His appointment, however, to the court of St. James, would seem to indicate that they do not consider him against them because he is not for them; or perhaps they are desirious of getting him out of the way.

The following picture is drawn of him by the writer of the memoir from which I have abridged the above narrative:

"M. Guizot may be regarded under four points of view—as a private individual, a writer, a historian, and an orator and politician.

The virtue of the private individual has never been called in question; one of his most violent political enemies speaks thus: 'Why should I not confess that M. Guizot is a man of strict and pure morality, and that he is worthy the esteem of all good men by the excellence of his life and sentiments?'"

As a writer, M. Guizot possesses a style which would be recognized any where. Its march is firm and decided, it goes right to its object, is not free from a species of stiffness, and affects in an especial manner abstract phraseology; the form with which he invests his idea is sometimes a little obscure, but the idea itself is always so clear, so brilliant that it shines through.

As a historian, M. Guizot has rendered eminent services. Every body knows that, together with Thierry, Sismondi and de Barante, he is one of the heads of the modern historical school which has taught us to go out of the present for the purpose of investigating the past, and not to weigh the men and the things of former times in the scales of the day. As an orator, his manner is imposing and severe. Small and fragile in person, he is lofty and dignified in carriage and demeanor; his voice is sonorous and impressive; his eloquence is always refined and chaste; it has more vigor than grace; it convinces rather than moves. When he ascends the tribune, every one, friend and foe, prepares to listen; there is no talking, very little coughing, and nobody goes to sleep.

A good deal has been said about the political versatility of M. Guizot—his sudden changes, his opposition at one time, and his servility at another; but from the language, the writings and the acts of M. Guizot throughout his career, I have derived a profound conviction that, with some trifling exceptions of detail, his general and distinctive trait as a statesman, is consistency—that such as he was when in public life under the ministry of Decazes, and in opposition to that of M. de Villele, he still continues to be. Let me explain myself without flattery or hate.

Providence has imposed upon human societies an eternal problem of which it has reserved the solution. There has always been, and there will always be, a struggle between two opposing principles, *privilege* and *duty*, *power* and *liberty*. In presence of these hostile elements, which the master spirits of all ages endeavor to conciliate, no man can remain perfectly calm, perfectly impartial. Mathematical truths appertain to the intellect; people do not become inflamed about them; political truths act upon both the head and the heart, and no one can preserve himself from an involuntary attraction or repulsion, according to his turn of mind, his temperament, his individuality. Some are more drawn towards liberty, others towards power; some are for playing the tribune, others the minister; some have the sentiment of independence, others the instinct of authority.—Now, M. Guizot is essentially one of the latter. His is an elevated and progressive intelligence, but domineering by nature, and governmental by conviction. In his eyes, the France of the present day, founded upon two great victories of the principle of liberty, is naturally inclined to abuse its triumph; and of the two elements which are equally requisite for social existence, the weakest at present is power.

Setting out from these premises, M. Guizot wishes to re-establish the equilibrium between the two corner stones of the edifice. It is easy to see, however, in the political pamphlets which he wrote during the period of the restoration, that in the midst of all his attacks upon the agents of power, there is a real sympathy for power itself. Legitimacy was grasping too much. Impelled both by imprudent friends and insidious enemies, the vessel was going full sail upon a rock. M. Guizot saw its perils, rebuked those by whom it was managed, and even when it had struck, was crying out, "Turn the ship!"

The revolution of July discomposed M. Guizot, perhaps, for a moment, but did not discourage him. Thus, from the moment when the principle, which is the object of his solicitude, had fallen beneath the feet of popular indignation, we behold him hastening to raise it little by little, to place it erect, and at length to push it boldly on in the direction which he wished it to take before its disaster.

What then in short, is M. Guizot?

He is a friend of power and strong government, and at the same time the most independent of men; bending beneath the yoke of the principles which he has imposed upon himself, and carrying a high head in all questions affecting persons; a politician of great merit, and valuing himself at his full worth; more sincere than enthusiastic, prouder of the approval of his own conscience than of the homage of the crowd; gifted in a supreme degree with that strength of will and perseverance which make the statesman; a mortal foe of all that resembles disorder, and capable when things are at their worst, of unhesitatingly plunging into the despotism which he does not love, rather than undergo the anarchy which he abhors.

M. Guizot is the acknowledged chief of the party which is known by the name of *Doctrinaries*. As you may not, perhaps, be acquainted with the origin of the epithet, it may be well to explain its history. It was first used in a political sense during the Decazes administration in 1815. M. Royer Collard had been educated in a college, the professors of which were called *doctrinaries* or doctrinists; and, as in the debates of the Chamber his logical intellect was wont to present every thing in a dogmatic form, the word *doctrine* was often upon his lips.—One day, when he had repeated it several times, a facetious member of the royalist majority cried out: "there go the doctrinaries!" The phrase took at once, and stuck as the definition of the party, then directed by Royer Collard, of whom M. Guizot is the undisputed successor. The precise political signification of the epithet is not easily discoverable. It means a man who holds and acts upon certain doctrines; but as all politicians professes to do that, there is nothing very distinctive in the application of the term to a particular class. You may place it therefore in the vocabulary with that beautiful epithet *loco-foco*, of which the sense is only to be discovered in the realms of Chaos and old night.

M. Guizot's last literary labor—the editorship of the French translation of the Life and Writings of Washington—is one which must make him an object of interest to Americans. As he is in the prime of life, and indefatigable in his intellectual exertions, much is still to be expected from his powerful intellect and immense attainments, which will survive to interest and benefit the world long after the remembrance of his political and diplomatic honors may have sunk beneath the oblivious wave.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the New York Herald.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The European and American Trade all stopped with China.—By the arrival of the ship Morea, of Boston, we have accounts from Macao to the 12th of November, and from Wampoa to the 3d—being five days later than by the way of England.

The Captain of the Morea was an eyewitness to the battle between the two British sloops of war and the Chinese. The day before he left Macao the news had reached that place that all foreign trade had been stopped, not even excepting that of the Americans.—The Morea passed St. Helena on the 29th of January.

Since the Chinese killed the first Englishman last September, things have been going on from bad to worse. The Chinese have had about a dozen vessels destroyed and over 1000 men killed. The English have not lost a vessel, and only half a dozen men. However, they have 3 or four frigates now on the station, with two or three seventy-fours Canton Bay is to be the principal scene of operations. The first great fight took place at the Hong Kong anchorage, near the Bocca Tigris and an attack was shortly to be made upon Macao.—The whole of the bay was to be blockaded, and if this did not bring the Chinese to terms, part of the fleet was to go round to Pekin and land troops to attack the capital.

What cause of grievance the British originally had, does not so clearly appear. They smuggled opium contrary to law, and the Chinese destroyed it. But China shed the first blood, and England seems determined to make her pay dearly for so doing. An army of 30,000 is to go from Calcutta, Bombay or Madris. They are to take possession of Haiman (a large island S. W. of Macao,) as a depot, then lay Canton under contribution for the amount of the opium taken, and expenses incurred. If necessary to go in force to the Yell Sea—land where Lord Macartney did, and make a dash on Pekin, which is barely 100 miles from the sea, and has a river or canal all the way. In six or seven days the army could reach and lay it under contribution also, for the use of the State.

The captain also reports that a vessel belonging to Macao arrived there just before he sailed, from Hanan Island—that the captain of that vessel reported an American brig had been wrecked at that place—that near the wreck he saw two children in Chinese cloths, whom he took to be Americans, as they spoke English, that had been on board the wrecked brig—that the children pointed them out to the Captain, who had been made a slave and had a collar on his neck.

THE WEATHER SOUTH.—The Norfolk Beacon of Friday says:

Wednesday last will be a memorable day. About three in the afternoon hail fell freely, and was soon succeeded by snow that continued to fall heavily until ten at night. The weather became cold, and yesterday morning presented the unwelcome sight of ice in the streets.—There can hardly be any hope left for the fruit crop. It is gone, we fear, beyond relief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book for April.

THE SABBATH.

BY ALEXANDER H. EVERETT.

Of all the subjects that can be presented to the contemplation of the people at large, religion is the one in which they take the deepest interest. Of all the occupations in which they can be engaged, religious exercises are those which habitually produce in their minds the strongest excitement. If it were the object of a lawgiver, independently of any other consideration of expediency and duty, merely to provide the people with the means of agreeable occupation and amusement for a day of rest, he could not do it so well, if at all, in any other way, as by instructing them to devote it to religion.

Religion reveals to us the secret of our higher and better nature, lifts us above the common offices of daily life, into communion with the sublime Spirit, whose word created and whose incomprehensible essence infuses and sustains the universe. It teaches us that we are not, as the bare theories of a detestible sophistry would represent us, merely a different order of the same race of beings with the brutes that surround us, destined like them to pass an ephemeral life, and then to sink into nothing, but that we possess within us the germ of a heavenly nature, for which death is only the opening of a new form of existence, and which will develope its faculties hereafter through countless ages of happiness or misery, accordingly as the opportunities for improvement afforded here have been improved or neglected.

Religion expands the intellect by familiarizing us with the most interesting questions in the philosophy of morals and mind. It enlarges the heart by repressing the selfish and encouraging the social and benevolent feelings. It checks our pride in prosperity and our depression in adversity, by impressing upon us the trifling importance of all our present interests when compared with those which belong to us as candidates for a higher state of existence. It consoles us under the agony of parting from those we love, by the reflection that we shall meet them again in scenes of permanent happiness. In a word, it changes the universe from a chaos of confusion and misery, to a grand and beautiful creation, the fit residence and temple of the high and holy One that inhabiteth eternity.

It is not in nature for those who believe these sublime truths to hear about them or think of them without the strongest excitement. What is there is on the most absorbing affairs, the most exquisite entertainments, that can ever claim in this respect to come into competition with them? What is there, for example, in the fable of the most highly wrought and beautifully written romance, which can be compared, for deep and absorbing interest, with the splendid history of creation and redemption, of which the record is the Bible, the scene, the universe, the time, eternity, God, superior beings and ourselves the subjects? Who ever complained of not being excited by the proceedings in a case at law, in which his property or life were at issue? In the case which is argued every Sabbath in the courts of God, there is more at stake than any earthly property or mortal life, our share in the inheritance of a better world, our happiness or misery throughout all eternity.

The mightiest minds of every age and country have exhausted the resources of language in expressing the delight with which they habitually dwell upon this subject. "I would rather," says Lord Bacon, "believe all the fables of the Talmud and the Alcoran than that this universal Frame is without a Mind."—Schilles in his beautiful hymn to Pleasure, represents her banner as waving on the sun-bright rock of Religion: with the monarch minstrel of Scripture, the being of God is a motive for general exultation and jubilee. "The Lord reigneth: let the earth rejoice." He does not consider it a tiresome and gloomy employment of time to attend public worship. "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go up to the house of the Lord: my soul longeth, yea, fainteth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh cry out for the living God."

Will it be said that these are high aspirations of superior minds, improved by every accidental advantage, but that they are above the comprehension of the mass of the people, who can only be excited and amused by objects and pleasures of truly a sensual character? Those who entertain this opinion do great injustice to the mass of the people, and have formed a very inadequate conception of the dignity and elevation of the human character, even in its lowest estate. To all who have reflected on the science of government, and arrived at just conclusions, it is known that religion is the chief element which consolidates and holds together the fabric of society. In a great many countries, it is the force ostensibly and formally employed for this purpose: in others, as with us, it operates indirectly: but how would it produce the effect in either way, if the mass of the people were indifferent to try it? It was said by Gibbon that the introduction of christianity was one of the principal causes of the decline of the Roman empire. This was wholly false in fact; and sounder thinkers, reasoning on a directly opposite view of the subject, have agreed that the civilized and consolidating influence of christianity on the rude minds of the barbarian invaders of that empire, was the chief cause which formed the new political creations that grew up out of its ruins. "The kingdom of France," says Montesquieu, "was the work of the bishops," and we know that with the Pope at their head, they governed Europe for several centuries. In all this there was much abuse, but the very extent of the abuse proves the strength of the principle. If the mass of the people were indifferent to religion, how happened it that the whole civilized world was thrown into convulsions for a hundred and fifty years by the religious divisions of the Reformation, convulsions of which the great political revolutions of our own day, are among the indirect results?

Or, to look more nearly at our own people, and the common experience of daily life, what are the books that circulate most widely through all the classes of the community? We know that where the popular works on any other subject are sold by thousands, those that treat of religion are sold by tens and hundreds of thousands. Would this be the case if the people did not feel a deep interest in the subject? It will perhaps be said that difference is in part the effect of exertion. There are Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, which are all busy in distributing religious books, and this is the reason why they circulate so widely. But why are there no such associations for the distribution of books on history, politics, and the other branches of useful knowledge? There is evidently no other reason excepting that the people take a much deeper interest in religion than they do in any of these subjects, interesting and important as they certainly are.

It is said that public devotional exercises are regarded by the people as gloomy or tiresome? How happens it then that in each of our large cities forty or fifty churches are regularly crowded every Sabbath twice, and often three or four times in the same day? I had the pleasure, not long since, of attending an evening lecture in one of the largest churches in Boston, where every seat up to the top of the pulpit stairs was occupied, and every alley filled with persons standing, all listening with breathless interest to a sermon a full hour long. There were probably very few of this audience who had not attended church twice before on the same day, and not one who was under any obligation or compulsion to attend at all. In the less thickly settled parts of this country where the means of assisting in the public exercises of religion are not supplied in the usual way, the inhabitants of a considerable extent of territory collect together from time to time, and hold a permanent assembly of several days for this purpose, under the name of a camp-meeting. Is it probable that crowds of people would congregate from distances of thirty, forty, or perhaps a hundred miles, and engage by the week together in devotional exercises, if they felt no interest and took no pleasure in them? I mean not to commend in every respect the order or the results of these meetings; but I say that they strongly evince the deep hold which the subject takes of the public mind.

Facts like these sufficiently prove that it is not considered by the public as a gloomy and tiresome employment of the Sabbath to devote it to religious exercises. Where the attention is deeply, without being painfully engaged, the frame of mind is for the time agreeable; and I am far from being certain that any thing would be gained, even on the score of cheerfulness, by substituting a different method of observing the Sabbath, from that which is generally in use in this country. It has been my fortune to witness the celebration of this sacred festival in some of the capitals of Europe, where the greater part of it is regularly devoted to public sports, and where the theatres are open twice as long as on any other day of the week. I have seen the French peasants dancing under the trees on Sunday afternoons, in their holiday dresses; and I can say with perfect truth, that I know no place in which the return of the Sabbath is welcomed with so much interest, and the occupations it brings with it, pursued with so much cheerfulness as in the metropolis of the Pilgrims, where it is wholly devoted to religion. Let any one walk the streets of Boston on a fine Sabbath morning, when the bells are all ringing and the whole population of both sexes in their best attire, repairing to their respective places of worship, and if the scene do not produce upon his mind a more pleasing impression than the tumult of a bull-fight, or the noisy mirth of a rustic dance, I can only say that his mental constitution is different from mine.

From the Lady's Companion.

THE RETURN.

How often amidst the busy scenes of life will the memory of the peaceful and happy moments of our youth flash across the mind, with all the vividness of the present! By what hidden chain of associations is it brought about, that when the thoughts are taken up and wholly occupied by the matter-of-fact business of our own riper years, these delightful visions of the past will often visit us, accompanied by a train of fond imaginings, and tender recollections.?

There are certain periods in the life of every man on which memory loves to dwell.—Perhaps length of time, like distance, by softening the asperities of the view may heighten its loveliness. The little annoyances and discomforts common to every situation and every period, and which so greatly swell the amount of human misery, are forgotten—the happiness alone is remembered.—We thus seem to look back on a period of perfect bliss and wonder at ourselves that we were not even then more sensible of enjoyment.

It was with these feelings that George Elliott resolved to visit the scenes of his early manhood. Long a wanderer from his native home, he had traversed the burning plains of India and the frozen regions of the north. Wealth, the object of his toils, he had at length acquired; and in such abundance as more than to satisfy his desires—and now, with his locks, once black as the raven, discolored and parched by exposure, his complexion sallowed by the sun of the tropics, with no vestige of the life and vigor which once flashed in every glance of the eye and swelled in every muscle of that form, behold—the wanderer returns to his New England village.

It was summer sunset, such as in August, after the meridian heat so calmly, so holily, closes a day in the country: and never did those setting rays allume so beautiful a landscape. The village with its tasteful mansions, and neat but humble cottages—its rising spires and busy mill, the mountain directly in the back ground crested with a lake, on whose blue waters was discernable a light boat swiftly skimming over the waves: the farm-yard with their lowering herds—together formed a picture of rural quiet and refined elegance perhaps only to be met with in our eastern states.

Travelling without the ostentation to which his wealth might have entitled him, George Elliott alighted from the dusty stage, and entered the principal hotel. It was long since he had heard any tidings from his family, and now as every object brought fresh to memory the scenes of his youth, crowd of happy recollections pressed upon his mind he almost feared to make inquiries after those so deeply endeared to him. There was the same old church, with its slender spire and plain time worn entrance, within these walls he had so often listened to the venerable pastor. The neat and unpretending academy, where his mind had first received the elements of classic lore—the play ground, once the scene of his wild gambols—and afar off, among the trees, the chimney of a house of the better order, but falling gradually to decay—that was once his home. The wanderer pressed his hand to his brow—I thought he brushed a tear from his furrowed cheek.

It is a strange feeling, that which comes across us when after lengthened absence, first re-visiting the scenes of childhood—the abode of all we love—what fears and anxiety crowd on the mind! It seems almost impossible that we can find all we could wish—we pause at the threshold of the beloved home—we fear to enter, lest death or disease may have visited those forms which are all to us—we cannot enquire of strangers—it seems like profanation.

George Elliott left the hotel and walked rapidly towards the well-remembered dwelling. To reach it he was obliged to pass through the principal street of the village, and every object on his way reminded him of by-gone days. But where were the familiar faces he was wont to recognize, where the companions of his youth, where the instructors of his boyhood? All seemed strange; and the wanderer felt alone—at last he reached the parsonage, once the dwelling of the venerable pastor—his well remembered friend. He certainly could no longer be living—for twenty years before the wanderer had left him an aged man. But he had then a child—an only daughter, about ten years old. She might still survive; and an undefinable feeling prompted him to enter. He was received at the door by a fine looking man, apparently between thirty and forty, who requested him to enter with kindness and hospitality. After a few attempts at general conversation, which Elliott felt too deeply agitated to sustain, he proceeded to inquire after the former pastor, and learned that ten years since, he had taken his last leave of earth. He was succeeded by the present clergyman who married the old man's daughter.

"Is there not," said the wanderer, striving to conceal his agitation, "a family of the name of Elliott in your neighborhood?"

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the clergyman, "they live in that old mansion among the trees. Indeed, I am a son of old John Elliott who lives in that house."

"And is he then still living?" eagerly inquired the stranger.

"Yes, sir, but quite advanced in years. You seem interested in the family, sir," continued the clergyman.

The wanderer looked steadily into the pastor's face. "William, my brother! have you forgotten me?"

"Brother—are you my brother? Can you be George?" And in spite of the change of twenty years, the brothers recognized each other and tenderly embraced.

"Who would ever have thought of meeting the lively lad of fifteen, I left twenty years ago, a Reverend pastor and at the head of a family?" said George, smiling affectionately, after the first joy of their recognition.

"Alas! brother, that is a better change than your worn form and sunken cheeks, would show that you have met with."

"Yes, William, I have seen much, and suffered much; but, tell me of my parents, my sisters, are they all living and well?"

"Yes—Heaven has spared them all.—Our parents are in as good health as can be expected at their advanced age. Julia has been married these twelve years; and Mary whom you left an infant is the beauty of the village. She is engaged to a young lawyer, and is to be married within a week. But shall we not go, over to our old home? It will gladden our mother's heart to see you."

The brothers walked in happy silence to their early home. A load was removed from the wanderer's heart by the intelligence he had learned of his relatives; and with a thankful and happy spirit he gained the threshold. They gazed through the open door into the old fashioned parlor, and George Elliott's heart beat with pleasure and affection, as he saw a venerable pair, his father and mother, sitting at their evening meal, and with them a young and beautiful woman, whom family likeness showed to be his youngest sister. They entered, and William, fearing too suddenly to introduce his brother, merely named him as a gentleman from India, a friend of George.

"A friend of George," said old John Elliott; "then he is truly welcome—but is George living? We have not heard from him in ten years—we have lamented him as dead—no! it cannot be!" and the old man drew his hand across his eyes, and resumed his seat.

"But your son George is living and well—I know him to be living," said the wanderer in a soothing voice.

Mrs. Elliott, who till then had remained in silence gazing intently at the stranger, now rushed forward. "That voice! yes—it must be—it is—my own George?" and she fell into the arms of her returning son.

"Sarah, you are right, it *is* Gerge? God bless you my son," and the tears glistened in the old man's eyes, as he embraced him whom he had mourned as dead. And Mary came forward in maiden loveliness and kissed the worn cheek of her stranger brother. And, after the thousand eager questions and joyful exclamations of fond affection the family, once more united, sat down to partake of the evening repast.

Soon the neighbors, old friends of George's learned the news of his arrival, and crowded in to see him, for he had been much beloved—and it was a happy evening that, for the Elliotts and their friends, George gives his relatives the outline of his adventures since they last heard from him and—how he had been shipwrecked on the Eastern coast of Africa while on a trading voyage, had been, detained by the savage inhabitants as a slave, and, after many years of toil and misery, had effected his escape, how he had returned to India, and collecting together his large property, previously acquired, had taken the first vessel for his native shore. "And now I have returned to my own dear native village, believe me, I shall never leave it. Here I hope to pass the remainder of life in peace, and here to rest my ashes." And the wanderer kept his word; long and happily did he live in his native village, dispensing around him the comforts which his wealth enabled him to bestow.

"My name is Haines."—There are many people in this country who make use of the common expression, "My name is Haines," when they are about leaving a place or party suddenly, yet few know whence the expression is derived. We hear it in Maine and Georgia, in Maryland and Arkansas; it is in the mouths of the old and the young, the grave and the gay—in short, "My name is Haines" enjoys a popularity which no other slang or cant phrase has ever attained.—Having said thus much of the reputation of the phrase, be it our next care to give its origin.

Some 35 years since a gentleman named Haines was travelling on horseback in the vicinity of Mr. Jefferson's residence in Virgihia. Party spirit was running extremely high in those days. Mr. Jefferson was President, and Haines was a rank Federalist, and as a matter of course, a bitter opponent of the then existing Administration and its head. He was not acquainted with Mr. Jefferson, and accidentally coming up with that great gentleman, also travelling on horseback, his party zeal soon led him into a conversation upon the all-absorbing topic. In the course of the conversation, Haines took particular pains to abuse Mr. Jefferson, called him all sorts of hard names, run down every measure of his Administration, poked the non-intercourse and embargo acts at him as most outrageous and ruinous, ridiculed his gun-boat system as preposterous and nonsensical, opposed his purchase of Louisiana as a wild scheme—in short, took up every leading feature of the politics of the day, and descanted upon them and their originator, with the greatest bitterness. Mr. Jefferson, all the while, said but little.

They finally arrived in front of Mr. Jefferson's residence; Haines, of course, not acquainted with the fact. Notwithstanding he had been vilified and abused "like a pick-pocket," to use an old saying, Mr. Jefferson still, with true Virginia hospitality and politeness, invited his travelling companion to alight and partake of some refreshments. Haines was about getting from his horse, when it came into his head that he should ask his companion's name.

"Jefferson," said the President, blandly.

"The d—l! What! Thomas Jefferson?"

"Yes, sir, Thomas Jefferson."

"President Thomas Jefferson?" continued the astonished Federalist.

"The same," rejoined Mr. Jefferson.

"Well, *my name is Haines!*" and putting spurs to his horse he was out of hearing instantly. This, we have been informed was the origin of the phrase.—*Picayune.*

VARIETY.

SPECK OF WAR.

We are assured from good authority, that the British have commenced the building of two steam frigates at Chippewa, under the superintendence of an agent from England. We learn also, from the Detroit papers, that barracks nearly opposite that city, are nearly completed, for the accommodation of 2000 men; with block houses, stockades and batteries, sufficient to batter down the city, whenever her Majesty's officers may deem proper. The Fort at Malden has been undergoing repairs all summer, and a series of formidable preparations are going on upon the whole line of the frontier from Mackinaw to Passamaquody. These preparations cannot have a sole reference to the incursion of refugee patriots. They must be made in anticipation of more serious difficulties between the powerful nations who hold jurisdiction on each side of the line.—*N. Y. Era.*

WARLIKE!—Her Majesty's ship Vestal has arrived at Halifax, where, we understand, other vessels of war are soon expected for the purpose of bringing troops and munitions of war to this Province, in case they should be required.

We learn also that the 23d Fusilers now in garrison at Halifax, instead of being about to proceed to the East Indies, is the first regiment for service in this Province, and has received orders to be ready to move at the shortest notice.

We are further informed on good authority, that the erection of barracks at Woodstock, in this Province, for the accommodation of a large military force, has been determined upon, and the work is to commence immediately.—*St. John's (New Brunswick) Courier, 15th ult.*

Great Britain wants a fight, though she may not wish it with us. She is fortifying her whole frontier along the lakes, and at points, too, that may seriously annoy us in case of war—at points from which she can command the channel dividing our Province from our territory. She is already fortifying an island at the mouth of the Detroit river, which commands the channel near Fort Malden.—*Ohio Statesman.*

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Maj. Noah thinks the language of Mr. Fox, in relation to the Maine business by no means equivocal. He particularly points to that portion of it, in which the British Minister says: "if the people of Maine shall persist in the present system of agression, the British Government will feel it their duty, to make such military arrangements as may be required for the protection of her Majesty's right," and observes.

This is plain language divested of all diplomacy. The territory claimed by Maine as her own, under the treaty of 1783, is no longer a *mooted* question.—Great Britain in effect says, *this is my land—retire from it, or I will drive you off.*

The debate on this correspondence in the Senate is equally grave and portentuous. Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, expressed his deep regret *"that the two countries were likely to come into collision."* Mr. Davis said, "it was evident that we could temporise no longer—*we must assert our rights or abandon them.*" Mr. Williams, of Maine, said that Great Britain had for 25 years expressed the most pacific views on that question, yet the moment it was apparent that the question must be settled, she threatens us with the consequences. He was glad to find that the issue must now be made up. We are not, it is true, in a condition to go to war with England, and she has great advantage in the present large armies collected in the Canadas.—*Bicknell.*

The War department continues to be agitated. General Scott states in an official letter to the Secretary of War, that the British have TWENTY THOUSAND troops in Canada,—also that they have strengthened all their prominent fortifications on the frontier. We still indulge a hope, however that the affair will blow over. But every thing will depend upon the character of the report of the British Commissioners, Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, and the decision of the British Government in receiving that report. If the Commissioners should decide *against* the claim of the United States, and the British Government should endeavor to maintain that doctrine by force of arms, we shall have war. But, if after such a report, a disposition should be manifested to refer the whole matter to a third power, bloodshed will be avoided.—*Bicknell.*

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.—Mr. Bryant, we understand, is making a selection from the writings of the American poets, for Harper's Common School Library. The public will of course look for a better compilation than has yet been published; and though the forth-coming work will be of more modest pretentions, it cannot fail to eclipse the shopkeeper's "Poets of America," issued last summer by Colman.

Mr. Fitz Greene Halleck is preparing, for the same series, a selection from the Poetry from Great Britain. These works will not only be excellent additions to the admirable School Library, but they will, by presenting the best models of poetic writing, improve the public taste and help create a passion for poetry—without which a nation is but half civilized.

—

PROFESSOR FOLLEN.—We are pleased to notice that the widow of Professor Follen, a lady of fine mind, proposes to publish a memoir of her husband to accompany a selection from his works. The whole will come out in five parts 300 pages each, unbound, and delivered to subscribers at 75 cts. per number. Many manuscripts hitherto unpublished, and some of his already published works, such as Sermons, Lectures, the papers on a Future State, and other of his most important and finished writings are embraced in the plan. The publishers are Messrs. Willard, Gray & Co. of Boston.

—

PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY.—As the Harper's Family Library increases in number, the worthy publishers seem determined to make each successive volume increase in value upon the last. Numbers ninety-six and seven of the series are Paley's Natural Theology, with illustrative notes by Lord Brougham, and Sir Charles Bell, and preliminary observations and notes by A. Potter, D. D., of Union College. The publication of this work in a cheap and convenient form; and in an edition so valuable for its illustrative notes, will do much to counteract the spirit of false philosophy, and loose and superficial habits of thought. The notes furnish a fund of practical and curious information, which adds much to the interest of the text, and the value of the volumes.—*Brother Jonathan.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—The business of the week may be summed up in a few words.

Mr. Webster has reported an excellent bill for a General Bankrupt Law, and the prospect of its passage is fair.

The Cumberland Road bill was discussed from day to day, and finally rejected on Friday.

In the House, the New Jersey case was also finally disposed of on Friday. The amendment of Mr. Garland, to print the whole of the testimony, was rejected, and the original resolution confining the printing to that evidence which the Committee had examined before making their report, was adopted.

Nothing of importance on Saturday or yesterday.

—

FROM HARRISBURG.—The Governor has signed the Bank Bill, which is now a law.

Mr. Snowden's Bank Bill passed the House, and is now before the Senate.—We shall give it at length if adopted in that body, and signed by the Governor. It fixes the resumption of specie payments on the 15th of January, 1841, and in this respect, agrees with the other bill, already adopted.

The Small Note Bill has passed the Senate, and has a favorable prospect in the House.

Both Houses will adjourn to-morrow week.—*Bicknell 7th inst.*

USEFUL HINTS.—*Mr. Editor:*—In your last paper (No. 41) I noticed an article under the caption of "Curing a Bad Horse," which reminded me of a circumstance which once transpired within my own observation, and which may be new to some of your readers, and will properly come under the same head. A gentleman in the neighborhood of my residence owned a valuable horse that would, whenever he pleased, (and that was not very seldom, especially if he had been hard drived,) lie down in the harness. Whatever might be the carriage in which he was, whether chaise, wagon, sleigh, or in the plough field, down he who would lie at pleasure, and not all the whipping, coaxing or *hiring* could induce him to move until he pleased, which would frequently be from two to three hours.

A couple of young blades wishing to take a sleigh ride one day, this being the smartest and handsomest horse in the neighborhood, they hired him. On their return, when about three miles from home, down he went. They worked about half an hour endeavoring to coax him to move, and then applied the lash most thoroughly, but without the least effect. They finally came to the conclusion that if he would not go home with them he should not go without them,—that he should be stabled on the spot for the night; and accordingly they stripped off the harness and with the bridle tied his legs together firmly, and took lodging in the nearest house. Early in the morning they repaired to the spot where they left him, and found by the snow where he lay that he had made a number of ineffectual efforts to get up. They unbound him, and very soon found him upon his feet. They harnessed him and drove him home, and never after was he known to lie down in the harness. Thus, what was done to gratify their spirit of revenge proved to be of much advantage to the owner.

A man attempting to break a yoke of three year old bulls, found that one of them was sullen and would lie down in the yoke. He took the yoke from his neck, and bound him so that he could not get up, and left him for a number of hours, and thereby effectually cured him of his habit of laying down.

This is not a very troublesome way of breaking animals addicted to this habit, and it may be well for those who have occasion, to try it. S.

—*Yankee Farmer.*

AMERICAN WOOD SUPERIOR TO MAHOGANY.—We saw standing in the Arcade Hall yesterday, a well made and highly polished *Bureau*, made by Shaw & Tucker, St. Haul street, Rochester. This sample of the skill of our artisans is not only highly creditable to them, but also to the city in which they live. But aside from the skill manifested in the work-

inship of the Bureau, it possesses additional interest from the fact that the veering, exhibiting a polish of the highest grade, is the product of the American rest, and prepared to the sculptor's hand the veneering mill of Mr. Whipple in is city. The veneering is of *Black Walnut*, and was introduced by Mr. hipple as a substitute for Mahogany, out two years since, and though its use of such recent date, it is superseding ahogany wherever it comes in competion with it.

It has already become a general favor- in Canada among those who seek to orn their mansions with the choicest rniture. The Black Walnut is also pidly coming into favor in England, ough its introduction there is of quite cent date. This wood, from which ch rare specimens of art are produced, abundant in the American forests, and ough it has hitherto suffered comparave neglect, it seems destined to a celeity surpassing that of the famed Magany.—*New York Paper.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

EDNESDAY, ... APRIL 15, 1840.

We give on the fourth page of to-day's paper, e *New Appraisement Law* of Ohio. As a large rtion of our readers reside within this State, may be satisfactory to them to see it.

CASKET.—We acknowledge the receipt of the pril number of this valuable Magazine. Its tter is all original. We shall shortly give from is number an article contrasting "New England d Southern Eloquence."

THE JEFFERSONIAN.—This paper took us to task me time since, indicating we were deficient "candor" &c., to which we replied, and quested the Jeffersonian to publish the reply our defence against its attack upon us. We ceived a polite note from its editor, informing that the "reply" should appear in the xt paper. We have since received several mbers of the Jeffersonian, but have not seen y one containing the "reply." Has the paper taining it miscarried? Or has it never been blished? Let us hear, Bro. Cable. We can- t believe that you would enforce a virtue on ers which you would omit to practice yourself.

We call the attention of the reader to the corctness of the following paragraph. Such a view ould make parents more solicitious to impart formation to the minds of their children than leave them in possession of wealth.

SELF MADE MEN.—You may take the whole pulation of any State in this Union, and select m it the fifty men who are most distinguished talents or any description of public usefulss, and I will answer for it, they are all, every e of them, men who began the world without a llar. Look into the public councils, and who they that take the lead there? They are en who made their fortunes—self made men, began with nothing. The rule is universal. pervades our courts, State and Federal, from highest to the lowest. It is true of all the ofessions. It is so now, as it has been so at all mes since I have known the public men of the ate or the nation: it will be so while our prent institutions continue. You must throw man upon his own resources to bring him out. e struggle which is to result in eminence, is o arduous, and must be continued too long to encountered and maintained voluntarily, or less as a matter of life and death. He who has tune to fall back upon, will slacken from its orts and finally retire from the competition.— ith me it is a question whether it is desirable at a parent should be able to leave his son any operty at all.—*Falconer.*

EDITOR OF ZION'S WATCHMAN.—The editor of e New York Luminary, a neighbor of the atchman, who may be supposed to know all out its editor, and being withal a brother bolitionist, would not be likely to do him instice, in reply to the editor of the Weekly essenger, a Methodist paper, holds the follow- g language:

"Don't try to make any body believe that the litor of the Watchman is favoring PROTESTANT ETHODISM, for the sake of fighting him. It on't do; you can never make any person beeve that LaRoy Sunderland, is any part of a rotestant Methodist. Nay! he loves clerical owers too well for that. No, SIR! you yourself e not more fond of BEING RULED by your VENRATED FATHERS than the Editor of the Watchan is of RULING."

We have known enough of this editor, pernally, to satisfy us of the correctness of this atement. Yet, this is the man that Methodist bolitionists have placed at the head of their ess. He is a great champion for the emancition of the colored man, while in his own urch, he is aiding to school six or eight hunred thousand white men into the doctrine of on-resistance and passive obedience.

CHRISTIAN WITNESS.—This paper of the 2d stant, has taken two small articles from the lections of our 30th number, and after creditg, or charging us with them, which you please, as made half a column of annotations upon em, insinuating that we are both ignorant nd deficient in duty.

Now, what we think unfair in this matter, is, editing the "Western Recorder" with these rticles, and thereby making an impression upon e mind of the reader that we *wrote* them, hereas they were not found under our editorial ead, but among our selected ITEMS of news, so hat if there should be any errors in them we ould not be held responsible for them.

We say to the WITNESS, that we have not ade the least unfriendly allusion to it; and if t will attend to the eleventh commandment, every man mind his own busines," so will we.

Let us relate an incident appropos to our espective cases. It bears, that in the early ettlement of Kentucky, a Baptist minister was roceeding one Sabbath morning to fill his apointment; on his road, he passed Sam Johnsing oeing his truck patch. The Reverend gentleman stopped and reproved him for breaking the abbath. "O massa!" said Sam, "dis all de ime me got to work, to git something to comfort me poor family." "Yes, but Sam, it is wrong to work on the Sabbath day, can't you trust Providence for these comforts?" "Trust Providence!" exclaimed the other. "Why, Providence got 'nuff to do to hoe he own patch. Yonder he is now" (pointing across the field to a colored man) "working."

Now, we would say to the WITNESS, in the language of Sam Johnsing, that each of us have enough to do to "hoe our respective patches," without troubling ourselves about those of our neighbors.

We must say that we have a little more difficulty in getting along with our Abolition brother editors than any others. The Philanthropist misrepresented us—abused us, and then discontinued its exchange. Zion's Watchman has done the same things. The Emancipator visited us awhile, but latterly, stays at home; and now the Witness is beginning to poke at us a little. We have no very serious objection to what it has said, yet we consider it in error. We make these remarks to indicate the course we think it ought to pursue to promote proper feelings.

OUR CHURCH AFFAIRS.

A letter just received from A. C. Barnes, Sup. Cincinnati station, dated the 7th inst., says:

"The good work of religion is still progressing with us. Something like one hundred and sixty have united in church fellowship, in the Sixth Street Church, and at Bro. Kendall's, near the corporation line of this city, a new church is under consideration. The first effort which was made, at a meeting of the society in that place, three hundred dollars were subscribed. They will probably raise five hundred. We hope to raise one thousand in the city; and if we build brick, we get the lot free. We expect, with the above sum, to commence, and add to it, until we get a church.

"We ask an interest in your prayers."

In addition to the interesting intelligence contained in Bro. D. Crall's letter on the first page, he writes under date of the 6th instant, from New Richmond, Ohio:

"The Sabbath appointments, three in number, are all becoming more lively and interesting since our quarterly meeting. The neighboring appointments seem to have caught the sacred flame. At Withamsville, since my last communication to you, seven have united with us in church fellowship,—making in all, twenty-four, who have united with us in that place, since the commencement of our quarterly meeting. Many others are deeply exercised on the subject of their soul's salvation, and furnish good ground for the expectation, that they also will come out decidedly on the side of the Lord and unite with his people."

MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat raised on Monday to 50 cents, being an advance of 6 cents since our last.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 6.—*Flour*—The demand has been good for shipment at about last week's prices. Sales of Brandywine Flour at 5 dollars, and Pennsylvania to some extent at 4,87½ per bbl. For city use, fair to common brands have sold at 4,87 a 5 dollars. Until yesterday supplies were kept back by a breach in the canal, but it has since come in pretty freely. The market closes very firm: most holders ask 4,94 a 5 dolls. while buyers offer 4,87½, but decline paying higher, and we presume these offers will be accepted.—*Bicknell.*

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, Capt. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of this neighborhood. Mr. Williams was one of the oldest settlers of this country.

Within a few hours of the above, widow COWEN; they were buried about the same time.

Report says, Mrs. FLOWERS, wife of Dr. Flowers, of Brownsville, was buried one day last week.

The papers announce the death, recently, of CHARLES HAMMOND, Esquire, of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of the "Gazette." The deceased was one of the most able lawyers of the country, and one of the most honest politicians. Thus,

"Time like an ever rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away."

The following notice of Mr. HAMMOND'S death is from the Newark, Ohio, Advocate, a paper of opposite politics to those of Mr. H. At the same time it is highly creditable to the candor of the writer, it pays a just tribute to the memory of the deceased. Yes! brother editors, death will one day put a period to your political strifes, and level all your animosities in the dust.

"CHARLES HAMMOND, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, died on the 3d inst. at his residence in Cincinnati. He was at the time of his death, one of the oldest members of the corps editorial in the State, having been engaged as editor since the commencement of our late war with Great Britain. During the war, he edited the Ohio Federalist, at St. Clairsville, and subsequently became the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. Mr. HAMMOND was a most vigorous and able writer—a profound lawyer—a man of independence and talents—and an honest man. He was an early settler in the western country and stands favorably identified with our history, as a writer, legislator, politician, lawyer and an editor. He was in the front rank at the bar, and stood for many years at the head of the newspaper press in the west. With a very extensive personal acquaintance, and having figured long and extensively in Ohio, ever since our first State organization, his loss will be sensibly felt. He was about sixty-one years of age. Few men of more candor and independence have ever lived—few have died, possessing more integrity and honesty than Mr. HAMMOND. Peace to his manes!"

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Spectator.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Montreal, Captain Griffin, from London, we have received files of English papers to the evening of the 5th of March, being four days later than those bro't by the British Queen.

The principal item of news that we find in a hasty glance at the papers are the formation of a new French Ministry, and the quelling of the disturbances in Madrid.

The Porte has sent a circular to the European embassadors, to complain of the delay in the settlement of the Egyptian question. With other European institutions, Reschid Pacha was about to introduce that of paper money, by issuing government bills to the amount of 60,000,000 piastres.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—The Moniteur of Monday publishes the royal ordonnances signed the 1st of March, appointing the new ministry as follows:

M. Thiers, President of the Council and Secretary for Foreign Affairs; M. Vivien, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice; General Despans-Cubieres, Minister of War; Admiral Roussin, Minister of Marine; M. de Remusat, Minister of the Interior; M. Gouin, Minister of Commerce; Count Jaubert, Minister of Public Works; M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Pelet (de la Lozere,) Minister of Finance.

The Moniteur Parisien states that, as has been expected, M. Leon de Malleville would be named Under Secretary for the Interior.

A very considerable rise in the funds followed the official announcement of the re-organization of the Ministry, although reports were circulated that the King only considered the new Ministry as temporary, and that immediately on the close of the session, if not before it, Count Mole would supersede M. Thiers in the Presidency of the Council. During many months the House has not been so animated as on Monday, and those reports were not believed to have any foundation.

From the New York Morning Herald.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Sunday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Columbus, Captain Cropper, arrived this morning early, with dates to the 7th ult. from Liverpool, and the 6th from London—having made the passage in twenty-eight days. Another vessel, the Brooklyn, is below, with probably two days still later, and our commodore has gone after her.

The most interesting news will be found in the extracts giving an account of the religious movements of Great Britain. In Scotland, the old School Presbyterians are doing a large business in nullification, and the new School are opposing them, while in England the Catholics are catching all the convicts and multiplying the churches truly astonishing. The strange growth of modern Catholicity arises from the conception of the over good old Protestant sects, who want another John Kirk to put the spirit into them. It is a most remarkable sign of the times, and prevails in this country as much as in England.

The papers on China are laid before Parliament, but no debate has yet taken place. It is now nearly certain that England will make war in China. The London tory papers are furious against Capt. Elliott and the American merchants in China.

The repeal of the Corn Laws are agitated terribly throughout England. Some descriptions of their effects are horrible.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has begun the erection of a new Roman Catholic chapel and school at Alton Towers.

CHINA.

On the evening of the 6th of March, the papers on the subject of China were laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons the following conversation took place:—

Sir James Graham not seeing the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department, or any Hon. Member connected with the Admiralty, in his place, begged to ask the noble Lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, a question relative to the Chinese papers which were laid on the table at a late hour last night. He did not find in those papers any account of some most important transactions mentioned in the last accounts received in England, viz: that a remonstrance had been made on the part of certain American merchants against the blockade of the port of Canton, and also an action, said to have taken place between certain Chinese vessels of war and some of her Majesty's fleet. He wished to know whether her Majesty's Government were in possession of any information with respect to the blockade or the action to which he alluded; and if so, whether it was the intention to lay it upon the table?

Lord J. Russell—No official accounts have been received of the naval actions, or of the transaction to which the Right Hon. Gentleman alludes. Private letters reached this country from Capt. Elliott and Capt. Smith, but when official accounts are received there will be no objection to lay them before the House.

Sir James Graham—I have been informed there is a letter addressed by Capt. Elliott to the late Admiral Maitland, giving an account of the blockade, and that that letter was transmitted by the late Admiral Maitland to the Admiralty. Surely that is an official communication to the Government—(Hear)—and I presume her Majesty's Government would not object to lay that document before the House.—(Hear, from the opposition.)

Lord J. Russell—There are letters of that kind, but they are not letters that contain any narrative of the transaction: and certainly, speaking from memory, I do not think they are letters that could be laid before the House; however, I will not give a positive answer without referring to the letters themselves.

ITEMS.

The law abolishing imprisonment for debt, has passed the Louisiana Legislature.

Mr. Espy has reached New Orleans, and was to deliver a course of lectures in that city last week.

The busy man, say the Turks, is troubled with one devil; but the idle is tormented with a thousand.

The Chinese army is composed of 1,000,000 of infantry, and 800,000 cavalry—quite enough of them, if they are good for anything.

A Mrs. Macauley died at Philadelphia of the lock-jaw, produced from a beating which her husband had inflicted upon her a few days previous.

The flood of emigration is still pouring into Texas with a wider and deeper flow. It is computed that 100,000 settlers come in since the summer.

The Boston Transcript records the loss of a Portland brig which went ashore on Minot's Ledge, Boston Bay, on Thursday. Vessel and cargo a total loss, and four of the crew drowned.

Incendiaries are keeping the city of Natchez in alarm. Several attempts were made previous to the 9th to fire the city. The whole place was under arms, the armories lighted up at night, and military patroles promenading the streets.

The first cars on the Raleigh, N. C. and Gaston rail road, reached Raleigh on Saturday evening, March 21st. They were received with the ringing of bells, and discharge of a salute of artillery.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments till the 15th of January, 1841. A clause authorising the issue of small notes was struck out.

The Old Quebec Gazette, alluding to the Northeastern Boundary business, hopes that John Bull and Brother Jonathan will not "frighten each other into a belief of hostile intentions." We hope so, too.

The resumption bill of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed the Senate, with some amendments. Should the House concur, the day for resumption is fixed for the 15th of January next.

THE QUEEN.—The postage taken for letters transmitted by the British Queen was over three thousand dollars. This is the largest mail yet made up by any steamers. The number of passengers was fifty-seven.

The St. Augustine News, states that the wagon train on its way from Post No. 2, to Micanopy for supplies, on the 15th instant, was fired on by the Indians, and two of the escort and one of the teamsters killed.

In England a man is subjected to a fine who is found walking on a rail-road track. In this country to judge from the "rail-road disasters" which are chronicled every day, the penalty is death.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.—The extensive turning and machine shop, in Sterling Alley, Philadelphia, below Fourth street, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Loss of the occupants, Messrs. McFadden & Baker, ten or eleven thousand dollars.

The body of the wife of Fernando Diez, murdered sometime since in New Orleans, has been discovered where her husband, the murderer, concealed it, mutilated in the most shocking manner. Both legs were cut off at the hips. Diez, who has been awaiting trial, in prison, will have to swing under the accumulation of proof.

The body of a man named Hewin Safford was found in the woods near Shelburne, Vt., last week. He had been missing since the 5th of December last. Wounds on his head showed that he had been murdered—and his body had been robbed of a cloak, boots, hat, watch, a set of spoons, and a few dollars in money.

A lad 18 or 20 years of age has been sentenced to thirteen months imprisonment in the eastern Penitentiary, Penn., for placing obstructions across a railroad. He did it to "see fun," and no damages resulted from it, as the speed of the locomotive was lessened, at the point where the obstructions were placed.

The British Queen has a clock attached to her machinery, by which has been ascertained the exact number of strokes the engine makes in a voyage from Portsmouth to New York. During the last voyage, the number of revolutions of the paddle wheels were 291,848; diameter of the wheels, 31 feet.

The Philadephia Ledger states in reference to that dispute about a burial ground in Philadelphia, which we mentioned the other day, that the dispute has continued so many years, that the locks broken by the Hicksites to get into the ground, amount to nearly a bushel!—*Brother Jonathan.*

The splendid church, belonging to the German Lutherans, and situated on North Gay street, Baltimore, was burned down on Monday. The fire was communicated to this building by its wooden cornices, which took from a cabinet maker's shop, adjoining. The whole wood work was destroyed.

WRECK OF THE LEXINGTON.—We learn by a letter from Capt. Fuller, of the sloop Unity, who went in search of the wreck of the Lexington, that in consequence of the weather he has been obliged to give over the search for the present. Only one fragment of the wreck had been discovered, viz: a large piece of her hull, from eight to ten feet long.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.—The only daughter of Gen. Evans, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, was drowned in the river at Harrisburgh, on Saturday, Her body was almost immediately recovered, but all attempts at resuscitation proved unavailing. The House adjourned out of respect to the grief of the afflicted father.

The crew of a schooner supposed to be the Thomas H. Jenks, bound from North Carolina to the West Indies, were taken off the wreck, and carried to Liverpoos, by the Jupiter, Capt. Carter, on her recent passage out from Charleston. The men were in the last stage of destitution, having nothing but a little salt beef and water to live upon.

It is rather a curious incident that when the American Congress sent Dr. Franklin, a printer, as Minister to France, the Court of Versailles sent M. Gerard, a book-binder, as Minister to the United State. When Dr. Franklin was told of it he exclaimed, "Well, I'll PRINT the Independence of America, and M. Gerard will BIND it."

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a resolution by a majority of one in each house, removing the seat of Government of that State from Nashville to Murfreesborough.

"John, Ma says you must get up.—Breakfast is over, and it's most time to go to school."

"I don't know what you say. Don't you hear how I'm snoring?"

The enormous elephant shark captured by the Provincetown whalers off Cape Ann, last summer, is being exhibited at Boston.—This skeleton will, probably, be secured for the museum of some of our natural history societies.

AN IMPROBABLE RUMOR.—We heard a rumour on Saturday night that the President had determined to issue a proclamation for 25,000 volunteers, as a measure of precaution in relation to apprehended trouble with Great Britain.

Bicknell.

On the fence.—This phrase is a very common one, and originated as follows: Gen. Washington once asked a negro belonging to Judge Imlay, of New Jersey, whether his master was a whig or a tory? "Massa on de fence; him want to know which de strongest party."

When coal was extremely dear, a gentleman meeting a coal merchant, accosted him with "Well, my good sir, how is coal?" "Indeed, sir," he replied, "coal is coal now." "I am glad to hear it," returned the gentleman, "for the last you sent me was more than half *slate*."

SINGLE WOMEN.—Chamber's Journal says it is among the most vulgar of errors to consider women useless because they are single. Only look round your acquaintance—who is the one universally useful, one applied to in every time of difficulty and trial? The single sister of the family.

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS.—The Tallahassee Floridian says, "We regret that Mr. Poinsett has taken the course he has about the dogs. He is mistaken. They were *intended* by the people, at whose instance Gov. Call imported them, to "*worry*," to "*hunt*," to "*bite*," to "*tear* to *pieces*," all the red devils they can catch."

LOSS OF THE SEA-GULL.—We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer, that there is too much reason to apprehend that the pilot boat Sea-Gull attached to the Exploring Expedition, as tender to the U. S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, has been lost, and that all on board have perished. She has not been heard of since the month of June last.

GREAT SPEED.—Several travellers who passed over the line of the Wilmington and Weldon rail-road, a few days ago: reached New York in seven days from Cuba! They had four days' passage from Havanna to Charleston, and three from Charleston to New York, on the Wilmington and Weldon road.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

ANECDOTE.—An old gentleman of eighty four having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him—"The font is at the other end of the church." "What do I want with the font?" said the old gentleman. "I beg your pardon" said the clerical wit. "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A steam-boat started from one of the landings, a few days since, leaving one of the passengers on shore. The cry was immediately raised, "Passenger behind—passenger left!" A gentleman, who had been asleep in his state room, came out, rubbing his eyes, and bawling—"Who's left? it aint *me*, is it?"

A DEFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE.—A son of Galen who was very angry when any joke was passed on physicians, once defended himself from raillery by saying—"I defy any person whom I ever attended, to accuse me of ignorance or neglect."

"That you may do safely," replied the wag; "for you know, doctor, dead men tell no tales."

A beggar went into a store in this city, a few days since, and asked for money. The merchant, by way of experiment, offered the beggar his choice between a good salted codfish and two cents in money down. The beggar at once chose the currency. Two cents would pass rapidly at the next grog-shop; the fish was only food.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A shoemaker's shop was on fire in the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, and an apprentice boy was observed bringing out a lap stone from the midst of the flames. A gentleman present asked him why he did not rather save the lasts, which would burn, rather than the lap-stone which would not. "I don't know," said he, "only the lapstone is my own, and the lasts are my boss's."

SHEEP AND DANDIES.—The following is from a humorous report made by the committee on sheep by the Worcester, Massachusetts cattle show. 'Tis too good to be lost.

"A sheep should be judged like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of the sheep for the comparison—but it is so apt! In both cases the coat is the important part of the animal.—What is a sheep good for without a fleece—and what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

MURDERERS TAKEN.—We learn from the Illinoian, that two young men named Todd, suspected to be the murderers of the unfortunate youth, whose corpse was found a few weeks since, near the stage road leading from Springfield to Carlinville, have been apprehended in the State of Indiana, by some citizens of Morgan county who pursued them immediately after the discovery of the murder. They are said to be cousins of the deceased; and a desire to possess themselves of a small sum of money which he had in his possession, is supposed to have been the motive which led them to the perpetration of the atrocious deed.

ARREST OF THE MAIL ROBBERS.—An endorsement on the Hagerstown Post Office way-bill has the following mention of the arrest of the parties concerned in the late mail robbery in Ohio.

"News has just been received here, that two of the mail robbers have been taken; their names are Bostwick and Shanley. Report says, that B. was the driver of the mail stage at the time it was robbed. Five thousand dollars were found upon his person. He has turned State's evidence. This news was brought by one of the western drivers."—*Baltimore American.*

A LONG HORSE.—A traveller who rode a horse of large size, and especially of uncommon length, lately stopped at a public house in the western part of Massachusetts. and ordered his steed to be put in the stable. Feeling anxious for the comfort of his four footed companion, he afterwards inquired of the hostler if he had put up his horse as he directed.

"Why, yes," said Currycomb, "I've put up one eend of him."

"One end of him!" exclaimed the traveller, "and what have you done with the other eend as you call it?"

"Why, hang me," said the hostler, "if I could get the whole of him into the stable, so I left the other eend in the orchard."

ASPECT OF MONEY AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.—"Money," says the Express, "continues most abundant, but apparently out of the reach of the public. The Banks are full, and deposites are constantly increasing, yet the great body of the mercantile community have not the means to get hold of it, for they have nothing to give. Every description of property is depreciated; goods are unsold, and business notes are not in existence. Government have just passed a law for the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes, which, it is stated, are to bear a high rate of interest. If they should bear six or seven per cent. they will be taken by capitalists and banks, and be hoarded up. The difficulty of obtaining good notes, and stocks, on which to invest in, has obliged many capitalists to turn their attention to bonds and morigages, and loans of this description have been readily taken."

A HINT TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When a man tells another to put down his name as a subscriber he is as legally bound to take it as though he had signed his own name; and when he has thus signed he is bound to pay for the paper according to its terms, whether he takes it from the office or place where he subscribed to have it left or not. When the six or 12 months, or whatever may be the time of subscription, have expired, he must remember that if he wishes to stop the paper, he should pay up. He cannot expect that a publisher will stop the paper except at his own discretion, unless arrearages are paid. If he pays and orders it stopped, and it should continue to come, he should not take it from the Post Office—as the taking it from the office is in the law a tacit assent to continue a subscriber.—But if he is a subscriber, and has not paid according to the terms of subscription, his refusing to take it from the office will not screen him from payment.—*Northern Statesman.*

Business Department.

We have sent number 29 to Bro. Bamford.

Bro. John Wilson, of Newark circuit, is informed that there are two letters for him, addressed to our care, in the post office at Zanesville.

We again request the favor of Bro. Dalbey, of Pittsburgh, to forward to us a copy of the law of Pennsylvania, protecting religious meetings, on sight, as we have special use for it.

As the publisher of the Western Recorder does not reside immediately in town, any person who may have business with the office, could do it, or have it done, by calling on O. WHITE, No. 104, Main street, Zanesville.

Notice

IS hereby given to the householders of School District No. 10, being a new District set off from No. 4 the second day of March last, by the Trustees of Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and comprising sections 17 and 8 in township 16, and range 14, also the north half of sections Nos. 5 and 6, in the 15th township and 14th range, that a meeting of said householders will be held at the house of Jos. Sweeny,

On Wednesday, the 6th day of May next,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select a site for a school house for said District, and to take into consideration the propriety of levying a tax and raising subscriptions for the erection of said house.

By order of
C. SPRINGER,
J. SWEENY,
JOHN GEORGE,
Directors of School District No. 10, appointed by the clerk of the township.

April 15, 1840. 4w34

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I would be glad if some of your readers could give an explanation of the following puzzle; in that event I should be much gratified.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PUZZLE.

It is as high as all the stars,
No well was ever dug so low;
It is in age five thousand years,
But was not made an hour ago.
It is as wet as water is,
No red hot iron e'er was drier;
As dark as night, as cold as ice,
Shines like the sun and burns like fire.
No soul nor body to consume,
No fox more cunning, dunce more dull;
'Tis not on earth, 'tis in this room,
Hard as a stone, as soft as wool.
'Tis of no color, but of snow,
Outside and inside black as ink;
All red, all yellow, green and blue,
This moment you upon it think.
In every noise, this strikes your ear,
'Twill soon expire, 'twill near decay;
Does always in the light appear,
And yet was never seen by day.
Than the whole earth it bigger is,
Than a small pin's point, it is less;
I'll tell you ten times what it is,
Yet after all you shall not guess.
'Tis in your mouth, 'twas never nigh,
Where'er you look, you see it still;
'Twill make you laugh, 'twill make you cry,
You feel it plain touch what you will.

LAW OF OHIO.

NEW APPRAISEMENT LAW.

AN ACT

To provide for the re-valuation of real property in the State.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the court of common pleas of each and every organized county in this State, shall at their first term after the passage of this act, appoint some suitable person, resident in such county, as appraiser of the real estate in such county; and if a vacancy shall at any time happen in the office of appraiser as aforesaid, for any cause whatever, before the duties required of such appraiser shall be fully completed, then and in that case the said court, at any regular session or at any special session thereof, shall fill such vacancy, and the appraiser so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of March, 1841, if he shall so long behave well: PROVIDED, That nothing in this section shall prevent the court of common pleas of any county from appointing such assistants to the appraisers as they may think proper.

Sec. 2. That the appraiser so appointed, shall previous to entering on the duties of his said office, enter into bond with at least two good and sufficient securities, such as shall be approved by the commissioners of such county, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, which bond shall be made payable to the State of Ohio, conditioned that said appraiser shall do and perform all the duties of his office agreeably to law, which bond shall be deposited with the county auditor; and said appraiser shall moreover take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to be endorsed on his bond, that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his said office to the best of his skill and ability.

Sec. 3. That if any person appointed appraiser as aforesaid, shall not within ten days after his appointment give bond and security, or shall not take the oath or affirmation as required in the preceding section, the said office shall be considered vacant, and the court of common pleas shall proceed to fill the same as in other cases.

Sec. 4. That the county auditor of each county shall, on or before the first day of April next, prepare a copy of the list of all lands and town lots entered on the duplicate of the preceding year, noting thereon all transfers which may have been made subsequent to the making out of such duplicate, and shall also enter thereon all new entries and other lands and town lots lying within his county, which may come to his knowledge, and not previously entered for taxation, which shall be delivered to the appraiser on application, together with a map of each township and a plat of each town in the county, of such form and size as may be necessary to enable such appraiser to discharge his duties in the manner prescribed in this act.

Sec. 5. That the appraiser shall, immediately after the first day of April, and before the 25th day of September next, proceed to list and appraise all real estate in his county, subject to taxation by "an act pointing out the mode of levying taxes," passed March 14, 1831, at its fair cash value, in the following manner:

1. All lands shall be valued at their true value in money, taking into consideration the fertility and quality of the soil, the general improvements of the county, the vicinity of the same to public roads, towns, villages, navigable rivers, water privileges on the same, or location of canals, or other public improvements, with any other local advantages of situation, having no reference to the value of the improvements upon each particular farm, upon actual view of the premises:

2. In-lots and out-lots in all towns and villages shall be valued at their true value in money, taking into consideration all the local advantages of the situation, having no reference to the value of improvements, upon actual view of the premises:

3. All dwelling houses, warehouses, storehouses, shops, offices and livery stables, over the value of two hundred dollars, returning only the excess for taxation, shall be valued at their true value in money, all local advantages of situation considered, upon actual view of the premises:

4. All grist-mills, oil-mills, saw-mills, paper-mills, fulling-mills and carding machines, over the value of 200 dollars, returning only the excess for taxation, shall be valued at the true value thereof in money, taking into consideration their advantages of sites, location, amount of power and actual business, upon view of the premises, and the best means of information.

5. All distilleries, breweries and tanneries, all manufactories of cloth, carpets, cotton yarns, iron, glass, clocks and nails, all iron, brass and copper founderies, over the value of two hundred dollars, returning only the excess for taxation, shall be valued at the true value thereof in money, taking into consideration their advantages of site, location and actual amount of capital invested and employed, from a view of the premises, and the best means of information.

Sec. 6. That the appraiser shall call upon each and every person resident in his county, for a list of all lands or town in-lots and out-lots, owned by such person or persons, lying within his county, which may be subject to taxation, which list shall particularly set forth the names of the owner or owners, the number of acres of land on each particular tract, lot, section or subdivision thereof, the range, township, section, quarter section, tract, lot or part thereof, or the number of entry, location, or survey and water course, as the nature of the general or particular survey may require, so as to designate and identify the same, and in the Virginia military district shall set forth the quantity of land contained in the original survey, of which the tract listed is a part, subject to the provisions of the eighth section of this act, the number of entry, water course, and name of the original proprietor; also, all in-lots and out-lots, owned or held as aforesaid, with the number thereof, as described on the recorded plat of said town, or part thereof, if it has been subdivided; also, all buildings and other improvements entered on or affixed to school and college lands, or on lands granted for religious purposes; also, all buildings and other improvements in like manner, erected upon, or affixed to any town lots laid out on school and college lands, or lands granted by Congress for religious purposes; also, the number of buildings, of the value of two hundred dollars and upwards, made taxable by the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 7. That if the owner or owners of any property required to be listed and appraised by the preceding sections of this act, shall be absent or unable to give in a list thereof when called upon by the appraiser, or if the owner or owners thereof shall not reside within the county, or shall fail to deliver to such appraiser a list of his or their property as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said appraiser to make a list thereof, according to the best information he can obtain, subject to the provisions of the eighth section of this act, in the name of the owner, if known, or in the name of the person to whom the same is now listed; but if it be not listed, and the owner's name be unknown, then it shall be noted that the owner is unknown, in the column of names.

Sec. 8. That the appraiser in ascertaining or determining the quantity of land in the several tracts within his county, shall be governed by the following rules: whenever the owner or the person in whose name it is listed, shall hold, by virtue of a deed from another party, or from the State of Ohio, or by patent from the United States for Congress lands, such deed or patent, if the quantity be therein stated, shall be taken and received as the evidence of the quantity in the tract described; if the owner or person in whose name any lands are listed within the Virginia military district, shall hold, under an original entry or survey with or without the patent thereon, it shall be the duty of the appraiser to require said owners or holders to cause the same to be surveyed by the county surveyor, or some other competent person, and to return the quantity under the certificate of said surveyor, attested by an oath or affirmation within sixty days after said owners or holders shall have been called upon to list their lands for taxation; and if any such owner or holder shall refuse or neglect to survey and list his lands as herein provided, or if he or they be a non-resident of the county, then it shall be the duty of the appraiser to cause such lands to be surveyed and returned to himself; the expenses of which survey shall be paid from the county treasury and to be by the county auditor assessed against such lands in the succeeding year, and collected in the same manner as taxes are collected thereon: PROVIDED, That if any owner or holder of lands has had the same previously surveyed, and shall produce to the appraiser a certificate of survey other than that under the original entry of said lands, such survey shall be taken by the appraiser as if the same had been made under the provisions of this act, or if the appraiser shall be satisfied from other competent evidence adduced to him, under oath, that the quantity returned is correct and that no surplus exists in the original survey, he shall enter and return the same without further survey for taxation.

Sec. 9. That the appraiser shall, in listing and valuing the lands in his county, mark distinctly on his maps the name or the initials of the name of the person in whose name the same is listed, and the quantity thereof; and on the return of said list by the appraiser to the county auditor's office, it shall be the duty of the appraiser and auditor diligently to compare the maps with the lists returned by the appraiser, and ascertain so far as may be in their power, that all the lands in their county, subject to taxation, are entered on said lists.

Sec. 10. That the appraiser shall complete his list, taken as before provided, by placing on the same, opposite to each tract of land listed, the value, and opposite to each town lot or part of lot, the value of such lot or part of lot appraised, in conformity with the provisions of this act, also the value of all buildings and other improvements erected upon, or affixed to school and college lands, or on lands granted for religious purposes, or upon any town lots laid out upon such lands, and also the value of all buildings made taxable by the fifth section of this act, and over the value of two hundred dollars, setting down only the excess over the value of two hundred dollars of the buildings, made taxable by said fifth section.

Sec. 11. That the appraiser shall, at the time of making the appraisement and taking the lists required by the preceding sections of this act, inform the owner or owners, his, her, or their agent or representative, if residing within the county, or shall leave a memorandum at his, her or their place of residence of the amount at which their property has been appraised respectively, and of the time when the special board of equalization for the county will meet for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize taxes within the same.

Sec. 12. That the appraiser shall, on or before the first Monday of November next, make out from the list and appraisements taken and made as hereinbefore provided, a fair and correct abstract thereof, by townships, which abstract said appraiser shall deliver to the county auditor, which shall be kept at the office of the said county auditor for the inspection of any owner of property contained on such abstract, until the third Monday of November aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the county auditor to give four weeks public notice by advertisement, in a newspaper, if one be printed in the county, or if no newspaper be printed in the county, by advertisement set upon the door of the court house, and at some public place in each township, of the time and place, when and where the special board of equalization for each county will meet for the purpose of hearing and determining grievances and to equalize taxes thereon.

Sec. 13. That the county commissioners, county auditor and appraiser or appraisers, of each county in this state, shall constitute a special board of equalization, for such county, who shall meet at the seat of justice for such county, on the third Monday of November next, and the county auditor shall produce to said board the abstract returned to him by the appraiser; and said board, or a majority of them shall have power to hear and determine the complaint of any owner or owners, his, her or their agent or representative of any property contained on said abstract, which may have been listed and appraised by such appraiser, relative to the listing and appraisal thereof, and to correct the same, as right and justice may require; and said board of equalization shall moreover have power to equalize the valuations made by such appraiser as hereinbefore provided, either by adding to or deducting from any valuation made as aforesaid, such sum as to them, or a majority of them, shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 14. That the county auditors of the several counties shall correct the said abstract, agreeably to the orders and determinations of the board of equalization for their respective counties, and said county auditor shall make, from such corrected abstract, a general abstract of all property contained therein, and insert the corrected valuation in the proper column; which general abstract, said auditor shall certify and forward to the auditor of state, by the county treasurer of his county, at the time he is required by law to make his annual settlement with the state treasurer, or by some suitable person, on or before the fifteenth day of January, 1841.

Sec. 15. There shall be appointed by joint resolution of both houses, during the present session of the general assembly, one person resident of each senatorial district, who together with the auditor of state shall constitute a board of equalization for the State, which board shall assemble at Columbus, on the fourth Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and when so met shall have power to equalize the valuation of the real estate in the several counties throughout the State, which they shall do by adding to, or deducting from the valuation thereof, made by the appraiser, and corrected by the county board of equalization as herein before provided for, by adding to, or deducting from such per centum as to them shall appear just and reasonable: *Provided*, Said board shall not lessen the aggregate valuation of the State.

Sec. 16. That the auditor of state shall make a record of the per centum, to be added to, or deducted from the valuation of the real property in the several counties of this state, in conformity with the orders of the state board of equalization, and shall transmit to the county auditors of the several counties in this state, the per centum so ordered, to be added to, or deducted from the valuation of real property therein, as aforesaid; and the several county auditors in whose counties additions or deductions shall have been made by the state board of equalization, shall correct the valuation of real property therein, in conformity therewith: *Provided*, That said county auditors, in correcting the valuations aforesaid, shall set down no fraction of a dollar; but if a fraction occurs of fifty cents and upwards, such fraction shall be increased to one dollar, and if such fraction shall be less than fifty cents, it shall be omitted.

Sec. 17. That the county auditors of the several counties within this state, in making out duplicates and charging taxes thereon, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and annually thereafter, shall make out and charge the same from the general abstracts as herein before provided.

Sec. 18. That the county commissioners, county auditor and county assessors, shall constitute a county board of equalization in their respective counties, and they or a majority of them shall meet on the first Monday of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and annually thereafter, for the purpose of hearing complaints and equalizing the assessments and revaluation of all real and personal property within such county; *Provided*, That said board shall in no case reduce the aggregate value of real property within such county, as originally assessed by the state board of equalization.

Sec. 19. That the appraiser in each county, appointed in conformity with this act, shall receive for each day he shall be employed in performing the duties herein required of him, the sum of two dollars, and the members of the special board of equalization for the several counties shall receive the sum of two dollars for each day they may be necessarily employed in the discharge of the duties required of them by this act, to be paid out of the respective county treasuries; the members of the state board of equalization shall receive the sum of two dollars for each day they shall respectively be employed in the discharge of the duties required of them by this act, and also the sum of two dollars for every twenty-five miles travel, to and from the seat of government, to be certified by the governor and paid out of the state treasury on the order of the auditor of state.

Sec. 20. That the act entitled "An act to provide for the revaluation of real property within this State," passed February, 1834, be and the same is hereby repealed.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM M'LAUGHLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 13, 1840.

MURDER WILL OUT.—Amos G. Thomas, who was acquitted before the Superior Court at Middletown, Conn. a few days since, on the charge of murdering Mr. Jared Burr, of Haddam, and robbing him of a considerable sum of money, we learn from the New Haven Herald, has since been arrested and committed to prison for a highway robbery. The money robbed of Mr. Burr was found on his person, concealed in his coat collar, and it is stated that he has confessed the crime of which he was acquitted, and given the particulars attending the tragical affair, which were of the most outrageous and barbarous character.

CHARLESTON A NAVAL STATION.—We learn from the Southern Patriot, that the Navy Department have determined to make Charleston a naval station, and have appointed Capt. Edward R. Shubrick the first, and Lieut. Knight the second officer on the station.

It is also intimated that Charleston is to be made a navy yard for the repairing of small vessels, or such sloops of war as can come into its waters. This, as the Patriot remarks, the Department can do, without an application to Congress.—And it expresses the opinion that "a little more exertion will procure for Charleston the advantage of a *navy yard for construction.*"—*Bicknell.*

HOLINESS.—We cannot begin to lead a holy life, until we look to Christ for the pardon of sin. He that hath the strongest faith, he that believes in the strongest degree the promise of pardon and the remission of sin, has the holiest heart the holiest life. Duties are ours, events are the Lord's. To be holy is to put on Christ; to resemble Him in spirit and conduct, as one man resembles another, who follows his example. Nothing less, than the renewal of the image of God in our souls, will make us holy, according to the Gospel. Morality is not holiness; it does not change our nature. Holiness is that habitual principle of spiritual life and power, which render us more and more conformed to the image of God. Sincerity, in a man's professing and acting his real sentiments, may be commended, but it can never take away the guilt of his not conforming his sentiments to the mind of the spirit and will of God. On every action of the disciples of Christ should be inscribed, *Holiness to the Lord.* They should walk among men as the sons of God and inheritors of the kingdom of Heaven.

SILK CULTURE OF FRANCE.—It appears from the Essay of a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, that this great business was introduced into France chiefly by the exertion of Henry IV—a monarch as distinguished in the arts of peace as in those of war. In 1835, the value of silk manufactured in France, amounted to one hundred and forty millions of francs; fifty millions, or more than one-third of the whole, being sold to the United States.

Since Henry's time, the silk culture in France has been steadily increasing.—But she still finds herself unable to supply her manufactories from her own soil, and is obliged to import, annually, more than sixty millions of francs ($12,000,000) worth of raw silk from Italy, Turkey, India, and China.

This business is immensely important to France, Dr. Ure informs us, in his valuable treatise upon the silk branch of industry, that notwithstanding the great increase in the amount of raw silk annually produced in the principal silk districts in France, the price has raised of late years some 30 or 40 per cent., such is the continually increasing demand.—It is stated, that many of the old mulberry trees which served to introduce the culture into France are still standing, and the services they have rendered are acknowledge by the veneration in which they are held. Dr. Gilbert observes that near Monetelimart he has seen enormous mulberry trees, five or six metres in circumference (about 17 or 20 English feet.) which are regarded as of the primitive stock. The most remarkable one is that of Allan, which M. de la Tour du Pin de la Chaux, the present owner of the soil, has had surrounded with a wall to protect its hollow trunk, and afford support to its three enormous limbs. These, though dry at their tops, are still furnished with branches that annually produce both leaves and fruit. There is a tradition that this tree was brought from the east by the Lord of Allen, during one of the last Crusades.

RESOLUTIONS OF PLEASANT HILL CIRCUIT QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Whereas, by a vote of the last General Conference the subject of slavery was left with the people in their primary assemblies and Annual Conferences, for the purpose of full and free inquiry preparatory to action at the next meeting of the General Conference—Therefore,

Resolved 1st. That the great safeguard of the christian church is the propagation and maintenance of christian holiness and a firm, determined and unceasing resistance to all moral evil.

Resolved 2d. That in the opinion of this conference the practice of buying and selling men, women and children, or the holding them in slavery, as they are held in these United States, is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures, and ought, therefore, to be repented of and abandoned immediately.

Resolved 3d. That the attempts made by certain divines to justify the system of American Slavery and amalgamate it with the pure principles of christianity, are altogether inconsistent with the character of a christian ministry, a disgrace to and prostitution of the holy office.

Resolved 4th. That in the opinion of this conference the holding church fellowship and communion with those who barter the image of God and the souls for whom Christ died for money is a great evil, one which it is our duty, both as a church and as individuals, to abandon.

Resolved 5th. That the church ought to adopt measures to purify herself from the enormous sin of slaveholding.

Resolved 6th. That the course pursued by many professed christians, (while they admit slaveholding to be a moral evil, yet at the same time will not use their influence to do it away lest they disturb the peace of the church,) is nothing more nor less than *doing evil that good may come.*

Resolved 7th. That we most earnestly, affectionately, and in the fear of God, call on all our brethern to unite with us in bearing their solemn and decided testimony against the cruel and unjust system of American Slavery, and to adopt efficient measures for the entire banishment of it from the church.

Resolved 8th. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Western Recorder, Zanesville, and Christian Witness, Pittsburgh, and that all other papers friendly to the foregoing resolutions copy the same.

JOHN CAREY, JR.

March 16, 1840.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

To Editors.

THE office of the MIDDLETOWN MAIL, including a first rate assortment of Job Type, and sufficient of other kinds of type to publish the MAIL, will be either rented or sold, on very favorable terms, to a person competent to publish a good weekly paper in this village; the subscription list tolerable, and the job work considerable, and yearly advertisers about thirty. Possession given the first of May, or earlier if desired. Application to be made, post paid, to

J. S. IGLEHART.

Middletown, Butler, Ohio, April 8, 1840.

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No 26, Second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange, by G. W. LYFORD, editor and proprietor. Terms:

Five dollars per annum,
Three dollars for six months,
Two dollars for three months,
} Payable in Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere. Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*

Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

Harris' Intelligencer

IS published every Saturday by ISAAC HARRIS. Publication office, No. 120, Liberty st. Printed by A. A. Anderson, Irwin's Row, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2 per annum, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within three months; $3 at the end of the year. $1.25, in advance, for six months; 75 cents for three months; 62½ cents per dozen; 6¼ cents for single copies.

Persons who obtain three subscribers, and remit a five dollar current note, with the names and address, shall receive that number of papers; for ten dollars six copies will be sent; and for twenty dollars twelve copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—A short card will be inserted one year for six dollars; over eight lines for ten dollars, with a copy of the paper.

Advertisements of 16 lines, or less, will be charged 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made to advertisers by the year.

All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Most Popular and Readable Periodical of the Day.

Burton's Magazine,

(THE GENTLEMAN'S,)

AND AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

WILL present its sixth and seventh volumes to the public during the course of the year 1840. Terms, three dollars per annum, in advance, or five dollars for two years, or two separate subscriptions, or ten copies for twenty dollars, cash. Printed in large octavo, white, thick paper, good type, etc. Each number contains as much matter as a volume of a novel; the illustrations are of the first quality. During the past year, nearly FIFTY of the most superior engravings have adorned its pages. The volumes for 1840 will be splendidly illustrated; each No. will contain three or four engravings, in line, mezzotint, lithograph and wood. The January and February numbers contain five of Cruikshank's most humorous designs, a fine likeness on steel, of Mr. Vandenhoff, the popular actor, engraved by Forrest, with an original and entertaining biography. Also, a splendid picture of the talented Miss Vandenhoff, with a memoir; also, a humorous representation of the Tournament at Englinton, with four engravings, illustrating the aquatic sports of England and America, and an engraved frontispiece and title page.

In the course of the present volume, the most interesting record ever written, will be given to the public in the

Journal of the first white man that ever crossed the Western Wilderness,

and passed the desert ridges of the Rocky Mountains. This eventful journey, wherein a handful of men encountered perils, scarcely to be believed, occurred a few years before the time of Lewis and Clark. The MS. is now in the hands of the editors, and in the January number its publication was commenced; also, a series of humorous and characteristic papers, from the pen of Jos. C. Neal, whose inimitable "Charcoal Sketches" have justly gained him the title of "The American Boz."

Edited by WM. E. BURTON and EDGAR A. POE.

To render *Burton's Magazine* the most desirable monthly publication for the present year, the proprietor, in addition to the promised articles from his powerful list of contributors, ensures a series of papers of original value, from the pens of the best authors in the United States. To perfect this arrangement he offers a

Premium of $1000

in befitting sums, for articles of value, written expressly for the Magazine, and sent in, postage free, before the expiration of the month of February.

250 dollars for a series of five short tales, illustrating the events of distinct periods in the history of North America, or developing the habits and manners of the present day in various parts of the Union.

200 dollars for the best tale of pathos or interest.

100 dollars for the most Humorous Story, or Characteristic Sketch.

100 dollars for the best Serious Poem of not less than two hundred lines.

100 dollars for the best Humorous or Satirical Poem.

100 dollars for the best Essay on any popular subject connected with Science or Belles Letters.

100 dollars for the most graphic memoir of any living American of Celebrity, divested of all political or sectarian doctrine.

50 dollars for the most interesting sketch of Foreign Travel.

Address, paid, W. E. BURTON,
3w31 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months; $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

A. H. Bassett,

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840. | Number 35. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES.

If a travelling philosopher from Jupi- or Saturn, were to land upon our earth d become acquainted with all its vari- s languages, amongst the diversity of enomena that would attract his atten- n, would be the amazing physical and llectual desparity between the man of e northern and southern hemispheres. The fact of the physical and intellect- l superiority of the north over the th has been admitted by observing n from the most remote antiquity, but yet, few have attempted to assign any ysical cause for this apparent phenom- on. It has been customary to attribute e imbecility of the south to the despo- m of her chieftains and the tyranny of r priesthood. But this will not do.— arning flourished under the reign of uis the 14th. The absolute monarchy Russia has myriads of learned men. ain was never free, yet she had liter- re, and *Quevedo* lived and wrote under r iron despotism.

The honor of assigning to this phe- menon its true physical cause, was served for the very learned Dr. Lakey, our own country. These causes are e greater obliquity of the sun's rays ded to the immense surface of ocean ing in the *Southern Hemisphere*. The an of the north enjoys about eight days re annual sun, than his brother of the uth; which, allowing six thousand years r the age of the *world*, make an aggre- te of one hundred and thirty-one years. very astronomer knows that the sun avels from the Equator to Capricorn, d thence back to the Equator in a orter space of time than from the quator to Cancer and back to the Equa- r. The earth being in her *perihelion* December and in her *aphelion* in June. he sun being in the lower focus of the *rth's orbit* gives more of his vertical ys to the north than to the south.

It is also a fact well known to geogra- hers, that about five-sixths of the land the globe lies in the northern hemis- here.

It is a familiar truth in Philosophy, hat a cause however small, steadily and ncessantly operating for ages must pro- uce stupendous effects. These causes aving existed ever since the creation, e have only to look at the men who in- abit their respective sides of the Equator o see their visible effects.

The Spaniards, at the commencement f the 16th century, found the Mexicans arther advanced in the arts than the eruvians. Cortez had fewer foes to ncounter than those who fell beneath he sword of the illiterate Pizarro; three undred years have elapsed and the con- rast still remains.

North Africa has produced a Hanabal, Jugertha, a Syphax, a Cyprian, a Euc- id and a host of distinguished charac- ers. But what of South Africa? History has not recorded, nor romance feigned the existance of any author, historian, poet, philosopher, statesman or hero in Southern Africa. Yes, we assert that the entire southern hemisphere has never produced one individual distinguished in the arts of peace or war, who was not the issue of northern parentage. The North Africans have degenerated, the South Africans have not, for they have ever been savages. No ruins of ancient cities show that civilization ever existed south of the line till introduced by Europeans; no writ of ejectment could ever reach or affect a houseless pauper.

The descendents of the Dutch and English, evidently degenerated, when transplanted to the southern zones, as John Newton observes, from white men to negroes, not in color, but in disposition. Are the inhabitants of the southern hemisphere destined to remain forever a prey to ignorance and barbarism? They may advance, but their physical positions will ever keep them at an immeasurable distance behind their brethren of the north.

Empires have arisen and fallen in Europe and Asia. Whole nations have become extinct. "Where now the Romans? the Greeks? They stalk an empty name, though half our learning is their epitaph." But the south has never degenerated; and why? because they were never civilized. They had nothing to degenerate from. Having had no grandeur, they have had no decadence. If at a future period, some powerful nation should arise in the southern zone, and become to it what France and Great Britain have been and still continue to be to the north, then Dr. Lakey's theory must be abandoned. But, if on the contrary, the northern zones should continue to hold their immeasurable and unquestionable preponderance, the fact of the inferiority of the south will be too firmly established to be shaken.

The effect of physical causes will be understood and asserted by statesmen and have weight with all commercial nations in planting colonies. Time will show what kind of men are to inhabit Australia. Those savages have large heads, which in shape, resembles that of the ourang-outang; their very limited intellects, their hairy bodies, their habitual agility in climbing trees, their narrow, low, retreating foreheads, flat noses, thick lips, strong maxilliary bones and teeth, seem to bring them near the monkey character. These then are the New Hollanders, and where can we find the counter part of this humbling description? Such degraded and imbecile beings are not to be found in the entire northern hemisphere.

Learning has flourished to some extent, near the verge of the northern frigid zone. Iceland and Lapland have had their learned men. The immortal *Linneus* is reckoned among the *hyperborean* learned; but who ever heard of the Australian learned? Who ever heard of the Polynesian learned, or of any learning between Capricorn and the South Pole?

The degeneracy of man in every degree of longitude in the southern hemisphere, is too uniform and general to be the result of mere accidental or moral causes.

E. H. McCoy, M. D.

Smithfield, Ohio, April 3, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.

Jesus Christ after his resurrection and immediately before his ascension, addressing his disciples, said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." He assured them that He would be with them always, even to the end of world. But the presence of Christ with His apostles and all His ministers in after times, was upon the condition of their obedience to His command—if they obeyed Him, He would be with them. Without enlarging on the necessity of Christ's presence with His ministers in order to their success,—and the necessity of their obedience to Him in order to secure His presence, I would direct the minds of my readers, first, to the *Duties*, and secondly, to the *Responsibilities* of ministers of the gospel.

I. *Their Duties.* 1st. The qualification requisite in order to the discharge of their official duties. The cultivation of their moral powers is a matter of vast importance. He who would recommend the sublime virtues of the religion of Jesus, must have his own mind imbued with the spirit and power of that religion. The mind must be trained to habits of cross-bearing and self-denial. A rigid prohibition must be put upon every passion, emotion, propensity, and desire, which is not in strict accordance with the spirit of the gospel, which is love and good will to man. He also must enter into the practice of every virtue. He must cultivate that meekness of spirit, that humbleness of mind, and those holy affections which the gospel inculcates. He must have all the power of his soul brought under the transforming power of grace and kept under it.

The cultivation of the intellectual powers must not be neglected. He who would present the truths of God to others in a strong and clear light, must have that light in himself. It is impossible for any man who has indistinct views on any subject to lead others further than he goes himself; if he has clear views he must accustom himself to think, to reflect, to weigh and decide. He must give himself to reading. In a word, he must be trained to mental labor if he would be a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.—Science and literature tend powerfully to expand and strengthen the intellectual powers. Every minister should have a mind trained to intellectual exercise.

The minister who would take the whole armor must be intimately acquainted with the Scriptures. He must read them often, candidly, carefully and prayerfully. He must meditate upon them by day and by night. He must give himself wholly to the study of the truths contained in the Bible; any thing that is not directly or indirectly connected with the truths of God's word should be dispensed with. However much we may be interested and edified by reading other religious books and writings, it will not do to dispense with reading and studying the Bible. Reading and studying the Bible, like every other religious duty, the more we read and study the Bible, the better we will like it. Those who have been most accustomed to reading and studying the Bible, have loved it most, and have been most happy when they were most familiar with the sacred oracles.

Another duty is secret prayer. The man who would preach the gospel successfully must spend much of his time in secret prayer. Neglecting this duty he will be dry and husky in his public discourses. It is in secret devotion he gets his soul bathed with the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit. A minister may try to preach and pray publicly with zeal, he may be sincere and honest in those efforts, but unless he pray in secret, he has not the promise of being rewarded openly; but when a man lives much on his knees; when his heart is in that humble, dependent, confidential frame, which is only acquired at the Throne of Grace, then his public prayers and sermons will be attended by the melting influence of the Holy Spirit.

To sum up all, on this head, a minister should have a mind cultivated in every moral and virtuous sentiment and feeling—cultivated and trained in mental exercise—well stored with Scriptural knowledge—and always in the humble, dependent attitude of prayer; then, and not till then, is he prepared for the public duties of his office.

2d. *The public duties of a minister.*—The duties he owes to the church are of the greatest importance. The Holy Ghost has made him an overseer of the church which Christ purchased with His own blood. He must preach to that church the word of life, which is able to save the soul—he must feed the Lord's sheep. He must visit the sick and the afflicted—bring back the wandering—he must strengthen the weak—he must remove stumbling blocks out of the way that the lame be not turned aside—he must watch over the souls committed to his care, as those who must give account. He must water and replenish the husbandry of God. He must labor incessantly in the vineyard of Christ.

But he must preach the gospel to the unconverted too. He must go and hunt them up, and then proclaim the glad tidings of great joy—that a SAVIOUR was born—that he DIED—that he rose from the dead, and that he ascended on high, and as the intercessor for transgressors ever lives. He must instruct the ignorant in the doctrines of the gospel.—He must warn the wicked—he must reprove the profane—he must encourage the penitent—he must lead the mourner to the fountain of redeeming grace and mercy. In his public walks—in his private intercourse and correspondence with men—in short, by precept and by example, and by the spirit in which all his deeds are done, he should always aim to win souls to Christ. How many labors and privations must he endure. What watchfulness, what vigilance, what patience and meekness is necessary. The world is the field; he must go as far and to as many as possible and preach the glad tidings. A dispensation of the gospel is committed to him; he is Christ's servant; he must be employed in his master's work. The master has said occupy till I come. Blessed is that servant who shall be found watching when his Lord cometh, having his loins girded about with truth, and ready and waiting to give up his charge.

II. The *Responsibilities* of ministers are next to be considered; and 1st. A dispensation of the gospel is committed to them. If they do not preach that gospel they cannot be saved; yea, woe is to them if they preach not the gospel. They are intrusted with the oversight of God's church, and in a great measure the salvation of the world depends on their efforts; for the gospel is the power of God to every one that believeth. God has committed to them the ministry of reconciliation; they are embassadors for Christ; God beseeches men by them to be reconciled. If they neglect their duties, or disobey Christ, the consequence is God's cause will fall into disrepute among men; that Jehovah will be grieved, for He has no pleasure in the death of him that dieth; He is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.—If those whom God has sent and authorised to preach repentance and remission of sins in all the world, do not obey Him, the object will be measurably defeated; but the blood of sinners will Jehovah require at the ministers hands.

2d. The prosperity and safety of the church very much depends on the piety and zeal of the ministry. Like preacher like people is a true adage. Ministers wield a mighty influence. If the light that is in them be darkness, how great is that darkness. How unspeakably important is it then to the welfare of the church that her ministers all be holy, pious and devoted men. Every thing connected with the temporal interests of the church is very much dependent on the piety of her ministers. Behold the weighty interests of Christ's kingdom hanging on the hands of ministers; if they make one improper step how deeply is Zion afflicted. O Lord, grant unto the ministers of thy gospel a lively sense of their responsibilities! Let them see that the cause of God is bleeding under their careless hand!

3d. They are sent as embassadors to treat with sinners. They must warn them of evil coming; if they do this faithfully they shall clear their own skirts, otherwise the blood of lost sinners will be required at their hands. Oh how my heart trembles in view of the weighty responsibilities of the ministerial office. Look! see immortal souls by hundreds and thousands pressing on to ruin!—Brethren of the ministry, are our skirts stained with the blood of any? Are we clear of the blood of all men? Do our consciences feel clear in the sight of God? Oh, let us arise and call upon God for help. Let us go and sound the gospel trumpet—let us cry aloud and spare not—let us teach and warn publicly, and from house to house, night and day, with tears. Oh, that the mantle of Elijah might fall upon the ministers of the gospel of Christ.

THEOPELUS.

Bellville, Ill., March 31, 1840.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

THE BEREAVED SISTER.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

In the spring of 1824, I contracted an acquaintance in one of the cities of the south, with a gentleman, who had removed from England to this country, with two small children, the one a boy of ten, and the other a girl of nine years of age. These children were the most lovely beings I ever saw. Their extreme beauty, their deep and artless affection, and their frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy. They were happy in themselves, happy in each other, and in the whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and as I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to their relations.

My departure was delayed two weeks. During that period I lived under the same roof with the little ones that had been consigned to my charge. For a few days they were sad and made frequent inquiries for their absent father, but their sorrows were easily assuaged, and regret for his absence changed into a pleasant anticipation of his return. The ordinary sorrows of childhood are but dews upon the eagle's plumage, which vanish at the moment, when the proud bird springs upward into the air to woo the first beautiful flash of the morning.

The day of our departure at last arrived, and we set sail on a quiet afternoon of summer. It was a scene of beauty, and my heart fluttered as wildly and as joyously as the wing of a young bird in spring time. It seemed in truth, as if 'man's control had stopped with the shore' that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the blue of the upper skies as purely and peacefully as at the first holy Sabbath of creation. The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the waters, and as the great sun, the image of his creator, sunk in the west, successive shadows of gold and crimson, and purple, came floating over the waves, like barks from a fairy land.—My young companions gazed on these things steadily and silently, and when the last tint of the dim shore was melting into shadow, they took each other's hands, and a few natural tears gushed forth as an adieu to the land they loved.

Soon after sunset I persuaded my little friends to let me lead them to the cabin, and then returned again to look out upon the ocean. In about half an hour, as I was standing musingly apart, I felt my hand gently pressed, and on turning round I found the girl had stolen alone to my side. In a few moments the evening star began to twinkle from the edging of a violet cloud. At first it gleamed faintly and at intervals, but anon it came brightly out, and shone like a holy thing upon the brow of evening. The girl at my side gazed upon it, and hailed it with a tone which told that a thought of rapture was at her heart. She inquired, with simplicity and eagerness, whether in the far land to which we were going that same bright star would be visible, and seemed to regard it as another friend that was to be with her in her long and lonely journey.

The first week of our voyage was unattended by any important incident. The sea was at times wild and stormy, but again it would sink to repose, and spread itself out in beauty to the verge of the distant horizon. On the eighth day the boy arose, pale and dejected, and complained of indisposition. On the following morning he was confined by a fever to his bed, and much doubt was expressed as to his fate, by the physician of the vessel. I can never forget the visible agony, the look of utter wo, that appeared upon the face of the little girl, when the conviction of her brother's danger came slowly home upon her thoughts.—She wept not—she complained not—but, hour after hour, she sat by the young sufferer—an image of grief and beautiful affection. The boy became daily more feeble and emaciated. He could not return the long and burning kisses of his sister, and at last the faint heavings of his breast, and a flush, at intervals, upon his wasted cheek like the first violet tint of a morning cloud, was all that told that he had not passed "the first dark day of nothingness."

The twelfth evening of our absence from land was the most beautiful I had ever known, and I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck, that her own fevered brow might be fanned by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood-red setting were still visible upon the western waters. Slowly, but brilliantly the many stars were gathering themselves together above, and another sky swelled out in softened beauty beneath, and the foam upon the crests of the waves was lighted up like the wreaths of snow. There was music in every wave, in its wild sweet tones came floating down from the fluttering pennon above us like the sound of a gentle wind amid a cypress grove.—But neither music nor beauty had a spell for the heart of my little friend. I talked to her of the glories of the sky and sea—I pointed out to her the star on which she had always loved to look—but her only answer was a sigh, and I returned with her to the bedside of her brother. I perceived instantly that he was dying.—There was no visible struggle—but a film was creeping over his eye, and the hectic flush of his cheek was fast deepening into purple. I know not whether at first his sister perceived the change in his appearance. She took her seat at his side, and then as usual let her melancholy eye rest fixedly upon his countenance. Suddenly his looks brightened for a moment, and he spoke his sister's name. She replied with a passionate caress and looked up into my face as if to implore encouragement. I knew that her hopes were but a mockery. A moment more and a convulsive quiver passed over the lips of the dying boy—a slight shudder ran thro' his frame—and all was still. The girl knew as if intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in tearless silence—but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead wept with the uncontrolable agony of despair.

On the next day the corpse of the dead boy was to be committed to the ocean.—The little girl knew that it must be so, but she strove to drive the thought away, as if it had been a terrible and unreal vision. When the appointed hour was at hand she came and begged me, with a tone that seemed less like a human voice than the low cadence of a disembodied spirit, to go and look upon her brother and see if he were indeed dead. I could not resist her entreaties, but went with her to gaze upon the sleeping dust, to which all the tendrils of her life seemed bound. She paused at the bed-side, and I almost deemed that her very existence would pass off in that long and fixed gaze. She moved not—spoke not—till the form she loved was taken away to be let down into the ocean. Then indeed, she rose and followed her lifeless brother with a calmness that might have been from heaven. The body sank slowly and solemnly beneath the blue waves—a few long bright ringlets streamed out upon the waters—a single white and beautiful glimpse came dimly up through the glancing billows, and all that had once been joy and beauty vanished forever.

During the short residue of our voyage the bereaved sister seemed fading away as calmly and beautifully as a cloud in the summer zenith. Her heart had lost its communion with nature, and she would look down into the sea and murmer incoherently of its cold and solitary depths and call her brother's name, and weep herself into calmness. Soon afterwards I left her with her friends. I know not whether she is still a blossom of the earth, or whether she has long since gone to be nurtured in a holier realm. But I love the memory of that beautiful and stricken one. Her loveliness, her innocence, her deep and holy feeling, still come back to me in their glory and quietude, like a rainbow on a summer cloud, that has showered and passed off forever.

JOAN D'ARC.—One of the most singular persons that ever figured on the stage of human actions, was Joan d'Arc. In her youth she seemed not so much a breathing existence as a fairy creation of the poet's brain. She was the spirit of innocence, and beauty, and purity, and holiness, embodied in the "human form divine." While yet a mere child she delighted to be alone, musing beneath the shade of some sequestered tree, in her own beloved Dormitory, or paying her devotions at the shrine of the Virgin Mary. There was something truly saint-like in her demeanor, even while indulging in the prattle of infancy; and when about thirteen years of age, she had all the religious zeal and christian grace of the matron saint of three score years.—She is said to have been so gentle and dove-like that, while tending her father's flocks, the birds would light upon her, and feed from her hand. Though she possessed all the bashfulness and modesty of her sex, yet as she grew up to womanhood, she became robust in her constitution, and exceedingly masculine. Being skilled in horsemanship, she was accustomed to engage in imaginary exploits of knighthood. One of her greatest amusements was to tilt at trees and whatever objects came in her way. In this manner she gained the Herculean strength for which she was afterwards so noted.—Who can realize that this maid of Orleans, who was so sylph-like when a child, was the same being that in after years, headed, in male attire, the armies of France, led them to victory over the English, and crowned, with her own hands, the Dauphin, King at Rheims? Truly her course was a marvel, and her very existence a mystery. Who can wonder that multitudes at sight of her, were led to exclaim, "She is a creature of God!" Believing that she was commissioned by Heaven to raise the siege of Orleans, and deliver her country, her soul seemed inspired with more than mortal zeal; and her burning enthusiasm running from breast to breast among her faithful and devoted soldiery, their very glance appeared to quail the stout hearts of the English, and cause them to flee as from the presence of powers from above.

At length—her mission fulfilled,—that wand which she had swayed with so much influence, suddenly lost its power. The mist of superstition still shrouding the minds of the people, she was at length regarded as a witch, and as such she was burnt at the stake. Such was the final doom of the Maiden, who was for a time the admiration of France, and the wonder of the world. She seems to have shot forth like an unexpected meteor, blazing for a moment, and with her ignis-fatuus light frightening away the enemies of her country, then suddenly vanishing, without leaving the faintest trail of light behind to mark the course of her disappearing.—*Lowell Souvenir.*

A FISH STORY.—An Arkansas paper tells a story of a Cat Fish, which is a *leetle* the toughest of any thing we have seen lately. According to this paper, a few weeks since, three boys, 7 or 8 years old, were swimming in the Arkansas, but a short distance from the agency, when one of them suddenly disappeared. The neighborhood was rallied, and search was made for the lost boy, but in vain. Some three or four days after, two men were walking down the opposite side of the river, when several "carrion crows" were observed to fly up at a short distance from them. Curiosity attracted them to the spot, where they observed a cat fish, of enormous size, lying in shoal water on the bar, partially eaten by the crows, with the legs of the lost boy protruding from its mouth. On examination it was found that the head had passed into the stomach of the fish, but he being unable to swallow it further, or to close its jaws, was strangled, and floated to the place where he was found.

Solon enacted that children, who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens. He however excepted from the rule those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Casket for April, 1840.

NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTHERN ELOQUENCE.

The character of a nation is no where more strikingly portrayed than in those individuals who stand out as its prominent orators. In every age in which eloquence has flourished it has received its tone from the temperament of the people among whom it was cultivated, the peculiarities of the soil in which it was implanted, and from the circumstances which called it into action. Before Athens had made any considerable advances in civilization and the arts—when she was as yet untutored in the refinements of taste and in the investigations of science, her citizens were contented with an oratory which sympathized with their rude condition. But when learning had dissipated the mists of barbarism and ignorance; when philosophy had been taught in her groves, and engaged the attention of her sons; when genius had reared her classic structures and chiselled her matchless statues, such eloquence became powerless. A grace and beauty of delivery, a strength and polish of expression, a depth and raciness of thought and an elegance of taste harmonizing with the progress they had achieved were alone effectual in kindling the deep emotions of the soul, and breathing the spirit of the orator into the hearts of the people. Turning to the histories of eloquence in all nations, we every where find it to be an unerring index of the manner and habits of the people, of their improvement or of their degradation.

The prominent traits of character in the different sections of our own country are clearly exemplified by the peculiarities of manner which distinguished the various forms of American oratory. In New England, so proverbial for its calculation and coolness, so remarkable for its provident forecast, where the rule of "loss and gain" enters very largely into every consideration, where every proposition is carefully weighed in the balances of reason and deliberation, and no enterprize is embarked in which the mind has not again and again revolved, where in short the judgment asserts and maintains its sway over every other faculty; here we discover an eloquence marked by sober, dispassionate thought, by wise discrimination, by mature reflection, and by its practical adaptation to the various uses of life. In the south, on the other hand, proverbial for its chivalry, where the reason is not always sufficient to restrain the fury of the possions, where the sordid desire of gain is tempered by the gentle amenities and benevolent sympathies of elevated intercourse, where a spirit of fearless courage and daring impetuosity, is cherished in many bosoms, the orators are celebrated for a potency of feeling, a warmth and ardor of soul, a fervid glow of argument and an impassioned declamation in every respect peculiar to themselves. The eloquence of New England has been developed most favorably in periods of prosperity, when no cloud obscured the political horizon, and peace was shedding over the land her benignant smile. The eloquence of the south has shone with the brightest lustre in the darkest hour of our country's history, when the face of the heavens was covered with blackness, when all was anxiety and fear and ruin, and devastation threatened to engulf the nation. The flowers of New England eloquence bloom in a garden of unbroken sunshine, watered by the dews of heaven, fanned by the breath of zephyrs. The flowers of southern eloquence bloom upon the jutting cliff, watered by the ocean's spray, nurtured amidst the tempest and the hurricane.

It was in those early days of doubt and gloom when the hearts of an oppressed people were faint and desponding, and slavery and disgrace seemed inevitable that the powerful energies of the illustrious Henry were called into action. It was the thrilling tones that broke from his lips which animated our forefathers in that hour of extremest peril—which infused a spirit of implacable hostility to a foreign oppressor—that bore down every obstacle—which revived the shattered energies of his countrymen—which waked to intense and noble action every principle of patriotism that throbbed in the American bosom, and nerved every arm for that stern conflict by which was achieved the triumph of Liberty.

Less troublesome times have given birth to New England's greatest orator. When the storm had subsided and the clouds were all dispersed, then was the most brilliant luminary of the north seen peering forth with refulgent lustre, surpassing all his predecessors in the splendor of his oratorical fame, possessing in an eminent degree every qualification requisite for an American statesman—a gigantic intellect, a sound and vigorous judgment, and an incorruptible patriotism. Webster appears pre-eminently the most eloquent of the sons of the north. In his oratory we discover those traits to which we have already adverted as distinguishing the New England character. When he rises to speak his manner is calm and dignified. A single glance and his whole audience is hushed into silence and attention. His full, solid tones are well fitted to sustain the dignity of his address. Each sentence as it falls from his lips is loaded with deep, well digested thought. He possess that vast power of comprehension which enables him to grasp the whole of a subject at once. He sees it in all the variety and extent of its bearings, penetrates its most intrinsic mazes, and evolves beauty and order from the wildest chaos of facts. Distinguished alike for the solid and the splendid, for argument and for taste, for judgment and for imagination, his reasoning is always developed with perfect symmetry. We find nothing superfluous and nothing deficient. No position is left which is not amply sustained, and like a well fortified castle impervious to every attack.

Mr. Calhoun at the present day undoubtedly stands forth as the most conspicuous orator of the south. Without any reference to his political creed and the peculiar tenets which he maintains, one may be permitted to say that he possesses an acuteness of perception, a vigor of intellect, and a power of mind, second to none of his illustrious cotemporaries. He, too, in his style of speaking illustrates the character of the south. His thoughts flow out with a rapidity as if bursting from some fountain which had long been repressed, and was now just breaking through the barriers which restrained it. Whenever he speaks, he throws his whole power into whatever subject he is discussing, and kindles up into a feeling of passionate earnestness. Every resource of thought, every ray of intellect, every emotion of his soul are centred into one glowing focus of the most intense interest, and there he fuses the most refractory arguments of his antagonist, or moulds his own at pleasure. Every muscle of his face, the flash of his keen, penetrating eye, the commanding vehemence of expression, are all summoned to his assistance, and like the charge of a well disciplined soldiery, he bears down his opponent with an overwhelming energy.

In power of *generalization* the Senator from the south is inferior to his illustrious rival of the north. In power of *concentration*, of bending his collected energies to a single point, he is superior. When Mr. Webster produces an argument it is perfect in every part. Mr. Calhoun is striking and powerful only at times. The eloquence of the former swells into sublimity, like a stately dome, every part developed in the most beautiful and harmonious proportion—that of the latter shoots up like the jagged turrets of some Gothic pile—fantastic, yet imposing. The one is the mountain torrent, rushing with impetuous violence down some craggy height—the other is the uniform flow of the majestic river, silent but deep.

Such are a few of the characteristics of New England and of southern eloquence, as exhibited in two of the foremost of the great orators produced by their different sections of our country. Happy it is that by the union of these States there are brought to the halls of our national councils, temperaments thus diverse, and minds trained to their different habits of thought and action. The native exuberance of the south is moderated by the wisdom and discretion of the north, the energies of the latter are invigorated and expanded by the ardor of the former, and the affections and associations of both are gathered around the altar of one common country. Long, long, may this glorious brotherhood prosper! Far distant be that day when its members shall forget their mutual dependence;—when the south shall cease to appreciate the genius of the north, or when the north shall withhold from the south her proper meed of praise. B.

March 10, 1840.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—On Saturday evening about half past 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered breaking out of the Southwest corner room of the fourth story of those extensive buildings known as the Methodist Book Concern. The room is what is termed the "drying room," and contained a quantity of sheets from the press hung up to dry. The room had been examined at 6 o'clock, and the iron window shutters closed. At this time there was no appearance of any fire. Indeed there had been no fire of any kind in the room for years. All the drying is done by steam conveyed in pipes passing through the various rooms, from the steam machine, which is far beneath the surface of the ground.

The first knowledge of the fire was by the persons in the next room below observing smoke in the room, and the smell of burning paper. On going to the upper room door, the smoke was too great to admit of a person going into the room.

The door was instantly closed, and the alarm of fire given. The fire department was directly on the spot, and placing ladders to the front, the firemen were enabled to burst off the shutters, when the flames came out. A powerful stream of water was poured in and the fire soon extinguished—the water we believe doing as much damage as the fire.

We perceive the loss to be variously stated from $1000 to $6000. An examination will be made to-day by the proper authorities, when the loss will be correctly known.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A murderous affray took place at Bellview, Iowa, two miles below Galena, on Wednesday of last week, between the inhabitants and a gang of counterfeiters, horse-thieves, and other desperadoes, in which several persons lost their lives. It seems that a tavern keeper named W. W. Brown, who was connected with the gang, had in his possession a number of horses which they had stolen. He was accordingly required by the proper authority to deliver them up; but peremptorily refusing to comply, the Sheriff summoned a *posse* of the citizens to attack the house, which was defended by the thieves. Upon the approach of the former, the latter fired on them from the upper story. The fire was promptly returned; and after a few discharges, the building was forced open by the assailants, who succeeded in capturing several of the inmates, six or 7 of whom were subsequently very severely *lynched*, and ordered to leave the county. Five or six made their escape.—Of the sheriff's party, three were killed on the spot, two mortally wounded, and several others more or less injured. Of those in the house, two, including Brown, were killed, two supposed to be mortally wounded, and a few others slightly.—The scene in the building, immediately after the battle, is represented as appalling in the highest degree.—*Alton Tel. 11th inst.*

THE ICE BROKEN IN THE G. T. T. BUSINESS.—The St. Louis Pennant states that James Sanders, Esquire, Sheriff of Washtenaw county, Michigan, passed through that city a few days since on his return home, having in his custody a far-famed banker, named Philo S. Rawson, whom he pursued to the city of Houston, Texas, (a distance of three thousand miles,) where he succeeded in arresting him, a requisition have been made for this individual by the Governor of Michigan.—Mr. Sanders stated that he anticipated much difficulty in bringing the prisoner away, as this course of proceeding was considered, by a certain class in Texas, as altogether too great an innovation on the established customs of their adopted country. A good deal of moving about was evinced by Rawson's friends, with a view of aiding him to escape, but the Sheriff was too quick for them.

This Rawson was Cashier of the Bank Ypsilanti for a short period previous to its failure, and just before leaving the Bank, he testified before the Bank Commissioners that he had burnt up $25,000 in old bills; he now states that said bills were not burnt, but that he was made to give them up to the stockholders, which amount was clear gain to them. The stock notes found in the bank, amounting to $100,000, were forged. This bank swindled the public out of $200,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BRITISH FORCE IN THE CANADAS.—A paragraph is going the rounds in the most of our city papers, in which it is stated that the military force in the Canadas consists of twenty thousand men. It is not so; the calculation is based on the number of regiments stationed in the provinces, as it is found in a late number of the United Service Journal. To make up the twenty thousand, it is estimated that the three regiments of Guards "are one thousand strong," and the foot eight hundred. Not one of the regiments is full, and the entire force in the Canadas, we believe, is not more than thirteen thousand.

The Philadelphia National Gazette, in republishing this paragraph, adds—In this opinion of the New York Commercial Advertiser we fully coincide. Yesterday we published General Scott's report that there are 20,000 regular troops in the British provinces, doubting its correctness at the time, but unwilling to raise a question on his positive assertion. We have reasons for knowning that in the latter part of the year 1838, not more than 6000 troops were in the Canadas, and there is little reason to believe that 14,000 more have been brought over during the past year. The cause of the error, if such, is explained in the paragraph quoted above.

BRITISH FORCE IN THE CANADAS.—The United Service Journal, published in London, enumerates the British troops stationed in the Canadas, on the 1st March, 1840, as follows:

1st regiment Dragoon Guards; 7th do. Hussars; 2d battalion Grenadier Guards; 2d do. Coldstream do.; 2d do. 1st Foot; 8th regiment Foot; 11th do. do.; 22d do. do.; 15th do. do.; 24th do. do.; 23d do. do.; 34th do. do.; 36th do. do.; 37th do. do.; 43d do. do.; 56th do. do.; at Jamaica, ordered to America, 65 do. do.; 66th do. do; 67th do. do.; 69th do. do.; 71st do. do.; 73d do. do.; 83d do. do.; 85th do. do.; 93d do. do. The strength of the regiments of the Guards may be estimated at 1,000 each.

The regiments of Foot, of which there are twenty, are each 800 strong.

This would constitute a force of about 20,000 men.

CONGRESS.—In Senate on Monday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to raise fifteen hundred men, by enlistment, to serve in the Florida War, was ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, it was petition and resolution day. Among the petitions agreed to were the following:

On motion of Mr. Fillmore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information in the possession of the Executive Department, showing the warlike preparations of Great Britain by introducing troops into Canada or New Brunswick, or erecting or repairing fortifications on the Northern or Northeastern boundary, or by preparing naval armaments on any of the great northern lakes or the waters connected therewith; and also, what preparations, if any, have been made by this Government to put the United States, and especially the Northern and Northeastern frontier, in a state of defence.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The United States ship Relief, which has lately arrived at New York, sailed from this country with the other vessels of the exploring squadron in 1838. The expedition consisted of the Vincennes, Peacock, Relief, Porpoise, Sea Gull, and Flying Fish, under the command of Lieut. Charles Wilkes. The Relief parted company from the rest of the squadron, whether despatched home by order, or arriving in advance of the rest by reason of her superior swiftness of sailing, we do not see stated. The latest accounts from the other vessels mention the departure of the Vincennes and Porpoise from Otaheite, and that the rest were to follow on the 10th of October. The Relief sailed from Sidney, New South Wales, on the 19th of November last, and was 68 days thence to Rio, from which latter place her course was directly homeward.

THE LOUISVILLE FIRE.—The Louisville Journal publishes the following paragraph, to correct exaggerated statements which have gone forth in reference to the losses by the recent fire in that city:

A great many wrong impressions have gone abroad in regard to the late fire.—We are convinced, that the total loss is little if any over $300,000. As for the insurance offices their strength is but little impaired, and they will pay their losses with the utmost promptness. The heaviest loss sustained by any one of them is stated at $30,000. The merchants burnt out were almost all of them insured in full, and many saved the greater part of their stock. The next day after the fire, contracts were made for rebuilding the burnt houses and the work commenced.

GOING ABROAD TO LEARN.—We understand that Secretary Poinsett, at the head of the War Department, has sent to Europe four officers of the artillery to visit France, England, and other countries for the purpose of studying all the late improvements in that particular line of their profession. They embarked in the British Queen, last week. They will be absent from the country about a year. Last year, several other American officers, belonging, we believe, to the cavalry, travelled to France for a similar purpose, and were received with great distinction by the King of France.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Mr. Mudge have not yet made their report upon their survey of the N. E. Boundary Line.

Lord John Russell has suggested the position of affairs on the Boundary Line as an argument for maintaining the strength of the British army in Canada. Nothing, however, was said of the prospect of a war.

The grain trade is very firm generally, and the tendency of price is upwards rather than otherwise. The duty on foreign wheat continues at 21s. 8d. per quarter.

THE N. E. BOUNDARY.—Lord John Russell, in the course of some remarks upon the estimates and the army, stated—"That the whole difficulty with respect to the boundary question in America, was the failure of his noble friend and the government to make a reply to the ultimatum sent from the United States. His noble friend, in the course of last year, had transmitted a project for the purpose of finally settling this question with the American Government. After the lapse of a considerable period, the American Government sent back a different one, called a counter-project, with various provisions of their own. At the same time that these provisions reached this country, there at the same time arrived gentlemen who had been ordered to make a survey of the part of the country in which the disputed boundary existed. These gentlemen were now employed in making a report of their survey, and as soon as their report was received, an answer would be given to this counter-project of the American Government. That was the state of things at present, which would show honorable gentlemen that there was not the want of any attention in making an answer to the *ultimatum*, as the honorable member called it, of the American Government.

"There was another question—namely, of claims made by citizens of the State of Maine to parts stated to belong to this country, which had led to proceedings between the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and the authorities of the State of Maine. That led to some correspondence which had appeared, and it had led to the necessity of protecting the road and the shores by which our troops moved from New Brunswick to Canada, and which it was necessary to provide against, as gangs of persons roved about on parts held not to belong to either party. He would not go now into the general statement which his right honorable friend the Secretary of War would presently make, and he tho't he (Mr. Macaulay) would show that they were not liable to be charged with asking for too great an estimate, if they were to retain the means which were necessary for preserving this great empire in its state of safety, and at the same time of resisting aggressions, from whatever part they might come."

FOUR DAYS LATER.

By the arrival at New York of the ship St. Lawrence, we have (through the Commercial Advertiser) London papers to the 10th of March, and Liverpool to the 11th, both inclusive.

The sheriff, Mr. Evans, was released immediately after the vote to that effect in the House of Commons.

Parliamentary Proceedings, March 6. In the House of Lords, numerous petitions for the repeal of the corn laws were presented.

In the House of Commons ditto. Mr. Hume asked if the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada was vacant; the gentleman who held the office had been in England a year and a half, and if he was not wanted in Canada the office had better be abolished. Lord John Russell said he had suggested to the Chief Justice the propriety of returning to his post, and had been assured that in April he would leave England.

The debate on the privilege question was resumed and continued at immense length. Finally, it was resolved to liberate the sheriff, without bail, until the 6th of April, by a vote of 118 to 31. The minority voted to discharge him altogether. And Lord John Russell had leave to bring in his bill, giving summary protection to the publishers of Parliamentary papers, by a vote of 203 to 54.

In the House of Commons the Irish corporation bill was passed. Lord John Russell's protection bill had its second reading. The House then went into a long debate on the army estimates.

The Queen, it seems, has exerted her prerogative to bestow upon her husband that precedence which the House of Lords had refused to grant him. An order was gazetted on the 6th March, declaring that Prince Albert, Duke of Saxony, &c. &c. should on all occasions, take place, pre-eminence and precedence next to her Majesty.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The London tory papers are trying as hard as any of our journals to raise a breeze of alarm and agitation about the Maine boundary affair—and with about as much reason. The Times is especially solemn and oracular upon the subject.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen is about to present her loving subjects with another scion of royalty.

FRANCE.—The trial of strength for the new ministry was expected to be made on the 9th, when the vote for secret service money was to be proposed. Public confidence in them seemed to be increasing, as the funds had improved, the impression being pretty general that they would be able to carry on the government without a dissolution.

The naval force of France, according to the latest returns, is 350 vessels, carrying 10,090 guns; 46 are ships of the line, 65 frigates, and 36 steam vessels.

STILL LATER.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—In the House of Commons, March 10, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a select committee to inquire into the effect produced on the circulation by the banks issuing notes payable on demand—which was agreed to.

Mr. Leader's motion for an address to the Queen to pardon Frost and his two companions was lost, only five voting in its favor.

On the 12th Lord Palmerston gave information about China. The reported declaration of war by the Governor was without foundation. The East India Company would have nothing to do with the measures taken by England, except to afford aid, if required. The Governor General had been instructed, however, to make preparations for war.

On the 13th, Lord John Russell submitted a resolution on the subject of the new action bro't by Stockdale against Hansard.

From the New Morning Herald.

TEN DAYS LATER.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA—PREPARATIONS IN INDIA AND ENGLAND TO ATTACK CHINA.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Bailey, we have received highly important intelligence from England to the 20th ult., from Liverpool, and 19th from London, being ten days later than the previous accounts. This news is of the highest importance.

England has now declared war against China, Lord Auckland has received instructions to that effect.

We have now the details of such active preparation of war in British India and in England, as invariably precedes a more open and formal declaration. By an overland mail, received at London from India, the London papers of the 11th ult. publishes accounts from Canton to 15th of December last, and many days later from Calcutta. The news was immediately given to the public, and produced great excitement in London. There is not yet any formal declaration of war by England, but it is well known that such a thing would not be done till the government is ready to make a blow. The preparations in India and England are on a very extensive scale.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHINA BY THE BRITISH.—Intelligence reached London on the 11th of March, by the overland mail from India, stating the Governor General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in the despatches from Bombay, dated January 31st, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th. The most extensive preparations were making in the Indian harbors. His Lordship had advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping, for the transport of the troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay.

The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta. Seven regiments quartered in this last presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition was to consist of 16,000 men. Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton, or some other point on the coast, of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government should be brought to reason.

The last accounts from Canton are dated December 8. The Emperor had addressed to Gov. Linn a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods for war, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Americans continued to pursue their trade unmolested, and their ships were arriving and departing as usual.

LINN'S NEW CHOP AGAINST THE BRITISH.—Commissioner Linn, by order of the Emperor, had issued an edict putting a stop to the British trade "for ever," and even interdicting the trade recently carried on by British subjects through the Americans. Every article, in fact, from England was prohibited.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IN THE EAST.—The naval force at present in the Indian seas is stated to be—The Volage, 28 guns; the Hyacinth, 18; the Cruzier, 18; the Wellesly, 74; the Conway, 28; the Alligator, 28; the Childers, 18; the Larne, 18; the Algerine, 10; and the Druid, 44. Lord Churchill is under orders to proceed to China direct, after landing Captain Hobson, the Governor of New Zealand, at his destination.

THE RECORDER

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 22, 18

NEW POST OFFICE.—On application to t government, by the citizens in the neighborho of this office, a Post Office has been establishe called MEADOW FARM. Hereafter we wish letters addressed to us, directed to "C. SPRINGE *Meadow Farm, Muskingum county, Ohio,*" i stead of to Zanesville, as formerly. We wi our friends to pay particular attention to th notice.

ZANESVILLE POST OFFICE.—Asa R. Cassi has recently been appointed Post Master of th place, Wm. Blocksom having resigned; he h received his commission and entered on t duties of his office the 14th instant. Col. C. an accommodating, gentlemanly man, and v have no doubt but he will give general satisfa tion.

The scarlet fever has been somewhat afflictin recently, in this neighborhood.

The Charleston Mercury of the 13th inst. an nounces the death of Gov. Noble of S. Carolina.

WHEAT.—The wheat has not been of so ran growth and promising indications for a numbe of seasons past.

John C. Wright has taken the editorship of th Cincinnati Gazette, since the death of M Hammond.

We return our special thanks to Mr. Dalbey of Pittsburgh, for the promptness with whic he forwarded us a copy of the Law of Pennsyl vania, protecting religious societies.

"☞Will the President of the Ohio Con ference or the Editor of the Western Recorder please furnish us with the address of the Rev CYRUS JEFFRIES?"—*Methodist Protestant.*

We would cheerfully comply with this reques if we knew the address of Mr. J., but of this w are unacquainted. If any person has this infor mation, who may correspond with us and wil give us the information we will publish it for the Protestant.

It is reported that the National Abolition Convention at Albany, in which six States were represented, have resolved on a separate politi cal organization and action, and that James G Birney was nominated for the Presidency, and Mr. Earl, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice Presi dency.

THE SEASON.—We are favored with a delightful spring. Plenty of rain, and every thing relating to the vegetable kingdom seems promising. The fruit trees are now in full bloom and shedding their fragrance upon the breeze; they promise, at present, a plentiful crop of every variety of fruit. Even the peach trees, upon the lower levels of the country, which do not bear, on an average, of more than once in four or five years, are now full of uninjured bloom.

SPRINGS AND WELLS.—Ever since the commencement of the late drought, about two years since, the springs and wells remained lower than they were ever known to be since the settlement of the country; the rains that fell, during its continuance, seemed to effect them but little. But this spring, just as the frost was escaping from the earth, leaving it open and porus, there fell an abundance of rain, which has filled the wells, and raised the springs; and though there has not a very great quantity fallen since, yet the smaller streams, owing to the circumstances under which the spring rains fell, keep up finely.

CENSUS OF 1840.—By reference to our fourth page, the reader will see an interesting article from "Lyford," in relation to the census to be taken this year. While taking the numerical strength of the nation, Congress is also preparing to give correct statistics of the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing interests and mineral resources of the country. If each one interested, will look over these questions to be proposed to him, at his leasure, and so far as he is concerned, have them committed to paper, it will greatly facilitate the officer's duty and be more correctly done, because many of the questions will take some reflection and calculation, which if deferred until called upon, by the officer of government, time will not be afforded to give the answers with that correctness with which they ought to be given.

"☞The Norfolk Beacon says, that there can hardly be any hope of the fruit crop in that vicinity, a violent storm of hail and snow succeeded by a hard frost, having occurred."

We would inform the Beacon, that "snow" and "frost" have not so great an agency in the destruction of fruit as the SUN. A slight frost succeeded the next morning by a warm sun has often destroyed an abundant prospect for fruit. We recollect some years since, when the peach trees were in full bloom, there came a rain which closed with a snow—cleared up at night and froze the buds and limbs of the trees stiff with icicles pending some two inches long; yet all this did no injury to the fruit. But it froze the next day, all day in the shade, and nature was some three or four days letting down the temperature of the atmosphere, which was done by such imperceptible degrees, as to save the fruit under these apparently hopeless circumstances.

This year, since the buds have been open, we have had snow and hard freezing which did no injury to the fruit. But the reason is, the weather has kept uniformly cool. The only injury it sustained was from a slight frost the other evening, followed by a warmish sun the following day.

The principle we design to inculcate is illustrated by the member of the body which might happen to get touched with the frost. If you approach the fire with it, it is at once injured. But if you keep in the cool air, or immerse it in cool spring water, the frost is extracted without essential injury to the member.

The editor of the last Letter-Press has the owing language: "We have enjoyed many portunities of conversing with ministers of the E. Church, of northern, southern and western nferences, upon this subject, and have never been so mortifyed as to meet with a man ong them, who was sufficiently ignorant or pudent to deny the right of lay-representa-n."

We are somewhat astonished at this, as our perience has been directly the reverse; we have versed with but few ministers of that church o have had candor enough to admit the claims the Laity to representation. What has be-ne of all the members of the Conference of 28, who made it a matter of conscience to thhold these rights from the Laity? See the port of that body in answer to "Petitions d Memorials" from the Laity. If some of "Observer's" Petitions should reach the eneral Conference in Baltimore, the Letter-ess will soon see whether there are not minis-s in the M. E. Church, who will deny the ht of lay-representation.

O FOR CONSISTENCY!—Many of our readers acquainted, by reputation, with the Rev. obert Boyd, of the M. E. Church. They know, obably, that Saul of Tarsus never profited more the Jewish religion, than he has in the days other times, in the Methodist Episcopal re-ion. When we first organized the Methodist otestant societies in the Monongahela coun-, he was almost in perpetual agony about the ogress of our principles. Moses and Aaron ver had half the trouble with the children of ael that he had with those of his members who ere inclined to favor the extension of the prin-les of church rights. He did every thing he uld consistently, publicly and privately, to event the progress of our cause. He even con-escended to make a public appointment in dgeport, an appendage of Brownsville, Pa., ere we had a little church struggling for ex-tence, to assign his reasons why he could not llowship the Protestant Methodists. But some our readers remember that he was met on is occasion by our Irish Johnny, and so put to ght that the laugh was raised on him over the untry. To defend himself in this matter, was obably the first thing that set him to writing, ce when he has learned the trade.

Now, notwithstanding these things are known many of our readers, it may be known to but v, that this same Robert Boyd has become a alous and uncompromising abolitionist. He ems to have identified his public character tirely with that enterprize. Of course it will inquired, "since Bro. B. has espoused so alously the rights of the colored man, does he w admit the rights of the white man to church presentation?" Take his own words on this bject. In a communication to the Wesleyan bserver, (which admits the claims of the laity representation,) after reproving the editor for nt of courtesy to the episcopacy and verging ward "McCainism," he adds: "my principle ject in troubling you with the present brief ctures, was to evince to my former friends, at my abolitionism has not changed my views reference to what is generally called old ethodism."

Now, "old Methodism," as explained by the neral Conference of 1828, since when, Bro. yd's public character has been formed, asserts e claim of divine right, on the part of the inerant ministry, exclusively, to govern the urch, and it enforces upon the laity and local inistry the doctrine of non-resistance and pas-ve obedience. And true to these principles of ld Methodism," Bro. Boyd once entered a ave complaint against J. A. Shackleford, an d and respectable local minister, to the quar-rly Conference, in substance, for treating in a iendly manner Messrs. Brown and Springer, ose only crime was, they were favoring the use of ecclesiastical emancipation. Notwith-anding the gentleman so zealously advocates e emancipation of the colored man, yet he ill favors the "old" system which fastens the ackles upon the white man. O consistency! ere is thy blush?

We would not, however, be understood to in-cate that we have no confidence in Brother yd's integrity. We believe that he is scru-lously an honest man; and he maintains a nsiderable amount of ministerial dignity. We tribute these ridiculous inconsistencies more a defect in his mental organization, than to y deficiency in his moral principle.

If these strictures should ever pass under the e of Bro. Boyd, and could he give any explan-ion of this subject which would set it in a ore favorable light, our columns will be open to m, should he feel disposed to use them.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist otestant Church recently held a harmonious ssion at Alexandria, D. C. The following is a t of the appointments:

PRESIDENT, DR. J. S. REESE.

Baltimore.—Isaac Webster, Dr. S. K. Jen-ngs. East Baltimore.—Josiah Varden.
Washington.—Augustus Webster.
East Washington.—J. A. Sidle.
Georgetown.—Levi R. Reese.
Alexandria.—A. A. Lipscomb.
Philadelphia.—Filbert st.—T. H. Stockton.
Kensington.—J. G. Wilson.
Lancaster.—To be supplied.
Anne Arundel Circuit.—Wm. Collier, J. El-rdice.
Pipe Creek Circuit.—G. D. Hamilton, B. opleby.
Williamsport Circuit.—Fred'k. Stier, Wash-gton Roby.
Harper's Ferry Circuit.—John W. Everist.
Deer Creek Circuit.—Wm. Hunt.
Concord Circuit.—J. Rolliston, H. Miller.
Trough Creek.—Daniel Collier.
Baltimore Circuit.—Eli Henkle, James M. El-rdice.
Cumberland Circuit.—Joshua Rutledge.
New Market Circuit.—John Keller.
Prince William Circuit.—Timothy Remick.
New Leeds Circuit.—W. W. Maddox.
Queen Anns and Talbot.—S. L. Rawleigh, d one to be supplied.
Caroline Circuit.—A. Eversole.
Snow-Hill and Princess Ann Circuit.—Avery elvin, L. W. Bates.
Dorchester Circuit.—Daniel F. Ewell.
Sussex Circuit.—L. A. Collins, and one to be pplied.
Kent Circuit.—William Kesley, James K. chols.
Northampton and Accomac Mission.—John Nichols.
Licking Creek Mission.—To be supplied.

Dr. Davies, without an appointment at pres-ent, at his own request.

R. H. Ball, without an appointment, on ac-count of ill health, at his own request.

J. W. Porter, R. Wilson, N. Dorsey and Dr. F. Waters, transferred to the unstationed list, at their own request.

Next Conference to be held in Philadelphia, April, 1841.—*Methodist Protestant.*

MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 50 cents, Flour $3.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 11.—FLOUR.—At the close of the last and early part of the present week, sales of Howard street flour were made from stores at 4 81½, and occasionally a fraction over was obtained under peculiar circumstances; but on and since Wednesday the prevailing rates have been 4 87½, at which over 3000 bbls. have been taken, and at which it was firmly held yesterday; some holders, however, refused to sell unless at an advance; and although we note a sale of 1 a 200 bbls. at 4 87½ for good common, we record others at 5 00, for a choice of brands. The stocks on hand are represented as being very light, which has induced the improvement, and this may have tended in some measure to produce that effect; but we would remark by the way, that there are at this time four vessels loading for England, besides those for South American, *West* Indian, and coastwise ports. The car and wagon price been steady, latterly, at 4 75. Previous to *Wednesday*, about 1500 bbls. Susquehanna sold at 4 81½, but since, considerable sales have been made at 4 87½.—City Mills, to the extent of 3 a 400 bbls. sold yesterday at 5 00, full, which is also an advance of 12½ cts.

Provisions.—There have been no operations in barrelled descriptions which have come to our knowledge; and we have no variation to note in our quotations. Considerable parcels of prime new Bacon have been disposed of, in assorted parcels, at 8½ a 9 cents for western and Baltimore descriptions; sales of fair only, at 8 a 8¼ cents; for hams, sides and shoulders, we quote in order 11, 9 and 8 cents per lb.; old, similar parts, are at 9, 8 a 7 cents for prime qualities. About 190,000 lbs. Bulk Pork sold at 6¼ cents. A sale of 150 kegs Lard, of prime No. 1, has been made at 9½ cents, and a small lot at 9 cents, both cash, which are the two extremes in price of the market. Butter continues quiet.

The Home Market.—The number of Beef Cattle, in market this week, amounted to about one hundred and fifty head, all of which were taken at 6 75 a 7 75, and of Hogs at 5 a 5 25 per 100 lbs.—*Lyford.*

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.—FLOUR.—There has been but little change in the Flour Market—and there is a fair export demand, with sales at 4 87½ to 5 dollars per bbl. chiefly at 4 93 to 4 94. Sales for city use at 4 94 a 5 00; on the Schuylkill from boats at 4 87½. The receipts have been quite moderate, and holders to-day are firm at 4 93 to 5 dollars per bbl.

Provisions.—Pork is steady at 15 50 a 16 dollars for Western Mess, per bbl. and Prime 13 50. Bacon has been selling at 10½, 9, and 8 cents per lb. for Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Lard has been in better demand, with fair sales at 9 cents per lb. 4 months; and some fair quality, 8½ cents cash. Butter is dull at former rates, and no sales in kegs of any extent.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, APRIL 10.—Business not having improved, and few or no extensive sales or changes in the market prices since our last, we give a very brief report:

Flour—No change at the river, and out of wagons 2 50 a 2 62½, not inspected and inspected 2 75; from stores 2 75 to 3 00, and for very choice at retail 3 12½ a 3 25 per bbl.

Oats 17 to 18¾ cents per bushel.

Juniatta Blooms—*We* hear of no late sales.

Pig Metal—A good deal has reached this market from up the Allegheny, but we hear of no new sales for cash or credit, except a small lot of Monongahela at twenty dollars per ton.

Salt—Sales at the river and canal 1 25 a 1 31¼ and from stores 1 37½ a 1 50 per bbl.

Iron and Nails—Flat Bar Iron, common sizes, per lb 3½ a 4; ditto, smaller sizes, 3¾ a 6¼; Lock Iron, 5; Round and Square Iron, 3½ a 5½; Hoop Iron, 4¼a7½; Sheet Iron, 6¼a7¾; Boiler Iron, 4¾ a 5¾; Stove Plates, 5; Nail Rods, 5½; Deck and Spike Rods, 5; Plough Slabs, 4½; do. Wings, 5; 10, 12, 16 and 20d Nails, 4¼; 8 and 9d, 4½; 6 to 7d 5; 3, 3½, 4 & 4½ inch Spikes, 0; 5, 5½, and 6 inch Spikes, 5. A good many moderate sales at the late reduced prices of 3½ to 4½ cents per lb. &c.—*Harris.*

A correspondent of the Middletown Mail, over the signature of "A Merchant," writes under date "CINCINNATI, APRIL 10," as extracted below:

"Mr. Editor—There has been no improvement since my last letter, in business generally, or money affairs. The price of freight having been lowered within a few days, produce has advanced a shade.

"Flour has been sold at $2 75. But I think this price cannot be maintained, though it would seem as if it ought not to be lower.

"Our Court has adjourned, without taking any definite action, with regard to bank paper, about which so much fuss was made, and as the community are greedy for money of any kind, we shall likely have considerable of an assortment before the year is out!

"The River is falling rapidly, and dull times are setting in in earnest. *We* shall SEE and FEEL things we never dreamed of before the times get better!

"There is but little city gossip of importance; a CANING match, in high life, came off a day or two since. The hardness of the times was the foundation of it. One of the party received a 'knock down argument' from the other, after which he *naturally* enough, considered his 'name was Haynes,' and made tracks!

"Our city election is over, and a warm time it was—one party beat the other—but as I don't retail out politics, I leave those most interested to find out who gained the victory! My letters are of necessity short, and I am fearful your dear readers will say of them, like they do of the times, that they are 'very dull.'"

To pronounce a man happy, merely because he is rich, is just as absurd as to call a man healthy because he has enough to eat.

ITEMS.

The statement of the Detroit paper, that letters had been intercepted passing between the British authorities in Upper Canada to raise the frontier tribes of Indians, we are glad to find is not confirmed. It originated, we presume, in the circumstance of the American Indians having been invited to the British territories to receive presents.—*Globe.*

A New York shipwright is engaged in building a steam frigate for Russia.

All the steamboats that ply between London and Greenswich, are constructed of iron.

The Ohio Canal will be open for navigation, through the whole line, to-morrow.—*O. S. Journal, 14th instant.*

A letter from Dunkirk, under date of April 3d, says "the ice is still visible on the Canada side."

The New York Canal Commissioners announce that the Eria Canal will be opened on the 20th inst.

The New York Herald states that murders have averaged one every week in that city for the last ten months.

The steam engines of England are computed to perform labor equal to 7,480,000 men; and by operating on machinery, equal to 100,000,000 men.

Hon. Thaddeus Betts, a member of the United States Senate, died at Washington the 7th inst. and was buried on the 8th. Of course no business was done by either House on those days.

Under the penny postage in England, franking is wholly abolished, much to the grief of certain Peers and M. P's. The prime minister himself can neither send nor receive a free letter.

At a meeting on Monday night, of the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint's society, it was voted by a majority of thirteen, to request an Ecclesiastical Council to determine whether Mr. Pierpoint's services were longer useful or necessary.

John King, Esq. post master at Du Buque, Iowa Territory, says his efforts to get young ladies to emigrate to that city, have been so successful that there are now several single damsels there unengaged.

The Legislature of Ohio, during its late session, passed sixty-four general laws. A list of the local laws fills nearly two columns and a half of the Ohio Statesman, closely crowded together. Among these are one hundred and twenty-five acts of incorporation.

CHINA.—An English paper contains an account brought by an overland mail from India, which states that the Emperor of China has appointed another Commissioner to co-operate with Linn; and the general belief in the East was, that the whole affair would be peacefully arranged—but not, probably until the arrival of the British fleet.

A SLAVER CONDEMNED.—In the District Court for the Baltimore District on Wednesday, the schooner Butterfly, taken on the coast of Africa, as a vessel engaged in the slave trade, and brought to the port of New York, by a British cruiser, was condemned, as having been engaged in the illicit trade, within the meaning of the act of Congress.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—The Alexandria Gazette says: "Our information from the adjacent counties, and from the immediate neighborhood of this town, is that the growing wheat looks uncommonly well, and that the farmers hope for large crops. We trust no fly, nor rust, nor smut, may prevail, to blast their expectations."

We learn that the late Philadelphia Methodist Conference refused, by a nearly unanimous vote, to petition the General Conference to make a change in the rules regarding slavery, so as to interdict members from holding slaves. The subject was brought before that body in a communication from the New England Conference. —*Bicknell.*

GREAT SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—On the 4th and 18th of May next, there will be a sale of a million and a half of acres of the Public Lands in Du Buque District, (Iowa) by proclamation of the President.

A new theory of the gout has been started in England: that the disease is owing to an excess of acid in the system, which may be overcome by the systematic use of alkalies.

EXPULSION.—Mr. McElwee, of the Pa. House of Representatives, has been expelled from that body, by a vote of 58 to 26, for spitting in a member's face.—Both persons are (or were) friends of the Administration.

The State election of Connecticut, took place on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of a Whig Governor, by about 4500 majority. Of the 21 Senators chosen, 10 are Whigs—and two thirds of the Representatives also are Whigs.

The Rev. Mr. Coan, of the Sandwich Islands, states that about *three thousand* persons attend the Monthly Concert at Hilo. "They all give," he says, "a thousand fold more liberally, according to their ability, than most professors of religion in the United States."

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal is completed. The first boat passed the Ravenna Summit on the 3d inst. This canal is about one hundred miles in length, and connects the Ohio Canal at Akron with the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Beaver in Pennsylvania.—*Ashtabula Sentinel.*

The Philadelphia North American states that by an order received in that city on Monday, men are received in the army who measure but five feet three inches. None measuring less than five feet six inches have been formerly enrolled.

INDIAN WAR.—Information has been received at St. Louis, of movements on the part of the Indians south of the Missouri, indicating hostilities. The country bordering on Buchanan county, the northwest portion of the State, is the threatened point. A company of mounted Dragoons has been sent to the relief of the inhabitants.—*Ohio State Journal.*

At the centenary meeting held in Dublin, Ireland, a short time since, half a crown was found in one of the collection bags, enclosed in a piece of paper, on which was written words to this effect: —"A servant maid desires to thank God, that this money will not be left to buy prayers for her soul after she is dead."

THE LARGE OYSTER.—The large oyster taken by *Xavier Francois*, while oystering on Monday last was brought up from the wharf on a dray last evening. An oyster measuring three feet one inch in length and twenty three and a half inches across the widest part of it, is a curiosity.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

THE NAVY.—Among the resolutions passed in the Senate, of the United States, last week was one that the Committee on Naval Affairs he instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving a more perfect organization to the Navy, by creating the rank of Admiral, and limiting, by law, the number of officers in the existing ranks.

A table was prepared not long since by the British Secretary of State, showing the wages of day laborers in various countries. From this it appears that in France, the rate of wages is from 10 to 30 cents a day; in Corsica 22 cents; in Germany from 9 to 14 cents, in Holland and Belgium 10 to 40 cents; Trieste 24 cents; Lombardy 16 to 20 cents; Genoa 10 to 16 cents; Tuscany 12 cents.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The Buffalo Journal of the 21st ultimo, says:

"On the authority of a gentleman direct from Toronto, we learn that instructions have been given for the immediate erection of a line of block houses, extending from Fort Erie, opposite our city, to Chippewa, a distance of about 20 miles. A cannonading from the Canadian shore will probably awaken our government to a sense of its duty."

GREAT DEFECTION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME.—The whole Roman Catholic population in Lithuania and White Russia with their bishops and priests, have seceded from the Romish church, and connected themselves with the Russo-Greek Church. We state this fact on the authority of the pope, who bitterly deplores its occurrence in an allocution dated November 22, 1839.—*Achill Herald.*

A HINT FROM JUDGE LYNCH.—A meeting of the citizens of Natchez, recently held there, for the purpose of devising means to rid the town of the numerous incendiaries which burnt it, the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved, That the pick-pockets, gamblers, and loafers who have no ostensible mode of making a living, be allowed forty-eight hours to leave the city; and all those remaining after that time, may expect to receive their just dues."

Our whig subscribers in the city cashed their bills for the Olive Branch with an unusual promptness this week—they are so highly pleased with the results of the Connecticut election—while the democrats complain of hard times. We advise the democrats not to be discouraged, for there are ups and downs in politics, as the fox said to the wolf, as there are in the world, when he came up from the well, by the weight of the wolf in the other bucket. The whigs have had hard luck a long time—it is not best to grumble, if they should get their fingers in the money drawer once in a while.—*Olive Branch, Boston.*

A WOMAN TO PLAY A HOAX.—For they always do it so neatly—there is no masculine clumsiness, or coarseness, about their tricks—they will dupe a man so ingeniously, that he will actually laugh at his own stupidity, and then bless the cause of its developement. But perhaps the close of the last sentence will not hold true in the case we are about to mention, viz:—"A custom officer near the Belgian frontier, would insist on depriving a girl on the road of a basket which was padlocked. The girl went her way, and the officer took the supposed contraband prize to the customs, and an opening it found a blooming baby added to his items of family expenditures.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—A great fire broke out in the heart of this city between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning. The Printing office of the Madisonian is destroyed, with all the furniture, types, three good presses and a large quantity of paper. Mr. Allen's, (the proprietor) loss is estimated at five thousand dollars, and no insurance. The office and bindery of the Democratic Review were destroyed, including many copies of the Madisonian Papers and the plates. The proprietors have an insurance of six thousand dollars.

The Medical College of the city was also burnt and other buildings. We have heard no estimate of the loss, and hardly know its extent.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—We learn from the Boston Courier, that Judge Williams, in a late case before the Common Pleas, laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business, with his knowledge and consent, though without his express consent, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, under the expectation that he is to pay for it, in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives a notice to discontinue it.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—The people of St. Louis have for a long time been talking about building a bridge across the Mississippi at that city The city council sometime since authorized a Mr. Ellet to examine into the practicability and expense of such a structure. He has made a report, of which the Gazette gives the following as the essence:—

The bridge is to be 3,000 feet long from bank to bank—to be supported by wire cables—to have only three piers, and three arches and to be elevated above low water mark 70 feet, and above high water mark 45 feet, so as to admit of a free passage under the arches for the tallest steamboat. The cables are to be suspended over the two piers from towers, that from the bed of the river, rising to an elevation of 200 feet. The central arch is to be 1,300 feet long—the arches at the ends, 900 feet each. The entire cost is set down at $737,566.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from a distinguished administration member of the United States Senate, well known to be in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, stating that should the views of the British government be carried out regarding the North Eastern Boundary Question, as expressed in Mr. Fox's letters, it would unquestionably lead to a collision between the two governments—and the only hope was, that the British Government would not sanction the avowals made through their Minister, of their determination to occupy the disputed territory. The return of the British Queen, which takes out Mr. Forsyth's reply to Mr. Fox, will be looked for with great anxiety—as by her we may expect the reply of her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Col. Mudge, her commissioners to examine the boundary lines.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—We know not when we were more gratified than in witnessing the kind feeling exhibited between the two Methodist Churches at the late session of the Maryland Annual Conference at Alexandria, D. C. We noticed in the Conference Room, at different times, two of the most influential and conspicuous ministers of our Sister Church; and their deportment towards their Methodist Protestant brethren—as far as appearance is concerned—was certainly in the highest degree respectful and affectionate. Our ministers were also invited to fill their pulpits; and upon more than one occasion, was the interest of our own public meetings increased by a co-operation in the exercises, by Rev. G. G. Cookman, and the presence of other of their ministers.

Upon one occasion, the popular minister and excellent man, to whom we have referred by name, concluded the services after preaching by Brother T. H. Stockton, and offered to a throne of grace one of the most appropriate and touching petitions that could have been made under the circumstances. He alluded delicately to the difference between the two churches—thanking God that the *cross of Christ* was the rallying point where we might harmoniously co-operate, and praying for the continued success of this younger branch of the Church in the conversion of sinners, and the spread of Gospel truth. —*Methodist Protestant.*

Our readers will peruse with interest, the following farewell letter from Madame Vespucci. This distinguished lady departs for Europe to-day.—*N. O. Bee.*

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 30, 1840.

As I am about to leave the United States and return to Europe, I think it my duty to tender my thanks and farewell to the American people, and I request you to permit me the use of your valuable journal as a medium of communication.

Compelled to fly from my unhappy country, to abandon my family and friends, without support, without protection, my thoughts were naturally directed to America. From infancy I had heard of the glorious country to which one of my ancestors had given his name; I had learned in tender childhood to respect and cherish it, as my second country; I had been constantly told that it was the refuge of misfortune; that all who had suffered for liberty, would find hospitality and protection there. I imagined that it would not refuse to adopt an unhappy exile, a descendant of Amerigo Vespucci, and I came full of confidence, to ask of it an asylum. The title of American citizen, a spot of ground where I might pass a tranquil existence—this was all that I asked from the American people. It was, however, more than the government could constitutionally grant.

But I was told that the nation itself would cheerfully do what Congress had not the power to accomplish; I was informed that the world must not believe America had refused an asylum to the descendant of Amerigo Vespucci. I was advised to apply to the people. The Senate of the United States, through the committee to whom the subject had been referred, encouraged me to make this appeal, and stated that it could not fail to be favorably received. On this occasion the Senate itself set a generous example, and in the course of one of its sittings, a national subscription was opened in my behalf, to which many of the members of that illustrious body contributed munificently. This noble example was imitated in various parts of the Union. In many States, lists of subscription, drawn up by eminent individuals, were filled with the most honorable names in the country, and in a short time, a very considerable amount was obtained.

Although the sum subscribed far exceeded my expectation, I could not deceive myself by accepting as a great national gift, that which had proceeded from the generous impulses of a certain number of individuals. My object in coming to America was not to acquire wealth, but to obtain from the nation itself a spot of ground, where I might find repose from the fatigues of my troubled existence and live in peace. But although the descendant of Amerigo Vespucci would have been proud of a national donation, she cannot accept individual tributes. I have, therefore, determined not to receive the amount of the subscriptions collected in my behalf, and I request, you, sir, to make known my resolution to the public thro' the columns of your journal.

It is my wish that those gentlemen who have been kind enough to undertake the collection of subscriptions, may decline receiving the sums subscribed.—With regard to the amount already collected, it will be reimbursed by the depositories to those who have contributed it.

I cannot terminate this communication without expressing my heartfelt gratitude to all from whom, during my residence in the United States, I have received kindness and attention; I thank them from my inmost soul for the friendship they have displayed for me, and on the soil of Old Europe I shall continually cherish the recollection of their kindness.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

M. E. AMERICA VESPUCCI.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

Of A. C. Barnes, for J. A. Simpson, J. Howeth, J. Layman, John Woods and R. Bogga, all of Cincinnati.	$10	00
Of J. Wilson, for P. Camp & W. Henderson.	4	00
Of J. Dolbey, for S. Horner.	1	00
Of M. N. Warren, for S. B. Barton.	2	00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From A. Hoyey, D. Crall, 1 sub., A. C. Barnes, E. H. McCoy, O. Scott, R. Bamford, J. Wilson, 1 sub., M. Jared, J. Dalbey, M. N. Warren, 1 sub., S. Morrison, 3 subs., R. M. Dalbey, L.E.S.

Will Bro. Powelson, of Plainfield, be so good as to return the No. of Brother Jonathan we sent him, as we have a call for it?

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspapar, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We therefore wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remitances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

As the publisher of the Western Recorder does not reside immediately in town, any person who may have business with the office, could do it, or have it done, by calling on O. WHITE, No. 104, Main-Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

We have complete files of the 3d, 4th and 6th volumes of the Methodist Correspondent, which we are now using for wrapping paper. Any person who may wish one, or all of these, can have them for 25 cents a piece. The 3d volume contains all the legal doings of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Episcopal Methodist property question.

CAMP MEETING.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. INSKEEP, Sup.

Adamsville ct.

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED. April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Notice

IS hereby given to the householders of School District No. 10, being a new District set off from No. 4 the second day of March last, by the Trustees of Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and comprising sections 17 and 8 in township 16, and range 14, also the north half of sections Nos. 5 and 6, in the 15th township and 14th range, that a meeting of said householders will be held at the house of Jos. Sweeny, *On Wednesday, the 6th day of May next,* at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select a site for a school house for said District, and to take into consideration the propriety of levying a tax and raising subscriptions for the erection of said house.

By order of C. SPRINGER,
J. SWEENY,
JOHN GEORGE,
Directors of School District No. 10, appointed by the clerk of the township.

April 15, 1840. 4w34

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MURDERER'S CELL.

The Editor of the Missouri and Illinois Temperance Herald, in his last paper, gives the following interesting sketch of a visit to Buchanan, who was hanged in St. Louis on the 3d February last.

We were met at the entrance by a good looking man, of some three or four and thirty, attired in the garb, and having the deportment of a gentleman. He set a chair and asked us to be seated. He drew a chair for himself and sat down by our side. As we surveyed his features, and discovered not the least expression of savage malignity, but on the contrary, what we considered the fair index of benevolence and kindness,—we could not but exclaim, "Is *this* the man that on Friday next is to expiate the guilt of murder, upon the gallows!" He appeared dejected in view of his awful condition, but was communicative.

In answer to our inquiries he stated that he was thirty years old, was a native of Princeton, N. J., where he was brought up. When he was a child, he went to Sunday School for several years, and had faithful teachers. He lived in the family of Judge Bayard, where they worshipped God daily—morning and evening. The ladies of the family would instruct him on Sundays out of the Bible. His mother was a Godly woman, is still living, an aged and deeply afflicted widow. He has not seen her for three years. He showed us letters he had received from her since he had been imprisoned. The following sentence occurred in one of them: "What! O my son could have taken possession of you. You were always a good and kind child to me, and never had the bad habit of drinking. I am afraid you have fallen into bad ways since you left Princeton. I have seen so little of you of late years, that it may be you drink. I can account for this dreadful business in no other way." She also mentioned the fact that a younger son had become insane, since his brother's melancholy fate had been decided.

The prisoner was brought up to the trade of hat making. It injured his health and he was advised by a physician to engage in some light occupation. "I accordingly," said he, "engaged as a barkeeper, in Philadelphia. Until this time, —nine years ago, when I was twenty-five years old, I hardly knew what liquor was. And for three or four years after I commenced the business, I seldom tasted any liquor. It is about five years since I began to drink a little. It grew upon me, until within the last year or two I have kept stimulated most of the time, though I was never what you may say *drunk* more than once or twice in my life. I took care not to drink so much as to *show it*. My conscience often checked me while in the business. I never would sell liquor to a man when he was intoxicated; and whenever I could get a chance, I would go to church, but this was seldom, as my business required my attention at home almost constantly."

In April, 1838, he came to St. Louis with Fisher, the keeper of the "Old Dominion." For some time he was steward at the race grounds, till that was broken up. He then spent several months in Illinois—was head steward for a company carrying on the public works in Coles county. Last spring, Fisher wrote to him to return and keep bar for him. He returned on the 15th of June, and kept bar till the 28th of July,—the day he murdered Brown. They had been on good terms. He had nothing against Brown, and did not know that Brown had any thing against him. "It was Sunday. There was more drinking on that day than any other. It was generally our best day. There were six or seven boarders, all but one had been drinking, and were so much intoxicated that when they came to testify they did not know much about it. Brown had had two fights —one below and the other above stairs." Prisoner had parted him from his antagonist both times. He was not in the habit of carrying pistols, but during the fracas, he had picked up the pistols and put them into his pocket, for fear that mischief might be done with them. Brown was angry with prisoner because he had interfered, come up to the counter, drew a knife from his pocket and swore he would kill him. Prisoner instantly drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him.

"I was intoxicated," said he, "but not drunk. If I had'nt been intoxicated, and engaged in that business, I would never have been here. Since I have been a bar-keeper, I have often had serious reflections, and was afraid I should lose my soul. I never attempted to pray, because I knew it would be making a mock of it, till I could give up selling and drinking. No man can be religious to be in that business, because he knows he is injuring his fellow men as well as himself. I knew all the time I was about it that I was injuring my fellow men and making their families miserable. O! I have seen enough of that in my time. I have often had bad feelings when I saw men to whom I sold liquor, going home to their families. But these feelings would soon pass away. From my personal intercourse with liquor sellers, I am satisfied that all know their business does nobody any good, but produces only mischief and misery. But all they care about is the money they get, and they generally have so litttle principle if it was'nt for fear of the law, I don't see why they would'nt steal money just as soon as make it in that way. It would not do people more hurt. Mother often wanted me to leave off my selling liquor, and follow my trade. As I am soon to die, I am anxious to do all I can for those I leave behind. And I should like to warn all liquor sellers against the influence of their business; and I hope my example may be a warning to them. I would warn all young men against drinking. From what I have seen and experienced during the last nine years, I am convinced that no man can sip a little occasionally without becoming a drunkard. I have seen a great many respectable men begin in this way, and not stop till they had ruined their fortunes, and their health, and lost their lives. I have seen a great many families in comfortable circumstances, reduced to poverty, and perfect wretchedness by my business, and now I deeply regret that I have in any degree contributed to it. There is no safety any where but in letting liquor alone entirely. When I lived with Esq. Bayard, I lived happy in those days. O! if I had but attended to the faithful instructions I received while in that Godly family, and in Sabbath School, I might have been a respectable and useful man, and a comfort to my aged mother in her declining years."

The expressions were written down as he uttered them, and read over to him one by one, and he told us they were correct.

He mentioned a fact which shows the influence of this business, in blunting every sensibility of our nature. Since he has been confined, not a single one of the 275 rum-sellers in St. Louis has ever come near him or offered to do any thing for him. Not even Fisher himself, his employer, has visited him but once, and that was on his own business! Further, Buchanan's counsel told us, that Fisher refused to pay the postage on a letter from his mother to him—addressed to his (Fisher's) care; and this too, notwithstanding he had testified under oath at the trial, that the prisoner had been, ever since he knew him, a man of perfectly unexceptionable character! Prisoner's counsel paid the postage himself.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—Great efforts are making by England to largely increase the Navy, which is now, according to their papers, in a very inferior condition to what it was sixty years ago, notwithstanding her increase of territory and commerce. The amount appropriated for the service this year is £5,659,651—or upward of $28,000,000! In Parliament there has been considerable debate upon the subject and the opposition have taken the condition of the navy as a pretext for abusing the ministers. The London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that Capt. Marryatt stated that full one half the crew of every American ship were picked English seamen.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, tory member, said that the government could not throw out of its consideration "such countries as Russia and the United States. Let them remember the delicate relations with the United States. Had not the American President stated to Congress that he had entreated the State of Maine to use moderation, but if any acts of aggression were committed they must, at all hazards, go to their assistance! The House knew very well that the insolence of democracies rose in proportion to their knowledge of the weakness of their antagonists; and if they were called on to relinquish one inch of territory which they had claimed, nothing but a complete consciousness that we could in a few weeks send against them some thousands of men, and carry war into the heart of their country, would prevent them from maintaining their claim by force of arms"—and he maintained that the country was not in a condition to go to war. Sir Robert Peel answered that the country never was so efficient as at the present time, and that should a war occur to-morrow, they would be fully able to meet it.

Another of those arithmetical phenomena has recently appeared in Russia.—His name is Ivan Petroff; he is eleven years old, the son of illiterate peasants, and can neither read nor write; yet he solves the most difficult questions of calculation by a process of mind which he cannot explain. The Emperor having witnessed his powers, has given 1000 roubles for his education.

UNITED STATES IN 1839.

From Lyford's Baltimore Commercial Journal.

CENSUS OF 1840.

By an act of Congress, "the enumeration shall commence on the first day of June, in the year 1840, and shall be completed and closed in ten calender months thereafter."

According to the foregoing extract, the Marshals, with their Assistants, will enter upon the duties of their office in less than two months. They will be provided with a particular set of *Questions*, which they are to propound to the heads of families and principals of establishments, a copy of which we subjoin. These questions are of themselves important; inasmuch as they go to show the wide scope contemplated by the act; and it is with a view of putting our readers in possession of this information, and to enable them seasonably to reflect upon the subject and be prepared with their answers when the questions come officially before them, that we thus anticipate that period.

Interrogatories to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the 6th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the answers to which will be entered on the printed form No. 4, in the appropriate columns.

Who was, on the 1st day of June, 1840, the head (master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be) of this family?*

What number of free white males were there on that day (June 1, 1840,) in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 5 years of age?	Of 50 and under 60?
Of 5 and under 10?	Of 60 and under 70?
Of 10 and under 15?	Of 70 and under 80?
Of 15 and under 20?	Of 80 and under 90?
Of 20 and under 30?	Of 90 and under 100?
Of 30 and under 40?	Of 100 and upwards?
Of 40 and under 50?	

What number of free white females were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 5 years of age?	Of 50 and under 60?
Of 5 and under 10?	Of 60 and under 70?
Of 10 and under 15?	Of 70 and under 80?
Of 15 and under 20?	Of 80 and under 90?
Of 20 and under 30?	Of 90 and under 100?
Of 30 and under 40?	Of 100 and upwards?
Of 40 and under 50?	

What number of free colored males were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age?	Of 36 and under 55?
Of 10 and under 24?	Of 55 and under 100?
Of 24 and under 36?	Of 100 and upwards?

What number of free colored females were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age?	Of 36 and under 55?
Of 10 and under 24?	Of 55 and under 100?
Of 24 and under 36?	Of 100 and upwards?

What number of male slaves were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age?	Of 36 and under 55?
Of 10 and under 24?	Of 55 and under 100?
Of 24 and under 36?	Of 100 and upwards?

What number of female slaves were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age?	Of 36 and under 55?
Of 10 and under 24?	Of 55 and under 100?
Of 24 and under 36?	Of 100 and upwards?

What was the total number of persons in this family on that day, including those who might have been occasionally absent?

What was the number of persons, in this family, employed in—

Mining operations?
Agriculture?
Commerce?
Manufactures and trade?
Navigation of the ocean?
Navigation of canals, lakes or rivers?
Learned professions and engineers?

What was the name and age of any pensioner for revolutionary or military services, who resided with this family on that day?

What number of white persons were there on that day, in this family, who were—

Deaf and dumb of 14 and under 25?
Deaf and dumb of 25 and upwards?
Blind?
Insane and idiots, at public charge?
Insane and idiots, at private charge?

What number of slaves and colored persons were there on that day, in his family, who were—

Deaf and dumb?
Blind?
Insane and idots, at private charge?
Insane and idiots, at public charge?

What number of white persons, over 20 years of age, were there in this family, on that day who could not read and write?

At each university, college, academy, school and common school, inquire what was the number of students at that place of education on that day?

What was the number of scholars at public charge?

Additional interrogatories to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, for the Statistical Tables, in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, the answers to which will be entered on the printed form No. 10, in the appropriate columns.

MINES.—IRON.

What is the number of your furnaces for casting iron?
How many tons of iron were cast by you in the year 1839?
What is the number of your bloomeries, forges and rolling mills?
How many tons of bar iron were produced by you in 1839?
How many tons of fuel did you consume?
How many men were employed by you, including those engaged in mining?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

LEAD.

What is the number of your smelting houses, counting each fire one?
How many pounds of lead were produced by you in 1839?
How many men did you employ?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

GOLD.

What is the number of your smelting houses or gold mines?
What was the value of their produce in 1839?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

OTHER METALS.

What was the value produced of all other metals in 1839?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

COAL.

How many tons of anthracite coal were raited by you in 1839?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?
How many bushels of bituminous coal were raised in 1839?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

DOMESTIC SALT.

How many bushels of salt were produced by you in 1839?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

GRANITE, MARBLE, &C.

What is the value of stone quarried by you in 1839?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

AGRICULTURE.

What is the number of your horses and mules?
How many neat cattle have you?
How many sheep?
How many swine?
What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?
How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839.
How many bushels of barley.
How many bushels of oats.
How many bushels of rye.
How many bushels of buckwheat.
How many bushels of Indian corn.
How many pounds of wool.
How many pounds of hops.
How many pounds of wax.
How many bushels of potatoes.
How many tons of hay.
How many tons of hemp and flax.
How many pounds of tobacco.
How many pounds of rice.
How many pounds of cotton have you gathered.
How many pounds of silk cocoons.
How many pounds of sugar.
How many cords of wood have you sold.
What is the value of the products of your dairy.
What is the value of the products of your orchard.
How many gallons of wine have you made.
What is the value of your home-made or family goods.

HORTICULTURE.

What was the value of the produce of your market-garden in 1839.
What was the value of the produce of your nursery and green house.
How many men were employed by you.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

COMMERCE.

What was the number of your commercial-houses in foreign trade in 1839.
What was the number of your commission-houses in 1839.
What is the amount of your capital invested.
What was the number of your retail dry goods, groceries or other stores in 1839.
What is the amount of your capital invested.
What was the number of your lumber yards in 1839.
What is the amount of your capital invested.
Was was the number of men employed by you.
What number of men do you employ in internal transportation.
Butchers, packers, &c., what number of men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

FISHERIES.

How many quintals (or hundreds of pounds) of dried fish did you dry, smoke or cure, in 1839.
How many barrels of pickled fish did you cure, or sell for curing.
How many gallons of spermaceti oil.
How many gallons of whale and other fish oil.
What was the value of the whalebone and other productions of the fisheries not before enumerated.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

What was the value of the lumber you obtained from the forest in 1839.
How many barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, did you make.
How many tons of pot and peal ashes.
What was the value of the skins and furs you obtained from the forest in 1839.
What was the value of the ginseng, and all other productions not before enumerated, you obtained from the forest in 1839.
How many men were employed by you.

MANUFACTURERS.—MACHINERY,

(including wood and metals.)

What was the value of machinery you manufactured in 1839?
How many men do you employ?

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

What was the value of the hardware, cutlery, nails, you manufactured in 1839?
How many men do you employ?

CANNON AND SMALL ARMS.

How many cannon did you cast in 1839?
How many small arms did you manufacture?
How many men do you employ?

PRECIOUS METALS—GOLD, SILVER, &C.

What was the value of gold, silver, and jewels, you manufactured in 1839?
How many men do you employ?

VARIOUS METALS—COPPER, BRASS, ZINC, TIN, &C.

What was the value of your manufactures of the various metals in 1839?
How many men do you employ?

GRANITE, MARBLE, AND ALL OTHER STONE.

What was the value of your manufactures of granite, marble, &c., in 1839?
How many men do you employ?

BRICKS AND LIME.

What was the value of the bricks or lime made by you in 1839?
How many men do you employ?
What is the amount of capital invested in preceding manufactures by you?

WOOL.

What is the number of your fulling mills?
What is the number of your woollen manufactories.
What was the value of your goods manufactured in 1839.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

COTTON.

What is the number of your cotton manufactories.
What is the number of spindles.
How many dying and printing establishments.
What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

SILK.

How many pounds of reeled, thrown, or other silk, have you made in 1839.
What was the value of the same.
How many male persons do you employ.
How many females and children do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested,

FLAX.

What was the value of the flax you manufactured in 1839.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

MIXED MANUFACTURES.

What was the value of the mixed goods you manufactured in 1839.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of capital invested.

TOBACCO

What is the value of the tobacco you manufactured in 1839.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &C.

What was the value of hats and caps you manufactured in 1839.
What was the value of straw bonnets you manufactured in 1839.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of capital invested.

LEATHER, TANNERIES, SADDLERIES, SHOEMAKERS, &C.

What is the number of your tanneries.
How many sides of sole-leather did you tan in 1839.
How many sides of upper leather.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.
How many other manufactories of leather, such as saddleries, manufactories of shoes, boots, &c., have you.
What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

SOAP AND CANDLES.

How many pounds of soap did you make in 1839.
How many pounds of tallow candles.
How many pounds of sperm and wax candles.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

LIQUORS, DISTILLED AND FERMENTED.

How many distilleries have you.
How many gallons did you make in 1839.
How many breweries have you.
How many gallons did you make in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

POWDER MILLS.

How many powder mills have you.
How many pounds of gunpowder did you make in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYES.

What was the value of medicinal drugs, paints, and dyes, you manufactured in 1839.
What was the value of spirits of turpentine and varnish you made in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

GLASS, EARTHENWARE, POTTERY, &C.

How many glass-houses have you.
How many glass-cutting establishments.
How many men do you employ.
What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839.
What is the amount of your capital invested.
How many potteries have you.
What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

SUGAR REFINERIES, CHOCOLATE, &C.

How many sugar refineries have you.
What was the value of the produce or manufactured articles in 1839.
What was the value of the chocolate you manufactured in 1839.
What was the value of confectionary you made in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested

PAPER.

How many manufactories of paper have you.
What was the value of paper produced in 1839.
What was the value of all your other manufactures of paper, including playing cards, paper hangings, &c., in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

How many printing offices have you.
How many binderies.
How many daily newspapers do you publish.
How many weekly newspapers do you publish.
How many semi and tri weekly newspapers do you publish.
How many periodicals.
How many persons do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

CORDAGE.

How many rope-walks have you.
What was the value of the produce or manufactured articles in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

What was the value of the musical instruments you made in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &C.

What was the value of the carriages or wagons, &c., you manufactured in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

MILLS.

How many flouring mills have you.
How many barrels of flour did you manufacture in 1839.
How many grist mills have you.
How many saw mill.
How many oil mills.
What was the value of their produce or manufactures in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

SHIPS—FURNITURE.

What was the value of ships and other vessels you built in 1839.
What was the value of the furniture you manufactured in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

HOUSES.

How many brick and stone houses have you built in 1839.
How many frame or wooden houses have you built in 1839.
How many men do you employ.
What was the value of constructing or building said houses.

Products of all other manufactures and mechanic arts not enumerated.

What is the value of all articles you manufactured in 1839, which are not enumerated.
What is the amount of your capital invested.

*The Marshals, in taking the 6th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the answers to which will be entered on the printed form No. 4, in the appropriate columns.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in the city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25.—The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of an immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from all the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazines; Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which a copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make *The New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to our people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which fall under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal violations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year.
April 22, 1840. 35.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

To Editors.

THE office of the MIDDLETOWN MAIL, including a first rate assortment of Job Type and sufficient of other kinds of type to publish the MAIL, will be either rented or sold, on very favorable terms, to a person competent to publish a good weekly paper in this village; the subscription list tolerable, and the job work considerable, and yearly advertisers about thirty. Possession given the first of May, or earlier if desired. Application to be made, post paid, to

J. S. IGLEHART.
Middletown, Butler, Ohio, April 8, 1840.

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*
Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32t

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 26, Second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange, by G. W. LYFORD editor and proprietor. Terms:

Five dollars per annum, } Payable
Three dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State: a good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: riding and driving whips: between 180 & 200 carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and weather with any others made here or elsewhere. Also fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common farming Harness. A lot of first rate carriage and buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, March 4, 1840. 28tf

Harris' Intelligencer

IS published every Saturday by ISAAC HARRIS. Publication office, No. 120, Liberty st. Printed by A. A. Anderson, Irwin's Row, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2 per annum, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within three months $3 at the end of the year. $1,25, in advance for six months; 75 cents for three months; 62½ cents per dozen; 6¼ cents for single copies.

Persons who obtain three subscribers, and remit a five dollar current note, with the names and address, shall receive that number of papers for ten dollars six copies will be sent; and for twenty dollars twelve copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—A short card will be inserted one year for six dollars; over eight lines for ten dollars, with a copy of the paper.

Advertisements of 16 lines, or less, will be charged 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made to advertisers by the year.

All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS:

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 per annum in advance: $2.50 at the end of three months $3 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10, *post paid*, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to the Editor, Zanesville, Ohio, and *post paid*, except such as contain subscribers names, or $10 in money.
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.

The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanic Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to advertisements and prices current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

J. C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1840. | Number 36. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SACRED SONGS, NO. VII.

JUDGES, CHAPTER V.

aise ye the Lord. Praise His almighty power,
r He avenged His people in that hour:
hen, willing, they submitted to His hand,
d bow'd obedient to His high command.

ear, O ye Princes! Listen, every king,
even *I*, a song of joy will sing;
y loudest anthems to His name I'll raise,
nd offer Israel's God my highest praise.

ord, when thou wentedst out of Seir, the day
hen thou from Edom's fields marchedst away,
arth trembled to its base, the heavens did fall,
nd weeping clouds proclaim'd thee Lord of all.

he mountains, melting, bow'd beneath thy nod,
nd even proud Sinai own'd thee Israel's God.

n days of Shamgar, Anath's valiant son,
n days of Jael, our highways were o'er run,
'er run with foes, and travellers sought the wood,
nd walk'd the by-ways to preserve their blood.

he busy bustle of our towns did cease,
nd over Israel reign'd a death-like peace,
ill Israel's mother, Deborah arose,
ill I with mighty arm subdu'd our foes.

hey chose new gods—then war's wild shrieks we heard,
hen at our gates the conquering foes appear'd;
hen, 'mong the forty thousand of our land,
ot one was found with a defending hand;
ut I arose, God all my efforts blessed,
ur foes have fallen, and Israel is at rest.

ur valiant rulers claim my grateful song,
hemselves they gave to Israel's helpless throng—
less thou the Lord, my soul, my lips proclaim
he awful grandeurs of Jehovah's name.

peak, ye that ride white horses, speak His praise,
e judges, loud your hallelujahs raise;
nd ye who walk the way-side and the bower
roclaim aloud Jehovah's wond'rous power.

e who delivered are from the rude shocks
f death-dipp'd arrows, when ye drive your flocks
o watering places, *there* proclaim His worth,
is righteous acts to Israel's towns set forth:
et all God's people to the gates draw near,
n freedom draw and judge without a fear.*

Awake! awake! O Deborah! arise!
Utter thy song, and swell the vaulted skies!
Barak, arise! Abinoam's son, awake!
Vanquish the victors! Captors, captive take!

He that remained then ruled the smiling plain,
The Lord has bow'd the mighty to my reign.

From Ephraim came who Amalek subdu'd;
Then Benjamin, with his people, learned and rude;
From Michar came their rulers—valiant men;
From Zebulon came those who use the pen.

Princes, from Issachar, their aid did yield,
Even Issachar and Barak took the field—
Barak on foot march'd to the vales below,
There with his force to crush the haughty foe,
For Reuben there was sorrowing of heart,

Why from thy folds, O Reuben! did'st not part?
Why love to see thy flocks, and hear them cry?
Our wail for thy divisions rose full high.

Beyond the Jordan, Gilead silent slept;
Safe in his vesssels, Dan his army kept;
Asher sat heedless on the ocean's shore,
Nor listen'd to the battle's dreadful roar.

But valiant Zebulon was join'd in hand
With Naphtali, their fearless patriot band
Rush'd to the battle's midst.

In Taanach's plain
The Kings of Canaan fought, and round their slain,
Megiddo's waters turbulently roll'd;
They fought, but not for gain of sordid gold.

They fought from heaven, for e'er the very blaze
Of fiery stars, Sisera did amaze.

At ancient Kishon's waves our foes did frown,
And 'tempt to cross, but Kishon swept them down,
Thou, O my soul, hast trodden down proud strength,
Our foes are fallen and we are free at length!

Then horse hoofs broke beneath each mighty chief,
That proudly pranc'd at Israel's great relief.

Curse Meroz's people, loud the angel said,
Let bitter curses rest upon their head;
Because, when God against the mighty rose,
They did not help to crush His people's foes.

But bless'd be Jael, Heber's valiant wife,
Bless'd above women, for she took the life
Of proud Sisera.

Water he did crave,
But in a lordly dish, instead, she gave
Both milk and butter.

In her hands a nail,
And hammer too, nor did her brave heart quail,
'Till through his temples she the nail had sped,
And from his body smote the tyrant's head.

And at her feet he bow'd, he fell, and there
He laid him down, he bow'd, he fell and where
He laid him down at her proud feet—he died;

Thus fell the Gentiles' chief—their boast—their pride.

His mother from her window oft did say,
"Why do his charriot wheels so long delay."

Her friends replied, yea to herself she said,
"Have they not conquered? Has not Israel fled?
"They share the spoil; a maid or two allot
"To every man, and Sisera has got,
"A spoil of needle work of various dies,
"Meet for the neck of one who wins the prize;
"A spoil of needle work of priceless gain,
"Meet for my son." Mother—that son is slain!

Thus perish, Lord, all who oppose thy way,
But let thy people bask in beamy day;
Let them be like the sun's resplendent power,
When he shines forth in noontide's brilliant hour.

L. E. S.

April 10, 1840.

*See Dr. A. Clarke's Notes on Matt. III. 1, and at the end of the chapter.

ORIGINAL PIECES, NO. X.

For the Western Recorder.

PARODY OF THE FALLEN HERO.

"No sound can awake him to glory again."

THE HERALD* OF THE GOSPEL.

His Master will wake him to glory again.
On that lone barren isle where the loud roaring billow,
Assail the stern rocks while the wild tempests rave,
The herald lies still, and the dew dropping willows,
Like fond weeping mourners bend over his grave.
The sea storm may rage and the hoarse thunder rattle,
He heeds not—he hears not—he's free from all pain;
He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle—
What sound can awake him to glory again?

O shade of the mighty where now are the legions
That rush'd but to conquer when thou ledst them on?
Full lowly they lie in the far chilly regions,
And all but the fame of their triumphs is gone.
The trumpet may sound and the peal of sin rattle—
They heed not—they hear not—they're free from all pain;
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle—
And Gabriel shall wake them to glory again.

Yet spirit immortal the tomb cannot bind thee,
For like the swift eagle that soar'd to the sun,
Thou springest from thy bondage and leavest behind thee
Such fame as few mortals before thee had won:
Tho' heralds may combat where sin's thunders rattle,
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep, thou hast fought thy last battle—
Thy Master will wake thee to glory again.

V.

*See Dr. A. Clarke's Notes on Matt. III. 1, and at the end of the chapter.

*It was a custom among the Eastern nations of antiquity, especially the people of God, says a learned writer, to assemble at the gates of their cities, to hear and judge in civil cases. To this custom, which had been long suspended by the internal disturbances of Israel, it is presumed the poet alludes in the text.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

JACKSONSBURGH, OHIO, APRIL 14, 1840.

Brother Springer: Believing that revival intelligence is read, at least by the religious class of your subscribers, with some interest, I feel it my duty, by your permission, to record in your paper, the operations of divine grace in behalf of perishing sinners, on Twin Creek circuit.

Our second quarterly meeting for this circuit was held at Liberty, Montgomery county, Ohio, commencing, Saturday evening the 22d of February, and was concluded on the evening of the following Tuesday. We were favored with the attendance of brethren C. Fall, J. Dalbey, J. H. Thomas and W. W. Paul, all of whom labored as they who must give an account, and success attended their labor. Believers were edified. Many sinners were convicted, and we think some mourners were comforted. Six united with us in church fellowship.

We have also held two protracted meetings in West Alexandria, Preble county, Ohio, which were attended with very favorable results. At the first of which, we were favored with the attendance and untiring labors of brethren Fall, Thomas and Mummy. This meeting lasted four days, during which, we organized a society of thirteen members.

The latter, was held four weeks, subsequently, and was attended by brethren C. and T. Fall, Thomas, Clemmons and Atkinson, all of whom labored much to profit. The seed that were sown during the former meeting, had by this time, taken root in the hearts of many, which was evinced by their unusual attention to the preaching of the word—flowing tears and ejaculatory prayers. During this meeting, which lasted about five days, we received an addition of nine members, and three since; making the whole number, received at that place TWENTY-FIVE. Three however, were members of other societies on the circuit, and were transferred to that for the sake of convenience.

We have satisfactory evidence to believe that many of those we have received, will be pillars in the church. A goodly number of them are enjoying the life and power of religion, and others are earnestly seeking it.

Notwithstanding we commenced our labor on this circuit this Conference year, under some discouraging circumstances, in consequence of the paucity and scattering condition of the members, we feel much encouraged and hope, through grace, to live as christians and as a church, though our enemies, in order to have us die, continue to announce our death.

Our third quarterly meeting will be held in West Alexandria, Preble county, Ohio; at which, we solicit the aid of brethren Flood, Dobbins, McGuire, Dalbey, Atkinson, Clemmons, Little and the brethren of the circuit, and all others that could make it convenient to attend with us. Yours, with esteem,

R. M. DALBEY.

FREEPORT, SHELBY, IA., MARCH 25, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Seeing communications from various quarters, with regard to the prosperity of our Zion, I presume that some information from the "Hoosier land," will not be altogether unacceptible.

The preacher appointed to this, Sugar Creek circuit, from ill health, not attending to his appointment, Bro. Douthart, from Blue river, came to our assistance and was employed to travel the balance of the year, and thus serves both circuits.

The first quarterly meeting commenced on the 13th instant, on the Brandywine in Hancock county, and continued until the evening of the 22d, with much interest. The work broke out on the 14th and continued until the close. All orders of christians seemed to feel the thrilling efficacy of divine grace. It was a time of much love and christian union. Three professed religion, and ten united with the church. This society is nearly all from the world. The sisters have organized a prayer meeting to be sustained by themselves, which will doubtless prove a blessing. Yours, &c., S. MORRISON.

MISSIONARY.

TEXAS.

The following letter from the South Western Christian Advocate, though evidently written by a man of sanguine temperament, who, to use the old hunter's style, feeds the Texans on potatoes because they fed him on 'possum fat, is nevertheless quite interesting in its facts.—*Ed. R.*

Bro. Stringfield: Knowing you have had so many communications on physical Texas, and believing that every man that intends emigrating to the country will first "look before he leaps," I will say nothing in reference to the natural advantages which a munificient Providence has showered in such profusion on this fairest portion of the sunny south, but will content myself by giving you some account of the wide spreading gospel field "whitening to the harvest." I know Texas has been represented as the refuge of cut throats and renegadoes; let facts, therefore, be submitted to a candid world to speak for themselves. I entered Texas about the first of last September, and attended a four days' meeting at, or near San Augustine, a flourishing town in eastern Texas. A large congregation, say 1000, convened from day to day, that would compare, without any disparagement, with any congregation you will see in the States in point of intelligence, dress and behaviour; never did I address one more attentive and respectful. Considerable excitement ensued, and many professed to find "the pearl of great price," and joined the church. I also held conversations with many from adjacent neighborhoods, who uttered in melting tones the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us." After the meeting was dismissed, and the great congregation from the country retired, I was prevailed on by the earnest entreaty of many of the citizens of the town to preach that night. The *ball room* in the third story of Mr. Berry's large Hotel was procured and fitted out; I took my stand on the platform erected for the orchestra, and instead of giving them music after which to run the giddy dance, I told the 'story of the Cross,' which was so attended by Divine influence that many were "cut to the heart" and presented themselves as mourners, and many "shouted for joy." It was a strange exercise and a strange result for one night's meeting in a ball room; four professed religion and six joined the church.

I next attended a camp-meeting at Rutersville. It was the first ever held there. Forty acres of ground have been appropriated by the proprietors of the town to the church as a perpetual camp-ground. It is intended that this place shall be the central rallying point for Methodism in Texas. I had the honor of preaching the first sermon. We had twelve tenters, who were but another name for hospitality,—one of these tenters, a widow lady, came forty miles to camp, and entertained much company. Woman last at the Cross and first at the Tomb, ever has, and ever will be, distinguished for ardent love, and untiring zeal in the cause of Christ, whose word has her affections.—Notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable and the tents uncomfortable, the meeting went on with increasing interest—Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, were seen mingling together as a band of brothers, and we had truly an era of good feeling; thirty-two professed religion and thirty-five joined the church. On Monday of the meeting we held an anniversary of the Texas Missionary Society. Rev. W. K. Allen, of the Presbyterian Church, and myself, addressed the meeting, and though the congregation did not exceed two hundred persons, we lifted a collection of $700; beat this in the States if you can.

Early in October I reached the city of Austin, the capitol of the Republic, than which the burning eye of day looks not on a more lovely spot in all his journey from the east to the west. It is springing up as by magic and filling with a choice population. The first lot was sold on the 1st of August last, and I presume there are now between three and four hundred houses and one thousand souls. The President's house and many others are fine houses. I had the distinguished honor of sounding the first gathering trump from our church in this city, organized our first society here, small at first, but three more than Noah saved in the Ark; yet, thank God, the number has increased, our march is onward. Liberal appropriations have been made by law to churches and schools.

Congress commenced on the 11th November last; elected two chaplains, and we had preaching thrice on Sabbath in the Senate Chamber, during the session. This land of *outlaws* has set an example that throws gospel favored Tennessee in a mortifying eclipse on this subject.

Not many of the members of Congress are professors of religion, yet they invoke its influence over the length and breadth of the land. That lone Star that arose amidst the gloom of war and revolution seems destined to wave in triumph and blend its rays with the Star of Bethlehem.

We had an interesting anniversary of the Texas Bible Society. Hon. D. G. Burnett, the Vice President of the Republic, is president of this Society. The President, Hon. John M. Hansford, Rev. C. Richardson and myself, addressed the meeting; some $500 was contributed.

Shortly after this we concluded to organize a Texas Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Hon. James Webb, Attorney Gen'l. of the Republic, presided. I addressed the meeting and $150 was raised to buy books. Chief Justice Rusk, and Ex-President Houston became life members.

Just as the meeting was about to adjourn, *sine die*, Gen. Rusk moved that the meeting adjourned until next Sabbath, that further effort might be made in this laudable enterprise. His motion was seconded by Gen. Houston and prevailed. The next Sabbath we had a crowded house, and Gen. Rusk delivered an able address that breathed the spirit of lofty patriotism and philanthropy. Hear his concluding sentence and be it remembered this is the man that has filled the "measure of his country's glory," clothed his brow with the richest laurels of war, won for himself a civic wreath, and now wears the sacred Ermine that invests him with the highest civil office in the gift of his country. If I had the power I would inscribe it in characters of sunshine across the Heavens that the world might read it,—"I would rather have it said of me, when I have been gathered to the graves of my fathers, that I had thrown my influence into the scale of virtue, and acted as a conservative to the morals and happiness of the rising generation, than have that halo of military glory to settle around my head, that followed a Napoleon to his exile and to his grave."

His able speech was followed by Mr. Reily, a celebrated lawyer, late of Hamilton, Ohio, in which he held forth in flowing numbers the fond recollection of childhood's first impressions—hence the necessity of impressing the truths of the Bible, with its elevated hopes, momentous sanctions and eternal retributions.

He was succeeded by Gen. Houston in his usual happy style, who urged upon every patriot to sustain these schools, for like the temples of grace they were open to the poor as well as to the rich.

Hon. D. S. Koufman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, then introduced a resolution that all persons present should become life members by the payment of $10, which was unanimously adopted.

With these facts, are we obnoxious to the charge so rife against us? Certainly not.—We have a Bible, Missionary, Sunday School, Temperance, and a Philanthrophic and Patriotic Society, and our leading and most talented men found in their advocacy.

Take the population of Texas, in any portion thro' which I have travelled, and seven-tenths will be pronounced good citizens in any country; the remainder are needed here, and have their appropriate place, which they generally fill; they are the pioneers and serve as a cordon of posts for the settlements. All things considered, this is the most inviting gospel field, in my estimation, on earth. Every good seed here sown will germinate in a thousand benevolent actions.

Here is more intelligence and enterprise than can be found in any new country,—in a word, the best materials out of which to organize good society on earth. Nothing is wanting but the moddling hands of a few master spirits, attended with the blessing of Heaven, to make it,

"A land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven, o'er all the world beside."

It is also, the most inviting country in a natural point of view. The fertility and variety of its soil. Its soft, balmy, salubrious atmosphere. Its unequalled and perpetual range. Its minerals. Its navigation and convenience to trade with the world, extensive and unicebound coast, and then the cheapness of her soil, all taken into the account, will certainly make it one of the most desirable countries on earth. Texas is in her infancy, only four years old. But like young Hercules, a giant in her cradle. If so much has been accomplished in four years; what may be expected in ten. MARTIN CLARK.

April 6, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lady who was in the habit of spending much of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband in great haste for the physician.—The husband ran a few rods, but sood returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

ANTIDOTE AGAINST MARRIAGE.—Jog says that if a man feels very much like getting married, yet imagines that he ought not to, the best remedy he knows of is, to help one of his neighbors *move a house full of furniture;* borrow about nine of his children for three days, and hear them *cry*. If that fail, build up a fire of damp wood, and when the smoke is the thickest, hire a woman to scold him about four hours. If he can stand all these, he'd better get married the next day—give his wife the pants, and be the 'silent partner' in the great firm of matrimony. We think the remedy is severe, but as every man is liable to those things after he yokes himself, it would do no harm to try it *before*.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The following beautiful extract is from Gallagher's Hesperian, a monthly publication issued in Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Young womanhood! 'the sweet moon on the horizon's verge,' a thought matured, but not uttered; a conception warm and glowing, yet not embodied—the rich halo which precedes the rising sun—the rosy down that bespeaks the ripening peach—a flower—

"A flower which is not quite a flower,
Yet is no more a bud."

Upon this, the Sunday News makes the following capital parody:

"Young womanhood! molasses touched with a little brimstone—spread on bread not buttered—a being all joints and angles not filled out—an unformed form, deformed by stays—a pallid thing that loves the ripening peach—a young woman—

"A woman which is not quite woman,
Yet something more, nor gal."

COMMON ABSURDITIES.—To ask a tradesman if the commodity he offers to sell you is of the first quality.

To suppose you please your visiter by showing your infant child to him.

To tell a man of whom you wish to borrow money that you are in want of it.

To suppose that all *criticisms* are written by critics.

To ask a market woman if her eggs are fresh.

To immure a man in prison who owes you money and has no means of paying it except by his industry.

To suppose the cider which you buy at two dollars a bottle is champaigne.

For a monkey to suppose when he returns from his foreign travels sensible people will take him for a lion.

For an author to denounce the age as illiterate because his book is unsaleable.

To suppose all those who style themselves 'professors' to be learned men.

To commence a dunning letter with 'My dear sir,' and end it with 'Your most obedient, humble servant.'

To occupy the attention of a dinner party with anecdotes relating to yourself.

To advise a self-conceited friend to abandon a foolish undertaking.

To eat four courses in seven minutes and complain of indigestion afterwards.

Telling your wife, when you go home at one o'clock in the morning, that you have been at your office writing.

To suppose a living may be obtained by writing for periodicals.—*N. Y. Mir.*

SENSIBILITY TO MUSIC.—The published fact of the female who died from hearing too much music, we do not imagine to be well known in this country; we therefore give a sketch of it, taken from the "Surgical Repertory" of Turin; A woman, twenty-eight years of age, who had never left her village or heard a concert, was present at a three days fete in 1834, and dancing was carried on to the sounds of a brilliant orchestra. She entered into the amusement with ardor and was delighted; but the fete once finished she could not get rid of the impression which the music had made on her. Whether she ate, drank, walked, sat still, lay down, she was occupied; the different airs which she had heard were always present, and succeeded each other in the same order as that in which they were executed. Sleep was out of the question and the whole body being deranged in consequence of this, medical art was called in, but nothing availed, and in six months the person died, without having for one moment lost the strange sensation; even in her last moments she heard the great violin give some discordant notes, when holding her head with both hands she cried, "Oh! what a false note—it tears my head." We have heard another instance of this in an aged person, who, from the year 1829, has the greatest difficulty in going to sleep, because he every evening feels an irresistible desire to hear an air which belongs to the mountains of Auvergne. He tried reading aloud, thinking deeply, and several other means, to get rid of it, but it is of no use—he is invariably forced, mechanically, to utter the words in the idiom of Auvergne. We ourselves have seen the most alarming effects produced upon children by music to which they were unaccustomed, and fevers ensue in consequence.

THE END OF GREAT MEN.—Happening to cast my eye upon a printed page of miniature portraits, the personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte, I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another one for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of this mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hannibal—died at last by poison, administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, after having deluged it with tears and blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls *great;* those four, who, each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication; or, as some suppose by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile. How are the mighty fallen!

POLITENESS.—The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker in his amusing publication, "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce a personal advantage:—

"An Englishman, making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travelers were more objects of attention than at present, on arriving at Turin sauntered out to see the place.—He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade; and taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing the numerous water courses with which the city is intersected, missed his footing and in trying to save himself lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate; the spectators laughed and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to join his company. There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed.

"Though the scene of a moment, and without a word spoken it touched every heart, not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but a warmer feeling, for a proof of that true charity 'which never faileth.' On the regiment being dismissed, the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstances to the colonel; who immediately mentioned it to the general in command; and when the Englishman returned to his hotel an aid-de-camp waited to request his company at dinner at head-quarters. In the evening he was carried to court, at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe, & was received with particular attention. Of course, during his stay at Turin, he was invited every where and on his departure, he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different States of Italy. Thus, a private gentleman, of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of christian feeling was enable to travel through a foreign country,—then of the highest interest for its society, as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more real distinction and advantages than can be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 29, 1840.

It is known to our readers generally, that an effort was made, on the part of the friends of order, to procure, at the last session of the Legislature of this State, the passage of a Law which would protect, more effectually, the religious community from disturbances, at their public meetings, by a worthless and unprincipled set of hucksters and pedlers. A bill to promote that object passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. The following is the Report of the Senate's committee, on the subject:

From the Ohio Statesman.

REPORT OF MR. GLOVER.

The select committee, to which was referred the petition of one hundred citizens of Scioto county, asking for the passage of House Bill, No. 123, have had the same under consideration, and now ask leave to make the following report:

The Bill contemplated in the petition, proposes to create a special jurisdiction, over an area of near sixteen square miles, for the protection of religious societies, by fining and imprisoning any person who shall expose or offer for sale any spirituous liquors, *cider* or *beer*, or *goods*, *wares* or *merchandise* of any description, whithin the above area or district of country.

The above Bill further proposes, to take from the lawful owner, by forfeiture, all such goods, wares, merchandise or liquors, as may be so exposed for sale, within the above named bounds. These are the prominent features of the Bill as it passed the House; and to this Bill does the following portion of the memorial directly point. "Your memorialists, therefore, pray that the Bill granting further protection to religious societies, *which has already passed the House of Representatives*, and is now pending before the Senate, may become a law."

The provisions of this Bill differ from the enactment now in force on that subject, mainly in a four fold extension of the bounds of jurisdiction, (reaching from an area of 4 to near 16 miles) and in making a confiscation of all such goods as may be offered for sale.

Your committee is of opinion that there is no country on the face of the globe, where religious liberty is as wide spread and boundless, as in our own happy land.

It was expressly to avoid the tyranny and oppression of the old world that our fathers sought the peace and quiet of the wilderness, where they might feel and know "that all men are born free, equal and independent; and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." To sustain and carry out these views, it is expressly declared in our first compact, "that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the RIGHTS of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious society or mode of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit." Add to this the protection granted in the law of 1831, which provides for fine and imprisonment, without presentment or indictment, notwithstanding the sacred pledge, "that the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate," and you have a bulwark of protection, made at the expense of our constitution. Shall we go still farther? Shall that sacred instrument become a dead letter, by engrafting a part of the "blue laws of Connecticut" in our code? (a confiscation of property for certain offences.) Shall we attach the same punishment for selling a glass of cider, that we do for theft or forgery? Shall we incarcerate in prison an American citizen for selling a water-mellon? Are we not told in the constitution, that "when the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant, with as little compunction as they do the slightest offences. For the same reasons, a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishment being to reform, not to exterminate mankind."

It has been justly remarked, by a great and good man, that "when we undertake to be God's avenger, we become demons;" "driven by the frenzy of religious zeal, we lose all gentler feelings—forget the most sacred precepts of our creed, and become ferocious and unrelenting." A warm friend to our American institutions, has justly remarked, that "in our individual character, we all entertain opinions, and pursue a corresponding practice, upon the subject of religion." However diversified these may be, we all harmonize as citizens, while each is willing that the other shall enjoy the same liberty that he claims for himself. But in our representative character, our individual character is lost. The individual acts for himself—the representative for his constituents. He is chosen to represent their political, not their religious views—to guard the rights of man; not to restrict the rights of conscience.

"The history of the world furnishes the melancholy demonstration, that the disposition of one man, to coerce the religious homage of another, springs from an unchastened ambition, rather than a sincere devotion to any religion. The principles of our government do not recognize in the majority, any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man."

From the earliest period of time, religious teachers have obtained great ascendency over the minds of the people; and in every nation, ancient or modern, whether Pagan, Mahommedan, or Christian, have succeeded in the incorporation of their religious tenents, with the political institutions of their country. The Persian idols, the Grecian oracles, the Roman auguries, and the modern priesthood of Europe, have all, in their turn, been the subjects of popular adulation, and the agents of political deception. If the bill, recommended by the memorial, should be adopted, it would be difficult for human sagacity to foresee, how rapid would be the succession, or how numerous the train of measures which might follow, involving the most sacred rights of all—the rights of conscience.

"Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the human mind; and when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature, under the delusive pretext of doing God's service. Nothing so infuriates the heart, to deeds of rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in its toils, so presevering in its determinations, so appalling in its course, or so dangerous in its consequences."

"The equality of rights secured by the constitution, may bid defiance to mere political tyrants; but the robe of sanctity too often glitters to deceive."

Your committee adopt the above views with an eye single to the responsibility, and would further add, that "the representative who would violate these principles, would lose his delegated character, and forfeit the confidence of his constituents." There are other reasons which have their due weight with our committee, in opposing the passage of this bill.

The Rev. Wm. Herr, a respectable minister of that church most interested in the passage of this bill, has conversed freely with your committee, on the merits and demerits of the above named bill, and has expressed a desire that it should not become a law. It was inexpedient at this time, and he desired that your committee would oppose it. In furtherance of this object, Mr. Herr wrote the following letter:

"*Honorable Senator Tod:*

"DEAR SIR:—Since my interview with you, I have had some time to reflect on the provisions of the bill for the protection of religious meetings, and also conversed with an aged friend on the subject, and *we both* concur in the *opinion*, that, on the whole, it would be best for the Legislature, at present, to *take* no further *action* in the *premises*. *Some* of the *provisions* of the *act* are *exceedingly objectionable*, not only to myself, but also, if I know the feelings of the church, must be to the great body of our people. *I refer now to the penalty of imprisonment.*

"*We wish not revenge;* nor do we seek to impose degradation on any of our fellow citizens, and unless we can be, as a *religious* body, *protected* in some *other way*, we had rather that a law, embodying such provisions, *would* not *pass*. Again, the process by which the offender is to be reached, seems rather tedious, and so far as its execution is concerned, will prove a perfect nullity. Did time and circumstances permit, I might enter into a detail, but let me close by saying, that, as the bill is now on the table, it is *preferred* that it should remain there. I thank you, sir, for the interest you *manifest* in behalf of the church, of which I am an unworthy member.

In haste, respectfully yours,

WM. HERR.

Wednesday, March 11, 1840.

Your committee are satisfied that the opinions expressed in the above letter, spring from a good heart, and that the *feeling* and humane author, in all probability had his attention especially drawn to that part of the bill, which proposes to take from the unsuspecting farmer or tradesman, his wagon and horses for selling a glass of cider or water-mellon. Nothing short of a love for humanity, and *respect* for the constitution of our country, could have dictated the above sentiments. Your committee is satisfied, that had his *constituents* examined the bill in detail, as did the Rev. Mr. Herr, they would have arrived at the same conclusion. Being possessed, as *he* is, of a sound heart and an innate love for the republican institutions of our country.

That the memorial is the *offspring* of a letter, written by the Rev. Mr. Herr, of Columbus, to the Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Portsmouth, is not a matter for the investigation of this committee; nor is it our duty to analyze the nice difference of feeling that governed the reverend gentleman when writing these several communications. It is enough to know, that when conversing with your committee, he spoke against the passage of the law—when writing to the Senator from Trumbull, he justly repudiated the provisions of the bill, that when the instructions were necessary from Scioto, he must have spoken in favor of it.

After a minute investigation of this subject, your committee is of opinion, that the laws now on this subject, are sufficiently severe; therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

As a general reply to this farrago we will give the statutory provisions of Pennsylvania, protecting religious worships,—a State of much intelligence and longer experience than ours, as taken from a digest of her laws: fifth edition, p. 868.

ACT OF APRIL 2D, 1822. 7. SMITH, P. 650.

An Act to prevent the disturbance of meetings, held for the purpose of religious worship.

5. SECTION I. From and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect, place, or have any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or any other place whatever, for the purpose or use of selling, giving or otherwise disposing of any kind of articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider or any other fermented, mixed or strong drink, (excepting as hereinafter excepted) within three miles of any place of religious worship in this State, during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place.

6. SEC. II. If any person or persons shall or do violate this act by erecting, fixing, or having any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or other place for the purpose or use aforesaid, or by selling, bartering, giving or otherwise disposing of any kind of articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider or other fermented, mixed or strong drink, in, at or about any such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or any place whatever, prepared or used for the purposes aforesaid, within three miles of any place of religious worship, during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place, the person or persons so offending, shall first be informed of his, her or their violation of this act, and shall be warned by any Justice of the Peace, Constable, or two free-holders of the county where the offence is, or shall have been committed, to desist from such offence, and to remove such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel or other thing, together with all such articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider or other strong drink, belonging to, or in the possession of the person or persons so offending, and if such person or persons, on receiving such information and warning, shall forthwith cease to offend against this act, and shall remove as aforesaid at least three miles from such place of religious worship, then no further proceedings under this act shall be had against such person or persons; but if such person or persons shall refuse or neglect, immediately to remove as aforesaid, when informed and warned as aforesaid, then all the said articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider and other fermented, mixed and strong drink, and all the vessels, chests and other things containing the same, together with such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or other place prepared and used for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby declared to be forfeited, and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace and Constable with two free-holders of the county, to seize and take possession of all or any part of the said forfeited articles and liquors, together with such booth, stall, tent and carriage, boat or vessel, and at any time within ten days after, to advertise and sell the same, and after deducting and paying the necessary and lawful expenses of such seizure and sale, the residue of the proceeds of such sale or sales shall be paid to the overseers of the poor in the township for the use of the poor of the county, where the support of the poor is a county charge, and where it is a township charge to the poor of the township where such offence shall have been committed.

7. SEC. III. Nothing in this act shall be taken or construed so as to affect any licensed tavern keeper, in his or her ordinary and lawful business, at his or her usual place of residence, specified in his or her license, nor shall it be so taken and construed as to effect any merchant, shopkeeper, farmer, mechanic or other person in the usual and lawful transactions of his, her or their ordinary concerns and business, in their usual place of doing such business, nor shall it be so taken, construed or understood, as to affect any person or persons who shall have a permit in writing, from the person or persons having the oversight, charge and management of any such meeting, to sell bread and other necessary articles of food for man and beast: *Provided*, The conduct of persons attending such meeting shall accord with the lawful rules and regulations of such meeting, and the property of such persons attending such meetings be not of the description forbidden by this act.

8. SEC. IV. If any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for doing or causing to be done any thing in pursuance of the act according to the provisions thereof, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue and give the special matter under this act in evidence, and if in such suit or action a verdict and judgment shall be given for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuited or discontinue his action, the defendant or defendants shall have and recover double cost of suit.

SEC. V. [Repeals act of 1st April, 1811. 5, Smith, p. 257.]

9. SEC. VI. From and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled for the purpose of religious worship, by blowing horns or trumpets, shooting or firing guns, or by any other means, with intent to disturb or interrupt the worship or devotion of said congregation, society or meeting, he or they, on conviction, before any Judge, Justice of the Peace or Alderman of the proper city or county, wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, for the use of the poor of the city, borough or township wherein the offence shall be committed, and where there are no poor, it shall be paid to the supervisors of the township for the improvement of the highways.

Act of 15th April, 1835. *Pamph. p.* 336.

"An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to prevent the disturbance of meetings held for the purpose of religious worship,' passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two."

"10. SEC. I. If any person or persons convicted under the sixth section of this Act, to which this is a supplement, shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the fine imposed on him, her or them, and goods and chattles cannot be found whereof to levy the same, the said person or persons so convicted shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for a term not exceeding five days."

Now, here is an act "erecting a special jurisdiction over an erea" more than twice as large as that contemplated in the rejected bill, and with provisions as strong, if not much stronger, answering, in its practical operations, to all intents and purposes, the object of its adoption; and, although it has been in existence for 18 years, we have never heard one syllable of complaint about its being made the instrument of oppression or tyranny. Nay, it was never once supposed by any enlightened citizen of Pennsylvania, that these statutes had any resemblance to the "blue laws of Connecticut." It would seem that it takes more discerning men than they, to discover this similarity.

As it respects imprisonment, upon which so much stress is laid in the Report, we are of opinion that the law before us is correct in not requiring it, where there is property to pay the penalty. But how many worthless beings are there, who can blow horns, shoot their guns, or yell like savages, so as to disturb the quietude of the worship of God, and when you fine them, they have not one cent to pay the forfeit, and will just laugh at you and go the next minute and do the same thing over again? Yes, and more important men,—men who have property to hold them responsible to the laws, can hire such worthless wretches as these, for a draught of whiskey, to do any dirty work for them. Dispense with imprisonment and you have no way to check them; but it would be equal to a license to all such to do just as they please. It is worthy of note, as we discover from the dates of the statute and amendment above, that the State of Pennsylvania tried their law for the protection of religious worship, thirteen years before they added the penalty of imprisonment. They found without this, there was a worthless class of the community upon which you could lay no other restraint, whatever. Can these be the men who so wonderfully interest the sympathies of the committee?

O! but says Dr. Glover "shall we attach the same punishment to selling a glass of cider that we do for theft or robbery? Shall we incarcerate in prison an American citizen for selling a water-mellon?" Wonderful tyranny this!—We did not see the bill, rejected by the Senate, in any of its stages. But we take it for granted from the gentleman's reasonings, that it called for a forfeiture of the property on sale, and fine and imprisonment where the fine was not discharged. If this be correct, and if it were the ground of his objection, why did he not so amend the bill as to do away fine and imprisonment, both, when there was a forfeiture of property? Such a law would be, so far as this particular is concerned, like the Pennsylvania law before us, and would doubtless have given general satisfaction. But we are afraid the true secret is, that the Dr. has a great affinity for that class against which the proposed law was designed to operate, and that he is merely seeking excuses to shield his *particular* friends.

As it respects what the Dr. says about becoming "God's avenger," "one man's" "coercing the religious homage of an other," "religious teachers" "gaining ascendency over the minds of the people," "the Persian idols, the Grecian oracles, the Roman augeries, and the modern priesthood of Europe," &c. &c. all this has about as little to do with the subject as if he had given the history of Sinbad the Sailor, or recited the Sermon of Breckenridge's Scotchman who *pracht* up and down the Scriptures.

The state of the question is this,—not that the petitioners wish to coerce the religious opinions of the public, to exert an undue influence over the people, or to become God's avengers,—but shall they be protected, while peaceably worshipping their God, from disturbance and oppression on the part of a worthless class of spectators, who make merchandize of the gospel, and promote their private interests at the expense of religion, and the order and morality of the community. This is the question at issue.

All who are in the practice of holding protracted meetings in the grove, are interested in the proposed law. Among whom are the Episcopal and Protestant Methodists, the United Brethren, the Albrights, the Winebreners, the New Lights, so called, and occasionally the Presbyterians; add to these, the Baptist Associations, for want of suitable houses, are often held in the woods, and have frequently been made the subject of this kind of annoyance. The disturbances of which the petitioners complain have existed for more than thirty years, and because of the total inefficacy of the existing laws to suppress them, the aggressors have been annually gaining confidence in their ability to carry on their oppressive speculations with impunity, and are becoming more bold and insolent in their practices. If we add to this the spirit of mobocracy and outlawry which has been the order of the day for some years, which has a tendency to encourage every violation of law, we can account for the fact that latterly these disturbances have become of such an aggravating character as to raise at last the slumbering indignation of these very numerous classes of the community, who are left without adequate protection by law, and is inducing them to call on the Legislature to throw its shield around them.—And instead of there being only *one hundred*, as the report would seem Jesuitically to indicate, there were thousands, from every part of the State, who sent up their petitions to the last Legislature asking for protection. And we can assure the reader, that there is that kind of feeling abroad, at the present, which will induce legislators ultimately to pay attention to this matter. There is not a class of citizens that have been more imposed on by a worthless set of vagabonds, and who have borne it longer than the petitioners. But there is a certain point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue and degenerates into meanness. That point is now approached and re-action is taking place.

But the report says,—"after minute investigation of this subject, your committee is of opinion, that the laws now on this subject, are sufficiently severe," &c. When the reader recollects who are the principal disturbers at these protracted meetings, he will be able to see the ability with which this committee have made their "minute investigations." The greatest disturbers, in fact, of these public meetings are the cake and "mellon" men, against whom there is not even the vestige of a law. The cider and grog men, by hard fighting, may by kept a mile distance, but it is usually such a task, from the imbecility of the law, that few will engage in the enterprize. But the victuallers,—the cake and cheese men, who humanely come to accommodate the people, if they can get the privilege of a land holder to erect their booth, which can generally be done, particularly as they never intend any harm.—These will quarter themselves within sight or hearing of the stand, erect their fires, which become a place of resort for the drunken, dissipated and profane. These will go off to the towns, taverns or shanties and get their bottles replenished with spirits, and then return to these victualling establishments, as they are nearest head quarters, and will prowl around all night, cursing, swearing, fighting and howling, in a manner highly offensive to the peaceable worshippers, and greatly injurious to the morals of the community. We have witnessed instances where the managers of such meetings have had the control over the land in the vicinity so as to keep off these cake and "mellon" men, that all the rowdies and ruffians would repair to the grogeries a mile distant and there remain; and though from the scenes frequently exhibited at these places you would suppose you were in the very subburbs of hell, all would be quiet and orderly at the meeting. Besides there is, in reality, notwithstanding all their fair pretensions, not a more faithless and worthless set of villians in the world than these said victuallers. You cannot believe a word they say. They will promise you most faithfully to keep order and sell nothing but eatables, at the same time they will have spirits behind the curtain, and if they could make one dollar by it, they would countenance a disorder that would destroy the meeting. A long and intimate acquaintance with their history enables us to speak advisedly upon this subject. This view shews what confidence is to be put in the report under notice, which professes to have so "minutely" examined the "subject." It does not even seem to know what is the matter.

The report proceeds mainly on the principle of mercy; its author does not seem yet to have learned that even "a God all mercy would be a God unjust," much more a legislative body.—Great lenity is to be shewn the "cider" and "mellon" men. Dear creatures, they are certainly worthy of the fostering care of Dr. Glover. Perhaps it was mainly to those he was indebted for his seat in the halls of legislation, and he wishes to be faithful to his constituents at least.—But these religionists—these fanatics—these camp-meeting enthusiasts are not worthy the attention of this legislative son of Esculapius.—Though they are a law abiding people, and tho' the constitution does guarantee to them the right to peaceably worship God as they think proper. Yet, what of all this? the Dr. might take into his head to go to camp-meeting about election time, and if the weather should be a little warmish, he might wish to refresh himself with a "water-mellon" or a glass of "cider," and it would be entirely out of the question to require him to go two miles for these accommodations.—He would rather have them a little nearer head quarters; and though this might give unconstitutional disturbance to the worshippers of God, what does he care about that? Religion, it may be, is a mere matter of moonshine to him.

But, to us, the most sickening part of this report is the use that is made of the Rev. Wm. Herr. His letter, to the committee, which is paraded in the rear of the report with so much confidence, was evidently sucked out of him, by flattering his vanity, with a view, no doubt, to shield the committee from the indignation of the petitioners. How far it may have this effect we cannot say, for it is probably not generally known, that Mr. Herr is comparatively young and a man of limited powers and experience, whose opinion, in a matter of this kind, is entitled to but little weight. But, to see dignified legislators stooping to such things as this, is humiliating indeed. We cannot even think of it without feeling as though we had within us the contents of an apothecary shop.

Our connexion with these public meetings has given us an opportunity to know what statutory provisions were necessary for their protection. And it is our opinion that the law of Pennsylvania, on that subject, is as perfect as human wisdom can devise. While it strictly guards against every unnecessary severity, imprisoning none but those on whom it could lay no other restraint whatever, it is nevertheless sufficiently energetic to answer the purposes of its enactment, and to preserve morality and good order. In the *first* place this law forfeits all goods on sale, within three miles of any place of worship, if the owners do not desist from selling, after being warned to do so; without this the practices complained of could never be suppressed, for the owners of the goods could always employ some irresponsible worthless fellows to sell for them, and thus trample on any other law provisions with impunity. But where there are goods to be forfeited there is no imprisonment, neither should there be, because that is itself a sufficient check, which is all any good man should call for. *Secondly;* it exempts every case that should be exempted, and makes a provision for the supply of food for man and horse in a way that disturbances can be prevented. *Thirdly;* it imposes a penalty on any one who will commence a vexatious prosecution under its provisions. *Fourth* and lastly; it provides for imprisonment in such cases only where it can lay no other restraint. Now, if our legislative dignatories were not capable, themselves, of framing a bill which would answer the object of the petitioners, without being too severe,—why did they not go to the Pennsylvania statute book and copy this act? They could not better have suited their memorialists.

Suffer us here to add, though we should wander awhile from the subject, that truth compells us to say, that the more we become acquainted with the institutions of Pennsylvania, the greater is our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of her public functionaries, and the higher she stands in our estimation in a comparison with other States. At the same time she promptly puts her veto on the demands of privileged arrogance, she attends to the wants, and extends her fostering care to her humblest citizens. For example, some eighteen years ago, the Methodists, when comparatively a feeble people, asked her Legislature to protect them from disturbance at their public meetings, and without any hesitancy she gave them the statute before us. Some eight years since, after this church had gained a powerful accession to her strength, her bishops and privileged clergy appear in her courts to demand the surrender, on the part of her citizens, of some 40 or $50,000 worth of meeting house property in the city of Pittsburgh, whose money paid for it, and whom they wished to be dispossessed on the grounds of the claims of their disciplinary TRUST DEED. To whom the court in substance responded—"No, gentlemen! we have examined your DEED and find it conveys an illegal TRUST;—a trust unknown to the laws of Pennsylvania. Your General Conference, to whose control this property is made subject in this deed, is composed of bishops and ministers, residents of other States, and the laws of Pennsylvania do not permit foreigners, by artful conveyances, to wrest away the property of her citizens who may happen to differ from them in subtle points of faith or abstract notions of ecclesiastical polity. The property is with the people whose money paid for it, your deed to the contrary notwithstanding, for the benefit of themselves and their children." After this failure to establish their claims in the courts of Pennsylvania, on the part of the Episcopal Methodist clergy, they paraded a host of petitions asking the Legislature to legalize their claim to the property; but that body reported against the prayer of the petitioners. This report holds the following language:

"The Supreme Court has declared, that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, is not such a religious society as is recognized by the Act of Assembly of 1730–31; and to incorporate the Conference, composed entirely of the clergy, a great portion of whom do not reside in the State, and to confer on it the whole control of all the churches and grounds in possession of the different congregations, (especially while the members who compose the Methodist society are now divided on this and other subjects,) would be injudicious if not unconstitutional.

But how has our State acted under similar circumstances? In reference to the protection of religious meetings; the Senate respectfully lays the bill for that purpose on the table, leaving a large portion of quiet and peaceable citizens still exposed to the disturbances of a set of unprincipled spectators and ruffians, and then bores the petitioners by politely intimating that what they ask is in substance a re-enactment of the "blue laws of Connecticut." And the Supreme Court of Ohio, with John C. Wright at their head, "in Muskingum, Oct. Term 1831," three of the Judges being on the bench, all agreed in giving such an opinion of the laws as puts the general conference of itinerant preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in possession of all the church property of this State, amounting probably in value at this time to near $1,000,000, and thereby virtually driving out all the laity of the church from the meeting houses and parsonages, erected with their own money, for their own accommodation,—and did *actually* drive out of a meeting house in this neighborhood the men who principally built it. And we wish the reader to recollect, that the statute passed Jan. 3, 1825, on the enabling provisions of which the court predicated their verdict, is almost a copy of the Pennsylvania law of 1730–31 above alluded to. So that the two courts from similar statutes, arrive at different conclusions. One puts the general conference in possession of all the people's property, the other, notwithstanding a like authority, vetoes the claims of that body.

While we are upon this subject we shall name one matter that we think discreditable to the court in this case. This suit grew out of a controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church with regard to limiting the powers of the itinerant ministry. When that body saw that their prerogatives, would, in all probability, be wrested from them, if the investigation was not suppressed, they determined to put an end to it by the expelling process; and when they expelled the people held on to their property. In this posture of affairs it became a matter of some moment, to the parties, to know whether the "Methodist E. Church in the United States" could hold property in this State; or in other words, whether the deed in the discipline was a legal trust deed. In order to ascertain this, the defendants surrendered several other chances of success, and on an agreed state of facts submitted this main question to the court, with the understanding that their act was to be reported among the decisions of that tribunal. If it went in favor of the defendants, it having a general bearing, they expected to gain property, if against them they would gain an argument, and be able to appeal to the records for the facts. But no, in some 30 or 40 minutes after the case was brought before the court, involving all these immense interests, its mind was made up—its opinions delivered and pocketed and has never seen the public records that we can find. Thus, in a case, as plain as a sun beam (at least so Pennsylvania considered it) the court sacrifices the principles of justice, and abandons the weak to accommodate itself, it would seem, to a popular party, and then shrinks from the light by keeping its acts in the dark. It cannot say that the case was not of sufficient importance to be reported, for, it is doubtful if ever one involving a greater amount of property, or more important principles, was ever submitted to the consideration of this honorable body.

By reference to the Christian Advocate and Journal for August the 26th, 1831, it will be seen that the Episcopal Methodists, at their college in Augusta, Ky., "conferred the degree of *Doctor of Laws*" "upon the Hon. John C. Wright, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio," and that too at the very time this suit was pending before the Supreme Court. What effect such Jesuistry as this had, we leave the reader to judge. Solomon, however, tells us, "the gift perverteth judgment." But if the court had published their opinion, as we desired, and met their acts like men, in the light of day, we should have held a higher respect for them.

We wish here to call the attention of our democratic brethren to this Methodist Episcopal corporation. They have set about the work of limiting and reforming corporate establishments; whether in this they are doing right or wrong we intend to give no opinion, as our paper is not dedicated to party political questions. But, we ask, why is it that there is not a word said about this privileged order? The itinerant ministers of the M. E. Church have, in the United States, virtually, the absolute control over all church property, amounting, probably, in value from 40 to $50,000,000. By an artful trust deed, which not one of the laity to one hundred understands, they have it so secured that it can be taken from the people at pleasure, where the law does not interfere. Yea, and by the arrangements of the discipline, the ultimate control of all this property is in the bishops, so that if it were conveyed to them in *fee simple*, it is doubtful if it would any more increase their power and importance than it does under the present arrangement. And the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case above, has legalized their claims, and thus given to a foreign body the right to wrest away at pleasure the property of the citizens of this State. But whether their decision is in their pocket or elsewhere we cannot say. Now, Dr. Glover appears to be so wonderfully afraid of the influence "of religious teachers," that he cannot grant a law, evidently called for, for the protection of the laity, for fear it would open the door "to a train of measures" which might "involve the sacred rights of all." Yet, he will set by and witness the arrogance of this spiritual corporation,—see it every day adding to its immense wealth, and weaving its net of entanglement around the people, but not a solitary word in opposition. He strains mightily at swallowing the gnat, but down goes the camel without even a wry face. Now if the democrats will will go to work and break loose the iron grasp that these clergy have on the people's property, and disband this corrupting aristocracy, who ever may censure them for so doing we can assure them that we will not.

We regret to be under the necessity of giving such views of the acts of our public functionaries. But as the constitution secures to us the freedom of investigation, we think it, on the whole, right to expose such doings according to the best of our ability. If this course were generally pursued it would tend to put our public officers more on their guard.

We have thrown out these facts and sentiments in haste and have not had time for suitable review; there may therefore be some things not so clearly stated as they ought to be, and consequently liable to mislead. Any thing of this kind we stand ready to correct. But the facts and sentiments here stated, as we design them to be understood, we are prepared to stand by.

The editor of the "Ohio Statesman," in his paper of the 27th ult., in directing our notice to the Report of the select committee of the Senate, holds the following language:

"We call the attention of the Western Recorder to the report of Dr. Glover, in this paper, touching the law to regulate religious meetings. The federalist have also shown the cloven foot in this matter. No one would go further than we would to protect religious societies in the peaceable enjoyment of their worship—we never saw the day that we did not abhor above all things, he that would interrupt any society in its religious duties, but we dislike also all attempts to establish an ecclesiastical despotism, under pretext of protecting the right of the church. In this country we must strike the proper medium."

Now, does our old friend Medary, (in the days of the "Farmer,") intend by this to say that the Methodists, and the friends of the bill are all "federalists?" If so would it not follow that the cake and "mellon" men, and their friends, must be the Democracts? However we are happy to inform our brother that there are two kinds of Methodists, and that we belong to the Democratic Methodists. As he is at the head of the Democratic political press in this State, so are we at the head of the Democratic Methodist press in the western country; and if he will attend to the "federal" party in the State we will try and attend to them in the Methodist church. So we will be co-workers in the good cause.

On the subject of camp meetings, we would remark, so far as we are personally concerned we would not care if they were dispensed with, particularly unless we could be allowed a law, sufficiently energetic to protect them. But a large majority of the Methodist people call for them, and on the principles of republicanism, of course, they are entitled to them. And that they are profitable to many we have no doubt.—Indeed, if it were not for the draw back, because of these disturbances, purely for the want of an efficient law, we should consider them very high sources of en-

ent. Such a large assembly, for the being entirely separate from the l, mingling in the worship of God, fails to excite a larger amount of ional and social feeling than ordina- ircumstances can call forth. We close by calling the attention of the r to the following extract from the of one who had no connexion with Methodists; and shall add that we ear testimony to the fidelity of his ription of the effects of a camp meet- scene.

Western Camp Meeting.—None, one who has seen, can imagine the est excited in a district of country, aps fifty miles in extent, by the ted approach of the time for a camp ing; and none but one who has seen, imagine how profoundly the preach- ave understood what produce effect how well they have practised upon Suppose the scene to be where the extensive excitements and the most uent camp meetings have been, du- the two past years, in one of the itiful and fertile valleys among the ntains of Tennessee. The notice has circulated two or three months. On appointed day, coaches, chaises, wag- carts, people on horseback, and mul- les travelling from a distance on foot, ons with provisions, mattrasses, tents, arrangements for the stay of a week, seen hurrying from every point to- ds the central point. It is in the st of a grove of those beautiful and trees, natural to the valleys of Ten- see, in its deepest verdure, and beside ring branch, for the requisite supply vater. "The ambitious and wealthy there, because in this region opinion ll powerful; and they are there, ei- to extend their influence, or that their ence may not be noted, to diminish it. irants for office are there, to election- and gain popularity. Vast numbers there from simple curiosty, and mere- o enjoy a spectacle. The young and beautiful are there, with mixed mo- s, which it were best not severely to tinize. Children are there, their ng eyes glistening with intense inter- of eager curiosity. The middle aged iers and mothers of families are there, h the sober views of people, whose ns in life are fixed, and waiting calm- to hear. Men and women of hoary rs are there, with such thoughts, it y be hoped as their years invite. Such the congregation consisting of thou- ds.

"A host of preachers of different de- minations are there, some in the earn- vigor and aspiring desires of youth, iting an opportunity for display: oth- , who have proclaimed the gospel, as grims of the cross from the remotest th of our vast country to the shores the Mexican gulf, and ready to utter words, the feelings, the experience, ich they have treasured up in a travel- g ministry for fifty years, and whose ents trembling with age, still more pressively than their words, announce, t they will soon travel and preach no re on earth, are there. Such are the achers.

"The line of tents is pitched: and the igious city grows up in a few hours der the trees, beside the stream.— mps are hung in lines among the nches—and the effect of their glare on the surrounding forest is as of mag-

The scenery of the most brilliant atre in the world is a painting only children compared with it. Mean- ne the multitudes with the highest ex- ement of social feeling added to the neral enthusiasm of expectation, pass om tent to tent, and interchange apos- lic greetings and embraces; and talk of ming solemnities. Their coffee and a are prepared, and their supper is fin- ed. By this time the moon, for they ke thought to appoint the meeting at a oper time of the moon, begins to show s disk above the dark summits of the ountains, and a few stars are seen glim- ering through the intervals of the nches. The whole constitutes a tem- e worthy of the grandeur of God. An d man in a dress of the quaintest sim- icity, ascends a platform, wipes the dust om his spectacles, and in a voice of sup- ressed emotion, gives out the hymn, of hich the whole assembled multitude can cite the words, and an air in which ev- y voice can join. We should deem oorly of the heart that would not thrill, s the song is heard, like the 'sound of any waters,' echoing among the hills nd mountains. Such are the scenes, the ssociations, and such the influence of xternal things upon a nature so fearful- and wonderfully constituted as ours, hat little effort is necessary on such a heme as religion, urged at such a place, nder such circumstances, to fill the heart nd the eyes. The hoary orator talks of od, of eternity, a judgment to come, and ll that is impressive beyond. He speaks f his experiences, his toils and travels, is persecutions and welcomes, and how many he has seen in hope, in peace and riumph, gathered to their fathers; and when he speaks of the short space that remains to him, his only regret is, that he can no more proclaim in the silence of death, the mercies of his crucified Re- deemer. There is no need of the studied rick of oratory, to produce in such a place the deepest movements of the heart. No wonder, as the speaker pauses to dash the moisture from his own eye, that the audience are dissolved in tears, or utter- ng the exclamations of penitence. Nor s it cause for admiration, that many who poised themselves on an estimation of higher intellect, and a nobler sensibility, than the crowd, catch the infectious feel- ing, and become women and children in their turn; and though they 'come to mock, remain to pray.'"—*Flint.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 29, 1840.

The reply of Bro. Boyd, to the strictures upon him in our last number, is received, and shall appear in our next,—this paper being pre-occupied with other matter.

The prices of wheat and flour remain much the same as at our last quotations, except in Baltimore. Lyford of the 18th inst. states that some 2000 barrels were sold at 25 cents advance on former prices.

We make an apology for the long winded article on our second page on Dr. Glover's Report, and promise not to transgress, in this way, shortly, again. The law for the protection of religious meetings, was one that we took more interest in than any which came before the Legislature at its last session. We consider the disorders, at these public meetings, not only very inconvenient to the parties concerned, but highly discreditable to the character of the State. They are witnessed by scores of foreigners and strangers, who, from what they see exhibited on such occasions, form an estimate of our reputation very much to our disadvantage, as a community.—We ask the reader to lay it by for a wet day, and then, when at leisure, and not before, to give it a careful perusal.

We see in the New York papers, a number of very flattering notices of our statesman, Professos Bronson. The following is from the New Yorker:

"Professor Bronson.—Those who have heard this elocutionist do not need an invitation to go again; but many, who have recently heard him for the first time, have expressed great regret that they had not enjoyed that privilege before.—Others may need to be informed, that Professor Bronson has spent many years in mastering every principle of elocution, and has matured a system, of whose excellencies his own recitations are a splendid specimen. His hearers cannot be surprised at the flattering testimonials which have been so freely given him wherever he has spoken; but the improved voices of his pupils are the best certificates.

"A clergyman in this city, who lost his voice several years ago, has astonished his friends by the great improvement in his delivery since he has enjoyed Professor B's instruction.

"Clergymen and Sabbath School teachers will derive great benefit from his biblical readings on Saturday evening. Few can hear him read Judah's speech for Benjamin, or David's lamentation for Absalohi, without tears. His reading exemplifies his own definition of elocution,—'The art of reading with science and effect.' But each of your readers may go to the Tabernacle and become A Delighted Listener."

A fire occurred in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 16th inst., destroying property to the amount, of between $30 and 40,000.

The papers announce the death of the Hon. Hugh L. White, who recently resigned his seat in Congress. He died on the 10th inst. at his residence near Knoxville, Tennessee, in the 67th year of his age.

The Weather.—We have had a plentiful fall of rain since our last, and some very warm weather for April. It cleared up on Sabbath evening, and has turned cooler, but has done no damage to the fruit. The pasturage is well nigh a month in advance of what it was the two past seasons, at this time of the year.

China.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 20th inst. says that orders have been received, at the navy yard of that place, to fit for sea, soon as practicable, the frigate Constellation, and the sloops Concord and Preble. They are designed for the East India station, to relieve the squadron there.

The Jeffersonian.—This paper apologises for not publishing our reply to its attack upon us, on the ground of its suspension about the time; and that before it got under way again, the number containing our reply was lost. But states on condition that we forward an other copy it will publish. Now, we have no other copy without breaking our files.—We shall therefore have to take the will for the deed. It is true the editor rather impeached our "veracity" and "candor" but we presume he hardly meant as bad as he said.—Yes, Brother Cable, your "explanation is satisfactory."

ITEMS.

Nothing important from Washington. The prospect in relation to the Boundary question is pacific.—*Bicknell.*

The British Government is said to have in contemplation, a new loan of £12,000,000.

The embezzlement of Mr. Beverly Dabney from the Bank of Virginia is stated at $400,000.

Vicksburg stock which sold in this city a month ago as low as eight dollars was sold on Saturday for $20 a 21.—*Bicknell.*

Mr. Condy Raguet's treatise on Banks, has been translated into French, and is highly commended by several of the leading Parisian Journals.

The price of freight on the Boston and Providence Railroad, has been reduced from $5 to $3 per ton. The charge to passengers had been previously reduced from $2 to $1 50.

A letter states that the Legislature of Michigan has adjourned in a riotous and tumultuous manner, without making any appropriation for the public works of the State.

On Tuesday night, as the steamboat Swallow was on her way to New York, Jonathan Jordon, an Indian, and one of the Oneida delegation to wait upon the President of the United States, fell overboard and was drowned.

The price of the fare on the railroad from Boston to Dedham, (distance ten miles,) was reduced, a week or two since from 37½ cents to 25. Since the reduction, the weekly receipts of the road have nearly doubled.

The people of New Haven have voted an appropriation of $5000 for the ornamenting of their already *beautiful* burying-ground, on condition that an equal sum be raised by subscription among the citizens.

$20 counterfeit notes of the Bank of Illinois, are said to be in circulation.—They are dated August 1st, 1839, payable to J. C. Barber or bearer, and signed Jno. Marshall, President, and Jno. Siddall, Cashier. The engraving is poorly executed, and the paper inferior.

The Blood Hounds.—After a scent of fifteen days continuation, up the St. John's River, Florida, Col. Twiggs pronounces the blood hounds to be entirely useless; all attempts to make them take the trail proving unavailing. If this prove true, as a general rule, it is a bad speculation.

A daughter of Mr. A. D. Weatherwax of Sand Lake, about 9 years of age, while lighting a match last Saturday, was suffocated by its fumes, and although in a measure restored by cold water, which she continued to call for and swallow, she died in about two hours afterwards, and before medical aid could be obtained.

James Wood.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, ordered that James Wood be confined in prison until the Court designate another place; to remain in such custody as long as he shall continue of unsound mind, or until he shall be otherwise discharged according to law.

A man named Robert McBeath undertook to perform a surgical operation on one David Hunter, at St. John, N. B. a few days since, and through his ignorance killed his patient. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of man slaughter against him, and he was committed for trial therefor.

We state with pleasuae that all the Banks of Philadelphia, with the exception of the Bank of the United States, now pay out either their own notes or the notes of other Banks, when so requested, and in payment of cheques. This course was adopted within the last week, and we need scarcely add much to the satisfaction of the business community.—*Bicknell.*

The late Fire at Washington.—We regret to learn from the National Intelligencer, that the loss of the Messrs. Langtree and O'Sullivan by the recent destruction of their office by fire, will not fall short of $18,000. The Mayor of the city is engaged in taking the depositions of divers persons relative to the origin of the fire. The general impression is that it was the work of an incendiary.

Indian Troubles.—Much anxiety is expressed in Missouri on account of the predatory incursions of Indians into the north-west parts of that State. The U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth number only about forty men, the rest having been called away by General Gaines, when he apprehended Cherokee disturbances. No violence beyond robbery had been committed, up to the 27th of March; and to that the Indians were driven by their impoverished condition.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Rio de Janeiro under date of 14th February; pays the following handsome compliment to the officers of the U. States frigate Indepence:

"The Independence is about leaving us, which makes us all quite sad. She takes with her the fairest set of officers, perhaps you ever saw. During their residence in this station, by their consistent and truly dignified deportment, they have secured to themselves what Solomon says is better than precious ointment. They have finished the term of three years from home and friends—they have done their duty—they have honored our nation—and now they return, enjoying the high esteem of their countrymen, and of strangers resident in this part of the world.

A Good Joke.—There is a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature legalizing the marriage of blacks and whites. A member made the following remark upon it:—

I shall vote in favor of this bill, simply because I do not wish to see a law on the statute book regulating a mere matter of taste, for such I consider to be the whole question of intermarriage between persons of different colors. It is purely a matter of taste, and if my friend from Nantucket wishes to marry a black, blue or green wife, I am content that he should have full liberty to indulge his preference for either color. All I request of him is, that when I happen to pay him a friendly visit at the island, he will not ask me to kiss his milk and molasses children.

Mississippi.—A law has been enacted by the Legislature of Mississippi at its last session called the "Valuation and Debt Law," provides that when property has been levied on, in satisfaction of an execution, the debtor may claim an appraisement; whereupon three disinterested persons shall be chosen, one by the plaintiff, one by the debtor, and the third by the sheriff, who shall appraise the property and make a certificate of their appraisement. The property is then to be offered for sale, at auction, and if two-thirds the appraised value is not offered, the sale is to be stopped, and the property to remain in the hands of the debtor for one year, and then be offered again for sale to the highest bidder.—*Baltimore American.*

From Harrisburgh.—*An Extra Session.*—The news from Harrisburgh is important. Thursday last, it will be remembered, was the day fixed upon for adjournment—and both Houses proceeded with their business accordingly. But they could not agree upon an internal improvement bill, and were about to adjourn without one, when the Governor sent in the Message to be found in another part of our paper. It is an interesting document, and does honour to its author. The case may be thus stated. The friends of Internal Improvements are rather in the majority in the House, and they appear to be determined that no bills for repairs, &c. shall pass, unless they get something to continue the main line. In the Senate, there is a majority opposed to appropriating any more money at the present time for new works, and in favor of suspending and paying off the debts due.

The *duty* of the Legislature, as it strikes us, is to provide for the payment of the interest on the State Debt, and also to devise a Sinking Fund for the ultimate liquidation of the debt.

Nothing was done in relation to small bills.

Both Houses re-assembled on Friday, to commence the extra session, as we suppose it must be called. Some of the members were very indignant at the course of the Governor, but what other course could he pursue?

A bill appropriating $200,000 for the expenses of the Government was passed, and then both Houses *adjourned to meet again on the 12th of May.* Such a decision, under the circumstances, will excite much disapprobation in the public mind. We consider it an outrageous proceeding. The interests and the honor of the State are too important to be thus endangered and trifled with.—*Bicknell.*

American Stocks in Paris—The Debt of Pennsylvania.—An important item of intelligence by a late arrival is that referring to the establishment of an Association at Paris for dealing in American Stocks. Four eminent French houses, Baguenault & Co., A. Dasier, Delessert & Co., and Hottinguer & Co., are concerned in the business conjointly with the Barings of London. The mode proposed is to convert American Stocks into bonds to bearer, with dividend warrants payable in Paris at the office of the "Administration," as the association is termed, or in London at that of Messrs. Barings Brothers & Co., and to offer them in this form to capitalists. Six per cent stock of the State of Ohio, five per cent. State of New York, and five per cent stock of the city of New York, are the stocks named for which certificates are first to be issued in the commencement of the system. The result cannot but be beneficial to American interests abroad, inasmuch as a new market will thus be opened to our stocks and of course a new demand created.

We may add our conviction that nothing will prove more permanently beneficial to American securities in Europe than a solemn determination on the part of the States to provide means not only for the prompt payment of the interest in specie, but also a sinking fund, backed by laws, to cut down the principal with as little delay as possible. Pennsylvania exhibits a lamentable figure just now in the European markets. Two years ago and her State securities were eagerly sought for and at a premium. Now they can be sold with great difficulty at prices ranging from 76 to 80. Our recent Legislature we regret to say, had not nerve enough to enforce a direct tax. The people, however, are becoming alarmed, and we should not be surprised at much and just excitement upon this subject between this and the next election. It is not a party question, and we shall therefore continue to agitate it from time to time, in the hope of awakening public attention and averting from our Commonwealth both insolvency and dishonor. Our debt at the end of the present year will amount to something like forty millions of dollars—or about $150 for every taxable inhabitant of Pennsylvania. This, we venture to repeat, is no slight matter.—*Bicknell.*

Later From Texas.—*A Slaughter.*—Later advices from Texas have reached us by way of New Orleans. The Texas Sentinel contains the details of a shocking and disgraceful affair, in which a number of Cumanche Indians were slain.

On the 19th of March, a body of 65 Indians arrived at St. Antonio, bringing Miss Lockhart, a little girl, taken by them a year and a half since from the Guadaloupe, for the purpose of holding a council with the agents of our government.—They said they wished to see if they could get a high price for her; and if so, they would bring all the other prisoners one at a time. Miss Lockhart stated that she had seen all the other prisoners at their camp a few days before she left. Col. W. G. Cooke, acting Secretary of War, being present, thought it proper to take hostages for the safe return of the prisoners, and Col. Fisher was ordered to march two companies, and place them in the immediate vicinity of the council room.

After some parleying in relation to the prisoners, one company was ordered to march into the room, and the other to the rear of the building, where the warriors were assembled. The chiefs were then told that they were prisoners, and would not be liberated until they restored their white prosoners. One sprang to the back door and attempted to pass the sentinel, who presented his musket, when the Indian drew his knife and stabbed him. A general rush was then made for the doors. Capt. Howard caught one by the collar and received a severe stab. He then ordered the sentinels to shoot the Indian, which was instantly done. They all then drew their knives and bows for battle, and the whole twelve chiefs were immediately shot. In the meantime, Capt. Reed's company was attacked by the warriors in the rear of the yard, who fought with desperation. The indians were driven into the stone houses, from which they kept a gallant fire with their bows and rifles. Whenever their arrows struck, it was with such force that it penetrated to the feather. A small number succeeded in gaining the opposite side of the river, but Col. Wells pursued them with a party of mounted men, and killed all, with the exception of one renegade Mexican.

A single warrior took refuge in a stone house, refusing every offer of life sent him through the squaws, and after killing and wounding several of our men, the building was fired at night, and he was shot as he passed the door.

The whole number of warriors, excepting the Mexicans, amounting to 35, were killed, besides 2 women and 3 children. Our loss was 7 killed, viz. Lt. W. M. Dunnington, privates Kammiski and Whitney; Judge Thompson of Houston; Judge Hood of Bexar; Mr. Cayce, of Matagorda, and a Mexican.

Wounded—Capt. G. T. Howard, 1st inf.; Capt. Matthew Caldwell, 1st do; Lt. E. A. Thompson, private Kelly, company 1; Judge Robinson, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Carson. Total of wounded 8. Howard, Thompson and Kelly, very severely.

At the request of the prisoners, a squaw was liberated and well mounted, to go to the main tribe, and request an exchange of prisoners; she promised to return in four days, with our captive friends, and Cols. Cooke and M'Leod will wait until they return.

We learn from Mr. Durkee, who arrived from Austin yesterday, that Col. Burleson has been called upon to organize an expedition forthwith to operate against the Cumanches. He will raise one company on the Colorado, and at Austin, and take with him the company which left Houston a short time since, under Captain Pearce, and a body of Tonkwa Indians.

Another account states that 83 Indians and 6 Texans were killed, and a number wounded. It is added that Judge Robinson was severely wounded with an arrow, and that Mr. J. C. Morgan, after receiving two shots from the bow, revenged himself by killing two Indians.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Morning Herald.

Sunday, April 19, Two O'clock.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the splendid packet ship Geo. Washington, Captain Burrows, from Liverpool, 25th March, and the Charles Carroll, Captain Russell, from Havre, 15th March, we have received our full files of English and French papers, up to that date, inclusive.

There was a report in London that the King of Hanover was dead.

Prince Albert has become a patroniser of the Fine Arts.

Lord Lyndhurst was dangerously ill, 22d March.

Canada.—A motion has been made to have all the expenses of Lord Durham and Powlett Thompson, as Governors of Canada, laid before Parliament.

France.—The question on the Secret Service Money had not been decided on.

Toulon, March 18.—All the ships in our roadstead are getting ready for sailing at a moment's notice. They are expected to be sent on a cruise off the coast of Africa, from Algiers to Morocco, during the continuance of the expedition against Abdel Kader. It is almost certain, however, that the Emir obtains all his ammunition from Morocco by land carriage, and this we shall never be able to prevent.

Germany.—*Emigration from Germany to the United States.*—"At no period," says the Mayence Gazette, "was emigration to North America so considerable as at present. The emigrants, in general, are families in easy circumstances, some even rich, and whole caravans of them are daily passing through this town. The Americans will be delighted with their new colonists, as most of them are young, active men, between 20 and 30 years of age. On the 13th and 14th inst. upwards of 600 persons left the environs of Alzei for Havre by land. Only a short time ago, 60 persons from Bingen, Upper Hesse and Rhenish Prussia, took the same road, and will be followed to-morrow by as many more from the Grand Duchy of Baden."

Spain.—*Madrid, March* 18.—The Congress of Deputies is at length constituted. E. Isturitz has been chosen President by a large majority. The other members of the bureau are from the same party. Madrid is quiet. The accounts from the provinces are all satisfactory. The state of seige has just been raised.

Africa.—*Oran, March* 10.—A treaty has been concluded between Abdel Kader and the Emperor of Morocco, on the subject of the Holy war, for the complete extirpation of the French. The Emir has succeeded and is placed upon an equality with the Sultan. Great preparations are being made at Nedrama, a town on the frontier of Morocco. Abdel Kader is at Tlemeen recruiting his cavalry.

Russia.—A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Gazette, states on the authority of accounts from Russia, that the corps under General Perowsky had, on its march to Chiva, met with serious and unexpected obstacles. The Khan had destroyed all the bridges over the rivers and ravines and as wood is very scarce in that country, the expedition, which was harassed by a numerous cavalry of Usbecks, was much delayed in re-establishing the communications, and consequently advanced but slowly.

Chinese Affairs.—It is well known that double pay has been given to some parties engaged in hastening and accompanying the armament of China, and that our arsenals on the Sabbath has been employed to expedite the completion of the required instruments of destruction. Besides the addition to our taxation for the purchase of the army and the navy, the price of tea has advanced more than 1s 3d per pound, which, on the annual consumption of the kingdom, amounts to upwards £2,500,000 sterling, chiefly paid by the working classes.—*Standard.*

Business Department.

The Post Master at M'Connelsville, O., says George W. Linkins does not take his paper from the office. Will Bro. Woodruff please see to this.

Bro. A. Shinn is requested to forward the books ordered by A. H. Basset, (3 dozen) to the care of his friend Mr. Crow, in Louisville, Ky., and the cash shall be forthcoming.

The third Quarterly Meeting for Charlestown Circuit, Indiana, is appointed to be held at Bethlehem, including the 4th Saturday and Lord's day in May, (proximo.) Who will come to our help? Brethren are requested to come prepared to remain for as many days as convenient after Sabbath, in case we protract our meeting. A. H. Basset, *Superintendant.*

Anti Popery, wished us to revise his article so far as it needed, before publication; we thought every week we would set about the work, but up to this date we have been so pressed that we have not found time. We have now submitted it to the inspection of a competent hand as soon as it is returned to us, it shall be forthcoming.—We hope our friend will not think we have forgotten him.

Bro. Carson you say Mr. Little does not recollect any thing about subscribing for the paper; Mr. W. Hughey told us that he heard him give his consent to subscribe, being present when he was solicited by Bro. Guest. We have sent him the paper six months, and if he wants to do the fair thing he will pay for it without a word. You wish us to discontinue Mr. Riley's paper at the end of six months. He has not paid—look at our terms.

Resolutions of the Sugar Creek circuit, Indiana, held on the 14th of March, 1840.

Resolved 1st. That we approve of setting off the State of Indiana into a separate Conference District.

2d. That in our opinion it would promote the interest of our cause, if the committee charged with that subject, would proceed to appoint the time and place for holding the first Indiana Conference as soon as practicable. Signed,

Samuel Morrison.

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspaper, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We therefore wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remitances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

Camp Meeting.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. Inskeep, Sup.

Adamsville ct.

VARIETY.

From the Methodist Protestant and Family Visitor.

BAPTISM, NO. IV.

THE MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having noticed the institution, and the nature and design of water baptism, I now proceed to consider the *modus operandi*, which has given rise to so much controversy,—not, however, with any intention of provoking opposition, but rather to allay strife, and with a desire to relieve such as may be troubled in mind concerning what really constitutes a valid baptism. It is asked whether is *immersion, affusion, or aspersion* the proper mode? I reply: No one of these modes, exclusively, is essential to the validity of this ordinance. It may be administered in either mode. The mode is indifferent, seeing it depends not on the quantity of water used, nor the manner of its administration: Baptism being the application of water to the body in the NAME of the ever blessed TRINITY.

1. IMMERSION.—This is performed by dipping the body, all over, in water, generally in a river or pond, and sometimes in fonts prepared for the purpose. Many maintain that this is the only proper and scriptural mode of baptism. The advocates of this opinion rely upon their construction of the original word "*Baptizo*" which, they say, signifies *to immerse* only,—upon the expressions "*into* the water" and "*out of* the water"—and upon supposed allusions to this mode in the epistles of Paul. I have already shown that the original word does not always signify to immerse, and that "*to* the water" and "*from* the water," are as consonant with the original text as the common reading, consequently no proof can be thence adduced in favor of immersion only. *See No.* 1. The passages containing the supposed allusion to immersion shall be noticed hereafter. The claim set up for this mode exclusively, and the practice founded thereon, appear to me altogether indefencible and unwarranted by the word of God. It is admitted, however, that immersion is a mode of baptism which may be administered when desired by the person to be baptized under suitable circumstances, regard being had to the condition, health and comfort of the administrator and the candidate.

2. AFFUSION.—This is performed by pouring the water from a cup or other vessel upon the head of the person to be baptized. This is probably the manner in which John the baptizer administered this ordinance by the side of Jordan; and the way in which the disciples of Jesus baptized by the direction of the Lord.—*To pour upon* is a correct rendering of the original word "*baptizo*." This mode is supported also by the analogy of spiritual baptism. The spirit is uniformly said *to be poured out—to descend upon—to be shed forth*—and *to fall upon;* and if water baptism is intended to imitate the baptism of the Holy Ghost, then to be most expressive it should be administered by pouring. The quantity used is not important, and the mode may be conveniently administered, by taking some water in the hollow of the hand, and pouring it thence upon the head of the subject.

3. ASPERSION.—This is performed by sprinkling the water with the fingers or a branch of some herb or tree upon the person to be baptized. This mode is also justified by a proper rendering of the original word "*baptizo*," which signifies not only *to immerse* but also *to pour upon, to sprinkle, &c.;* and is included in the "divers washings" or "different baptisms" mentioned by Paul in Heb. 9, 10. The Israelites when brought out of Egypt were thus baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea and separated unto the Lord in the wilderness. The baptism of the spirit is sometimes figuratively spoken of by "*sprinkling with clean water.*" This mode has generally obtained among Pedo-baptists.

The Methodist Protestant Church acknowledges baptism as valid when administered in either form, and directs that "every adult person, and the parents of every child to be baptized, have the choice of immersion, sprinkling or pouring."—*See Discipline, page* 101. The practical result of this liberality of spirit in our institutions, is truly pleasing. Hundreds of persons are here associated in church-fellowship—some of whom have been baptized by *sprinkling*—some by *pouring*—and some by *dipping*, without ever thinking of this circumstance as an occasion of disunion or interruption of brotherly affection. The general voice is "Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind."

Baptism, then, may be administered in either mode, and so administered is equally valid, the person immersed in water—the person on whom water is poured—and the person sprinkled with water in the NAME of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, are all truly and properly baptized with the CHRISTIAN baptism. So I think and so I practice.—Let others think differently if they please.

But while I admit the validity of baptism by either mode, I am inclined to prefer *Affusion*, as the most eligible and scriptural, and look upon *Immersion* as least eligible, and on several accounts by no means adapted to the genius of the Gospel dispensation. I will briefly state my reasons for this objection to immersion, and leave the intelligent reader to supply cases in illustration as they will naturally suggest themselves to the mind.

1st. Immersion is not always practicable. A stream of water sufficiently deep, wherein to immerse a man, does not miraculously follow the minister of the gospel wherever he goes, as the stream from the rock followed the Israelites in the wilderness. The practice of bathing is not so universal, that fonts, already prepared, are found in every land and country—nor could the expense of them be readily met in all cases, for to the poor, the gospel is preached. A variety of difficulties render it impracticable at all times to attend to this mode.

2nd. Immersion is sometimes extremely hazardous and injurious to health. In some climates during the most of the year, the cold is so intense that if it could be performed at all, it would be with great danger; and in milder climes some persons would suffer severely for such exposure.

3rd. Immersion is sometimes impossible. The condition and health of thousands impose an insuperable barrier to its administration. The sick cannot be taken from their couches of pain and affliction, and plunged into the cold water. If the whole human family were now to believe, and desire baptism, how many millions there are who could not possibly be immersed?

Is it likely that Christ would have enjoined a mode, as indispensable, which is often impracticable, hazardous and impossible? Does he not command his disciples to go and disciple all nations by baptizing them? And would he prescribe a mode which would render it impossible to obey him? Certainly not. And yet if Christ prescribed immersion as the only mode, it is evident that baptism cannot be administered in thousands of cases.—Thus immersion conflicts with the terms of the institution itself.

But whatever may be the condition or circumstances, *affusion* and *aspersion* are ALWAYS *practical*, NEVER *dangerous*, NEVER *impossible*—universally adapted to the occasion, and therefore suited to the genius of the gospel, and rendering easy obedience to the Divine commands, "baptize all;" and "be baptized every one of you."

Again—If immersion only is baptism, would not the *inspired* penmen have used the word "*bapto*," which is more restricted in its signification, instead of the convertible one "*baptizo*?" But "*bapto*"—to dip—is never used, and "*baptizo*"—to pour or sprinkle, as well as to dip—is always used—and this is strong evidence in favor of affusion or aspersion. May we not reasonably infer, that the practice of sprinkling or pouring gave occasion for the use of the *convertible* word, while it excluded from the christian vocabulary the *restricted* one? If John the baptizer had always dipped the subjects of his baptism? if Jesus had commanded his disciples to do the same? if this was their uniform custom? I ask why was not the word "*bapto*" used? No doubt but it would have been used if the apostles had entertained the same views of baptism as is now held by the Anti-pedo-baptists, or had followed the same practice. So I account for the use of the word, "*baptizo*" on the ground that baptism was uniformly administered by John the baptizer, and by the disciples of Christ, by sprinkling or pouring, and not by dipping. Immersion may possibly have been practiced also, on some occasions, and may still be practiced. Christ hath not forbidden it, and when desired it should be administered if practicable and safe.

JNO. G. WILSON.

Kensington, March 24, 1840.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE BARQUE BURLINGTON.—The barque Burlington, of Boston, burden 405 tons, left New Orleans on Saturday, February 15, 1840, for Havre de Grace, laden with cotton, with a crew of fourteen hands, including two officers, cook and steward, and had proceeded 24 days on her voyage, when in 37 N. lat. and 54 30 W. long., at about 9 30 P. M. on Tuesday, March 10, she was struck by lightning, which came down the larboard main-topsail sheet, knocked down the 2d officer and all the starboard watch, with the exception of the man at the wheel. All hands were turned up to examine the vessel, but no apparent injury seemed to have been done. Capt. Hallet had but a minute before left the deck to examine the barometer, heard the noise and the cry of the watch, came immediately on deck, found fortunately that there was no loss of life, but the men faint and weak in their limbs.

At 12 15, it was discovered that the ship was on fire by the smoke coming up the booby hatch and forecastle. The chief officer, John Girdler, immediately reported this to the captain, who ordered the forecastle and hatches to be closed, and sail put over them. The wind was now blowing a gale, with large sea, and lightning to the S. W. Capt. H. hauled up courses and wore ship to the westward, and got the long boat and jolly-boat all ready with provisions, water, &c., in case they should be wanted. At six A. M. found the larboard side and the mast coat of the main-mast quite warm. A hole was then made in the coat of the main-mast with an auger, large enough to admit a funnel, through which a quantity of water was poured down to protect the mainmast, but the deck was much burnt underneath, and like a torpedo below.—At 8 A. M. the boats were got out, but the jolly-boat filled in lowering—the long boat was safely lowered with a part of the crew and the second officer, and was held by a hawser under the lee of the ship.

At 10 30 A. M. expecting the flames every moment to burst out, all the crew entered the long-boat, having at first implored the blessings of Heaven, they committed themselves to the care of that God who ruleth the winds and waves, and who alone can save. At 1 3 P. M. the weather having moderated, and wanting some articles they had left behind, they boarded the ship, and found less smoke verging from the hatches than when they had left. Capt. Hallet forthwith ordered holes to be bored wherever the deck was the hottest and water poured down, and by means of puttying up and pasting every hole and crack, he was in hopes of smothering the fire, or, at all events, of keeping it down so as to enable him to make some port, as Boston, New York, &c.

Accordingly, he ordered the boat to be taken in; and all things secured about the deck; he kept the ship to a N. W. by W. course. In this manner was employed the six following days, pouring down many buckets of water wherever the deck was the hottest, and in pumping the ship. And here let it not be forgotten that this gallant and seemingly devoted crew, were without change of clothes, although frequently saturated with salt water—no covering except the wide canopy of heaven; but fortunately, their provisions were on deck. On Monday the 16th, a strong gale from W. at 1 P. M. The foresail and foretop main-staysail were taken in. At 2 30 P. M. it blew a complete hurricane from N. W. A new close reefed main-topsail was blown away and the mainmast weakened considerable; probably the wedges were burnt out and had dropped down. The beams and butts of the deck were all open on the larboard side.

In the afternoon the weather moderated. On Tuesday the 17th, at 10 A. M. they perceived a sail, the St. James, Capt. Sebor, and hoisted a signal of distress. At 3 P. M. the St. James spoke the Burlington, and 5 P. M. all hands with some provisions, were safe on board the former vessel. Capt. Sebor displayed a most praiseworthy anxiety for the comfort and accommodation of our rescued brethren; some of whom came on board with only the clothes they had on their backs. Others were enable to save some part of their things. When Capt. Hallet left the Burlington, (which he did last of all,) the flames were ten or twelve feet above the deck. At about 6 P. M. the ship was one mass of fire, and about this time the main and mizzen masts fell overboard. At 10 she suddenly disappeared, having probably sunk.

AN OPEN DOOR TO THE JEWS.—Tuscany is the most free of all countries of Italy and Leghorn; its principal city, is a free port; yet there it is not allowed to preach the gospel to the Roman Catholics. Give a Bible or a tract to a Catholic, and he carries it to the priest, who carries it to the magistrate; and you are immediately seized and imprisoned. But in the same place you may go freely to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Thus the door is shut to the Gentiles, but open to the Jews.

In Egypt and Palestine you cannot preach the gospel to the deluded followers of Mohammed, except on penalty of instant banishment or death; yet you may preach freely the gospel to the Jews, in every place—in the bazars, the market-places and the Synagogues. The same is true in ancient Sidon, Tyre, Sychar, Tiberias and Acre. In Constantinople, where are 80,000 Jews, you may go freely to them, and though converts to the faith among them, may meet persecution from their brethren, they meet none from the government.

In Moldavia and Wallachia, where the established religion is that of the Greek church, an attempt to convert an adherent of that church would be fatal to the missionary; but he may preach to the Jews without hazard, at any time and in all places, under the very eye of the government. No man will forbid him.

Austria will suffer no missionaries and no distribution of Bibles in English, Hebrew or German. There, it is out of the question as yet to carry the gospel to the people—even to the Jews, who are themselves willing to hear it.

At Cracow in Poland, are 22,000 Jews living in a separate quarter of the city—and they have among them a single missionary, whose labors are of the most interesting kind. He is not allowed to preach openly in a congregation; but he goes to a book seller's shop, where he opens the book of life, & preaches the unsearchable riches of Christ. Popery exists here in its most disgusting form, and the Catholic population is so bigoted, that were the devoted missionary to stand up and proclaim the truth to them as it is in Jesus, it is believed that he would be stoned to death before he could reach his own door. Still, even here the Jews are accessible.

In the Grand Dutchy of Posen, though under the government of the King of Russia, a Protestant prince, a Christian missionary could not preach the gospel to the people at large, but the door is open for the missionary to the Jews—and a missionary actually laboring there, has from 200 to 400 collected in his church, out of the 74,000 living in the country.

These facts are gathered from an address of Mr. M'Cheyne, one of the Scotch delegation, recently sent upon the Continent to investigate the condition of the Jews—as reported in the Halifax Guardian.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—At a late sitting of the French Academy, in Paris, there came under consideration the premium of three thousand francs, which a member, Mr. Burden, had offered in 1837, with reference to *animal magnetism* to the person who, in the opinion of the Academy, should succeed in reading, without the aid of eyes in books provided by the committee; no light to be allowed, &c. Several candidates for the premium were presented, *but all failed* in their repeated attempts; and among them the famous damsel Pigeare, about whose wonderful performances of sight, when somnambulized, so much has been published in journals and pamphlets. Mr. Burden stated that, as in two years the magnetizers could not win the prize by what they represented as one of their most common and simple achievements, he would give it to any person, magnetized or not magnetized, asleep or awake, who should, in the opinion of the Academy, accomplish the task of reading with the eyes open, and in broad day light, through an opaque body, such as the tissue of thread, silk or cotton, placed at a distance of six inches from the face, or even through a sheet of paper.—[Paris Correspondent of the National intelligencer.

The readers of the Courier know with what derision we treated the pretensions of the animal magnetizers, who made considerable noise in our country about two years ago. To us it was very astonishing that people, who appear to be sensible on other subjects, should for a moment look with favor upon so ridiculous a folly as that which pretended people could read with their eyes shut! Yet Poyen found hundreds who gave credence to his absurdities.

The result of the sitting of the French Academy is presented to the American reader by the pen of Mr. Walsh, formerly our townsman, and the editor of the National Gazette. He is the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer. It may, consequently, be strictly relied upon; and how could any other result have been anticipated? By no one, who has investigated the pretensions of the Animal Magnetizers, could a different one have been expected. It is a corroboration of a similar investigation made in France by Franklin, and contemporary philosophers, utterly repudiating the claims set up by the advocates of the Mesmerian theory.—*Saturday Courier.*

A clock maker of Vienna whose name is Mathias Ratzenhofer, has solved the problem proposed by Professor Gruithausen at Munich. "To construct a clock which shall shew at once the time in several cities, the works of which shall not be in any wise hindered in their movement, whether they put in motion more or fewer clocks for different places, whether they are in Europe or in the other quarters of the globe, and the hands of which may be changed at pleasure, and directed to other places." This clock goes right, and its dial plate, which is fourteen inches in diameter, has in the centre the dial for Vienna, and around and radiating from it seventy-two cities of different parts of the world, each with its own dial and the name of the place.—It shews the difference of mean time between Vienna and the seventy-two other towns, and is set in motion by a four pound weight only: all the other clocks, however, are put in motion from the centre of the Vienna clock; so that if the work stand still, nothing more is necessary than to set the Vienna clock to make all the other clocks indicate the true time. Professor Gruithausen, in a letter to the "Universal Gazette" of Augsburg, endeavors to shew that this clock is not what he intended.

BLUE INK.—This writing fluid is extensively used, but according to the following paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser its use should be avoided in letter writing, book keeping, and, in fact, all important writing transactions:

One of our Wall street friends has called with a bill of exchange received this morning, from New Orleans, dated March 17th. The bill itself is perfect, the filling up and signatures having been written in black ink. But the letter of instructions, which filled the residue of the first page of the sheet, with the exception of some half a dozen words or fragments of words has been entirely obliterated. By some means, the letter got wet in the mail, and the writing is entirely *washed* out. So also of the account current on the second and third pages. More than three-fourths of the writing has entirely disappeared, and the liquid of which it was formed, is now probably mingled with the kindred blue of the Gulf of Mexico. In any event, this account current is most conclusively *liquidated*. By the way, it would be well for speculators, buying lots in lithographic cities, to write their notes in blue ink.

TIMES IN THE SOUTH.—The following graphic account of the state of things in New Orleans, is taken from the "Sun," a spirited paper published in that city:

"Business in New Orleans is most gloriously, lamentably, shockingly, deplorably, egregiously, treacherously, abundantly supereminently dull and dismal.—Oh! Gemini! what times! We caution all poor fellows in the north whose fate is to work for a living, to stay away from New Orleans. Oh! you shoemakers and hatters, and tinkers—you blacksmiths, bricklayers, and tailors—you printers painters, and players—you silver-smiths, copper-smiths, and John-smiths—you stone-cutters, store keepers, and stockjobbers—boot makers, boot-blacks, and brandy drinkers—oh you wives, widows, and widowers; you maids and maidens; you uncles and aunts, and maiden aunts, fathers and mothers—you grandfathers and great-grandfathers—you sisters, and nephews, and nieces and cousins—keep, only keep away from New Orleans.—Come not within hail of her borders, for she has more *boarders* than she can support already. Go to Wisconsin, if you like. Go to Iowa. Go to Texas. Go to grass. Go any where—to England. But stay you from coming here."

SUITS AT LAW.—Major Noah says that all the minor courts of New York city are overflowing with petty suits. These business trifles are so many innovations upon the peace of society without effecting much good; it being rarely the case that an individual will refuse payment of a debt with the threat of a suit before him. The burden of costs and the rigid requirements of the law embarrass the poor debtor without effecting the ends of the creditor. The times demand lenity, they call for it as imperatively as a season of famine calls for the exertions of the benevolent, and it is far more noble, more human, we had better say, to exercise a spirit of forbearance than to make the pillow of the unfortunate still more flinty by placing near it the writ of execution and the threat of the constable.—We throw out these hints for the consideration of the citizens of our own city.—They have the power to inflict much injury and cause great distress.—Let them beware how they use it.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

William Green,
CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Notice

IS hereby given to the householders of School District No. 10, being a new District set off from No. 4 the second day of March last, by the Trustees of Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and comprising sections 17 and 8 in township 16, and range 14, also the north half of sections Nos. 5 and 6, in the 15th township and 14th range, that a meeting of said householders will be held at the house of Jos. Sweeny, *On Wednesday, the 6th day of May next,* at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select a site for a school house for said District, and to take into consideration the propriety of levying a tax and raising subscriptions for the erection of said house.

By order of
C. SPRINGER,
J. SWEENY,
JOHN GEORGE,
Directors of School District No. 10, appointed by the clerk of the township.
April 15, 1840. 4w34

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in the city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25.—The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of an immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from all the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazines; Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which a copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make *The New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to OUR people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which fall under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal violations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

To Editors.

THE office of the MIDDLETOWN MAIL, including a first rate assortment of Job Type and sufficient of other kinds of type to publish the MAIL, will be either rented or sold, on very favorable terms, to a person competent to publish a good weekly paper in this village; the subscription list tolerable, and the job work considerable and yearly advertisers about thirty. Possession given the first of May, or earlier if desired. Application to be made, post paid, to

J. S. IGLEHART.
Middletown, Butler, Ohio, April 8, 1840.

Protestant Methodist Academy,
IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*
Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,
AND LYFORD'S PRICE CURRENT,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 26, Second street, first door west of the northern entrance of the Exchange, by G. W. LYFORD editor and proprietor. Terms:

Five dollars per annum, } Payable
Three dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number, constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 18 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Harris' Intelligencer

IS published every Saturday by ISAAC HARRIS. Publication office, No. 120, Liberty st. Printed by A. A. Anderson, Irwin's Row, N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2 per annum, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within three months; $3 at the end of the year. $1,25, in advance for six months; 75 cents for three months; 62 cents per dozen; 6¼ cents for single copies.

Persons who obtain three subscribers, and remit a five dollar current note, with the names and address, shall receive that number of papers for ten dollars six copies will be sent; and for twenty dollars twelve copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—A short card will be inserted one year for six dollars; over eight lines for ten dollars, with a copy of the paper.

Advertisements of 16 lines, or less, will be charged 50 cents for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount made to advertisers by the year.

All letters (post paid) will be promptly attended to. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 0 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, P. M., Meadow Farm Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1840. | Number 37. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

A VISION.

n the night season, when deep sleep falleth
the children of men, a vision came upon me,
I saw and beheld a multitude of the elders
the people from the east and from the west,
from the north and from the south, assem-
in a city of the east country, to take coun-
together for the welfare of mankind. And
w and beheld a remnant of the people of the
th country, having bowels of mercy for the
ple of the south, that were in bondage, and
y besought the elders of the people to let the
ressed go free, as Moses did with Pharoah in
alf of the children of Israel. But their
rts were hardened; and I saw and beheld a
hty man of power, having six heads and many
ns, and he lifted his iron rod, and he wielded
ver the whole assembly, and fear and tremb-
g came upon them all; and consternation
d mighty dread fell on them. And the mighty
n in power, whose voice was like the voice o
my thunders, again spake, and after that
ere was silence for fear of him; and the horns
the six heads of the man in power, every one
them did aid the monster, in all things, until
ere was nothing to withstand them, and they
shed with their horns until every one of the
mnant of the people of the north country sub-
tted to their power, or was driven from the
sembly of the people. And the power of the
nster waxed stronger and stronger, and his
ad and his horns increased exceedingly. And
ooked again and beheld, and lo! bondage, in
rt, come upon all colors of men that were
der the control of the mighty man in power,
the north and in the east, and in the west as
ll as in the south, until the burden became
tolerable and then cometh the end. C.

PITTSBURGH, *April 18th*, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MEADOW FARM, *April 29th*, 1840.

Mr. Editor: My last communication was from
ambridge circuit, where we had two general
forts—one at the town of Cambridge, and the
her at Ragan's chapel. There was nothing
ry special of the revival character at either of
ese meetings. Yet it did seem to those of
od judgment in such matters, that could our
eetings have been continued a little longer, a
vival would have been the result, in both the
efore mentioned places. It is hoped that our
od brother Marshall, who I believe, is doing all
e can, for the people of his charge, will yet gath-
some souls into the church, who were awaken-
d at these meetings. Brother Marshall has no
lleague, but the unstationed ministers are
oing a creditable part, in a way of rendering
im assistance, and keeping up the appointments.

Pisgah circuit came next. Our principal
eeting was at Bethel. It was a very interest-
ng time all through. On Sunday the house
eing too small, we preached, and administered
he sacrament, at the end of the meeting house
mong the graves. Providentially the clear sky,
hortly after we begun, was over-cast with clouds,
hus, wholly unannoyed by the sun, we had a
leasant time indeed, in waiting on the Lord.—
The meeting closed on Tuesday—a goodly num-
er were added to the church, whom we hope to
meet in heaven. After preaching at Pisgah,
Ebenezer, and M'Connelsville, I reached Penns-
ille by Thursday evening, very much fatigued
nd preached to quite a crowded congregation.—
The meeting for Pennsville circuit was in Athens,
to which, over the roughest kind of country, on
Friday I rode, having Judge Scott, brothers
Woodruff and Ostrum for my travelling compan-
ions. At Methenysville we put up for the night,
and I felt unusually weary in trying to preach,
for it was their meeting night.

In Athens we occupied the Cumberland Pres-
byterian meeting house, and were very courte-
ously treated by the good people of that place.
We have no church in Athens, but near it, we
have an excellent growing community—they
came into the meeting—a goodly number of the
citizens attended—upon the whole we had a
good meeting. The communion on the Sabbath
was truly an interesting time. Cumberland
Presbyterians, Episcopal Methodists and Protes-
tant Methodists, all mingling their religious
feelings together, at the same altar, was a plea-
sant sight indeed. This thing was as it should
be, let bigotry say what it may to the contrary.
Owing to an error in proceedings, the judicial
investigation ordered by the Conference, and
appointed to be had at Athens, in case of W.
W. Reynolds, was dropt, and the probability is,
all circumstanees considered, it may never take
place. After preaching twice at the bridge, and
once at Waterloo, I proceeded to my next ap-
pointment. Brother Ostrom has added more
than 100 members to the church, on Pennsville
circuit, this year. His circuit is large, and re-
quires much labor, and he appears to have gene-
ral confidence, and is doing all he can, and I
trust will abundantly succeed.

In New Lancaster brother Maynard is doing
well, 66 have been added in the bounds of his
charge since Conference. A new class of 32
members has been formed, something more than
a mile in the country—33 have been received in
town—these added to the 20 left unsold by Judas,
will make that much injured, but highly respec-
table little station, 85 strong, and the prospect
for further increase is now quite promising. The
church is in a state of peace, and enjoys a high
amount of public confidence.

On Zanesville circuit owing to the feeble
state of my health, and the busy season, our
meeting closed on Sunday night. We were all
rather dull. But on this circuit, there is a valu-
able membership, and brothers Thrap and Fair-
child, have been useful, in edifying, enlarging,
and building up the church, in this regio n—about
70 have been added this year—may peace and
prosperity attend them, and the good people
among whom they labor.

In closing this communication, it may be pro-
per to remind our brethren, throughout the Dis-
trict, that according to the law of the Annual
Conference, the 3d quarterly meeting is the time
fixed upon to elect delegates to our next Annual
Conference. To elect at the 4th quarterly meet-
ing has been found by experience, to be too late,
to admit of any thing like instructions being
given them, in relation to the duties to be per-
formed by them, for the circuits and stations at
the Annual Conference.

It will be likewise in place, to remind our
brethren, of the efforts agreed upon at our last
Conference, to be made in all the circuits and
stations, to raise missionary funds, and to take
up Conference collections, in view of meeting the
claims of our ministers and preachers, who labor
in regions, where the churches are unable to pay
them their small allowance. Let all do what
they can in this respect, and then our laborers will
not be driven from the itinerant field, for want
of a competent support, to the great injury of
the common cause.

My health is impaired, "but my heart is fixed."
Twenty-five years ago last winter, my itinerant
labors commenced. I have seen days and even
years of affliction, but God has enabled me to
hold on my way; I have never located, and pro-
bably never shall. To see Zion's prosperity,
hitherto has been, and I trust always will be, my
chief joy. Commending myself to the prayers
of the church, and to the care of the great Father
and Lord of all, I am, &c. GEO. BROWN.

Mr. Editor: Will you have the goodness to
publish the following appointments for me?—
Should it please God to enable me to fill them,
then the labors of the year will be closed, ex-
cept the two missions in Pennsylvania, and one
or two camp meetings.

Granger, June	7th	Mt. Vernon, July	5th
Wayne, "	14th	Newark, "	12th
Sandusky, "	21st	Adamsville, "	19th
Bucyrus, "	28th	Coshocton, "	26th

Letters may be addressed to me according to
the above arrangement. Our brethren will please
make their own arrangements in relation to
ministerial assistance at the meetings now pub-
lished. I am always glad to have help.

Yours, &c. GEO. BROWN.

WAYNESBURGH, PA., *April 23d*, 1840.

Beloved Brother Springer: I take my pen to
inform our friends generally, through your valu-
able paper, that Old Monongalia circuit is still
living. I should have written sooner had it not
been that nothing very special of a religious
character has transpired with us this Conference
year. But I have finally concluded, that a brief
statement of our condition as a circuit, would
not be unacceptable to your readers. It will be
recollected that 140 of the three hundred and
twenty-five members returned to the last Con-
ference were received in to the church last year,
and according to the usual course of things we
should look for a calm after a storm; or in other
words, it is not to be expected that all the mem-
bers received last year would continue faithful.
I thought, when I received my re-appointment,
to this circuit, I should have no cause of com-
plaint if I should be able to return the original
number, next Conference. We are still, how-
ever, hoping for better things. The circuit is
in general in a healthy condition, and gradually
rising in public estimation. We have, as yet,
held but few protracted meetings, having spent
the first half year in endeavoring to sow the
seed, the fruit of which we expect to gather
hereafter. Our meetings have been generally
well attended and interesting; we have added
several regular appointments to the circuit, at
one of which we have formed a class of fifteen
members, and more are expected soon. We
have more calls to preach in new appointments
than we can attend to.

Our second quarterly meeting, which was held
at this place, was decidedly the best attended of
any since I came to the circuit. More hospitali-
ty was manifested by the citizens in accommo-
dating the friends, from a distance, and more li-
berality in contributing to the support of the
gospel. Our love-feast, which was held on Mon-
day morning, was among the best I ever attended.
It was truly a reviving time among the members
and non-professors were made to feel deeply on
the subject of salvation. Six joined the church
during the meeting, making in all about thirty
since Conference. We were favored with the
labors of brother Baldwin, at both our quarterly
meetings.

The revival intelligence communicated through
the Recorder, has been very cheering. It may
be considered strongly ominous of the future
and final success of the enterprise with which we
have identified ourselves; and we are led to be-
lieve the time is at no great distance when our
infant branch will occupy a prominent situation
among her sister churches. Let us be faithful to
God and to each other and all will be well. 'Tis
true, many of the friends of the cause in which
we have engaged, have been required to make
many sacrifices, in order to keep the ship, in
which we have embarked, moving. But the
cause is worth them all, and the anticipation of
final victory, is a sufficient compensation to the
mind of the philanthropist.

I have just returned from a protracted meet-
ing at Morgantown on Middletown circuit, at
which we had a good time. The Lord was evi-
dently present, and no doubt a considerable
amount of good done; eleven were added to the
church, during the meeting, making in all about
three hundred, on that circuit, this year. O!
may the glorious gospel car move on, bearing down
all adverse principles and powers, till the flag of
Christ shall be reared in every land, and the
kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of
our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Amen!

Yours, in the best of bonds,
JAMES HOPWOOD.

PITTSBURGH, IA., *April 9th*, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Since my former letter to you
we have had some solemn and precious meetings.
The first of March I held a three days meeting,
and organized a class of ten members, several
professed religion, and the good work is still
going on. On the 29th I held another at Wi-
nimack,—the work of reformation commenced on
Sabbath. Transgressors were convicted, mourn-
ers comforted and backsliders reclaimed while be-
lievers were edified and established. I also or-
ganized another class of nine members, five of
them from the old church, and I expect to or-
ganize two more classes in a few weeks.

I have much opposition, but hitherto the Lord
has been my helper. On the whole I am glad I
yielded so soon to travel, and give myself wholly
up to preaching Christ crucified. I think if my
heart does not deceive me I feel like resigning
myself wholly to the church and to the work of
the ministry. Pray for me, I am young and li-
able to be led astray.

If your paper was more known, in the west, it
would help our cause greatly. I would not be
without it for $10 a year. The more revival
intelligence you give, the better my taste is sui-
ted. Yours, &c. JOSIAH HOPKINS.

JACKSONSBURGH, O., APRIL 24, 1840.

Bro. Springer: In the Providence of God we
are getting along remarkably well on Twin Creek
circuit. You have before this received a com-
munication from our beloved brother Dalbey.—
We have just closed a kind of a protrated meet-
ing at Liberty, though it was not got up partic-
ularly as such. It was at one of our regular ap-
pointments on Sabbath, and as we expected Bro.
Dobbins on Tuesday following, we thought it
best to continue the meeting, but it happened
that one of our able ministers had to leave, which
left brother Dalbey and myself to carry on the
meeting, which we did by the help of some good
brethren of other denominations—but on Tues-
day we were disappointed, as brother Dobbins
did not come. We, however, continued the
meeting till Tuesday night, received five into
society—with a fair prospect ahead for future
good. From the general interest taken in the
meeting we are persuaded that many others were
almost inclined to leave the ranks of the wicked
and be christians. At any rate a good impres-
sion was left on the minds of the people; they
have our respects, and we believe we have their
good will.

God speed the good work, and may christian
liberty and christian equality spread until the
world will be inundated with their beneficial ef-
fects. Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful gospel,
JOHN H. THOMAS.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINIOS, *April 17, 1840.*

Dear Brother Springer: After my com-
pliments to you, wishing you health and
prosperity, permit me to lay before you
a brief sketch of our prospects on the Sa-
line circuit. I informed you, in a former
communication, that last November, when
I commenced travelling this circuit, "I
found it in rather an unpromising condi-
tion, with but forty-four members. There
was then but eight preaching places;
there are now twenty-five, with a class
formed at nearly all these places, and one
hundred and twelve members, making an
increase of sixty-eight, since Conference.
The major part of our increase this year,
so far, has been from the old church. We
have seven local preachers within the
bounds of this circuit; two have been
licensed since Conference, and two are
from the old church, who have also join-
ed since Conference.

But there is no intelligence, so cheer-
ing to the lovers of Jesus, as to hear of a
revival of religion. And well it may be
so, when those higher orders of intellec-
tual beings, who bend their angelic forms
before the divine throne, illumined with
the blaze of heavenly glory, and with all
their angelic melody, tune and strike the
immortal Lyre, then suddenly mounted
on their serephic pinions, newly fanned
with the breeze of heavenly glory, swift,
at the nod of their Creator, fly through the
untracked ether, as if to inspect the wide
spread dominions of the great Jehovah;
then poised on steady wing, hover a while
o'er earth, the abode of man, and anon
they behold one sinner,—one rebel against
the government of heaven's king, with
penitential tears approach the mercy seat,
and there with humble faith lay hold on
Christ as his atoning sacrifice, as his Re-
deemer. Then suddenly the Saviour
comes with garments rolled in blood, with
bleeding hands and side and feet and cries
behold! behold!! my hands, my feet, my
side, for you I spilt my blood, for you I
wore the crown of thorns and bore the
heavy cross, on which I hung and died,
that you might live.

The sinner looks and lives. Then
swift the winged seraphs up ascends to
bear the joyous tidings to the heavenly
songsters: then higher strains of joy rolls
from the immortal Lyre. And thus there
is joy in heaven over one sinner that re-
penteth. Well then may the saints on
earth rejoice when even one sinner is born
in the kingdon of grace, and made an heir
of bliss.

Many an instance of this kind has
transpired on this circuit. At almost ev-
ery appointment, there appears to be an
unusual concern manifested on the part
of the unconverted. At a meeting held
at a brother Stricklins on my last round,
we witnessed a scene truly interesting.
There might be seen the aged sire of sev-
enty years, bending as it were over the
grave, approach the anxious seat with
streaming eyes calling for mercy, and
pardon through the atoneing merits of our
blessed Redeemer, and anon rejoicing
with a consciousness of pardoned sins.—
And there were those also who had not
advanced so far in the journey of life, with
trembling limbs and streaming eyes, and
throbbing bosoms who approached the
mourners bench, crying what must we
do to be saved. The work at Bro. Hales
is still going on. There has been added
to that class nineteen members this year.

I have to regret that I cannot meet my
appointments oftener, my circuit being so
large that I can only get round once in
five weeks. The call for preachers, of
our order, is great in this section. I could
make one third more appointments in this
circuit to advantage, could I fill them.—
The harvest truly is great but the labor-
ers are few. O! that the Lord would
raise up and send more; men of clean
hands and pure hearts; men that would
not shun to declare the whole council of
God; with the motto inscribed upon their
brow, "holiness to the Lord," and in their
hands Mutual Rights and equal privi-
leges. Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful
Gospel, WILLIAM PATTERSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Western Star.

THE TRIUMPHS OF FAITH.

The human mind is constituted to be-
lieve in an intelligent First Cause of all
things, and in its own advancing and im-
mortal destiny. When this faith is an
abiding inhabitant of the heart, and ex-
erts a living influence over its feelings,
and the outward expression of them, it is
indeed the best gift of God to man. It
comprehends all that the most ardent
wishes of the heart can desire, all that its
most soaring ambition can seek—endless
life, boundless knowledge, and unchang-
ing happiness.

To no human being are the things of
futurity of small moment. There is a
deep and inextinguishable interest in the
myteries of the unseen World; for there
are the loved and the lost of this, and
thither the footsteps of each survivor are
rapidly hastening. That shadowed and
cloud-wrapped futurity! How often do
its secrets crowd upon the mind, and mock
its irresponsible, but fruitless question-
ings! How eagerly does the mind grasp
at any thing however slight that promis-
es to raise the veil! How easily does it
give credence to those who profess to dis-
sipate its darkness without sufficiently
testing the authority of them credentials?
The metaphysician has grown grey in
his speculations on the nature of the soul
and died and left the reality unfound.—
The hour of dissolving nature has been
watched to see if the last stern conflict
could throw any light upon the pathway
of the departing spirit. The student has
entered into the very theatre of its opera-
tions and dissected the fibres of its tene-
ment, but found no trace of the wonderful
tenant. The machinery were all there
but at rest, for the operator was gone.—
The keys of the instrument were all there
—but the music was silent, for the musi-
cian had fled. The baffled inquirer turns
from his feeble efforts, to divine promise
—from the darkness of his powers to the
lights of faith.

The mind is not satisfied with earthly
joys nor earthly things. It seeks some-
thing purer and more exalted than the
best and noblest of this world. Its feel-
ings of veneration that are inherent, de-
mand an object on which they may flow
unchecked by the errors and imperfec-
tions which cling to the most perfect of
mortals—in one word they demand a
God. Faith supplies that want—she re-
veals that object in the Deity.

The mind seeks also a home for its
splendid creations, and would fain realize
its brilliant illusions, and embody some-
where its cherished idols of beauty and
excellence, which here find no counter-
part. Faith promises a world where
each innocent hope shall be fulfilled—
each pure and holy aspiration be satisfi-
ed.

In the weakness of our nature, is the
triumph of faith. It is not in the sunny
hour of prosperity that her full value is
felt, and of course acknowledged: but
when the storm has arisen, and the frail
vessel rocks wildly on a tempestuous sea;
when the winds and waves make fearful
strife around, and bury her in the deep:
—then how welcome is the voice which
says: "Fear not, thy Father's at the
helm." There is bliss in the assurance
and fear and sorrow are lost in filial trust;
for a father will not, cannot make ship-
wreck of his trusting children.

And how often is that assurance need-
ed in the varied events of life; for grief
here is a familiar word. The cup of fe-
licity is dashed from our lips, or drops of
bitterness mingled with its sweets, for we
are born to weep from cradled infancy to
that second childhood that totters on the
brink of the tomb. The social affections
are but "founts of tears;" change and
death are every where busy with earth-
ly love. There are moments when all
consolation is utterly vain, save that
which flows from a reliance on the wis-
dom and goodness of our Father in Hea-
ven. These moments are when the fee-
ble pulse grown feeble beneath our touch;
when the eye grows dim as we gaze, and
the labored breath is rapidly sinking into
that awful mysterious stillness, which the
loudest thunders cannot disturb nor the
still more potent agony of the broken
heart. Life has no more terrible moment
—faith no sterner trial than when love
watches by the death-bed of a friend.—
Then the wealth of worlds would be giv-
en with gladness to stay the parting spirit
in its flight, and the hope that we shall
meet again, is dearer than the richest of
earthly blessings. Well may reason
tremble on her throne as the sceptic looks
upon the once animated clod never again
to be kindled with the fire of intellect;
well may he lament in inconsolable bit-
terness the hour that woke him into be-
ing; well may he pray for the dreamless
slumber that shall steep his sorrowing
spirit again in unconsciousness never to
be broken; that shall wrap the mourner
and the mourned in the same external re-
pose.

Happy are the children of faith, for
to them misfortunes have lost their sting.
Happier than the monarch on his throne,
the conqueror with the flush of victory
on his brow, or the philosopher in "the
eyry of his eagle thought," are these of-
ten despised believers in the Most High;
these humble dependants on his parental
care. To them the dark passages of life
are all bathed in sunlight from above.
To them the grave is but an entrance to
a more glorious mansion in their "Fath-
er's House;" the place where the mortal
puts on immortality. P.

Mason, Dec. 1839.

PHRENOLOGY.—The Greek philosophers
taught that the brain was the organ of
intelligence, because, that deep thinking
produced a sensation in the head; but it
had probably never occurred to them,
that the study of mathematics would pro-
duce a sensation in one part; the study of
music in another; whilst reasoning upon
man's consciencious duties, would cause
the same in a third.

In the economy of the animal organiza-
tion, is not every part put in requisition
constantly, while the animal is awake,
and no one organ allowed to be idle, ex-
cept, indeed, thirty-six of the thirty-seven
organs of the brain?

Now what good reason is there for sup-
posing that the great mass of a man's
brain remained unemployed, when that
is so contrary to all of the known natural
laws of organic life?

Why should we believe in one organ,
or class of organs, by the action of which,
we universally have moral thoughts and
inclinations, with another, the opposite,
which produces only evil thoughts and
sinful acts?

The same member slanders that speaks
consolation; the same member wields the
murderous dagger, that is extended to
relieve the oppressed, and why may not
the same mental apparatus think one
thought to-day, and have a thought con-
trary to the first, to-morrow?

When a man changes his mind, or
thinks opposite to what he formerly tho't
is not his whole mind changed, or is there
a little portion which still holds to the
former opinions?

And is it not a fact, that many noted in-
fidels, such as Voltaire, of France, Knee-
land of our own country, and others, have
had a large developement of that organ,
which is said to inspire with religious
veneration; and if so, shall we not infer
that the organ which should produce pity
is apt to produce irreligion?—*Charleston
Mercury.*

A FUNNY CASE.—Tuesday the Coroner
was summoned to the City Prison to
hold an inquest upon the body of Joseph
Bernard, who was represented to have
died drunk in his cell on Saturday night.
On summoning a jury and submitting the
body to an examination, Joseph rose up
suddenly from his couch, and stoutly
denied the charge that he had departed
life. Some of the jurymen were much
appalled at his sudden resurrection, and
could not get over their fright until they
had adjourned to a neighboring public
house, and taken something to sooth their
disturbed nerves. As for Joseph, he was
taken instantly before Justice Wyman,
who imposed a fine of $3 and costs upon
him for shamming dead. In the course
of a few hours his employer appeared
and paid his fine, at the same time stating
that it was the first time he had known
Joseph to transgress from sobriety, he
being in the main a respectable and in-
dustrious young man.—*N. Y. paper.*

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—*Singular Posi-
tion of a Dead Man.*—Monday night at
12 o'clock a watchman discovered the
body of a black man, standing upright
against the iron railing of a house in
Gold street. On further examination it
was found that he was hitched to the rail-
ing by the waistband of his pantaloons.
On taking the body to the watch-house
and examining it, the fact was ascertained
that he had died of intemperance; and it
is supposed that some mischievous per-
sons had met the unfortunate man while
he was drunk, and hitched him to the
railing where he died. The coroner's
jury returned a verdict of death from in-
temperance.

The Coroner held two other inquests
at the City Prison—First, upon the body
of Elizabeth Burgan, a poor, miserable,
drunken creature, who came in yesterday
and requested that she might be sent to
the Penitentiary, but died shortly after,
being committed to a cell. Verdict, as
above.—Also, upon the body of James
Campbell, who was brought in by his
friends, who had been refused admittance
for him at Bellevue, and who had no
other place to bestow him. Verdict,
death from delirium tremens.—*ib.*

MANKIND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—They had neither
looked into heaven nor earth, neither
into the sea nor land, as has been done
since; they had philosophy without expe-
riment, mathematics without instruments,
geometry without scales, astronomy with-
out demonstration; they made war with-
out powder, shot, cannon, mortars—nay,
the mob made their bonfires without
squibs or crackers; they went to sea with-
out compass, and sailed without the needle;
they viewed the stars without telescopes,
and measured altitudes without barome-
ters; learning had no printing presses, writ-
ing no paper, no ink; the lover was forced
to send his mistress a deal board for a let-
ter, and a *billet doux* might be the size of
an ordinary trencher; they were clothed
without manufactures, and their richest
robes were the skins of the most formida-
ble monsters; they carried on their trade
without books, and their correspondence
without posts; their merchants kept no
accounts, their shop-keepers no cash-
books; they had surgery without anatomy,
and physicians without materia medica;
they gave emetics without ipecacuanha,
and cured agues without bark.

THE KING CONSORT.—Our friend of the
Philadelphia Gazette, thus pictures the
newly wedded Albert, of England.

The countenance of his Highness is
round, and devoid of color; the forehead,
moderate, its greatest breadth being above
the other angle of the eye, forming pro-
jections where phrenologists place the or-
gans of music and order. The hair worn,
straight, and entirely off the forehead, is
not what is termed "fair," but is of a
light hue, much like that of her Majesty.
The brows are broad, lowest at the inner
angle, and but slightly arched. The
eyes, cheerful in expression, are of a
greenish hazel, and not large. The nose
rather large, with a slight depression be-
low the bridge, and another rise at the
point, somewhat similar in profile to that
of the late Lord Byron. The mouth is
moderate, the lips well colored, surmount-
ed by a narrow, short moustache, which
with the brows and eye-lashes, are rather
lighter in tint than the hair. In figure
his Highness is slight, and not tall; but
his carriage is erect, and his movements
active. Such is the husband of the Brit-
ish Queen. Of her features, the world
has heard every shade of verdict, from
the faintest praise to the loftiest eulogy.

A NEW MODE OF GETTING A LIVING.—
We yesterday saw one of the oddest tricks
employed to "raise the wind" that ever
entered into a mortal's head. We were
sauntering about the Levee, in the vicinity
of the lower market, when our attention
was attracted by a Dutch woman who
stood directly before a bag of coffee, with
her toes within six inches of it.

What excited our curiosity was, that
she kept ever and anon looking first over
the river, then down at her feet, and then
round about. Observing this, we ap-
proached her as stealthily as we could,
when we saw, *snugly concealed beneath
her dress*, a child of some five or six years
old, with a case-knife in its hand, boring
into the coffee-bag as industriously as a
bee, and pouring the avails of its preda-
tory occupation into a kind of receiver,
prepared by its mother for the purpose,
in the front part of its dress.—*New Or-
leans Sun.*

Sir Walter Raleigh having told Queen
Elizabeth one day that he had a favor to
beg of her, she said to him, "When will
you cease to be a beggar, Sir Walter?"
"When your gracious majesty," replied
he, "ceases to be a benefactor."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 6, 1840.

We give below extracts from sketches of the history of the two present candidates for Governor at the ensuing election, in this State, a given by their friends respectively. As our paper is read by both the political parties, each may be gratified by seeing the incidents which relate to his man. It would seem that they are both Log Cabin men, and both very clever fellows

THOMAS CORWIN.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, having been nominated at the late Harrison Convention, as a candidate for Governor, it may be interesting to the people of the Buckeye State to know something of his history in early life and in the private circle.—His public career, especially since he took his seat in Congress, in Dec. 1831, is known to the nation, and requires neither notice nor comment. It would not be saying too much, perhaps to assert in general terms, that he has distinguished himself in the National Legislature, for industry, ability, integrity and eloquence, beyond any man of his age in that body. Political friends and opponents have borne testimony to the truth of this position, and it therefore requires no confirmation.

Mr. Corwin was born in Kentucky, in 1794. His father, the late Matthias Corwin, sen., who served many years in the Ohio Legislature, and whose name yet appears to many of our statutes, as Speaker of that body, removed with his family to Warren county, in the fall of 1796 and settled on a small farm near to which the town of Lebanon was afterwards laid out and where he remained until his decease in 1829. After a long and faithful service in the Legislature, the elder Mr. Corwin was appointed an associate Judge of Common Pleas for Warren county, which place he filled acceptably to all until his death. Judge Corwin was one of the few men who had no enemies. As a private man, as a most faithful and devoted member of a christian church and as a public officer his character was unimpeached and unimpeachable.

Thomas Corwin's life may be said to have begun in Ohio, then the Northwestern Territory. The first school he entered was in the fall of 1797. It was a a low rough LOG CABIN put up in a few hours by the neighbors who formed the little settlement, and stood on the north bank of Turtle creek, about half a mile west of the place where the town of Lebanon now stands. This school was then taught by the late Judge Dunlevy, of Warren county, the intimate friend of Judge Corwin, and to his latest hours the warm supporter of his talented pupil.

This school was soon left by Judge Dunlevy, and in fact there was nothing like a regular school in the neighborhood until the year 1806, when the Rev. I. Grigg, opened one under more promising prospects in Lebanon, which had then been laid out about 3 years, and contained 40 or 50 families. Mr. Grigg, however, only continued his school about two years, and his favorite pupil *Tom*, as he was familiarly called, could only attend during the winter months, his services being required by his father in the busy farming season in the field. It was here, however, that Tom completed most of his *college* education. An elder brother, the late Matthias Corwin, jun., of Warren county, was at that time put to school with a view of giving him a classical education, and their father being unable to educate more than one son, intended Thomas for a farmer; Matthias was furnished with a pretty good collection of school books for the times, and it was to this circumstance that Thomas Corwin is indebted for the higher branches of education. About the year 1813, up to which time he had labored incessantly during the busy part of the year on his father's farm, and driving his wagon he received an injury on his knee, loosening the cap, and rendering him incapable of pursuing hard labor or even walking any distance. With this wound he was laid up for some time, and it was then that his brother's books were found most opportune aids. To these he betook himself with intense application, and before the crack of his wagon whip and his shrill voice at the plough, had well died away in the ears of his neighbors,—

"He was a scholar,
And a good and ripe one."

But I must go back a little. During the fall of 1812, when by Hull's surrender, so many troops were so suddenly called on our northern frontier, the soldiers at times suffered for provisions.—Hull's disgraceful capitulation had completely defeated and deranged all the arrangements of the government. There were no supplies of provisions at any point, in readiness. The patriotism and activity of our citizens had to furnish these on a sudden emergency. But notwithstanding every effort, they could not be sent with the rapidity and to the extent required for the army's comfort.—This call for provisions reaching Judge Corwin, he sent his team to aid in this work of benevolence, and his son Thomas, the subject of this article, at his own request, undertook the laborious and hazardous task of driving it. And if we had one of the best *commanders*, at the time in the person of GENERAL HARRISON, now candidate for President of the United States, we had at the time one of the most expert *wagoners*, to supply us with provisions in the person of THOMAS CORWIN, now candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Corwin's elder brother, Matthias, then commanded a volunteer infantry company, and belonging to the same battalion, the writer was very intimate with Captain Corwin, and from this circumstance came to a knowledge of the last mentioned event in Thomas's life. And having known Captain Corwin well, I cannot forbear from paying one tribute of respect to his memory here, though it may be thought out of place. He was a kind and affectionate officer, a brave soldier and an honest man. I have preserved a small memento of him, on which I have inscribed his name, followed by the simple words, "INTEGER HOMO ET AMICUS," an honest man and a friend.—Unfortunately, Captain Corwin, soon after his return from the army, applied himself too closely, to the sedentary life, yet laborious duties of the Courts in Warren county, which, while they hid his talents, gradually undermined his constitution. He died respected and beloved, in the year 1823.

In 1815, Tom Corwin having completed his education as above mentioned, entered the law office of Judge Collett to study that science. To this object all his energies were bent until 1817; when he was admitted to the bar. He had already exhibited his powers in debate, in private clubs, and his success as an eloquent advocate was anticipated by all who knew him. But the profundity of his legal attainments surprised even the high expectations of his friends. He at once established a character at the bar, for legal acumen and eloquent advocacy which few men ever attain, with all the study and exertion of the 20 years referred to by Lord Coke as necessary to make a lawyer and civilian.

In 1820, Thomas Corwin was elected a Representative for Warren county in the State Legislature, where he soon distinguished himself in opposing a bill introduced for the purpose of punishing petty crimes by *whipping* instead of fine and imprisonment in the county jail. He was successful and defeated this odious measure at that, and it is believed, at the succeeding session to which he was again returned a member.

Long before he was elected to Congress he was urgently requested by his friends in different parts of the district, to be a candidate for Congress. But having some friends whose hopes of success for the same place would have been blasted had he consented to run, he declined from year to year until 1830, when he consented to be a candidate and was elected, though the district composed of Butler and Warren, was by a decided majority in favor of General Jackson. The people of both counties, however, knew him and party could not detach them from his support. His course in Congress is too well known to require any mention here.

Mr. Corwin is in moderate circumstances. Had he been a money making man he might have been independently rich. His practice at the bar has been extensive, and he is the first man known to the writer who retained and attended to it, though he held and faithfully filled a seat in Congress. The amount which he might have hoarded from his practice, would have been great, had he been as exact about fees as some other gentlemen of his profession. But he was careless of collecting his fees, and his purse strings were too loosely held to retain what he did realize. He is distinguished for his liberality. He has been a father to the fatherless and a friend to the widow and has bestowed a handsome estate, as the writer wells knows, in charity, and in aiding such as required assistance. It would not be proper to be more particular on this point, not because truth would not warrant it, but delicacy to the feelings of others forbids it.

The above is a brief but true sketch of the life, and character of Thomas Corwin. The writer has known him well and intimately from childhood, in all his varied scenes of life, at school, on his father's farm, in his legal studies, and for 20 years at the bar. While Mr. Corwin has at all times been an intimate and most valued friend and companion of the writer, this plain statement of facts is made without his knowledge, and free from even the slightest obligation for any favor had of or expected from him. The people should know something of the candidates for Governor, and with this view alone I have drawn this hasty sketch.

Mr. Corwin is not—his friends are not ashamed of his humble employments, in early life. Labor in any useful department of business, is honorable to all. No man of sense views it otherwise or thinks the less of a Statesman because he is or has been a mechanic. In fact other qualifications concurring, it should be a recommendation. Did our executives and legislators know by experience what it is to obtain a livelihood by hard labor, they would have more fellow feeling for the great body of the people.

WILSON SHANNON.

The attitude in which this gentleman stands to the people of Ohio—having been placed in nomination for their suffrages, for the office of Governor—induces the writer of this to give some incidents in the early history of Mr. Shannon and his family. They follow:

Mr. Shannon's father was of Irish parentage, a native of Pennsylvania; he was amongst the foremost to take up arms in the struggle for liberty, and served in the army during the whole of the revolutionary war. At the close of the war, he settled in western Pennsylvania; from thence he removed to Ohio county, Virginia, where he resided for several years—and subsequently (in 1800) removed to Ohio, and set himself down in the forest in the western part of Belmont county. In the winter of 1803 he was found dead in the woods, having been frozen to death while on a hunting excursion. He left a widow and nine children, (of which Wilson was the youngest.) They were possessed of no real estate, and such articles of personal property as were common with the first settlers of the country.

Before noticing immediately the subject of this sketch, the writer will, so far digress as to speak of Mr. Shannon's elder brothers. First to show that the Shannon family has rendered the country some service—and second, to invite the young men of Ohio to the spectacle, ennobling as the writer conceives it, of so many brothers rising from poverty and indigence, to stations of honor and distinction, by their own industry, energy and probity.

The eldest brother (George) in 1802-3 crossed the Rocky mountains with Lewis and Clark; after an absence of 3 years he returned. Subsequently, on a second trip up the Missouri river, in th service of the Government, he lost one of his legs in a battle with the Indians. Being then unfitted for active life, he turned his attention to books, and through the kindness of Lewis and Clark; with what means he had of his own, he received a liberal education, studied law in the city of Philadelphia, and commenced the practice in Louisville, Ky.—held the office of District Attorney for the Commonwealth seven years—represented Fayette county (Lexington) for three years in the Legislature—was appointed and held the office of Judge of the Superior Court 7 years, and then resigned it and removed to the State of Missouri—where he held the office of Attorney for the United States District Court until 1836, at which time he was elected to represent the county of St. Charles in the Legislature, but died before taking his seat.

Thomas (next to George) served a term in the army during the late war—commanded a company—served several sessions in the House of Representatives from Belmont county—represented the Belmont District in Congress—and has been twice elected to the State Senate, of which he is now a member.

John served a term in the army during the last war.

James entered the army as an ensign in the regular service, and served until the close of the last war. He then studied law with Judge Harper, of Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and commenced the practice in Wheeling, Va.—represented that county two years in the General Assembly—removed to Lexington, Ky.—received from Gen. Jackson the appointment of Minister to Guatamala, and died on his outward trip on the coast of Honduras.

David served his time at the printing business—removed to Kentucky, and received a liberal education in Transylvania University—studied law, and subsequently accompanied Gen. Jackson into Florida, where he took charge of the Territorial Government—was appointed Territorial Judge, and after an eighteen months residence, died in Pensacola.

We come now to the subject of our sketch.

Wilson Shannon was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 24th, 1802.—From the time he was able to labor, he assisted his mother in gaining a livelihood—occasionally going to school in the winter—he assisted in subduing the forest and labored in her service until the year 1818. He was then sent by his brother James to the Ohio University, at Athens, on Hocking river, where he remained one year—from thence he went to Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., where he remained two years, and then returned to Belmont county, Ohio, and commenced the study of law. He has resided at St. Clairsville ever since, in the practice of his profession.

In 1832 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Belmont district, and ran for Congress. Although he ran considerably in advance of his party in his own county, [Belmont,] he was defeated in the District by a majority of 36 votes.

In the fall of 1833, he was nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Belmont county, and was elected by a majority of about eleven hundred votes. In the fall of 1835, he was re-elected to that office without opposition.

He now stands before the people of Ohio a candidate for their suffrages for the Gubernatorial trust; and whatever may be the result, his friends, those who know and appreciate his talents and his worth, will give him an ardent and vigorous support; confident, if elected, he will so fulfil the trust, as to place him among the brightest ornaments of our great and prosperous State.

Inured to hardship in early life—he knows and appreciates the wants of the people; while his vigorous intellect, his legal attainments & his thorough reading and investigation in the political science, admirably qualify him for a statesman.

ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.—The following statement exhibits the present resources of the United States in arms and munitions of war. There are now in the arsenals, 600,000 muskets, ready for use, besides 400,000 that have been distributed by the general government to the respective states; 3000 pieces of heavy cannon, an abundant supply of ball and all kinds of projectiles. There is a sufficient store of materials to manufacture 5000 pistols and swords per month. The amount of powder on hand is stated at 12,000 bbls. with materials for 4000 more.

A GLANCE AT THE OLD WORLD.—Our advices from the Old World are down to within a month of the present period.—A brief notice of the existing condition of affairs among the older empires, may not be considered without some interest.

Great Britain has, for some time past, been enjoying a condition of much repose. The young Queen is certainly very popular, while her husband, Prince Albert, has conducted himself with marked propriety, considering the dizzy eminence to which he has been elevated. No better illustration of his winning and plausible course can be afforded, than the way in which his name is made use of by the people at large. Thus, we are told that John Bull is Albertising every thing.—Braham's St. James' Theatre is called "The Prince's Theatre." An ironmonger at Pimlico has a culinary invention ycleped "The Albert gridiron." A tobacconist placards the town with bills of "Real Albert Cheroots," and a snuff called "Prince Albert's Mixture." A penny pieman announces his 'cheap Albert pies.' A gin-shop sports "Albert cordial at 2d. a glass." Another spirit dealer has a run upon that species of gin called "Prince Albert's cream of the valley, only fourpence a quarteen." A tailor in the Edgeware road placards his shop windows with "Trousers cut in the Halburt stile, thirty shillings the pare; 2 happrentices wonted. N.B. Loggins to let."

The Queen, moreover, appears very fond of her husband, and disposed to shower upon him every description of honor. This is right and natural, and provided the matter be not carried too far, cannot but have a most salutary tendency. The manufacturing Districts of England is in a less flourishing condition than formerly; but the Chartists having been subdued, we hear of no popular disturbances. Ireland is especially quiet, while the progress of Father Matthew, in inculcating the principles of temperance, may be justly pronounced the greatest moral revolution of modern times. He has succeeded in securing nearly 1,000,000 members to the various Total Abstinence Societies.

The trouble with China is an event of considerable importance. It may lead to mighty results; but our present impression is, that the Chinese will speedily yield before the powerful British armament dispatched to that quarter, and thus, the difficulty will be brought to a close. That is to say, if Great Britain be desirous of such a determination. We have heard it suggested that the opium trouble was merely a pretext, and that the movement of Great Britain had a deeper object, and was intended as a counter movement to that of Russia; whose gigantic ambition has long been a source of distrust to the British Government. This speculation appears rather wild. In relation to the policy of Russia, the following brief view may not be without interest.

When the Government of this vast empire saw the movement of the British army into Affghanistan, so judiciously planned, and so vigorously, gallantly, and successfully conducted—fearful that British power might obtain too great an influence in the political affairs of the Affghans,—the Emperor Nicholas resolved to make a counter move; and, looking over the map of Asia for a convenient route, fixed upon that of Khiva. A pretence was readily found, and the Russian troops were sent to chastise the Khan and his people, for injuries committed, or alledged to have been committed, against Russian subjects, as well as against the commercial allies of Russia. The southern boundary of Khiva, touches the southern part of Cabul, in possession of the British, and Russia, it is announced, will retain Khiva, at least as long as Cabul is occupied by British troops. The subjugation of Khiva is looked upon as inevitable; an army of 32,000 men, with a large force of artillery, having been despatched against the Khan of that State, whose subjects are estimated at only 300,000 souls. Still it is represented that Khiva, however little known in Europe, and however insignificant it may be deemed, is not an adversary to be despised. For more than a century it has been a predatory State, formidable to all its neighbors, and above all to Russia, precisely because the latter is separated by an immense, desolate and inhospitable steppe; for the privations and suffering to which the troops are exposed on their march through it, are the most effective auxiliaries. About 17 or 18 years ago, an expedition of nearly 10,000 men, was sent against them for several seasons, and did indeed get within sight of the walls of Khiva, but in such a miserable condition that the general did not venture an attack, but faced about and returned home, with his troops greatly reduced in numbers. The naturalist who accompanied the expedition, was strictly enjoined not to publish any part of his journey for ten years. If the Russians having now acquired a more complete acquaintance with the steppe, and the situation of the great nest of banditti, should be able to conduct an army to the walls of Khiva with less loss than formerly, we are not to believe that they will have light work with a population supposed to amount to 300,000 souls, of which all the males have been accustomed, by their profession as banditti, to the use of arms.

The Turco-Egyptian question remained still unadjusted; while Mehemet Ali persisted in his preparations for defence, and also in his demands as well for the sovereignty of Egypt as of Syria. It is believed, however, that the subject will be ultimately settled without bloodshed.

France is quiet, but still excited. M. Thiers, the new Minister, will not, it is believed, be likely to retain his place for any great length of time. He does not enjoy the personal confidence of the King, and is still less likely to secure the confidence for any considerable period of the majority of the Chambers. The morals of Paris are represented as in a deplorable condition. During a single night of the Carnival, as many as 4000 masked balls took place. It is computed that 200 musicians officiated on the occasion, and that 200,000 persons participated in the various scenes. One would suppose from these facts, that Paris was the happiest city in the world, and yet, a highly respectable journal of that city, furnishes this appalling picture:

"There are, in Paris, myriads of individuals, without hire or lodging, who rise in the morning, not knowing how they shall subsist in the course of the day. A great number of them seek shelter, at night, under the arches along the quays, or in the stone quarries; and those the most dexterious, who have contrived, by tricks often culpable, to get a little change, assemble at night in houses of ill-fame, in several notorious streets, where they are received without search or inquiry.—When those dormitories are filled, the last comers take refuge in a species of tan-yard, near the Halle, where their slumbers are frequently disturbed by importunate visits from the police. On Wednesday night, no fewer than forty-eight poor creatures were taken from this miserable asylum to the Prefecture, as vagabonds. Among them were many who had been discharged from the hulks."

We have equally discouraging accounts from other quarters; all going to show that the French metropolis is among the most dissipated in the world.

But our limits are exhausted. We may give another glance at "matters and things" across the water, as events and opportunity may suggest.—*Bicknell.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Their Commercial Intercourse.—We alluded a week or two since, to the commerce between the United States and the principal nations of the world. As the relations between Great Britain and the United States, are of the deepest importance to mercantile men, the following outline, condensed from the valuable report of Mr. Forsyth, will not be deemed unimportant. Great Britain now admits the vessels of the United States into her ports on payment of the same tonnage duties and charges as British vessels.

This liberal provision, however, is qualified and restricted by the conditions upon which, alone, the cargoes of such vessels are entitled to the benefits of the treaty stipulations.

These conditions are, that the vessel be built and owned in the United States, and navigated by a master and a crew three-fourths of which are citizens of the United States—our own navigation laws being satisfied if the master and two-thirds of the crew are American citizens; and that the goods composing the cargo be the produce of the United States, which, in practice, limits the import trade to the direct intercourse between one country and the other.

She allows them to clear out for any foreign country, whether laden or in ballast; whether laden with national or any other produce; and for her principal settlements in the East Indies, with British produce ions.

2. She admits the productions of the U. States to entry, either for consumption or re-exportation, on payment of the same duties and charges as similar articles, the produce of any other foreign country, whether imported in British or American vessels; subject, however, in the latter case, to the condition above mentioned with reference to the character of the vessel and her crew.

She prohibits the importation, in American vessels, of the productions of any country but the United States, whether from the United States, the country of production, or any other country.

When re-exported, the productions of the United States are allowed the same drawbacks as similar productions of other countries, whether orignally imported in American or British vessels; and other goods the same bounties on exportation, whether exported in American or British vessels.

The trade of the United States with the British colonial possessions is regulated, viz: With the East Indies by treaty stipulations; with the West India and other American possessions, by diplomatic arrangement.

In the four principal settlements in the East Indies, viz: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Prince of Wales Island, to which Singapore has since been added by diplomatic arrangement, the vessels of the United States are admitted on the footing of the most favored European nation—that is, they pay the same tonnage duties and charges as vessels of the most favored European nations, whether laden or in ballast, and whether laden with productions of the United States, of other foreign countries, from the United States—of Great Britain, from Great Britain,

And they may clear out, if in ballast, for any country; but, if laden, for the United States only, where the cargoes must be unladen.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with the colonies of Great Britain in America, that is, the West India Islands, the settlements on the South American continent, and the North American possessions, continental and insular, is regulated by legislation giving effect to diplomatic arrangements.

That trade is, under British legislation, limited to the following places, which are created free ports, viz:

Kingston; Montego Bay; Santa Lucia; Antonio; St. Anne; Falmouth; Maria; Morant Bay; Annotto Bay; Black River; Rio Bueno; Port Morant; Old Harbor, the Island of Jamaica; St. George, Grenada; Ronan, Dominica; St. John's, Antigua; St. Joseph's, Trinidad; Scarborough, Tobago; Road Harbor, Tortola; Nassau, New Providence; Kingston, St. Vincent; Port St. George & Port Hamilton, Bermuda; any port where there is a custom house, Bahamas; Bridgetown, Barbadoes; St. John's; St. Andrew's; Magaugadavic, Miramichi, New Brunswick; Welch Pool, Campobello; Halifax; Pictou; Digby, Arachat, Nova Scotia; Quebec, Canada; St. John's; Harbor Grace, Newfoundland; Georgetown, Demerara; New Amsterdam, Berbice; Castries, St. Loucia; Basseterm, St. Kitts; Charlestown, Nevis; Ploymouth, Montserrat; Sidney, Cape Breton; Charlestown, Prince Edward Island; Anguilla, Anguilla.

At all these places the vessels of the United States are admitted on payment of the same tonnage duties and charges as British vessels, provided the goods composing the cargo be the produce of the United States, and imported directly from the United States.

They are allowed to clear out, whether laden or in ballast, for any foreign country whatever.

The productions of the U. States, (and similar articles from other foreign countries are not entirely prohibited) are admitted on payment of the same duties and charges as similar articles the produce of any other foreign country; subject, when imported in American vessels, to the same conditions, as to the character of the vessel and her crew, as when imported in the British possessions in Europe.

The importation from the United States of all goods but those of their own produce, is prohibited.

Upon exportations, the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances are granted, whether the goods be exported or originally imported in American or British vessels.

In the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, vessels and boats of the United States are admitted on payment of the same tonnage duties and charges which are chargeable upon British vessels and boats in the ports of the United States.

For the purpose of securing to British bottoms, a greater share of the carriage of the United States to her Colonies, Great Britain has established various places as free warehousing ports, and also, as warehousing places, for goods brought by land and inland navigation. In this latter list are Kingston, Montreal, Liverpool and Yarmouth. Goods imported into such places, are admitted and warehoused duty free, and conveyed thence in British vesssls, exclusively to other British colonies, where they are admitted as British goods, at a lower rate of duty than those imported directly from the United States.—*Bicknell.*

OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.—A disgraceful affair recently occurred at Washington. A wordy altercation took place between Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, and Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, when the lie was given by Mr Bynum, and Mr. Garland, in answer to it, seized Mr. B. by the throat, and struck him two or three times. Mr. B. in return, after scratching the face of Mr. Garland, drew a knife. He uttered horrid imprecations in a voice which was heard in the Hall.

Mr. B. was seen by the crowds in the galleries with his knife in his right hand and heard using the most brutal language "liar," "puppy," "scoundrel," &c.

Mr. Garland, no less excited, but more silent, continued to deal heavy blows against his antagonist. As soon as could be, the two members were separated by Mr. Evans and Mr. Banks, aided by those around them. After the separation Mr. Bynum still attempted to reach Mr. G. and to stab him with the knife which he brandished in the air.

The Speaker in the meantime took the Chair. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to arrest the members, but their friends protected them. Both now withdrew from the bar of the House, and partial order was restored. [During the interruption the members had left their places, and all upon the outside of the Hall rushed in. Order was at length restored.]

A Select Committee of five was appointed to investigate the affair. The offender should have been promptly expelled from the halls of Congress. He has not only disgraced himself, but he has tarnished the character of the nation.—*Bicknell.*

GREAT BRITAIN & THE UNITED STATES.—An English writer has addressed a letter to a Member of Parliament, in the course of which he says;

"But we allude to the danger in which we are placed, of being overshadowed by the commercial and naval ascendency of the United States. It has been through the peaceful victories of mercantile traffic, and not by the force of arms, that modern States have yielded to the supremacy of more successful nations; thus the power and civilization of maratime Italy succumbing to the enterprise of Spain and Portugal, these again were superseded by the more industrious traders of Holland, who, in their turn, sunk into insignificance before the gigantic growth of the manufacturing industry of Great Britain; and the latter power now sees, in America, a competitor in every respect calculated to contend with advantages for the sceptre of naval and commercial dominion."

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 6, 1840.

Since our last issue we have had it excessively wet. From present prospects farmers will have difficulty in getting in their corn.

We have received the May numbers of the Casket and Lady's Book,—both excellent. The former is embellished with a beautiful steel engraving of the Catskill Mountains,—the latter with the fashions colored and uncolored, two pages of music, and a steel engraving—"Warming the Mitten."

We learn from a source to be relied on, that some months ago nine travelling preachers and in the neighborhood of 600 members, have left the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Erie Conference, which lies on the borders of the north east corner of the State of Ohio, on account of oppressive measures of the government of that church. They, at present, sustain a temporary relation to the Congregational Church, awaiting the doings of the present General Conference.

A society of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, in the neighborhood of this office, have recently passed a resolution to withdraw from the American Anti-Slavery Society, because of that society having taken political grounds. This church as a body, are abolitionists, but cannot go with the present anti-slavery organization because of their identifying the subject with politics. However, the church, in general, we understand, are somewhat divided, some congregations are in favor of retaining their connexion with the American Anti-Slavery Society, but others are for a separation.

Whoever wants to live a semi-hermits life, here's your chance.

The following is from a pious, talented, and wealthy English lady, of retired habits, unmarried and living alone, with whom we are acquainted, and are confident that a female, possessing a similar disposition, would find a delightful home and agreeable society by accepting the invitation.—*Ed. of Rel. Tel.*

AN INVITATION.—The subscriber is desirous of meeting with a middle aged or elderly female companion, of good common education, truly religious principles, good temper, character, &c., who would be happy in a humble, solitary dwelling and a very economical way of living. Such a christian might, in all probability, find a pleasant home for life by addressing a line to

Athens, Athens county, Ohio, } S. T.
First of 4th Month, 1840. }

This though a small snake, is nevertheless the *greatest* snake TALE we have yet seen.

ASTONISHING CURIOSITY.—Our attention was called yesterday to witness one of the greatest natural curiosities we have ever seen—it was no less than a living snake in the eye of a living horse. The snake is, we should judge, between three and four inches in length, about the diameter of a common darning needle. The left eye of the horse, where it has taken up its abode, is blind, though perfectly transparent. When we saw it, the snake seemed to be in quite a playful mood, and was performing various evolutions, similar to the animalculæ of water, or the worm so frequently discovered in stagnant pools. How it came there is more than we can divine. It is the opinion, however, of some scientifical gentlemen who have examined it, that a small egg has by some means been deposited in the stomach, and conveyed arterially through the blood vessels to the eye, where by a natural process it was hatched. Be this as it may, it is certainly a great curiosity. We suggest to the curious and men of science to go and witness for themselves. The horse may be found at the stables attached to the hotel of Mr. Whitback, Front street, directly opposite the American Amphitheatre.
Balt. Clipper.

MAXIMS OF JURISPRUDENCE.—1. Experience shews it to be a principle in government, that men will not ACT until they are made to FEEL; hence it is, that many who approve of liberal government, will not act until power treads upon their toes.

2. The power to interpret law is equal to the power to make law. Grant men power to interpret even the Divine law, and they can prove any thing out of the sacred scriptures, from the assumptions of popery, through the whole range of ridiculous opinions, to the vagaries of Mormonism.

3. All acts of legislatures and decisions of jurists, should proceed upon the maxim, that, when men have power in prospect, they will take hold of it, and when in possession, they will abuse it, if not properly checked; and he that goes upon any other supposition, betrays the very principles on which the fabric of American jurisprudence is reared.

4. Tie the hands of a public functionary, so that he can do no harm, and he will be unable to do any good; grant him the power to do good, and you also give him the power to do harm; the better way, therefore, while you confer the power necessary for the public weal, is so to dispose of it, that it may be recalled when abused, by regular provisions in the government.

5. He that takes into possession unamenable and undelegated power, takes what the Almighty never designed him to have, of course he will not be protected by His providence in the exercise thereof; therefore, its natural tendency is to corrupt the possessor. And for him who holds unlawful power, to pray to God to enable him to use it rightly, would be as ridiculous as for a man of intemperate habits, when pouring down the intoxicating draught, to pray the Most High for grace to use the "good creature" so as not to abuse it.

6. Civil and religious liberty are so intimately connected, that they usually "live and die together," and the same maxims of government, that apply to civil, will equally apply to ecclesiastical polity, because human nature is the same, whether schooled in Church or State.

For the Western Recorder.

EXPLANATION.

Brother Springer: I have just received from the office in this place, 'The Western Recorder' of April 22d. On your third page, first column, you charge me with inconsistency in principle, between my course against the Methodist P. Church in former years, and my present course in favor of Abolitionism. And call upon me for explanation.

In answer, I would say that according to *your* representation of my former course, I could not attempt to claim consistency in these matters. But in view of the *true state of the case*, I am not conscious of the least inconsistency whatever.

1st. While the principles of Reform, (as they were called,) were under discussion for 7 years, from 1820 to 1827, I never said a word against the free and full investigation of the merits of the proposed changes. And in perfect keeping with this, I am *now* in favor of free discussion on the subject of slavery and abolitionism. And the very communication from which you have quoted in the "Observer," proves that I am still in favor of a temperate discussion of the merits of Episcopacy itself, or any proposed modifications in our present form of episcopal government.

2d. When the old reform question changed its course, under Mr. M'Cain, into an attack upon the *characters and motives* of the worthy dead; and represented the episcopal government of our church as being surreptitiously assumed, through the intrigues of Coke and Asbury, and saddled upon the American Methodists under the *professed* sanction of Mr. Wesley, while in *fact*, it was contrary to his views and wishes. In *this shape* I opposed it firmly *as a slander*. And in perfect keeping with this course, I opposed any squinting towards the same view, in the Observer. And while I can discover no necessary connexion between a lay representation in our ecclesiastical councils, and ceasing to hold our fellow man as *property*, at the same time, I am as much in favor of *examining* and *discussing* the one as the other.

If you will watch the American Observer for a few weeks, I expect you will find a communication from my pen, under the caption of "*Radicalism and Abolitionism*," in which you will find some of these matters more fully examined. You will do me a favor by copying it into the Recorder, as it is a kind of a *four edged sword*, cutting error in *all* directions.

In conclusion, if you will not consider me intrusive, I wish in *my turn*, to inquire whether that portion of the Methodist P. Church which *now* opposes the discussion of the subject of slavery and abolitionism, claim to be consistent with their principles and measures in 1830?

Your's, respectfully, ROBERT BOYD.
Barnesville, O., *April* 23, 1840.

Bro. B. does not deny the facts we have stated in relation to his case. But, he remarks, he said not a word against the investigation of the old question until it was "changed under Mr. M'Cain into an attack upon the character and motives of the worthy dead," &c. Now this is a very easy way of getting out of the difficulty, by stating that Mr. M'Cain changed the question by attacking the dead. The fact is that Mr. M'Cain, nor no one else, ever said a word against the dead, until the cause of truth required him to expose that subject. When the clergy of the M. E. Church were called on to surrender some of their immense power, they were constantly responding that their system was given them by Mr. Wesley, and that to modify it would be a departure from the principles of Wesleyan Methodism, &c. &c And such statements had a powerful influence with all who held a veneration for Mr. Wesley. Mr. M'Cain, on investigating the matter, being satisfied that Mr. W. never gave his consent to many important arrangements in the government of the American Methodists, but that some of them were imposed upon the church contrary to his express will, felt it to be his duty to expose the imposition, so that truth might have its due influence upon the public mind. His "History and Mystery," so uncovered the nakedness of the Methodist aristocracy, that they became alarmed, and set all the episcopal dogs in the land to bark at him, and soon succeeded in raising such an excitement against him, that any man risked his reputation to attempt to defend him. Now we have read Mr. M'Cain's productions, and the replies to them, and it is our honest conviction that he has ably sustained himself. And we are firmly of opinion that no Methodist, in America, has been more wantonly abused than Alexander M'Cain.

But what had the case of Mr. M'Cain to do with brother B's. treatment towards Brown, Springer and other seceders? They were not the special advocates for Mr. M'Cain; had nothing to do with him; were opposed to the power of the Methodist clergy, no difference whether it were held with, or without Mr. Wesley's consent, because they thought it unscriptural.—They contended for the right of the laity, as scriptural, to be represented in the department which made laws to govern them. For the sake of illustration, we will admit that Mr. M'Cain was in error. But even on this supposition, why should the people in the west, or any where else, suffer for his crime? Will Bro. Boyd agree to be held responsible for all abolitionists do?

My brother thinks he "can discover no necessary connexion between a lay representation in our ecclesiastical councils," and the right of the slave to his liberty. Now, this is the very ground of our complaint against him; herein is precisely where we think his defect lies. He has the keenest vision to perceive all the rights of the colored man, but is as blind as a bat when the rights of the white man are concerned. We do not contend that these rights are exactly the same, but we do contend that the rights of the laity to representation has involved as important consequences, in the history of the world, as the rights of personal liberty. Or in other words, that ecclesiastical bondage, has caused as much misery, in the history of mankind, as ever civil bondage has. In illustration of this opinion we refer him, to the man of sin,—to that iron despotism under which the whole world groaned for centuries. Yea, in his own church, the ghostly power of the clergy, has already gained such ascendancy that he will not be permitted to enjoy his favorite theme of free investigation, nine months longer, unless he do like the slave, run off from his master.

But Bro. Boyd thinks a "portion of the Methodist Protestant Church" has proved recreant to their principles by opposing the discussion of the subject of Abolition. Now, suppose we admit this to be true; should we be held responsible for the misgivings of others. No man in the country has vapored more about free discussion than Dr. Baily, of the Philanthropist, who is at the head of the Abolition press of this State. When he insinuated that we were pledged to silence on the Anti-Slavery question, we proposed to him, to open our columns to what he might write on the subject of American slavery, if he would give us an equal amount of his, for what we might write on the subject of Ecclesiastical slavery. But the Dr. backed out by abusing us and withholding his exchange.

Now, would it be right to hold Mr. Boyd responsible for this ungentlemanly conduct of his brother abolitionist, who abandoned his principles of free discussion in such an ill humor?—But, however, the charge does not apply to us. The General Conference refused to do any act to suppress free discussion on any subject. All our members are opposed to, at least, in this region, is mingling politics with church matters. They wish to keep political and church action separate.

However, we feel kindly toward our brother Boyd, and hope, as he begins to admit the rights of some of his fellow men, he will ultimately see and admit the rights of all.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for 1840, held its session in the Sullivan Street Church, New York. The following is a list of the stations of the preachers:

Sullivan street station, N. Y.—W. W. Wallace.
Attorney " " " J. L. Ambler.
Albany station—A. R. Speer.
Bedford circuit—E. W. Griswold, M. P. Lent.
Parry Town station—R. T. Wayd.
Peekskill circuit—Wm. H. Johnson.
Mattawan station—T. K. Witsell.
West Point circuit—David M. Hicks.
Haverstraw—Thomas Evans.
Ballston—P. D. Esman, F. Adams.
Middlebury—To be supplied.
Cooperstown—Thomas Sterriker.
Orange and Carterville—G. U. Langdon, J. Hagans.
Cherry Valley—Enoch Jacobs.
Bergen—George Thomas
Patterson and Bloomfield—To be supplied.
Washington Valley—J. Burch.
Rahway—To be supplied.
Suffolk—A. Moran.
Williamsburgh station—J. Timberman.
Huntington circuit—R. Baird.
New Brunswick station—R. Woodruff.
New Berlin circuit—To be supplied.
Westbrook—Wm. T. Hopler.
Monticello—To be supplied.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 50 cents, flour 2 75 a 3 00.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.—FLOUR.—Supplies of Flour have again been moderate, and the demand has prevented any stock from accumulating—Sales on the Delaware at $4 94 a 4 97, and Brandywine 5 00. On the Schuylkill at 4 87½ a 4 94, and on Broad street at 4 87½ to 5 00 per bbl. for shipment and home use.—Western Flour has sold at 4 87½, and when the barrels were in bad order at 4 81. The market closes rather dull.

PROVISIONS.—Small sales of Pork, at $20 00 for Clear, 15 50 a 16 00 for Mess, and 13 75 a 14 00 for Prime. Bacon is in fair request, with sales of western, to some extent, at 9½ a 10½ cents for Hams, 8½ a 9 for Sides, and 7½ a 8 cents for Shoulders. Lard—very large sales have been made this week, at 9 cents per lb. for western, cash and on time. The sales reach 2000 kegs.—Butter remains very dull.

BALTIMORE, *April* 25, 1840.—FLOUR.—The market for Flour is rather unsettled, but prices have materially declined since the time of making up our last report. Howard street Flour has sold from stores on and since Monday at 5 00, 4 75 for common brands; the latter was the predominating price at which sales were made yesterday, although some holders demanded something over that rate. The sales probably did not amount to 1000 bbls.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues limited, and sales are only made as wanted, at quotations. Sales of western Bacon, assorted, at 8 for good, to 8½ a 8¾ cents for prime. A sale of 300 Hams has been made at 10 cents; and for Hams and Shoulders, equally proportioned, 9 cents, Sides 9, and Shoulders 8 cents.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, *April* 24, 1840.—FLOUR is brisk and advanced. Sales within the last three days out of wagons 2 81½ a 2 90 for good brands without inspection, and for choice inspected 3 00, from stores 3 25; sales of more common brands 2 75 per bbl. We see nothing to justify the rise as it will be seen that the Eastern, the English and New Orleans markets are all down a shade.

Sugar is plenty and the price stationary.—Sales in hhds. 5¼ a 5¾, and in bbls. 6 to 6¾ cts. per bbl.

Molasses is also plenty. Sales in large lots 30 a 31, and to the country 33 a 35 per gal.
Harris.

Bicknell's Reporter, of the 28th ultimo, says: "At Cincinnati on the 21st, the prices stood thus:

Flour from boats,	- -	$3 00 a 00 00
Pork—Bulk,	- -	$5 a 5 25 per 100 lbs.
Mess,	- - -	13 50 a 14 00
Clear,	- - -	14 50 a 15 00
Prime,	- - -	11 00 a 00 00
Rump,	- - -	9 00 a 10 00
Lard—7½ a 8¢ cents for a good article.		
Wheat, per bushel,	- - -	45 a 00 00
Corn Meal,	- - -	31 a 00 37½
Corn, in ear,	- - - -	20 a 00 25
Oats,	- - - -	10 a 00 20
Flaxseed Oil, per gallon,	- -	65 a 00 00
Flaxseed, per bushel,	- -	62½
Rye, "	- -	37½

THE NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.—The Courier and Enquirer says: "There is nothing doing in flour, but corn is in demand. Two cargoes of southern corn have been sold at fifty-five cents by measure, and fifty-six cents by weight; and another cargo upon terms not transpired. 4500 bushels of Pennsylvania wheat were taken at $1 03, and 1500 bushels Ohio at $1 a 1 03.—The cotton market still continues lively; the sales amount to 1000 bales for export to Liverpool and Trieste, at prices a shade higher than those of yesterday.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—In Georgetown, D.C., on Thursday, 9th April, by the Rev. Mr. Johns, His Excellency ALEXANDER DE RODISCO, Chamberlain of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his Actual Counsellor of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss HARRIET WILLIAMS, daughter of Brooke Williams, Esq.

ITEMS.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished by both branches of the New York Legislature.

A powder mill in Spencer, Massachusetts, was blown up on Tuesday last, and three persons were killed.

During the month of March 195 steamers arrived at Pittsburgh—and from the 1st to the 17th of April, 102.

The system of marking cheques "good" has been discontinued by the banks of Philadelphia very generally.

Col. Pleasonton has been held to bail in the sum of 1500 dollars, for an alledged libel upon Gen. Simon Cameron.

The steamer Daisy was recently sunk one hundred and twenty miles above little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. Robert E. Taylor, of Norfolk, was thrown from his gig a day or two ago, and broke one of his legs above the instep.

A child nine months old, was accidently killed in New York a day or two ago, by an overdose of laudanum.

The Trustees of Washington College, Pennsylvania, have elected W. W. Rodman, Esq. to the chair of English Literature.

Moblie, we are rejoiced to learn, is rapidly recovering from her recent prostrate condition.—New buildings are in progress in various sections of the city.

The first boat left Buffalo on Monday last, for the east. She had on board four hundred barrels of flour, four tons of furniture and eighty passengers.

Six young villains, all between the ages of 12 and 16, have been arrested in New York, for conspiring together and robbing a house. After the robbery, several of them took passage for Michigan.

The New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company have reduced their rates of fare. They now charge for passengers to Newark and Elizabethtown 25 cents, to Rahway 37½ cents, and to New Brunswick 50 cents.

We state with pleasure that the line of canal communication between the far west of Ohio and Philadelphia, is now complete. Cargoes of produce have arrived in this city from Cleveland and elsewhere, via the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, and we now consider that important link in the great chain as complete, and the internal navigation as now secure.—*Bicknell, 28th ultimo.*

FROM FLORIDA.—"Information," says Bicknell of the 28th ultimo, "has reached Black Creek on the 16th, that a wagon returning from Fort Griffin, and escorted by a non-commissioned officer and six privates, was attacked about eight miles from Fort Fanning. The whites ran off, taking alone one of the escort, who was dangerously wounded. A white man was with the Indians, the leader of the enterprise."

The Committee of Investigation, appointed to examine into the affairs of the State Bank of Indiana, states that of the borrowers, six hundred are stockholders and directors, who are accommodated with more than one-third of the whole, $1,410,193; the same six hundred stockholders and directors are liable as endorses for the additional sum of $1,246,960—making in all nearly three-fourths of the whole circulation of all the Branches that are loaned to the directors and half of the stockholders.—*Bicknell.*

TOO LATE TO LAST.—Eighteen inches of snow fell at Calais, Maine, on Thursday last se'nnight. All the roads were blocked up.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—*Washington, April* 14.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning made a report in answer to the Executive and other communications referred to the committee on the subject of the north eastern boundary.

The report, in its general scope and tone, is for peace and expresses the belief that the question will be amicably settled.

THE QUAKER LAWYER.—The New York Commercial in recording the death of the much esteemed and deeply lamented Benjamin Clark of that city, remarks: "He has ever been known as 'the Quaker lawyer'—the only lawyer of that peaceable sect whom we have ever known.—He was a just man and a good man, and, in taking his departure for another and better world, it may safely be said that he has not left an enemy in this."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Morning Herald.

New York, Sunday, April 26, two o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship United States, Captain Britton, we have received London papers to the evening of March 31st, and Liverpool to April 1st, (her day of sailing) inclusive.

The news is important and exciting.—There are wars and rumors of wars.—Persia has declared war against Turkey; France has joined Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt. The Russian army is said to have been destroyed in the mountains of Khiva, and the empire of Persia will doubtless be one scene of battle and bloodshed.

The commercial news is no better.—Cotton is down 1-8th. Corn is down.—American flour in Liverpool is one shilling less than at last accounts, and the duty on wheat is 2s less. The money market is comparatively easy, but a dreadful depression still continues in all the manufacturing districts.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—All the coolness and difficulties between the French embassy at Constantinople and the Sultan, have been removed by the admirable management of the Count de Pontois; but another source of embarrassment in the affairs of the East has arisen, from open hostilities being commenced by the Shah of Persia against the Ottoman Porte, and by the actual march of a Persian army against Bagdad. It appears that this offensive step has been undertaken without a formal declaration of war, though it has been evident, for some time past, that a decided coolness subsisted between both Courts.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—It is officially denied in London papers, of March 21st, that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war against France.

There have been several earthquakes in various parts of Scotland.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—*House of Lords, March 27th.—Clergy Reserve in Canada.*—The Archbishop of Canterbury gave notice that the Bishop of Exeter would, on Monday, move for a copy of the despatch written by Sir F. Maitland, dated December, 1827, in so far as it related to clergy reserves in Canada; also a copy of a despatch to Lord Bathurst, mentioned in the said despatch, which contained the views of the legal authorities in Canada upon that question. His grace further gave notice that it was his intention on Friday, the 10th of April, to move an address to her majesty, praying that her majesty would not give her royal assent to the clergy reserves bill, that had received the approbation of the legislature in Canada.

LORD SEATON—Lord Melbourne, on the consideration of the Queen's message regarding Lord Seaton's services, moved an address expressive of their lordships' readiness to concur in her Majesty's wishes to distinguish and reward those services; which, after suitable testimonies to the merits of Lord Seaton, from the Dukes of Wellington and Richmond, was adopted.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.—The London observer of March 29th says—"It is said in the city that authentic accounts, received within the last day or two from Canton river, represent the Chinese merchants as being really alarmed lest the impending war should cause a scarcity of British goods in China; and that in consequence of this apprehension, they were making great efforts to effect an exchange of commodities with the British vessels. Lord Lyndhurst is much better.

FRANCE.—*Paris, March* 30.—The Thiers' ministry have carried their motion in the Chamber of Deputies, for the grant of a million of francs, £10,000 sterling, as secret service money, by a majority of 86: the number being, for the grant, 286; against it, 160. This was not only a signal, but a very unexpected triumph to the Thiers' administration, for the most sanguine of their supporters did not anticipate a greater majority than 25 at most. The circumstance is regarded as decisive of the stability of the new ministry, and produced a favorable effect on the French funds.

Advices were received in Paris on Wednesday, confirming the news of a declaration of war by the Emperor of Morocco against France. It was supposed that the Bey of Tunis would unite with the Emperor and the Emir Abdel Kader, to endeavor to drive the "infidels" out of Africa. It was likewise rumored that Admiral Rosomel would be sent with a squadron to bombard Tangiers. Thus the war in Africa is about to commence in earnest. The Arab tribes friendly to France are to be supplied with food, clothes, and arms, at the expense of the French Government.

SPAIN.—Cabrera is stated to have discovered treason in his army, and to have shot four officers implicated in it.

The snow and the rain were so heavy as to have interrupted all the movements of the belligerents.

Espertero has made some successful skirmishes and captures.

RUSSIA.—The London Shipping Gazette of March 30th, says—It is currently reported in the city this morning, that the Russian expedition agaist Khiva has been totally discomfitted. The substance of the report is, that the Russians were outgeneralled by their wily opponents retreating before them until they drew them into an ambuscade, where they were so beset on all sides, that they were compelled to abandon their artillery and comissariat, which decided the fate of the expedition. The report rests on the authority of private letters received this morning from Constantinople—and we can no further vouch for its authenticity than that it is very generally credited in the respectable mercantile circles.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople, Mar.* 3.—We have now more hopes than ever that the Turco Egyptian question will be speedily brought to a satisfactory solution. The last accounts from Europe state positively that France, having perceived the injustice of most of the demands of Mehemet Ali, has decided that she will no longer support him, but co-operate with the other powers in bringing about an equitable settlement. To this effect Nouri Effendi, the ambassador from the Porte to Paris, has, it is said, received directions to proceed to London, and enter into the negotiations which have for some time been going on in that city.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

Of H. L. Pennock, - - - - for J. H. Kirby, J. Leonard, J. Evans, and one for W. Ijams for Correspondent, Bro. Hop. due 25 cts.	$7	00
Of J. H. Thomas - - - - for P. Shriner and W. Stant.	4	00
Of C. Woodruff, - - - - for J. Scott, 2,25, C. Thrap, 2,25, and A Smith, 1,00.	5	50
D. Boughner, Core's Mills, Va. - for D. Haines & W. Rymer, 1 each.	2	00
Of E. N. Martin, for T. Forshee, -	2	00
Of J. J. Amos, - - - - - for E. Thomas 2, for himself 3, -	5	00
Of J. Anderson, - - - -	1	00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

R. Boyd, C. Woodruff, J. W. Longsworth, F. Sill, S. Roberts, J. Edwards, C. Craig, D. C. Carson, D. Kirkbride, W. Patterson, 1 sub.; R. Smith; 1 sub.; J. H. Thomas, J. Hopwood, A. H. Basset, H. L. Pennock, 1 sub.; J. Hopkins, 7 subs.; J. D. King, 1. Smucker, D. Boughner, 1 sub. I. Thrap, A. Burlingame, Geo. Brown, H. T. Lawson, J. J. Amos, John Scott, E. N. Martin, 1 sub. cash in advance; W. E. Robinson, and S. Colvin.

The Post Master at Centerville, Belmont Ohio, returned the 35th No. to us, addressed to W. Hannon, D. Lucas and W. Ault, with this remark: "These gentlemen do not pay their postage, therefore I cannot receive them."—Some time since he gave us notice to discontinue the paper of John Young, assigned as a reason, if we mistake not, that he had "run off." It appears to us that he must have a very indifferent set of people around him. We are surprised that our friends would send us such subscribers as these. Will Bro. Clancy see to this matter, and inform us on the subject?

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The third quarterly meeting for Zanesville circuit, will be held at the Clay Lick meeting house, commencing on Saturday, the 16th May instant, at 1 o'clock. P. M. Bro. John Wilson, Superintendent Newark circuit, and the local brethren, are respectively invited to attend. ISRAEL THRAP.

CAMP MEETING.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. INSKEEP, Sup.
Adamsville ct.

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspaper, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We therefore wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remitances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

1. In every instance where a communication is forwarded to us for publication, the proper name must accompany it, or no attention will be paid thereto.

2. Any one who may wish to animadvert upon any of the functionaries of the church, the provisions of the discipline, or any of the exciting topics of the day, must permit us, at our own discretion, to connect his proper name with any communication he may write on any of these subjects.

3. We will cheerfully publish any selected extracts, our friends may desire, not inconsistent with the character of our paper; provided, they will send, addressed to the "Western Recorder" the paper or pamphlet containing them. But, if sent in writing, we cannot attend to them.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS OF THIS PAPER.

1. In remitting money, give the person's name to whom credit is to be given, the State in which he lives, and the Post-office where he receives his paper.

2. In forwarding subscribers, be careful to give the *Post-office, county* and *State*, where the papers are to be sent, writing the name, office and county in a fair hand.

3. When a paper is to be transferred, give the place whence it is to be taken, as well as the place where it is to be directed.

4. In all cases where moneys are paid for papers, receipts should be taken; without these we shall consider our subscribers responsible. Experience in conducting a paper, has shown us that attention to this rule is essentially necessary to secure justice to a publisher.

5. Our paper is $2 per annum on the reception of the first No. On the first opportunity, therefore, be so good as to hand this amount to an agent, or remit by mail, at our risk. If any of our agents have made different stipulations with subscribers as it respects the time of payment, we cheerfully abide their arrangement.—But in all other cases, and in future, we shall expect our "Terms" to be complied with. This will be absolutely necessary to enable us to continue our paper.

Credits will be given in our paper for the moneys we have received.

☞All the travelling preachers are considered agents for this paper.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

"Have pity on me, O my friends: for the hand of the Lord hath touched me."—Job.

Mrs. ABIGAIL BASSETT was a native of Sandwich, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, born October 30th, 1772. In early life she joined the Methodist connexion, with the first fruits of the ministrations of the eminent Jesse Lee, in New England. In 1799 she was married to Mr. Elisha Bassett, who with his family, in 1810, emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled near Cincinnati. In 1814 she was left a widow, with three children. The death of the pious husband, however, did not in this instance, as is often the case, result in the demolition of the family altar. The widow, in the consciencious discharge of duty, maintained family worship so long as she was head of a family. In the recent governmental discussion which agitated the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the leadings of an enlightened and informed judgment, she was found upon the side of mutual rights and reform. She was numbered with the original 250 who at once seceded in the city of Cincinnati, August 18, 1828. And from the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, she continued to be identified therewith as a member, until her death.

Mrs. B. was a most affectionate parent. But did she love her children?—*she loved the cause of Christ more.* Shall the writer be indulged in stating an instance?—She had an only son, whom she like Hannah of old, with many prayers and tears dedicated to God from his birth, with a fervent desire that he might live to be useful in the church. When in the order of Providence, it appeared that he was called to the work of the itinerant ministry, she "conferred not with flesh and blood." In the increasing infirmities of age, and frequent afflictions, she needed an arm of flesh upon which to lean. She observes, in written documents left behind, that her heart bled at the thought of parting with her only son—that her mental sufferings in consequence of the separation are not to be described. "The right hand and eye are gone, and it seemed sometimes," said she, "that I should sink. But when I considered the worth of souls, and that He who had a right, had made it his duty to seek the wanderers and bring them to Christ, I could but say, *if I had ten sons,* thus called of God, *I would not withhold them* from Him who lent them to me for for a season." Unto the tenth year has that only son been engaged as an itinerant preacher, most of the time in parts distant from her. And he now feels it the most painful trial of his whole life, that he was called to be more than one hundred miles distant from that dear parent at the time of her dissolution. Extreme debility prevented her from accompanying him to his circuit. She was spending the winter at the kind residence of a relative, Mrs. C. W. Langdon, near Cincinnati, when she closed her pilgrim age.

For several months previous to her dissolution she experienced a progressive decline of the powers of nature, though the writer is not aware that she was a decided subject of disease. Last summer she began to realize a palatal difficulty, which continued and increased until she lost the power of swallowing any solid substance. In addition to this, after a while, her stomach became so weak and irritable, that she could scarcely retain, even for a minute of time, either nourishment or medicine. In this situation, marvellous to tell, she subsisted eleven weeks, her strength and her flesh, the while, wasting away, until *life went out.* During all her sufferings, she manifested entire submission to the Father of Spirits, as well as confidence in Him, that all should work for good. She several times mentioned to the undersigned, when on a visit to her the week before her death, she had promised the Lord, that by His grace, she would be content to suffer, so long as it should be His will. She expressed a grateful confidence that the Lord was carrying on the work of grace in her soul, and that after she had been sufficiently tried and purified in the furnace of affliction, the great Refiner and Purifier would take her to Himself. She spake of the refiner of silver in illustration. It is said that the refining process is continued until the refiner can see his likeness reflected upon the face of the bright metal. So our heavenly Father, she observed, tries and purifies His children, until they reflect His image,—then are they fitted for His presence. Thus, it is presumed, like the Captain of Salvation, she was "made perfect through sufferings." It is believed that she was for many days previous to her departure delivered from the sting of death. The writer never heard a saint or a philosopher speak in terms of more calm and fearless composure about the cold grave, or express a firmer confidence of immortality, after that "worms have destroyed this body." The Saviour, in whom she so long had trusted, left her not comfortless. She delighted to dwell upon and to repeat all the verses of that double hymn of Charles Wesley's, M. P. Col. pp. 455–456. And we doubt not she has gone to realize the fullness of the closing sentiment:

"I know thee, Saviour, who thou art,—
Jesus, the feeble sinner's friend;
Contented now upon my thigh
I halt, till life's short journey end;
Then, to eternity, I'll prove
Thy nature and thy name is LOVE."

Her death took place on the morning of Tuesday, February 18th, 1840, and on the 20th, Bro. Wm. B. Evans, of Cincinnati, attended and preached a funeral sermon, from Deut. xxxiii. 29. May the gracious Saviour lead us on, as "followers of those who through faith and patience have gone to inherit the promises," and with them who now rest in Jesus, may we come to dwell and reign together in the glorious kingdom above.

A. H. BASSETT.

Utica, Indiana, April 15, 1840.

Bro. Springer: It falls to our lot to record the death of sister MARY D. FLOWERS, consort of Dr. F. L. FLOWERS, of this place. Sister F. was born February, 1806, in the State of Maryland, and with her parents moved to this State several years since, and settled in Fairfield county, on the west end of Zanesville circuit, where she professed to embraced religion in 1833, under the administration of our much esteemed brother, H. Sandford, who has since diseased and is now no doubt in heaven, whither his works have followed him. She at the same time attached herself to the M. P. Church, of which she lived a member until the time of her disease.

Her affliction was of about four weeks continuance from the time that she was taken ill. During her illness she complained but little of pain except for the first five or six days. Her mind was tranquil—her peace flowed as a river—and her confidence in God was unshaken to the last, for she knew in whom she had believed, and was persuaded that He was able to keep that which she had committed unto Him against that day. And, although she manifested no fear to meet her approaching dissolution, yet, she at times expressed a desire if it were the will of God that she might live to raise her little family. A day or two before her death, however, she one evening became more than usually engaged in prayer to God, for a complete preparation for heaven, and for a clearer evidence of her acceptance with God. She continued agonizing for some time, when she apparently fell into a deep sleep, and lay in that condition nearly all night, and when she awoke, told her friends of a very special and satisfactory communion that she had enjoyed with her God;—had been permitted to take a very pleasing view of the heavenly world,—to behold the angels and to hear most melodious music, sung by flaming tongues above, and this she imagined she heard at intervals as long as she remained in the body. Ever after this she expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ. When we visited her, on the second evening previous to her death, she requested us to sing the hymn commencing, "And let this feeble body fail," and to pray with her, which we endeavored to do. After prayer we had a conversation with her, in which she told us that she experienced no more anxiety about her family, but cheerfully resigned them into the hands of the Lord, and that if she now had her choice she would rather die and go to be forever with her Saviour.

She then requested the writer to preach her funeral. We promised to try to do so. This was the last conversation we had with her, but was afterwards informed, that, on the following day, she gave her husband charge concerning her children, himself and the disposition that was to be made of her clothing, together with a number of other little domestic affairs, which she did with the utmost composure of mind and with the greatest accuracy. And having thus set her house in order she continued to enjoy a full assurance of eternal life, and was blessed with perfect sanity of mind until the morning of the 7th of the present instant, when she calmly fell asleep in the arms of her Saviour.

"————the traveller of earth unfurl'd
Her trembling wings emerging from the world,
And o'er the path by mortal never trod,
Sprung to her source, the bosom of her God."
Campbell.

On the following morning the corpse was conveyed to New Salem, about fourteen miles from this place, attended by a very respectable number of the citizens of the village. A large assembly of relatives and friends attended the funeral, and we tried to address them from Paul's letter to the Philippians, i. 21—"For me to live is Christ and to die is gain." We then committed the body to the tomb and the spirit to the God who gave it, in the use of the beautiful hymn in our collection, page 543:

"Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below:
Go, by angel guards attended,
To the sight of Jesus go." &c.

Sister F. has left a husband with four small children and a number of relatives to mourn her departure. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. Confident of her compiete triumph over the last enemy, they anticipate an association with her in the blessed world above, where

"No chilling winds, nor poisonous breath,
Can reach that healthful shore;
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death
Are felt and feared no more."

Peace to thy remains! Mary. May they slumber in undisturbed repose until the Trump of God shall proclaim the blessed morn when mortality shall put on immortality; then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, "Death is swallowed up in victory." "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. ISRAEL THRAP.

Brownsville, Ohio, April 22, 1840.

Our beloved brother JACOB NACE departed this life on the 21st of February, 1840. He was born in Baltimore county, Md. in 1810. He was awakened under the preaching of the Rev. Eli Henkle, and soon attached himself to the church. He removed some years since to Dayton, Ohio, where he closed his earthly career. He attached himself to the M. P. Church in this place and remained firm to his integrity until his end.

Just before his confinement he lost his little daughter; while at the grave he was taken ill with an attack of the typhus fever; from the very commencement he told his companions that his sickness was unto death. But he remained perfectly calm and resigned to the will of God, and found that that religion which was his solace in health supported him in the hour of affliction. His wife and child appeared to be very near to him. Just before his departure he enjoined it upon his companion to be careful to raise their son in the nurture of the Lord. And after an illness of nine days, in the midst of weeping friends, he left the militant to joined the church triumphant. Yours, &c.

J. EDWARDS.

Dayton, Ohio, April, 184.

VARIETY.

In Germany, *husbands* are masters; in England servants; in France, companions; in Italy, school boys; and in Spain, tyrants.

A Meteor of astonishing brightness was observed passing in a northeast direction over Lancaster, Penn., on Sunday, when the sun was at meridian.

Profusion in expenses, living like your neighbors, and mimicking the manner of high life, are the paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.

If you live according to the dictates of nature, you will never be poor; if according to the world's caprice, you will never be rich.

"Isaac, can you describe a bat?" "Yes sir—he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple—has India rubber wings, and a shoestring tail; he sees best with his eyes shut."

Somebody has remarked that the Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; the Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad: and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting.

Washington Irving, the most vivid, happy and finished writer of our country, is now upwards of fifty years old, but has not the appearance of being more than forty. He enjoys high health both of mind and body. Temperance and a "calm and sunny spirit," are a foundation of perpetual youth.

CENTENARY OF PRINTING.—The Germans are making great preparations to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of printing. Leipsic, the central point of the literary world, will celebrate this glorious event on the 24th 25th and 26th of next June, with great splendor, Felix Mendlessohn Bartholdy is now writing a new oration for the occasion.

A WITTY AUTHOR.—A gentleman accosted a lady in the street with "My dear Mary, I have been at your house—I have placed my life in your hands." "You amaze me—what has happened, speak?" answered the lady. "Only my dear, having written and published my *Memoirs* I have left a copy for your acceptance," replied the gentleman.

There is a story of a Portuguese shoemaker, who used to give a severe flogging to his wife, every month, just before he went to confession. On being asked the reason of this proceeding, he replied that having a bad memory, he took this method of refreshing it, as his good wife, while under the castigation, was sure to remind him of all his sins.

A QUICK TRIP.—The steamboat Queen of the West recently made a very short trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back. The Gazette says:

The Queen was four days and six hours on her way from Louisville to New Orleans and six days and twelve hours on her return. Her entire trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back, was made in fourteen days and twenty-two hours.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—A judicial decision of some interest to those who furnish means and appliances for Sunday travelling, was lately had at Philadelphia.—"In a case before the District Court to recover damages for injury done to a pair of horses by several young men who had engaged them on the Sabbath, Judge Stroud ordered a non suit to be entered, on the ground that contracts made for the performance of work on the Sabbath were not legal, and therefore the plaintiff could not sustain his case."

Cosroes, king of Persia, in coversation with two philosophers and his vizier, asked—"What situation of man is most to be deplored?" One of the philosophers maintained, that it was old age accompanied with extreme poverty; the other, that it was to have the body oppressed by infirmities, the mind worn out, and the heart broken by a heavy series of misfortunes, "I know a condition more to be pitied," said the vizier, "and it is that of him who has passed through life without doing good; and who is unexpectedly surprised by death."

A FLATTERING PICTURE.—A correspondent of the New Haven Record, writes from Washington as follows—'In respect to religion and social morals, this city has long been in a condition most painful to the American Christian. Pennsylvania Avenue is crowded with grog shops, lottery offices and gambling houses. There are a large number of free negroes in the city, and they constitute a portion of the populaton, of which the citizens make abundant complaint. As many as a thousand of them, in the opinion of the Major, obtain a living by petty thefts. The city is in debt to the amount of $860,000.'

ANECDOTE FROM MARRYATT'S JOURNAL.—An American told me one day, that a company had been working a coal mine in one of the eastern States, which proved to be of a very bad quality; they had sent some to an influential person as a present, requesting him to give his opinion of it, as that would be important to them. After a certain time he forwarded to them a certificate couched in such terms as these: "I do hereby certify that I have tried the coal sent me by the company at ——, and it is my decided opinion, that when the general confiagration of the world shall take place, any one who will take his position on that coal mine, will certainly be the last man burned."

SPEAKING RIGHT OUT.—The Legislature of Maine have adopted a series of resolutions respecting the boundary question, one of which is as follows:

Resolved, That unless the British Government, during the present session of Congress, make or accept a distinct and satisfactory proposition for the immediate adjustment of the boundary question, it will be the duty of the General Govervment to take military possession of the disputed territory, and in the name of a sovereign State, we call upon the National Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations to establish the line which it has solemnly declared to be the true boundary; and to protect this State in extending her jurisdiction to the utmost limits of our territory.

PRODUCTION OF SALT AT ONONDAGA.—According to the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Springs, the quantity of salt made last year was 2,864,718 bushels, being 289,695 bushels more than in 1838. The Superintendent says that, but for the extraordinary embarrassments among the business community during the last three months of the year, the quantity made would have considerably exceeded *three million bushels.*

The amount of duty collected from their manufacture, at 6 cents per bushel, was $171,885. The Superintendent states that notwithstanding the duties upon salt manufactured in Ohio have been repealed, and the competition of the Virginia salt-works, the Onondaga salt finds it way to Cincinnati, and along the waters of the Upper Mississippi.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

CATHERINE.—Catherine is a little girl ten years old. She loves her Saviour, and loves His cause. A few facts will show this. She values the Bible, and takes a great deal of interest in sending it to those who have none, especially to the poor heathen. She not only saves all the money which she gets, to put into the missionary box, but she takes every opportunity of asking her friends to contribute to this good cause. Her father and brother go to sea, and when they return home, she gets all the cents she can from them to put into the box. One day, a pedler came to her house, and displayed some very pretty combs, which Catherine wanted very much. She importuned her mother to buy her one. But her mother told her she had no money to spare, and that she did not think she needed one. "But, my child," said she she, "if you want one so much, take some of your own money and buy one." Catherine paused, looked wishfully at the combs, and then firmly said, "No, mother, I cannot do that; my money is for the missionaries; I can do without the combs."

Catherine, as you may suppose, prays. One night, about an hour after she had retired to her bed room, her mother was astonished to hear her crying; and going to the stairs, she asked what was the matter. Catherine said she wanted to come down; and being told to come, she appeared crying, and said she had that day told her mother a lie, and she could not pray until she had confessed it, and asked her forgiveness. This being obtained, she went joyfully to her room, prayed, and retired to rest. She rightly judged, that a holy God, who knew every secret of her heart, would not forgive her, until she had confessed her fault to her mother, and obtained her forgiveness.—(Matt. v. 23, 24.)

She has a cousin Mary, about her own age, who came from Boston to see her. They were to sleep together, and her mother and another lady were curious to know whether she would do her duty and pray as usual. So they watched them. Says Catherine, "Mary, do you pray?" "Yes, I say my prayers every night." "Well, do you *pray?* I mean, read in the Bible and kneel down and pray?"—"No, I never do that." So Catherine opened the Bible, read, and went through with her usual devotions.

One night a Christian lady was to sleep with Catherine, and she sat down and was reading to herself, when she asked Catharine if she would like to have her read aloud. She answered yes. The lady afterwards knelt and prayed, and as she concluded, Catherine proceeded, praying very feelingly for the conversion of her friends, &c., much to the surprise of the lady.

Now Catherine is as lively and playful as other little girls; but she is careful not to indulge herself in any thing sinful. She fears God, and tries to keep his commandments. She loves her fellow creatures, and wants them all to love the Saviour and seek his glory.—*Sabbath School Treasury.*

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*

Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

Notice

IS hereby given to the householders of School District No. 10, being a new District set off from No. 4 the second day of March last, by the Trustees of Springfield township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and comprising sections 17 and 8 in township 16, and range 14, also the north half of sections Nos. 5 and 6, in the 15th township and 14th range, that a meeting of said householders will be held at the house of Jos. Sweeny, *On Wednesday, the 6th day of May next,* at 3 o'clock, P. M., to select a site for a school house for said District, and to take into consideration the propriety of levying a tax and raising subscriptions for the erection of said house.

By order of
C. SPRINGER,
J. SWEENY,
JOHN GEORGE,

Directors of School District No. 10, appointed by the clerk of the township.

April 15, 1840. 4w34

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED. April 22, 1840. 35tf.

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in the city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25.—The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of an immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from all the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazines; Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which a copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make *The New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to OUR people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which fall under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal violations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

A. H. Bassett

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840. | Number 38. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RUSH COUNTY, IA., APRIL 20, 1840.

Bro. Springer: After an absence of upwards f two months, in a section of country where our paper had not one single subscriber, but I rust, ere this time has, I am now at home. In ooking over the several numbers of your pa- er, which have come to hand in my absence, find some notice taken in the 25th, of my com- unication, published in the 11th. One might uppose from the *length* of the "*Vindication,*" hat something very much calculated to injure he Methodist Protestant Church had been writ- en by me. This, I very much regret, if it should ave this tendency in the slightest degree. I ish and pray for her prosperity—have contri- uted and still am willing to contribute for her dvancement, while ever she adheres strictly to he doctrine set forth in the 5th Article of Re- igion as appears in he Book of Discipline,—to it: "The holy scriptures contain all things ecessary to salvation, so that whatsoever is ot read therein. nor may be proved thereby, is ot required by any man," that it should be elieved as an article of faith, or be thought equisite or necessary to salvation. Again, in he 10th Article of the constitution, where it estricts the legislative assemblies, it is said, t. "No rule shall be passed which shall con- avene any law of God."

Now, Mr. Editor, you, as a minister, I pre- ame, opposed the Methodist Episcopal Itiner- nts, for their assuming a divine right to expound spel doctrines, ordinances and moral discip- ne, &c., &c. This certainly was a topic much velt upon by the first Methodist reformers.— inisters and laymen united their opposition to . Well, suppose we, after all our cry against is limb of the beast, adopt the same principle hd carry it out to practice in our legislative epartment. Will it not be as difficult for us prove our authority, or right to pass acts, or ake rules, or even recommend plans binding our people, which are not found in God's ord? The bare fact of the laity and all parties ncerned, being represented in such assemblies, es not alleviate the difficulty. This brings to y recollection an observation made by a very nspicuous minister of the M. P. Church, and e for whom I entertain the highest respect. id he, "does any wish to know the difference tween us and the M.E Church? I will tell you a very few words; they believe in a divinely. stituted ministry, only, and we believe in a vinely instituted ministry and membership."— ow, Mr. Editor, this I hold to be true, but at e same time, I disbelieve that an assembly of inisters and laymen possess any more author- y to legislate over the faith and conduct of the ints, than the ministers alone have, under eir claim of divine right. The truth is, the postles themselves were restricted to teach ly whatsoever Christ had commanded them, d that, they taught at the risk of their lives. ay God help the ministry of the M. P. Church teach whatsoever Christ has commanded, and at only!

I hope this will not be calculated to mislead, r if we follow Christ in all things, we will not wrong, nor mislead any, but should we follow ter any one of all the different creeds and con- ssions of faith, that I have yet seen, it would calculated to mislead and do injury. Of this ave no doubt; hence, I adopt the language, our system may be much amended." If I have gan at the wrong place, I hope my beloved other, A. H. B. will commence right.

The improvement I wish to make was, first, impress our people with the idea, that it was t guaranteed to them by the Great Head the church to make laws or recommendations the brethren, unless it be in strict accord- ce with God's word. It is only such rules that n be enforced upon intelligent men, in these lightened days. Bro. B. says: twelve or ore circuits and stations attended to it, that , the recommendation by the Conference, and thinks it is to their credit. He also informs s of some ten or more circuits that neglected e course recommended, but adds no credit for em; yet, just preceding, he lets us know he is rry to even intimate, that we have dead stat- es in our code. Now, what becomes of his rping about its being only a recommendation? e pronounces it one of the statutes in "our de," and gives the brethren who carried it out redit, and to those who did not, he gives none. ut as one man's applause is worth about as uch as anothers, those that did not adopt it all have mine. First, because I believe it to e anti-scriptural; secondly, it is contrary to e ways of Methodism; thirdly, and not the ast, because it is made the prerogative, in the h Article of our constitution, of the General onference to devise ways and means for raising nds.

Again, Bro. B. wishes I had quoted fairly from e Report, or let it alone. Well, it is true I d not the Report before me, and according to y respected brother B's shewing, quoted WILL T, when it should have been CANNOT feel ound, &c. Now, if the Conference cannot feel ound, what is the reason the recommendation s taken the ascendency and acts on their inds with the force of a rule? Hence, as the rcuit or station has not complied, we cannot el under any obligation to them. Does not very observer see at once, that the term WILL OT is more excusable than "CANNOT?" My orthy brother, perhaps, is not aware of the npression this Report made on many worthy inds, and those too, who are not inclined to be vetous.

There is no dispute or disagreement between ro. B. and myself about the laborer being wor- y of his reward, &c. But I had much rather e would "quote scripture rightly, or not attempt ." The reader will refer to Deuteronomy 5 and 4: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." Bro. B. has it "that treadeth." In the 9th of 1st Corinthians, it is quoted the "mouth of the ox," &c. Now, it is plain that a man must be at my residence, or table, or corn, before this applies. He must be ploughing, and ploughing in hope too. How can this be done in hope, if it applies to the preachers' pay, when he has it all secure by sub- scription? Yours, as ever, J. J. AMOS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MORGAN, OHIO, APRIL 29, 1840.

Bro. Springer: In regard to our church mat- ters. let me say, that though we have not had the copious effusions of the spirit of God, that some other circuits have, yet we have had some gentle showers of grace, some souls have been converted and some additions to the church, and there is a manifest improvement in our member- ship. This circuit, perhaps you are aware, in days of other years, has had serious difficulties, and for sometime doubtful, whether we should live or die; but I think, after a little, the ship will get under way and land safely in port. We have peace in our borders, at present, and Bro. Brown will be here on the 23d of next month, at our quarterly meeting, and we pray God to give us a fresh breeze for glory.

I send you herewith a new subscriber and the pay in advance for the Recorder. Your paper has done a great deal of good among this people, in spreading the principles of ecclesiastical lib- erty; and the revival intelligence is particularly cheering to the friends of Zion; as also in checking the slang of some, that as a people, the Lord does not own our labors and we are coming to naught. Success attend you.

Yours. &c., A. K. EARL.

SUTTON, VA., APRIL 6, 1848.

Bro. Springer: Our second quarterly meeting closed last Sabbath evening week. On account of the rain on Saturday, our congregation was small. We had no ministerial aid, but the Lord was with us. We had a good love-feast, and I was much blest while laboring for my Master.— The brethren appeared much encouraged to go on in the work of the Lord.

I reached my circuit in October, and found, from experience, that I should have some embar- rassments to labor under; the Lord has removed those difficulties, in a degree, and we have some good meetings. The prospects are better and better every day. Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

I preached the funeral, on yesterday, of my much esteemed friend THOMAS HAYMOND, son of Col. John Haymond, aged 41 years and 6 months. He died the 9th of March, 1840. The day before his death, he done a very hard day's work, pruning his apple trees; when the labor of the day was over, he ate a hearty supper, and in company with his companion, walked out into the meadow and returned to the house, when requesting her to make ready and they would retire to rest; while she was making preparations he was setting by the fireside conversing with his wife, without knowing that the destroying angel was so near, to strike the fatal blow. He made a noise as though he had fallen into a dose of sleep, Mrs. Haymond went to him and raised his head, his mouth was drawn to the left side of his face and the right eye was open, and the left shut. By the help of one of his little sons, she was enabled to lay him on the bed, and he died almost instantaneously. He lived a moral life and was much beloved by all with whom he was acquainted. He has left a wife, who is a worthy member of the church, and eight small children to mourn the loss of a kind father. But God will be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the window.

See slow and solemn move along,
The weeping kindred, gazing throng;
A friend is dead, beloved and dear,
And nature drops the tender tear.

But stay kindred, tell us why
Ye heave that melancholly sigh?
He is not dead, but lives above
In worlds of light and endless love.

The silent grave we cheerful leave,
And for our friend no longer grieve;
We soon shall end this life of pain
And joyful meet our friend again.

ABNER MITCHELL, son of the Rev. John Mitchell, died in January last. He had his leg broken, and in two days it proved mortal. His age was fifty-three years.

HENRY T. LAWSON, Sup.
Sutton circuit, Va.

OBITUARY.

Bro Springer: I think the following tribute of respect is due to the memory of sister ELIZA EVANS, who departed this life on the morning of the 20th instant, after many months of suffering, which was borne with that patience and submis- sion, characteristic of the disciple of the suffer- ing Saviour. She embraced religion about ten years since, being in the seventeenth year of her age, and united herself with the M. P. Church and continued a worthy member until God saw fit, by death, to dissolve the connexion and take her to the church triumphant in heaven. "Pre- cious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." Though young when made the subject of converting grace, yet she evinced a strong attachment to the Saviour and His cause, by a pious and exemplary life. But in the provi- dence of God, it fell to her lot to have a more than a usual share of the sufferings incident to this life. But for this, she was prepared, and the promise, "My grace shall be sufficient for thee," was evidently verified in her case. In August, 1838, she was taken with the chill and fever, from the effects of which she never entirely recovered. Her disorder settled in her limbs and caused lameness, so much so, that she was not able to walk without assistance. In about one year after, she was deprived of her eye-sight, and something like three months ago of her hearing. In this situation, what but religion could support her, and render any comfort in the midst of such complicated afflictions? That religion she possessed—the graces of patience and resignation shown conspicuously, and she was happy in the Lord. And though she could not walk, nor see, nor hear, she could talk and feel, and call her relations around her bed and recom- mend to them the Saviour's love. She felt es- pecially anxious for one of her brothers, who is rather inclined to be sceptical. A few hours before her departure, she had him called to her and asked him if he had religion; but alas! reli- gion is a jewel that he did not possess. She then asked him to pray before she went to sleep. But in this, he could not gratify her wish. In a short time after prayer, by another of the fam- ily, she sweetly fell asleep in the arms of Christ. On the 27th, the writer of this attended her fu- neral. She was truly a trophy of redeeming grace, she has gained heaven. And though pa- rents, brothers, sisters, the church and commu- nity mourn, their loss is her gain.

A. K. EARL.

Morgan, Ohio, April 28th, 1840.

VARIETY.

The editor of the Northamptom Cou- rier tells of a silken tread eighteen hun- dred feet in length, wound without break- ing, from a single cocoon.

"It is," says the Churchman, "a fact at once remarkable and gratifying, that three buildings in the city of Albany, originally erected for theatrical purposes, are now places of christian worship."

GLORY.—Pliny gives the following character of true glory—"Doing what deserves to be written, and writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happy and better for having lived in it."

WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.—Aquafortis and the air which we breath, are made of the same materials. Linen and sugar, and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Water is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of all combustion or burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than almost any other thing in nature. The Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen weak stomachs, and the poisonous principles of opium, are formed of the same materials.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLAX.—A species of Flax has been found growing spontane- ously in the country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, similar in many re- spects to the ordinary flax, but perennial in its growth. It may be mowed like grass, and need not be pulled up every season. Mr. Oakley, who travelled thro' the country, on the head waters of the Platte, last year, describes a vast prairie, thirty miles long and three broad, cov- ered with a strong tenacious fibre, and it is used by the Indians to make fishing nets. If this plant should be found to be equal to the flax which is now cultiva- ted in the country in respect to fineness and strength its perennial nature will give it a decided superiority, and render the culture of it far more easy and pro- ductive.

A soldier of the garrison at Valencien- nes, a few days ago, swallowed a five-franc piece. At first he was very uncomforta- ble, but appeared soon afterwards to be- come quite at ease, and now walks about gaily with the money in his stomach. On this occasion a local paper states that a medical man of Valenciennes relates that about forty years ago an old invalid died in the hospital of Lille. As soon as the breath was departed some of his re- lations came and begged his body might be opened, as when he was engaged in the Hanoverian war he had swallowed a crown piece, then worth six francs, which might still be recovered. The operation was performed in their presence, and the crown piece was found lodged at the en- trance of the intestines, and given to them. They went away rejoicing with the only inheritance that fell to them.—*Paris paper.*

INTELLECTUAL AND SUPERSTITION.—If genius enables its possessor to rise above the age in which he lives, in many re- spects, still it is interesting to remark the prevalence, in the same minds, of the highest intellectual ability with the low- est superstition. Melancthon could in- terpret dreams and cast nativities; Kepler, with all his exact science, was a visionary and an astrologer; Luther battled Satan face to face, on points of theology; Tycho Brahe listened to an idiot whom he kept in his services, as he would to revelations from above; Dr. Johnson believed in ghost and second-sight; and Matthew Hale con- demned people to suffer as witches. These, and hundreds of like instances, only serve to show that mind, however sharpened by cultivation, and raised above an age in the discovery of particular truths, is still subject to its spirit, in common with the rudest of its contemporaries.—*Post.*

ELECTRICITY VS. OAK TREES.—After a philosophic investigation of some months, a writer says that species of trees is somewhat allied to iron. It is well known to the chemist that the oak contains a con- siderable portion of iron in its composi- tion. It is presumed that the metal is held in solution by the sap, and equal- ly distributed throughout the tree. This may account for the fact that among a copse, the oak is invariably struck by lightning, while other trees of equal mag- nitude escape destruction. On this sub- ject, a western editor says:

Our own observation confirms the fact that oaks are singled out from other trees, by electricity, and probably most of our citizens have seen its effects in this vicin- ity. At one place, within a few miles from this village, some twenty oak trees can be seen within the circle of a few rods, splintered by the subtle agent, while other trees in the immediate vicinity re- main untouched.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—*A Veteran.*—We had the pleasure yesterday morning of giving the FORTY-SEVENTH bill and recept for the New York Spectator, to the ven- erable William Ludlam, of Oyster Bay. During the whole of the period, forty-se- ven years, he has been a constant sub- scriber, has paid punctually every year, and has the whole number of receipts in order. He is an example for the world to look at. What sound and quiet sleep he must have! And how much more comfort would there be upon the pillow, if all men were like him! Reader, who- ever thou art, think of this matter. And if in those hours of the night when dead sleep falleth upon man, you lie tossing and tumbling about, without being able to sleep at all—pause a moment and reflect whether you do not owe for your news- paper! Mr. Ludlam, by the way, is eighty-three years old, in excellent health and spirits, and promises long to read the Spectator still.—*N. Y. Commercial Ad- vertiser.*

POPULAR ERRORS.—That those who are loudest or most unceasing in their profes- sions of regard for the people, are the people's truest friends.

That genuine courage is shown by va- poring or bravado.

That it is consistent with the character of a gentleman to smoke in a stage coach.

That green or unseasoned is as good for making fires, as dry or seasoned wood.

That hot bread, or bread less than twenty-four hours old, is wholesome.

That keeping the door open in cold weather is conducive to health.

That other people have not as many, or as great causes of unhappiness as our- selves.

That any simpleton will do for a legis- lator.

That a lawyer to succeed in his pro- fession, is obliged to utter falsehoods.

That the citation of many books, or the use of learned words, is a sign of learn- ing.—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

LONDON SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.—News- papers of London, to the number of one hundred and fifty-four, have addressed a memorial to the proprietors of the Sun- day papers, requesting them to change their day of publication to Saturday.— They state that the experiment has been made by the proprietor of Bell's Weekly Messenger, the proprietors of which have abandoned their Sunday edition, and the result has been an increased sale. The newsmen pray earnestly that the exam- ple may be followed, that they and their servants may be allowed like other peo- ple one day of rest. The prayer certain- ly ought to be granted, for there can be no greater nuisance, fraught, moreover, with great moral evil, than the crying of papers on Sunday, through the streets. The Sabbath is greatly desecrated by this increasing practice, in New York; and the evil is increasing under the laxity of public morals, and the inefficiency, or ne- glect of duty of the police. We believe no other city in the Union is disgraced by Sunday newspapers, or infected by Sun- day newsmen.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A family of eight persons, in this place, was strangely affected, last Saturday morning, on at- tempting to rise from their beds. The mother rose first and on stepping out fell prostrate on the floor; the father, on has- tening to his wife's assistance, met with a similar fate. The children being awakened by the noise, and called upon for aid, sprang out of their beds, but on reaching the floor, every one of them sank helplessly down. A fit of severe vomiting ensued, accompanied with violent pain in the head, each being affected pre- cisely alike. Under these distressing circumstances, help arrived, and medical aid being summoned, the cause was im- mediately detected in a disjointed pipe of a coal stove in the lower story; the doors above having been left ajar, the gas filled the chambers, and hence the consequen- ces. A few hours longer exposure to this deleterious atmosphere might have pro- ved fatal; as it was, fresh air and a little nursing, we are pleased to say, have re- stored all to usual health.—*Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.*

THE ELOQUENCE OF THE PULPIT.—Pulpit eloquence should be the eloquence, above all, of an impressed and affectionate heart. As Mr. Simeon used to say, "of all men in the world, the christian pastor should be a man of an affectionate heart. When he preaches, he should be the shepherd in search of the lost sheep—the bereaved parent in pursuit of the lost child. For as well might you have a marble statute to supply the place of a real father, as a marble hearted preacher to supply the place of a real and affectionate pastor." "A sermon cold and poor," says Claude, "will do more mischief in an hour, than an hundred rich ones will replace." The affectionate, glowing, sanctified heart, af- ter all, is the true source of genuine pul- pit eloquence. Jerome used to say, "It is not the clamour of praise but the groans of conviction that should be heard whilst the minister preaches." And again, "the tears of the congregation form the high- est praises of the pulpit orator." The anecdote of Dean Milner and Rowland Hill, here is apposite. Dean Milner had a great objection against extemporaneous preaching, thinking that it warred against the precise and orthodox mode. Howev- er, being attracted by the great fame of Rowland Hill, he was led to indulge his curiosity by once going to hear him. Af- ter the sermon the Dean was seen forcing his way, in much haste, to the vestry- room, when seizing the hand of the preacher, in his enthusiasm, he cried out, "Well, dear brother Rowland, I perceive now, that your slap dash preachers are, after all, the best preachers; it went to the heart, Sir—it went to the heart, Sir!"

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

From the Youth's Magazine.

REV. GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

"In him there dwelt a spirit, generous, bold,
Unawed by threatenings, unallured by gold.
Preferments, honors, ease, he deemed but loss,
Vile and contemptible for JESUS' cross:—
Inured to scandal, injuries and pain,—
To him to live was CHRIST;—to die was gain."
De Courcey.

The father of this eminent and pious divine was brought up to the employment of a wine-merchant, in Bristol; but after- wards kept an inn in the city of Glouces- ter. He had six sons and one daughter. Of these George was the youngest, who when his father died, was only two years old. By this severe bereavement he was deprived of the advantages resulting from paternal instruction and example; but his mother regarded him with a pe- culiar tenderness, and educated him with more than ordinary solicitude.

He was the subject of early religious impressions, and on being placed at school made rapid progress in his studies.— Between the age of twelve and fifteen, his eloquence began to appear, in the speeches which he delivered in his annu- al visitations.

When he was eighteen years of age he was sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he cultivated an acquaintance with Messrs. John and Charles Wesley. He was treated with particular kindness by Mr. Charles Wesley, and received such benefit under his ministry, that he always accounted him his spiritual fa- ther.

His health declining, he was urged to go into the country, and returned for a while to his native city, where he was rendered useful in the awakening of sev- eral young persons; when he was about twenty-one years of age he was ordained by Doctor Benson, bishop of Gloucester. The next Sunday he preached to a crow- ded audience in the church where he had been baptized. In the week following he returned to Oxford and took his bach- elor's degree. Soon after this he visited London, and preached at Bishopsgate church. His youthful appearance at first excited a smile, but his eloquence and piety soon subdued it, and won the esteem of the wise and good. He continued in London two months and then returned to Oxford, but was soon called to supply a vacancy in Hampshire, where he labored diligently and faithfully for some time. Soon after this he received letters from Georgia inviting him to come thither.— A little before his departure his ministry was blessed to the awakening of many souls, and so great was his fame, that an eminent ship-builder, who was invited to hear him, at first refused, but afterward went. On being asked what he thought of Mr. Whitefield, he said, "When I go to my parish church I can build a ship from stem to stern under the sermon, but, were it to save my life, under Mr. Whitefield, I could not lay a single plank."

On the 28th of December, 1737, he left London, and on the 30th embarked for America, but did not arrive at the place of his destination until May fol- lowing, having been detained awhile at Gibraltar, where he preached the gospel faithfully. While at Savannah he for- med the project of an orphan-house for the poor children in Georgia, and for this purpose resolved to return to England to raise contributions for that object.— He accordingly embarked in September, 1738, and arrived in London the Decem- ber following. On his return from Ameri- ca his popularity was so increased, that the churches would not hold the immense numbers who wished to hear him. This led him to adopt the novel plan of preach- ing in the open air, in which Mr. Wes- ley afterwards followed his example.

On Sunday, April 29, he preached the first time in Moorfields,* London, and on Kennington Common, to thousands of attentive hearers. August 14th he em- barked again for America, having col- lected upwards of one thousand pounds sterling for the orphan-house. After the building was commenced, he travelled extensively in the colonies, "preaching the word every where." Among his numerous hearers were often found some of the children of Ham. On one oc- casion, in a drinking club, one of the gen- tlemen demanded of a poor colored boy, who was a great mimic, that he should imitate Mr. Whitefield, which he was very unwilling to do, but the company in- sisting upon it, he stood up and said,—"I speak the truth in Christ. I lie not; un- less you repent you will all be damned." This broke up the association. In March, 1741, Mr. Whitefield sailed again for England. While in London, the weather rendering it convenient for him to preach abroad in Moorfields, as formerly, some friends obtained the loan of a piece of ground near the Foundry, and engaged a carpenter to build a large temporary shed to screen the auditory from the weather, which they called a *tabernacle,* and which gave rise to the name by which Mr. Whitefield's principal place of worship was afterward called. In 1744, Mr. Whitefield visited America again, and re- mained three or four years, but, on ac- count of ill health, he visited Bermuda, and, in 1748, returned to England. On this occasion, the countess of Huntingdon heard him, and afterward made him her chaplain, and became his firm friend through life. In 1751 he visited Ireland, and, in August of that year, embarked again for this country. In 1753, we find him again in London, where he laid the foundation of the new Tabernacle. In 1754, he sailed again for Georgia, having taken under his care twenty-two poor children, with whom he arrived in safety on the 27th of May. After this he visit- ed his native country again. In Septem- ber, 1769, he embarked the 7th time for America. During the fall of 1770, he set out for Boston, intending to visit New- buryport on his way, but before he arri- ved at the last mentioned place, he receiv- ed a pressing invitation to preach at Exe- ter, with which he complied, but was greatly fatigued. In the afternoon he reached Newburyport, quite exhausted, and went early to bed, as he intended to preach the next day. Before he went out to address the multitude in the field, a friend said to him,—"Sir, you are more fit to go to bed than to preach." He an- swered, "True, sir." But, turning aside, he clasped his hands together, and look- ing up, exclaimed, "Lord Jesus, I am weary *in* thy work, but not *of* thy work. If I have not yet finished my course, let me go and speak for thee once more in the fields, and seal thy truth. and come home and die." The text he preached from was 2 Cor. xiii, 5, "Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves; know ye not your own selves how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?" and, to the grief of thousands, it proved his last sermon. To a friend who wished he would not preach so often, he replied, "I had rather *wear* out than *rust* out." At a quarter past four on Sunday morning, September 30, 1770, he waked out of sleep, and said, "My asthma, my asthma is coming on." On being asked soon after, how he felt himself, he answered, "I can scarce breathe; my asthma quite chokes me." Soon after he turned himself to his friends, and said, "I am dying, I am dying."— After this he spoke no more. In a few minutes he gasped once, stretched out his feet and breathed his last.

The remains of this eminently zealous and successful minister of Jesus Christ, were interred in a vault beneath the old church in Newburyport, Mass., where they now sleep in undisturbed repose; though they have often been visited by those who, being attracted by his extra- ordinary fame, conscientiously revere his memory.

At the close of his will Mr. Whitefield added the following:

"N. B. I also leave a mourning ring to my honored and dear friends, and dis- interested fellow-laborers, the Rev. John and Charles Wesley, in token of my in- dissoluble union with them, in heart and christian affection, notwithstanding our difference in judgment about some par- ticular points of doctrine. Grace be with them all, of whatever denomination, that love our Lord Jesus, our common Lord in sincerity."

*Here he often met with great persecution from the rabble that resorted there, but, not- withstanding this opposition, many clave to him in love, and even little children loved to follow him. On one occasion Mr. Whitefield says, "I cannot help adding, that several little boys and girls, who were fond of sitting round me on my stand, while I preached, handing to me people's notes, though they were often pelted with eggs, dirt, &c., thrown at me, never once gave way; but, on the contrary, every time I was struck, turned up their little weeping eyes, and seemed to wish they could receive the blows for me. God make them, in their growing years, great and living martyrs for Him, who *out of the mouths of babes and sucklings perfects praise.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is from the May number of the CASKET, and is accompanied by a beautiful steel engraving of the "CATSKILL MOUNTAINS," by Durand:

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

The banks of the Hudson have been compared to those of the Rhine, and if crowned, like them, with hoary ruins, the scenery of the former stream would surpass that of the latter as much as its deep, majestic, ceaseless current surpasses the narrow and shallower tide of the great German river. It only wants moral associations. In variety it is certainly equal, and in boldness perhaps superior. Who can look unmoved upon the old ribbed Palisades—the glassy, land-locked Tappan zee—the towering crests of Crow Nest and West Point—and the dark blue outline of the Catskill Mountains, rising like thunder clouds in the west.

It was on a sunny morning in the heat of summer that we found ourselves on board a North river steamer, sweeping majestically upon that noble stream, with the intention of loitering a day or two amid the refreshing coolness, that is always found upon the summit of the Catskill Mountains. Our party were like ourselves, young, happy and determined to be pleased. None of us, moreover, had ever ascended the Hudson, and we gazed on its verdant, ever varying shores with continued delight. Now seemingly landlocked in some gentle lake, and then shooting into a narrow passage that might have been its outline, we swept majestically on our voyage, gazing on new beauties at every opening headland, and admiring the endless variety of lawn, slope, hill and frowning cliff around us. A company of volunteers was on board, and as we approached West Point, their band struck up a stirring air, whose notes floated away in delicious melody across the silence. The compliment was acknowledged by a gun, that woke up the voices of the old hills, echoing and re-echoing as it died away with the gale. A few cadets, in undress, loitering upon the rocks, started to their feet and waved their hats as a salute; and directly the mellow sound of a bugle floated across the waters, now swelling out in rich harmony, and then dying away in a tremulous cadence. The white buildings on the hill—the hoary fort high above—the gigantic cliffs towering on either shore—the dark shadows that lay in the river between—the seemingly pigmy sloop that floated lazily beneath the western shore; and the wild opening before us that led into Newark bay, formed a picture that can scarcely be imagined. Directly, however, we shot from the quay and swept gracefully along our way,—but the last sound we heard as we emerged into the bay were the low notes of the bugle melting upon the gale.

As we ascended the river, the banks became less bold, and swept onward in gentle vallies and rolling hills. Gradually, however, the Catskill Mountains became more and more indistinct in the western sky, now lighted up with the merry sunshine, and then frowning dark and forbidding in an approaching storm.

At length we landed at Catskill village, and began the ascent to Pine Orchard,—a very singular cognomen, we must confess, far a house perched on a mountain-top. At first the road was excellent,—but as we proceeded it grew more steep, until at last we passed a rude gate, and began in earnest to climb the Catskill. The prospect meanwhile was magnificent. Now a glimpse of the far-off Hudson would be caught through the various gaps of the surrounding hills, and then nothing could be seen but crags, and dark green forests towering on either hand into the sky. At last a turn of the road disclosed to view the white walls of the hotel glistening in the sunbeams, as it hung, like the eyrie of an eagle, upon the verge of a cliff far overhead.

The thunder storm which had been gathering for the last hour, soon, however, shut out the brilliant scene. A grander sight, on sea or land, it was never our lot to behold. The summit of the peak above was wrapped in a black veil of clouds, from which the lightning zig-zagged dazzlingly, while the thunder echoed away among the neighboring hills. Directly the clouds above waved, undulated, and breaking from around the peak, rolled darkly down upon us: in an instant the trees groaned, the rain rattled on the stony road, and every gully around us became a mimic torrent. The scene above was still obscure, but finally, as the storm rolled down into the valley, the sunlight was seen gilding the summit of the mountain top, while a sea of vapor tossed, heaved and chafed around the wooded sides below. It was a sight to kindle lofty emotions; while it cleared away around us, the sunbeams glancing horizontally through the rain in the lower valleys, made every drop sparkle like a diamond, until it seemed as if millions of brilliants were falling from the sky.

Night found us still upon the road.—The horses toiled heavily up the wet and slippery ascent, and the sight of Old Rip Van Winkle failed to inspire them with speed. Like trusty travellers we close the curtains, and began to make ourselves sociable with each other. Besides our party, there was a pretty blue-eyed girl, a maiden, duenna-looking aunt,—and a bashful country beau, who stammered and blushed at every word he said. We soon, however, propitiated the aunt with a sly compliment or two, and made rapid advances toward an acquaintance with her pretty niece. We saw she had a touch of coquetry in her, and as we grew more sociable we asked her to sing. And prettily was it done forsooth.

The view from the Mountain House is perhaps not equalled in America. A boundless prospect stretches before one embracing hill and stream, lowland and highland, forest, village and farm. The Hudson glitters along far away in the distance, with here and there a tiny sail lazily floating on its surface; clumps of forest trees dot the luxuriant landscape, with anon, a snow-white village peeping out from the green foliage,—a belt of rolling uplands, and dim, hazy hills, sweeping along the distant horizon, mark where the highlands of Massachusetts melt into the Green Mountains of Vermont; while, on a clear, calm day, far away to the north-east, the bold outline of the White Mountains of New Hampshire start up against the sky.

The view from the South Mountain is even superior to that from the table of the Pine Orchard. But it is not approached without some difficulty, if not danger.

The Kauterskill Falls, a mile or two from the Mountain House, is another fine sight. The stream leaps from the centre of a semi-circular rock, falling from such a height as to be almost lost in mist before it reaches the bottom. From thence, it descends eighty feet further in a roaring cascade, although from the top of the first fall it seems scarcely more than a fathom high. A wilder view, than the one looking up the valley from the lower fall, can scarcely be imagined. Here a hill peeps out, and there a gorge opens before you, presenting a varied picture of craggy cliff and rolling uplands, covered from base to summit with pines and mountain firs. At intervals through the gaps, a feathery cloud is seen floating; and while the sunlight glances on the brows of the mountains, the valleys beneath lie buried in shadow. When the evening closes in, and darkness flings her mantle around, the scene becomes even grander, and has that weird solemnity about it, which has filled the Hartz Mountains in Germany with so many fearful legends.

There are one or two traditions, related by old inhabitants of the neighborhood, which entitle these mountains to even a higher claim than that of natural beauty. In the early days of the colony the vicinity was the seat of bloody struggles between the whites and Indians,—and there still are shewn the spots where some fierce attack or thrilling massacre took place. Irving has celebrated the neighborhood in Rip Van Winkle,—and we long for some master-pen to immortalize the Indian traditions. J.

Philadelphia, April, 1840.

A DELPHIC ORACLE.—The Greeks believed in the possibility of foretelling future events. The wisest among them were in this respect not more advanced in intelligence than those ignorant beings in the present day who put faith in fortune-tellers. The practice of divining what would be the result of important enterprises, was connected with the religion of the country, and therefore countenanced and supported by the state. In all matters of importance, the desired knowledge of futurity was sought for from certain oracles, or, as we should now call them, fortune-telling establishments. By far the most celebrated of the Grecian oracles was that of Apollo at Delphi, a city built on the slopes of Mount Parnassus, in Phocis. At a very remote period it had been discovered, that, from a deep cavern in the side of that mountain, an intoxicating vapor issued, the effect of which was so powerful as to throw into convulsions both men and cattle. The rude inhabitants of the surrounding district, unable to account for this phenomenon, conceived that it must be produced by supernatural agency, and regarded the incoherent ravings of those who had inhaled the noxious vapor as prophecies uttered under the inspiration of some god. As the stupifying exhalation ascended out of the ground, it was at first conjectured that the newly discovered oracle must be that of the very ancient goddess, *Earth;* but Neptune was afterwards associated with this divinity, as an auxiliary agent in the mystery. Finally, the whole credit of the oracle was transferred to Apollo. A temple was soon built on the hallowed spot, and a priestess, named the *Pythoness*, was appointed, whose office it was to inhale, at stated intervals, the prophetic vapor. To enable her to do so without the risk of falling into the cavern, as several persons had previously done, a seat, called a tripod, from its having three feet, was erected for her accommodation, directly over the mouth of the chasm. Still, however, the Pythoness held an office which was neither safe nor agreeable. The convulsions into which she was thrown by the unwholesome vapors of the cavern, were in some instances so violent as to cause immediate death, and were at all times so painful that force was often necessary to bring the official to the prophetic seat. The unconnected words which the Pythoness screamed out in her madness, were arranged into sentences by the attendant priests, who could easily place them in such an order, and fill up the breaks in such a way, as to make them express whatever was most suitable to the interests of the *shrine*, which was the main object. Lest the oracle should be brought into discredit, care was, in general, taken to couch the response in language so obscure and enigmatical, that, whatever course events should take, the prediction might not be falsified, or rather might appear to be verified. It may be observed that, in course of time, the plan of stimulating convulsions was most probably adopted by the chief agent in these impositions.

The fame of the Delphic oracle soon became very extensive, and no enterprise of importance was undertaken in any part of Greece, or of its numerous colonies in the islands and along the coasts of the Ægean and Mediterranean seas, without a consultation of the Pythoness. The presents received from those who resorted to it for counsel, not a few of whom were princes or influential and wealthy leaders, formed a source of great and permanent revenue to the institution, and not only afforded the officiating priests a comfortable maintenance, but furnished also the means of erecting a splendid temple instead of the rude edifice which had been originally constructed. The high veneration in which the Delphic oracle was held, gave its directors a large share of influence in public affairs; an influence which they sometimes exerted in a most commendable manner, in sanctioning and furthering the schemes of the statesman, legislators, and warriors, who undertook to improve the political systems, reform the laws and manners, or defend the liberties of Greece.

MR. PIERPOINT'S ADVICE.—Rev. John Pierpont, who is 55 years old, has been, for 21 years, pastor of the Congregational church which meet in Hollis street. Many thousands of our children are indebted to his industry and refined taste for the beautiful pieces they have read in the "First Class Book," "National Reader," and "Introduction." His parishioners are wealthy, and he has been honored and caressed. But he has not been so intoxicated by their flattery, as to forget by what craft they have their wealth.—He has dared to speak freely of a traffic which is crushing hearts, blighting hopes and ruining souls. Several of his hearers seem to feel—if they did not utter it,—"Thus saying, thou reproachest us also." A meeting of pewholders has lately been held, at which it was voted, that "we no longer wish the services of Rev. John Pierpoint as pastor of the society."

To this vote, Mr. Pierpoint replies, in one of the ablest letters he ever wrote,—and that is giving it high praise.

It appears that 68 votes were cast against him, and these were given by only 41 *persons*,—many of whom owned several pews,—while 50 *persons* voted for him. *Thirty-eight* votes were cast by 19 dealers in spirituous liquors. The man who introduced the resolutions was not a worshipper in the church, but he had bought eleven pews that he might give eleven votes, to show that a rumseller did not wish a temperance man to preach even where *he* did not attend meeting. Mr. Pierpont mentions these facts in glowing language, and decides that he will not be driven from the pulpit by such a vote. The pew-holders had talked of employing a lawyer, but Mr. Pierpont says:

"It is quite possible that his services will be as little in harmony with your wishes, as mine have been; for I believe that the laws of man, upon this point, agree with those of God; and, very possibly, your legal adviser may tell you that he can no more bend the *law* to your wishes, than can I the *gospel*."

Mr. Pierpont concludes with the following advice, and we pray that it may disturb the consciences of the wealthy rumsellers and distillers till they obtain peace by following it:

"Desist—I counsel you to desist, from that part of your business which has been the cause of all this unhappy controversy; the cause of your troubles, and of my trials and triumphs; for I shall be triumphant, at last. Desist from the business that, through the poverty of many, has made you rich:—that has put you into your palaces by driving them through hovels and prisons down into the gates of the grave. Abandon the business that is kindling the fires of hatred upon your own hearth-stones, and pouring poison into the veins of your children,—yea, and of your children's children, and sending the shriek of delirium through their chambers:—the business that is now scourging our good land as pestilence and war have never scourged it; nay, the business, in prosecuting which you are, even now, carrying a curse to all the continents of the world, and making our country a stench in the nostrils of the nations. I counsel you to stay your hands from this work of destruction, and wash them of this great iniquity, as becomes the disciples of Him who came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them. As His disciples, I counsel you no longer to absent yourselves from your wonted place of worship, and to return to your allegiance to your church and to God. Say to your minister 'Well done, good and faithful servant! you have faithfully done the work that you were ordained to do. You have neither spared us or feared us. You have even wounded us; but, faithful are the wounds of a friend. We commend you for your work, and charge you to go on with it, that we may meet together, and rejoice together, in the presence of God.'"—*Youth's Cabinet.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Philadelphia Money Market has undergone very little change within the last fortnight. The aggregate sum on deposit in the Banks, is unusually large—but the demand for discounts on the part of sound and unquestioned houses, is exceedingly limited. Hence, the rates continue low. Our Banks discount nearly all the good paper that is submitted to them. We learn with pleasure, that nearly all our Philadelphia Institutions are conducting their operations with a view to resumption in January next.—This is the true policy—nay, it is the only policy that can be pursued with any thing like honesty or safety. That time was recommended by the Banks themselves. It is but fair to infer that they will govern themselves accordingly.—The notes of the United States Bank are paid out in larger quantities than those of any other Institution; indeed, no other Philadelphia notes are paid out, with the exception of a small amount of the Girard. This arises from the fact that the U. S. Bank is indebted to most of the Philadelphia Banks, and as those Banks receive the notes of that Institution in the payment of debts, they have more of them on hand, and hence pay them out more readily. We are unable to give any thing like authentic information as to the policy pursued by the U. S. Bank, but we may suppose that she is doing her utmost to recover from her weak position and embarrassment. We say weak position, because her funds are scattered widely throughout the Union—because she has heavy sums invested in Vicksburg, Stonington, and other equally unprofitable stocks—and because of the loan after loan, and million after million, which she has been compelled to borrow in Europe. We fear also, that within the last week, she has been induced to make another issue of post-notes We entertain no hostility towards this Institution, but on the contrary, we should rejoice in common with every business man in the community, to see her once more in a flourishing and prosperous condition. But it is evident, from the low rate of her Stock and the other facts stated above, that some time will elapse, before she will be able to inspire any thing like the degree of confidence in the public mind, that was formerly entertained as to her means and ability generally.

The Money and Stock rates at the close of the week, were as follows:

Money (fair paper) -	6 to 7 per. ct.
Exchange on N. York, -	5¼ to 5⅝
" " Baltimore, - -	par
" " Boston, - -	5⅛
" " New Orleans,	2½ to 3
" " Mobile, - -	8
" " Savannah, -	6
" " Charleston,	1 to 1½ prem.
United States Bank, - -	79
Girard, - - - -	40
Vicksburg, - - - -	17½
Specie, - - - -	5½ prem.
U. S. Bank Post Notes,	6 to 7

The Spring Trade has not wholly ceased. Merchants continue to arrive in small numbers, and thus to produce a degree of animation in the vicinity of our principal business thoroughfares. An immense amount of produce has already reached Philadelphia from the West; and a still larger amount is on its way by the various channels of communication. The forwarding-houses of Pittsburg were all full a few days ago, while the Western waters have been swoollen to an admirable state of navigation by the recent rains.

From New York, we learn that business is somewhat more active; and produce was arriving by the State Works. An immense amount of distress, however, still exists in that city. Thus the Signal cites some instances:

"The real situation of the laboring class of our community is, we believe, very little understood either in the city or out of it. We know (and have already stated) the general fact that thousands within our borders are out of employment; yet, while admitting the truth of this, as a sort of undeniable abstraction, we are not, any of us, apt to realize the full import, the practical bearing of the truth we so readily acknowledge. It is well for us to ask ourselves the question *what it is*, in such a city as ours, to be out of employment? And the question may be answered briefly (and better briefly than at length) by two or three facts which any one may light upon in a morning's ramble through the streets. We met, to-day, an honest, sober, industrious and capable mechanic, whom we *know* to be thus qualified, and whom for years past we have been in the habit of employing in small jobs. He inquired if we could give him work or recommend him to any one who could?—and proceeded to say that *for nearly two months* he had been searching from house to house for employment, without finding enough to keep his family in shoes. In the meantime he had sold some of his tools, some of his furniture and some of his clothes to save his wife and children from starving: and now his rent was to be paid, and he added, in a tone which apologized for his words, "God only knows what I am to do!" We gave him a dollar from our editorial penury, and internally prayed that each citizen able to do the same (and many thousands are able to do much more) would contribute to a fund for the relief of honest and sober citizens who are out of employment.

"The next person in distress was a respectable and honest porter, whom we had known in that capacity for several years, and who had served in some of our mercantile houses. He had, with previous earnings, purchased a small farm contiguous to the city, and had spent a part of several summers last past in cultivating it. He told us he had been endeavoring all winter to find work as a porter, but without success; and asserted, positively, that he had not earned a shilling in six months! He said, besides, that he had been obliged to neglect the cultivation of his little farm for want of means to work with; he had tried to sell it, but nobody would give a quarter of its value; he had tried to mortgage it, but nobody would take the trouble to examine his land and execute the formalities of a mortgage—especially for him, an irresponsible bondsman—for so *small an amount* of money as he was desirous to borrow; so that, literally, the *smallness of the man's necessities* (combined with the smallness of his means) was an obstacle to his relief!"

These are terrible cases, and exhibit the Commercial Emporium in any but an enviable condition.—*Bicknell, May.* 3

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—"Our community was this morning thrown into considerable excitement arising from whispers and surmises relative to forgeries said to have been made yesterday, as reported, on every bank in our city and liberties. Upon making inquiry we ascertained the following fact: It appears that accounts have been opened in the several banks in the names of Vanarsdale & Roberts, Steiner & Wood, and Geo. B. McKee & Co. all of whom, if we understood correctly, had given their residence at No. 42 Walnut street. Yesterday, checks were drawn by Vanarsdale & Roberts, and deposited by one or other of the above mentioned firms, with the word "Good" written thereon, and the name of the Teller forged. The check exhibited to us was remarkably well done. After depositing these checks, the amount was then drawn out without suspicion. When the banks, as usual, made their exchanges this morning, the fraud was detected; but too late to secure the offenders, as they had availed themselves of one or other of the many facilities our city affords, for making an escape. It also appears that no such firms have ever done business at No. 42 Walnut street. The amount of money obtained by these forgeries, we could not ascertain; but report says, not far short of *twenty thousand dollars.*—*Philad. Gaz.*

Other accounts state the amount as high as $50,000; but that no Bank has suffered to a greater extent than $8,000. The plan was, to obtain a cheque for a small amount, marked "good" in the first instance, and then to draw other cheques on various Banks, and counterfeit the word "good" as well as the signature of the Teller. These forged cheques were them deposited in other Institutions, and drawn against, and so the fraud was managed to the extent of the sum specified. The system must have been entered into with much deliberation, as the parties appear to have understood one another perfectly, and to have played into each others hands.—*Bicknell.*

THE REGION OF OREGON.—The vast territory of Oregon, one of the most fertile sections of this continent, is beginning to excite attention. A hundred years hence and its inhabitants will amount to thousands and tens of thousands. Our government should lose no time in taking formal possession of at least our rightful portion. In the United States Senate a few days since, Mr. Lynn, from the Select Committe on the subject, reported a joint resolution to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon. It is declared in the resolution that the title of the United States to this Territory is certain; and will not be abandoned.—In accordance with this declaration the President is authorized to take immediate measures to have the boundaries of the United States on the Pacific frontier ascertained and fixed,—also to provide for the establishment of military posts from Fort Leavenworth to the Rocky Mountains.

The encouragements offered to emigration are unusually liberal. We cannot say that such lavish appropriations of the Public Lands would altogether meet the views of the people in the old States who are in the habit of believing that the public domain is national property, held in trust for the common benefit. The resolution provides

That as soon as the boundaries of the Oregon Territory are indisputably determined, one thousand acres of land shall be granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory, of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, or to his heir or heirs-at-law, if such there be.—*Bicknell.*

From the Pennsylvania Packet, July 23, 1778.

SINGULAR MANNER OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT PAPER MONEY.—A correspondent has favored us with the following easy method of detecting counterfeit paper currency.

Having a genuine bill of the same denomination and date of the bill to be examined, run a pin through any letter or part of a letter in the true bill, and cause the point of the pin to pass through the corresponding letter in the suspected bill, leave the pin there, pierce the true bill in some other part at a distance from the first essay, and cause the point in like manner to pierce a corresponding part of the suspected bill; see that the two pins stand upright or perpendicular to the places of the bills, then run a third pin through both the bills in any part at a distance from the two former essays; if the third pin pierces the two bills through corresponding letters, the bill examined is a true one, otherwise it is a counterfeit.

The two first pins place the bills directly over each other, and as those of the same denomination and date are struck off from types fixed in a certain position, they will correspond in every part; but counterfeits being only an imitation, to deceive the eye, will not stand this test.

Congress—a body of men who abuse one another for eight dollars per day.

The Reading Democrat of Thursday last says, "the Berks County bank has within the last few days refused to give other current bank notes in exchange for its own, and many people have therefore refused to take them. The Cashier, however, says that arrangements will be made in a few days."—*Bicknell.*

A letter received in this city says that holders of produce in Ohio and the western parts of Pennsylvania, would send their produce to the New York market via Cleveland and lake Erie, in preference to shipping it to Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, the difference in the cost of transportation being greatly in favor of the former route.—*ib.*

A morning paper states that it is in contemplation on the part of several houses largely interested in the produce business with the west, to establish a line of portable boats via the Tide Water Canal to Pittsburg, by which route both merchandize and the various articles of produce can be more cheaply conveyed than by the Columbia Railroad, notwithstanding the reduction in tolls and the drawback on flour.—*ib.*

We state with pleasure that the Chesapeake Canal is now fully navigable, and all means and appliances at hand to ensure the transit of merchandize, etc. each way. And we learn that a gentleman of this city, known as most active in the transportation business, is engaged in the vicinity of the canal in looking to the interests of houses in this city connected with the purchase and sale of the various kinds of produce. The city Councils, or our merchants, should engage a small steamboat to facilitate matters.—*ib.*

The counsel of James Wood has applied to the Court of Oyer and Termine to allow him to be removed from the Moyamensing prison, where he is now confined, to the Lunatic Asylum, on the west side of the Schuylkill. The Attorney General is to examine the institution and report to the Court the capabilities of the building as to the safe keeping of the prisoner.

In the Court of Oyer and Termine the Attorney General gave the result of his examination of Blockly Hospital as a place of confinement for James Wood.—His opinion was, that safe as the apartments in the hospital might be, those in the prison were more so, and he therefore resisted the rule. The Court refused to make the rule absolute, and Wood will continue to be confined in Moyamensing prison.

THE CROPS.—Accounts from Baltimore state that the crops of wheat on the eastern shore of Maryland looks exceedingly well. The same statement is made by our farmers with regard to the wheat of Philadelphia county and its neighbourhood. The country round about never presented a more encouraging appearance. The prospect *now* is that the harvest of the present year will prove full equal to that of last. But let us not be too sanguine.—*Bicknell.*

A large, new sail boat was launched yesterday, and shortly after, a pleasure party numbering from 50 to 75 persons proceeded on an excursion. They had not been long on the Delaware, before either from mismanagement, the large number on board, or a sudden squall, the boat was upset—and several lives; or account states as many as four, were lost. The rest of the passengers clung to the bottom, until other boats came to their assistance, and rescued them.—*Philadelphia paper.*

The General Jackson, which cleared at Savannah on the 8th inst. for Liverpool, as we learn from the Georgian, can be traced back to 1765, making her seventy-five years old. She was originally a Portuguese ship, built in the East Indies of Teak wood; taken by the English, and captured last war by the True Blooded Yankee, a private armed schooner, belonging to Rhode Island, owned by a D'Wolf, Esq. She still belongs to his sons. More wonderful still, her bottom plank was never caulked.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore American of Saturday says:

"This body, which is the legislative branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, commenced its thirteenth session in the Wesley Chapel, in this city, yesterday morning. All the Bishops, were in attendance, except Bishop Soule, who is expected in a few days. The conference was organized by the appointment of the Rev. Jno. A. Collins, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, as Secretary, and the Rev. J. B. Houghtaling of the Troy Conference, and the Rev. Thomas R. Sargeant, of the Baltimore Conference, as assistant Secretaries.

Bishop Roberts introduced the Rev. Robert Newton as a delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in England. We understand that the Rev. M. Stinson, the Representative of the Mission Department, and the Rev. Mr. Rierson, the General Representative of the Wesleyan Methodist church in North America from Canada, are also in attendance. The present will be an unusually interesting session of this body, as several questions of deep importance to the church will be brought before it for its action. Its meetings are daily, and will hereafter commence at half past eight, A. M. at the Chapel."

IE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

SDAY, ... MAY 13, 1840.

BY JURY.—A Bill for securing a jury ll fugitives has passed the General As- f the State of New York.

BOATS have passed from Cleveland, O., urgh, Pa., by way of the Pennsylvania o canal, having to be towed by steam m the mouth of Beaver to Pittsburgh.

iter in the last Zanesville Gazette, uthority, for stating that Mr. ESPY's f clouds, was suggested by LES CHEVIN, a an, about forty years ago.

espondent of Roseville, in this county, s that they have a flourishing Sabbath that place of about seventy scholars, t a considerable interest is also mani- the subject of religion. This intelli- quite cheering to us.

RAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—A of delegates from the various Anti- bodies throughout the world, are invited in London, the 12th of June next. J. ey, H. B. Stanton, J. G. Whittier, J. C. C. C. Burleigh, W. Philips, W. L. Gar- d S. E. Cornish, are appointed delegates esent the United States.

SEASON.—On Friday last it commenced again, and continued until Sabbath even- zling lightly, when it cleared up, and on morning we had considerable frost, tho' n hopes it did not injure the fruit.— s yet very little corn planted.

quantity of rain appears to be too great the wheat and the grass. There is some t of the fly injuring the former.

learn from the Cross and Journal, that o BAPTIST CONVENTION will hold its next meeting in the *First Baptist Church* in vn, to commence the 23d instant at 10

On the 22d, the OHIO BAPTIST EDUCA- CIETY will hold its annual meeting in the ouse, which will be addressed by the Rev. MILES.

object of the convention, we believe, is ote the interests of the Missionary cause ral, but particularly in this State,—as the general interest of religion.

AMISTAD CASE.—This case, as appealed *District Attorney of the United States*, instance of the Spanish Minister, came re Judges Thompson and Judson, at New , Connecticut, on the 29th ult. Says a r:

dge Thompson has adjourned the case till xt term, in September, when he will en- ecree, *pro forma*, in affirmance of that of strict Court, that the United States may to the Supreme Court of the U. S. in ry. He declined making any order with to the situation of the Africans, saying not think it would hurt them to stay they are until January."

highly commend the following sentiment, tion to the late bullying in Congress, ta- om the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

he fight in Congress is the natural result character of the discussions which in a ly less degree have disgraced the present of the House. The crisis having arri- it is to be hoped common sense and some share of respect for public opinion, will to these prodigal sons who have been g the substance and dishonoring the name Confederacy. No unprejudiced man out House doubts but that the members who ged its rules ought to be expelled. The sylvania Legislature set at least one exam- rthy of imitation."

EDMUND BONNER, a prelate, 'damned to sting,' under the appellation of 'bloody Bonner,' was the son of a peasant, at y, in Worcestershire, and was educated at oke College, Oxford. Henry VIII, made is chaplain, bishop of Hereford, and then ndon, and employed him on embassies to ce, Germany and the pope. He was im- ed and deprived of his bishopric in the of Edward VI; but was restored by Mary, signalized himself by his vindictive and per- ing spirit. Queen Elizabeth imprisoned him e Marshalsea, and he died there, in 1569, ten years' confinement. Bonner was a man arning and talent; but so sanguinary, that illusion to his excessive corpulence, he was to have an abundance of guts, but no bow-

BISHOP BONNER'S EPITAPH.

eaven be pleased when sinners cease to sin, ll be pleased when sinners enter in, rth be pleased when ere it lose a knave, n all are pleased, for Bonner's found his grave

EPITAPH OF ROBIN, A RICH ROGUE.

e lies Robin, but not Robin Hood; e lies Robin, who never did good: e lies Robin, whom the Lord hath forsaken; e lies Robin, the devil hath taken.

For the Western Recorder.

QUERY.—If the doctrine of "Justification by h ONLY," be true, who of you can reconcile writings of the Apostles, Paul and James? DISCIPLE.

little learning is a dangerous thing, rink deep, or taste not the pierian spring; ere shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, ut drinking deeply sobers us again. *Pope.*

his maxim of the poet is particularly appli- le to the doctrines of the gospel, and to none e than the doctrine of justification by faith. nan reads the seeming disagreement of Paul d James on the subject of Faith and Works, d finding, as he supposes, a flat contradiction ween the two Apostles, concludes that they not both be right, considers himself at liberty believe either, as his caprice or whims may line him, and to play off his ironies at the posed discrepancy of the Scriptures. Whereas, he would only dispense with the pride of criti- m, look soberly at the subject long enough to derstand it; he would see that the sinner is tified by faith ALONE, but at the same time at there was not the least disagreement be- een Paul and James, who, when properly un- rstood, perfectly harmonize.

But in order to understand these two Apostles, you must recollect they do not speak of the same justification. Paul speaks of our justification as sinners, James of our justification as christians. Paul says, in substance, that when as condemned sinners, we approach the mercy seat for justification, that all our good works are dross and filthy rags, when offered under these circumstances; that at this crisis, without faith, and faith ONLY, it would be impossible to please God.

Now, James does not contradict this; but he means, after we are justified in St. Paul's sense, as condemned criminals, we shall receive a second justification, not as condemned sinners, but as christians, at the bar of public opinion in this world, or at the bar of God in the world to come, by our works, or rather, if you please, by evidence of our works.

Fairly to understand Paul and James, you must recollect the errors they are respectively opposing. Paul directs his treatise on the subject of justification by faith, against the error of the Pharisee, who denied the divinity and atonement of Christ, and proposed by his long prayers, his alms and charitable deeds, to propitiate the Deity. He tells this proud Israelite that the law considers both Jew and Gentile under sin, and that by its deeds, no flesh living, can be justified. But that it is faith alone in the great mediation of the Redeemer that can introduce the penitential *sinner* into a state of favor with the offended majesty of heaven.

But it was not long in the progress of the gospel, before the indolent Antinomian wrested these sayings of Paul to suit his own inclinations. Being averse to the active duties of christian benevolence, faith was to do every thing for him. He was a poor creature, morally unable to think a good thought or do a good act; grace must do all. Faith must lay the foundation and bring on the cap stone of his salvation. At the same time he ate and drank to intemperance, lived in the habitual omission of the essential duties of the christian, faith was to be a kind of substitute for all this delinquency.—To this lazy and inactive Antinomian, James exclaims, "O, vain man! faith without works is dead," and "by works faith is made perfect." St. Paul's faith gives birth to St. James' works, but the latter is that which perfects the former.

When Paul and James both refer to Abraham, one affirming that he was justified by faith, and the other, that he was justified by works, they speak of different acts of this great man. The one speaks of the act which made him a believer, the other of the fruit of that act.

The moment you say the SINNER is not justified by faith ONLY; that his good works have something to do in meriting his salvation, you virtually dispense with the atonement of Christ, and open the flood gates of modern infidelity.

The following tale has some good thoughts on the subject:

DAN AND JANE.

OR, FAITH AND WORKS.—A FABLE.

Good Dan and Jane were man and wife,
And lived a loving kind of life;
One point, however, they disputed,
And each by turns his mate confuted.
'Twas Faith and Works—the knotty question
They found not easy of digestion;
While Dan alone for faith contended,
Jane equally good works defended.
"They were not christians, sure, but Turks,
Who build on faith and scoff at works,"
Quoth Jane—while eager Dan replied,
"By none but heathens faith's denied."
"I'll tell you wife," at length quoth Dan,
"A story of a right good man.
A patriarch sage, of ancient days,
A man of faith, whom all must praise.
In his own country he possess'd,
What'er can make a wise man blest;
His was the flock, the field, the spring,
In short, a little rural king.
Yet, pleased he quits his native land,
By faith in the divine command.
God bade him go, and he content,
Went forth, not knowing where he went.
He trusted in the promise made,
And undisputing, straight obeyed.
The heavenly word he did not doubt,
But proved his faith by going out."
Jane answered with a little pride—
"I've an example on my side;
And though my tale be somewhat longer,
I trust you'll find it vastly stronger.
I'll tell you, Daniel, of a man,
The holiest since the world began:
Who now God's favor is receiving,
For prompt *obeying*, not *believing*.
One only son this man possess'd,
In whom his righteous age was blest;
And more to mark the grace of heaven,
This son by miracle was given.
And from this child the word divine
Had promis'd an illustrious line.
When lo! at once a voice he hears,
Which sounds like thunder in his ears.
God says—Go sacrifice thy son!
—This moment, Lord, it shall be done.
He goes, and instantly prepares,
To slay the child of many prayers.
Now here you see the grand expedience,
Of *works*, of actual sound *obedience*.
This was not *faith*, but *act* and deed,
The Lord commands—the child shall bleed.
Thus Abraham *acted*," Jenny cried;
"Thus Abraham *trusted*," Dan replied.
"Abraham," quoth Jane, "why, that's my man!"
"No, Abraham's him I mean," says Dan.
"He stands a monument of *faith*;"—
"No, 'tis for *works* the Scripture saith."
"'Tis for his faith that I defend him;"
Thus he—thus she—both warmly feel,
And loose their temper in their zeal;
Too quick each other's choice to blame,
They did not see each meant the same.
At length, "good wife," said honest Dan,
"We're talking of the self-same man.
The works you praise I own indeed,
Grow from that faith for which I plead;
And Abraham, whom for faith I quote,
For works deserves especial note:
'Tis not enough of faith to *talk*,
A man of God with God must walk:
Our doctrines are at least the same,
They only differ in the name:
The faith I fight for, is the root;
The works you value, are the fruit;
How shall you know my creed's sincere,
Unless in works my faith appear?
How shall I know a tree's alive,
Unless I see it bear and thrive?
Your works not growing on my root,
Would prove they were not genuine fruit.
If faith produce no works, I see,
That faith is not a living tree.
Thus faith and works together grow,
No separate life they 'er can know:
They're soul and body, hand and heart,
What God hath join'd let no man part."

For the Western Recorder.

QUERYEST.—It is said in the 17th Article in our book of Discipline, "The baptism of young children is to be retained in the church." I ask, what are the benefits they derive from baptism? or what is its effects upon infants? DISCIPLE.

It is said in the scriptures, that the Jews should get their children circumcised at eight days old, and that circumcision should be retained among the ancient people of God. We ask, what are the benefits they derive from circumcision? or what was its effect upon infants?

We do not mean to evade the force of DISCIPLE's inquiry, but we wish to show him that it is easier to ask questions than to solve them.—Besides, the answer to his interrogatory is contained in that of ours. And if by attending to this, he finds the solution of his own difficulty, it will be more satisfactory to him, than if he had been informed by another.

If after DISCIPLE attends to our query, he will inform us that both his and ours are involved in darkness, we will then attend directly to his. We shall take the liberty, however, of now stating, that the question should not be in reference to the "effect" of God's ordinances, because we are rather too limited in our capacities to comprehend the "effects" of His dispensation; but it should be, whether or not we have any warrant of authority for any proposed ordinance,—that's the question. If God commands we are bound to obey without asking of Him the reasons. It is true, God commands nothing unreasonable, and religion itself is "our reasonable service," yet to some extent, in this probationary scene, "His path is in the deep waters," and "His ways past finding out."

The last Zanesville Gazette in noticing the post office established at "Meadow Farm;" says —"C. Springer is post master and carries the mail." This is a mistake, Jeremiah Springer has taken the contract for carrying the mail.—Post masters, we believe, are prohibited by law from taking contracts for carrying the mail.

Understanding that there was a special law, authorizing the post office department, to establish offices, and supply them with the mail by "special contract," in neighborhoods where they might be called for, provided the office would sustain itself, we petitioned the department for one in this neighborhood, offering to sustain it for its net proceeds. The department has granted us one limiting its expense as above. But should the proceeds exceed a certain sum the overplus goes to the government. The government has given us a mail portmantau, lock and key, and have left us to make our own fortune.

ITEMS.

It costs more to keep one vice than two children.

The Central Bank of Georgia is about to make a new emission.

The English have 1 line of battle ship, 9 frigates and 19 sloops of war, on and near our coasts, making a total of 522 guns, and 5500 men.

Twelve sealing vessels have returned to St. Johns, New Foundland, this season, with an average of 4000 seals. Some had been out only ten days.

The brick church in Salem, Washington county, New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 26th ultimo. It cost about 10,000 dollars.

The Mayor of Richmond has refused to admit B. W. Green to bail, on the charge of being concerned with Dabney, in abstracting the funds of the Bank of Virginia.

A COY INSINUATION.—Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, in a recent speech at Trenton, said, "I expect a man *about my size* will be elected Governor next year."

The Rev. Mr. Newton, said to be the most celebrated Methodist preacher in England, is shortly expected to arrive in this country. He will attend the Annual Conference in Baltimore.

DELICATE IDEA.—What an exquisitely delicate precept is that of the Hindoo law, which says, "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife though she be guilty of an hundred faults."

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS PER HOUR.—There have arrived per western boats, since Tuesday evening, 5000 barrels of Flour. All the canal boats are loading with it for the east.—*Bicknell.*

The New Orleans Picayune, of April 10th, makes this ungenerous inquiry: "Plenty of fine ripe blackberries now in this city. Don't the announcement make your mouths water, you 'down-east' editors, who have to wait until July or August for them?"

AN UNTIMELY DEMAND.—A provincial actress was performing the part of Lady Anne in Richard III, and on delivering the following passage, "When shall I have rest?" she was answered by her washerwoman from the pit, "Never, till you pay me three shillings and two-pence."

AN AWFUL DEATH.—A man named Taylor recently went into the woods in Adams county, Illinois, to cut timber; a log knocked him down and rolled upon his thighs, holding him in that position until he died, which, from appearances, was not until several days after the accident.

On the first day of April, a dentist in New Orleans was called upon and requested to make all haste, with his instruments, to a house high up in Magazine street, to perform an operation. On arriving at the house he ascertained all they wanted of him was to *set the teeth of a hand saw!*

THE WHALE FISHERY.—An abstract of the vessels employed in the whale fishery belonging to the United States, on the 1st of September, 1839, is published in the New Bedford shipping list. The whole number of vessels, ships, brigs and schooners, engaged, is 557. The amount of tonnage is 169,983.

The Wisconsin Enquirer mentions as a fact not generally known, that a large quantity of copper ore has been shipped from the western part of that territory to England, within the past year, to be smelted. It is said that the ore is of so valuable a quality that it yields the exporters a handsome profit.

LIVERPOOL.—Eight hundred and twenty-seven vessels entered inward at the port of Liverpool, from the 25th of January, 1839, to the 24th of February, 1840, fifty-nine of which were from the United States.

A spendthrift nobleman had a fortune left him and was advised by a friend to purchase an estate, notorious for its neglected state and sterility.

"Why," said his lordship, "there is not a single passable road through the estate."

"That is the reason I wish you to buy it," said the other, "it will take you the longer to *run through it.*"

THE SEASON.—We do not recollect a season when vegetation generally was so forward, the first week in May, as at present. The forest leaves are fully developed, and the wild-flowers are out in all their fragrance and beauty. The Chesnut Ridge, in this immediate vicinity, affords one of the most inviting fields for botanical research that we have ever seen. The grain, on the farms around us, is remarkably forward, and gives promise of an abundant harvest—the cattle are nearly up to their knees in clover—and the meadows exhibit a covering of blade and flower, to be exceeded in richness and beauty, only by the wide prairies of the far west.

The past two weeks might be marked in the calendar as *the rainy season.* Almost every day or night affords abundant showers, and the pattering of rain the live-long day has become a familiar sound. Streams that never were navigable since old Noah's flood, are now available as highways to convey to market the produce and manufactures of the country.—*Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) Register.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, May 3, 12 o'clock, noon.

The steam packet Great Western arrived at our dock about 11 o'clock this morning, and we are now in possession of London papers to the 15th, Liverpool to the 14th, and Bristol to the 13th of April. The Western departed from King road at 7 o'clock in the evening of April 15, and has had a regular series of westerly breezes and gales to contend with during the whole passage. This is the more singular, as the wind has been mostly from the eastward in this vicinity. She brings out about one hundred and five passengers, exclusive of servants. Among the names I noticed the names of Mr. Cunard, the proprietor of the line of mail steamers from England to Halifax and Boston; Fanny Esler, the celebrated danseuse; Miss C. Esler, and T. Van Sands, bearer of despatches.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SICILIES.—The intelligence received by the last arrival of threatened hostilities between the Neapolitan and British governments is confirmed. Mr. Temple, the British Envoy at the Court of Naples, had ceased to hold any communication with the government, and at his direction the English Consul had issued a circular, informing "British merchants in the kingdom, that circumstances had arisen which will very probably oblige the naval forces of her Majesty to make reprisals upon ships sailing under the flag of the Two Sicilies, and to warn them to make such reserve in their shipments on board such vessels, as in consequence of his notice they may think right."

This intelligence was received at Paris, via Marseilles, on the 13th April. It caused a great sensation, and both Neapolitan and French funds fell in consequence of it.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—There have been some long debates in Parliament on Chinese affairs, in which the Ministry have been pretty severely handled. They escaped a vote of censure, in a resolution introduced in the Commons, by Sir James Graham, accusing them of a want of forsight, neglect, and mismanagement in relation to the affairs of China, by a vote of only 9—262 voting for, and 271 against the resolution.

In the House of Lords on the 11th, the Earl of Aberdeen asked Lord Melbourne whether an order of council had been issued for letters of marque and reprisal against China. He answered, no; but it was the intention of the government to demand reparation from the Chinese, in consequence of injuries which had been inflicted on British subjects in China, and unquestionably, if that reparation were refused, it was the intention of the government to proceed to acts of reprisal against the Chinese trade.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Lord John Russell moved an address to the crown, for copies of all correspondence between American Ministers and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with respect to the North American boundary.

The Canada government bill was read in the House on the 14th, and passed to a second reading.

Government had granted a pension to the widow and children of John Lander the celebrated African traveller.

The news of the retreat of the Russians from Khiva is confirmed, so far as a retrogade movement is concerned. The expedition, however, is not abandoned; General Perowsky having encamped in a good position to await better weather.

A letter from Bayonne, dated 9th of April, states that the sixth and seventh Carlist battalions of Arragon had been surprised and destroyed by Colonel Zurbano at Pitrarque. Four hundred and nineteen officers and soldiers were taken prisoners.

Dr. Lardner, of whose elopement with Mrs. Heavisides we have heretofore had an account, was severely beaten by the injured husband, who overtook the guilty pair at Paris. The lady was separated from her lover, and conveyed by her father to his residence in Boulonge.

The duty upon foreign wheat in England at the latest dates, was 16s 8d per quarter. The grain market in London was dull, and flour was difficult of disposal.

At Liverpool, 2000 barrels American flour had been disposed of in bond at 28s 6d per barrel. It was offering duty paid at 39 and 40 shillings per barrel. In cotton a decline of 1-8d is noted on American for the week ending the 10th. On the 13th the market closed steady, with sales of 4000 bales, among which were 3,100 bales American at 5d and 7¼d.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Prometheus steamboat which left Alexandria as late as the 22d March, has brought advices from Canton to the 5th January, from Calcutta to the 19th, and from Bombay to the 29th of Feb. Lord Auckland arrived in Calcutta on the 11th of February, and was actively engaged in forwarding and completing the preparations against China. The expedition was to be ready against the 1st of May. The destination was supposed to be the Island of Formosa, but it was the opinion of the best informed persons that the object of the Governor General was rather to alarm than to subdue the Chinese, and to bring them to a proper sense of the value of English commerce and friendly relations. The whole armament was to be placed under the command of Lieutenant General Sir R. Arbuthnot, while Generals Oglander and Walker would act under his orders.

Nothing had occurred at Canton to render it probable that commercial intercourse would be renewed; on the contrary, an attempt by Capt. Elliot to induce Commissioner Lin to allow the resumption of legal traffic had been met by a positive refusal, and a statement that the Emperor of China positively interdicted all trade between his subjects and the English, and had ordered that no British goods of any kind should, upon any pretence, be admitted. Upon this point Commissioner Lin had issued a new edict, prohibiting the conveyance and introduction of the produce and manufactures of this country in foreign vessels.

A British merchantman, of the name of Gribble, had been taken by a Mandarin junk out of a smuggling boat, in which he was proceeding, in contravention of the edict of Commissioner Lin. After his capture he was conveyed to Canton, and it was supposed that he would be released, but no representations by the merchants, or by the commanders of any of her Majesty's vessels of war, had been of any avail previous to the date of the latest intelligence, 4th of January.

The following are the reasons said to be declared in the imperial edict for the stoppage of the British trade forever, viz: Capt. Elliot's attack at Cowloon, and murdered three; Capt. E's attack at Chumpee; keeping outside all British vessels for the purpose of clandestinely dealing in opium. This edict is said to be pitched in a much higher and stronger tone than Lin's in regard to the English, and no representative authority is allowed to alter it, so that no negotiations for the opening of the trade can be conducted by the Canton government, but must be referred to Pekin.

From the N. Y. Express of 2d inst.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Captain Weiderholdt, we have received Havre and Paris papers to the 31st March, inclusive. We select the following:

PARIS, MARCH 31, 1840.

Government has received the following telegraphic despatch:

Bayonne, March 30.—The Sub-Prefect of Bayonne to the Minister of the interior. The fort of Castellote capitulated on the 26th, after a vigorous resistance. The garrison surrendered at discretion.

A letter from Toulon, states that reinforcements are to be sent direct to Oran. Marshal Valee not having been able to detach any portion of his army on his march, it is said that the 6th light infantry in garrison at Toulon, the 21st of the line at Marseilles, and the 13th light at Perpigram, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Oran. There are to be formed, it is said, two active columns of 5000 men at Oran, the other of 3000 men at Mostaganem.

Extract of al etter from Oran, 10th instant, quoted by the Constitutional:

"Accounts received from the west, through Arabs who have relations with the interior, have no doubt as to the existence of a treaty between Abdel Kader and the Emperor of Morocco. If, however, the French Government looks for a formal declaration of war from the Emperor, it deceives itself; for the character of the Morocco chiefs has always been the same as that of the Arabs, and the policy which governs the western States is founded on the same basis as that of the Emir,—the utmost fraud and dissimulation. The only official announcement of hostility which the Emperor will ever make, is the active exchange of ammunition and stores now going on at Tlemcen, and the movement of the people of Medroma, which are entirely directed by the Lieutenants of the Emir. Abdel Kader has completely re-organized the regular battalions broken by the conflict of Oued Lalleg. They have been almost entirely recruited from the Kabilest of Ceuta and Tangiers."

The typhus fever is at present making extensive ravages in the garrison of Cherbourg, and the marine hospital is crowded with patients.—The battalion of marine infantry stationed there has eighty men invalided from this malady alone.

A Messina correspondent of the National, writes on the 19th instant:

"Sicily is menaced with a blockade by England. Already eight English ships of war are, it is said, directing their course to the island.—However exaggerated may be the statement as to the naval forces intended for a demonstration on the coast of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Neapolitan Government is rapidly sending off the troops for the probable purpose of opposing a descent."

"Several Carlist agents," says the Sentinelle of Bayonne, "have been purchasing here various articles which can only be of use in case of new insurrection in the Basque provinces. They hold out that they will soon have ample supplies of money."

A Berlin correspondent of the Frankfort Journal writes on the 24th instant: Col. De Rauch, the King's aid-de-camp, returned yesterday from St. Petersburg, bringing very afflicting accounts of the health of the Empress. He left St. Petersburgh on the 14th.

LATER FROM CANTON.—The ship Providence, which arrived yesterday from Canton, left the river earlier than our previous dates, but spoke an English ship on the passage, and took from her a quantity of letters to Dec. 20. These letters state that an edict had just been issued by the Chinese Commissioner, Lin, forbidding the bringing up to Canton of any British manufactures, even in American ships; and declaring that if it was attempted, both goods and ship should be confiscated.

Teas were coming down slowly—as the Chinamen were unwilling to sell until after New Year's. The Levant was the only ship loading for the United States, and she was not expected to sail until some time in January. The Asia, Lotus and Samarang, arrived at Canton between Dec. 15th and 20th.—*Journal of Commerce.*

BRITAIN AND PRUSSIA.—In Britain we hear much of religious liberty; but the true feeling seems wanting—for the animosity between Irish Protestants and Catholics could hardly be surpassed by the rancor of tribes living under a heathen dispensation. In Prussia, and throughout Germany, the state of opinion is widely different. A philosophical spirit of religious toleration generally prevails; and it is considered comparatively unimportant, for all the purposes of civil and social life, to which of the christian sects a man may belong.

This happy state of feeling probably arises, in a great measure, from Protestant and Catholic children being educated in the same schools, and accustomed to associate as friends and companions, without reference to creed.

The good results to be anticipated from the pursuit of a similar course in Ireland, was happily illustrated by the Rev. Sydney Smith's quoting an answer elicited from the cage-keeper on Waterloo bridge, who exhibits cats, dogs, rats, mice and birds, occupying the same apartment, and living in harmony.

On being questioned as to how such a miraculous state of intercourse was produced, he simply replied, "I brings them together."

Business Departennt.

CORRECTION.

Last fall in publishing the minutes of the Ohio Conference, the list of names were changed in our office from the order in which they were forwarded to us. This, the compositor informed us, was done to accommodate our rather too narrow columns, by placing a short name and a long one opposite each other, not knowing that any particular order had been observed in forming the list.

The Secretary, Bro. Bassett, informs us he had been careful to arrange the list according to senority, placing the oldest member at the head.—Though this is the first time we have ever known a list of members of Conference to be kept in this way, we think it a precedent which should be followed by all our Conferences. There is something due to age as well as to talent. The man who has served the cause the longest should certainly be honored with a station at the head of the list. In the military department, the order of senority is rigidly observed, each officer taking rank according to the date of his commission.

This explanation is due to the Secretary.—But we would here remark; in reference to all tables, if any particular order is wanted to be observed, it should be stated when the table is forwarded for publication. It will then be our pleasure to attend to it. But, otherwise, we believe compositors are in the habit of arranging them to suit their columns, when it will not destroy the sense.—This explanation we intended to have made sooner, but for reasons not *intentional* it has been deferred till now.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

Twin circuit,	-	3d	Sabbath,	May	17, 1840.
Lawrenceburgh ct.,		4th	"	"	24, "
Madison circuit,		5th	"	"	31, "
Charlestown circuit,		1st	"	June	7, "
White river	"	3d	"	"	21, "
Spencer	"	4th	"	"	28, "
Wea mission,		1st	"	July	5, "
Wabash circuit,		2d	"	"	12, "
Tippecanoe mission,		3d	"	"	19, "
Sugar Creek circuit,		4th	"	"	26, "
Blue river	"	1st	"	August	2, "
Richwood	"	2d	"	"	9, "

The different circuits and missions may expect me as above, no preventing Providence, and can make their arrangements accordingly.

JONATHAN FLOOD.

Jamestown, Ohio, April 22, 1840.

The Post Master of Hiramsburg, Ohio, informs us that Charles Lukins does not take his paper from the office, and that he wishes it discontinued. He has paid us $1, and has now received 37 numbers of the paper. When he pays up the arrears we will discontinue, and *not before.* If he wished us to discontinue at the end of six months, he should have given us information before the close of that time. This he could have done by speaking to the post master in season, whose duty it is to inform editors when papers are refused. We mean not, if we can help it, to be trifled with in this way.

Bro. Bassett requested us to send him a few extras of his mother's obituary. We thought we wet enough paper for this purpose, but when we come to make up the packages, we fell some two or three short of the number wanted for our regular list, which we were under the necessity of docking from our exchanges. This thing frequently occurs, owing to the misscount on the part of the paper maker. It would afford us much pleasure to accommodate the request of our brother; and we will yet try and gather up some of the numbers in the neighborhood of the office, when the readers are done with them, and forward to him.

Bro. SHINN's books, we are informed, are at Marietta. The improvements on the Muskingum have, we believe, obstructed all intercouse between that place and this. He had better order them back to Wheeling, or forward to Portsmouth, to the care of some commission merchant, to be forwarded to Zanesville.

CAMP MEETING.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. INSKEEP, Sup.

Adamsville ct.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

ACROSTIC.

My muse inspire while I write
In such a style as may delight;
Sing virtue in her native sphere.
Sing truth intelligibly clear.
A heart of spotless purity,
No friend to boasting levity,
Nought but a friend to brevity,
Easy and mild in gaity.
Turn but again you'll find the scale
Under these lines a shortened tale;
Love to her God and piety,
Love to mankind and gravity,
On her calm mein adds dignity;
On it there is no grin of hate,
Safe is her love and sure as fate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCIS MARION.

Francis Marion, colonel in the regular service, and brigadier general in the militia of South Carolina, was born in the vicinity of Georgetown, in the year 1733.

To portray the meteor like course of hardihood and exploit, traced by Gen. Marion and his heroic followers, would constitute a picture, rich in admiration and delight, to the lovers of bravery and romantic adventure. Never was an officer better suited to the times in which he lived, and the station in which it was his fortune to act. For stratagems, unlooked for enterprise against the enemy, and devices for concealing his own position and movements, he had no rival. Never, in a single instance, was he overtaken in his course, or discovered in his hiding place. Even some of his own party, anxious for his safety, and well acquainted with many of the places of his retreat, have sought for him whole days in his immediate neighborhood, without finding him. Suddenly and unexpectedly, in some distant point he would again appear, pouncing upon his enemy like the eagle upon his pray. These high and rare qualities, conducted him immediately into the arms of victory, when the force he encountered was ten fold the number of that he commanded.

Young Marion at the age of 16, entered on board a ship bound to the West Indies, with a determination to fit himself for a seafaring like. On his outward passage, the vessel was upset in a gale of wind, when the crew took to their boat without water or provisions, it being impracticable to save any of either. A dog jumped into the boat with the crew, and upon his flesh, eaten raw, did the survivors of these unfortunate men subsist for seven or eight days; in which period seven died of hunger.

Among the few who escaped was young Marion. After reaching land, Marion relinquished his original plan of life, and engaged in the labors of agriculture. In this occupation he continued until 1759, when he became a soldier, and was appointed a lieutenant in a company of volunteers, raised for an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, commanded by Captain William Moultrie, (since Gen. Moultrie.)

As soon as the war broke out between the colonies and the mother country, Marion was called to the command of a company in the first corps raised by the State of South Carolina. He was soon afterwards promoted to a majority, and served in that rank under Colonel Moultrie, in his intrepid defence of Fort Moultrie, against the combined attack of Sir Henry Clinton and Sir H. Parker, on the 2d of June, 1776. He was afterwards placed at the head of a regiment, as lieutenant colonel commandant, in which capacity he served during the seige of Charleston; when having fractured his leg by some accident, he became incapable of military duty, and fortunately for his country, escaped the captivity to which the garrison was in the sequel, forced to submit.

When Charleston fell into the enemy's hands, Lieutenant Colonel Marion abandoned his State, and took shelter in North Carolina. The moment he recovered from the fracture of his leg he engaged in preparing the means of annoying the enemy, than in the floodtide of prosperity. With sixteen men only, he crossed the Santee, and commenced that daring system of warfare which so much annoyed the British army.

Colonel Peter Horry in his life of General Marion, gives the following interesting incident:—"About this time we received a flag from the enemy in Georgetown, South Carolina the object of which was to make some arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. The flag-bearer, after the usual ceremony of blindfolding, was conducted into Marion's encampment. Having heard *great talk* about General Marion, his fancy had naturally enough sketched out for him some stout figure of a warrior, such as O'Hary, or Cornwallis himself, of martial aspect and flaming regimentals. But what was his surprise, when led into Marion's presence, and the bandage taken from his eyes, he beheld in our hero, a swarthy smoke-dried little man, with scarcely enough of threadbare homespun to cover his nakedness! and instead of tall ranks of gay dressed soldiers, a handful of sun-burnt, yellow legged militia-men; some roasting potatoes, and some asleep, with their black firelocks and powderhorns lying by them on the logs. Having recovered a little from his surprise, he presented his letter to Gen. Marion, who perused it, and soon settled every thing to his satisfaction.

The officer took up his hat to retire.

"Oh, no!" said Marion, "it is now about our time of dining; and I hope, sir, you will give us the pleasure of your company to dinner."

At the mention of the word *dinner*, the British officer looked around him, but to his great mortification, could see no sign of a pot, pan, Dutch-oven, or any other cooking utensil, that could raise the spirits of a hungry man.

"Well, Tom," said the general to one of his men, "come, give us our dinner."

The dinner to which he alluded, was no other than a heap of sweet potatoes that were very snugly roasting under the embers, and which Tom, with his pine stick poker, soon liberated from their ashy confinement; pinching them every now and then with his fingers, especially the big ones, to see whether they were well done or not. Then having cleansed them of the ashes, partly by blowing them with his breath, and partly by brushing them with his sleeve of an old cotton shirt, he piled some of the best on a large piece of bark, and placed them between the British officer and Marion, on the trunk of the fallen pine on which they sat.

"I fear, sir," said the general, "our dinner will not prove so palatable to you as I could wish; but it is the best we have."

The officer, who was a well bred man, took up one of the potatoes and affected to feed, as if he had found a great dainty; but it was very plain that he ate more from good manners than good appetite.

Presently he broke out into a hearty laugh. Marion looked surprised. "I beg pardon, general," said he, "but one cannot, you know, always command one's conceits. I was thinking how drolly some of my brother officers would look, if our government were to give them such a bill of fare as this."

"I suppose," replied Marion, "it is not equal to their style of dining."

"No, indeed," quoth the officer, "and this, I imagine is one of your accidental *Lent* dinners: a sort of *ban-yan*. In general, no doubt, you live a great deal better."

"Rather worse," answered the general, "for often we don't get enough of this."

"Heavens!" rejoined the officer, "but probably what you lose in *meal* you make up in *malt*, though stinted in *provisions*, you draw noble *pay*."

"*Not a cent, sir*," said Marion, "*not a cent*."

"Heavens and earth then! you must be in a bad box. I don't see, general, how you can stand it."

"Why, sir," replied Marion, with a smile of approbation, "these things depend on feeling."

The Englishman said, "he did not believe it would be an easy matter to reconcile his feelings to a soldier's life on general Marion's terms: *all fighting, no pay, and no provisions, but potatoes*."

"Why, sir," answered the general, "the *heart is all;* and when that is much interested, a man can do any thing.—Many a youth would think it hard to indent himself a slave for fourteen years. But let him be over head and ears in love, and with such a beauteous sweet-heart as Rachel, and he will think no more of fourteen years servitude than young Jacob did. Well, now this is exactly my case. I am in love; and my sweetheart is *Liberty*. Be that heavenly nymph my companion, and these woods shall have charms beyond London and Paris in slavery. To have no proud monarch driving over me with his gilt coaches; nor his host of excisemen and Tax-gatherers insulting and robbing; but to be my own master, my own prince and sovereign; gloriously preserving my national dignity, and pursuing my true happiness: planting my vineyards, and eating their luscious fruit; sowing my fields and reaping the golden grain; and seeing millions of brothers all around me, equally free and happy as myself:—this, sir, is what I long for."

The officer replied that, both as a man and a Briton, he must certainly subscribe to this as a happy state of things.

"*Happy*," quoth Marion, "yes, happy indeed: and I would rather fight for such blessings for my country, and feed on roots, than keep aloof, though wallowing in all the luxuries of Solomon. For now, sir, I walk the soil that give me birth, and exult in the thought that I am not unworthy of it. I look upon these venerable trees around me and feel that I do not dishonor them. I think of my own sacred rights, and rejoice that I have not basely deserted them. And when I look forward to the long, long ages of posterity, I glory in the thought that I am fighting their battles. The children of distant generations may never hear my name; but still it gladdens my heart to think that I am contending for *their freedom*, with all its countless blessings."

I looked at Marion as he uttered these sentiments, and fancied I felt as when I heard the last words of the brave De Kalb. The Englishman hung his honest head, and looked, I thought, as if he had seen the upbraiding ghost of his illustrious countrymen, Sidney and Hampden.

On his return to Georgetown, he was asked by Colonel Watson why he looked so serious?

"I have cause, sir," said he, "to look so serious."

"What! has Gen. Marion refused to treat?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, has old Washington defeated Sir Henry Clinton, and broke up our army?"

"No, sir, nor that neither; but *worse*."

"Ah! what can be worse?"

"Why, sir, I have seen an American general and his officers, *without pay* and almost *without clothes*, living on *roots* and drinking *water;* and all for *Liberty!*—What chance have we against such men?"

It is said Colonel Watson was not much obliged to him for his speech. But the young officer was so struck with Marion's sentiments, and he never rested until he threw up his commission, and retired from the service."

The Masonic Hall in Washington, Adams county, Mississippi, was recently destroyed by fire.

AGRICULTURAL.

Some six or seven years ago, we had a lot of English Plum trees in the yard, which he watched with daily attention while the CURCULIO was committing his depredations. We observed the whole progress of his destructive operations until they were at an end. We still had the prospect of an abundant crop, nearly matured. In this state of the case, there fell a fine shower of rain one afternoon, cleared up warm, so that the whole vegetable kingdom seemed to proceed with rapidity. Still keeping our eye closely upon the plums, we discovered that in a few hours a large portion of them cracked open, discharging their juice on the balance, they rotted, moulded, and ultimately dried and hung on the trees for several years. There was not, probably, a half peck matured out of some fifteen bushels.

If we had not watched these operations so closely, it is highly probable we should have attributed the whole of this destruction to the insect, whereas, but a small part should have been credited to his account.

From the National Ægis.

CULTIVATION OF THE PLUM.

Mr. Editor: Sir—I am induced to offer you some observations of mine on the cultivation of Plums. I have taken an interest in the cultivation of fruit for the last eight years, and now have several good kinds in a bearing state. The plum is one of our hardiest fruit trees. During our cold winters I lost pear, apricot, peach, and several of the Baldwin apple, by the severity of the cold, but not a single plum tree. Plum trees of almost all kinds are good bearers; they usually blossom full, and the fruit sets well, and it is certainly one of the most delicious fruits we have, when in perfection. The fine kinds are wholesome and salutary, and can be indulged in even so satiety, when fully ripe, without harm. They will grow well in rather a low loamy soil; if the soil is rich, they will grow fast and come quick into bearing.

But the grand obstacle in the way of cultivating this fruit, is the depredations of a small insect of the beetle tribe, which commences its operations when the fruit is quite small, and continues them usually till the first of August. This beetle is called by horticulturists the curculio—is about one sixth of an inch long, has two small bunches or protuberances on its back, and a rostrum or beak, and on this two antennæe.

By this rostrum its makes a semilunar incison on the plum, into which it deposits an egg. The egg hatches, producing a worm, or larvæ, which burrows down into the heart of the fruit, eating it through two or three times from end to end. This kills the life of the plum, causing it to wither and fall prematurely: the worm then soon leaves the fruit and enters the ground, where it undergoes a transformation or metamorphosis, common to the insect tribe, and then comes up a new curculio, to deposit its eggs as before described. Its work is not confined to the plum, but extends to the cherry, peach, and apple, though it would seem to prefer the plum to other fruit, on account, probably, of the smoothness of the skin, and the greater ease in making the incision. It is remarkable how general its depredations are on the plum tree when unmolested; for when the tree is loaded with fruit, and large, scarcely a single plum will remain unpunctured, and consequently all will be lost to the cultivator. Some kinds of peach and apple which have a woolly or furry surface, are not attacked. Almost all the wind-fall apples (as they are called) are produced by this beetle, and upon examination will be found to contain the larvæ or worm from the egg of the curculio.

The plum tree is subject to a disease on the limbs, a kind of excrescence or warty appearance, which Dr. Harris says is caused by this same curculio, puncturing the tender bark and depositing her eggs under it. "The swellings, or warts, are diseases of the bark, caused by the puncture of the weevil, and the residence of the grubs. The sap vessels being wounded and irritated by the insects, throw out an increased quantity of fluid; this is re-absorbed by the bark, which is consequently swollen and thickened in substance; the overstretched cuticle bursts, and the swelling becomes irregular, granulated, and full of fissures."

Dr. Harris recommends cutting out and extirpating these excrescenses and burning them before the last of June. The wounds made in so doing should be treated with mortar used in grafting.

The character of the curculio is shy and timorous; so much so, it is seldom seen unless hunted after purposely. He is not often seen in motion on the tree, but occasionally in a small crevice or crack, or the axilla of a limb, and so much does he resemble an old blossom or a bud, or a small piece of bark, that he will commonly remain unnoticed. Should the observer extend his thumb and finger to take him, ten to one if he don't elude him, falling as imperceptibly as a small shot would to the ground.

The habits of this insect are not well known, I still believe, to fruit growers. I have made frequent inquiry of them for a preventive measure. Some have told me the insect crawled up the tree, and most of them have never seen it to know it. It is well to remark, that it flies on the tree.

The following are some of the means of preserving fruit against the attacks of these insects:

First. All the premature fruit that falls to the ground with the worm in it, should be immediately gathered and burned. It will begin to fall as early as the 12th or 15th of June, and continue to, until the middle of August, if not ripe before This course, well pursued, will destroy the next generation of them and save the next year's crop.

Second. Shaking the tree briskly, morning and night, and two or three times during the day, will very much discommode and interrupt them from pursuing their operations—for at each concussion of the tree the insects fall to the ground, and if they re-ascend, will soon become discouraged by this course of treatment.

Third. Let two or three hands take a sheet or sheets, and spread under the tree, and then shake and jar it, and they immediately fall, feigning themselves lifeless, and appearing like a shapeless lump, and by those who are unacquainted with them, would not be taken for an animal until they moved. All that fall on the sheet should be immediately crushed.—This last mode of destroying them should be practiced twice a day while any are found. In the spring of 1837, I cooped a hen and chickens about an Imperial Gage, whose fruit was destroyed the preceding year, and about all the plums matured in this tree. It is probable that the beetles were destroyed by the brood, as they made their way to the surface of the soil. As this little animal is easily annoyed, trees standing before a store or shop, or any frequented place, usually more or less escape injury. I have known trees standing near a hog pen, mature their fruit year after year, while others, standing four rods distant, as surely failed.

Mr. Manning remarks in his Book of Fruits, that plums thrive best near the borders of the sea, and that the curculio is said to avoid the salt air.

If the foregoing remarks should prove of any advantage to horticulturists in the protection of fruit from injuries inflicted by this insect, or lead to minuter investigation into its nature and habits, I shall be well rewarded for this imperfect communication. JOEL BURNETT.

Southboro', June 19, 1839.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE PLEASANT HILL CIRCUIT QUARTERLY CONFERENCE, SIGNED JOHN CAREY, JR.

Whatever can be done in opposition to slavery, short of breaking down the governments of the country, and of the churches, we feel willing to do. But when measures are resorted to by brethren, which in our humble judgment, are so ultra in their character and tendency, as to leave us no government at all, through which to operate against slavery, or any other evil, then we feel ourselves brought all up standing in the opposition.

It is true the General Conference of the M. P. Church in Pittsburgh did, as Bro. Carey's preamble states, leave the subject of slavery with the people in their "primary assemblies"—may be too with the Annually Conferences. But we hear nothing of its being left with the quarterly conferences. Will Bro. Carey call quarterly conferences, shutting out as they do, all unofficial members of the church, primary assemblies? It seems from his proceedings that he does. We have felt no little surprise, that this brother, whose intelligence had procured him a seat in our last General Conference, should blunder so egregiously, as to think, when he stood on the floor of the Pleasant Hill quarterly conference, that he was now indeed, and in truth, in the midst of a "primary assembly." No bodies can be named, more apt to be under ministerial influence, or the influence of some hard skulled official member, than quarterly conferences. Bro. C. ought to know the difference between these bodies and "assemblies" of the people, which alone can be called "primary," and he ought to be a little above passing off his resolutions upon the public as the doings of a "primary assembly," when in fact they were merely the doings of a very small official body.

Bro. C.'s first resolution is a good one, but the second is very loosely worded—it would let slip, uncensured, a very great amount of moral evil. To buy, sell, or hold a man, a woman, or a child, would entirely escape condemnation. You must buy, sell, and hold *men, women and children*, it would seem, in order to incur censure from that resolution.

The third resolution inflicts a just censure, in rather coarse terms, against all divines who employ their powers, in apologizing for slavery, as though it were a gospel blessing. But the fourth looks at once to the breaking up of the churches, &c. "The holding church fellowship and communion" with slaveholders, "is a great evil, one which it is our duty, both as churches and as individuals, to abandon." Here brother C. calls for a division of the M. P. Church, &c.—let the bond of union be sundered—let her be scattered in fragments to the winds of heaven—let no government remain—and let all other churches follow in the wake of our waters, and all go to sticks—then let the union of the States be dissolved, come what will, "so the colored people go free."—Who says amen to all this? I don't—I hang on to religious and civil communion and fellowship to the very end, in hope of working good through the government, to all classes and colors in our country. Just let an universal rupture, in religious matters, take place between us and the south, and a rupture in civil matters might be expected immediately to follow, John Carey and his quarterly conference shouting on! on! brethren on! to the very last.

The fifth resolution is a good one,—confines church action within her own pale. But in the sixth those brethren who believe slaveholding to be a moral evil, and do not go all lengths with the ultraists, for fear of consequences, are declared to be "doing evil that good may come." Of course they mean to say, the condemnation of these considerate men will be just. Now, to have the wrath of heaven hung over us by such men as brother C. and his very Pleasant friends, who do not know the difference between a quarterly conference and a "primary assembly," is truly laughable.—The curse—causeless shall not come.

The seventh resolution is truly patriarchal or pontifical. The quarterly conference, or rather Bro. J. Carey, "calls most earnestly, affectionately, and in the fear of God, on all our brethren to unite with us in bearing their solemn and decided testimony against the cruel and unjust system of American Slavery."—Here is the Church arrayed against the State, and what if the State should retaliate, and array itself against the Church?—Would not the weakest go to the wall? In matters like these, it is an utter scandal to act without brains—men must pay attention to the consequences of action, unless they mean to renounce all claim to intelligence.—Friend Carey I will tell thee what I do not like:

1st. I don't like to see the State arrayed against the Church, as was the case during the ten persecutions in the first three centuries and since the Reformation, in several of the countries of Europe,—and even now, the State might as well persecute the Church as to leave her worship unprotected by law, to be trampled down by the wicked, as is the case, to some extent, in this State.

2d. I don't like to see the church, the spouse of Christ, slumbering in the adulterous bed of the "man of sin," as in the case of the Papacy.

3d. I don't like to see the church wedded to civil power, as in England and other countries of Europe.

4th. I don't like to see the Church arrayed against the State, and uttering its *anathemas, bulls* and *thunders*, as Popery did in the dark ages—making all the kingdoms of Europe to tremble,—and as you have attempted to do in your resolutions "against American Slavery;" you aim to overawe the civil government just like Popery—Popery fired *cannons*, you *pop-guns*, this is all the difference. Both mean by church influence to control civil governments.

5th. I don't like to see the church of Christ lending her influence and tagging herself on to the tail of slippery, serpentine politicians. Nothing can be done now, in the anti-slavery cause, only in a political way. Churches and ministers may try, but they can only work political effect, multiply voters and petitioners, and thus politically work through the government against slavery. They can't reach the conscience of the south with either verbal or written arguments; all this is hopeless. Abolitionists seem to allow this—hence they have made their cause a political *hobby*, and bro't out their candidate for President, and question all other candidates for all other offices. Let the church now surrender abolitionism to the civil citizens, to be managed by them as God in his providence may over-rule and direct, and let the church in future mind her own appropriate work.

Very respectfully, I am, &c.

JOHN SCOTT.

Winding Ridge, Ohio, May 1, 1840.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher*.

Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street, Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gurley's store, where he will do his best to accomodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25. The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourself of the advantages derived from this source as many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no mere political opinions—unsullied by any thing of immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of standard English works of value as may be convenient embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazine, Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make The *New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full account of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to our people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which fall under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal violations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1840. | Number 39. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2 50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker for April.

A TIME OF UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING,
Author of the "Sketch Book."

n the course of a voyage from England, ce fell in with a convoy of merchant s bound for the West Indies. The ther was uncommonly bland; and the s vied with each other in spreading to catch a light, favoring breeze, un- heir hulls were almost hidden beneath loud of canvass. The breeze went n with the sun; and his last yellow s shone upon a thousand sails idly ping against the masts.

exulted in the beauty of the scene, augured a prosperous voyage; but veteran master of the ship shook his d, and pronounced this halcyon calm weather breeder." And so it proved. torm burst forth in the night; the sea red and raged; and when the day ke. I beheld the late gallant convoy ttered in every direction; some dis- sted, others scudding under bare poles, many firing signals of distress.

have since been occasionally remind- f this scene by those calm, sunny sea- s in the commercial world, which are wn by the name of "times of unexam- l prosperity." They are the sure ther breeders of traffic. Every now then the world is visited by one of e delusive seasons, when "the credit em," as it is called, expands to full riance; every body trusts every y; a bad debt is a thing unheard of; broad way to certain and sudden lth lies plain and open; and men are pted to dash forward boldly from the lity of borrowing.

Promissory notes, interchanged be- en scheming individuals, are liberally counted at the banks, which become so y mints to coin words into cash; and he supply of words is inexhaustible, it y readily be supposed what a vast unt of promissory capital is soon in ulation. Every one now talks in sands; nothing is heard but gigantic rations in trade; great purchases and s of real property, and immense sums le at every transfer. All, to be sure, et exists in promise; but the believer promises calculates the aggregate as olid capital, and falls back in amaze- nt at the amount of public wealth, the exampled state of public prosperity!"

Now is the time for speculative and aming or designing men. They re- their dreams and projects to the ig- ant and credulous, dazzle them with den visions, and set them madding af- shadows. The example of one stim- tes another; speculation rises on spec- tion, bubble rises on bubble; every helps with his breath to swell the dy superstructure, and admires and nders at the magnitude of the inflation has contributed to produce.

Speculation is the romance of trade, d casts contempt upon all its sober re- ties. It renders the stock jobber a gician, and the exchange a region of chantment. It elevates the merchant o a kind of knight errant, or rather a mmercial Quixotte. The slow but e gains of snug per centage become picable in his eyes; no "operatum" is ught worthy of attention, that does not able or treble the investment. No bu- ess is worth following that does not omise an immediate fortune. As he s musing over his ledger, with pen hind his ear, he is La Mancha's hero his study dreaming over his books of valry. His dusty counting house fades fore his eyes, or changes into a Span- mine; he gropes after diamonds, or es after pearls. The subterraneous rden of Aladdin is nothing to the realms wealth that break upon his imagina- n.

Could this delusion always last, the life a merchant would indeed be a golden eam; but it is as short as it is brilliant. t but a doubt enter, and the "season of exampled prosperity" is at an end.— ne coinage of words is suddenly curtail- ; the promissory capital begins to van- into smoke; a panic succeeds, and the hole superstructure, built upon credit, d reared by speculation, crumbles to e ground, leaving scarce a wreck be- nd:

"It is such stuff as dreams are made of."

When a man of business, therefore, ears on every side rumors of fortunes ddenly acquired; when he finds banks beral, and brokers busy; when he sees dventurers flush of paper capital, and full schemes and enterprise; when he per- ives a greater disposition to buy than sell; when trade overflows its accus- omed channels, and deluges the country; hen he hears of new regions of com- hercial adventure; of distant marts and istant mines, swallowing merchandize nd disgorging gold; when he finds joint tock companies of all kinds forming; ail roads, canals, and locomotive engines springing up on every side; when idlers uddenly become men of business, and lash into the game of commerce as they would into the hazards of a faro table; hen he beholds the streets glittering ith new equipages, palaces conjured up y the magic of speculation; tradesmen lushed with sudden success, and vying with each other in ostentatious expense; in a word, when he hears the whole community joining in the theme of "unexampled prosperity," let them look upon the whole as a "weather breeder," and prepare for the impending storm.

The foregoing remarks are intended merely as a prelude to a narrative I am about to lay before the public, of one of the most memorable instances of the infatuation of gain, to be found in the whole history of commerce. I allude to the famous Mississippi Bubble. It is a matter that has passed into a proverb, and become a phrase in every one's mouth, yet of which not one merchant in ten has probably a distinct idea. I have, therefore, thought that an authentic account of it would be interesting and salutary, at the present moment, when we are suffering under the effects of a severe access of the credit system, and just recovering from one of its ruinous delusions.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.—Before entering into the story of this famous chimera, it is proper to give a few particulars concerning the individual who engendered it. John Law was born in Edinburg, in 1671. His father, William Law, was a rich goldsmith, and left his son an estate of considerable value called Lausiston, situated about four miles from Edinburg. Goldsmiths in those days, acted occasionally as bankers, and his father's operations under this character, may have originally turned the thoughts of the youth to the science of calculation, in which he became an adept; so that at an early age he excelled in playing at all games of combination.

In 1694 he appeared in London, where a handsome person, and an easy and insinuating address, gained him currency in the first circles, and the nick-name of "Beau Law." The same personal advantages gave him success in the world of gallantry, until he became involved in a quarrel with Beau Wilson, his rival in fashion, whom he killed in a duel, and then fled to France to avoid persecution.

He returned to Edinburg in 1700, and remained there several years; during which time he first broached his great credit system, offering to supply the deficiency of coin by the establishment of a bank, which, according to his views might emit a paper currency equivalent to the whole landed estate of the kingdom.

His scheme excited great astonishment in Edinburg; but, though the government was not sufficiently advanced in financial knowledge to detect the fallacies upon which it was founded, Scottish caution and suspicion served in place of wisdom, and the project was rejected. Law met with no better success with the English parliament; and the fatal affair of the death of Wilson still hanging over him, for which he had never been able to procure a pardon, he again went to France.

The financial affairs of France were at this time in a deplorable condition.—The wars, the pomp, the profusion of Louis XIV, and his religious persecutions of whole classes of the most industrious of his subjects, had exhausted his treasury, and overwhelmed the nation with debt. The old monarch clang to his selfish magnificence, and could not be induced to diminish his enormous expenditures; and his minister of finance was driven to his wit's ends to devise all kinds of disastrous expedients to keep up the royal state, and to extricate the nation from its embarrassments.

In this state of things, Law ventured to bring forward his financial project. It was founded on the plan of the Bank of England, which had already been in successful operation several years. He met with immediate patronage, and a congenial spirit, in the Duke of Orleans, who had married a natural daughter of the king. The duke had been astonished at the facility with which England had supported the burthen of a public debt, created by the wars of Anne and William, and which exceeded in amount that under which France, was groaning. The whole matter was soon explained by Law to his satisfaction. The latter maintained that England had stopped at the mere threshhold of an art capable of creating unlimited sources of national wealth. The duke was dazzled with his spendid views and spacious reasonings, and thought he clearly comprehended his system. Demarets, the Comptroller General of Finance, was not so easily deceived. He pronounced the plan of Law more pernicious than any of the disastrous experiments that the government had yet been driven to. The old king also, Louis XIV. detested all innovations, especially those which came from a rival nation; the project of the bank, therefore, was utterly rejected.

Law remained for a while in Paris, leading a gay and affluent existence, owing to his handsome person, easy manners, flexible temper, and a faro-bank which he had set up. His agreeable career was interrupted by a message from D'Argenson, Lieutenant General of Police, ordering him to quit Paris, alleging that he was "rather too skilful at the game which he had introduced!"

For several succeeding years he shifted his residence from State to State of Italy and Germany offering his scheme of finance to every court that he visited, but without success. The Duke of Savoy, Victor Amadeas, afterwards King of Sardina, was much struck with his project; but after considering it for a time; replied: "I am not sufficiently powerful to ruin myself."

The shifting, adventurous life of Law, the equivocal means by which he appeared to live, playing high, and always with great success, threw a cloud of suspicion over him wherever he went, and caused him to be expelled by the magistracy from the semi-commercial, semi-aristocratical cities of Venice and Genoa.

The events of 1715 brought Law back again to Paris. Louis XIV was dead.—Louis XV. was a mere child, and during his minority, the Duke of Orleans held the reins of government as Regent. Law had at length found his man.

The Duke of Orleans has been differently represented by different cotemporaries. He appears to have had excellent natural qualities, perverted by a bad education. He was of the middle size, easy and graceful, with an agreeable countenance, and open affable demeanor. His mind was quick and sagacious rather than profound; and his quickness of intellect and excellence of memory supplied the lack of studious application. His wit was prompt and pungent; he expressed himself with vivacity and precision; his imagination was vivid, his temperament was sanguine and joyous; his courage daring. His mother the Duchess of Orleans, expressed his character in a jeu d'espirt. "The fairies," said she, "were invited to be present at his birth, and each one conferring a talent on my son, he possessed them all. Unfortunately we had forgotten an old fairy, who, arriving after all the others, exclaimed: 'He shall have all the talents, excepting that to make good use of them."

Under proper tuition, the Duke might have risen to real greatness: but in his early years he was put under the tutelage of the Abbe Dubois one of the subtlest and basest spirits that ever intrigued its way into eminent place and power. The Abbe was of low origin and despicable exterior, totally destitute of morals, and perfidious in the extreme; but with a simple, insinuating address, and an accommodating spirit, tolerant of all kinds of profligacy in others. Conscious of his own inherent baseness, he sought to secure an influence over his pupil by corrupting his principles and fostering his vices: he debased him to keep himself from being despised. Unfortunately, he succeeded. To the early precepts of this infamous pander have been attributed those excesses that disgraced the manhood of the Regent, and gave a licentious character to his whole course of government. His love of pleasure, quickened and indulged by those who should have restrained it, led him into all kinds of sensual indulgence. He had been taught to think lightly of the most serious duties and sacred ties; to turn virtue into a jest, and consider religion mere hypocrisy. He was a gay misanthrope, that had a sovereign but sportive contempt for mankind; believed that his most devoted servant would be his enemy if interest prompted, and maintained that an honest man, was he who had the art to conceal that he was the contrary.

He surrounded himself with a set of dissolute men like himself, who, let loose from the restraint under which they had been held, during the latter hypocritical days of Louis XIV., now gave way to every kind of debauchery. With these men the Regent used to shut himself up, after the hours of business, and, excluding all graver persons and graver concerns, celebrate the most drunken and disgusting orgies, where obscenity and blasphemy formed the seasoning of conversation.—For the profligate companions of these revels, he invented the appellation of his *roues* the literal meaning of which is, men broken on the wheel; intended, no doubt, to express their broken down characters and dislocated fortunes; although a cotemporary asserts that it designated the punishment that most of them merited. Madame de Labran, who was present at one of the Regent's suppers, was disgusted by the conduct and conversation of the host and his guests, and observed at table, that God after he had created man, took the refuse clay that was left, and made of it the souls of lacqueys and princes.

Such was the man that now ruled the destinies of France. Law found him full of perplexities, from the disastrous state of the finances. He had already tampered with the coinage, calling in the coins of the nation, re-stamping it, and issuing in at a nominal increase of one fifth; thus defrauding the nation out of twenty per cent. of its capital. He was not likely, therefore, to be scrupulous about any means likely to relieve him from financial difficulties; he had even been led to listen to the cruel alternative of a national bankruptcy.

Under these circumstance, Law confidently brought forward his scheme of a bank, that was to pay off the national debt, increase the revenue, and at the same time diminish the taxes. The following is stated as the theory by which he recommended his system to the Regent. The credit enjoyed by a banker or a merchant, he observed, increases his capital tenfold; that is to say, he who has a capital of one hundred thousand livres may, if he possesses sufficient credit, extend his operations to a million, and reap profits to that amount. In like manner, a State that can collect into a bank all the current coin of the kingdom, would be as powerful as if its capital were increased tenfold. The specie must be drawn into the bank, not by way of loan, or by taxations, but in the way of deposite. This might be effected in different modes, either by inspiring confidence, or by exerting authority. One mode, he observed, had already been in use. Each time that a State makes re-coinage, it becomes momentarily the depository of all the money called in, belonging to the subjects of that State. His bank was to effect the same purpose; that is to say, to receive in deposite all coin of the kingdom, but to give in exchange its bills, which being of an invariable value, bearing an interest, and being payable on demand, would not only supply the place of coin, but prove a better and more profitable currency.

The Regent bit with avidity at the scheme. It suited his reckless spirit, and his grasping extravagance. Not that he was altogether the dupe of Law's specious projects: still he was apt, like many other men unskilled in the arcana of finance, to mistake the multiplication of money, for the multiplication of wealth; not understanding that it was a mere agent or instrument in the interchange of traffic, to represent the value of the various productions of industry; and that an increased circulation of coin or bank bills, in the shape of currency, only adds a proportionally increased and fictitious value to such productions. Law enlisted the vanity of the Regent in his cause. He persuaded him that he saw more clearly than others into sublime theories of finance, which were quite above the ordinary apprehension. He used to declare that, excepting the Regent and the Duke of Savoy, no one had thoroughly comprehended his system.

It is certain that it met with strong opposition from the Regent's ministers, the Duke de Noailles and the Chancellor d' Auguesseau: and it was no less strenuously opposed by the Parliament of Paris. Law, however, had a potent though secret coadjutor in the Abbe Dubois, now rising during the Regency into great political power, and who retained a baleful influence over the mind of the Regent.—This wily priest, as avaricious as he was ambitious, drew large sums from Law as subsidies, and aided him greatly in many of his most pernicious operations. He aided him, in the present instance, to fortify the mind of the Regent against all the remonstrances of his ministers and the parliament.

Accordingly, on the 2d of May, 1776, letters patent were granted to Law, to establish a bank of deposite, discount and circulation, under the firm of "Law and Company," to continue for twenty-years. The capital was fixed at six millions of livres, divided into shares of five hundred livres, each, which were to be sold for twenty-five per cent of the Regent's debased coin, and seventy-five per cent. of the public securities, which were then at the great reduction from their nominal value, and which then amounted to nineteen hundred millions. The ostensible object of the bank as set forth in the patent, was to encourage the commerce and manufactures of France. The louis d'ors and crowns of the bank were always to retain the same standard of value, and its bills to be payable in them on demand.

At the out, while the bank was limited in its operations, and while its paper really represented the specie in its vaults, it seemed to realize all that had been promised from it. It rapidly acquired public confidence, and an extended circulation, and produced an activity in commerce, unknown under the baneful government of Louis XIV. As the bills of the bank bore an interest, and as it was stipulated they would be of invariable value, and as hints had been artfully circulated that the coin would experience successive diminution, every body hastened to the bank to exchange gold and silver for paper. So great became the throng of depositors, and so intense their eagerness, that there was quite a press and struggle at the bank door, and a ludicrous panic was awakened, as if there was danger of their not being admitted. An anecdote of the time relates, that one of the clerks, with an ominous smile, called out to the struggling multitude. "Have a little patience, my friends; we mean to take all your money;" an assertion disastrously verified in the sequel.

Thus, by the simple establishment of a bank, Law and the Regent obtained pledges of confidence for the consummation of further and more complicated schemes. as yet hidden from the public. In a little while, the bank shares rose enormously, and the amount of its notes in circulation exceeded one hundred and ten millions of livres. A subtle stroke of policy had rendered it popular with the aristocracy.—Louis XIV. had several years previously imposed an income tax of a tenth. giving his royal word that it should cease in 1717. This tax had been exceedingly irksome to the privileged orders: and, in the present disastrous times, they had dreaded an augmentation of it. In consequence of the successful operation of Law's scheme, however, the tax was abolished, and now nothing was to be heard among the nobility and clergy, but praises of the Regent and the bank.

Hitherto, all had gone well, and all might have continued to go well, had not the paper system been farther expanded. But Law had yet the grandest part of his scheme to develope. He had to open his ideal world of speculation, his El Dorado of unbounded wealth. The English had brought the vast imaginary commerce of the South Seas in aid of their banking operations. Law sought to bring, as an immense auxilary of his bank, the whole trade of the Mississippi. Under this name was included not merely the river so called, but the vast region known as Louisiana, extending from north latitude 29 deg. up to Canada in north latitude 40 deg. This country had been granted by Louis XIV. to the Sieur Crozat, but he had been induced to resign his patent. In conformity to the plan of Mr. Law, letters patent were granted in August, 1717, for the creation of a commercial company, which was to have the colonizing of this country, and the monopoly of its trade and resources, and of the beaver or fur trade with Canada. It was called the Western, but became better known as the Mississippi company. The capital was fixed at one hundred millions of livres, divided into shares, bearing an interest of four per cent. which were subscribed for in the public securities.—As the bank was to co-operrte with the company, the Regent ordered that its bills should be received the same as coin, in all payments of the public revenue. Law was appointed chief director of this company, which was an exact copy of the Earl of Oxford's South Sea Company, set on foot in 1711, and which distracted all England with the frenzy of speculation. In like manner with the delusive picturings given in that memorable scheme of the sources of rich trade to be opened in the South Sea countries, Law held forth magnificent prospect of the fortunes to be made in colonizing Louisiana, which was represented as a veritable land of promise, capable of yielding every variety of the most precious produce. Reports, too were artfully circulated, with great mystery, as if to the "chosen few," of mines of gold and silver recently discovered in Louisiana, and which would insure instant wealth to the early purchasers. These confidential whispers of course soon became public; and were confirmed by travellers fresh from the Mississippi, and doubtless bribed, who had seen the mines in question, and declared them superior in richness to those of Mexico and Peru. Nay, more, occular proof was furnished to public credulity, in ingots of gold, conveyed to the mint, as if just brought from the mines of Louisiana.

Extraordinary measures were adopted to force a colonization. An edict was issued to collect and transport settlers to the Mississippi. The police lent its aid. The streets and prisons of Paris, and of the provincial cities, were swept of mendicants and vagabonds of all kinds, who were conveyed to Havre de Grace. About six thousand were crowded into ships where no precautions had been taken for their health or accommodation. Instruments of all kinds proper for the working of mines were ostentatiously paraded in public, and put on board the vessels; and the whole set sail for this fabled El Dorado, which was to prove the grave of the greater part of its wretched colonists.

D'Auguesseau, the Chancellor, a man of probity and integrity, still lifted his voice against the paper system of Law, and his project of colonization, and was eloquent and prophetic in picturing the evils they were calculated to produce; the private distress and public degradation; the corruption of morals and manners; the triumph of knaves and schemers; the ruin of fortunes and downfal of families. He was incited more and more to this opposition by the Duke de Noailles, the Minister of Finance, who was jealous of the growing ascendency of Law over the mind of the Regent, but was less honest than the Chancellor in his opposition. The Regent was excessively annoyed by the difficulties they conjured up in the way of his darling schemes of finance and the countenance they gave to the opposition of parliament; which body disgusted more and more with the abuses of the regency, and the system of Law, had gone so far as to carry its remonstrances to the very foot of the throne.

He determined to relieve himself from these two ministers, who, either through honesty or policy, interfered with all his plans. Accordingly, on the 28th of January, 1718, he dismissed the Chancellor from office, and exiled him to his estate in the country; and shortly afterwards, removed the Duke de Noailles from the administration of the finances.

The opposition of parliament to the Regent and his measures were carried on with increasing violence. That body aspired to an equal authority with the Regent, in the administration of affairs, and pretended, by its decree, to suspend an edict of the regency, ordering a new coinage, and altering the value of the currency. But its chief hostility was levelled against Law, a foreigner and a heretic, and who was considered by a majority of the members in the light of a malefactor. In fact, so far was this hostility carried, that secret measures were taken to investigate his malversations, and to collect evidence against him; and it was resolved in parliament that should the testimony collected justify their suspicions, they would have him seized and brought before them; would give him a brief trial, and, if convicted, would hang him in the court yard of the palace, and throw open the gates after the execution, that the public might behold his corpse!

Law received intimation of the danger hanging over him, and was in terrible trepidation. He took refuge in the Palais Royal, the residence of the Regent, and implored his protection. The Regent himself was embarrassed by the sturdy opposition of parliament, which contemplated nothing less than a decree reversing most of his public measures, especially those of finance. His indecision kept Law for a time in an agony of terror and suspense. Finally, by assembling a board of justice, and bringing to his aid the absolute authority of the king, he triumphed over parliament, and relieved Law from his dread of being hanged.

The system now went on with flowing sail. The Western, or Mississippi Company, being identified with the bank, rapidly increased in power and privileges. One monopoly after another was granted to it; the trade of the India seas; the slave trade with Senegal and Guinea; the farming of tobacco; the national coinage, &c. Each new privilege was made a pretext for issuing more bills, and caused an immense advance in the price of stock. At length, on the 4th of December, 1718, the Regent gave the establishment the imposing title of "The Royal Bank," and proclaimed that he had effected the purchase of all the shares, the proceeds of which he had added to its capital. This measure seemed to shock the public feeling more than any other connected with the system, and roused the indignation of parliament. The French nation had been so accustomed to attach an idea of every thing noble, lofty, and magnificent, to the royal name and person, especially during the stately and sumptuous reign of Louis XIV., that they could not at first tolerate the idea of royalty being leagued in any degree with matters of traffic and finance, and the king being in a manner a bank. It was one of the downward steps, however, by which royalty lost its illusive splendor in France, and became gradually cheapened in the public mind.

Arbitrary measures now began to be taken to force the bills of the bank into artificial currency. On the 27th of December, appeared an order in council forbidding, under severe penalties, the payment of any sum above six hundred livres in gold or silver. This decree rendered bank bills necessary in all transactions of purchase and sale, and called for a new emission. The prohibition was occasionally evaded or opposed; confiscations were the consequence; informers were rewarded, and spies and traitors began to spring up in all the domestic walks of life.

The worst effect of this illusive system was the mania for gain, or rather for gambling in stocks, that now seized upon the whole nation. Under the exciting effects of lying reports, and the forcing effects of government decrees, the shares of the company went on rising in value until they reached thirteen hundred per cent. Nothing was now spoken of but the price of shares, and the immense fortunes suddenly made by lucky speculators. Those whom Law had deluded, used every means to delude others. The most extravagant dreams were indulged concerning the wealth to flow in upon the Company from its colonies, its trade, and its various monopolies. It is true nothing as yet had been realized, nor could in some time be realized from these distant sources even if productive, but the imagination of speculators are ever in the advance, and their conjectures are immediately converted into facts. Lying reports now flew from mouth to mouth, of sure avenues to fortune suddenly thrown open. The more extravagant the fable, the more readily was it believed. To doubt, was to awaken anger, or incur ridicule. In a time of public infatuation, it requires no small exercise of courage to doubt a popular fallacy.

Paris now became the centre of attraction for the adventurous and avaricious, who flocked to it not merely from the provinces, but from neighboring countries. A stock exchange was established in a house in the Rue Quincampoix, and became immediately the gathering place of stock jobbers. The exchange opened at 7 o'clock, with the beat of drum and sound of bell, and closed at night with the same signals. Guards were stationed at each end of the street to maintain order, and exclude carriages and horses.—The whole street swarmed throughout the day like a bee hive. Bargains of all kinds were seized upon with avidity.—Shares of stock passed from hand to hand, mounting in value, one knew not why.—Fortunes were made in a moment, as if by magic; and every lucky bargain prompted those around to a more desperate throw of the die. The lever went on, increasing in intensity as the day declined; and when the drum beat and the bell rang at

night, to close the exchange, there were acclamations of impatience and despair, as if the wheel of fortune had suddenly been stopped, when about to make its luckiest evolution.

To engulf all classes in his ruinous vortex, Law now split the shares of fifty millions of stock each into one hundred shares each; thus as in the splitting of lottery tickets,accommodating the venture to the humblest purse. Society was thus stirred up to its very dregs, and adventurers of the lowest order hurried to the stock market. All honest, industrious pursuits and modest gains, were now despised.—Wealth was to be obtained instantly, without labor, and without stint. The upper classes were as base in their venality as the lower. The highest and most powerful nobles, abandoning all generous pursuits and lofty aims, engaged in the vile scuffle for gain. They were even baser than the lower classes; for some of them, who were members of the council of the regency, abused their station and their influence, and promoted measures by which shares arose while in their hands, and they made immense profits.

The Duke de Bourbon, the Prince of Conti, the Dukes de la Force and D'Antin were among the foremost of these illustrious stock jobbers. They were nicknamed the Mississippi Lords, and they smiled at the sneering title. In fact, the usual distinctions of society had lost their consequence under the reign of this new position. Rank, talent, military fame, no longer inspired deference. All respect for others, all self-respect were forgotten in the mercenary struggle of the stock market. Even prelates and ecclesiastical corporations, forgetting their true objects of devotion, mingled among the votaries of Mammon. They were not behind those who wielded the civil power in fabricating ordinances suited to their avaricious purposes. Theological decisions forthwith appeared, in which the anathema launched by the church against usury, was conveniently construed as not extending to the traffic in bank shares!

The Abbe Dubois entered into the mysteries of stock jobbing with all the zeal of an apostle, and enriched himself by the spoils of the credulous; and he continually drew large sums from Law, as considerations for his political influence.—Faithless to his country, in the course of his gambling speculations, he transferred to England a great amount of specie, which had been paid into the royal treasury; thus contributing to the subsequent dearth of the precious metals.

The female sex participated in this sordid frenzy. Princess of the blood, and ladies of the highest nobility, were among the most rapacious of the stock jobbers. The Regent seemed to have the riches of Crœsus at his command, and lavished money by hundreds of thousands upon his female relatives and favorites, as well as upon his *roues*, the dissolute companions of his debauches. "My son," writes the Regent's mother, in her correspondence, "gave me shares to the amount of two millions, which I distributed among my household. The King also took several millions for his own household. All the royal family have had them; all the children and grandchildren of France, and the princes of the blood."

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 20, 1840.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

THE BOOK CONCERN AS REBUILT.—On Thursday morning, February 18, 1837, the spacious buildings of this noble institution, with nearly all its valuable stock of every description, were destroyed by a calamitous fire. All over our land were excited the most generous sympathies of the members and friends of the church, who gave substantial evidence of their high estimation of the importance of the Concern to the church and to the community, by their contributions for its restoration. The agents in behalf of the church, have felt, and still feel, a deep sense of the kindness of those generous friends, and deem it proper to give them a plain account of the Concern, as rebuilt, and show its adaptation to answer the design of its institution.

The *front building* is one hundred and twenty-one feet long, thirty feet wide, five stories high, including the basement, has iron doors and window-shutters thro'out, front, rear and inside, and the roof is covered with copper. Near the centre of this building is a cartway, nine feet wide which gives access to the yard.—The walls on each side of the cartway run up through all the stories, and about two feet above the roof; and the roof over this cartway is composed of iron rafters covered with copper, so that in the event of one end of this building taking fire it is believed there will be little or no danger of its being communicated to the other. In the north end of this building are eight large safety vaults, having double walls and double iron doors, believed to be perfectly fire-proof. These vaults are in the basement, first, second, and third stories, two in each, and are designed for the safe keeping of account books, valuable papers, stereotype plates, etc. In the upper story, and immediately over these vaults is a large cistern, so constructed as to receive the water from the roof, which is conveyed by leaden pipes to different parts of the building where it is needed in the operations of our business—such as wetting paper to prepare it for printing, washing stereotype plates, &c. It would also be of great advantage in case a fire should take place in the building. The cistern will hold two thousand three hundred and eighty-five gallons of water. There is a similar cistern in the back building, though not so large and also three large cisterns in the yard to receive the surplus water; which may be raised again when neeed to the cisterns in the buildings, by a forcing pump. The stair-way from which this building is entered by the workmen runs up between it and the wing of the rear building, and is constructed of iron supporters and hard plank steps. The roof over the stairs is of iron rafters covered with copper. In this building the book store and printing operations are arranged with great convenience. Here, also, the agents, editors, and clerks are well accommodated in their respective offices.

The *rear building*, which is sixty-six feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, with a wing of the same number of stories as the front building. It has iron doors and window shutters, and the roof is covered with tin. This building is occupied as a book-bindery and depository of stock of different kinds. Both buildings are of brick, built in the most substantial manner, and are well arranged for the business to which they are appropriated.

MANNER OF WARMING THE BUILDINGS.—These extensive buildings are warmed by steam, which, after having performed its work upon the engine, is conveyed through copper pipes into all the apartments where the workmen are employed, and finally returns, in a condensed state, into a large cistern, from which it is reconverted into steam. This method of warming thebuilding saves a large amount of fuel, much labor in making and keeping up the fires, and greatly diminishes the risk of accidents by fire.

THE BOILERS.—We have two boilers, which are used alternately a week each. This affords opportunity to clean and keep them in good order and is calculated also, in case of accident to prevent the necessity of stopping the works. In order to avoid, as far as possible, the danger from fire or explosion, the boilers are in a strong vaulted room and stone in the yard, with a room for coal and another which serves for the engineer's apartment.

THE STEAM ENGINE, rated at eight horse power, is of the very best workmanship, and performs to admiration.—It is situated in the basement story of the south end of the front building.

POWER PRINTING PRESS.—Until within about one year past, we were under the necessity of doing most of our book work upon hand presses; but are now happily relieved from this laborious and tedious mode of operation. We have eight power presses, all moved by steam; one Napier cylinder press on which the Christian Advocate and Journal is printed, and which will print one side at the rate of one thousand per hour; two medium power presses for printing books; two medium and a half, and three double medium.—For the better information of those who may not understand the terms medium, medium and half, and double medium, as applied to printing presses, and to give a correct idea of the amount of work these presses are capable of performing, we will farther state that a *double medium* press will print at one impression eight pages quarto, (the size of our large Bible,) sixteen pages octavo, (such as Wesley's Sermons,) twenty-four duodecimo, (such as Mrs. Fletcher's Life,) and so in proportion, books of a smaller page; and this too at the rate of fourteen impressions per minute. In other words, such a press will print a hundred and twelve pages of the quarto Bible, two hundred and twenty-four pages of Wesley's Sermons, or three hundred and thirty six pages of Mrs. Fletcher's Life in a minute! The pearl Hymn Book, the sheets of which have seventy-two pages on each side, are printed on a medium and half press, at the rate of fourteen impressions, as before, or one thousand and eight pages per minute.

The whole of these presses will print on an average forty-five reams of paper in a day of ten hours' work, two hundred and seventy reams in a week, or fourteen thousand and forty reams in a year; and if the business should require it, it is easy to continue the presses from one to three hours longer in the day, or if necessary, the whole, or part of them, could be run all night, as the steam engine does not *tire* or need *sleep or rest*, like the operators at hand presses. To the above we may add, should the present number of presses prove insufficient to print the necessary supply of books of every description proper to be issued from the Concern for the use of the members and friends of our church, we have the necessary arrangements in our building—and our engine was made with this view—to double the amount of our operations. So far, then, as the simple fact of *manufacture* is concerned we could very readily furnish double the amount of what we now do. But it should be borne in mind that *something else* besides facilities for manufacture is necessary to enable the conductors of this establishment to issue large editions and supply the quantity of books which may be called for. By a reference to the Discipline, p. 181, it will be seen that "the agent, or general book steward, shall have authority to regulate the publications, and all other parts of the business of the Concern, except what belongs to the editorial departments, as the state of the finances will admit, and the demands may require." Hitherto all demands have, to the full extent of the finances, been faithfully met; and if there has been any deficiency in the supplies of books, it has been owing, not to the ignorance on the part of the agents as to what books were needed, or to any incapacity of the establishment since its restoration to furnish them, but to the want of the requisite funds.

Upon the whole, notwithstanding the unprecedented embarrassments of the monetary affairs of the country, while this Concern, phœnix-like, has been rising from its ashes, we are happy to say to its friends, it now possesses capabilities of usefulness beyond any former period of its existence. We therefore thank God and take courage, and pray that it may still grow and prosper, and by its multiplied publications spread the hallowing influence of truth and righteousness over, not only these lands, BUT THE WORLD.

T. MASON & G. LANE,
November 8, 1839. *Agents.*

Now, we ask, where did Christ and His Apostles ever make such a splendid establishment as this? We ask again, what advantage to the poor members of the church, is this Mammoth Concern? We believe no books in the country are sold higher, or are a greater tax on the poor of Christ's flock, than those issued from the Methodist Book Concern.

As long as this Concern is under the entire control of the clergy, as it now is, it certainly can be nothing more than a source of temptation and corruption to them. If the church were to admit laymen into her councils, so as to watch and check these tendencies to abuse and oppression, such an establishment might be safe and beneficial. But, as the government is now contructed, entirely in the hands of the clergy, and ultimately in the bishops', it can be little more than a nucleus around which ambitious men and the creatures of power will hover.

We are well aware that any such suggestions as this is repelled with a very considerable amount of grave indignation, as illiberal and unbecoming the charities of the New Testament. So did Rome repel such insinuations when she was laying the foundation of that wealth and splendor which has rotted her to the very core. Human nature is the same in every church and age.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1840.

Our General Conference met this morning in this city agreeably to appointment, and was opened in the usual form by reading the Scriptures and singing, by Bishop Roberts, and prayer by Bishop Hedding. The names of the delegates were called over in order and their certificates of membership presented and read. Most of the names of the delegates were given in our columns last week.—The Conference then proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when the Rev. John A. Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, was chosen. After some discussion the Rev. B. Haughtaling, of the Troy Conference, and Rev. —— ——, were chosen Assistant Secretaries.

At this period the Rev. Robert Newton, of the British Connection, and Rev. Mr. Stinson, President of the Canada Conference, and Rev. Mr. Ryerson of said Conference, were introduced. The Rev. gentlemen severally addressed the General Conference in a very appropriate manner, in which they avowed their attachment to the great principles of Methodism. Their addresses were very cordially reciprocated by the General Conference.

A resolution was also adopted to employ a reporter to report the doings of the Conference for the several papers published under its direction. This resolution was discussed at some length by several members. Some of the elderly members opposed it on the ground that the moneys of the Book Concern ought not to be so used—but it finally prevailed.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1840.

In adopting the rules and regulations of the General Conference, yesterday, an attempt was made, to make a provision for taking the *yeas and nays*. This proposition was brought forward by Rev. H. Slicer, of the Baltimore Conference; but it was violently opposed by several members, and finally, on motion of Wm. B. Christie, of the Ohio Conference, was laid on the table. It was contended by one or more, of the speakers, that it was improper to let the public know how the members might vote on *all* questions! So it seems that in the judgment of the majority, questions are to be decided at this Conference on which it would be inexpedient to publish the *yeas and nays!!*

The resolution, which passed yesterday, to employ a reporter, is a new thing in Methodism. It was introduced by Dr. Bangs. His *object* in this, it is not difficult to "*guess*." When several members objected to the measure, in view of its being improper to report every thing that might be said and done, it was replied, that the reporter would be instructed as to *what matters* it was suitable or not suitable to report. We may, therefore, expect him to be under the influence of a *supervisorship*, which will give the *right tone* to every thing which appears. A *fair* and *impartial* reporter we are in favor of, and so stated yesterday; but a reporter for the *whole body* who will give *peculiar prominence*, and a *favorable coloring* to certain things, we are not in favor of. Such we fear may be the case, though we know not who is to be the man. We should greatly rejoice to find ourself disappointed in these anticipations. The reporter is to be paid by the Book Agents, though Dr. Bangs informed us in a late number of the Advocate, that the "avails" of the Book Concern "*cannot be diverted* for any other purposes than the support of *necessitous, worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and orphans!*"

This morning, after the journals were read and approved, the President introduced to the Conference the Rev. Mr. Howard, chairman of the Lower Canada District, who he said accompanied Dr. Coke when he first went out on a mission to India. Mr. Howard then made some appropriate remarks to the Conference.

Petitions and memorials were called for. The Conferences were called in order, commencing with New York. Dr. Bangs presented a memorial from several persons in *Liberia*, praying that Mr. Seys, missionary to that country, *may be ordained a bishop!* The memorial was read and referred to the committee on Episcopacy. The prayer will most likely be granted. Next a bishop will be wanted for Oregon. And the Episcopacy will probably be strengthened, in this country, by the ordination of two or three new bishops at this Conference. So it seems we are likely to plant our bishops in all climes.

A petition was next presented by O. Scott from New York city, on the subject of temperance, signed by about 1050 names. This was referred to the committee on Temperance. Another petition was then presented by the same from New York city, on the subject of *Slavery*, signed by about 1150 members of our church. It was proposed to refer this memorial to a select committee, when Rev. John Early of the Virginia Conference, (himself a slaveholder,) moved the appointment of a standing committee on the subject of slavery, to whom all papers touching that subject should be referred. The resolution was adopted; and after some discussion, it was resolved, that the committee consist of 28 members, one for each Annual Conference, to be appointed by the several delegations. This important measure was carried by a very large vote—and should there be full liberty for discussion in this large committee, and then in the Conference, our brethren will at least show that they are not afraid to look this subject in the face. And this appears to be the general disposition now in all parts of the house. There is however no hope of the adoption of any effective measures against slavery at this Conference. It has too much influence over the church to allow us to expect this. But if the subject can be freely and fully discussed, SLAVERY MUST, EVENTUALLY, DIE! The committee will probably consist of four abolitionists, twelve anti-abolitionists, and twelve from slaveholding States, two-thirds of whom will be likely to be slaveholders!

The memorial from New York referred to this committee.

Rev. J. A. Merrill then presented a memorial from a large number of our members in Springfield, Mass., on the subject of slavery, which was referred. Rev. P. Crandell next presented a memorial from several members of the M. E. Church in Fall River, Mass, praying for a "*moderate Episcopacy.*" Read and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy; after which a memorial was presented by the writer, from the New England Conference, on the subject of slavery, which was read and referred. Rev. John Parker, of the Genesee Conference, presented a memorial on slavery from within the bounds of the Michigan Conference, signed by 95 names, which was referred.

Thus ended the chapter on memorials for to-day. But scores and perhaps hundreds will be presented next week, on various subjects, mostly on the subject of slavery.

A petition was also presented by a brother whose name we did not learn, from several members of our church, praying that the discipline may be so altered that committees for the trial of our members shall not be constituted of members of the quarterly conferences. Referred to the committee on Revisal. A committe of five was then raised on Sabbath Schools.

Dr. Bangs now presented a series of resolutions which proposed some important alterations in the discipline, and which produced considerable feeling through the conference.

The 1st. resolution provides that the discipline may be so amended that a superannuated preacher living without the bounds of his conference may not only be suspended, but *expelled* for improper conduct, by the conference within whose bounds he may reside.

The second provides that when a preacher shall be tried by an annual conference, if the presiding bishop differ in opinion from a majority of the conference, he may refer the case to the General Conference for final adjudication.

The 3d gives the same power to a presiding elder to refer the case a of local preacher to an annual conference.

The fourth relates to a supernumerary preacher; and if we mistake not, provides that such preacher refusing to do the work assigned him by the authorities of the church, may be tried, censured, or expelled.

These resolutions at the request of Dr. B. were laid on the table for the present. They are soon to be taken up, when Dr. Bangs will give his reasons for offering them, and they will probably, finally, become a law! Let all our readers *mark and inwardly digest.*

Rev. George Peck, of the Oneida Conference, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on temperance to ascertain as soon as possible from the records of the several annual conferences, whether we have a constitutional majority in favor of the restoration of Mr. Wesley's original rule on temperance. Adopted.

A committee of three was also ordered to ascertain the amount raised in all the annual conferences as centenary subscriptions.

The secretaries were also ordered to furnish a report of yesterday's doings for our official papers, *as soon as possible.*

Appointments were then made for the Sabbath, when the conference adjourned. —*American Wesleyan Observer.*

THE METHODIST MISSIONABY CAUSE.—The Methodist Missionary Society of New York celebrated their twenty-first anniversary in that city on Monday evening last. The Commercial Advertiser gives a detailed account of the proceedings.—The society has three hundred and sixty missionaries, proper, in its service, who preach in about thirty different languages. It has seven presses in foreign stations—sixty thousand children and adults in its schools—and about eighty thousand church members. The following table gives an interesting view of the several Indian Missions—also the state of the African Mission:

Stations.	*Missionaries.*	*Indian Members.*	*White Members.*
Wyandott,	James Wheeler,	200	
Saul de St. Marie,	W. H. Brockway,	65	
Oneida,	George King,	120	
Oneida West,	T. B. Brockwell,	50	
Dearnsburg,			
Indian Missionary District,	Jesse Halstead,		
	Thomas Johnson, Superintendent.		
Sioux,	Thomas Johnson,	93	22
St. Peters,	Leanner B. Stateler,	65	1
	Jerome C. Berryman,	161	4
	Nathaniel M. Talbot,	42	1
	E. T. Peery,	23	1
	William Johnson	1	
	B. T. Kavanaugh, Superintendent.		
	David King,	1	1
	Rollin Brown,	1	30
Chippewa,	Samuel Spates,		
	Allen Huddleston,		
Choctaw,	George Copway,		
	John Johnson,		
Upper Cherokee,	Alexander Avery,	811	
	Moses Perry,		
	B. B. Cumming,		
Lower Cherokee,	J. Field Wellooker,	237	
	Erastus B. Duncan,		
	John F. Foot,	168	
Oregon,	Jasan Lee, Supt.		
	Daniel Lee,		
	David Leslie,		
	J. H. Frost,		
	Gustavus Hines,		
	William H. Kone,		
	Alvin F. Waller,		
	J. W. Richmond,	30 probationers	
		2068	60
Liberia,	John Seys, Sup't.	150	
Monrovia,	G. Simpson,	55	
New Georgia,	E. Johnson,	87	
Lower Caldwell,	D. Ware,	32	
Upper Caldwell,	H. B. Matthews,		
Millsburg,	B. R. Wilson,	} 66	
	W. H. Taylor,		

The Treasurer has been compelled to borrow upward of twenty thousand dollars, to meet the heavy demands against the society. The receipts during the year were one hundred and sixteen thousand, nine hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety cents, which, with a balance at the close of the previous year, makes a total of one hundred and forty-eight thousand,eight hundred and one dollars and sixteen cents.—*Bicknell.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD AND THE JEWS—THE MILLENIUM.

We sometime since noticed in our columns, a curious article from a foreign review, in which the writer attempted to shew, that the period for the Second Advent of our Saviour, was fast approaching. We also alluded to a similar doctrine entertained by some of the Philadelphia clergy, and called upon such as felt an interest in the subject, to communicate their thoughts and calculations. The matter was at first ridiculed by the multitude, and little attention was paid to it. The recent remarkable movements in the East, the disposition of the Jews to re-possess Jerusalem, and the extraordinary conversions to christianity among our people, have awakened a deep degree of interest and we now find that in this community the matter is talked of with gravity, and not considered so utterly absurd as the scoffers were at first disposed to assert. We only allude to the subject because it has excited a considerable degree of attention, and not without delicacy, for we confess that upon matters of this kind we think the human mind likely to become confused and to go estray. Our attention has been arrested just now by the appearance of a sheet from Boston entitled "*The Signs of the Times*"—and devoted exclusively to the merits of this question. We learn from this sheet, that a Mr. Miller has been preaching in several of the New England States, on the second coming of our Saviour, and has produced quite an excitement in the religious circles. We learn also that there are two classes of believers, who feel a deep interest in this subject. The first believe, that the reign of Christ will be a *Literal Reign* upon the earth after the Resurrection. They deny the popular notion of the "Jews return to Palestine," the "temporal Millenium," &c., and hold that the "Second Coming" is at hand.

The second class, believe that the reign of Christ will be Spiritual. That we are *not* to expect a *literal appearance of Christ* a "second time."—That there will be a temporal Millenium, or a peaceful, universal reign of Christ on the earth a "thousand years." That the Jews will return to Palestine as a nation—and that the Resurrection and General Judgment are far distant—that the time cannot be definitely fixed, &c.

Mr. Miller belongs to the former class, and from one of his arguments, we copy the following:

Daniel's vision of 2300 *days long.*

I have in some former lectures shown clearly that Daniel's vision concerning the four great monarchies, which were or were to come, included the whole history of the world so far as God saw fit to reveal it, down to the judgment day, and the coming of the Son of Man in the clouds. I then showed that the question was asked, how long should be this vision? The answer was given—2300 days. I then proved that days were to be counted years, by the command of God, by the example of Jacob, and by the fulfilment of a part of the vision. I then showed you when this vision began by the angel Gabriel's own declaration, who was commanded to instruct Daniel in the vision. According to this instruction, I showed you that four hundred and ninety years were accomplished of this vision, to a day, at the crucifixion of Christ, both events happening on the 12th day of the first month, four hundred and ninety years apart. And then I inquired, that if four hundred and ninety years of two thousand three hundred was fulfilled when our Saviour was crucified, how much of the vision remained after his death. I answered, one thousand eight hundred and ten years. I then inquired, what year after his birth that would be; and the answer was in the year 1843. I then begged the privilege, and do now, for any person to show me any failure of proof on this point, or where, possibly, according to scripture, there may be a failure in the calculation I have made on this vision I have not yet, by seventeen year's study been able to discover where I might fail.

Another writer argues that the second or Final Coming of Christ is an event yet future, and enforces his views thus:

1. His coming will be open, manifest, visible, and sudden, even as the lightning which cometh out of the east and shineth into the west. Nothing of this kind took place at the destruction of Jerusalem. 2. The Sun shall be darkened and the moon shall not give her light. Nothing of this kind took place at Jerusalem. 3. The stars shall fall, i. e. there shall be a shower of meteors. Historians tell nothing of such phenomena being witnessed when the battering rams of the Roman army beat down the triple walls of the Holy City. 4. The heavens, or visible atmosphere, to be dreadfully agitated and pass away with a great noise. Nobody heard this noise or witnessed anything of the kind at Jerusalem. 5. Immediately after the tribulation of the last days, the Son of Man is to be seen in the clouds in power and great glory. 6. The last trumpet is to sound; "he shall send forth his angels with a sound of a trumpet."

7. His saints will be gathered together to meet him in the air. The history of the world furnishes us no account of the transaction of any of these things. There is not a particle of evidence that anything of the kind happened when Pagan Rome broke up the Jewish polity and burnt up their city and temple. But the objector will ask what will you do with the 34th verse; "verily I say unto you this generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled." This passage has perplexed many, and with its aid the Universalists have managed to apply prophecies to the destruction of Jerusalem, which every body knows were not in any sense fulfilled by that bloody event. But what is a generation? The children of our father are a generation. The wicked are said to be of their father, the devil, and they are "a generation of vipers," and that generation still lives.—The righteous are the children of God and they are a generation, "a seed shall serve him, it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation," Ps. 102: 25.—Again. "But ye are a chosen generation, royal priesthood, a holy nation," 1 Pet. 2. 9. Here we have the key to this passage. The children of God, Christians are "accustomed unto the Lord for a generation." But of his little flock of spiritual children the Son of God says. "Verily I say unto you this generation, (my Church, my disciples) shall not pass till all these things (signs) be fulfilled." Blessed be God the same generation still lives and many of them are now "looking for the bright appearing of the Great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ," and "when he shall appear" they will pass away and "appear with him in glory."—*Bicknell.*

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—There appears to be a very general desire that the rates of letter postage should be reduced—and how much longer the government will neglect to act upon the subject, remains to be seen. To men of extensive business and correspondence, letter postage is a great tax. It is a well grounded opinion on all sides, says the Salem Observer, that the government would lose nothing in revenue from this source, by a reduction of the post office rates to one-third what they now are. Low rates would encourage epistolary intercourse of all kinds, and thus facilitate business and writing intercourse—and at the same time remove the inducements which now exist of making use of other modes of letter conveyance than that provided by government. Low postage will operate like low rates of travelling—increasing it in a great ratio inversely to the charge.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

EDNESDAY, ... MAY 20, 1840.

wing to the wet season, there is considerable s yet to plant.

he Young Men's Whig Convention, held at timore on the 4th instant, is said to number t 25,000.

he Democratic Convention of Baltimore, de- d against nominating any person for Vice sident, by a vote of 132 to 99.

We have had no rain since Sabbath week; the ther is quite warm, and the ground is drying from its excessive wetness, within a few days, fast.

mos Kendall has resigned the office of Post ster General, on the account of ill health, proposes taking the editorial charge of the a Globe, which will be issued until after the sidential election.

he light frost we had on last Sabbath night k, which was followed the next day by a warm , killed a considerable portion of the apples, a portion of the cherries, in our vicinity, hat these crops will be light, but the peaches, rs and plums were not a great deal injured. apples which were forward were not a great injured, such as the Summer-sweetings, e-eatings, &c. Probably, on the higher lands may be less injured.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST REGISTER.—We have ived the ninth number of a new weekly pe- ical bearing the above title, to be published reen & Co., at De Ruyter, Madison coun- N. Y., at two dollars per annum in advance; edited by an association of ministers. This t is to be "devoted to religion, literature general intelligence." The number before s of imperial size, the matter excellent, and mechanical execution of the neatest kind.

onsiderable stir is being made in the papers t the result of the late Virginia elections. parties we believe claim the victory. The Statesman, of the 15th instant, before us, es the Senate is equally divided, and that House consists of 63 Democrats and 67 igs, which it shows to be one less of a major- than the Whigs had last year in the House. Whig paper before us, gives the result for the se to be 72 Whigs, 62 Administration.

e will give in this and the next number the sissippi speculation, from the pen of our erican Addison, Washington Irving. We k this article, though lengthy, will be read at particular juncture, with interest, and a instructive one we could not give our read- No events of history ever made a deeper ression on our mind, many years since, when read them, than the Mississippi & South Sea bles, the former originating in Paris, the lat- n London. To this impression we may pro- y attribute the fact that we have never been bled with the spirit of speculation. Though have passed through several powerful epidem- and have even felt some of the promonitory ptoms, yet we have never caught the fever.— object in giving this article, is, to put our ers on their guard, when another feverish e of speculation shall come upon us, not to xcited with it, so as to be lead to ruin.

he church, at the Springfield meeting house, e neighborhood of this office, have re-com- ced their Sabbath School for the summer, er very favorable indications. There were ent on last Sabbath, sixty-four scholars, and e will be, probably, some ten or fifteen more who will attend.

he ministers of the Pittsburgh Conference recollect the resolution past at the last ses- , making it obligatory on them to sustain the bath School cause, by organizing schools, and g all they can to sustain them. They ought t about the work immediately. If they have her taste nor talent for it, let them work at subject until they acquire both, which will redly be done if they enter on the duty with mendable zeal.

he ticket system has been found to have a stimulating effect upon this school. Let recitation of so many words or verses, entitle h scholar to a ticket, and let these tickets redeemed with small presents. Let a special ent be given to the one who obtains the high- merit. These may be very small considera- s when there is not ability to do much, for s not so much the worth of the present as the of receiving one that produces the effect.

THE FLY.—We said last week there was com- int of the fly injuring the present wheat crop. ce, we have examined the state of the crop several townships in the western part of this nty, and at no period since the settlement of country has there been such ravages commit- by this insect. We can make no calcula- s from present prospects what will be the re- , not being acquainted with the depredations he fly, but judging from appearances there be a large portion not worth cutting, and all ore or lss injured. We have heard from the tern part of this county, and from some of the rounding counties, and the same complaint the destructive operations of the fly is made. have noticed that the early sewed and that ch is sewed on rich or well manured land s the best promise, while that which was sew- late, or on neglected soil is nearly destroyed. n the early part of the spring the wheat nev- ooked finer. But for some time past it began turn yellow and to become uneven. This hout examination was attributed to the wet ther, and it was not until within some ten s past the true cause of these appearances has n generally discovered.

f these destructive operations of the fly are eral throughout the west, wheat must rise in e as soon as this fact is settled. We would ommend all who have old wheat to hold on to it for the present; it will not likely go lower, but there is every prospect of its going higher.

The following extracts from private business letters from a citizen of Mississippi to his friend in Charleston, S. C., is given in the Mercury of the 9th inst. They shew a deplorable state of things in that State.

Extract of a Letter of the 25th *of March.*

"In order to remit to you, it will be necessary to purchase Louisiana money (at a heavy discount) and therewith procure a New Orleans draft on your city. We are in an awful condition, the days of the Brandon Bank again! Union money (standard) 35 to 40 per cent. below par.

"From present appearances, we shall not have a bank in the State in six months. My great fear is, that when the vacuum is created, the New Orleans Banks will expand to fill it by dealing in cotton and negroes, and then a tremendous explosion in that city!

"The anxieties and responsibilities attending collections here are so great that life itself is almost irksome, no one can lie down at night under any assurance that his money will buy meat and bread in the morning."

From another Letter of the 21st *April.*

"The remittance from New Orleans sent you by **** was made at 50* per cent.

"We are rapidly coming to the specie standard. The bank or *anti*-bank bill of the last session will prostrate every bank in the State in six months. Resumption is obligatory, on notes of ten dollars on the 1st of July, of twenty's 1st of November, of all notes on the 1st of January, 1841. I can scarcely believe there is any one institution able to pay even its tens in July, assuredly they will fall under the pressures of their twenties, in November. I have no sympathy for them, so steeped are they in fraud and folly.

"Our court (a mere farce) has been going on for five weeks. No judgments are obtained, or but few, from the utter inefficiency of the Judge, and when obtained, nothing is realized.

"Of the three thousand cases (old and young) now on the docket, I seriously assert that not more than one hundred or one hundred and fifty can possibly ever produce any money. Such universal insolvency the most fertile imagination never dreamed of.

"The State Treasury is many thousands behind hand, all public work suspended, and all public officers unpaid. Treasury warrants (State Treasury) hawked about the streets at 50 pr ct. discount. An indebtedness in State Bonds of seven millions! five on account of the Union Bank, two on account of the Planters Bank, and the interest payable every six months. How can we pay it? Taxation must become intolerable."

*A traveller who left since that date, reports 70 per cent. as the discount.

It is a fact, generally speaking, that the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church will have nothing to do with the Methodist Protestant Church; will neither preach in our pulpits when invited, nor ask any of our ministers to theirs. We know, however, there are honorable exceptions to these remarks, and we are happy to hear that they are, at present, on the increase.

The reason we have universally heard assigned for this course is, that we still continue the old controversy, and that they will have nothing to do with us while we continue to stricture them in our periodicals. Now, if this were in reality the reason, how comes it to pass, on all occasions that require it, they ask the Presbyterian ministers to their pulpits, when the periodicals of these respective churches have been in conflict, and sometimes very severely, with each other, from the introduction of Methodism down to the present?

In conversation with an old friend, in this town, a man of intelligence, he assigned the above reason for the Episcopal ministers not preaching for us, and added, he could scarcely pick up one of our papers, but he met with an attack upon them; whereas, their periodicals never made any allusions to us, or to the controversy.

Now, suppose we were to admit the correctness of the above statement, might we not find the cause to exist in something else, than the fact that our Episcopal brethren are more mild and pacific than their neighbor? 1st. They have never gained any thing by paper conflicts, but have usually been worsted, not for the want of talent, for of this they have plenty, but because they have had the wrong end of the tale. 2dly. They are at this time in a more distracted state than they have probably ever been before, and of course, have need of all their ammunition at home, without wasting on those abroad.

But, we think, however, our friend has not read the papers of his church very closely, for we believe they continue to attack us, both directly and indirectly. We had at that very time a paper in our pocket, which we had not examined, that gave extracts from two of the journals of the M. E. Church, who were down on us quite heavy. Let us give one of these extracts; it relates to a correspondent of the Olive Branch (a paper published by a minister of our church) who writes over the signature of "Junius," and who is said to be one of the oldest Methodist ministers in America. He is a man of learning and a strong writer, though upon the merits of his essays, we give here no opinion. The Virginia Conference Journal, we believe an official Episcopal Methodist paper, speaking of this said "Junius," has the following magniloquent sentence:

"Would it be wrong to suppose him to possess a spirit such as might be concocted out of the ferocity of the tiger, the bray of an ass, the strut of a peacock, the hiss of a goose, the grunt of a sow, mixed up with the slime of a serpent and the spittle of toads."

The Methodist preacher, who proposed riding down on a thunderbolt through a crab apple tree without getting scratched, could not beat this.

Now, it is a fact, that we do occasionally oppose what we think wrong in our old Episcopal brethren, and we do it in all frankness, and it costs them nothing. But, grace has so far, saved us from that spirit of intolerance, which would induce us to treat a worthy minister of that church with contempt and neglect. Should his lot be cast among us, we would cheerfully invite him to our pulpit, and treat him with all christian courtesy. And this should not be done with a formal stiffness, to save appearances, but, if we know ourself, it would be done from a feeling of christian benevolence.

It is true that we have written some tolerably strong things against the M. E. Church; but have they not written equally as strongly against us? We will risk the whole on this issue. Let us compare accounts, and if theirs do not more than balance ours, we will agree that what we have said against them is a sufficient reason for their treating us with contempt. If writing severe things is a sufficient reason for withholding fellowship and excluding from their pulpits, why is not such men as Henry B. Bascom and others, excluded. We challenge the whole church to produce as severe and caustic satire, written by any member of our fellowship, in reference to the claims of Methodist episcopacy, as was written by the gentleman above named. Now, he has never made the least concession for this severity, nor professedly abandoned a single principle, yet, because he still lives in the old fold, he is hailed every where as a beloved brother, and all the pulpits in the land thrown open to him with great readiness; while the honest man, who was convinced by the arguments of the Rev. Bascom, but who would not suffer himself to be "bought up by the sale of indulgence," to follow his principles, has retired from the M. E. Church, to share the fate of his expelled brethren, is treated as a Turk or an infidel. Any church guilty of such ridiculous inconsistencies as this ought to be told of it.

Again. Our Episcopal Methodist brethren profess to be a special class of moral reformers. They tell us, in their discipline, that they are satisfied they were raised up by Providence to "spread scripture holiness over the land." Now, men who are favored with a special dispensation of grace, are certainly expected to exhibit a large amount of that "charity" which "suffers long and is kind." It is recorded of Philip of Macedonia, who had decided the case of one of his subjects, in the market place, according to the custom of the princes of the East, against his interest, that he cursed the king all day, threw up to him every act he had done, to which exception could be taken, and that he followed him in the evening to the very gates of his palace with reproaches. When the servants of the king heard this, they asked permission to dispatch him for his insolence. No! replied the noble minded monarch, he is my friend, he tells me of my faults, and that is more than you do. Now, after all their pretentions to extra goodness, will our old brethren permit a heathen to out do them in christian forbearance?

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE WORK ON DIVINE BENEVOLENCE.

Mr. Editor: I did not know, till informed in your periodical, that A. H. Bassett had subscribed for any of my Books. Upon gaining this information, I had the number specified put into a small box, and directed to Bro. Bassett, care of E. Crow, Louisville, Ky.

I was informed by Bro. Clarke, that subscribers were taken at the Ohio Conference; but I have received no returns, and of course, could not know to whom the books were to be directed.—Friends who have subscribed in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, will please call on Mr. George Conklin, book-seller in Cincinnati, for the number of copies for which they had subscribed.

I sent a box of two hundred to Zanesville, for Wm. Marshall and O. White, directed to the care of a book-seller in Zanesville, as recommended in the Western Recorder, to be delivered to the subscribers in that region of country; and I sent their names in a letter to Bro. Marshall.

I sent a box of fifty copies to Bro. Clancy and another of the same number to Bro. Ostrom, according to their directions. Two boxes were sent to Steubenville, with directions to Bro. Burns, how the Books were to be distributed. There is a small surplus, both in Zanesville, Steubenville and New Lisbon, so that purchasers who had not subscribed may be furnished with copies, if they desire it. The books were sent to Bros. Gibbons, Hopwood and Phillips, according to their directions, and I hope they have arrived, or will arrive without injury, to the respective places of their destination. A few are still remaining in Pittsburgh, and can be had by applying at the store of Shinn, Sellers and Wilson, or at the book-store of Mr. Kay, or at that of Forrester and Campbell, all in Wood street.

Those friends who have kindly engaged to assist me in this matter, will endeavor to be in readiness to make payment at the sitting of our Annual Conference in Steubenville, as I shall have large payments to make shortly after that time.

I have devoted my leisure hours, since my return from Philadelphia, and shall continue it until our Annual Conference, in preparing for the press, a work to be entitled "Calvinism and Arminianism compared: with a view to remove 'Difficulties' which stand in the way of Christian Harmony." The more attention I devote to this subject, the more manifest does it appear to me, that it is a necessary Appendix to the previous publication; and all intelligent readers will find that the two must be examined in connection, in order for the mind to be advantageously in possession of the whole subject. If our Conference will sustain me with a liberal energy, I shall be able to put this work to press in the course of the coming year, and I am not without hope that the satisfaction and edification it will furnish to the minds of my intelligent friends, will fully equal their anticipations.

I feel a great desire to employ the short remnant of my earthly pilgrimage, in casting in my mite of mental labor, to clear away the mists of error in which the religious world has been so long enveloped; and I am thankful to a gracious Providence, to find so many of my friends disposed to assist me. I feel under great obligations to our Annual Conference, to the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the Book Committee, of Baltimore; and I trust the public patronage will be such as to relieve us all from difficulty or embarrassment. If we will candidly and harmoniously persevere in the course of investigation which has been begun, I am persuaded we shall soon be prepared to make a more efficient attack upon infidelity, than has been witnessed for the last thousand years.

Yours, with respect and esteem,

A. SHINN.

P. S. If my friends and the public will have patience to hear me out, I hope to convince them thoroughly, not only that the principles which I advocate are true, but that they are truths of essential importance to the best interests of mankind. A. S.

ITEMS.

A bill for the protection of the rights of women, is now before the New York Legislature.

A number of British officers from Canada are now in New York—most of them on their way home.

Upwards of 7000 passengers arrived at New York from the first of April to the first of May—247 a day.

The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleveland, April 1st, reports; Specie $52,000; circulation $253,000; deposites $102,500.

The agent of the Great Western was compelled to refuse about one hundred applications for passage. The packet ships are also filled.

It is stated that the publishers of Master Humphrey's Clock, sold 54,000 copies in London, on the appearance of the first number.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Letters from Mr. Armstrong states, that 10,000 children in the Islands are capable of reading and profiting by printed Bibles.

Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, is nearly related to the Earl of Llandaff and many of the nobility of Ireland, and has long been distinguished for his active benovolence.

An English paper says that during the past year, no less than forty-one individuals in that country received from America the degree of L. L. D.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE.—The Imperial Public Library contains upwards of 425,621 volumes, and 13,236 manuscripts, which are under the care of twenty-seven officials.

In our last we gave the foreign news by the Great Western. In our next we shall probably be able to give the advices by the British Queen, which was to leave England on the first of May. —*Bicknell.*

By an official statement from the Treasury Department, under date of the first instant, it appears that, of the several issues of Treasury post notes, there remain outstanding the amount of $1,256,985 71.

CEYLON MISSION.—Mr. Ward thinks that a great change is coming over the minds of the people on the subject of religion. They read much and are changing their views perceptibly on important points.

The ship Belvidera, Capt. Oliver, sailed from Baltimore on Thursday for Trinidad, with one hundred and thirty-five colored emigrants. They appeared to be satisfied, and highly pleased with the prospect.

The newspapers still abound with highly gratifying accounts, in relation to the Temperance Reform in Ireland. On a recent visit to Dublin, Father Matthew administered the pledge to no less than 70,000 persons.

WHISKERS.—The Bavarian monarch, aware that many men cultivate their whiskers more than their intellect, has ordered that whiskers be banished from the countenances of all school masters within his dominions.

LOGICAL.—The Baltimore Sun contends that if money—that is specie—be the "root of all evil," shin-plasters must be the LEAVES; and thence draws the inference that Baltimore and Philadelphia must be "in full leaf."

SIN IS HEAVY.—A gentleman weighing a lady, not finding a sufficiency of weight, put his foot into the scale, when he observed, "sin weighs heavy." "It does, indeed," said the lady, "for one FOOT weighed me down."

DISTRUST YOURSELF.—A young man walking alone, was questioned by the philosopher Crates, what occupied him? He replied, "I am speaking with myself." "Take care," said Crates, "that you do not talk with a bad man."

SPECIE.—The mint at New Orleans is in full operation, and striking off at the rate of about 5,000 quarter pieces in an hour. The design is the same as the last, but deeper and more beautiful. So says the New Orleans True American.

Paris has no Sabbath. It is the day of the god of this world. It has about 2000 protestant hearers, and fourteen faithful sermons are preached there every Sabbath day. 800 children are in Sabbath schools, two-thirds of them Roman Catholics.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—A bishop not over remarkable for moral rectitude, once met a poor tradesman, a great wag, extravagantly dressed: "Sir," said the bishop, "that dress does not suit you." "Neither my lord, do you SUIT your dress," said the wag.

The New Orleans Bee states that a Mexican girl named Gaudalope Lass, said to have been the most beautiful woman in Texas, lately killed herself in consequence of her mother insisting upon her marrying a man she did not love. She shot herself through the heart with a pistol.

THE TRDE OF THE LAKES.—A Buffalo paper says: "From a recent examination of the records we find there is employed upon Lakes Erie and Michigan 40,000 tons of shipping, one quarter of which is registered and owned in this city, and the remainder at various points west of us."

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The Morus Multicaulis fever is entirely over. Thirty thousand of them in good order were offered by auction the other day at twenty-five dollars for the whole, but none would take them. The lot would have sold a year ago for some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars."

MR. JACOB FRY.—From inquiry we have learned that no doubt exists that this young man who recently put up at Mr. Thompson's Hotel, Callowhill street, and who left on Saturday last in a mysterious manner, has gone off of his own accord. No blame can be attached to the proprietor of the hotel and drove yard, as he has resorted to every means that could lead to a discovery. —*Pennsylvanian.*

TRADE WITH THE WEST.—The Baltimore American gives the following table of the rates of freight between that city and Pittsburgh:

Coffee and Codfish,	per 100 lbs.	$0 80
Groceries,	"	0 75
Steel,	"	1 25
Hardware,	"	1 25
Queensware in crates,	"	1 25
Dry Goods,	"	1 25
Fish, (mackerel)	"	1 75
Herring,	"	1 50

A merchant from Detroit, lately arrived in New York, says there were 25,000 barrels of Flour there, waiting to be shipped to New York as soon as the Lake was clear of the ice at Buffalo. The ice is now all gone, and the above Flour from Detroit is part of it on its way down.—Three years ago Michigan imported Flour from Buffalo; now they have it to sell, in large quantities.

THE COMMERCE OF AFRICA.—The trade of Africa is beginning to be looked upon as quite important. It is stated on competent authority, that of the single article of palm oil, the value of over $7,000,000, has been imported into England from Africa in a single year. Camphor wood, which is worth $90 per ton, can be obtained in abundance at Liberia. A letter in the Merchants' Magazine, states that as soon as roads are cut into the interior, ivory, gold dust, and many other valuable articles, may be obtained in abundance for the purposes of trade and traffic.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—The editor of the Hartford Courant, speaks feelingly on this subject as follows:

"One of the besetting vices of our country, is that of writing to people about our own business, and leaving those whom we trouble with our affairs to pay the postage! Regard it as we may, this practice is nothing more or less than plundering—and those who pursue it may rest assured, that for every two shillings tax they thus impose upon others without their consent, they lose a dollar's worth of reputation."

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. —When Napoleon was Emperor, there was always a chicken roasted for His Majesty in the palace kitchen, in order that he might not be kept waiting a moment when he wanted to eat.

As soon as one fowl was removed another was put in its place.

So it is with the Princes of Cobourg—there is always one upon the spit very *tender*, quite roasted, quite ready to marry the Queens of England.

If there is a position unworthy of a high-minded man, it is that of the husband of the Queen of England. Reversing all laws, both human and divine, it is the man in such an alliance, who owes submission and obedience to his wife—the woman who gives protection to her husband. The act of naturalization which he has obtained, gives him the title of an English citizen, and makes him the subject of his wife. A pretty situation, that of a husband whose least infidelity may be considered *high treason*, and whose wife has a right to hang him for *incompatibility of disposition!*

By the terms of the law, Prince Albert can never command the forces of England—he can never be a legal counsellor of the Queen—he can never sit in Parliament. The aristocracy have refused him precedence over the princes of the blood. His children, if he have any—and he must have some, or he will be hung—will walk before him in all ceremonials. The House of Commons has razeed the revenue asked for him. One must love *honors* a vast deal, to pay for them thus at the price of *honor*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—William Marvin, to be Judge of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

Vinton Butler, of Florida, to be District Attorney of the United States for the District of West Florida, in the place of George Walker, resigned.

I. G. Seary, to be Marshal of the United States for the Middle District of Florida, in the place of S. W. Duvall, deceased.

Charles F. Ryan, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Copenhagen, in the place of Charles J. Hambro, resigned.

James E. Freeman, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Ancona, in the Roman States.

Wade H. Greening, Register of the Land office at Sparta, Alabama, from 14th May, 1840, when his present commission will expire.

Charles S. Wallace, of the State of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Matagorda in the Republic of Texas, in the place of John A. Monges, deceased.

Henry D. Peire, Naval Officer at New Orleans, Louisiana, from the 14th of April, 1840, when his late commission expired.

Aloyisius Thompson, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at Llewellersburg, Md. vice H. G. S. Key, resigned.

SURVEYORS OF THE REVENUE.—Nathan Bardin, Bristol, Rhode Island, vice Allen Wardwell, deceased.

Geroge Forbes, Wheeling, Virginia, vice Jefferson L. Sangston resigned.

A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The Baltimore Sun of yesterday, contains a letter, detailing the particulars of a suicide, by a store-keeper in Belvidere, Warren county, N. J. The name of the unfortunate man was James Quick, and the cause of the fatal act, is stated to have been pecuniary embarrassment. The Sun says:

It seems that this man, in company with his son, had purchased for credit, months since, immense quantities of grain from the farmers of Warren and surrounding counties. By offering an advance of prices he monopolized in his neighborhood this article, which was principally sent to the New York and Philadelpha markets. At the time of contracting, the prices for grain were higher than at the present time; the consequence was when it came to market a loss was experienced in its sale. In the meanwhile the time for payment to the farmers was near at hand without the debtors having it in their power to meet the demands against them. The son, to evade the difficulty, absconded, and the old man disappeared at the same time—it was thought he had followed the son, but the next morning, the denouement of the tragedy was completed. The wife of the son, on attempting to enter the room of her father-in-law, where he had been concealed, found the door fastened; her fears were excited. the alarm was given, the room was forcibly entered, and the horror stricken spectators saw before them the disfigured remains of their relative and neighbor. He had made two attempts with a razor, the first gashed his cheek downwards, the second was effectual, his windpipe being entirely severed. The news carried sorrow and embarrassment to many a farmhouse, for expectations unrealized and engagements unfulfilled. The old man was between 60 and 70 years old, but the spirit of speculation, stimulated to madness by a pernicious credit, severed his hold on life, and he now fills a hurried and untimely grave. The amount of his indebtedness to the farmers in his neighborhood, is said to exceed *one hundred thousand dollars*"

From the Chicago American.

THE FARMER'S CHOICE.

"A little house well filled,
A little wife well willed,
A little land well tilled."

Our ancestors were fed on bread and broth,
And woo'd their healthy wives in homespun cloth;
Our mothers, nurtured at the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the wheel.

Though spinning did not much reduce the waist,
It made the food much sweeter to the taste;
They plied with honest zeal the mop and broom,
And drove the shuttle through the noisy loom.

They never once complain'd as we do now,
"We have no girl to cook and milk the cow;"
Each mother taught her red cheek'd son and daughter,
To bake, to brew, and draw a pail of water.

No damsel shunn'd the wash-tub, broom or pail,
To keep unsoil'd a long grown finger nail;
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp like form,
But ate to live, and work'd to keep them warm.

No idle youth—no tight-laced, mincing fair,
Became a living corpse, for want of air—
No fidgets, faintings, fits, or frightful blues,
No painful corns from wearing Chinese shoes.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From A. K. Earl, for D. Dikeman,		$2 00
" J. Hibben,		
for I. Constant & L. Floyd,		4 00
" A. C. Burns, Cin., Ohio,		10 00
for J. Espelby, J. Steubert, S. Martin, E. Mudge and John Snyder,		
" A. Fesler, for W. Long,		2 00
" W. Reeves,		6 00
for Miss L. Grierson, W. Brisbine and J. Frazier,		
" J. M. Johnson, for W. Miskimen,		2 00
" W. L. Baldwin, for H. Kelly,		1 00
" D. Crall, for Sarah Smith,		2 00
" C. Woodruff, for R. Bell,		2 25

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Wells, I. Smucker, J. Parker, A. K. Earl, 1 sub., cash in advance; J. Dalbey, Jr., "Candidus," J. Flood, A. McGuire, Geo. Brown, M. Lyon, J. Hibben, J. Mercer, M. Winans, W. Dunn, A. C. Barns, J. M. McKibben, S. R. Hobbee, G. Clancy, 2 sub.; J. M. Fulton, A. Layman, A. Fester, J. M. Johnson, W. L. Baldwin, J. Taylor, W. Reeves, J. Simpson, W. Smith, J. Wilson, 2 subs.; W. W. Reynolds, M. Gillaspie, C. Beall, D. Crall, C. Woodruff, "A Lover of the Good Cause," T. J. Finch and J. Hibben.

The Post Master at Bellsville, Ohio, says, N. Barkbust does not take his paper from the office. Will Bro. Cady see to this matter?

The appointments of the President of the Ohio Conference were published as soon as they came to hand, and were out before the last communication from Bro. Hibben.

Bro. Woodruff, you requested us to send the paper of John Scott, of McConnelsville, to "Urick's Mills," as he has moved to the "north," but you do not give the county, and even express some doubt about there being such an office. We can find no such office on our post book. We think it best not to change until we have more definite directions from you.

We inform our friend T. J. Finch, of Cincinnati, that, at his former order, we sent him the 15th number, with his name written, both on the paper and on the invelope. We are now out of the numbers he wants except our two files, from one of these we have forwarded him the 15, 31 and 37 Nos. to complete his file.

POETRY.

We ask puzzler if the following will explain his puzzle?—EDITOR.

For the Western Recorder.

ORIGINAL PIECES, NO. XI.

NATURE.

What shall we name the Great First cause
  Of all that is the primal spring?
What shall we call those sacred laws,
  The second cause in ev'ry thing?*
From lofty cedars great and tall,
  To smallest things the very same,
And take creation all in all,
  What shall we call her second name?
Which 'gan at first creation's morn,
  And lives till now and can't decay,
And but an hour ago was born,
  Is seen by night unseen by day;
And is the twinkling stars of night,
  The solar and etherial fire,
The briny waves of ocean's might,
  And is Arabia's drougthy ire;
Is cunning in the wily fox,
  And blackness in my shining ink;
'Tis always white in hoary locks,
  This moment I upon it think;
Is red, is yellow, green and blue,
  It is your ear, is ev'ry sound;
It is as large as nature is,
  And yet so small it can't be found.
It's in the air, is ever nigh,
  Wher'er you look 'tis all you see,
By it you laugh, by it you cry,
  And is well known to you and me.
It gave me my peculiar forte,
  It forms† the ice and chills the air,
It gave me toys in boyhood's sport,
  Gives all that's made, all that are;
It forms old Etna's baleful fire,
  Still unconsum'd from age to age,
And forms the ever roaring tide,
  Still murmuring on in sportive rage;
It forms old ocean's costly pearl,
  And is her briny heaving waves,
The Maelstrom in her awful whirl,
  And ev'ry shore which ocean laves.
It forms the warm and genial sun,
  It guides the comets in their course,
It makes the orbs their circles run,
  And is their great projectile force.
It made the Afric's ebon skin,
  The Redman's too of copper hue,
Circassia's ruddy, soft and thin,
  Europa's medley features too.
'Tis every where and no where found,
  It half decays, it can't consume,
It brings sweet nature to the ground,
  And lays us in the silent tomb.

There's one thing more I must tell to men,
Before I lay down by feeble pen;
Pride the fierce monster known in time,
By the names of envy, sin and crime,
Gave birth to a nature of her own,
With features form'd for herself alone;
It lives without the Great First cause,
And feels but will not own His laws,
And by abuse of sacred laws,
First came her birth and life and cause;
Her place is hell, the land of death,
Her votaries breathe a demon's breath.

April 21. V.

*It is not the author's intention to run into naturalism; he fully believes in an all-pervading mind and an all-pervading energy.

†"It forms"—first as steel edged tools, instruments, ploughs, boilers, kettles, stoves, pipes, cooking machines, pig metal are composed or formed of iron, or as nutrition produces blood, flesh, bones, veins, arteries, sinews, muscles, nerves, ligaments, hair, skin, teeth, nails, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Please indulge me with a few remarks in reply to my friend J. Smith, of "Sugar Grove, Ohio."

He complains that I have done him "injustice," and lost both "myself and the subject in the fog." A pretty good beginning this, though not by any means a new way of managing a bad case. It shows however, that the writer has some tact for managing a newspaper discussion. He seems farther, to wish us fully to understand that his mind, being wholly unobstructed by the "fog," admirably qualifies him to furnish his readers with *an uncommon intellectual feast.*—Referring to my reply he says, "My main position, he passes by in total silence," &c. True. Because, in my opinion, it was addressed to the Rev. John Clark, and for me to have attempted a reply to it would have been exceedingly impertinent, knowing that Mr. C. could defend himself much better than I could do it for him, besides, I did not consider myself responsible for any thing that Mr. C. had written. And another reason why I could not consider the subject of his main position directed to me, was, that I had neither said nor done any thing, that in my opinion, could justify such an application. But as his last communication renders it necessary, I shall say a few things on this subject. And in order to be clearly understood, I shall arrange his admissions, and notice wherein we agree, and wherein we may be supposed to differ from each other. And

1st. He says, "The people have a right to make the abolition of slavery a political question if they see proper," &c. Agreed. "But," he says, "when ever it assumes this attitude, ministers of religion should take no leading part in the matter," &c. Now, if he means "a leading part," so as to become leaders in a "political campaign," we are agreed; but the fact of abolition becoming a political question, *surely* has no tendency to change the moral features of slavery. Suppose the toleration of the christian religion, in some peculiar form, should become a political question in this, as it has been in other countries, must ministers, therefore, abandon religion as wholly a political subject, and give the lead to politicians? And it would be no more reasonable for them to abandon the cause of emancipation, because it is becoming a political question. If slavery, as it exists in these United States, is a moral evil, as such, it dishonors God, and is at varience with the happiness of those intelligent beings, who are under its obsolute control; and as its abolition would tend to remove one great obstruction to the happiness of those enslaved, by opening the way to mental and moral improvement, therefore, the abolition of slavery, as it is to abandon wrong, must be right. And as it is the duty of all to do right, therefore, the influence of all should be given in favor of emancipation, which would be in fact, to abolish slavery. God wills the happiness of all men, but slavery comes in contact with that will, is therefore wrong and ought do be abolished. It is therefore the duty of ministers of religion, as well as that of the people in general, to oppose slavery until truth shall triumph over error, and justice and mercy over oppression and cruelty.—And whatever politicians may say and do upon this subject, it must ever remain a fit subject of discussion for ministers and the christian press, while it exists, unless it can be made to appear that its becoming a political question, will change the moral features of the principle.

As to its political bearings, it is generally looked upon as an evil of great magnitude; and while it is the duty of the church to purify herself from its moral corruptions, it is also the duty of those who feel an interest in the welfare of this nation, to use all just and proper means to abolish it as a political evil, and thereby save the country from political ruin. And on this, as well as on any other political subject, ministers of religion have a right to exercise the elective franchise, but should never do it in a way to give just ground for the cause of Christ to suffer.

2. He says, "I admit his right to be a modern abolitionist," &c. Agreed.

3. "I admit his right to be an abolition lecturer," &c. All right,—and more than I have, as yet, exercised.

4. "I also admit his right to vote for his abolition President." &c. Agreed. And as for the charge of wishing to make the pulpit and the religious press subserve the interests of such an election, it is wholly gratuitous and without foundation in truth. And all his eloquence, in striving to make the impression that I am aiming at political distinction, is but the product of his own jealous heart and heated imagination, and gives ground to suspect that he is *himself the political aspirant.* I do assure the gentleman that I am no aspirant for political office; and if I were, it would surely become me, through feelings of sympathy, to resign all such pretentions in his favor.

Again, he objects that I "advertise" myself "to be a party man," &c. And why did he not tell us what party? If he did not know, I will inform him. It is the Methodist Church.—And that I am no more anti-slavery in my notions, than the Methodist Church has always been in theory, I have in my possession, documentary evidence abundantly to prove, which I shall adduce, provided this discussion shall continue.

Again. He talks about "fog," "injustice" and "illiberal inference," &c.; and behold what a specimen he has given us in the following sentences. He says, "All great agitators are generally found to reside in the large cities," &c.—"Their location gives them a ficticious importance with the public." "Then they, in turn, on the success of their parties, usually receive the richest reward." "These considerations cannot well help exciting the zeal of our Pittsburgh friend," &c. Behold what *clearness of intellect!* What *unparalleled* justice, and thorough knowledge of our ecclesiastical polity is manifested here; one peculiarity of which polity is, *that no minister shall be stationed longer than two years in succession, in the same station.* For the sake of consistency, I hope he will examine the church "polity" which he so "highly" approves, with a little more care.

Again. He complains that I have classed him with "infidels," and thinks "it *smells* mighty much like *popery*," and yet admits before he is done with it, what I am sorry to see. He says, "If he ever convert me to christianity," &c. Now, if he is yet to be *converted* to christianity, I should like to know what his religion is. Is he a Jew? I cannot suppose him to have imbibed any of the heathen religions. Whatever his religion may be however, I cannot suppose it to be equal to christianity. And may I not indulge a hope, that when he is converted to the christian religion, he will be better qualified to dictate to ministers of the gospel, that course of conduct which will qualify them to "*be useful to all parties.*" I hope, therefore, his christian friends will use their best endeavors for his speedy conversion. But all this, he will be likely to say "smells mighty much of popery." Well, he may have it so. But what does the following smell like? He says, "*If the church were to turn him out to beat the brush awhile, it might have a salutary influence in regulating his temperament,*" &c To be sure! To be sure!! What a champion of ecclesiastical liberty my "Sugar Grove" friend must be! I suppose his "brush beating" system don't smell "*mighty much*" *like the Spanish Inquisition?* O no! It comes from a man who highly approves of ecclesiastical liberty. Yea, he knows of no other subject so *absorbing.* "Priestly tyranny," he says, "has reduced more nations to bondage," &c., and "has caused more blood to flow, by a thousand fold, than was ever caused by American slavery, bad as it is," &c. Still it seems, we protestants have gone a little too far with our modifications of ecclesiastical polity, and now the church is very gravely reminded, that a mild course of "brush" beating, might have a "salutary influence in regulating" the "temperament" of those ministers who take it upon them to think and speak for themselves. Will not this *unexampled* effort of our friend, J. Smith, in behalf of ecclesiastical liberty, cause his name to *glow* upon the page of history, and be handed down to generations yet unborn, with *immortal fame?*

In conclusion, permit me to say, that my only object in writing on the slavery question at first, was to record my testimony against it; in this, my friend J. Smith thought me imprudent, and therefore, proceeded to administer his fatherly corrections. Thinking his admonitions unmerited and uncalled for, so far at least, as I am concerned, led to what I have written since.—And seeing his last communication admits all that I have contended for, with very few, if any exceptions, I cannot see what point is at issue between us. As for the propriety of discussing the slavery question in the "Recorder," it is not susceptible of debate, inasmuch as at the first, it was the clear and unequivocal understanding of all parties, that it would be open for the discussion of this question; and in view of this fact, the Annual Conference which sat at New Lancaster, Ohio, pledged herself to use her influence in its support, and adopted it as a Cenference paper. If I am wrong in this I wish to be corrected. And should it be shown that I am in error on this point, I shall ask pardon for the past, and promise never to trouble the "Recorder" with another article on slavery. I thank the editor for the indulgence I have already received. It has been my aim to conduce to the interest of his paper, but in this, I presume, I have not been as successful as those better skilled in writing. I wish to say, also, that I have no unpleasant feelings in my heart against my friend J. Smith, and have no doubt, but that if we shall ever meet, we shall feel that we are friends and not enemies to each other. Yours, truly, JOEL DALBEY, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I have been taught from my youth up, that to confess and forsake our sins, is the only way to obtain forgiveness. I therefore, desire, through the medium of your excellent paper, to confess one sin which I have been guilty of for some years past, though I have been convicted for it again and again, I have, like other sinners, put off repentance by making many excuses, more than I shall name in this communication. And now, for the sake of bringing others to reflection and repentance who are guilty of the same crime, both male and female, I will tell them, it is the SIN of robbing the laborer of his hire; I mean the preacher of the gospel, the everlasting gospel of life and salvation. They forsake fathers and mothers, houses and lands, (if indeed they have any,) wives and children, and all temporal pursuits for their support, brook the storms of winter and the heat of summer, to impart unto us the bread of life, and urge us and our children on to glory and to God. Now, I have reflected on it thus: Do I love the true God as well as the Pagans do their false Gods? They spend ten times more in sacrificing to their idols, than we give to the promotion of christianity. Do I love the cause of christian liberty, which I so frequently talk so fluently about? Do I love poor sinners, bought with the precious blood of that Redeemer, through whose merits I found pardon for my former sins? In the next place, have I manifested a liberality corresponding with my profession of love to God, His ministers and success of His cause? I confess I have not. And now for my excuses:

1st. Their salary is too high; 2d, others might pay more; 3d, I have bought another farm and I am in debt; 4th, I am in a pretty good way to lay up something for my children, as I now clear several hundred dollars each year; 5th, I am building a new house, and it must be set off with suitable furniture, and I cannot give the preacher any thing this year; 6th, my family expenses are great, my boys must dress like others, and so must my girls, &c. And, one more excuse I will name for the last at this time, that is, the preacher has got a farm, therefore, he ought to serve the public for nothing. Now, after all these excuses, and many more, I might mention every thing must be done and have its due, before I could think I ought to do any thing to meet the demands of the preacher. But reason, the word of God and conscience, all told me that their salary was very small, that I would not sacrifice all the comforts of home, &c., for double the sum, and I know that others, not worth one-fourth as much as me, paid more than I did, and that buying another farm and laying up treasure for my children, would not excuse me in the sight of God, while the poor preacher's children were wanting the comforts of life, and growing up without education. I found, in a word, that I was robbing God. I therefore, have come to the conclusion, even in these hard times, that I will no longer give way to covetousness, which is idolatry, and render (as the law will compel me to do) unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and that of my own free will, render unto God the things that are God's, and try to be a consistent christian, in praying and liberality for the support of the gospel, and I hope all others will do the same. CANDIDUS.

May 3, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Stir up their pure minds by way of Remembrance.

1st. Do the superintendents of circuits and stations remember the resolution passed in the Ohio Conference, to read the general rules, at least, once a quarter in each class. And 2d, that each superintendent were to obtain subscriptions for the Preacher' Fund, and the relief of brother Haughton, in the college case; and 3d, to raise money in stock subscribed, to send on for a supply of Books for each circuit; and 4th, in the last quarter, to know what the circuit will raise for the support of a preacher the ensuing year; 5th, the resolution about holding love-feasts.

Brethren, the wind work is easy done, and no doubt we shall all find it very hard to do much in money matters these tough times. But surely, while the M. E. Church, i. e. the preachers, have begged their thousands and tens of thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands, we as a free people ought to raise several hundred for these noble purposes, yea, if OLD WILL was at home, we are able to raise one thousand or more, in this district. May God help us to be more liberal, is the prayer of A LOVER OF THE GOOD CAUSE.

JAMESTOWN, O., MAY 7, 1840.

Friend Springer: I have just read the fourth number of an extract from the "Methodist Protestant and Family Visitor," written by "John G. Wilson," in which he asserts some things that in this age of investigation require proof; something more than his say so, or his think so, is required. Will you allow me to ask him for the proof through your paper?

1st. I want him to prove (if he can) that the Greek word "*baptizo*" expresses the mode of the thing and not the thing itself. I will, if required, try to prove the reverse, that is to say, I will try to prove that *baptizo* expresses the action itself, and not the mode of the action. If *baptizo* means to immerse, then to talk of the sprinkling mode of immersing, or of the pouring mode of immersing, is nonsense. Or if *baptizo* mean to sprinkle, then to talk of the pouring mode of sprinkling, or of the immersing mode of sprinkling, is also nonsense.—But the writer has asserted that the Greek word *baptizo* will translate sprinkle and pour, as well as immerse; this he says he has proven in No. 1, but I doubt the ability of his translator, and will give him a passage to translate in the septuagent. Leviticus XIV chap. 15 and 16 verses, where all three of the words in dispute occur together. The King's translators have rendered it thus: "And the priest shall take some of the log of oil, and (*——) pour it into the palm of his own left hand, and the priest shall (*——) dip his right finger in the oil that is in his left hand, and shall (*——) sprinkle of the oil with his finger seven times before the Lord."

Now, if the writer can shew any Lexicon in which the Greek word *baptizo* has been *literally* rendered either sprinkle or pour, he will do more than I think he can. He may possibly find sprinkle and pour as the seventh or eighth figurative meaning of the word, but never as the primitive or literal meaning. Just in this way I can do away the use of bread in the Lord's Supper.—Bread means food, and food means any thing that is eaten. So that by taking a second or third meaning instead of the first, or literal one, we may destroy every ordinance of God.

But the writer asserts that *bapto* is a stronger word to express immersion than *baptizo* is; in this he differs from all the learned men that I have read after. The following is what a very learned man says about it: Dr. George Campbell says:

"*——, limits us to a particular mode of washing; *—— denotes *to plunge, to dip.*"†

And Professor Stewart, of Andover, has clearly proven that the word *baptizo* never did mean any thing else than to plunge, dip, immerse, &c. either in the classics or in the Scriptures. He has written one hundred pages or more on the word. Yours, affectionately,

M. WINANS.

*For the want of Greek letters we have been compelled to substitute a dash for the word intended for these places.—*Printer.*

†The Four Gospels, Boston edition, 1824: p. 205.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WARREN COUNTY, OHIO, APRIL 29, 1840.

Bro. Springer: I expect the brethren in this district wonder why I have not travelled more extensively since our Conference. I therefore, think it my duty to inform them. First, that my health has been such that I could not venture to take a long ride; secondly, what labor I was able to give, appeared to be wanted near home, as some of the circuits around me were destitute of preachers, or nearly so, and to aid the superintendents at their quarterly and protracted meeetings.

Having recovered my health a little after my return from the protracted meeting in Cincinnati, I set out on the 7th of March, with intention to visit Lawrenceburgh, Madison and Charlestown circuits; but when I got to the city, I read a letter from brother Crall, pressing for help at a protracted meeting at Withamsville, it being appointed for the President's visit; he also urged me to go with him, I consented; we reached there on Friday, and commenced on that evening. Bro. Flood left on the Tuesday following. I intended to leave the next day, but was constrained to stay another week, and the result of this meeting brother Crall has communicated. I have passed through there since and preached twice, 10th and 11th of April, two more were added to the church. I then went on a tour to Kentucky,—visited Ruddle's Mills. Here more than one-half of our church has moved away to Indiana, and the few that remain appear dead and cold. I tried to preach for them three times,—they were cheered up a little. I had three appointments, as I passed down thro' Broad Ridge circuit, and blessed be God for the manifestations of His convicting power, though none professed to received pardoning grace.

On Friday, the 24th, I rode twenty-two miles to Cincinnati; Saturday, rode seven miles to a protracted meeting held by our unstationed brethren from the city, preached for them at night, nineteen had joined our little class here, as the fruits of the labors of these brethren. O! that God would keep them in the spirit of such a glorious work. Sunday morning I rode to Sharon, preached twice, received two more to that small class. Monday, returned home, being gone two weeks and four days, and my health better than when I left. Praise the Lord, O, my soul! for all His benefits bestowed upon me.

I am well convinced if the membership would do their duty in supporting the ministry, and would give their assistance at our Qr. & protracted meetings, we would get along much better. But, oh! the love of gain; O, that we were as zealous for God and His cause, as we are for the things that perish! O, that our affections were on the eternal treasure in heaven! as much as they are on houses and lands, goods and chattels. May the Lord save us from idolatry! I hope my brethren will bear with me for these remarks, they are made through zeal for the prosperity of the good cause; if they will do one-fifth part according to their ability, to what the preachers have done, and are still doing, we shall go ahead. May the Lord inspire us all with more zeal.

Yours, in the best of bonds,

A. MCGUIRE.

OHIO, MAY, 1840.

Bro. Springer: According to previous arrangement I attended a quarterly meeting on Xenia circuit; brother Dobbins, superintendent, brother Edwards, assistant, and brother W. W. Paul were in attendence. The meeting was tolerably well attended, and I think some good impressions were made on the hearts of non-professors, while believers were comforted. The following Saturday and Sabbath on Washington circuit a quarterly meeting at Jamestown, we had a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We were favored with the labors of Bro. Stephens from Springfield. Thence to Highland circuit, brother Euins, superintendent. We had a very agreeable quarterly meeting. Some were added to the church, and I was well pleased to find the people so well satisfied with their preacher. Thence I went to Eagle circuit, brother James Rose, superintendent, and attended a two days' meeting, and a number of other appointments on the circuit, at all of which we had profitable times. I next visited Ruddle's Mills, Kentucky, and found a number of pious people, like sheep without a shepherd, being without a preacher this year, which perhaps was for the want of a delegate at Conference last fall. They have been greatly imposed upon by unprincipled men in the garb of ministers of the gospel. From thence I went to Broad Ridge circuit and attended a two days' meeting at brother Smith's, a man of worth and weight in the church. We were favored with an agreeble meeting there, and at several other places that I visited on the circuit. They have had to labor under a disadvantage from the absence of their preacher, brother Williams, who had been sick from perhaps in December, but has now returned to his field of labor. I next visited Cincinnati station, and with much affliction attended a few meetings and preached the best I could for them. The Lord has blessed the church in that place with a revival and no doubt would do greater things for them if each would stand in his proper place and do his appropriate part of the work. Br. Barnes, as a minister, has found favor in the eyes of the people. May the Lord bless him with the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove.

I there fell in company with my beloved brother McGuire, who was on a missionary tour. He went with me to Cincinnati circuit to a protracted meeting, the result of which you have been informed of by brother Crall. I next visited Rehobeth circuit, a part of brothers Dobbins and Edwards' charge, and we had a good two days' meeting, as well as several other meetings.

Yours, &c. JONATHAN FLOOD.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HOWARD, the subject of this memoir, was a native of North Carolina. He was born and raised a member of the society of Friends, and was distinguished in that society as a minister for more than thirty years. He was by bequest made heir to a competent fortune, which consisted in the muscles and bones of men.—Young and inexperienced as he was when he found himself by law exalted as lord and master over his fellow man, his sense of moral right and the moral obligations he was under to God and to his fellow, brought him at once to see that he could not in good conscience avail himself of the labor of his fellow men. He therefore determined at once to manumit his slaves, this being the only course that could be pursued to restore them to the privilege of reaping the reward of their own labors. And this involved his own personal reponsibility. But every difficulty was overcome by his untiring vigilance, and the whole family of slaves were set at liberty. Some forty years after their liberation he paid them a visit. It was on that occasion he had the greatest feast he ever enjoyed. The aged sire with the sprightly youth seemed to rival each other in bestowing upon their former master, deliverer and benefactor the tribute of love, honor and thanksgiving If such deeds of mercy, disinterestedness and benevolence distinguished him in youth, how much more might be expected when age and experience lend their aid? Such was the character of JOHN HOWARD.

If there was any enthusiam about him it was the enthusiasm of doing good. The change in his religious opinions was not, as some have concluded, the result of precipitance or fanaticism, but was the result of long, cool, candid and deliberate investigation. Fifteen years ago the writer had a lengthy interview with him on the subject of christian theology, at which time the change had considerably advanced and was completed by a thorough investigation of the Book of God, as he stated before a large congregation the day he received the ordinance of baptism, and was admitted into the Methodist Protestant Church as a minister coming from the society of Friends.

In riding in his vehicle over one of the beautiful plains of Illinois, suddenly his horse took fright, ran away, upset the vehicle and fractured his scull, so that in a few hours our much esteemed friend and brother closed his eyes in death, leaving behind him an amiable wife, a large and respectable family, and a great circle of acquaintances, together with the church to lament his loss. But our loss is his eternal gain.

JOHN MERCER.

Harrisville, Ohio, May 3, 1840.

ORIGINAL.

For the West. Rec.

SPRING IS HERE.

Spring is here with her azure sky,
The wintry clouds from her presence fly,
And the sun shines forth with cheering light,—
Spring is here with new life and delight.

Spring is here with a voice of mirth,
Imparting gladness and joy to earth,
And spreading o'er nature a verdant dress,—
Spring is here with all her loveliness.

Spring is here with her gorgeous flowers,
Decking the meadow's, the hills and the bowers,
Scattering fragrance abroad through the air,
And gladness and beauty ev'ry where.

Spring is here with a joyous train
Of forest-minstrels—o'er mountain and plain,
Their glad notes are sounding wildly and free—
Yes, Spring is here with sweet melody.

Spring is here with a voice of praise
To Him who is perfect in all His ways,
Whose smiles make creation again rejoice,
And Spring to utter her cheering voice.

J. B. P.

Zanesville, May 12.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed. April 22, 1840. 351f.

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in the city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant period cal sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25.—The situation of New York, and its immense commerc al intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intell gence received in our "great metropols." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of a immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of orginal matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from all the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazines, Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which no copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make *The New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to our people; while they omit to neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which lie under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal visitations of social order by the ignorant and imbecil.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 (for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

A. H. Bassett,

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1840. Number 40.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker for April.

TIME OF UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING,
Author of the "Sketch Book."
[CONCLUDED.]

...ury and extravagance kept pace with this ... inflation of fancied wealth. The heredi... places of nobles were pulled down, and re... a scale of augmented splendor. Enter... ints were given at incredible cost and ...cence. Never before had been such a ... in houses, furniture, equipages and ...ents. This was particularly the case ... persons of the lower ranks, who had sud... become possessed of millions. Ludicrous ...tes are related of some of those upstarts. ...ho had just launched a splendid carriage, ...bout to use it for the first time, instead ...ing in at the door, mounted, through ...le, to his accustomed place behind. Some ...of quality, seeing a well dressed woman ... with diamonds, but whom nobody knew, ...from a very handsome carriage, inquired ... was, of the footman. He replied with a ... "It is a lady who has recently tumbled ...garret into this carriage." Mr. Law's ...ics were said to become in like manner ...d from the crumbs which fell from his ... His coachman, having made a fortune, ...from his service. Mr. Law requested him ...ure a coachman in his place. He appear... next day with two, whom he pronounced ...good, and told Mr. Law, "Take which ...n you choose, and I will take the other!" ...were these novi hominies treated with the ...e and disdain they would formerly have ...nced from the haughty aristocracy of ... The pride of the old noblesse had been ...by the stronger instinct of avarice. They ...sought the intimacy and confidence of ...cky upstarts; and it has been observed ...nobleman would gladly take his seat at ...le of the fortunate lacquey of yesterday, ...s of learning from him the secret of grow...h!

...now went about with a countenance ra... with success, and dispensing wealth on ...lide. "He is admirably skilled in all that ... to finance," writes the Duchess of Or... the Regent's mother, "and has put the ...of State in such good order, that all the ...debts have been paid. He is so much run ...that he has no repose night or day. A ...s even kissed his hand publicly. If a ...s can do this, what will other ladies do?" ...rever he went, his path, we are told, was ...y a sordid throng, who waited to see him ...nd sought to obtain the favor of a word, a ... smile, as if a mere glance from him would ... fortune. When at home, his house was ...ely besieged by furious candidates for ... "They forced the doors," says the ...St. Simon; "they scaled his windows from ...den; they made their way into his cabinet ...the chimney!"

...same venal court was paid by all classes ...family. The highest ladies of the court ...th each other in meannesses, to purchase ...crative friendship of Mrs. Law and her ...er. They waited upon them with as much ...ty and adulation as if they had been prin... of the blood. The Regent one day expres... desire that some Duchess should accompany ...ghter to Genoa. "My Lord," said some ...esent, "if you would have a choice from ...the Duchesses, you need but send to Mrs. ...you will find them all assembled there."

...wealth of Law rapidly increased with the ...ion of the bubble. In the course of a few ...s he purchased fourteen titled estates, pay... them in paper; and the public hailed ...sudden and vast acquisitions of landed ...ty as so much proofs of the soundness of his ... In one instance he met with a shrewd ...ner, who had not the general faith in his ...money. The President de Novion insisted ...ng paid for an estate in hard coin. Law ...ingly brought the amount, four thousand ...in specie, saying, with a sarcastic smile, ...e preferred paying in money, as its weight ...red it a mere incumbrance. As it happened, ...esident could give no clear title to the ...and the money had to be refunded. He ...t back in paper, which Law dared not re... lest he should depreciate it in the market! ... course of illusory credit went on triumph... for eighteen months. Law had nearly ...d one of his promises, for the greater part ... public debt had been paid off; but how ...

In bank shares, which had been trumped ...eral hundred per cent, above their value, ...which were to vanish like smoke in the ... of their holders.

...e of the most striking attributes of Law ...e imperturbable assurance and self-pos... with which he replied to every objection, ...ound a solution for every problem. He had ...exterity of a juggler in evading difficulties, ...what was peculiar, made figures themselves, ... are the very elements of exact demon...on, the means to dazzle and bewilder.

...wards the latter end of 1719, the Missis... scheme had reached its point of glory.—... a million of strangers had crowded into ..., in quest of fortune. The hotels and ...g-houses were overflowing; lodgings were ...ered with excessive difficulty; granaries ...turned into bed-rooms; provisions had risen ...mously in prices; splendid houses were mul... ...ng on every side; the streets were crowded ...carriages; above a thousand new equipages ...een launched.

...the 11th of December, Law obtained an... prohibitory decree, for the purpose of sweep... ...ll the remaining specie in circulation into ...bank. By this it was forbidden to make ...ayment in silver above ten livres, or in ...above three hundred.

...e repeated decrees of this nature, the ob... of which was to depreciate the value of gold ...increase the illusive credit of paper, began ...waken doubts of a system which required ... bolstering. Capitalists gradually awoke ...their bewilderment. Sound and able finan... consulted together, and agreed to make ...non cause against this continual expansion ...paper system. The shares of the bank and ...e company began to decline in value.— ...y men took the alarm, and began to realize, ...rd now first brought into use, to express the ...ersion of ideal property into something real. ...e Prince of Conti, one of the most promi... ...and grasping of the Mississippi lords, was ...first to give a blow to the credit of the bank. ...re was a mixture of ingratitude in his con... ...that characterized the venal baseness of ...times. He had received, from time to time, ...rmous sums from Law, as the price of his in...nce and patronage. In revenge, the Prince ...ediately sent such an amount of paper to ...bank to be cashed, that it required four wag... ...to bring away the silver, and he had the ...nness to loll out of the window of his hotel, ... jest and exult as it was trundled into his ... cochere.

...his was the signal for other drains of like na... The English and Dutch merchants, who ...purchased a great amount of bank paper at ...prices, cashed them at the bank and carried ...money out of the country. Other strangers did the like, thus draining the kingdom of its specie, and leaving paper in its place.

The Regent perceiving these symptoms of decay in the system, sought to restore it to public confidence by conferring marks of confidence upon its author. He accordingly resolved to make Law Comptroller General of the Finances of France. There was a material obstacle in the way. Law was a Protestant, and the Regent, unscrupulous as he was himself, did not dare publicly to outrage the severe edicts which Louis XIV., in his bigot days, had fulminated against all heritics. Law soon let him know that there would be no difficulty on that head. He was ready at any moment to abjure his religion in the way of business. For decency's sake, however, it was judged proper he should previously be convinced and converted. A ghostly instructor was soon found, ready to accomplish his conversion in the shortest possible time. This was Abbe Tencin, a profligate creature of the profligate Dubois, and, like him, working his way to ecclesiastical promotion and temporal wealth by the basest means.

In February, 1720, shortly after Law's instalment in office, a decree came out uniting the bank to the India Company, by which last name the whole establishment was now known. The decree stated that, as the bank was royal, the king was bound to make good the value of its bills; that he committed to the company the government of the bank for fifty years, and sold to it fifty millions of stock belonging to him, for nine hundred millions; a simple advance of eighteen hundred per cent. The decree farther declared, in the king's name, that he would never draw on the bank, until the value of his drafts had first been lodged in it by his receivers general.

The bank, it was said, had by this time issued notes to the amount of one thousand millions, being more paper than all the banks of Europe were able to circulate. To aid its credit, the receivers of the revenue were directed to take bank notes of the sub-receivers. All payments, therefore, of one hundred livres and upwards, were ordered to be made in bank notes. These compulsory measures for a short time gave a false credit to the bank, which proceeded to discount merchants' notes, to lend money on jewels, plate and other valuables, as well as on mortgages.

Still farther to force on the system, an edict next appeared, forbidding any individual or any corporate body, civil or religious, to hold in possession more than five hundred livres in current coin; that is to say, about seven louis d'ors, the value of the louis d'or in paper being, at that time, seventy-two livres. All the gold and silver they might have, above this pittance, was to be bro't to the royal bank and exchanged either for shares or bills.

As confiscation was the penalty of disobedience to the decree, and informers were assured a share of the forfeitures, a bounty was in a manner held out to domestic spies and traitors; and the most odious scrutiny was awakened into the pecuniary affairs of families and individuals.—The very confidence between friends and relatives was impaired, and all the domestic ties and virtues of society were threatened, until a general settlement of indignation broke forth, that compelled the Regent to rescind the odious decree. Lord Stairs, the British Ambassador, speaking of the system of espoinage encouraged by this edict, observed that it was impossible to doubt that Law was a thorough Catholic, since he had thus established the "inquisition," after having already proved "transubstantiation" by changing specie into paper.

Equal abuses had taken place under the colonizing project. In his thousand expedients to amass capital, Law had sold parcels of land in Mississippi, at the rate of three thousand livres for a league square. Many capitalist had purchased estates large enough to constitute almost a principality, the only evil was Law had sold a property which he could not deliver. The agents of police, who aided in recruiting the ranks of the colonists, had been guilty of scandalous impositions. Under pretence of taking up mendicants and vagabonds, they scoured the streets at night, seizing upon honest mechanics, or their sons, and hurrying them to their crippling houses for the sole purpose of extorting their money from them as a ransom. The populace was aroused to indignatian by these abuses. The officers of police were mobbed in the exercise of their odious functions, and several of them were killed, which put an end to this flagrant abuse of power.

In March, a most extraordinary decree of the council fixed the price of shares of the India Company at nine thousand livres each. All ecclesiastical communities and hospitals were now prohibited from investing money at interest, in any thing but India stock. With all these props and stays, the system continued to totter. How could it be otherwise, under a despotic government, that could alter the value of property at every moment? The very compulsory measures that were adopted to establish the credit of the bank, hastened its fall; plainly showing there was a want of solid security. Law caused pamphlets to be published setting forth, in eloquent language, the vast profits that must accrue to holders of the stock, and the impossibility of the king's ever doing it any harm. On the very back of these assertions, came forth an edict of the king, dated the 22d of May, wherein, under pretence of having reduced the value of his coin, it was declared necessary to reduce the value of his bank notes one half, and of the India shares from nine thousand to five thousand livres!

This decree came like a clap of thunder upon share holders. They found one half of the pretended value of the paper in their hands annihilated in an instant; and what certainty had they with respect to the other half? The rich considered themselves ruined; those in humbler circumstances looked forward to abject beggery.

The parliament seized the occasion to stand forth as the protector of the public, and refused to register the decree. It gained the credit of compelling the Regent to retrace his steps, tho' it is more probable he yielded to the universal burst of public astonishment and reprobation.—On the 27th of May the edict was revoked, and bank bills were restored to the previous value.—But the fatal blow had been struck; the delusion was at an end. Government itself had lost all public confidence, equally with the bank it had engendered, and which its own arbitrary acts had brought into discredit. "All Paris," says the Regent's mother, in her letters, "has been mourning at the cursed decree which Law has persuaded my son to make. I have received anonymous letters, stating that I have nothing to fear on my own account, but that my son shall be pursued with fire and sword."

The Regent now endeavored to avert the odium of his ruinous schemes from himself. He affected to have suddenly lost confidence in Law, and on the 29th of May, discharged him from his employ, as Comptroller General, and stationed a Swiss guard of sixteen men in his house. He even refused to see him, when on the following day, he applied at the portal of the Palais Royal for admission; but having played off this farce before the public he admitted him secretly the same night, by a private door, and continued as before to co-operate with him in his financial schemes.

On the first of June, the Regent issued a decree, permitting persons to have as much money as they pleased in their possession. Few, however, were in a state to benefit by this permission. There was a run upon the bank, but a royal ordinance immediately suspended payment until farther orders. To relieve the public mind a city stock was created of twenty-five millions, bearing an interest of two and a half per cent., for which bank notes were taken in exchange.—The bank notes thus withdrawn from circulation, were publicly burnt before the Hotel de Ville.—The public, however, had lost confidence in every thing and every body, and suspected fraud and collusion in those who pretended to burn the bills.

A general confusion now took place in the financial world. Families who had lived in opulence, found themselves suddenly reduced to indigence. Schemers who had been revelling in the delusions of princely fortunes, found their estates vanishing into thin air. Those who had any property remaining, sought to secure it against reverses. Cautious persons found there was no safety for property in the country where the coin was continually shifting in value, and where a despotism was exercised over public securities, and even over the private purses of individuals. They began to send their effects into other countries, when lo! on the 20th of June, a royal edict commanded them to bring back their effects, under penalty of forfeiting twice their value; and forbade them, under like penalty, from investing their money in foreign stocks.—This was soon followed by another decree forbidding any one to retain precious stones in his possession, or to sell them to foreigners; all must be deposited in the bank, in exchange for depreciating paper!

Execrations were now poured out, on all sides, against Law, and menaces of vengeance. What a contrast, in a short time, to the venal incense that was offered up to him! "This person," writes the Regent's mother, "who was formerly worshipped as a god, is now not sure of his life. It is astonishing how greatly terrified he is. He is as a dead man; he is pale as a sheet, and it is said he can never get over it. My son is not dismayed, though he is threatened on all sides, and is very much amused with Law's terrors."

About the middle of July, the last grand attempt was made by Law and the Regent, to keep up the system and provide for the immense emission of paper. A decree was fabricated giving the India Company the entire monopoly of commerce, on condition that it would, in the course of a year, reimburse six hundred million of livres of its bills, at the rate of fifty millions per month.

On the 17th, this decree was sent to parliament to be registered. It at once raised a storm of opposition in their assembly; and a vehement discussion took place. While that was going on, a disastrous scene was passing out of doors.

The calamitous effects of the system had reached the humblest concerns of human life. Provisions had risen to an enormous price; paper money was refused at all the shops; the people had not where-withal to buy bread. It had been found absolutely indispensable to relax a little from the suspension of specie payments, and to allow small sums to be scantily exchanged for paper. The doors of the bank and the neighboring street were immediately thronged with a famishing multitude, seeking cash for bank notes of ten livres. So great was the press and struggle, that several persons were stifled and crushed to death. The mob carried three of the bodies to the court yard of the Palais Royal. Some cried for the Regent to come forth, and behold the effect of his system; others demanded the death of Law, the impostor, who had brought this misery and ruin upon the nation.

The moment was critical: the popular fury was rising to a tempest, when Le Blanc, the Secretary of State, stepped forth. He had previously sent for the military, and now only sought to gain time. Singling out six or seven stout fellows, who seemed to be the ringleaders of the mob: "My good fellows," said he, calmly, "carry away these bodies and place them in some church, and then come back quickly to me for your pay." They immediately obeyed: a kind of funeral procession was formed; the arrival of troops dispersed those who had lingered behind; and Paris was probably saved from an insurrection.

About ten o'clock in the morning, all being quiet, Law ventured to go in his carriage to the Palais Royal. He was saluted with cries and curses, as he passed along the streets; and he reached the Palais Royal in a terrible fright.—The Regent amused himself with his fears, but retained him with him, and sent off his carriage, which was assailed by the mob, pelted with stones, and the glasses shivered. The news of this outrage was communicated to parliament in the midst of a fourious discussion of the decree for the commercial monopoly.—The first president, who had been absent for a short time, re-entered, and communicated the tidings in a whimsical couplet.

"Messieurs, Messieurs! bonne nouvelle!
Le cariosse de Law est reduite en carrelle!"
"Gentlemen, Gentlemen! good news!
The carriage of Law is shivered to atoms!"

The members sprang up with joy:—"And Law!" exclaimed they, "has been torn to pieces?" The president was ignorant of the result of the tumult; whereupon the debate was cut short, the members hurrying to learn the particulars. Such was the levity with which public affairs were treated, at this dissolute and disastrous period.

On the following day there was an ordinance from the king prohibiting all popular assemblages; and troops were stationed at various points, and in all public places. The regiment of guards were ordered to hold itself in readiness; and the musqueteers to be at their hotels, with their horses ready saddled. A number of small offices were opened, where people might cash small notes, though with great delay and difficulty. An edict was also issued, declaring that whoever should refuse to take bank notes in the course of trade, should forfeit double the amount!

The continued and vehement opposition of parliament to the whole delusive system of finance, had been a constant source of annoyance to the Regent; but this obstinate rejection of his last grand experiment of a commercial monopoly, was not to be tolerated. He determined to punish that intractable body. The Abbe Dubois and Law suggested a simple mode; it was to suppress the parliament altogether, being as they observed, so far from useful, that it was a constant impediment to the march of public affairs. The Regent was half inclined to listen to their advice; but upon calmer consideration, and the advice of friends, he adopted a more moderate course. On the 20th of July, early in the morning, all the doors of the parliament house were taken possession of by troops. Others were sent to surround the house of the first president, and others to the houses of the various members, who were all at first in great alarm, until an order from the king was put into their hands, to render themselves at Pontoise, in the course of two days, to which place parliament was thus suddenly and arbitrarily transferred.

This despotic act, says Voltaire, would at any other time have caused an insurrection; but one half of the Parisians were occupied by their ruin, and the other half by their fancied riches, which were soon to vanish. The president and members of parliament acquiesced in the mandate without a murmur; they even went as if a party of pleasure, and made every preparation to lead a joyous life in their exile. The musqueteers, who held possession of the vacated parliament house, a gay corps of fashionable young fellows, amused themselves with making songs and pasquinades, at the expense of the exiled legislators; and at length, to pass away time, formed themselves into a mock parliament; elected their presidents, kings, ministers, and advocates; took their seats in due form; arraigned a cat at their bar, in place of the Sieur Law, and after giving it a "fair trial," condemned it to be hanged. In this manner, public affairs and public institutions were lightly turned to jest.

As to the exiled parliament, it lived gaily and luxuriously at Pontoise at the public expense; for the Regent had furnished funds, as usual, with a lavish hand. The first president had the mansion of the Duke de Bouillon put at his disposal, all ready furnished, with a vast and delightful garden on the borders of a river. There he kept open house to all the members of parliament. Several tables were spread every day, all furnished luxuriously and splendidly; the most exquisite wines and liquors, the choicest fruits and refreshments of all kinds abounded.—A number of small chariots for one and two horses were always at hand, for such ladies and old gentlemen as wished to take an airing after dinner, and card and billiard tables for such as chose to amuse themselves in that way until supper.—The sister and the daughter of the first president did the honors of the house, and he himself presided there with an air of great ease, hospitality, and magnificence. It became a party of pleasure to drive from Paris to Pontoise, which was six leagues distant, and partake of the amusements and festivities of the place. Business was openly slighted; nothing was thought of but amusement. The Regent and his government were laughed at, and made the subject of continued pleasantries; while the enormous expenses incurred by this idle and lavish course of life more than doubled the liberal sums provided. This was the way in which the parliament resented their exile.

During all this time the system was getting more and more involved. The stock exchange had some time previously been removed to the Place Vendome; but the tumult and noise becoming intolerable to the residents of that polite quarter, and especially to the chancellor, whose hotel was there, the Prince and Princess Carinces, both deep gamblers in Mississippi stock, offered the extensive garden of their Hotel de Soissons as a rallying place for the worshippers of Mammon.—The offer was accepted. A number of barracks were immediately erected in the garden, as offices for the stock brokers, and an order was obtained from the Regent under the pretext of police regulations, that no bargain should be valid, unless concluded in these barracks.—The rent of them immediately amounted to a hundred livres a month for each, and the whole yielded these noble proprietors the ignoble revenue of half a millions of livres.

The mania for gain, however, was now at an end. A universal panic succeeded. "*Sauve qui peut,*" was the watch word. Every one was anxious to exchange failing paper for something of intrinsic and permanent value. Since money was not to be had, jewels, precious stones, plate, porcelain, trinkets of gold and silver, all commanded any price in paper. Land was bought at fifty years' purchase, and he esteemed himself happy who could get it even at this price. Monopolies now became the range among the noble holders of paper. The Duke de la Force bought up nearly all the tallow, grease and soap;—others the coffee and spices; others hay and oats.—Foreign exchanges were almost impracticable. The debts of Dutch and English merchants were paid in this fictitious money, all the coin of the realm having disappeared. All the relations of debtor and creditor were confounded. With one thousand crowns, one might pay a debt of eighteen thousand livres!

The Regent's mother, who once exulted in the affluence of bank paper, now wrote in a very different tone: "I have often wished," said she in her letters, "that these bank notes were in the depths of the infernal regions. They have given my son more trouble than relief. Nobody in France has a penny — * * * My son was once popular, but, since the arrival of this cursed Law, he is hated more and more. Not a week passes without my receiving letters filled with frightful threats, and speaking of him as a tyrant. I have just received one threatning him with poison. When I showed it to him he did nothing but laugh."

In the mean time Law was dismayed by the increasing troubles, and terrified at the tempest he had raised. He was not a man of real courage; and fearful for his personal safety, from popular tumult, or the despair of ruined individuals, he again took refuge in the palace of the Regent. The latter as usual, amused himself with his terrors, and turned every new disaster into a jest; but he, too, began to think of his own security.

In pursuing the schemes of Law, he had, no doubt, calculated to carry through his term of government with ease and splendor, and to enrich himself, his connections and his favorites; and had hoped that the catastrophe of the system would not take place until after the expiration of the regency.

He now saw his mistake; that it was impossible much longer to prevent an explosion; and he determined at once to get Law out of the way, and then to charge him with the whole tissue of delusions of this paper alchymy. He accordingly took occasion of the recall of parliament in December, 1720, to suggest to Law the policy of his avoiding an encounter with that hostile and exasperated body. Law needed no urging to the measure. His only desire was to escape from Paris and its tempestuous populace.

Two days before the return of parliament he took his sudden and secret departure. He travelled in a chaise bearing the arms of the Regent, and was escorted by a kind of safeguard of servants, in the duke's livery. His first place of refuge was an estate of the Regent's about six leagues from Paris, from whence he pushed forward to Bruxelles.

As soon as Law was fairly out of the way, the Duke of Orleans summoned a council of the regency, and informed them that they were assembled to deliberate on the state of the finances, and the affairs of the India Company. Accordingly, La Houssaye, Comptroller General, rendered a perfectly clear statement, by which it appeared that there were bank bills in circulation to the amount of two milliards seven hundred millions of livres, without any evidence that this enormous sum had been emitted in virtue of any ordinance from the general assembly of the India Company, which alone had the right to authorize such emissions.

The council was astonished at the disclosure, and looked to the Regent for explanation. Pushed to the extreme, the Regent avowed that Law had emitted bills to the amount of twelve hundred millions beyond what had been fixed by ordinances, and in contradiction to express prohibitions; that the thing being done, he, the Regent, had legalized or rather covered the transactions by decrees ordering such emissions, which decrees he had antedated.

A stormy scene ensued between the Regent and the Duke de Bourbon, little to the credit of either, both having been deeply implicated in the cabalistic operations of the system. In fact the several members of the council had been among the most venal "beneficiaries" of the scheme, and had interest at stake which they were anxious to secure. From all the circumstances of the case, I am inclined to think that others were more to blame than Law for the disastrous effects of his financial projects. His bank, had it been confined to its original limits, and left to the control of its own internal regulations, might have gone on prosperously & have been of great benefit to the nation. It was an institution fitted for a free country; but unfortunately it was subject to the control of a despotic government, that could at its pleasure alter the value of the specie within its vaults, and compel the most extravagant expansions of its paper circulation. The vital principle of a bank is security in the regularity of its operations, and the immediate convertibility of its paper into coin, and what confidence could be reposed in an institution, or its paper promises, when the sovereign could at any moment centuple those promises in the market, and seize upon all the money in the bank?—The compulsory measures used, likewise, to force bank notes into currency, against the judgment of the public, was fatal to the system; for credit must be free and uncontrolled as the common air. The Regent was the evil spirit of the system, that forced Law on to an expansion of his paper currency far beyond what he had every dreamed of. He it was that in a manner compelled the unlucky projector to devise all kinds of collaterial companies and monopolies, by which to raise funds to meet the constantly and enormously increasing emissions of shares and notes. Law was but like a poor conjuror, in the hands of a potent spirit that he has evoked, and that obliges him to go on desperately and ruinously with his conjurations. He only thought at the outset to raise the wind, but the Regent compelled him to raise the whirlwind.

The investigation of the affairs of the Company by the council, resulted in nothing beneficial to the public. The princes and nobles who had enriched themselves by all kinds of juggles and extortions, escaped unpunished, and retained the greater part of their spoils. Many of the "suddenly rich," who had risen from obscurity to a giddy height of imaginary prosperity, and had indulged in all kinds of vulgar and ridiculous excesses, awoke as out of a dream, in their original poverty, now made more galling and humiliating by their transient elevation.

The weight of the evil, however, fell on more valuable classes of society; honest tradesmen and artisans, who had been seduced away from the safe pursuits of industry, to the specious chances of speculation. Thousands of meritorious families, also, once opulent, had been reduced to indigence by too great confidence in government. There was a general derangement in the finances, that long exerted a baneful influence over the national prosperity; but the most disastrous effects of the system were upon the morals and manners of the nation. The faith of engagements, the sanctity of promises in the affairs of business, were at an end. Every expedient to grasp present profit or to evade present difficulty, was tolerated. While such deplorable laxity of principle was generated in the business classes, the chivalry of France had soiled their pennons; and honor and glory, so long the idols of the Gallic nobility, had been tumbled to the earth, and trampled in the dirt of the stock market.

As to Law, the originator of the system, he appears eventually to have profited but little by his schemes. "He was a quack," says Voltaire, "to whom the state was given to be cured, but who poisoned it with his drugs, and who poisoned himself." The effects, which he left behind in France, were sold at a low price, and the proceeds dissipated. His landed estates were confiscated. He carried away with him barely enough to maintain himself, his wife, and daughter with decency. The chief relinque of his immense fortune was a great diamond, which he was often obliged to pawn. He was in England in 1721, and was presented to George the First. He returned shortly after to the continent; shifting about from place to place, and died in Venice in 1729.—His wife and daughter, accustomed to live with the prodigality of princesses, could not conform to their altered fortunes, but dissipated the scanty means left to them, and sank into abject poverty. "I saw his wife," says Voltaire, "at Bruxelles, as much humiliated as she had been haughty and triumphant at Paris." An elder brother of Law remained in France, and was protected by the Duchess of Bourbon. His descendents have acquitted themselves honorably in various public employments; and one of them is the Marquis Lauiston, some time Lieutenant General and Peer of France.

SOUND—Of all kinds, it is ascertained, travels at the rate of thirteen miles in a minute: the softest whisper travels as fast as the most tremendous thunder.—The knowledge of this fact has been applied to the measurement of distances.

Suppose a ship in distress fires a gun, the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, twenty seconds before the report is heard, it is known to be at the distance of twenty times one thousand one hundred and forty-two feet, or little more than four miles and a half.

Again, if I see a vivid flash of lightning, and in two seconds hear a tremendous clap of thunder, I know that the thunder cloud is not more than seven hundred and sixty yards distant, and should instantly retire from any exposed situation.

THE WIFE.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 27, 1840.

From the Natchez Free Trader,—Exrta.

DREADFUL VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.

Friday Evening, 6 o'clock.

About one o'clock on Thursday, the 7th instant, the attention of the citizens of Natchez was attracted by an unusual and continuous roaring of thunder to the southward, at which point hung masses of black clouds, some of them stationary, and others whirling along with under currents, but all driving a little east of north. As there was evidently much lightning, the continued roar of growling thunder, although noticed and spoken of by many, created no particular alarm.

The dinner bells in the large hotels had rung a little before two o'clock, and most of our citizens were sitting at their tables, when suddenly the atmosphere was darkened, so as to require the lighting of candles, and, in a few moments afterwards, the rain was precipitated in tremendous cataracts rather than in drops. In another moment the tornado in all its wrath was upon us. The strongest buildings shook as if tossed with an earthquake; the air was black with whirling eddies of house-walls, roofs, chimnies, huge timbers torn from distant ruins, all shot through the air as if thrown from a mighty catapult. The atmosphere soon became lighter, and then such an awful scene of ruin as perhaps never before met the eye of man became manifest.—The greater part of the ruin was effected in the short space of from three to five minutes, although the heavy sweeping tornado lasted nearly half an hour. For about five minutes it was more like the explosive force of gunpowder than any thing else it could have been compared to. Hundreds of rooms were burst open as suddenly as if barrels of gunpowder had been ignited in each.

As far as glasses or the naked eye can reach, the first traces of the tornado are to be seen from the Natchez bluff down the river about ten miles, bearing considerably west of south. Sweeping across the Natchez island it crossed the point below the plantation of David Barland, Esq., opposite the plantations of P. M. Lupice, Esq., in the parish of Concordia. It then struck the Natchez bluff about a mile and a half below the city, near the mansion called the "Briers," which it but slightly injured, but swept the mansion late of Charles B. Greene Esq., called the "Bellevue," and the ancient forest in which it was embosomed into a mass of ruins.

It then struck the city through its whole width of one mile and included the entire river and the village of Vidalia on the Louisiana shore—making the path of the tornado more than two miles in width. At the Natchez landing on the river the ruin of dwellings, stores, steamboats, and flat boats was almost entire from the Vidalia ferry to the Mississippi Cotton Press. A few torn fragments of dwellings still remain, but they can scarcely be called shelters.

In the upper city, or Natchez on the hill, scarcely a house escaped damage or utter ruin. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches have their towers thrown down, their roofs broken and walls shattered. The Episcopal church is very much injured in its roof. Parber's great Southern Exchange is level with the dust. Great damage has been done to the City Hotel and the Mansion House, both being unroofed, and the upper stories broken in. The house of Sheriff Izod has not a timber standing, and hundreds of other dwellings are nearly in the same situation. The Court House at Vidalia, Parish of Concordia, is utterly torn down, also the dwelling houses of Dr. M'Whorter, and of Messrs. Dunlap and Stacey, Esqrs. The parish jail partly torn down.

But now the worst remains to be told. Parish Judge Creton, of Concordia, was instantly killed while at dinner at the house of Mr. Stacey. He was a noble and esteemed man. No other person was killed in Vidalia, although some other persons were hurt. At the Natchez landing, out of fifty or sixty flat boats, only six are now afloat. Those best acquainted suppose as many as one hundred flat boat men were drowned in the river, which swelled instantly to the height of six or eight feet.

The steamboats Hinds, Prairie and the St. Lawrence, were destroyed and sunk at the landing, and the Vidalia ferry boat on the river—more or less persons being lost in the two first named boats.

From the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, Mr. Alexander, the landlord, his lady and barkeeper, were dug out alive, as also Timothy Flint, the historian and geographer, and his son from Nachitoches, La., besides Doctor Taliaferro, and many others. Mrs. Alexander is considered dangerously injured. Two of her children were killed in her arms. As many as nine dead bodies have been dug from the Steamboat Hotel. The number of burials which have taken place to-day is about fifty, and many are still in a dying or dangerous condition.

As soon as possible we shall publish a list of the names of the killed, wounded, and those missing whose bodies have not yet been found.

Meanwhile we beg the indulgence of our kind friends and patrons for a few days, in which time we shall be able to get our office in some order. The Free Trader office building has been crushed in and much shattered. We are all in confusion, and surrounded by the destitute, the houseless, the wounded and the dying. Our beautiful city is shattered as if it had been stormed by the cannon of Austerlitz. Our delightful China trees are all torn up. We are peeled and desolate.

A public meeting has been held by the citizens in the court house to-day, at which Col. James C. Wilkins presided, and F. L. Claiborne, Esq. was Secretary. Addresses were delivered by J. M. Hewitt and J. M. Duffield, Esqrs., and resolutions offered by the latter gentleman, and others appointed relief committees, &c.

The City Hotel, through the kindness of the proprietor, Noah Barlow, Esq., has been thrown open to the wounded. Dr. Pollard, with his usual promptitude, has taken the Tremont House for an additional hospital, Stephen Duncan, Esq., having generously offered to be responsible for the rent.

The neighboring planters are generously sending in large gangs of slaves to assist in clearing the streets, and digging the dead from the ruins.

Mr. Ruffner and S. J. Boyd, Esqrs., have been at the trouble to go over the whole extent of the city, and make a practical and careful estimation of the damages, which we endorse, and, as far as our observation extends, present them to our readers:

Houses and goods under the hill,	$150,000
Four steam boats,	50,000
Fifty flat boats at the landing,	100,000
Buildings, &c. below Main and West Canal street,	25,000
Below Main, west of Canal, south of Franklin to Main,	25,000
Rail road Depot, buildings, &c.	50,000
Light House and adjoining building, on the south,	8,000
Judge Covington's building and furniture,	10,000
Above rail road and West of Canal street,	68,000
North of High st., and east of Canal street,	30,000
East of Rankin, south of Main,	15,000
Theatre square,	35,000
East of Rankin, to limits south,	22,000
South of Orleans, and west of Rankin,	20,000
Knight's house and square,	10,000
Parker's Hotel, and square,	70,000
City Hotel, Mansion House, and square,	50,000
Two squares north of Franklin, west of Pearl street,	10,000
South of Franklin, north of Orleans, west of Pearl, east of Wall street,	68,000
Two squares from High to Franklin, between Pearl and Commerce streets,	9,000
Franklin to Orleans, between Pearl & Commerce streets.	60,000
Commerce to Union, south of High, and north of Orleans streets,	224,000
Union to Rankin, south of High and north of Orleans sts.	155,000
	$1,260,000

From the Natchez Courier,—Extra, May 8.

HORRIBLE STORM—NATCHEZ IN RUINS.

Our devoted city is in ruins, and we have not a heart of stone to detail, while the dead remain unburied, and the wounded groan for help. Yesterday, at one o'clock, while all was peace, and most of our population were at the dining table, a storm burst upon our city and raged for half an hour with most destructive and dreadful power. We look around and see Natchez, yesterday lovely and cheerful, in ruins and hundreds of our citizens without a shelter or a pillow. Genius cannot imagine, poetry itself cannot fill up a picture that would match the ruin and distress that every where meets the eye.

'Twas the voice of the Almighty that spoke, and prudence should dictate reverence rather than execration. All have suffered, and all should display the feelings of humanity and the benevolence of religion.

"Under the Hill" presents a scene of desolation which sickens the heart, and beggars description—all is swept away, and beneath the ruins lay crushed the bodies of many strangers. It will take volumes to depict the many escapes and heart rending scenes; one of the most interesting was the rescue of Mrs. Alexander from the ruins of the Steam Boat Hotel; she was found greatly injured with two children in her arms and they both dead!

The destruction of flat boats is immense; at least sixty were tossed for a moment on a raging river and then sunk, drowning most of their crews. The best informed produce dealers estimate the number of lives lost by the sinking of flat boats at TWO HUNDRED! No calculation can be made of the amount of money and produce swallowed by the river. The steamboat Hinds, with most of her crew went to the bottom, and the Prairie from St. Louis was so much wrecked as to be unfit for use. The steamer St. Lawrence, at upper cotton press is a total wreck.

There is no telling how wide spread has been the ruin. Reports have come in from plantations twenty miles distant in Louisiana, and the rage of the tempest was terrible. Hundreds of negroes killed, dwellings swept like chaff from their foundations, the forest uprooted, and the crops beaten down and destroyed.—Never, never, never, was there such desolation and ruin.

We cannot even attempt a description of the mangled condition of Natchez.—Hundreds of houses, yesterday on firm foundations and the abode of comfort and beauty, now choke up our street with mingled materials, in a state of utter destruction.

We can do nothing to-day but bury the dead, and bind up the wounds of those yet struggling for life.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—At our last dates, the whole country from Little Rock to the mouth of the Arkansas was overflowed. At Vicksburg, on the 2d instant, several warehouses had to be abandoned on account of the rise, and the editor of the Sentinel predicts an overflow as great if not greater than the memorable flood of 1828. At Natchez, as we learn from the Free Trader of the 28th ult., the only thing which kept the streets from positive inundation, was the carting of sand to prevent its inroads. That paper says "one foot more of water will do damage on the Louisiana side of the river to the amount of millions."—The New Orleans papers congratulate themselves that the weather has been calm, as a high wind at the existing stage of the water, would inevitably have driven it over the banks.

THE FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 12th says:—"We have the most distressing accounts from a gentleman who left New Orleans on the 1st of May, in the steamboat General Brown, of the Flood in the Mississippi. *Nearly the whole country, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, is under water.* The town-plat of Cairo is completely submerged, and great fears are entertained of the destruction of New Orleans."

The Vicksburg papers also contain alarming accounts.

THE BELGIAN GIANT.—Take it all in all, there probably never has been so great a man, or a man more followed in this city, than the Belgian Giant, Monsieur Bihin, whose levee in Broadway has been daily and nightly beset by crowds of ladies and gentlemen, for two months past. He made a large fortune in England and on the continent, but was induced by a great offer and a wish to see America, to engage to undergo the scrutinizing gaze of the Yankees in our principal cities. He is really seven feet eight inches in height, so that a six footer is just able to reach the top of his head with the tips of his fingers, and when the Giant holds out his arm straight, a man five feet eight can walk under without touching. This is all remarkable enough, but the most interesting matter is that, unlike Porter and some other big people, Mr. Bihin is one of the best formed and most symmetrical, as well as the strongest man known to exist; his weight is 340!—*Correspondent North American.*

THE BANKS OF CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette of a late date says:—"On Friday last, the Supreme Court, on the application of the prosecuting attorney, Crapsy, granted rules upon the Miami Exporting Company, the Commercial, the Franklin, and the Lafayette banks of this city, to show cause on Monday, why informations, in the nature of writs *quo warranto* should not be issued against them to show their authority for continuing to exercise their corporate franchises. No cause was shown, and the informations were filed, of course, and the cases respectively continued until next year, to make up issues upon the charges for trial. It is almost needless to say that these proceedings will not in the least, affect the credit of these banks." They were instituted against the banks on account of their suspending specie payments.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW.—Rennselear Van Rennselear, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and fined $250, to stand imprisoned until the fine be paid. It having been satisfactorily shown that he is wholly unable to pay the fine, the President has remitted the same.

William Lyon Mackenzie, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, from the 20th of June last, and $10 fine. The residue of his punishment has, we understand, been also remitted by the President.—*Albany Argus.*

MONEY AT INTEREST.—The Supreme Court of Ohio sitting in Hamilton Co. a few days since made an important decision in relation to loaning money. We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that a Mr. Thompson of that city deposited money in the Trust Company and took a certificate of deposite on interest. This money was assessed for tax under the laws of the State, and payment being refused, the Treasurer sued for it. The court held that money so deposited was not subject to tax under the laws now in force.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

LATEST FROM THE MORMONS.—It is known that these people, since their dispersion in Missouri, have collected in great numbers in and around Commerce, in this State, on the Mississippi river.—The name of Commerce, as we have heretofore stated, they have changed to Nauvoo, from the Hebrew or Egyptian, though of the signification of the term we are ignorant.—They hold two great conferences every year,—in the spring and fall; and that appointed for the present spring took place last week, commencing on the 6th and ending on the 9th inst. We learn that between 2000 and 3000 persons were present, and that considerable accessions were made to the church from the surrounding neighborhood.—Our informant states that the number was 74, all received by baptism, and that at the same time 30 of the ablest men were ordained to preach the gospel.

The preachers present were Joseph and Hiram Smith, John Page, Orson Hyde, and two others. Messrs. Page and Hyde, with ten others, (probably chosen elsewhere) were commissioned to go to the Holy Land to preach the gospel to the Jews. They are to meet at Quincy next Sabbath, and from thence take their departure for Palestine.

About 300 houses have been put up in Nauvoo since last October. Some of them are neat frame buildings, but the greater portion are log cabins, designed for temporary habitations merely. The ground assigned to each is generally one acre, though to some there are five acres.

The increase of population by emigration is very great. Our informant states that several families arrive here every day. A gentleman living on the road from Quincy to Nauvoo, assured him that on some days at least 15 families passed his house, all bound to the latter place.—*Peoria Register.*

ARRIVAL OF AN ARABIAN SHIP—*Trade between the United States and Muscat.*—What a remarkable city this New York is! so full of excitement, fun, curiosities and wonders. They never cease. When one goes, two or three more appear.—We are astonished, surprised and delighted from the beginning of the year to the end thereof.

Since last Thursday, a perfect wonder to us Americans, in the shape of an Arabian ship, has arrived. She lays at the foot of Rector street, on the North river, and has been thronged, and the pier crowded with people, anxious and pushing to get a peep at the Arabian sailors and Arabian horses that are on board.—So great has been the crowd that police officers are required to keep things in order. The poor Arab sailors are almost killed by the pushing, and pressing, and squeezing of the mob; and undoubtedly some lives will be lost by the swarms from the shore out-swarming the swarms on deck— the legitimate swarms that infest the ship.

The name of this ship is the "Sultanee." She is a government vessel, pierced for fourteen guns, and is one of the sixteen vessels of war belonging to the Imaum, or Sultan, or High Priest of Muscat. Her model is English, and she is a remarkably fast sailor. Her size is three hundred and five tons—was built at Bombay, about six years ago, of Teakwood, the most durable extant; far more so than our live oak. She is manned by fifty-six Arabs, and commanded by Ahmed Bin Numan. There are also two French sailors, and one Portuguese, attached to her—and five seapoys. Capt. William Sleeman, an Englishman, formerly of the British navy, but now "Head Navigator" to the Imaum, is also on board. Capt. Sleeman commanded, for a time, the "Prince Regent" the most splendid yacht ever launched, which was presented to His Mightiness of Muscat, by William IV. of England, in return for the line of battle ship "Liverpool," given to William by the Imaum, about four years since.

When any of the Arabs pass through our streets, they are followed by the great crowds, who cry out to them "Alla! Alla!" The Arabs look round, curl up their mustaches, look at each other, and wonder at the depravity of the natives.

The "Sultanee" is loaded with fine Mocha coffee, dates, hides, ivory, and drugs, the property of the Sultan, and worth about $20,000. There are also on board two beautiful Arabian stud horses, intended as a present to his Highness the Sultan President of these United States.

His Highness the Imaum, is a remarkable man; as ambitious, and as enterprising as Mehemet Ali of Egypt. He is in peaceful possession of an extensive country on the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, and in Africa he holds the island of Zanzibar, whence the "Sultanee" came.—The area of his dominion is 52,000 square miles, with a population of nearly two million souls. They produce fruit, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh and coffee in abundance, and export large quantities of the latter.

Heretofore we, as a nation, have traded very little with that country, and we have had no commercial treaty with the Sultan till within about two years back. Up to about a year ago the Salem people enjoyed all the benefits of the trade—and they stumbled upon it accidentally, as it were. Several of the ships trading in the Indian ocean with clocks and Lynn shoes, visited Siam and Muscat, exchanged their notions with the Arabians for dates, ivory and drugs, came home, quietly sold their cargoes, made money, and kept it all a secret. None dreampt of the trade till Mr. Roberts made a treaty between the two countries, and Messrs. Scovill & Britton, a young and enterprising firm of this city, despatched Mr. Bottsford in the Archibald Gracie, Capt. Sagary, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at $20,000, which sold well. Mr. Bottsford, for Scovill & Britton, then attempted to enter into a negotiation with the Imaum for the commencement of a regular trade with New York. He at first refused to have any thing to do in the matter. But the agent of Scovill & Britton was not to be thrust aside. He sat his wits to work and at last hit upon an expedient. He had with him one of Colt's famous repeating rifles, which he purchased when here at No. 145 Broadway. This he presented to His Highness, who was so astonished and delighted, that he immediately granted the young American agent an audience. His Highness could hardly contain himself, so surprised was he on witnessing the firing of the rifle which made 8 successive discharges, with but one loading. Said he to one of his ministers, "Those Americans must be a curious people, if this rifle is a sample of them. We must open and encourage a trade with their country—grant an audience instantly." When he heard Mr. Bottsford, he ordered the "Sultanee" to be loaded and sent off to New York, to be consigned to Mr. L. L. Britton, who now manages the affairs of Scovill & Britton—*New York Herald.*

A severe hurricane passed over Gallipolis, on the 3d inst. Several houses were thrown down in the town and others much injured. In the vicinity, hundreds of fruit and other trees were torn up by the roots, and fences, haystacks and outhouses, were thrown down and scattered in all directions.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter, May 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

Interesting News from the Old World.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.

The noble steamer British Queen, Lieut. Roberts, arrived at New York on Saturday last.—She left London on the 30th ult., and Portsmouth on the 2d inst.,—thus making the passage from the latter port in fourteen days. Her news cannot be said to be particularly important, but it nevertheless possesses much interest.

Levis, the absconding cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has been arrested in Paris, and was in charge of the police of that city.

The London money market was easy.

Cotton has advanced one-eighth.

The British Queen on her voyage out, was off Portsmouth on the 16th ult.

American Securities were still exceedingly dull.

The steamer Liverpool is not to continue to run between Liverpool & New York any more; but it is intended to send her up the Mediterranean.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. Hume asked whether there would be any objection, as great anxiety existed on the subject, to give the house some information respecting the negotiations with America on the Maine boundary question, what was the present state of those negotiations, and whether a favorable result might be anticipated?

Lord J. Russell said he would answer the question to-morrow.

CHARTIST IN AMERICA.—G. R. Batchelor, the great Chartist and friend of Frost, has left England for America.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.—A great and important meeting has been held in London, the Earl of Stanhope in the chair, to protest against the Chinese war.

Chief Baron O'Grady of Ireland is dead.

The Jews are still persecuted in Europe and the East in a most horrible manner, on account of the alleged murder at Damascus.

Some doubt still appears to rest on the announced discovery of the murder of Father Thomaso and his servant at Damascus.

There has been a tremendous row at the Opera House in London about engaging Tamburini. Some of his friends took possession of the stage and drove off Laporte.

The Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt is betrothed to the heir to the Russian throne.

We hear that the money advanced by the Bank of France to the Bank of England has all been paid by the latter establishment.

The removal of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris is said to be the subject of a negotiation between M. Thiers and Lord Palmerston.

DON MIGUEL.—Don Miguel has published a letter in his own name, in which he distinctly and emphatically denies his rumored voluntary renunciation of all claim to the crown of Portugal. Whether he does or does not is of very little consequence.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—An extraordinary rumor has been prevalent for the last two or three days, but which we cannot be induced to credit, namely, that her Majesty's government have consented to pacify the menancing citizens of Maine, and settling the boundary question by a BRIBE of £200,000.—*Liverpool Mail*, April 25th.

THE QUEEN.—It is whispered, in circles likely to be acquainted with the fact, that her Majesty is in a way likely to prevent the succession to the throne from passing into any other than the direct line.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enq.

The News from Turkey, Greece and Africa.

PARIS, APRIL 23.

POSTSCRIPT—5 o'clock, P. M.—The Levent mail, received to-day, brings intelligence from Alexandria and Constantinople of 7th inst.; from Smyrna of 9th, from Algiers of same date, from Naples of 16th, and Malta of 18th inst.

From Turkey there is nothing of importance. From Alexandria we have renewed assurances of Mehemet Ali's determination to resist, and he has just given a proof of it. Col. Hodges, the British Consul General, lately, by instructions from Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, took the liberty of offering passports to Turks who might wish to return to their country from Egypt. "This is," said the old Pasha, "*un point fort*—Give passports to your own people, if you will, and I will sign them, but do not meddle with my affairs.—I am, if not the Sovereign, the Administrator of this country, and will not allow an usurpation so impertinent."

This circumstance may unburthen the relations of England and Egypt, and have very unfavorable consequences for the former, who seems to be attracting upon her a multitude of enemies.

From Greece there is no news of the slightest interest to you. From Naples and Malta we learn that hostilities on a small scale (the seizure of one or two small vessels by the English) had actually begun, but we know since Saturday last, that the King of Naples has actually accepted the mediation of France, so that the fair will not for the present have very important consequences. The French will thus render themselves useful and important in Naples, as they are likely to become in the East, where the mediation between England other States, will also be accepted.

There is a rumor in town this morning that a serious correspondence has arose between the French and British governments respecting *pied a terre* the French have secured on the Island of Minorca, under the pretence of establishing a hospital there for the French sick to be brought from Algiers, but I have not been able to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the statement. If the English have not complained they ought, for it is only the entering point of the wedge. You will see Minorca in the hands of France if England be not sharp on the subject.

The campaign has commenced in Africa against Abdel Kader, but nothing decisive is yet known on the subject. The King's two sons, the Duke of Orleans and Aumale, are at the head of the expedition. An important occurrence for the French took place in Africa, namely, an attack made by a native chief, the Scheeck-el Arab, on one of the Lieutenants of Abdel Kader, in which the latter lost nearly 500 men, whose heads (saltck) were forwarded by the Scheeck to the French general.

Abdel Kader will be beaten, but the belief of the best informed is that the French Chambers will not long sanction the retention of the French conquests in Africa, on account of the immense loss of blood and treasure they annually exact to maintain them.

Before I close this long letter, I should inform you that the Chamber of Deputies yesterday voted 1,500,000 francs (300,000) to defray the expense of the blockade, &c., at Buenos Ayres. I can, in addition, assure you that a naval and military expedition against that Republic is under consideration of the government and is likely to take place.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, APRIL 28, 1840.

A REPUBLIC INEVETABLE IN FRANCE.—The die is cast—the first fruit of the radical mine has been culled—an immense stride has been taken toward republican institutions, for all public functionaries who are deputies will be deprived of all promotion within a year after the close of the session. This, if carried out to its utmost consequences, will lay the axe to the root of corrupt voting, and prevent all government but that in strict accordance with the wishes of the people.

THE RUPTURE WITH CHINA—A NEW VERSION OF THE STORY.—The ship Diana, from Canton, has arrived at London. She brought home the British seamen in irons, who were charged with creating the first row at a Chinese village in Mong Kong Bay, and killing a Chinaman. They were all liberated a short time after their arrival. They tell the following story:

On the 4th of July last, the anniversary of American independence, several American seamen went ashore to a small village, where they got drunk and quarrelled with the Chinese. After committing many acts of disorder they left the place, and in doing so, fell in with some British seamen, to whom however, they behaved in a very friendly manner, with the exception of one man, known as "Baltimore Tom," who boasted of his pugilistic powers, and challenged to fight any seaman on board the British ship, accompanying his challenge with some insulting remarks. The British seamen did not offer to molest Baltimore Tom on that occasion, but a week afterwards, learning that he had gone ashore, several English and Scotch sailors went after him with the determination, for the honor of their common country, to fight him if he would accept of one of them as an adversary. When they got upon the beach at a village abreast of Lin Tin, the British seamen met the American coming toward their boats without the boastful Baltimore Tom. The Americans had their hats decorated with gold leaves, which they said they had taken from the Chinese, whom they had fought and beaten. They also stated that they had broken open a "josshouse," or Chinese place of worship, and knocked the wooden gods and idols about. The British seamen proceeded to the village, which they had no sooner entered than the Chinese, believing them to belong to the party of Americans who had just committed the outrage, attacked them with sticks and stones in a most brutal manner. The British seamen retaliated, and after a desperate conflict, succeeded in defeating the Chinamen, clearing the village, and caused them to fly in all directions.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The great abundance of money is the most prominent feature of the London city news, but in the stock market little was doing. The foreign mark was particularly dull. The direction of speculation was in the share market, which now seems to engage almost exclusive attention. Confidence has been greatly increased in the mercantile circles, where the acceptances of the northern joint stock bankers have been fully discounted at 3½ and 4 per cent., and the rates upon the deposit of Consols have on some days been no higher than 2½ and 3 per cent. The weather has been extremely brilliant, and so warm an early a spring increases the prospects of an early and abundant harvest, and though rain is reported to be required in some districts, there is thought to be nothing very serious in that complaint, and as the vegetation is full one month in advance of the average of seasons, this is considered to be a doubly important advantage, as the rapid exhaustion of the old stocks of grain is tending to drive up the prices, notwithstanding the extremely favorable appearance of the crops of the present year.

AN ELOPEMENT.—A great sensation was produced at Brighton, England, on the 17th of March, by the elopement of Mrs. Heavyside with—no less a personage than Dr. Dyonisius Lardner, the well known lecturer on the steam engines. Mrs. Heavyside is said to be a very elegant woman, about 30 years old, and mother of three children. The guilty pair were traced to Ostend.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

EDNESDAY, ... MAY 27, 1840.

The Hon. John M. Niles, of Connecticut, has en appointed Post Master General, to supply e vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. ndall.

The young men's Whig Convention, lately d in Baltimore, raised *ten thousand dollars* the family of Mr. Laughlin, who was killed said Convention.

We direct the reader's attention to the to- do at Natchez. This is one of the most dread- —the most destructive of life and property of y with which the United States have ever en visited.

It is said Gov. Shannon has effected a loan in w York, of $400,000, and has made arrang- nts for carrying on the public works next year. essrs. McCracken and Kilgore, Fund Commis- ners, have resigned.

A letter from Gen. Jackson, dated 11th inst., elines the invitation of the Ohio Legislature spend the 4th of July, proximo, in Columbus, celebrating our national independence, on count of ill health.

The publishers of the "Brother Jonathan," of w York, announce that they have engaged pen of N. P. Willis, Esqr.; "and that in ure, this paper alone, will contain the con- butions of that gentleman." This able pen, l, no doubt, much enrich the columns of that eady able journal.

We acknowledge the receipt of "THE NEW ORLD," of the 16th inst. This is a mammoth ekly sheet, issued in New York, and edited Park Benjamin, Esq. It is among the first ss of periodicals of the day.—For the charac- of this paper we refer the reader to the pros- tus on our last page.

Mr. Newton, of the British connection, now in tendance at the General Conference of the E. Church in Baltimore, is said to be very quent, and to give a fine sample of true apos- ical preaching. The following description is en of him from the pen of Mr. Horton, a mber of the Conference:

"Mr. Newton's preaching is marked by great plicity and purity of style. He is most hap- in his quotations from the scriptures, and st powerful in their application. He is emi- ntly a preacher *of the Gospel*, mighty in the ptures. Metaphysical obstructions, nice dis- tions and philosophical disquisitions, are all ept away before the irresistible tide of script- l truths poured forth. The all-pervading au- rity of God and His inspiration controls the nds of both speaker and the hearers. By times a are almost overpowered by the splendor of h light which breaks up from the sacred pages, expounded and applied by this master-work- n. Whether you will or not, he drags you a tive, chained to the chariot wheels of the spel. He who has a spark of piety, will have blown into a flame; and that man is greatly be pitied who can sit under his preaching un- ved. But he must be heard in order to be preciated."

THE FLY AGAIN.—We believe the ravages of s insect is general throughout the State. But obably, the injury will not be as great as appear- ces indicate. Though the first stalks are de- oyed, the roots remain alive, and we think y will send up another set of shoots, which, ough they may be late, will nevertheless ripen d thus add to the present appearances. Six ars since, about the 15th of this inst., the wheat s nearly all killed through the country with b frost. The general opinion was, the crop uld be an entire failure. Many apprehending amine, bought up old grain at a high price.— t the wheat shot up anew from the root so as make a tolerable crop.

We believe the injury done by the fly is very tensive, and will make the present crop far ort, probably from ¼ to ½ of what prospect in- ated four weeks since, but that there will t be as great a failure as many people suppose. The two following extracts show that the Fly at work in Warren and Champaign, two very portant western counties:

"THE WHEAT CROP.—Within the past week have heard much complaint of extensive inju- to the growing wheat in this quarter, by the ssian Fly. In some instances large fields ve been totally destroyed, others partially in- ed, while some appear not to have been touch- at all."—*Lebanon (Ohio) Star.*

"THE GROWING CROP.—Never, perhaps, did a ring open with brighter prospects for an abun- nt harvest, than the present; but the hopes the husbandman have been blasted by the ap- arance amongst them of the Hessian Fly, which, regret to learn, is committing serious depre- tions upon their fields, in different parts of is county. If the destruction should prove to as extensive as it has been represented to us, ere will not be one-half of an average crop of ain in Champaign this season."—*Urbana Gaz.*

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We have heard from this dy up to the 6th instant; all, so far, was har- onious. But they had not yet got to the *tight aces*, as the committees, on the *hard questions*, d none of them reported.

There is evinced a disposition to treat the all xciting subject of Slavery with proper decorum. standing committee was raised, at the motion a slaveholder, to whom all petitions on that sub- ct were to be referred. And as the petitions e presented a respectable reference is made of em. The way this committee was raised, was the liberal cast. It consists of one member om each Annual Conference, not appointed the Chair, but by the delegates of the Con- rences respectively, which gives several aboli- tionists to the committee on Slavery. No doubt, his liberality, on the part of the Conference, ooks to consequences; there can be no question ut they intended to put an end to the aboli- on discussion in the church, and being con- cious of their ability so to do, they feel inclined o do it in a way to prevent, much as possible, ublic sympathy for the suppressed.

Various petitions had been presented. One to have a Commentary on the Discipline; a number to make the Presiding Elders elective; and a quantity on the subject of Slavery. All of which were referred.

The episcopal address, or message, had been received, and in true parliamentary style, its numerous topics referred to their appropriate committees. It is said to be a strong, well written document, and "pervaded by one grand design, which was to concentrate and consolidate all the powers now claimed and exercised by officers in the church."

A report was made from the Book Agencies of New York and Cincinnati. Says a Methodist paper, "the establishment, at the former place, is worth nearly six hundred thousand dollars; the increase of the capital stock last year between sixty and seventy thousand dollars.—What a small pitance is divided between the several Annual Conferences compared with the increase of the capital stock! And yet, it is called a charity—and all the profits, it is said, go to the superannuated preachers, widows, orphans, &c."

Since writing the above we have seen an abstract of the proceedings of the conference up to the 9th inst. Nothing very interesting had yet taken place. A resolution introduced by S. Lucky, "so to amend the discipline as that ministers appointed chaplains of prisons and military posts may be continued as such more than two years," produced a little excitement. But it did not prevail. This resolution seemed to lay the axe at the root of itinerancy. There can be little doubt but there is a disposition in a portion of the ministry of the M. E. Church to abate the energies of their wheeling operations. But the episcopacy will see to that They will never permit a man to remain long in one place for fear he might gain too much influnce.

A number of petitions have been presented on the subject of Lay-Delegation,—election of Presiding Elders, and for a moderate episcopacy, all of which have been referred to a committe of five. Our brother, of the *Letter Press*, will soon be able to see whether there are any ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church who are opposed to Lay-representation.

A correspondent says, "I wish to impress our people with the idea that it was not guaranteed to them, (i. e. to a conference of ministers and laymen) by the Great Head of the church, to make laws for the brethren unless it be in strict accordance with the word of God. It is only such rules that can be enforced upon intelligent men in these enlightened days."

Yes, but we ask the good brother, who is to be the judge in this matter? Suppose a conference of ministers and laymen were to pass a rule which a few might think to be unscriptural,—how must the question be decided? Give the sects and parties the right to interpret scripture, and they will, in turn, prove any thing from the book of God, from the assumptions of popery, through the whole range of ridiculous opinions to the vagaries of Mormonism.

There are in every state of society, civil and religious, two great antagonist principles perpetually at work.—Tyranny in the head and anarchy in the parts. When man is placed at the head of government, the tendency of his nature stimulates him to go forward in his graspings after power, until he lays his hand on the last item,* so that he may enjoy the gratifications of his *own will*. And from this very identical principle of our nature, the great body of citizens are inclined to throw off all authority—even the just and equitable restraints of government, and, like he who stands at the head, to make their *own will* the rule of their action. In most of the monarchies, and in all of the ecclesiastical despotisms of Europe, the heads have became so strong they can hold the members of their respective communities, so as not even to permit a struggle. But in all liberal governments, where the people are permitted to speak and act, you will see the two principles above in perpetual conflict. Trace the history of this happy Republic, and you will find, that, the operation of these principles has made almost every important question, or serious difficulty from its first establishment down to the present hour. If rulers were not inclined to assume too much power, and subject to throw off proper restraints, few difficulties would happen in the progress of governments.

It may be readily supposed, considering the circumstances which gave us being, that, as a community, we have a strong disrelish to power in the head, for the exercise of such power was what drove us from the church of our spiritual nativity to seek a home where the God of Providence might direct. These circumstances having produced in us a morbid excitement against power, we would naturally be inclined to indulge in unwarrantable suspicions against all men in authority, and to pay too little respect to the wholesome regulations of discipline. From yielding undue submission to an ecclesiastical despotism, our danger is of throwing off the proper restraints of government, and turning liberty into licenciousness. We may add to this that the spirit of the times, in general, tends to anarchy. From these considerations, it is our opinion, we have more need to be exhorted to respect the decisions of our public functionaries than to be put on our guard against their authority.

In reference to interpreting scripture, every one will explain to suit his own peculiar interest or notions. The pope can prove out of the bible, his absolute authority over the church, and the New Light, or anarchist, can prove with equal clearness, that no man or body of men, has any warrant from the book of God to control him in matters of religion; but that he has a right to believe what he pleases and do as little as he pleases, and still has undoubted claim to church membership.

These views should lead us to hesitate when we pronounce things scriptural or anti-scriptural. We should examine if we are not under the influence of some prejudice or predilection. We have a right to investigate the doings of our functionaries, but it should be done with a full view of the difficulties all round.

*In illustration of this principle, we refer the reader to the resolutions of Dr. Bangs, introduced into the present General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, alluded to in our last paper, especially that one which gives the bishop an appeal from the Annual Conference to the General Conference, on the trial of a preacher. This resolution takes from the itinerant minister the last vestage of liberty. It is no use for us to conceal our opinion of such men as this; he who would be the *bearer* of such resolutions, must be a heartless tyrant. Give such a man power, and he would make heritics smoke at the stake. Well has it been said of power, "its march is ever onward, and its tremendous tendency to accumulation."

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, MAY 16.—FLOUR. The market for flour is unsettled, and the stocks of all descriptions and receipts, light. There does not, however, appear to be as much firmness with holders generally as at the time of making up our last report, and sales of good brands of Howard st. have been made from stores, since that period, to the extent of fully 3000 barrels, at $4 68¾, taken chiefly for shipment. Some holders, however, have sold at 4 75, and continme to demand that price, notwithstanding small sales were made yesterday at 4 65 a 4 62½. The car and wagon prices are at 5 62½ a 5 50 per bbl. Sales of City Mills at 4 75, full, at which 800 bbls. were taken from one house this week; and Susquehannah at the same rates. We regret to understand, however, that many of the barrels of the latter description are not in as good order as desired.

PROVISIONS.—The operations in barrelled descriptions have been to considerable extent, including a small lot of No. 1 Beef at 13 50 per bbl. cash. There have been larger operations also in Bacon, and prices have become more firm with an advance of a fraction. The stock, also, is becoming light. We quote 8¾ a 9 cts. cash or short credit, with interest added, for prime western assorted. Hams, Middlings and Shoulders remain at quotations. Lard has advanced in price, and in much request at 10½ cts. for prime No. 1. Sales of No. 2 at 8½ cts. Some holders demand 8¾ a 9 cts. Butter is only nominal.—*Lyford.*

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16.—FLOUR. The price of flour has declined about 12½ cents per barrel within the week, and the demand has become quite limited for shipment and home use. Sales early in the week for Pennsylvania and Brandywine at 4 87½—subsequently sales of the former at 4 75. Western has ranged at from 4 62½ to 4 56, and during the last two days sale at 4 50 in large lots,—small parcels 4 56.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has improved in demand, with sales at 15 50 a 16 00 for Mess, and 13 50 a 14 00 for Prime. Bacon is in fair request, at 9½ a 10½ for Hams; 8½ a 9 for sides, and 7½ a 8 cents for shoulders. Lard—sales early in the week of western, at 9, since at 10 cents. It is now held higher and is in request.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, MAY 15.—As the season advances, busines lessens in amount, and our merchants and manufactures are not doing so much. The stocks throughout the city continues fair and the sales moderate.

We notice our merchants are getting a good many scarce goods and preparing to meet the sales for harvest times, and we hope considerable for that purpose will be sold in the ensuing four or six weeks.

Flour is very plenty, and sales through the week for good lots without inspection 2 50, inspected 2 62½, and very choice, a lot of 300 bbls. sold for 2 75, and retail 2 75 to 3 00 per bbl.

Wheat 45 cents in quantity, and small lots 50 cents per bushel.

Sugar is firm and steady. Twenty hhds. sold at 5¾ cents per lb. cash, and sales at 6 cts per lb. per hhd. in quantities; 6¼ to 7½ cts. per lb. per barrel.

Lead has fallen—sales for cash 3¾, and on time 4 cents per lb.—*Harris.*

ITEMS.

The attempt to pass off the new emission of counterfeit bills of the United States Bank appears to have been simultaneous in this city, New York and Baltimore.—*Bicknell.*

A band of counterfeiters are evidently abroad. Store keepers and others in the habit of receiving much bank paper should keep a sharp look out for these gentry.—*ib.*

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—*Bank of the United States.*—10s, new plate, letter A on both ends, signed for J. Cowperthwaite, cashier, S. Mason; for N. Biddle, president, G. W. Fairman. The centre vignette of the banking house is tolerably well executed, but the heads on the end of the bill are coarsely engraved.—*ib.*

The Philadelphia Banks discount most of the business paper which is offered, not having more than four months to run.—*ib.*

Charles and William McMullan, are about to be tried in the Philadelphia Court of Criminal Sessions, for manufacturing counterfeit coin.—*ib.*

It is stated that there are 500,000 drunkards in the United States.

The sum expended in building and improvements in Paris, during the last year, was 4,680,000 francs.

The steamboats Buffalo and Cleveland recently arrived at Detroit with 700 troops, bound for Fort Winnebago.

Two Ohio hogs were sold at Galveston, a couple of weeks since, one for $225, the other for $120, good money.

The whole line of the Pennsylvania canals are stated to be in fine navigable order, the breaches having been repaired.

Upwards of 1100 persons have become members of "St. Patrick's Temperance Society," Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

The New York Morning Chronicle gives a rumor that a certain individual, late a high officer in the government, is a defaulter to the amount of $400,000. Doubtful.

ONE HUNDRED WIDOWS.—A Hindoo, named Gobin Chunder Gosam, an inhabitant of Ballee, died lately, leaving no less than 100 widows.

Mr. Parsons has, a second time, renounced the stage, and again been received into the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Louisville, Ky.

Gov. Porter has appointed Joseph B. Anthony, of Lycoming, Pa., to be judge of the new court, created to settle the claims on the estates of Nicholson and Baynton.

We learn with regret that since the removal of the Shenandoah to the quarantine ground, several additional cases of the small pox have occurred among the passengers.—*Phil. paper.*

A man detected in cheating, jumped from a railroad car on its way to New Orleans on the 10th ult., and fell under the wheels of the cars, which cut off his feet above the ancle.

As the steamboat Oronoko was passing this place, for Portsmouth on Tuesday last one of the deck hands accidently fell over board and was drowned. We did not learn his name.—*Ripley, Ohio, Telegraph.*

St. Petersburgh has a population of 476,386 inhabitants. The women out-number the men by 200,000. The number of houses is 8665,—a majority of them being built of wood. There are 92 taverns and 191 bakers.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Patterson, a few days since in attempting to pass over the top of the cars when in motion, near Parkesburg, Chester county, was thrown on the track and eleven cars passed over both legs below the knees.—*Freemen's Advocate.*

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—The editor of the Maysville Monitor abused J. N. Maffit, the Methodist preacher, in his paper. Maffit invited the editor to hear him preach; the invitation was accepted, the editor was converted, and became a member of Maffit's church.

THE CHOLERA.—That dreadful scourge, the cholera, is making great havoc among our native fellow subjects in Calcutta. It has assumed a very obstinate character; the few cases that have come to our knowledge with one exception, have thwarted every remedy and proved fatal.—*Bengal Hurkaru, February* 15.

INLAND NAVIGATION.—The sloop Enterprise arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult. from Lake Michigan via Detroit, Cleveland, Portsmouth, Ohio, the Louisville canal, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. She was to sail in a few days for the coast of Texas, having been built on purpose for that trade.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The following table, which we have prepared at the expense of some labor, will be found useful for reference. It exhibits the electoral votes given for the most prominent candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the different elections since Gen. Washington's retirement:

1796.—*President*, J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson 68. *Vice President*, T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50.

1800.—*President*, T. Jefferson 73, J. Adams 64. *Vice President*, A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 58.

1804.—*President*, T. Jefferson 162, Charles C. Pinckney 14. *Vice President*, G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.

1808.—*President*, J. Madison 152, C. C. Pinckney 45. *Vice President*, G. Clinton 118, R. King 47.

1812.—*President*, J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. *Vice President*, E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816.—*President*, J. Munroe 188, R. King 34. *Vice President*, D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820.—J. Munroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hampshire. *Vice President*, D. D. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824.—A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828.—*President*, A. Jackson 178, J. Q. Adams 83. *Vice President*, J. C. Calhoun 173, Richard Rush 83.

1832.—*President*, A. Jackson 219, H. Clay 49, John Floyd 11, Wm. Wirt 7. *Vice President*, Martin Van Buren 189, John Sargeant 49, Wm. Wilkins 30, B. W. Lee 11, Levi Ellmaker 7.

1836.—*President*, Martin Van Buren 170, William Henry Harrison 73, H. L. White 26, W. P. Mangum 11, Daniel Webster 14. *Vice President*, R. M. Johnson 147, F. Granger 63, scattering 84.

The electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.—*Charleston Mercury.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

THE HEALING ART.

The science of Medicine has been compared to Virgil's mystical tree at the mouth of the *Avernus*, thickly covered with visionary leaves and on every leaf a *dream*, by which comparison is insinuated that it consists of little more than Hypothetical Theories and visionary speculations.—But such is far from being the fact. The science of Medicine is immoveably founded upon the rock of *Baconian Induction*, it being one of its primary maxims, that Man is ignorant of every thing antecedent to observation and experiment, and that *excogitated principles* and *hypothetical speculations*, are detrimental to the interest of true science.

It will readily be admitted by every attentive observer that it is a great and useful art—a noble and elevated science—well deserving the highest appreciation and the most exalted esteem,—for however obscured by ignorance, or perverted by *quackery*, the science of curing diseases is certainly a source of many blessings to man. And as a science, Medicine is of liberal bearing and full of intellectual greatness, having for its object the developement of the human mind on some of the most interesting topics that can possibly invite investigation. Man, in the organical structure of his frame,—the physical laws which govern that frame,—the diseases so various which afflict his body and mind, and the remedies which a well authenticated experience has proven proper to treat those diseases, all attest the dignity of the science under consideration.

Medicine has a prerogative upon which it is needless for her to insist,—her province is to expaciate upon the immense field of human misery and human suffering,—her prerogative is to uproot the seeds of disease, which are so thickly sown along the path of life, and to stay the hand of the ruthless destroyer, and her deference the noblest gratitude of those whom she has raised from a bed of languishing and pain, to a state of health and enjoyment; and the voice of an approving conscience, sweeter than the shouts of an applauding multitude, her highest reward.

These (the advantages of Medical science) are so numerous and conspicuous, that it is profanity to decry them. Her every pretention is based upon an experience at once discriminative and profound; the accumulated light of ages beams upon her, and this light is continually increasing, as pathological phenomena and therapeutic agents multiply. A few years hence, will, in all probability, invest it with brightness and a glory, compared with which, its present state will appear as the morning twilight. Its history is coeval with the human species, for it is not to be supposed that uninterrupted health was ever enjoyed by the human family. Its foundations were laid when first *abnormal phenomena* presented themselves, and remedial agents were resorted to, and the superstructure has been gradually arising for near six thousand years, until it furnishes us with a variety of potent weapons with which we may combat and frequently repel the assailants of human health and human happiness.

Medical men have ascertained the relation which the human constitution sustains to the various substances, with which the stores of nature are fraught. They have extorted her secrets and summoned her powers in aid of human distress and infirmity; they have brought from the bowels of the earth, from the caverns of the ocean and the boundless fields of air, the most powerful antidotes to disease. They have extracted remedies from substances deemed essentially noxious, thereby vindicating from rash and presumptuous imputations, the benificence of the Author of Nature, by showing that all that He has made is very good.

Medical men leave it to others to accompany the human race in their revalry and their triumphs, and interpose in the moment of exigence and respond to the call of distress, and with a silent and invisible energy contend with the powers of destruction.

How striking the contrast between the art of Healing and the art of War.

The art of war has for its object the destruction of the human species. The mind of the warrior teems with machinations of ruin and anxiously revolves among different schemes that present themselves, which shall scatter destruction to the widest extent and with the surest aim. His progress is marked by devastation and blood, by depopulated fields and smoking villages. And the laurels which he wears are bedewed by the tears of widows and orphans. The proud and imposing array with which he contrives to guild the horrors of his profession are but the pomp and the retinue of the King of Terrors. On the contrary, the art of Medicine proceeds with a silence and secrecy like the great processes of Nature, to scatter blessings on all within its reach, and the couch of sickness and the silent retreat of sorrow and despair are the scenes of its triumphs.

The little applause bestowed on physicians, compared with what is so lavishly heaped on conquerors, conveys a bitter reflection on human nature, by showing how much we suffer ourselves to be the dupes of our senses, to extall the brilliant rather than the useful. Whereas, a just and impartial estimate would compel us to assign to skilful practitioners of medicine the very first rank among merely human professions.

E. H. McCOY, M. D.

Smithfield, Ohio, May 16, 1840.

Business Department.

The post master at Canal Dover, says, that the paper of Geo. McPherson has not been taken out of the office for eight weeks. Will brother Warren see to this, and inform us what is the matter? We have, from some cause or other, been worse bored from Coshocton circuit than any other place, by wrong directions, delinquents, &c. We hope this case will not add another to the number.

Another case.—The post master of Gratis, Preble, Ohio, says, that Mr. Joseph White refuses to take his paper any longer from the office. Does Mr. White expect to get clear with that kind of spunging? We'll see to that.

And still another case.—The post master at London, Ohio, tells us, Geo. Greg does not take his paper. No, nor has he paid us either, and we begin to suspect he does not intend to do so. We did hope, after our repeated cautions to that effect, that our brethren, agents, would not impose such an amount of worthless subscribers on us. Unless this kind of boring is prevented it would break down any paper in the land.

We inform Bro. Thrap, that we cannot attend his appointment at the Springfield chapel, on Sabbath week, as we are pre-engaged.

NOTICE.—Those who subscribed to me for Bro. Shinn's Books, in the bounds of Cambridge and Pisgah circuits, shall have them delivered against the last of June, proximo.

GEORGE CLANCY.

CAMP MEETING.—We propose to hold a camp meeting, on the farm of John Walker, 3 miles west of Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, to commence on the 4th of June. We solicit the attendance of Bros. Brown, Springer, Marshall, Wilson, Thrap, Fairchild, Davis, Warren and Stephens. P. INSKEEP, Sup.

Adamsville ct.

A DREADFUL PICTURE.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer alludes to accounts from Pondicherry, of the 22d of January, and from Yanaon, a French factory about 250 miles along the coast from that city, up to 7th December, which contain numerous details of the dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea on that coast, mentioned by us a short time since. They coincide in stating the force of the wind to have been such as had never before been witnessed there, and the inroad of the sea as dreadful beyond description. Upwards of 10,000 corpses had been found, but many thousand more had, no doubt, been washed away. So many bodies lying unburied had caused a pestilence, and the condition of the survivers, who had lost most of their property, was exceedingly distressing. The British authorities and settlers had shown the greatest kindness; but the factory and the town of Yanaon, which alone had lost 1,500 inhabitants, could not recover from such a calamity for a great many years.

PROVERBS.—Once in ten years, every man needs his neighbor.

Either say nothing of the absent, or speak like a friend.

He that would be well spoken of himself, must not speak ill of others.

He that doth the kindness, hath the noblest pleasure of the two.

He that doth a kindness to a good man, doth a greater to himself.

Keep your mouth shut, and your eyes open.

Shew not all the bottom either of your purse or of your mind.

One lie draws ten more after it.

He who keeps good men company, may very well bear their charges.

He begins to grow bad, who takes himself to be a good man.

Let us do what we can and ought, and let God do his pleasure.

The case of General Gaines and wife against the executors of Daniel Clarke, which we mentioned a few days since as having been decided in favor of Gen. Gaines, involves property to the amount of many millions of dollars. The property acquired by this decision belonged to Gen. Gaines' lady, who was formerly the wife of a Mr. Whitney. The narrative of his lady has all the elements of a romance—a mysterious marriage—separation—a lost will—a cruel guardian—a cast off orphan brought up by ignorance of her claim—and a supposed discovery, by which the heroine is made the richest woman in America.—*N. Y. Express.*

A COMPLIMENT.—The London Athenæum, in an article on American Travellers, says:

"Whether, like Messrs. Willis, Fay and Thatcher, they move about pencilling European society and distinguished persons, or, like Mr. Stephens, they interweave the interest of their personal adventures, with the distant, but not dim associations, which hallow every inch of the eastern land, or like Irving, they bring to the old country ripe scholarship, ready to appreciate, and poetical enthusiasm waiting but to be kindled, the Americans are among our pleasanest travellers."

A million of mummies, it is stated, have been discovered in the environs of Durange in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands, and ornaments of the Egyptian. Among them was found a poniard, of flint, with a sculptured handle, chaplets, necklaces, &c. of alternately colored beads, fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissue, (probably our modern India rubber cloth) mocasins worked like those of our Indians, bones of vipers, &c.

MORE AUCTION SWINDLING.—A New York paper states that Samuel Fullerton, of No. 10 Stone street, was shaved on Thursday at the auction store of Bearns & Valkenburgh, 154 Pearl street, of $22,30. The shavers were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500. Another similar complaint was made by George Clover of Dorchester Mass., against the same auctioneer. It was the old story. A box, sold for one article, and a bill for five hundred.

On the subject of the flour trade with Canada, the New York Star says—

John Bull takes Ohio and other Western Wheat, carries it through the Welland Canal; has it ground, and baptises it as English Flour, and so it goes down the St. Lawrence to England. This loses us a great toll on our canals, and they do not modify their corn laws, because in this way there is no necessity for so doing.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The exports from the port of Philadelphia from the 1st to the 8th of May, amounted in value to $160,488. Among the articles exported were 16,234 barrels of flour, 18,996 bushels of wheat, 11,927 bushels of corn, 318 hogsheads and 3,404 barrels of corn meal, 3,373 barrels of rye meal, 20 tierces of rice, 1,847 barrels and 1,554 kegs of ship bread, 37 hogsheads of bark, 30 hogsheads of tobacco, and 547 bales of cotton.

It is folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected with it. Fabius Maximus said, he was a greater coward that was afraid of reproach, than he that fled from his enemies.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

THE WEEPING WILLOW.

BY JAMES M. FULTON.

O sacred tree, of burial ground the grace,
How does your figure fill that solemn place!
Simple, majestic, delicate and fair,
No other tree has equal standing there.
Rising with grandeur o'er the solemn scene,
Not with an upstart air but modest mein,
Climbing in age to fifty feet in height,
Forming a shade that turns the golden light,
Your streaming tendrils take a downward course,
Like falling drops from heaven's prolific source,
Or as the flaxen ringlets of some maid,
Unfettered from its fillet and its braid,
Hanging around her neck in careless streams,
Thus thy rich covering to my vision seems.
You truly seem to mourn the dead that lie
Beneath the sod and thy green canopy,
Weeping the young, lamenting over age,
And kindly pitying mourning parentage.
Bright as the genius of humanity,
Thou sympathetic, lovely, graceful tree,
Still by poetic souls may you be set,
Where tenderest griefs the late broke sod have wet.
Still rising gently o'er the solemn grave,
May you your ever-beauteous umbrage wave,
And sigh in pity with each passing gale,
For hopes soon blighted and joys that fail.
When numerous summers' suns have rolled away,
And many a storm of many a winters' day,
When sober autumns have as streaming sand,
Poured down as from some vagrant river land,
And springs as numerous as the falling leaves,
Form waving forests when the zephyr heaves;
Still may you grace the place where mortals lie,
And for the fate of human beings sigh.

Zanesville, Ohio.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I am much pleased with an article in your paper, over the signature of THEOPHOLIS. He says much to the point on the subject of ministerial duty; and if rightly attended to, could not fail to have a salutary effect.

I have been an observer of the ministry for twenty-five years, and hesitate not to say that many of them differ from the Apostles in their mode of preaching, and attention to pastoral duties. If they can give us a flowry discourse, recited from DICK or BLAIR, they seem to think all is done which pertains to their duty, and my heart has been often pained to witness their neglect of the spiritual interests of the church. Instead of conversing with the people about religion, they laugh and jest with them about the trifling occurrences of the day,—neglect to visit the families, catechise the children, to appoint prayer meetings, or to organize and encourage Sabbath Schools.

Instead of seeking out places to have protracted and sacramental meetings, and pressing them on the people, they wait to be invited to hold them, and two chances to one, after they have agreed for a public meeting, if the church is not mortifyed, by their neglect to attend at the time appointed, while they wait on their indolence thirty minutes or one hour. These lazy drones are apt to be more clamorous about their pay, than the prompt and industrious servant of God.

I esteem preaching but a small portion of the minister's duty. The man who only labors in the pulpit will never promote the interests of the church; he must attend to all the openings to do good, and as they present themselves improve them. If he let the opportunity pass, it never can be recalled; either the seed will be choked and die for want of cultivation, or more industrious laborers will gather the fruit.

A LAYMAN.

Belmont, Ohio, May 9, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LAWRENCEBURGH CT., IA., MAY 9, 1840.

Dear Brother Springer: I wish to make, thro' your paper, our third quarterly report to the President of the District. Our third quarterly meeting was held on the 11th and 12th of April, at Dellsborough. We had no special excitement, but we think good was done.

We had a two days' meeting, Saturday and Sunday last, in Switzerland county, in the neighborhood of Bro. Clarke's, and notwithstanding the heavy rains, the house was filled on Sabbath, to overflowing. The exercises were very interesting,—two were added to the church.—Our cause, on this part of the circuit, we think to be on the advance, though there is no special excitement. We greatly rejoice to hear of the flourishing condition of our church in other parts of the work, and would be glad if we had the same good tidings to report from our charge.—Brethren, pray that the Lord may revive us abundantly. Yours, in the gospel of peace,

JOSEPH SIMPSON, Sup't.

VAUCLUSE, WOOD, VA., MAY 15, 1840.

Bro. Springer: When I came to this mission last November things appeared rather discouraging, both as it regarded myself and the mission. That part of it on the Ohio side, which was by far the most promising, had at their own request been taken into the Woodsfield circuit. I then confined myself to the counties of Tyler and Wood, Virginia. During the winter season things remained so discouraging, I wanted the people to let me return home, but they refused their consent, for which I am glad, for the winter seems to be truly gone, and the time of the singing of birds, and the voice of the dove is heard in our borders, in a moral point of view.

I have organized five respectable societies, containing in all, thirty-six members, and have two more to organize on my next round, which will probably contain from eight to ten each.—Our prospects for members, are quite encouraging, all things considered,—but what is better than all, the Lord is beginning to raise up a praying people among us. There are nine or ten lately joined, that have professed to obtained the pearl of great price, and our meetings are becoming spiritual and lively. Some of the old ship's crew are beginning to understand their rights as members of the church militant, and are identifying themselves on the side of mutual rights. In consequence of this we are becoming the objects of suspicion and intolerance, and are persecuted to a degree amounting almost to violence. However, a goodly number are friendly, to their honor, as christians, be it spoken.

One thing here worthy of notice is, seven who joined one of our societies, from the age of 12 to 15, have professed religion, and taken up their cross in the public prayer meetings, and when spoken to in class evince the experience of the confirmed christian. The Lord is adding to their number, such as, I trust, will be eternally saved. O, that God may keep them faithful unto the end! and at last pronounce their sentence in mercy, and with a smile that shall brighten heaven, "come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

This country, through which I travel, is generally thinly inhabited, but our congregations are commonly large and attentive, and the people are the most hospitable and friendly I have ever been among.

Farewell for the present,

J. DEGARMO.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., MAY 12, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Since the commencement of your valuable paper, I have read it with interest, and no part more so, than that portion devoted to religious communications. My heart truly has been made to rejoice, while I have read what the Lord has been doing for us as a church. And while some have contributed largely into the treasury of revival intelligence, I feel it my duty to cast in my mite for Brownsville ct.

The 1st quarterly meeting was held in Bridgeport, Bro. Brown was with us, he labored hard, and I trust to some profit, especially to the lovers of Zion, and no doubt, the hardened sinners felt the force of Gospel truth, though they would not submit to its requirements. There were other preachers from the adjoining circuits to assist us. We had, all things considered, a good meeting.

Our next quarterly meeting was held in Bellview meeting house. We were favored with the labors of Bros. I. Francis and J. Hopwood; we had, truly, a refreshing time among the believers; those that were cold and lukewarm, were quickened to diligence, and we expect the Lord will do something more for us in this place.

The next meeting of importance, was a protracted meeting held in Williamsborough, about three weeks since, it being the only protracted meeting we have had this year. We were favored with the labors of Bro. Dalbey, from Pittsburgh. This was a time of great interest. Bro. D. was encircled by numerous relatives, and probably, had more influence in the place, in behalf of the cause of Christ, than any other—That place and Frenchtown, one mile distant, has been noted for infidelity. Bro. D. commenced his labors with us on Saturday night; on Sabbath we had a crowded house and an attentive congregation. On Monday, at 10 o'clock, we had love-feast; there was an invitation given for all the lovers of Christ to attend. We had no society in the place, and only two or three members. The Episcopal Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians, and many that did not belong to any society attended; sectarian bigotry was laid aside,—the presence of the Lord filled the place,—the sacred fire of love burned upon the altar of our hearts. Many were made to rejoice in the God of our salvation.

Monday night, one came forward as a mourner, while great solemnity rested upon the congregation. Next day, at 10 o'clock, we had another meeting. After preaching by Bro. Dalbey, I gave an invitation for mourners,—I think, seven came forward. At night, the number was doubled; from that time until Friday night, we had meeting at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and night.—The lovers of the Lord laid aside all worldly business and labored faithfully among those that were seeking religion. It was truly a pleasant sight to see the different denominations so earnestly engaged for the salvation of precious souls.

It is believed that 30 or 40 embraced religion, as the fruits of this meeting. Some were converted that belonged to the M. E. Church as probationers,—some reclaimed. Several have joined the Cumberland Presbyterians and 17 have joined with the M. P. Church, and we expect more.

I can truly say, that was one of the happiest weeks of my life. Praise God and the Lamb for His unspeakable goodness to the children of men! We have good meetings at the different appointments on the circuit, and the prospect is somewhat encouraging. I find on this circuit a social, liberal people; and although the circuit is small, I have been better supported thus far than any circuit that I have travelled previously. I feel grateful to God for past mercies, and can say with the Psalmist, "My heart is fixed" in the cause I have espoused some nine years since.—May the chariot of salvation move forward, until the inhabitants of the earth shall learn righteousness, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful gospel,

WM. L. BALDWIN.

VARIETY.

Money is only useful as spur to industry, and as it enables men, mutually, to enjoy the fruits of each other's labor.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.—A man named Arthur McKeon, who kept a store in the village of Manayunk, was arrested on Thursday afternoon, at the Hunting Park Course, near the city, for passing two dollar counterfeit notes on the Bank of Delaware, at Wilmington, by Mr. Isaac Abrams, of Kensington; but owing to a want of sufficient police to aid him, a rescue was effected by a number of McKeon's countrymen, who were engaged on the Reading rail road that passes near the course. In the course of the melee, Mr. A. was considerable injured, owing to the superiority of numbers against him. —*Bicknell.*

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star says: "The Queen's husband continues to bear himself in a manner likely to retain for him the very favorable opinion the English have formed of him. It is believed that he does not in any way put himself forward in politics. His station, in the midst of dignity, is that of a private gentleman, and he confines himself to the duties of that station. When the Queen holds a court, a levee, or a drawing room, he stands by her side. He goes with her to the opera and the theatre, in the most unostentatious way, and I believe that their private life might supply a model of happy married life to all."

LOTTERY SWINDLING.—The Courier and Enquirer says; A lottery dealer who keeps a shop at No. 6 Peck Slip, named Elias Tucker, was yesterday arrested and brought before the Police on charge of selling lottery policies contrary to the provisions of the revised statutes. Three several complaints were made by Joseph Wormwell and Charlotte Lothan, of 130 Cherry street, and by Susan S. Evans of 230 Water street, that they had at various times purchased of the prisoner lottery policies, but without success, until at length they purchased shares in some tickets in the Delaware Bridge Lottery, on which they "hit" him to the tune of $2000, which he refused to pay. Hence the complaint. Officer Thomas M. Lyon learned on inquiry that Tucker had for a long time preyed upon the poorer classes in his neighborhood, and was in the habit of taking from his victims not only money, but rings, brooches, and every article of value he could lay his hands upon. The complainants, upon consulting Mr. Lyon, applied to the police for redress. Tucker was fully committed for trial. It is expected that numerous other complaints will be made against him.

THROWING WATER ON FIRES.—We find the following remarks in relation to the mode of throwing water on burning buildings, in the Pennsylvanian of yesterday. They are sensible and correct, and evince both firemanship and philosophy; and as those merits, as well as the subject which elicited the exercise of them by the writer, are as applicable to the subject matter in this city as in Philadelphia, we copy his commendable essay. He says:

"For some time past I have noticed at different fires in the city and vicinty, that our firemen have a peculiar way of throwing water from their engines or hose into the midst of a mass of flame, or over so as to fall upon it, no doubt supposing that the water being thrown amidst the flame will extinguish it, or that it will reach the burning body. Now, so far is this from being true, that the quantity of heat taken from the flame, (we will say, for instance) by the stream of one engine, when the fire has made some progress, is almost imperceptible. And next, it is evident, especially if the fire be large, and consequently the heat be very great, that nearly all the water will be dissipated into vapor before it can reach its object. These, I think, are the principal reasons why fires are not extinguished sooner than they are. Let but the firemen direct the stream of water upon the burning body itself, and it is obvious, that by striking at the very root, he will be most likely to effect his purpose. The principle will apply in almost every case, but especially where a whole house is enveloped in flame. If the water is directed at the combustibles burning at the lower part of the room or building, it will not only serve to put out the burning body upon which it is thrown, but the greater portion will be converted into steam, which instead of being lost as before, now helps to extinguish whatever is burning above it. So, a vigorous volume of water thrown as last described, will do at least five times more execution than the same quantity thrown in the manner it usually is. As 'laving' is the mania of the day, by using the produce of Fairmount rightly, an immense quantity of labor that is usually wasted, might be husbanded for other purposes, and other incalculable advantages gained."—*New York Sun.*

A SHOCKING MURDER.—The Baltimore Sun says:—A singular and apparently unaccountable case of murder occurred at Harper's Ferry, on the night of Wednesday last at about half past eleven o'clock. All the particulars we have been able to learn are, that the man who attends the lock of the canal at that place, was met, about the time stated, above the lock, by a strange man, who requested him to return and pass his boat thro' the lock. He told the stranger that he would find females at the house, who would pass him through. Residing with him was his sister, named as our informant believes, Mrs. Davis, a widow lady, and her two children, one a boy about nine or ten years old. The children slept with her, and other persons slept in the same room who on that night were disturbed by some noise made by one of the children, and on getting out of bed and procuring a light, it was discovered that both the boy and his mother were dead, their throats having been cut from ear to ear. None of the persons in the room had heard any one either enter or depart; nor could any of them form any conjecture as to the perpetrator of the horrid deed, till the next morning, when the stranger who had met the lock tender on the previous night, was discovered in an outhouse, with the bloody knife in his possession; and on being arrested, confessed himself to be the murderer. He is said to be a German, but we have not learned either his name or his motive.

IMPROVEMENT AMONG THE WESTERN INDIANS.—The following is from an account of the monthly concert at Boston.

Cheering intelligence has been received from the mission west of the Rocky Mountains. Great enthusiasm prevails among the natives, in respect to engaging in the pursuits of civilized life. They bring their rifles, to exchange for implements of husbandry, and their axes, to have them made into hoes.

They were invited, for some distance around the mission, to come in and assist in digging a millrace, which they did, cheerfully; and in two or three weeks, they dug for the distance of half a mile, fifteen feet deep; having only a few hoes and shovels, many of them working with sticks or with their hands. They worked during the forenoon and attended meeting in the afternoon. Great excitement prevailed among them, during this time, there being as many as two thousand, more or less affected, and, as the missionaries hope, some truly born again.

There has also been a revival at the Methodist mission. Thus is the Lord not only beginning, but carrying on his great and gracious work among the heathen. A circumstance of a most interesting nature has transpired, in regard to this mission. Just as they were beginning to feel a pressing need of a printing press to supply the demand for books, Mr. Hall arrived from the Sandwich Islands, with a press and fount of type, purchased by the voluntary contributions of the native Christians, for this purpose.

A WARM CORPSE.—A couple of resurrectionists started for a subject one cold night, in a small covered wagon, and succeeded in finding one—when they had disinterred the body they dressed it up in a frock-coat, hat, &c., placed it between them in their wagon, and started for home. The weather being very cold, and coming in sight of a tavern, they concluded to stop and "take a drink," which they did, leaving the inanimate companion sitting erect upon his seat, with the horse's reins lying in his lap.—The ostler observing three individuals in the wagon when it was driven up, and noticing that but two went into the house. thought he would inquire of the third why he did not follow his companions. So he walked up to the wagon and asked the reason for his remaining behind.

No answer was returned. After questioning the dumb gentleman some time, he took hold of him, and found that his hand was upon a dead man! Although terrified at first, his mind soon solved the mystery, he recollected that one of the individuals who was sipping, toddy at the bar, was a medical student. "So," says the ostler, "I'll have some fun with these larks." He hoisted the body from the wagon and carried it into the stable, when he took of its clothes, put them on himself, and then placed himself in the wagon; after a short time the students returned—one of them jumped up beside, as he supposed his dead man, and in merriment struck him upon his knee, exclaiming "how would you like some flip, my old fellow?" The moment the words had passed his lips, he observed to his companion, in a low and trembling voice, "Ben, he's warm!" This started Ben, but he recovered his self-possession in a moment, and after reproving his friend for frightening him unnecessarily, stepped up and touched the ostler himself; in an instant, shocked with fear, he repeated what his companion had just said, "He *is* warm, by Heaven," "And so would you be," said the ostler, "if you had just been stolen from h—, as I have!" The students took to their heels, and never returned to claim their horse and wagon.

MADAME VESPUCCI.—A letter has been extensively circulated, written by this lady on her departure for Europe, in which she declines receiving the very liberal subscriptions which were made up for her, on the ground that it was not a National Gift. She had asked of Congress a grant of land and a certificate of citizenship, as the last descendant of the intrepid navigator to whom America is so much indebted, Amerigo Vespucci.

From the first arrival of this accomplished lady on our shores, we did not cotton to her, as Fanny Kemble would say. We chronicled her movements, praised her beauty, talent and good sense, noticed all the civilities and hospitality with which she was greeted; but that "corner of land" she asked for, and the easy indifference with which she cast aside the liberal subscription made up for her equivalent to the value of the aforesaid corner of land, created a suspicion in our mind that she was not exactly what she represented herself to be.—Shakspeare says,

"Men should be what they seem,"

and women also; and by this rule we should infer, all things duly considered, that Miss Vespucci's "corner of land" covered other objects somewhat of a political and personal character. We have not been much conversant with the gay licentiousness of the Court of France since the reign of Louis XV., and altho' in later periods there have been no Madame Pompadours or DeMaintenons, openly exercising influence in their Court circles, nevertheless that gay Court has not been without some scandal—the difference only has been a little more prudence and discretion in making particular displays. It was desirable that one of the Royal Dukes, which one we do not tax ourselves to remember, should form a matrimonial alliance with some Continental Princess, which has since taken place; and we are not without suspicion that Signora Vespucci was rather an obstacle, in some way, to that desirable alliance, and her absence became necessary. How to bring about that event was not a very easy task: on the Continent, or even in England, there was constant intercourse kept up; post offices and post chaises; rail roads and locomotives. America was somewhat more remote, and a capital excuse for a visit to the New World might be found in a claim for a corner of land, given to the descendant of one of the first discoverers of that aforesaid land.

Miss Vespucci arrives in this country; consigned to the polite attention of Mons. Pontois, the French Minister, and through him is introduced into the first society, dines with the President, chats with the Senators, takes tea with the ladies, and is the admired and courted guest of all the polite circles—the Minister's carriage is every day at her door,—and the newspapers teem with glowing descriptions of her beauty, taste and intelligence—the petition for the "corner of land," exceedingly well written, is presented to Congress—the lady travels through the Union, every where received with courtesy and great civility.—Congress, for constitutional reasons, cannot grant her that "corner of land," but a very liberal private subscription is made up for her in money.

Well, in the course of a short time, the Prince marries. Pointois, a gentleman of moderate political influence, is suddenly promoted to be Ambassador to Constantinople, a high diplomatic station, with great outfit and noble title. Miss Vespucci makes her curtesy to the American people, declines receiving their money, because it was not the gift of the nation, and sails off to Europe. Now, as our friend Paul Pry would say, this is "very mysterious" throughout. If Signora Vespucci had been animated by so much attachment to the country discovered by her illustrious ancestor, as to petition for a corner of land, and ask to become an American citizen, why not purchase and settle upon that land, when means to purchase had been so liberally extended to her? Why leave that dear and cherished land, first discovered by Vespucci, and return to dilapidated Europe, when here her path was strewn with roses, with open hands and confiding hearts? She is no doubt a very clever woman, who, having gone through the part assigned to her with a grace now returns home to obtain the reward. Some would call her an adventurer—others may doubt whether she had any claim at all to the name or origin of a Vespucci. We call her a skilful diplomatist, and Monsieur De Pointois a very successful Ambassador, who merits the kind consideration of *Le Grand Monarque.*

It would have been a rare joke, indeed, if Congress had been caught in the trap and granted her that "corner of land." Mr. Clay, we presume, soon ascertained that she had no intention to squat on our land at all, and must have had some inklings of her final destination.

We are a glorious people to be humbugged by titled foreigners, but on the whole we humbug them in our turn. We nibble at the tails of their nobility, and we make them pay for it in the end.—*New York Star.*

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*

Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street, Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in the city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25.—The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of an immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from all the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazines; Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which a copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make *The New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to OUR people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which fall under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal violations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
☞TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1840. Number 41.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mr. Editor: A leading object, as I understood, in establishing your periodical, was to support the cause of Protestant Methodism in the west, and to take a firm stand against priestly domination, which, I am persuaded, has brought more nations into bondage, ignorance and superstition, than there are slave States in the Union.—"Undoubtedly, men are now constituted of the same materials they were centuries ago. It is therefore, no less true now, than ever, that power, when once acquired, is held with a tenacious grasp, and its tendency is to accumulate." When we see an assumption of irresponsible power, it is our duty to oppose it in every lawful way. I would, therefore, as heretofore, employ my humble abilities, and occasionally throw in a mite. What I now attempt, is to show, that in a certain ecclesiastical establishment in this land of civil liberty, very similar, if not quite the same principles and power, and practice are acted out, which were exhibited and exercised by the Roman Catholic priests, during many centuries past. I wish all who read the following comparison between the governmental principles of the Roman Catholic Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, not to infer that I believe either the ministers or members of the latter, to be as morally corrupt as those of the former. By no means. Yet, it should not be forgotten, that the Catholic Church was once as pure, if not purer, than the Methodist Church now is. Hence, "let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed, lest he fall." The priesthood of the Catholic Church, according to Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, aspired and continued to aspire for supremacy until they assumed prerogatives and practised abominations, for which, we know no parallel in any Protestant church, at the present day. But on this side of the water, we find, at least, nearly a parallel, as shall appear below:

A STRIKING ANALOGY.

1. It was about the middle of the second century, that by an aspiring priesthood, the laity were deprived of their rights in the church, and of that equality which had reigned in the primitive church, when, also, the priests declared that Christ had empowered them to prescribe to His church authoritative rules of faith and manners. See Mos. Eccl. His., vol. 1. cent. 2. A contest then commenced between the bishops for supremacy, and continued near five centuries, before the bisop of Rome prevailed, and assumed the title of Universal Bishop, Vicegerant of Christ, &c.

It was about half a century after the great revival and spread of the pure doctrines of the Gospel by the instrumentality of the Wesleys, when F. Asbury and T. Coke received the title of Bishop in North America, and with the itinerant ministers, (then few in number,) assumed exclusive control of the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the church, depriving the laity and local ministers of any the least participation in their general councils or Conferences. And what made this assumption of power the more glaring and presumptuous, it took place immediately after the blood of thousands had been poured out to gain civil liberty, and we may say, religious liberty also, a freedom from paying tithes to the priests of the established church. Yes, right on the back of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born free and equal."

2. This assumption by the pope, of dominion over the christian world, was in opposition to the will of hundreds and thousands of ministers and members of the Church of Rome.

So, the title and power of bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has always been, and is still opposed by thousands of ministers and members of said church. The assumption of the title was most decidedly deprecated by Mr. J. Wesley, the reputed father of Methodism. In a letter to Mr. Asbury, he says, "How can you, how dare you suffer yourself to be called BISHOP. Men may call me a knave, fool, rascal, scoundrel, and I am content, but they shall never, with my consent, call me Bishop." See Moore's Life of Wesley, Book Agents Edition, New York, 1826, vol. 2, p. 202.

3. The pope, after assuming these high prerogatives, took it upon himself to appoint all the cardinals. These represent him wherever he sends them, and they are bound to support his authority and interest, or soon be deprived of their office.

So soon as Mr. Asbury assumed the high title of bishop, he began to exercise his power in appointing all the Presiding Elders, who represent the bishop wherever he sends them; and they are bound to support his authority and interest, or would be liable soon, to lose their office. These Presiding Elders answer to cardinals in the other church.

4. The pope, we have said, exercises the exclusive power of appointing the cardinals. When St. Peter's chair is vacated by death, the cardinals in turn, appoint a pope. So, the pope appoints the cardinals and the cardinals appoint the popes.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church appoint the Presiding Elders, and we may say, that for a number of years past, the Presiding Elders have appointed the bishops, for they are elected at the General Conference, and that body is composed of a large majority of Presiding Elders.

5. The pope is elected for life.

So are the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, unless expelled.

6. To whom is the pope amenable for his official acts? *Answer.* To no one, we suppose, for he claims infallibility.

To whom are the Methodist bishops amenable? *Answer.* Not to the people, but to the General Conference, and that body, as above stated, is composed of a majority of officers of their own appointing. *Query.* Does this differ much from appointing their own court? If not, then it cannot differ much from their being amenable to none.

7. Is any grade of the priesthood in the Church of Rome amenable to the laity for their moral or official acts? *Answer.* No. They are responsible only to the pope and his priestly tribunals.

Is any grade of the itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church amenable to the laity or local ministers? *Answer.* They are responsible alone to the Annual and General Conferences. In neither of these assemblies have the laity or local ministry any seat or voice, directly or remotely, though the local minister may have been a travelling minister for forty years.

8. To whom are the laity accountable for their words and deeds in the Church of Rome? *Answer.* To the priesthood alone. They can expel whom they please, and retain whom they please, for they profess to have the keys and power to bind and loose on earth.

To whom are the laity and local ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church accountable?—*Answer.* To the travelling preachers, or in other words, to the bishop's agents. It is the duty of the preacher in charge to "receive, try and expel members, according to the form of discipline." He can appeal from the decision of the class, or of a committee of his own appointing, to the quarterly conference; and there by his influence on the majority, who are of his own appointing, (I mean class leaders,) he can carry his point, either to expel or retain. See Discipline chap. 1, sec. 9, chap. 2, sec. 7. Moreover, the writer of this has heard one of these St. Peters say, in preaching at a camp-meeting, Brother Preachers, we have got the keys, and let us keep them.

9. On the trial of heretics in the Church of Rome, the bishops or inquisitors would alternately persuade and threaten, flatter and threaten, promise pardon, and threaten with fire and faggot, those who were brought before them, charged with departure from the faith. See Fox's Book of Martyrs.

A very similar course was pursued by the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the prosecutions had a few years since against many in Baltimore, Cincinnati and elsewhere, for their opposition to the assumptions of the itinerant priesthood.

10. The priests of the Church of Rome, independent of the people, appoint all the officers of the church, whether to a spiritual or temporal concern.

So the bishop or their agents, appoint or nominate all the officers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

11. The pope of Rome claims a divine right to expound the holy scriptures, and he says that no man has a right to expound them in a different way. See Miller's Church History.

The bishops and their subordinate ministers, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, claim also, the right to expound the holy scriptures. In a Report adopted by the General Conference at Pittsburgh, in 1828, in reply to Petitions and Memorials from local ministers and laymen, they say: "The Great Head of the church Himself has imposed on US the duty of preaching the gospel, of administering its ordinances, and of maintaining its moral discipline among those over whom the Holy Ghost, in these respects, has made us overseers. Of these also, viz: of gospel doctrines, ordinances and moral discipline, we do believe that the divinely instituted ministry are the DIVINELY AUTHORIZED EXPOUNDERS, and that the duty of maintaining them in their purity, and not permitting our ministrations in these respects to be authoritatively controlled by others, does rest upon us with the force of a moral obligation, in the due discharge of which, our consciences are involved." Let the reader examine and compare, and decide how nearly this is equal to the pretensions of the vicegerant of Christ.

12. The pope and priesthood of the Church of Rome, assume the right to legislate, to judge and execute their laws upon all their members, (more properly *subjects*,) independent of their voice or consent.

The bishops and travelling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have assumed the right, and still tenaciously hold to the authority as of divine appointment, to legislate, judge and enforce their laws and rules upon the local ministers and members, (more properly *subjects*,) throughout their dominions.

13. The Church of Rome has in force a gag law, for the punishment of any who may dare say any thing against the Holy Mother, or the power of the pope or priesthood.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has also enacted a gag law, for the purpose of silencing or excluding any who may object to their high prerogatives, or inveigh against their doctrine or discipline. Dis. ch. 2, sec. 7. One of the editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal has published to the world the following sentiment: "As long as these officers of Christ, (meaning the travelling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) move in obedience to his will, i. e. remain good men, so long the people are bound to submit to their authority, in all matters of church government and discipline. Those *restless spirits* who rebel againt the order God hath established, rebel against God, and shall receive their own punishment. This is not pleading for submission to man, it is the authority of God. This is the order He hath established." We would ask, what becomes of the divine authority implied above, when a travelling preacher locates?

14. The Roman priests sit in judgment upon all cases of offence. From Fox's Book of Martyrs, it appears that the accusations against heretics usually consist of inveighing against some doctrine or tradition of the priesthood, and that the accused are condemned if they refuse to comply with the order of the Holy Mother.

Let the reader compare the manner of proceeding against Luther, Huss, Wickliffe and thousands more, with the manner and spirit of the proceedings had against Reformers in Baltimore, Lynchburgh, Cincinnati and other places. And though the punishment of burning, &c., could not be inflicted in this blessed land of liberty, the very same intolerant, persecuting spirit is manifest. The proceedings were instituted upon the same grounds, and the charges were the same in substance, to wit, rebelling against priestly domination, and contending for *mutual rights*, liberty of speech, liberty of conscience and liberty of the press.

15. The priests of the Church of Rome dreaded the circulation of books, periodicals and public discourses, which exhibited their superstitious idolatry and assumption of power over the rights of the people, and many were punished even unto death, for taking part in these matters.

Nothing is more dreaded by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and their agents, than the publication of periodicals and public discourses on the subject of church government, exhibiting the undue prerogatives of the hierarchy. It was for these crimes, that so many, both ministers and members, were excluded in various places as above mentioned. The Episcopal Methodist preachers have almost invariably refused to hold public debates with Reform preachers, on the subject of church government. And, we have been entreated by many: "O, now, say nothing of church government in public." Now, I ask, if the government be so good, (as some have said it is the best in the world,) why so fearful of its being brought before the public?

16. The Roman priests claim the power to pardon penitent heretics and restore them to the bosom of the church, who will but confess, recant and promise allegiance to the pope, &c.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, May, 1828, in view of the cases of the expelled brethren, adopted a resolution specifying, in substance, that any who have been thus expelled should be pardoned and restored to the bosom of the church, on condition of confessing their sin, promising to meet no more with the Union Society, nor print, nor patronize any periodical work on the subject of church government. This Resolution was published with the Report of said General Conference, above referred to, in the Christian Advocate and Journal. But these terms were rejected by the expelled brethren, and of course, they remain "bound on earth."

17. Every possible stratagem, and policy, and argument is used by the Roman priests to defeat Reform and strengthen the old hierarchy. False reports have been gotten up and circulated, and a liberal use made of the epithets, heretic, rebel, backslider, scismatic, liar, &c.

Has not the same course of policy and false intrigue been pursued in many instances by travelling preachers in the M. E. Church to defeat and suppress Reform? How repeatedly have they reported such veritable intelligence as the following; "O, it is nothing but an O'Kelly scrape, or Burk scrape. It is all coming to nothing—they are all coming back. Some of their leading men, A— S——, &c., have come back." Now, all this and much more of the like, shows clearly that they wish our downfal and extinction as anxiously as the Roman Catholic priests wish the extinction of all Protestant churches, in order that they may reign without a rival in the earth.

18. The Roman priests would never suffer a Protestant minister to preach in any of their churches.

The Episcopal Methodist preachers would in no instance, we believe, for a considerable time suffer Reformers to occupy their pulpits. And in many places they still withhold the privilege, although we preach the same doctrines. The writer of this was, as lately as last summer, more than once refused the use of their houses. The trustees have their orders doubtless, from their masters, and sometimes grant leave on condition that we hold our peace on the subject of church government.

19. The pope of Rome has the control and oversight of all the temporal and spiritual business of the church.

In like manner the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are instructed in Discipline, chap. 1, sec. 4, "to oversee" (and a senior bishop has some time since decided that to oversee is to *overrule*) "the spiritual and temporal business of the church."

20. The Church of Rome boasts of her vast numbers, *one hundred and seventy millions.*

In like manner the Episcopal Methodist preachers continually boast of *their* numbers and use it as a solid argument for the excellence of their governmental system. If this argues well for them, it does still better for the Catholics, their number being much the greater. But by the by, it is evident that very few join the church with a knowledge of the governmental principles. If the preachers, when they open the door for reception of members, would be honest enough to let the people know their power, and the humble submission to their authority which must be shown by all who join them, we doubt if they would get many more.

21. Through the plans and schemes of the priesthood of the Church of Rome, that church has become immensely rich, and it is said she is still increasing in wealth.

The ministry of the M. E. Church have under their control a number of rich funds, and some plan always on foot to get more of the people's money, all to be at their disposal, of course.

22. The church property in the Church of Rome is all under the control of the priesthood, though bought and built with the people's money.

In like manner all church property in the M. E. Church, is according to direction in Discipline, deeded to "trustees, in trust—for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." Now, we ask, who compose this M. E. Church in the U. S. of America? *Answer.* Those, and those only, who had a voice in the organization thereof under the title of *Methodist Episcopal Church*, and their successors in conferences composed of travelling ministers with the bishops at the head. For it is an universally received political maxim in both civil and religious bodies, that no man can be a member of any body-politic unless he has a voice in making the laws or rules for its government, of course, we should say, can have no legal claim to property deeded thereto, though he may have given his money for the procuring of that property. Many other proofs might be adduced, from the deed itself, and from the many contentions by the preachers for church property, as also the bishops' authority to overrule all the *temporals* as well as spirituals of the church. But the conclusion is already abundantly evident that the property belongs to the masters and lords, and not to the subjects.

ANTI-POPERY.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: When I replied, in your 32d No. to Mr. Dalbey, of Pittsburgh, I did not think it would be necessary for me to say any thing more upon the subject of our question. But he has again so perverted me in his late reply that I feel constrained to make one more effort to get the subject out of the "fog." Here is an instance. Says he:

"My only object in writing on the slavery question at first, was to record my testimony against it; in this my friend Smith thought me imprudent, and therefore proceeded to administer his fatherly corrections."

Now, the fair inference from this is, that I opposed his recording or bearing his testimony against slavery, and of course that I wished to bind up his conscience to my own standard. Let us quote from the article to which he refers, and see if this inference is warranted. Here it is:

"My attention was directed to a communication from Mr. Dalbey, from Pittsburgh, which was as perfectly an uncalled for thing as I have lately noticed. If the gentleman wishes to be an abolitionist, it is undoubtedly his privilege to be one; if he desired to make a public avowal of his principles,—why did he not unite with an abolition society and deliver a speech upon the subject? [Or write a communication, if he wanted it recorded, to the Philanthropist?] This, I should have supposed would have satisfied any man's conscience. But to proclaim himself through your columns in the manner he did, went to make an impression throughout the community that he had became heated on the subject of abolition, and of course, would be calculated to provoke against him that prejudice which exists in the public mind against abolitionists, and so far close the door against his usefulness."

It is clear from this, and the whole tenor of my article, that I did not object to his recording his testimony against slavery, but to his manner of doing it. I thought it was a mark of indiscreton, in him, to wish to press the Recorder into this exciting controversy, because it had another interest equally important to serve. And I also thought his advertising himself in your paper, evinced much imprudence, because it circulates throughout the field of his labor, and would provoke against him the prejudice of those opposed to the abolitionists, and thus hinder his usefulness in the cause that it is his prominent duty to serve.

The way the gentleman excuses himself for not attending to my main difficulty is rather laughable than otherwise. He informs me he was of opinion that that part of my communication which related to political abolitionism, was designed for the Rev. J. Clarke, and not for him. The priests often ironize us laymen for our charity; they say when we hear them deliver the lessons of duty, that we are so charitable as to give all to our neighbors and take none to ourselves. It would seem from this specimen that the priests can very adroitly do the same thing; for nothing else but a very great stretch of charity could have made such an inference as the above.

After thus apologizing for his neglect, he attempts at last to meet the main question; that is, he attempts to shew that ministers and the religious press might take a part in certain questions should they even assume a political aspect, but he looses the whole subject in a very dense "fog." If we understand his twisted up paragraph he makes two arguments, 1st, should politicians interfere with the rites and obligations of religion, he thinks they ought to be resisted by the ministry and the religious press, though they had connected religion with politics. If ever politicians should interfere with the duties of religion and conscience, they assuredly ought to be resisted,—but how?—by the weapons of truth, firmness and christian forbearance. Not by getting up a set of candidates for office, and thus bringing the Church in political contact with the State. This would be going into the devil's own territory to fight him, instead of keeping upon gospel ground.

His second argument, if we understand him, is, in substance, that slavery is a moral question, and therefore a subject on which the Church and State might unite. A moral question indeed! Has the gentleman not yet learned that nearly all political questions are moral questions? The politician, or jurist, has to do with the rights of men, the moralist, or divine, with the duties of men. Every right has its correspondent duty, and every duty has its correspondent right,—duty and right are intimately connected, and bear the relation of debt and credit. It has been made a question by politicians, whether a man should be imprisoned for debt. If man has a *right* to his personal liberty under all circumstances, then, it is the politician's *duty* to throw off his shackles and let him go free; free from prison, free from servitude. It has also been made a question, whether a man's life should be taken for any capital offence whatever. If man has a *right* to his life under all circumstances, except when taken away by the act of God who gave it, then it is the *duty* of the politician to abolish the law which inflicts capital punishment. Now, suppose the churches were all to unite in asking the public authorities to repeal the laws which inflict death for capital crimes, and after teasing candidates for office with a thousand perplexing questions, relating to the matter, finding they were not likely to succeed, should ultimately get up a set of officers who would carry out their designs, and put the religious press and all ecclesiastical councils in requisition to sustain their election. Would this be right? Sure the question is a moral one, and one too of a higher grade than the question of personal liberty, because it involves life and death. If the gentleman answers this question affirmatively, he then throws down all the barriers between Church and State, if negatively he decides against his own argument. The shifts that abolitionists make to try to get out of this predicament is not very complimentary to their heads or hearts, one or the other.

The worthy gentleman still evinces a disposition to make me out an infidel. He fixes upon my expression "convert to christianity," and after wresting my meaning, and giving it one to suit his own purpose, insinutes again that I must be an infidel. As I was writing to a Methodist I used the term "conversion" in a Methodistic sense. The Methodist clergy are always talking about converting people to Christ, or christianity, but they are not understood to mean that these people were all previously infidels, but that they were not in possession of experimental religion. Now, I think, my worthy friend, you ought to be ashamed of this kind of quibbling. It shews you are rather hard run for objections when you have to seek them in this way. I by no means claim an exemption from error, or deny that I am deficient in many duties, but it does not well comport wrth the character of the New Testament for a minister of the gospel to put the most illiberal constructions upon his words, so as to make his neighbor out worse than he really is. I can see no other motive he has in this matter, but to bring on me the suspicion of infidelity, so as to destroy the force of my arguments. Such, should it be his motive, is nothing more than real political trickery.

Again, when I offered the opinion that the church would do well to let the gentleman "beat the brush awhile," he almost raises the murder shout, and cries out "Spanish inquisition!"—Be easy, my friend,—all I meant, is, that the church would do well to attend to the principle of rotine in office or to privilege. I read of one of your brethren shouting from the top of the mountains, and of another being stationed beyond where the bears live; and I simply, sir, gave it as my opinion that the church ought to let you take your turn in "beating the brush;" that to give you an opportunity of breathing the pure mountain air awhile might have a salutary influence in regulating your temperament, as you had become an agitator. And pray, what tyranny was there in this? Why should you not take your turn of the harder appointments with your brethren? Ah! sir, take care, I am somewhat afraid, though you may not even be conscious of it, that under all this flouncing there is a secret desire for privilege and promotion; or why should you thus treat a proposition, which required of you no more than to take your equal share of ministerial toils, with the cry of oppression? As it respects the charge of my being ignorant of your Discipline; it is not to be expected that I have the same opportunity, with yourself, of understanding all its practical operations.

In reply to my charge of his becoming a partyman, he responds that he belongs to the "Methodist party." Indeed! And how much better, pray, are they than other parties? As it respects the Methodist authorities you propose parading, if this controversy should continue, you can save yourself the trouble, for we have all seen them a dozen times. Besides, they are entirely irrevalent to this subject. The abstract principles of slavery is not the question in controversy; about these, if I understand the thing, we are agreed. It is about political action in churches that we differ. If you can furnish any instance where Mr. Wesley used the pulpit, the religious press or his ecclesiastical councils, to promote the election of civil officers, that would be directly to the point.

In conclusion, let us see again where we differ. The gentleman thinks there is little or no difference between us, yet he has written a long article in reply to me. But he has attributed to me sentiments which I did not avow, and then employed himself in answering them. He has been engaged at what some call fighting phantoms. The main difference, if I understand it, between us, is, that he considers the ministry and the church have a right, and that it is their duty, in their official capacity, to do all they can to promote the interest of the present abolition enterprize.

Here we are fairly at issue. When this abolition question was first started, it was proposed to succeed by moral suasion, and the charge of political designs was repulsed with much apparent indignation, as a slander upon the enterprize. While it retained this ground, it was a fit subject for the minister and the religious press. But the inefficacy of moral suasion was ultimately discovered, and the Anti-Slavery Society passed a resolution to question all candidates for office upon their abolition faith, and to vote for them, irrespective of parties, who would return favorable answers. After this, the abolition press was filled with political action. Now, this resolution fairly identified the abolition question with politics. But still farther, a convention was called this spring, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a distinct political party. I believe most of the States that had formed abolition societies were represented in this convention; they have agreed on separate political action, and now have their candidates in the field. It is true, we are told by those abolition papers, who find themselves pressed with this difficulty, that the Anti-Slavery Society had nothing to do with this convention more than with the political convention at Baltimore. &c. I reply to this; first, that the act of this convention was of higher authority, than such an act would have been at an ordinary meeting of the society, because the convention was called for the special purpose of considering that very question; secondly, it was only carrying out the act of the Anti-Slavery Society above referred to,—beside, there is no act of the Anti-Slavery Society, protesting against it; nor do I hear much objection in private; but all seem to think that abolition must ultimately assume that attitude.

Now, after all this, to say that the Anti-Slavery Society has not abandoned its original ground, is assuredly disingenuous. If it has not forsaken its original position, and assumed a political phases, I must confess that I am not capable of knowing white from black. Those abolition papers which require us to believe that all things remain as they were at the beginning, certainly presume a good deal upon our credulity.

But this changing the attitude of the Anti-Slavery enterprize, I admit, does not alter the moral nature of the question. It only changes the medium through which we are to operate.—We are not permited, now, through our official ecclesiastical organs, to act upon the subject, without contravening the spirit of our American institutions, and doing violence to public opinion, though each citizen retains the right to operate politically, or through the government, in any way he may think proper. We are not prohibited action, but we are to act as citizens and not as religionists.

To sum up our difference in a word; I think Mr. D. wrong in meddling with exciting questions, foreign from his main duty. I also think him wrong in requiring the religious press to serve a political cause, but, as he remarks, hope that we shall still feel that we are friends.

Very respectfully, in much haste, &c.,

J. SMITH.

Sugar Grove, Ohio, May, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PLEASANT HILL, O., MAY 16, 1840.

Brother Springer: Our third quarterly meeting for this circuit is just closed.—We were favored with the labors of Bro. Brown which proved profitable to the meeting; one antinomian was completely striped of his principles. A sinner who was thought to be gospel hardened was converted, and he and his wife joined the church. We received at this meeting *ten* on probation.

Since my last, we held a protracted meeting at Hartwood meeting house.—*Eleven* were received at this meeting, making in all, since conference, *one hundred.* To God be all the glory.

Your excellent paper has been very useful among us this year. I have no doubt but the cheering intelligence it communicates throughout the district, has had a fine influence in promoting the work of God. Now, as our people are well pleased to have such a medium of intelligence, they ought to do their best to sustain you. I hope to be able, from my circuit, to make a return of all the subscription money for the Recorder, perhaps upwards of $60, before conference. Yours, in Christ,

THOMAS FOSTER, Sup't.

N. B. Brother Clancy will please excuse me for not attending his quarterly meeting, as our quarterly conference has so changed my rout on this circuit that it will be impracticable. T. F.

RUMLEY, SHELBY, O., May 18, 1840.

Brother Springer: We have not that pleasing intelligence to communicate from Miami circuit, that we see from other places, though we are not discouraged. We held a two day meeting on the 11th and 12th of April, at which we had the Divine presence and some good appeared to be done. We held another on Panther creek, second and third of May, at which the word was made powerful to sinners while believers rejoiced.

I have just returned from our third quarterly meeting, on Leatherwood, Seneca county, at which we were favored with the labors of Brothers Guest and D. H. Stephens. They labored faithfully, and I hope the seed sown will produce much fruit.

We have had some additions to the church this year, and have general peace among brethren. Yours, &c.

JOHN PARKE.

SHELBY CO. O., MAY 19, 1840.

Brother Springer: Our third quarterly meeting in Springfield station closed the 11th inst. It was a very profitable meeting, though no accession to the church.

I expect, no preventing providence, to commence a protracted meeting in Springfield the third day of July next. The aid of Brothers Hunt, Moore, Paul, Barnes of Cincinnati, Clemens, Little, Dalbey and Hibben is urgently solicited. Our fourth quarterly meeting is to embrace the first Lord's day in August next. We wish the brethren to bear this in mind also.

Yours, &c. D. H. STEPHENS.

To the President of the Pitt'gh. District.

LIGONIER MISSION, MAY 16, 1840.

Dear Brother: As much of the year has passed without your receiving any information from me, with regard to this mission, I will now drop you a few lines.—We arrived here about the middle of October and found three societies, but two of them were in a disorganized state. Finding that we had the number of societies and members required by our Discipline to hold a quarterly conference, we accordingly appointed our first. This meeting was held in Nov'r., at Knox's school house, at which, we had the assistance of brothers Hazlett and Turner. At this meeting we had no accession to the church; but several who had joined the church under conviction experienced religion.

During the winter, we made but little progress; but since the spring has commenced, we have been greatly blessed. We have lately held two protracted meetings, at which, we have beheld a display of the goodness of our heavenly Father, in the conviction and conversion of sinners. At the first, which was held at Knox's school house, we had the assistance of Bro. Robison. The fruits of this revival were fifteen added to the church. The last of the above meetings which was our third quarterly meeting, was held at Stallstown, where there has been a spiritual dearth. At this meeting we had the assistance of Bro. Shearer, and best of all the presence of our Master. Though we commenced this meeting under unfavorable circumstances, it ended well. Several, we trust, were converted,—five were added to the church.

At this place we have met with much opposition of late, but the Lord has graciously acknowledged us, and if He is for us, why need we care who is against us? Our present prospects are quite encouraging. We have taken in several new appointments, and at some of them, we hope soon, to raise societies. Our last quarterly conference determined that we should hold a camp meeting, at which, we hope, that we shall have your presence. As you have not yet visited us, we shall be glad if you can do so at that time; if not, any other will be acceptable.

I remain your brother in Christ,

W. W. TIPTON.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 3, 1840.

A TORNADO IN MISSOURI.—A violent tornado recently occurred in Washington county, Missouri. The log cabins of the inhabitants were torn up and scattered; one little boy who was playing near his father's house, was taken up and thrown against a tree with so much violence that his brains were dashed out.

THE NATCHEZ TORNADO.—The Louisville Journal states that the family of Mr. H. P. Postlethwaite was preserved in this singular way: one of the children became frantic or alarmed and ran into the cellar—the other members of the family followed, and just as they all reached the cellar the house was blown off. The family of Mr. Watt of the firm of Burke, Watt & Co. were accidentally led to leave the dinner table and go out in the yard, and instantly the room they had left was blown down.

The Journal adds:

It is stated that many persons were blown from the streets into the river.—How far the ravages of this storm extended we did not learn. Some say, that it was not felt in its greatest violence any where but in and near Natchez; but this is hardly probable. At Napoleon, Arkansas, 24 hours after the storm at Natchez, a house was blown down and a flat boat sunk with 5 men. A gentleman informs us, that he saw the ravages of a recent tornado above Vicksburgh, and conjectures that it was the same storm. At 5 o'clock on the day following there was a violent hail storm in Louisville, which passed through Frankfort.

The Globe says the terrible tornado which destroyed Natchez, is, we lament to find, described in private letters received in this city, as having been more destructive than the particulars in the newspaper indicate.

TORNADO AT NATCHEZ.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Natchez, May 8, 1840.

The horrid account I gave in mine of yesterday of the awful destruction by the tornado, which swept over this city, cannot convey to you any idea of the devastation that has been occasioned by it.—Natchez is overwhelmed—the whole lower town is gone, except Sands cotton, and T. M. Falconer's store. The loss of life in that quarter has been great—the extensive buildings of the Rail Road Company are a heap of ruins; so is also the greater part of the town. The light-house, and dwellings around it, with the Planter's Hotel on the bluff, were blown tirely away. I stood upon an eminence this morning, overlooking the whole city. The sight was heart rending; and it presented, in comparison, as dismal a picture as did New York, after the memorable fire of 1835.

While I write, the town bell is ringing, to assemble the citizens, for the purpose of deliberating upon what course of action may be best to be pursued. The people are houseless: Berlow's Hotel is like an hospital. I have been there; and have witnessed the excruciating pain of poor fellows undergoing surgical operations, in the extraction of splinters from their bodies, setting of limbs, &c. The sight of crushed bodies—the moans of the wounded—the passing by of coffins—and the universal desolation—presents a distressing aspect, and I am perfectly unmanned. It would seem that the hand of Almighty God had fallen upon the South! One scourge follows another, in sad reverse,—and in addition to this fearful calamity, the inhabitants on the other side of the river are apprehending still further devastation, in a threatened overflowing of the river; which is very high, and still rising. Such was the ruin at the landing, "under the hill," that when the boat arrived, at 4 this morning, they all on board supposed they had not reached Natchez. All the New Yorkers here are safe. The plantations around the city are uninjured. With praiseworthy alacrity, many wealthy men, such as Colonel Bingham and others, have repaired to the city with their large gangs of slaves, and are clearing the streets of trees and timbers. You can judge of the force of the storm when I tell you that Parker's Exchange, with brick walls at least thirty inches thick, is crumbled to a mass.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.—A little before twelve o'clock, on last Wednesday night, the citizens of Alton were aroused from their slumbers by an explosion incomparably louder, as well as by far more destructive, than the discharge of one hundred pieces of the heaviest ordnance. Hundreds immediately hurried towards State street, from the direction of which the report seemed to have proceeded; when it was ascertained that it was occasioned by the blowing up of the Powder Magazine, situated on the southern declivity of the bluff, a few rods west of the Penitentiary, and containing at the time upwards of *six tons of powder.* To describe with some degree of minuteness the damage done by this catastrophe, would fill several columns of our journal. Suffice it, therefore, to remark, in general terms, that scarcely one single building, within the thickly settled part of the city, remains uninjured; and that some of those nearest the site of the magazine have been literally reduced to a heap of ruins. Chimnies demolished—roofs started, and nearly blown off—windows and window frames shivered to atoms—are among the results of the explosion.—But, although fragments of the stones of which the magazine had been constructed were hurled with resistless force in every direction, some of them to the distance of upwards of a mile, perforating houses, and overthrowing every thing which stood in their way, no life has been lost, nor, so far as our information extends, has any serious injury been done to the person of any one.

Of the many hair-breadth escapes which have come to our knowledge, we may briefly notice the following.—Mr. J. H. HODGES and his wife were sleeping in their house on Market street, about one-third of a mile from the magazine. A piece of stone, supposed to weigh about fifty pounds perforated the roof of their dwelling; and forcing its way through the garret floor, descended in a slanting direction within a few inches of their heads, and broke through the partition into an adjoining room without doing either of them the least injury.—Mrs. Tomlinson and her daughter were in like manner asleep in the same bed at their residence on Third street, having between them a child about two years old—belonging to a gentleman of this place who had lost his wife—of whom Mrs. T. was taking care. Seeing the flash, the worthy woman, alarmed for the safety of her precious charge, immediately snatched it up and hugged it to her bosom; when a heavy stone, bursting through the building, fell between mother and daughter, in the very place previously occupied by the child, without touching either of them. Another large fragment of stone forced its way in like manner through the building occupied by the family of Mr. T. Clifford, on State street, and fell in the corner of a lower room where his children had slept for several months past; but his wife, by some unaccountable impulse, having moved their bed a few hours previously to a different part of the house, they all escaped unhurt.—Two young girls, whose names we have not heard, were also sleeping in the same bed, in another part of the city, when a heavy stone fell immediately between them, slightly grazing the limbs of one, but inflicting no material injury on either.

The belief universally prevails that the explosion was the work of some desperate villian or villians; but although every exertion has been used for the detection of the perpetrators, they still remain undiscovered. Two individuals were taken up on suspicion on Wednesday; but discharged after having been subjected to a rigid examination—no evidence, sufficient to justify their detention, being brought forward against them. It will be observed, by an advertisement in another column, that a reward of $500 has been offered by the Common Council for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.— The damages done to buildings and other property by the explosion are estimated at not less than $25,000.—*Alton, Ill. Telegraph, May 23.*

THE CHINESE AND THE BRITISH.—*The Effects of Opium.*—We look with deep anxiety for further details from China, in relation to the difficulty between that power and the British authorities. According to our last advices, the British superintendent had determined upon a blockade, which was about to be carried into effect. A powerful force was also expected from India; and should the Chinese persist in their efforts, something like war will be the inevitable consequence. The general opinion in this country is, that the Chinese, although one of the most ancient nations on the earth, and certainly one of the most populous, are but little acquainted with the arts of war, and unable to stand up and contend with anything like success against British power. In contrast with this notion, we may direct attention to a statement recently made by Sir James Graham in the House of Commons.—He described the Chinese empire, as inhabited by 350,000,000 of human beings, all directed by the will of one man, all speaking one language, all governed by one code of laws, all professing one religion, all actuated by the same feelings of national pride and prejudice, tracing their origin not by centuries but by tens of centuries, transmitted to them in regular succession under a patriarchal government without interruption; and boasting of their education, of their printing, of their civilization, of the art, "the conveniences, and many of the luxuries of life existing there, when Europe was still sunk in barbarism, and when the light of knowledge was obscure in the western hemisphere. But, apart from their numbers, apart from what he had mentioned with respect to that unity which was strength, he called the attention of the House to their immense wealth. They possessed an annual revenue of £30,000,000, regularly collected; they had no debt, they inhabited the largest and fairest portion of Asia; more than one-third of that country they cultivated, under the finest climate, unwearied industry, the soil most fertile was watered by vast rivers, and intersected by a canal 1,200 miles in length, one of the standing wonders of the world; and in every portion of that immense empire there was one uniformity of system, one jealous suspicion of strangers, evinced both on the shores of the Yellow Sea and all along on the confines of Ava, Nepaul, and Bokhara.—Surely, then, he was justified in the outset in asking, the House whether it was not wiser to trade than to quarrel with such a people—whether it was not better to conciliate them by the arts of peace than to vex them with the threats and cruelties of war?"

Despite all this, however, we incline to the opinion that China will speedily yield. We nevertheless believe that Great Britain is engaged in a work of gross moral wrong, and that she is so engaged in violation of the opinions and feelings of a large portion of her own population.—The Opium Trade is justly considered as only inferior in iniquity to the Slave Trade; and the conduct of the Chinese in endeavoring to suppress it, is entitled to the approbation of every Christain on the face of the earth. As early as 1834 the Chinese Government prohibited the trade in opium, took strong measures to suppress it, and thus concluded their edict of prohibition:—

"Let the Hong merchants likewise be commanded to enjoin commands on the English barbarian merchants, that they are mutually to examine and inquire, and that if one vessel smuggle and evade the duties, all the vessels shall be immediately prohibited trading; that thus they may themselves be caused severally to investigate and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure and perfect."

The result of this difficulty may, however, prove seriously important. A radical English paper, in adverting to the subject, holds this language.—Sir Robert Peel's statement of the dreadful extent of demoralization in the interior of China, produced by this infernal traffic, ought to make a strong impression on our countrymen. When the Chinese connived at this trade it was in its infancy, and confined to one seaport. Latterly it was carried into the rivers far up the country and became every where an intolerable nuisance. Lord Palmerston treats the subject with indecent levity. He considers it as a bullion question arising out of the alarm of the Chinese Government at the export of silver in payment for the opium. He further states that the Chinese themselves begin to cultivate the poppy, and that their law against the trade is a sort of corn law passed in order to protect the home grower.—Whether all this, or any part of this, be true or not, has nothing whatever to do with the question, for we have no right to violate their laws of trade, whatever they may be. What should we feel if the French or Russians seriously advanced a claim of right to import corn into England, because our Corn Laws were palpably founded upon unjust principles. The war may be very serious to us, for although the Chinese may be impotent the contest may involve us in quarrels with the Burmese, the Americans and Russians, as well as the Persians. It is unsafe as it is disgraceful to provoke a war with a foreign power on a calculation that they are unable to resist our strength.

Of the appalling effects of Opium, a recent writer furnishes the following vivid picture:—

"Those who begin its use at twenty may expect to die at thirty years of age.—The countenance becomes pallid, the eyes assume a wild brightness, the memory fails, the gait totters. mental and moral courage sinks, and frightful marasmus or atrophy reduces the victim to a ghastly spectacle, who has ceased to live before he has ceased to exist. There is no slavery so complete as that of the opium-taker; once habituated to its doses as a fictitious stimulant, every thing will be endured rather than the privation; and the unhappy being endures all the consciousness of his own degraded state, while he is ready to sell his wife and children, body and soul, for the continuance of his wretched and transient delight—transient, indeed—for, at length, the utmost effect produced is a temporary suspension of agony; and finally, no dose of the drug will remove or relieve a suffering which it is utterly impossible to describe. The pleasurable sensations and imaginative ideas arising at first soon pass away: they become fainter, and at last give place to horrid dreams, appalling pictures of death, spectres of fearful visage haunt the mind, the light of heaven is converted into the gloom of hell—sleep, balmy sleep, has fled for ever—night succeeds day only to be clothed with never-ending horrors, incesant sickness, vomiting, diarrhœa, and total cessation of the digestive functions ensue, and death at last brings with it annihilation of the corporeal structure, the sole relief to the victim of sensual and criminal indulgence."—*Bicknell.*

THE CASE OF MRS. GENERAL GAINES.—We find the following particulars of this interesting case in the New Orleans Bulletin:

This was a suit brought by the complainants for the estate of Daniel Clark, deceased and devised by him to his only child Myra Clark, the wife of Gen. Gaines, by virtue of his last will, dated in July, 1813, against Richard Relf and Beverly Chew, the pretended executors of the said Clark, under a revoked will, dated in May, 1811—a will hastily made on the occasion of his having determined on a sea voyage, and revoked by his will of July, 1813.

The documentary evidence, with the testimony of several respectable witnesses, clearly established the will of 1813, its existence up to the time of Mr. Clark's death, and of the mysterious disappearance of that will, while Richard Relf had improperly possessed himself, at the moment of Daniel Clark's death, of *the key* of the case where the said last will was deposited, and soon afterwards produced the will of 1811, had it probated, and under it, disposed of and preyed upon, and continued to dispose of and prey upon, the vast estate of Daniel Clark, testator, for near a quarter of a century. For near twenty years of that time the lawful heiress, Myra Clark, resided in and near the city of Philadelphia, in the family of Colonel and Mrs. Davis, as *their daughter*, under the name of Myra Davis, ignorant of her real name, parentage and *rights*, until the twenty-fourth year of her age, when Colonel Davis apprised her of these important facts. After this discovery she married Mr. W. W. Whitney, who in taking legal measures to recover her estate, was thrown into prison, and otherwise persecuted with a fury worthy of a Spanish inquisition, until he lost his life. This persecution was continued against the widowed Myra and her orphan children until they and their sufferings were made known to Gen. Gaines who in his youth, and upon his first visit to Louisiana, in 1793, had enjoyed the friendship of her father. In his efforts to learn from her how he could best contribute to vindicate her rights, he made to her proposals of marriage, which were accepted. The evidence and the law were ably and eloquently summoned up and presented to the court by her counsel, Grymes, Chinn, and Peyton, and by Mr. McHenry on the part of the defendants. The decree of the court fully sustained the rights of the plaintiff under the will of 1813, and ordered that the property sold under the will of 1811 should be restored to Myra Clark Gaines the only child of Daniel Clark, and his legitimate and lawful heiress.

We have already stated that since the Canal and Rail Road connections between Baltimore and the Pennsylvania works have been completed, an active competition has been maintained by the several Lines engaged in the transportation business between Baltimore and Pittsburgh and that the rates of freight had been materially reduced. Those who will take the trouble to refer to the advertisements in this paper will find that goods and merchandize are now transported from Baltimore to Pittsburgh at much cheaper rates than they are conveyed from Philadelphia to the same place. In order to prove this, we place in parallel colums the rates of the Lines between the two cities respectively:

	Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.		Baltimore to Pittburgh.
Coffee & Codfish,	$0,95	per 100 lbs.	0,80
Groceries,	1,10	"	0,75
Steel,	1,40	"	1,25
Hardware,	1,40	"	1,25
Queens, in Crates	1,40	"	1,25
Dry Goods,	1,50	"	1,25
Fish, (Mackerel)	1,75	"	1,75
Herring,	1,50	"	1,50

Baltimore American.

A tremendous freshet was occasioned last week in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., by a succession of heavy rains. Great damage was done—many mills, bridges, &c., were washed away.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.—An English paper states that the revenues of England and France are about the same. The debt of the former absorbs two-thirds; of the latter, one-third. Out of the remainder, Great Britain supports her establishment; but France spends the whole of her income and has an annual deficit of about two millions sterling.

INVASION OF TEXAS.—Letters from Houston, dated the 21st of April, have been received in New Orleans, stating that so strong is the impression that Mexico designs to invade Texas, every third man has been called out by the government and marched to the frontier. The Centralists have defeated the Federalists a second time, at Moretoz, a small town fifteen leagues from the Rio Grande, and are directing their steps toward the Bexar. A letter from that place dated the 5th April, says that the territory of Texas was already invaded by the Centralist army, numbering over two thousand men, and carrying eight pieces of artillery.—It states also that a great many Cherokee Indians have joined the Mexicans.

GEN. GRATIOT'S CASE.—The Jury in this case, which was lately tried at St. Louis, have returned a verdict in favor of the United States for $31,056,93.

The claim of the United States was founded on certain sums of money which came into Gen. Gratiot's hands as Chief Engineer, and for which he had not accounted. In 1836, about the period of the anticipated war with France, an appropriation of $50,000 was made for the purpose of repairing the fort "LaGrand Terre," in Louisiana. The disbursement of this money was to be made by Gratiot, as head of the Engineer Department. He drew the money on two separate warrants, one for twenty thousand and the other for thirty thousand dollars. In settling his account for the appropriation thus made for this distinct purpose, there was a balance of about thirty thousand dollars unaccounted for, and it was found that the money had not been expended on the Fort.

Gen. Gratiot presented a claim, as an offset to this, to the accounting officer at Washington for extra services performed by him many years before, when superintending the disbursements of moneys at Fortresses Munroe and Calhoun. This claim amounted to about ten thousand dollars.

Subsequent to his removal from office by the President, he presented another claim for thirty six thousand dollars, as pay for extra services while head of the engineer department. These claims were however disallowed by the Court, so that the Jury found no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. The defendant's counsel filed bills of exception, and will take the case up to the Supreme Court.—*N. York Evening Post.*

PLAYING POSSUM.—The particulars of the recent affair at Fort King, are given as follows in the St. Augustine Herald. It is the keenest kind of military tactics on record. "Capt. Raines, commanding that post, prepared a shell with a shirt over it, in such a manner that any attempt to remove the garment would explode the shell. This he placed at a distance from the post. In a little while the shell was heard to explode, and Capt. Raines repaired to the spot, when he discovered Indian signs, a pony track, and some blood. So pleased was he at the success of the experiment, that he placed another shell similarly prepared, covered with a blanket, and retired. It exploded, and on going to the spot, it was discovered that the Indians had tied an *oppossum* to it, and in its exertions to escape, had expoded the shell. The Indians had stationed themselves, and as they came up, fired upon the troops, killing one sergeant and one private, and wounding Captain Raines mortally, and three privates.—The Indians are variously estimated, from sixty to ninety in number."

BOY'S PLAY.—When a parcel of lads are together, it may be noticed that if one of the most irascible is stepped upon, and resents it, the rest immediately follow suit, for the fun of seeing him fight, or for the mere purpose of bravado. Certain of our contemporaries appear resolved to keep up the memory of their childish sports, and continue as men, what they commenced as boys. Mr. Cooper, the novelist, betrayed an unhappy temper in relation to a newspaper attack; and did what could only be regarded as an act of great foolishness. He commenced a libel suit; and forthwith a great number of papers have fallen into the fashion, and tried their best to provoke him into a libel suit too. If they have succeeded, surely they cannot complain. Mr. Cooper certainly does not pursue the wisest course; nor do the editors. Both parties in this novel controversy, are making themselves sufficiently ridiculous, but Mr. C. may be assured that he will have the worst of it.

Fayetteville, N. C., was visited on Saturday by a terrible storm which continued about ten minutes, and covered a space about 4 miles wide by perhaps 30 in length, in all of which the ground is covered with fallen vegetation, or the leaves and branches of trees. The hail commenced falling in small bodies, but increased to the size of a man's fist; and some stones were measured which were found to be from nine and a half to twenty inches in circumference. It destroyed the greater part of the growing crops and gardens within its range, pelted down all the fruit, and broke perhaps 20,000 to 30,000 panes of glass in Fayetteville alone. Pigeons flying in the air were knocked down dead, poultry were killed, horses standing in the street were frightened, and galloped off in all directions, and a scene of alarm unparalelled was exhibited.

MR. ADAMS' ACCIDENT.—We mentioned on Wednesday that Mr. Adams received a serious injury on Monday, from a fall, and we are happy to be able to-day to state that it was less severe than was feared. The following account is from the correspondence of the N. Y. Courier:

At the moment of the adjournment of the House on yesterday, in crossing the hall, his toe caught in the floor matting, (which was not properly secured) and stumbling, he fell with great force, partly on his right side, and dislocated his right shoulder. He was assisted to a carriage, and conveyed to the apartments of the Hon. James Munro. After some delay, several physicians were in attendance. Great difficulty was experienced in setting the dislocated limb, and consequently great suffering endured. During the whole operation, not a murmur, and scarcely a groan escaped this venerable man.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle, commening at 10 o'clock. From the annual report we learn that within the past year 20 life directors and 316 members have been added to the Society, by the payment of the requisite sums for that purpose. Twenty-three new auxiliaries have been organized. The receipts of the year from all sources, amount to $87,355 09; being an increase of $2,227 83 over those of the previous year. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Depository in the course of the year, is 157,261; being an increase of 22,324 over the issues of the previous year. These books are in various languages, and have been widely dispersed among our new settlements, among emigrants, seamen, boatmen, and others.—*New York paper.*

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The P. M. General, in his annual report, recently made, states that the radical change in the rates of postage on letters recently adopted in Great Britian, has attracted much attention in the United States, and that to enable him to furnish Congress with information on that subject, and on all others connected with the post office establishments in several of the considerable European countries, he has despatched one of the special agents of the Post Office Department to Europe, with instructions to visit them in person, and furnish minute details of their organization and operations. He states that many documents, and some interesting particulars have been received from him, but no detailed report. As soon as such a report is received, it is to be laid before Congress.

COM. ELLIOTT'S TRIAL.—Monday and Tuesday were principally occupied with the examination of witnesses in relation to the case of Midshipman Barton. This young man fought a duel with one of the other midshipmen of the schooner Shark, and received a ball in the leg, sadly shattering the bone. He was taken, at his own request, on board of the Constitution instead of the Shark, and the allegation against Com. Elliott, which is not disputed, is, that he would not permit him to remain there. The whole evidence turns upon his subsequent sufferings, on board the Shark, and on shore, where he was afterwards moved. We shall hesitate to implicate Com. Elliott in any thing but the charge of ordering the removal, till we hear the other side.

New Counterfeits of the United States Bank, of the denomination of $10, have made their appearance simultaneously here and at Philadelphia. Their general appearance is calculated to deceive those not familiar with bank notes. The impression is not so heavy as on the genuine notes, particularly of the heads, and Pennsylvania coat of arms; the latter, at the foot of the notes, nearly indistinct, and the portraits poor imitations. Date January 1, 1823, letter A. payable to bearer. Signatures of S. Mason, and G. W. Fairman, for Cashier and President smaller, and not so free as in the genuine, but still pretty good imitations. The banking house at the top very like the genuine.—*New York paper.*

MUTINY.—By a letter dated St. Augustine, May 8, we have intelligence of mutinous conduct among the U. S. troops at Pilatka, Fa., under the command of Brevet Major Ashby, who, being absent, the temporary command devolved on Lt. Merrill. This officer's orders respecting the removal of some prisoners being disregarded by a subaltern, the company was ordered to parade, which command was also disobeyed, and Lt. Merrill subjected to personal violence. Dr. Hitchcock at this point interfered, and knocking down several of the mutineers something like restored was order. A carbine levelled at him fortunately missed fire.

W. D. DABNEY.—We learn from the Richmond Star, that on Tuesday Mr. Dabney was arrested at the instance of the commonwealth, and immediately bailed in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Bail to almost any amount could have been promptly obtained, such is the kindly feeling that prevails towards him. On Wednesday he was introduced as a witness on the part of the commonwealth. His testimony was mainly confined, during the day, to identifying and proving checks, and, therefore, imparted but little satisfaction to the interested crowd in the court room. It was conceded by the counsel of Green, that Dabney was a competent witness.

...IE RECORDER.

...ZANESVILLE:

...ESDAY, ... JUNE 3, 1840.

...Rev. John Mitchell, of Lewis county, ..., departed this life on the 29th of April

...G. Birney and Thomas Earle, the nom... the late Albany Abolition Convention, ... Presidency and Vice Presidency, have ... their acceptance of the nomination.

...S BOOK.—The June number of this peri... before us, in its usual style of neatness. ...hments,—Summer Fashions, colored— ...gravings and two pages of music.

...said that the Anti-Slavery Society, at ... e meeting, determined by a large vote, ...of political action; but that a majority ...osed to the organization of a distinct ... party.

...hursday, the 17th of March last, Elijah ... who was in the 81st year of his age, and ...een under mental derangement for about ...ars, wandered off from the verge of the ...creek settlement, Lewis county, Va., in... wilderness, and though diligent search ...y made for him, he was not found until ...wing Wednesday, having perished but a ...s before discovered.

...IDDLETOWN FARMER," (Butler county, ...is the name of a paper, the first number ...h we have just received, printed and ...d by J. PERCIVAL. This paper is the ...r of the *Middletown Mail* which was ...d by Mr. Gallagher, and was neutral in ... The present incumbent says it is fairly ...ned they cannot get along there on neu...itical ground; so he comes out for HAR-

PRICES CURRENT.

...LADELPHIA, MAY 23.—FLOUR. The ...brought by the British Queen, showing a ...in Flour in England, to 27s a 27s 6d per ...stopped all purchases for shipment thence, ... market has been quite inactive. Small ... Pennsylvania Flour, on the Delaware at ...on Broad street and on the Schuylkill at ... 4 62½ per bbl.; western has been steady ...; to-day, holders are firm at these rates. ...ell.

...D OF ANTIQUITY.—We have before us a ...found among the papers of the late Moses ...f Newton Township, which was written ...f the 12th month, 1716, or one hundred ...nty four years since. It is addressed to ... James, Jr., Penselvania, West Town, ...ter county, in America, to be left at y'd ...rania Cofee-house, in Burchin lain, for ...omas Nixone to desire him to take it and ...it to the above named person, and if he ..., to send it y'd next opportunity, carry... ...l, to London." The body of the letter ...good hand, to appearance, but the style ...ing the letters is so different from the ..., that it would be extremely difficult to ...r it. The endorsement, above quoted, ... different hand, elegantly executed. It ...e signature of MOSES JAMES.

...WHEAT CROP.—We have looked careful... our exchanges, to gather information ...rence to the prospects of the present wheat ...t we find the papers so engaged in poli... ...t they can think about but little else.— ...r as we can ascertain, the fly has exten... ...destroyed the wheat in the United States. ...at least done so in this State, and altho' ...est published accounts from the East, say ...eat prospects there are fine, yet a private ...eceived in this neighborhood, states, that ...hirty miles from Philadelphia the fly was ...structive; the account justifies the con... that it was even worse there than here. ...e appearance of the wheat fields in the ...y does not promise the abundant yield ...t a short time since was expected. The ...made its appearance in some places, com... great ravages, and, in many instances, ... destroying the grain. Some fields are ...ed up. ...rn that is up, is in many places yellow and ...thy; but many farmers are now planting, ...e weather, to encourage the hope of a good ...—[Cincinnati Gazette. ...e farmers in our vicinity inform us that ... is making considerable havoc among the ... crops. Some of our farmers have plough... ...their wheat fields and put them in corn." ...esden Chronicle. ...re is considerable old wheat, corn and oats ...s country, more that will be used or mar... ...this season.

...will be seen by the following that the Ame... ...Anti-Slavery Society, at their late meeting ...w York, have had a separation: ...roceedings of the Business Meeting of the ...S. Society.*—We have already given our ...s information of the measures which have ...ome time in operation, to carry the Ame... ...Anti-Slavery Society in favor of the *new* ...is concerning woman's rights and the no... ...government theory. A strong party feel... ...as raised for this purpose last year, which ...ded to some extent. And about five hun... ...f this same party were mustered and bro't ... anniversary meeting, last week, from the ...of Massachusetts, for the avowed purpose ...ntifying the *American* Society with that ...n. And as this was a greater number than ...in attendance from all the other parts of ...untry, they, of course, carried their pur... ...and appointed a woman on the business ...ittee; and also, a number of females on ...ecutive committee! ...e same scenes of strife, which occurred last ...were enacted over again, at the late meet... ...and in the midst of them, one or two fe... ...attempted to debate questions under dis... ...n! Apprehending this state of things, the ...y and long-tried President of the society, ...efore sent in the following letter:

Joshua Leavit, Rec. Sec. A. A. S. Society.

...EAR SIR; Apprehending a recurrence of the ...s witnessed last year at our business meet... ...and resolved not to be found contending ...my abolition brethren, I shall not be pres... ...with you, and request that you will commu... ...e to the society, that I do not wish to be ...dered a candidate for the office I have hith... ...ccupied.

That God may overrule the machinations of disorganizers among us, and save us from the disgrace I apprehend, is the prayer of your friend,

A. TAPPAN.

May 12, 1840.

As the above measures were evidently carried by the votes of the FEMALES, and, convinced that materials of such different affinities could work to better advantage; when apart, over THREE HUNDRED male members withdrew, on the second day of the meeting, and organized the "*American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society;*" Mr. A. Tappan was appointed President, and the same persons (with one exception) are on the executive committee, as have served the other society for a number of years past. Thus, our frinds will perceive the cause is relieved from an incubus, which has, for a year or more, endangered its prosperity. Of the New Society some farther particulars will be given hereafter.——*Zion's Watchman.*

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We have seen an abstract of the proceedings of this body, up to the 18th ultimo. None of the main exciting questions had yet been directly acted on. Silas Comfort appealed from the decision of the Missouri Conference, who had censured him for admitting the testimony of a colored person on the trial of a white member; the decision of the conference was reversed by a vote of 65 to 46. But the General Conference ultimately passed a resolution, in effect, that the testimony of colored persons should not be received against white members in the slave-holding States, by a vote of 75 to 46.

The bishops, in their onward progress for power, have within a few years past, assumed the right to determine what is conference business, and have refused to put questions to the Annual Conferences, that were displeasing to them, though regularly brought up, as the members think. This has made a new, and somewhat exciting question in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of conference rights.—Mr. Dorchester, a Presiding Elder of the New England Conference, in the true spirit of his official creator, refused to put resolutions relating to slavery, to the Westfield quarterly conference, for which he was censured by his Annual Conference, from which he appealed to the General Conference, and the decision of the New England Conference was reversed by a vote of 120 to 17. This decision gives some little idea of the latitude and longitude of the question of conference rights.

D. Ostrander offered a resolution "in favor of *instructing the Episcopacy to appoint no preacher to those churches not SECURED to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the trustees have, in any case, refused to received the preachers regularly appointed to them unless they will alter their charters and* SECURE THEM TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Laid on the table." This gentleman, a few years since, connected his name with a number of ministers, in a certificate, published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, avering that they knew of no controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church between the ministers and members as to who should control the church property; and that the "preachers" of said church "never had any desire to own or control the property of the church." We did not see, at the time, how it could be possible but that they knew better, though we did not wish to form an uncharitable opinion on the subject. Reader, just look at the bearing of the above resolution.

Since writing the above we have seen minutes of the General Conference up to the 21st ult. Dr. Bangs' resolution giving the bishops an appeal, in the trial of a preacher, to the General Conference, received the go by. But a resolution is up, giving the bishop the right to arrest the proceedings of an Annual Conference, if he should deem proper, which will probably pass.—The following extract shews that the subject of slavery has been under consideration.

"The great battle is now being fought on Slavery. It commenced yesterday afternoon. Dr. Bangs made his report, when O. Scott took the floor and spoke in opposition to it for about half an hour, at which time the conference adjourned. This morning O. Scott resumed and finished his speech, occupying over an hour to-day. He was followed by Dr. Bangs and Mr. Ryerson, and then by Dr. Capers and Thomas Crowder; the two latter occupied about an hour each. The subject will be resumed and probably discussed all this afternon. The house to-day has been full of spectators, attentive and orderly. You will have a full report hereafter.—*Wesleyan Ob.*

For the Western Recorder.

POLITICS AND CHURCH MATTERS.

Brother Springer: The following sentences appeared in the Western Recorder, of May the 6th, near the close of your remarks on my former communication.

"All our members are opposed to, at least, in this region, is mingling politics with church matters. They wish to keep politics and church action separate."

As the above is said in reference to action on the subject of Slavery and Abolition, I should be glad to know definitely, what you and your members in the vicinity of Zanesville, mean by this *mingling?* Are we to understand you as saying, that a man who acts against slavery in a church capacity, is thereby disqualified to go farther by acting as a citizen, in a political capacity? Or, again; does political action on this subject disqualify a man for church action?

Hitherto, I had supposed that the same man, or body of men, could act in both capacities, either for the promotion of virture, or the suppression of vice, without being subjected to the charge of "mingling politics with church matters." If I am mistaken in this opinion, please to point out the error. Or if you mean something *else* by this *mingling*, please to inform us exactly what it is. This politics is a wonderful thing with certain men. One while, it is represented as having such power and *authority*, as to be a city of refuge for wickedness; any sin brought within its enclosure is not to be named from the sacred desk. At other times, it is regarded as a scare-crow, or something that religious people and especially ministers of the gospel, ought to avoid as they would the plague or cholera.

If a man is likely to fall in with the schemes or measures of the Temperance or Abolition parties, to tell him that they are *political* things, is regarded as saying evil of them by wholesale. Some say in reference to Slavery and Abolition, "wholly refrain." Others say, let the church alone, take hold of the matter. And others again, tell us the church has no business with it; that it is entirely a political matter. But in my humble opinion, as slavery is *both* a political and moral evil; *both* political and moral measures should be used for its entire extirpation from the church and the world.

ROBERT BOYD.

Barnesville, Ohio, May 22, 1840.

We remark, 1st. We did not mean our "members in the vicinity of Zanesville," only; we meant those as far as our paper or correspondence extends, which is as far west of the mountains, as our cause has spread.

2. We did not profess to give our own opinion, but those of our correspondents generally. As for our own part, we have reasons which are satisfactory to us, for not meddling with the subject of Abolition. We have on hand an enterprize against ecclesiastical slavery, which we consider no ways inferior, in point of magnitude, to the other. And, it is our fixed purpose to engage in no exciting controversy whatever, which will disqualify us for the special duty assigned by the order of Providence. Meanwhile, we are agreed to let every other man act for himself, on this and all other subjects, as his conscience dictates to him.

3. You wish to know what is meant by this "mingling." The view that a large portion of our correspondents, as near as we can understand them, entertain, is in substance, this: When the Anti-Slavery Society was organized, being an association distinct from both Church and State, it proposed to procure the abolition of slavery by moral reasoning, and asked the church to co-operate with it for this object; it was considered by most, as a proper question for the action of ecclesiastical bodies; though many at the same time, expressed their fears, that there was a political design, on the part of the leaders of the society, covered up under their operations; but this was repeatedly denied on the part of their lecturers before the public. Well, but it has come to pass that the society has passed a resolution to question all candidates at elections, and to vote for none but abolitionists. And a distinct political organization is now on the way. Now, it is not for us to say whether the society originally intended this or not, or whether they have been driven into it by the perplexities and necessities of their enterprize, but the society has certainly made Abolition a political question, by carrying it to the polls.—Since this event, a considerable portion of our correspondents think the church should not act in her official organs, upon the subject, but leave her members to act as citizens as they might think to be right. It is considered to be impossible to ultimately protect our liberties, unless the Church and State are kept separate, each confining their action to their own appropriate sphere. It is by calling to their aid, the influence of religion, that the despots of Europe, exercise over their subjects the most absolute tyranny.

4. But it appears to us, that a considerable of the difficulty of our Bro. B., grows out of a misapprehension of the province of politics, as we would infer from the following question: "As slavery is *both* a political and moral evil, *both* political and moral means should be used," &c. This would seem to imply that "politics" and "morality" covered different ground; whereas, politics are based on morality, and gives as ample field for using moral motives as religion itself. It is thought, in the present attitude of the Anti-Slavery question, an attempt to urge the churches, in their official capacities, into this enterprize, will be only to divide its friends and weaken the cause. We refer you to an article on the first page, from our correspondent, "J. SMITH." We believe his views of the subject, in his former essays, have been generally approved of by our readers.

ITEMS.

The New Orleans True American states that nearly all the plantations in the vicinity of Lake Providence are under water.

Subscriptions are being made in Canada to rebuild the monument erected to the memory of General Brock, at Kingston.

Strawberries are selling in Washington at 37½ cents a quart. Green Peas at 25 cents a peck. In Philadelphia, 75 cents.

The Earl of Mulgrave, son of the Marquis of Normanby, arrived in Washington on Sunday last, the bearer of despatches to the British Minister.

The ship Shenandoah arrived at Philadelphia on Friday from Liverpool, with emigrants, has been ordered down to the Lazaretto with her passengers, in consequence of having several cases of small pox on board."

On the 10th ult., at Montreal, the waters were so high over the lower wharves that vessels had gangways erected from their decks to the upper wharves, to enable them to discharge and take in cargoes.

CONSUL TRIST.—We understand that this gentleman has been arrested at Washington, by Capt. Wendell, on a charge of false imprisonment, and held to bail in the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Little Rock papers to the 4th ultimo, state that Mr. Steck, one of the editors of the Times, was drowned at that place on the previous day. All the country six miles below Little Rock was inundated.

Lorenzo Pablo, alias Dow, (a Malay) recently tried for and convicted of the murder, on the high seas, of Capt. Wm. B. Langdon, of the brig Frances, of Boston, was sentenced in the United States Circuit Court, on Monday, to death.

CANAL TOLLS.—The amount received for tolls on all the New York State canals, from the 20th day of April, when the navigation commenced, to the 30th of April; is $94,989 54.—*New York Express.*

The New Orleans Bulletin, of May 4, publishes news from Yucatan, via New Orleans, that the whole peninsula has separated from the Central Government, and established a provisional one on the basis of 1824.

About one-third of the bridge over the Connecticut river, at Summer's ferry, was carried away last week. The river was high and the floating timber from above bore against the structure with tremendous force. Loss about three thousand dollars.

By the new law in Louisiana in relation to imprisonment for debt, a man may be taken on a bail writ, and imprisoned until judgment, when he is released whether judgment goes against him or not. A man had better confess judgment at once in such a case.

An old fellow made the acquaintance of a young woman recently on board one of the Mississippi steamboats, and married her on his arrival at Cincinnati. He went to bed drunk, and awoke in the morning to find that his wife and wife's mother had Swartwouted with all his funds.

The person who received four hundred and fifty dollars too much money in payment of a check at the Canal Bank, Portland, a short time since, found out, after spending fifty dollars of it, that he had *a conscience*, and sent the remainder to the Cashier of the bank, with a note to that effect.

WILLIAM M. PRICE ARRESTED.—William M. Price, late United States District Attorney, who has recently returned to this country from France, was yesterday arrested at the suit of the United States, by the District Marshal. After some hours' detention, he was liberated on bail to the amount of $82,000, which he readily procured.

FACTORY BURNED.—The factory at Goffstown, N. H., called the Island Mill, belonging to the Amoskeag Company, took fire about ten o'clock on Thursday night, supposed from a fracture in the flue of the dressing-room, and was totally destroyed. It was the largest factory in the place, and was insured at two offices in this city at $24,000.

APPOINTMENTS.—John M. Niles of Connecticut has been appointed Post Master General, by the President and Senate. The National Intelligencer states that Churchill C. Cambreleng, of New York, has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg.

SUICIDE.—A young man named Worthington, residing near Newmarket, Frederick county, (Md.) shot himself a few days since. And on Wednesday last, a young man in the same county, by the name of George Buxtend, lately married, attempted to destroy himself by firearms, but the shot did not prove fatal, and he is expected to recover.

American stocks, it would appear, are not entirely dead in Europe. It is stated that the North American Trust and Banking Co., have news by the British Queen of further sales of American stocks on their account, to the amount of £750,000. A letter from London of April 30th, says: £100,000 Indiana sterling were negociated in Paris a few since at about 82.

The Troy Mail states that another avalanche came down from Mount Ida, a few days since, a short distance south of the big slide, which did so much mischief a few years ago. The recent slide did no injury, except to upset an old barn. The hill a little south of the old avalanche has cracked along its whole surface, and is hourly in danger of coming down and burying some of the inhabitants at its base.

TRIAL OF GREEN.—The Richmond Whig of Friday last says the examination of Mr. Dabney was continued throughout Thursday, without being brought to a close. It will probably consume many days yet. "The only portion of the testimony," says the Whig, "which we have heard, of public interest, was, that the checks found in the bank, to the amount, we believe, of $534,000, represent money."

The Stockholders of the Kentucky Bank, at a meeting held May 5th, unanimously agreed that the Bank is certainly and justly liable for the forged stock sold to innocent holders, by the Bank agencies. The Directors elected will do all they can to effect a speedy adjustment of the whole matter, and have already selected an agent to proceed to Philadelphia, and ascertain more fully the extent of the issues, and to have the matter settled with the Schuylkill Bank.

SCHOONER SUNK.—The schooner Esmeralda, nine days from Vera Cruiz, while in tow of the steamboat Phœnix, which arrived yesterday from the S. W. Pass, was struck by a large log, which sunk her immediately, giving barely time to the passengers and crew on board to save themselves. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The owner of the Esmeralda and of the principal part of the cargo was on board. There was a partial insurance.—*New Orleans Picayune, May* 10.

The wife of Wood, who killed his daughter, in Philadelphia, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has made an application that he be released from confinement; offering $6000 surety for his good behaviour, and agreeing to take him from the State of Pennsylvania. The application is to be heard again to-day. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Wood has recovered from his insanity, since the verdict was rendered in his favor.

There was a heavy storm on the Lakes last week. The steamboat United States had a narrow escape while attempting to make the port of Huron. The schooner Kewanne in attempting to make the same port was driven ashore, and one man drowned. William Pierce, of Boston, Massachusetts, was lost overboard from the brig Illinois.

The steamboat Champlain was run ashore high and dry on the beach of Lake Michigan. The schr. Gen. Warren, high and dry at Presque Isle.

A TRAGIC STORY.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Mississippi, details a tragic story as recently having occurred in that State. A brief notice of the affair has already appeared in our columns, but the following details are not only interesting, but furnish a specimen of the many terrible scenes which have recently resulted from the shocking condition of the times, together with the disregard of law which has characterised Mississippi.—*Bicknell.*

"Happening some two weeks ago to be in the town of Canton, and sitting with a gentleman in his office, I heard the report of a gun, and simultaneously a yell of savage delight. I rushed to the spot, (some hundred yards off,) and there I beheld a well made young man stretched in the open street, with his face turned toward heaven, groaning and writhing in the agonies of death.—The slugs with which the gun was loaded had penetrated his side between the ribs and hip.—Oh! it was a shocking sight to see. I saw him take his last gasp, and his last struggle.

'I gazed
To try if I could wrench aught out of death
Which should confirm, or shake or make a faith;
But it was all a mystery. Here we are,
And there we go:—but *where?* five bits of lead,
Or three, or two, or one, send very far!"

For a short time after the young man fell, near his victim, and gazing upon him, stood his murderer, boasting of the horrid deed. He was a large, reddish haired, red faced man—the impersonation of strength and brutality. And as if man had suited the word to the action of nature, his name was Pigg—James Pigg. As far as I could learn the circumstances, they were as follows: Norment (the name of the murdered,) was a deputy marshal. Cook, another deputy marshal, had levied two days before on Pigg's last property of every description, and had taken off all the negroes and such other property as he could remove. Pigg was absent from home; he returned at night, and found his wife and some six or eight children in tears. His fencing as he says, was thrown down, and cattle were eating up his corn. The completion of this scene of wretchedness and ruin wrought him to madness. He was an old frontiersman, and entirely uneducated. He had been engaged in many a deadly strife with the Indian. He found his home as he had found it in the days of yore, desolate.—He thought not of the law—he reflected not that he was living with civilized man, and that he who had taken from him his all was a sworn officer, and acting in the discharge of his duty. He thought only of his desolate condition, and determined to take vengeance on him who had made it so. He loaded his gun and went in pursuit of Cook—he could not find him—on the second day, still in pursuit of Cook, he met with Norment, who expostulated with him, and justified Cook as acting in the discharge of his duty. Maddened by arguments he could not answer, and goaded by fury at not finding Cook, he wreaked his vengeance on Norment, against whom he had no cause of quarrel whatever, and who was in fact (I have heard,) one of the most amiable young men in the country. Had not the more discreet citizens restrained the mob, Pigg would have been hung instantly. Discretion and law prevailed, and Pigg was ironed and lodged in jail to await his trial."

From the "Methodist Protestant Banner,"
CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 7, 1840.

CAMP MEETING.—The annual camp-meeting of the church in this city, commenced on the 23d and ended on the 27th ultimo. It was a meeting of great interest. Many things combined to make it peculiarly so. It was the first that we ever attended, farther south than Virginia. The first to which there was no influx from the surrounding country. It was exclusively from the city; and it was the first held since the organization of the South Carolina Conference, sustained entirely by her own ministers. These things, viewed in themselves, may seem to be matters of little importance, but to us they are of great interest. Every arrangement had been previously made, and on the day prior to the commencement of the meeting, a majority of the brethren went up, so that early on the day of commencement all was ready for action. We have never witnessed, any where, a spirit of more general interest in favor of a camp-meeting, than was manifested by the brethren of this station. They went up with one mind and with a fine tone of religious feeling, all of which argured in favor of a happy time at the tented grove. The ministers in attendance were brothers J. A. Russell, A. McCaine, J. Newbery, S. E. Norton, S. H. Miller and the three brethren of this station. Two of the above ministers, are among the oldest in the cause of Methodism in this country. Brother Russell commenced his career as an itinerant in 1789, and was one of the first preachers in South Carolina. Brother McCaine commenced his itinerant life in 1797, and was, as he told us, the first fruits of Methodism in this city. The labors of these brethren were greatly blessed.—The latter of them preached for us on every day, with all his accustomed zeal and energy, though his head is whitened by the frosts of many winters, yet is he in the full noontide of his preaching abilities. Never have we listened to any man with more general satisfaction. His style is exceedingly perspicuous and searching; and never yet have we heard him without wishing to hear him again. During his continuance with us, he was in fine spirits, and no wonder, for here he witnessed the spread of the principles for which he had suffered so much, far, far beyond what he expected to see in this State. Our meeting was characterised throughout with the best order; although there was a very large number of persons present, particularly on the Sabbath, yet there was not one instance of misbehaviour; all who were with us acted as tho' they had come to be benefitted. We numbered in all over 40 tents; 26 were erected by the whites and the remainder by the colored. The meeting was one of the greatest interest to the church, not so much from the great numbers of conversions as from the heavenly influence which pervaded the ground. To the professors, it was a time of great joy: from the first time we met at the stand, until the last, a gracious feeling of divine love rested on all. And yet the number of conversions was sufficient to more than compensate for our toil and labor, and also enough as an evidence that our good God is still with us. Already have 17 joined the church as probationers since our meeting, and we hope in God that others will yet also come in and go with us to the place which the Lord hath said I will give it thee. Our meeting was protracted during the last week in the city, which has still continued interesting; our love-feast on Friday night was one of unusual pleasantness. God was with us of a truth—we feel encouraged from the past to trust Him for the future, feeling assured that if we are faithful to Him, He will finally bring us to His eternal glory.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J. James,	- - - -	$2 00
" O. White, for Mrs. Parker,	-	2 00
" W. J. Robinson,	- - -	2 00
" Hugh Brown,	- - -	1 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. DeGarmo, 3 subs.; we have sent Bro. Rymers paper from the 36th number, but we have the office Vancluse, instead of Vaucluse, we send the other papers from the 39th number, all we have; I. Thrap, A. H. Bassett, D. H. Stephens, G. Clancy, R. Boyd, T. Foster, W. W. Tipton, O. White, J. Smith, J. Parker, John Smith, all's right; I. Smucker, W. Munhall and W. J. Robinson.

Our subscribers, who are in arrears. will oblige us by IMMEDIATELY REMITTING the amount of their paper, as we much need money to "go ahead." Send to us any amount and we will pay the postage. *No excuse.*

Mr. Daniel Stephenson, of Rushville, Ohio, to whom we sent our paper about six months, says, that he never gave his consent to Mr. Ostrom to become a subscriber. Bro. O. is this so?

Our friend Wm. J. Robinson, of Coshocton, Ohio, informs us that he early gave his name as a subscriber to our paper, but that he did not receive it until the 35th number. We inform our friend, that we sent him the paper from the 15th number; but, the name was given to us *James Robinson.* By this kind of inattention to the correct mode of doing business we have sustained much loss.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the farm of John Kinney, between Sidney, Hardin and Shelby counties, on the third Sabbath in August next. Ministerial aid from the adjoining circuits is much wanted and strongly solicited.

JOHN PARK, Sup't.

The last information we had of the Reverend CYRUS JEFFRIES, he lived in Parkersburgh, Indiana. J. P.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

THE subscriber respectfully submits to public consideration, the following plan of a new periodical:

I. Its title—*The Christian Review.*

II. Its object—*The advancement of Christianity.*

III. Its matter—1. *Sketches*—
1. Of Bible Christianity.
2. Of Christian Churches.
3. Of Benevolent Institutions.
4. Of Scientific Institutions.
5. Of the Arts.

2. Historical and Geographical Illustrations.

3. Biographical Notices of the Wise and Good.

4. Reviews of Standard and Popular Literature.

5. Observations on the Affairs of the Nation and the World.

6. Current Intelligence—Poetry, &c. &c.

IV. Its means—1. A choice circle of Correspondents, qualified—by various and ample personal accomplishments, and by their social connexions and distinctions,—to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications.

2. A selection of the permanent and transient organs of all the interests and institutions enumerated,—both English and American, as far as practical.

V. *Its Terms.*—One number to be published, every month, beginning with July, in large quarto style, in the neatest style of the art, enclosed in a cover, well directed and punctually mailed.—*Price*, a single copy—$1.25 per annum. For any number over five copies, $1 each per annum. Payment must be made in advance.

With this brief outline of his scheme, the subscriber commits it to his friends and the public for such encouragement as they may see proper to extend. Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstore of Mr. J. Whetham, Chesnut street, above Sixth, or at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley—or at the residence of the Editor, No. 10 Sergeant street.

THOMAS H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1840.

The subscribers to "The Methodist Protestant Letter Press" will be supplied with the new publication, by which that is to be superseded. If, however, any of them shall wish to decline the new work,—when the first number shall reach them, let them duly mark and return it. If they do not return it, they will be regarded as subscribers and expected to remit the subscription price at once. The Agents of the "Letter-Press" are requested to aid in securing an extensive circulation for the "Review." It is desirable that the names of subscribers be forwarded immediately.

POLITE LITERATURE.

From the Philadelphia Casket for May.

CHARLES ELLISTON.

"The touch of kindred ties and love he feels."
Thomson.

"I must leave this place to-night: I can bear their marked neglect, and open taunts no longer," said Charles Elliston, as he left the richly furnished parlor, where, with some fashionable guests, sat Mrs. Merton, and her two oldest daughters, and went forth into the garden. "Yes, I must go," he continued, "no one cares for me: and why should they for the poor and penniless being, whose very origin is unknown? Alas, how hard it is to be thus cast upon the world, friendless and beloved by none—none!" and he buried his face in his hands, overcome with the intensity of his feelings.

"None, Charles?" said a clear silvery voice behind him, and a hand was laid gently on his shoulder. He started, and turning round, said:

"Yes, yes, Helen, pardon me. I spoke unthinkingly. You still love me?" he added inquiringly.

"I do, Charles, and my father—"

"Yes, your father, my noble benefactor, Helen. He still loves me."

"Then, why leave us, Charles?" she said in a tender tone.

"Because, Helen, you know how I have been already the cause of much dissension in your family—God forbid that I should be so any longer! And beside, Helen, you know what treatment I have received from your mother and sisters. I have borne it long out of respect to your father, and love to you, but I can bear it no more. I will go forth into the world in hopes of building up a fortune, and say, Helen, if I should be successful and return, will you—"

"I will love you still," she said interrupting him. "Oh, I will always love you, Charles."

"Farewell!" said he, and imprinting a kiss upon her rosy lips, he tore himself away. In another hour he had quitted that house where he had spent so many happy days with Helen.

Charles Elliston was a dependent on the bounty of Mr. Merton. He had found him one day, when about four years old, wandering about the city, a lost child. He kindly took him home, and used every endeavor to discover his parents; but all to no purpose. At last, finding his inquiries useless, he raised and educated him as his own. Unlike her husband, Mrs. Merton was of a proud and aristocratic spirit, and consequently, could not bear one whose birth was so uncertain as that of young Elliston. She had diffused some of this spirit into her two eldest daughters; but Helen, the youngest, like her father, possessed a noble and kind heart, and looked only with compassion and love, upon the poor, though noble youth. He was about seventeen years of age; and the insults that were heaped upon him he felt severely. It is true when Mr. Merton was present none dare show the least disrespect toward him, but this only served to make him feel it more acutely in his absence. It was on this very mentioned evening, that a new insult had been offered to him, and he determined not to live another day where he was exposed to them. Nor would it have caused him one feeling of regret, had it not been for Mr. H. and Helen; but however dear they were to him, he resolved now to leave them. He left too, without informing Mr. Merton, for he well knew he would insist on his staying, and he would not be the author of discord in that family, where dwelt the only two on earth he could call friends.

It was near the close of a summer day that a steamboat touched the wharf of one of our southern cities, and from its crowded decks poured a stream of wearied travellers, eager, once again, to set foot upon the land. Among the last who stepped on shore was a tall youth with a valice in his hand, who walked slowly from the landing, bent his way toward the shipping warehouses along the wharves. He was in search of employment; but alas! he was a stranger, and he had no recommendations. With a dejected mien, and sorrowful step, he was about giving up all hopes when he came to a large warehouse which he had not before entered. He walked into the counting-house, where sat a gentleman, apparently about forty years of age. To the youth's inquiry, whether he was at the head of the establishment, he replied in the affirmative.

"What do you wish my lad?" he inquired.

"Do you want a lad to assist in your store? I have no recommendations to offer you, sir," he continued modestly. "I have just arrived in the steamboat from the north, and have neither friends nor money. I cannot even pay for a night's lodging." And seeing that the merchant looked incredulously at him, he could contain himself no longer, but said imploringly, "Oh, sir, do not refuse me," and the tears trickled down his cheeks.

The merchant, touched by his grief, and convinced by the openness of his manner, hesitated a moment, and finally took him to his home. A few days proved the truth of the youth's story, and he was employed at once by his new benefactor. In course of time, he rose by degrees, until he became head clerk in the establishment of Mr. Thompson. He also, by his amiableness became the favorite of the wealthy family of his employer, with whom he still resided. All loved him, and he loved them in return, as father, mother and sister. For, altho' Charles, (for it was Charles Elliston) thought that Emma Thompson was almost as beautiful as his own Helen, yet he remained faithful to the latter, and could but think of the former as a sister.

Five years had rolled by, and he had now become proprietor of the large establishment which he had entered as an errand boy, Mr. Thompson having retired from business. One evening he was sitting in familiar converse with the family, when Mrs. Thompson, after looking steadfastly at Charles for some time, remarked how much Emma and he resembled each other.

"Yes," said her husband, "I have often observed it: they look as much alike as though they were really brother and sister. *Our* lost Charles—poor little fellow!—could not have been more like Emma."

"Your Charles? I never knew you ever had any child beside Emma," said Charles, "when did he die?"

"Would to God he had died!' exclaimed Mrs. Thompson, "then would I have known he was in heaven: but now, perhaps, if he is still alive, he may be buffetted about by strangers, whose hard hearts can seldom feel like a parent's," and she gave vent to her feelings in tears.

"He was lost then?" asked Charles.

"Yes," said Mr. Thompson, "about seventeen years ago, I and Mary, journeyed north for the benefit of our health, and to visit some friends who resided in New York city. We took with us our little Charles, who was scarcely four years old, and then our only child. We arrived there in safety, and after staying with our friends some time, set out on our retnrn home. Anxious to prosecute our journey, we immediately, on our arrival in Philadelphia, took the steamboat to proceed immediately on. I went to see to the safety of the baggage, thinking that Mary and Charles were in the cabin; but what was my surprise, when on going to the cabin some time after the steamboat had left the wharf, to find Mary there alone. She thought I had Charles with me, and she swooned away when I informed her I had not. We searched the boat over, but no Charles could be found, and then it struck us, that he must have wandered on shore before the boat left the wharf, and consequently was left behind. How harrowing our thoughts! to think that every moment the distance was increasing between us and our beloved child. But there was another thought that was still more distressing—perhaps he had fallen overboard unseen, and been drowned! However, I determined on arriving at New Orleans, and leaving Mary with her friends and relations, and return again to Philadelphia, and spare no pains, nor expense in trying to recover our lost child, or, else discover his fate: but the great mental excitement, and bodily fatigue I had undergone, threw me into a fever on the road, and it was several months before I recovered. When I did, and arrived in Philadelphia, no trace could be discovered of our child, and never since have we heard any thing concerning him; but God be praised, Charles, he has given us a son in you!"

"But was there no mark by which he could have been known if he had been left behind as you first supposed?' asked Charles, eagerly.

"Yes, there were the scars of a dog's teeth on his left wrist, and besides he wore a locket—a birth-day present of his father's—around his neck, with "Charles" engraved on it," said Mrs. Thompson with tears in her eyes.

"Then father, mother," said Charles, bearing his arm, and drawing from his bosom a locket which he threw into Mrs. Thompson's lap, "behold your long lost son!"

For an instant they stood amazed—the next they were locked in each others arms: then turning to Emma, he for the first time pressed to his bosom—a sister. How different was his situation now, from the day on which he first set foot in the city of New Orleans. Then he was poor, friendless, with scarce a place to rest his head; now he was wealthy, surrounded by friends, and blest with a mother's, father's, and sister's love. He could claim now, what her noble father would not have refused even to the poor youth, had he asked it—Helen's hand; and her proud mother would not object to receiving for her son-in-law, the heir of the richest merchant in New Orleans.

Mirth and music resounded throughout, and joy, and gladness reigned predominant in the splendid mansion of Mr. Merton. It was the birth-night ball of his lovely and accomplished daughter Helen, given in honor of her nineteenth birthday, and the magnificent saloons were thronged by the youth, beauty, and elite of the metropolis. All paid willing homage to her fascinating charms. Nor beneath their fervent congratulations did there lurk aught of malice or envy; for the sweet disposition, and the gentle manners of Helen Merton had won the good will of all who knew her. And now, as she replied to their warm-hearted wishes she looked more beautiful than ever. She was attired in a plain white dress, looped with roses, and fitting with exquisite neatness to her finely moulded form; her shining chesnut curls were confined by a costly diamond head-band that sparkled on her snowy forehead, rivalling the transparent beauty and clearness of her complexion. At times, when she would mingle in the giddy whirl of the dance, a smile would play upon her lovely features; but when over, and the momentary excitement was past, a melancholy expression would steal into her lately laughing eye, telling of something yet wanting to complete her happiness. She was thinking, perhaps, how he, who years ago, had won her maiden-love, might, while she was surrounded by wealth and luxury, be dragging out the prime of his life, in poverty and distress. Yes, she still thought of the poor friendless youth—the companion of her childhood. Such is a woman's constancy and love. Alas, that it should so often be abused.

The evening was somewhat advanced when Mr. Merton approached Helen, linked arm in arm with a young man, whose dark countenance; raven hair, and eyes, and tall, straight form, indicated a native of the south.

"Mr. Thompson, of New Orleans, my dear," said Mr. Merton, introducing him to Helen,—and then after conversing for a few moments, sauntering to the opposite side of the saloon.

"Who is that handsome young man you just introduced to Helen?' asked Mrs. Merton of her husband.

"That is Mr. Thompson, of New Orleans: the richest merchant in that city, as his father was before him. He arrived here but the day before yesterday. I was introduced to him yesterday, and invited him here to-night, and if the impression of his features is not left on Helen's little heart, which has hitherto been so callous, none ever will be."

"And if they are, I suppose that you will cease to regret the disappearance of your protegee, Charles Elliston," said his wife, sarcastically.

Mr. Merton did not answer: he only turned away.

At first when the stranger was introduced to Helen, there appeared an air of slight embarrassment about him, but it gradually wore off, and he entered into a conversation with unusual vivacity. In the course of it she asked him if he had ever been in the city before. He replied that he had been when he was about seventeen years of age, and that he had become acquainted with several of his own age, whose acquaintance he highly praised. Among those, he mentioned, was that of Charles Elliston, in particular. As he pronounced the name, he bent his dark eye full upon her, and perceived that she started, while for a moment, agitation was visibly depicted in her countenance. After a minute's pause he continued, "but I have made inquiry since my arrival, respecting him, and hear that he has returned the kindness of his benefactor—your father—with ingratitude, by leaving his house, and going no one knew whither."

"Oh, no, sir, do not believe that: it is an idle report. He had reason for leaving my father's house," and her voice trembled, and a tear stood in her eye.

Just then a gentleman advanced to claim her hand for the last cotillion, and the conversation was abruptly terminated. Charles resigned her silently: but his heart was full.

It is strange how the lapse of a few years between youth and manhood, will change the face and disguise the form. The slight stripling that a little while ago clambered on our knee, we can scarce recognize in the full, stately form, and staid demeanor of the man. So it was with Charles Thompson, and no wonder Helen and her father could not see in the rich merchant of the south, the poor lad, who, six years before, had left them with scarce a dollar in his pocket.

It was the morning following the ball; and Mr. and Mrs. Merton, and Helen were sitting in the parlor—the former two engaged in discussing some private affairs: the latter with her head resting upon her hand, apparently in deep thought. The servant entered, and handed Mr. Merton a letter. He opened it, and after having perused it for a few moments, uttered an exclamation of joy. Both his companions looked up. Seemingly overcome with the excitement of some unusually pleasing news he approached his daughter, and patting her gaily on the cheek, said—

"Come, come, Helen dear—cheer up—Charles—our own dear Charles has returned—is in the city, and will be here in half an hour—cheer up my dear!" and he began to pace the floor. "See here," he continued, as a splendid equippage, with servants in livery, drove up to the door, from which a young gentleman alighted, "here is Mr. Thompson too; how glad I shall be to introduce them to one another."

"I don't see how you should be," said his wife "though, perhaps, your Charles, as you call him, may be as rich now as Mr. Thompson. You know he left word he was going to seek his fortune," and she pronounced the last word with a sneer.

"And he hopes he has found it madam!" exclaimed Charles, who entered just at that moment, "thanks to an all-wise Providence that directed my steps to my father's house. It is Charles that stands before you!"

With a shriek of delight Helen threw herself into his out-stretched arms, and wept tears of joy upon his bosom; while the old man stood motionless, but his eyes were wet, and his lip quivered, though not with grief.

When they were somewhat composed, Charles related to them what had occurred since he left them. The joy that beamed in the swimming eye of the delighted girl, as she hung fondly upon her lover's arm, was only equalled by the tenderness with which he returned her look of affection. How deep was the bliss of that moment, making amends by its delight, for the long years of doubt and absence. It was not long before Charles renewed again the boyish vows he had pledged to Helen, and the blushing girl listened, weeping and smiling by turns. Need it be added that in a short time Helen and Charles were united at the altar, and that even the artistocratic mother smiled upon the union of her daughter with the *ci devant* Charles Elliston.

W. H.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

HUMAN PHENOMENON.

The last report of the Boston Asylum for the Blind gives a large variety of further intelligence concerning the progress of *Laura Bridgman*, the little girl of whom our readers have heard something. Besides being deaf, and dumb, and blind, she is also deprived of the sense of smell, and enjoys taste but imperfectly—the *touch*, alone being the medium of communication between her and the outer world. It is gratifying to know that careful observations continue to be made with a view of ascertaining the order of developements and the peculiar character of her intellectual faculties. We quote the following interesting statements:—*Empire State.*

The intellectual improvement of this interesting being, and the progress she has made in expressing her ideas, is truly gratifying.

She uses the manuel alphabet of the deaf mutes, with great facility and great rapidity; she has increased her vocabulary so as to comprehend the names of all common objects.

She can count to high numbers: she can add and substract small numbers.

But the most gratifying acquirement she has made, and the one which has given her the most delight, is the power of *writing a legible hand*, and expressing her thoughts upon paper. She writes with a pencil in a groved line, and makes her letters clear and distinct.

She was sadly puzzled at first to know the meaning of the process to which she was subject, but when the idea dawned upon her mind, that by means of it she could convey intelligence to her mother, her delight was unbounded. She applied herself with great diligence, and in a few months actually wrote a legible letter to her mother; in which she conveyed information of her being well, and of her coming home in ten weeks.

She has improved very much in personal appearance, as well as in intellect—her countenance beams with intelligence—she is always active at study, work or play—she never repines, and most of the time is gay and frolicsome.

She is now very expert with her needle; she knits very easily, and can make twine bags and various fancy articles, very prettily. She is very docile—has a quick sense of propriety—dresses herself with great neatness, and is always correct in her deportment. In short it would be difficult to find a child in possession of all her senses, and the enjoyment of the advantages that parental love can bestow, who is more contented and cheerful, or to whom existence seems a greater blessing, than it does to this bereaved creature, for whom the sun has no light, the air no sound, and the flowers no color nor smell.

No definite course of instruction can be marked out; for her inquisitiveness is so great, that she is very much disconcerted if any question which occurred to her is to be deferred until the lesson is over. It is deemed best to gratify her, if her enquiry has any bearing on the lesson; and often she leads her teacher far away from the objects he commenced with.

In her eagerness to advance her knowledge of words, and to communicate her ideas, she coins words, and is always guided by analogy. Sometimes her process of *word-making* is very interesting; for instance, after some time spent in giving her an idea of the abstract meaning of *alone*, she seemed to obtain it, and understanding that being by *one's self*, was to be alone, or *al-one*. She was told to go to her chamber, or school, or elsewhere, and return *alone*, she did so; but soon after, wishing to go with one of the little girls, she strove to express her meaning thus—Laura go *al-two*.

She has the same fondness for dress, for ribbons, and for finery, as other girls of her age, and as a proof that it arises from the same amiable desire of pleasing others, it may be remarked, that whenever she has a new bonnet, or any new article of dress, she is particularly desirous to go to meeting, or to go out with it. If people do not notice it, she directs their attention by placing their hand upon it.

She seems to have a perception of character, and to have no esteem for those who have little intellect. The following anecdote is significant of her perception of character, and shews that from her friends she requires something more than good natured indulgence.

A new schoiar entered school—a little girl about Laura's age. She was very helpless, and Laura took great pride and great pains in showing her the way about the house, assisting her to dress and undress, and doing for her many things which she could not do herself.

In a few weeks it began to be apparent even to Laura, that the child was not only helpless, but naturally very stupid, being almost an idiot. Then Laura gave her up in despair and avoided her, and has ever since had an aversion to being with her, passing by her as if in contempt. By a natural association of ideas she attributes to this child all those countless deeds which Mr. *Nobody* does in every house—if a chair is broken, or any thing misplaced and no one knows who did it, Laura attributes it at once to this child.

* * * * * *

With regard to the sense of touch it is very acute even for a blind person. It is shown remarkably in the readiness with which she distinguishes persons; there are forty inmates in the female wing, with all of whom of course Laura is acquainted;—whenever she is walking through the passage ways, she perceives by the jar of the floor, or the agitation of the air, that some one is near her, and it is exceedingly difficult to pass her without being recognized. Her little arms are stretched out, and the instant she grasps a hand, a sleeve, or even part of the dress, she knows the person, and lets them pass on with some sign of recognition.

The innate desire for knowledge, and the instinctive efforts which the human faculties make to exercise their functions, is shown most remarkably in Laura.—Her tiny fingers are to her as eyes, and ears, and nose, and most deftly and incessantly does she keep them in motion; like feelers of some insects which are continually agitated, and which touch every grain of sand in the path, so Laura's arms and hands are continually in play; and when she is walking with a person she not only recognizes every thing she passes within touching distance, but by continually touching her companions hands she ascertains what he is doing. A person walking across the room while she had hold on his left arm, would find it hard to take a pencil out of his waistcoat pocket with his right hand, without her perceiving it.

Her judgment of distances and of relations of place is very accurate; she will rise from her seat, go straight towards the door, put out her hand just at the right time, and grasp the handle with precision.

The constant and tireless exercise of her feelers give her a very accurate knowledge of every thing about the house; so that if a new article, a bundle, bandbox, or even a new book, is laid any where in the apartments which she frequents, it would be but a short time before in her ceaseless rounds she would find it, and from something about it she would generally discover to whom it belonged.

At table, if told to be still, she sits and conducts herself with propriety; handles her cup, spoon, and fork, like other children; so that a stranger looking at her, would take her for a very pretty child with green ribbon over her eyes.

But when at liberty to do as she chooses, she is continually feeling of things, and ascertainig their size, shape, destiny and use—asking their names and their purposes, going on with insatiable curiosity, step by step, towards knowledge.

Thus doth her active mind, though all silent and darkling within, commune by means of her one sense, with things external, and gratify its innate craving for knowledge by close and ceaseless attention.

Qualities and appearances, unappreciable or unheeded by others, are to her of great significance and value; and by means of these her knowledge of external nature and physical relations will in time become extensive.

A Good Idea.—'Education,' says a western paper, 'is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school-master, we must increase those of the recruiting sergeant.'

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.
S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.
WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.
S. B. Johnson.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.
Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.
Edw'd. J. Fuller, *Teacher.*
Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.
A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.
Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)
Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.
The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.
Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.
Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of persons concerned, to this notice.
J. J Anderson & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main st. Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gale's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—April 22, 1840. 35tf.

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in city of New York, and devoted to Home, Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by Park Benjamin.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 2. The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source, and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper interested for "our country, our whole country"—was by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of an immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazine, Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, La Belle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.
We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of the celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which no copyright is not attached.
The editor will especially aim to make the *New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to our people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.
We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which are under the eye of the municipal police. We see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No judicious accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal visitations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.
With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.
Price of *The New World*, three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to
J. Winchester,
No. 23, Ann street, New York.
☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of the months; $3 00 at the end of the year.
2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.
3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent any address he may give.
4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."
5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.
CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.
The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1840. Number 42.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

SPIRITUAL SONG.

ld Israelites knew what it was they must do,
r Canaan they ever possess'd;
must still keep in sight of that pillar of light
h led on to the promised rest,
ntile camp on the road could not be thir abode
s oft as the trumpet should blow,
all glad of a chance for farther advance
must take up their baggage and go.

thankful indeed for that heavenly head
h before me hath hitherto gone,
he pillar of love which forward doth move
which gathers our souls into one;
the cross-bearing throng are advancing along
closer communion they flow,
l that will stand on the promised land
must take up their crosses and go.

the way is all new as it opens to view
behind is a foaming red sea,
ne are to speak of their onions and leeks
lk about garlic's to me:
ngag'd in pursuit and must have the good fruit
h in Canaan's rich valley doth grow,
gh millions of foes should rise up and oppose,
take up my cross and will go.

' scattered around on this wilderness ground,
good manna awhile we have been fed;
his will not do we must rise and go through
must have the unleavened bread. [on,
the morning doth dawn for the camp to move
the priests with their trumpets do blow;
n the trumpet doth sound then my joys do
for one, I'm determined to go. [abound,

ough some in the rear preach terror and fear,
complain of the trials they meet;
old Jordan before with great fury doth roar,
esolved I will never retreat;
re little 'tis ture, and our numbers are few,
the sons of old Anak are tall;
while I see a track, I will never look back,
o on at the risk of my all.

ordan's near side, I can never abide,
o place of repose I can see;
come to that spot and inherit that lot,
h the Lord God shall give unto me:
union I seek with the pure and the meek,
end to all discord and strife;
I have fixed my eyes on the heavenly prize
on at the risk of my life.

faithful and true, and my journey pursue,
ll stand on the promised shore;
shall thankfully see what a blessing to me
the mortifying cross which I bore:
as loss is my gain I shall never complain,
as long as I'm able to crawl,
the resolute few, I'm resolved to go through,
to suffer the loss of my all.

y honor and health my pleasure and wealth,
illing should now be at stake;
if Christ I obtain, I shall count it great gain,
he sacrifice which I do make:
n all I've forsook like a bubble will look,
the midst of a glorified throng;
en let us agree and from bondage be free,
to Zion be marching along.

SELECTIONS.

EAUTY IN A WIFE.—A young man ried a wife, whose only claim upon regard was her personal beauty.— said to him, at the end of one of their rels. "You don't love me—you can look me in the face, and say that you ." "You mistake, my dear," he cried; it is only when I look you in the face I can say I love you."

OY AND SORROW.—As the most luxu- t plants thrive best with an equal mix- of sunshine and shade, showery and weather, and in a soil composed of l as well as richer materials, mingled ue proportions together, so the human d is a plant which thrives best with a proportion of prosperity and adver- , joy and sorrow.

---

t GOOD JOKE.—A teamster lately lost n his wagon a keg of butter, which found by a man who carried it half ile on foot, to the tavern of Mr. H., ere he found the owner, who thanked for his trouble. Mr. H. (the land- l) observed to him that he was well —that *thank you* was worth 25 cents, *thank you kindly* was worth 37½ ts. He (the footman) soon called for nner, which was forthwith provided. er finishing his meal he inquired the ce—the answer was, 25 cents. He n said, "*I thank you kindly*," and ved off. The landlord immediately ed to him—"Here, stop my friend and e your change; there is 12½ cents r due—your bill is only 25 cents."

MARRIAGE BETWEEN A MOTHER AND HER .—The following extraordinary story related by the Paris Messenger: "A l in one of the departments, although t fifteen years of age, was delivered of male child, which she placed in the undling Hospital of the place, after ving first made an indelible mark on arm. She then came to Paris, and tered into service. Having after some ars, accumulated 4,000f., her thoughts re turned towards her child: when e inquired for him, he had left the hos- al, and tidings could not be obtained of m. A young soldier, attracted proba- ly, by her little fortune, recently paid his addresses to her, and a few days ago they were married. On retiring to the nuptial chamber, she discovered on the arm of her husband the mark which she had made on the arm of her child 20 years ago! The discovery led to an immeditate *de facto* divorce, and a demand of nullity of marriage between mother and son has been presented to the tribunal."

A PHILOSOPHER'S THOUGHTS ON RELIGION.—Religion, whether natural or revealed, has always the same beneficial influence on the heart. In youth, in health and prosperity, it awakens feelings of gratitude and sublime love, and purifies at the same time that it exalts. But it is in misfortune, in sickness and in age, that its effects are most truly and beneficially felt; when submission in faith, and humble trust in the divine will, from duties become pleasures and undecaying sources of consolation. It then revives powers which were thought to be extinct, and gives a freshness to the mind which was supposed to have passed away forever, but which is now renovated as an immortal hope. Then does it become the Pharos, guiding the wave-tost mariner to his home; or as the green & dewy spot gushing with fountains to the exhausted and thirsty enjoyments, and becomes stronger as our frame dissolves. It appears as that evening star in the horizon of life which throws its radiance through the gloom and shadow of death, and which will rise a bright morning star, to usher us into another and a better world.

From the Essays of Poor Robert the Scribe.

WHO'LL TURN THE GRINDSTONE?—When I was a little boy, Messrs. Printers, I remember one cold winter's morning, I was accosted by a smiling man, with an axe on his shoulder; "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?"—"Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with this compliment of "fine little fellow," "O yes, sir," I answered, "It is down in the shop." "And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I have ever seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?" Tickled with the flattery, like a little fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged, till I was almost tired to death.—The school bell rung, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me, with—"Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant—scud to school, or you'll buy it." Alas, thought I, it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day; but now to be called "little rascal" was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since.

When I see a merchant over polite to his customers—begging them to taste a little brandy, and throwing half his goods on the counter—thinks I, *that man has an axe to grind.*

When I see a man of doubtful character, patting a girl on the cheek—praising her sparkling eye and ruby lip, and giving her a sly squeeze; beware, my girl, thinks I, or you will find to your sorrow, *that you have been turning a grindstone for a villian.*

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant—methinks, look out, good people, *that fellow would set you to turning a grindstone.*

When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit—without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful—Alas! methinks, deluded people, *you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby.*

When I see a merchant or a mechanic trotting about town electioneering for himself for some office, because he is too lazy to work at his own calling, I think to myself, beware my good friends, least you be found *turning the grindstone for the wrong person.*

DINNERS OF RICHELIEU.—During the time Cardinal Richelieu had such tyrannic sway in the legislative concerns of France, an old military officer, who resided upon a small estate in Normandy, had occasion to visit Paris on some private business. He had been some days in the capital, when, on returning to his hotel, one evening, he found on his table, a note addressed to himself, in the hand-writing of the Cardinal, which proved to be nothing else than an invitation to dine at the Chateau de Ruel the next day. So great an honor was as surprising as it was unexpected. He, however, attributed this high distinction to some friend at Court, and set out in time to arrive in the hour appointed. The old soldier commenced his journey on foot, and having ascended the hill Neuilly, he perceived a cabriolet approaching. Having some doubt whether he had taken the right road, he inquired of the occupant of the vehicle his way to Ruel.

"To Ruel?" answered the stranger, "if you will accept of a seat in my chaise, I will be happy to drive you thither. That is my destination also."

With many thanks for his politeness our officer entered the cabriolet, and began to converse freely with his new companion.

"I am going to dine with the Cardinal," said the latter.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the veteran. "How very singular, I am about to do the very same thing; yet I am at a loss to know how I deserve so high an honor, for never, to my knowledge, have I served his highness in any way; neither have I been introduced to him."

"How!" exclaimed the driver of the cabriolet, with surprise—and then, changing his manner, he said, slowly and sorrowfully, "You have never seen the Cardinal, and you and I are to dine with him to-day. I pity you."

"Good Heavens!" what has made you change countenance!"

"Call up every circumstance from the recesses of your memory," said the stranger, with great earnestness. "I conjure you to recollect yourself. Have you never directly or indirectly had any communication, personally, or otherwise, with the prime minister?"

"Indeed, never to my knowledge."

"Try again, I implore you," continued the gentleman, with increased anxiety. "That circumstance is of the greatest importance to you, although you may not believe it."

"Sir, you alarm me," ejaculated the veteran.

"Not unnecessarily, I can assure you. Scrutinize your conduct well. Have you never alluded to the Cardinal in any public way?"

"Not that I can remember. O, I beg pardon. Yes, I had forgotten when at court, some time since, I published a few poems. Among them was an epigram not very flattering to his highness."

"I thought so. Listen to the fatal lot that awaits you. The Cardinal has discovered in you an enemy. His vengeance is terrible. He never invites me but when some horrid crime is to be performed. You are the victim to-day."

"Horrible!" exclaimed the old officer. "How may I believe you?"

"I am the best authority for what you have just learned. In me you behold—"

"Who?"

"The executioner! I feel happy in warning you—in saving at least one victim from premature death."

"How, how can I reward you?" said the veteran.

"Only by keeping the secret of my saving your life, and not forgetting me. Fly. Leave Paris with all speed."

The officer lost no time in descending from his cab, and making the best of his way to Paris, from whence he set out on the same evening on the route to his residence in Normandy; and it was not long after he had the double satisfaction of learning the death of Richelieu, and expressing his gratitude to his friend, the executioner.

This, then, is the history of the snug dinners at Ruel. They were always tee-a-tete parties, consisting of only three guests—The Cardinal, the executioner, and the victim. The cheer was capital—rare dishes and excellent wines, which were enhanced by the affability and *bonhommie* of the host. After dinner his excellency would propose an adjournment to a neighboring apartment. He entered first, then the executioner, and lastly the the victim, who was instantly precipitated into a vault, under the floor, which was raised by the executioner, by means of a spring. This was as quickly closed, and the "finisher of the law" returned home, while the Cardinal retired to enjoy his desert.

PLEASURES OF VIRTUOUS AFFECTIONS.—If it be a proof of benevolence in God, that our external organs of taste should have been so framed as to have a liking for wholesome food—it is no less the proof both of a benevolent and righteous God, so to have framed our mental economy, as that right and wholesome morality should be palatable to the taste of the inner man. Virtue is not only seen to be right—it is felt to be delicious. There is a heart's ease, or a heart's enjoyment, even in the first purposes of kindness, as well as in its subsequent performances There is a certain rejoicing sense of clearness in the consistency, the exactitude of justice and truth. There is triumphant elevation of spirit in magnanimity and honor. In perfect harmony with this, there is a placid feeling of serenity and blissful contentment in gentleness and humility. There is a noble satisfaction in those virtues, which, at the bidding of discipline, or by the power of self-command, may have been achieved over the propensities of animal nature. There is an elate independence of soul, in the consciousness of having nothing to hide, and nothing to be ashamed of. In a word, by the constitution of our nature, each virtue has its appropriate charm; and virtue, on the whole, has a fund of varied, as well as of perpetual enjoyment, to him who hath imbibed its spirit, and is under the guidance of its principles. He feels all to be health and harmony within; and without, he seems as if to breathe in an atmosphere of beauteous transparency—proving how much the nature of man and the nature of virtue are in unison with each other.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

From the Lady's Book for June.

THE ESCAPE.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

There seems to be sometimes a period in the history of nations, as well as individuals, when clouds gather around, when sickness as of the heart steals over them, and the energies working in diseased channels, call up a host of spectral illusions, "destruction before them, and sorrow behind." Such was the state of the colony of Massachusetts, the Mother of New England, when about to pass the barrier of the seventieth year of her existence. The buoyant hopes of earlier seasons forsook her, and her feet "trembled upon the dark mountains," as if appalled by a warning cry, "The days of thy years, are three score years and ten; and all beyond is labor and sorrow."

Amid her skirts, and within her bosom, was a savage foe, wronged, inexorable, whose stealthy step was traced in the blood of the defenceless, and whose vengeance, quick and terrible as the lightning stroke, threatened extermination. The fathers, who had been her guide ard stay, the prophets, the priests, whose voice had been the Urim and Thummim of the multitude, were with the dead.—We, in whose minds respect for age is less deeply rooted, cannot imagine the "horror of great darkness," that settled upon her soul, as the last vestiges of that patriarchal race faded from the earth.—One by one the stars were muffled, the beacon-lights extinguished, and she left to steer alone her endangered bark over the troubled waters.

Other causes conspired to harass and depress the people; heavy taxation, the almost utter extinction of commerce, and a sea coast infested with pirates, and hostile privateers. France, irritated by a recent invasion of Canada, menaced the colonies with her vengeance. "They were becoming," says Upham, in his Lectures, "the victims of political jealousies, discontent and animosities. Their minds were startled and confounded by forebodings of dark and dismal events. And as it were to crown the whole, and fill up the measure of their affliction and terror, it was their universal and sober belief, that the Evil Being himself was in a special manner let loose, and permitted to descend upon them with unexampled fury."

It was from the midst of this discomfort and gloom "this fearful looking for of judgment," that the delusion at Salem sprang forth. Though not without precedent, in an older and wiser continent, it derived peculiar elements of sternness and inveteracy, from the locality and circumstances of its birth. Few of those agencies which soften and unbend the minds of men, were then in operation.—Literature and science gave but a feeble infusion of their spirit, and social intercourse seldom sparkled with hilarity.—Seeds of religious dissension were vegetating, and whatever form of bitterness or superstition seized upon the mind, it was pursued with the exclusiveness of monomania.

An isolated and ascetic state of feeling, was nourished by the tardy and infrequent communication between the settlements. No post-roads or periodicals diffused intelligence, and penetrating to the most remote solitudes, bound the extremities to the heart, in strong and warm vitality. The adventurous traveller encountered not only fatigue but peril, for he knew that he must pass by dense, and overshadowing forests, where the watchful Indian prowled. So slow was the transmission of news, that the awful tragedy at Salem, which commenced early in the year of 1692, did not reach for several months, a little colony of Huguenots, which had planted themselves about forty miles from Boston. Few in number, and occupied with those labors on which existence imperatively depends, vague rumors as of some distorted and horrible dream, at length floated to their hermit residence.

It was at that period when autumn fosters the fading beauties of summer, and yet announces the approach of winter, by infusing a slight chill into the evening atmosphere. The harvest of maize which had been principally gathered, was deposited in a rude tenement, which served as a public granary. Lights were seen there to glimmer, after they had one by one, vanished from the surrounding habitations. A few men who had been engaged in separating the golden ears from the investing sheath, still prolonged their toil, listening to the narrations of a hardy New England yeoman, who had been hired for the last year to assist the more delicate natives of France, in the ruder labors of husbandry. While in the midst of an animated description of the festivities of what he called "real huskin frolic," which he had sometimes shared among his own people, he was interrupted by a heavy knock at the door, and the sudden entrance of a weary stranger in worn garments. A word or two, in an under tone, caused an exclamation of amazement.

"Why, cousin Jehiel Wigglesworth! it can't be you! in such torn and awful riggin! Have the Indians come down upon Malden? and was you necessiated to fly for your life?"

"What is a host of cowardly Indians," was the reply, "to the terrible visitations of the spirits of darkness? We read in the Bible of only ONE witch of Endor; and she busied herself with calling up the dead; but Salem town is full of witches from one end to t'other, and they do nothing but torment and destroy the living."

To the inquiry of his cousin, respecting the reasons of his removal from Malden, their native place, he answered,

"You know I come of age, last winter, and so, I told father he might as well get some work out of brother Titus, who is a stout youngster, and I would go and hire myself out a spell, and 'arn a little money. I had heard of a minister, in Salem, one Mr. Parris, who wanted help, and I reckon'd 'twould be a good notion to live with a minister, because their portion not being in this world, they would not be likely to insist on so much hard slaving. But I was rather discomfited at our first meeting. He obsarv'd that he was particular in inquiring the character of *sarvants*, because he choose to have only those of good report. "*Sarvants*," said I, "I never was any body's *sarvant*, and I never mean to be." So I turned to go off, thinking he was too mighty topping for me. But he said over a text or two of Scripture which made me as quiet as a lamb, how that we all had a master in heaven, and that he only wanted me to be his HELP. Then I felt ashamed that I had been so mad and hasty, and made an agreement with him, and so lived quiet and peaceable, till I was carried to Salem jail."

"To the jail! to the jail? You don't say so! None of our relations ever came to such disgrace before! No wonder you look so exceedin' dumpish. Tell me all that you did, without any prevarication."

"Cousin Jehoshaphat Jones, have a little patience. Every thing in its right place. Is not it necessary that you know first consarning my dealings at the minister's? My business was to dig in the garden, and to chop wood, and to take care of the dumb *critturs*, which consisted of an old horse, not very abundant in flesh, and a cow with balls at her horns, to show that she routed down fences to get a better pasture, and a flock of hens, which it was a power of trouble to watch, and scare out of the neighbors' corn, and to mind the minister's wife in all she directed."

"And was it really a great sight easier to live with a minister, than to be on the good old farm at home? Did you get enough to eat?"

"I liked all well enough, except the Sabba-day dinners. For then they never got any victuals. They are no upholders of fasting in Boston, for they understand good eating and drinking, right well.—But Salem folks are more stinching and saving. However, there was really nothing worth complaining of, till those great and grievous trials came down like a clap of thunder. The minister's darter and his niece, who lived with them, both smart, sprightly girls of eleven or twelve years old, were brought all of a sudden, under the power of the Evil One, and tormented just like the children of Mr. John Goodwin, at North Boston, a few years before. Cousin Jehoshaphat, did not you read the marvellous account of them, published by a godly and learned minister?"

"Yes, I did. But it seemed to me, a deal more like their own ugliness, than like any other sort of witchcraft."

"Well, Jehoshaphat Jones, just in that same way, other bold ones blasphemed, and made mockery, but some of them got hung upon the gallows, like proud Haman, a spectacle to heaven and airth. It is true, that the two girls were the most tormentedest critturs that eyes ever beheld. Sometimes we'd find them a standing in brooks of water, saying that the Wicked One wanted to drown them; then they'd be a clinging to the tops of high trees, where they'd no way in natur of getting, crying out that he commanded them to throw themselves down from thence."

"Jehiel was not there apples or some sort of fruit on them trees? I've seen children climb pretty decent high, after green apples, without no supernatural help."

"Well, what should they run upon the ridge-pole of the barn, and bemoan themselves there for? You don't s'pose any green apples grew there, do you? And when the poor souls set down to comfort themselves with a meal of victuals, who do you calculate drew their tongues out of their mouths, and laid them all along upon their chins, so that they were not able to eat a single mouthful?"

"I don't know. I guess they did not see any thing they liked on the table, and thought they'd make a push to get something more to their tastes."

"Who do you reckon runs pins into them, and left the marks of great pinches and bites on their innocent flesh? And what made them, when they was told only to do the least little chore, fall into fits, like one about to die."

"Why, Jehiel, I have made believe to be sick myself, when I was a small boy, and told to hoe corn, or weed the gardin. But I was always mighty well if any play was going on. And I have seen bigger folks sarve their masters in that way, time and again. Who pinch'd and bit those girls I don't undertake to say. But I rather guess if the minister had given them a smart box on the ear, as father used to, they'd gone to work and felt better."

"It is very likely to be sure, that with your poor education, you should know more of their case, than all the wise and rich gentlemen, who come to see them and pity them, and then the host of ministers, too, who used to pray and exhort over them. And when them that were the most gifted, and could hold out the longest, were putting up petitions, it was awful to see the sufferings of the children. Every inch of their flesh would tremble, as if the Evil Spirit was about to come out of them, but it was only because he was mad and tired, to hear the precious saints communing so long with the Lord. Then the poor babes might not enjoy the comfort of saying the Lord's prayer themselves; for they'd always be forced to leave out some part of it. And when Mr. Parris would say, 'begin again, and say it right,' they'd be speechless. Neither were they permitted to read a single godly book, whereby their souls might be comforted, under their body's tribulation. The Wicked Sarpent would allow them to read silly story and jeest books, and if they were particular unchristian and bad, they'd giggle and shout till even the neighbors heard the racket. But when the Assembly of the Catechize was put into their hands, oh! such whooping and hollowing, and if it was not taken directly out of their sight, they'd have the terriblest fits, and scare the minister's wife, nigh upon to death."

"Why, cousin Jehiel, as for that monstrous long catechize, I'd have screamed as bad as they, and had as many fits, if I could have only frighten'd mother out of the notion of making me larn it. I wonder if you wise and honorable gentlemen, did not happen to forget the depravity of the heart."

"Jehoshaphat Jones, I feel bound to say unto you what holy Mr. Baxter saith in his preface to the book about John Goodwin's afflicted offspring, 'he that disbelieveth, must needs be a most obstinate Sadducee.' I s'pose it will be of no use to certify you that there *was* a witch in our house. Yea, a black wench, from a far distant country, where I'm told they have daily dealings with Satan, as man with man, in buying and selling, and trucking of goods. The afflicted girls, when in their sorest torments, would cry out upon Tituba, and there would be the cruel jade, looking as much amazed as if she had never done any evil in her life. But she had manifested her ugly temper towards them, before this calamity, by divers times discovering them in a closet where jellies and such like sweet trade was kept, of which it was very natural that they should be just tasting a little, you know. They could not so much as touch a lump of sugar, or a spoonful of molasses, but they'd hear her muttering, "I'll tell mistress, for by and by, when sugar-pot and 'lasses jug be empty, she'll say, Tituba steal, Tituba tief." So don't all these doings plainly prove that she was moved of old by the father of malice, against these poor children? Well, after things had gone on so for a long lengthy time, they come to a determination to hold a court upon these dealings of Satan, and try if the authority of the town could not cast him out, since the clargy were not able. Oh! I never shall forget that dreadful day. Heads was as thick in the Salem courthouse, as green peas in a pod, but no more noise, nor shuffling of feet, than if all had been dead bodies. There, on a high seat, sot Governor Danforth, looking exceeding solemn, and Governor Stoughton with eyes as sharp as a needle; and there was the Rev. Mr. Samuel Parris, with a pen, to write down every word that should be said. I could not help thinking of the day of judgment. And when the crowd was so great that we could hardly breathe, the distressed children was brought in. Close behind them, came Tituba, rolling up the whites of her eyes. Then, they fell into the worst torments I ever did see. It seemed as if the Wicked One put forth the whole of his power and ugliness, in the presence of the Honorable Court. 'Who hurts you?' said his worship the Judge. 'Tituba! Tituba!' they both screamed at once. 'She afflicts us. She is going to ride on a broomstick, now, and will stick pins in us.' Then they fell into such awful fits that the Honorable Court did exhort the black witch to make confession of her wickedness. So she did confess so far as this, that when she was a slave among the Spanish, she larnt *how to find out a witch.* And pray, was not that just as bad as to be one herself. Their Honors agreed it was next akin to it, and ordered her straightway to prison. After she got there, such a hardened sinner was she, that she denied having ever made a league with Satan, and said she would not have told the

court what she did, only her master had* whipped her most grievously to make her do so, and catching his eye at that minute, she was afeard of the same punishment again, which was surely no worse than she deserved. And what a maracle it was, that as soon as she was taken away, the poor afflicted girls sat up, and looked pleasant and satisfied. But just as the crowd was beginning to clear out, the minister's daughter took to swooning again, and foamed at her mouth, like a barrel of hop-beer a working. And Cousin Jehoshaphat, can you imagine my situation, when I heard her exclaim, '*Jehiel Wigglesworth! Jehiel Wigglesworth! he afflicts me!*' Oh! I screamed as loud as she, and took to my heels to run out of the Court House, thinking I'd get home like a streak of lightning, to father's. But they seized hold of me, and dragged me before the judges. Things swam round me, and I was afeard the floor would cleave asunder, and let me into the suller. So I held fast on to the sheriffs, and they grabbed just as tight hold of me, so I was just like a crittur shot up in a vice. But when the Chief Judge ax'd me in a terrible voice. 'how do you afflict this young maid?' I found marvelous strength to reply, 'Please your honor, I never did offend her, in thought, word or deed, saving once, when about six weeks ago, I s'pose I did occasion her some sort of worriment, by telling her mother, who ax'd me the question, that I did see her take apples in her work-bag, from a cart that brought some to the door to sell. But then, she would not a took them, if we had a bought 'em for her to eat, and she declared she never touch'd one on 'em, I do s'pose she forgot it. So, 'cause my memory happened to be rather better than hers, she was huffy to me, for two or three weeks, which was no more than natural, your honor, and then she seemed to get over her hard thoughts. Most sartinly, this is the only time, in which I crossed her, since I have abode under her father's ruff.'

"Then the Court ordered me to walk straight up to her, and look her in the face, whereat she shrieked so, and vowed that I tore her vitals, that my heart misgive me and I begun to wonder whether I had not some how or other, made a league and a covenant with the Old One, and known nothing about it. Howsoever, I would not confess, though they took vast pains to make me. Whereupon, they said I was obstinate, and commanded me to jail. Then she come immediately out of her fits, and was as cherk and cherry as a bird out of the snare of the fowler. Oh, the wearisome days and nights that past over me in that house of bondage. But plenty of good company come there, afore midsummer. We was like a bee-hive, at swarming time. From the dens around I'd hear the poor prisoners bemoaning themselves, and saying, 'Oh! that we'd never told such a falsehood, as to confess that we was witches, and so wronged our own soul.' And then, the crying of children would pierce through my very heart, for there was some shut up there, not over eight or ten years old. Father and mother got a seat in neighbor Lynch's wagon, and come down to Salem jail to see me. We was all cast down, bad enough, to meet in such a dolesome hole. 'O Jehiel,' said the old lady, 'confess, do pray confess, for they tell me, all that confess they are witches, get set at liberty, and all the rest are hanged without marcy, for a stiff-necked & hard-hearted generation.' 'Says I, Mother,' 'would ye have me confess dealings with the wicked Sarpent, when 'ta'nt true?' 'O—I don't know,' says she, 'but do be sure, and save your life: there a'n't nothing so bad as death.' 'Why, now, mother,' says I, 'I remember you broke me of telling lies, when I was a small youngster. I don't think I shall begin again, at this time of day. And I guess there is something as bad as death, and worse too, namely, the lake that burns with fire and brimstone.'"

"'There,' said the father, 'did not I tell you 'twould be so? Jehiel was always a good boy to larn the New Testament by heart: and now ye see he's got it in his heart. So, give over tempting him mammy.'

"I should have thought," said Jones, "that Aunt Jemima might have given you better advice. A professor of religion as she is. She must have been worse blinded and bewitched, than even you was."

"I felt desperate heavy," continued the parrator, "when our folks left me, and went and curl'd down in the corner, upon my heap of straw. But I found some comfort in a bit of old gammon, and bread and cheese they brought me, which was much better than the jail victuals. It was the latter part of August that five of the prisoners was taken out and hanged.—One of them was a grand minister, Mr. George Burroughs, who they condemned because he had almost the strength of a giant, which he must have got from the powers of darkness, for he was real slim and slender made. But never shall I forget the awful 22d of September.—Then we was all summoned to look out and see eight of our miserable comrades marched to the gallows.

"First walked Martha Corey, paler than ashes, whose husband had been pressed to death with heavy weights, because he refused to plead when he was indicted before the Honorable Court. The next was Mary Easty, who writ the most beautiful letter to the judges and ministers, declaring her innocence, and who when she took the last leave of her husband, and children, and friends, was said to look as calm and holy as an angel.—Close behind, come Goody Parker, with her hood partly drawn over her face, and her lips moving in prayer; and Ann Pudeator, with the large tears, like hail-stones, rolling down her face; and Margaret Scott, with the ruddy bloom still upon her cheeks, whom all the young men had so admired for her beauty. There was Wilmot Reed, too. with whom I had played at school, and Goodman Wardwell, who was accused by his own wife and daughter, and a broken-hearted man he seemed, with his head hanging down upon his breast. Last of all, with a fresh goodly countenance, walked Mary Parker, stepping lightly, as if she knew she was about to rise above her enemies, to a heavenly home. She it was who spoke so bold to the Rev. Mr. Noyes, when he bade her confess the sin of witchcraft. 'I am no more a witch than you are a wizard: and if you take away my life, God will give you blood to drink.' Oh! how my heart sank within me, and cold chills ran through all my veins, to see them walking along with the bright sun, and the clear blue sky over their heads, which they was never more to behold. And I said to myself, make haste, and get out of this strong hold, or you will be dealt with in like manner. In the afterpart of that memorable day, there came a pious, good minister, to preach to the poor prisoners, and exhort them to search into the plague of their own hearts, while yet it was a time of hope. We, in the upper story, flocked together into the largest cell to hear him. He spoke exceeding well, and had a wonderful smooth delivery, but had only got as far as sixteenthly, when down fell Molly Lacey in a fit, a curious, talking creature, who had charged both her mother and grandmother, with witchcraft, and got them both into jail with her.—Down she fell, calling out the name of Mr. Williard, a grand Boston minister, and the names of some of the highest powers of the State, saying they had a commission from the prince of darkness to afflict, and to burn her flesh from her bones, with fire. Great was the stir, indeed; and when I saw the jailer was as busy as the rest on 'em, I watched my chance, and glided down stairs, like a sperrit. But when I reached the second story, the door was locked so tight, that the old dragon himself could not start it. I made for the window, through which we had looked at the poor, condemned people in the morning, and lo! it was left a little open, to admit a morsel of air. 'Jehiel Wigglesworth!' said I, 'cast yourself down from thence. Is it not as well to grind your bones to powder, as to have your neck stretched by these Philistines?' So, I snatched up the minister's broad-brimmed hat, which had been left on the stairway, and thrust it on my head, thinking I would not go into etarnity with a broken skull, if I could help it. But what do you think appeared, just at that critical minute? A huge load of hay, passing directly under, and nobody in sight. As quick as thought, I leaped down upon it, and kiver'd myself up in the cutest manner. The boy who drove, was wandering along in front, and gazing around, but hearing a strange sound, as I plunged down, gave his cattle a stroke or two, and said, 'Gee up, Dimond, what d'ye start for? D'ye see any Salem witches?' Then, whistling, he went on with his load, while the sweet smell of the new-mown hay, and the fresh air, that I had not breathed so long, and the thought that I had got out of that dismal den of lamentation, though but for one half hour, even if they dragged me back the next, made both my heart and head so lightish, that I could scarcely keep from outright singing and shouting. But I took care to hold the minister's hat well under the hay, lest some of his parishioners might know it, and hunt me out. I observed the boy, after a while, to be looking round, and calling 'Jehu!—Jehu!' Thinks I to myself, Jehu and Jehiel are pretty much alike. So when we'd got past the house where I used to live, I takes courage, and says, 'What do you want? Don't ye see that I'm upon the hay!' 'On the hay!' said he. 'How in the world did ye get there and I not know it?' 'Why forty people might have got up and down, and stole half the hay too, while you have been loitering along, gazing at every thing, and every body.' 'You ha'n't done all your arrants, have ye?' 'Yes, indeed, long ago.' 'Well, then, get down and drive the team. Don't you know master said, Tim, you must drive till you get through the thickest of Salem town, and when Jehu has done my business there, he shall see to the cattle. So, make haste, and come down, for I'm as tired as a dog.' 'And don't you think I'm tired too, trotting through all the lanes like a camel, while you have been lounging along, more asleep than awake?' 'I declare you shall get down *now*, Jehu,' said the lad, beginning to climb up the load. 'I'll tell you what it is, Tim,' said I, 'the great pitch-fork is here, and if you come up before I give you leave, I'll catch you on it. But if you'll only drive fast and good, until we get out of sight of them housen yonder, I've a clever cling-stone peach here, that I'll give you, and you shall ride all the rest of the way.' 'O yes, to be sure, out of sight of them housen! why that a'n't a quarter of a mile from the place where the man lives that's bought the rowin. You're a real cross-grain'd beast, to make me do more than master says.' So he walked along, muttering. When we'd got about through the thick settled part, I called out suddenly, 'Oh! what a wretch I am, to forget. Run, Tim, run, as fast as you ever can, to Squire Larkins' store, at the second corner, and bring a small bottle of sperrit, I left standing on the horse-block. I'm awful afeard somebody has drink'd it up, afore now. Come, gallop, that's a good fellow, and if you happen to take a small swig out on't, I won't tell master.' Off he set, like a catamount, and no sooner was he out of sight, than I was down, and a running faster than he, for I was dumb afeard that he'd meet the real Jehu, and both together take after me, like Jehu of old, pursuing the false prophets. I struck into the woods and hid till after dark, and then took the road, and travelled right manfully all night. It made me down-hearted to think I could not go to father's, as I know that was the fust place that naturally sarch after me, and I seemed to be in a worse box than the returning prodigal. While I was doubting where to shape my course, I remembered that cousin Jehoshaphat Jones, who had always been a true friend, had hired himself out to some Huguenot bodies, who lived in an out-of-the-way sort of a hole, and thought if I could once get there, I might stand a good chance to be hid, in such an outlandish abode. So I turned my steps hitherward. But O, the torment of hunger that I've endured. Sometimes I have thought I could e'enamost bite a sheep's head off, and eat it with all the wool on. But I have not been altogether easy in my mind, for fear the bears should eat me, when I dropped asleep in the woods, or some ugly rattlesnake give me a mortal wound, or the beastly Indians start out from behind some bush, and scalp me. Yet have I been led through the wilderness in safety, through help from above. I hope the precious minister that I left preaching in the Salem jail, will forgive me for hooking his hat. Its broad brim has been of vast use to me, to dip up water from brooks, and fend off the rain and musquitoes. How real thankful I was, at last, to see a light glimmering here, and looking through the cracks of the corn-house, to be sure that it was Cousin Jehoshaphat, by the side of a great pile of ripe ears. I doubt whether the poor creatures who were drowning in the flood-time, could have been much joyfuller to have set their feet in Noah's ark, than I to behold my blood relation, and stretch my weary limbs on this floor."

When the narrator closed his recital, all his audience expressed warm sympathy for his troubles, and congratulation on his deliverance; and hastened to provide him with fitting refreshment, and a place of repose. It was afterwards decided to offer him refuge among them, with such compensation for his services as should be deemed satisfactory, until "the indignation might be overpast." For some time after this miserable delusion had subsided, he remained among the Huguenot colonists, grateful for their kindness, and pleased with their gentle manners, and reasonable inquisitions.

Afterwards, returning to his native village, he settled for life, in those peaceful agricultural employments to which his ancestors had been inured. He dwelt in rural comfort and happiness, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors and friends. Some lingering of superstition, continued through life to mingle with that shrewdness and simplicity which so often mark the Yankee character, and when in long winter evenings, beside a blazing fire, he recounted to his astonished children, the evils to which he had been exposed, and from which he was so mercifully rescued, he never failed to bespeak their heartfelt gratitude, that they had never been brought under the domination of the powers of darkness, or the sore sin of witchcraft.

*See page 56, of "Lectures on Witchcraft," by the Rev. C. W. Upham, published at Boston, in 1831, which contains much historical evidence of interest.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 10, 1840.

We give the following distressing account of the condition of Augusta and Hamburg from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of the 29th ult. In the same paper of the 30th it is stated there was no abatement of the flood.

SCHOULTZ'S HILL,
Hamburg, May 27, 1840.

Dear Sir—On arriving at the Hill, near Hamburg, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, to my great astonishment I found the river so high, as to be running over the Rail Road, and through all of our Depositories, and the goods from the stores of Hamburg floating up against the Rail Road. The Cotton from Sullivan's, Cobb and Kernaghan's ware houses floating down through our field: the inhabitants of Hamburg, fleeing for their lives in canoes, batteux and rafts; many of the families have taken shelter in Mr. Hubbard's house, which was entirely surrounded by water; and from what I could learn, the water over his lower floor several feet; while most of the females and children had been removed to places of security; a boat was plying to bring out such persons as had remained in order to save some of their goods; a number had retired to the second story of their houses; the whole ridge of highland in market street is now covered, and the water is still rising; since 10 o'clock this morning the rise has been near 8 feet perpendicular—stock of all kinds swimming in various directions, in fact I cannot find language to describe the scene. From Augusta I learn that the water is running through Broad street. About one half of the new Bridge has been swept away. The Savannah river was never known to be as high as at present, and it is still rising; we had incessant rains on Monday night, Tuesday and last night, it fell in torrents, this, together with the heavy rains that fell on Sunday afternoon and Sunday night has produced so unusual a freshet. While I am writing, (10 o'clock, P. M.) I hear persons calling for assistance, and it is impossible to render them any; at this moment, Mr. Schultz comes in and reports that the lower Bridge is swept away. The foregoing is all that I can say at present in relation to Hamburg and Augusta. The road has received much damage between Aiken and Hamburg—the mill-dams from Barions to Mittons, have been swept away, since the passenger train passed down this morning, the bridge of the road over Horse creek has been very much damaged, so as to render a change of engines at that place. This afternoon we passed the baggage and passenger cars over by hand, deeming it too hazardous to risk the weight of the engines over the bridges. The passengers up took shelter at Mr. Schultz's house on the hill. The females I have sent out to Major Stark's—the gentlemen will remain here to night, although Mr. Schultz cannot give them victuals or beds; I procured them supper in the neighborhood, and hope they will be perfectly satisfied as they are in security while many of our fellow men are in great peril.

The road from the Hamburg Depository to the hill must be greatly damaged, as much of the embankment is swept away; and the whole road under water. The goods in store at the Company's Depository has been put into a large car, as also the books and papers of the Company. The lime which was brought up a few days ago, remains in the Depository, and of course is destroyed or very much damaged; this intelligence I got from one of the hands employed at the Depository who made his way out from the passenger house upon the road, after the water had broken over it, he says, he left Mr. Sturges and the Clerks in the Depository, but thinks they were taken to the bridge in a canoe about 6 o'clock this evening.

I must close this lamentable catastrophe for the present, and will give you the state of the river, &c. to-morrow morning before the cars leave, if they can be sent out at all; many interesting circumstances in relation to the damage done to the road you can obtain from Eldridge. Mr. Brees has been at Horse creek during the day.

May 28, 5 o'clock, A. M.

The river is higher this morning than when I closed last night:—from what I can see there is only one or two arches of the bridge gone, the wheels of the freight cars appear to be under water as the cars stand on the tract at the depot.

I shall send out the conductor to Horse creek, and if he can get over on the road, he will go out to Aiken and from there take the passenger cars and return to Charleston, it is impossible to send out the cars from Hamburg as the road beyond there is covered with water.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NATCHEZ.—By the steamer Swallow, we have received New Orleans papers down to the 14th, and Natchez papers to the 15th.—In the latter we have in full the official accounts of the Committees appointed to investigate the extent of the loss of lives and property by the late Tornado. The total number of dead bodies that had been taken from the ruins already, amounted to 41: to this amount must be added the lives lost on the river, which is estimated at 250, making the total deaths, in round numbers, 300. The loss of buildings is estimated at rising of $1,000,000; and of merchandise, practical men think that $4,000,000 will fall short of the real loss, as immense quantities of lard, pork, bacon, lead, corn, flour, and groceries were stored at the landing and in flat boats. The number of flat boats already ascertained to be lost, amounts to 60; and the whole number it is thought will finally be found to amount to about 100: on account of this great loss of life amongst the boatmen, there will be mourning all along the banks of the Mississippi. Ohio, and Wabash. New Orleans, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Vicksburg, and other river towns had promptly and nobly come forward to the relief of the sufferers, by liberal contributions; amongst others, we notice that two merchants at New Orleans had each contributed five hundred dollars.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Thursday evening last, two young gentlemen, who say their names are Thos. Webb and Jesse Jones, arrived in this place, from the West, and tarried until Friday morning. During their stay in town, they had managed to put off $20 bills in payment of small sums, and received their change in good money. Sometime after their departure, it was discovered that the bills were spurious, when they were immediately pursued by Messrs. Converse and Weaver, who succeeded in arresting them near Summerfield, in Clark county. They were bro't back to this place on Friday evening—underwent an examination on Saturday, and recognized in the sum of $800 each; in default of which they were committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. About $200 of counterfeit paper was found upon them, the principal part of which was $20's on the Bank of Illinois, at Shawnetown, letter D., payable to various persons and of various dates, engraved by W. Dane & Co.—are not an imitation of the genuine notes of the same Bank, although the general appearance is something like that of the true note: Centre vignette, a steamboat, with railroad cars, &c. in the distance; on the left end, in a circle, is a cottage girl with a basket on her left arm, and in the distance a view of a farm house, &c.; over which, and within the circle, "1,000,000 *owned by the State*,"—on the right hand end is a representation of a schooner, with two men aloft furling the fore top-sail; over which is "1,700,000 *Capital*." Signatures and filling up badly done.—*This bank has never issued any notes with the names of W. Dane & Co. as engravers.* The balance of the paper found with them, consisted of $3's on the Bank of Marietta, letter A., badly done, and $3's on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, letter A., badly executed. These chaps have no doubt put a considerable amount of this money in circulation on their route, and the public would do well to keep a sharp look out for it.—*Urbana Gazette.*

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Three or four weeks ago a Mr. Ladd, who was travelling on foot in Iowa territory, near Fort Madison, was fallen in with by three other men, to whom, in the course of conversation, he imparted the knowledge of his having four or five hundred dollars about him, which he was going to pay in at the land office. The three strangers instantly determined to obtain the money, and on their reaching a broken part of the country attacked Mr. L. with clubs and knives, killed him as they though, robbed him, threw him into a ravine, covered him with brush, and then continued on their journey. A rivulet of water flowed down the ravine in which Mr. Ladd lay buried, and the cooling and refreshing element coming in contact with his wounded head, had the effect of cleansing the wounds and restoring him to life. Knowing the route of the robbers he instantly set out in pursuit of them—reached Fort Madison, where he heard they had descended the river—procured a skiff—reached St. Louis, and in an hour or two apprehended two of the ruffians. The third had not yet reached the city, and was arrested on landing a sort time afterward. The villains were the next day taken back to Iowa, and the Court being in session were instantly tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary, one for 5 years; another for 10, and the third for 23. How much of the money Mr. L. was able to recover we have not heard.—*Peoria Reg.*

MURDER.—On Thursday night, a murder is said to have been committed by John Rox the man who was convicted in December, 1838. for the same crime, for which he was afterwards pardoned by the Governor. It appears that Rox and the deceased were at a meeting for nominating Commissioners of the District of Kensington, and having some difference, the latter taunted Rox with being a "scapegoat"—"prison bird" and used other slang phrases, reflecting upon his previous criminality. Rox made no immediate attack upon him; but, it is said, went quickly off; he stealthily returned, however, having in his hands what is termed a "cord stick," and cautiously getting behind the deceased, struck him a blow so severe that it is said the top of the skull is entirely detached from the lower portions. The man died immediately; and the accused was placed in confinement, where he still remains, and will unless brought out by habeas corpus.—*United States Gazette.*

TOBACCO.—I am happy to learn that there has been a great reformation in some of our preachers in regard to the use of tobacco. I think not only ministers of the Gospel, but all who love our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, should deny themselves, by immediately leaving off its use. I was in the habit of smoking tobacco for about ten years. The power of habit became so strong, that it seemed almost impossible to break it off. I tried to screen or justify myself for indulging in it, but I could not succeed. Thoughts ran through my mind like these: "You profess to be a christian, and yet go about with a *pipe in your mouth!* What an example to set before precious youth." I could not enjoy my mind and my pipe; therefore I resolved about three years and a half ago to break off the habit, and succeeded. I am satisfied it is a needless self-indulgence, and very injurious to the health of our bodies, and to the happiness of our minds.—*American Wesleyan Ob.*

EXECUTION OF STONE.—In accordance with the sentence of the Court, John Stone, found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Lucretia Thompson, on Sunday the 26th ult., will be hung one week from next Friday, between the hours of 12 M. and 5 P. M. We understand that Stone is an old offender, has been imprisoned in Canada and New York, and has the marks of hand-cuffs on his wrists now. It is reported, by several who have visited him, that he acknowledges the murder, and expresses a willingness to die, believing in no retribution beyond the grave. Thus will he be executed in one month and three days after he, in the most shocking manner, put to death a female for not yielding to his unholy desires.

EXECUTION.—Jabez Fuller was executed at White Plains, Westchester county, on the 22d ult. He was sentenced to this awful punishment for the murder of a female, nearly a year since. The murder was committed in a drunken frolic.

SANTA FE TRADERS.—A company of Santa Fe traders, in all 40 wagons, have arrived at Independence, Mo. Mr. Messervey, of St. Louis, has reached home in good health and spirits. The company brings back gold, silver, &c.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 10, 18

We had some white frost on Monday morni but it did no injury.

Akron is to be the county seat for the n county of Summit.

Thomas Corwin, the whig candidate for gov nor of this State, is expected to spend the 4th July in this town.

The machines used in the eastern cities, watering the streets, are called *Espys*,—in al sion to the rain maker.

On the 24th inst. there will be a celebrati and the corner stone of the Masonic Hall a Methodist Episcopal Church of Massillon will laid.

Eli Holmes and Philip Thurman were both k ed, by the unexpected discharge of a cannon, a political meeting in Wilmington, Ohio, the 22d ult.

A Mr. Babcock, of Huron county, Ohio, a lever of universal salvation, recently put an e to his life, by cutting his throat, which it is lieved he had determined on for some time.

THE CASKET for June is received. Besides usual amount of interesting matter it is or mented with the summer fashions splendidly ecuted, a handsome steel engraving and two ges of music.

A new and splendid bridge has recently be completed across the Allegheny river from Ha street, Pittsburgh,—making the fourth brid imcluding the aqueduct, over that stream wi in one mile.

Neil, Moore & Co. have put on an opposit line of stages from Zanesville to Marietta, a have reduced the fare from $4 to $1.50. If th succeed in running off their competitors it probable they will put the fare at something l six dollars.

We attended a camp-meeting, some fourte miles from Zanesville, in the north eastern p of this county, on Sabbath last. There w something like twenty-six tents, new and co fortable, a large congregation on Sabbath, a the best of order. The last time we visited t neighborhood, some eight or nine years sin there were but a few families of Protest Methodists within ten or fifteen miles of t place. We were astonished at the accession our strength in that quarter.

Says a writer on "Christian Union," in t *Baptist Register*, "I should as soon think of be ing a child to make him love me, as to atten to ridicule a man out of his errors."

We are satisfied that "ridicule" is a far m efficient and powerful corrector of the follies mankind than grave moral lectures. There nothing that man so much dreads as the ke lashes of wit and irony. With those weapo Steele and Addison did more towards reformi London of her follies and vanities than the l tures of her thousand clergy.

We have received the first number of t "ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER," which is to be t organ of the "American and Foreign An Slavery Society," recently formed out of t minority of the late meeting of the "An Slavery Society" at New York, to which alluded in our last. The following extract fr the "Reporter" alludes to the cause of the s paration:

"The acting President nominated a wom on the business committee, associated with elev men. On a division of the house on the questi of her appointment, it appeared that 1008 me bers were present and voted; of whom 557 vot in her favor, and 451 in the negative, being majority of 106 in her favor. Had the men o voted in this case, the decision would have be reversed. This was considered a test vote the relative strength of the 'woman's right and constitutional parties, assembled; and it w believed, that the act of placing a woman on t business committee, was merely an initiato step to the introduction of other measures. FO EIGN to the original principles and designs of t anti-slavery enterprise, all tending to divert t minds of abolitionists from the cause of the sla and the rights of the free people of color. was thought, that it would be in vain to attem a reversal of this decision or to expect a chan for the better; that meetings thus constitut would not consent to alterations of the Const tution defining the word 'person' to mean me or to substitute a representative system for t usual collection of members in a disproportio ate number from one locality, thus leaving t door open (as was done this year) for a packe delegation; that persons of such different mor affinities could not, advantageously, labor toget er; and that Providence seemed to indicate th it was a duty, for peace sake, as well as for oth considerations, to separate from those who seem ed to be rendering the anti-slavery cause a object of dislike to a large number of influenti and excellent citizens. Several men, nominate to serve on the business committee, immediate declined serving, in consequence of the act of t majority, and others afterwards withdrew. The stated, that the innovation seemed to them r pugnant to the constitution of the Society- that it was throwing a fire-brand into anti-slaver meetings—that it was contrary to the usages the civilized world—and that it tended to de stroy the efficacy of female anti-slavery action.

"But the question of 'woman's rights' is no the only matter of difference between the adhe rents to the old society, and the friends of th new association; nor is it the chief cause of th difficulty, though it happened to come up firs and prominently at the late annual meeting.- At the formation of the American Anti-Slaver Society, the lawfulness of human government wa recognized, and it was a fundamental principle that *political action was both expedient and proper* Recently, however, the same persons belongin to the anti-slavery ranks, who are contending fo what they call 'woman's rights'—the civil an political equality of women with men—deny th obligation of forming, supporting, or yieldin obedience to civil government, and refuse to af firm the DUTY of political action; and they cou trived to bring to the late annual meeting of th Society a sufficient number of men and *women* to compose a majority of all the members present to sustain their views and measures. Of th whole number present this year, *four hundred and sixty-four* were from the single State of Mas

thusetts! Styling themselves 'non-resistants,' d professing to be opposed to all physical force, ther of offence or defence."

THE WHEAT CROP.

The state of the wheat crop is such, in this inity, at present, that you may form a tolerr correct opinion of what it promises. Judgt from the samples we have examined there ll be scarcely half a crop. We give from our hanges what is said about the prospect elsere.

"The Wheat Crop in Ohio.—We regret to ceive that from every part of the State great plaints are made of the destructive ravages the fly. Some think that the crop is nearly f cut off."—*Ohio Statesman.*

"In many parts of the State we hear of ravas by the fly among the growing grain. This is d to be the case in Clark, Champaign and milton counties. In this county some damh has been done. The Michigan papers speak a promising harvest. As a general rule, the ent of mischief to crops is overrated. We e it may prove so in the present case. Our counts from the North represent the prospect the farmer as fair."—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Wheat Crop.—The complaints of the ages of the fly are becoming more general.—e Annapolis Republican of Wednesday has following paragraph:

"Two or three weeks ago we referred to the en very promising appearance of the wheat ps. Since that, a most woful change has en developed. Whole fields that then bid fair an abundant yield, it is now evident, will t return the seed that was sown upon them.—e fly has made tremendous havoc in all our ighborhood."

Having visited a number of townships in this unty, we observe that the fly has very much in- ed the wheat in many places. Similar ravages e been committed in other counties, as will pear from the following extracts.—*Morgan unty Standard.*

Wheat Crop—The Fly.—Accounts from sev- l parts of the county represent that the fly is mmitting great ravages upon the rising crops of eat. In many places so much so as to induce eir owners to plough them up. In Stark coun- we learn also, that the ravage of the fly is re general than ever before known.—*O. Repos.*

In Pennsylvania similar complaints are begin- g to be made:

"The Growing Crop.—We regret to learn m various sections of the country that the ssian Fly has already made its appearance in wheat fields.—In Bucks county it has done me injury."—*Philadelphia North American.*

In Chester county, the Village Record, of the th ult. says—"We are informed that much of wheat crop which two weeks since looked ve flourishing, has been attacked by the fly, which uffering severely."

Hessian Fly.—The West Chester American ar, of the 19th May says—"We regret to learn m farmers in our vicinity that this destructive sect is ravaging the wheat fields to a consider- e extent."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Wheat Crop.—During the past and present ek, we have seen several old farmers, residing different directions from us, who agree in eir statements, that the wheat fields are near- destroyed by the Hessian Fly. Hundreds of es will not be reaped at all; some ploughed up d others turned to pasture. In the most fer- e parts of the country, the prospects are the st gloomy.—*Troy (O.) Times.*

The Hessian Fly.—We extract the following ragraph from the Cincinnati Daily Republican the 18th ult. We regret to add that an in- ligent gentleman of Rostraver township, in s county, informs us that the fly is destroying e wheat extensively in that township:

"An intelligent gentleman in Butler county tes to us, 'that the flies are destroying the wing wheat crops throughout this whole region. number of farmers have already commenced ughing it up—scarcely a field has escaped.'— e regret that we are under the necessity of nfirming this unfavorable account of the wheat ps by recent intelligence from Kentucky. We rned on Saturday, in conversation with some elligent farmers from Bourbon county, that e ravages of the fly are very extensive in that e region. We learn, also, by a gentleman m Virginia, who informs us that the fly is be- ming to shew itself there extensively. The ntz bug is also appearing there; an insect ich carries destruction in its train."

The Hessian Fly.—The last Wheeling Times s:—"The Hessian Fly did, during the last nth, some damage to wheat, but the fly has w vanished and the grain is again putting out ely. The appearances are very favorable for a e crop."

Wheat.—We are informed much of the wheat p which two weeks since looked very flourish- g has been attacked by the fly, and that it is w suffering severely.—*Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Reg.*

The Crops.—We have noticed complaints in veral papers of the appearance of the "fly" in e wheat crops in some sections, and private in- mation from Delaware and the Eastern Shore Maryland assures us that such is the fact ere. As a per contra to these statements, the ichigan papers speak of the splendid appear- ce of the wheat crops in that State; and the itor of one of the Doylestown papers says:—We have visited several portions of Bucks unty, and we never saw the crops look better the season. The wheat and rye crops now omise to yield abundantly, and the grass crop omises well."—*New World, N. Y.*

The following is the article that our Bro. Boyd, the Methodist Episcopal Church, requested to publish for him. Out of respect to his quest we will give it; but we cannot let it pass thout a few remarks thereon. We do not ex- ct to do justice to all the subjects to which he udes, for this would take a volume, but merely give a glance at a few of them:

From the American Wesleyan Observer.

RADICALISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

It is sometimes asserted, and more frequently sinuated, that modern abolitionism is now oc- pying the same place in the M. E. Church as d radicalism a few years ago. And according- the fate of the former is often held up as a rning to those who would embark in the lat- r; and this very hint is sufficient to frighten rge numbers in the M. E. Church from even ming in sight of the supposed destroyer. This my humble opinion was the object of Doctor ngs in the last of his Union numbers,* though evidently felt backward to say this, in just so any words. A little attention however cannot il to convince any plain honest man that the o cases are quite dissimilar.

1. Radicalism originated in, and was confined , the Methodist Episcopal Church. But abo- tionism originated in the community at large, d exists in various branches of the church.— ould we this moment strike every abolitionist t the M. E. Church from the list, they would arcely be missed. And no doubt but this good use would advance to certain victory, even ould every Methodist and every Methodist eacher desert its colors.

2. Radicalism, *as it existed under Mr. M'Caine,* was hostile to the M. E. Church; representing our episcopal form of government as being surrepticiously assumed, through the intrigues of Coke and Asbury, and saddled upon the American Methodists under the professed sanction of Mr. Wesley, while in fact it was contrary to his views and wishes. In short, the whole movement at the *time* of the secession was an effort to prostrate the M. E. Church, and erect *their* new organization upon its ruins. But on the other hand, while abolitionism, in itself, meddles not with episcopacy, or any form of church government, neither does its advocates in the M. E. Church go against episcopacy, or any other feature in our economy—the USURPATION of slavery *alone* excepted. It is not denied that some *individuals*, prominent abolitionists in our church, may demur against episcopacy. But to charge this to their abolitionism, would be as unfair as to charge the anti-abolitionism of some radicals to their hostility to episcopacy. I think then, that all who will look candidly at the facts in the case must see that it is high time to abandon the notion that abolitionists, *as such*, are either necessarily *friends* or *enemies* of episcopacy, or the M. E. Church. The fact is, both the firmest friends and most inveterate enemies of the M. E. Church, are to be found in the ranks of abolitionism.

Perhaps it may be urged, that a large portion of the prominent abolitionists in the *ministry* of our church have very nearly copied the example of the reformers of past years, by opposing our bishops and other chief ministers. As many have been imposed upon by this association, I crave the reader's attention to the following particulars; 1st. A large share of the opposition of the Reformers of 1827, lay against the *characters* and *motives* of our chief ministers.—And besides, these things were urged against those who were laid in the silent grave. But in the representations of abolitionists, nothing but *errors* are even alleged, and this while the men are *living*, and have every opportunity to explain and defend themselves.

2d. The facts in the movements of our chief ministers, against which abolitionists complain, have originated *since* the days of Radicalism; and are altogether *new* in the history of Methodism, or even the history of the M. E. Church. When, previous to the date of the famous Counter Appeal, did some half dozen of our chief ministers ever unite to write an apology for slavery under any circumstances; or undertake to make the holy bible sanction injustice and oppression? Or when previous to 1837 did any of our bishops attempt to justify slaveholding, in any shape or form, by our Lord's golden rule? Or when, previous to the last General Conference, did one part of our episcopacy *hinder* a Northern Conference to speak out *against* slavery, and another part of the episcopacy at the same time *permit* a Southern Conference to speak in *favor* of it, and in opposition to the plain letter of our Discipline? Or did any of our old or young preachers ever hear of our bishops previous to the last session of the Pittsburgh Conference, declare in open conference, that they had *yet* for the *first* time to advise any man to free his slaves; and that when consulted on this very point, they advised a brother *not to emancipate his slaves*, even when the proposed emancipation was connected with settling the liberated blacks on *tenements of their own?* These are only a few out of many cases that might be adverted to in the sayings and doings of our chief ministers, during the last six or seven years.

And now in proclaiming against these things, we are not willing to admit that we assume an attitude of hostility either to the *government of our church*, or the *characters* or *motives* of our chief ministers. But believing that our opposition to such measures is, to say the least, as Methodical as the course we oppose; and believing the course of our brethren tends to perpetuate the evil of slavery, we are determined to continue our opposition to all such movements in our church.

Lastly, the crusade of the Reformers of 1827 was against episcopacy itself; and this was carried on at the expense of the characters both of the living and the *dead*. But abolitionists *as a body*, in the M. E. Church, are in favor of the episcopacy, and believe with Dr. Emory and others, that *our* episcopal form of government was the creature of Mr. Wesley himself. If a *few* can be found in the ranks of Methodist abolitionists, who do not admire the episcopal form of church government, or who would at least prefer some modifications in *our present form*, I presume that the same description, and in equal proportion, are to be found among the anti-abolitionists of our church.

In conclusion, permit me to say, individually, that I have hitherto *greatly preferred*, and even admired our present form of government, as best suited to the spread of the Gospel over *this* vast continent. At the same time I am free to admit that the power possessed by our bishops is capable of being used to great injury *for a time*. This power, however, is only a delegated one, and can easily be so modified, *when necessary*, as to prevent any *lasting injury:* provided the *body* of the ministry are *right themselves*.

As to the present incumbents, I still retain an unshaken confidence in the purity of their intentions. Their great object has evidently been to keep the whole church together, North and South. This has been regarded as the MAIN THING. And to this great end every thing else has been made to bend; hence every thing has been done to conciliate the feelings of the South. No doubt but our Bishops love the church as much in the North as the South; therefore what might at first sight appear like partiality, was nothing more than acting out the conviction that the North would *grin and* BEAR *much;* while they feared the South *would bear nothing*.

As to the measures of severity that have been resorted to, in the case of a few bold abolitionists, I believe the object was to *frighten a few from their course*, and deter others from attempting to follow their example. I do not believe that our bishops and other chief ministers ever yet intended to scatter, tear and slay *many hundreds* of our most laborious and useful ministers. But much as I *yet* respect the motives of my opposing brethren of the episcopacy and others, I am constrained to say their policy was *bad*. A *few* it is true have quailed into silence, and tamely given up their rights as *men*, as *citizens*, as *Methodists*, and as *Methodist preachers*. But very few are made of such soft materials. Hence for every one that has thus submitted, probably more than a score have risen up in the spirit of *unflinching firmness*, until the matter has come to this, that the government of *terror* must be relinquished, or hundreds of preachers, and thousands of members must be sacrificed. Which course will be pursued, time alone will show.

Never, I am persuaded, would our bishops and others have struggled so hard to justify the *evil* of slavery under any circumstances, had it not been connected with *our* church. And surely this is the securest city of refuge to which it has ever fled. But slavery was an INTRUDER at first—it is still such, and I trust the Methodist Church will never consent to make it our bond of union.

ROBERT BOYD.

Barnesville, Ohio, April 25, 1840.

1. He says, "the FATE of Radicalism is often held up as a warning to Abolitionists," and the very "hint is sufficient to frighten" them. Now, we ask our brother, what is that "fate" of these Radicals, which is so very alarming?—Have they, like Noah's dove, found no place for the "sole of their foot," or like Cain, have they became fugitives and vagabonds in the earth? We should like to know what is this "fate" which makes them such a monument of terror? We declare that we can see nothing in their condition that is so alarmingly frightful. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we belong to the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church; these two ecclesiastical bodies, in part, cover the same territory. We have not the least doubt but the conference to which we belong entertains as much intelligence, piety and integrity as his own. Or in other words, that it is as comfortable a home for the honest follower of the Cross as can be any where found in his own church. And we have never felt our church relation, more agreeable since we have born the christian name, than we do at the present. Now, my brother, you have taken this from the cant of your own church, without examination, who have always been representing us as dead, or dying, or miserable, when in your collected and candid moments you know these things to be misrepresentations of our condition.

2. Again, says our friend; "In short, the WHOLE movement at the *time* of the secession was an effort to prostrate the Methodist Episcopal Church, and *erect* their new organization upon its ruins." There is not a word of truth in this, yet we are far from accusing the writer of any intentional misrepresentation. The fact is, that he took such an active part in opposition to the seceders, and as we thought, at the time, manifested such an unreasonable zeal against them, that he is incapable of judging in their case.—When our controversy was begun with the Old Church, there was not the most distant thought entertained of leaving her. All that was contemplated was a modification of her government. Her anti-scriptural assumptions were opposed with great ability; and when the men in authority found themselves unable to conceal the nakedness of their system, or resist the force of truth luminously exhibited, they resolved to put an end to the investigation by the expelling process; and in the exercise of a relentless tyranny, which has caused the glory to depart from their Israel, expelled and drove thousands from their fellowship. And after this was done they refined upon the system of Jesuistry, in misrepresenting our prospects, actions, motives and principles, so as to prevent our success. So far from having a desire of forsaking and destroying her, we do most solemnly aver, that we were never called on, since our moral feelings were ripened into being, to make such a sacrifice of feeling and interest, as when we were compelled, by the ruthless hand of power, to leave the church of our spiritual nativity, to seek a home where the order of Providence might direct. And this we believe to be the feeling of at least a large majority of our brethren. Indeed, such were the attachments of the original Reformers to the church, that nineteen out of twenty, forsook both their principles and friends, and still cling to her. And now, to represent those men, who have exhibited more integrity to principle than most men are capable of, as a set of Goths and Vandals, to say the least about it, we think extremely unkind. After we were placed, by the exercise of assumed and anti-scriptural power, in such a situation that we had no other alternative but to make another home, we did the best we could for ourselves, consistently with truth and righteousness. But that we attempted to build up our church on the ruins of the old, or to succeed by impeaching the "*character* and *motives* of the chief ministers" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a charge which is perfectly gratuitous, and we challenge any man in that church, to sustain it by facts. That a few of our people may have acted wilful, that others may have occasionally, but *unintentionally* mistated facts, is probable. But that there was any thing like a spirit of misrepresentation is wholly incorrect; nor was it necessary to misrepresent, for there were facts enough in the history of our affairs, to make out as bad a case as was needed, without forging them.

3. Once more. "The crusade of the Reformers was against the episcopacy itself." We are really astonished that our brother B. should undertake to investigate a subject on which he appears to be so uninformed. We invite him to hunt up the old "Wesleyan Repository" & "Mutual Rights." He will find the writers in those periodicals expressed themselves as cautious on the subject of episcopacy, as do the writers of the "Observer." They would have been perfectly satisfied with a "*moderate episcopacy.*" If laymen had been admitted into the General Conference, and the Presiding Elders made elective, all difficulties would have been adjusted. It is true, the leading writers did not believe that an order of ministers, distinct from and superior to elders, could be sustained by scripture, but they had no particular objection to admit such an order on the ground of expediency, if they would permit their powers to be properly limited and defined. It is also true, when they were placed in a situation that they could form a government, unembarrassed by circumstances, the Reformers chose to have no bishops, because the history of the church satisfied them they had ever been an injury rather than a blessing. It was the sentiment of the late Rev. John Waterman, of the old fellowship, that "Bishops have been the curse and scourge of the church in every age."

4. Says Bro. B. "Radicalism as it existed under Mr. McCaine." "Radical!" what is this but an invidious term of reproach employed by our adversaries to make us look ridiculous? Now, we ask our brother, does using such reproachful terms comport with the character of the philanthropist and the christian? "As it existed under Mr. McCaine." How disingenuous! Our cause did not originate with Mr. McCaine,—he never had any control over it, nor has any of our conferences or conventions ever sanctioned his peculiar notions. Because the Methodist episcopalians, by doing this gentleman great injustice, have succeeded in raising against him a large amount of prejudice, Bro. B. seems to wish to transfer that prejudice to us. O! how unfair.

5. He says, the power of the bishops is "DELEGATED," and thinks it could easily "be modified when *necessary*," "*provided* the body of ministers are *right* themselves." A "delegated power," indeed! Their power has all been assumed, and when laid hold of, they have made use of the creatures which it drew around them, to confirm it in their hands. The *proviso* above, is very appropriately thrown in. If the "ministers are right." Why, the natural tendency of such assumed and anti-scriptural power, is to drive from the church, or into obscurity, all honest men, and to foster crawling sycophants, who became interested in defending the power where it is, because, in turn, they can wield it for their own accommodation. Our brother seems, scarcely yet, to have learned the first elements of human nature.

6. As it respects the insinuation that the founders of Methodism are slandered by representing them as surreptitiously imposing the present form of government, upon the American Methodists, under the sanction of Mr. Wesley's name; we ask brother B., in all seriousness, if he can really believe that Mr. Wesley ever gave his consent that his name should be erased from the American minutes, and that Mr. Asbury should have the power which he exercised over this connexion. Do you believe that he ever gave his sanction that Mr. Asbury should be ordained a bishop? If our brother can believe these things, we don't want to reason with him; because, so are the facts of the case, it would evince such a perversion of faculty that argument would be thrown away upon him. If then, Mr. Wesley's power was wrested from him without his consent, and the episcopal mitre assumed contrary to his urgent remonstrances,* what else might not follow? To prove the founders of Methodism guilty of these things, is, on the authority of scripture, to prove them *capable* of any thing else in the premises, for "he that is unjust in that which is little, is unjust also in that which is much." The same principle which leads you one inch over your neighbor's landmark, would lead you a mile. One of Bro. B's favorite papers, *Zion's Watchman*, for October 19, past, says: "This rule (on Slavery) was not one of Wesley's. It was added by the abolitionists who organized the Methodist Episcopal Church; and it shows how anxious they were to keep slavery out of the church." Now, pray, what was this but forgery, to add a rule to Mr. Wesley's code and impose it on the public under the sanction of his name. And, there can be no doubt but the Watchman is correct, because the first European editions of the general rules have not the article on Slavery, and being written for the use of the English Methodists, where no slavery existed, would not be likely to refer to the subject. They who forged that article would forge other things to suit their own purpose.—These are serious matters we admit, but if true, it is no slander for Mr. McCaine or any one else, to state them. It is a very easy way to get rid of an unpalitable truth to cry out "slander! slander!!" And bear it in mind, also, my brother, that neither Mr. McCaine, nor any one else, alluded to the "pious dead," until the cause of truth made it necessary. When the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were called on to relinquish some of their immense prerogatives, they were continually responding that their form of government was given them by Mr. Wesley, and to alter it would be abandoning primitive Methodism. Such impressions had a powerful influence with all who held a veneration for Mr. Wesley Mr. McCaine being satisfied that the public were imposed on by such representations, felt it to be his duty to expose the subject, that truth might have its proper influence. We have read the controversy between him and his opponents, and it is our honest conviction, that in his main positions, he has ably sustained himself.

7. We have occasionally seen our Bro. Boyd, but have not the privilege of a personal acquaintance with him, yet we are well acquainted with his public character. For honesty, integrity and perseverance he is excelled by few men. His great defect is, in having faculties to perceive some truths with great clearness, but no vision at all to see others of equal importance. But the tenor of the article before us, seems to justify the conclusion, that the firmness of his nerves, at the present, is severely tested. It looks very much like quailing before the gathering storm. In reference to the Bishops, he expresses the most "unshaken confidence in the *purity* of their *intentions*," and feeds them so with soft corn, that it seems like trying to propitiate them. But, it will not all do, my brother, you will have either to make an unqualified surrender of yourself, or forever remain in the ban of the empire. As it respects charity, that is a highly commendable christian virtue, but like every thing else it may be carried too far. It is very reprehensible for a man to carry his liberality so far as to throw the mantle of charity over every abomination and unrighteousness. So did not our Lord. The Bishops may be good men; we pass no judgment upon them, we leave them in the hands of "the judge of all the earth," who, with them and with us all, "will do right." They may have abused power less than many other men would have done in their situation. Be that as it may, that they have arrogated to themselves unscriptural authority, and that they have often acted the tyrant, are facts that honest men should not shrink from declaring, when the cause of truth called for it.

If we have been plain in these remarks, we *intend* nothing unkind to our brother Boyd. All we aim at is self-defence. As the "Observer" has given publicity to brother B.'s article, will it give a place to our reply?

---

*Read the following letter addressed to Mr. Asbury, bearing date,

"LONDON, September 20, 1788.

"But in one point, my dear brother, I am a little afraid both you and the doctor (Coke) differ from me. I study to be little, you to be great; I creep, you strut along. I found a school, you a college. Nay, and call it after your own names! O beware! Do not seek to be something! Let me be nothing, and Christ be all in all.

"One instance, of this your greatness, has given me great concern. How can you, how dare you suffer yourself to be called a BISHOP? I shudder, I start at the very thought! Men may call ME a knave, or a fool, a rascal, a scoundrel, and I am content; but they shall never, by my consent, call me a BISHOP. For my sake, for God's sake, for Christ's sake, put a full end to this. JOHN WESLEY."

Moore's life of Wesley, published at the Methodist Episcopal Book Room, New York, vol. 2, p. 285.

ITEMS.

Colon C. Newcomb, whose presence in the city we were some time since the first to assert, notwithstanding the story that he was G. T. T. went to the police office, accompanied by his father, and surrendered himself. He was admitted to bail in $10,000. The reward offered by the Manhattan Bank for his detection is thus saved, unless he claims it himself, and offers an offset, as far as it will go.—*New York paper.*

TEE-TOTAL PROCESSION IN DUBLIN.—On St. Patrick's day, 10,000 Irishmen, all tee-totallers, marched the streets of Dublin in procession, in honor of Temperance.

Modesty doubles the beauties which are seen, and gives credit and esteem to all that are concealed.

MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.—William W. Seaton, one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, is elected Mayor of Washington.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says: "Mr. Postmaster General Niles has arrived in this city, and entered on the duties of his office."

Twelve miles of the Vicksburg and Clinton Railroad was broken up by the late tornado. Damages computed at $10,000.

Two young men at Chambersburg on Friday last took some cedar oil in mistake for peppermint. One of them died, the other is recovering.

It is stated from Washington, that the chief clerkship in the State Department has been given to a son of Mr. Secretary Forsyth.

Only two companies of United States troops remain at Sackett's Harbor; eight having recently left, for Fort Winnebago.

FLOUR.—No less than 93,529 barrels of Flour and 37,196 bushels of Wheat were delivered at Albany from the Erie Canal, during the week, running from the 7th to the 14th ult.

The Van Buren meeting at Philadelphia on Monday, passed resolutions in favor of a uniform system of Bankruptcy—to include all moneyed corporations and associations.

MARBLE QUARRIES, which produce an article equal, if not superior in beauty, to any hitherto used in the United States, have recently been discovered in Lancaster county, Pa., and near Frederick, Md.

FIRE.—A fire lately broke out in the village of Pontiac, Michigan, which, before it could be checked, destroyed about twenty buildings in the fairest portion of the town. The loss is estimated at 35,000 dollars.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday says that Mr. Dabney, in his testimony on the trial of Green, acquits all the present officers of the bank of any knowledge whatever of the overchecks. Only one, who has not been an officer in the bank for some twelve months, had any cognizance of the checks.

A COUNTERFEIT TAKEN.—We learn from the last Harrisonian published at Uniontown, that a counterfeiter who had passed nine $10 counterfeit U. S. Bank notes to a farmer in payment for a horse, had been caught. $110 counterfeit notes found on him, and that he was committed to jail, and as he refused to give any account of "where he got them" is a fine candidate for the Allegheny Penitentiary.

RECONTRE.—We learn from the Tennessee Sentinel of this morning, that in an affray between the Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow and Col. L. C. Haynes, in the street of Jonesborough, yesterday morning, the former was shot in the thigh.—The wound is not considered dangerous. The Sentinel says—"We forbear to make any comment upon this transaction, as we understand it will be the subject of legal investigation."—*Abingdon Vir.*

TRIAL OF GREEN.—The cross-examination of Mr. Dabney was continued on Saturday. It will probably close to-day.

During the day, Mr. Robertson, counsel for the commonwealth, read a statement of the result of the investigation by the commissioners. The substance of it was, that the deficit in money amounted to $556,681 19; of this, there were $541,347 in checks, $401,724 in the checks of Green, $72,458, Green & Crenshaw, the balance in the checks of houses principally connected with Green.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Montgomery papers mention the death by drowning, in the neighborhood of that city, of Adolph Adrian, well known for his public exhibition of legerdemain, &c. The manner and causes of his death are undergoing a judicial investigation there—and we are told great excitement prevails. The death was not altogether accidental; and the story invotes much that is painful to very respectable families. It is considered expedient and proper not to give publicity to names and facts, at least until judicial investigation places them beyond the possibility of mistake.—*Mobile Journal.*

Business Department.

A subscriber writes us,—"I wish you to stop my paper at the end of the year; money is so hard to obtain that I cannot pay for one any longer." Some two or three others have sent the same word; professing to be well pleased with the paper, but excusing themselves from taking it on the ground of the scarcity of money. Now we admit there are a few cases that might be excused on the ground of poverty, but we are afraid that avarice has too much to do with this matter. Each member cannot spare two dollars a year, to support the press, but they seem not to care how much it costs us. We have generously, as we think, vested considerable in this paper enterprize, and have been at considerable trouble to serve the cause, but if the church have not spirit enough to sustain us, after giving the subject a fair experiment, we shall abandon it forever. The utility of our paper, we believe, is universally admitted by the church in the west, and both ministers and members, if they want the benefit continued, will do well to exert themselves in season. Near about one half of our subscription list at this time is unpaid, and for the want of prompt remittances a debt is accumulating over us. To have obligations becoming due, and not to be able to meet them, is a thing that we cannot and will not endure.

We have been requested to publish the following letter for the benefit of the subscribers to brother Shinn's book. The work has been received and can be had by calling on O. WHITE, 104, Main street, Zanesville, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY, APRIL 29, 1840.

Dear Brother Marshall: I have sent a box of Books to Zanesville, containing 200 copies, directed to you and brother O. White.

The Books are to be distributed as follows:

Moses Scott,	24
J. L. Leslie,	12
William McConnell,	12
William Marshall,	24
Israel Thrap,	30
Gabriel Lanham,	12
Jacob Myres, of New Lancaster,	12
Moses N. Warren, of Coshocton,	36

There will be a few copies remaining after the above supply, which you and brother White will offer for sale at retail or wholesale, and thus oblige Your friend and brother, A. SHINN.

P. S. Perhaps it will be well for the different persons to deposit due bills with you, payable at the time of our Annual Conference, as I then have some heavy payments to make.

In great haste, A. S.

Bro. D. C. Carson asks, "what has become of Samuel Little's paper?" We answer, that we sent near half the volume to Chillicothe, as directed, when the P. M. informed us that he did not take it from the office, we then discontinued it. He thinks Mr. L. is an honest and upright man. We are glad to hear that, for if he be such he will pay us for the paper. We recommence sending it to him and our charge for this year will be $1.50. That he consented for his name to be sent as a subscriber, we refer him to W. Hughey and J. Guest.

"A Member" expresses his gratification at an article in our 39th number on the "Second Coming of Christ," and wishes us to publish "Mr. Miller's argument." Were it in our power it would afford us pleasure to accommodate this request, but we have not the "argument" referred to. What we published was from Bicknell's Reporter, and the remarks are from the editor of that paper.

Our subscribers, who are in arrears, will oblige us by IMMEDIATELY REMITTING the amount of their paper, as we much need money to "go ahead." Send to us any amount and we will pay the postage. *No excuse.*

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the farm of John Kinney, between Sidney, Hardin and Shelby counties, on the third Sabbath in August next. Ministerial aid from the adjoining circuits is much wanted and strongly solicited.

JOHN PARK, Sup't.

A camp-meeting will be held seven miles north of Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, commencing on the 26th inst., to which are pressingly invited, all that can be with us from adjacent circuits, both preachers and members.

S. BLOOMER, *Sup't.*

AGRICULTURAL.

CAUSE OF SEEDS NOT GERMINATING.—We have known and heard of considerable loss and disappointment from seeds, particularly onion seeds, not growing.—We have thought and inquired in reference to the cause, and the result of our cogitations and inquiries may be thus stated:

Without a certain degree of moisture, seeds will not germinate. On dry, sandy soils, and in a dry season, it seems highly probable, then, that seeds may be deprived of the requisite degree of moisture: perhaps receiving just as much as will mould them, and destroy their vitality, or being so near the surface as to be injured by the sun's heat and light.

But the seeds may have germinated, and commenced to send out their roots, and stem stocks, and yet be destroyed — If the soil is not pressed closely to seeds, and very dry weather occurs just at this period of the process of germination, the root being too distant from the soil, and too feeble to draw any supply of moisture, the liquid food of the plant contained in the fermented seed may be dried up, and the life thus destroyed.

If you would avoid disappointment and loss from seeds failing to grow, the preventive process is indicated by a knowledge of the causes most frequently productive of the result, which we think are those stated above. If you sprout your seeds before putting them into the ground, you will preserve them from the first cause of failure, but if you pulverize your soil throughout and press, in this state, with a hoe, spade, or roller, upon the seeds thus sprouted, the root stem will soon and surely derive sufficient moisture from the soil.

In a few instances I have found my neighbors blaming the seeds as useless, particularly of onions, carrots and parsnips, when I have obtained a little of the seed and found it to sprout quite well. You may easily save yourselves from such reflections, or from the temptation to blame others, by steeping the suspected seed in warm or tepid water, from six to twenty-four hours, according to the size and hardness of the seeds, and then setting it away in a warmish place for a day or two. If good, it will sprout in time: if kept warm in a darkish place and it does not sprout in this time, the seed is faulty.

In connection with this subject, I may state that several circumstances incline me to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red and wire worm. It has been fashionable to steep it in a strong solution of copperas, and to ascribe the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ or chit which is usually first attacked, but to the change in the taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in simple water—in water alone—to escape from the attacks of the worm as well as that soaked in a copperas steep. Until this matter is made more certain, however, I would hold it bad husbandry to neglect the copperas, as in addition to the change produced by heat and moisture, we have also the disagreeable taste communicated by this salt.

IMPROVE THE SOIL.—The article which follows, points out several methods of improving the soil. Every farmer knows very well the superior profit of a fertile soil in the production of crops that liberally repay him for his labor; but every one is not equally sensible of the various ways of enriching his lands, nor does he eagerly embrace every opportunity within his knowledge.

Farmers should awaken and look to the importance of this subject, embrace every chance within the reach of their means and information, to render their soil more fertile; and they will soon find a permanent improvement, and it will give better crops with less labor, for a mellow fertile soil is the most easy to work. Many means of improving the sail are neglected for want of information, and when new plans are recommended, they are adopted slowly, as many cannot confide in any practices that were not sanctioned by the usage of our forefathers.

"The golden rule of agriculture is to apply such manures and tillage, as will make heavy lands lighter, and light lands heavier, cold land hotter, and hot land colder." He only is a farmer who knows and follows this rule.

Lands are seldom so rich but it may be a matter of gain to increase their fertility; and few tracts are so poor but that with proper tillage and manuring, they made the residence of plenty.

Manures are composed of all those substances which either directly, or indirectly, supply plants with their requisite food, by means of which they are enabled to expand and come to maturity.

In the first place, the different earths will serve to manure each other, Thus, clay is a fertilizer of a light sandy soil, and sand is equally a fertilizer of clay.—Where clay is applied to a sandy soil it should be carted on in the fall, and spread evenly over the ground, that the frost may pulverize it before it is mixed with the soil in the spring.

The better these earths are mixed in the respective soils, the more sensible and immediate will be their effect: but their principal excellence is that they are calculated permanently to improve the soils to which they are applied. Stiff loams are also in the same way assisted by sand, and sand again by these; but neither in so great a degree as in the former case. Generally it may be observed that all light, dry soils, are improved by being mixed with heavy earths, and *vice versa*.

Sand and fine gravel will greatly fertilize the soil of bog meadows, and this earth again is very good manure for all upland soils. It is peculiarly excellent for Indian corn when applied to the hills, and is very good for flax, hemp, and most other summer crops. Like gypsum, it is friendly to the growth of white clover. When applied to upland grasses, it should be laid on as a top dressing. Every kind of black mud from ponds and swamps, answers a somewhat similar purpose; though if the mud be stiff and clayed, it should only be applied to a light dry soil.

The different sorts of marl found in bog swamps are also excellent manures for all upland soils. The earths are usually found at the depth of from one to three feet from the surface, and are either of a white, gray or brownish color. The former is the most efficacious, and the latter the least so, their strength being in proportion to the quantity of carbonate of lime they contain. It is best to mix these earths with the mass of black earth or bog dirt, that forms the upper stratum, in order to reduce their strength, and when thus mixed, a load of even the weakest kind is more efficacious than two of common barn dung.

Their operation as manures is similar to that of the Nova Scotia gypsum, have little or no effect when first applied to wheat and rye; but by its afterwards covering the ground with a thick growth of white clover, it is rendered fit for producing largely of these crops. The same may be observed of the bog dirt. Like this, these marls are peculiarly excellent for Indian corn, and all summer grain, and a less quantity is sufficient. They may be used as top-dressing or otherwise.

Ashes as a manure are found to be more efficacious in some parts of the country than in others, generally most so, when applied to lands near the ocean. In some parts where the soil is extremely light and the bottom sand, the farmer can afford to pay twelve and a half cents a bushel, while in other parts, they are suffered to lie untouched about the potasheries.

Ashes generally answer the most valuable purposes when applied to Indian corn, particularly where the soil is not suitable to this plant. Where the soil is wet, cold, loamy or clayey, the plants are apt to get stunted with the cold rains which usually fall after planting; and then the ashes serve to supply the natural deficiencies of the soil till it becomes fertilized by the sun. But where the soil is natural to the growth of this plant, and there is no danger of its being stunted at its outset, perhaps it may be better to apply the ashes later, so that the plants may derive the greatest assistance from this manure, while the ears are setting and forming.

Ashes should generally be used for top-dressing: their salts lose nothing by exposure to the air, and soon find their way into the soil.

Soot is much more efficacious than ashes: besides salts, it contains oil. The soot of coal is esteemed equally as good as that of wood. It is used for top-dressings, and requires about forty bushels for an acre. When applied to winter grain it should be sown in the spring; and the same may be observed of ashes. Cold soot is particularly very good for meadow lands which have become sour and mossy. This manure, can, however, only be had in considerable quantities in large towns.

Of salts, which serve as manures, the principal are the common sea salt, urine, stale of cattle, sea water, saltpetre and alkaline salts. To the latter, the virtue of ashes, as a manure, is principally owing. Soapsuds is in part valuable on account of its alkaline salts, and perhaps the neutralized oil it contains adds much to its value. It is usual to throw this manure away; but this is a needless waste. It may be taken in the watering pot and strewed over the garden. where it will be of great service as a manure, and in expelling insects.—*Yankee Far.*

HARD WATER.—There is nothing that gives more annoyance to the housewife in the management of her domestic affairs, than what is usually called hard water. This is water impregnated with the muriate or sulphate of lime, the acids of which unite with, and neutralize the alkali of the soap she uses, leaving the grease free to float like a dirty scum on the water, and rendering all attempts at clean washing, a failure. The best way to avoid this evil, is for the farmer to provide a good rain-water cistern; but where this has not been done, water may be rendered fit for washing in two ways —the first is, to "put a couple of quarts of wheat bran into a bag, which is placed in the water, while heating over the fire, and the water, when hot enough for use, will be found soft. This quantity of bran has been found sufficient for any common washing." The second method is to use soda, for the purpose of neutralizing the acid of the substances that occasion the hardness. "A few ounces of soda will soften a hogshead of the hardest water. It is greatly superior to either pot or pearl-ash; (or the common ash-ley which is sometimes used for the same purpose;) giving a delicate whiteness to the linen, without the slightest injury; and it never, unless excess is used, in the least affects the hands." The expense of either method is trifling, compared with the trials of patience arising from unprepared water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSEVERE.—What if you have failed in business? You still have life and health. Don't sit down and cry about your mishaps, for that will never get you out of debt nor buy your children's frocks. Go to work at something, eat sparingly, dress moderately, drink nothing exciting, and above all, keep a merry heart, and you'll be up in the world again.

WHAT WAS LIFE GIVEN US FOR?—Life was given to us for other and nobler purposes than to wear away in day dreams! To encourage a healthy enlarged system of action; to help on the great cause of social and moral improvement; in a word, to do our best in the stations assigned us, to benefit our fellow creatures so that when the sun sets, it may leave awhile a trail of light behind it; it was for this we were sent into the world, and not, day by day, hour by hour, to foster the growth of indolence, self-conceit and egotism.

FEMALE CHARACTER.—Women are generally deceived when they think hat they recommend themselves to the other sex by an indifference to religion Every man who knows human nature, connects areligious feeling with softness and sensibility of heart. At least we may always consider the want of it a proof of that masculine spirit, which of all your faults we dislike most. Besides, men consider your religion as the best security for that female virtue in which they are most sensibly interested. Never indulge yourself in ridicule on religious subjects, nor give countenance to it in others, by seeming diverted at what they say. This to people of good understanding, will be a sufficient check.

Let a woman be decked in all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature —yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shun the approach of every thing hurtful.

YOUNG LADIES.—Next to mothers, the young ladies have the greatest agency in forming the character of the other sex. Their influence commences when it is most needed. Young men, although their characters are, in a great measure, formed, require some powerful restraints just at the time when they are becoming acquainted with the world, and beginning to move beyond the inspection of a mother's eye. The young females with whom they associate, are the guardians of their virtues, and accountable for most of the evil practices into which they fall. It needs but little observation to be convinced that multitudes of young men, who are destitute of religious principles, pursue that line of conduct which is most likely to meet the views of the young ladies with whom they associate, and whose approbation they desire to obtain. There is not a vice among them that would not be relinquished, were it reprobated, and the perpetrators of it avoided, by the young, the fashionable and intelligent of the other sex. None but the most hardened and impudent blasphemer will now even utter an oath in the presence of any respectable female. If the ominous to do good or to prevent evil, when in one's power, be a crime, what a tremendous account we shall have to render on the score of profaneness, intemperance, gambling and duelling! These practices which disturb the peace of society, mar the peace of families, hurry multitudes to death and perdition, and must ultimately call down the indignation of Heaven on our country, might be greatly, if not entirely exterminated, by a vigorous and judicious effort on the part of the females. Let the practices themselves be uniformly mentioned in terms of reprobation, and let us avoid those who practice them as we would the midnight assassin, or the great adversary of God and man.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

A MOTHER'S GRAVE.—I followed into the burying ground, in the suburbs of the city, a small train of persons, not more than a dozen, who had come to bury one of their acquaintance. The clergyman in attendance, was leading a little boy by the hand, who seemed to be the only relative of the deceased in the slender group. I gathered with them round the grave, and when the plain coffin was lowered down, the child burst forth in uncontrolled grief. The little fellow had no one left to whom he could look for affection, or who could address him in the tone of parental kindness.—The last of his kinsfolk was in the grave —and he was alone.

When the clamorous grief of the child had a little subsided, the clergyman addressed us with the customary exhortation to accept the monition, and be prepared: and turning to the child, he added: "She is not to remain in this grave forever: as true as the grass which is now child, by the hand, and led him forth from the lowly tenement of his mother.

Late in the ensuing spring, I was in the neighborhood of the burying ground, and seeing the gate open, I walked among the graves for some time, reading the names of the dead, and wondering what strange disease could snatch off so many younger than myself—when recollecting that I was near the grave of the poor widow, buried the previous autumn, I turned to see what had been done to preserve the memory of one so utterly destitute of earthly friends. To my surprise, I found the most desirable of all momentos for a mother's sepulchre—little William was sitting near the head of the now sunken grave, looking intently upon some green shoots that had come forth with the warmth of spring. from the soil that covered his mother's coffin.

William started at my approach, and would have left the place; it was long before I could induce him to tarry; and indeed I did not win his confidence. until I told him that I was present when they buried his mother, and had marked his tears at the time.

"Then you heard the minister say, that my mother would come up out of this grave," said little William.

"I did."

"It is true, is it it not?" asked he in a tone of confidence.

"I most firmly believe it," said I.

"Believe it," said the child—"believe it—I thought you knew it—I know it."

"How do you know it. my dear?"

"The minister said, that as the grass would grow up, and the flowers bloom in spring, so true would my mother rise.—I came a few days afterward, and planted flower seed on the grave. The grass came green in this burying ground long ago; and I watched every day for the flowers, and to-day they may come too—see them breaking through the ground—by and by mammy will come again."

A smile of exulting hope played on the features of the boy; and I felt pained at disturbing the faith and confidence by which he was animated.

"But, my little child," said I, "it is not here that your poor mother will rise."

"Yes, here," said he. with emphasis—"here they put her, and here I have come ever since the first blade of grass was green this year."

I looked around, and saw that the tiny feet of the child had trod out the herbage at the grave side, so constant had been his attendance. What a faithful watch-keeper—what mother would desire a richer monument than the form of her only son, bending fearful, but hoping over her grave."

"But, William," said I, "it is in an other world that she will rise,"—and I attempted to explain to him the nature of that promise which he had mistaken.—The child was confused, and he appeared neither pleased nor satisfied.

"If mammy is not coming back to me —if she is not to come up here, what shall I do?—I cannot stay without her."

"You shall go to her," said I, adopting the language of the scripture—"you shall go to her, but she shall not come again to you."

"Let me go then," said William, "let me go now, that I may rise with mammy.

"William," said I, pointing down to the plants just breaking through the ground, "the seed which is sown there would not come up, if it had not been ripe; so you must wait till your appointed time, until your end cometh."

"Then I shall see her."

"I surely hope so."

"I will wait then," said the child, "but I thought I should see her soon—I thought I should meet her here."

And he did. In a month William ceased to wait, and they opened his mother's grave, and placed his little coffin on hers—it was the only wish the child expressed in dying.—*U. S Gazette.*

"SHE PLAYS LIKE A CHRISTIAN."—A boy of nine, in Connecticut, recently became pious. Among the children, in a family with whom he used to play, was W., a young girl who had also become pious. Some time after he became interested in religion, he visited this family again to engage in some of the innocent amusements of childhood. As he returned home, he said to his mother:

"Mother, I know W. is a Christian."

"What makes you think so, my son?" inquired his mother.

"Because," said he, with great simplicity, "*she plays like a Christian.*"

"What! *plays* like a Christian!"

"Yes, mother, she is always good natured and effectionate. She never gets angry,—if you get away all her things, she doesn't get angry."

It is very important that all pious children should show that they are christians in all their conduct, even by the manner and spirit in which they engage in their amusements. In this way, others will see their good works,—their mild, affectionate conduct,—and will be led to glorify their Father who is in Heaven.—*S. S. Visiter.*

"HE NEVER SPEAKS KIND TO ME."—Conversing the other day with an interesting little girl, between the ages of six and seven, I took occasion to impress upon her mind the debt of gratitude due from her, to her Heavenly Parent, for bestowing upon her so good and kind a father, whom every body loves. I was chilled with the frost of the season, shall spring to greenness and life in a few months, so true shall your mother come up from that grave to another life—to a life of happiness, I hope." The attendants shoveled in the earth upon the coffin, and some one took little William, the perfectly thunderstruck by her answer. Looking me full in the face with her soft blue eyes, she replied, "He never speaks kind to *me*." Perhaps this Christian father, harassed with the cares of business, was unconscious that he had roughly checked the fond attentions of his child; but could cares or the interruptions of his child, excuse unkindness, in a total want of tokens of endearment?—Will fathers examine their habits on this point?

VIGOR LENT TO THE AGED BY THE YOUNG.—The young should always be ready to repay the kindness of the aged. But they should never transgress the laws of life. A certain little boy was very healthy and vigorous till he was three years old. Then he commenced sleeping with his grandmother. He soon grew thin and pale and sickly. His friends could not imagine the caues. Medicine did him no good. His mother said he seemed to be "*blighted.*" A physician directed that he should no longer sleep with his aged grandparent. He soon got well.—Young persons should not sleep with those who are very old; nor should the healthy sleep with the sick.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Protestant Methodist Academy,

IN THE VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON.

THE first quarter of twelve weeks, will commence on the first of April. Tuition in the common English branches, $3 per quarter.—Higher branches, $4.

Board may be readily obtained in good families at twelve shillings per week. Rooms may be had on reasonable terms for the accommodation of such as prefer boarding themselves. No reasonable effort will be spared on the part of the Teacher to promote the intellectual and moral improvement of all who shall be placed under his care.

EDW'D. J. FULLER, *Teacher.*

Brighton, Cuyahoga, Ohio, April 1, 1840. 32tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

THE subscriber respectfully submits to public consideration, the following plan of a new periodical:

I. Its title—*The Christian Review.*

II. Its object—*The advancement of Christianity.*

III. Its matter—1. *Sketches*—
1. Of Bible Christianity.
2. Of Christian Churches.
3. Of Benevolent Institutions.
4. Of Scientific Institutions.
5. Of the Arts.

2. Historical and Geographical Illustrations.

3. Biographical Notices of the Wise and Good.

4. Reviews of Standard and Popular Literature.

5. Observations on the Affairs of the Nation and the World.

6. Current Intelligence—Poetry, &c. &c.

IV. Its means—1. A choice circle of Correspondents, qualified—by various and ample personal accomplishments, and by their social connexions and distinctions,—to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications.

2. A selection of the permanent and transient organs of all the interests and institutions enumerated,—both English and American, as far as practical.

V. *Its Terms.*—One number to be published, every month, beginning with July, in large quarto style, in the neatest style of the art, enclosed in a cover, well directed and punctually mailed.—*Price*, a single copy—$1.25 per annum. For any number over five copies, $1 each per annum. Payment must be made in advance.

With this brief outline of his scheme, the subscriber commits it to his friends and the public for such encouragement as they may see proper to extend. Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstore of Mr. J. Whetham, Chesnut street, above Sixth, or at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley—or at the residence of the Editor, No. 10 Sergeant street.

THOMAS H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1840.

—

The subscribers to "The Methodist Protestant Letter Press" will be supplied with the new publication, by which that is to be superseded. If, however, any of them shall wish to decline the new work,—when the first number shall reach them, let them duly mark and return it. If they do not return it, they will be regarded as subscribers and expected to remit the subscription price at once. The Agents of the "Letter-Press" are requested to aid in securing an extensive circulation for the "Review." It is desirable that the names of subscribers be forwarded immediately.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street, Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

—

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

The New World;

A weekly newspaper, published Saturdays in the city of New York, and devoted to Home and Foreign Intelligence, Literature, Science and the Fine Arts. Edited by PARK BENJAMIN.

THE NEW WORLD, the largest, cheapest and most elegant periodical sheet in America, was commenced on Saturday, October 25.—The situation of New York, and its immense commercial intercourse, must ever render it the head quarters of news, both from the old world and the new. The establishment of steam communication with England, gives increased interest and importance to the intelligence received in our "great metropolis." Availing ourselves of the advantages derived from this source and many others, we have presented to the American public the NEW WORLD—a paper intended for "our country, our whole country"—warped by no sectional bias—controverting no man's political opinions—unsullied by any thing of an immoral or indelicate nature; but presenting the freshest and most copious intelligence from every part of our vast country—the earliest and best selections from the British Magazines and newspapers—the first American editions of such English works of value as may be conveniently embraced within the contents of our mammoth sheet, and furnishing also a large amount of original matter having reference to subjects of interest to every intelligent inhabitant of the new world. We shall present, with unrivalled promptitude, not only the best articles from all the popular periodicals of this continent, but from those of Great Britain, such as the Monthly, the Chronicle, the New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Frazer's, Blackwood's, the United Service, the Asiatic, Tait's and the University Magazines, Bently's Miscellany, the Court Journal, the Court Gazette, LaBelle Assemblee, the Era, the Satirist, the Age, the Examiner, the Writings of Dickens, Bulwer and Knowles, the Quarterly, the Foreign Quarterly, the London, the Edinburgh and the Dublin Review, &c., &c., &c.

We shall thus place within the reach of the poorest and the humblest, the best specimens of modern English literature, as soon as they reach this country. Already have we given to our readers the first American editions of three celebrated works by Bulwer, Knowles and Moore, and at the same time given a copious digest of all the important intelligence usually embraced in newspapers. This is but a type and earnest of what we mean to do. Our arrangements in England are of so efficient a character that we shall be able to supply not only all the current news, but all the current literature, to which a copyright is not attached.

The editor will especially aim to make *The New World* worthy of its name from its perfect compilation of Domestic News, as well as intelligence from all parts of the western Hemisphere. Our newspapers in general contain full accounts of all that happens in the Old world, even to the most trivial occurrences, which can be of little or no interest to OUR people; while they omit or neglect much that is of consequence from the various countries of the New.

We shall carefully avoid the profligate tone which characterises many journals in speaking of the returns of crime and wretchedness, which fall under the eye of the municipal police. We can see nothing humorous or witty in such pictures of sinfulness and degradation. No ludicrous accompaniment of incident or language can make a smile at the frantic vagaries of intemperance, the dreadful examples of female prostitution, suffering and despair, or the penal violations of social order by the ignorant and imbecile.

With the most ample assistance in every department; with resources more than sufficient, and friends numerous and true; with a thousand incentives to exertion, and every evidence and assurance of the most triumphant success before it, *The New World*, it is confidently hoped, will long gladden and enliven the firesides of every portion of our great country.

Price of *The New World*, THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

All letters relating to the editorial department of the *New World*, to be addressed to the editor; those intended for the publisher, to

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 23, Ann street, New York

☞Publishers who insert the above advertisement three times in their journals will be entitled to an exchange for one year

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1840. | Number 43. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

THE STALKFIELD.

BY JAMES M. FULTON.

onths and years confined to this same town,
e vice abound and evils lurk in wait
very vacant mind, and threaten sore,
destruction of our moral sense,—
evening sad I walk into the field
e late a corn crop flourishing and green,
d the land and nigh shut out the sun.
ere as elsewhere to the woful mind,
e's decay reminds decaying man
; quick transit through the changing suns,
e's allotted in this lower sphere.
ny custom is, began to muse
e sad change passed o'er the field of corn.
stood the giant Baden green and strong,
k luxuriance booming o'er the field,
great king Saul in Israeliteish camp,
d and shoulders taller than the rest.
ough great Baden fell not on his spear,
aul, yet the keen corn-knife fell on him,
t a single stroke swept him away
his foundation, and anon he fell,
ering o'er heads of these beneath his size,
ll his friends could keep his head erect.
outh and strength and beauty often fall,
te of doctor's medicines and friends;
ere all round are vestiges of youth,
elics sad of tottering decay.
al prostration of the whole great troop,
once as army skilfully arranged,
their green uniforms and blood-red silks,
ow'ring plumes that shone in mighty ranks,
met one dreadful Waterloo defeat,
leep in death and moulder in the air.
ere lie tattered uniforms and faded plumes,
reat and small, the giant and the dwarf,
id the general devastation still,
l mementoes of a bye-gone race,
stand in woful leaning posture bent,
and far apart still with their withered garb,
igh in sorrow for the fallen field,
ry gale that passes soon themselves
nd the soil they drew their being from.
with frail man while time with sharpest
ythe,
s off the general mass of human kind,
ares some rusty links to join the age
next succeeds, to that which went before.
oughts of former years come o'er my mind:
e years ago my wife and self one day
up along the river, and the bank
reen with spruce and clad in tow'ring trees,
oaks and sycamores and lofty branching
ims.
ime! ah Time! what hast thou done?
the river guiltless of the change.
ted freshets wasted this crumbling bank,
ively nature and of vagrant make,
ll these trees like men of lofty soul,
nors mount serenely, perching o'er
ommon mass of mankind here high soared.
ow with tops inverted and with roots washed
ut,
fter one has taken its sad leap,
ose that there remained until the whole are
one.
'en the road upon the river's side
ravell'd, now has taken its leap too.
daily rolling sands have moved a road,
more some less, but all at last are gone,
ught remains to rest my weary foot.
with our lives, by quick or slow degrees
ours pass and glide our days away,
ot a place at last on earth is found,
e our existance can be lengthened out,
iving headlong from the hill of life,
lunge into eternity's broad stream,
disappear amongst the sons of time.
esville, June, 1840.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BUCYRUS, O., JUNE 8, 1840.

Springer: I am happy to say that our
on this circuit is assuming a more favorable
t. The members are coming up to the help
e Lord, with some uniformity and vigor.—
ave had some happily converted to God;
eighteen have united with the church this
The prospects are ominous for good, and
st through grace before the year closes to re-
more fully the dealings of the Lord.
urs, in the bonds of a peaceful gospel,

S. BLOOMER.

PITTSBURGH, IA., MAY 2,* 1840.

Springer: Since my last, I have attend-
meeting at Bro. Williams', on the Wabash,
nd one half miles from LaFayette. It was
e of great power. Sinners were converted
believers revived. On Sabbath, the ordi-
e of baptism was administered by brother
ah, and five children and thirteen adults
ved the sacred symbols. At the sacrament
e Lord's supper, the various denominations
nt, bowed together, like children of one
y. There were such displays of Divine
r in the earthly sanctuary, that it was an
l place for sinners. Twenty-five were added
e church.
ur brethren, in this quarter, are taking en-
gagement, and are beginning to feel the work
eart. O, brethren! pray for us, that the
d may give us victory.
have received two more subscribers for your
llent paper, and if the times were not so hard
uld be able to furnish you a great many
e. The revival intelligence is very encour-
g. Yours, in haste,

JOSIAH HOPKINS.

This letter was directed to Zanesfield, Ohio,
ead of "MEADOW FARM," and forwarded
thence "June 5th." ED.

PITTSBURGH CIRCUIT, MAY 28, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Having some room, after closing my communication on business, permit me to inform the friends of our Zion, and publish it to the praise of our God, that this circuit is in a healthy and prosperous condition. We may be aided in forming a correct judgment of what the Lord has done for us, at Sharpsburgh, by contrasting the present with their condition a year ago. Then, we had a name in the place, and that was about all; no prayer meetings, no regular class meetings, no meeting house, and small congregations on preaching occasions.—Now we have three classes, each meeting weekly, about eighty members, three prayer meetings each week, well attended, a very commodious house of worship, a flourishing Sabbath School and very large congregations. The accession in this place are about sixty-five, one only of whom has been dropped from the probation list. I regard this church as one of great promise.

The other two societies, (Bakerstown and Braddocksfield) are in a rising condition at present, though nothing special has yet occurred in either. As far as I can perceive, peace prevails in all our borders, and the members generally are growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. I have great encouragement and comfort in laboring for the people of my charge this year. I see and feel the continued practical illustration of the injunction "consider them that labour among you and are over you—and esteem them highly in love for their *works' sake*," and though generally intelligent, none seems so keen of perception as to discover any "imprudence" in a minister's participation in the benevolent enterprises of the day, or any connection or affinity between moral truth and political corruption.

While I feel called on to bless the Lord our God for the success of the gospel among this people, and its happy effects—we are all bound to pray, lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting, that it may prevail, until its holy power has emancipated from every species of bondage, every soul and body of man, and reconciled in *one body* unto God the whole human family.

In haste, yours, &c., JOHN CLARK.

MIDDLETOWN CIRCUIT, VA., May 18, 1840.

Dear Brother Springer: After taking leave of you in Zanesville I set out for my circuit, and after travelling one hundred and sixty miles I reached my place of destination. Here I found myself in the midst of a strange though clever people. When viewing the surrounding country I was led to conclude, that I was in the neighborhood of where "the bears live." I thought there was evidence sufficient to induce me thus to believe. For, to use the language of David Crockett, I saw a great many "cracks in the earth," and dens and holes in the rocks. But, sir, I have travelled for the eight last months, during which time I have not seen even the shadow of a bear.

The time has been when the war-hoop of the red man was heard to reverberate here from hill to hill, and when the scream of the panther rolled along the murmuring streams and through the wending vales; but old things are done away and behold all things are become new. Instead of the savage skulking over the tall knobs and craggy peaks, clad in the habiliments of war, and thirsting for the blood of his fellow white man, we now see the Herald of the Cross clothed with the panoply of heaven, wielding the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. And it matters not whether he is found on the mountain top or in the city full, we hear him proclaiming "good tidings unto the meek, liberty to the captive, the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound." And whilst on the walls of Zion he directs the eye of the sinner to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, he unfurls the Flag of Calvary, and while he proclaims the day of vengeance of our God, the hard hearted sinner is brought to bow at the shrine of mercy and to yield to be saved by grace. Thus the wilderness has been made glad and the desert to bud and blossom as the rose; the parched ground has become a pool and the thirsty land springs of water. In the habitations of dragons, where each lay, there is grass with reeds and rushes. Instead of the doleful yell of the beast of prey, the songs and shouts and the loud hallelujahs are to be heard, bursting from the lips of the people of God.

The cry has this year been extorted from the aged sire as well as the sprightly youth, "What must we do to be saved?" Angels bear the tidings home that the dead are alive and the lost are found. Thus you discover, Mr. Editor, that the Lord has not forsaken His people in this region, but to the contrary, a heavenly gale is felt from the high hills of immortality, which is wafting our old bark onward to the haven of eternal repose. Our cause is second to none other among the old Virginia hills. I believe, Mr. Editor, that you were one of those that assisted in first planting the tree of religious liberty in this section. That tree, though weak and tender at first, has become as one of the tall trees of the forest. It sheds a pleasing fragrance around it, its branches extend far and wide, so much so that about *three hundred and twenty* have found a cover under it this year.

I hope the day is not very far off when the human family will be brought to see that it is derogatory to the word of God, for men to be lords over God's heritage, and when they shall learn that but one is our Master even Christ, and all we are brethren.

Yours, in haste,

WM. MUNHALL.

For the Western Recorder.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE CHURCH.

"We (says Dr. Bangs,) have our *standards*, both as it respects *doctrine* and *discipline*, which include ALL that is to be *believed* and *done*—and it is by THESE that all theories and practices are to be tested!!" Is not this claiming infallibility for the Methodist Episcopal Church? But the same Dr. Bangs, soon after expressing this sentiment, (to-wit,) May, 1840, proposed to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, "so to *alter* the *discipline*," as to make the bishop and presiding elder, the arbiters of what is to be "*believed* and *done*." Now, where is the "*standard?*" What are its dimensions—its extent—its boundaries, or its uniformity? If the "*standard* of *discipline*, which include *all* that is to be *believed* and *done*," "concerning the guilt, &c., of a local preacher, deacon or elder," may be one thing in 1836, and another thing in 1840, raised or lowered, or "*altered*"—and a bishop or his "agent," a presiding elder, may be the arbiter of what "is to be *believed* and *done*"—or "refer" the case for "final decision," to a tribunal where he can wield a greater influence—where is the "*standard*" but in the *will* of these officers, who may be as imbecile, or vindictive, as any pope that ever settled the destiny of a heretic.

"The King can do no wrong."

There is about as much reason in this latter sentence, as in that at the head of this article. The one is as dangerous to religious, as is the other to civil liberty—and both alike subversive of the rights of man.

It may be inquired, who and what is "*the church?*" In the apostolic age, it seemed to consist of the "Apostles, elders, and brethren." Dr. Mosheim says, "the *people*, their leaders, and their ministers or deacons"—subsequently the *people* were excluded from all part in ecclesiastical affairs. Then came the popish doctrine of the infallibility of the church—or rather, the infallibility of the clergy—and they could say, in the language of Dr. Bangs, "we (the clergy) have our *standards*, both as respects *doctrine* and *discipline*, which include ALL that is to be *believed* and *done*,—and it is by THESE that all theories and practices are to be tested,"—the Bible, aside.

"There is a pope in every man," said Luther, and being dubbed D. D., B—p, or K—g, does not change the propensity of man, or alter his love of *power*, ease or profit. The positions of Dr. B., are not so much to be wondered at—pampered for many years, under the misnomer of a "travelling preacher"—at the head quarters of aristocracy—nourished by "pure charity," i. e. "the profits," &c.—the favorite and advocate of high-toned episcopacy—what wonder if he should be as favorable to bishops, as cardinals were to popes?

According to Dr. B., "a Methodist is not allowed to defend himself," "on *general principles!*" The Bible inculcates "general principles"—he is not allowed to make this his standard or text book! It must be "*conformably* to *Methodism*." Well, what is Methodism? As it relates to "*discipline*" or church government, it is one thing in Europe, and another thing in America—it is one thing in 1836 and four years preceeding, and it may be "altered" in 1840, acording to Dr. B.'s movement in the General Conference—it may be a nose of wax, or a "Jack o' the Lantern"—and yet it must be the "*standard*" by which "theories and practices are to be tested!!!" Methodism, as it respects discipline or church polity (although aristocratical) in Europe, is far more republican and less despotic, than in this land of boasted democracy.

Some affect to be alarmed at the growing influence of Catholicism, but this is harmless compared with certain assumptions and claims, under the garb of Protestantism, pretending to "spread scriptural holiness" to acquire *power*, *wealth*, &c. L. GARRETT.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: In the Western Recorder of the 13th inst. appears a communication over the signature of John Scott, (purporting to be a review of certain resolutions passed by the Pleasant Hill quarterly conference,) containing sentiments so objectionable in themselves and so dishonorable to a professor of religion, that I feel constrained to notice it. In doing this I shall not attempt the defence of the quarterly conference, nor of the brother over whose signature its resolutions appeared, for they are abundantly able to defend themselves and maintain the right against whole volumes of the shallow sophistry to which brother Scott has the temerity to affix his name. As a member of the M. P. Church who believes that that church, and every other, is under the most solemn obligations to exert its influence for the destruction of slavery—the hydra-headed iniquity of the land—I feel myself impelled to enter my protest against the do-nothing policy recommended by brother S., as alike wicked and cruel, and calculated to bring upon our land the fiery indignation of the Lord of Hosts.

Passing over several things which may be more appropriately answered by the persons attacked, I will extract for comment two kindred passages, which in my opinion are rife with the rankest heresy:

"The seventh resolution is truly patriarchal or pontifical. The quarterly conference, or rather brother J. Carey, 'calls most earnestly, affectionately, and in the fear of God, on all our brethren to unite in bearing their solemn and decided testimony against the cruel and unjust system of American slavery.' Here is the Church arrayed against the State, and what if the State should retaliate and array itself against the Church? Would not the weakest go to the wall? In matters like these it is an utter scandal to act without brains—men must pay attention to consequences of action, unless they mean to renounce all claim to intelligence."

And again:

"I don't like to see the Church arrayed against the State, and uttering its *anathamas*, *bulls* and *thunders* as popery did in the dark ages—making all the kingdoms of Europe to tremble,—and as you have attempted to do in your resolutions 'against American slavery;' you aim to overawe the civil government just like popery—popery *fired cannons*, you *pop-guns*, this is all the difference. Both mean by church influence to control civil government."

What is the doctrine involved in these extracts? manifestly that the church has nothing to do with the iniquities which are established by law. For the church to protest against trading in slaves and the souls of men—against that impious system that makes merchandize of the purchase of a Saviour's blood—is to array itself against the State, according to the logic of Bro. J. Scott! "The quarterly conference of Pleasant Hill" "calls most earnestly, affectionately, and in the fear of God" upon their Christian brethren to unite in "a solemn and decided testimony against the cruel and unjust system of American slavery." What is the response?—Does every Christian heart leap to the thrilling appeal, and lifting up its prayers to God for strength, go forth to fight the moral battles and win the peaceful triumphs of humanity? Nay—not *every* one, one heart at least, steels itself against the appeal—suppresses its sympathies with the suffering, strangles its holiest emotions, and shrinking back coward like from its duty, seeks to cover its disgraceful retreat by the senseless cry, "You are arraying the Church against the State!" "You aim to overawe civil government," and mingling various changes upon "bulls and thunders," "persecute" and "popery," the terrible explosion ends in "*pop-guns*." Now, with all due deference to Bro. Scott, he is guilty, in this attempt to throw off responsibility, of the most arrant nonsense if not of something worse. The principle which is fairly deducible from the farrago which he has served up to us, is this: *The church must not interfere by remonstrance with any legalized iniquity, for to do so would be to array the Church against the State—and to array the Church against the State is popery.* An interference on the part of the church with legalized iniquity is therefore popery. We are left to infer that an opposite course is protestantism, or anti-popery; and if such is the fact, I will leave it to the candid to decide which faith, as manifested by works, is preferable. But I indignantly repudiate this "new divinity" of the pro-slavery school. It furnishes a mantle as ample as the devil himself could wish with which to cover up from Christian rebuke every iniquity that heart can conceive or hand execute. Robbery, adultery, Sabbath breaking, murder and slavery, that stupendous sin which involves in itself every possible violation of the moral law, to escape the rebuke of the church, and to flourish unreproved, need only the covering of legality, and they are safe. The devil entrenches himself in his strong hold behind the statutes framed by his own faithful followers, and the "sacramental hosts of God's elect" must shrink back abashed from his august presence, nor dare invade his realm. So advises brother J. Scott. Sabbath breaking is legalized in our land—the church must utter no voice against it. Robbery is legalized—men of God must be dumb. Slavery is sheltered by the statute book—the bible must not interfere!

"Just God and Holy, is that church which lends Strength to the spoiler, Thine?"

This non-committalism of the church, is a device of the arch fiend, whereby he hopes to lead her captive at his will. That any of her professed friends should be found so zealously seconding the efforts of the evil one is most deplorable, and should convince the friends of Christ of the necessity of a stronger manifestation of that aggressive spirit which so eminently characterized the church in the days of our Saviour and His Apostles, and still later in the days of Wesley, the father of Methodism. It is the appropriate business of the church to war against sin, wherever it may seek to entrench itself, whether in the customs or the laws of the land. If legalized, so much greater is the necessity that the voice of condemnation be uttered distinctly, for the evil is greater to be overcome. To me, those propositions seem so self-evident, that it appears like a work of supererogation to attempt their elucidation and defence. But if it is true generally, that it is the duty of the church to oppose legalized sin, it is more emphatically true, when that *sin finds a refuge at the altar, and a home within the sanctuary.* Added to its general duty then, is the duty of self-purification. This is the case with the church at the present day. It is polluted with the sin of slavery.—The stain of innocent blood is on its garments. The voice of accusation from the peeled and down-trodden, goes up against it to the heavens. It has been heard by Him who listened to the groans of captive Israel, and He is giving us one indication after another, that the vials of His vengeance are about to be poured out upon us, unless by a timely repentance, we avert deserved wrath. In such circumstances, what is evidently the duty of the christian? Is it to strike hands with the oppressor, or sit down in icy indifference to the wrongs of the slave and the guilt of the church, lest, through the instrumentality of a healthful and holy agitation, the churches, to use the classical expression of Bro. John Scott, should "all go to sticks?" Not so, have I learned Christ. A union which is not based upon purity, can never result in peace. Let, then, the church be purified, and that peace which passeth all understanding, shall be established in its midst. But while no distinction is made between the holy and the vile—between the merciful man and the oppressor, how can purity or peace be looked for? As well might we expect much vegetation from the barren rock, or fruit from the blasted and perishing tree. It is only when the church is faithfully employed in its aggressions against sin that it can hope for the blessing of the Lord. Every effort, therefore, to awaken it to its duty, and array its multitudes against those impurities which are established by law, as well as those which are shielded by the customs of society, should be encouraged and seconded, as calculated to advance the interest and increase the influence of the church, and throughout it to pour numberless blessings upon the world. If this reasoning is correct, your readers generally, will agree with me, in characterizing the doctrine which I have been reviewing as heretical in itself and dangerous in its tendency. Believing it to be so, I could not feel satisfied that it should pass unreproved. It is unnecessary for me to disclaim any personal animosity towards the brother whose sentiments have been under review, for I was alike unacquainted with his person and his name till I met the letter in the Western Recorder. It is with his sentiments I have to deal—not with him.

In conclusion, permit me, Mr. Editor, so far to imitate Bro. J. Scott, whose ethics I have objected to, as to specify a few things which I do not like.

1st. I don't like to see the church consenting to the wickedness of the State, "as was the case during the ten persecutions, in several of the countries of Europe," and is yet the case, to a great extent in our own land. It might as well revolt from God openly and at once, and give in its adhesion to the devil.

2d. "I do not like to see the church, the spouse of God, slumbering in the adulterous bed" of carnal expediency, the Delilah that has shorn it of its strength, that she may give it into the hands of the Philistines.

3d. "I don't like to see the church wedded to the civil power as in England," or substituting for the commandments of God the traditions of men, as virtually recommended by Bro. John Scott, of Winding Ridge, Ohio.

4th. I don't like to see the church "excusing its non-compliance with the commands of God, on the ground that men have decreed unrighteous decrees, and given to their villanies the sanction of law, as Bro. J. Scott has attempted to do in his pretended review of the resolutions of "Pleasant Hill circuit quarterly conference." It looks like an union in wickedness of Church and State, or an attempt to transfer the former in a lump to the keeping of the father of lies.

5th. I dont like to see the church of Christ lending her "influence" to sustain American slavery, "the vilest that ever saw the sun," by a pretended non-interference, or playing into the hands of corrupt demagogues by preaching up the delusion that christians have nothing to do with politics. Neither do I like to see christians refuse to labor for the purification of the church from "the sum of all villanies," upon the shallow plea that others are laboring through the appointed instrumentalities for the purification of the State from the same sin. It looks as if they were anxious to throw off the responsibilities which God has laid upon them, and go around the Cross instead of taking it up and bearing it patiently on.

Abolitionists believe that the church, as a church, has a solemn duty to perform in reference to slavery, and let the men of the world act as they will against it, by moral suasion or by political power, she cannot be released from her obligation to cast the abomination from her midst and purify herself from its contamination. "Let the church" therefore, "in future," instead of interposing herself as a shield between the artillery of truth and the system of slavery, "mind her own appointed work"—the subversion of Satan's empire, and the establishment of that Kingdom which is righteousness, and peace, and true holiness.

THOMAS OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 30, 1840.

Bro. Springer, you will oblige me by publishing the above communication exactly as I send it, as I think you will find it fully prepared for the press, though I do not believe you will neglect it, still I would remark, if such should be the case, you will be so good as to send it back, as it is my intention to avail myself of another medium for my thoughts to appear before the public.

T. OLIVER.

BROUGHAM'S PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.

The following admirable sketch of the American philosopher, is from a new work by Lord Brougham, recently published in London, entitled—"Statesmen in the time of George III." It has not yet been published in this country.

One of the remarkable men certainly of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher, was Franklin; who also stands alone in combining together these two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in this; that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world.

In this truly great man every thing seems to concur that goes towards the constitution of exalted merit. First he was the architect of his own fortune.—Born in the humblest station; he raised himself by his talents and his industry, first to the place in society which may be attained with the help only of ordinary abilities, great application and good luck; but next to the loftier heights, which a daring and happy genius alone can scale; and the poor printer's boy, who at one period of his life had no covering to shelter his head from the dews of night, rent in twain the proud dominion of England, and lived to be the embassador of a commonwealth which he had formed, at the court of the haughty monarch of France, who had been its ally.

Then, he had been tried by prosperity as well as adverse fortune, and had passed unhurt through the perils of both.—No ordinary apprentice, no common placed journeyman ever laid the foundation of his independence in habits of industry and temperance more deep than he did, whose genius was afterwards to rank with the Gallileos and Newtons of the old world. No patrician born to shine in court, or assist at the councils of monarchs, ever bore his honors more easily, or was less spoiled by the enjoyment of them, than this common workman did when negotiating with royal representatives, or caressed by all the beauty and fashion of the most brilliant court in Europe.

Again, he was self-taught in all he knew. His hours of study were stolen from those of sleep and meals, or gained by some ingenious contrivance for reading while the work of his daily calling went on. Assisted by none of the helps which affluence tenders to the studies of the rich, he had to supply the place of tutors by redoubled diligence, and of commentaries, by repeated perusal. Nay, the possession of books was to be obtained by copying what the art which he himself exercised, furnished easily to others.

Next, the circumstances under which others succumb he made to yield, and bent to his own purpose—a successful leader of a revolt that ended in complete triumph after appearing desperate for years; a great discoverer in philosophy without the ordinary helps to knowledge; a writer famed for his chaste style without a classical education; a skilful negotiator, though never bred to politics; ending as a favorite, nay, a pattern of fashion, when the guest of frivolous Courts, the life which he had begun in garrets and work-shops.

Lastly, combinations of faculties, in others deemed impossible, appeared easy and natural in him. The philosopher, delighted in speculation, was also eminently a man of action. Ingenious reasoning, refined and subtle consultation, were in him combined with prompt resolution, and inflexible firmness of purpose. To a lively fancy, he joined a learned and deep reflection; his original and inventive genius stooped to the convenient alliance of the most ordinary prudence in every day affairs; the mind that soared above the clouds, and was conversant with the loftiest of human contemplations disdained not to make proverbs and feign parables for the guidance of apprenticed youths and servile maidens; and the hands that sketched a free constitution for a whole continent, or drew down the lightning from heaven, easily and cheerfully lent themselves to simplify the apparatus by which truths were to be illustrated, or discoveries pursued.

His discoveries were made with hardly any apparatus at all; and if, at any time he had been led to employ instruments of a somewhat less ordinary description, he never rested satisfied until he had, as it were, afterwards translated the process, by resolving the problem with such simple machinery, that you might say he had done it wholly unaided by apparatus. The experiments by which the identity of lightning and electricity was demonstrated, were made with a sheet of brown paper, a bit of twine, a silk thread, and an iron key.

Upon the integrity of this man, whether in public or private life, there rests no stain. Strictly honest and even scrupulously punctual in all his dealings; he preserved in the highest fortune that regularity which he had practised as well as inculcated in the lowest.

In domestic life he was faultless, and in the intercourse of society, delightful. There was a constant good humor and a playful wit, easy and of high relish, without any ambition to shine, the natural fruit of his lively fancy, his solid, natural good sense, and his cheerful temper, that gave his conversation an unspeakable charm, and alike suited every circle from the humblest to the most elevated.

With all his strong opinions so often solemnly declared, so imperishably recorded in his deeds, he retained a tolerance for those who differed with him, which could not be surpassed in men whose principles hang so loosely about them as to be taken up for a convenient cloak, and laid down when found to impede their progress. In his family he was every thing that worth, warm affections, and sound prudence could contribute, to make a man both useful and amiable, respected and beloved. In religion he would be reckoned by many a latitudinarian; yet it is certain that his mind was imbued with a deep sense of the Divine perfections, a constant impression of our accountable nature, and a lively hope of future enjoyment. Accordingly his deathbed, the test of both faith and works, was easy and placid, resigned and devout, and indicated at once an unflinching retrospect of the past, and a comfortable assurance of the future.

If we return from the truly great man whom we have been contemplating, in the Old World, (Frederick the Great,) who only affected the philosophy that Franklin possessed, and employed his talents for civil and military affairs, in extinguishing that independence which Franklin's life was consecrated to establish, the contrast is marvellous indeed, between the Monarch and the Printer.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

SOUTHERN FRESHETS.

PENDLETON, (S. C.) May 29.

Within a few days past the rains have been excessive, and great injury has been done to the crops. Those on the low grounds have been almost, if not entirely ruined, and the wheat even on upland must have been damaged seriously. The streams in this vicinity have not been so high since the great August freshet in '33, when so many mills and bridges were swept off. The whole of the river and creek bottoms have been many feet under water. If the rains have extended below, we shall hear of great destruction on the river.—*Messenger.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., June 2.

GREAT FRESHET.—A few weeks ago, we were called upon to notice the "rising of the waters" in the Oconee, owing to the heavy rains that had fallen for a few days previous to the freshet. At that time, we stated that, with but one exception, the waters of our river had never been so high. But we have now to record that, during the past week, we witnessed a scene never before presented to the eye of the oldest inhabitant of our city. The great "Yazoo fresh" was nothing in comparison to the one which took place a few days past. The old high water mark has been obliterated by a new high water mark, made some twelve feet above that which was formerly pointed out to us as the point at which the waters had hitherto receded to seek the channel of the river. The low grounds of the surrounding country have been literally flooded. Branches were converted into rapid creeks, and creeks into rivers of the first class.—Great injury has been done to plantations and farms, that, a few days ago, promised an abundant harvest to the industrious tiller of the soil. Horses, hogs, mules, and every species of stock, have been carried away by the flood and destroyed. Corn cribs have been surrounded by water, and great injury sustained by many thereby. The bridge across the Oconee, the property of Mr. Carter, has been washed away. The mill owned by Mr. Williams was saved by the daring exertions of its owner, who ventured to it amidst the rushing waters, and by knocking off the weather boarding to a considerable height, he was fortunate enough to save his mill; but the kitchen, stable, and other out houses have been washed away. All the bridges across the creeks, and even branches, within several miles of our city, have met a common fate—they are all destroyed.

The amount of damage that has been done by this freshet, we cannot at present even surmise; suffice it to say, that it has done more than all put together that have hitherto preceded it. A stop has been put to travelling for a few days past.—Those on their way from this place have been compelled to remain here, and those who were travelling hither, have of course been detained on their way.—*Journal.*

GREAT FRESHET.—On Wednesday night when our first notice of the freshet was penned, our city was in a most painful state of excitement. Already had a considerable portion of the city been inundated, and the river continued to rise at a fearful rate. To attempt any description of a calamity so awfully sublime, would be worse than vain; it required to be seen to comprehend its vast destructive capacity. About 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, the city was completely submerged, and the river continuing to rise. The scene was a painful one; many families were still in their houses, entirely surrounded by a current to them impassable without aid, and the water making rapid inroads upon them. From this fearful and alarming situation, they were relieved by boats and horsemen, not however, in some instances, until they were standing to their necks in water. In this work of noble, generous philanthropy, many of our citizens were engaged all night; and in many instances it was perilous, as the streets in many places would swim the tallest horses. When the day dawned, our city appeared as if standing in the midst of a vast sea of water, which extended as far as the eye could reach from the highest eminence.

Boats capable of carrying forty bales of cotton were floating through every street in the city with the greatest ease, and our beautiful Broad street was from two to ten feet deep, and in some places running with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, and continued through the day yesterday. This morning the water in the river has fallen so as not to flood the city, except in one or two places, which are yet strong and deep currents. And the withdrawal of the water from the other portions of the city, makes bare our streets, once beautiful and level, which presents a scene to the eye which no language can describe. Those only who are acquainted with the character of our soil can have any conception of the damage done to the streets, which in many places are washed ten or fifteen feet deep.

The destruction of property, both public and private has been immense—the upper bridge has been entirely carried away, and about three or four feet of the lower one. Our citizens watched throughout the day on Wednesday, with almost painful anxiety the lower bridge, and the air was rent with shouts as they saw it withstand shock after shock, from mountains of rafts, mill and gin houses, bridges, dwellings and every class of trees from the small sapling to the sturdy oak of the forest which had been washed up, and borne away by the resistless force of the torrent, full fledged with the beautiful foilage. But during Wednesday night the bridge gave way. The destruction of private property is also great, many wood buildings have been entirely swept away, and several brick buildings have been undermined, and some have already fallen, but we cannot now give particulars. The wharves are still covered, and the damage done to them is not known, but is no doubt very great, as large portions of them were seen floating off.—The cellars were all, with very few exceptions, filled with water, and a large amount of merchandise is destroyed in them, as they filled so rapidly in some instances as to afford the occupants no time to clear them.

It is a source of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of events, that amid all this destruction of property, there has not been, that we as yet hear, any loss of human life. We shall, in a day or two collect all the particulars and give whatever is of moment to our readers.

From our neighboring town of Hamburg we have had no communication since Wednesday evening, and we fear that their situation has been worse than ours, as the location of the town is rather lower.

After the foregoing was penned in the morning for our weekly paper, we took a ride through a portion of the city, to ascertain more definitely, the extent of the calamity which has befallen our city, and the probable extent of loss, as well as to furnish particulars to our readers at a distance; but we returned convinced that any effort at description could not possibly convey any adequate idea of the state of the city. It will require days to ascertain any just idea of the extent of the loss which the city and individuals have sustained. Never have we seen such a state of things. Our streets once the most beautiful and level, are rendered, in many places, impassable even to horsemen, and we believe there is not a street in the city, through which a carriage can pass from one end to the other.

Many dwellings have been swept entirely away, and a great many more have been rendered entirely unfit for use, and must be repaired, and in some instances almost entirely rebuilt before they can be fit for use. Several brick buildings, some of them very handsome edifices, have been much injured, and others must be taken down. Much cotton has floated out from the ware houses and was carried off, and hundreds of bales are no doubt forever lost, both in this city and Hamburg, the precise quantity we know not, But suppose that at least one thousand have been lost in the two places, and there are many who think our estimate not enough.

The loss to the city and individuals is variously estimated at from $50,000 to one million dollars, and our opinion is that the smallest amount will more than cover the entire loss, though there are those who think differently. We are well satisfied that any estimate at this time, however, is entitled to but little credit, because it is nothing but conjecture.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

HAMBURG.—We crossed to Hamburg, S. C., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and witnessed some of the dreadful ravages of the flood of that place. We got, from our friend of the Journal, the average depth of the water at its highest state over the town, and have only room and time to add, (and this will give to those who are acquainted with the situation of the town, a pretty good idea of the matter,) that at Hubbard's corner, the water was nine feet deep; at the opposite corner on Centre, occupied by Sibley & Crappon, it was about six feet deep. At Mather & Rooney's new store house, the water nearly reached the eaves of the building, Kernaghan & Wray's ware house was dislodged from its foundation, and brought up between McDonald's and a new frame building beyond. The loss of property in Hamburg is immense.

No lives lost in Hamburg. Every foot of ground was under water at the highest spot of earth, it being two feet deep. As regards the loss of cotton, we are inclined to believe that at least one-third of the stock on hand is gone.—*ib.*

SAVANNAH, MAY 30, 1840.

The Late Rains.—We learn since our last, that the late deluge of rain has wrought considerable injury to some of the Planters in Effingham and Scriven. One Planter has his corn, which was as high as a man, two thirds under water.—All the mill-dams of which we have heard have been carried away, and one individual apprehends the loss of his mill. The Ogechee is higher than it has been for years, the water being up to the floor of Jenckes' bridge. All the bridges on the carriage roads have been swept away, preventing the passage of the mail. Several of the culverts on the rail road within fifty miles of the city have been swept away, and it will be some days before the damage on the rail road is repaired, so as to allow the transmission of passengers and freight. What the damage beyond this distance has been it is not definitely known, as all communication is cut off by the high waters, but we have sufficient information to warrant us in saying that the crops of Burke and Jefferson which ten days since were of the first promise, are most materially injured.—*Georgian.*

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday the symptoms of another thunder-storm appeared about 3 o'clock—it burst upon us a little after six in the shape of a rattling visitation of hail and driven by a brisk wind. We looked into the street and our yard in some astonishment at the respectable shower of frozen missiles sent from the clouds. We observe that our neighbors of the Planters & Mechanics Bank have had their windows terribly battered—hope it will not affect the exchanges or protract the suspension. The hail fell in many instances larger than a fowl's egg and the ground looked very queer, as if profusely scattered with huge pebbles.—All windows exposed to the south must have been shattered. The rain meantime was violent and the thunder loud.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the hail storm made quite a sensation in the city. Draymen were pelted from their carts and left their horses to run about the streets half frantic—exposed windows were smashed to atoms. A gentleman informs us that he weighed a piece of hail and found it to be three ounces—after it had lain about a quarter of an hour in the wash of the rain. We can readily credit it. The rattle of the hail on the house tops was like the falling of a shower of brickbats. About 7 o'clock the storm seemed past—but it was soon renewed though without hail, and as we write (8 P. M.) the rain is falling heavily.—*Charleston Mercury, June 5.*

INTERESTING.—The St. Louis Bulletin announces the arrival at that place, of Major Hamilton, Indian Agent, from the Upper Missouri. He brought with him, says the Bulletin, one of the two Ohma Indians who some time age barbarously murdered a white man on the border of the State. Both of the murderers were taken, but in descending the Missouri the canoes of the party were wrecked. In consequence of an attempt to escape the prisoners had been ironed, and when the canoes went down one of them was drowned.

Major Hamilton has also succeeded in rescuing from an Indian village, seven Spanish boys from Santa Fe, who had been captured by the Pawnees. Two of them were also drowned. These boys are now at the residence of the agent, and will be sent home the first opportunity. We understand that the chiefs of the Ohma tribe are desirous that the murderer should be hung at their village as a public example. They appear to have the greatest confidence in Major Hamilton, and yielded him the murderers without resistance.

EXCITING FROM THE SOUTH.—THE RECENT INDIAN OUTRAGES.—We have further advices from the South, in relation to the recent murders by the Indians.—It appears that the attack in which Lt. Sanderson suffered, was much more fatal than was at first supposed. We annex an account from a Jacksonville (Fa.) paper of the 20th. Also, some futher particulars in relation to the attack upon the company of Mr. Forbes, and the massacre at Fort Crum:

On Wednesday, 20th inst. while a Lieutenant and two men were passing between Micanopy and a place called Black Point, they were surprised and fired on by a party of Indians; the Lieutenant and one man wounded and one killed. Same evening, Lt. Sanderson, in command of Micanopy, while on a scout with 18 or 20 men, discovered a fire in the woods, and on going to see from whence it proceeded was surrounded by about 50 Indians.—Lt. S. and nine men, three blood hounds and their keeper killed upon the spot, and four men missing. On Friday, news reached Newnansville that three men were killed between Posts No. 11 and 12. On Thursday a scout discovered the trail of about 100 Indians, in the "Wolf Hommock," six miles south of Newnansville.

In addition to the above, we have intelligence of 5 men being killed between Picolata and St. Augustine, within six miles of the latter place. This happened on Friday, the 22d ult. Those killed were two carpenters, belonging to Picolata who were shot from a public wagon, three Actors attached to Mr. Forbes' Theatrical Corps, who were going to St. Augustine to perform. Luckily, however, Mr. Forbes and the Actresses had passed some time before.

News has also reached us by the General Clinch that "Fort Crum," or the settlement where Fort Crum was originally located, was attacked, and all in the settlement killed. This latter intelligence was brought by express to Black Creek, on Saturday the 23d ult. and is no doubt correct.

FROM FLORIDA.—The steam packet Florida, Capt. Nock, arrived this morning from Black Creek. By her, we received the Jacksonville Advocate, of the 26th ultimo, from which we copy the following melancholy intelligence:

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, while a Lieutenant and two men were passing between Micanopy and a place called "Black Point," they were surprised and fired on by a party of Indians; the Lieutenant and one man wounded, and one killed. Same evening, Lt. Sanderson, in command of Miconopy, while on a scout with eighteen or twenty men, discovered a fire in the woods, and on going to see from whence it proceeded, was surrounded by about fifty Indians. Lt. Sanderson and nine men, three blood hounds and their keeper killed upon the spot, and four men missing. On Friday, news reached Newnansville, that three men were killed between Posts No. 11 and 12. On Thursday, a scout discovered the trail of about 100 Indians, in the "Wolf Hammock," six miles south of Newnansville.

News has also reached us by the General Clinch, that "Fort Crum," or the settlement where Fort Crum was originally located, was attacked, and all in the settlement killed. This latter intelligence was brought by express to Black Creek, on Saturday, the 23d instant, and is no doubt correct.

Thus we have a fearful record of at least twenty lives, as victims to the utterly defenceless state, in which a great portion of our country now is, and has been since the discharge of the volunteers.—Experimenting in this matter is preposterous. Nothing but the most decided, energetic action, and that unremittingly continued, will keep the savages in check, or afford our suffering citizens any protection.

THE BANK CHECK FORGER DISCOVERED.—The extensive forgeries committed in the latter part of April and the beginning of the present month, upon twelve of our banks, through their system of marking each other's checks "good" have probably not yet escaped the recollection of our readers. According to the statements then published, accounts were opened in the several banks in the names of Vanarsdale & Roberts, Steiner & Wood, and George B. McKee & Co. all of whom were put down as residing at No. 42 Walnut street. On the 30th of April checks drawn by Vanarsdale & Roberts, were deposited by one or the other of the above mentioned firms, with the word "good" written thereon, and the name of the teller forged, and, by the way, remarkably well executed. After depositing these checks, the amounts were then drawn out without suspicion. When, as usual, the banks made their exchanges the next morning, (May 1st,) the fraud was detected, and it was likewise ascertained that no such firms as the above named had ever done business at 42 Walnut street. The amount of money then reported to have been obtained by these forgeries was said to be about $20,000.

The banks offered, through the newspapers, a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the forger or forgers; the police of both this city and New York were stirred into activity, but all their exertions failed to find a trace or clue to unravel the mystery enveloping the whole affair.

Several days ago, some of the bank officers received information from a private source which induced them to believe that the forgers, or one of them, was within their reach, if a plan was skilfully laid and quietly conducted. The tellers, therefore, of three of the banks, viz. Mr. Thos. Sturgess, of the Western Bank, Mr. J. J. Cope, of the Commercial, and Mr. J. R. Paul, of the Moyamensing Bank, concluded to undertake his arrest without the aid of the police officers. Admitting Alderman Aaron Davis into their plans, he issued a warrant for a man answering the description of the person who drew the money; and, after three days continued labor and vigilance, they succeeded in arresting at a Mrs. Gourlay's boarding-house, in Seventh street, above Chesnut, the man described in the warrant, who proved to be Dr. William M. Eldridge, a young man of fine education, gentlemanly manners and address, an associate and visiter in some of the first and most wealthy families of this city, and originally of a most respectable family in Evensham, N. J. where he has many relations. Immediately on his arrest, a hearing was had before Alderman Davis. The counsel and tellers of the various banks upon which the forgeries were committed were present, and the prisoner's identity was positively sworn to as the person who opened the false accounts, deposited the checks and drew the money. It also appeared that several of the New York banks had been bled in the same way, in times past, of about $20,000.

A comparison of the hand-writing of the fraudulent checks of both cities, showed that they were drawn by the same person, and a further comparison of the somewhat disguised handwriting of the checks, and the natural hand-writing of Eldridge, rendered the conclusion inevitable that he is that same person.

There are corroborative circumstances besides. It was in 1834 that the first fraud of the kind was perpetrated in New York; Eldridge was, it is said, then there; but soon after went to Europe with Dr. Mott. That gentleman was robbed in Paris, rather mysteriously, of 3000 francs in gold, which he never recovered, though the police of Paris, made considerable exertions for that purpose, which might possibly have been crowned with success had the Dr. given heed to their hint that his companion, Elbridge, might know more in relation to the robbery than he chose to let appear. Since the return of Eldridge to this country, we believe the New York Banks have again been fleeced after the same fashion, but whether or not by him, deponent saith not. Of the many small circumstances accidentally discovered, which caused suspicion to fall upon Eldridge, one was, the fact of his writing most splendidly, and being able to imitate various hand-writing exactly.

When, after a full hearing, and in default of $20,000 bail demanded, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next General Sessions, on the charge of forgery, his feelings found vent in tears. He was taken down to prison by a person whom the Alderman specially deputed for that purpose.

A search warrant was subsequently issued, and placed in the hands of High Constables McLean and Young, who made a thorough examination of Eldridge's room at his boarding house, and found of the money obtained by the fraudulent checks, $5,700; of notes of hand for money lent by the prisoner, and in good hands, $4,500, and about $1000 worth of jewelry.

It is the opinion of those best able to give an opinion, that Eldridge had no assistants in his fraud, but perpetrated it himself alone; hence probably his long impunity, which doubtless would have continued much longer, had not the casual combinations of several trivial circumstances fixed suspicion upon him.

To explain his singular conduct in remaining so long amid the scene of his frauds, continually braving detection, is not so easy, unless the fact that he was engaged to be married to a young, interesting and highly intelligent lady of this city, in two or three days, and was to have then set out at once for Europe, may be sufficient for that purpose.—*Ledger.*

THE ELOQUENT METHODIST.—We had an opportunity on Sabbath evening last, to hear the Rev. Robert Newton, in one of his characteristic sermons. It had been announced during the week, that he would preach at the Methodist Church in Seventh street, and the church was filled to its utmost extent, nearly an hour before the services were to commence. A great number finding it impossible to enter the church, remained outside, and the whole street for some distance each way became filled with a dense mass of people anxious to hear the preacher. When he arrived, finding it difficult to force his way into the building, and that the congregation in the street probably exceeded that in the house, he concluded to conduct his services in the open air. Reaching the steps of the church, he addressed the auditory for more than an hour, in a most impressive manner, and was listened to during the whole time by the assembled crowd with the greatest attention. He then entered the church, and finding it still thronged in every part, he preached another sermon, marked with his usual power and eloquence. Mr. Newton is no rhetorician, in the technical sense; but, with a powerful voice, an excellent memory, deep devotional feelings, and a command of language like the perpetual gushings of a fountain—he on the instant attracts the attention of his hearers, and excites their interest not to lose a syllable of what he utters. Unincumbered with notes—tied down to no studied effort previously arranged—he dashes at once into the midst of his subject, Bible in hand, its spirit breathing upon his lips, and takes the congregation by surprise. Instead of any slow awakening of emotions, or leading the thoughts step by step to the momentuous subject of which he is treating, the hearer finds, before he is aware of it, that the orator has got possession of his heart, and that the things whereof he speaks are indeed of momentous consequence to every rational being. Mr. Newton, so far as we have been able to judge, indulges less frequently than many popular preachers in illustrations drawn from a fertile and glowing imagination; but when he does bring forward an illustration drawn from the works of man, or the wonders of the visible creation, he is exceedingly happy and impressive. On the whole, we consider him a remarkable preacher; and can well understand why, in his native England, crowds attend upon his ministrations, and why, in this country, wherever it is known that he is to preach, such multitudes press forward to hear him.—*Bro. Jon. N. Y., June 6.*

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday last, after a session until midnight. We learn that Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of this city, has been appointed principal Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, at New York. The Doctor is an admirable man in many respects, and his removal from our city will be lamented by many of his friends, both in the Old and New Church. Still we think, at this particular juncture, the choice on the part of the church was very judicious, for there is certainly no man more wedded to Episcopacy, or better able to defend it by specious sophistry. We shall, however, meet the visits of the Advocate hereafter with more than wonted cordiality, as it will not fail to remind us of one for whom we have been taught to entertain the highest respect from our very cradle.—*Meth. Prot. 7th inst.*

We have been informed,—but hope we shall be so happy as to hear the report corrected—that the General Conference, now in session in Baltimore has refused to supply the pulpits of the Methodist Protestants Churches with ministerial service. Can it be that this spirit is to be perpetuated? Again we express our hope that the report will be corrected.—*Letter Press.*

The *Letter Press* has been incorrectly informed. Our pulpits we are happy to say have been regularly supplied by our Episcopal brethren since the second Sabbath after the commencement of General Conference.—*ib.*

A GOOD HIT.—We were a little amused while at the General Conference the other day, at hearing allusion made to a typographical error, which it appears had occurred in some copies of the M. E. Church Discipline. The word *Episcopacy*, was so printed, as to read Episcopopacy! We should suspect the compositor in such a case, of more wit than carelessness.—*ib.*

Congress is beginning to work in good carnest. One day last week they passed *one hundred* bills, all of a private character—the class that are generally most neglected.—*ib.*

PERCUSSION.—A terrible accident occurred recently in Dundee, Kave county, Illinois. A son of Mr. Moses Boone was shaking a canister, containing some damaged percussion caps, when they exploded, bursting the canister, a piece of which struck a little girl five years of age, a daughter of Mr. Boone, in the neck severing the juglar vein, from which she bled to death in a few minutes. The boy was severely injured, the greater part of his hand being torn off, and his arm broken in two places.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—In the U. S. Senate on Friday, Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, moved to take up a resolution designating a day certain for closing the present session of Congress. The motion was rejected by a considerable majority. In the conversation which took place on the subject, several Senators expressed the opinion that, in the present condition of the public business before the National Legislature, it would be improper to fix upon any particular day. The state of our relations with Great Britain, on the question of the North Eastern Boundary, was also referred to as an additional reason for postponing the resolution for the present.

AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—In a late session of the Supreme Court at St. Louis, a decision was given which is considered of great importance. The matter ground contested was, whether a debtor in making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors has a right to stipulate that they shall receive the dividend which the assignment will make in full satisfaction of their claims, and that the debtor shall be *released* on the payment of that. The Court, after full argument and review of authorities, gave an extended decision, declaring that *a stipulation for a release of a debtor contained in an assignment, makes it null and void.*

Bicknell.

AMERICAN WESLEYAN OBSERVER.—We have received the 16th number of this paper. It is published in Lowell, Mass. We find some things in it which we the South are not prepared to admit, while on the other hand it has much to praise and admire. The manly independence of the Editors is highly commendable. It is the only paper in the M. E. Church which has the moral courage to assert and maintain the rights of the laity. It *dares* to take a public notice of episcopacy and speak of its enormities. So far we bid it God speed. We can hardly admit such a thing as an exchange for our small *Banner;* if however, the brethren will send it to us as a matter of courtesy, we will feel greatly their debtor.—*Charleston (S. C.) M. P. Banner.*

The Philadelphians are truly a church going people, and the day set apart for Christian worship is, in general, religiously and sacredly observed by them. Every Sabbath each church is filled with all classes and descriptions of persons—the aged, the young—the homely, the beautiful—the sire and the son—the matron and the daughter. There is something greatful and sublime in a whole people thus thronging around the sacred altar, and offering up praises and thanksgiving to Him who has commanded us to keep the Sabbath day holy, and pouring out the incense of grateful hearts for the mercy and love that a Divine Providence has extended towards them. No better criterion whereby to judge of the morals of a community is wanted, than to witness the manner in which it observes the Sabbath.—*Alx. W. Mes.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 3.

THE CROPS.—We very much regret to hear of the bad prospects for the grain crops in this section of the State. The rice fields of the Cape Fear have been deluged by water, from the late powerful rains and from the successive rises in the river, that the chance for an average yield is very slim.

The low-land corn fields are also in such a state from the same causes, as to forbid the hope of more than a half crop. The upland fields are rather better in appearance, but far from promising.

We were surprised to learn whilst in Sampson county the other day, that the destructive insect called the chintz bug was committing its ravages on the corn in the central parts of that county. It has not been known before in that region, and, the farmers say, is progressing year by year towards the seaboard.—*Chron.*

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday evening, the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in Douglass, Isle of Man, became the scene of one of the most extraordinary occurrences ever witnessed in any place of worship. Divine service had proceeded as usual, until the preacher, Rev. Robert Hayes, had given out the passage of scripture chosen, for the discourse, when a strong and muscular female, who sat in the body of the chapel rose from her seat, and with deliberate step and firm, ascended the pulpit stairs, entered the pulpit, seized the preacher round the arms and waist, and in a magical manner turned him down stairs, at the same time exclaiming, "Now I'm satisfied! The Messiah is come!" The effect produced upon the congregation was truly electrical; females fainting, gentlemen laughing, many running out of the chapel without their hats, and all in the highest state of excitement. After the sensation had subsided a number of men ascended the pulpit stairs, for the purpose of expelling this intruder; but this prov

more difficult task than they contemed, for she defended herself in a gals style; and it was not until after a siderable struggle had taken place she consented to forego her claim to pulpit, which, she so stoutly mained, was built for her use, and not for reverend gentleman. Having, howr, been expelled by physical force, she ented herself by exclaiming, "Glory od!" and was put out of doors, where continued to ejaculate this and simie expressions. Order having again restored, the reverend gentleman asded the pulpit, and proceeded with his course. We have since heard that unfortunate woman has been sent to tle Rushen.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

DNESDAY, ... JUNE 17, 1840.

RICES CURRENT.—There is very little altera- in the prices of produce at the east, since last quotations. Flour is dull and on the cline.

letter from Portsmouth, dated 9th instant, rms us that the steamboat TRANSIT was sunk w days before about twenty miles above cinnati.

The Lebanon Star of the 12th inst. says the of Samuel Irons, of that vicinity, was ck by lightning on the Friday previous, and umed. Loss about 1500 hundred dollars.

"ROSE OF THE VALLEY" is a monthly maga- of twenty-four pages duodecimo, published J. G. Moore, Cincinnati, at one dollar a year, devoted to Literature, Instruction, Amuset and interesting Biography.

We have received a number of letters, all of ch came to hand after the matter for this was arranged; they shall be attended to in our t. The communication from Indiana on the roversy in relation to baptism was designed this paper, but was mislaid until too late.— hall have its place next week.

CROPS.—We are happy to learn from some the farmers of this county, that the prospect wheat has greatly improved during the last t or ten days. Though much of the wheat, pecially that which was sowed late,) was ttly injured by the fly, it has recovered to a siderable degree, and should the weather be brable for ripening grain, the crop will be fully rerage one."—*Zanesville Gazette.*

We have within some ten days examined the tat in a number of townships both in the north tern and western parts of this county. It is opinion there will not be more than from a d to half an average crop. The fly are still at k at it, killing the wheat and causing it to ome straw fallen.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—We cut the following from the Pittsgh Intelligencer of the 13th inst.

LATEST FROM HARRISBURGH.—Mr. Williams kindly furnished us with the news that the provement Bill has finally passed with an apropriation of $100,000 for the Monongahela vigation Company; $15,000 for surveys for Rail Road between Pittsburgh and Harrisgh, and also, a Macadamised Road from Pittsgh to Laughlinstown; $600,000 to the Erie tension.

The Tax Bill, which is the most important has shed its last stage, and was ordered to a third ding in the Senate. These are vastly impor- t. The Legislature has probably adjourned, he Bank and other Bills will possibly be passby without being further acted on this session.

While the subject of pewed churches was un- discussion at the late General Conference of M. E. Church, Mr. Bascom requested Mr. wton, the delegate from England, to state t was the practice in his country on this sub- :

Mr. N. said "that pewed churches in the sleyan connexion were universal, were with- exception; that the City Road Chapel, built ter Mr. Wesley's own supervision and direcn, was pewed. This was *the* chapel of all oth- in England, *Wesleyan.* True, they all had e free seats: such seats they always should e. In Ireland they had lately found the pewchapels to work much better. They had sevl in all the principal cities in that country.— had seen several families in this country who d to be whole-hearted Wesleyans in England, now attended other churches because their ilies could not sit together in Methodist rches here. He thought he could say confitly, that he knew what Mr. Wesley would do e were now alive in this country. He had wn Methodism *forty* years, and no man in gland has had an opportunity to know it bet- . He thought that if Methodism had free ts to accommodate the poor, it ought to use same liberty to accommodate the rich. He s decidedly in favor of pews."

Our episcopal brethren are constantly circula- g the opinion that the Protestant Methodist urch must go down, &c. When at the same e they have good reason to believe otherwise. re is an extract from a private note addressed us, written by one who manifested as much zeal inst us, in our outset, as any other man, and de as many predictions about our failure. But e has convinced him of his error, and, to his dit be it spoken, he has honesty enough to acowledge it. He is still an itinerant minister the M. E. Church, and as the extract will shew ch attached to her form of government. That can see no advantage in our system over t of episcopacy is not be wondered at by those o understand the nature of the human mind.

"As it regards the M. P. Church at the *present* ne, I have no special objections to their course. m happy to know that many valuable young n have been converted and thrust out into the rd's vineyard *since* the days of our warfare.— believe that many of the older men at the *time* the secession, done us an injury, and *misrepented* the worthy dead. It is possible, however, at I did not make sufficient allowance for this the time. I think at least some of our bishops ve greatly erred *since* that time. I am howev- entirely satisfied that their motives have been the purest kind. I have no doubt but your urch will stand and do good, but I see no adntages there, but the reverse."

"I wish you success in your paper; if I did not already take five others, I should be glad to have it."

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant. We have not yet seen a full minute of all its proceedings. But the following particulars we gather from the papers.

Dr. Bangs is elected Missionary Secretary at New York. Book Agents, T. Mason and G. Lane, New York, and Wright and Swarmstead, Cincinnati. Geo. Peck is elected editor of the Quarterly Review, New York; T. E. Bond, of Baltimore, editor of the Christian Advocate, and Geo. Coles, assistant; Messrs. Elliott and Hamline, editors of the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati, and W. Nask, editor of the German publication at the same place; Charles Cook, editor at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Charles Davis, editor of the South Western Christian Advocate at Nashville, Tenn.; L. L. Lee, editor Conference Journal at Richmond, Va., and Wm. N. Whightman, editor of the Southern Chistian Advocate at Charleston, S. C. Bishop Soule was appointed delegate to the British Conference. The next General Conference will be held in New York.

The committee on the Itinerancy reported against the petitions for a lay delegation, and the election of presiding elders. Dr. Bangs stated, the episcopacy of his church had always been a moderate episcopacy; if he meant in point of talent, we have no objection, but if he mean in point of power and prerogative, we shall have to dissent, for, in this respect, they have nearly every thing in the whole heaven and earth of Methodism.

The conference reconsidered and reversed their act in the case of Silas Comfort, who appealed from the Missouri Conference, who had censured him for receiving the testimony of a colored person, on the trial of a white member.

Two additional Missionary Secretaries have been created, one for the south and the other for the west. Dr. Capers was appointed to the former and E. R. Ames to the latter. These make three Missionary Secretaries for the church. What their duties are is not stated, but it seems to us rather strange, that the Methodist Episcopal Church does such a heavy missionary business, that she can afford to pay the salaries of three Secretaries to attend to it. We are afraid the charities of the Book Concern find too many out-lets of this kind, which accounts for the small amounts which are annually distributed to the widows, &c.

ITEMS.

Eldridge, the forger, is still in prison, where for the greater part of last week, he counterfeited insanity. It won't do, however.—*Bicknell.*

Some of the London papers state positively that Ibrahim Pacha had received orders from his father to march upon Constantinople.—*ib.*

The rate of passage in the best steamboats is now but $14 from St. Louis to Pittsburgh.—*ib.*

The missing Mr. Smith, of the Pennsylvania Bank, has been heard from. He is at a relative's in Ohio, with his mind impaired.—*ib.*

The trial of Dabney, at Richmond, Virginia, has been postponed till next Wednesday, June the 3d.

A company of Rocky Mountain traders started on the 14th of May, for Oregon. Three Missionaries and their wives went with them.

"There is a combination against me," as the assin said when he was striving to escape from the officers of justice.

We see it mentioned in the Philadelphia papers that our old friend, the steamboat Bolivar, has been purchased by Capt. Whildin, and is to run between Philadelphia and Wilmington, Delaware.

MARRYING BY WHOLESALE.—A curious ceremony lately took place at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerriois, in Paris, where three brothers married three sisters. The same service did for the whole party.

The receipts on the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, for passengers and freight, during the week ending May 23, amounted to $2,680 82. Whole number of through and way passengers over the road, during the week, 1503.

The Rev. Dr. Whittingham, of New York, was on the first ballot, by great unanimity of the Clergy and Laity of the Convention at Baltimore, elected Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, on Thursday morning, the 4th instant.

We learn from Washington, that letters had been received by the Secretary of War, which states that on the 20th ultimo, a body of Indians surprised Fort Crum, and put every one to death who sought refuge in that fortress.

Two persons lost their lives in Toronto, on Sunday last. One a blacksmith, was accidentally shot, and the other drowned by the upsetting of a boat. The latter was engaged in smuggling tea. He was called Kendrick.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions of Philadelphia has found true bills of indictment against J. K. Hassinger, formerly president of the Norristown and Valley Rail Road Company, for perjury and fraudulent insolvency.

On Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out at Ithaca in a new frame building not entirely finished, situated in the rear of Oswego street, and intended for a theatre, which destroyed a number of the best buildings in that most flourishing village.

The Lynchburgh Virginian, says; "We regret to learn two children of Mr. John Cardwell, of this county near Concord, were killed by a flash of lightning on Sunday evening, 24th ultimo. A third child was much injured by the shock, but has since recovered.

John Parker, Esquire, a venerable merchant of Boston, died in that city on Friday morning last, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Professor Bronson is now instructing the embryo ministers at Andover, Mass. About the 23d of this month, he expects to be at New Haven, Ct. His portrait has been painted by Mrs. Towle and engraved by Sartain in mezzotint. It is for sale at No. 9, Spruce street.

The Louisville Journal, on the authority of Capt. Dunham, of the steamboat Gen. Brown, states that two-thirds of the growing cotton on the Mississippi, from the mouth of White river to Vicksburgh, was overflowed when he passed. The river was still swelling at White river, tho' it had commenced falling at Memphis.

FLOUR.—There were cleared at Cleveland, Ohio, for ports in New York and Canada on the 24th ultimo, 25,196 bushels of wheat, 6,566 bbls. of flour and 458 barrels of pork.

There were in store at Michigan city, by the last accounts, 37,800 bushels of wheat and 4,600 barrels of flour. Had been already this season, 19,500 bushels of wheat and 3,200 bbls. of flour.

The Legislature of the State of New York, at its recent session, passed an act to cancel the judgment then existing against the University of the city of New York, in the name of Robert Wiltse, late agent of the State prison at Sing Sing, for the sum of nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, damages and costs. The debt was contracted for marble got out by the prisoners, and employed in the construction of the University edifice.

A correspondent suggests with regard to the N. Y. Herald, that it would have a good effect to call upon all editors throughout the country, who have the good of society at heart by the encouragement of sound morals, to strike from their exchange list the name of this vile slanderer.—*New World.*

The American states that Dr. Eldridge, the young man who has been arrested in Philadelphia for his extensive forgeries, was "a correspondent of that obscene and blasphemous print, the Herald." It would be difficult to say which of the two crimes is the most disgraceful.—*Ib.*

No female, who considers herself a lady and a woman of virtue, should encourage or in any way permit the visits of a *gentleman*, who ever alludes directly or indirectly to that filthy farrago of vice, the Morning Herald. Every father should forbid the visit at his house of young men, who are known to be the readers of that paper; and in this respect emulate the dignified conduct of Mr. Charles King, editor of the New York American, who is said to have resented the insult of an individual, who spoke of a description of a ball in the Herald to one of his daughters, by ordering him never to enter his house again.—*Ib.*

The Philadelphia North American, a paper of high standing and great respectability, thus prefaces its quotation of the excellent article in the Star of Thursday, on Bennett and his Herale.—*Ib.*

BENNETT'S HERALD.—We have never, since our commencement, until yesterday, alluded to the compound of obscenity, blasphemy and falsehood, called Bennett's Herald. Were it and its contamination confined to New York, we probably should be thought wandering from our course to notice it, but inasmuch as it has extended its baneful influence to Philadelphia, and men of character and standing are heard quoting it, we think it but right to show our readers the light in which it is viewed in New York. The Signal commenced the good work of exposing it, and is manfully following it up, whilst the veteran editor of the Star thus seconds the attack of that paper.

We copy the following from the "Philadelphia Herald" of Tuesday, and understand that on the same day the very efficient Mayor of Philadelphia, directed the Police Officers to take into custody every person found reading the polluted sheet, which is said to be the daily companion of too many of our females—they cannot claim to be considered *ladies.*—*Ib.*

PRESENTMENT TO THE GRAND JURY.—We learn that Judge Barton of the Criminal Sessions on Monday morning called the attention of the Grand Jury to the infamous advertisements of a certain Madame Restell, circulating in this city. He advised them to present the shops in this city, where these detestable medicines are sold, and also to find a bill against the "New York Herald," and all who sold it in this city, for publishing these obscene advertisements. Such a course deserves commendation, and the Court will be sustained by every friend of morality and decency. We trust the Grand Jury will act promptly on the subject, and present all concerned in disseminating this moral poison among us. The infamous and indecent character of this woman's advertisements, and of the sheet in which they appear, have long been remarked.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter, June 9, 1840.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST STEAM SHIP AT BOSTON.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Unicorn, arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The weather was so thick that the telegraph did not announce her appearance till she hove in sight, and the people instantly turned out in crowds, upon the wharves and the tops of the houses, to bid a cordial welcome to this most welcome stranger.—The ship received a salute from India wharf, which she returned. The band of the ship Columbus played as she approached, upon which the Unicorn passed round that ship, and came near the end of Long wharf—and turning again she went over to her berth at East Boston. The British and American ensigns were flying at the City Hall and several other parts of the city, as well as at East Boston, and every one seemed to be animated with joy.

The Unicorn stopped at Halifax six hours.

The Unicorn left Liverpool on the 16th ultimo, and brings papers to that date from Liverpool and from London to the 15th.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—There was some confusion on the 14th, in consequence of the representations of the budget. The course to be taken to replenish the exchequer appeared not to be fully understood. The last quotations are as follows from the Courier:

The English securities have been very steady this morning. Consols for the present transfer again been quoted 10⅛ and for time 81⅛. Exchequer Bills have been 19s, to prem. and East India Bonds 2s to 4s prem. Bank Stock has been firm at 170 14, and the Three and a Half per Cents have remained at 100 3-8 to 100½.

On the evening of the 13th, there was a sharp debate in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Stanhope, to present an address to the Queen on the state of the British relations with China. The mover thought the opium trade wrong and was opposed to hostilities in its support,—and thought it ought to be restrained.—Lord Melbourne was opposed to the address, and defended the conduct of Capt. Elliott. He said the address moved would have the effect to embarrass the operations of the Government with the Chinese, whether by negociation or armed force; and he expressed the opinion that the growth of *opium could not be stopped*, in the British East Indies; nor that the sale could not be prevented in China, but must be made a matter of compromise.

The Duke of Wellington was opposed to any interference, at present, in the question, by Parliament, and wished to leave it to the East India Company. He said that the British Government had long encouraged the opium trade, and it would be wrong now, to turn round upon them and tell them to sacrifice their property.—Lord Ellenborough contended that it would be impossible to prevent the growth of opium in British India, and equally as impossible to prevent its introduction into China. The proposition for the address was not carried.

Her Majesty had a drawing room on the 13th, at which was present all the elite of English nobility. All the Ambassadors of foreign courts were present except Dr. Stevenson of our own. Mrs. Stevenson, however, is mentioned as present, but no cause is assigned for the absence of the Minister.

MAINE BOUNDARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 1.

Mr. Hume begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government were now able to state in what condition the negotiations respecting the Maine Boundary were?

Lord John Russell. I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the Hon. Gentleman has just put to me; but as, no doubt, there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary.

The House will recollect I stated that there were two very distinct questions: the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties made in the course of the spring of 1839. With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the government of the United States.

At the same time commissioners were appointed by the government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. *The report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the government;* and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made.

That is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The Noble Lord then adverted to the difference that had arisen between the two countries on this subject; and concluded by saying, I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of existing differences. [Cheers.]

London dates of the 12th, say that the recent news from New York, holding out the idea of an amicable adjustment of the boundary question, rendered stock more firm, and Consols hold at 91 3-8, a small improvement. Money was abundant.

LATEST CHINA NEWS.—The Bombay mail of the 31st of March last has just arrived. All was still hostile. The Emperor of China had approved of all Governor Lin's measures, and distinguished the Admiral of the junks who had engaged with our vessels. Our military preparations were proceeding. Alexandria letters of the 22d ultimo, and Constantinople of the same date, have arrived. They contain no facts of importance. Paris letters state that the Neapolitan question was deemed settled. The Turco-Egyptian quarrel was nearly arranged.

The Singapora Free Press, of the 20th of February, brings intelligence from Canton to the 20th of January. An imperial edict was issued on the 5th, declaring the English to be outlawed, ordering the trade with our nation to be immediately and entirely stopped, and threatening the severest punishment to any other people who conveyed or disposed of English goods. This edict was issued in consequence of her Majesty's ships Hyacinth and Volage having commenced, as it is said, the honors of war.

TURKEY.—The London Sun of the 15th, says—The latest intelligence from Constantinople is of the 22d ult. Advices had been received there from Alexandria that Mehemet Ali had caused some Turkish sailors, to whom Colonel Hodges had given passports to Constantinople, to be seized and shot as deserters, and that such officers as received passports, were degraded to the ranks. A Tartar has also arrived at the Porte in three days from the Taurus, with the positive assurance that Ibrahim Pacha had received orders from the Viceroy to waste no more time, but march at once upon Constantinople.

Certain it is, that the day following the arrival of the Tartar, Lord Ponsonby had a private conference of three hours' duration with Reschid Pacha. If this intelligence be true, orders cannot be too soon given to a British and French fleet to pass the Dardanelles for the protection of the Turkish capital.

TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES WITH NAPLES.—The brief and bloodless war with Naples has terminated, after the capture of a number of Neapolitan vessels, in the acceptance, by the King of the Two Sicilies, of the profered mediation of France. His Neapolitan Majesty had laid an embargo on English vessels, but it was removed after a few days. It is supposed that the captured Neapolitan vessels will be released. The arbitration will be carried on at Paris.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—We have Paris dates to the 13th. They are wholly devoted to enthusiastic congratulations upon the idea that the ashes of Napoleon are to be transported to France. The papers say that Generals Betrand and Gourgand, and Count Las Cases are to accompany the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena. General Petit, of whom Napoleon took so affecting a leave at Fountainbleau, in 1814, will likewise proceed on the mission.

MURDER OF LORD WM. RUSSELL.—No event appears to have created so great an excitement in London as the murder of Lord William Russell.

At an early hour on the morning of the 6th, he was discovered by one of his female domestics dead in his bed, having been most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. The unfortunate nobleman was brother to the late and uncle to the present Duke of Bedford—uncle, of course, to Lord John Russell, the present noble Secretary for the Colonies.

The calamitous event which has thus suddenly brought sorrow and mourning upon one of the highest and most distinguished families in the country, was, as we stated before, discovered by the housemaid, who upon going down stairs to attend her ordinary avocations, was alarmed by observing several articles scattered in the utmost confusion. On entering the apartments she discovered desks broken open, and their contents also scattered about the floor. She immediately gave the alarm, and the domestics being roused, immediately proceeded to his lordship's sleeping apartment.

Here the catastrophe in all its horrors, was in full view before them. His lordship was lying in bed with his throat cut, and the pillow saturated with his gore. The servants fled from the scene, horror-stricken, and immediately gave the alarm to the neighborhood. Two medical gentlemen were promptly on hand, who examined the wound, and found it to extend from the shoulder to the ear. It had evidently been done with a razor or some sharp instrument, and immediate search was made for it, but none could be found.

The deceased lay upon his back, and the position he was in would seem to lead to the inference that when the frightful deed was committed, scarcely a struggle could have taken place. He must have been dead several hours. The most diligent inquiries and examination of the premises was immediately instituted, but without finding any thing, whereby to trace the perpetrators. The only thing of value missed was a gold watch. They next endeavored to find out the means by which the entrance had been obtained. There were marks of footsteps at the kitchen door, and the bolt had been wrenched from it.

It was thought possible that the villians had been in the house previous to the retiring of the family to rest. At first, suspicion was excited against a valet who had for some time lived in his lordship's service, until about ten months ago, when he left, as it is stated, in consequence of having given offence to his master. A commissioner was constituted for the purpose of ascertaining every particulr relative to his lordship's other servants. The street was crowded during the day, and the excitement at times was tremendous.

On the 9th, the excitement was increased to a most extraordinary degree, as it became known that an investigation of most extraordinary character was in progress, and that circumstances likely to afford a clue to the perpetrator of the horrid deed had been ascertained. His lordship's valet, Courvoiser, exhibited many symptoms of uneasiness of mind, and he was put under the custody of a police sergeant. He was next conveyed to Bow street Police office; and the London papers of subsequent dates are filled with particulars of his examination. Circumstances are somewhat suspicious, but no positive proof had been elicited which could criminate him.

A disastrous fire broke out in London on the morning of May 14th, in Mary-le-bone street, which was attended with the loss of one or two lives, and great hazard of the lives of several other persons, who were saved with difficulty. A lad was saved by forcing a hole by crow-bars through a solid wall.

Queen Victoria's birth day, 18th ult. was to be celebrated throughout the kingdom in a splendid manner.

No fewer than 4,800 persons have taken their departure for America during the last six weeks, from the port of Drogheda, via Liverpool. It is supposed that each person, on an average, takes with him twenty sovereigns.

A letter in the Paris papers states that the late horrible persecutions of the Jews, at Damascus, was principally directed by the French Consul, aided by some other French residents. The agents were said to be infamous characters, and the Austrian and British governments would, it was supposed, take up the case and interfere.

Goodwin, the young man who left New York with a large amount of money belonging to his employers, was arrested in Plymouth on the 7th, in company with an abandoned female who went with him from New York. Thirteen thousand dollars were found in his possession, which he surrendered to Mr. Cripps (the member of the firm who went to England in pursuit of him.)—He stated that he had spent about $500 of the stolen money. In consideration of this surrender by Goodwin, Mr. Cripps made a compromise with him and consented not to prosecute. Mr. C. made a present of 20*l.* to the woman, to pay her passage to the United States, and also gave 40*l.* to the officers who had assisted in the recovery of his property.

Mr. Morrison, the soi-disant hygeist died at Paris on Sunday, May 10.

A few corn riots had occurred in some of the provincial markets of France, in consequence of an advancement in the price of grain; but letters received on the 9th ult. at Paris, says that the rains which have since fallen have produced a most favorable effect on public opinion, and no further riots are expected.

Col. Pasly was going on with his operations on the wreck of the Royal George, and from his success it was hoped that the hull of the old ship would not much longer obstruct the harbor of Spithead.

There was a terrible conflagration at Sallenches in Switzerland on the 26th April. Forty individuals were either dead or dying at the last accounts. Upwards of fifty were known to be dreadfully mutilated, and more than one hundred had disappeared without their fate being known.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In this town, on the 8th inst., SAMUEL W. CULBERTSON, Esq., attorney at law, in the 60th year of his age. At the time of his death he was seated in his office replying to the interrogatories of the census officer, when a paraletic stroke put an immediate period to his existance.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From S. F. Baker,	$2 00
" M. Richardson,	2 00
" E. Sturman,	50
" J. B. Stout,	2 25
" William M. Hamilton,	2 00
" L. Hurdle,	2 00
" M. Collins, P. M., for G. M'Pherson,	2 00
" J. Clark, for J. Roberts, H. Jemison and W. Cox, two each, and two on account,	8 00
" M. Scott for J. Queen,	2 00
" W. M. M'Cullough, for T. Webb 2, J. P. Ball and I. W. Pennock 2 50, each,	7 00
" J. Robinson, for J. W. Philips, J. Lowrey, H. Griffith, H. Cameron and E. Huston, two each,	10 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Budd, N. B. Smith, "A Member," W. L. Baldwin, D. C. Carson, J. Williams, W. Mercer, M. Collin, R. Cowl, L. Garrett, G. L. Draw, L. Ball, Geo. Reed, T. Oliver, J. Clarke, three subscribers, cash in advance for two; J. Hopkine, two subscribers; M. Scott, one subscriber; J. Williams, "Theopholis," J. Robinson, M. Jared, W. Patterson, A. McGuire, A. Hozey, I. Hunt, W. M. M'Cullough, J. Crouse, 1 sub.; V. Thomas.

Our subscribers, who are in arrears, will oblige us by IMMEDIATELY REMITTING the amount of their paper, as we much need money to "go ahead." Send to us any amount and we will pay the postage. *No excuse.*

The P. M. at Florence, Pa., says our subscriber at that place, J. G. Barr, has removed and does not take his paper. If any of our friends know where he is they can say to him that he owes us two dollars.

We received, some time since, a poem from Miss L. H., which evinces much goodness of heart and some taste for poetry; but the author had better practice a little more in writing, ere she appears before the public. Let her, however, not be discouraged, she may yet succeed.

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspaper, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remittances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

A camp-meeting will be held seven miles north of Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, commencing on the 26th inst., to which are pressingly invited, all that can be with us from adjacent circuits, both preachers and members.

S. BLOOMER, *Sup't.*

NOTICE.—A. W. HOSMER is no longer acknowledged as our agent for the *Rose of the Valley* and *Western Farmer;* and the public is hereby cautioned against subscribing to him for either of those publications, until he gives a satisfactory explanation of his treatment toward us, or the reason why *he has not remitted the money* due this office, according to instructions.

Note.—Should Mr. Hosmer give us *immediately*, the explanation which his conduct calls for, we pledge ourselves to place him in a better light before the public than this notice will leave him in. G. G. MOORE.

Cincinnati, May, 1840.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

ORIGINAL PIECES, NO. XII.

I was within the bound of things,
  Erst first creation's morn,
And view'd the empty hollow space
  Ere atoms had their form.
I strove within the wide expanse
  A resting place to find,
But found no shape or shade or form,
  Nor sense or law or mind;
Whene'er I mov'd I mov'd with speed,
  Nor resting place could find,
But rang'd throughout infinite space,
  Unknown and unconfin'd.
That space or self could ever change
  What was and yet was not,
Seem'd strange, incredible, absurd,
  I knew no other lot;
But strange a tremor shook old space
  From centre ev'ry where,
But how nought shook or nothing mov'd,
  To mind I can't declare; [been
Some Great First Cause there must have
  Unknown and unperceiv'd,
That liv'd throughout and being gave,
  And life to all that liv'd;
But soon a state of being was,
  And things assum'd a form,
I seen no might and being move,
  Or fate or chance or storm:
And now was chaos matter rude,
  Base of created things,
Matter inert in lifeless form,
  Pois'd on her dormant wings.
Where nothing was came darkness black,
  And atoms form'd a world,
And I got lost until light came,
  When round and round she* whirl'd,
Then first from time without a bound,
  I found a place to rest,
'Twas on an adamantine rock,
  The firmest and the best,
And while I paus'd on hardest rock,
  And look'd through endless space,
The work of change, the form of things,
  Mine eye could clearly trace.
I saw old chaos changing form,
  Part chang'd itself to earth,
Part chang'd into the heav'nly frame,
  And gave the stars their birth.
I saw the grass spread o'er the lawn,
  And trees adorn the hills,
While shrubs and grass of richest bloom,
  Bent o'er the ripling rills.
I saw the lamps in ancient morn,
  First shoot a glimmering ray,
While one pale light illum'd the night,
  A greater light the day.
I saw the wave first move with life,
  And fowls above it fly,
And largest whales heave ocean's waves,
  Yet ocean did not sigh.
I saw the earth give birth to life,
  In ev'ry form of beast,
From greatest mammoth of the wild,
  To creeping things the least.
But strange to tell I saw some dust
  Shap'd into form or man,
An image great above all else,
  Form'd for some wond'rous plan,
Though mute his frame, and cold and pale,
  It soon gave signs of life,
When strait an anxious mind portray'd,
  To rule all nature's strife. V.

April 22.

*Earth.

AGRICULTURAL.

DURHAM CATTLE.—The superiority of the New Improved Short Horns over the common stock of the country, and of others, consists in their early propensity to fatten, the marble-like mixture of the fat and the lean in their flesh, the lightness of hide and tallow, the destruction of the superfluous parts, as the large hanging dewlap, thick head, large horns &c.; their greater milking qualities in *general*, and their greater docility. The full blood is at present too high priced for most farmers to possess these animals in any quantity, but they can choose the common stock and cross with some of the improved cattle. It has been observed to have been the constant principle of the most intelligent breeders to procure such animals as were capable of weighing "the most in the most valuable joints." It must undoubtedly be an object of great importance to have those parts which are of but little value as small, and of as little weight as possible. The famous "Durham Ox" in England weighed at five years old upwards of three thousand pounds. And at eleven years of age, he weighed nearly that weight, although suffering from a painful illness that killed him: and this animal was out of a common cow by the Durham bull, Favorite. Mr. C. S. Clarkson, the most successful breeder of cattle, in his address to the Miami Valley Agricultural Society, stated that he had no hesitation in saying that the Durham Cattle was the finest breed in existence. That from five years practical experience, their aptness to fatten, their early maturity, large size, and superior beef, and milking qualities, not omitting their gentleness, beauty, and symmetry of form, had fully convinced him of this. The Durham Bullock at four years old is better than the common breed can be at any age, and this with the same food and treatment. As yet, however, the price of these animals is quite too great to justify the use of the full blood for the common purposes of beef and milk; but the crosses on the common stock of the country are found to be most advantageous; and every farmer should furnish himself with this breed. The cross produced from the stock of 1817 and the late importations, will in all probability be one of the *most improved breeds* in the country.—*Practical Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE MOST PROFITABLE BREED.

Having thus given a hasty summary of the principal facts which tend to throw light on the main question before us, viz. "*what breed of cattle is most profitable?*" we proceed to state our convictions on the subject.

That the common cattle of the country do not possess the greatest attainable combination of excellencies, will readily be admitted. A selection of them present very desirable qualities for the dairy and the yoke; but in feeding properties, and especially in early maturity, they are deficient. A full blooded Durham bullock will go profitably to the butcher, at least two years earlier than the American, a decisive consideration to the grazier: and although the former is the greater consumer, the extra food required by him, will weigh but little against the two or even one year's additional keep of the latter.

But notwithstanding all that may be said for or against them, it is to the *best cross* with selected animals of the common race, feasibility and expense being taken into consideration, that the common American farmer must look for the most profitable breed of cattle. In this proposition we wish to be distinctly understood. We do not intend to assert that the produce of any cross we might thus make, would surpass in value, breeds already in existence; but the entire substitution of a foreign variety for our own, presupposes an expenditure of time and funds utterly out of the question.

The question then is, with what breed is this ameliorating change to be effected? On a careful comparison of the characteristic merits and defects of our own cattle, with the corresponding ones of other varieties, we arrive unhesitatingly at the conclusion, that to the pure improved Durham, we must look for the basis of the desired improvement. A cross with the Devon or Hereford, would sacrifice milking properties: the dwarfish and ill-shaped Alderney, is not to be thought of: the Ayrshire or the Long Horn, possess no excellencies that the Durham does not possess in a greater degree: and the Holderness, and the Teeswater Short Horns, compared with the improved race, are as the crude ore to the manufactured and polished metal.

Experience has already proved, that the cross between the Durham and our common race, is a most judicious one, and examples are not wanting of it in our own county. A few years since, a bull, sired by Wye Comet, was introduced into Homer, and his progeny are remarkable for their size, beauty and milking properties. They are but few, as most of our people at that period, who gave a thought to the subject of the improvement of their cattle, and they were not numerous, preferred the cloddy buttocked Yorkshires! Yet, there is not perhaps one of the immediate descendants of this bull, that would not be readily selected out of a large herd of the best common cattle, for its superior beauty or form.

The first cross between choice native cows and the improved Short Horn, has generally resulted equally favorably: indeed, the very beauty of the produce, has tended to prevent further attempts at improvement, by encouraging farmers to breed directly from half and three-quarter bred bulls. They frequently lack little of the beauty of their sires, and their services are to be more cheaply procured. But the characteristics of a variety thus obtained, are not sufficiently stamped upon them in the first, second, or even third or fourth cross, to be perpetuated with any great degree of certainty in their offspring. In the language of the Rev. Henry Berry, "to breed from the produce of a cross *directly among themselves*, will lead to the results which have induced many persons, without due consideration, to believe conclusive against crossing; but to take one cross, and then return and adhere to one breed, will in the course of a few generations, be found to stamp a variety with sufficient certainty."

Repeated experiments have amply demonstrated, that interbreeding between the Durham and our common race, if conducted on the principles advocated by Mr. Berry, viz: by a constant resort to the pure blooded bull, is attended with a decided and manifest improvement of the produce in every successive generation. The bull selected, should be small of his kind; fine in the bone; unusually full in the crops and bosom, and wide in the loin and haunch—points in which the common breed are defective. He should be chosen too, from a family of decidedly good milkers. If the bull is large of his kind, the produce are generally coarse, and marked with the defects which attend great disparity in the size of the sire and dam. The dam should be as good in the points indicated in the bull, as our means of selection admits of: short legged, compact, deep in the girth, and a plentiful and steady milker. We have already alluded to the change effected by the farmers of Ayrshire *on a poorer breed*, by a Short Horn cross; and there can be no good reason why the American farmer, with the same skill and perseverance, may not be equally successful. Indeed there are grade Durhams already among us, which there can be no doubt are equal or excel the Ayrshire in every desirable point.

The Durham, as we have before remarked, requires more feed than our small native cattle. This, his superior size would lead us to expect. But though a greater, he is a more promiscuous consumer, the coarsest quality of hay or straw being readily devoured by him.—In England, straw, with a very small allowance of turnips, constitute his exclusive store keep in winter. But to bring this matter to its true test, will the Durham yield as great a return in flesh, fat, or milk, for the amount of food consumed, as any given breed? That he will, repeated experiment, as well as his daily advancing popularity, in a country where there are many varieties greatly excelling our own in aptitude to fatten, and at least equaling them in milking properties, fully attest. The amount of food required by him, therefore, forms no objection to the improved Short Horn, on good soils, either in his pure state, or as a cross with others.

The only question now to be considered is, will the recommended cross, supply us with working cattle? It is asserted on the best authority, that the pure blooded Durham ox will "work admirably;" and the reason assigned for his not being oftener used for that purpose in his native country, is, that his early maturity renders him too valuable at three, for the butcher, to be retained with profit until four or five, for the yoke. There can be little doubt, that united with our smaller, but vigorous and active race, a heavy and powerful variety of working cattle will be produced. Those especially fed on upland and less nutritious pastures, whose labor *ought* to compensate for their tardier maturity, with size, feeding properties, and docility, increased by the cross, will lose little, and probably nothing of the activity and hardihood of the common race. To what precise extent interbreeding should be carried, to produce the most valuable breed of working cattle, experience can alone determine.

HENRY S. RANDALL.

Cortlandville, January 21, 1840.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

From the Youth's Cabinet.

THE TWO BOYS: OR TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD.—John was a boy who lived with my father, when he was about ten years old. One Sabbath day he was left at home alone, to take care of the house, while others of the family went to the house of worship. Among his chosen amusements for the day,—probably all wrong,—he took down the looking glass, and before putting it up, he accidentally broke it. Then fearing lest he shoud be punished for his presumption and carelessness, he contrived a way to escape, and put up the broken glass, determining not to be found out. When the family returned from worship, they saw the broken looking glass. As they all knew that he had been alone, my father, not suppoing that he would deny it, asked him *how* he broke it. But he boldly denied it. Well, then how came it broke? was the next inquiry. With a strange and foolish falsehood he replied: "The thunder broke it." His falsehood was soon detected, and he was punished, *not* for taking down the glass and breaking it, for he did not mean to injure it—but for his falsehoods, which he wilfully and wickedly meant to tell, and did tell.—Had he told the truth about it at first, as he did afterwards, he would not have been punished at all. How foolish, then for any children to tell falsehoods as many do, only to prevent punishment, as they may think, when those falsehoods are the very things, and the only things, for which they many times get a severe punishment.

The other boy's name I am not able to give. I only learned his honesty in truth-telling, from the newspaper. He lived in Boston. During intermission at school, he was carelessly throwing chips about and broke a light of the school house window. He knew that he had been careless, and done wrong, and probably expected correction for the fault. When, as usual, the teacher came into school, with his scholars all in their seats, he saw the broken window, and inquired how it was done. This honest boy did not wait, as bad boys generally do, to have somebody else expose his faults; but he was first upon his feet, when the question was asked, and with grief in his feelings, told the teacher that he had done the mischief, and how he had done it.—The teacher then, instead of punishing or scolding him, loved him and highly commended him as an honest boy, who chose to tell the truth, though he did not know but it might expose him to punishment, as the other boy and many others have done, by telling falsehoods.

This boy's father, on learning of his little son's breaking the window, sent word the next morning to the teacher, that he would engage a glazier as soon as he could, to repair the damaged window. The teacher sent his thanks to the gentleman for his kind offer; but said he wished to have the privilege of repairing it himself, as a token of his affection for the lad, and his approbation of one who had so much honesty and moral courage, as to tell the truth under such trying circumstances.

Seeing then, dear children, who read this, how much better truth is than falsehood in this world, even for faulty children, will you not all see to it, the every particle of falsehood and deception is cast away from your very hearts; and that you are filled with truth, and always speak the truth from the heart, until the time, which will soon come, when you and I must meet the Judge in the great day of the Lord? And if reasonable people shall think so much better of you for being always true, rather than false to them, will not God think infinitely better of you forever and ever, than men can ever do here, if you will be true to *Him?* Certainly He will. Then will you not all, *now*, and continually, *truly*, confess all your sins unto Him? Will you not be *truly* sorry for them? Will you not *truly* pray to Him to forgive them all? Will you not *truly* believe in Him, and believe all His words concerning the judgment, and everlasting state of saints and sinners? Will you not *truly* love Him? *truly* engage to trust in Him for salvation? Will you not *truly* hope in Him, *truly* obey Him, and love His appearing, till, *true* to His promise, He shall come to give you "*a crown of righteousness,*" in "*the heavenly Jerusalem?*" (2 Tim. 4: 8. Heb. 12: 22.)

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

New York, April, 1840.

WASHINGTON LOVED HIS MOTHER.—Immediately after the organization of the present government, Gen. *Washington* repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure to New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly remarked the ravages which a tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of my office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and"—

Here the matron interrupted him.—"You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfill the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected.—His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of his youth; and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction and discipline had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition; yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her, from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more!

The matron's predictions were true. The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty-five, confiding in the promise of immortality to the humble believer.

Remember this story little children.—Washington, you know, was a great man. I shall never expect to see any little boy become a great man who does not love his mother.

FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOVE OF DRESS.—A young lady had been born to a rich inheritance, and was the only child of parents who were dotingly fond of her. In a fashionable education, nothing was spared to make it complete; but dress was the idol of the mother's heart. The daughter was gay, and answered all her mother's hopes in making a display in the fashionable world. But the hour of sickness came; it was a dreadful hour; for it was the termination of all her earthly hopes. The minister was called in.—He talked of death, judgment, and eternity. She had never before had such language applied to her, and she trembled.

In the dying hour she called for some of her fine clothes.—When they were brought, she looked up to her mother, and said, "These have ruined me.—You never told me I must die. You taught me that my errand into this world was to be gay and dressy, and to enjoy the vanities of life. What could you mean? You knew I must die and go to judgment. You never told me to read the Bible, or go to church, unless to make a display of some new finery. Mother, you have ruined me. Take them away, and keep them as a remembrance of your sin, and your daughter's sad end!" She died a few moments after.—*Female Adv.*

Honest bluntness is far preferable to affected delicacy.

Many men appear righteous, who are not as righteous as they appear.

MODESTY.—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places.

FANCIFUL.—It is said that the leaves of the aspen have quivered since the cross was made of the wood.

LAWYER.—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

The Nantucket Islander says: "An editor, from the necessity of the case, must be an unhappy creature, whether located in a cabbage garden or a paradise."

A Mr. Day, in an Eastern paper, advertises the loss of his dog. We wish he may get him. "Every dog has his day'—and every Day ought to have his dog.

SINCERITY.—To practice sincerity, is to speak as we think; to do as we profess; to perform that we promise; and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

In some of the Swiss Cantons, gilded iron plates are substituted for head stones in the grave yards. Many of them are ornamented with a minature of the deceased.

The Hartford and New Haven Railroad is doing a heavy business. Two thousand passengers went over the road last week, and six hundred on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Henry C. Coleman, United States Consul for the port of Tobasco, died at that place on the 23d of April last. He had taken passage home, but died before the vessel sailed.

OREGON AND THE MOUNTAINS.—The Independence Chronicle says, that "A company of Rocky Mountain traders started on Thursday, the 14th instant, and with them three missionaries and their wives, for the Oregon."

A LARGE CARGO.—The ship St. Petersburg cleared from Mobile for Liverpool on the 15th ultimo, with 2905 bales of cotton, weighing 1,300,000 pounds, said to be the largest cargo ever taken from Mobile in an American ship.

HONESTY.—An individual by the name of Spears stopped, near the Raccourci Bend, the wreck of a flat boat, which it is supposed was floating down the Mississippi from Natchez, and found in it upward of five thousand dollars, principally in Louisiana money, and immediately delivered all to the Parish Judge at Point Coupee.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

The grave! it buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? —*Irving.*

FATAL DUEL.—The Toronto (U. C.) Transcript of the 21st inst. reports the fatal issue of a duel which was recently fought at Montreal between Lieut. Col. White, of the 7th Hussars, and Mr. Grant late of the 79th Regiment. The Colonel fell from the fire of his opponent. The cause of the quarrel had reference to the conduct of Col. White toward a young lady related to Mr. Grant.

ANNOUNCING THE DEMISE OF EXALTED PERSONS IN CHINA.—The lady of his excellency, the Hoppo, died lately at Canton. Her death was announced in the Tartan manner, by saying that "she had gone to ramble among the genii." The governor, and all the great officers of the province, called and expressed their "*vexation.*" The phrase is not one of grief, but rather of anger and indignation.—*Olive Leaf.*

BRITISH JUSTICE.—England, by her Corn Laws, virtually prohibits the importation of grain, although some of her inhabitants often suffer for wholesome food in consequence of the high price of wheat.—At the same time, by force of arms, she threatens the independent nation of China with war and invasion, because the said nation enforces a decree prohibiting the importation of a poisonous drug!!!—*Boston Times.*

A SUGGESTION TO PARENTS.—Were children accustomed from infancy to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of grammar—they would naturally speak and write correctly.—Hence it is that children of educated parents are generally so much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language, our manners, is caught from those with whom we associate; and if we would have the young improve in this important part of education, we must be careful that they hear no vulgarism from us—Parents and teachers cannot be too particular in the presence of imitative children.—*Pestalozzi.*

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

LAW SUITS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi commenced its session at Jackson on the 6th ult. The Mississippian says there were about *twenty-one hundred* causes on the calender, and one hundred lawyers in attendance.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 15 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHRISTIAN REVIEW

THE subscriber respectfully submits to public consideration, the following plan of a new periodical:

I. Its title—*The Christian Review.*

II. Its object—*The advancement of Christianity.*

III. Its matter—1. *Sketches*—
1. Of Bible Christianity.
2. Of Christian Churches.
3. Of Benevolent Institutions.
4. Of Scientific Institutions.
5. Of the Arts.

2. Historical and Geographical Illustration.
3. Biographical Notices of the Wise and Good.
4. Reviews of Standard and Popular Literature.
5. Observations on the Affairs of the Nation and the World.
6. Current Intelligence—Poetry, &c. &c.

IV. Its means—1. A choice circle of Correspondents, qualified—by various and ample personal accomplishments, and by their social connexions and distinctions,—to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications.

2. A selection of the permanent and transient organs of all the interests and institutions enumerated,—both English and American, as far as practical.

V. *Its Terms.*—One number to be published every month, beginning with July, in large quarto style, in the neatest style of the art, enclosed in a cover, well directed and punctually mailed.—*Price*, a single copy—$1.25 per annum. For any number over five copies, $1 each per annum. Payment must be made in advance.

With this brief outline of his scheme, the subscriber commits it to his friends and the public for such encouragement as they may see proper to extend. Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstore of Mr. J. Whetham, Chesnut street, above Sixth, or at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley—or at the residence of the Editor, No. 10 Sergeant street.

THOMAS H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1840.

The subscribers to "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" will be supplied with the new publication, by which that is to be superseded. If, however, any of them shall wish to decline the new work,—when the first number shall reach them, let them duly mark and return it. If they do not return it, they will be regarded as subscribers and expected to remit the subscription price at once. The Agents of the "Letter Press" are requested to aid in securing an extensive circulation for the "Review." It is desirable that the names of subscribers be forwarded immediately.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forwards to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Regligious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840. Number 44.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

OMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ESSAY ON MEEKNESS.

hristians should take to themselves the whole ur of God; they should fortify every weak lnerable point, that satan may not get the ntage of us. Let no one say, this effort to fy and defend ourselves against the onsets e devil will obscure the glory of divine grace, t is only through obedience to God that the y of His grace is secured.

purpose directing my readers' attention to necessity of obeying Christ in this command, ake my yoke upon you and learn of me, for n meek," &c. I will take up the subject in following order: 1st. Give a scriptural defin on and illustration of christian meekness. Point out some errors among professors of gion, and meet some objections to our views. Enforce the absolute necessity of meekness, rder to inherit the kingdom of God.

. Meekness is quietness, mildness, gentlei. Whatever is opposed to quietness, cannot meekness. Those who are ever disturbing meddling with the affairs of others, either lly, socially or religiously, in an uncouth ner, are not meek. It must not be inferred ever, that meekness is manifest only by an ire indifference toward others; on the conly, it will prompt to watch over one another ove: it will enable us to do all our deeds in ity. Whatever is opposed to mildness, can be meekness. Even sharp rebukes should be inistered in mild and unruffled feelings.—se who are harsh, grating and criminating in r manners, cannot be classed with the meek. atever is opposed to gentleness, kindness forbearance, is opposed to meekness. The sionate, wrathful and malicious, are not k. Meekness then consists in mildness and tness of temper; a mind trained to the im "Live and let live," in all quietness; of indulgence and forbearance toward all n. Hence, when the meek man is cursed or ed, he blesses and prays for his enemy—when s railed on, he rails not back again—when he bused in his person he does not enrage him', but rather gives place to wrath; he will turn other check and suffer the injury repeated continued, rather than raise his hand and ke his fellow, who is made after the similitude the Almighty—in a word, he takes Christ for example; he walks as Christ walked; he ps in His footsteps; he LEARNS of Christ. nce, as Christ was, so is he in this world; rist lives in him. Behold the meek and lovely viour, showing himself yet on earth, in the of the meek.

. I am to point out some errors and meet obtions, &c. I shall not go out of the church quest of erroneous opinions and practices. e first is the practice of evil speaking. This censurable in any class of society, but is bly criminal in professors of religion. May d purge the church from this corrupting and nous practice! It may be asked, but what is d speaking? The answer is, it is speaking of faults or infirmities of another, with the ign of injuring his character and standing in mmunity. Making or circulating falsehood, what we do not know to be true; and even culating things disreputable to another that true, is evil speaking. When we know an dividual to be an impostor, a "wolf in sheep's thing," it is our duty to let the matter be ly known, not with the bare desire of sinking n, but of saving the church from his devouring vs. Hence, a judicial process should be instited, and the individual censured or expelled m the church, according to the word of God. e habit of backbiting and devouring a man's aracter, is as diametrically opposed to gospel ekness, as darkness is to light. But it is my inful duty to record it as a fact, that ministers the gospel of the meek Nazarene, are guilty this unchristian practice. Oh, christianity! sh for thy embassadors. Laymen are guilty the same. Lord Jesus, by the warning power thy spirit, purge thy people from dead works, serve Thee, the living God.

A second practice is, returning evil for evil. ow common is it for both ministers and laymen en they are spoken evil of, to give the offender s slang in his own coin—tit for tat—railing for iling. O! how little like the Saviour of sinrs. How little of the spirit of the meek Nazene have such. But, perhaps one may say, you iminate almost the entire church on this ound,—be it so then. Yes, "Let God be ue, but every man a liar" in his pretensions christianity, who does not walk according to e rule God has given.

A third practice, or rather principle and prace, erroneous is, resisting "evil" as the Sa our terms it. He says, "But I say unto you, at ye resist not evil; but whosoever will smite ee on thy right cheek turn to him the other so." I understand this to be a principle laid wn which His followers should always be guided r. That they should not from any provocation er raise a hand to hurt even the hair of an emy's head; but on the contrary, by kindness nd love, to heap coals of fire on his head, that ey should overcome evil with good. But, I k how little is this regarded? How common is when one is attacked in his person, to return low for blow; to engage in brute-like contest, nd injure his antagonist as much and as fast as ossible. Did Jesus ever engage in such a conest, when he was smote on the cheek and spit pon? Did He swell and foam with wrath and ngage in personal combat with his abusers? o. He was led as a lamb to the slaughter—le opened not his mouth—He raised not his and, though He could have commanded more an twelve legions of Angels to His assistance. ut most professors of religion never get into ersonal rencontres with their fellow beings; this is fortunate for them; for a large majority think a man fully justifiable when personally assailed in using his fist or something else, and bruising and beating his assailant until he desists. This is allowed to be manly, and christian too. Hence, many ministers and laymen make it a settled principle not to be run over by any man. They let us know what their views are on this point. They set an example before others of this kind. They wink at the conduct or justify those who do engage in personal rencontre when assailed. A professed follower of Jesus is not censured for hurling a sinner into eternity, swift as a ball from the pistol's mouth. Seeing that a large portion of the professed followers of Jesus have imbibed such principles, is it strange that they produce the results so often witnessed; quarrels, strife, contention, whispering, backbiting, maliciousness and almost every evil work. Is it any longer a matter of surprise that the piety of the great majority of professed christians is so exceedingly shallow? Christ has set us an example of suffering that we should walk in His footsteps. And now my dear christian friends, I call on you in view of the account you have to give to God, who will judge the world by Jesus Christ, whose word is the rule by which we will be justified or condemned, to forsake that anti-christian spirit and practice just noticed. You had better be called a low, mean, cowardly person, than to set the law of Christ aside; it is by the law of Christ we are to be justified or condemned in the great day.

Objections. First, it is brought in as an objection to that meekness maintained in this essay. The cause of God may be seriously injured for lack of a true knowledge of a man's character, and that he who is acquainted with him, should give all the information he can. But this objection overlooks that charity which covereth a multitude of faults. We should be careful, lest any act should not be done in love. Secondly, it is supposed that a mild and unresisting spirit will only embolden an adversary, and that the only way to keep peace with some people is to let them know that you will talk back and strike back when assailed. I ask, did Jesus set us such an example? or has he sanctioned such a thing in His word? Must we violate the precepts and examples of Christ to sustain our honor, and that of God's cause? Must we break Christ's commandments to show our love to Him? Must we do evil that good may come? God forbid.

3. The necessity of meekness may be enforced by the following considerations: 1st. We will never demonstrate to the world the divinity of that religion which we profess, but by meekness. If we have ten thousand gifts and graces beside, and lack meekness, few or none will have confidence in our religion. Irregular and boisterous faults will destroy our christian influence.—2dly. If we obey Christ, we must be meek; for He has said, "Learn of Me, for I am meek," &c. Jesus is the great teacher. He teaches by His word, by His example, and by His spirit and meekness, and humility comprehend the whole of His instructions; many duties are laid down, but all are embraced in these. 3dly. We must be meek if we get to heaven. The disobedient shall never enter the bright abodes of glorified saints, and those who are not meek are disobedient. We must be like Jesus if we wish to be with Him and see Him as He is. He is meek and lowly in heart; therefore we must be so too Brethren and sisters, friends of Jesus, keep your Master's words, walk in His footsteps, and be led and governed, and guided by His spirit. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.

THEOPHILUS.

MT. VERNON, O., JUNE 6, 1840.

Bro. Springer: I have just been reading Mr. J. Smith's remarks on Bro. Dalbey's reply. He thinks slavery is a political question, with which ministers ought not to meddle. I wish to ask a question or two for my own satisfaction, and desire that friend Smith or yourself would favor us with your views:

1st. Is murder a political evil, and have ministers nothing to with the murders which are so numerous at the present? Is this matter to be left entirely with politicians?

2d. Is adultry a political evil?

3d. Is Sabbath-breaking a political evil?

4th. Is theft a political evil?

5th. Is covetousness a political evil? Have ministers nothing to do with these things? I want light upon the subject, &c.

Yours, in the bonds of equal rights,

MOSES SCOTT.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ELYRIA, LORAINE, O., JUNE 9, 1840.

Mr. Editor: We have very good times in this section, although we are not within the bounds of any circuit. We organized a class on last Sabbath under the Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church, in this place, of eight members, and have a prospect for several more. I think that our cause is gaining ground here.

We would respectfully solicit a visit from the President, also from the preachers on Cleveland and Wayne circuits; and if this should meet the eye of Bro. Heath we will be pleased if he will pay us a visit. Inquire at C. Eldred's Temperance House, three miles west of Elyria village.

GEO. D. WILLIAMS.

WESTVILLE, COL'A., O., MAY 28, 1840.

Bro. Springer: At present the members of Mahoning circuit are much alive in religion. I have been many years a Methodist, but I have never seen greater displays of Divine goodness to God's people. Some of our episcopal brethren, who have occasionally met with us, say they have never had better feasting.

We have a meeting house now in progress in Williamsport, which we hope will be ready for our next quarterly meeting. I have taken in several new appointments, and could take in many more if I were able to fill them.—As to support, my family have plenty to eat and to drink.

Yours, &c.,

WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.

CHAMPAIGN CO., O., JUNE 11, 1840.

Bro. Springer: On Saturday and Sabbath last I held a two days' meeting at West Liberty. The Lord was with us and we had a refreshing season. Two professed religion and four united with the church. We had no ministerial aid.

I have recently commenced laboring in the vineyard of the Lord, though I am young and inexperienced, and meet with opposition, yet I am glad I have given myself up to preach Christ crucified. Pray for me that I may be steadfast.

The work of the Lord is progressing in our circuit. Bro. Hunt, our superintendent, is faithful to his charge.

Yours, with respect,

VOLNEY THOMAS.

LANCASTER, IA., JUNE 2, 1840.

Bro. Springer: We closed our third quarterly meeting yesterday morning; our quarterly conference decided in favor of dividing the Ohio District.

During the meeting we had a good class of feelings. Love-feast and sacrament were profitable; at the latter it was gratifying to see our episcopal brethren partake with us. Through the meeting the shout of "glory to God!" was frequently heard. We feel encouraged to press on, putting our trust in Him who has said, "I am with you always even to the end of the world."

We had, at this meeting, the aid of brethren Flood, Collins, Bennett, Wheatly, Chitwood, Allen, Bassett and your humble servant.

The Recorder is well received here, and is said to be the best paper in the western country.

Yours, &c., ANDREW HOZEY.

UNION CO., O., JUNE 18, 1840.

Mr. Editor: The cause is yet on the advance with us. Since my last we have held several profitable protracted meetings. One at Middleburg, Logan county, at which nine persons professed religion. Last Saturday week we commenced another at Bro. Gill's in Champaign county, at which several obtained religion and ten joined the church.—We have received into the church on Union circuit, since conference, 146. The membership seem much stirred up.

We have several protracted meetings in contemplation, which we wish published, in view of procuring ministerial assistance. The first is to commence at Richwood, Union county, on the 20th of the present month. We much desire, Mr. Editor, your presence if possible. Or if you cannot attend this, can you attend one at Marysville on the 27th? The third will be held at Bro. Burdock's, in Union county, eight miles east of Marysville, to commence the 4th July; on the 1st of August, another will be held at Bro. Inskeep's, ten miles west. Our last quarterly meeting will be held at Middleburgh, commencing on the 15th of August, to which we invite our President, Bro. Flood.

Yours, &c., I. HUNT, Sup't.

EXTRACTED.

OKAW, CLINTON, ILL., MAY 25, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Since my last I have been one round on my circuit. Nothing very interesting occurred until the 9th and 10th instant, when a two days' meeting was held at Bro. Skelton's in the neighborhood of Bro. Hale's. This meeting commenced under circumstances very discouraging. The appointment had been given out some weeks previous; the old folks however not feeling so well pleased with our former success, in this place, embraced this as a favorable opportunity for introducing a spirit of confusion, in the minds of the people, by getting up a two days' meeting in the same neighborhood, at the same time, about three miles distant from ours. The day previous proved to be a very wet, rainy day, in consequence of which none of the ministerial brethren were present, and I was left to conduct the meeting alone. Under all these apparently unfavorable circumstances, the hour at length arrived at which our meeting was to commence.—A very respectable congregation assembled, and there appeared an unusual spirit of devotion resting on the people, and there was a more than ordinary stir among them during the first prayer.

* * * * *

Our meeting closed at about two o'clock in the morning with an addition of three more to the church, in all sixteen at this meeting, making an increase of forty members in the class at Brother Hale's since last December. The whole increase this year is eighty-seven, and our prospects are still flattering.

There will be two camp meetings on this circuit, this year, one in the neighborhood of Bro. Elijah Lacy's, seven miles north-west of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, and the other in the neighborhood of Bro. Hale's, fourteen miles south-east of Frankfort, in Clinton county. All brethren in the ministry, who can, are invited to attend them both.

Yours, &c. WM. PATTERSON.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK.—Half a century ago, Ohio was a wilderness. In the year 1835, that State had a population of one million five hundred thousand inhabitants: one large splendid and densely populated city, and half a dozen thriving towns; 1010 post offices; 5 incorporated cities; 33 banking companies; 10 colleges and principal seminaries of learning, together with public institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

STARTLING FACTS!—The late three years' war with England, the most powerful nation in the world, cost the United States about $90,000,000.

The three years' war in Florida, with a remnant tribe of Seminole Indians and a few runaway negroes, has cost us $40,000,000, or nearly half of the whole expense of our war with England!!

The war against the miserable Indians and negroes, was wickedly commenced, has been ingloriously conducted, and threatens to be interminable.

There is not in the history of wars among civilized nations, a parallel for the wantonness, imbecility and corruption which distinguishes this dishonorable, infamous crusade.—*Albany Evening Jour.*

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Here then is the evil:—300,000 drunkards; $30,000,000 squandered; 150,000 paupers; 16,000 criminals; three fourths of all the casualities; one half the insanities; and 30,000 deaths annually. Here, said the Lecturer, is the evil. Patriots, philanthropists, *mere men*, will you look at it? First, let the 150,000 paupers pass along in their rags. Would the audience look at them? Sitting here, surrounded with comforts, they could not duly appreciate such a spectacle. But, said he, if your last bed were going under the hammer, and your wives and children were already on their way to join this motley group, then could you appreciate it without difficulty.

Next in the procession, came the 1500 insane persons—and now behold the maniac laugh! "O if I had a brother," say you, "or a sister, a father or a mother, in that company of maniacs, how should I feel?" Multiply the distress you would feel by ten thousand, and you will know something of the sum total of distress thus occasioned.

Now make room, said he, for the 16,000 criminals, dungeoned by the use of intoxicating drink. Don't look at their wives and children—the evil is not there—but at the universal insecurity of life and property which quivered all the land over.

And now let the 300,000 drunkards join in the procession; see their spewing, and hear their dreadful oaths, as they pass along. And finally pile up 30,000 bodies of dead men, in all their blood—and then remember what God has said about the drunkard.

Firm-nerved men, he remarked, had cried like children, at the mimicry of the theatre. But here were facts, in comparison with which the highest wrought representations of the theatre were tame.

THE STORMY PETREL.

This ominous harbinger of the deep is seen nearly throughout the whole expanse of the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to the tropical parts of America, whence it wonders even to Africa and the coasts of Spain. From the ignorance and superstition of mariners, an unfavorable prejudice has long been entertained against these adventurous and harmless wanderers, and as sinister messengers of the storm, in which they are often involved with the vessel they follow, they have been unjustly stigmatized by the name of Stormy Petrels, Devil's Birds, and Mother Carey's Chickens. At nearly all seasons of the year, these Swallow Petrels, in small flocks, are seen wandering almost alone, over the wide waste of the ocean. On the edge of soundings, as she looses sight of the distant headland, and launches upon the depth of the unbounded and fearful abyss of waters, flocks of these dark, swift flying and ominous birds begin to shoot around the vessel, and finally take their station in her foaming wake. In this situation, as humble dependants, they follow for their pittance of fare, constantly and keenly watching the agitated surge for any floating mollusca, and are extremely gratified with any kind of fat animal matter thrown overboard, which they invariably discover, however small the morsel, or mountainous and foaming the raging wave on which it may happen to float. On making such discovery, they suddenly stop in their airy and swallow like flight, and whirl instantly down to the water.—Sometimes nine or ten thus crowded together like a flock of chickens scrambling for the same morsel; at the same time pattering on the water with their feet, as if walking on the surface, they balance themselves with gently fluttering and outspread wings, and often dip down their heads to collect the sinking object in pursuit. On other occasions, as if seeking relief from their almost perpetual exercise of flight, they jerk and hop widely over the water, re-bounding as their feet touch the surface, with great agility and alertness. There is something cheerful and amusing in the sight of these little flocks, steadily following after the vessel, so light and unconcerned across the dreary ocean. During a gale it is truly interesting to witness their intrepidity and address. Unappalled by the storm that strikes terror into the breast of the mariner, they are seen coursing wildly and rapidly over the waves, descending their sides, then mounting with the breaking surge which threatened to burst over their heads; sweeping through the hollow waves as in a sheltered valley, and again mounting with the rising billow, the Petrel trips and jerks sportively and securely on the surface of the roughest sea, defying the horrors of the storm, and like some magic being seems to take delight in braving overwhelming dangers. At other times we see these aerial messengers playfully coursing from side to side in the wake of the ship, making excursions far and wide on every side, now in advance, then far behind, returning again to the vessel, as if she were stationary, though moving at the most rapid rate. A little after dark they generally cease their arduous course, and take their uninterrupted rest upon the water, arriving in the wake of the vessel they had left, as I have observed, by about nine or ten o'clock of the following morning. In this way we were followed by the same flock of birds to the soundings of the Azores, and until we came in sight of the Isle of Flores.

According to Buffon, the Petrel acquires its name from the Apostle Peter, who is also said to have walked upon the water. At times we hear from these otherwise silent birds by day, a low *weet, weet*, and in the craving anxiety, apparently to obtain something from us, they utter a low twittering *pe up*, or chirp.—*kuk, kuk, k' k' k' k' k' k'*, ending in a low twitter like that of the swallow. These Petrels are said to breed in great numbers on the rocky shores of the Bahama Islands, and the Bermudas, and along some parts of the coast of East Florida and Cuba. Mr. Audubon informs me that they also breed in large flocks on the mud and sand islands, off Cape Sable, in Nova Scotia, burrowing downwards from the surface to the depth of a foot or more. They also commonly employ the holes and cavities of rocks near the sea for this purpose. After the period of incubation they return to feed their young only during the night, with oily food which they raise from their stomachs.—At these times they are heard through most part of the night, making a continual cluttering sound like frogs. In June or July, or about the time that they breed, they are still seen out at sea for scores of leagues from the land, the swiftness of their flight allowing them daily to make these vast excursions in quest of their ordinary prey; and hence, besides their suspicious appearance in braving storms, as if aided by the dark ruler of the air, they breed, according to the superstitious opinion of sailors, like no other honest bird, for taking no time for the purpose on land, they merely hatch their egg, it is said, under their wings, as they sit on the water!

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

THE SCHOOL BOY.—As I was walking by the play-ground of an academy in one of our country towns, in which I was to enter the next Monday—it being then Saturday afternoon—my attention was attracted to a crowd of boys in a distant corner. They had suddenly left off their game at ball, and had formed a ring around two of their number, who appeared ready for a fight. On joining them however, I found that the quarrel was all on one side. John Webster,—for I afterwards was well acquainted with him; he was not a bully nor a very quarrelsome boy, but it was the fashion of the day to show the proper degree of spirit;—John had been pushed down, was somewhat hurt by the fall, and was more hurt, because, as is usual, his play-mates laughed at him. So John had become furiously angry, his face was as red as a turkey cock's, his grey eyes were flashing, his fists hard clenched, and he stood with one foot advanced ready for the battle. Not so was Charles Edwards, his antagonist. Charles seemed averse to the fight: he stood still, not, to be sure, unconcerned—but did not appear to be either afraid of John, or in the least degree angry with him. 'Whip him, John,' cried out some one in the ring, for boys who dare not fight themselves, often love to set others on. Another, and he, it afterwards appeared, was the bully of the school, walked up to John and put on the rim of his hat a chip; 'Now, John,' says he, 'dare him to take that off, and we shall see if that fellow has any spunk!' Charles Edwards, seeing the preliminaries of battle arranged, appeared still determined to remain at peace.

'I do not want to fight—I will not fight. I did not push you down on purpose, and I am sorry if you are hurt.'

'You lie,' replied John, 'you lie.'

The lie was given and how could the fight be avoided? And the boys crowded around, eager to get a fair look at the battle. Charles Edwards' face became at first flushed with anger, and then he was deadly pale; his fingers seemed to twist and curl, his teeth were hard pressed together, he advanced one step towards John, who stood ready for the attack. At that moment, suddenly some new thought occurred to Charles, for he stood still, and said with a firm voice, 'I cannot fight—I will not fight,'

'Then take that,' said John, and gave him a blow in the face. Charles turned away and slowly walked off the ground, the tears running down his face, while the boys shouted after him, 'Coward! coward! coward!'

This was something new to me. I could not account for the boy's conduct. It was a perfect mystery, but I could not help feeling interested for poor Charles, though he had behaved so cowardly. I felt a strong sympathy for the lonely boy whom the whole school so much despised. I did not like to give him up. So I left the play-ground and followed Charles at a distance. He walked up the road about half a mile, got over the stone wall, and entered the grove of pine trees. No wonder, thought I, that he wishes to be alone, that he may cry over the disgrace—well may he be ashamed of himself. So impressed was I that he was weeping for his cowardice, that I waited full ten minutes before I joined him, so that he might, in some degree, get over his sobbing to talk with me. I then entered the woods and quickly found poor Charles. He was sitting on a stone, leaning his head upon his hand, perfectly composed, but so lost in thought, that I had time to look at him, without his altering his posture. His appearance was so striking that I shall never forget it. It is true, he was pale, but there was not one trace of grief, or shame, or sorrow upon his face.

As soon as he noticed me, I told him that I had seen the whole, and asked him why he suffered that boy to impose upon him. 'Why,' said I, 'if you take a blow without defending yourself, you will be disgraced; the littlest boy in school will impose upon you; you cannot get along so—you are strong, you need not be afraid, I will stand by and see fair play.'

Charles replied, 'I am not afraid; I thank you for your kindness to me, but I cannot fight.'

'Why not?' I asked.

'Because,' said Charles, in a low voice, 'when my father sent me to this school, he told me never to return blow for blow, and I promised him that I would not.'

'But,' continued I, 'your father must live out of this world, he can't know any thing of schools, if he thinks it safe for boys not to defend themselves. Suppose some one was to offer to kill you, would you not resist?'

Charles replied, 'I don't know what I can do until I am tried, but this I know, my father has been at school himself, and he knows what boys have been, and what they are. He has been persecuted, and even struck, but he would not return blow for blow; but when smitten on one cheek, he turned the other.'

I could not help saying that this was taking the gospel too literally, we must look to its spirit. It cannot mean that we should submit to all evil. People say it only means that we should be generally kind, not quarrelsome or contentious. 'I despise,' continued I, 'a bully, but I would have every one stand up for his rights, and in the school you will be despised if you do not.'

'I must be despised, then,' said Charles, 'for my father has often told me never to explain away his commands because they were difficult to be obeyed. 'My son,' he has often said to me, 'obey me according to my words, if you look to the spirit of them it will be thereby putting a meaning to them that may suit your own feelings. Oh, how useless are those laws which offenders so understand, as to make them to conform to their own views of right.' 'So I will obey my father in full, when he tells me that his children are forbidden to fight; but since I have been sitting here, I have felt how hard it is to obey, and had I not called to mind that he knew what a school was, that he knew what boys were, and how strong would be my temptation, I should have gone back and fought with John Webster. It appeared, when I first sat down here, almost too hard to bear, to have all the school laughing at me, and despising me, when I know that I am not a coward, and am as strong as any of them. To be imposed upon by any of them who pleases—not to have one friend among all the boys, it is indeed, hard to bear! But my father knows what is best for me, and I can write to him every day, and before a great while I shall go home. My father shall come out to meet me, he will put his arms around me. I can almost see him now looking upon me so kindly, as he always looked when I did right, and when I tell him about this, he will say, bless you, my son, for you have done well; come in with me, and you shall know more fully why I wished you, when smitten on one cheek, to turn the other. Your brothers and sisters are ready to welcome you home. The thought of this, is enough to make me resolve, come what will, I will not fight.'

I could say nothing to this. I held out my hand, 'Charles, you shall have one friend here, I join the school next Monday.' He took my hand and then the tears chased each other down his cheeks. —'My father knows best what is good for me. I have taken a blow and have gained a friend.'

We walked back towards the school, arm in arm, and though as we passed, some of the boys cried out, 'there goes the coward,' Charles was not troubled at it, and I left him at the door of his boarding house, more happy than John Webster who had triumphed over him at the play-ground.—*Christian Reg.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 24, 1840.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Storm at Natchez; Interesting Particulars.

ESPY'S THEORY.

We are kindly allowed to make an extract from a letter of Professor Forshey, of Natchez, to Drs. Dodge and Warder of this city, giving some interesting facts in relation to the storm at that place, and its bearing on the theory of Mr. Espy. The reader will find among them, some things which, if we mistake not, have never been determined before by accurate observation. The fact of the *outward explosions* of houses, desks, &c. is to us a curious phenomenon.

"Every thing seems to have corroborated Mr. Espy's "Philosophy of Storms," and every thing to militate against every other explanation of such violent atmospheric commotion. In the first place, the oppressive heat of the forenoon, and particularly just before the storm, resulting from the evolution of the heat from compression in the advance annulus of the storm. Second, the roaring sound of the wind from E. to S. W. gradually as the tornado was passing, keeping constantly towards the centre of the track. Third, the extreme depression of the barometer while the storm was raging, and the *explosion outward* of nearly every room and building in the city.—Very often, perhaps in one hundred cases, the gavels of houses both blew *out*, even in the very teeth of a wind raging at several hundred feet per second! Closed hatches were blown open upward, and a desk containing only one and a half cubic feet of atmosphere to each apartment, burst the locks off its three doors. Fourth, trees were *pulled* up by the roots and carried several yards, and then fell without breaking their limbs, and this happened with the largest trees. Men were picked up and let down without violence or injury. On the two margins of the storms, the limbs and leaves of trees fell in great numbers, and the tin from the roofs of buildings was found 20 miles hence, and a piece of a steamboat window was recognized 30 miles N. E. from Natchez. Fifth, the position of trees were demonstration complete, in the absence of other evidence. The nearer the axis of the tornado, the nearer was their bearings, parallel with that axis, and the more remote, the nearer perpendicular, while those that point to the direction from which the storm came, or across a line perpendicular to the axis, *lie beneath* those that point in the forward direction of the same. This, you know, is the necessary position upon the hypothesis of concentric motion, while a current upward is of necessity a consequence of concentric motion.

The exact converse of this statement is necessary on the hypothesis of gyration The nearer the circumference, the nearer parallel with the axis of motion, and the nearer the axis the nearer perpendicular to the same. This is untrue of all I have yet seen of this tornado, and I have seen little else since its occurrence.

The estimate of loss of life and property have been too small. The number of lives should be put at some point above 300 and less than 400. The steamer Hinds that capsized, was estimated to contain 40 persons. She has been found after two weeks submergence, and still 50 persons have been found on board, to say nothing of the number who must have fallen out and disappeared in the mean time."

THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE FRESHET.—One of the most thrilling incidents which occurred, is that of a little girl about eleven years of age, who was taken up in the middle of the river about 25 miles above the city, by Captain Joseph Stanton, of a Petersburg boat. The story of the adventure of this little girl we have obtained from herself. She is the daughter Eliza, of a poor widow lady, Mrs. Sarah Stone, who lived on the river, near Ferguson's Ferry, on the South Carolina side. She says the first intimation they had of their danger, they were surrounded by the river, when her mother, a daughter older than Eliza, two brothers, younger than herself, and a faithful dog, fled to the top of their little cottage, soon after which the house was taken off by the current. One after the other they met a watery grave, Eliza and the dog only clinging to the wreck, when she came in sight of the boat of Capt. S. who had lashed it to a tree, and succeeded in making her cries heard. Capt. S. immediately roused his hands, who were all asleep, and after pursuing her about three miles, overtook and rescued her and the dog from their perilous situation. Capt. S. says she was on a few shingles, which were supported by a feather bed, being all that was left of the house on which she started, on which frail bark she had descended the river, twelve miles, when she was picked up.—*Augusta (Georgia) Chron.*

We are informed, says the Peoria Register, that four horse thieves were captured about two weeks ago in Iowa Territory, somewhere near Davenport, one of whom was instantly hung up to a tree, where he remained four days, and was being consumed by carrion; another was shot, and the remaining two mutilated and set at liberty; we trust, for the honor of the far west, the story is exaggerated.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We think we may venture to say with confidence, so far as relates to Money matters in Pennsylvania, the prospect is brightening.—Our Legislature have measurably, at least, responded to the wishes of the people, and have endeavored to vindicate the honor and resuscitate the credit of Pennsylvania. They have passed a bill providing for certain internal improvements, and involving an expenditure of about $2,500,000. They have also passed an act authorising a direct tax, by which above $1,000,000, or perhaps more, will be raised annually, for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt of the Commonwealth. These measures have both been signed by the Governor, and are now laws. In the Improvement bill, the clause rendering it imperative for the United States Bank to loan several millions of dollars, at 4 per cent. per annum. was stricken out, and the Governor authorized to borrow the money wherever it could be obtained, at 5 per cent per annum. This change is considered highly favorable to the Bank, and in connexion with the tax bill, cannot but materially assist the prospects of that institution. The Stock, it will be seen by our quotations, improved somewhat at the close of the week, but as there are so many "shorts" in the market, who are interested in keeping it down, and who sometimes resort to the most infamous rumors, in order to accomplish their objects, the sales alluded to cannot be considered a fair criterion of the actual state of affairs. Let us illustrate the matter. On Tuesday last, news reached town, that the clause making the U. S. Bank loan several millions at 4 per cent. interest, had been stricken out. That afternoon, the "shorts," as they are called, had been selling stock at 74½ They saw at once that the effect of the news would be favorable, and set themselves to work to counteract it. A story was circulated of an immense defalcation, and a late officer of the Bank was insidiously pointed to as the defaulter. The thing was so palpable and monstrous, however, that the only effect was a general burst of indignation at the author of a calumny so atrocious. We care not a farthing for the institution, and are, we have been given to understand, considered as unfriendly to it, by its officers; but we, nevertheless, hold such conduct as we have adverted to, as base and iniquitous in the extreme, and entitled to the scorn of every honorable mind. It is also but fair to express the opinion that the Bank has in a great measure weathered the storm by which she was threatened, and that, with prudent and skilful management on the part of her Directors, she will slowly and steadily regain the public confidence.—The State at large will also be benefitted by the recent action of our Legislature. A disposition has been shown, not only to recognize the State Debt in full, but to prevent any further delay in the payment of the interest, as it becomes due from time to time. The time for the resumption of specie payments, has not been altered. All the Banks of Pennsylvania are bound to resume on the 15th of January, ensuing. This, we have reason to believe, they will be able to do. The very inactivity in the business walks, will greatly assist them towards the desired end. Even now, they cannot make use of all their surplus funds on first rate securities, while specie commands but a slight premium, compared with what it did immediately after the suspension.—The alarm and apprehension, will, we venture to hope, gradually subside, and thus, as soon as the community know that all the Banks intend to resume at the appointed time, there will be no demand for specie whatever.—*Bicknell.*

A BLOODY ASSAULT.—We learn from the Baltimore American that on Friday morning cries of murder were heard in the neighborhood of Painter's Court, on Pitt street, nearly opposite the south end of Potter street, and presently the words "O, I am murdered—will no one help me home to my family." Several persons rushed to the spot, and found Dr. Josias T. Whittaker lying on the pavement. nearly exhausted by the loss of blood from a number of wounds in the groin and thigh, which had been inflicted with a large spring knife, by a person named Hugh McAlamar.

The unfortunate man was carried to his residence on the York road, and in the mean time the night watch were dispatched in pursuit of McAlamar. He was found at his own residence, having deliberately disposed of his weapon, washed himself and proceeded home after the perpetration of the deed. Lieut. Spence with some of the Middle District watch, took him into custody, and having summoned a magistrate, P. Gorsuch, Esq., the prisoner was conducted to the house of Dr. Whittaker, confronted with the wounded man, and indentified previous to taking the deposition.

The Doctor stated that he was assaulted by McAlamar, who had before threatened te flog him, and upon resenting the attack, the prisoner finding himself worsted, drew a large knife and plunged it repeatedly into the Dr.'s body. McAlamar was committed to prison. With regard to the original cause of the quarrel we have no authentic statement. The attack was made in the most furious manner, and there is little ground to hope for the Doctor's recovery.—*Bicknell.*

The Cincinnati Republican, of Tuesday last, says:

"Our brokers, exchange dealers, and Banks, do not appear to be doing a very brisk business. Money matters may be set down as having been rather dull throughout the week. We quote exchange on New York at 8½ prem.—Philadelphia, 3½—and Baltimore 3½. Specie is becoming scarce, though rates do not go up; we quote 6½c par funds. None of our banks pay specie yet for their own notes, except the Life and Trust Co.—their notes on demand command 6½ prem,. but no large amount make their appearance. The paper of the Ohio Banks of the interior, forms but a very small part of our circulation. The notes that command specie are at a premium, and they soon find their way home. In their stead we have a mongrel currency, as we remarked in our last, mostly based on individual responsibility. Among the city circulating medium, the notes of the Whitewater Canal Co. form a part, which are, in reality, safer than the major p rt of the floating notes. It is probable that ere long the present rates of discount upon them will be less. Most of the currency used in business operations is purchased by some of the brokers at 2½ per ct. discount.

DARING PIRACY ON THE COAST OF CUBA.—Letters have been received at New Orleans from Havana, which gives the following particulars of a most daring act of piracy and murder off Cape Antonio:—

The Br. brig *Vernon*, Capt. Cunningham, of Halifax, sailed from Falmouth, Jamaica, bound to Halifax. When eight days out at sea, being off Cape San Antonio, an open boat with seven men, was seen approaching the brig, and when within musket shot, fired a discharge of muskets at it. The brig having hove to, the captain of the boat informed captain Cunningham that a revenue cutter was standing at the Cape, and his papers must be inspected. Capt. C. immediately set out in his boat with three men and his papers to comply with the summons. He had not proceeded far before the other boat pulled up, and having taken possession of her, they stripped the crew of their clothes, and began the work of destruction. The captain and two men were instantly killed, and the other effected his escape in leaping overboard, and swimming ashore.

After escaping the melancholy fate of his companions, he remained in the woods five days, where he was met by Don Antonio, captain of a small craft, to whom he related the circumstances. Captain Antonio immediately went in search of the pirates, and soon found them on shore, near the Cape, actively employed in unloading the cargo of the brig. Being alone, and fearful of being murdered if they mistrusted him, he accosted them as one engaged in the same business. He bought a few guns, and contracted to sell them a small sloop he had at his residence, which was near the spot, and invited them to come in the morning and examine her.

They accordingly set out next morning, to conclude their bargain with Antonio. As soon as they arrived at his house, Antonio assisted by several of his neighbors, arrested the pirates, and sent them under a good escort to Havana, where they will be tried.

Antonio returned on board the brig, where he found the remainder of the crew who had been spared by the pirates until the cargo had been taken out. Their intention was to murder them as soon as they had finished the work. The sailor who escaped saw a great number of sails and pieces of rigging concealed in the woods.

MORE FRAUD.—The New York American says:—"We have just seen a package, of $1978 in notes dated 1st May, 1840, purporting to be of the Globe Bank in this city, of the denomination of 2, 3, and 5 dollars each, payable at ten days after date, sent on as a remittance by a Bank in Ohio, to its correspondents here.

The notes are from a plate engraved by Durand & Co., and are signed by S. D. Day, Cashier, and W. Bishop, President. There are no such names in the Directory; but at No. 12 Wall street is an office, purporting to be of the Globe Bank, upon application at which the holder of the notes was informed they could not be redeemed."

We would repeat our caution to commercial men abroad to beware of taking bills upon any bank in this city without being satisfied by proper means of the existence of such bank. This kind of swindling seems to have become a trade since the establishment of free banks.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.—Money continues abundant in New York and business dull. The balances in Bank are described as not only large, but rapidly increasing. The Express says,—"There has never been a period when money was so abundant, and when it was so out of the power of the mercantile community to get hold of it. There is so little business done, and so little paper made, that Banks cannot get a sufficient amount of business notes to discount. The rate of Exchange on England continues below any point that requires specie to be shipped—consequently there is no call on our Banks. Most of the Exchange going forward is remitted for interest—very little of it for the purchase of goods."

STABBING.—A young man named Byrely, employed in Col. Shartle's grocery was badly stabbed by Charles K. Eaker of this place, on Wednesday last. Eaker had some dispute with a boy in the grocery, when Byrely interfered and received two wounds with a knife from Eaker. Another instance of the hellish influence of rum. Eaker was drunk, when he committed the outrage. He was arrested and held to bail for his appearance next morning, but forfeited his recognizance and has not since been heard of. The wounded man, is said to be in a fair way of recovery.—*Dayton Jour.*

THE OREGON.—A letter from an emigrant states that in every respect, the country has been over-rated—that, excepting the valley of the Wilhamet, the seat of the Methodist mission, no portion of the territory through which he passed presents any thing attractive, or offers any inducements to farmers or any other class of immigrants. In a word, all the unfavorable representations that were made to him by returning travellers whom he met on the journey, and to whom he then lent an incredulous ear, were abundantly realized."

MORE ROGUERY.—The New York Sun states that on Saturday $2,000 in three and five dollar post notes, at ten days, of "The Globe Bank," were received in that city from a bank in Ohio. There is no such institution in existence, though a charter for a bank by that title was some time since obtained. It however never went into operation, nor issued regular bills. One of the fives received was shown us. It is dated May 2, 1840, letter B, signed S. D. Day, Cashier—N. Bishop, President.

The New York Sun states, that the boys who were arrested recently at Albany, for having persuaded one of their number to steal $180 from his father, which he divided among them for the purpose of going to Michigan, and there turning hunters, have all been convicted and committed to the House of Refuge. They had purchased almost every needful article for their intended hunting expedition, rifles, pistols, powder, lead, shot and bullet casters, hunting knives, hammers, nails, and a long catalogue of et ceteras.

DREADFUL NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—The worst apprehensions expressed in our article of Saturday, are confirmed if the account just received be true. The St. Augustine News of the 29th ult. says—There is a rumor in town, and generally credited, that the Indians made an attack on one of the Alachua settlements, on Sunday night last, killing thirteen families, and a garrison of six men. The attack was made at night, and is represented as a complete surprise. Is not this dreadful!

THE WHEAT CROP IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Compiler of Friday says,—"A gentleman who has travelled from some distance above Lynchburgh on the river, to Richmond, taking the south side route, represents the crop of wheat as very good. The lowland crops were extremely fine, while, in portions of those of the uplands, the bug and fly had done some damage, but he thinks partial; with that exception the high land wheat he represents as good."

TRADE THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL. The Cleveland Herald says: The business through this route continues rapidly to increase, particularly with this port.—From the 11th to the 18th of May, forty-two vessels passed up through the Welland Canal, and thirty-six down through the same channel.—Seventy-eight transits through the Canal in a week! Of these vessels, twenty-five were bound to Cleveland, and twenty-three from Cleveland! Seventeen of the twenty-three from this port were bound to Canadian ports, all deeply freighten with the products of Ohio.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The tide of emigration from Europe, which had two or three years back ebbed, has again commenced its flow. A letter from New York of May 27th, to the Intelligencer, states that every ship from Liverpool, London, and Harve, comes full of steerage passengers. About one thousand arrived at New York in two days. Accounts from Ireland and Germany represent the intended emigration as very great. Generally they are represented as a much better class than those who have heretofore arrived.—*Cin. Chron.*

From the South Western Christian Advocate.

ITINERANT ECONOMY.—*Mr. Editor:*—Some are of opinion, that our disciplinary allowance is two small; but my experience is to the contrary. I have been travelling upwards of four years and have received my allowance each year—which, with some small presents, and the profits arising from the few books I have sold, have enabled me to bestow on charitable objects something, and at the end of each year to lay by a small amount. But some may say, I have not been *tastey* in my dress, &c. I assure such, that I have been according to the words of our Discipline—forbidding "the putting on of gold and costly apparel." Let our ministry never be lucrative—let it ever be sacrificial, and our clergy will ever be as they should: humble, holy, indefatigable, cross-bearing.

But when men enter our ministry to make money, or even with the view of supporting themselves more easily than in other avocations, then will lovely flowers destined to produce rich and abundant fruit, wither and die. Let us endure hardness as good soldiers of Christ.

J. R. WALKER.

Pensacola Bank paper is now purchased by the brokers of Mobile at 50 cents on the dollar.

Our neighbor of Zion's Herald has treated the editor of the Trumpet with such sovereign contempt, that we will give an article from the latter, for the benefit of our extensive circulation—being glad to avail ourselves of the labors of every denomination, in exposing the unrighteous character of the Epis. Methodist government. Mr. Whittemoore understands the *legal* bearing of their institutions as well as any editor in this city, having given particular attention to such subjects. both in and out of our Legislature. Brother Brown only see how "oil and vinegar unite!" Here follows the article:—*Boston Olive Branch.*

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

"The Methodist General Conference has been in session for some weeks in the city of Baltimore. This is the supreme power of the Methodist Episcopal Church,—the power which controls all its operations,—appoints the Bishops, affirms or reverses the decisions of the sub-conferences, which appoints new Conferences. or additional bishops, which have the charge of the discipline, and may amend to any extent; &c. &c. It is the great law-making power of the Church. We regard it as a radical defect in the constitution of this body, that it is composed entirely of clergymen. Not a layman can have a seat. The whole lay power of that Church, the thousands of lay-members, are not entitled to a single representative. The Methodist CLERGY have the whole in THEIR hands. This is the most tyrannical and anti-democratical assumption of power, by the clergy, that ever was known in this country, not excepting that which is sanctioned by the Papal Church itself.

"It is proper however to observe, that there are not a few of the 'brightest and best' ornaments of that Church. who deeply lament this state of things; and the disaffection in this respect is fast increasing. It has already produced a separation of many churches and clergymen from the Episcopal Methodists. who have formed a new class of Christians, bearing the name of Protestant Methodists, because like Luther, Melancthon, and all the early Reformers. they *protest* against clerical usurpation and tyranny. This class have several publications devoted to their interests, of which the Olive Branch, at Boston, is one. They are stronger at the Southern States than at the North. But it should be remarked, that because not so many in New England have openly seceded from the Episcopal Methodists, as in other parts of the country, there are therefore, more in the body of the old Church, who are struggling and petitioning for reform, than in other parts of the country. Those who are disaffected with the form of government have not here permitted themselves to be driven out of the connection; but they retain their membership, and are exerting themselves in various ways to to bring about a reformation. We apprehend there are more real Protestant Methodists in New England than elsewhere.

"The Episcopal Methodist Church Government is a vast clerical association. The *leaders* in that body, the bishops and office-holders, bid defiance to reform.—But they cannot long resist it.—It is coming on like a mighty river. They may obstruct it for a short time; but no obstruction, however deep-laid, and powerful, can turn back the current. It will come swelling, rushing on; and the temporary obstruction, if it stay the mighty element of a reform for a short time, will but enable it to gather strength; and when it shall break through the barrier, as sooner or later it must, it will bear every thing before it, and the fragments of the opposing power will be carried away upon its bosom. It cannot otherwise be. Our political fathers, because they had no *representation* in the British Parliament among the lords and commons of that realm, esteemed it a sufficient cause of revolution; and although they contended against fearful odds, yet a righteous God looked down from heaven and smiled upon them; he raised them up friends among strangers; and he finally gave them success. In the formation of our Federal Constitution, and of the constitution of every State in the Union, care has been taken to provide for the *representation* of the *people* in the law-making departments. The PEOPLE are, and of right ought to be, the sovereign power in every State, as well as in the concentrated government of the Union. Where is there a State, a city, or a town in this great land that would tolerate for a single day, a government based on the model of the Methodist Episcopal Church? It cannot be found. We declare then, without the slightest fear of contradiction from any quarter, that the Methodist Episcopal Church government is opposed to the spirit of all our political institutions. It may be called a distributed monarchy, in which *the people* have the disadvantage of being ruled, in their ecclesiastical affairs, by several monarchs instead of one: it is not a democracy, the rulers are not the servants of the people;—and cannot for any stretch of power, however daring, be called to account by the people. Under such a government the people have no remedy for any ills, except such as the caprice of their masters shall give them, unless they find a remedy in trusting in God for a change, and in the onward spirit of the age.

Zion's Herald states that the Conference was employed on the 8th ult. in receiving petitions, which had been poured in, in great numbers, for several days. Among others, we perceive, that several prayed for a MODERATE EPISCOPACY; and others for the election of Presiding Elders (a sort of sub-bishops) by the Conferences, (they are now appointed by the Bishops:) and others for *a lay delegation in the highest judicatory of the Church*, THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. Thus we see the waters are moving.

"*Dare* W. C. Brown, editor of Zion's Herald, *contradict* a single fact, which we have here stated, as appertaining to the discipline of the Methodist Church?"

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

HISTORY OF ELDRIDGE THE FORGER.

A few passages from the life of a Forger.—The story of Dr. William M. Eldridge. who was recently arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of forgery, would, if related in detail be a most extraordinary one.

We have endeavored to collect from various sources a few facts in addition to those which have already been before the public, which we give below:

Eldridge was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, in the year 1809. While quite a youth he came to this city, where he was, for a time, employed as clerk to a dry goods dealer. For this fact, with most of those which follow, we are indebted to the politeness of Oliver M. Lowndes, Esq., late police magistrate, which gentleman has been chiefly instrumental in procuring Eldridge's arrest.

Leaving New York, he went to Philadelphia, and became a clerk in the store of Mr. William O'Kie, chemist. Here he remained a year or two, till he became enamored of a beautiful young lady, daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of the place. Just as he was on the point of sealing her ruin by marrying her, he was arrested on charge of robbing his employer. He was tried and convicted of the offence, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.—Through the interposition of friends, however, his sentence was commuted to that of confinement in the house of refuge, whither he was sent. The young lady to whom he had been betrothed was so affected at Eldridge's misfortunes that she fell into a decline, and eventually died of a broken heart. He remained in the house of refuge but a brief period before he was pardoned on condition of his leaving the city. He was apprenticed to a tailor who resided in one of the Southern States, and with him left Philadelphia.

Eldridge, however, "had a soul above buttons," and cut from the tailor after a brief sojourn with him.

About a year and a half from his leaving Philadelphia, he was heard of in Baltimore, where he remained some time unrecognized by most of his former acquaintances, and married a young lady named Carleton, with whom he removed to Ohio; remained there four years, when he abandoned his wife and four children and came to New York. He was here introduced to the celebrated Dr. Mott, and then to many of the first families of the city, with whom, from his genteel appearance and polished manners, he became a general favorite, and an ever-welcome visiter.

He always seemed to have a ready supply of funds at his control. and without any apparent regular employment. He frequently by way of amusement, or the employment of his leisure, contributed to the various papers light, well-written articles, and ultimately became connected regularly with the New Yorker, a weekly paper. In August, 1834, a check for $540 was drawn upon the firm of Warner & Harrison. was presented at the Fulton Bank, and was there detected as a forgery. No trace was discovered, however, of the perpetrator of the forgery.

Mr. Lowndes, who was then police magistrate, had charge of the matter, and found, upon inquiry, that the signature to the check was similar to that on others drawn by Dr. Mott. The Doctor, however, could not be convinced of the reality of the case, and the inquiry was dropped for the time.

On the 13th of September, 1834, an account was opened in the Merchants' Bank in the name of Morgan & Drake. On the 29th of November following, the person who usually made the deposites deposited $2,832 41. The next day the whole balance was drawn out, and the following day it was discovered that the large deposite above stated consisted of three checks of other banks, all of which proved to be forgeries. The checks purported to have the signatures of John Lorimer Graham, Samuel Cassidy, and J. H. Mason & Co.

Mr. Lowndes was again applied to, and he, on inquiry, found that the forged signatures had been traced over those on geniune checks in the hands of Dr. Mott. An interview was held with Dr. Mott and the officers of the bank, but no satisfactory conclusion in the matter could be arrived at.

Shortly after this. a check for $910.25, drawn by a Mr. Cassidy, was paid at the North River Bank, which provod to be a forgery. On the same day, a check for $1,200 was offered at the Merchants' Bank in the name of J. H. Mason & Co. It was discovered to be a forgery by the teller, and payment stopped.

In the month of June, 1835, an account was opened at the Lafayette Bank, in the name of Isaac J. Aymar & Co. and also at the Commercial Bank, in the name of Wyeth & Cochrane. These accounts ran on to the 13th of February following, when the said firms became *defunct*, and it was found that the accounts had been overdrawn to the amount of $5,728.

Justice Lowndes' services were again put in requisition. He examined the checks of the "two firms," and found that they were signed in the same hand as the forgery previously committed in the name of Morgan & Drake. Nothing definite or

tory was, however, discovered at
ne.
he spring of 1836, Dr. Mott and
ily, accompanied by Dr. Eldridge
ed for Europe. While in Europe
corresponded frequently with his
in this country, many of his lat-
ing addressed to ladies. To these
more than any other cause, may
buted his arrest.
ne of his letters, he gives an ac-
of his losing 5000 francs, while in
ny with Dr. Mott, as they were
g some natural curiosities on their
o Luzerne. The loss was, he said,
ted to the postillion, whom they
ted of stealing it.
Eldridge next figures in Paris,
he spent the winter of 1838, en-
all the highest order of the Brit-
d American residents, and during
many curious matters transpired,
he describes in detail in his letters.
he fall of 1838, Eldridge returned
city in company with Dr. Mott.—
following spring Mr. Lowndes,
not then in office, was applied to
officers of the Butchers' and Dro-
Bank, and the Tenth Ward Bank,
in the discovery of the perpetra-
f numerous frauds upon those in-
ons. The frauds were similar in
ter to those committed on the Mer-
' and other banks.
ile this investigation was in pro-
a man named Douglass was arrest-
a charge of forgery. Douglass was
l by Mr. Lowndes, and by authori-
the magistrates about the "firms"
rgan & Drake and others. He,
er, denied all knowledge of the
r, was tried, convicted, and senten-
the State Prison for a long term—
bly an additional year or two for his
acy. Mr. Lowndes and another
in Philadelphia still persisted in
inquiries, and when the recent for-
on the banks of that city came to
they extended the scene of their
ions, and consulted with a commit-
f the Philadelphia banks. The
committee furnished a description
man who had presented the forged
s, which description, on comparing
was found to agree well with the
er of the "firms" who usually trans-
the business with the banks in this

e checks were all collected, and on
ring them with the letters of Dr.
dge, in possession of Mr. Lowndes,
ubt any longer remained that the
r of all the signatures was one and
me person, and measures were ac-
gly adopted for his immediate ar-

ridge, at the time of his arrest, was
ged to be married to a lady of the
st respectability in Philadelphia and
ss to a large fortune. To morrow
he day which had been fixed upon
eir marriage.
e rest we have before told.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

NESDAY, ... JUNE 24, 1840.

L. R. Boyd's REVIEW, in our next.

Court of Common Pleas, for this county,
nced its session in this town on Monday.

TER B. HARLAN, Esquire, Secretary of the
of Ohio, died of consumption, at Phila-
a, on the 10th instant.

eat has fallen to FORTY-FOUR cents per
in this place, and by our exchanges we
that flour is slightly on the decline at the

Dresden Chronicle, published in this
y, and heretofore neutral in politics, has
ly declared itself for the Administration

s the Boston Olive Branch, "we see by a
in ZION'S WATCHMAN, that the average
of Methodist preachers in New York city
ut fifteen hundred dollars."

e population of the town of Zanesville, as
on the 1st day of June, 1840, is 4,758;
utnam, 1054; to add the other appendages,
robably make another 1000, making Zanes-
and its appendages to amount to nearly
thousand.

e Charlestown Indianian of the 10th inst.,
"Rev. Mr. Jemison and Mavity, Baptist
ters, will hold a meeting in this place, to
ence on Friday evening next, at the
AL Church. Brother editor, what kind of
rch is the RADICAL Church?

e "South Western Christian Advocate,"
shville, Tennessee, one of the official Epis-
Methodist papers, with a list of 5000 sub-
rs could not get along without aid, which
ed of the General Conference, and receiv-
grant of $7,000.

r friend Stringfield, of the South Western
tian Advocate, at Nashville, was not re-
ed by the General Conference to the editor-
of that paper. We understand it was be-
he did not wish to be. We tender him
hanks for his gentlemanly and christian
ment toward us, during our editorial ac-
ntance. Of the particular acts that we
highly commend in him, we have noticed
e. May peace attend him in his retirement.

SSIONARY SECRETARIES.—Three such officers
appointed by the late General Conference
e Methodist Episcopal Church. In our last,
emarked their "duties were not defined"
e accounts that we had seen of the Confer-
ence business. We have since seen it stated that they are to travel, visit missionary stations, &c. In this way, they could doubtless, be useful. But we see no propriety in calling such an officer a mere secretary. However, when we find Dr. Capers and Dr. Bangs are two of them, we need not calculate on much travelling.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided against dividing the funds with the deficient preachers, on the principle of general insolvency, or giving each in proportion to their claim. They are to be given to the most deficient, until they are raised equal. The practice of giving to each a percentage on his demand, is such an unrighteous mode of dividing funds, that we have been astonished at Stewards and Conferences, who have adopted it. By the operation of this principle, the minister who is deficient only ten dollars in his salary, gets a pittance off him who is deficient one hundred and ninety, or in other words, who has received but ten dollars.

☞CROPS.—The accounts of the wheat crops continue favorable. There is less complaint of injury by the fly, wet, &c., than usual.—*New World, N. Y.*

We have been somewhat surprised to see so many such accounts of the prospects of the crops. We have been a resident of this county since its first settlement, and we have never seen, in this vicinity, poorer prospects for wheat, than at the present. From our exchanges we learn that the wheat in the north of this State, promises well, but through every other part, accounts are very discouraging. And the papers speak of the fly having injured the wheat extensively in Pennsylvania, also, to some extent in Kentucky and Virginia. As it respects the north part of this State, they do not, usually raise enough to bread the inhabitants, but, in this respect, are depending on the southern. We should think it advisable for those who have old wheat, to hold on to it.

☞Since writing the above, we have conversed with the Rev. John Wilson, who travels through parts of Muskingum, Licking and Knox counties; he gives it as his opinion, that there will be through his route little more than the third of a crop of wheat; also with a farmer of this neighborhood, who returned on Saturday evening from a visit to the north part of Columbiana county, passing up through Guernsey, Harrison and Jefferson, and returning through Tuscarawas and Coshocton. He says, there will not be half a crop through these counties. However, the shortness of the coming crop will not be so much felt from the fact that there is considerable old wheat in the country.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The doings of this body were of a milder character than was anticipated by many. Considering the spirit of the times and the several perplexing questions which agitated the church, we should judge, from the various reports of their proceedings, they got thro' their business in quite a dignified manner. But this was mainly owing to the fact that the conservatives turned out to be, by far, the largest portion of the conference, and also to the fact, that there existed beside them a Methodist Church, whose government is based on liberal principles, who have already six presses employed in exposing priestly domination and promoting the interests of Liberal christianity. The episcopacy were afraid to use their power as they might, for fear of consequences. Because of the existence of the Methodist Protestant Church, the episcopal hierarchy is as completely checked, in many particulars, as if they had altered their government with a view to that object. We are well aware that such a statement will be treated with a great amount of derision and cool contempt, from a certain quarter. But we know how to understand all that.

In some of the conferences, the preachers combined to leave the ultras at home. We believe there was not more than one of the right old hard heads elected from the the Ohio Conference.

The most exciting questions which the Conference had to dispose of was that of Abolition, Temperance and Conference Rights. We have not seen all the resolutions and actions upon the first subject, but, from such abstracts as have came under our notice, we think nothing was done to greatly oppress abolitionists, or drive them from the church. But as some of the Annual Conferences have driven a portion of them from the church, we do not see how the balance can stay in, consistent with correct moral principles, unless those which have been driven away are restored.

The temperance question came up on a resolution to adopt the rule of Mr. Wesley on that subject. This was opposed by the south as imposing a new term of membership on the church. On the final vote, there was 75 for the adoption of the rule, and 38 against it. But bishop Andrews decided, that as the Discipline required two-thirds of a majority in such case, the rule was not adopted.

As it respects the rights of Annual Conferences, the bishops took from them all they could get without too much difficulty. One important item was a resolution which gives them, in substance, the power to determine what questions were suitable business for conference action.—So, any question that concerns their interest, or is offensive to them, they can now hang it up.

When about to elect the editors, J. Early moved the reconsideration of the vote, whereby it had been determined that none but *travelling* preachers should be editors and agents, which was so amended as that *editors* might be elected from among local preachers, and Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of Baltimore, was elected from the local ranks as editor of the principle Methodist journal, Christian Advocate, at New York. This re-consideration was done, probably, to accommodate that very case. At the time of the secession, which ultimated in the establishment of the Methodist Protestant Church, no man probably, in the old fellowship, did more dirty work for the episcopacy than Dr. Bond, and as he had never been rewarded for it, and having no doubt put in his claims, at this General Conference, a special procedure is had for his benefit, for this is the first time, to our recollection, that ever a local minister, as such, has been permitted to enter the *sanctorum* of Episcopal Methodism. But such was the strength of this claim, that the concern could not well get over answering its demands, when made, without cruel ingratitude. But the precedent is now set, and the subject of human rights is being investigated, and the march of liberal principles onward, there is no knowing where it may terminate.

The Virginia and Pittsburgh Annual Conference journals were both adopted into the royal family,—the former is called the "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate," and the latter the "Virginia Christian Advocate." This makes six "Christian Advocates," all adopted as General Conference papers.

Notwithstanding a committee reported in favor of strengthening the episcopacy, by electing two more bishops, yet none was elected. This was said to be caused by the conservatives, who were determined that no test question should be acted on. The South evinces strong sensibility on the subject of having a southern bishop, and threatened if they cannot be gratified in this matter, to separate, and a majority of the North and West, notwithstanding they are willing to gratify their southern brethren in most other matters, appear resolved not to yield this point. Fearing the consequences, the question was therefore dodged.

The following notice of Rev. O. Scott's speech on the subject of slavery, by the General Conference reporter, was published in the Christian Advocate and Journal. It is highly complimentary to his christian character. We believe this gentleman is raising in the estimation of even his opponents, thus verifying the maxim that "when a man's way please the Lord he makes even his enemies to be at peace with him."

After the reading of the journal had been finished, O. Scott rose in opposition to the first resolution reported by the committee on slavery.—He had commenced his speech on the previous afternoon by premising, that it would consist mainly of the substance of the minority report, which the conference had refused to hear, and that he would therefore read it. He adverted to the number of petitioners who had laid their prayers before the General Conference. They amounted to ten thousand persons, five hundred of whom are ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the petition from Barnesville circuit, Pittsburgh conference, was signed by nearly the whole official body, except two. In answer to an objection that had been, and might be, urged, that many of the petitioners were females, he observed, that if there were some four or five thousand of the gentle sex, and that if the doctrine of Dr. Cake were correct, "that one woman was worth seven men and a half" in any enterprise of benevolence, then there were in effect thirty-seven thousand and a half names to be reckoned. He descanted largely on the inconsistency of slavery, or of the quietude of the church on so momentous a topic, with Methodism in all ages; and, to substantiate his position, quoted largely from Wesley and the Journals of Asbury. To exhibit the contrariety of views and action by the Wesleyan Methodist connection and the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, he averted to the sentiments of Watson, as uttered at the period when West Indian emancipation engrossed the attention of the British brethren. (At this point conference had adjourned, and on his resumption this morning, after recapitulating,) he read various extracts from the address of the connection in Great Britain to the General Conference of 1836, and also from a paper published in the "Christian Guardian" in Upper Canada, in answer to an expression by the last General Conference, that the sentiments on slavery, as exhibited in the address of the Wesleyan Methodists, would not have been put forward in the form in which they were, had the system, as existing in the United States, been properly understood. He referred to the occasion on which Dr. Fisk had appeared before the British conference, and asserted that Dr. Bunting, in responding to Dr. Fisk's address, had used the strongest and most unqualified language expressive of the deepest and most invincible abhorrence of slavery. He proceeded to canvass the resolution of the Baltimore conference, declaring that the criminality of traffic in slaves was to be determined by the motive of the purchaser, whether through cupidity, or for benevolent and philanthropic purposes. He wished to know how we were to get an insight into men's motives, and who were to judge of their intentions or designs? He thought that such a rule of action was impracticable in application.—He also animadverted upon the votes of the Georgia and South Carolina conferences, declaring that slavery, as it exists in this country, is not a moral evil, and noticed the fact that two of the most central conferences in the Union, one of them embracing a portion of slave-holding territory, the Pittsburgh and Genessee, had repudiated the sentiment, and assumed directly opposite grounds, by large and decided majorities. He averred that it was necessary, to the church, that some definite action be had; all that the petitioners asked for was this: a simple re-affirmation of a rule which had been once established, and received the countenance of the church; asserting that his movements on the subject were confined entirely to the performance of his duty as a delegate, and to the conference room; he yet thought that the intense interest everywhere prevailing in civil and ecclesiastical bodies called loudly for some cognizable, some efficient interference on the part of the church. He did not wish to aggravate prejudices, or to inflame to a still greater extent the present agitation; he even would not have used as strong and violent expressions as those which he had quoted from Wesley, Asbury, Watson and the old Minutes, had used originally. What he had said was with the utmost kindness of feeling toward his brethren of the south, and he ardently desired that the whole discussion would be characterized by mildness and freedom from warmth or passion.

The speaker's manner throughout was dispassionate and conciliatory, and his whole address free from offensive or inflammatory epithets. He was heard with the greatest respect and attention by the body, and by a large audience, which had convened to listen to the debate on this theme. The gallery was filled with ladies.

ITEMS.

The barque Eugenia, at New York from Vera Cruiz, brought $83,000 in specie.

Several new vessels have recently been built at Prospect and Belfast, Maine.

Much damage was done by a recent storm on the West Branch, above Northumberland.—Some fields of grain were entirely cut off.

It is estimated that the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature will cost the people about $275,000.

The Vicksburgh Sentinel states that the Marshal's office at Jackson, was recently broken into, and robbed of $1000 in specie.

The Boston and Providence steamboat company now transport passengers from New York to Boston for $5.

A pickpocket, who gave his name as *John Smith*, was arrested at New York, on Tuesday and committed.

Amount of flour delivered at Schenectady, West Troy and Albany, during the first week in June, 67,523 barrels.

The New Orleans Bee of the 1st inst., says: The river was falling fast, and the planters were, re-planting their cotton.

The Louisville Journal says: "We learn from Florida, that the bloodhounds are about to be court martialed for unsoldiery conduct."

A flat boat from high up the Missouri, was unloading at New Orleans on the 23th ultimo, a full cargo of copper ore, intended to be shipped to England for the purpose of testing it.

The bloodhounds, which were purchased for hunting the Seminoles at an expense of five thousand dollars, have been given away to private citizens.

The steamboat Great Western arrived at Buffalo a few days since from Chicago, with 3000 bushels of wheat and 500 barrels of flour—a part of the latter from Wisconsin.

We understand that Mr. Caldwell intends converting the Camp street Theatre into a magnificent Merchants' Exchange, to be ready and opened in the ensuing fall.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The population of the United States in 1830 was 12,866,920. The population at the present time, 1840, is estimated at about seventeen millions and a quarter.

The amount of tolls received on all the New York State Canals in the 4th week in May, is $80,964 86, and in the whole month of May, $243,953 47.

COLLEGES.—The Christian Review states that there are ninety-five colleges in the United States, containing about 9,500 students, 27 medical schools, with about 2,650 students, and 8 law schools, with 350 students.

A person was arrested and held to bail in New York a day or two ago, for refusing to give the necessary information, to the officer engaged in taking the census.

There is every prospect of a very extensive emigration to the Canadas, in the course of the present season, from Great Britain and Ireland. Up to the 30th of last month, 7000 had arrived at Quebec.

The Charleston Patriot of the 3d instant, says, "A letter from St. Augustine, dated last Friday, states that great apprehensions were entertained that the Indians would attack that city."

The Cincinnati Gazette states that counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, letter D., date 24th of March, 1839, payable to W D. Bruce, engraving rough, and signatures badly imitated, are in circulation.

Mr. James B. Anderson, editor of the New Orleans Sun, expired suddenly on the 20th ult. He was formerly of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser His brother editors, in recording his demise, pay high tributes to his social worth, genius and abilities.

Mr. Rock, the proprietor of the St. Louis Museum, writes from the Osage country, whither he has gone on an exhuming expedition, that he has discovered an entire skeleton of a gigantic Mastodom, besides some other formations new to him.

It is now known that by the recent tornado at Natchez, 317 persons were killed and 109 wounded. The whole number killed has not probably been yet ascertained. We understand that workmen are already actively employed in rebuilding the city.

The ship Marchioness, from Londonderry, with passengers, has been libelled at Wilmington, Del., by the Collector of that District, for having on board 350 persons, the law allowing but two persons for every five tons, and the ship measures only 816 tons.

NEW COUNTERFEITS—*Farmers' Bank Delaware, Wilmington.*—20's altered from 5's. The genuine 5's have for a vignette a drove of cattle; the altered notes have the same. They can be easily detected by noticing this fact, as the genuine 20's have a different vignette—viz: two female figures.

SCARCELY CREDIBLE.—It is stated, that the storm in Natchez had scarcely subsided, when the land pirates, who infest the southern cities, were at work at their trade, robbing the ruins of the houses, and even stripping watches and jewelry from the dead and wounded.

Official notice is issued by the Mayor, that the price of fresh flour being $3 60 per barrel, the bakers must give, during the commencing season June the 1st, 40 ounces of bread for 10 cts. Of the second quality, or three loaves for ten cents, they must give 58 ounces.—*N. O. Culletin.*

The piracy off Cape Antonio is fully confirmed by Capt. Remington of the brig Elizabeth, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from Havana. The seven pirates had been brought to that city and would be tried forthwith. They would, no doubt, be executed immediately afterward.

Two hundred and fifty men are now employed upon the steam frigate now building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She is rated at two thousand tons, and will be the largest steam frigate afloat. Her engine, which is to be of 600 horse power, is now building by Messrs. Merrick and Towne.

Samuel D. McKay was shot in the Cherokee Nation, a short distance above Fort Smith, on the night of the 9th instant, by some person unknown. Several persons were together in a room, when the lights were extinguished, and one of them, stepping up to McKay, discharged a pistol in his breast.

By the packet Eugenia, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 14th May, we learn that there was no political news of importance. Campeachy continued blockaded on all sides, and there is every prospect it must soon surrender. In the north, Gen. Arista, commander of the government troops, has been completely successful against the Federal party in that quarter.

Capt. Ross, the arctic navigator, who is now engaged on an antarctic expedition, obtained soundings in the middle of the Atlantic with a line two thousand five hundred fathoms or about three miles in length. This is the greatest depth by far ever reached by a sounding line.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Well executed ten dollar bills on the bank of Hamilton, are in circulation at Cincinnati. The plate patterns after the genuine—vignette represents the bridge over the Miami at Hamilton—letter A., No. 1926, dated 17th Nov. 1835—dies very dim—paper rather flimsey, and the general appearance of the bill much paler than the genuine.

A gentleman who arrived in this city a few days ago from Charleston, S. C., kept a minute of the time taken up in performing the journey—that is, the actual travelling time, exclusive of the stoppages in the cities, and on footing up he found it amounted to *sixty-three hours.*—Think of that; going a journey of 800 miles in a little more than two days and a half! A century ago, the person who should have done such a deed, or claimed the power to do it, would have been hung for witchcraft.—*N. Y. paper.*

THE SILK TRADE IN FRANCE.—A London paper states that the number of silk looms in France is 86,640, producing annually goods to the value of 211,550,000 francs, of which 73,000f are consumed in France, and 138,500,000f are imported. They employ 169,280 weavers, and 139,623,330f worth of raw silk; and the labor amounts to 70,926,670f or about 300f each weaver. The interest and profit on the capital embarked is 21,000,000f. The manufactories of Lyons employ 40,800 looms, 80,000 workmen, and produce 100,000,000f worth of silk.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On the 3d instant, 4 individuals, who gave their names as Solomon Rice, B. B. Leach, Daniel Clarke and R. S. Rader, were arrested at Cincinnati on suspicion of having counterfeit money in their possession. On search being made, something like seven or eight thousand dollars of spurious bills, on various banks, were found upon them. They had a hearing before the Mayor on the 4th, who required them to find bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each, in default of which they were committed to jail, to await their trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas. —*Urbana Citizen.*

ELDRIDGE—FINE ARTS AND IDIOCY.—Two or three days since, a letter addressed to William M. Eldridge, the forger, was taken from the post office, and found to contain a receipt for one box directed to him, for transportation from New York to this city. On application to the steamboat office, the box, a large flat one, was obtained, and on opening it before a magistrate, its contents proved to be a fine European copy of, we believe one of Ralph's paintings, in a splendid gilt frame. The Doctor appears to have been an admirer of the Fine Arts.

We learn that he conducts himself at the prison in rather a singular manner; from his entrance on Thursday up to Monday last, he spoke but little, and appeared continually dissolved in tears. On Monday last he left off the lachrymose style, and sent up for an idiot, in which line he is said to have been doing a pretty strong business up to the present writing.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A BROTHER'S STRUGGLE TO SAVE A BROTHER.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 25th ultimo has the following paragraph, descriptive of "a brother's struggle to save a brother," during the late fearful tornado at that place:

Mr. Wm. Hendry and his brother, owners of a flat boat at Natchez landing, from Park county, Indiana, were on board their boat at the time of the storm. William was struggling to save his brother, who was apparently dying from blows received by missiles sent by the wind, as both brothers were whirled from boat to boat. At length the boat on which they clung to each other, sunk beneath them, the wounded brother being engaged at the time in begging William to drop him and save himself. The latter, at this time several yards from the shore, was separated from one whom he shall never more see living, wafted down the stormy torrent, and, although not a swimmer, managed to get ashore far below Natchez, at the foot of the bluffs. He came back and found his friends on the levee lamenting over the supposed death of both. In his trunk on board his boat, Wm. Hendry had two thousand dollars in money, and about four thousand dollars more in value of pork and lard.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—After the developments as respects the Seneca Treaty, it is time the people had begun to investigate this department of the General Government, as the gross injustice practiced towards the Indians may be visited on the whole nation.

We could lay open some startling facts! Look at the following official document, by virtue of which the Cherokee people are at this time, and for an unlimited period, deprived of their annuities, although the faith of the nation is solemnly pledged that they be paid them at stated times! Mark the vagueness of the grounds on which they are withheld, and may be withheld forever:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, Nov'r. 9, 1839.

"Sir: I am instructed by the Secretary of War, to inform you that no farther payments will be made to the Cherokees, until the excitement existing in the nation is composed, and their difficulties settled; and this determination I have to request that you communicate to the Indians immediately on the receipt hereof.—Should any of the Agents have moneys in a course of disbursement, you will please to arrest it until otherwise directed.

"This instruction is not intended to interfere with the issuing of rations to them in completion of the year's subsistence.

"Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
"T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD."

Is it not obvious that the very circumstance of withholding the annuities will effectually prevent the "excitement" in the nation from being "composed."—*New World.*

A famous musician, who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing to the company—"Permit me (said he) to imitate the nightingale, who never sings after he has made his nest."

Business Department.

Geo. D. Wilson, of Elyria, Ohio, says: he has not received any papers since April 29th. We have sent them regularly to him from the 27th number.

Brother Hozey is informed that we understood the Post Master, he wanted his paper directed to Franklin Mills, Jefferson, Ohio, and have been sending his paper to that address since; we now send to Dupont, Jefferson, Indiana, as this is where we understood him to want it directed. We have not the numbers misdirected to forward, or we would be glad to do so.

NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT.—There is a number of Methodist families settled in the state of Michigan, Eaton county, town of Oneida, who wish to unite with the Methodist Protestant Church. They have requested that a preacher and Disciplines be sent to them. They are good materials. Direct to Truman W. Nicholds.
GEO. REED.

Bucyrus, Ohio, May 30th, 1840.

Our subscribers, who are in arrears, will oblige us by IMMEDIATELY REMITTING the amount of their paper, as we much need money to "go ahead." Send to us any amount and we will pay the postage. *No excuse.*

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspaper, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remittances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

Bro. Barns, of Cincinnati; we have information that a lady in Portsmouth, whose name we have not, expected you to order the Recorder to her. Who is it?

CORRECTION.

Mr. Editor: Several typographical errors which escaped the vigilence of the proof-reader, mar my printed communication. A few of these I will tax your types to correct. In the paragraph commencing, "What is the doctrine involved" &c., for "mingling various changes," read *ringing* various changes, &c.

In the fourth column, ninth line from the bottom, for "much vegetation" &c., read *rich* vegetation, &c.

In the fifth column of the paper, third line from the top, for "and throughout it" &c., read, and *through it*, &c.

In the same column, fourteen lines from the top, for "till I met the letter" &c., read, till I met the *latter*, &c.

The note at the bottom of my communication was intended for no eye but your own. It was probably printed through inadvertency.

Accept my thanks for your prompt compliance with my request, in publishing my thoughts in the Recorder. Be assured, if I could for a moment believe that the discussion, in a proper spirit, of the "exciting subject" or any other moral question connected with the present, future and complete happiness of our race, would in any way injure the church of Christ, or retard the universal spread of "scriptural holiness," I would not only consider it my duty, but a privilege, to remain as silent as the grave so long as I live. Such, however, can never be the effect of discussion, properly conducted, until the apostolic requisition, "prove all things, hold fast that which is good" shall have been expunged from the sacred record, and "prove nothing, hold fast the traditions of men," shall have been substituted in its stead. Let us agree to disagree, and never suffer a mere difference of opinion in the least degree to impair that confidence and harmony that should ever exist among christian brethren. Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 19, 1840.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Reboboth circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben.
ISAAC EDWARDS, Ag.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the farm of John Kinney, between Sidney, Hardin and Shelby counties, on the third Sabbath in August next. Ministerial aid from the adjoining circuits is much wanted and strongly solicited.
JOHN PARK, Sup't.

AGRICULTURAL.

MELONS.

There is no one who cultivates a garden, farm, or "truck path," who could not, with little trouble or expense, raise abundant supplies of melons for himself, family and visitors; and where a market is convenient, nothing usually gives more profit for the labor bestowed. Nature has intended them to be the most refreshing and delicious fruit in a hot summer's day. At the same time, when fully ripe, they are not only grateful to the palate, but also as wholesome fruit as can be used.

The Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*) is a very tender and delicate annual, which has been cultivated from time out of memory. It was taken from Jamaica to England in 1570, where it has been considered one of the richest delicacies ever since. It is probable it was known first along the coast of the Mediterranean; but this is not certain, as it has been cultivated in Egypt and in different parts of Asia a great while. The Jews said to Moses 1490 years before Christ, "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely, the cucumbers and melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlick." (Num. 11, 5.) It is evident that southern climates are best suited to their growth, as the fruit, to attain perfection, requires a minimum temperature of about 80 degrees. In England, and the Northern States, the plants are generally forwarded in a hot bed, before being placed in the open air; but in the south, they are much better and grow to great size in the open air.

The Watermelon (*Cucuabita Citrulles*) is pretty nearly the same in its habits as the Muskmelon, and perhaps both are indigenous in the same country. The varieties of each are numerous. Most of the Muskmelons, according to Loudon, cultivated in Britain, are termed Cantaloups, an appellation bestowed on them from a seat of the Pope near Rome, where this variety is supposed to have originally been produced. One of the best Cantaloup varieties is described by Lindley as being "round, something oval, about five inches in diameter;—skin greenish white, flesh 1½ inch thick, red, but not high colored, soft, juicy, sweet and delicate." A variety of the Cantaloups, is raised extensively in the western and southern States; but the melons are much larger than those described in northern countries. McMahon says, "the true Cantaloup, or Warted melon, is very scarce in the United States; its fruit is large, roundish and deeply ribbed, a little compressed at both ends, the surface full of warted protuberances, like some species of the squash; the flesh reddish, firm, and of a most delicious rich flavor." In Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, so far as we have noticed, the best Muskmelon is a large kind, deeply ribbed, yellow skin when ripe, inclined to be rough, and not unfrequently have considerable protuberances; the flesh is red, sweet and very delicious. It is more than probable it is the true Cantaloup melon, greatly improved in our country. The variety of Watermelons are endless, as new ones are constantly produced, and those sorts at one time fashionable soon go out of use to give place to new kinds. These new varieties will constantly be formed so long as they are raised from seed, planted so near as to admit the pollen to be wafted from one bloom to another. The chief varieties enumerated by English writers, are the Early Sugar Watermelons; large, round; skin green when ripe; flesh yellow, flavor good. Sugar melon of Crimea, large and excellent. Persian and Casan melons, both large and sweet. In the United States, the long Carolina, Long Island and Apple-seeded Watermelons, are justly celebrated; but none of them, in our estimation, approach in size and flavor the mountain sprouts of the west and south. There are many other good kinds raised in this country, but none, perhaps, superior to the above named. They are mostly round, but sometimes inclined to oval shape; the rind is green when ripe, very thin and easily bruised; the flesh is mostly red, and the seeds generally white. They have often been raised to weigh from 20 to 50lbs. in this State; and what is best of all, they are always sweet and very good when taken from the vines and eaten at the right state.

The time of planting is from the beginning of April till June. Occasionally the seeds might be put in sooner: but then there is danger to be apprehended from frost.

Seeds, to bring the best melons, according to Abercrombie, should be at least two years old,* to prevent the vines from being two luxuriant of growth. To preserve any superior variety the vines should not grow close to other inferior kinds, cucumbers, squashes, and the like.

The soil most recommended is "any unexhausted loam, rich in vegetable rudiments, with a mixture of sand but not too light." A Mr. Fargo reported to Judge Buel that he raised them successfully upon the following plan: "I prepared a spot of about 40 feet square, by covering it with sand and a heavy coat of manure to the depth of six or eight inches. It was then spaded about 12 inches deep, and well mixed together. On this spot I made 8 hills, by digging 16 inches deep and 2½ feet in diameter; these I filled with stable manure (in which was considerable straw) even with the surface of the ground. I then brought from the woods a load of rich black mould, formed from decayed vegetable; with this was mixed an equal quantity of sand and the hills covered to the depth of six inches. The seeds were soaked between two wet sods of grass, laid near the fire about 12 hours and then planted. In about 36 hours they began to show themselves above the surface. The growth of the plants was rapid beyond any thing that I had ever witnessed, and the leaves looked like those of pumpkins or squashes. They continued to thrive, as the weather became warm, and I had (for the first time) as fine cucumbers and melons, as grow on Long Island or elsewhere." Mr. Poulton of Scull Shoals, Georgia, cultivates Watermelons to great perfection thus, "I have holes dug in the ground ten feet distant each way, eighteen inches wide at top and twelve inches deep. I then have the holes filled three inches above the surface, with rich, light earth, and plant and cover the seed about one and a half inches deep, leaving two stocks in a hill. The ground between the hills I keep well ploughed or harrowed till the vines begin to run. They must then be hoed often to keep the earth clean and light. A southern exposure on a hill side is best, and the poorer the ground the better, except where the hill is made."

As good Watermelons as we have ever seen, and as large as we have ever heard of, were grown in this State in fresh ground upon the following plan; let the land be sufficiently ploughed to destroy all the wild herbage, and to become completely pulverised. Lay off the rows with the plough so as to let the hills be fifteen feet apart in each direction, and cover the seed about an inch deep. The ground should be harrowed or ploughed every week till the vines begin to leave the hill, and afterwards the hoe will complete the cultivation. Where the land is much worn, holes should be dug twelve inches deep, and filled with a compost of stable dung, fresh mould from the woods, old ashes, or a small per cent of lime and sand. Let plenty of seed be put in and the vines well attended, and particularly watered when very dry, and the crop will be abundant and the fruit good.

Their uses might be various, but they are seldom used in any other way than as a grateful refreshment, and as a part of the dessert in the warm weather of summer.

"*The Watermelon*," says Loudon, "forms both the food and drink of the inhabitants of Egypt for several months in the year, and therefore it is generally considered as the melon of the Jews, mentioned in several places in the Bible."

One other use of the Watermelon we must mention before closing this article. In the first settling of this country, it was most difficult to obtain sugar or molasses only as made from the tree; but so many Watermelons were raised that they could not easily be consumed. They were so sweet and juicy, that in many instances the water was pressed from the pulp, and boiled down a short time, when an excellent quality of molasses, was the result. In this way large families were abundantly supplied with this superior article the most of the year; and we know not why molasses, and even sugar too, might not be manufactured from Watermelons, as well as from cains or beets. We do not recollect of having heard an attempt to make sugar from them; but perhaps it has been successfully done, and if so, we should be highly gratified to have a report from some of our old settlers on the subject. Or if the attempt has been made in other countries, we should be thankful to get the accounts.

*In this country seed should be procured from the east, say Philadelphia, and what is taken from the growth here should never be planted, as the article depreciates like the Weathersfield onion. Ed. Rec.

Connecticut Blue Laws.—We see stated in the Philadelphia North American, what we did not know before to be a fact, viz., that the famous blue law code of Connecticut is a fiction. In a historical discourse delivered by Professor Kingsley, of Yale College at the two hundred anniversary of New Haven, it is stated that this code was fabricated by Peters, author of the history of Connecticut, and that his object was to make the colonists appear odious abroad, he having taken the unpopular side in supporting the royal claims. He published his history, embracing this code, in England, but his design appears to have been understood, and to have failed entirely, though the people of that State have, in later days, suffered some reproaches on account of this fabulous code.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Morgantown, Ia., June 4, 1840.

Bro. Springer: The quarterly conference for White River circuit at its last session appointed Bro. Alexander and myself a committee to address a letter to the committee for arranging the time and place for holding the first session of the Indiana District Conference, and Bro. Alexander failing to attend according to appointment, I have determined to address them through the Recorder, being ignorant where to address a letter to them through the mail.

We confess we were not a little surprized to find that the committee, after so much delay necessarily required to obtain the legalizing of the Conference District, before they could perform the duties assigned them, that instead of the performance of that duty they called upon the brethren to go again through the tedious process of voting upon the question they had once legally disposed of, in conference, and which was now the law by which they were, as men of moral integrity, bound to be governed till it was repealed in due form.

The committee are men of intelligence, and as such they must be aware that such a vote was not legal or binding on the church, unless a provision of this kind was included in the resolution passed by the Ohio and Illinois Conferences, investing them with discretionary powers, which we presume was not the case.

The reasons assigned for this course, by the committee, are not such as we think satisfactory; if the brethren of the Indiana District could be convinced the measure an injudicious one, it was perfectly easy and the way clear, to arrange the matter in a legal way, without any embarrassment on the part of those by appointing the time for the Indiana Conference only a few weeks later than the Ohio Conference, and meeting and settling the matter in the Ohio Conference, and we are sure there was as much time to inquire into the matter, and it could be done more leisurely than by omitting so important a duty assigned them by a special act of the conference. We presume they had no instruction from conference to exercise this discretion. From these, and other facts, we fear that the committee is either opposed to the measure, or under the influence of those who are, and that the object is to defeat, at least for the present, the success of said conference, and thereby prevent its establishment.

We would not have ventured the above remark, if it were not for the fact, that, although the greater part by far of the votes thus take . (illegally) whether the Protestant Methodists of the State of Indiana will acquiesce in the consequences of being governed by her own disciplinary provision in this case or not, have responded with a hearty amen to the measure, not one word concerning the appointment of either time or place, has as yet made its appearance in the Recorder.

The law of our church with regard to creating new Conference Districts, may, or may not be a good one, let us not condemn it without a fair trial at least.—Here is a fair specimen of its operation before us. But if we are afraid to let its operation proceed any further, we say to the denominations around us, our system of government, in this respect, is defective. We need the controlling influence of some master spirit to check its rashness and keep us in due bounds.

We think the doctrine contained in a letter, officially addressed us by the same brethren that compose this committee, if we are not mistaken, to be the true doctrine, viz: that it is our duty to be governed by the church to which we have plighted our faith, although it may bear hard on peculiar individual cases. With this view of the subject we submitted without a murmur, most cheerfully, in view of the fact that a conference was expected in our own circuit, where we could personally attend and matters be set right. Let these brethren personally yield to the same doctrine they taught, and give us our conference appointment and all will be right.

Brother Burton's or Liberty Meeting House, being in nomination as the place, we respectfully solicit the committee to appoint the time and give us a conference session at that place. We think as late as October will be better than earlier.—Say early in October. We sincerely pray for the success and prosperity of the Indiana Conference of the Protestant Methodist Church, and for one, if the measure is defeated, I shall feel myself agrieved, and my confidence in the operation of our system seriously impaired.

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful gospel, John Williams.

Morgantown, Ia., May 20, 1840.

Bro. Springer: The following sketch is taken, in substance, from notes which I took in a public debate, between the Rev. Mr. Mullis and myself, on the 4th Saturday of last month, in this place.—Rev. M. Huffakee, Rev. H. Craigg and Mr. Wm. Craigg being moderators; Rev. T. Matthews and Rev. J. L. Jones being present. I feel gratified in announcing that no unkind feelings were produced, that I know of, and in the opinion of the moderators, and I think the audience in general, the following scriptural proof in favor of pouring or sprinkling, as a mode of christian baptism, were left entirely unanswered by Mr. Mullis. I therefore, will, with your consent, submit them to the consideration of others, who are so reckless as to suspend all the blessings of the new and ever living covenant on the mere form of a ceremony, and to the utmost of their power, pronounce sentence on all the christian world who cannot conscientiously bow down with implicit reverence to their stupid dogma; even forbidding them to approach the holy sacrament of the Lord's supper on any other condition, but obeying this commandment of men.

Proposition. That pouring or sprinkling is scriptural baptism, so far as water is concerned:

1. Baptism is either religion in its essence or likeness, one or both, being a positive institution, established by the Author of our faith.

2. We admit only one essence, one living vital principle of action in the christian church, to the influence of whose power every other practice and principle must be subordinate.

3. Is water baptism this essence? We admit no such material essence to produce spiritual life. Such an idea contradicts both natural and moral philosophy. The Holy Spirit being the active agent, and its divine efficacy or influence, which, in the language of inspiration is baptism, constitutes the essence of true scriptural religion. For without this, religion would either cease to exist or loose all its power to save the immortal soul of man from death and hell.

4. In the days of the Apostle Paul, the infant church was built up of members baptised by this one spirit, under the exercise of one faith, which worked by love and purified the heart; there being in those days, only one Lord, one faith and one baptism embraced in the vital essence of their religion, and the Apostle solemnly pronounced it impossible to be a christian without this essence. See 1 Cor. 12, 3.

5. On this principle we proceed to inquire what is water baptism? and find it is only a figure of spiritual baptism, and ought, therefore, in the mode as well as the design, to represent the thing signified. See 1 Pet. 3, 21.

6. The baptism of the Holy Ghost is uniformly administered by pouring, (this my opponent admitted.) Therefore, water baptism is rightly administered by pouring out water on the subject, inasmuch as this is the pattern we have received from heaven, it is right to follow it in our practice until we get a better one.

7. The only baptism that Jesus Christ ever claimed as his own personal baptism, was by pouring out, beyond all doubt. He says, I have a baptism to be baptised with; and how am I straitened (or pained) till it be accomplished. See Luke, 12th chapter and 50th verse. .

8. This is the only baptism mentioned in the word of God, that unites together the two consecrated elements of purification,—water and blood.

9. It is the link that joins together the Old and the New Testament dispensations, by the blood of the Old and the water of the New.

10. It took place precisely at the point where the one ended and the other commenced; viz: between the death and the resurrection of Christ, in the blood and water that followed the point of the soldier's spear on the Cross, and literally baptised the body of Jesus.

11. In this case, immersion is both naturally and morally impossible, because the blood, the water, or if you please His sufferings, all were the constituents of His body, and it is impossible to immerse a thing in its own contents; the idea is absurd and ridiculous in the extreme.

12. Here is a clear case of water baptism by pouring out. Jesus Christ Himself, being judge.

13. This is the true pattern for christian baptism, instead of the Jewish ceremonial and legal washing He received in or at Jordan, at the hand of John, the Jewish priest, in order to His entering His priestly office.

I would here remark, that these reformers are so fearful that their system of religion should exhibit some signs of life, that nothing with them is represented by baptism, but the dead body of Christ laying in the grave. The moment He becomes a living Saviour, they will escape from Him, declaring solemnly there is no likeness in a living Redeemer and their watery regeneration; and here they speak the truth.

The Apostle Paul, in the 10th chapter and 2d verse of 1 Cor., says, the Israelites were all baptised in the cloud and in the sea; and Moses in the 14th chapter of Ex., in giving the history of this baptism, says, four times, that they passed over the sea and dry land. And in the 15th chapter, he celebrates the glorious deliverance of the Israelites from immersion in this baptism, in a song of religious triumph. It was for this alone, he gave God the glory, and published to ages yet unborn, and to the heathen world, the fact, that in their baptism they were not immersed. David, in the 77th psalm, tells us, "the clouds poured out water," in his celebration of this baptism. Here are 600,000 men with their families, who were all made partakers of Christ by faith, (see 1 Cor. 10th ch.) and were baptised by pouring water from the clouds on them, God, Himself, being the administrator.

In the very beginning of the debate Mr. Mullis began to quote Mr. Wesley, to prove immersion. I produced his treatise on baptism in the old discipline, where he observes "in all the translations I have ever seen, I have never seen the word (here he gives the original Greek for baptism) translated by a word signifying or implying immersion."

In answer to my argument, that water baptism was an outward sign of inward and spiritual baptism, he undertook to prove, that in all cases, a sign should be removed, or cease, when the thing signified was forthcoming to show instead of a mere sign. To this I applied for answer, the case of a sign at the door of an inn, which a hungry traveller seeing, alights, and the landlord politely tells him if he had any thing to eat, he would take down his sign immediately; but so long as he had no refreshments, any traveller was welcome to call. Water baptism without inward and spiritual baptism is no better. Yours, respectfully,

John Williams.

Resolutions of the Quarterly Conference for Bucyrus Circuit, held at Carson's School-house, May 16, 1840.

Whereas, by a decision of the last General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, the subject of slavery was left with the people, with a wish, on the part of said conference, that the people would express their views thereon, for the purpose of free and full inquiry preparatory to action at the next General Conference for said church. Therefore

Resolved, 1st. That the great safeguard to truth and justice in the prosecution and firm maintenance of christian purity and holiness, and an unceasing opposition, resistance and warfare to and against all moral evil and sin; believing and well knowing as we do, that that religion which admits of any known and wilful evil, cannot be of God, but must be of the wicked one, who is himself unjust, a deceiver, and a liar from the beginning.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference the practice of having and holding the image of God in bondage, buying and selling the same, as is done in many sections of this country, under the eye of the civil authority, and admitted by the laws of this land of boasting civil and religious liberty, is we think, a disregard to all concerned and to the nation at large.

3d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference, the North American slavery is altogether contrary to the morality of the blessed volume of Divine truth, and a moral evil and sin against God, and ought therefore to be repented of and abandoned immediately.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this qr. conference that no living church should have or hold any christian fellowship with any person or persons, who may thus trafic in, or have, or hold his or her fellow-creature as property or slave, when emancipation is practicable.

5th. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Western Recorder for publication, with a request that other papers friendly to our views would copy the same. George Reid, *Chair'n.*

Robert Coulter, Sec'y

Jamestown, April 20, 1840.

Whereas, The subject of *Slavery* or abolition of Slavery has become a very exciting question and seems about to rend asunder the bonds of our government, both religious and political; and has brought about a fearful state of things, both in Church and State, and this conference do believe, and conceive it to be their solemn duty, as professors of religion, to bear their testimony in a conference capacity, against the crying, and heinous *sin* of American *slavery* as practiced in these United States. Therefore

Resolved, That it is time and high time that all the different branches of the christian church should take a firm and decided stand against the heinous sin of slavery, but more especially our own.—The Methodist Protestant Church, as we feel assuredly convinced, that did the different churches take that bold and uncompromising stand which we believe it to be their duty to do, or to have done, it would long since have been banished the christian world and now shortly could be.

2dly. *Resolved*, That we deem it the indispensable duty of all our members, both *preachers* and people, to bear an unflinching testimony against the sin of slavery both in their private and public capacities, on all suitable occasions.

3dly. *Resolved*, That we think it would be beneficial, and we recommend that all future quarterly as well as Annual Conferences that may intervene previous to the next General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church should take the subject into serious consideration, and pass some action thereon, in order that the minds of all our people may be fully made up and settled by the time our General Conference meet, that thereby the General Conference may know the minds of the people and be prepared to banish at once and forever from our beloved church, this heinous, this soul destroying sin, that we may no longer hold communion with or fellowship those who refuse to loose the bonds of wickedness, to let the *oppressed* go free and break every yoke.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were, after some discussion, read and adopted *unanimously*.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of this conference sign the foregoing proceedings and send a copy to the editor of the Western Recorder, with a request that they be published therein.

James Hibben, *Sec. Q. C.*

Washington circuit.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

Can be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

The subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all sizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. White, Book Binder, No. Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing betw the subscribers in the Putnam Foun under the firm of Hartley & Anders was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be ducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderso

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requ ed to call at the Foundry and make settlem as the change of owners makes this step a lutely necessary. We ask the attention of persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. Anderson & C

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

NOTICE.—A. W. Hosmer is no longer knowledged as our agent for the *Rose of the ley* and *Western Farmer;* and the public is h by cautioned against subscribing to him for e er of those publications, until he gives a sa factory explanation of his treatment toward or the reason why *he has not remitted the mo* due this office, according to instructions.

Note.—Should Mr. Hosmer give us *immedi ly*, the explanation which his conduct calls we pledge ourselves to place him in a better before the public than this notice will leave in. G. G. Moore

Cincinnati, May, 1840.

S. C. Haver,

In the flourishing town of Putnam has on h 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of di ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varie in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Mar gales: Riding and driving Whips: between and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, w will compare and wear with any others n here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team common Farming Harness. A lot of first Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and s plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double ered wagon whips, varying in quality and p to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers fo work, is the testimony and long experience o old customers and friends. He is still anx to please and accommodate those who may on him, and hopes to share so much of the pu patronage as his attention to his business s merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHRISTIAN REVIEW

The subscriber respectfully submits to lic consideration, the following plan new periodical:

I. Its title—*The Christian Review.*

II. Its object—*The advancement of Christity.*

III. Its matter—1. *Sketches*—
1. Of Bible Christianity.
2. Of Christian Churches.
3. Of Benevolent Institutions.
4. Of Scientific Institutions.
5. Of the Arts.

2. Historical and Geographical Illustrati

3. Biographical Notices of the Wise Good.

4. Reviews of Standard and Popular Li ature.

5. Observations on the Affairs of the tion and the World.

6. Current Intelligence—Poetry, &c. &

IV. Its means—1. A choice circle of Co pondents, qualified—by various and ample sonal accomplishments, and by their social nexions and distinctions,—to supply all dep ments of the work, richly, with original com nications.

2. A selection of the permanent and trans organs of all the interests and institutions e merated,—both English and American, as fa practical.

V. *Its Terms.*—One number to be publis every month, beginning with July, in large qu style, in the neatest style of the art, enclose a cover, well directed and punctually maile *Price*, a single copy—$1.25 per annum. any number over five copies, $1 each per ann Payment must be made in advance.

With this brief outline of his scheme, subscriber commits it to his friends and the lic for such encouragement as they may see per to extend. Subscriptions will be receive the Bookstore of Mr. J. Whetham, Ches street, above Sixth, or at the office of the Sa day Evening Post, Carter's Alley—or at the idence of the Editor, No. 10 Sergeant street

Thomas H. Stockto

Philadelphia, May 12, 1840.

The subscribers to "The Methodist Protes Letter Press" will be supplied with the new lication, by which that is to be superseded. however, any of them shall wish to decline new work,—when the first number shall r them, let them duly mark and return it. If do not return it, they will be regarded as scribers and expected to remit the subscrip price at once. The Agents of the "Let Press" are requested to aid in securing an tensive circulation for the "Review." It is sirable that the names of subscribers be forw ed immediately.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be publ ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of t months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, cept at the discretion of the publisher, unti arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular past charges, who do any thing at all for the pa if they will direct us where, a copy shall be gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sen any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, mus directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, M ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance fore the expiration of the subscription year, be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the West Recorder will be open to discussion on all ral questions;—it will give articles on Lit ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstrac Religious and Political intelligence, and w ever may be interesting and instructive to ilies in general. A portion of its columns be open to Advertisements and Prices Curr —another portion to sustain the interests o Methodist Protestant Church in the Wes These two latter objects will not likely occ more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand aga Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1840. | Number 45. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

IGINAL PIECES, NO. XIII.

For the Western Recorder.

THE CONSOLATION.

ges who shed the fr endly tear,
y, is there not a kindlier sphere,
realm unknown to death and pain,
Where youth and hope are never vain?
Ve have read in the laws of the sky,
here's a place that's prepar'd upon high,
Where men never sicken or die,
or languish or envy nor sigh;
Where the souls of the just shall be blest,
nd forever and ever at rest.
e prophets who pierced through all time,
ay, is there a happier clime
repar'd for the soul of the just,
When the body shall crumble to dust,
here the soul of the righteous shall live
n enjoyments that innocence give?
ye, yes, there's a city prepar'd
or all of those sons who have dar'd
o trample on honor and fame,
or sake of procuring a name
hat will live when time's honors shall die,
nd earth shall blaze up to the sky;
Tis then that the righteous shall live,
n enjoyments that innocence give;
hen the soul re-united to dust
hall ascend to the land of the just,
nd dwell in perpetual youth,
With the endless enjoyment of truth,
o sorrow, no sickness is there,
o heart-rending scenes of despair;
There God is ineffably bright,
Deep veil'd in invisible light,
Preserving the righteous from strife,
nfusing existence and life,
Upholding the work of His hands,
With wisdom which darkness withstands,
Retaining the base of His throne,
Forever and ever His own;
Yet the manner in which it is done,
Can only be known by the One
n whom all things living have life,
And are but a part of His life;
There angels surround the bright throne,
And cast down bright honors to none,
But him that hath conquered alone,
And made sin's dread empire his own.
So mortal rejoice while on earth,
The dark sinful land of your birth,
That your body was formed for to die,
That the soul might ascend to the sky;
Regard not the toys of your youth,
But treasure up virtue and truth,
Nor doat upon honors or gold,
False treasure when life has grown old,
For to purchase a heavenly prize,
The main thing in view by the wise.

pril 12. V.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

HN MADAN, the subject of the following obituary notice, was born in Drum Ban, Belfast, Ireland, July, 1767. Emigrated to country in the spring of 1799. Lived in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, six years. In he removed to Poland, Trumbull county, . On the 18th of May, 1812, he was be- ed of his companion in life. And in 1816 moved to Youngstown, where he spent the inder of his days in the loneliness of widow- . His dutiful daughters, however, prompt- y filial affection, strove not in vain to ren- is dwelling a home of domestic delight.— many years he was a member of the Presby- an People; but after his last remove, it ars that he did not unite again with the ch of his earliest choice. And it was not the protracted meeting held in Youngstown 834, under the superintendence of Bro. R. hardson, that Bro. Madan was deeply convin- of the necessity of a spiritual change of t, which he earnestly sought, but found not the camp-meeting held the following fall on farm of Bro. P. Kimmil, Crab creek. There btained the long sought blessing, an evidence sins forgiven and acceptance with God, ugh the Beloved, and joined the Methodist testant Church, and continued an esteemed mber till the day of his death.

he constitutional temperament of Bro. M. not so ardent as most people from the "Emer- Isle," nor indeed as many who boast of their ivity here. And this natural peculiarity, be- in accordance with his early religious educa- n, furnishes the principal reason why his reli- us experience and exercises were less lively energetic than many of our Methodist breth- . Still his profession was consistent, and his innocent and exemplary. And, as was rea- able to expect, his end was tranquil and se- e.

About 3 years since, Bro. M. received a stroke apoplexy, and on the 1st of May, 1840, he re- ved another stroke from the same insidious ; he lingered on to the 13th, when he quiet- fell asleep in the arms of the Saviour. The t day, by request, I labored to improve the emnities of the scene. A large concourse of ple were present, and the occasion was affect- .

n the death of Bro. Madan was exemplified importance of being *prepared* for the solemn ir. For not longer than one day after he was itten could he converse at all. I visited him eral times, but the disease, like an opiate, med to have benumbed both the organical ctions and mental energies, that an inter- nge of thought was impracticable, save at es an half intelligent yes or no. The few rs allotted to him to communicate his wishes man below, he diligently improved,—while he hibited an entire resignation to the will of heaven, he satisfactorily conversed with some christian friends, upon the probability of a speedy change of worlds, and for the better. He called his children toward him, and instructed them as one shortly to be separated from them, by the di tance of earth from heaven—admonished them to avoid whatever wrong they might have observed in his l fe, and exhorted them to follow him wherein he had followed the meek and lowly Lamb of God. The Lord grant that they may improve those paternal advices, and heed the voice of Providence, (which deserves double attention, seeing about six weeks previously, death,—the destroyer, took from them an afflicted sister, and now a kind father) and prepare to meet him among the saints of the first born in the kingdom of our Father, to go out no more forever.

WM. REEVES.

Youngstown, Ohio, June 18, 1840.

SELECTIONS.

THE DESERTERS.

Found among the letters of Mr. Mason, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland.

There were in the regiment——two young soldiers above the common level, both from the same place, a small town in Lancastershire, and each had made friendship for the other. They had enlisted together through different motives—they marched together, and were inhabitants of the same tent. One, whom I shall call the lover, had enrolled his name through an uneasiness from his being disappointed in what he thought all his happiness was centred, the marrying of a sweet girl of his own town, by whom he was much beloved. Her relations were inexhorable, and his hopes in vain. The other, a lad of spirit, believing the soldier's life as fine as the recruiting officer had described it, willing to see wars, accompany his friend and serve his country, likewise accepted the King's picture; and was called the volunteer. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow—she was much grieved at this step, which he had taken without her privity or consent—but being in an easy situation and not wanting his assistance for her support, she lamented only through her affection for him. The widow sent forth her son with tears and blessings, the maid eyed her lover from a distant window (a nearer approach not being permitted) and beat time to his steps with her heart, till he was out of sight, and then sent her soul after him in a deep fetched sigh. They had not been long in camp, before the volunteer had woful proof of the wide difference between the ideal gentleman and soldier, which he had dressed up in his imagination, and the miserable half starved food for powder. As for the lover, he was insensible to the hardship of the body—the agitation of his mind absorbed his whole attention—in vain he had endeavored to fly from the object of his love: he had brought away his person only, leaving his thoughts and his heart behind him; and was as absent from himself in the noise and bustle of the day, as in a silent midnight watch, or when stretched upon his bed at night. They communicated their situation to each other, and took the fatal resolution to desert. Thus winged by love, and urged by fear, the hills of Scotland flew from their heels, and they had arrived at a village within a mile of their own town, when they were overtaken by a horse pursuit, and reconducted to their camp. A court martial was held and they condemned *to die;* but the general ordered, as is usual in such cases, that they should cast lots, and only one of them should suffer. At the appointed time the ring was formed, the drum placed in the centre, with box and dice upon its head, and the delinquents made to enter. The horrors which sat brooding on their souls the preceding night, and were now overwhelming them at the awful crisis, were strongly painted in their wan and pallid countenances. Their friendship was real and sincere, but not of that fabulous and heroic kind as to wish to die for each other; each wished to live, and each was disquieted at the thought that his own safety must be built on the destruction of his friend. They alternately requested each other to begin. The lover looked attentively at the little instruments of life or death, took them in his trembling hand, and quickly laid them down. The officer was obliged to interpose, and commanded the volunteer to throw; he lifted his box in his right hand, then shifted into the left; and gave it to his right again, and as if ashamed of weakness or superstition cast his eye upwards for a moment, and was in the act to throw, when the shrieks of female sorrow struck his ear, and in burst, from an opposite part of the circle, the widow and the maid; their hair dishevelled, and their garments by travelling soiled and torn.

What a sight was this! The mother and the son on one side of the drum, and the maid and the lover on the other. The first transports of their frantic joy at finding them alive were soon abated by the dreadful uncertainty of what must follow. The officer was a man who did not hurry the volunteer to throw. He put his hand to the box of his own accord. His mother fell prostrate upon the earth, as did also the maid, and both with equal constancy and fervor poured forth their different prayers. He drew—nine! A gleam of imperfect joy lighted upon the shore, she had seen her son shipwrecked, buffeting the waves, when presently he gains a raft, and is paddling to shore; and already she thinks to feel his fond embrace, but still anxious, lest even yet some envious billow should snatch him for ever from her eyes. Mean while the lovers, giving up all for lost, were locked in each other's arms, and entreated to be killed thus together on the spot. She was held from her lover by force. He advanced towards the drum with much the same air as he would have ascended the ladder for his execution. He threw—ten! The maid sprang from the ground as if she would leap to heaven; he caught her in his arms; they fainted on each other's neck, and recovered only to faint again. The volunteer was the least affected of the four, and all his attention was employed about his mother, whose head was on his lap, but she was insensible to his care. Soon after the women had rushed into the ring, an officer had ran to the Duke's tent to inform him of the uncommon tenderness of the scene. He accompanied the officer to the spot, and standing behind the first rank, had been an unobserved spectator of the whole transaction. He could hold no longer, he came into the circle, and raised the widow, echoing in her ear—"He is pardoned!" restored her to life and happiness together—then turning to the lovers, he commanded them to go immediately to the chaplain to be united by that tie which death only could dissolve. He often declared he felt more pleasure from this action than from the battle of Culloden. He shed tears: but they were not those of Alexander when he wept for more worlds to conquer.

TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Fame spread her wings and with trumpet blow,
"Great Washington has come! what praise is due?
What title shall he have?" She paused and said,
"Not one! his *name* alone, strikes every title dead."

Aroused by the coachman's trump, we rushed from our lodgings amidst the gloom of night, an in an instant were dashing away through the miry roads that wind along the intervening hills on our way to Alexandria. We had started for Mount Vernon, the once beautiful seat, but now quiet resting place of the immortal WASHINGTON. From this place, the distance was fifteen miles we had to travel on foot, there being no stage on our route, and at a season when the roads were most intolerable; yet, so great was our anxiety to view the spot renowned in the annals of history and of fame, that our walk was rendered apparently short, and the fatigue trifling. We reached the Potomac near the close of the day, when the last mellow rays of the setting sun had crested the forest's top and its fading beams were receding from her sleeping waters: a time we thought very well adapted to the occasion of our visit.—Slowly and silently we measured our steps along the extended wall that encloses the pleasure grounds, musing on the resplendent blandishments of worldly greatness, the eventful changes of earthly scenes, and the oblivion into which they had successively passed, when we came in front of the mansion. The visible traces of the changing hand of time which were apparent throughout the whole establishment, and the frequent autumnal wail of the short lived insects from the walls, imperceptibly threw us into an unwonted state of sober reflection. We stood on consecrated grounds.

Here the quenchless fires of American freedom were fanned in the bosom of her defender. Here the sighs of his oppressed countrymen fell upon his ear!—here, in might he arose, and while yet the dews of the morning glistened upon the vale, buckled on the sword, mounted his charger and flew to the battle field of unequal strife. There, he proudly waved the star spangled banner where "war's thunders rattled," achieved our liberties and robed his country in a mantle of glory that shines over the whole world, and shall diffuse the splendor of its beams down to the latest generations of time. Then, in the majesty of conscious rectitude and manly pride, with not a parallel in the world's wide history, he humbly lays at her ransomed shrine the bright laurels which his valor had won, and in the possession of a brighter boon than *earth* could give, retires

"From the world, from its cares and its strifes,
And reposes entranced on the pillows of peace."

We had, as is natural, associated in our minds with the greatness of the man when living, all that was grand or magnificent in his death or about his tomb; we had expected to gaze with fond and pleasing admiration on the polished marble bearing high and in bold relief the immortal name, and a record of the chivalrous deeds of him who lay entombed beneath it; but in this our expectations were disappointed. The tomb of *Washington* has no decorations of wordly art or human vanity attached to it; it is a plain unadorned receptacle, situated at the margin of the hill on which the mansion stands, and is enclosed by a common brick wall about six or seven feet high with an iron gate, which is secured by a strong lock that admonishes the curious visitor to keep himself at a respectful distance. There is in fact nothing that marks this silent shade to attract the gaze of travellers any more than the grave of the humblest individuals that ever died. No drooping willow bends its weeping branches over the hallowed mound, or mantles with its dingy shade his slumbering dust; no, the green waving grass that in wild luxuriance covers it, is the only living thing that in pleasing contrast we could contemplate with the mournful decay around us. In front of the tomb stands a solitary tree, aged and scathed, that once sent out from its shadowy green the cheerful notes of the feathered choir, but now is heard only the sighing of the breeze and the dismal roar of autumnal winds moaning through its withered branches. A small portion of the rude forest that yet remains, intervenes between the grave and the Potomac, which hides the prospect of the tomb from the river; yet the traveller in passing has his attention directed to the place, by a vacancy beyond the low pines and shrubbery that extends a short distance from the shore.

NAPOLEON'S PRISON.—The Island of St. Helena lies in the Atlantic ocean detached from any group, 600 miles from Ascension island, the nearest land, and situated in longitude 5 degrees 49 m. west from Greenwich, and lat. 15 deg. 5 min. south. The island is 10½ miles long by 6½ broad. It presents to the sea throughout its whole circuit, nothing but an immense wall of perpendicular rock from 600 to 1200 feet high, like a castle in the midst of the ocean. Its aspect is still more bleak and dreary than that of Ascension; the whole exterior being forbidding, and were it not so well known, nobody would suppose it contained inhabitants; for rough and barren rocks, perpendicular precipices, shores literally iron bound, added to rocky and grassless hills, seem to indicate, as if, by its formation, man had been intentionally excluded.

St. Helena was discovered by Don Juan de Caleca, or de Nova, a Portuguese navigator, on St. Helen's day, 1502. The English first took possession in 1600; and it has ever since remained under their authority. James' Town, the only one in the Island, and called after James II., does not become visible till you arrive near the anchorage which lies directly opposite. It is situated in a valley, a deep narrow ravine, planked by steep stony ridges, towering above it to a considerable height. That to the left when viewed from the sea, is termed Rupert's hill; so called from the famous prince of that name, having a carriage road cut along its brow. The first view of the town is not unpleasing, it is formed by one principal street of some length extending directly up the valley. The houses are small and white-washed, they consist principally of shops and lodging houses; it also contains a church, a residence for the governor, a theatre built in 1807, a tavern, barracks, and (what would be better in any other situation) a burying ground. Several batteries and posts surround it on all sides. St. Helena attracts attention as having been the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte, from the year 1815, till his death, May 5th, 1821.

On that lone, barren isle, where the wide roaring
billows
Assail the stern rocks, and the loud tempests
rave,
The hero lies still, while the dew-drooping willows
Like fond weeping mourners bend over his grave.

The lightnings may flash, and the loud thunders
rattle,
He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all
pain,
He sleeps his last sleep—he has fought his last
battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again.

Oh! shade of the mighty, where now are the
legions
That rushed but to conquer when thou led'st
them on?
Alas, they have perished, in far chilly regions,
And all, save the fame of their triumphs is gone.

The trumpet may sound, and the loud cannon rattle,
They heed not—they hear not—they're free
from all pain;
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their
last battle,
No sound can awake them to glory again.

Yet spirit immortal! the tomb cannot bind thee!
For like thine own eagles that soared to the
sun,
Thou springest from bondage and leavest behind
thee
A name which before thee no mortal had won!

Tho' nations may combat when War's thunders
rattle,
No more on thy steed wilt thou sweep o'er the
plain,
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep—thou hast fought
thy last battle,
No sound can awake thee to glory again!

A GOOD ONE.—In the present day, when old bachelors have become so serious an evil as to need legislative interference, we think that the following expedient, adopted by a lady in Connecticut, of rather a *desperate* age, will afford an excellent hint to some of our statesmen, towards an effectual remedy. The circumstances are these:—A young lady became extravagantly fond of a young lawyer in the neighborhood, who treated her partiality with great levity. Finding her suit rather hopeless, and being fully determined to enter the state of matrimony at some rate or other, she adopted the following plan: All at once she was taken ill, and her malady seemed to threaten death;—at this crisis she sent for the young lawyer to draw her will, and to his utter astonishment she disposed of an enormous estate in legacies and endowing public institutions. She shortly after, however, recovered to enjoy her own health, and the young lawyer began to feel something like love for her; his addresses became constant, and his attentions marked; in fact, in a short time they were married—but, alas! he had to take the *will* for the *deed*.

SWIMMING.—The following has been placed on the walls on the west end of the capital: "For the want of knowledge of this noble art thousands are annually sacrificed, and every fresh victim calls more strongly upon the best feelings of those who have the power to draw the attention of such persons as may be likely to require this art, to the simple fact, that there is no difficulty in floating or swimming, provided persons keep their bodies in a horizontal position, which is done with the greatest ease, by endeavoring to force the chin down upon the surface of the water, instead of making the effort of forcing the head as high out of the water as possible, which brings the body perpendicular instead of horizontal, as required. Let every body, particularly editors, annually, if possible, help to diffuse this most useful and important knowledge."

SECRETS.—A secret is like silence, you cannot talk about it and keep it. It is like money; when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered.—"My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you call it? Sure, when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody who could?"

HOW A RICH MAN MAY DRESS.—Nobody blames a rich man for going with his elbows out, because every one knows that he has got money enough to get him a new coat; but it is unpardonable in a poor man to go ragged, because every one knows that it is out of his power to do otherwise.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

THE QUARRELSOME BROTHERS.

John and Frederick were brothers.—They lived in the same house, they ate at the same table, they slept in the same bed, and were almost constantly together. If they had been kind and affectionate brothers, they would have been very pleasant companions for each other.

But instead of this, they were always quarrelling. There was scarcely a half hour in the day when there was not some trouble between them. Their father and mother took a great deal of pains to make them both happy. But it did no good, for the boys could always find something to quarrel about, even when their kind parents had taken the greatest pains to please them both. If John had a plaything, Frederick would be sure to want the very same one, and if Frederick had any thing John wanted, John would insist upon taking it out of his hands.

There was very often scratching, and pulling, and struggling, and I am sorry to add, there was sometimes kicking and blows.

The other day when their father came home he took out of his pocket a humming-top, which he had bought for the boys.—He said the boys might have the top between them.—John, he said, could play with it part of the time, and Frederick a part. John stood all ready to snatch the top out of his father's hand; and, without so much as saying, 'thank you, father,' he started to run off with it before his father had quite done speaking, and Frederick ran after him. John had seen the boys play with tops, but he had never had one in his own hands before, and he did not know how to make it spin. He tried two or three times, but the top would only tumble over, instead of whirling round and round as he wished to have it.

While John was trying to spin the top, Frederick stood teasing his brother to let him have it. "There, I say, you have tried long enough," said he, "and now you might *let* me try."

"No, I won't," said John, as he wound up the top, "I mean to try myself until I make it spin."

Frederick looked on while his brother tried once more, and then he began to tease again. "There, now, you *shall* let me have it," as he sprang to snatch the top from the floor.

"Be still—let go!" cried John. "I tell you Fred, to give me the top," he said, as he struggled to get it out of his hands.

Frederick set out to run off with the top, but his brother ran after him, and they struggled together until Frederick received a scratch upon his hand that made him willing to drop the plaything, and he ran crying into the parlor.

"See, father," said he, "what John has done. He made that great scratch, just because I took the top in my hands."

"No, father, I didn't," said John, who came running in after his brother. "He snatched away the top while I was playing with it, and I only tried to get it away from him."

"Why did you say you did not scratch him?" asked his father. "It seems from your own account that you did scratch him. You have done wrong, John, and you ought not to try to excuse yourself. Frederick has done wong too. You ought to have taken turns playing with the top, and had no quarrelling about it. If John refused to let you have it when it was your turn, Frederick, you ought to have come away quietly, instead of snatching it up. You have both behaved very improperly, and I hardly know what I ought to do with two boys who cannot play together without quarreling or hurting each other. I will take the top, and keep it myself, for the present."

Their father put the top in his pocket, and directed the boys to sit down quietly, and remain in the room where they were.

They kept their seats until dinner time. Very soon after dinner it was time to go to school; and their father saw no more of them until he came home to tea in the evening. After tea he called the boys to come and sit beside him on the sofa, "I want to tell you a story," said he "that I read in the newspapers to-day. It is about two brothers, who, I should think, were something like my two sons. It is a true account, and the boys names are given in the paper. These two boys were playing in the snow. One threatened the other, that if he snow-balled him again he would stab him with a knife he had in his pocket. This he directly did, and killed him instantly. How do you think he felt when he had actually killed his brother? And how do you tkink his father and mother felt?

Frederick and John sat looking in their father's face, while he was speaking, but they did not say anything. They were thinking what a sad thing it was for a boy to kill his own brother.

"I was thinking when I read this account," said their father, "what if my boys should quarrel some day, and one of them should strike the other so as to cause his death! Sometimes a very slight blow will kill a person. A person who kills another is a murderer.—Do either of you know how a murderer is punished?"

"Yes, sir," answered John, very seriously, "murderers are hung."

"How do you think I should feel," continued their father, "if one of you should some day get into a passion with his brother, and strike, or push him down, so as to kill him, and then he should be hung as a murderer?"

"I don't think we should ever do so," said John.

"Nor I," said Frederick.

"But," said their father, "you cannot tell what you may do if you allow yourselves to indulge in unkind and angry feelings towards each other. Persons very often do things in a passion, which they would not for the world have done when they were calm. I have been thinking," continued their father, "that it has become necessary for me to take some very decided measures to put a stop to so much quarrelling and dispute; and I have concluded to forbid your playing together for a week to come. For a week, then, you must amuse yourselves, without any communication whatever with each other."

The boys owned their punishment deserved, but they felt, after listening to their father, that they should not be under temptation to quarrel with each other in future.

"I do not think I ever shall quarrel any more," said John.

"Nor I," said Frederick.

"I should need to be convinced that my boys were much changed at heart," said their father, "before I could feel any confidence that they would never again indulge in angry feelings towards each other. You do not feel any temptation to quarrel this evening, while we are sitting here, talking quietly and calmly, and perhaps you may not be tempted for many days to come. I hope you will not. But while you retain within that same disposition that led you to behave as you did about the top, you will be likely to quarrel again whenever the temptation comes up. Pray to God, sincerely, to give you new hearts, and right spirits, and power will be given you to resist temptation."

Before family prayer that evening their father read the fourth chapter of Ephesians. It was the custom of the family at their morning devotions to recite each a verse of Scripture of their own selection before reading. It happened the next morning that Frederick and John, without consulting each other, had both selected the same verse from this chapter. It was, "BE YE KIND ONE TO ANOTHER."

LATEST MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

The "Colonization ship Saluda" arrived at New York on the 3d ult., in 38 days from Liberia. Among other "interesting news," she brings intelligence that on the 15th of March, (from what cause does not appear,) the Methodist missionary station at Heddington, (King Tom's town) was attacked by about 300 natives, under a chief named Goterah. The following account of the attack and defence, is from the pen of the Rev. Geo. S. Brown, one of the *missionaries* (!) at the station. The italics, &c. are our own.

"Last Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, we were awakened in our town by the firing of a gun, about two miles from us. And while we were musing upon what it could mean, we were again alarmed by the voice of several of our people exclaiming—"War is come! war is come!" Brother Sion Harris got out of bed immediately, and went out in town. But he returned in about one minute, and told me to be out of bed and load the guns, for war was at hand. I immediately arose, and slipped on my clothes, and was on my knees to ask God to help us.

"By that time the enemy were within musket shot of the mission house. Brother Harris went down and gave them the first shot, and was answered by 10 or 12 muskets from the enemy, while I was loading muskets in the chamber. The natives came on the path leading from Millsburgh, crossing the creek near the house, and struck into my casava patch, at the corner of the woods. and in a straght direction towards the house.—They completely covered the casava patch. It now begun to be a little light. Tom's people sallied down toward the lower gate, and gave them a few shots, at which time one of his men received a slug through his bowels, and immediately came into my chamber with his intestines in his hand.

"And notwithstanding Tom and his men retreated under the lee of the mission house, yet they turned as it were, the left wing of the enemy, who soon fell into the main body, directly back of the mission house. And in less than one minute, they were running up and down the picket fence, about three rods from the house, as thick as bees around a hive.

"Brother Bennet Demory and Brother Harris were the only two stood in front, between the enemy and the house. They both stood their ground and cut them down *like mowers cutting the grass.*—Meanwhile brother Jarvis Z. Nicols came into the chamber where I was loading muskets, (for we had 18 muskets in the chamber, which we knew would go at every snap, and 100 ready made cartridges, and a keg of powder beside) *pouring a stream of lead* down upon them from the windows as fast as two boys could hand him loaded muskets. In the midst of all this, the enemy broke through the fence and poured into the yard like bees. Brother Harris and Demory now retreated to the door, in which both stood side by side, about two rods from them, with two muskets apiece, *throwing buckshot into their bowels, heart and brains, like a tornado* (!) Soon brother Nichols received a slug in his breast, at the window, which brought him to the floor. He cried out,—"Daddy, gun catch me."—The blood poured fourth freely. I then sent him into a bed-room in the lee part of the house. He had given the enemy, who were not more than 8 rods from the window where he stood, as thick as they could stand loading and firing, about twenty shots. Beside all this, the air was darkened with pisoned arrows, flying in every direction.

"At this time, i. e., the fall of Nichols, I stepped immediately into his tracks, having 11 muskets loaded, and renewed the fire from the window. At this time the sun was up; Goterah had got into the yard with a considerable number of his men, growling like a mammoth lion, and rolling about on the ground saying to his men—"Come on, come on." But he soon fell a lifeless corpse, within two and a half rods from the house; supposed to be shot by Br. Harris, who then stood with Demory. At this time I was directly over their heads, *taking deliberate aim at fifties, who stood in thick groups* about 5 or 6 rods from the window; at which time some of the enemy shot a *nice tube out of my watch-key and spoiled it!* The ball or slug went through the partition of Sister Harris' room, and after straightening her hair, went out the lee window.

"They laid hold of Goterah, their head man, and went off as if the wicked one was after them. And if all hell had been let loose at once, they would not have made more noise, hooting and screaming, than they did. There was terror in their war horns.

"The engagement continued one hour and twenty-two minutes. After they were gone, we went out on the battle ground; and although they had carried off their dead, *except three big slab-sided fellows, yet I never saw such a scene before. There was blood and brains in every direction.* We picked up their greegreeves in handfuls. *But O, the path in which they went was one complete gore on both sides; yea, it stood in puddles.—We picked up their fingers by the way side!!!*

"There could not have been less than 300 warriors, and Goterah, the great champion leopard, at their head. They had been gone about an hour before any body came to assist us. Zoda Quee came first. And soon they rallied in from every quarter to our relief. The Americans came from Millsburg about 12 o'clock. Capt. C. Barker, from Caldwell, with a company of 20, all volunteers, arrived here about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and all stood on guard for us the first night.

"On Sunday morning, about thirty men left this place, and took the path of the enemy, determined to follow it to St. Paul's River, to see what discoveries could be made in regard to the enemy.

"About sunset Zoda Quee's party returned with Goterah's head in their hands.

"My hand is so weak, I am obliged to close this letter without further interesting particulars.

"Affectionately yours,
GEORGE S. BROWN."

Mr. Buchanan, Governor of the colony, was at the time of the battle at Bassa, on a visit; but Capt. Bell, of the U. S. brig of war Dolphin, went after him, when it was determined to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. Accordingly a force of 285 men was collected, including about 50 friendly natives, which, on the 27th, marched to attack king Gyteambah's town, who it appears had sent Goterah to the attack upon Heddington. The next day they had to pass through a narrow path, with a dense forest on either side. About 1 o'clock, P. M., as they had feared, the advance guard, under Capt. Snetter, received a volley of musketry, and Capt. S. fell. Not a native could be seen, and the force hurried through the defile, constantly receiving a fire from the thicket. Proceeding eight miles farther, they reached a hill overlooking the town, when a tremendous firing commenced, both from musketry and from two small swivels which the natives had mounted on the top of the barricade. The account proceeds:

"This said barricade, though rudely made, was yet impregnable to the musket balls. The balls from their swivels fell at the feet of the army at the bottom of the hill, and before they fired again the army was at the barricade, about to surround it, so that the second fire of the swivels went over their heads. At the moment, however, for surrounding the barricade, storming the main gate, which was in the rear, and entering forcibly, (which could it have been done before the enemy had opportunity to retreat, the whole African corps would have been cut off,) the fire of the enemy did the most execution. Capt. Chas. Johnson, received several wounds and fell. A native youth, Lewis Tulliver, who has been for years in the colony, and was raised by a colonist, was shot down."

Upon this, the whole native force fled for life, pouring out of the gates in multitudes, and in ten minutes the Liberians had sole possession of the barricade. The *missionaries* (!) remained over the Sabbath, and on Monday burned and destroyed the town, and returned to Monrovia by another path. Capt. Snetter, we are informed, died of his wounds on the succeeding Wednesday, *in peace of mind!* and was buried with military honors.—The last intelligence is, that tranquillity is restored, that a *treaty* is in consideration for the purchase of a large tract of country north of St. Paul's, and that the *hope* is entertained that the colonists will be enabled now to pursue their lawful callings without being so *frequently* obliged to leave them to *take the field.*

A BASE FRAUD.— "It will be recollected, says the New York Express that a short time since, a Mr. Watkins was arrested at New Orleans, for having in his possession a large amount of the post notes issuded by the Farmers' bank of Seneca county, and signed by J. J. Fenton, Cashier, and Wychoff, President. Subsequently this individual was set at liberty and when on a passage up the Mississippi, with his pockets laden with these notorious issues, he was arrested and lodged in jail at Paducah, Kentucky, on suspicion of these post notes being false. But this was a great mistake, they were bona fide post notes of the famous Farmers bank of Seneca county, N. Y., were regularly signed by the president and cashier, among some half million dollars more; and in conjunction with some eminent millers and merchants of Waterloo, N. Y., and the president, cashier, &c. of the bank, sent with this Watkins, Lee, Wychoff, &c. &c. South and West, to *ease* from our planters, farmers, &c., their surplus crops. Already have some 50,000 in these notorious issues arrived at Seneca county, and have been protested, and the honest hearted farmers have found, that they have been most wontonly robbed and swindled of their hard earnings.—A villany as profligate as this should be ferretted out and properly punished.—The laws are fully adequate, but they are not properly enforced. We think it would be well for the solvent banks of this country to hold a convention and decide upon two things, viz: the collection of a fund for the arrest and punishment of all counterfeiters,—and another for the prosecution of all swindling concerns that are started as banks, but with the object of defrauding the people, and thus in effect of discrediting sound and well regulated institutions. In Philadelphia for example the getters up of half a dozen swindling loan companies have escaped the just due of their iniquity, because nobody thought it worth while to arrest the knaves and have them prosecuted to conviction. In some parts of the Union societes exist for the purpose of arresting horse thieves. Why not carry out the same principle with regard to counterfeiters, and bank knaves? The conviction of a few would have an excellent effect. Nothing was more generally approved in this community than the just punishment that was meted out to Dr. Dyott, and yet we frequently hear it asked why should Dyott suffer, and ——— (naming some of the rouges who still are at large in our city,) be permitted to escape.—*Bicknell.*

THE OUTRAGE AT OSWEGO.—The two villains, Lett and Defoe, (as his name is now spelt,) who were arrested, charged with the attempt to burn the Great Britain Steamer at Oswego, are committed for trial, on the confession of one of them. We copy from the correspondence of the Syracuse Signal, June 9th.

The whole of this day has been taken up with the examination of Lett, and De Foe, his accomplice in the attempt to fire the steamboat Great Britain. After a number of witnesses were examined this morning, De Foe voluntarily confessed the crime, in the following manner: "I am a native of Upper Canada, am 34 years of age, have been a widower four years, have one child, a daughter, now in Toronto. I was concerned in the late disturbances in Canada, I arrived at Oswego on the 25th of May and put up at the Centre House. Lett's room was next to mine. Lett bought a trunk, and in it put the combustibles; in the bottom was placed 2 lbs. cotton wadding, then one quart jug containing 1 lb. gunpowder, across this was placed two jugs of 2 gallons, each filled with rosin, spirits of turpentine, and other combustible matters, then the whole padded tight with cotton saturated with inflamable liquids.

A hole was then made, and a slow match placed so as to extend from the outside to the powder. It was then locked and sent to me (De Foe) by a carman on board the Great Britain. Before firing the match I removed the trunk several times to escape observation. At length I fixed upon a place beside the ladie's cabin and under the upper deck steps.' (This was the best place for firing the boat, as the trunk was surrounded by light pannel work, which would burn like tinder.)—"The trunk was arranged by Lett, the plan of operation was his also. While I was preparing to fire the trunk, Lett remained on the pier about 100 yards from the boat. I applied the fire to the slow-match, and went on shore, and one minute after it exploded, and I made my escape." Lett was arrested at the Centre House after a desperate struggle. On his person was found four pistols and a large bowie knife. The citizens of Oswego assembled in the evening and offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of De Foe, and he was taken that night prowling around the United States Hotel. De Foe says their object was to burn the Britain in *American waters*, so that the blame should be laid on the Americans. He says also, (but no one gives credit to it) that it was known and countenanced by some of the inhabitants of Oswego; but as yet no names are mentioned, and who would put confidence in any thing the villain would say, who would murder a fellow creature in cold blood, who would disturb the ashes of the mighty dead, (Lett boasts of destroying Brock's monument,) and to crown all, for the gratification of a fiendish passion, to destroy the lives of the helpless and innocent!

The only consolation in this matter is that they are both Canadian Refugees, and have not, as far as known, a single acquaintance in Oswego.

From the Correspondent of the Zanesville Gaz.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19, 1840.

I have not written to you for some weeks, because there has been nothing done in Congress of general interest, since my last, and I know of but little now that deserves special notice.

A few weeks since, Mr. Howard, one of the candidates for Governor of Indiana, left his seat in the House, on leave of absence for two weeks. The understanding is that he will resign his seat on reaching home.

A bill to extend the charters of the banks of the District, has passed the Senate. Besides this, the Senate has not matured an important measure for several weeks. Much time has been spent discussing subjects of a purely party character. Secretary Poinsett's project for a standing army has been very roughly handled by the opposition members: and indeed, has received the go-by from the Secretary's political friends. The Senate's Militia committee made a long report a few days since, the principal object of which seemed to be to show that the administration was not censurable for this unpopular measure, it being merely a scheme recommended by a co-ordinate department of the government. The whig Senators insisted that it had become one of the leading measures of the administration by the President's approving and recommending it to the especial attention of Congress in his last annual message. A motion was made to have the Secretary's Report printed and sent out with the report of the committee, on which the committee comment at such length; but the motion failed: after which 20,000 copies of the report of the committee were ordered to be printed.

After much discussion on the details of the General Bankrupt Bill, a new bill was reported, containing such provisions as the Senate had approved as was indicated by the many votes that had been taken while that bill was under consideration.

In the House of Representatives, the Sub-Treasury bill has been taken up once a day for some weeks, that members might deliver their well studied speeches, which are intended to be read by their constituents. *The bill will pass.*

I recollect nothing farther in the doings of Congress worthy of notice. Politics appear to engross about the whole time of the leading men here, and the business of the nation has to yield to the more important matters of personal and political strife.

On Saturday evening last a fire broke out, and among other buildings injured were two frame houses belonging to Mr. James Moore. Jr., formerly of this place, but now near Zanesville, Ohio. The injury to these houses is said to amount to 400 or $500. A few days before the fire occurred, these buildings were insurred, through Mr. Moore's agent in this city.

We have had some great political gatherings in the District recently. One was addressed by the "Buckeye Blacksmith," of your State. He has created quite a sensation among politicians in these parts. After he had concluded a speech in front of the City Hall, the other evening, so great was the enthusiasm of the moment, that he was not allowed to walk through the gate in front of the City Hall, but was borne over the fence on the shoulders of the audience to his boarding house. He was met in this city, by the Mayor of Philladelphia, who invited him to visit Philadelphia.

Respectfully, yours,
MENTOR.

MORE NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News of the 12th, contains the following:

Indians killed—Capture and escape—Captain Mason killed.—We learn that Col. Riley's command, operating on the Withlacoochee, a few days since surprised an Indian camp, two warriors of which were killed, one man and woman and child made prisoners.—The Indian was placed under the charge of a sentinel, who, falling asleep allowed his escape.—Pursuit was immediately made by Capt. J. B. Mason of the Florida Volunteers, who, being in advance of his men, was accidentally killed by firing upon the escaping Indian.

The Indians who committed the outrages in the neighborhood a fortnight ago, and surrounded the dwellings at North River, proceeded to the settlement at Mandarin, and were reconnoitering about there when their signs were discovered. A party of gentlemen immediately started in pursuit, and came upon five of the rascals. They took to a high grass pond, and as the party were too small to surround it, the grass was fired, when the fellows escaped under the smoke.—Their tracks were numerous in and around the settlement.

A passenger arrived at Charleston from St. Augustine, informs the editor of the Southern Patriot that Col. Green, operating in middle Florida, had come in contact with a party of Indians and succeeded in killing three warriors and a white man who was with them—also capturing several prisoners.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—A shocking murder was recently perpetrated at Leipsic, Delaware. A colored man with his wife, who was a mulatto woman, but extremely light, arrived at that place, when a rumor was circulated that the woman was white with a black husband. A band af villains, headed by one named Henry Clark, visited the vessel, dragged the wretched woman from the cabin, outraged her person, then covered her body with an inflammable material, which they set on fire, and left her to die in horrible torments. One of the crew of the vessel named Fox, became States' evidence and revealed the names of the rest of the gang. Some colored men, it is stated, also participated in the diabolical outrage. Clark was arrested, but succeeded in making his escape. The details of this affair are appalling indeed, and the citizens of Delaware owe it to themselves and to the laws of the country to make an untiring effort to bring the offenders to justice. Fiends could not have consummated a more diabolical outrage. In a christian land, and among a civilized people, it is indeed disgraceful.

COUNTERFEITS AND COUNTERFEITERS.—A Cincinnati paper says:—A gang of Counterfeiters were arrested in the woods on Twin Creek, near Portsmouth, on Friday last. They were discovered by a man who was hunting oxen, and were at work making spurious coin at the time. Four of the number were secured, with their dies, and other implements of their trade, and taken to Portsmouth; three escaped.—*Bicknell.*

Counterfeit five dollar notes, purporting to be of the State Bank of Indiana, are noticed by the Cincinnati Gazette, as in circulation. The counterfeits purport to be engraved by W. Dane & Co., whereas the genuine bills were engraved by Rowden, Wright & Hatch, New York; and this may at once lead to detection.

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the Bank of Illinois dated June 3, 1839, letter B, were lately detected at St. Louis.

We understand that the break in the Ohio canal near Roscoe has been repaired, and boats are again running in a lively manner.—*Gazette.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

The Western arrived yesterday morning at half-past three o'clock, bringing us copious files of papers, of Liverpool and London to the 3d of June, and Bristol to the 4th. We publish this day all that we can find room for, embracing the most important points in the intelligence.

The news is interesting, but contains no very encouraging reports from the English business world. The tenor of the commercial news is of the same placid cast that we have long been in the habit of receiving.

The digest of Parliamentory news will be found unusually interesting.

We find no later news from China.

The prospect of the crops was considered most favorable. Alternate sunshine and gentle rain had a most excellent effect upon vegetation, which was every where looking well, and promising an abundant harvest. The price of grain was falling, and in flour very little doing.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—In the House of Lords, May 15, (left sitting by our last advices,) Viscount Melbourne said that instructions had been sent to the English consular, agent at Damascus, to interfere in behalf of the Jews.

In the House, May 15, the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to increase of taxes on assessed taxes, customs and excise, and spirits, were carried by a handsome majority of from 111 to 115. The increase of revenue, calculated to be raised by these additions is £2,337,000.

In the Commons on Wednesday, May 20, at a late hour, the House resolved to go into committe on Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill, by a vote of 301 to 298; majority against ministers, 3. Long and earnest debates had previously been had upon this subject. The time of going into committee upon it was fixed for the fourth of June. About the same time the Lords were to take up the Irish Municipal Bill.

Lord Powerscourt presented a petition signed by 200 persons in Bath, praying that the Attorney General should be instructed to commence a prosecution against Mr. O'Connell, and his chief co-agitators, for the treasonable language they habitually used in advocating the repeal of the union. If this were not done by her Majesty's Government, then the petitioners prayed, as an act of justice, for the immediate liberation of minor criminals, imprisoned for political offences.

Sir R. Peel asked why the papers relating to the difference between this country and the United States had not been presented? Lord J. Russell thought it better that all the papers should be presented together, and all had not yet been printed.

On Tuesday, May 26, in the Lords, a petition was presented by the Archbishop of Dublin, praying that the liturgy might be revised, in order to leave discretion among the clergy to accommodate the tenets of the church to the altered state of things. Many conscientious men could not subscribe to the articles. The principal point desired was a legislative assembly of the clergy. The petition elicited a warm debate, after which the Lords adjourned to Monday, June 1.

On Tuesday, May 26, Mr. Villiers again brought forward his motion that a committee be appointed to take the present corn laws into consideration. Lost, by a majority against it of 123.

Leave has been granted to bring in two more bills relative to Irish Registration—both whig or radical.

On Wednesday, May 27, some conversation took place in reference to Feargus O'Conner, from which it appeared that government intends to abate the rigor of his confinement.

Thursday, May 28, Lord John Russell gave notice of a bill relating to the Clergy Reserves in Canada, by which the Government should have the power of selling the whole of these lands.—After certain incumbrances of a temporary nature, he would give one quarter to the Church of England, one quarter to the Church of Scotland and the remaining moiety he would allow the Governor to allot to the different denominations of Christians requiring such assistance, in such proportion as to his discretion would seem meet.

Lord John Russell, on the same day, obtained leave to bring in a bill against bribery and treating at elections; by which, if bribery or treating were practised before an election, the adverse candidate might give notice that his opponent was committing those offences, and that either the bribery or the treating, if afterwards proved before the committee, should unseat the one candidate and substitute the other, in the same way as where notice is given that a candidate wants the requisite qualification.

YORK MINSTER BURNED.—It is painful to hear that this old and celebrated Cathedral, in the city of York, one of the architectural boasts of England, was injured by fire on the 21st ultimo. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 1st instant, for the extinction of the foreign Slave Trade and the civilization of Africa.—Prince Albert took the chair, and made a short and appropriate speech. Short, we guess. Nearly 5,000 men were present.

The Queen's birth day was celebrated on the 25th ultimo with great enthusiasm. The public buildings in London were illuminated with gas in the evening, and the effect is represented as being magnificent beyond description. The Queen held a drawing room at St. James' Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert are very popular—they ride out nearly every day in the Parks, and attend the theatres and other places of amusement frequently.

Her Majesty, through Lord Belhauen, Chief Commissioner to the General Assembly of Scotland, has presented the munificent royal donation of £2000 for the propagation of the gospel in the Highlands.

There is an attempt to open the National Gallery and British Museum upon the Sabbath, for the accommodation of those persons who cannot visit these places during the week days.

Courvoirier, the valet, and supposed the murderer of Lord William Russell, has had his final examination, and is committed to Newgate to await his trial.

There appears to be considerable excitement about the treatment of Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist editor, who was imprisoned in York Castle for "a seditious libel." He has been placed with felons, and has not fared much better.

FRANCE.—A tremendous excitement had been got up, and cooled down again in Paris, relative to the removal of the remains of Napolean.—The opposition party in the Chamber of Deputies, fearing that the project of the removal would be too great an advantage to the Thiers Ministry, and notwithstanding all their enthusiasm when the subject was first proposed, have chosen to cut down the sum proposed by ministers for that object.

The committee on the bill recommended, in accordance with the wishes of the ministry, that 2,000,000 francs should be raised. The opposition feared that this was too liberally appropriating money for the eclat of Louis and family and the strengthening of Thiers. After an angry debate, an amendment to reduce the requisite sum to 1,000,000, and to reject the proposition for raising an equestrian statue to Napoleon was carried. The recoil on the opposition was tremendous; and the excitement in Paris occasioned by the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to vote 2,000,000 instead of 1,000,000 for the removal of the ashes of Napoleon was immense.

Paris, as every body knows, is—France. A national committee was raised, and subscriptions were to be opened in all the cities and large towns of the kingdom. Of course, three times the sum refused to the ministry, would thus have been raised—a result which would have identified the ministry with the people, against the Deputies. It is exactly what M. Thiers wanted, and thus the enemies of the Minister disgraced themselves, only to accelerate his great triumph. The mortification of the Chamber was not greater than deserved.

The Chamber of Peers, to strengthen the Ministry still more against the Deputies, adopted without discussion the project of the law. In the peculiar position of the opposition, M. Odille Barrot, came in to the rescue, and allayed the ferment. He addressed a letter to the Courrier Francois, stating that the object of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, who voted for reducing the proposed grant was merely to discountenance the erection of a paltry equestrian statue to Napoleon; but that they were still ready to grant the original sum, or any other which might be required, as it never was intended by the Chamber that recourse should be had to a national subscription. This explanation was accepted by the subscription committee and it was announced that the money will be returned to the subscribers.

The latest news from the French possessions in Africa is to the 24th May. Marshal Vallee on the 17th, with the main body of the army and accompanied by the Princes, reached Abd el Kader's position at Medeah, about two days march from Algiers. Abdel Kader retreated without firing a gun. On the 20th, the army commenced its return to Algiers, with what fortune is stated in the following despatch, dated Algiers, May 24:

It had scarcely proceeded a league, when the Arabs began to harrass the rear; but the most serious affair was at the camp of the Olives where our troops had bivouacked on the advance. There a strong column of the enemy was seen gradually to show itself on an eminence which commands the road. An attempt was made to avoid it, but it suddenly fell on the 17th regiment of Light Infantry, which formed the rear guard. This regiment behaved well, but it could not long keep in check about 5000 cavalry and infantry, and it asked for reinforcements.—Meantime it kept up a well supported fire against the enemy, who fought with incredible fury."

The Arab horsemen had dismounted and attacked one company with their sabres; happily the Zoaves came to their relief. Our cavalry and the regiment of Hussars also dismounted and acted as sharp shooters. The combat was long and obstinate, and the unfortunate 17th regiment, which stood firm till the last moment, experienced severe loss. On this memorable day our soldiers used each 100 cartridges. We had about 100 killed and 200 wounded. We were obliged to abondon some of the wounded. On the following day the army was at Bildah, and the next day at Algiers.

The disaffected members of the Parisian press give these accounts as disasters. They say that a serious quarrel has arisen between the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Vallee, and rumors of the Duke's speedy return to France were circulated in Paris. The ministerial newspapers deny the truth of the report.

PRUSSIA.—The London Times of June 1st announces the death of his Majesty Frederic William, king of Prussia.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers received are of the 25th ultimo. On the 24th, Espartero commenced the siege of Morella, by cannonading the fort of San Pedro Martyr, one of four strong outworks thrown up by Cabrera a few months ago. The Queen's troops had carried the outward works and penetrated within the walls.—The Carlists were seized with panic and were in full retreat. The fort of Santedo had also been carried, and the Christino forces had obtained such a complete ascendency that the possession of Morella, which it was generally acknowledged would destroy the last hopes of the Carlists, may be considered as completed.

PORTUGAL.—On the 25th May, the Queen of Portugal, opened, in person, the New Sessions of the Cortes. The Queen was well received by the people, going to, and returning from the Hall of the Cortes; albeit the crowd was not so great as on former occasions. The various points touched upon in the speech, convey little news, the material facts being already known by the events resulting from them.

NAPLES.—The Paris Constitutionle will have it that the negotiations between England and Naples have not advanced a step—that England demands payment of a loan of a very old date, with which Naples is not inclined to comply—that diplomatic couriers were flying in all directions, &c., &c. The King of Naples had gone to Sicily, and notwithstanding these war rumors, it was stated that he had given assurance that he should abide implicitly by the decision of France. Other accounts say that the foolish and faithless king has directed his Ambassador at Paris to declare the mediation at an end. It is certain that he has refused a definite answer to the propositions made to him.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Dates are up to the 7th of May. The arrangement of the dispute with Mehemet Ali had not made a step in advance. Letters from Leyruth, on the other hand, stated, that, although the preparations for war had not relaxed, Ibrahim evinced no intention of marching forward.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

ONESDAY, ... JULY 1, 1840.

e people are making extensive preparations lebrating the 4th.

RVEST.—Some wheat will do to cut this

lbey and Clarke in answer to Smith in our

e last "Wesleyan Observer" did not reach ill the editor please forward it?

VERE RETORT.—A neighboring quill driver ed the editor of the Massillon Gazette with y, who responded that his accuser had not roper "quantum of brains to make a luna- Bad off, indeed!

e Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, of June 16, "the wheat has been harvested, and we ory to find it will not yield, in general, more half a crop." The same paper states the and corn look fine, but the cotton remarka- oor.

DY'S BOOK.—The July number of the Lady's is before us. It is embellished with a plate e fashions, containing the riding dress of n Victoria, and an elegant steel engraving onstantinople.

☞Will the proprietor forward us the Feb- number? it never came to hand.

e steamboat DeWitt Clinton ran into the leon, while they were putting out from the f at New York, recently, under circumstan- hich produced a very high excitement.— unately, no lives were lost, but hundreds put in jeopardy. It is presumed to have intentionally done; if so, the scoundrel t to be sent to the penitentiary for life, at

☞Accounts from Frederick, the adjoining ty on the west, speak in favorable terms of at Wheat harvest, and such, in fact, are accounts generally, particularly from the ern States.—*Balt. Com. Journal.*

far as the western States are concerned, we ve, directly the reverse is the fact. From and similar accounts of the crops, in pros- especially in this State, many of our read- ill be able to see how little credit is to be d in newspaper accounts, even where there intention of misrepresentation.

e editor of the "Methodist Protestant" is med that he is imposed on by the "WEST- SPY." The article above that signature, s number for June 20th, is a quotation from 's sermon on the death of Christ, and not production of his own pen, as the "SPY" d have us believe. However, he evinces ty good taste in this matter, for the sermon which this is taken, is probably one of the perfect sermons in the English language. kind of literary theft is rather a small bu- s, and is a very considerable bore on an r. We have had suspicions that we have imposed on in this same way, tho' we have been able to detect any thing yet; however, ope better fortune; yet, should any attempt kind of game with us, and should we find it we shall be very apt to let them hear from

For the Western Recorder.

REVIEW OF THE PAST.

hen I was neither thinking of Bro. Springer his paper, the number for April 22d, came to d, containing something like charges of in- istency between my anti-reform course in er years, and my abolition course at the ent time. I was requested to explain myself the columns of the Recorder were tendered his purpose. The very day I received this munication, I had just finished the article the Observer, entitled, "RADICALISM AND LITIONISM." Though I was principally moved rite this article from reading Dr. Bangs' on number in the Advocate of April 10th; on examining the queries of the Recorder, nsidered the article which I had previously tten, nearly as good an answer as though it been written *as such*. I therefore, forwarded the Recorder, a very brief reply to its queries requested the insertion of the other article, r it should appear in the Observer, as a more nded *answer* to the queries of the Recorder. have made these statements to show that I not *intrude* the article in question upon the order. It is due to the Recorder, however, ay that its course has been quite consistent honorable, in publishing *all* that I have fur- ed. And should the Observer publish Bro. inger's strictures, as requested, I shall be en- ly satisfied. For I do love fair play; as it is best way to make and keep good friends. lut should the Observer publish the strictures the Recorder of June 10th, I will also claim insertion of the following brief remarks in same number, or as soon after as convenient. st. The Recorder by some means has done great injustice, in trying to make my re- ks bear upon the Reformers of early days, or time *previous* to 1827. Any one as well uainted with reading and writing as the tor of the Recorder, can easily perceive that as very *distinct* and guarded as to *time*, itali- ing several words for this very purpose, and ng date, &c. In one place the Recorder pro- es to give a quotation, and yet leaves out the e entirely. Instead of saying "the crusade he Reformers of 1827, was against Episcopacy lf," I am made to say "the crusade of the formers was against Episcopacy itself." Then er taking the advantage of leaving out the e, I am referred to the "Wesleyan Reposi- y" and the "Mutual Rights." If the "His- y and Mystery" had been named, it would e been far more to the purpose than the Re- itory, that lived and died in a *different state things*, and *several years before the time* of ich I professed to treat. Every one acquainted h the history of the Reformers in question, ows that the state of things during the *entire* e of the Repository, as well as the Mutual ghts, *prior* to 1827, was very different from at they were at the time of the secession, and a few years subsequent to that occurrence. It is not my wish, nor have I time to overhaul ese old matters. Suffice it to say, that I still im to be correct in my statements and allu- ns at the TIME of which *I profess to treat*.— nd now, in my turn, I will refer the editor of e Recorder to the "History and Mystery" d its *echo*, the "Mutual Rights," subsequent 1827. And if the numerous lectures delivered out the same time, were in print, they might o be consulted. But, do pray, keep away from e Wesleyan Repository.

2d. As to my allusion to the "*fate*" of the Methodist Protestant Church, I would just say, that in using this expression, I principally followed Dr. Bangs, who had represented the M. P. Church, as not prospering according to their anticipations. So far as Dr. B.'s *argument* was concerned, it made little or no difference with me whether his allusions to disappointment were correct or not. My object was to show the *dissimilarity* of the two cases, which the Dr. was insinuating as parallel. My own impression, however, has been, that the M. P. Church had neither prospered in proportion to the old church, nor as she anticipated in their commencement. This opinion was grounded upon the state of things within the bounds of my own acquaintance, and a remark that came from Rev. Asa Shinn's pen, some two or three years ago. I think his language, in reference to his church was, that his "prospects were by no means so flattering as they once were." I only quote from memory, but believe I am substantially correct. If, however, the M. P. Church is generally prospering, beyond the M. E. Church, I shall rejoice to learn this fact, and be happy to change my opinion.

ROBERT BOYD.

Barnesville, Ohio, June 19, 1840.

1. Bro. B. accuses us of doing him "great injustice" by making his remarks refer to Reformers previous to 1827. We did notice his date, but considered it then, and do still consider it, a distinction without a difference, for the object and principles of Reformers, both before and subsequent to 1827, were substantially the same; and to indicate any thing else, would be doing *them* "great injustice." It is true, there were two classes of Reformers. The controversy first began with the itinerant preachers disputing about rights among themselves; and when the laity and locality saw this contest going on with much warmth among the parties, while they manifested no interest in the rights of others, they began to urge their own claims to a representation in the department which made laws to govern them, and were making such head way, that the itinerant clergy, taking the alarm, adjusted their own difficulties for the time being, and like Pilate and Herod made friends, and united against the common foe. The arrangement between the itinerant parties, was finally completed at the General Conference of 1828. Of course, after that, the contest was mainly between the whole itinerancy, and the laity, and locality. But this was less directly against the episcopacy than was the enterprise of the itinerant Reformers, who immediately assailed the power of the bishops, while the laity went against the power of the whole itinerant clergy. We repeat again, that so far from Reformers ever having a campaign against the episcopacy, either before or subsequent to 1827, they would always have been satisfied for it to remain, if its powers had been properly limited and defined. So, when Bro. B. claims to be correct in his allusions to Reformers in 1827, we claim that he is incorrect, and here we are fairly at issue. Now, if he will sustain himself by facts we will yield the contest.

2. Our brother seems determined to make us accountable for the sins of Alexander McCaine. Now, why should we be held responsible for the errors, either real or imaginary, of any one, unless we adopt them? The doctrines of the "History and Mystery" had nothing at all to do with our controversy, for the Reformers, both before and subsequent to 1827, were opposed to the *power* of the episcopacy, no difference whether they held it with, or without, Mr. Wesley's consent, because they believed it to be unscriptural power. But if the bishops would have surrendered their anti-scriptural authority, Reformers would *always* have been willing to compromise the difficulty without the extinction of the office.

3. As it respect things differing at, and after the secession from what they were in 1827 and previous, if this be meant that the seceders had changed their principles, it is all a mistake. In principle, they are now, and ever have been, substantially the same. By the exercise of the power they were opposed to, the Reformers were driven from the church, and this was the greatest change they experienced. These things did not alter their opinions, but confirmed them in the correctness of their views, with regard to the despotic character of the episcopal government.

AGRICULTURAL.

WESTERN FARMER.—This work has been transferred from G. G. Moore, its former proprietor, to E. J. Hooper. It will be issued as formerly, at Cincinnati, O., once a month in pamphlet form, containing twenty-four pages, at one dollar per annum in advance, neatly printed on new type, containing occasional engravings, illustrating the subjects to which they refer.

The farmers in this section of the country ought, most assuredly, to sustain an agricultural paper published among them, and containing the experiments upon their own soil. We believe, it is a fact, that the largest portion of agricultural papers, taken in this section of the country, is from the North, the experiments and reasonings of which are adopted to a different soil, which, when applied to our own is calculated to mislead. For illustration, we will give the root system. So far as that system is applied to this section, and south of this, there never was a greater humbug; yet, to the North, where it is difficult to raise corn, it is highly applicable. Even in the counties bordering on the north part of this State, say Ashtabula, Geauga, &c., from three to five acres is an average crop of corn; and it takes near as much work to raise five acres there as it does twenty here, and then they will have little more than half the amount. The great difficulty in those counties is to subdue the grass,—add to this, the seasons are too short for corn to ripen. From the necessity of the climate and soil, these northern farmers have to raise the beet, turnip, &c., to fatten and keep their stock, and their agricultural papers have detailed their experiments, in the root business, with much interest. These have stimulated our *theoretical* farmers in this section, who have filled the columns of our political papers with their *garden* experiments. But they have prevailed on but few of our *practical* farmers to repeat the trial.—All say it is fine business, but still they abandon the root system.

It would certainly contribute far more to the agricultural interest of this section, for the people generally to take hold of the "Western Farmer," write for its pages, and give their money for its support, than to go to Albany, or elsewhere, for their agricultural experiments. We would not then likely be bored with so many root speculations.

If any of our readers should want the "Farmer," and will hand us the money, we will forward it for them.

The crops in New Jersey are represented to be in a most flourishing condition. Wheat, rye, oats, and grass will be unusually abundant.

THE CROPS.—The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says, "The wheat and corn fields in the neighboring counties look very fine. In Prince William the prospect is uncommonly good."

The British barque Wander, Hardy, arrived at Norfolk, from Newcastle, England, has on board sixty passengers—among them are a number of miners, who will proceed to Richmond, to be employed in the mines in that neighborhood.

A drunkard was recently killed in Upper Canada, by falling down in a fit of intoxication, and breaking a glass bottle, containing rum, in his pocket. The broken glass cut a large hole in the lower part of his stomach, which caused his death.

A Mr. Charles Scott, of Pittsfield, Illinois, says he was robbed of $4,000 while travelling through Pike county, in that State, on the 16th. A couple of scoundrels, with black faces, presented pistols, and lest they should deliver their fire, he delivered his money.

The pirates who lately captured the English brig Vernon, off Cape Antonio, Cuba, murdering the captain, Cunningham, and two men, are in prison at Havana. At their preliminary examination, a spectator says, the cold blooded recitals of these demons made his heart shrink within him. They resided at Regia, and were well known at Havana.

Rev. Mr. May, in a letter from Athens, Greece, says:—The king is building a very large palace, too large and expensive, one would think, for a kingdom so small and young as Greece. The cost cannot be less than one million and a half of dollars. While this marble palace is going up, the people are in poverty and ignorance.—Surely such a monarch is not a "shepherd of the people." Mr. M. says that Athens looks much like the newest of our western towns. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and being the seat of the court, is increasing.

W. B. GREEN'S TRIAL CONCLUDED.—We learn from Richmond papers that the trial of W. B. Green has been concluded before the Examination Court in that city. "The court came to the unanimous decision to send him on for further trial before the fall term of the Supreme Court, on both counts of the indictment: 1st, for aiding and abetting W. B. Dabney in smuggling money from the Bank for his (Dabney's) behoof: 2d, involving the general charge of larceny: fraudulently taking, carrying away, &c. to the amount of $100,000 and more. There was no application made to bail him."—*Gazette.*

The Court Martial, for the trial of Commodore Elliott, closed its hearing of evidence on Monday at noon. Mr. Dallas, of counsel for the defence, was allowed till Saturday to prepare his address.—Meanwhile the court must daily go thro' the form of meeting and adjournment, to answer to the requirements of the law.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The Portland papers describe a collision which happened on Saturday evening, in Boston harbor, between the steamboats Portland and Huntress, both bound to Portland, from the latter running into the bow of the former. The accident caused serious alarm, and the Captain of the Huntress is much blamed by the passengers on board of the Portland, who were witnesses of the affair, and the Captain of the Portland on the other hand, is blamed by the passengers of the Huntress. Neither boat was much damaged. We cannot tell on which side the blame should lie.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Fall River Patriot, that on Sunday week, Mr. James Pierce, his wife, and son, (being his whole family) and three boys, started on a sailing excursion in the bay, in a small boat. Owing to carelessness or inexperience, the boat upset; the wife of Mr. Pierce, and his child, 7 years old, were drowned. The others were taken up by another boat that came to their assistance. Mr. Pierce died in the evening—his death caused by his exertion, fatigue, and a distressing sense of the awful calamity. He had resided in that place for eight or nine years, following the occupation of a hair dresser—was a native of East India, and his wife of Norway.

PIRACY AT HOME.—The New York Sun states that a daring outrage was committed on the Hudson river a few evenings since, on board the schr. Carroll, belonging to that city, and commanded by Capt. Michaels, of Newburg. The schr. was proceeding to the latter place, and when opposite Peekskill, the Captain was hailed by three men from the shore, who requested to be taken as passengers to Newburgh. The captain consented, but the men had no sooner boarded the vessel than they seized the captain and wrested from him the helm, and threatened that without instant submission he should be placed under the hatches. With no other force than a young man and a small boy, Capt. Michaels saw that the odds of strength was against him, and therefore attempted no further forcible resistance, but to retain $60 in money, which was then in his possession. This the unwelcome passengers attempted in vain to get.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER, O., JUNE 15, 1840.

Bro. Springer: Our third quarterly meeting closed the 18th of this inst. Several obtained the pearl of great price; three were added to the church. The seventh of this inst. we held a three day meeting at Bro. Claybaugh's; it was a refreshing season. This day we closed a protracted meeting in this place. Bro. Hunt from Union circuit, favored us with his labors. Six were added to the church, which makes upwards of fifty since conference.

JOHN GUEST, Sup. Lima Ct.

MORGAN, O., JUNE 22, 1840.

In reference to our church matters allow me so say that Bro. Brown was with us at our quarterly meeting in this place, referred to in my last on the 24th ultimo. Our meeting was a very good one, though nothing of a special character occurred. Two united with the church in this place at that time; and six have united at other places since. Making 26 that joined since conference, and the prospect is that more will unite soon. But politics seems to be the order of the day at present, and the excitement appears to not be very favorable to religious influence in some places, Yours, &c.

A. K. EARL.

BETHLEHEM, IA, JUNE 17, 1840.

Dear Brother: I request Bro. Flood to visit the town of Laporte on his tour to the north part of this State. Not knowing where a line would reach him, I take the liberty to address him thro' the Recorder. In the town of Laporte there is a small class, say ten or twelve members, who wish to be organized into a church. And there is a brother who wishes ordination, that he may be authorized to administer to the necessities of his brethren. It is presumable that a good circuit could be formed, at that place, if Bro. Flood would but pay them a visit. While he is in the Wabash country it would be but little out of his way to call and see those brethren. He can call on Bro. Oakes, in the town of Laporte, who will gladly receive him, and give the wanted information. I would be much gratified if those brethren could be attended to, as they have long desired it.

Before I close, I will remark, that our third quarterly meeting was held at this place the 4th Saturday and Sabbath in May. And though there was no special excitement, yet there was much good feeling and an addition of 2 respectable members. We feel encouraged to go on in the service of our Master, and in the cause of religious liberty. We have had a pleasant state of feeling in our town, for some months. Our Presbyterian brethren are very kind to us; we join in holding prayer and social meetings, and our confidence and good feeling appears to be mutual. Our old side brethren don't seem to be willing to encourage either of us. The result is, the increase of the confidence of the public in the first named, and the loss of confidence in the last.—I very much desire the increase of brotherly love and christian fellowship. My experience has taught me that as much depends on the exertion of the laity as the ministry. I am well satisfied that the reason of the decline of our church, in many places, is the want of piety on the part of the membership, and in some cases in the ministry. Would to God my brethren would see to this matter; they must not expect that all which is wanting is a talented preacher for success.—They must expect to work too. They must get in the spirit and act out religion; then God will bless and prosper them.

I have been much gratified in reading the communications of J. Smith and Joel Dalbey in your paper. They seem to breath the christian spirit. They differ but honestly. It is very pleasant to see brethren discussing differences of opinion in a proper spirit. May brotherly love continue.

I close by reiterating my best wishes for your prosperity in the cause of mutual rights, and subscribe myself,

Your unworthy brother,

THO. P. ARMSTRONG.

For the Wesetrn Recorder.

Bro. Springer: I am pleased to find so pacific and friendly a spirit manifested in the last communication of Bro. J. J. Amos, in your 38th number. I trust we shall close our little controversy in a very friendly manner. I felt mortified with the length of my former article, when it appeared in print. I wrote then in vindication, as I felt in duty bound, because I considered that our conference was unreasonably censured and abused. Had our brother in his reply, been so candid as to take back his groundless censures, which have been published by the Methodist Episcopal press to the four winds, to the injury of our cause, or had he acknowledged that he had acted hastily herein, I should have admired the magnanimity of the act, and I doubt not but you, sir, and your readers would have tho't more highly of him for it. But his mind was so engrossed with the importance of amending our system, we are led to conclude that he could not see (though so obvious to every body else) that there was need of "amendment" at home. I trust therefore that the Ohio Conference whom he has thus assailed will endeavor to bear with his rudeness,—and when he gets through with "amending our system," I trust he will find time to be more considerate.

Our brother still finds fault with the plan recommended by conference for raising the preachers' allowance, and gives his "applause" to those circuits which, like himself, treat it with inattention or contempt. Some would call this nullification,—but it is only a way he has of "amending our system." But, you must know, our brother has reasons for his opposition to this enactment of conference. 1st. He believes it *anti-scriptural*. This he stated before. But why not tell us with what scripture it comes in conflict? St. James' scripture, I suppose, with which he so generously rebuked the conference. 2d. "It is contrary to the ways of Methodism." *True, O King.* My good brother is right here. For the "ways of Methodism," particularly in our part of the Methodistic world, have generally been too lacking in energy for bringing to pass what the word of God as well as the Discipline requires. This movement betokens a waking up to bring something to pass. "3d. And not the least, because in 9th article of the constitution, it is made the prerogative of the General Conference to devise ways and means for raising funds," i. e. for the compensation of the Book Agent, Editor, &c. Therefore, you see, the Ohio Annual Conference transcended her prerogative in entering into measures of this kind.—What a pity she lost sight of the constitution Let us look at this document a moment with Bro. A. It is true that article 9 makes it the prerogative of the General Conference to fix the compensation of ministers, &c. But by article 7, Annual Conferences are vested with power, not only to "devise ways and means," if they choose, but to "*make rules and regulations* —to defray the expenses of the itinerant ministers, preachers and their families; to raise the amount of their salaries," &c.

Bro. A advises me to "quote scripture rightly or not attempt it." This is right. Thank you, brother. I trust I am always thankful to be corrected when wrong. And I have always thought that to misquote the word of God, is worse than to mangle the King's English. Well, I am as ready now as on the former occasion to go to the scripture with Bro. A. He charges me with quoting wrong, a specified passage. I plead, *not guilty*, and invite him "to the law and to the testimony." He refers you to Deuteronomy and to 1st Corinthians, from which we should conclude that he has read some considerable portion of the scriptures, but has not yet got through. When he gets as far along as 1st Timothy, 5th chapter 18th verse, he will find *verbatim et literatim* the passage which I quoted, thus: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." I feel sorry that our brother has thus committed himself, especially, seeing he has set about helping Mr. Campbell to abolish our creeds, for the purpose of taking *the word of God* for our all-sufficient standard and rule, &c. But I do not think hard of my brother for thus accusing me wrongfully. It is of a piece with his treatment to the Ohio Conference. You know it is said that when a man has the jaundice, the face of every body else looks green, but he cannot discover that his own is amiss.

Finally. I disavow a disposition in the above to utter any thing impertinent or uncalled for.—I write in a spirit of unabated friendship for my brother and old friend in Rush county. And I shall thank you, Mr. Editor, to alter my phraseology in any case where you see me departing from the words or the spirit of good nature or of grace. With the utmost good will to all, but especially to Bro. J. J. A., I remain,

A. H. BASSETT.

Utica, Indiana, June 20, 1840.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From G. D. Wilson, - - -	$2 00
" D. Crall for J. Mills, - -	2 00
" J. Wilson for J. Plowman two, and one for I. Day, - - -	3 00
" G. Clancy for R. Linsey and W. Ault, two each. - -	4 00
" J. Guest for U. McKinnon, J. Boyd and J. Weaver, two each, -	6 00
" A. H. Bassett for J. White, -	2 00
" A. K. Earl for F. Udell, - -	1 00
" W. W. Paul for G. Linson, W. Loveless, two each; and J. M. Burton 2,50—the 50, not paid.	6 50

LETTERS RECEIVED.

G. D. Wilson, A. S. Palmer, J. Wilson, 1 sub.; R. Boyd, D. Crall, J. Guest, G. Clancy, J. Clarke, T. Oliver, J. Dalbey, I. Edwards, W. Reeves, S. Bious, W. Burke, G. J. Aull, A. H. Bassett, O. F., A. K. Earl, E. Newton, W. W. Paul, T. Addis, Joseph Parke, J. M. Fulton and E. Sturman.

Samuel Bious, formerly of Wellsville, Ohio, informs us that he has removed to Paris, Pa., and that he had ordered his paper changed to the latter place, but that it came irregularly, &c. If he sent us such information, we never received it; we sent his paper regularly to Wellsville, and if any numbers came to him at Paris, they must have been forwarded by the Post Master of that place. It was the duty of the Post Master to have given us information of this removal. We now change the paper, as directed, to Paris; but as you have not given the county in which this office is situated, it is doubtful if it reaches you regularly.

A correspondent says, there was a letter addressed to us from Finley circuit, containing revival intelligence, that we did not notice. We have no recollection of any such letter. If we received it, and it were not published, it must have been mislaid by accident. We have so much to attend to that our memory does not serve us on all occasions.

Bro. Paul writes, "I am requested to say to you, that Mr. Nathan Timmons, formerly of Ross county, Ohio, enclosed two dollars to you for the Western Recorder, directed to Zanesville, some six or eight weeks ago; the paper not coming, he wrote a second, and directed as above," &c. We have received *neither* of the letters above alluded to.

We are satisfied from the explanation of Bro. A. H. Bassett, that there was nothing *intentionally* wrong in Joseph White, of Gratis, Ohio, to whom we lately referred, and regret that we mistook his case. He has remitted the pay for his paper from Indiana, whither he had gone.

The Post Master, at Amelia, Ohio, says:—Strange Hunt has removed, and does not take his paper. He owes us two dollars. If any of our agents should see him, we would be glad they would mention it to him. Will Bro. Crall, in his next, be so good as to tell us where he has gone.

The name of the superintendent of Miami circuit, Ohio Conference, was wrongly spelled in our 41st number, owing to our own inadvertence and probably to his practice of writing it in capitals. It should be Joseph Parke.

The Post Master at Cincinnati informs us that Francis Preston does not take his paper from the office. Will Bro. Barnes please let us know about the matter?

The $2 note, on the "Exchange Bank of Cincinnati," that we received of Wm. Reeves, for W. B. Miller, of New Caple, Pa., is spurious. We shall return it to him, either before or at conference.

The quarterly conference of Madison circuit concurs in the arrangement to establish a separate conference in Indiana; Bro. T. Hicklin disapproves. A. H. BASSETT, *Sec'y.*

May 30th, 1840.

The 4th quarterly meeting for Washington circuit will be held at the frame meeting house on Sugar creek, eight miles west of Washington, commencing on the second Saturday of August. Ministerial aid is respectfully solicited.

W. W. PAUL.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Oho, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Diamond, ten miles from Indiana town and county, Pennsylvania, to commence on the thirteenth day of August. It will be twenty-four miles from Blairsville, and 62 from Pittsburgh. Brothers Baldwin, Robinson, Shearer, Francis and Tipton, we hope, will not fail to be with us.

T. J. ADDIS, Sup. Clearfield ct.

LETTER remaining in the Post Office at Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1840.

Rev. George Hughes.

C. SPRINGER, P. M.

Meadow Farm, July 1, 1840.

Indiana Conference-Notice.

THE first session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is appointed to be held at LIBERTY MEETING HOUSE, (John Burton's) near Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, commencing *Thursday, October* 1st, 1840. Bro. JOSEPH SIMPSON is requested to preach the introductory sermon, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and Bro. ELIJAH COLLINS to serve as alternate.

As this is to be our first session, let us with the help of the Lord, endeavor to *begin right.* In view of this, the committee respectfully make these few suggestions. 1. Let our brethren assemble in the spirit of devout prayer, that the Divine blessing and approbation may attend our enterprize. 2. Let them be in attendance promptly at the commencement of the session. 3. Let each superintendent prepare accurate returns of the numbers in society, with the names of unstationed ministers and preachers, in the various circuits and missions. 4. Should any ministerial member be prevented from attending, let him not fail to address the conference by letter, as required by rule of discipline, and communicate all needful information.

N. B.—It will be recollected that each mission, having three or more societies, embracing not less than thirty members, is entitled to elect and send a delegate to the Annual Conference, provided the missionary is entitled to a seat in said conference.

H. P. BENNETT,
A. H. BASSETT,
T. P. ARMSTONG. } Committee.

July 1, 1840. [Meth. Prot. please copy.]

The Brother Jonathan.

EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WELD.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the World,

AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WILSON & COMPANY,

At 162, Nassau Street, N. York.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

UPON entering the second volume of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of their periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition is the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals; but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the Jonathan. New readers have been made, where, comparatively, few existed before, and the taste created for the elegant literature of the two hemispheres, carried into all parts of the country, and made accessible to all, has produced a demand for the Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources and emoluments, the publishers have aimed to give a commensurate increase to the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labors of the gentlemen whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonathan the services of *Isaac C. Pray, Jr.*, have been engaged; and his fine literary taste will also be exercised in the selection of things rare, new and worthy in the European literary mart. Selections from the cream of the foreign magazines will of course be continued.

MUSIC.—In the progress of improvement, a new feature has been added to the Brother Jonathan—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something in this way, new and pleasant—reference being had in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to recherche compositions, suited only to the scientific. A new font of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music.—This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before: to carry the same themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the farthest back woods, which delight the party in the city drawing-room. A simultaneous popularity will thus be enjoyed all over the country by such compositions as are adapted to the public taste, and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may suggest themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spared to make the Jonathan a welcome visiter to all sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of gratification. Other periodicals may be addressed to particular opinions—or to particular classes—Jonathan will wander free, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and strive, with all the aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circle: to give, in a word, a *Cyclopedia* of whatever may be desirable in a literary magazine, and weekly newspaper. He appeal to the past for vouchers of what he can do—and what he *can*, he *will*.

TERMS—*Three dollars a year, in advance.*—For *Five Dollars* two copes of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years. In no case will the paper be sent out of the city unless paid for in advance.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed, *postage paid*, to

WILSON & COMPANY,
No. 162, Nassau street, New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Let an Elder that rules well be counted worthy of double honor, especially those who labor in word and doctrine.

1 *Tim v.* 17.

This passage of sacred writ is a part of the special instructions given by St. Paul to his son in the gospel, relative to his duty and manner of performing that duty, as a young minister, toward the aged and the young, both male and female, and is certainly as binding on young ministers now, as it was on Timothy. It has struck my mind frequently, with great force, and caused painful sensations on seeing it violated by improper deportment, by young preachers toward age and office. I would, therefore, drop a few remarks on this important subject, praying that God may bless them to the reformation of those who appear to have overlooked the instructions of the inspired Apostle.

There appears to be two grades of elders referred to in the text. First, Elders. 2d. Elders who labor in word and doctrine. Both are to be counted worthy of double honor; the latter more especially. In verse 1st: rebuke not an elder, but entreat him as a FATHER, and the younger men as brethren, &c. Now, is it not plain, that if any youth treats an elder disrespectfully in word or action, that he is guilty of violating the command of the Holy Ghost? Honor thy father, &c., entreat him as a father.

Notwithstanding we have these plain precepts, how often have we seen young ministers treat old, gray headed elders with disrespect; yes, with shame we speak it. Puffed up with conceit of his own talents, we have heard one on the same day, and in the same pulpit, call in question, doctrines advanced by one of the ablest divines in the nation, and oldest ministers now living. We have also seen very improper deportment in our general councils as well as in private circles. Now, all this proves, that they have been very poorly brought up and are destitute of the common politeness of the idolatrous and superstitious Egyptians, near 3 thousand years ago. We are informed by Rollin, that "a very great respect was paid to old age. The young on the approach of the aged, rose in respect for them, and on every occasion resigned to them the most honorable seat. The Spartans borrowed this law from the Egyptians." 1st Vol. R's. An. History.

Now, shall we, who live in an enlightened land, with the plain precepts contained in the Bible, be excelled by the Pagan world? We must be plain on this subject, and say, without fear of refutation, that any minister of minor age, who treats the old with disrespect in any way, in public or private, must be destitute of one of the most essential qualifications for a minister of the meek and lowly Jesus, that is, HUMILITY. O! how odious is the sight, both to God, Angels and men—a proud, self-conceited preacher in the holy desk. O! that they would consider that one precept or command from the Lord, is as binding as another, and that when we teach that men should not steal, that we ourselves should not commit sacrilege.

We would not be understood to mean that young men ought to be gagged, either in private or public; but that when giving their opinion on any subject, they should do it with due deference and respect to the aged, as though they were addressing their affectionate father after the flesh, and had on their mind the precepts, rebuke not an elder, count them worthy of double honor; and also, the first commandment with promise, honor thy father, &c., and speak as though they wished to gain knowledge, rather than communicate it.

We will just add, that any who are destitute of this spirit, give evidence that if they have ever been taught due reverence toward their natural parents, that they have not practised the lesson, and ought to pray to God daily, to give them that most essential grace, HUMILITY.

PAUL.

June 6, 1840.

JOHN SCOTT AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF PLEASANT HILL CIRCUIT.

Bro. Springer: Circumstances, not necessary to mention, prevented my receiving the 38th number of the Recorder until after the issue of the 40th. In looking over them I find a communication over the signature of "*John Scott, of Winding Ridge, Ohio,*" which requires a few words in reply. It cannot be expected, however, that I shall follow all the *windings* of this production; but will content myself by noticing a few particulars.

But, before we enter on Bro. Scott's epistle, we will inform the brother how we come to sign our name in the manner we have done to those resolutions.—When they had passed the conference our recording steward concluded, being delegate, to carry them to conference and hand them to the editor; but as they had not appeared in the Recorder, it was thought by some they had been mislaid by some means, and at the suggestion of some of the friends of the resolutions, we sent a copy, as they passed the conference, signing our name in full.

But to the communication. The Bro. says, whatever can be done in opposition to slavery, short of breaking down the governments of the church and the country, he is willing to do. Thus far, we are one in sentiment. But says he, when measures are resorted to by brethren so ultra in their character and tendency as to leave us no government at all, he feels himself brought all up standing in the opposition. Well, we will try and lay the brother again. 1st. He begs the question in dispute; he takes for granted the very thing he ought to have proven. Why not show us wherein our resolutions would destroy all government? Come brother Scott, recollect we want more than mere assertion to sustain so grave a charge. I might say the crow was white but that would not make it so. Again.

The brother thinks we blundered egregiously by passing resolutions in a quarterly conference, on the subject of slavery, when the General Conference only left that subject with the people in their primary assemblies and Annual Conferences, and then argues that a quarterly conference is not a primary assembly, therefore we have transcended the bounds prescribed by the General Conference. Now, if we understand the brother's plan of doing business, he would have us right into popery or something like it, that is, the General Conference must tell the people and the quarterly conference what they shall and what they shall not pass resolutions on. Now, sir, we have yet to learn that the General Conference has the power to set itself up as a *dictator* in any such matter. If we know any thing about the government of the Methodist Protestant Church (and we think we do, although brother S. thinks we are scarce of brains,) it is this, a missionary commences his labors, organises a society, that society elects its own leader, another society is organized and they elect their leader, and so on, till a circuit is organized, and should these societies erect meeting houses, they elect their trustees, the quarterly conference is then composed of leaders and trustees with the ministers, preachers and exhorters; the quarterly conference thus composed then elects circuit stewards. Now, if this is not *one* of the primary assemblies of the people, we must confess it is hard to get one in our church. Does the brother contend that *all* the members in a circuit or Annual Conference must assemble in one place as a primary assembly, before they have a *right* to give their opinion on the moral character of slavery? Such a meeting is altogether impracticable and out of the ordinary way of doing business. One of the beauties of our economy consists in the people electing their own leaders, trustees, stewards, &c., and when elected, the people can tell them what they wish them to do, and when they want to speak out against slavery or any other evil, all they have to do, is to inform their leader, stewards, trustees, &c., either by petition or otherwise, and if their leaders, stewards, &c., will not do as they are requested, the membership can change them and thus have their wishes complied with. The quarterly conference, in turn, instructs her representative to the Annual Conference, and the Annual Conference her delegates to the General Conference, and we contend every delegate is bound to obey; *Provided*, the instructions are in accordance with the morality of the holy scriptures.

So, we think, brother Scott has placed the cart before the horse with a witness, and we think, moreover, that Bro. Scott puts rather low an estimate on the intelligence of a quarterly conference, when he says they are so apt to be *controlled* by ministerial influence, or that of a *hard skull* official member. The fact is, the report of the committee on slavery, making the system of American slavery a moral evil, was laid on the table, principally on the ground, that the people of the free States did not believe slave-holding to be a moral evil, and all that we wish is, that the members of the Methodist Protestant Church in the free States or elsewhere, would tell their next Gen'l. Conference, that they do believe it is a moral evil. And then, when the General Conference makes it a moral evil, our Discipline forbids it. The brother approves of the 1st. resolution, and also of the 2d, provided it was a little tighter worded. Now, admit the second, and we cannot see how the brother can find fault with the others; either slavery is a moral evil, or it is not. If it is not, why did not the brother show wherein it is consistent with the morality of the holy scriptures? If it is a moral evil, why keep it in the church? But, if we understand the brother, he admits slave-holding to be a moral evil, and yet, he is brought all up standing in the opposition against the 4th resolution, and as the brother has given a false quotation, we will give the resolution entire:

4th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference, the holding church fellowship and communion with those who *barter the image of God and the souls for whom Christ died for money*, is a great evil, and one which it is our duty, both as a church and as individuals to abandon.

Now, the conduct disclosed in the foregoing resolution, is a moral evil, or it is not; if any one says it is not, we defy them to prove that moral evil exists in our world. What, has it come to this, that brother John Scott believes that a brother in the M. P. Church, or any other, may enter the dwelling of a poor man, take his wife and drag her away from the embraces of her husband and sell her to another man, and if she refuses, uncover her body and apply the lash until the ground is sometimes reddened with her blood? Does brother Scott really believe that such a man ought to be in fellowship in the M. P. Church, or any other? Is he to be called an honest man in the sight of God and the church, who compels others to labor all their lives long, and yet, give them naught for their work? Can that man be tho't worthy of church fellowship who sells parents from children and children from parents, who sells husbands and wives apart (contrary to God's command) for money? If we understand brother Scott, this is his theory, for he says, we call on a division of the M. P. Church when we say, they ought to repent and abandon this evil, and if they will not repent and put away this abomination, we cannot fellowship them. This is the sum and substance of the whole matter.

But, oh, alas! alas! this brother would have us believe, that unless we fellowship those who make merchandise of God's image, the church will go to sticks and the fragments be scattered to the four winds of heaven, that other churches will follow in the wake of our waters and then the union will be desolved, J. Cary and his quarterly conference shouting on, on brethren, to the very last. Yes, and the only wonder is, that brother S. did not add, in conclusion, that then the sky would fall, which he might have done with about as much propriety, and all this because we do what God and our own discipline commands. God says, have no fellowship with the unfruitful workers of darkness, but rather reprove them; and our Discipline says, it is the duty of the ministers and members in the church, to maintain godliness and oppose all moral evil: A. 15th. Now, we are no little surprised that any bother in possession of as much brains as Bro. Scott would have us believe he is, should beg the question in such a manner. I might say that brother Scott was a wiser man than Solomon, and much better skilled in moral science than all the men that had ever lived on our globe, but all this would not make it true. So, neither will the assertion of brother Scott establish his doctrine without either argument or testimony. We do not believe that the M. P. Church would be driven to fragments and scattered as the brother supposes, because we wish to put slavery out of her pale. What, can it be possible, that the men who contended so manfully for the liberty of speech and the press in 1828, and who, rather than surrender either in the least degree, suffered themselves to be expelled from the M. E. Church while others withdrew, in order to form the M. P. Church, where liberty might reign! Can it be possible, that these are the very men that would blow up this Equal Rights, this republican principled Methodist Protestant Church, rather than cease making slaves of their brethren? Strange inconsistency, to organize a church on equal rights and then take away, not only the liberty of speech and the press, but all others, even the right of a man, either to himself, or his wife, or his children, and because we wish those rights which God has given, and of which, they have been robbed, restored. Why, forsooth, then we will rend the church in fragments and scatter it to the winds. No, sir, it cannot be possible the M.P.Church is not quite so inconsistent as brother S. would have us believe. Come, come, brother Scott, no more of your scare crows. Why, only think what a spectacle we would present to the world, after talking so loud and long about equal rights, &c., and then destroy the church because we cannot get liberty for the church to barter the image of God and the souls for whom Christ died for money. Away with such nonsense.

The 7th resolution Bro. S. thinks arrays the Church against the State, and very significantly asks, what if the State should array itself against the Church, would not the weakest go to the wall? and concludes the paragraph by saying in matters like these it is an utter scandal to act without brains; men must pay attention to the consequences of action unless they mean to renounce all claim to intelligence. Well, the same bible commands me to remember those in bonds as bound with them, also says, render not evil for evil, neither railing for railing. If Bro. Scott has got so much more brains and intelligence than his neighbors, we hope he will make better use of them in future then to justify the continuance of men and women slaves in the charge. I would just inform the brother, however, that it is our duty to do as God commands, and it is His perogative to take care of consequences. I must say my heart and soul is pained to hear men professing christianity, much less one occupying the station I understand Bro. Scott does, should advance the doctrine contained in the quotation. The doctrine is this, because we request all our brethren to unite with us in bearing their solemn and decided testimony against American slavery, and to adopt efficient measures for the entire banishment of it from the church, we have arrayed the Church against the State.—Now, Bro. Scott, has it come to this, that because wicked men hold slaves, and barter them for gold and silver, and sometimes for horses, hogs and cattle, and the State upholds them in so doing, that we must do so in the Church? or must we wait for the State to take the lead of the Church in morality, in order to avoid the charge of arraying the Church against the State? When did we ever read of the State being more holy than the Church? Does not Bro. Scott know that the church is the salt of the earth? Does he not know that the church ought to take the lead in all moral reforms? Does he not know that the church was instituted to do away moral evil? and this is not all, the brother's doctrine denies the over-ruling providence of God, because he says we must look at consequences, as much as to say to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, Oh! Lord, it will not do to act as you command, because the consequences will be thus and so. When did the brother ever read of God permitting Church or Nation to be punished for doing justly and loving mercy? but on the contrary, have not all Churches and Nations that have suffered been punished in this way for their cruelty and oppression? According to the brother's doctrine, Daniel did very wrong because did not obey the State, so with the three Hebrews, so with Paul and Silas, with all the apostles and martyrs and Martin Luther, with almost all reformers. The Lord pity us, if Bro. S.'s doctrine be true, we have almost all been doing wrong. But, thank the good Lord, the doctrine is not true. Strange that Bro. Scott should forget that the Lord reigns, and if we do His commandments He can over-rule every thing right. We wish to be fairly understood, we must obey God rather than man. God says, as ye would that man should do unto you do you even so unto them. Now, if I and my wife and children were in slavery I should wish all men to do all they could do to secure our freedom; I should wish the ministers and members of the church to take the matter up, and tell our masters if they do not break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, they could not be in church fellowship. I should then be glad if the State Legislatures would take up the matter and repeal the law by which we were held slaves. Now, as a member of the church of Christ, it is my duty to do all in my power to have this abomination put out of the church, and as God in His providence has placed in us a church where our voice can be heard through her councils, a tremendous responsibility is ours, and who can think under such circumstances of taking sides with the oppressor?

But the brother says we cannot reach the conscience of the slaveholder either by verbal or written arguments, all this is hopeless. If this be the case, how does the brother expect to work good to all classes and colors in our country?—Indeed, I cannot see how the conscience of any wicked man can be reached so long as you tell him he is good enough to be admitted to communion at the Lord's table. Who would ever think of repenting under such preaching as this? But this is not so,—*we can reach their conscience*, as hundreds of them can testify. Read Dr. Bresbine's letter, late of South Carolina, now Cincinnati, with scores of others I might name. Bad as we think the slaveholders are, we will not believe them as bad as Bro. Scott says they are. But the brother says it is a political hobby, and therefore calls on the church to surrender the whole matter to the civil citizens. Now, does the brother really expect the civil citizens to purify the church of Christ? It would seem so from his epistle. Well, we have not so learned Christ. It does seem strange that men of intelligence should blunder so egregiously. What, sir, not put slavery out of the church till after the State has compelled us by law! strange, indeed.—Now, bro. Scott, here is the whole matter, as members of the church it is our duty to use our influence to put slavery out of the church. But you say, if we do we only multiply voters and petitioners.—Well, suppose we admit it, must we therefore cease our exertion in the church least the civil citizen should finely put slavery out of the State? Must we not discuss the subject of slavery in ecclesiastical councils least some one might be lead to believe that slavery was wrong in the State as well as the Church.

For my part, I have been no little surprised to hear men advocate the doctrine that whenever any subject on which the church had formerly acted became in any manner connected with politics, then the church must surrender the whole matter to the politician, or if she does not, the mad dog cry of political hobby must be raised against her, just as though a man must serve the Lord in the church, and then the devil in politics. What inconsistency would an individual manifest, that would strive to put down a moral evil in the church, and pray God to hasten the time when vice and immorality may be banished from our world, and then rise from his knees and go and vote for a Congressman or a representative in the State Legislature, when they know at the same time that that individual will frame mischief by law. Therefore, as a christian, it is my duty to espouse no principle but what is in accordance with the bible, and then it is my duty to carry that principle with me wherever I go.—Who ever thought that because he voted to put slavery out of the State, that he was disqualified to vote that slavery should go out of the Church also?

As for the brother's dislikes, I dislike them as much as he does, and one more to the back of them. I don't like to see the church of Christ slumbering in the adulterous bed of *slaveholding*.

One item more and we are done: the brother says the Union will be dissolved, and pray, who will dissolve it, certainly not the abolitionists? they do not wish it dissolved. If it should be attempted, it must be by the slaveholders and their emisaries. Well, what will they dissolve it for? why to keep the people from talking about slavery. Now, will this accomplish the object? We shall see. One great object of the slaveholders has been to keep down discussion, and prevent pamphlets going south, least the middling class should be converted, and then they would be for having their laws repealed. Now, a proposition to dissolve the Union would set the people all talking. Why, McDuffy, J. C. Calhoun, and all you big folks at Washington city, what are going to dissolve the Union for? Why, to keep the abolitionists from talking about slavery. Why, what are they saying?—They are saying slavery is wrong, that it is wicked to buy and sell as we do.—This would lead to an universal discussion throughout the South, and therefore do the very thing the abolitionist wish—Investigation, honest and candid, is all that is wanting to upset slavery. Again, according to our constitution, should a slave escape from his master to a free State, all the master has to do is to prove property, pay charges and take him away, but the moment the Union is dissolved every slave who crosses the line to a free State is as free as though he had stepped on British soil. Again, according to the United States constitution should the slaves rise in insurrection, we of the free States are bound to bid our families farewell, shoulder our muskets & march south to fight the insurgent slaves, but the very moment the South sets up for themselves, no man is bound to move one step in this matter. Again, should the South secede from the Union, all a foreign enemy would have to do would be to land a small fleet on the southern coast, with plenty of arms and ammunition and proclaim liberty to every slave that would join the standard, and the South could not stand. Yes, Bro S., we have no doubt but the small island of Hati could take the South in six months if she was cut off from all protection from the North. Now, does Bro. Scott or any sane man believe that the people of the South are so foolish as to throw away all these bulwarks and safeguards, which the present constitution throws round them? No, sir, they are not such fools, and all this talk about dissolving the Union, &c. is only to carry their point by *threats* when they fail in argument; we do not believe they have any more notion of dissolving the Union then I have of cutting off my head, because the former would be as sure death to them as the latter would to me. The whole matter is too much like a spoiled child, who says, mammy, give me such and such a thing, or if you do not I will kill myself, or like we farmers sometimes do, when the crows get to pulling up the corn, we get an old pair of pantaloons, with an old coat and hat, stuff them with straw, set them up in the field and make the poor crows believe if they come near they are a gone case, whereas if they knew there is not the least danger, and it is not a little amusing to see some men as fraid of the slaveholders' scare crow as the crows are of ours.

Upon a review of the whole matter, we think Bro. Scott has not examined the matter fully, or he would not have written in the manner he has done, and we would be very happy to have an interview with him, either in a private conversation or *oral discussion*, and in order that he may know where to find me, either personally or by letter, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully,

JOHN CAREY, JR.

Levina Farm, Guern., O., June 12, 1840.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—We have before us a copy of the Report made to Congress on the 28th ultimo, by the post office committee. It states that the present revenue of the Department is barely sufficient to cover its expenditures; and recommends that farther action upon all petitions for the establishment of additional post-roads, be postponed till the next session of Congress. The whole number of post offices on the 1st of May, 1840, was 13 376.—The annexed schedule exhibits the relative means and condition of the Department at the beginning and end of a period of four years, as shown by the official reports, were as follows, viz:

	July 1, 1835.	July 1, '39.
Revenue for one year,	$2,993,556	$4,476,638
M's of road cov'd by service	112,744	132,999
M's of an'l. mail trans.	25,869,486	34,496,878
Cost of Mail trans.	$1,857,773	$3,194,391
Post offices supplied,	10,776	12,780

The increase of the revenue of the Department has been as follows:

For the year ending 1st July,	1836	$385,180
" " "	1837	721,868
" " "	1838	134,472
" " "	1839	242,536

Including certain suspended allowances since paid.—*Com. Journal.*

GOODS NEWS FROM LOWELL.—We learn from the Lowell Courier, that five hundred and one Irishmen in Lowell, signed the Temperance Pledge on Saturday last, under the preaching of Rev. James T. McDermott, of that city. Nearly two hundred applicants were compelled to defer signing till next Sabbath.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried MR. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 1[illegible] Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

NOTICE.—A. W. HOSMER is no longer acknowledged as our agent for the *Rose of the Valley* and *Western Farmer;* and the public is hereby cautioned against subscribing to him for either of those publications, until he gives a satisfactory explanation of his treatment toward us or the reason why *he has not remitted the money* due this office, according to instructions.

Note.—Should Mr. Hosmer give us *immediately*, the explanation which his conduct calls for we pledge ourselves to place him in a better light before the public than this notice will leave him.

G. G. MOORE.

Cincinnati, May, 1840.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 150 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHRISTIAN REVIEW

THE subscriber respectfully submits to public consideration, the following plan of a new periodical:

I. Its title—*The Christian Review.*

II. Its object—*The advancement of Christianity.*

III. Its matter—1. *Sketches*—
1. Of Bible Christianity.
2. Of Christian Churches.
3. Of Benevolent Institutions.
4. Of Scientific Institutions.
5. Of the Arts.
2. Historical and Geographical Illustration.
3. Biographical Notices of the Wise and Good.
4. Reviews of Standard and Popular Literature.
5. Observations on the Affairs of the Nation and the World.
6. Current Intelligence—Poetry, &c. &c.

IV. Its means—1. A choice circle of Correspondents, qualified—by various and ample personal accomplishments, and by their social connexions and distinctions,—to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications.

2. A selection of the permanent and transient organs of all the interests and institutions enumerated,—both English and American, as far as practical.

V. *Its Terms.*—One number to be published every month, beginning with July, in large quarto style, in the neatest style of the art, enclosed in a cover, well directed and punctually mailed.—*Price*, a single copy—$1.25 per annum. For any number over five copies, $1 each per annum. Payment must be made in advance.

With this brief outline of his scheme, the subscriber commits it to his friends and the public for such encouragement as they may see proper to extend. Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstore of Mr. J. Whetham, Chesnut street, above Sixth, or at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley—or at the residence of the Editor, No. 10 Sergeant street.

THOMAS H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1840.

The subscribers to "The Methodist Protestant Letter Press" will be supplied with the new publication, by which that is to be superseded. If however, any of them shall wish to decline the new work,—when the first number shall reach them, let them duly mark and return it. If they do not return it, they will be regarded as subscribers and expected to remit the subscription price at once. The Agents of the "Letter Press" are requested to aid in securing an extensive circulation for the "Review." It is desirable that the names of subscribers be forwarded immediately.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
O DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1840. Number 46.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

MMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Editor: My friend, J. Smith, of Sugar Ohio, complains, in your 41st number, ve perverted him, &c.; and to prove it, om my last, as follows: "My only object g on the slavery question at the first, was my testimony against it; in this my mith thought me imprudent, and, there- ceeded to administer his fatherly correc- On this, he says, in substance, "the rence is," that he opposed me in bearing ing my testimony against slavery; and tes from his first letter, but takes good top just where he thinks it best calcu- clear himself and fix a censure upon his t. Why did he not quote the following? *ll doubtless, some day, regret such impru-*

This is the very next sentence to ve given the reader an opportunity of for himself. The word *imprudent* was d to mean just what the word "*impru-* does in the above quotation; the man- not the act of recording my testimony, owever, if a different impression was made mind of the reader, I am happy to cor-

gentleman seems somewhat disappointed; ought it would not be necessary for *him* any thing more on the subject of our n." Well, it is certainly very strange, that one effort of his *mighty* pen, did his opponent to silence, forever! But, , strange things often occur.

nsiders the reasons assigned in my last meeting his main difficulty before, "ra- ghable, than otherwise," and a "great of charity," &c. Well, the side of char- to be preferred to that of injustice. But is it such a stretch of charity? I wish the nere, to remember, that I have in no e, avowed nor attempted the defence of d political party of which he speaks. I tended that slavery is a moral and a poli- il,—that it ought to be abolished, and is the duty of all, to use all just and means for its final extermination; but no instance dictated measures, farther ree and thorough discussion of it in all ings and tendencies. And yet, he thinks , "laughable" and a "great stretch of " &c., that I did not, from the first, un- d him as having charged me with trying up a third political party, &c.; in a word, did not, from the first, understand him to te to me, principles which I had not avow- assumed to defend.

, sir, it appears to me, the gentleman has tely lost himself. He set out very graci- o rebuke the imprudence of certain min- and to show them in what way they had to oppose slavery, &c., and proceeded with issions until not a particle of ground was which to rest his feet; and then, forsooth, rowning man grasping for a straw, flies to l action in churches, and very gravely in- , this is the point at issue! I ask, where contended for a third political party, and l action in churches? Why, sir, it can- shown other than by a most unrighteous g of my language; and to this means he e to resort, should he attempt to prove l his eloquence, therefore, about political in churches, has no more to do with any have avowed, than it has with his admis- at "slavery is a moral offence."

y last, I assured the gentleman that I ined nothing new on this subject, and myself to prove it; but at this, he became dignant, and flies to his newly invented uge, "political action in churches," &c. y this kind of *quibbling*, he has driven me conclusion, that from the first, he has ntentionally misrepresented me, or is so *ith prejudice* against abolition, that it is cessary for him to hear a word said in op- a to slavery, to enable him to jump at the ion, that a third political party is meant. s it come to this, Mr. Editor, that in our testimony against slavery, we must manifest our abhorrence of abolition, or se be charged with striving to get up a olitical party, of contending for political in churches, and of using the pulpit and ligious press to promote the election of fficers? Verily, this is a strange state of ! Indeed, sir, it appears to me, the way rn conservatives try to sustain themselves r opposition to slavery and abolition, "*is ry complimentary to their heads or their one or the other.*" I have thought, al we might all unite in our opposition to sla- pon general principles, each operating in a way, according to his best convictions t, for its final overthrow. As for a third al party and political action in churches, s far from being convinced of their propri- J. Smith, himself; and I will say farther, vast majority of the most influential abo- sts are decidedly opposed to the third al party. It is right to detect and expose thers wrongs; yet it does appear to me, ll this contention and flouncing about on measures and abolition movements, too much like leaving a drowning man to le and perish in the waters, while those on are very gravely and benevolently engaged ussing the easiest method of getting him Let all who believe that slavery is wrong, work, in the fear of God, to remove it, and by their works, whose measures are most nd efficient.

discussing his main question, I had no ref- to the opinions of any party, whatever entiments there maintained, are my own, believe them. Nor do I consider his remarks tation. He wishes to make it appear, y second argument would lead to a union of Church and State; as well might he arrive at the same conclusion, from the fact, that both Church and State oppose swearing, gambling, duelling, &c. Come, my friend, quiet your fears. Your conflict is with "phantoms" of your own imagination. I do assure you, that I am as much opposed to a union of Church and State as your *worthy* self.

His apology, with regard to the expression, "Turn him out to beat the bush," &c., is so disingenuous, as to be almost unworthy of serious notice. Such *twisting* is but an effort to make the impression, that I am not willing to take common fare with my brethren. I feel confident, however, that an examination of the past, and I trust, the conduct of my future life, will prove all such insinuations utterly unworthy of confidence and meriting the unqualified censure of all upright and honorable minds. I am afraid, my dear sir, that instead of your being actuated by a benevolent regard for my usefulness, the truth is—just the contrary.

As for the epithet "Agitator," it is but "real political trickery," when one's craft is in danger, to fix some offensive epithet upon an opponent, and raise the shout, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" &c. And just so, we are met by northern conservatives. They raise the shout, agitate! agitate!! He is an "AGITATOR!!"—He wants to get up a third political party! He is even contending for political action in church, and will be likely to unite Church and State, &c., &c!!! This pitiful conduct may do for the present to excite prejudice against a good cause and thereby prevent an impartial hearing for a time, but in the view of all thinking and judicious men will re-act with more than redoubled force against the cause requiring it.

In conclusion, I repeat that all for which I have contended, both as to the evil of slavery and the right to discuss it, has been admitted on the part of J. Smith. The only matter at issue now, is the propriety of discussing the slavery question in the Recorder. Hence, the reader will perceive, whether my mind, or that of my friend, has been beclouded with a dense "fog." He has attributed principles to me which I had not avowed, and then very gravely employed himself in demonstrating their absurdity.—Sure, this is quite an exhibition of the philanthrophy and greatness of our Sugar Grove friend! As for the charge of pressing this discussion into the columns of the Recorder, it is, to say the least of it—*unjust*. If he wishes to show that the Recorder should not permit the discussion of slavery in its columns, let him call the Annual Conference to account, for having the temerity to pledge itself to sustain a periodical, one object of which was to be the discussion of the slavery question.

Did not the friends of a western periodical, urge its establishment on the ground, that the Church Paper was pledged to silence on this subject? And are we to be considered intruders simply for carrying out the original objects of the paper? If I am an agitator, I am in company with all who voted to sustain the Recorder.

Yours, truly, &c.,
JOEL DALBEY, JR.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

THE CHURCH—ABOLITION—POLITICS.

Mr. Editor:—Suppose a band of robbers had secured to themselves a fortress and by means of its protection, were enabled to carry on their depredations upon society, in greater security and with greater success, and suppose some well disposed citizens were in a legal manner, and in the discharge of duty, to beseige the fort in view of its demolition, would not those who attacked the beseiging party, whether from within, or without the fortress, be justly regarded as doing so, for the purpose of defending it? Those also, who discountenanced and embarrassed in every possible way the efforts of the attacking party, though they make no forcible or violent opposition, should *they* not too also be regarded as the friends of the robbers? their conduct bearing witness, even though they should reiterate the proclamation, "I am as much opposed to the practice as any body, but * * * *!!"—Why do men attack abolition, and by every possible device, obstruct its progress, if they are not really the friends of slavery? Why, but to preserve slavery, or secure the favor or patronage of slaveholders?

Suppose the question, whether the advocates of slavery, or the advocates of abolition are right, to be undecided; there can be no question as to the egregious inconsistency of the man who attempts to oppose both. With just as much show of consistency may a man contend, that any two moral opposites are both right, or both wrong, as that slavery and its abolition are both wrong. But those who place themselves in this ridiculous attitude, generally manifest their opposition to slavery by 'soft words,' and their opposition to abolition by heaping approbious epithets upon its advocates and urging false charges against them, and very frequently by violent brute force. Now, when men, who profess to see, and to abhor the wickedness of slavery, and at the same time manifest great zeal against its discussion, and great solicitude that ministers and the press should be silent in relation to it, and upon every introduction of the subject, raise a blustering ado about 'imprudence,' 'intermedling,' &c., charity is compelled to conclude that they are wofully blinded by prejudice, or else give up that they are so corrupt in principle as to volunteer their hypocritical advocacy of human oppression! It is not my object to enter upon the inquiry in this communication, what is slavery? or to describe the exceeding turpitude there is in the crime of reducing 'Gods image' into a 'chattel personal,' so much as to maintain, what I understand to be the duty of ministers and of churches in relation to the subject.

1. I believe that no sensible man has, and no honest man can, urge as an objection to the investigation of this subject, its small importance. Some of your correspondents have raised objections to its discussion in the Recorder, and to ministers having any participation in the anti-slavery enterprize, and between you, Mr. Editor, and those correspondents, there seems to be an agreement of sentiment, and whatever effect they may succeed in producing by the sophistical and ridiculous objection of "meddling with politics," "indiscretion," &c. they will never succeed with the objection, that it is a subject of minor importance. True, "the neglect of paramount duties," has been indicated in the Recorder as a charge against those who have publicly taken part with the oppressed, but it was a slanderous insinuation, without either specification or evidence.

There is perhaps no evil more frequently denounced in the word of God or threatened with sorer or more certain punishment than the oppressions of slavery. Against it God has revealed his wrath from heaven, in flaming colors; and the history of every slaveholding nation, is but an illustration of the Divine forbearance and the unfailing truth of Divine revelation. The abolition of slavery, or in other words, the immediate repentance and reformation from this crying evil, is as fully and plainly taught in the Bible, and with as powerful sanctions as any other christian doctrine. Slavery being an admitted evil, its *immediate* abandonment, is as plain and important a doctrine as regeneration, sanctification or future rewards and punishments. A doctrine which operates to disenthral millions—to raise them from the deepest degradation and impart to all the 'key of knowledge' and the 'word of life;'—to bring three million of the most destitute and benighted heathen, in our midst, to the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization, christianity and eternal life, is certainly one of solemn magnitude, which it becomes the church and all her ministers, by every appropriate means, to urge upon the understanding and consciences of the community. I have heard preachers speak contemptuously of abolition and declare their want of interest in the subject, but it has only demonstrated to my mind, their own want of sympathy for human wo and their deficiency in moral sense.

2. Is the church to be indifferent, the religious press muzzled and ministers silent on this subject? Are they to declaim against all other species of wickedness and urge instant reformation, but barter for popular favor an indulgence in this heinous crime.

"Scorn my tongue such guilty silence."

Had the church kept herself unstained from this crime, and had the proper christian means, been always faithfully used for its prevention in this country, the evil would not have obtained its present hideous growth and alarming maturity. And so long as ministers and the religious press connive at the practice, and christians engage in it, and christian churches sanction it and sanctify it at their alters, the iniquity will abound, bringing ruin on the country,—a ruin which even now slumbereth not. It is worthy of our remark, that the Prophets and Apostles, were sent to bear their testimony against legalized, popular and national sins, and *their* example in this respect, when taken in connection with the binding force of the many plain precepts, furnished in the word of God on this subject, makes it most certainly and clearly, the *special* duty of the church, her ministers and her periodicals, to proclaim an unequivocal testimony against this evil,—to wash them from all its polutions. and urge upon all concerned in it, immediate reformation, and most fervently deprecate the threatened judgments of Almighty God. But alas! few are willing to imitate their example, or obey the Divine precepts in declaring the whole council of God. It is very seldom, indeed, that any popular vice is now declared against by the church, or her ministers; and when an instance occurs of a man risking the bold discharge of plain duty, in relation to slavery, the cry of 'imprudence,' 'indiscretion,' &c. is echoed back from Sugar Grove to Meadow Farm; the Recorder carries it out through the land with reiterated effort to fix the impression that the man is "an agitator" or has some "political design."

If the organ of the Western Conferences, is compelled into criminal silence on this subject, or, the weight of its influence is made to bear against the righteous principles of the gospel, when it is attempted to apply them to slavery, it will afford evidence of the lamentable fact that the Methodist Protestant Church notwithstanding all her boasting of 'mutual rights,' and all her thunders against priestly proscription and ecclesiastical tyranny, is herself the willing and abject slave of a corrupt public sentiment.

3. As to the political bearings and connections of the abolition question; it is manifestly true, that it is a *political* as well as a *religious* enterprize. Slavery like all other crimes, must be abolished by political as well as by religious action: and I hold it to be indisputably right, and a plain duty for every christian and citizen to exercise political as well as moral action, to suppress wickedness and establish justice and righteousness in the land. Besides every kind of moral or religious agency in the world, must necessarily have some kind of political influence, or bearing: must therefore every kind of benevolent enterprize be abandoned, because of this necessary tendency: must slavery, with all its horrid host of attendant evils, be suffered to exist unheeded and unchecked, because opposition to it may assume a political aspect? must christian duty be neglected and sin be unrebuked, and the commandments of God violated, because obedience may effect a political party by influencing the polls? are men really in their senses, when they insist on such ridiculous absurdities?

Every kind of political means are resorted to, for the support of slavery and to prevent its abolition; and yet the friends of the latter, cannot use the same means to counteract this corruption, without bringing on themselves, the charge, of "mingling politics and religion."—The right of suffrage, is an important trust committed unto us, by Providence for good and not for evil, and no better motive can influence any man, to the conscientious exercise of this right, for good, at the polls, than the overthrow of slavery. It is urged that "when the anti-slavery society was organized, it proposed to procure the abolition of slavery, by moral reasoning, AND ASKED THE CHURCH TO CO-OPERATE WITH IT FOR THIS OBJECT!" but now "having passed a resolution to question candidates at elections, and vote for none but abolitionists," and "a distinct political organization being on the way;" therefore "the church should not act in her official organs upon the subject." (See Recorder, June 3d, 1840.) Strange logic! The enemies of abolition, viz. the friends of slavery, have driven the anti-slavery society ('not from its original ground,' but,) into the necessity of extending its operations to the polls, as the only redress against the flagrant outrage of their constitutional rights. Therefore, the church ought not to act in her official organs against a moral evil; or, in other words, because the men composing "an organization distinct from both church and state," have resolved not to vote against their own principles, therefore the church should not publicly oppose what her founder (Rev. J. Wesley) most justly terms, "a complication of all villainies." What power and demonstration! O ye official organs, 'Protestant,' 'Luminary,' 'Olive Branch,' 'Banner' and 'Recorder,' now be silent! and thou 'Review' say nothing, for verily these abolitionists, have became so perverted and wild, that while they labor "to procure the abolition of slavery by moral reasoning," they have resolved that they will not support it by their votes!

But the sober and plain truth is, that the treatment which the subject, and its advocates have received from the national and several of the state legislatures; the contemptuous, and unconstitutional rejection of their petitions, and the repetition of legislative insult and abuse, have produced the *necessity* for a stern resort to the polls. The State of Ohio, is disgraced before all the civilized world, with statutes in her code, enacted, not two years since, imposing fine and imprisonment on men for doing that which the law of God and humanity enjoins, and for the neglect of which they will be condemned in the final judgment. See Matt. xxv. 45, 46. And yet, shall not 'the church in her official organs,' and by her ministers, speak out against such legislative corruptions? Nay, we must not declare openly against such wickedness at the peril of "destroying our usefulness;" verily, we are fallen upon degenerate times.

Let it not be inferred, that I identify myself with "a third" or any other political party, further than it identifies itself with the plain principle of the glorious gospel, "as you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." But while I consider the organization of a distinct political party by a comparatively few abolitionist in the east as beneath the dignity of their holy enterprise, and highly inexpedient, I feel bound, in the absence of all evidence, to regard the charge of political *design*, for mere *party* purposes, even when applied to that organization, or any portion of it, as contemptibly false, I am persuaded, that it embraces some of the best of men, who have been actuated in this measure by the purest of motives.

Yours, in the cause of universal, rational liberty,
JNO. CLARK.

Allegheny, June 16, 1840.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Brother JAMES ROSE departed this life, May 25th, 1840, aged 44 years and two months. He has left a wife and family of eight children to lament their great loss.

Brother Rose was a preacher sixteen years; the nine first in the old connexion, then duty prompted him to unite with the M. P. Church to promote, as he frequently said, the common cause of the Redeemer, even when much against his worldly interest. He joined our itinerant ranks, seven years ago, in good standing and beloved by all, and has ever since been an indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of the Lord,—has made sacrifices every year, more or less, to keep up his family, until little worldly goods, if any, is now left to their support. When he was requested to locate for his family's welfare, although he had a very tender regard for them, his heart was fixed in the duties of the ministry and he resolved to be about his Master's business.

Bro. Rose was beloved by every good person who knew him. His uniformly mild and unassuming deportment, his great charity and kindness to all his neighbors, his moral life, with his great care for his charge and anxiety for the prosperity of Zion generally, like an elevated light, was manifest all around.

Last fall, Bro. Rose was much afflicted by the whooping cough, which the whole winter and spring, so oppressed his lungs as to make it very difficult for him to preach and much endangered his health. He was often persuaded to take rest and recruit his health; but, as he had a strong constitution, he was still supported under a weight of disease and enabled to labor, though with difficulty, until his last round; when forty or more miles from his family, he sunk in the pulpit, was taken to the house of a friend and in some six days reached home.

I was then called to see him, found him almost past speaking, his head and face very much swollen, with a heavy weight of action to the brain and inflamation of the left lobe of the lungs. I was with him all night, used bleeding, emetics and cathartics freely, with Diaphoretics, next morning the swelling was much reduced, head easy and speech more natural; when he remarked in substance, as follows: My dear brother Newton, I have preached my last round; I have had a weight of difficulty since I last saw you; my enemy has oppresed me sorely; that grand enemy, B. G——— has deceived me more than any other of the acquaintances of my life. He has strove hard to hedge up my way, which has caused me to travel and preach when I ought to have been in bed taking medicine. Strange creature in the form of man! But I'll forgive him. Let God reward him. I have strove hard to, and thank God, in most places, have overcome his stratagems. God has blessed me with liberty, and in general, with good congregations, and some souls converted and many precious seasons, notwithstanding the opposition which has brought me to this. But I must give up my charge now; I have been driven beyond my strength. But, glory to God, I am happy; my trust is in the Redeemer; I have felt more than ever engaged the past few months, but if I must depart, I yield to the will of God. But my family ——! And for a while, said no more. In a few moments, he said: were it not for my family and charge, I am ready to depart. Religion never seemed so good before. Poor Bro. Joseph, he is my oldest brother, he once knew what religion was, but now he is in the gall of bitterness. If I do not see him, tell him to prepare to meet me in heaven.

On my next visit, he seemed something better, or rather easier. We had a little encouragement, but he still thought he should not raise, gave a more minute history of the conduct of his enemy, which I forbare to relate now, and still said this was the cause of his extreme illness. He lingered some ten days when the abscess opened and he was not able to expectorate the puss, and soon died, leaving abundant testimony of his preparation for the haven of rest. The loss to his family, the loss to the church and to community, is great.
E. NEWTON.

Higginsport, June 18, 1840.

N. B.—*Brother Springer:* I am requested to say, that our last, or third quarterly conference, in view of the death of Bro. Rose, invited Bro. David Hannah to attend to the circuit until conference. He has been one round, and finding Bro. Rose deceased, wishes this mode taken to ask the President's sanction to the proceedings of conference. Bro. H. says, in many places, the prospects are good, attentive congregations and some increase.
E. NEWTON.

June 18, 1840.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN IRELAND.

Ballston Centre, May 18, 1840.

To the Editor of the Argus—

DEAR SIR,—The Temperance movement is still onward in Ireland, and the interest in it, instead of diminishing is rapidly increasing, and spreading over the whole country.—From a Dublin paper just received, we learn that Father Matthew continued to go from place to place, administering the pledge, and that the people appear ready *en masse* to promise everlasting abstinence from all that can intoxicate.

In the city of Dublin, 60,000 took the pledge in one week. In Loughrea and neighborhood, 51,460. In Portuma, 30,000 took the pledge the first day of Mr. Matthew's visit, and 50,000 in the second, making in all 80,000: many of the higher classes. Protestant as well as Catholic, united. As Mr. Matthew was to leave this place at half past six, A. M., he was engaged from day-light of the third day till the time of his departure, in administering the pledge to thousands who had not taken it on the two previous days. The paper states "that between Galway and Loughrea, and the road to Portuma, from 180,000 to 200,000 persons took the pledge."

In these vast assemblages not a single accident of any kind occurred, nor was a drunken man seen. The plan for administering the pledge, and ascertaining the number of those who received it, was, to assemble them in regular ranks. Says an eye witness at one of these places, "As Father Matthew recited the words of the pledge, I was at a loss, whether to admire more the morality of the sight or its solemnity, for the pledge was at the same time repeated by the lips of 7,650 on their knees."

Of the 800,000 persons to whom Father Matthew has administered the pledge, within a few months, not one has yet been known to have broken it, or to have been brought before a tribunal of justice for any criminal offence. Whenever this extraordinary man administers the pledge, he admonishes the people of the nature of the promise they are about to make, and the inviolability with which it should be observed. He exhorts them while casting off the yoke of intemperance, to abandon also *every other vice*, such as rioting, faction, fighting, private combinations, illegal oaths, taking of fire arms, serving threatening notices &c. &c. He exhorts them also to forget religious animosities, to live in peace with all, to observe the laws of God and man, to respect the powers that be, *not from fear, but for conscience sake.*

The following petition has been presented to the House of Commons, by Daniel O'Connell. The people of Great Britain begin to tremble in view of their responsibilities in raising a revenue, by commissioning about 100,000 individuals throughout the kingdom to bring crime, pauperism and untold burthens upon the whole community. It has been estimated that the three kingdoms of Great Britain suffer a yearly loss directly or indirectly of at least £200,000,000, or about 1,000,000,000 of dollars from the traffic in, and use of intoxicating drinks.

To the hon. and right honorable, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled:

Respectfully prayeth—

That your honorable house will be pleased to take into immediate and serious consideration the propriety of a complete relinqishment of all duties arising from intoxicating drinks. The use of these articles is confessedly productive of an immense amount of crime, misery, disease and destitution. In fact it is only necessary to refer to your police, magistrates, governors of prisons, &c., in order to be satisfied that a very large proportion of the crime committed in the United Kingdom is owing to the use of these drinks.—The deep misery and the deplorable destitution which they cause, can never be known except by the SOVEREIGN LORD OF ALL. Your petitioners, therefore, implore your honorable house no longer to raise any revenue for the support of the British empire from this polluted source. By refusing to touch such unholy proceeds you would brand the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as too disgraceful to receive profit from it. It would in consequence soon be given up by honorable men, and the noble efforts now making by the people to get free from their drinking customs, would receive such encouragement from your honorable house as would strengthen them in their virtuous resolves. Your petitioners respectfully pray that no consideration of loss of revenue may induce you to refuse granting this prayer. Your honorable house can readily devise other sources from which any loss can be supplied, and which will not be stained by the blood and the tears of thousands, who are annually destroyed by drinking customs."

It is the *social* drinking usage of Ireland, that has done so much to injure the people. Solitary drunkenness is hardly known in the country. But not to *treat*, and *be treated*, has heretofore been considered as showing a want of kind and liberal feelings. It is from this great mistake that the Irish people have been all but destroyed. But thanks to the light recently shed upon this pernicious custom, by Father Matthew, the habits of the mass are being changed, and it is no longer such a fearful thing in Ireland to refuse to treat or be treated. Once an Irishman would sooner face the cannon's mouth, than refuse to drink with a friend; and I would ask many of my own countrymen whether it is not from a like feeling, rather than from a love of intoxicating drinks, that they still keep the wine bottle on their tables, and that too, often to ruin their children?

Respectfully, yours,
E. C. DELEVAN.

POLITICAL CLERGYMEN.—When ministers so far meddle and interfere in political strifes as to become imprudent, prejudiced partizans, it is evident that the pastor will be lost in the politician, and his moral influence will be utterly consumed in the fierce fires of party passions. In the parlor, in the sick chamber, in the pulpit, at the table of the Lord, he will be regarded only as the head of his party. In the reflections of his people there will be strange recollections of the politician mingling with and blasting the reputation of the pastor. However loud may be the plaudits with which the public may greet his ear, alas! his eye will perceive, when he enters the sanctuary, sorrow on the countenances of his people and tears stealing down the cheeks of the faithful. Sighs will fall upon his ear, issuing from bosoms agonized by his conduct. Coming from scenes of political strife, and agitated by earthly passions, he shrinks from the solemnity, stillness, and spirituality of God's presence and worship in his temple. The fire on the altar of devotion burns dimly: no incense arises; no cloud descends; he performs his duties officially, but not effectively, and hurries from the place which condemns him, because the life, the spirit, the unction of devotion were wanting. Whatever he has gained in the world, he has lost in the church. Whatever he has acquired in political popularity, has been at the sacrifice of his spirituality. Character, piety, influence, have been offered up on the political altar to the idol which his party have set up, while he himself has fallen down and worshipped the god of this world; and verily he has his reward!—*Lond. Cong. Mag.*

ATTACK ON HEDDINGTON, LIBERIA.—On 15th of March an attack was made by about 100 natives, under a chief named Gotherah, upon the Methodist missionary station at Heddington, [King Tom's town.] After an hour's fighting the assailants were repulsed, with the loss of their leader and 30 or 40 men, which achievement was effected chiefly by two Methodist missionaries and two natives, converts. The village contains fifty-two houses.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 8, 1840.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—The following information, furnished by a resident of Havana, contains full particulars of the loss of the British brig Vernon, and her capture by pirates, on the 1st of May, 1840, together with a list of the crew saved and those murdered.—*Charleston Patriot.*

The British brig Vernon left Jamaica the 26th of April, for Halifax, with a cargo of 85 puncheons of rum, and a crew consisting of James Cunningham master, and John M'Cloud mate, residents of Halifax; George M'Coy, Benjamin Peach, Edward Norton and James Tyler, (colored man) cook. On the 1st of May, at 10 A. M. Cape Antonio, bearing south of west, three leagues distant, a boat was seen coming from the shore and making for the brig. At first sight, the Captain supposing it to be filled with some shipwrecked seamen, he bore down for it, but the wind being light, there was but little progress made. On the proximity of the brig to the boat, the latter was discovered to contain seven men, armed with muskets and knives. When within reach of their shots, they poured volley after volley at the brig's crew, who were obliged to retreat below, with the exception of the mate and one seaman, who took refuge behind the masts. Here they remained without any hopes of life, except by quiet submission, (for there were no arms on board,) until the pirates came alongside; when, by a motion to go below, made by the waving of the hand of one of the pirates, they too reluctantly went below, and thus left the decks clear for the pirates, who immediately boarded and ordered the Captain to come on deck.

On the Captain obeying their command, one of them stated that a Spanish man-of-war was lying in the river, and had sent for their papers. They next ordered the flag to be hoisted and the vessel steered for the land, which was done, and at night the brig was anchored in shore, close to a fisherman's hut. The sails were clued up and the crew ordered aloft to furl them. After this was done, they conducted each one as he came from aloft and confined them all together in the forecastle, and closed it tight. In about one hour and a half they opened the scuttle and ordered them on deck. On reaching the deck they found an addition to the pirate's gang of four fishermen, who, with the first, were eating and drinking. The crew were then allowed something to eat. During the whole night a strict watch was kept by the pirates, and no one was allowed to approach them.

The next morning they ordered the crew to get the brig under way; and, after the sails were set, they steered the vessel about ten miles along the coast to where a river discharged itself into the sea. Up this river they conducted the brig about six miles inland. The name of the river is Panio del Rio. Here they ran the brig ashore and ordered the crew to discharge the cargo. They compelled Capt. Cunningham to assist in discharging, although he was feeble from age.—When the cargo was out, they ordered the Captain and three of the crew into their boat, which already had five pirates in it. The pirates told them all that they were not going to kill them, but, were going to get ballast for the brig. They made the sailors row the boat, and when about four gun shots from the brig, the work of death began, by one of the pirates in the bow of the boat stabbing the cook in the heart. This was about four o'clock, and the signal they had to commence the massacre was the order to cease rowing. After killing the cook, they threw his body overboard, and then stabbed him again while in the water. At this moment young Peach sprang overboard and made for the shore, among the mangrove bushes, in which he secreted himself. Once he looked back, and saw the Captain's head over the gunwale of the boat, and saw the pirates cutting his throat. The body of another sailor (Edward Norton, of Eastport, Me.) was hanging lifeless athwart the boat.

Young Peach, after thus escaping from their hands, had travelled ten miles through mangrove bushes part of the time, and swimming the remainder. He was stripped as they all were by the pirates, of every thing but their pantaloons. Hence, his feet were continually bleeding from the cuts he received on the coral rocks. During this long period he had nothing to subsist on but a wild pidgeon he killed with a stick on the second morning, in the mangrove bushes. Still he wandered on sucking the blood and eating the flesh of this bird. At last he saw a small schooner sailing along the coast, but it growing dark he soon lost sight of her. Here he slept all night; and on the morrow saw with mistrust the schooner had reached in shore, and fearing he was about to fall into the hands of some of the same gang, he hesitated a moment, but such was his miserable condition from starvation and thirst, and the heat of the sun on his bare body, that he had rather die than continue such a miserable existence—he therefore swam off to the schooner and threw himself upon his knees and begged for life and water.—The Captain not understanding him, but supposing he was a cast-away sailor, took care of him, and by signs made him understand he was safe.

After seeing the unfortunate man attended to, captain Antonio Peloso, the worthy commander of the schooner, coasted along shore in search of the vessel supposed to be wrecked. When within six miles of Cape Antonio, he landed at the spot which the English sailor pointed out, thinking that the vessel was there, and having no suspicion of pirates. On captain Peloso's landing he was met by seven pirates and four fishermen, who threatened his life, but by artifice he deceived them and gained their confidence. From him he gained the intelligence of an English brig having been taken, and part of their crew murdered, that two were still alive, but would soon be put to death. It was now that the brave Spanish Don Antonio Peloso determined to save these unfortunates or die in the attempt. He gave the pirates three muskets and invited them to breakfast with him on the morrow, but before leaving them he sought an opportunity of seeing the two sailors who were in their power and still alive. The pirate captain said, that after murdering the captain and part of the crew, he reserved the rest to paint their boat and mend their sails—that now the work was done, and to-morrow they must die. In order to gain greater confidence with the pirates, captain Antonio Peloso informed them that he had picked up on the coast an English sailor, who probably had escaped from this vessel, and to-morrow when they came off to breakfast they should have him. Thus they parted for the night. On the morrow, the pirates, faithful to their engagements, came on board captain Peloso's schooner to breakfast, and a signal given he and his crew rushed upon them and secured the whole that came off in the boat. After confining them, captain P. manned his boat and went ashore and took the two pirates who were guarding the two sailors, prisoners. There then was a scene beyond the power of pen to describe. The liberator and liberated rushing into each others arms. The pirates and four fishermen are now safe in the Punta prison, and next week will suffer death.

J. H. JENKINS,
formerly of Columbia, (S. C.)

Havana, June 19, 1840.

SINGULAR FRAUD.—A most singular case came before the Circuit Court in Ontario county recently, as reported in the Repository. The plaintiff was the young widow of Oscar F. Crittenden, the defendants the brothers of deceased. The suit was brought by the widow to obtain possession of a farm the property of her late husband, which she claimed as the heir at law of a child born after the death of her husband, which died before the commencement of the suit. The defendants denied her right as heir, but were willing to admit her right to dower. The husband of the plaintiff, who was a ward in Chancery, as a common drunkard, died in October, 1837, of delirium tremens, having been married about two years.

The child, it was alleged, was born in July, 1838, and lived eight days only.—The most plain and conclusive evidence of the birth was sworn to by Dr. Kimer, a physician of Geneva, and the mother and sister of the deceased, who testified that they were present at the birth, and a respectable neighbor of the party testified that she was there a moment after. Evidence was also introduced to show the condition of the widow Crittenden, previous to the 17th, the birth day of the little innocent who came into the world but to prove her mother's property, fulfilled her mission, and departed.

Thus far all seemed incontrovertible, but the counsel for defendants insisted that the whole story was false. A middle aged man, captain of a canal boat was introduced as evidence for the defence, who testified that in the spring of 1838, he discovered that a female, a servant on board his boat was in a delicate situation—that he applied to Dr. Kimer for assistance, and for secresy, on his own account, being a married man, and on account of the girl. It was shown by this testimony that Dr. K. took charge of this delicate business. It was proved by the girl that she was concealed in the house of the widow Crittenden—and that, on the identical 17th of July, she there gave birth to a child. Cross examination of the witnesses showed also pretty conclusively that the indications of Mrs. Crittenden's assumed situation became first strikingly apparent about the time that the negociations were pending between the Doctor and the canal captain.

This evidence was entirely unexpected by the plaintiff and her party, who came into court in the full belief that their great secret was unknown. It was accidentally discovered by the defendants but a few days before the trial, by the exercise of great tact. The girl who played the half treacherous, half safety-seeking part to herself, is since married, and her husband heard of this circumstance for the first time. He offered no obstacle to the exposure of the Crittenden fraud, attended his wife to court, and went away with her. A ridiculous attempt was made by the counsel for plaintiff to rebut this testimony. Dr. Kimer insisted that both children were born, that the girl was only put in the house that he might attend to both cases at once, that the alleged Crittenden infant was born on the 17th and the other on the 19th, that one lived eight days and the other only two; and the women also repeated their perjury.

The examination of witnesses occupied Thursday afternoon, and the whole of Friday. On Saturday, Asgill Gibbs, associated with Jared Willson, as counsel for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mark H. Sibley, for the defence, argued the case. His Honor Daniel Mosely, Circuit Judge, charged the jury briefly and impartially, and after a few minutes a verdict was returned for the defendants in this most extraordinary case. The widow and her abettors, will hardly escape criminal prosecution, as their conduct involves, 1st, A criminal conspiracy to effect an unlawful object. 2. A legal crime in the false personation of an heir. 3. Perjury of the deepest and blackest dye; and possibly the murder of the child of the girl, by depriving it of its natural nourishment, and committing it to an unnatural mother. —*Brother Jonathan.*

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SCIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Until the present moment I continued to hope that I might be able to print and publish a work on the "Philosophy of Storms," which is now very nearly ready for the press, before I sailed for Europe, but as I now find it impossible to do so in time to meet the British Association in Glasgow on the 17th of September, I have determined to leave with the Editors of the National Gazette for publication after my departure, a very brief summary of my theory of storms, &c. My work will obtain abundant facts to prove all the principles contained in this summary.

The numbers used in this paper are not intended to be any thing but near approximations to the truth; they will serve, however, to show that Meteorology will soon take its rank among the exact sciences. As to the possibility of producing rains artificially in time of drought, I learned that Major Tenney and Mr. Ogden, of Louisiana, that they had both separately tried the experiment last summer in time of a most distressing drought with entire success. Major Tenney saw the cloud form over the fire and the rain come down through the clear blue sky below, and Mr. Ogden informed me that it rained on all his neighbors east of him but not in the west. One of these gentlemen saved a large mass of timber which had been cut down to clear his land, and the other had a salt marsh on the west of his farm, which burns freely in time of drought.

I request gentlemen who may have the means of trying this experiment during my absence, to send an account of their success or failure to Wm. Hamilton, Esq. Actuary of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. They must set fire to their materials only when all the following circumstances concur. A drought—a calm air—or a very gentle breeze from the eastward—a clear day, and a high dew-point. This latter may be ascertained by putting a thermometer (Fahrenheit) into a tumbler of water and finding how many degrees it will have to be below the temperature of the air from 12 to 2 o'clock in the days that the vapor in the air will condense on its outside. The highest temperature at which it will condense is called the dew-point, and if it should not be more than ten degrees below the temperature of the air at noon it may be considered favorable; and if it should be less than ten degrees it would be better. I hope this experiment will be repeatedly tried this summer, and the news of success reach me in a foreign land.

If it should succeed, it is probable the rain will widen out from the place of beginning, moving eastwardly or south eastwardly until it reaches the Atlantic, not raining much, if any, west of the place of commencement. Nothing however but experiments can decide these points, and others which might be named, such as whether the steam power in the air may so be kept down by regular artificial rains as to prevent the possibility of tornadoes and destructive hail storms, which can only occur when the dew-point is high.

When I return from Europe I shall immediately examine all the records of storms, whether natural or artificial, which may be sent as requested above. In the mean time, I remain your very humble servant,

JAMES P. ESPY.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1840.

From the N. Y. Commercial, June 9.

REV. ROBERT NEWTON.—This distinguished divine and excellent man took his departure yesterday for his native country, after having passed forty-three days in the United States, during which he has delivered forty-six public discourses to crowded audiences. He went on board the steamer Hercules at White Hall dock, accompanied by a large number of his friends, including delegates from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Soon after 12 o'clock, the boat left the wharf, and proceeded to the packet ship George Washington, then under way, in the North River. After the transfer of the passengers and their friends to the ship, she proceeded down the bay, in tow of the steamer, and the wind being very light, continued in tow until they reached the outer buoy, at the edge of the bar, some miles from the Hook, when the boat left her and the ship proceeded with a fine breeze toward her destined port.

The parting scene between Mr. Newton and his friends was very touching. Indeed we do not recollect to have been present at one more so. So soon as the vessels were about to separate, the friends of Mr. N., who were on board the steamboat, sang the beautiful hymn commencing:

"And let our bodies part,
"To distant climes repair."

which was followed by the doxology—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

There has been no foreign clergyman among us, since the days of Whitefield, who, without effort or design on his own part, has succeeded in so short a sojourn, in winning the hearts of so many people, as Mr. Newton has done. His name will long live in sweet and grateful remembrance among us—and the associations connected with his ministry will remain in the minds of the thousands who have heard him, fresh and unfading as the *ever-green* emblem of life everlasting.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.—We annex a copy of an important circular issued by the United States Bank under date of the 22d ult:

I am instructed to inform you, that by a resolution of the Board of Directors to this Bank, adopted at a stated meeting held on the 16th inst., it was ordered that hereafter no loans now running to maturity, shall be renewed, (unless originally made with an agreement or understanding to that effect;) and that upon all loans, whether in accommodation paper, upon stock or upon other security, a payment of at least ten per cent. will be required when due, and the balance to be settled by notes, (not renewable,) at from one to seven months. And that all offers or application for such renewals must be presented to the Board on discount days.

By order of the Board,

A. LARDNER, *Acting Cashier.*

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—Late intelligence from Mazambique, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, contains an account of the death of *six hundred* negroes by suffocation, on board a single slave ship. The vessel, which was commanded by a Spaniard, had on board 900 slaves. During a hurricane the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale recommencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes; and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mazambique harbor, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply. Thus perished seven hundred Africans.

The New York Star, Evening Signal and Sunday Morning News, are out in excoriating articles against Bennett of the New York Herald. We have never seen such awful castigation inflicted on any culprit, as that which the Herald man receives. If one half of what is alleged against him be true, he must be as consummate a catiff as ever disgraced humanity.

Thus says the New Orleans Bee. Severe as the language may appear, which has been applied to Bennett, we believe there is not an intelligent gentleman in New York who will deny its perfect justice. It is useless to be dainty in one's language when condemning a public nuisance. Filth is filth, and garbage garbage, and they should be called by their proper names.—*New World.*

IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 15th ult. says: The British steam-ship Argyle, which arrived on the 12th with 418,000 dollars in specie from Vera Cruz, was seized on Saturday, at the instance of the Collector of the port, for a violation of the treaty stipulation between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the carrying trade. The specie, which is all owned in New Orleans, we understand, is placed in a safe deposit, to await the decision in the case of the proper authorities.

ENGLISH CROPS.—An English paper says, with regard to the growing crops, the most satisfactory accounts continue to reach us; indeed, up to the present period the season has been singularly auspicious and the splendid weather experienced during the spring months has gone far to repair the damage done to the autumnal sown wheat by the heavy and long continued rains, which fell in the latter part of the past and the commencement of the present year. Should we be equally fortunate as the summer advances, a good yield of all kinds of grain may be calculated on.

Mr. Rush, of the American Legation in London, and Mr. Schenley, of England, arrived in Washington on Saturday—the former with despatches from our Minister in England, and the latter with despatches for the British Minister here. We are glad to find that an impression prevails, which we incline to think a well-founded one, that the general tone and aspect of the communications from our Minister in England are decidedly pacific touching the north-eastern boundary.—*National Intelligencer.*

Despatches received by the War Department from Brig. Gen. Atkinson, announce the peaceable removal of the whole body of the Winnebago Indians, numbering about seventeen hundred, of the bands of the Portage, from whom resistance was at one time apprehended. The presence of one thousand regulars contributed to this desirable result.

Gen. Atkinson proceeds in person to attend to the final settlement of these Indians on the land allotted to them west of the Mississippi river.—*Globe.*

The trial of the granite cutters indicted at Washington for a conspiracy, has occupied the attention of a court and jury since last Tuesday, and was brought to a close on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the defendants.

From the Hesperian.

THE FALLEN TREE.—BY JAMES M. FULTON.

Jared, the son of Jesse, was reflecting on the vicissitudes of human life and the versatility of human actions. He was ruminating on the changes in the tastes of men, and the transitory nature of all earthly enjoyments. He had collected the different periods of human life together, and again distributed them into those natural divisions which take place in the seasons of the year. As he walked forth from his tent he beheld an oak that had braved the tempests of an hundred winters, standing erect in the majesty and grandeur of his strength, spreading his mighty arms as if to grasp the heavens, and would have deemed it immortal, had he not stood upon a little knoll of earth that had been thrown up by the falling of a tree. He began to soliloquize: "This oak is not immortal, for behold here is where its fellow once stood. *Its* mighty trunk was many years ago, precipitated from the summit of this little eminence with the resounding crash of the earthquake. It lay here for half a century together, gradually decomposing from the alternations of wind and rain, of sunshine and of shade, until it has finally disappeared, saving this brown and lengthened mark which it has left upon the surface of the ground. It is true, it once was erect as its mighty neighbor. Its shade was as refreshing, and its leaves as green. The birds chirped as merrily and sung as melodiously in its branches, and the squirrel leaped as often and as actively upon it, from limb to limb, and from spray to spray. But it has now left nothing but this sad relict of itself behind it,—its strength and its umbrage, its verdure and its beauty are fled, never to return. But what shall be said of man—possessing almost the talents of an angel? Shall he decay like the oak and wither like the tender bark? Shall he moulder like the massive trunk, and disappear as its mighty branches? Shall all the troubles of his breast pass unregarded by his Maker, and shall all his hopes shrivel as the leaf and disappear as the shade? Shall the early joys of life pass away as the sweet spring music of the birds, and shall nought be heard in the evening of his days, but the sighing of the winds and the cooing of the dove?" "Yes," said he, "this is the fate of man. Poor man is worse off than the insensate tree, for he has a love of life and a hope of a futurity, and yet he has not the firmness of the oak to resist the hurricane of life, but is agitated by every gale and bends with every breeze. In youth he has a nature that prompts him to expect more from human life than it is calculated to afford, till stung by disappointment and discouraged from defeat, he at length overlooks the few little delights that belong to life and sinks into the vale of sorrow and the gloom of desperation." He turned himself from this scene of decay, and again walked sad and solitary to his gloomy abode. Again, he engaged in the cares of life. He ploughed his fields and scattered seed upon the ground. As he threw his scythe into the grass, he could scarce keep lamenting the destruction of the verdant beauties occasioned by the sweep of his hand. The meadow, with all its array of virent grass and multifarious flowers was in a few days so seered with the sun and winnowed with the breeze, that he was again inspired with the deepest despair, and the most profound melancholy. Again, he returned to his home. In a few weeks he returned to the meadow where he had lately been so despondent. Fresh verdure had covered its surface. A new tribe of flowers had sprung from the roots of the stalks that he had extirpated. The stream that wound through the meadow, covered, when he left it, with green slime and almost exhausted from long continued drought, was now replenished and purified, and glided peacefully along, glittering in the sun, and the lark was twittering around it in the meadow. Day succeeded day, night followed night, and year rolled on after year in their usual succession. One beautiful mid-summer day, Jared strolled into the woods, where full twenty years before, he had taken his solitary walk. He came to the place where he had seen the marks of the fallen tree. To his surprize, a beautiful young tree stood in all the vigor of maturity, where the old one had decayed.—The birds sung sweetly in its boughs, and it spread a wide and refreshing shade over his head. The breezes at the point where the sunshine and the shade united were exhilerating to his spirits, and his long and dreary spell of melancholy was dispersed as the clouds pass away after a long continued rain. He called to mind the thoughts that had engrossed his attention when many years before he had stood upon that spot. He now ruminated upon the prospect of the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul, as illustrated by the returning bloom of the meadow and the re-appearance of the tree.

A while we flourish, said he, like the cedars of Lebanon. We spring up to maturity as the tall pine of the mountain. Our course is upward, like that of the bird of heaven, and we seem to dwell among the stars. But the tempest comes. Limb after limb is dashed from the tree as the "curls of beauty" fall from the head of man, until at last, beset on every side, he falls and is gathered to the tombs of his ancesters, to sleep till the morning of the resurrection. But from his dust he shall arise as the tree from its ruins, or the Phœnix from its ashes, and bloom in youth, and health, and in unfading beauty beyond the precincts of mortality. It may be that his body may slumber in the dust and mingle with its mother earth year after year and age after age. But a period shall come when it shall resume more than its former erectness and beauty and triumph forever over the ruins of time.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

EARLY KINDS OF CORN.—*Mr. Editor Hooper:* Sir, in compliance with your request, I now communicate to you the result of my observations on the various kinds of Indian corn, with which I have some little acquaintance. As my experiments are confined to one summer only they must, of course, in some respects, be defective, as a difference of season might produce different results in the cultivation of the same kind of grain.

Last year I cultivated some eight or ten different kinds of corn, among which were the Baden, the Dutton, the Cluster, the China Tree, and the early English Table corn.

Last year was considered by all farmers a bad year for the Baden—so proved it. But I am of opinion that it will not yield so large a crop as the large white corn usually cultivated by the farmers in this part of the country, as it is from two to four weeks later.

The Dutton corn proved with me the *earliest*, and the *best* for the table.

The Cluster corn comes to the *roasting ear* state, about the time the Dutton leaves it. These two kinds I consider preferable to any others for the table, in reference both to quality and quantity.

The China Tree corn, is a dwarf flint, and I think it will but poorly repay the cultivator.

The early English Table corn, is a kind of a flint, and the most dwarfish of all the corn family, allowing some of the ears to lie on the ground. These last mentioned two kinds, give from two to six ears on the stalk, but all of them small. Neither the origin nor the history of the China Tree corn, give it any preference in point of estimation.

I am aware that the little sugar corn, as it is commonly called, has a high reputation, and possesses some advantages, but I am satisfied that gardeners who would tend the market, would find it to their advantage to give more attention to the Dutton corn than is generally given.

Very respectfully, yours, WM. B. R.

Newport, Ky., June 1, 1840.

THE FLY IN WHEAT.—As the Hessian Fly is making great ravages in the wheat crops both in Ohio and Kentucky this season, we may as well communicate our own experience, as well as that of many old farmers who have cultivated wheat many years, that the Hessian Fly, as it is called, almost invariably attacks early sown wheat in the latter part of autumn, and after experience has also proved that wheat sown *very* late is equally liable to destruction in the following spring, as is now the case, according to the information we have recently received from the neighboring country. It appears then advisable to adopt a middle course in sowing our wheat, if possible, between about the 8th and last of October. The oldest farmers inform us that, having adopted this course, viz. sowing after the first autumnal frost, that the wheat must not be above ground until the autumn has perished, with a good soil and good culture to insure vigorous growth, (the present wet season of course forms an exception to the general rule of growth in this respect,) they have never suffered any loss from this insect. Some experiments recorded by agricultural societies, of sowing caustic lime upon the grain, particularly while there is dew upon the ground, in the spring of the year, seem to encourage the idea, that it saves the crop, at least partially, from the fly. It is at any rate worthy of further trial, and we shall be glad if any of our farmers will inform us of any results that may strengthen the probability of the application being successful. Warm and unseasonable weather late in the autumn, as was the case last year, will favor the work of destruction of this insect *at the time.* The *spring* insect is more likely to do mischief when wheat is sowed *late* as to be *much stinted* by the severity of winter frosts, and therefore in the beginning of spring its growth is not sufficiently strong to outlive the attacks it may receive from this pest. We may state shortly, until more new lights shall be thrown upon this subject, which we trust may be done by some of our practical farmers, that the best precaution to be taken against this interloper on our prosperity in raising the "staff of life" is, on very poor land, manuring well, making use of a heavy roller after the chrysalis or grub is formed in the autumn or in the spring before it is hatched, ploughing up the stubble deep, and thus burying it, and afterwards harrowing in and again in the spring, burning the stubble, an operation which, if thoroughly done, must destroy the grub most effectually; pasturing in the spring on strong lands, and when rank in growth; and last, but not least, as before stated, sowing the wheat, as far as a knoweldge of the season will permit, at a medium distance between the first and last frosts of autumn. This insect first made its appearance in New England, according to Dr. Dwight, in his *Travels in New England*, in 1837, and advanced at the rate of twenty miles a year, destroying the crops in entire districts and rendering it impossible to cultivate a particular variety of wheat. The bearded varieties of wheat seem to be more free from its incursions, the stem being stiffer and stronger than the smooth eared varieties.—*W. Farmer.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

EDNESDAY, ... JULY 8, 1840.

The weather has been clear and cool for a num- of days; fine for harvesting.

There was wheat cut in this vicinity on the day of July; this week will probably take the st of the grain. The two past harvests did commence till near the middle of this month.

There was supposed to be seven or eight thou- nd people at the Whig celebration in Zanes- le, on the 4th instant. Messrs. Murphy, from illicothe, and Corwin, the candidate for Gov- nor, delivered addresses on the occasion.

The bustles of harvest (for we are a farmer as ll as an editor) may for a week or two, inter- e a little with our editorial duties, and pro- bly abate somewhat from the interests of our per. But we will do the best we can.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of the 24th of me, says: "We received yesterday, from the den of Mr. Francis Mitchell, a present of de- ious peaches." We would like to have been his mess.

In the plan of episcopal visits, as published for 0, bishop Hedding will attend the Erie Con- ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Au- t 5th; Michigan, August 19th; North Ohio, tember 9th; Ohio, (at Zanesville) Septem- 30th.

t is proposed, by the editors, to continue the Wesleyan Observer," at Lowell, Mass., after six months, for which it was proposed to is- it, has transpired, if there be sufficient pat- age to justify its continuance. We will give prospectus in our next.

FINE RYE AND WHEAT.—Mr. David Chess, ner, Ohio township, left in our office five stalks rye 8 feet, two of wheat 6 feet 1 inch high. is is farming to some purpose.—*Pitt. Int.*

What will our friend Harris think of this? . William Hibbs, within one mile of this of- , selected a stalk of *wheat* from his field which asured EIGHT FEET FIVE INCHES.

The following was passed unanimously by the e Anti-Slavery Convention at Massillon, Ohio: *Resolved*, That the ability, good temper, zeal l faithfulness with which the *Philanthropist* conducted, render it worthy of the cordial pport of abolitionists, and of all good citizens.

Against this, we enter our protest. So far as ood temper" and candor are concerned, we e found the Philanthropist greatly deficient.

The Nashville Whig says, the Governor of that te has offered a reward of five hundred dol- s for the apprehension of ZEBEDIAH PAYNE, murderer of young Coltart, near Shelbyville. describes him as "about 20 or 21 years of age, eet 8 to 11 inches high, weighing 150 to 160 nds, rather stoop shouldered, light or sandy r, florid complexion, fair skin, blue eyes, heavy ebrows, wears his locks, generally, long and ving, and has rather a fat appearance."

We give in this paper the communications of essrs. Clarke and Dalbey against Smith. We ll have hereafter to limit this kind of discussion two columns at each issue. Mr. Smith will w be permitted to occupy three papers, if he cause so to do, in answer to M. Scott and two brethren above, before they will be at erty to say any thing more, and John Scott answer to Bros. Carey and Oliver, two papers, fore they can be permitted to reply, the com- nications taking presidence according to the te of their reception.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—*Moses N. Warren*, perintendent of Coshocton circuit, under date th ultimo, says: "We have received 141 into urch fellowship since conference, and two or ee new societies will soon be formed."

Thomas J. Addis, superintendent of Clearfield cuit, under date June 23d, says: "We closed r third quarterly meeting on the first of June Mt. Zion. Several obtained the pardon of n. Two weeks after, we held a protracted meet- g at Bro. Gilford's,—seven experienced religion d five united with the church, making 152 at we have received this year."

The following is from the "Wesleyan Obser- r" of the 25th ultimo, and is appended to r reply to the communication of the Rev. Ro- rt Boyd, which the Observer copied into its lumns at our request:

"REPLY TO REV. ROBERT BOYD.—Some of our aders will recollect, that in our 16th No. we blished a letter from our highly esteemed Bro. oyd, headed 'Radicalism and Abolitionism.' his letter, it seems, he requested the Western ecorder to copy. The Recorder has done so, d appended some remarks to it which it re- ests us to copy, because we published brother oyd's letter. Though we cannot see that we e under any particular obligation to copy a ply from another paper, because the offensive tter was published in ours, yet we will do so, in is instance; premising, however, that brother oyd will be at liberty to reply, if he chooses to o so. We much prefer admitting a discussion our columns respecting the *principles* for hich the Reformers contended, than on the *anner* in which they conducted their contro- rsy. A protracted discussion on the *merits of n old controversy* we think would not be profita- e to our readers.

It strikes us that the "plain remarks" of the ecorder are a *little plainer* than the occasion alled for, though our readers will judge for emselves."

Upon this editorial we remark—

1. The "Observer" informs us it "cannot e that it is under any particular obligation to opy a reply from another paper," &c. We ere really a little surprised to hear such a sen- iment from so discriminating a casuist. What! pen your columns to attack the reputation of our neighbor, and then under "no particular bligation" to admit his defence. Really, if his be the moral code of the Observer, we have een much mistaken in it. Our moral system rovides that when a man is attacked he shall be at liberty to defend himself in any way,—so the rules of decorum are not violated,—he may think proper, either orally, by writing, printing or by proxy. And if we shall lend our columns to any man to assail his neighbor's reputation, we shall hold ourself bound, in all conscience, to admit his defence, if respectfully made, through the same *medium* which assailed him, no difference whether forwarded to us in a manuscript or *printed* document, but if in the latter we shall consider our obligation greater because of the facility which it affords.

2. The editor is not in favor of "a protracted discussion on the *merits of an old controversy*." He invites his friend B., if he should think proper, to "reply" to us through his columns. Perhaps this is a hint that he does not wish us to *reply* to the "reply." Has not the accused in all prosecutions, the right to close with his defence? Does the "Observer" so bold for "human rights," as he "understands them," wish to deprive us of this "right?" We hope not. However, as it respects "discussion on the merits of an old controversy," we did not introduce the subject into his columns, and only appeared there in the attitude of self-defence.

3. The editor gives it as his opinion, that our "plain remarks are a *little plainer* than the occasion called for;" i. e., if we understand him, he gives it as his opinion, that there is something wrong in the "plain remarks," either as it respects their matter or manner. We should have been extremely glad if he had pointed out wherein our error consisted, so that we might have retracted or reformed, as the case might be. But as it now stands, we are left in the dark respecting the nature of our wrong.

However, we feel thankful to the "Observer" for publishing our reply, and particularly as it has done it without being considered as under obligation to do so. But objecting to some little matters in its editorial connected therewith, we have called its attention to them, though if nothing greater occurs, this shall make no impression upon our mind. We have never alluded to the "Observer" but with kind expressions, because such has been our feelings towards it, and when we object to it, we will give specifications. As it respects our Bro. Boyd, who was the principal subject of our "plain remarks," we have towards him the most hearty good will, and the manner in which he has received these "remarks" has tended to increase our regard for him; and we think it highly probable, that he thinks none the less of us for having made them.

ITEMS.

The army worm is complained of in some parts of Michigan.

An extensive Cocoonery has been established in Georgetown, D. C., by John Mason, Jr.

The people of the United States consume about eight million pounds of tea per annum.

The New York Banks are purchasing Treasury Notes and State Stocks, unable to find better employment for their funds.—*Bicknell.*

The steamboat Erie arrived at Buffalo on Saturday last, from Chicago, making a distance of 1200 in four days, touching at ten intermediate ports to take in wood and passengers.

An English paper mentions that the Bank of England is not Government property; but it is the banking establishment which the Government employs in all its transactions, in preference to others.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 17th ultimo, says: "We learn by the steamer Czar, which arrived here yesterday from Pittsburgh, that when she passed Cairo, some eight or nine dead bodies had been found there, floating in the Ohio. From the appearance of the bodies, it is supposed they were flat-boatmen, who had met their deaths by some violent means.

HAIL STORM.—They had a severe hail storm at Vicksburgh on the 7th.

The steam ship *Great Western* sailed out on the 1st instant.

Meek, who last December murdered a person in Miami county, Ohio, has been caught in Louisiana.

A slave at Nashville, jumped overboard lately, rather than return to his master, and was drowned.

The British Consul at New Orleans has gotten into a scrape by granting certificates of freedom to slaves.

Dr. Benjamin Harrison, the son of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, died suddenly at his father's residence.

The Rev. Joel Parker has accepted the Presidency of the New York Theological Seminary.

CANAL TOLLS.—The amount received on the New York State canals during the second week in June is $48,332 30.

The Treasury Notes were selling at Houston on the 3d inst. at from 14 to 16 cents on the dollar.

The Hon. G. H. Flood, Chargé d' Affairs from the United States, has arrived at Houston.

The steamboat Robert Morris was recently run into by the Arkansas, on the Mississippi, and lost.

COAL.—141,352 tons of coal have been shipped this season from Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Honesdale.

Five hundred thousand dollars in specie arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult. from Mexico.

The city councils of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance against smoking cigars in the public squares and in the market houses.

TEXAS.—The President of this Republic has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons of color to remove therefrom, before the first day of January, 1842.

Wm. M. Dabney at Richmond, Va. implicated in the late bank frauds, has been examined by the Mayor of that city and committed.

SUICIDE.—A sailor, named J. H. Hendrickson, committed suicide in New York on Sunday, by taking laudanum. Cause, poverty, and dejection of spirits.

BANK OF FRANCE.—The French Chamber of Deputies have agreed by a very large vote, to renew the charter of the Bank of France, to December, 1867.

C. McKewen, who killed a man six years ago, was caught and escaped, has been again arrested. He is in the Louisville prison.

This beautiful place of resort, the *Brandywine Springs*, was opened last Monday, by Geo. Ferree, late of Carlisle, Pa., and we suppose will be well patronized when the weather gets warm enough.

DIGNITY HURT.—The Duchess of Sunderland resigned her office as mistress of the robes under Queen Vic., because Mrs. Norton, (celebrated for crim. con. with Melbourne) was introduced at Court.

SO MUCH FOR LIBELS.—The suit of Consul Trist against the New York Sun for libel, has been decided in favor of the defendant. So much for an attempt to muzzle the newspaper press.

PRICE OF A SLAP.—Mr. Raynor, member of Congress from North Carolina, has been fined in the courts at Washington, $50 for slapping the face of his colleague, Mr. Montgomery.

"The Whigs don't advance a single argument. With them it is all talk, talk."—*Windsor Statesman.*

Well, you ca n't say it is "all talk and *no cider*."—*Claremont Eagle.*

HAVANA.—Advices from Havana, received at New Orleans, furnish no news of consequence. Seven of the pirates recently taken at San Antonio were to be hung on the 1st of June. It is also stated that thirteen others had been taken.

STRANGE.—In a Court in New York, on Friday the jury were fined fifteen dollars each, because two of them dissented from a sealed verdict that all had previously signed. They dissented because their lives were threatened.

FOUND OUT BY HIS LAUGH.—A man was recently tried and convicted in England, for breaking some windows in a watch-house. He was identified by his *laugh*. The magistrate pronounced it good evidence.

PRETTY OLD.—There is a negro named Boston, a slave in North Carolina, who is near 107 years of age. Boston has good eyesight, is active for a man of his extreme age, and can walk a mile without fatigue.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The passengers that were on board the packet ship Poland when struck by lightning, have had made a beautiful silver pitcher to be presented to Capt. Anthony for his coolness and presence of mind on that unfortunate occasion.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—A steamboat to run to Albany was launched at N. York on Saturday. Her engines and boilers are on a new principle, and she, it is said, will consume but three cords of wood between the two cities. A great saving if it can be effected.

A gentleman while taking a walk in a garden in Baltimore lately, found that the earth gave way from under him and he narrowly escaped going to the bottom of a deep well, which had been covered over, and was not known to the occupants of the adjoining house.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—We noticed this death on Saturday. Before his decease, his bed was removed to the window, and at his desire, he was shown, reflected in a mirror, the defiling of his army. He bade it a last adieu, and resigning the regal power to his son, and quietly died.

ANOTHER STORM AT NATCHEZ.—Another storm visited Natchez on the 6th ultimo, causing considerable damage to the neighboring plantations, destroying fences, corn, negro quarters, gins, etc. Fortunately, the approach of the storm was preceded by a heavy rain, which prevented a repetition of the fatal effects af May 7.

DANCING.—"I am an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurdis; "but I had once my dancing days as you have now, yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table."

TRAVELLING IN THE AIR.—A man out west proposes to carry the United States Mail through the air at the rate of 100 miles per hour. We have conversed with several æronauts at various times upon the subject, and we are satisfied that it is no more impracticable than travelling by steam.

A vessel recently arrived at Tampico, from Boston, with a cargo of ice; the custom house demanded *sixty thousand* dollars duty. The master refused to pay it, and threatened to let the whole melt, at which the heart of the collector *melted*, and he charged but *one hundred and fifty dollars*.

THE CROPS OF TEXAS.—A late number of the Austin Gazette says: "The farmers on the Colorado, in the neighborhood of Bastrop, are willing to contract for the sale of their crops of corn at the rate of fifty cents par money, per bushel. The yield of the early crops on the Colorado will this year be immense."

INDIANS CAUGHT AND KILLED.—Intelligence to the 12th, from St. Augustine, details the capture of three Indian warriors, a woman and child. Most of the men were killed. Another account is given of the death of three Indians and a white man, and the capture of several prisoners.

The St. Joseph's Times of the 9th ult. says that vessels were very much wanted, not a vessel in port being unengaged.—The stock of cotton was gradually decreasing, and sales making at ready prices, say 8 to 8½ cents for Georgia and Alabama notes. Stock of cotton on hand 4,735 bales.

"SOMETHING FOR GEOLOGISTS."—Under this head it is stated in the Greensburgh (Pa.) Sentinel, that some persons, being engaged in boring the earth, near that town, for salt water, and when at the depth of 712 feet, they struck a vein of bituminous coal, which was found to be upwards of five feet in depth.

STEALING A HOUSE.—A Scotch paper tells of a house at Edinburgh, that was repaired and left by the workmen at one o'clock on Monday, and which could not be found on Wednesday at all. It had been stolen away. Not even a hearth stone was left. It was a little store, and of course the theft was entitled a novel species of *shop-lifting*.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Mr. George Rice, while passing along the great road between Springfield and Westfield, Mass. when about three miles from Springfield, was shot dead, robbed of a small sum of money, and left. The body was not long after discovered, and the supposed murderer had been traced as far as Simsbury in Connecticut.

Capt. Hamilton, of the British Navy, lately visited Texas in the sloop of war Pilot, in order to procure the release of eight negroes who were conveyed to Texas some years ago from Barbadoes. He accomplished his object in regard to five of them. One was dead; the other two were supposed to have gone to the U. States.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.—The city of Houston, Texas, has ordained that all persons found lying drunk in the streets, market house or inclosure, or any out lot within the limits of the city, shall be sentenced to work upon the streets of the city for a term not less than thirty days for the first offence, and not less than sixty days for each subsequent offence.

The trial in Washington of the Granite Cutters, for offences connected with a late conspiracy to increase their wages which had occupied the court and jury since Tuesday, was concluded on Thursday, with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. Their names are Alexander Ledingham, Alvia Cole, Redman Burke, George Wex and Redman Burke, junior.

While the late King of Prussia lingered in his last illness, his stomach refused to retain even the smallest portion of nutriment. He was supposed to have been kept alive several days by a broth bath, which was ordered by his physicians.—His father, Frederick William II, was also kept alive for a brief period by inhaling clarified air, which was purified by a machine invented expressly for this purpose!

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.—We were struck with the change which the New Cross Cut Canal made in our business facilities at Pittsburgh. On going down to the Monongahela wharf at 3 o'clock on Thursday, we saw two steamers just preparing to leave port, and the following signs up, "Pittsburgh & Cleveland," and "Pittsburgh, Beaver and Cleveland."—Success to trade.—*Harris' Intelligencer.*

A STORM AT ST. JOSEPH'S.—We learn from the St. Joseph's Times that a severe thunder storm occurred at that place on the 8th inst. A Mr. Montgomery, of Bainbridge, Ga., was struck on the neck by a piece of glass which served the jugular vein, and notwithstanding surgical aid was immediately procured he died in fifteen minutes.

PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE.—We learn from the Savannah Georgian that the individual named Farley, who drifted to sea on a raft near Tybee, some days since, has been preserved from a horrid death, having drifted ashore on the same raft in the vicinity of Port Royal, after having been at sea from Tuesday until the Monday following, without any thing to eat or drink, except a little of the bark of an old oak tree.

On the passage of the Great Western, a sailor, in shifting the jib, lost his hold and fell overboard. The vessel went over him. The engine was stopped, the crew mustered and stationed at their posts, a boat manned and let down—the man, half a mile behind, was rescued, brought on board, and the vessel put under way—in the space of eight minutes.

GREAT LUCK.—Ship Memphis, hence, landed her passengers in Liverpool in 17 days. Capt. Nichols writes that he did not reef a sail or furl the maintopgaliant sail during the passage. The ship has a magnificent life launch of Francis's construction; and all the passengers were unanimous that they would never travel in a vessel which was not provided with similar boats.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.—It is the wont of some of the most disreputable members of Congress to villify the Press, to call it calumnious, scurrilous and vile. Now we insist that the press, including the very lowest journals, is more dignified, descent, and decorous than Congress, and its language and demeanor far more gentlemanly than that of a large class of honorable members.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—About fifty years ago the celebrated Oliver Evans, of Wilmington, Delaware, predicted that the individual was then living who would see the day when a steamboat would run from New Orleans to Louisville in *twenty-five days*, and at the time was considered crazy. The steamer Edward Shippen recently made the trip from Louisville to this city and back in *eleven days and five hours*.—PICAYUNE.

The New Orleans Bee says: "Our Levees and store houses are nearly vacated, our streets dull, and mercantile men are retiring from their labors to gain a respite by which they will be enabled to commence the fall campaign with renewed vigor.

The Mississippi still continues at a very high stage. Fears are yet entertained that it may make its way into the city, although no measures of consequence have been taken to prevent such a disaster.

UPWARDS OF SIXTY PERSONS DANGEROUSLY POISONED.—We learn from the last Wellsville Gazette, that on the 18th ult. on board the steamer N. York, while ascending the Ohio river above Cincinnati, upwards of 60 persons were dangerously poisoned by eating *corn bread*, the poison having been infused in the bread or meal, and that all who took supper and eat of it, were taken with a violent vomiting. How the poison got in the bread, remains a mystery. No death had occurred.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

SKELETON.—We understand, says the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette, that in digging the foundation of the Water Witch Engine house, a few days since, several human bones were found, in what had apparently been the grave of an adult individual. Laying with them were also found a small hand cleaver, and two half cents, dated 1807 and 1809. A short distance above the bones, and apparently a part of the filling of the grave, was a thick coat of mortar. Although an event occurring within thirty years, as is indicated by the date of the coins, yet no knowledge appears to be possessed by any person of the circumstances of such an interment, and though shrouded in mystery, it may be the only evidence that will ever be presented that some homicide had been committed.

Money continues low. In evidence of this, we may mention that one of our best houses was offered a discount for all the "paper in circulation, with their endorsement, a day or two ago, at 5½ per cent." Indeed, some of the banks are puzzled to know what to do with their funds, especially as their receipts exceed their applications. Should this state of affairs continue long, they will find it impossible to make dividends in the fall. One thing is consolatory, however, viz: that a better condition of affairs for the resumption of specie payments could not exist. Indeed, several of our banks could resume now with perfect ease, provided some satisfactory arrangement as to the indebtedness of the United States Bank to them, could be made. Such an arrangement, we learn is now under consideration, and with a favorable prospect. Let a liberal and manly course be pursued on the part of all the Philadelaphia institutions, and every thing will soon assume a more favorable appearance. Stocks, we think, have reached the lowest point.—*Bicknell.*

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The "Spy in Washington" writes: "I believe I am warranted in saying, that no *formal, specific* proposition has yet been made by the British to the American Government.—But that assurances have been given to our Minister, Mr. Stevenson, that the British, with some trifling variation, would accept the proposition, made, some time since, by our Government.

"As despatches were brought Mr. Fox by a special messenger (Mr. Schenley,) it is probable that they contain, in detail, the views of the British ministry.

"The outlines of the proposition made by the President (as I understand them,) were, that the line should be run by a joint commission; and that if there should be any disagreement between the commissioners of the respective Governments, the points in dispute should be submitted to some mutual friendly European power for adjudication. There is every prospect, therefore, that such a reference will be the result of the pending negotiations; that justice will be done, and that the peace of the country, maugre all the clamor of selfish war hawks, will be preserved."

Business Department.

We say to our Bro. Scott that nothing would afford us more pleasure than to attend his camp-meeting, to which he has kindly invited us, but our editorial duties, which are paramount to every other, will prevent us.—ED.

Samuel Benjamin, West Jefferson, O., writes us that it will be impossible for him to take the Western Recorder any longer than this year, and yet he has not paid us. See our terms. We cannot discontinue under these circumstances, unless we learn he is not good for the bill.

TIFFIN, O., JULY 1, 1840.

Dear Brother Springer: Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have obtained a few subscribers for the Recorder. It is well received by the people generally, and all with whom I have conversed upon the subject, see its importance to the church in the west. Yet after all it is not supported as it should be. This conference ought to have at least, within its bounds, ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, but I believe there are at present not more than *six hundred*. We have nearly fifty stations and circuits in this District.—Twenty subscribers in each, including missions, would make the above number, and I believe there are a few of those to whom *forty numbers*, or more, of the paper are sent, weekly, so that several must have very few subscribers.

Will the brethren, more especially the preachers, make a vigorous effort to increase the subscription list for our District, to one thousand, by the ensuing conference? I have no doubt it can be done. Let superintendents and assistants all work.

Brethren, the prosperity of the paper depends greatly upon you. The worthy brother who edits it has taken upon him a considerable amount of pecuniary responsibility. Its publication is necessarily attended with expense. Try then to collect its dues, and see that all who are able to take it, DO SO. Hoping these few hints will have the desired effect, believe me, yours, &c.,

GEORGE HUGHES.

Our subscribers, who are in arrears, will oblige us by IMMEDIATELY REMITTING the amount of their paper, as we much need money to "go ahead." Send to us any amount and we will pay the postage. *No excuse.*

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspaper, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remittances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

There will be a camp-meeting for Coshocton circuit, held on the farm of John Dean, Esq., two miles from Jacobsport, to commence on the 27th of August; we request the attendance of ministers and Members.

The *Presidential meeting* will be held at Bro. Furgeson's, White Eyes Plain, to commence on the evening of the 24th at 5 o'clock. Bro. Brown is requested to be present at the commencement of the meeting. Other ministers are requested to attend. M. N. WARREN, Sup't.

[We have no charges against you on the subject to which you refer.—ED.]

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Ohio, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Diamond, ten miles from Indiana town and county, Pennsylvania, to commence on the thirteenth day of August. It will be twenty-four miles from Blairsville, and 62 from Pittsburgh. Brothers Baldwin, Robinson, Shearer, Francis and Tipton, we hope, will not fail to be with us.

T. J. ADDIS, Sup. Clearfield ct.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Reho-both circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben. ISAAC EDWARDS, As.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

The New World--Quarto.

THE publisher of the NEW WORLD has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that in consequence of the immense circulation which this popular and mammoth sheet has obtained throughout the United States, and the numerous requests which have been made for its publication in a form better suited for the preservation of its valuable contents, he has commenced the issue of a QUARTO EDITION of the NEW WORLD, in *sixteen* large pages, containing nearly every article which appears in the *folio*, and will in addition be embellished with a piece of popular music. The form is a splendid one for binding, and will make a beautiful volume at the end of the year. Orders must be sent without delay, as only a limited edition will be printed. No. 1 of the QUARTO appeared on the 6th of June.

TERMS.—Four dollars per annum; Two copies for Seven Dollars; Three copies for Ten Dollars; Five copies for Fifteen Dollars. Payable in advance.

The New World--Folio,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 30, Ann street, New York, by J. WINCHESTER, and contains all the new works by the most popular authors in both hemispheres, together with a vast amount of other literary matter, Tales, Poetry, &c., and all the current news of the day.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Twelve Dollars; payable invariably in advance, free of postage.

New York, July 8, 1840. 46

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

OBITUARY.—The Wilmington Journal announces the death of James Price, Esq., President of the Union Bank of Delaware.

The officers of the late Concord, N. H. Bank, are liable to the institution to the amount of more than $150,000. The Bank's nominal capital was only $100,000.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a law vesting the Court of Common Pleas of that State, with power to charter charitable societies, fire companies, &c. It is of doubtful expediency.

OBITUARY.— Edward Livingston, former Speaker of the Assembly, died at Albany, on Tuesday morning. He has been long known as a man of distinction and talents.

A DEAD RACE.—On Saturday last, Amos Core, of Doylestown, while riding a blind horse for a dollar, was thrown with dreadful violence, and killed by the animal's falling upon him.

Owen Holmes, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware, died very suddenly on the 9th inst. of apoplexy, He was a lawyer of very extensive practice. and a candidate for election on the Administration ticket.

Capt. Stockton, implicated in the late Jersey Railroad disturbances, about passengers, has been fined twenty dollars and costs. Wm. Briest, indicted on a similar charge, was fined five dollars and costs.

Ensign Reade, of the 1st Royals, was instantly killed on board a steamboat, near Montreal, a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a loaded musket, upon the muzzle of which he was resting his chin.

HOW FAR IS IT TO CHURCH?—To judge from the reports of the missionaries, this is a question seldom asked in New Zealand. "I have had sometimes," says one of them, "my house beset *before daybrake*, by natives coming for instruction. They think nothing of coming the distance of *ten* miles and some *twenty* miles."

In Germany it is illegal for a young man to marry before he is 25, or any young woman before 18; and a young man, at *whatever* age he wishes to marry, must show to the police and priest of the commune that he is able, and has the prospect to provide for a wife and family. These remarks, says Mr. Combe, apply more especially to Wurtemburg. And here the peasantry are better off, more moral and refined, in fact, have a better taste, &c., than in England or France

The Wesleyan Missionary Society has two hundred and forty-one principal stations; three hundred and sixty missionaries: three hundred catechists and schoolmasters, four thousand assistants and teachers without salaries; seven foreign printing establishments; seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven communicants; two hundred thousand attendant on the ministry of the missionaries; and fifty-seven thousand in the schools. More than twenty languages are used by the missionaries; and about $400,000 are raised annually by the British Methodists to promote this work of truth, love, and mercy. One hundred years ago that handful of seed was sown, the fruit of which now shakes like Lebanon. How adorable are the ways of God!

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—The corner stone of the First Methodist Protestant Church, of Spring Garden, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage, at the corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. Several eloquent and impressive addresses were preached, and listened to with marked attention. Among the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Rev. Mr. Shedrick, Rev. Mr. Brainerd, and the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, pastor of the congregation. An interesting account was given of the rise, progress and present circumstances of the society, when, after an appeal from the pastor, a collection was taken up, and large subscriptions obtained, to aid in the erection of the church. In accordance with custom, a number of papers and periodicals were deposited in the stone, together with a copy of the constitution and roll of the society.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

Thunder storms are generally more severe on the banks of rivers than at a distance—yet we believe that steamboats, although containing a vast amount of iron and other kinds of metal, are seldom struck by lightning. We do not recollect a single case—although it is likely that some instances are on record. Why are they less likely to be struck by the electric fluid than sailing ships on the ocean, which appears to be the fact? We pause for a reply.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

The explanation is easy. All the iron about a steamboat operates as a conductor or a set of conductors, and draws off the electric fluid silently from the surrounding atmosphere. If a single rod will ordinarily protect a dwelling from lightning, how much more should a hundred tons of iron, extending upwards many feet above the promenade deck, and downward to within a few inches of the water, protect a steam-boat? It would be a miracle, almost, if a steam-boat should be struck by lightning, under such circumstances. Yet we recollect reading, 15 or 20 years ago, of a young woman being killed by lightning on board a steam-boat on the Mississippi. No other instance of the kind ever came to our knowledge.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.—But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.—He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices; and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here.—We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Printed during the great procession in Zanesville, Ohio, July 4, 1840.

TOLEDO, (OHIO,) JUNE 10.

SINGULAR AND OMINOUS PHENOMENON.—During the night of May 25th the water of Lake Erie, in the bay and river at that place begun suddenly to rise, and soon swelled to a height, in front of the town, never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. The night was calm and still; no wind or storm had been observed to sweep over the country, with the exception of a few black and eddying clouds that had appeared in the horizon about sunset. There were no waves or unusual commotion in the water; yet it rose, in the space of a few brief hours, full four feet above its ordinary level, and nearly a foot higher than it has before been known to rise. What is the cause, or whence came this mighty swelling of the waters? Had this singular phenomenon happened in the days of olden time, under the reign of some despotic ruler, it would certainly have been hailed by the people as the forerunner of their deliverance from tyrannic oppression.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—Some important changes are about to be carried into effect, in relation to this institution. The directors have determined to reduce the expenses and with this view about twenty of the clerks in the mother institution will be discharged on the 1st of July. However, we may regret the necessity for this course,—we cannot but approve the determination of the directors, under the circumstances. They would not have been doing justice to the Stockholders had they kept men in office when they had nothing for them to do. The President, Mr. Dunlap, has agreed to a reduction in his salary of $2000 per annum. Mr. Joseph Cowperthwait, the Cashier, has resigned in consequence of ill-health. His place is at present supplied by Alexander Lardner, Esq. To show that no want of confidence was felt as to Mr. C. he was unanimously elected a director.

There has hitherto been one Cashier, and three Assistant Cashiers of the Bank. The new arrangement dispenses with the three assistants.

The appointments to be made for the first July are all to be from the present officers; and all who may decline re appointment, or not to be elected, are to be allowed to draw their salaries to the end of the year 1840; an arrangement eminently creditable to the institution.

This new organization will touch also the branches; and the aggregate of saving will be about one hundred thousand dollars per annum. This sum is a pretty good annual interest on two millions of dollars.

Hereafter the President and Cashier will sign the notes of the Bank.

These changes have excited little sensation, and have met the approval of all who desire to see the Institution once more in a substantial position.—*Bicknell.*

DR. HINES.—The New Orleans papers furnish some particulars in relation to the recent movements of this notorious swindler. He was lately arrested in that city for negro-stealing; and while passing under the assumed name of J. W. Walker. The Advertiser gives the following account of his capture.

It appears that on being arrested by a lieutenant of the third municipality police, he requested of the officer, as a favor, to accompany him to some place which he named; this the officer complied with, but while on their way to the place designated, Walker, who is represented as a smart active fellow, bolted, and soon left the lieutenant a considerable distance in the rear. The chase was kept up, however—the pursuers increased, when some more active than others, were rapidly gaining on the runaway, when stopped by a fence or dyke, which Walker alone cleared at a bound. He then broke thro' the Catholic burying ground, unembarrassed by the numerous obstacles that impeded his course, and would have penetrated into the woods, had not an individual on horseback "headed" him—when he immediately shaped his course in a different direction and entered the Protestant burying ground, where owing to some more formidable obstacles than previously encountered, or to exhausted nature, he was captured, hand-cuffed, and committed to prison.

A COURT OF INQUIRY has recently been held in this city, by order of the President of the United States, to investigate the conduct of the gentlemen named in the following Order, charged, in a communication to the President from a committee appointed by the Democratic Convention of the city of Baltimore, with "employing the influence and patronage of their places to injure and persecute the supporters of the National Administration." The Washington "Globe" publishes the following:—*Balt. Com. Jour.*

OFFICIAL.

GEN. ORDERS, No. 20. *Head Quarters of the Army,* Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 11, 1840.

I. The board of officers instituted by the direction of the President of the United States, whereof Brevet Brigadier General J. E. Wool, Inspector General, is President; and which convened at Baltimore, Maryland, the 25th of May, 1840, "for the purpose of investigating certain allegations made against Major T. W. Lendrum, Commissary of Subsistence, and Captain S. B. Dusenbery, Assistant Quartermaster, in relation to the manner in which they have performed their duty in the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments," has reported the following opinions:

1st. *Opinion of the case of Maj. T. W. Lendrum.*—"The board having patiently heard all the testimony which the parties interested have to offer, and after having carefully examined the proceedings, and a mass of documentary evidence, is of opinion, that there is not the slightest foundation for the accusations made against Maj. Lendrum; on the contrary, the board is of opinion that he has, free from all party feelings or political considerations, discharged his duties in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments conscientiously, and with a single eye to the public good. In this opinion the board is cordially united."

2. *Opinion in the case of Capt. S. B. Dusenbery.*—"The board has heard the testimony which the parties interested have to offer, and after a careful revision of the proceedings, is unanimously of the opinion, that Capt. Dusenbery, as a disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department, has been governed by no other considerations than those of the public interest, and that he has honestly and faithfully discharged his duties."

II. The proceedings and opinions in the foregoing cases have been submitted to the President and are approved.

III. The board of officers, of which Brevet Brigadier General J. E. Wool, Inspector General, is President, is hereby dissolved. By order of

ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General Commanding-in-Chief.
L. THOMAS, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

We learn that true bills have been found by the Grand Jury at Trenton, against Captain Stockton and John Nagle, Esq., and also against several of the individuals of the Hornet line, in consequence of the recent railroad rows, about the disposition of passengers.

LETTER remaining in the Post Office at Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1840.

Rev. George Hughes.

C. SPRINGER, P. M.

Meadow Farm, July 1, 1840.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried MR. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Indiana Conference-Notice.

THE first session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is appointed to be held at LIBERTY MEETING HOUSE, (John Burton's) near Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, commencing *Thursday, October* 1st, 1840. BRO. JOSEPH SIMPSON is requested to preach the introductory sermon, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and BRO. ELIJAH COLLINS to serve as alternate.

As this is to be our first session, let us with the help of the Lord, endeavor to *begin right.* In view of this, the committee respectfully make these few suggestions. 1. Let our brethren assemble in the spirit of devout prayer, that the Divine blessing and approbation may attend our enterprize. 2. Let them be in attendance promptly at the commencement of the session. 3. Let each superintendent prepare accurate returns of the numbers in society, with the names of unstationed ministers and preachers, in the various circuits and missions. 4. Should any ministerial member be prevented from attending, let him not fail to address the conference by letter, as required by rule of discipline, and communicate all needful information.

N. B.—It will be recollected that each mission, having three or more societies, embracing not less than thirty members, is entitled to elect and send a delegate to the Annual Conference, provided the missionary is entitled to a seat in said conference.

H. P. BENNETT, A. H. BASSETT, T. P. ARMSTONG. } Committee.

July 1, 1840. [Meth. Prot. please copy.]

The Brother Jonathan.

EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WELD.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the World,

AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WILSON & COMPANY,

At 162, Nassau Street, N. York.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

UPON entering the second volume of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of their periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition is the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals; but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the Jonathan. New readers have been made, where, comparatively, few existed before, and the taste created for the elegant literature of the two hemispheres, carried into all parts of the country, and made accessible to all, has produced a demand for the Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources and emoluments, the publishers have aimed to give a commensurate increase to the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labors of the gentlemen whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonathan the services of *Isaac C. Pray, Jr.*, have been engaged; and his fine literary taste will also be exercised in the selection of things rare, new and worthy in the European literary mart. Selections from the cream of the foreign magazines will of course be continued.

MUSIC.—In the progress of improvement, a new feature has been added to the Brother Jonathan—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something in this way, new and pleasant—reference being had in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to recherche compositions, suited only to the scientific. A new font of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music.—This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before: to carry the same themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the farthest back woods, which delight the party in the city drawing-room. A simultaneous popularity will thus be enjoyed all over the country by such compositions as are adapted to the public taste, and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may suggest themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spared to make the Jonathan a welcome visiter to all sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of gratification. Other periodicals may be addressed to particular opinions—or to particular classes—Jonathan will wander free, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and strive, with all the aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circle: to give, in a word, a *Cyclopedia* of whatever may be desirable in a literary magazine, and weekly newspaper. He appeal to the past for vouchers of what he can do—and what he *can*, he *will*.

TERMS—*Three dollars a year, in advance.*—For *Five Dollars* two copes of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years. In no case will the paper be sent out of the city unless paid for in advance.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed, *postage paid*, to

WILSON & COMPANY,
No. 162, Nassau street, New York.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

NOTICE.—A. W. HOSMER is no longer acknowledged as our agent for the *Rose of the Valley* and *Western Farmer;* and the public is hereby cautioned against subscribing to him for either of those publications, until he gives a satisfactory explanation of his treatment toward us, or the reason why *he has not remitted the money* due this office, according to instructions.

Note.—Should Mr. Hosmer give us *immediately*, the explanation which his conduct calls for, we pledge ourselves to place him in a better light before the public than this notice will leave him in.

G. G. MOORE.

Cincinnati, May, 1840.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

THE subscriber respectfully submits to public consideration, the following plan of a new periodical:

I. Its title—*The Christian Review.*

II. Its object—*The advancement of Christianity.*

III. Its matter—1. *Sketches*—
1. Of Bible Christianity.
2. Of Christian Churches.
3. Of Benevolent Institutions.
4. Of Scientific Institutions.
5. Of the Arts.

2. Historical and Geographical Illustrations.

3. Biographical Notices of the Wise and Good.

4. Reviews of Standard and Popular Literature.

5. Observations on the Affairs of the Nation and the World.

6. Current Intelligence—Poetry, &c. &c.

IV. Its means—1. A choice circle of Correspondents, qualified—by various and ample personal accomplishments, and by their social connexions and distinctions,—to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications.

2. A selection of the permanent and transient organs of all the interests and institutions enumerated,—both English and American, as far as practical.

V. *Its Terms.*—One number to be published, every month, beginning with July, in large quarto style, in the neatest style of the art, enclosed in a cover, well directed and punctually mailed.—*Price*, a single copy—$1.25 per annum. For any number over five copies, $1 each per annum. Payment must be made in advance.

With this brief outline of his scheme, the subscriber commits it to his friends and the public for such encouragement as they may see proper to extend. Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstore of Mr. J. Whetham, Chesnut street, above Sixth, or at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Carter's Alley—or at the residence of the Editor, No. 10 Sergeant street.

THOMAS H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1840.

The subscribers to "The Methodist Protestant Letter-Press" will be supplied with the new publication, by which that is to be superseded. If, however, any of them shall wish to decline the new work,—when the first number shall reach them, let them duly mark and return it. If they do not return it, they will be regarded as subscribers and expected to remit the subscription price at once. The Agents of the "Letter-Press" are requested to aid in securing an extensive circulation for the "Review." It is desirable that the names of subscribers be forwarded immediately.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | **Volume 1.** | **ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1840.** | **Number 47.** | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

HAPPINESS.

ere is a thought above all others dear,
umphant thought of immortality;
at raises hopes of happiness above
hopes that linger round this lower sphere.
d what is there in man to elevate
is high inspiring, thrilling thirst for bliss
ove this world, to which his thot's are chained
e kindred ledges to their native rock?
is there not a vital principle
nich tasting happiness, although the dregs
heavenly love, would grudge to leave below,
d thus defraud him of his proper bliss?
nat bliss? poor feeble, purblind man would say,
d shall I yield, what here made sure by fate
nay possess, for that perplexing thought,
nich may deception prove, or prove to be
image only of deluded hope.
tease me not with such a mystery
unknown things, of things which may not be,
better is a little certain than
mountain pile of what contingency
y bring, or bring not, at the will of chance.
t reason says, and what is earthly bliss?
nat earthly bliss to man is measured out
nly that which makes him sigh for more,
rather feel that happiness—so called,
ticipated; so is happiness of heaven.

E. S———.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., JULY 1, 1840.

Brother Springer: The work of the Lord is progressing among the people on Union uit. Many are seeking the Lord their God, ing the way to Zion with their faces thither- d, and saying, come let us join ourselves unto Lord in perpetual covenant that shall not be gotten.

We have just returned from a protracted meet- which we held at Fayette Furnace, in the arel mountain, at which we had a very inte- ing and refreshing season. The congregation large and attentive. We were favored with isit from Bro. W. W. Tipton, who labored lously and successfully,—fourteen were added the church. May they be faithful.

Since my last, we have held several protracted etings, at nearly all of which we had very in- esting revivals. As nearly as I can ascertain, lut *one hundred and forty* have joined us this r, and our prospects, in several places, are of encouraging character. Our chief hindrance extensive usefulness, at this time, is *political tatement.* In some places it is with difficulty t the minds of the people can be called off from tical affairs, long enough to listen to a sermon, where this is the case we "labor in vain," efforts are like "water spilled upon the und, which cannot be gathered up." O! that may overrule all to the promotion of the d of our country and His glory.

Yours, sincerely,

JAMES ROBISON.

WAYNESBURGH, PA., JULY 1, 1840.

Brother Springer: Since my last communica- n, we have held several interesting meetings this circuit. One at brother John Loar's, miles south of this place, which was quite eresting and profitable, throughout, and will ubtless, be recollected by some with grateful otions of soul, through eternity. Here, as l as at several other meetings, we were favor- with the labors of Bro. Wm. Ellis, which re highly appreciated among us. Eight joined in church fellowship, during this meeting.— nother meeting held at the Round School ouse, four miles east of this place, was in aracter, throughout, somewhat similar to the e described above. Here we were favored with labors of Bro. Shearer, of Union circuit, labored with much acceptability through the eting,—five joined the church. The cause of otestant Methodism is, we believe, second to ne in this region; and, we think this circuit at present in as healthy a condition, as at any mer period.

The highly excited state of the political world, these parts, tend to militate against the in- est of the church; if men were half as solicit- s and diligent in seeking salvation, the world uld soon be converted. What a pity it is at christians suffer themselves to be surpassed, zeal, by the men of this world.

We have it in contemplation, to hold a pro- cted meeting in Amity, embracing the Sab- th immediately preceding the sitting of con- ence. We solicit the aid of brethren who n make it convenient to pass this way on eir road to conference, as this place lies directly the Steubenville road, being about one day's le from said place.

Brothers Bobison, Shearer, Fordyce, Munhall, monton, Clawson, and any others who can nveniently attend, are invited.

Yours, in Christ,

JAMES HOPWOOD, Sup't.
Monongahela circuit.

For the Western Recorder.

THINGS THAT I LIKE.

I like to see young ladies and gentlemen, hile in church, spend the time that should be evoted to hearing the word of God and medi- ting thereon, in looking at one another and in lking. It shews a proper regard for the house God.

I like to see young ladies who are members of e church, decked out in all the gaudy trappings fashion; it shews their utter disregard for the in things of the world.

I like to see christians sleeping in church dur- ring the sermon; it shews they are deeply inte- rested in the discourse.

I like to see persons when leaving a class-room, giggling and laughing; it looks as though they had been engaged in devotional exercise, while in class.

I like to see class-leaders and the old mem- bers of the church neglecting their meetings for the sake of attending political gatherings; it is setting a good example to the young members.

I like to see christians get in a passion when the minister warns them of the danger of enga- ging too deeply in political strife; it proves them to be men of spirit.

O. F.

RICHWOOD, UNION, O., JUNE 30, 1840.

Dear Uncle: I take the liberty of forwarding some papers for inspection, in which you will find the following communications, viz: one on *Party Spirit*, and one on the *Venality of the Press*, which, though written some time since, will be found so peculiarly applicable to the present pe- riod, that I think your readers might be benefit- ted by an insertion of them in your columns.

Yours, respectfully,

C. SPRINGER HAMILTON.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

VENALITY OF THE PRESS.

Among the numerous evils that are hanging over us at the present time, is the degradation of the public press; more especially when it is under the potent control of party spirit. The legitimate object of this mighty engine is to instruct mankind in useful knowledge, to spread before the world correct intelligence; to promote the cause of virtue and sound morals, to support the supremacy of law and justice, to elevate the mind and improve the heart, to maintain social order and good society, and to contribute to the happiness of the human family, by extending its radiant light, its genial rays, its benign influence, to the remotest bounds of the inhabited globe.

In the same ratio that it can do good when rightly conducted, it can effect evil when badly directed. How necessary, then, that its purity be preserved, and its abuses corrected. How necessary that its powers should be wielded by none but independent, intelligent, discerning, moral, chaste and elevated minds; guided and governed by honest motives, enlightened reason and philanthropic principles. In such hands, it would become the solar fountain of the intellect- ual world, the polar star to revolving thought, and a shining light to frail man. Its refulgent beams would enrapture the immortal soul; its harmonious links would form a golden chain, that would reach from earth to heaven. It would be a messenger of peace, pointing the weary pilgrims of time, through the bright vista of the future, to mansions of ceaseless bliss beyond the skies, where flow rivers of joy for evermore.

But alas! humiliating as the admission may be, the press has fallen from the lofty eminence it should have maintained, and has been prosti- tuted to accomplish the purposes of intriguing and designing demagogues. It has become the vehicle of acrimony and recrimination, of slan- der and abuse. Many of the editors of high toned partisan publications, seem to dip their pens in the gall of malice, ink their type with the essence of detraction, and propel their ma- chinery with the spirit of revenge. Each char- ges his opponent with crimes of the deepest hue, frauds of the basest kind, and of practices revolting to common decency. Could we believe the half that we read in *some* papers, honesty has fled from our land, patriotism has become extinct, and our elective franchise is submerged in the dark waters of perjury. That the *venality* of the press has done much to produce a crisis like this, is too true. That it *will* consummate these and all their consequent evils, unless checked in its mad, its ruinous career, is self- evident. Every reflecting man who understands fully the composition of human nature, and the natural consequences of a corrupt and corrupt- ing venal press, must come to this conclusion.

The mind becomes accustomed to its daily aliment, be that coarse or refined. Feed it with billingsgate slang from childhood up, and it will have no relish for food of a higher order, until transplanted from the hot bed of vulgarity to a more congenial element.

Our country is at this time flooded with parti- san prints, inflammatory in their character, scur- rilous in their language; blighting in their in- fluence, calculated to rouse the baser passions of men to action, regardless of private worth or public virtue, trampling under foot the rules of courtesy, decorum and decency; barren of useful intelligence, sound logic and rational investiga- tion; devoted entirely to the advancement of one set of men, and to the destruction of another; based entirely on selfish motives, recreant of the glory and prosperity of our common country, slaves to intriguing partisans, vitiating the taste, and misleading the judgments of their readers; scattering poison, misrule, confusion and anarchy, far and wide.

Against the venality of the press I most sol- emnly protest, and call upon every good citizen to place his veto upon it. Hurl from your doors all prints of this character, and teach their vile and inconsiderate authors, the danger of their course. Tell them that you love your country *more* than party; that you prefer truth to false- hood, decency to abuse, and courtesy to personal invective. If the editors of these violent par- tisan prints, will for a moment, pause and reflect upon the direful consequences resulting from the venality of the press, I am persuaded many of them would change their course, and put forth their noblest exertions to raise this mighty en- gine to its native dignity, and again place it upon a lofty and commanding eminence.

AMMONIUS.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

PARTY SPIRIT.

From the regions of darkness a demon came forth,
And planted his standard of curses on earth;
In Eden's fair garden he first laid his plan,
To sever the ties that God made for man.

The seeds of fell discord, of hate, and of strife,
He there sowed profusely, embitt'ring life
With the virulent poison of base party spirit,
Regardless of virtue, of honor, or merit.

As mankind advanced and spread o'er the world,
His standard was planted, his banner unfurl'd;
He kindled volcanoes of partisan fire,
And roused to a flame political ire.

Beneath his dark colors, parties assembled,
Virtue was exiled, innocence trembled,
Anarchy mounted the car of confusion,
The people were blinded by party delusion.

If any stood firm on the basis of reason,
He branded their names with high party treason,
Thrust them in whirlpools of partisan faction,
And forc'd them in whirlwinds of party detraction

Old classic Greece and republican Rome,
Were lost in his vortex, dissolv'd in his foam:
His partisan lava has roll'd o'er the earth,
He's kindled his fires at each nation's birth.

If I'm not mistaken, this demon of late
Has raised his black banner within our State,
Has breath'd into many his partisan breath,
And threatened us strongly with discord and death.

His hand-maid, the mob, has shown her dark face,
And stamp'd our escutheon with shame and disgrace;
Confusion has mounted his volcanic car,
Our partisans seem to be panting for war.

Unless lucid reason should rise in her might,
And restore the deluded, the blinded, to sight,
And drive from amongst us this demon of hell,
It will soon be said of us, "lo! how they fell!"

'Tis no vision of fancy I hold to your eyes,
To raise your alarm and give you surprise;
Unless party spirit is check'd in its flood,
Our land will be deluged with rivers of blood.

When Washington bade his country—FAREWELL!
From his soul this kind warning yearningly fell:
"Beware, O! beware! of partisan strife,
"It burns with dire vengeance, it trifles with life:

"Beware, O! beware! of its serpentine breath,
"It leads to destruction; its vortex is death;
"Its miasma will poison the brave and the FREE,
"It will blight and destroy your LIBERTY TREE."*

Then these words, as by angels harmoniously sung,
From the voice of the HERO enchantingly rung;
"Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise!
"The queen of the world and the child of the skies!"

Let HIS precepts be heeded, his counsels rever'd,
That FREEDOM and LIBERTY long may be cheer'd:
Let partisan discord be banish'd afar,
And save fair Columbia from bloodshed and war.

AMMONIUS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1838.

*See his farewell address.

SELECTIONS.

DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST.—Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer, than one which we copy below. "Chance," says the Courier des Etas Unis, "has just put into our hands the most im- posing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been re- corded in human annals; that is the iden- tical death warrant of our Lord JESUS CHRIST." The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, and is in *hac verba:*

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, sta- ting that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year 17 of the empire of Tibe- rius Ceasar, and the 25th day of March, the city of the Holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God. Pontius Pilot, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presiden- tial chair of the Traetory, condemns Je- sus of Nazareth to die on the cross be- tween two thieves—the great and noto- rious evidence of the people, saying:

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law,
4. He calls himself falsely the son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the king of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, follow- ed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quilious Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whomsoever, ei- ther poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condem- nation of Jesus, are, viz:—1. Daniel Ro- bani, a Parisee; 2. Joannes Rorablo; 3. Ralphiael Robani; 4. Capei, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jeru- salem by the gate of Struenus."

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these word: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the king- dom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissionaries of Arts attached to the French armies.— At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony; in the sacris- ty of the Chartrem. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The re- quest was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraven the above senten- ces. At the sale of his collection of an- tiquities, &c. it was bought by Lord How- ard for 2,800 francs. Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater. A few years ago there was found at Cattskill, in New York, a 'shekel of Israel,' of the time of our Saviour. On one side was the representation of a palm leaf; on the other, a picture of the temple, with the words underneath, "Holy Jerusalem," in the Hebrew tongue. Relics like these, properly authenticated, have about them an inexpressible sacredness and moment. They seem to blend two worlds, and to carry human curiosity from the finite to the infinite.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

CHOIR SINGING.—It strikes me, Messrs. Editors, that, as your paper goes to parts of the country, which are seldom, if ever, visited by good instructors in vocal music, you might render important aid in im- proving choir and congregational singing, by occasionally introducing articles on these subjects. As a mere amateur, I can have nothing to offer which would com- pare with what some of your professional readers could send to you; but I shall make a few remarks with the hope of calling out those who are more knowing in crotchets and quavers.

Choir singing cannot produce its full effect, unless the air or treble is sung *ex- clusively* by females, and by small boys. For a man to sing this part is as impro- per as it would be for women to sing the bass. Men cannot, in fact, sing the air or treble as it is written. They may seem to themselves to sing it; but they sing a mongrel kind of tenor, which is an octive below the air or treble, and by so doing they not only spoil the air, but deprive the true tenor of its proper effect. According to the rules of compo- sition the parts should preserve a proper distance from one another. The mongrel kind of tenor which is produced by a man's singing the air utterly confounds the true relations of the parts.

It is sometimes pleaded in behalf of this practice, that females have not confi- dence enough to carry the air through, without assistance from the leader. Yet it is well known that they sing certain passages very well, without any such as- sistance. It is altogether from habits of long dependence on the leader, and not from want of ability, that they are con- tinually looking to him for aid. It may be well enough for him to sing the first line of the hymn with them, and perhaps strike the first note of each succeeding line. It is not his business to confine himself to any one part, but to prompt all the parts, as occasion may require.

I am, Messrs. Editors, a firm advocate of "the rights of women," and think that, when any man sings the air or tre- ble, all the ladies in the choir should stop short, and let him sing alone. But, though I am thus strenuous for "the rights of women," I do not like to see women encroaching on "the rights of men." This they do when they sing the tenor, or uppermost part, as it appears in the score of the Harmonist. The effect, then, is like that of singing *two tunes at the same time.* Some of the notes may harmonize; but, except in a few tunes, grating discord will certainly be produced.

There are two parts, and two only, which women can sing with propriety— the air or first treble, and the alto or sec- ond treble. And there are two parts, and two only which men can sing with pro- priety—the bass and tenor; unless they can sing *in falsetto*, and then they may sing the alto. These are very plain truths, and it might be supposed that all members of choirs know them. But, if they are known, they are frequently dis- regarded in the part of the country in which I reside, though the choirs of the Methodist Churches here are, in some re- spects, some of the best I ever listened to.

Few choirs are strong enough to give the proper effect to "Old Hundred," and tunes of that description. In singing these, the congregation should unite with the choir. But then the men in the con- gregation ought not to sing the air. I will not caution the ladies against singing the bass, for I never yet knew a lady guilty of that impropriety, though there would in strictness be nothing more im- proper in it than there is in men singing the air or treble.

These observations are intended to ap- ply to congregations in which choirs have been formed. In others, and in so- cial religious meetings, the men and wo- men must often of necessity unite in sing- ing the air. This has sometimes a very pleasing effect when the men do not sing so loud as to drown the voices of the wo- men.

In choirs in which the ladies have long been accustomed to having the leader sing with them, it cannot be expected that they will suddenly acquire confi- dence to carry their part without his constant aid; but they may be gradually made aware of their own musical talent.

AN AMATEUR.

DR. FRANKLIN, *and Legislative Chap- lains.*—Our great American philosopher has been usually ranked with those, who, among the renowned names of the world, can be claimed as a believer and follower of the Christian religion. Yet, in the testimony which is annexed, and which we do not remember to have seen before, there is such proof, both of religious faith and practical wisdom, as to outweigh many vague accusations.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Motion for Prayers in the Convention. —Mr. President: The small progress we have made, after four or five weeks' close attendance and continual reasoning with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question, several of the last producing as many noes as ayes, is, me- thinks a melancholy proof of the imper- fection of the human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our own want of po- litical wisdom, since we have been run- ning all about in search of it. We have gone back to ancient history for models of Government, and examined the differ- ent forms of those Republics, which, hav- ing been originally formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist; and we have viewed modern States all round Europe, but find none of their constitutions as suitable to our circum- stances.

In this situation of this assembly, grop- ing, as it were in the dark to find politi- cal truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it hap- pened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of applying humbly to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understanding? In the beginning of the contest with Brit- ain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in this room for the Divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard—and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Provi- dence in our favor. To that kind Prov- idence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of es- tablishing our future national felicity.— And have we now forgotten that powerful friend? or do we imagine we now no long- er need its assistance! I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth —that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid?

We have been assured, sir, in the sa- cred writings, that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall proceed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel; we shall be divided by our little, partial, local interests, our project will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages. And what is worse, man- kind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing a govern- ment by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, and conquest. I therefore beg leave to move: That henceforth, prayers, imploring the assistance of Heav- en, and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that ser- vice.

THE WORLD'S END.—During the last two or three centuries, upwards of thir- teen fixed stars have disappeared. One of them, situated in the northern hemis- phere, presented a brilliancy, and was so bright as to be seen by the naked eye at mid-day. It seemed to be on fire, appear- ing at first of a dazzling white, and then of a reddish yellow, and lastly of an ashy pale color. La Place supposes that it was burned up, as it has never been seen since. The conflagration was visible about sixteen months. How dreadful!— A whole system on fire, the great central luminary and its planets, with their plains, mountains, forests, villages, cities, and inhabitants, all in flames, consumed, and gone forever. Here we have a presump- tive proof of the truth, and a solemn il- lustration of a singular passage in a very old book—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the world also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up." What has been will be again. Our sun, and moon, and stars, and earth, will be destroyed by fire. "It is inscribed in the heavens," says Dr. John Mason Good, "foretold in the Scriptures, and felt in the earth." Such is the text, the comment may be found in Peter's 2d Epistle, 3d chapter, and 11th and 12th verses.

Quincy Sentinel.

BREAD STUFFS VIA CANADA.—The fol- lowing article, from a late number of the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, conveys valua- ble commercial information:—*Bicknell.*

United States Flour, via Canada, is not admitted into Great Britain at a less du- ty than if shipped from U. S. ports. But Flour manufactured in Canada from wheat grown in the U. States, and ship- ped thence to England, is admitted on the same terms as if the wheat was grown in Canada. The duty on Canadian wheat and flour in Great Britain is fixed at a minimum and maximum rate, and not by progressive scale; when wheat is below 67 shillings per quarter, the duty is 5 shillings per quarter; when above that price, it is 6 pence per quarter. In this respect the Canadians have greatly the advantage of shippers from the United States. They know the duty they will have to pay on a barrel of flour cannot exceed three-fifths of five shillings ster- ling.

About 60,000 barrels of flour and 600,- 000 bushels of wheat will go from this port to Canada before harvest. The ob- ject in purchasing flour for Canada, was consumption there, and not shipment.— The wheat will be ground and exported, and the best description of Canada wheat will be exported in the berry.

It is also an error to suppose that U. S. flour can be shipped via Canada to the West Indies free of duty. Upper and Lower Canada are the only British pos- sessions into which United States flour can be admitted free. Corn or grain un- ground, meal or flour not made of wheat, bread and biscuit, are admitted free into ANY British possessions in North America. To be admitted free into the British West Indies, the flour must be manufactured in the British North American Provinces.

THE LAST YANKEEISM.—A yankee some two or three years ago contrived a way of making covered buttons, by just com- pressing an edge of metal and so in one moment threw a thousand women out of employment. Another Yankee by a dif- ferent application of the same idea, has contrived to put on buttons without sew- ing, and that too, so that they can never come off. The invention is only appli- cable to metal buttons, and chiefly to those for suspenders and straps under boots. The button is made in two parts, the eye being a bolt with a large head. It is put through the cloth and a hole in the button, when a single blow rivets the two parts together, never to be separated. The thing is admirable; and already the man who was fortunate enough to get possession of the thought, is making his fortune with more orders on hand than he can supply. The same idea was ap- plied to eyelet holes not long since, and at once the ladies were relieved from a great deal of labor, and could belay them- selves much tauter than before. Let the Yankees alone, and in a little while they will have strawberry pickers, and whortleberry racks, and all such things. —*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

AN ANECDOTE.—Some time after the conclusion of the Revolution, a young American was present in a British theatre, where an interlude was performed in rid- icule of his countrymen. A number of American officers being introduced in tat- tered uniforms and barefoot, the question was put to them severally—

"What was your trade before you en- tered the army?"

One answered "a tailor," another "a cobbler," &c.

The wit of the piece was to banter them for not keeping themselves in clothes and shoes; but before that could be ex- pressed, the American exclaimed from the gallery—"Great Britain beaten by tailors and cobblers! huzza!!"

Even the Prime Minister, who was present, could not help smiling, amidst the general peal of laughter.

ENVY.—Envy is a destructive princi- ple. It differs from emulation, in that the former always seeks to bring down the favored object to a level with the de- graded being by whom this passion is ex- ercised, while the latter breathes an as- piration to become like what we admire in others. Envy is the very dark spirit of hell which Satan breathes, and through which he was once cast out of Heaven. It is the very essence of hate, seeking no good, for its possessor, and only evil for others.

THE SHREWD REPLY.—The retort cour- teous was fully experienced by the cel- ebrated counsellor, Jack Lee, on the northern circuit; for, being engaged in examining one Mary Pritchard, of Barns- ley, he began with, "Well, Mary, if I may credit what I hear I may venture to address you by the name of Black Moll." "Faith, you may master lawyer," said she, "for I am always called so by the blackguards."

THE QUICKEST TRIP EVER MADE.—The steamer Meteor, arrived at St. Louis a few days ago from New Orleans, making the trip in *five days and five hours*, including all delays; the quickest trip ever made. She made the trip down and back, in 14 days and 5 hours.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 15, 1840.

More of the Eldridge Affair.—An arrest of somewhat mysterious character, connected with the forgeries charged upon Dr. Eldridge, has taken place in New York. The New York Courier & Enquirer of yesterday remarks that in connexion with this matter, a very singular affair has recently occurred at the New York Police office, and one which puzzles the heads and brains of the wisest of the magistrates and officers.—*Bicknell*, 7th.

Since the arrest of Eldridge, and within some three weeks past, a series of letters, seven in number, addressed to Eldridge, have been intercepted by the keeper of the Moyamensing prison. These letters are all signed by "Tompkins P. Fellows," and are dated at New York or Rochester. They are very unintelligible in their character, and all relate to the same or a similar subject. The following, a copy of one of them, we subjoin, which will serve as a fair specimen:

City of New York, }
June 21st, (Friday,) 2 o'clock, P. M. }

Mr. W. M. Eldridge:

The forged paper on the bank at Philadelphia I still hold, but have not presented it for fear of detection. I have made several heavy draws since your arrest and hold the money; if they will take bail, I will be your bail; nobody will suspect me of being in concert with you, unless you tell of me; now while I am "Riting," I will write as poor as possible so as not to be detected. I want you should write to me as soon as possible. Direct your letters "Tompkins P. Fellows." I have got a plenty of drafts on the Bank at New Orleans, and no one knows nothing about it. The talk is here you have got to go to the State Prison. Say nothing, but write soon.

I still remain your friend,
T. P. Fellows.

N. B. I have reason to think that unless you are cunning, I shall be detected; if I do, they cant send me no how, for I can bail. My writing is in the left hand. I suppose you can understand it.

One check on the Bank, $2,100 paid.
One New York, $3000, all drawn.
Albany Bank paid $200.
The other draft not yet presented.
T. P. Fellows.

J. Y. * * * G.

The letter was endorsed,

"Make them believe you are crazy, if possible; if not, take the other course."

No intimation whatever, was given to Eldridge of the receipt of these letters.

The keeper, advised by the Philadelphia Police, enclosed the letters to O. M. Lowndes, Esq. our late worthy Police magistrate, asking his advice and co-operation in the matter. Mr. Lowndes advised that letters should be addressed to Fellows, at our city post office, in the name of one of the gentlemen employed as counsel for Eldridge, and should be written as apparent replies to Fellows' letters. This was accordingly done. The letters were received here, and were taken out of the office by a genteel well dressed young man, apparently about 20 years of age. The letters were called for in open day, and generally read at the office by the recipient, without any effort at concealment on his part.

A watch was set, and on Tuesday as he called for the last letter, he was taken into custody by A. M. C. Smith, officer, and taken to the police. An explanation of his conduct was demanded of him, but he refused to disclose any thing of his residence, family, business, or aught else than that he was the veritable Tompkins P. Fellows, alluded to in the letters. He has been several times brought up for examination, but no clue to the mystery has he yet divulged. He at first refused counsel, but a last said that if the magistrates thought it advisable, some legal adviser might be assigned him. Yesterday, Mr. A. D. Russell appeared and said that he had been employed by a friend of Fellows' to act as his counsel.

This employment of counsel was too a mystery to the magistrates, for every exertion had been made to conceal the fact of the accused's arrest, and to prevent any one from having access to him. He was again brought up for examination yesterday, but he utterly declined answering any questions whatever, and was remanded. This is altogether one of the most curious affairs that has for a length of time occurred in our Police. Some suppose that it is from the beginning all a hoax. If so, the hoaxer is certainly paying for his "good joke" very dear.—Others think that Fellows is crazy, insane or slightly "cracked;" but there seems to be a good deal of "method in his madness," if such be the case.

The most plausible supposition is, that it is an attempt—a plan artfully laid—to induce the magistrates to believe that Eldridge was connected with others in the practice of his villanies, and that the parties to this scheme seek to divert the attention of the public from the principal object, Eldridge's conviction, to make him a witness, perhaps, with a promise of immunity in the event of his making disclosures, or something of the like. It is all, however, a matter of speculation and conjecture, and from present appearances, will so continue to remain.

The water that flows from a spring, does not congeal in the winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

The North Eastern Boundary.—On Monday last, as will be seen by reference to our Congressional proceedings, the President submitted to the Senate some highly interesting and important documents relative to the North Eastern Boundary Question. The state of that dispute, as gathered from these papers, gives better prospect of an ultimate settlement than ever, though negociations, explorations, and surveys, may protract the matter a long time yet. The substance of these papers may be stated as follows, and agrees with what has been their rumored tenor:

England consents to a joint commission for survey and exploration, and to the proposition of the United States for the submission of the difficulties to arbitration, in case of a disagreement in the exploration and survey. Accompanying the acceptance from England is a demur on the part of the British Minister, to some of the propositions of the United States, in reference to the survey. The grounds of exception are not stated in the note of Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, but the British Minister expects, by an early opportunity, an amended counter draft to the American proposition, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. He states also that he expects to be furnished with the draft of a fresh local convention or agreement, to prevent border collisions while the survey is proceeding.

This, then, will be perceived to be the state of the case: the joint survey, with the principal of arbitration and the view of settlement of the question are agreed upon; and all that remains is to settle the form and details. On the part of England a temporary treaty or convention is proposed, to last while the survey is proceeding. Mr. Adams' prediction that war will not come out of the matter for many years, if ever, is as good as verified.

In communicating the correspondence between the British Minister and the American Secretary, to the Senate, the President says that he cannot doubt that with the sincere disposition on the part of both governments to presevere amity, the details can be arranged. He speaks of the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, the British Commissioners, as not yet adopted by that Government, but likely to be used in the discussion, by the British Ministry; and therefore recommends a similar step of immediate exploration and survey on our part, for the use of the American Government. The report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh is among the documents submitted. It is said in the correspondence of the Express to be drawn something on the principle of betweenity—to yield much on the part of England, but to claim more; to disregard the treaty of 1783, and to give to England nearly all she wants, and give the United States something now belonging to Great Britain.

The letters between the two diplomats contain nothing that we have not already stated with the exception of assurances of high respect, and distinguished consideration; and a review of the recent steps taken in the controversy, already familiar to the reader. As a mark of courtesy and consideration toward the United States, the British Government has communicated the map and report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh to the President of the United States, before laying those documents before Parliament. The correspondence, between the representatives of the governments, which is, of course, the representatives of the spirit of those governments, marks a disposition on both sides to approach the decision of the mooted question in the best and most conciliating disposition.— *Bro. Jonathan.*

The Boundary Question.—The Madisonian says:—"We understand that the despatches from England to our Government, and the British Minister, contain nothing definite on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary. They state, however, that by a packet which was to have left England on the 13th of this month, additional communications would be transmitted. It is understood that Great Britain will accept the proposition of this Government, under certain modifications."

OPIUM WAR WITH CHINA.

At a meeting held this day, at Freemason's Hall, London, the Right Honorable Earl Stanhope in the Chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That this meeting, whilst it most distinctly disavows any party or political objects, and deprecates most strongly, any such construction being put upon its efforts, deeply laments that the moral and religious feeling of the country should be outraged, the character of christianity disgraced in the eyes of the world, and this kingdom involved in a war with upwards of 350 millions of people, in consequence of British subjects introducing opium into China, in direct and known violation of the laws of that empire.

2. That, although the Chinese have not been heard in their defence, the statements adduced by the advocates of the war, clearly establish the fact, that the East India Company, the growers of, and traffickers in, opium, and British subjects who received the protection of the laws of China, have been throughout the wrong doers; therefore this meeting (without reference to the conviction of many, that all war is opposed to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel) holds it to be the bounden duty of the government immediately to effect an equitable and pacific settlement of the existing differences with China.

3. That all traffic in opium with the Chinese being contraband, the opium which was surrendered to their government was justly confiscated; and that to demand payment from the Chinese—to make reprisals upon them—or for this country to give compensation to the British merchants thus engaged in smuggling, would be to sanction, and even to grant a premium for crime.

4. That the petition now read be adopted by this meeting, and presented to both Houses of Parliament; and that the Right Honorable Earl Stanhope be requested to present the same to the House of Lords, and Lord Sandon to the House of Commons.

5. That the resolutions of this meeting be published at the discretion of the committee; and that a copy of them, in the Chinese language, be transmitted through the High Commissioner Lin, to the Emperor of China.

6. That the chairman be requested to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting.

Stanhope, *Chairman.*

7. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to the Right Honorable Earl Stanhope, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

April 24, 1840.

ITEMS.

Miles King, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of Norfolk.

The summer in Pensacola has been marked by excessive drought.

A brother is not always a friend: but a friend is always a brother.

The corner stone of the "capitol" in Iowa city, was to be laid on the 4th inst.

A drought has prevailed in Nova Scotia for more than a month.

Naval.—The United States ship Erie sailed from Havana on the 12th inst. for Cape Antonio, in search of pirates.

The St. Louis New Era says the experiment is making in Boston of shipping a cargo of lead to Canton.

Dabney, the late teller of the Bank of Virginia, has been admitted to bail, in the sum of $30,000.

Hon. Daniel Webster passed through this city on Saturday on his way to Boston.—*New York paper.*

Governor Seward has issued a proclamation offering $250 for the arrest of Lett, the convicted incendiary.

The British steam-ship Argyle, seized a few days since in New Orleans, has been released.

The reported capture of Fort Crum, in Florida, by the Indians, and the murder of its garrison is contradicted.

A gentleman recently from Upper California, states that a British surveying party were busily engaged in surveying the coast in that vicinity.

The ship Arab of this port, with about 1800 bales of Cotton was destroyed at Mobile by fire on the 17th of June.—*New York paper.*

Most of the free banks of New York have made provision for the redemption of their bills, either in New York city or in Albany.

The Wilmington, Delaware, Gazette, announces the appearance of small pox, in the manufacturing district, along the Brandywine.

It is computed that there are in the United States 2,800,000 slaves. The computation will shortly be confirmed or set aside by certainty; by the census returns.

The Boston Transcript learns from Capt. Pendleton, of brig Cocheco at that port, that the seven pirates condemned at Havana, were to have been shot on a staging off the More, on the 8th ult.

Musket Ball.—A new mode of forming musket balls by machinery, instead of casting them, has been invented in England, and the process has been adopted by the Board of Ordnance at Woolwich.

Keeler, the watchman who was bit sometime since by a rabid dog at New Orleans, died there on the 15th. This is the second person who died within a brief period in that city of hydrophobia.

David Wickliff, a soldier in the Revolution, who was wounded at the memorable battle of Brandywine, died on the 18th ult. in Fauquier county, Virginia, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

It is computed that there are in England one million of horses, used for labor—and two hundred thousand for pleasure—all of which are supposed to consume the produce of seven millions of acres.

When I am at a Whig meeting I instinctively put my hand upon my pocket.—*Dr. Duncan.*

Pshaw, Doctor! Nobody wishes to steal your whiskey-bottle.—*Prentice.*

Mr. Samuel Canby's Durham cow 'Blossom,' on his farm at Woodside, Delaware, yielded an average of thirty-five quarts of milk per day, during the week ending on the 19th ult.

Truth.—He who speaks lightly of female society, is a numskull or a knave—the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraint it lays on his vices.

It appears to be now generally conceded that Queen Victoria will soon gratify the hopes of England in the perpetuity of the throne and dynasty in her branch of the royal line.

The Belgian Giant has got back to Peale's, and will remain there day and evening for a week. He has created a great sensation South, wherever he has been; and will be a wonderful card during the holidays.

How to live Peaceably.—The late Mr. Clarke, of Frome, being asked by a friend how to keep himself from being involved in quarrels, replied, "By letting the angry person have all the quarrel to himself."

Farmers, look here!—Beat this if you can!—A Calf two years and four months old, raised by Robert Hitchman, and slaughtered by John Barger, of Mount Pleasant, weighed 654 pounds, clean beef.

Register, July 4, 1840.

The Newark Daily Advertiser reports the death, on Monday, of Mr. Abraham Cruser, late sheriff of Middlesex, N. J.—He was taken sick at church on the day previous, and his physicians pronounce the case Asiatic cholera.

A Veteran.—A man named Francisco Beaureguard, of Boucherville, died on Monday week, at the Grey Nun's Hospital in Montreal, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, nine months, and five days.

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin of June 20th, that Mr. James Wilson, clerk of the steamer Prairie, has absented himself with $4000, and the clerk of the steamer Daniel Webster has gone off with $14,000.

Still they Come.—About 3000 emigrants have arrived at this port from Germany, &c. within the last three days. They are pouring also into Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, but in smaller bodies.—*New York paper.*

A *Texas editor* accused a brother editor of having but one shirt, and says he borrowed that. To this the second editor replies that the first is so poor that he has been obliged to sleep under a wheelbarrow for the last three months.

What is a more disgusting sight than drunken man?—*Picayune.*

Lovely women in the state of inebriation, by all odds.—*New York Chronicle.*

You may stand aside, sir. We have no further questions to ask.—*Picayune.*

All the Banks of this State are by law required to redeem their notes from July 1st onward, at half per cent. discount, either here or at Albany. A large number, we see, have made new arrangements with the New York State Bank at Albany, for this purpose.—*New York paper.*

A Personal Encounter.—The Ozark Standard says: "A rencounter occurred in this place, on Tuesday last, between Maj. J. P. Campbell, receiver of the public moneys, and Col. Griffin P. Saunders, of Newton county, in which the latter was severely wounded."

Swindling.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says:—"We have been informed that a merchant of Indiana recently purchased $3,300 of goods in New York, on credit, intercepted them in this city, sent them to auction, and had them sold for $1,100."

After discourses delivered on last Sabbath, in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Kenneday, collections were made in behalf of the Church in Natchez recently destroyed by the late tornado, and $350 collected.

Up to the 20th inst., 535 vessels had arrived at Quebec, being an increase of 47 over the arrivals to the same period last year.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 20th inst., show an increase over the same period last year of 11,033.

Judge Story recently pronounced a decision in Portland, setting aside a speculative purchase of Eastern land, on the ground of a mistake of its value, by the purchaser. The opinion is highly important, as effecting a great many contracts.

The Insanity of Boz.—We regret to find the rumor, which has been once current, and then again contradicted, re-affirmed in a private letter received by the editor of the Mirror. The letter speaks of the painful statement as being without any doubt true.

At a public meeting recently held in London, Mr. Sturge stated, that of 17,205 barrels of gunpowder, exported in 1835, from Liverpool more than 16,000 were destined for Africa, to be used in the eternal wars to be carried on to supply the slavers with victims.

Navigation of the Wisconsin.—The navigation of the Wisconsin river is much improved the present season. The channel is deeper and not obstructed by sand and bars as much as heretofore. Two steamboats have made five trips this season with heavy freight.

The Governor of Mississippi has closed the charter of the Mississippi Railroad and Banking Company by proclamation for refusing to pay specie when a note of $5 was presented at its counter. By a new law, the Banks of that State are required to pay specie for notes of that denomination and under.

Laughing and Crying.—Democritus, who was always laughing, lived 109 years; Heraclitus, who never ceased crying, only 60. Laughing then is best; and to laugh at one another is perfectly justifiable, since we are told that the gods themselves, though they made us as they pleased, cannot help laughing at us.

Warning to Dogs.—The Newburyport Herald mentions that a fine large dog was killed on the railroad on Wednesday. He undertook to oppose the passage of the train over his master's premises—probably thinking it had rather a suspicious look; but the locomotive was not to be trifled with, and poor Tiger is no more.

Mississippi Banks.—According to the Natchez Courier, Gov. M'Nutt has issued a proclamation to the effect, that the following named Banks have forfeited all their banking powers, viz:

Fernado Railroad and Banking co.
Benton and Manchester Railroad and Banking company.
Mississippi Railroad company.

Bleeding at the nose, it is said, if it be ever so violent and protracted, may be permanently stopped by the individual using some salt beef which has been grated fine with a grater, in the same way that he would take snuff. Two or three pinches are said to be sufficient to stop any fit of bleeding.

The British Consul at New Orleans, who has been accused of giving certificates of freedom to blacks, not entitled to it, has addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which he vindicates his conduct, and says that henceforth he will give no certificates of freedom to persons of color claiming to be British subjects, without first submitting such persons claims to the mayor, and obtaining his approval.

Miss Millford, a lady of good sense and excellent taste, says that her most favorable name is *Mary*—a name which is as common as a white violet, and one that has something indescribably sweet and simple, and fit for all wear, high or low, suits the cottage or the palace, the garden or the field, the pretty or the ugly, the old or the young.

Drapery should never form a part of the furniture of a room intended for music. It destroys reverberation, by absorbing the sound. A writer in the London Quarterly Review affirms that he sensibly felt a damp cast upon the voice of a singer in a small room, upon the entrance of a tall lady habited in a long woollen cloak.

Painful Rumour.—The Baltimore Sun says:—"It was reported by a gentleman who came on in the cars last evening from Washington, that a challenge had passed between Messrs. Jenifer and Shepard, members of Congress, the former of this State, and the latter of North Carolina, in consequence of some uncivil things said to each other in the House of Representatives, and that a duel would take place. We hope it is incorrect."

United States Bank—No Dividend.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, held yesterday, it was deemed inexpedient to declare any dividend for the present. In the opinion of those who are well acquainted with the affairs of the Bank, this is the best course that could be adopted in the existing state of the institution. It is believed that the non-declaration of dividends for a short time, will prove to be ultimately beneficial to the stockholders. —*Bicknell, 7th inst.*

Conviction and Escape of Lett.—We learn from the Syracuse Signal, that Lett, the Canadian, has been convicted of an attempt to burn the steamboat Great Britain, at Oswego, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn. He passed through Syracuse on Friday night on his way to prison, in custody of the sheriff, and when within four miles of Auburn he made his escape from the car while going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. One hundred dollars is offered by the sheriff for his apprehension.

From China.—The Boston Advertiser says: "A letter from Canton, dated February 18, supposed to have come by the brig Argyle to the West Coast of America, and thence over land to the Gulf of Mexico, has been received in Boston by a mercantile house. It states that the American vessels were detained in consequence of the high prices of teas, which had risen from two to four taels. The blockade was expected to take place on the receipt of further despatches. The Chinese evinced no disposition to yield."

A formidable gang of Brigands, approached near the city of Mexico, on the 6th ult. and a battalion of Mexican soldiers were ordered out, but they refused to march against them. Whenever any of these robbers are arrested, they are rarely condemned; and then only to imprisonment, where, it is said, they invariably die of starvation. This treatment is viewed with so much horror by the citizens and soldiers, that they are exceedingly reluctant to aid in putting them into the hands of the government.

The patient of a late English physician, imagined that he had a leg of mutton hanging to his nose, and walked nearly double, to prevent the dangling joint from hitting his knees. The cure was simple. He was taken into a dark room, where a person was stationed with the reality, and on cutting off just the tip of his nose, the mutton was let fall on the floor. On opening the window shutters, the patient was convinced he had got rid of his load, and walked in an upright posture ever afterwards.

Painful Intelligence.—The United States Philadelphia Gazette of June 29, says:—A letter now before us, from Harrisburg, mentions the reception at that place of the painful intelligence that the Hon. Samuel McKean, late United States Senator for Pennsylvania, attempted suicide in a fit of insanity on Tuesday last, at his residence in McKean county, by cutting his throat with a razor. Although Gen. McKean was alive when the letter giving the information was written, yet, it is added there was not the slightest prospect of his surviving many hours.

Churches in Philadelphia.—According to Tanner's Philadelphia City Guide, for the current year, the following is the number of churches in that city, as set forth alphabetically, in detail:—African 7; Baptist 11; Catholic 5; Congregational 1; Dutch Reformed 2; Episcopal 14; Friends Meeting Houses 4; German Reformed 1; Independent 1; Jews Synagogue 1; Lutheran 4; Methodist 15; Moravian 1; Mariner's 3; New Jerusalem 1; Presbyterian 26; Unitarian 1; Universalist 2—Total 100.

The Burning.—The Burning Mountain at the head of the West Branch Rail Road, which attracted so much attention last year, is still raging, more furiously than ever. It has burned out about three hundred yards from its place of starting, and as it reaches the top, where ventilation is more freely afforded, it increases in intensity. The water running from the mine, is very hot, and so strongly impregnated with alkaline substance as to have eaten off all the iron from the rail road track. It is well worth a visit from the curious.—*Miner's Journal.*

The Phil. Inquirer gives the following account of an operation for Abscess in the Lungs, by Dr. Bethell, in that city:—"An incision was made about three inches long between the sixth and seventh ribs. A gumelastic tube was introduced into the cavity of the abscess, and the pus drawn off by means of a pump. The orifice was kept open and the tube applied until the pus (which amounted to 24 ounces,) was entirely removed. The patient immediately after the operation became entirely relieved; his cough subsided, and his respiration became easy.—He is now convalescent, having had no symptoms since the operation, and remains under the care of Drs. Bethell and Taylor.

An Important Decision in Illinois.—We learn from the Republican that the Supreme Court of Illinois, lately in session at Springfield, have pronounced their decision in the case so long and ably argued at the previous term of the Court. The case involved the right, under the Constitution of the State, of an alien to vote.—The Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court, which declared that an alien had not the right to vote. Illinois and Michigan are the only states of the Union in which this privilege has been accorded to citizens not naturalized.—So far as the first named State is concerned, this construction of the Constitution can no longer prevail.

Lett the Incendiary.—The Syracuse Journal says:—The notorious Lett, on his escape from the railroad cars near Auburn, remained in the woods near by, from the time of his escape until Saturday night, when he repaired to a house whose inmates promised him protection. The next day, however, the man with whom he was staying, went to Auburn and procured help, who returned with the intention of arresting Lett, but he, getting a hint of their approach, jumped from a back window, without coat, hat or shoes, and fled for the woods. After the men had taken their leave of the house. Lett returned, obtained his clothes, and stock of provisions, when he left.

Do not put the plough into the corn, if you have, as you may have for a trifle, a cultivator or horse hoe. It severs the roots, which are the mouths of the plants, turns up and wastes the manure, which should always be applied to this crop, and deprives the plants of more than half their pasture. Hill your corn but slightly. Hilling renders it more liable to suffer from drought, and induces it to throw out a new set of roots, the old ones being in a manner useless, by being buried too deep and beyond the reach of the influence of heat and air, the indispensable agents of nutrition and vegetable growth.—*Buel's Cultivator.*

A Newspaper in Families.—A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading; it communicates all the important events which are passing in this busy world; it is a never failing source of amusement, and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one paper, and the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make him easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knoweldge, is instigated by the evil genius of cupidity, and neglects to subscribe for a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good citizen.

The New Haven Heralds recounts a portion of the beauties of drunkenness in the following paragraph:

We saw on Monday in State street, a boy of about 16 years of age, whose countenance, dress, and gait, showed him to be in a state of beastly intoxication. He was supported by a little boy, seemingly his brother, who appeared to be not more than seven years of age. His little hand was fastened with a firm grip upon his brother's back, while with the other he held the drunkard's arm, the latter every moment seeming about to fall and break beneath his slender support. The little one seemed entirely abstracted from all else but his charge, while the tears that streamed down his cheeks, showed how deeply that effected him.

LE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

ESDAY, ... JULY 15, 1840.

D. Gallagher, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in writing the life of the late Charles .

ess.—The *Sub Treasury Bill* has passed ses.

olution to adjourn, on the 21st inst., has ed both Houses.

Lebanon Star of the 10th instant, says: erable damage was done to the Dayton e by the heavy rains of Tuesday last.— three of the large culverts were swept d other parts of the road badly washed."

Methodist Protestant Church of Charles- ., spent a portion of the 4th of July in exercises. The Rev. A. McCaine, de- discourse suited to the occasion. This tter way to celebrate our national inde- e.

ave received the July number of "Bick- ounterfeit Detector and Bank Note This is the most complete Detector of eits in the country, and ought to be in is of every business man, especially in ult state of the currency at the pres-

id one of the heaviest falls of rain this ek ago, in the morning before day, in hborhood of this office, that we ever re- By flooding the meadows, it has injured, me cases ruined a considerable portion We believe the excessive rain and was not very extensive.

itions were introduced in the quarterly ce of St. Paul's station, of the Methodist l Church, of Lowell, Mass., censuring General Conference for authorizing the ts of Annual Conferences to dictate ess of those bodies, and for depriving embers of the right to bear witness on rials, &c., but the presiding elder refused he question on the resolutions, and d the conference. The quarterly confer- n re-organized, appointed its own chair- d resolved, that hereafter, they would residing elder his quarterage, who re- put any question which came before the y conference. We should judge this n would have a very salutary influence.

Crops.—The wheat, in this vicinity, is ll cut down. It turns out to be full bet- was expected, though in many instan- light. Some of the best fields are much with the rust. The crop is better in this hood than any other part of the county examined. The following is from the an Farmer, and we hope its sentiments ect:

had cut out for insertion notices of the f the crops in various sections of the , but we have concluded to embrace the a short compass, as there is a sameness which obviates the necessity of detail. ore observed, the Hessian fly has pretty y appeared, and in some cases made sad ret we feel fully justified in expressing ion, founded on an examination of the s from many parts of the country, and ill be fully, if not more than an average wheat; the injury in some places being an made good by the abundance in oth- here is expected in this city this day (1st crop from North Carolina. The oats, d grass are uncommonly fine, and are ex- to yield most luxuriantly; the early part eason was unfavorable to the corn, and ks wore a blighted appearance, but it has ently recovered, and looks well. The o the rye from the rust has been pretty , and there will, no doubt, be a partial of the crop; in Lancaster county, Pa., o we note an exception to this remark. stuffs generally are very abundant. On le, the husbandman has abundant cause itude to Him who is "the giver of every d perfect gift," for the abundance with is labors have been crowned."

last *Aurora* is down, in the form of a quite heavy on the clergy of this place, for ing the Whig celebration, on the 4th in- and the names of six are given. It is probable, if these clergymen had attend- Mr. Sheplor's and assisted Bro. Lamb* in wotions, it would all have been right .; but then, the whigs would have grum- s hard, and no doubt, censured equally

are not personally acquainted with all the entlemen named, but some of them we have for many years, and so far as morality gnified ministerial deportment are con- , they are excelled by no clergyman of our ntance. But still we must say, we think it for clergymen to participate in these 4th of stivities, more especially when they assume ty political character. It subjects them sure on the part of those keen-eyed crit- o are always looking out for objections, hose greatest merit is to find fault; besides, are some honest christians who think the ce wrong, and would be grieved to see their ter participating in it. A great mind e would not only "avoid every *appearance* l," but if "meat made his brother to offend ould not eat it while the world should ."

m these considerations we declined accept- written request, on the part of the Printers' iation, to participate with them in cele- g our national independence, as a body, on th instant. We considered the invitation respectful, and had we consulted nothing ur private feelings, we would have been o join them, but when we considered our c relations, though it required an effort, we

*The same number of the *Aurora*, in descri- the democratic celebration, at the "Hotel r. Sheplor, Market street," says, "an ap- riate and fervent prayer was offered up to hrone of grace, by Mr. Lambe." Rev. Ja- Lamb.

had to yield to what we considered our paramount duty, which was to *abstain*.

We do not make these remarks for the sake of having something to say upon the subject, but because we feel it our duty to improve every passing event to make correct impressions on the minds of our readers. Nor do we suppose our public character is less exceptionable than these ministers who have been the subject of censure; though not culpable in this matter, we may have been in other particulars. The public, in reference to this question, will decide for themselves.

It may not be known to some of our readers that there is an exciting controversy now going on in the Protestant Episcopal Church, both in England and in America, in relation to the use of certain ceremonies in the church, which it is said she should have retained when she separated from Popery. Wishing to keep our readers advised of the state of the ecclesiastical world, we will give a long article from the Wesleyan Observer on the subject. This will show that the most powerful minds are often paralized by the touch of superstition, and that there is, even in this enlightened age, a great deal of grave nonsense exciting the attention of our most learned men.

The Oxford Tracts, or Peuseism.—We have given some attention for some months past to a discussion under the above caption which has been going on in several Protestant Episcopalian periodicals in England and in the United States. That our readers may understand the origin and nature of this discussion, we would observe that some few years since a number of talented and as we should judge pious ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church, connected with Oxford University, England, commenced the issuing of tracts periodically under the name of the *Oxford Tracts*. The design of these tracts appear to be to show that the reformation from Popery which resulted in the dismemberment of the English Church from the Church of Rome, was so ultra in its character as to remove certain important principles and usages which were considered by the earliest fathers of the church, if not of divine origin, having at least the divine sanction.—They designed farther to restore to their former place and authority these principles and usages. That this subject may be more distinctly understood, we shall avail ourselves of an extract from a writer of the Christian Advocate and Journal. The following he quotes from Blackwood's Magazine:

"Where are our prelates, when so much nonsense is going on in the heart of the great Protestant University? The questions in debate now are, whether men shall turn their heads to the east, or to some other quarter of the compass, during the reading of certain creeds. Whether the clergy shall wear little crosses on the tips of their scarfs? Whether they shall put the bread and wine on the table in the chancel with their own hands, or by the hands of the church warden? Whether they shall put them primarily on a little table apart, or in a recess in the wall?—Whether they shall make a bow to them, as they advance to the table, or omit that piece of politeness? Rev. Mr. Townsend, it seems, had said, curiously, that all these tricks savored of Popery! Dr. Pusey, for it is no less than the Hebrew professor and canon of Christ's church, who feels aggrieved, proceeds formally to vindicate the orthodoxy of these prodigiously childish persons who think they are thus restoring the purity of the church. Hume, in his history, observes, with keen and due contempt, that 'the most furious quarrels of the sectaries were about *surplices, rails to the communion table, the position of the reading desks*, and such other trivialities.' And are we to have all this nonsense renewed, and solemn men in doctors' hoods thinking that they are not committing the most arrant foolery by scribbling either for or against them? and all this frippery when the very existence of the church is at hazzard,—when a rabble of legislators in the streets are howling for her plunder, and Popery, like a wild beast, is foaming at the threshold? Let Oxford bestir herself while she remains a University, leave those pompous trifles to their obscure squabbles, and add something manly, honest and rational, to the national defence of Christianity."

They and their disciples, in Europe and America, are rapidly leaving the vantage ground of truth, and step by step, descending into the gulf of Popery; and that their heresies are precisely those of anti-Christ.

1. They vehemently abjure the very name of *Protestant*.

"The English Church, as such, is not Protestant, only politically,—that is, externally. It claims to be merely *reformed*, not Protestant." (*See Tracts for the Times*, No. 72, p. 32.) Again: "To hurry me down the steep of ultra-Protestantism, to its uniform end, the denial of the Lord who bought them." (*Ibid.*, No. 77, p. 36.) "The very name of Protestantism, cold and negative, and skeptical, as it is, ought to be abolished among us." "That odious Protestantism! I am more and more indignant at the Protestant doctrine on the subject of the eucharist. You seem cramped by Protestantism," &c. &c. &c. (*Froude's Remains*, volume i. pp. 322, 391, 404, 425.)

2. The Romish Church is avowedly to be regarded with reverence and affection.

"Is it then a duty to forget that Rome was our mother, through whom we were born to Christ?" (*Tract* No. 77, p. 33.)

"O! mother Church of Rome, why has thy heart
Beat so unruly to thy northern child?"

Lyra Apostolica, p. 229.

"The Reformation, every where but in England, is declared to be a positive evil and misfortune.

"As to the reformers, I think worse and worse of them. Really, I hate the reformation and the reformers more and more. The reformation was a limb badly set,—it must be broken again, in order to be righted." (*Froude*, pp. 379, 389, 433, vol. i.)

4. *Tradition* is made an essential part of the rule of faith.

"We may say, 'The Bible, and nothing but the Bible,' but this is an unthankful reception of another great gift, *equally from God*, such as no Englishman can tolerate. But we take the sounder view, that the Bible is the record of necessary truth, or matters of faith, and the Church Catholics' tradition is the interpreter of it."—(*Tract* No. 71, p. 8.) Hence they talk of 'Revelation, including *scripture and antiquity*,' of equal authority.

"If it were possible that the Catholic Church could, in the highest and exactest sense, meet in a Catholic council, we should receive its sentence as *infallible truth*. In proportion, then, as a general council realizes this idea, we hold its decision in reverence." (*British Magazine*, vol. xii. p. 254.)

5. Monachism and the celibacy of the clergy.

"You must have *dissent* or *monachism* in a Christian country; so make your choice." (*British Magazine*, vol. ix. p. 366.) "Great towns are beyond the sphere of the parish priest, *burdened, as he is, with the endearments and anxieties of a family*." (*Ibid.*, p. 368.) "The present state of things in England makes an opening for *reviving the monastic system*." (*Froude*, vol. 1. p. 322.)

6. Transubstantiation has no great evil in the eyes of this sect, though Crammer, Ridley and Latimer went to the stake in resistance of this precise heresy. Hence, the tracts call "the table," "the Lord's table," &c., most significantly, "the Altar," and they constantly assert the bread and wine to be "the body and blood of Christ," though the Rubrics of their church uniformly call the elements, after consecration, "the bread," for, "the bread and wine." (*See Froude*, vol. i. p. 326.)

"I should like to know why you flinch from saying, that *the power of making the body and blood of Christ is vested in the successors of the Apostles*." Again, in the tract No. 52, p. 7, we read, "Can any devout man reckon it a matter of small moment, whether the minister with whom he communicates be a *minister by apostolic succession or not?* In the judgment of the church it makes no less difference than this: whether the bread and cup which he partakes of shall be to him *Christ's body and blood, or not!*"

7. The virgin is raised to the rank of an intercessor in heaven, and is to be regarded as superhuman. The Christian Knowledge Society lately erased from one of its publications, the phrase, "The mother of God," rightly judging it to be Popish. The British Critic demands its reinstatement; contending, on the authority of the Council of Ephesus, for thus styling the "blessed virgin." And Mr. Newman, in one of his sermons, p. 8. eulogizes her in similar strains. And the 75th number of the Oxford tracts is made up of selections from the Romish Breviary, of which the editor says: "It is a reappropriation of a treasure which is ours as much as the Papists." Among these prayers thus reappropriated to Protestant use, we find the following:

"Grant, O Lord, we beseech thee, that *by the glorious intercession of blessed Mary, ever virgin*, we may enjoy eternal bliss." (p. 53.) "*Holy Mary and all the saints*, intercede for us to the Lord. Therefore, I beseech thee, blessed Mary, ever virgin, the blessed Michael, archangel, the blessed John Baptist the Apostles, Peter and Paul, all saints, and thee, my Father, to pray the Lord our God for me." (p. 61.)

8. Prayers for the dead and to the saints are both advocated. Even Dr. Pusey says:

"Prayer for God's departed servants,—since knowing them to be in a state of imperfect bliss until the resurrection, whenever we pray for the final coming of God's kingdom, we do in fact, (if we have any thought for the departed,) pray at the same time for the perfecting of their bliss." (p. 23, *Dr. P.'s answer.*) "May their souls rest in peace." (*Tract* No. 75, p. 148.) "Blessed Lawrence, martyr of Christ, intercede for us." (*Ibid.*, p. 119.) "Let us keep fasts and vigils with the blessed apostle Peter, whose deeds of grace, working together with our prayers, we may obtain what we seek through our Lord Jesus Christ," &c. (*Ibid.*, p. 168.)

9. The power of absolute and discretionary absolution and reprobation, are claimed for the "succession" directly. (*See Lyra Apostolica*, p. 219.)

10. The seven sacraments of Popery are virtually admitted, by attributing "sacramental efficacy" to the five offices of the church, other than the two sacraments recognized by Protestants. (*See British Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 521; and *Palmer's Treatise*, vol. ii. p. 440.)

11. The Oxford writers are resuming all the mummeries which our reformers rejected, as the crucifix, crossing, holy water, chrism, holy oil, &c., &c. Hence their poet, p. 14:

"Whene'er across this sinful flesh of mine,
I draw the holy sign,
All good thoughts stir within me," &c.

See also, tract No. 75, p. 177: "In saying their 'worthy fruits of *penance*,' the conscience of every one is addressed, that he may obtain by so much the more advantage of good works by penitence, as he has incurred heavier loss by sinning."

"It appears to me plain that *in all matters* which seem to us indifferent, or even doubtful, we should conform our practices to those of the church which has preserved its traditionary practices unbroken." *Froude*, p. 836.

From the above it will be seen that several very important changes are being advocated by the Oxford writers. The controversy in England has assumed a very serious aspect and has called into exercise the talents of some of the first writers of the age. According to accounts, the tracts which have been circulated there have made an extensive impression on the mass of the community, and without the checks of a salutary investigation would soon make a great change in favor of Popish mummeries. As already intimated, the doctrine of the tracts have their advocates and opponents in this country. The former are among those called the high church party, and the latter those of the low church.

The New York Review, the accredited Episcopal organ of the high church interest in this country, has attempted to defend the most offensive doctrine of the tracts, and argued in favor of all the innovations which they are designed to introduce. It contends that the "articles and liturgy," which every "churchman" should acknowledge as "the expounder of Scripture and are the test of orthodoxy on *all material points*," and it challenges proof of "*their contrariety to our church's doctrine*."

The high church periodicals of the city of New York appear to be deeply infected with the Oxford theology, and censures those venerable pastors of their own denomination who make a stand against these innovations. The New York Churchman, an able periodical, agrees with the New York Review in advocating the doctrine of the tracts. A large share of its columns have been occupied with eulogies apon the superior piety and learning of the writers of the tracts.

The Episcopal Recorder, published at Philadelphia, the organ of the low church party in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is altogether at issue with the Churchman as to what the "church does think," and their flocks, therefore, must be greatly at a loss as to what "they are to think," until their clergy shall settle the irreconcilable differences between them. Both sides quote articles, liturgy, rubrics, standard authors and holy fathers, for and against the Oxford tracts, and it is apparent, like holy mother, or "dear sister," as they call Romanism, they show that the "infallible church" has spoken both ways at different eras of "venerable antiquity."—And, indeed, every impartial reader of church history, knows that the testimony of the holy fathers in different periods, and even that of the same holy fathers, may be quoted in direct contradiction to themselves and each other, and that too, on the most essential doctrines, as well as ritual observances. Hence the impossibility of "taking what the church thinks," unless we have "a more sure word of prophecy" than "holy fathers," even those of the Nicerne age, to which the Oxford writers attach great authority.

A work entitled "Ancient Christianity and the Doctrine of the Oxford Tracts, by Isaac Taylor," of some 550 pages, has recently been published. This is probably the ablest work written against the Tracts, and is well worthy the perusal of those interested. There are several considerations which press themselves upon us upon an examination of this subject.

We learn not only the impossibility, but the great impropriety of attempts to suppress discussion in this age of inquiry, upon subjects so important as those of the moral integrity of the church. In the case before us, we see a number of the most able divines of the English church attempting to introduce into belief and use what the fathers of that church considered so erroneous in principle and dangerous in its tendency, that they even suffered martyrdom against them. From the character of the Oxford writers, apparently both for piety and intelligence, there would be great danger of the introduction of errors, which might soon assimilate that church to a substantial conformity to Popery.—But this great evil will be prevented, by the very able manner in which its evangelical clergy are meeting and exploding these errors. Their press is free, and so long as it remains so, the truth will stand upon its own merits The discussions of this subject have been conducted in a very able, decided and evangelical manner. They are carried on in periodicals under the patronage of their own church, and apparently without the least fear that such discussions will injure the interests of the church. We hardly know which to admire most, the spirit or the manliness with which they are conducted. In the language of a late writer they have learned to make the distinction between an *opponent* and an *enemy*.—The writers in this church, though making great claims to the antiquity of its principles and usages, are nevertheless desirous that those principles and usages should be understandingly adopted and maintained.

This is as it should be. All principles and usages which will not bear the light of candid investigation, are to be suspected. On this point we wish, however, to be definitely understood. We neither recommend nor approve the spirit of captious controversy. We could no more engage in such controversy, than we could spend our time in idle or unprofitable conversation.—But there is an immense difference between the appropriate discussion of important principles and usages, and that of captious controversy. Such discussions are intimately connected with the vital interests of the church of God. There always are, and of necessity must be, a multitude of minds which will need to be informed on important subjects. Intelligent investigation properly conducted must to such minds be immensely beneficial. And even on profounder minds, which may in many respects be highly cultivated, the power of principles will not be felt until they are seen through the light of diligent inquiry. These remarks will apply to the whole economy of the Methodist Episcopal church. This economy should be understood; and the more so, as it may be subjected to quite important changes every four years. Besides, principles and usages work their way into existence and authority imperceptibly. What was once a custom or a usage at length becomes a law.

Investigation becomes more sternly important, when it applies to the existence of great evils, especially if those evils derive any sanction from civil or ecclesiastical legislation. The good man should be like a patriot, a philanthropist and a christian. The whole race of mankind constitute the brotherhood, for whose welfare he is bound to be interested.

The Portsmouth Gazette states that small-pox of a very fatal character prevails at Seabrook.

A country clergyman, who wished to prepare the children of his parishioners for saying their catechism, asked a simple lad what his godfathers and godmothers did for him. "Truly," replied Tony, "I don't know what they will do, but I am sure they have done little enough yet."

Cut small grain before it becomes dead ripe, for the following reasons: 1. If omitted, bad weather may intervene and delay the harvest too long. 2. Dead ripe grain wastes much in harvesting. 3. Early cut grain makes the best flour. 4. When any portion of the culm or straw is ripened, or become dry, there is no farther supply of nourishment from the soil; and the grain then gets as much food from the cut as it would from the standing straw. Hence, when the straw turns yellow under the ear, however green the rest part of it may be, the grain should be cut. And when the straw becomes badly affected with rust or mildew the sooner it is cut the better.

Episcopal Prerogatives.—Some account of the proceedings of the quarterly meeting conference of St. Paul's station, will be found in another column. Such collisions between presiding officers and the bodies over which they preside, are certainly to be regretted,—especially when they take place in the church of God. But we know not how they can be avoided. Bishops and presiding elders have their views of duty, and so have the annual and quarterly conferences.—The claims of accumulated and accumulating power forbid a yielding on the part of these officers. And the great principle involved on the other hand, in regard to human rights, make a yielding on the part of the conferences altogether out of the question. It cannot—it should not be done. Hence, these collisions will continue to exist till bishops and presiding elders cease to be absolute, or the church is rent.—*Wesleyan Observer*.

Lead Mine—*Valuable Discovery*.—A valuable vein of the above mineral was recently discovered by the workmen, who were engaged in quarrying limestone on the land of Messrs. Sesholiz & Bergstrusers, about two miles below Sunbury.—The species of ore discovered, is what minerolagist term *Galena* or the *Sulpheret* of lead the most valuable and productive of all the lead ores, and in fact the only kind that occurs in sufficient quantities by itself, to justify its working. In appearance, it much resembles the ore at Galena, Ill., excepting that here it occurs in a massive form, while the ore at Galena, we believe, occurs principally in cules.

The vein, which appears to be about two feet in thickness, traverses a large body of compact limestone, which forms at that place, a bold and precipitous rock, washed by the Susquehanna. The breadth or extent of the vein, has not yet been fully ascertained; but so far as it has been exposed, it presents a breast of about sixteen feet in breadth. Some of the specimens we have seen seem to be equally as rich as the best ore at Galena, and will, on an average, we think, yield from 60 to 70 per cent. Several persons from the neighborhood have melted the ore in a common iron ladle and cast bullets of pure metal.—*Sanbury Gazette*.

Glorious News.—This is an imposing caption, but we can find no other more suitable to the occasion, or better expressive of our sentiments and feelings, on announcing the interesting intelligence which we have the pleasure of now doing. The cause of virtue and loveliness has had a signal triumph. The ladies of Turkey, after centuries of mean and unmanly opposition, are about to be admitted to the exercise of their just rights and privileges. The French papers give us the pleasing and highly gratifying intelligence, that the Sultan has determined that the ladies of the empire, shall adopt European customs; thus achieving a triumph over Musselman bigotry and prejudice, which will doubtless be followed by the happiest consequences. To set the example, the ladies of the Imperial Harem and the wives of the ministry, have made their appearance in public, to the great astonishment of the citizens of Constantinople, who could scarcely believe their eyes, when they saw these hitherto invisible beauties promenading openly. The alteration of the rank of women in Turkey, will effect an important change in all the relations of society there, and we hail the occurrence as one of deep and universal interest.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J. A. Mills for O. Clawson,	-	$3 00
" J. Burns, for W. Hawkins, S. Simeson, or *Jemison*, 2 each, and one for J. G. Barr.	- -	5 00
" A. B. Hoard,	- - - -	2 00
" J. Hopwood for Geo. Davison,	-	2 00
" I. Thrap for Rich'd. Davison,	-	2 50
" G. Hughes for W. Campbell,	-	2 00
" O. White for Mrs. Robinson,	-	2 00
" T. Foster for A. Little & J. Smith,		5 00
" H. L. Prunock for S. Mickle,	-	2 00
" George Clancy for Mary Russell,		2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Burns, S. Benjamin, A. B. Hoard, J. Hopwood, 1 sub.; Geo. Hughes, 5 subs.; H. B. Smith, D. Lynch, N. T. Timmons, J. J. Amos, H. L. Prunock, T. Foster, R. E. Lafetrer, G. Clancy, J. T. Forsythe, T. M. Gilson, A. H. Bassett, S. W. Thornton, S. Carlin, M. N. Warren, 2 subs.; J. A. Mills, W. L. Baldwin, 1 sub.; and V. J. Powelson.

The P. M. Harveysburgh O., informs us that we must stop the paper of H. M. Johnson when the year is out. If he pays us up we will.

In reply to Bro. Clancy's queries we inform him that Bro. M. Wheeler of Short Creek, O., is Cr., Bro. Peay formerly of Wheeling, Va. has not paid.

Some person forwarded to us the name of Nancy A. and S. Evans as a subscriber to the paper at Mt. Pleasant Ia. The P. M. informs us there are no such persons there—that's the way it goes.

The P. M. at Findley, O., informs us that M. Bright refuses to take his paper out of the office, and yet he has paid us for it. Will the preacher who resides there be so good as to let us know what is the matter?

Mr. Timmons, we have received neither of your former letters, which we much regret. They could not have came to Zanesville, or they would have been immediately forwarded to us. Accept the paper, if you please, to the end of this volume, should we never hear of the lost.

We received a letter from Coshocton county, directing a paper to be sent to J. R. or J K. to "West La Fayette Johnson Post Office." Will Bro. Warren please to let us know what the name of this office is,—wetherer it is West, whether it is La Fayette, whether it is Johnson, or whether it is all these put together. All we want in any case is simply the name of the post office, county, and state to which the paper is to be directed.

Tiffin, O., July 1, 1840.

Dear Brother Springer: Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have obtained a few subscribers for the Recorder. It is well received by the people generally, and all with whom I have conversed upon the subject, see its importance to the church in the west. Yet after all it is not supported as it should be. This conference ought to have at least, within its bounds, one thousand subscribers, but I believe there are at present not more than *six hundred*. We have nearly fifty stations and circuits in this District.—Twenty subscribers in each, including missions, would make the above number, and I believe there are a few of those to whom *forty numbers*, or more, of the paper are sent, weekly, so that several must have very few subscribers.

Will the brethren, more especially the preachers, make a vigorous effort to increase the subscription list for our District, to one thousand, by the ensuing conference? I have no doubt it can be done. Let superintendents and assistants all work.

Brethren, the prosperity of the paper depends greatly upon you. The worthy brother who edits it has taken upon him a considerable amount of pecuniary responsibility. Its publication is necessarily attended with expense. Try then to collect its dues, and see that all who are able to take it, do so. Hoping these few hints will have the desired effect, believe me, yours, &c.,

George Hughes.

Our subscribers, who are in arrears. will oblige us by immediately remitting the amount of their paper, as we much need money to "go ahead." Send to us any amount and we will pay the postage. *No excuse.*

As the Post Master General has decided that "a post master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself," it is the same thing for a subscriber to address his letter, enclosing the pay for his paper to a Post Master who is publisher of a newspaper, in his official capacity by which it will come free.

We wish our subscribers to address their letters containing remittances for us, to "C. Springer, P. M. Meadow Farm, Muskingum O.;" also all letters on the official duties of our office as Post Master in the same way. All letters on other business, or business of a private nature should be addressed to us omitting the official signatures P. M. and we will pay for them.

Information Wanted.

DANIEL RIBLET, son of Daniel Riblet, who left Hagerstown in the year 1820 or 21, and has not been heard from by his aged father and sisters, since the year 1825. Any information respecting him, so that we can hear from him, will be thankfully received.

Please direct your letters to John Dillon, Zanesville, Ohio.

☞The Wheeling papers as well as the papers throughout Ohio, will confer a great favor by giving the above at least one insertion.

July 11, 1840. 47

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

Naaman R. Grant.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Prospectus
OF THE AMERICAN
WESLEYAN OBSERVER.

THIS paper has now reached its 20th No. It has been before the public long enough to have its true character understood. The time for which it was started, (six months,) has now nearly expired. Only six numbers more remain to be issued. As many of our correspondents in different places have expressed a desire that the Observer should be continued, we would say, that provided a sufficient patronage can be obtained, *it shall be continued, at least, for one year longer*. The editors, who are both *pastors*, find it too great a burden to conduct this paper and do justice to their people. If, therefore, the Observer is continued, it will probably be necessary for one of the editors to relinquish his pastoral duties, at least in part, and devote more attention to the paper. This will make it indispensable not only that the present subscription list be kept good, but that it be considerably increased—as it now barely pays the paper maker and the printer; the editors obtaining their whole support from their people.

Should the Observer be continued, it is believed, that with the experience which the editors now have, they can, by giving more attention to the paper, make it a *truly interesting sheet*. And no pains will be spared on their part to accomplish this object.

The general character of the paper will remain the same as it has been. We shall, however, be able to give our readers a greater variety of valuable matter than we have hitherto done. The General Conference has been the all-absorbing subject for several months past—extended discussions respecting its probable results having commenced several weeks before it assembled. We trust, however, that these discussions, and especially *the reports of its doings* have not been without interest.

The subject of American Slavery, with the best means for its peaceful abolition, will occupy more space in our columns than any other *single topic;* yet none of the moral enterprises of the age will be forgotten. To all these, as well as to the cause of general education and sound literature, the Observer will be constantly devoted. While it will be emphatically a FREE DISCUSSION paper, it is intended that it shall be an interesting and useful family newspaper to such as take no other. General, as well as moral and religious intelligence, will find a place in our columns.

With the party politics of the day, we shall have nothing to do, farther than to carry out our principles as friends of universal liberty, by the use of all moral and lawful means, to invest our oppressed countrymen with their alienable rights; believing this to be the most solemn duty of every American citizen, whatever be his profession.

Our columns will be open, to a limited extent, to the discussion, pro and con, of the different systems of church polity, IF any of our correspondents shall wish to write on these subjects. It is but a small portion of our columns that we propose to devote to this discussion. The M. E. Church holds that no form of church goverment is laid down in the scriptures—yet it is a matter of doubt whether there is magnanimity and free inquiry enough in said church, to support a paper, whose columns are open *at all*, to a discussion of this question. But we shall see. We do not intend that any violent attacks shall be made upon the church or her officers; but mean to confine ourselves principally to a discussion of the *abstract question*. And we wish it to be distinctly understood, that this and every other subject which may be discussed in our columns, will stand on *its own merits*. No party is responsible, either for the sentiments of the editors, or their correspondents. We are not an official organ of any *party*.

The Observer will be printed as heretofore, on fine paper and new type, at one dollar for six months, or two dollars per annum in advance. It is, however, the wish of the editors, that all subscriptions *now* to be made, should be for the term of *one year;* as it is not their intention to continue the paper after the first of August next, unless they can get sufficient encouragement to continue it, at least, one year from that time. All subscriptions *must* be accompanied with the cash. We have determined to do none other but a *cash business*. This is best for all concerned. We shall not, therefore, move one step beyond the first six months, till we can see our way clear. And of our present subscribers, or others, who may wish to remit to us money, can do so through any Post Master, without expense to them or ourselves.

Any person who will send us the pay, free of expense, for five copies, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis—and in that proportion for any larger number.

Those who favor the project of continuing the Observer, will have the goodness to send in their subscriptions *at once*, for one year, commencing with the first of August. We wish to know, with the least possible delay, whether our paper is to be continued or not. *All who may send us their subscriptions, shall have the money refunded, without expense to them, if the paper should not be continued.*

Jotham Horton,
Orange Scott.

Lowell, Mass., June 18, 1840.

P S. Address "American Wesleyan Observer, Lowell, Mass" 3w47

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

From the Youth's Cabinet.

UNCLE WILLIAM, No. 9.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Many children in the country have heard so many fine stories about Boston and New York, that they have begun to think that they must be delightful places.

A person with a contented mind can enjoy himself in a city, but it is no easier to find happiness here than it is in the country. Indeed, when I have told you a few facts about New York, perhaps you will think it is not so easy.

Here we are surrounded by wicked men and boys. The air we breathe is polluted by the effluvia from living hogs, putrid carcasses, and filthy drains, which carry off the dirty water, loaded with decaying animal and vegetable matter, from 30,000 houses, containing 250,000 persons. Here

We see ten thousand baneful arts combined,
To pamper luxury and thin mankind.

But we can never enjoy perfect freedom here. We are always under restrainst, because we feel that multitudes are looking at us.

A city gentleman who has a family of bright children, has lately moved fifteen miles out of town, mostly for their benefit. One of his boys said he was very glad he was going into the country, because he thought it would be *so pleasant to pull off his shoes and stockings and run in the fields.*

Only a few rich families here enjoy a privilege which the poorest country child enjoys,—that of running in the fields among trees and flowers. Between Varick and Hudson streets, there is a beautiful square green field. It is cut up by curved gravel walks, where a person may ramble among flowers, under the shady trees. Benches are placed along in the walks, where those who are tired of walking, can sit down and enjoy the pleasing prospect. I pass this field every day, but I never entered it.

"Why not?" perhaps a hundred voices inquire.

Because it is surrounded by a great iron fence, much higher than my head, and the iron doors are always locked.

It is the private property of some wealthy families who can enter it with keys. But the favored few, who go in, cannot feel free as the child in the country, who roves through valleys and meadows, by babbling brooks, among rocks and waterfalls; or who penetrates the ever-varying forest, where nature's free musicians attend his steps; or climbs the high hill where his delighted eye takes in a prospect like that which Dyer has tried to paint in the following lines:

Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view?
The fountains fall, the rivers flow,
The woody valleys, warm and low;
The windy summit, wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky;
The pleasant seat, the ruined tower,
The naked rock, the shady bower,
The town and village, dome and farm,
Each gives each a double charm,
As pearls upon an Ethiop's arm.

The city field of which I spoke, is called St. John's Park. But the prospect here must soon "tire the view." On all sides, it is bounded by the high walls of brick houses. It has no murmuring brooks, and birds seldom sing in the trees. It is true, those who walk in it have the proud consciousness that they enjoy a pleasure of which the throngs of common people around them are deprived. But this selfish feeling does not seem to have attractions enough to draw them often from their close rooms. I should think the walks were "solitary," at least three quarters of the time. And when they are occupied, I never hear such hearty laughs, and merry shouts, or see such nimble feet as I have often seen in the country.

When the privileged ones leave their homes, they walk over the hot pavements and apply their great key to the massy bolts, and then saunter about in their silks and broadcloth,—the younger children occasionally driving a hoop or tossing a ball,—but all their movements appear to lack hilarity and freedom.

Several young friends of mine have lately moved into the country. Do you think they write back that they wish to return to the delights of the city? O no, I have the letter which one of them wrote to her father, in which she says: "I would like to go to New York and make a visit, but I do not want to go back there to live." This was not written from some splendid country seat, a few miles from here, but from a small town in the interior of New Hampshire. Another writes: "It is *so* pleasant, here in the country, I wish you was with us." Their mother, who is with them, puts in a few words in the same letter, in which she says: "To be permitted once again to breathe the sweet country air, to me is delightful."

The mother of a little girl who has moved to Vermont, in a letter to a friend in the city, says: "Harriet has fine times in skipping over the hills and rocks, in fishing and gathering wild flowers and greens; and then the birds and frogs sing so delightfully! She only wants M— or S— for a companion, and she would be in her element."

I hope all our country readers will prize the privileges they have and make the most of them. Remember that "God made the country and man made the town." God pronounced all His works very good, and that which satisfied *Him* is good enough for us. But men are always dissatisfied with their own works, in the cities. They are often finding fault, pulling down and building anew.

But let us not forget that whatever places we may be shut out from on earth, we all have free admission to those heavenly fields "dressed in living green," where

—"Everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers."

And where the prospect is so delightful, that,

Could we but climb where Moses stood,
And *view the landscape o'er*,
Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood,
Could fright us from the shore.

If any of us are forever excluded from those blest abodes, we shall have to reproach ourselves by reflecting that an "abundant entrance" was purchased for us at a great price, and we were urged to go in, but would not. O come to Christ now, and live near to Him, that you may enjoy His society forever.

UNCLE WILLIAM.

VARIETY.

THE JEWS.—Major Noah expresses the opinion that the number of Jews in the world may be estimated at nearer six millions than three. He says:

"There are more than a million in Poland and Russia; in all Asia there are full two millions; half a million in Austria; in the Barbary States and Africa, a million; in all Europe two millions and a half. We do not think during the most splendid periods of Jewish history that they ever exceeded four millions, but then their colonies and countries held tributary in Europe and Asia, amounted to many millions more. For example, at one period all Spain paid tribute to King Solomon; and all Spain and Portugal, at this day, are descendants of the Jews and Moors; and there are many thousands of Jews, in both those countries, now adhering in secret to the ancient faith of their fathers, while outwardly professing the Catholic religion. All the familiar Spanish and Portuguese names—Lopez, Mendez, Carvalho, Fonseca, Rodrigues, Peirara, Azavedo, Montefiores, &c. &c.—are of Jewish origin. Their numbers, therefore, never will be accurately known until the restoration, when thousands who, from convenience and pride, and some from apprehension, conceal their religion, will be most eager to avow it when their nation takes rank among the governments of the earth."

A CAST IRON FENCE.—The uses of iron are every day becoming more apparent. Too much importance cannot be attached to the value of this metal, and to the many objects to which it may be applied, Ships, houses, steamers, machinery, domestic utensils, and a thousand other purposes, might be enumerated. We observe also, in a late number of the Cincinnati Gazette, a notice of about 100 feet of cast iron fence, which is to be seen in that vicinity. The Gazette says:

"It was erected in four feet pannels, very tasteful in cast, and to our mind, at least equally durable with some of the fancy wrought-iron palings, which cost from five to six dollars per foot; while the fence we allude to, can be erected at an expense not exceeding two dollars and seventy-five cents per foot. It is of a more showy character than any iron castings of a similar construction, heretofore introduced; and we are assured by those who are competent to determine such matters, that notwithstanding the objections that may be made to the general use of iron fence pannels, on the supposition that they are easily broken, that they are less subject to the influence of frosty weather, than could be expected, until a fair test had been made as to the truth of the assertion, which we are credibly informed has been made, and that the castings are not in the least affected by the weather, as is common to the hollow ware exposed to the changes of season."

MURDER MOST HORRIBLE.

Chambersburgh, June 11, 1840.

One of the most shocking murders, or rather massacre of an almost entire family, that ever cast a stain upon civilization, was perpetrated in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 25th ultimo. The prominent particulars as gathered from an individual present at the examination, are these. William Brown is the father of the murdered family, which consisted of the parents and six children; the eldest daughter was married to a Robert McConahy, who lived on his father-in-law's premises as a tenant. Brown it seems is a rough man, addicted to intemperance, and, when in this condition, was in the habit of threatening to kill some of his family, though never known to have attempted any thing of the kind. He was in the habit of working in the neighborhood at carpentering, whilst McConahy conducted the farming operations. On Saturday morning, the old man and his eldest son, aged about 21, left home for their places of employment; shortly after which McConahy proposed to the next eldest son and a younger one to "go hunting," at the same time directing the daughter and another of the boys to do some work in a corn-field, McConahy's wife having the day previous been conveyed to a friend's house, at some distance, by her husband. After the above disposition had been gone into, the whole family was dispersed, except Mrs. Brown, who remained in the house. McConahy and the two boys, on the hunting excursion, had not proceeded much beyond half a mile from the house, when the reports of guns were heard; and, when the bodies of the two boys were afterwards found, it appeared that the oldest, a stout boy, had not been mortally wounded by the shot, that he had made desperate battle, until overcome by his merciless assailant, who finally cut his throat. While this scene was enacting, the smaller boy ran some distance, but was pursued, shot, and beaten to death, and, with his brother buried beneath leaves and other rubbish.

Shortly after this, the girl and her brother, engaged in the corn-field, were attacked; the girl was shot, but there was ample and painful evidence to show that the first wound was not fatal, and that she resisted the murderer with extraordinary power, which ceased only when both arms were broken and her throat cut from ear to ear. The boy here, as in the other case, appeared to have been first shot, and then beaten and stabbed until life was extinct. The bodies were then covered up. The next object of the fiend incarnate was the mother of those murdered children. She was found in the house and was despatched with a common butcher knife, and her head was nearly severed from her body, though not without manifestations of having resisted her destroyer to the extent of her power. She was buried in her bed, and the blood carefully wiped off the floor. The murderer then stationed himself in the barn, with two loaded rifles, at a point commanding a view of the door of the dwelling-house, and awaited the approach of the next victims. The first was the eldest son, who, when upon the threshold of the door, received a fatal shot, and fell dead upon the spot. He was dragged inside the house, and the door closed.—Next came the father, who, upon putting his hand to the door, found it fastened, upon which he made some exclamation of dissatisfaction, and at the same moment heard the report of a gun, and felt that a ball had passed so close to his eyes as to cause considerable pain: in a moment after, another discharge of a rifle sent a ball so as to cut a part of his ear, graze his whiskers and pass through his hat. He then cast his eyes toward the barn, and discovered a person hastily turn round the corner, directing his course to the woods.

Upon effecting an entrance into the house, Mr. Brown found his eldest son upon the floor, dead, and upon further examination discovered his wife concealed by the bed-clothes, life also extinct. He then communicated the dreadful circumstance to his neighbors, who immediately instituted a search for the other members of the family, who were found as already described, the searchers being lead in the right direction by the reports of the guns previously heard. The next question was, *Who is the murderer?* The character and habits of Brown at once gave color to the suspicion that he had returned home maddened, as thousands have been before him, by intoxicating liquor, and had thus put into execution his oft threatened and unnatural purpose. He was secured; but, fortunately for him, he had remained sober that day, and only needed to bring his proofs to satisfy all that *he* could not be the murderer. McConahy, the son-in-law, was present, and, in reply to an insinuation from him unfavorable to Brown, the latter at once accused *him* as the criminal, averring that *he* was the man he saw running from the barn, &c. This soon resulted in the liberation of the old man and the securing of McConahy—who, in all the subsequent examination, became more deeply involved in condemning circumstances, and was finally committed to Huntingdon jail to await his trial in August.

Providence seems to have interposed, to frustrate the designs of the assassin. If McConahy is the guilty man, the only object he could have had in view was to destroy the whole family in order to secure the property of his father-in-law to himself; and it would seem that the calculation was that the public would be ready to conclude that Brown had perpetrated the dreadful slaughter, and then committed suicide—a conclusion that might have been produced if he had fallen by the shots aimed at his head, and if he had left his employment *prepared* for such a deed, by intoxication.—*Repository.*

POSTAGE.

THE PENNY SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The example of England, in relation to the penny postage system, will, we trust, be speedily emulated in this country.—The scheme, if successful, will contribute greatly to the diffusion of knowledge, and hence to the dissemination of virtue.—Therefore it is especially entitled to the consideration of a government like ours, republican in form and spirit, and having in view the greatest good of the greatest number. In the United States Senate on the 10th ult., Mr. Webster submitted a resolution, declaring it expedient to inquire into the utility of so altering the present regulations of the Post Office Department, as to connect the use of stamps or stamp covers, with a large reduction of the rates of postage. It is not probable that the measure will be finally acted upon this session, but the subject is one of deep interest, and may be said to come home to the business and bosoms of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of the United States. The penny system went into operation in England on the 6th of May, when postage stamps were issued from the Treasury office. The following official order, which was published at the same time, will in some measure explain the system:

The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps, on and after that day all letters written on stamped paper, or enclosed in stamped covers, or having stamps affixed to them, the stamps in every such case being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters, if pre-paid, will pass free of postage in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted.

In those cases where the value of stamps on the letter is less than the amount of the postage to which it would be now liable, if pre-paid, the letter will be charged double the amount of such difference on delivery. An inland letter, for example, weighing more than half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce, if bearing only a penny stamp, will be charged twopence, on delivery.

The same regulation applies to letters pre-paid by money, where the full and proper rate of postage has not been paid in advance.

Stamps may be used for printed votes and proceedings in Parliament; if the stamps, however, should be less in value than the proper rate of postage to which these documents are subject, only the difference, and not double the difference, is to be charged.

Stamps may also be used on foreign, colonial, and ship letters, &c., outward. If any letter, however, addressed to places beyond sea, shall bear an insufficient number of stamps, it will be sent to the dead letter office, to be returned, in all practicable cases, to the writer. Stamps are not permitted to be used on letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the colonies or foreign countries. In such cases, therefore, letters will be chargeable with the same rates as they would if not bearing stamps.

All these regulations will be applicable to newspapers in those cases where they are liable to postage.

It must be distinctly understood, that it is optional with the public either to use stamps, or to forward their letters, &c. pre-paid, or unpaid, as at present.

The instructions issued in December, and on the 4th of February last, remain in full force; the only alteration being, that the stamps are permitted to be used in certain cases, instead of the postage being paid in money.

We are indebted to a member of Congress for some further information upon the subject. The stamps are each embellished with a portrait of the Queen, together with various devices of trade and commerce. The rates of postage are as follows:

Inland Letters not exceeding half an ounce, are charged one penny.

Exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce, twopence.

Exceeding 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces, fourpence.

Exceeding 2 ounces, but not exceeding 3 ounces, sixpence.

And so on, an additional twopence for every additional ounce. With but few exceptions, the weight is limited to 16 ounces. Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery. Those insufficiently stamped, double the amount of such insufficiency.

COLONIAL LETTERS.—If sent by packet, twelve times; if by private ship, eight times the preceding rates.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The packet rates are too various to be enumerated here. The ship rates are the same for Foreign as for Colonial Letters. As regards both Foreign and Colonial Letters, there is no limitation as to weight. All sent outwards, with few exceptions, must be prepaid by money, or by stamps; and those going by private ship must be marked "Ship Letter."

PRICES OF STAMPS.

At a POST OFFICE.—Labels, 1d. and 2d. each. Covers, 1½d. and 2½d. each.

At a STAMP DISTRIBUTORS's, as above, or as follows:

Half ream, or 240 Penny Covers, £1 2s. 4d. Penny Envelopes, £1 1s. 9d. Quarter-ream, or 120 Twopenny Covers, £1 1s. 4d. Twopenny Envelopes, £1 1s. 1d.

At the STAMP OFFICES in London, Dublin and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows:

2 Reams, or 960 Penny Covers, £4 7s. 0d. Penny Envelopes, £4 5s. 0d.—1 Ream, or 480 Twopenny Covers, £4 3s. 6d. Twopenny Envelopes, £4 2s. 6d.

Covers may be had at these Prices, either in Sheets, or cut ready for use.—Envelopes in Sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorized to *sell* Postage Stamps.

The Penny Stamp carries half an ounce (Inland,) the Twopenny Stamp one ounce. For weights *exceeding one ounce*, use the proper number of Labels, either alone, or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes.

MONEY.—Coin, if enclosed in Letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened to the inside of the Letter; but, to avoid risk, a money order should be used whenever practicable.

Bicknell.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Oho, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

There will be a camp-meeting for Coshocton circuit, held on the farm of John Dean, Esq., two miles from Jacobsport, to commence on the 27th of August; we request the attendance of ministers and Members.

The *Presidential meeting* will be held at Bro. Furgeson's, White Eyes Plain, to commence on the evening of the 24th at 5 o'clock. Bro. Brown is requested to be present at the commencement of the meeting. Other ministers are requested to attend. M. N. WARREN, Sup't.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Reboboth circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben. ISAAC EDWARDS, As.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Diamond, ten miles from Indiana town and county, Pennsylvania, to commence on the thirteenth day of August. It will be twenty-four miles from Blairsville, and 62 from Pittsburgh. Brothers Baldwin, Robinson, Shearer, Francis and Tipton, we hope, will not fail to be with us.

T. J. ADDIS, Sup. Clearfield ct.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

LETTER remaining in the Post Office at Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1840.

Rev. George Hughes.

C. SPRINGER, P. M.

Meadow Farm, July 1, 1840.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Indiana Conference-Notice.

THE first session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is appointed to be held at LIBERTY MEETING HOUSE, (John Burton's) near Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, commencing *Thursday, October* 1st, 1840. Bro. JOSEPH SIMPSON is requested to preach the introductory sermon, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and Bro. ELIJAH COLLINS to serve as alternate.

As this is to be our first session, let us with the help of the Lord, endeavor to *begin right.* In view of this, the committee respectfully make these few suggestions. 1. Let our brethren assemble in the spirit of devout prayer, that the Divine blessing and approbation may attend our enterprize. 2. Let them be in attendance promptly at the commencement of the session. 3. Let each superintendent prepare accurate returns of the numbers in society, with the names of unstationed ministers and preachers, in the various circuits and missions. 4. Should any ministerial member be prevented from attending, let him not fail to address the conference by letter, as required by rule of discipline, and communicate all needful information.

N. B.—It will be recollected that each mission, having three or more societies, embracing not less than thirty members, is entitled to elect and send a delegate to the Annual Conference, provided the missionary is entitled to a seat in said conference. H. P. BENNETT, A. H. BASSETT, T. P. ARMSTONG. } Committee.

July 1, 1840. [Meth. Prot. please copy.]

The New World--Quarto.

THE publisher of the NEW WORLD has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that in consequence of the immense circulation which this popular and mammoth sheet has obtained throughout the United States, and the numerous requests which have been made for its publication in a form better suited for the preservation of its valuable contents, he has commenced the issue of a QUARTO EDITION of the NEW WORLD, in *sixteen* large pages, containing nearly every article which appears in the *folio*, and will in addition be embellished with a piece of popular music. The form is a splendid one for binding, and will make a beautiful volume at the end of the year. Orders must be sent without delay, as only a limited edition will be printed. No. 1 of the QUARTO appeared on the 6th of June.

TERMS.—Four dollars per annum; Two copies for Seven Dollars; Three copies for Ten Dollars; Five copies for Fifteen Dollars. Payable in advance.

The New World--Folio,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 30, Ann street, New York, by J. WINCHESTER, and contains all the new works by the most popular authors in both hemispheres, together with a vast amount of other literary matter, Tales, Poetry, &c., and all the current news of the day.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Twelve Dollars; payable invariably in advance, free of postage.

New York, July 8, 1840. 46

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. [illegible] Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMI[illegible] AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main str[illegible] Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gu[illegible] rie's store, where he will do his best to accom[illegible] date customers. He keeps on hand an ass[illegible] ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a wa[illegible] repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—[illegible]

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on h[illegible] 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of dif[illegible] ent qualities, comprising nearly all the variet[illegible] in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Mart[illegible] gales: Riding and driving Whips: between [illegible] and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, wh[illegible] will compare and wear with any others m[illegible] here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team [illegible] common Farming Harness. A lot of first [illegible] Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and si[illegible] plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double [illegible] ered wagon whips, varying in quality and pr[illegible] to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for [illegible] work, is the testimony and long experience of [illegible] old customers and friends. He is still anxi[illegible] to please and accommodate those who may [illegible] on him, and hopes to share so much of the pu[illegible] patronage as his attention to his business s[illegible] merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

The Brother Jonathan.

EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WI[illegible]

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the Wo[illegible]

AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

WILSON & COMPANY,

At 162, Nassau Street, N. York.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVAN[illegible]

UPON entering the second volume of [illegible] pioneer in the introduction of paper[illegible] its class, the publishers may be excused for [illegible] gratulating themselves upon the continued p[illegible] perity and advancement of their period[illegible] from the issue of its first number, to the pre[illegible] time. Aware that competition is the life of [illegible] siness, they expected, and have met with riv[illegible] but those rivals have, so far, been essential [illegible] to the publicity and circulation of the Jonath[illegible] New readers have been made, where, comp[illegible] tively, few existed before, and the taste cre[illegible] for the elegant literature of the two hemisphe[illegible] carried into all parts of the country, and m[illegible] accessible to all, has produced a demand for [illegible] Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to s[illegible] is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources [illegible] emoluments, the publishers have aimed to [illegible] a commensurate increase to the value and in[illegible] est of their sheet. In addition to the labo[illegible] the gentlemen whose names are announce[illegible] editors, the publishers avail themselves consta[illegible] ly of the aid of such occasional contributor[illegible] they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonat[illegible] the services of *Isaac C. Pray, Jr.*, have b[illegible] engaged; and his fine literary taste will als[illegible] exercised in the selection of things rare, [illegible] and worthy in the European literary mart. [illegible] lections from the cream of the foreign magaz[illegible] will of course be continued.

MUSIC.—In the progress of improvemen[illegible] new feature has been added to the Brother J[illegible] athan—the publication of new and popular [illegible] sic. Every paper will contain something in [illegible] way, new and pleasant—reference being ha[illegible] the selection, rather to such pieces as all [illegible] sing and play, than to recherche composit[illegible] suited only to the scientific. A new font of [illegible] sic type has been purchased, and a gentle[illegible] engaged to superintend this department, of [illegible] cellent experience and knowledge of musi[illegible] This will enable us to give music a publi[illegible] which it never enjoyed before: to carry the s[illegible] themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the [illegible] thest back woods, which delight the party in [illegible] city drawing-room. A simultaneous popula[illegible] will thus be enjoyed all over the country by s[illegible] compositions as are adapted to the public ta[illegible] and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may sug[illegible] themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spa[illegible] to make the Jonathan a welcome visiter to [illegible] sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of g[illegible] ification. Other periodicals may be addresse[illegible] particular opinions—or to particular classe[illegible] Jonathan will wander free, "from grave to g[illegible] from lively to severe," and strive, with all [illegible] aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole cir[illegible] to give, in a word, a *Cyclopedia* of whatever [illegible] be desirable in a literary magazine, and wee[illegible] newspaper. He appeal to the past for vouch[illegible] of what he can do—and what he *can*, he *will.*

TERMS—*Three dollars a year, in advance.* For *Five Dollars* two copes of the paper will[illegible] sent one year, or one copy two years. In [illegible] case will the paper be sent out of the city [illegible] less paid for in advance.

☞All communications and letters should [illegible] addressed, *postage paid*, to

WILSON & COMPANY,
No. 162, Nassau street, New York

THE

WESTERN RECORDE[illegible]

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five a[illegible] a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publi[illegible] ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 p[illegible] annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of th[illegible] months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, [illegible] cept at the discretion of the publisher, until [illegible] arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pasto[illegible] charges, who do any thing at all for the pap[illegible] if they will direct us where, a copy shall be se[illegible] gratis; any other who forward to us $10 [illegible] for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent [illegible] any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must [illegible] directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Mus[illegible] ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance b[illegible] fore the expiration of the subscription year, w[illegible] be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTE[illegible] RECORDER will be open to discussion on all n[illegible] ral questions;—it will give articles on Liter[illegible] ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract [illegible] Religious and Political intelligence, and wha[illegible] ever may be interesting and instructive to fa[illegible] ilies in general. A portion of its columns w[illegible] be open to Advertisements and Prices Curre[illegible] —another portion to sustain the interests of t[illegible] Methodist Protestant Church in the West. [illegible] These two latter objects will not likely occu[illegible] more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand again[illegible] Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1840. Number 48.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

HN WILLIAMS AND THE NEW INDIANA CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor: I feel constrained to take me notice of the letter of Br. John Wilms, which appears in your 44th No. informs us that Br. Alexander and nself were appointed by the quarterly nference of White River circuit, to dress a letter to the committee for anging the time and place for holding first session of the Indiana Conferee. I regret that he did not inform us at specific object the quarterly conferee had in view in the appointment of s committee, or to what purport they re instructed to make their communiion. For, from the face of the brother's ter, it would seem as the effusion of a *lding Committee,* appointed to arraign motives and trample upon the feelings unsuspecting brethren, who are strig in the divine fear faithfully to disarge their duties as servants of the urch. I have too much confidence in good sense of the quarterly conference White River circuit, to entertain the ought that that body could ordain, for committee, so unmerciful a castigan. I am gratified, withal, to learn that r excellent brother Alexander had no nd in this affair, for the writer lets us ow that in the absence of his fellowmmitteeman, he did take it upon himf to discharge the duty enjoined by quarterly conference. Now, should e the fact, that in the performance reof, our brother has transcended his erogative, I think it hardly in place for n to find so much fault with another mmittee appointed by another conferee, because, forsooth, they have not en out of his eyes and acted precisely cording to his mind. How unfortunate is, that the Ohio Conference did not ake our committee responsible to the arterly conference of White River rcuit, for then, doubtless, our brother uld long since have obtained an adjustnt of this matter in a "legal way."

Brother W. complains of our using disetion when there was given us no "discretionary power." Well, perhaps none is given us. But pray, was discretiony power given to our brother by his arterly conference, and has he used it screetly? He gives us to understand at he is not satisfied with the reasons signed by our committee in their "Circular" for asking an expression from r brethren in the various circuits, reecting the establishment of an Indiana nference at this time, and he pronouns the whole proceeding *illegal.* Really, r. Editor, the Indiana folks will, I trust, kept pretty straight in conducting the fairs of their new conference, for you rceive they have men of law to look ter them. Not wishing to take up ace in quoting from what has before en published, I would just beg of the ader, in justice to the committee, to fer to our Circular contained in your 0th number, and see whether or not in s judgment the reasons therein set forth e as trivial as in our brother's estimaon, and whether or not our committee ave manifested any disposition to depart om law.

Brother W. appears to be tried beyond rbearance, because the committee have ot sooner announced the time and place r the first meeting of our new conferce. He deplores it as an omission of very important duty. "Not one word," e observes, "concerning the appointent has as yet made its appearance in e Recorder." But pray, were the comittee instructed how soon to make the nnouncement? Their istructions were, give *due* notice." And indeed, the comittee did not know but that three or four onths previous would be sufficient time. would mention however, that up to the 0th of May last, we had not received a najority of votes, (illegal, as our brother ays,) in favor of the measure. The ction in Madison circuit, on that day, dermined the matter with us. The time nd place were then fixed upon, and the notice prepared for the Recorder, dated June 1st., just four months previous to he appointed time, though unfortunately, t did not reach the editor in time to apear sooner than July 1st. Had all our rethren been so kind as to respond *early* o the call, as they were pressingly solicited, the Report would have been published long ago. I regret that our dear brother became impatient so soon. Even before he wrote his letter, the business was fixed,—and behold, as it happens, his wishes are precisely met, both respecting the time and place.

I do trust that our brethren, who live remote from the place of conference, will kindly bear with us in this case. *They* might indeed murmur, but we, as yet, hear no complaint. And we assure them that one who lives within the same circuit where the conference is to meet, has chastised us sufficiently for our short-coming. He hardly stays his hand at the "forty stripes save one." Only listen a moment. First, he tacitly impeaches our "moral integrity," merely because we happened to differ from him in judgment upon a measure, which till now, we verily tho't *no man* could take exceptions to. Afterwards, he goes on to express a fear that "the committee is either opposed to the measure, or under the influence of those who are, and that the object is to defeat, at least for the present, the success of said conference, and thereby prevent its establishment." *O, christian charity!* whither hast thou fled? I pray to our merciful Saviour, that he may forgive my brother this unwarrantable, this cruel attack upon his well-meaning brethren; for that Saviour knows that a more *groundless imputation throughout* could not have been devised. Why, even before the days of the gospel of love, it was a scriptural precept under the ancient dispensation: "Let none of you *imagine* evil against his brother *in your hearts.*" And simply to *imagine* evil against brethren, would be less injury than to publish it through the land, from Boston to Iowa city.

Br. W. speaks as though the brethren of Indiana had once legally disposed of the question (of division) "*in conference,*" and remarks that he was not a little surprised that they should be "called upon to go again through the tedious process of voting," &c. Did our brother know that although the Ohio Conference held their last session within the State of Indiana, the question might have been disposed of in that body by a majority of *almost two-thirds,* without a single vote from Indiana? Or did he know that the measure was proposed in conference by an *Ohio man,* and that it was opposed in conference by *Indiana men?* Other questions I might propose, but for the present, I think proper to forbear. Some Indiana brethren, we know, favored the measure, but we were much in doubt that it would be the general voice of our people in this State that a separate conference should at this time be established. Wherefore, we have great consolation—we rejoice in the fact, that the question has been put to the test. And knowing now, that a majority approve the measure, we enter into it with better courage, and better hope of success.

But this process of voting, &c., our brother pronounces illegal. We grant that it is without law, but not contrary to law. As the reasons of the committee for requesting an expression of our brethren throughout the State have been published, as above mentioned, I wish not here to repeat them. But I would observe that until the letter of our brother appeared, we knew not that the course was objected to by any. But on the contrary, had the committee proceeded to the fulfillment of their duty, agreeably to his suggestion, they apprehended the imputation of "*illegality*" from the very letter of their instructions, upon grounds which I wish not now to occupy space in stating, and trust it will not be found necessary hereafter to trouble your readers with.

I wish to observe that I had no hand in addressing an official letter to Br. W. by order of conference as he intimates. I never saw the letter, and heretofore knew nothing of the "doctrine" it contains. I declined serving on the committee which addressed to him the letter, and was excused, because, deeply sympathising with the brother in the individual case to which he makes allusion, I was opposed to the action of conference in the case, and voted in the minority. And lo, he hath requited me.

Finally. I regret the necessity of this vindication. I have never cherished other than the kindest and most brotherly feeling towards Br. W., and I certainly still cherish towards him the same good will. I trust, therefore, that my reply to his letter will be received in the like friendly spirit.

Respectfully, &c.,
A. H. BASSETT.

Utica, Indiana, July 3, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

RUSH COUNTY, IA., JULY 4, 1840.

Mr. Editor: In the 40th number of your liberal paper, (I say liberal, because in it we find brethren are permitted to enjoy the privilege of a free and untrammelled enterchange of their views on the various topics that are now agitating the christian churches,) I discover you have taken some notice of "Querist," who called in question the right of a conference of ministers and laymen to make rules, &c., for the brethren, unless such rules or acts are in strict accordance with the word of God, or can be plainly proved thereby. Such rules only, "Querist" says, can be made authoritatively binding upon intelligent men in these enlightened days. Don't you admit this, my brother? Surely you do when you take into consideration how we all endeavored to condemn a certain rule in the Methodist Episcopal Discipline, which, after saying if they persist in such pernicious practices let them be expelled. ☞shewing they are laid aside for a breach of *our rule,* and not for immoral conduct.☜ O shame! shame!! What, expell a disiple or a follower of the blessed Jesus from church privilege, acknowledging at the same time the expulsion to be only for a breach of *our* human *rule,* and not for *immoral* conduct!

Mark what I now write, all such rules will sooner or later be disregarded and dwindle into disrespect by the churches, and the children of the adorable Redeemer will be fully brought to see that Jesus Christ is the only Head of the Church, and that what he has spoken, and that alone, will be considered the only sufficient rule of faith and practice. Such as still endeavor to carry forward those oppressive and men made rules will be ashamed and confounded. May God hasten the period when we all shall build on the great platform of the gospel, when we all shall be one that have been made believers through His word.

Mr. Editor, you really have an agreeable, or rather an easy way of sliding round matters, not only in the above case, but also on the subject of justification by faith. However, the Dan and Jane story is a pretty good illustration. I would much prefer, my brother, seeing that you are one among the master builders, for you to explain matters on gospel principles, and not answer by asking questions or supposing cases. You give the sects and parties the right to interpret scripture, and they will in turn prove any thing from the book of God, from the assumptions of Popery, through the whole range of ridiculous opinions, to the vageries of Mormonism. All history proves this to be correct, and knowing that our conference, composed of ministers and laymen, is also a sect, I present it as a strong argument why the Head of the Church never authorized them to make rules to govern His children,—He has made His own rules for His kingdom.

If you see proper call me *New Light,* but don't mention *Anarchist.* It is incorrect, for he or she that strictly complies with the gospel requirements, undoubtedly respects wholesome regulations of discipline, and comes far short of throwing off the proper restraints of government, and turning liberty into licentiousness. You remark that the spirit of the times in general tends to anarchy. But, in my opinion, for centuries past, the saints have been taught, and compelled to observe, the decisions of conferences, synods, &c., at the risk of their lives or reputation, different religious bodies having from time to time made and enforced rules upon their membership unauthorized by the word of God; these are now growing into disrespect with the churches, and causing many, perhaps, to throw off the wholesome restraints of the moral discipline given by Jesus Christ, while it is causing many others to incline to be men worshippers in order that they may receive honors from the hands of their superiors. All such, when disappointed run mad, being ready to embrace any thing so that they are elevated. May God save our church from such corrupt, unprincipled men, and grant us an increase of whole hearted souls, for Christ sake. "QUERIEST," alias J. J. AMOS.

Our brother cautions us not to say anarchist to him. We have always been in the habit of calling things by their proper names. However, we wish to say, we are entirely satisfied that he does not mean to be any thing else but an honest, good citizen, and a worthy member of the church of Christ. And he is probably as successful in maintaining these characters as most men. But still he will bear with us while we say that his position and language, tend to anarchy, although he may not so intend. When he applauds men for neglecting the acts of a conference, and talks about "disregarding" church "rules," what is this but anarchy? Whenever the church passes a rule it is obligatory on all her members, and none can *disregard* it without being chargeable with anarchy; though each member has the right to investigate its propriety, and procure its abolition, by all proper means, yet while it remains on the statute book, if any "disregard" it they are assuredly anarchists. Our only remedy is, after we have made suitable effort to procure its repeal, and fail, if in our opinion it involves essential principles of conscience, is to retire from that particular church, and seek one, if we can find any, where the difficulty does not exist.

But we are told, sects and parties may err as well as individuals. True; but they are not so liable to go estray as individuals are. At least so thought Solomon, when he said, "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." When a man enters into either a civil or religious community, he is assuredly under obligations to be governed by the majority.—It would certainly very illy become him to "disregard" the law or rule, as the case might be, of this majority, because he might take it into his head that the one was *unjust* or the other *anti-scriptural.*

We admit that all public bodies are bound by the paramount obligations of scripture; we admit also that they are liable to err, and in many instances have erred. But still it would be rather a back handed way of doing business to require whole communities to submit to the dictation of an individual or two, as to what was scripture or what was justice. Inasmuch then as all are liable to err, let the *multitude* of counsellors determine what is right, and let the balance be bound to submit.

As to tyranny, so called, it is not the only evil in the world. Anarchy, which may be called the tyranny of the multitude, is, in our judgment, by far the greater calamity of the two. If you wish to see its principles exemplified, in *civil* affairs, read the history of the cold blooded scenes of the French revolution; if in ecclesiastical, acquaint yourself with "New Light"-ism, which has thrown its influence against church order, until it has became a wreck all over the country.
—EDITOR.

For the Western Recorder.

SUGGESTION—LITERARY.—We write in brief, *Mr.* for Mister, *Dr.* for Doctor, and why not *Br.* for Brother? I like this better than *Bro.*, and have used it for several years past. It is more convenient than the latter abbreviation, and I think looks better. I am pleased to find that several editors of religious journals have adopted it. What think *you,* Mr. Editor?. A. H. B.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FARMINGTON, OHIO, JULY 6, 1840.

Br. Springer: It may be cheering to the friends of Zion to hear, through the Recorder, that we are still prospering and getting along pleasantly on Georgetown circuit. We have some adverse winds to contend with, but the pleasant, healthful gales of Divine grace overrule and encourages us onward. Our congregations are generally good, and our class-meetings are spiritual and interesting, but not as regularly attended by some of our members as is desired. Negligence of this kind often tends to embarrass the spiritual growth of society, especially when those who ought to be pillars in the church, teach, by their example, the babes in Christ, to neglect this mean of grace. Such ought to be careful, lest the blood of souls be found on their skirts.

Our third quarterly meeting commenced the 23d of May, at the Waddle meeting house, which was truly a meeting owned and blessed of God. We have at this place a small, but respectable society, who, surrounded with circumstances of rather a discouraging character, have struggled hard for existence, and blessed be God, their faithfulness, to some extent, has been rewarded with cheering success. Many of our episcopal friends and some of other denominations were in attendance at our meeting, and appeared to enjoy with grateful hearts a participation in that precious and well-timed season of grace with which it was so abundantly favored. Seven made application for membership, all of whom appeared desirous of salvation through the blood of Christ. Some of them profess to have realized the pardoning mercy of God in the remission of their sins. May God grant this people abundant success on earth, and eternal triumph in heaven!

On the 4th instant, we commenced a protracted meeting at Bridgeport and closed it on Monday night. At our commencement, it seemed rather forbidding. Political excitement and the 4th of July celebration seemed to have more influence over the minds of the multitude than the cross of Christ. However, the thick cloud of gloom seemed to have passed away on Sabbath morning, and the cheering rays of the sun of righteousness began to dawn upon us. The melting presence of our God was abundantly manifested in our love-feast meeting, and some of our episcopal friends, in this, shared with us. Before our meeting closed, the convicting power of God was felt in the congregation. On both Sabbath and Monday evenings, several flocked to the anxious bench, when invited, desiring the prayers of God's people. Nine joined the church on this occasion, which makes an addition of fifteen or sixteen to Bridgeport class this year. I take pleasure in saying, that I believe our cause will still live in this place, though some charitable people may have voluntarily preached its funeral some time ago. It not unfrequently happens that the funeral of our principles is noised abroad without much signs of death. We have a society of nearly thirty here at this time, many of whom appear to enjoy the life and power of religion. About seventy have been added to this circuit this year.

Yours, in gospel bonds,
GEORGE CLANCY.

LANCASTER, OHIO, JULY 13, 1840.

Mr. Editor: When a church, through mistake, employs a wolf in the place of a shepherd, the result is generally bad.—Such were its effects upon this station; we found it last fall in almost a perishing condition. For a few weeks in the beginning of the year, the prospect of raising the church again was indeed small. But we soon learned that the Lord had not cast off His people. The threatening cloud began to roll back, the scattered ones of the flock began to come again into the fold. Zion began to assemble herself, clad in her beautiful garments. The bright rays of a Redeemer's love fell upon His followers, and coming tokens of good encouraged us to persevere in our feeble efforts, the result of which has been, by the blessing of God, a gradual increase of good things; so that we, to this hour, look with encouragement to God for greater blessings.

Our meetings, throughout the year, have been interesting. The deep feeling of the soul, the glad heart of the believer and the friendly intercourse of brethren, could but proclaim the praise of Zion, and say that her march is onward.

Since you had a report from this place, by the President, we have had an addition of thirty-one, making our increase for this year—ninety-seven. The greater portion of those who have joined of late, reside in the neighborhood of Clarkesburgh, nearly two miles from town, where we have the prospect of a large and interesting society. This place has been much celebrated for wickedness, so much so, that it was thought to be hardly worth while to make an effort for its deliverance. But we commenced and felt like persevering. Many have been converted; the opposition to the religion of the Bible has ceased and the good effects of the work are seen and acknowledged by all.

We have also, at this place, organized a flourishing Sabbath School of between sixty and seventy scholars, having a competent number of teachers, which makes the second school, under our care, connected with this station. Upon the whole, I think, the church here has naught to fear but her own sins, for if she lives holy, God will exalt her and establish her goings. W. MAYNARD.

RISDON, OHIO, JUNE 24, 1840.

Br. Springer: Our third quarterly meeting was held near Van Buren, Hancock county, Ohio, at Br. Warner's. We had the aid of Br. Guest and others, who preached to profit. Hard hearted sinners cried for mercy. Some professed a change of heart—eight were added to the church. We have received in all, this year, forty-two.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL W. THORNTON.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, O., JULY 4, 1840.

Br. Springer: Our little circuit is advancing, both in numbers and piety.—We recently held a protracted meeting at Centre meeting house; good was done.

Yours, in Christ, T. FOSTER.

REMEMBER ME.

When evening's sun is streaking
With red—the western sky;
When morning's light is breaking,
And shadows flee away:

When twilight's lonely hour
Breathes nature's lullaby,
And sheds its mildest power,
Oh! then—remember me.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

DEATH OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL GIRL.

AS TOLD BY REV. MR. O'NEIL.

In the course of my travels through Ireland, to inspect the Sunday Schools, I happened to stop at the town of C.; and hearing one of the Sunday school children was very ill, I went to see her. I found her ill indeed in body, but was delighted to witness her perfect resignation, and to hear her say, "O, sir, I now feel the benefit of having attended a Sunday School; for now texts and hymns return to my mind which I there learned, and which at the time did not seem to make much impression."

There was something particularly interesting about this little girl, that I was induced to lengthen my visit at C., for the purpose of seeing her again. I did so for three days successively; on the morning of the fourth, when I went to her bedside, I was struck with the visible change in her for the worse; her glazed eyes convinced me death was near. After looking at her earnestly for some time, I said:

"Jane," (her name was Jane Collins,) "I feel that you are dying. Do you fear death?"

"O no, sir," she said, without hesitation; "for I know that my Redeemer liveth. He hath passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death before me, and though it may be dark, still it is but a shadow."

Then raising her poor emaciated hands over the bed clothes, she ~~clasped~~ them together, and with a solemnity and deep feeling which were truly affecting, she turned her dim eyes upwards, and with a pause between each word, said:

"Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, everlasting Father, Prince of Peace."

After a few minutes, I said:

"Jane, I wish you to speak more to me about yourself, that I may have something to tell to others which may be of use to them. I go much among Sunday school children, and I wish to carry something from you to them."

She pointed to a door at the other end of the room, and said:

"Sir, will you close that door?"

I did so. She then said:

"About myself, sir, I have little to say; but O! my poor mother and sister, if I could say any thing that could be of use to them; they are careless and indifferent about their souls."

I said,

"Do try; perhaps what you would say now, might make an impression."

She then beckoned me to open the door I had closed, and to call her sister. On opening it, I saw a girl who appeared older than Jane, sitting alone, crying bitterly. I said to her,—

"Your sister is dying; she cannot live many minutes. You had better come and hear what she has to say to you."

The girl ran to the bed, and in an agony of grief, clasped the poor dying child in her arms, and kissing her several times, called out,—

"O, sure you won't leave me; sure my darling sister won't leave me."

Little Jane gently laid her hand on her sister's arm, and in a tone I can never forget said,—

"The lips you now kiss will soon be cold; but kiss the Son lest He be angry, and so ye perish from the right way."

She then drew her Bible from under the bed clothes, and giving it to her sister, said,—

"This is my last; take it, keep it, and O study it; it will lead you in the right way."

Her voice now grew so weak, I was obliged to lean over her, that I might catch her last words. Her head sunk upon the pillow, and I could just hear her whisper, "Jesus is the way, the truth, and the life," before her lips closed to open no more.

I left the room more than ever impressed with the importance of Sunday schools, and feeling most assuredly that the Lord vouchsafed to bless them. I was afterwards told that before this child began to attend a Sunday school, she was a bad, wicked child, totally ignorant, and was in the habit of standing at her mother's door, to throw stones at the children going to the Sunday schools.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 22, 1840.

A Dreadful Deed.—The neighborhood of Juniper street, between Race and Vine, was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, at about one o'clock, in consequence of the cry of "Murder! Murder!" from a woman whose head was seen at an upstair window of a brick house of good appearance. A number of persons immediately rushed to the spot, when the wretched being was observed to reel and fall. It was then ascertained that her throat was cut from ear to ear, and apparently in three gashes. The blood gushed forth in a torrent, while the life of the suicide or murdered—for it was impossible at first to discover which—ebbed rapidly away. The scene presented was one of the most appalling kind. Just at the head of the stairway, was a pool of blood, which was tracked up and down the stairs by the persons whom curiosity had drawn thither. The house was but poorly furnished, and has long borne a doubtful character. The deceased died in about an hour after her first cry was heard; and at the time our informant left, her bleeding body was still prostrate in the fatal room, while all sorts of stories were in circulation as to the cause and authorship of the tragedy.

One individual stated that a man was seen to leave the house by jumping out of the window, and locking the gate behind him. A young woman in the lower story refused to explain the affair, and manifested indifference. A man was also present, and exhibited very little concern upon the subject. The instrument employed was a razor, which lay upon the floor broken in half. The deceased was about twenty-eight years of age.—She married when very young, against the will of her parents, who are respectable citizens of Philadelphia, and subsequently parted from her husbond, with whom she had not lived for several years. Her sister was sent for, but fainted away on viewing the sanguinary scene.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been informed that the name of the deceased was Julia Anne Jordan. The house is chiefly occupied by Mr. Davis, his wife and two children. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect, that the deceased came to her death from wounds inflicted with a razor, but whether by herself or others, is unknown.

There were cuts on the hands, as well as upon one arm, as if received during a struggle; at least, such an inference may be drawn by many. The circumstances attending this deed of horror, are of a somewhat mysterious character.—*Bicknell.*

Money Found.—A letter from New Haven, published in the New York Herald, says:

An Irishman named Wm. Thompson, who has been engaged as a day laborer for some time past, by Abraham Bradley, Esq., of this city, in excavating the earth from the foundation of a building in Elm street, discovered on Monday last a brick vault in the cellar, about two feet square, and, on removing the planks that were laid upon the top, a stone jar presented itself, which was filled with doubloons and other pieces of gold, nearly all of which bore date prior to 1768. His wits prompted him to relay the plank for the night, and cover them over with dirt.—When all was quiet last evening, he proceeded to the spot and removed the deposites with all the grace and ease of a Swartwout or a Price, and this morning, informed his employer he had worked long enough. He showed a number of the pieces to his fellow-workmen, but would allow none to handle them. He told the owner of the house and lot, who, by the by, is one of the richest men in New Haven, that he had only found 300, but one of his companions says, he said there were three handkerchief loads.—*Bicknell.*

Another Bank Defaulter.—We state, with pain, that Benjamin Smith, who some time since left this city in a mysterious manner, is now discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000, to the Bank of Pennsylvania—in which institution, he had held the office of teller. This scheme of plunder was carried on for nearly eight years, without any suspicion being excited. The Bank is now engaged in investigating his accounts.—Mr. S. was about the last man likely to be suspected. A member of the society of Friends, correct in his habits and grave in his deportment, the affair has excited no little surprise. It is to be hoped he will be arrested and fully punished.—*Bicknell.*

We learn with great regret by a private letter from Washington, that Matthew L. Davis, Esq., so well known in the political world as the "*Spy in Washington,*" was attacked on Tuesday evening by paralysis in his right arm and leg. He had been perfectly well till within a short time of the attack. Though absent from his home, we are gratified to know that he is surrounded by the best medical advisers, and by "troops of friends" who will minister to his wishes with the most watchful interest. Mr. Davis at the last accounts was cheerful and in perfect possession of all his mental faculties.—*New World.*

Mr. E. Early, Librarian of the U. S House of Representatives, died suddenly on Monday last.

Resumption.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, held at Washington on Monday, resolutions were adopted that all the notes or bills of the institution in circulation, as well as special deposites, be paid in specie on demand; that they will also meet their other engagements; and expressing no doubt that it will be convenient for the other banking institutions of the District to adopt a course equally satisfactory. The Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, have also resolved to pay their notes in coin on demand.

Very Late from the Pacific.—The Journal of Commerce says, a correspondent, under date of Panama, May 29th, informs us that war had been declared by Peru against Bolivia, and that the rebellion in the Province of Pasto (one of the Southern Provinces of New Granada) had broken out afresh. To add to the troubles of the times, the small pox was raging there, and also in the Isthmus, to an alarming extent. The dates from Payta were to May 5th, and from Buenaventura to the 15th.

Commodore Elliott's Sentence.—We learn from the National Gazette, that the sentence of the Court Martial, which recently tried Commodore Elliott in Philadelphia on sundry charges, is suspension from his functions for four years, and the withholding of his pay for two years.—Whether the President has approved this sentence, and on what charges it is immediately founded, we do not see stated. The Gazette avers, that its information is positive.

As an evidence of the abundance of money in Philadelphia, we may mention that one day last week, one of our best houses had no less than 20 notes, amounting in the aggregate to $12,000 discounted at one of our Banks. The truth is, there is little or no good business paper in market. $10,000, observed a Broker to us on Saturday, would absorb all the floating paper worth having, in the hands of all the note sellers in the vicinity of the Exchange.—*Bicknell.*

An old gentleman living at Palmyra, Fluvanna county, Va., was lately killed by his pigs while engaged in feeding them in the wood. He had sent a negro to feed the pigs, but the man returned greatly alarmed by their fierceness. The old gentleman, thinking the fears of the negro were foolish, went himself into the wood with the feed, and some time after he was found dead with his face and limbs greatly mangled.

Murder and Suicide.—At New Orleans, on the 26th ult., an altercation took place between two carters, Wm. O'Conner and Philip Smith, in the course of which the former plunged a dirk into the latter, killing him instantly. When he perceived what he had done, he stabbed himself with the same weapon, inflicting eleven wounds. He was not dead, and it was thought that the wounds would not prove mortal.

The Growing West.—Charles Cist, Esq., who is engaged in taking the census at Cincinnati, says—I found a lady who, at the age of 29 had fourteen children, the oldest being born on *her* fourteenth birth-day! And another—a case more remarkable—in which her son stood by her side within a few months as old as she was when married, and the mother not yet 26! Consequently the mother was about 13 when married.

Joseph Bohall, the wretch who murdered Richard Brown and his wife, in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus county, about two weeks since, has made a full confession of the deed. It appears that he had no other motive but to obtain one hundred and fifty dollars, which he supposed Brown had just received. He got only eighty.

The King of Hanover.—By a report made to the Legislature by Willis Hall, the Attorney General, relative to the title of the trustees of the Pulteney Estate, to lands in Steuben and Allegheny counties, N. York, it appears that Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and now king of Hanover, is one of the present acting trustees to that estate.

Bust of Webster.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Clevenger, the sculptor, for a fine cast of his noble bust of Webster. It is not only a most striking and accurate likeness, but a fitting monument to the great genius of the man. Intellect sits like a king upon the throne of that firm and mighty forehead!—*New World.*

Two canal boats got foul of each other 22nd ult., near Rome, in this state, and during the altercation which ensued, Daniel Van Schaik was kicked twice in the abdomen by Boyington Barnes, and so badly hurt that he died in about 15 hours. Both were boatmen. Barnes has been arrested and committed to prison.—*ib.*

The Swartwouter caught at New Orleans a few days back was A. J. Mackie, the Secretary of the Lancaster and Harrisburgh Railroad Company, who absconded some few weeks since, with $5000 of the company's money. About $3,500 of the money were recovered.

A son of Elias Inman, of Hartford, was drowned on Sunday, in presence of his father, who was too drunk to assist him.

Hope is the greatest mainspring of virtue. It gives action to all animated existence. It is the bread which feeds ambition, the incentive to perseverance, the compass to virtue, the shield to christianity, and the only solace in death. If it is blighted, the pilgrimage of life is like a troubled sea—we float down its dark stream like the lost mariner on the bilowy deck. Aided by its cheering beams, the immortal mind looks beyond time, and anticipates the beauty of another, a happier existence. The beauty of the rainbow vanishes in the storm; the meteor's flash is but a moment; the glittering gems of heaven will one day go out; the sun himself be extinguished, but the star of Hope shines beautifully forever.

Do as You Would be Done Unto.—The horse of a pious man living in Massachusetts, happening to stray into the road, a neighbor of the man who owned the horse put him into the pound. Meeting the owner soon after, he told him what he had done; "and if I catch him in the road again," said he, "I'll do it again," "Neighbor," replied the other, "not long since I looked out of my window in the night, and saw your cattle in my meadow, and I drove them out, and shut them in your yard—and *I'll do it again.*" Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charges himself. "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

Riches.—The good which is in riches lieth altogether in their use; like the woman's box of ointment, if it be not broken and poured out for the refreshment of Jesus Christ, in his distressed members, they lose their worth. The covetous man may, therefore, truly write upon his rusting heaps, "these are good for nothing." He is not rich who *lays up* much, he that *lays out* much: for it is all one, not to have, as not to use. I will, therefore, be the richer by a charitable laying out, while the worldling shall be the poorer by his covetous hoarding up.

The Crops in Maryland.—The Snow Hill (Worcester county) Banner, of the 7th instant, says:

"For the last two weeks, our farmers have been engaged in harvesting their wheat crops, and more unfavorable weather for this employment, they have not had for many years. Cold north-easterly winds, attended with rain, have prevailed during most of the time; the wheat is represented to be greatly injured by the rust; so much so, in some cases, as scarcely to be worth the trouble of saving it. Oats look well, and corn, where it has not been injured by excessive rains, is tolerably fair."—*Bicknell.*

The Crops in Missouri.—The St. Louis Era of the first instant says:

"The harvest this year commenced a week or two sooner than usual. The early part of last week was peculiarly favorable for this business, but for two or three past days, heavy rains have very much retarded it. The wheat crops are said to be very fine."—*Bicknell.*

We were mistaken last week, in supposing that Dr. Trevitt, lately appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Shannon, was the individual who last winter denounced Camp-meetings as "floating doggeries." We were led into the error by the remark of a gentleman from the country to that effect; and as is our practice in all such cases, we hasten to make the amende honorable. That language was used by Dr. Glover, and not by Dr. Trevitt.—*Urbana Gazette.*

Culture of Silk.—Seneca Lapham, of Salem township, in Champaign county, this day presented to the Auditor of said county, the affidavit and certificate, required by the Statute, showing that he had raised fifty-two pounds of Cocoons; and received an order on the Treasurer of the county for $5,20, the bounty allowed him by law.

Urbana, July 13, 1840. *ib.*

The St. Louis Gazette mentions that two steamboats have been chartered to bring down the 8th regiment of infantry from Prairie due Chien. This regiment is 640 strong, and will be stationed at Jefferson Barracks till September, when it will proceed to Florida.

The difficulties between Great Britain and Naples had not been settled. The British Government, it was said, had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company, "they are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones." "In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe all men are *lyres!*"

A. H. Everett, who has been absent on a mission to Havana, arrived at Charleston, S. C., via Savannah, Geo., on the 20th ult., and proceeded immediately to Washington. His message was to investigate the charges against Consul Trist.

Five men were killed at Newark, N. J., July the 4th, by the bursting of a cannon; and a man in Amboy had his arm blown off by the accidental discharge of the cannon he was loading.

Kings never hear the voice of truth until they are dethroned, nor beauties until they have abdicted their charms.

Why do we say, when friends are taken from us we loved them too well, therefore they are taken from us;—it is not thus; there is one tie less to bind us to earth, and one cord more to draw us heavenward.

Col. Page has been re-appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia, we believe to the satisfaction of all parties in Philadelphia. The office was never under better management.

Hiram Munn and Vincent Palmer, "Patriots," whose sentence has been postponed by legal technicalities to a recent period, have been condemned to death at Toronto, U. C.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has dates from Jamaica to June 9. The trial of Ward, the Baptist minister, charged with instigating the late revolt, was proceeding, and created great excitement.

The Nantucket Islander says: "An editor, from the necessity of the case, must be an unhappy creature, whether located in a cabbage garden or a paradise."

The two rascals who robbed the Swiftsure coach near Palmyra of about $80,000, have been taken. One of them is the notorious Viele, who had just escaped from jail at Canandaigua.

The board of visitors at West Point state that three hundred officers of the army have resigned since the commencement of the Florida war.

The Legislature of Connecticut have passed a law abolishing death as a capital punishment in all cases, substituting imprisonment for life.

Why was Eve, when walking with her first born son in her arms, like a modern dandy! D'ye give it up? Because she carried a *Cain.*

The receipts of Flour at New York by the Canals, from the opening of navigation on the 20th April to the 6th of July, were about 343,000 barrels.—*Bicknell.*

Fashionable Life.—Johnson, in one of his plays, makes the devil declare, that the pains in his native country, were pastimes to the life of a person of fashion.

Aristotle says—That to become an able man in any profession whatever, three things are necessary, which are nature, study and practice.

The Rage of Politics.—We question if ever there was a time since the people of these United States became free and independent, when political strife and party warfare raged with greater violence than at the present time. If we believe what both the great political parties, which now divide the country, tell us, we shall most assuredly have appointed, to the chief Magistracy of our nation, two presidents. And the means to which many of the leaders of either party resort to secure the election of their respective candidates, is deserving of the utmost scorn and indignation of virtuous and enlightened freemen. On the fourth inst. our city was nearly deserted of its male population, owing to two celebrations, the one at Lexington by the democratic party, and the other at Concord, by the whig or Harrison and reform party; both in Middlesex county. The large share of patriotism possessed and shown forth by every individual attending these meetings, aroused by means of log cabins, empty casks, labelled hard cider, and mottoes heaping the vilest stigma upon our rulers and our people, was wonderful indeed.—The remarks of some of our contemporaries on these great political meetings, are certainly ludicrous, not to say inconsistent. On taking up one of their papers we noticed that at Lexington *two thousand and five hundred* people were crammed into a meeting house to listen to the harangue of one of their leaders, giving a space to each individual certainly smaller than we should like to occupy. We see, also, that ladies (!) take an active part at these political meetings—walk in the processions, give toasts, &c. We suppose these things are not countenanced by a party that declaimed so loudly against a woman in Boston, because she happened to receive a few votes for a certain office sometime since.

But to look at the matter as a whole. How differently is this great anniversary of our nation's freedom celebrated from what it was in former times. Then all,—men, women and children of all ages, parties and denominations, could harmoniously unite to celebrate our county's jubilee. Now when this day arrives, our people are divided into sects and parties. But we will not despair of the honor and sobriety of our people, for the rising generation are setting a good example; that is, if we may judge by the young of our own city. Here, while their elders were abroad, their minds excited with party zeal, the children and youth assembled beneath a shady grove, and there, in prayer and praise, acknowledged their gratitude to their Maker for the countless blessings they enjoy. How great the contrast!—*Lowell Souvenir.*

Influence of War upon Human Life.—Among the distinguished men who fell victims in the war of the American Revolution was Colonel Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina; a man who, by his amiability of character and high sentiments of honor and uprightness, had secured the good will and affection of all who knew him. He had a wife and six small children, the eldest a boy, thirteen years of age. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, fell a victim to disease; an event, hastened not improbably by the inconveniences and sufferings incident to a state of war, in which the whole family largely participated. Colonel Hayne himself was taken prisoner by the English forces, and in a short time was executed on the gallows under circumstances calculated to excite the deepest commisseration. A great number of persons, both Englishmen and Americans interceded for his life; his motherless children were presented on their bended knees as humble suitors for their beloved father; but all in vain.—During the imprisonment of their father, his eldest son was permitted to stay with him in prison. Beholding his only surviving parent, for whom he felt the deepest affection, loaded with irons and condemned to die, he was overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow. The wretched father endeavored to console him, by reminding him that the unavailing grief of his son tended only to increase his own misery; that we came into this world merely to prepare for a better; that he was himself prepared to die, and could even rejoice that his troubles were so near an end. "To-morrow" said he, "I set out for immortality; you will accompany me to the place of execution; and when I am dead, take my body and bury it by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck, crying, "Oh, my father! my father! I will die with you! I will die with you!" Col. Hayne, as he was loaded with irons, was unable to return the embrace of his son, and merely said to him in reply, "Live my son, live to honor God by a good life; live to serve your country; and live to take care of your brothers and little sisters." The next morning Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of execution. His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said; "Now, my son, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and all my life's sorrows. Beyond that the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much at heart our separation; it will be short. 'Twas but late your dear mother died. To-day I die; and you my son, though young, must shortly follow us." "Yes, my father," replied the broken-hearted youth, "I shall shortly follow you, for indeed I feel that I cannot live long." And this melancholy anticipation was fulfilled in a manner more dreadful than is implied in the mere extinction of life. On seeing his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then, (proceeds the narration,) he had wept incessantly; but soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was staunched, and he never wept more. He died *insane;* and in his last moments often called on his father in terms that brought tears from the hardest hearts.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Again are we led, in our monthly duties, to notice the proceedings of this body; indeed, we hardly know where to begin, as there are so many things, in our opinion, decidedly wrong and deserving of exposure. We sometimes have thought, on this subject we might as well be still, for men appear to be governed more by interest than principle; and while it is their interest to uphold wrong principles, they will not heed us. But then, in the midst of such reflections, some favorable tide in our affairs sets in, and we are greatly encouraged in our toil; and with elevated feelings, we look upon our "*Banner*" as it floats to the breeze, and inscribe upon it the imperishable motto, "*Truth is mighty and will prevail.*" The fact is, we despair of convincing the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church of their unjustifiable claims. They appear determined to hold on and increase their system of *absolute tyranny:* but we write for the public in general, and as many of their members who will dare to hear us. We had hoped at least, some degree of courtesy would have been extended to those who petitioned the conference on the subject of lay representation, &c., but in this we failed, and present, as proof, the following report:—

"The committee to whom was referred the petitions and memorials on the subjects of a moderate episcopacy, the election of presiding elders by the Annual Conference, have bestowed upon the matters submitted to them, the attention which they conceived to merit, and submit the following report:

"It appears that the petitions and memorials, on these subjects have been obtained by a concerted operation, under the direction of a *single* intellect, inasmuch as nearly every petition on any one of these subjects is not only substantially, but literally the *same*—most of them being *printed* slips, cut from some newspaper, and where they are written, *literal* copies of such as are printed.—This fact induced a conviction in the minds of the committee that these petitions and memorials are the result of agitation and not of *original* dissatisfaction on the part of most of the persons signing those petitions and memorials; and, therefore, by no means deserving the same consideration as if they were the spontaneous expression of the dissatisfaction of the petitioners and memorialists. But were it otherwise, the number of petitioners is so very small in proportion to the entire membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that in the opinion of the committee, these petitions and memorials, regarding not *individual grievances*, but *general interests*, are entitled to no other consideration than that to which they are entitled as mere arguments in favor of the courses indicated. And as the committee have not seen reason to attach much importance to them in this light, they are not prepared to recommend the measures which are called for by these petitions and memorials.

"Moreover, the committee having witnessed the operation of the present system of Methodist Episcopal Church government, and being persuaded that its operation has been eminently useful, would require the most cogent reasons to induce them to recommend changes so important and so fundamental; especially as two, at least, of these changes have been, after long, grave and deliberate consideration, recently declined by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The committee refer to the proceedings of the General Conference of 1828, for the light in which the election of presiding elders by the Annual Conference was then viewed; and the decision which was made by the church on these subjects.

"With the views above presented, the committee can do no other than present the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That it is not expedient to change the form of our church government in any of the matters suggested in the petitions and memorials which have been under the consideration of the committee.

"All of which is respectfully submitted. W. Winans, *Chairman.*"

Really, we hardly know what to say to this report, whether to turn it into ridicule or gravely meet it and expose its falsities. So far as it refers to lay representation, we feel like turning it into ridicule, as that will be as likely to convince them of their error as any thing else. The proceedings of the late conference, when compared with the proceedings of the General Conference of 1824, reminds us of an anecdote we sometimes tell on temperance occasions, and is intended to prove the inconsistency of the drunkard, and it will be found to apply with peculiar force to the late General Conference. The drunkard returning home at a late hour, says: "If my wife is not up when I get home, and my supper in waiting for me, I will whip her; what right has she to go to bed before I get home? and if she is up waiting for me I will whip her, what business has she up so late, burning my candles?" From the anecdote it is plainly seen that it was not the faults of the wife which were to secure her the whipping, but the mind of the husband was intent on so doing.

It was not owing to any defect on the part of the petitioners which caused them not to be granted, but a *wilful, premeditated concert* by which they long since determined that "their ministrations shall not be authoratively controled," by the laity. In proof of our opinion, we refer to the two reports, one of 1824, the other of 1840. In the first, they assign as a reason why reformers cannot have their petitions granted, a want of unanimity, or concert of action; their views were so discordant they could not comprehend what would satisfy them. This decision give rise to the origin of the union societies, but before the next General Conference, fearing a concert of action, the reformers were expelled, but now in the present report see what they say:

"It appears that the petitions and memorials, on these subjects, have been obtained by a *concerted operation*, under the direction of some *single* intellect, inasmuch as nearly every petition, on any one of these subjects, is not only substantially, but literally the *same.*" Here, then, are two reasons given why the petitions on lay representation may not be granted, and as in the anecdote, the reasons are direct extremes. How men can act so inconsistently we know not, perhaps they did not remember the action of 1824, or if they did, it could not be considered as binding on them, as in four years after they became "*the divinely authorized*" expounders of God's *word* and *moral discipline*, consequently as their infallibility *only* commenced in 1828, they do not feel bound to regard as obligatory, their uninspired opinions, although expressed in General Conference. So far, then, as petitions are concerned on the side of the laity in *begging* for their rights, we would say they might as well petition the Dey of Algiers, or Nicholas of the Russians, to give up their claims, as the General Conference. They cannot do it as they have stated their consciences are involved, consequently it is hopeless. Nothing remains for you now but submission or expatriation. The report states that "two at least of these changes, have been, after long, grave and deliberate consideration, recently declined by the Methodist Episcopal Church." So far as our knowledge of the above matters go, we are at a loss to determine from what source the committee obtained their information. If they mean by the terms "long, *grave* and deliberate consideration," to convey the idea that the subjects were long, and gravely, and deliberately discussed before the whole church, this is not the case, for the church authorities took care that the members only received one side of the "long, grave and deliberate discussion," and we have no doubt on our mind that if the rulers had only let the whole matter gone on, long since, a lay representation would have been introduced into the councils of the church. They speak of these subjects being before the General Conference of 1828, and the light in which it viewed them, but how careful are they not to tell how the presiding elder's question was *smothered* to death by the fraternal kindness of the presiding Bishop—after some little discussion on the above resolution, "on motion, the report was adopted by a very large majority."—*M. P. Banner.*

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... JULY 22, 1840.

r more numbers will close the first volume l Recorder. Our subscribers will recol- at after the close of the year, THREE ARS, according to our terms, will be due; ying before that time fifty cents will be We do not wish the discontinuance of od paying subscriber, but if any are de- ued to forsake us, they must let us know the close of the volume, or, according to erms, they will be considered as having a new engagement. We wish our friends make a renewed effort to procure as many ubscribers as possible to commence with st number of the second volume.

paper, we believe, has given almost entire ction, so far as we have been informed.— ave succeeded, in this particular, far better ve anticipated. But we have devoted our- ntirely to its interest, and spared no ex- to make it acceptable. According to the nt of reading matter we give, it is the est journal in this section of the country. of the papers, in this quarter, are chiefly ned by their advertising patronage, but is supported almost entirely by subscrip- which makes it necessary that we should h larger list, and more prompt paying sub- rs, than the papers generally.

ur patronage should increase so as to jus- , we can enlarge at any time, to double m, with but few dollars expense, as our and apparatus are of that kind. And so s the present embarrassment in the mone- affairs of the country, shall have passed off, obably will enlarge, should we continue. ve call on all our friends to stick by us h this moneyed pressure. Do not, by easing small burden from your own shoulders, a greater one on some body else. We are g to work ardently and perseveringly for ublic benefit, should we see evinced a wil- ss to sustain us at our toil. But, should forsaken and left to struggle with the dif- ses of our task alone, we shall be apt to and faint by the way.

give the following extract from a private , dated the 14th instant, from Br. Brown, resident of the District, who was return- om a visit to the churches along the nor- border of the State. Br. Brown, we believe, no interest in politics, nor do we insert the t with a design to have any political bear- ut merely to give a view of the present of the public mind. We regret to see so political excitement. It is entirely un- ly to human happiness. It turns kindred eighbors into bitter enemies, and draws off attention from other important duties:

politics were religion, the whole north be very far advanced in grace. Even the have their log-cabin meetings—eating y cake—drinking hard cider and cracking al jokes in high Yankee style. We can- pe to prosper much until after the presi- al election is over. There is more talk who is to rule this nation, than who is to judge the world. The fever is up—Ve- is verging to an eruption. If other States ke this State, the administration will be ed. "God putteth down one and setteth other." "The kingdoms raged, the nations moved." Yet God setteth above the storms, uling all, and on Him should be our reli- Put not your trust in princes or in the men of the earth—"The judge of all the will do right."—Still our cause has had erity in most places. So I think reports ow at conference."

e New England Conference of the Metho- piscopal Church, from the last accounts, olding its annual session, in Lowell, Mass. conference has, we believe, a majority of ion members. We have been waiting to at course will be pursued in relation to brethren in the north-eastern corner of this who have been sacrificed for their princi- or at least, driven from the church. We der the whole morally bound to share the f the *thousand*. If the abolitionists at the retain their standing in the old church sorsake these proscribed brethren, in their inity, without procuring something to be for them, we shall think their code of mor- somewhat defective, unless we have some ent light upon the subject. And as far as n learn, since the General Conference has their condition so easy, the eastern ab- nists are sitting down contented in the ship." Every indication, of the confer- above, so far as it has proceeded, seems to y this conclusion.

the late New England Conference, says the eyan Observer, "*a good abolition brother*" d, that, "*if episcopacy were as large as the there would not be as much* RADICALISM him as would make a bunch as large as a !" He goes, of course, for the emancipa- of the *colored* men, but for the bondage of *hite*. Wonder if this were Br. Sunderland?

. George Brown in a private note to us, says, Hughes and I may be at your camp-meet- not certain." By all means come if possi- you are both comparative strangers in this ter, and so far as acquainted, have gained onfidence of the people, so that you could ere be more useful. We will see that your ses in attending the meeting are settled.

iladelphia Casket.—We have received the number of this superior work. This is the nd specimen number of volume 17. It is mpanied with a splendid steel engraving,— e Gypsy's Warning." But somehow or other, umber sent us has but 12 pages, though it bits the contents of a full number.

ott, in reply to Oliver, and Smith, in reply albey, are received, but not until after the gements for this paper were made. Accord- o turn, Scott being first forwarded, shall ar in our next, and Smith in the following r.

Congress has abolished the land offices at Steubenville, Zanesville and Marietta, and attached the unsold lands in those districts to that of Chillicothe.

Deficiency of the Crop.—One of our neighbors, who harvested about 30 acres of wheat, says he will not have more than two hundred bushels.

Considerable of the grass in this vicinity is so badly sanded, from the heavy flood some time since, that it cannot be cut; the crop is very light, owing, probably, to the grass being killed out by the two remarkably dry seasons past.

The Roman Catholic Church held a general council, in May past, in Baltimore. There were present one Arch Bishop, twelve Bishops, and the representatives of the different religious orders, constituting the "Fourth Provincial Council" of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

Methodist Episcopal Church Joining the Masons.—Not long since we noticed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of an edifice in Massillon, Ohio, designed for the double purpose of an Episcopal Meth. meeting house and a Masonic Hall; the last Protestant informs us that on the 4th inst. the corner stone, was laid, of a building intended to answer the two-fold purpose of a Hall, for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Methodist Episcopal Chapel, in Havre de Grace, Maryland.

The Sabbath Schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated the anniversary of American Independence, in a very animating and splendid manner. About 5 or 6,000 children and teachers repaired to the grove of Major Craig, up the Allegheny, above the town, in steamboats and carriages, where refreshments were provided, and where a number of impressive addresses were delivered. There were in attendance several thousand spectators. The Alleghenytown schools spent the day in the same way in the grove of Mr. Church, to the amount of about 1800 scholars and teachers, with several hundred spectators. Beside these there were several other schools, in Pittsburgh and its suburbs, which celebrated the day separately, or in union with others, at one of which there is said to have been nine hundred children present. On the whole it must have been a grand day of Sabbath School excitement.

New York Petition and Protest.—At the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church a petition was presented from the city of New York, signed by over one thousand names, purporting to be members of said church, praying the conference to "re-affirm the language of the church in 1785 on the subject of slavery," &c. On the presentation of this petition Dr. Bangs expressed great surprize at seeing so many signatures connected with that subject from the church at New York, and on his own responsibility returned this petition to some of his friends in the city to have the subject "sifted," upon which a corps of some twenty or thirty were organized to reconnoitre the city, to interogate the petitioners, and to ascertain the state of the case. A protest was made out against the petition, in which said petition is denounced as the blackest "falsehood and forgery," and to sustain this charge ten specifications, with accompanying evidence are given. According to the protest the disclosures were of the grossest and vilest kind. When this "Protest" was presented to the General Conference, it produced a greater excitement, probably, than any event or question during its session. Such was the shock, at these supposed disclosures, that a southerner observed they were enough to "make a dead man tremble in his grave," and even abolitionists denounced the petition before hearing the other side.

We noticed this matter at the time, and waited to see the issue before we said any thing about it. We were inclined to the opinion, from what we knew of the spirit of the corps, that the petitioners were grossly slandered by the protest. We know by experience, that the rulers of the M. E. Church never want for a man to say what is necessary to injure an opponent, or to prove what their interest requires. We do not mean these remarks to apply to the great body of the church, but to the men in power and to their creatures around them. Indeed, we are loath to say all we have seen and know upon this subject. The honor of christianity requires that, as far as consistent, we should throw a veil over these things.

But to the protest. It comes to pass when the Petitioners defend themselves, that if their statements and testimony are to be believed, there never was a greater "*falsehood and forgery*" than the "Protest,"—never was a viler attack, in the history of moral crime, upon reputation. To shew how the parties are at issue we will give one particular as a sample of a score that the case affords. The ninth specification of the Protest, says, "neither of the persons who were employed in obtaining these signatures (to the petition,) are members of the church, one of them having been expelled in 1839 for immorality, and the other having been long out of the church. For this reason, the immediate agents of this dark business are wholly irresponsible to our church authorities, and were probably employed in this work on this account," &c. The other party, after furnishing testimony that John Fordyce and H. H. Degen were the persons who procured the signatures to the petition, also procure the testimony of these two gentlemen under oath, the first stating he had been a member of the church for ten years, and the latter seven, and that they had neither of them withdrawn, in that time, or been expelled that they knew of. The statements of the respective parties being now before the public, we think the candid and reflecting must see that the Protesters are greatly in error. Even suppose there were some irregularity in procuring petitioners, the occasion did not call for such a display of vituperation and abuse.

We shall take the liberty from this occurrence to remark, that the episcopal brethren profess to have a special commission "to spread scripture holiness over the land," and often more than indicate that they have done a larger portion of good than any other sect, and that their people are the best in the nation. Methodism, we believe, was first established in New York, and that place is now considered as the metropolis of the church; of course it is there we are to look for a fair specimen of Methodism. If the doctrine of the Protest be true the church in New York has hundreds of as great scoundrels as there is on earth; on the other hand, if the shewing of the petitioners is to be relied on, there must be many better men, than the Protesters, in the penitentiary. This account of themselves is all confined to their own church, so, according to their own shewing, they are spreading scripture holiness with a witness.

The following was sent to our office in handbill form, with a request to insert it in our paper:

MYSTERIOUS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following official report of the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appeared in the church paper, May, 1840:

"On Thursday, May 21st, Bishop Morris presented 'a letter from Tennessee, signed by J. H. Harris, respecting the trial of Lewis Garrett.—This was read, and together with a document in possession of the itinerant committee, signed by Ferguson, was referred to a special committee of three.'

"On the next day, P. Akers, L. Pierce, B. M. Drake, were announced as the committee on the case of Lewis Garrett."

A "committee on the case of Lewis Garrett"!!! who is unapprised of the investigation—unrepresented—no communication from him noticed or "referred"—at a distance—not having the privilege afforded by the Roman law, of being heard, or having "license to answer for himself"!! But this exparte investigation was had, and the committee made their report, May 30th—that there "were referred to them two memorials from six individuals, praying that special attention be paid to the records of the Tennessee Conference, to ascertain whether there was any misrule or mal-administration in the trial and expulsion of L. Garrett, &c." There are two important admissions in this report. 1st. "That the minutes of the alleged trial of said local preacher, before the committee, and those of his *expulsion BY the quarterly meeting conference*, were *not* before the Annual Conference." 2d. That "charges of misrule or mal-administration were preferred against the presiding officers, *not by an appellant*, but *by an accuser*"—mark these admissions. The "officers" charged were F. E. Pitts and R. L. Andrews—the "accuser" was L. Garrett—and the Annual Conference adopted a resolution, acquitting the accused and condemning the accuser; or did "judge and determine" the case of "said local preacher," who was not "an appellant," although "the minutes of the alleged trial were not before the Annual Conference"! Was there no "misrule" or informality in this? Is it not without a parallel in the history of judicial proceedings? Is there no "misrule or mal-administration," in a court exercising appellate and judicial authority, determining cases "in the absence" of the record from the court below—acquitting the impeached, and trying and condemning the prosecutor, without putting the latter on his defence? The report admits, that "the minutes of the alleged trial before the committee" and "of *expulsion* BY the quarterly meeting conference, were NOT before the Annual Conference"—no truly: "there was no vote relative to *crime* or *penalty;* that was done by the presiding elder"—this is clearly proven by the record, and conclusive evidence—and minutes of *suspension* BY a committee, and "*expulsion* BY a quarterly meeting conference," do not exist any where.—It is further admitted, that "documents were read, *although not as testimony*." Now, where did the committee find evidence to sustain such an important judicial decision as that contained in the resolution "adopted unanimously" by the Tennessee Conference, October, 1837, whose journal they were examining? They mention no evidence—and yet they were not "able to detect any misrule or mal-administration in the premises"! The "charges preferred against the presiding officers" were, "for misrule"—in "claiming the right to judge of the magnitude of an alleged offence, and apportion the punishment." This was believed to be the province of the committee and quarterly meeting conference, who "were not permitted to judge of motives or intentions," but of "*facts only*"—and gave "no vote relative to *crime* or *penalty*." These charges involved a question of law—the inquiry was, "*what is law in the case?*"—the episcopacy claim the right to judge, and it is conceded to them—but the Annual Conference was permitted by the presiding bishop to "judge and determine," that "the spirit of the discipline or law was fully complied with," and that too in "the absence of the minutes"—the only legal or certain evidence of a fair trial according to discipline! Could the "special committee" "detect no misrule" here, "from the records of the Annual Conference?" when they seem to have found no evidence at all, on which to found such a judgment! And what is the conclusion of the report, adopted by the sage General Conference? Why, it is no conclusion at all, for want of the evidence, "the minutes!" It is a solemn, exparte nothing—ah! worse than nothing—but to notice the case, to deepen the wound! Nothing done, nothing recommended to satisfy memorialists, or to put the subject to rest!

It is true, that Mr. P. T. Scruggs, the mover of the resolution adopted by the Tennessee Conference, writes, under date of April 13, 1840, "a witness proves" that "*guilt* and *expulsion* were both included" in the "ONE VOTE"—on which the conference decreed that "the committee and quarterly meeting conference by one vote passed upon the *guilt* and *expulsion* of said Garrett." In "Pitts' defence," the term *guilty* is used six times. Guilt is defined, "justly chargeable with a *crime*, wicked"—an able jurist says, "*criminal intent*, the *quo animo*, constitutes *crime* in all offences. My judge, (Mr. Pitts,) Messrs. Green, Maddin and seven local ministers, said: September 15, 1838, "believing in the *purity* of his (L. Garrett's) intention." Now, if words are the true signs of ideas and lexicons are to be relied on, and the church record and the testimony of seven credible members of the quarterly meeting conference are true, the use of the epithets *guilt* and *guilty*, as above, is groundless, false and unjust.

I forwarded in due time, certified copies from the journal of the quarterly conference of Nashville station, addressed to the committee on the episcopacy, and directed to the care of Rev. D. McJilton, Baltimore. If received (and it is said they were) they were not noticed or referred to the "special committee," although the absence of said minutes was wanting to enable them to arrive at some conclusion. The copies of record were accompanied by a remonstrance against the unjust stigma resting on my character, by an illegal and odious record on the Journal of the Tennessee Conference.

The spirit of christianity and of real Methodism are, good will to all, and injury to none—in discipline, merciful and forbearing—and in punishing, reluctant and conservative—and in nothing more prominent, than in opposition to persecution, ill-judging and harsh measures, even with enemies. In my case, I had done nothing that should have provoked the resentment even of an enemy. My alleged offence, even if true—of a breach of contract, by publishing a small newspaper—could not have injured any one, or if any, the church only, in the matter of a few subscribers; and yet, for this heinous alleged offence, every principle of christianity and Methodism must be violated and disgraced, under cover of church authority, to persecute, degrade and exclude from the pale of the church an aged member, who, till then, had been an accredited minister, of long standing and of unsullied character, themselves being judges. How contrary to that spirit which wept over persecutors, and prayed for forgiveness even for murderers; but the contrast is greater, when it is considered that my persecutors themselves have admitted, that my offence was "an error of the head" only—and yet, for an error of the head, I have been persecuted, expelled illegally and denied investigation or redress by every tribunal in the church, and the unjust stigma suffered to remain on the records. I appeal to christians, if such conduct is not anti-christian and disgraceful to the christian name—and to impartial citizens of all classes, if it is humane, patriotic or just in any sense of these terms—and I would respectfully remind all, that such outrages of all law, both human and divine, should not be chargeable upon real christianity, which is forbearing, lenient, full of mercy and good fruits. I have asked no favor but that of impartial investigation and "license to answer for myself," which would be granted by any christian or civil tribunal, where law and equity prevail; but the rulers of the Methodist Episcopal Church have set both at defiance, and seem to be more anxious to cover and protect their official acts than to exercise mercy, truth and justice. I therefore, most solemnly protest against such conduct, as neither christian nor Methodistic, and again call for and challenge a full and impartial investigation—if they continue to refuse, they must bear the disgrace of cruelty, inhumanity and a dread of exposure, with an intelligent community. Truth and justice suffer nothing from fair trial—and Church sanction can never reconcile oppression with benign christianity. L. Garrett.

July, 1840.

ITEMS.

Three riots occurred at Chelsea, near Boston, on the fourth.

Chemical Bank Notes, fives altered to fifties, are in circulation in New York.

Fifteen counterfeiters were recently arrested at La Fayette, Louisiana.

About $30,000 of dry goods were sold at auction at St. Louis, on the 30th ultimo.

The North American Review contains a well written article on the writings of N. P. Willis, in which the poet is considerably praised.

About five thousand barrels of flour arrived at New Orleans during the three last days of June. The price was $3,62½—retail $3.75.

A child at Baltimore, swallowed several percussion caps a day or two ago, and died soon after in great agony.

According to the book of Jasher, recently published, Naomah, the daughter of Enoch, was *five hundred and eighty years old* when she was married to Noah.

A Canada paper states that about 5000 Indians of the United States have purchased a lot of land near London, U. C., and intend to remove thither.

A new trial was ordered in a law case in New York a day or two ago, in consequence of the incompetency of one of the jurors, who was a foreigner, and did not understand the English language.

The Sunday School and Temperance celebrations throughout the country, on the fourth of July, were among the most creditable and appropriate demonstrations on that gratifying occasion.

The amount of merchandise which left Cleveland on the Ohio canal downwards, during the month of June this year, was but little over 2,000,000 lbs. The amount last year during the same month, was over 8,000,000 lbs. or nearly four times as much.

A Murderer and Counterfeiter Arrested.—A man named Gunter, who some time since committed a murder in Pulaski county, Missouri, has been arrested at Jefferson city, for circulating counterfeit money. A companion named Rogers was also arrested at the same time. The counterfeits were on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

That Statute.—For several years the Philadelphians have been threatening to erect an equestrian statute to Washington. In 1833, a corner stone was laid in Washington Square, with all due form and ceremony. Since that time the matter has apparently slept, until on Tuesday last, when a meeting was called at the Exchange, G. M. Dallas, Esq., in the chair. It was resolved to cast an iron statute, smelted with Pennsylvania Anthracite, and Pettrich, the sculptor, was instructed to furnish a model.—General George McKeim, M. C., of Reading, has made a donation of the iron; and a committee of three were appointed to solicit funds.

On Saturday, 20th ultimo, Alexander Atkinson, Esq., of Camden county, Georgia, for several years a Senator in the Legislature of that State, was murdered in a barbarous manner by some of his own negroes, lately purchased, whilst reproving them in the field for not performing their task. Eight of them were apprehended while endeavoring to escape in a boat.

The First Appearance of a Steam Boat at an African Capital.—As we neared the city, we observed every opening crowded with dark groups of human beings. The whole length of the sinuous wall was surmounted by a moving line of heads, and at the landing-place, outside the principal gate, as well as on some cliffs a little further off, they were in immense numbers. No situation could be more favorable for witnessing the prodigy which we presented, and doubtless the whole population of Rabba saw us approach. We must, indeed, have been an extraordinary spectacle. Independent of the phenomenon of moving so rapidly without men to paddle, which is the ne plus ultra of their ideas of locomotion, the Alburkah, thatched nearly fore and aft, must have looked like an immense moving house; not much to be admired, it is true, but this was remedied in some measure by dressing her in flags of all colors, which took off the attention of the spectators from the shapeless mass below. We stopped abreast of the landing-place, near the principal gate; and, on letting go the anchor, a salute of seven guns was fired, preceded and followed by three cheers, which were responded to by the shouts of the thousands on shore. We congratulated one another, in having at last reached this important point, and acknowledged the goodness of the Great Preserver from all dangers, in having suffered us to proceed so far in safety with our limited means. It was a reward for all the privations we had suffered, and we hoped after recruiting our strength by a little rest and good living, that the same protection would enable us still further to prosecute our interesting voyage.—*English publication.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Brother Jonathan, June 11.

ENGLAND.

The packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Lyon, arrived on Tuesday with dates one and two days later from London and Liverpool. There is, of course, little news.

A serious market riot occurred at Limerick on the 1st of June, the people coming down with the cry "down with the forestallers." Several wagoners were despoiled and trundled into the river—and quiet was restored only by calling out the artillery, a regiment of infantry having proved insufficient.

The English government have sent six ships of the line to Naples, the difficulty becoming more serious.

The excise revenue of Ireland will fall short £750,000.

Morrison, the Hygeist, took fifty pills on the day of his death—and refused to see a physician. He said if the pills would not cure him nothing would, and died a consistent quack.

American stock and railway shares are said to be held in England to the value of $200,000,000.

Three booksellers of Manchester have been indicted for selling Shelly's poems.

The House of Commons have ordered to be prepared for Parliament, "Copies or extracts of any communications between the governments of Great Britain and France, respecting the removal of the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte from St. Helena to France."

Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended the Epsom races, June 3d. Victoria looked well with her white dress and sky blue silk drawn bonnet, and feathers and ribbons of the same colors.—The Prince rode down the course on horse back but soon returned. Little Wonder took the Derby stake, and Prince Albert immediately presented the rider with an elegant whip.

Two bankers in Lombard street and other parties in Liverpool, have been cheated out of about $24,000, by a wholesale manufacturer of London, who has been in the habit of putting into circulation forged acceptances.

Died recently, at Shepton, Somerset, John Scott, aged 105. When 100 years old he reaped an acre of wheat in two days, with ease.

FRANCE.

The coffin preparing to receive the remains of Napoleon, is to be of solid ebony, in the shape of the ancient sarcophagi, and large enough to enclose the coffins in which the Emperor lies at St. Helena, so that his ashes may not be disturbed. The funeral pall is in velvet, strewed with gold bees, bordered with a broad band of ermine; at each corner is to be placed an eagle, embroidered in gold, and surmounted with the imperial crown.

The French government has found it necessary officially to contradict the rumors of Marshal Vallee's defeat in Africa, and to affirm a victory.

Admiral Baudin was to proceed to Buenos Ayres, clothed with military and diplomatic powers to terminate the differences with the Argentine Republic.

SPAIN.

Continued success appears to mark the Queen's cause. Strong hold after strong hold of the Carlists is taken possession of—the Cortes deliberate in quiet and tolerable unanimity, and the war may now be regarded as mutually closed.

THE EAST.

There is little news from the East. The Circassians continued their successes against the Russians. In Damascus affairs were assuming a most favorable turn for the Israelites, the barber, and most of the individuals examined, having retracted the evidence which the fear of tortures had extracted from them.

JAMAICA.

Papers received at this port, three days later than those which came via New Orleans, give further mention of the difficulties with the colored population. At Falmouth, the trial of Ward, arraigned for harboring the negroes who resisted the civil authorities on the 20th of May last, was continued, but had not yet been bro't to an end. Great excitement has attended the whole course of the proceedings, and it is supposed if Ward is condemned that it will be the occasion of still more violent outbreaks among the black population. Ward is described as a Baptist clergyman, of intrepid character, who has fastened the attachment of a large number of the apprentices.

TEXAS.

Advices from this country to the 3d June do not furnish any thing of importance. The rumor that the Mexican General Arista is approaching Texas is revived, but his force is now reduced to one thousand men, and his object is said to be to cut up the Federalists, who are forming within Texan border.

The rumor that the Texan fleet has received sailing orders is confirmed.

The fall of Campeachy before the Federalists is not confirmed, though the rumor is renewed.

Business Department.

Br. Crall, your paper has been regularly forwarded; every issue for eight months, they have been put in the Post Office, on the day of their date. On examination, we see that in our package book, we have your office "Richmond," instead of "New Richmond," as per your letter. We will alter and try again. If we can find the numbers missing, we will forward them.

Br. Stephens, of Springfield, O., says, that near one hundred copies of Br. Shinn's book were subscribed for in and near that place, and that the subscribers are wondering why they hear nothing from them. They can be forwarded to William Steel, of that place, care of P. Murray, merch't.

The fourth quarterly meeting for Pisgah circuit will be held at Olive Green, embracing the third Sabbath in August. C. Woodruff.

July 22, 1840.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on Eagle creek, Hancock county, Ohio, in the neighborhood of Br. Ramsbottom's, to commence on the 7th of August. S. W. Thornton, Supt.

Br. Maynard, of Lancaster, can send us the money, if he wishes, and we will send it to Br. Stockton.

It will be seen by the following prospectus that Br. Stockton has changed the name of his intended paper.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHRISTIAN WORLD.

THE subscriber proposes to establish a periodical publication, to be entitled—"The Christian World."

The main object of this work will be, the advancement of christianity. To this object, whatever personal and social interests it may be desirable and becoming to connect with it, will be regarded not only as subordinate but subservient.

The plan contemplates a series of sketches, illustrative of Bible Christianity, in its essential, peculiar, and incomparable glory;—of organized christianity, as witnessed in all the churches and the benevolent societies auxiliary to them;—and of the connexions of christianity with the institutions of government, literature, science and the arts. In addition to this highly interesting and important succession of subjects, it is intended to furnish, in a Miscellaneous Department, an attractive and useful variety of historical and geographical descriptions; biographical characters and incidents; poetry; reviews; current intelligence, &c.

The means that will be chiefly relied upon for the fulfilment of this plan, are the following:—1. The services of a choice circle of correspondents, qualified, by ample personal accomplishments, by their social connexions and distinctions, to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications. 2. An extensive selection of the most valuable, regular and occasional publications, both English and American; especially such as may be consulted as organs of the interests and institutions comprehended in the plan.

TERMS.—One number, of eight pages, in large quarto form, enclosed in a cover, will be published every month. It will be printed in the neatest style of the art; on fine, white paper, with new and handsome type, cast and kept expressly for this purpose. Price:—a single copy, $1.25 per annum; five copies, or more, to one order, $1.00 each per annum. Distant subscribers must pay in advance; city subscribers, on delivery of the first number. Subscriptions will be received, in the city, at the Bookstore of Mr. *J. Whetham*, Chesnut street above Sixth, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36, Carter's Alley. Communications, *post paid*, may be addressed to the editor,

Thomas H. Stockton,

No. 10, Sergeant street, Philadelphia.

The first number will be published as soon as efficient arrangements can be secured. If, during the first year of its publication, it shall succeed in exciting the common christian interest that is necessary to sustain it, and make it the medium of general usefulness, it will probably be enlarged, or published more frequently.

Philadelphia, Pa:, July 22, 1840. 48

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

Naaman R. Grant.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,

Jacob J. Anderson.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

[BY REQUEST.]

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

INCONSISTENCY.

A full account of the bold and successful career of this arch enemy, would involve the history of mankind, from the fatal hour when the foul stain of transgression was stamped on the fair escutcheon of Adam, to the present moment. She has exercised her baneful influence over the human family in every age, in every country, and in every clime. She rose, like a phœnix, from ashes, in the blooming bowers of Eden, and planted her standard, marked with the insignia of curses, on the mournful ruins of Paradise. From there, it has waved in triumph over deluded mortals and the wreck of nations. To rob man of the image of his God and seduce him from the path of true happiness, has been the height of her ambition. That she has been faithful in the prosecution of her designs, the records of every nation bear fearful testimony. That she is still swaying her iron sceptre over millions of the human race, is equally true. That her exertions will relax only with the last note of time, may be inferred from the past and the present. Her ceaseless course is onward, searching every avenue of mind, assailing every weakness of the heart. But few are to be found, who have not, at *any* time, sacrificed at her altar. Her cunning is proverbial, her courage undaunted, her industry untiring. Human misery is her richest food; reason and wisdom, her most hated enemies; prudence and discretion, her bitterest foes.

As they have emerged from their dens of filth and scum, she has taken to her bosom, ignorance, superstition, bigotry, fanaticism, faction, and the whole family of evil passions.

Her first shout of victory grated harshly through the air, when the forbidden fruit was severed from its parent stem. Angels heard the discordant sounds and wept; justice recorded the sad catastrophe in anguish; incarnate God beheld it with an eye of pity, entered special bail for the trembling culprit, and cancelled the awful penalty on Calvery's lofty summit.

With the blood of Abel, Inconsistency spangled banners with crimson, and, as time rolled on, the scarlet hue was more deeply imprinted. The old world was convulsed by her reckless power, for centuries, and its fairest portions swallowed by her whirlpools of destruction. The streams of Europe, Asia, and Africa, have been tinged with the purple current, drawn from the veins of millions by the keen lancet of Inconsistency. The ancient and powerful kingdoms of the earth; the hundred cities of Crete; the splendors of Babylon; the republics of Greece and Rome; Carthage, with its seven hundred thousand inhabitants; Athens, with its forums and lyceums; all fell beneath the ruthless hand of Inconsistency. Many of the philosophers and sages of the classic land; many of the most prominent actors, who, for centuries, guided the destinies of the mistress of the world; a large proportion of the sixty-four emperors; most of the ambitious generals; many of the most eloquent orators and ablest statesmen, whose talents attracted the public gaze, were sacrificed at the sanguinary shrine of Inconsistency. The great Pompey; the proud Tarquin; the bloody Nero; the ambitious Cæsar, and the exiled Bonaparte, sunk beneath the withering blasts of Inconsistency.

Leaving these dismal scenes, over which ages have rolled, let us trace the meandering course of this Pandora, in our own day and generation. By exposing *some* of her wiles, and by portraying some of her most *prominent* features, it may induce some individual to wrest himself from her iron grasp, and to return to the path of wisdom.

In matters of religion, many are under the control of Inconsistency. In the days of the Apostles, there was one faith, one God, and one baptism. The partition walls of sectarianism were then unknown to the followers of the Lamb. Charity, humility, peace, forbearance, and a concert of action, were the marked characteristics of primitive Christians. Love to the cause and love to man, pervaded their hearts. Dissensions and controversies were unknown; no conflicting tenets were promulged; no intricate dogmas imposed. Fishermen could then preach the everlasting gospel, under which thousands were converted in a day. No collegiate diploma was then requisite to prepare a man to proclaim the victories of the cross, or point the sin-sick soul to the Heavenly Physician. No studied rhetoric ornamented the story of redemption; simple truth, in its native dress, enraptured the immortal mind, and poured upon it a flood of light. No splendid fixtures adorned their places of worship; the manger was not forgotten. Show and vain price met a merited rebuke; the golden calf of *Fashion* was not worshipped; pure religion, unalloyed with conjecture and enigmatical construction, was taught with power and success. How changed the scene; how conflicting is modern theology.

"Religion should extinguish strife,
And make a calm of human life;
But, those who chance to differ
No points that God has left at large,
How fiercely do they meet and charge—
No combatants are stiffer."

Infidelity, in all its various shades, is a legitimate child of Inconsistency. The man who understands the physiology of the word; the philosophy of nature and of mind; the man who has made himself acquainted with the anatomy of the human body, with its thousand springs, with the powers of reason, and with the over revolving circuit of his own soul, and denies the existence of Him "who spake, and it was done; who commanded, and it stood fast;" disrobes himself of the noblest qualities bestowed by creative wisdom, and sinks himself to the level of a brute. All things, from the leaf that vibrates in the breeze, to the ethereal sky, spangled with stars, proclaim the existence of a God. All *rational* intelligences sanction the assertion. Most assuredly, there *is* a Supreme Being, who rules, with unerring wisdom, in the kingdoms of NATURE, PROVIDENCE and GRACE. Reason, dictates that of all others, this position is the most safe. The contrary tends to misery in *this* life, and, assuming that its *base* is correct, its superstructure is ruinous.—Moral rectitude is the substratum of human happiness; infidelity, the destruction of social order.

Vice, from the larceny of a pin to the most tragical homicide; from the common fib to the blackest perjury, is the spawn of Inconsistency.

Are you in the habit of profane swearing? This is one of the snares of this arch enemy, and lessens you in the estimation of all good society. It is without excuse, without object, and like shooting at the wind.

Are you in the habit of lying and deceiving? This is another web of this fell destroyer, and will stamp you with infamy unless you reform. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Do you foster a disposition to steal small articles? You are under the dictation of Inconsistency, and, unless you break the spell, this propensity will increase, and destruction will be your certain fate. Break off this allegiance at once, and save your reputation from premature death.

Are you in the habit of intemperance? This is one of the *iron cages* of Inconsistency, and, unless you burst the bars and regain your freedom, you will be plunged headlong into the dark abyss of poverty and disgrace. If you regard your present and eternal welfare, *escape for your life.*

Are you addicted to gambling? You are on the *enchanted ground* of Inconsistency, amidst deadly pitfalls and dens of adders. You are on the confines of the dungeon of despair, and the whirlpool of ruin. Retrace your steps quickly, or you may sink to rise no more. Every moment you remain is full of danger and big with consequences. The magic coil may be thrown around you, and your doom sealed forever. A blackleg is as heartless as an Algerine pirate.

Are you given to lewd company?—Theirs is the *banqueting house* of Inconsistency, whose every draught is intoxicating poison, every viand a hook full of barbs. It is the repository of blighted reputation, the absorber of connubial felicity, the receptacle of misery and wo. Retreat from it as you would from the jungle of a tiger, or the lair of a lion. Your safety depends on flight; linger not an instant; its chambers lead to the shades of death. Its allurements charm to ruin, its fascinations dazzle to bewilder, its inmates flatter to destroy. Its atmosphere is more direful than the cholera, its miasma more deleterious than the plague.

Are you attached to company whose business it is to defraud their fellow men? or who are thieves, burglars, robbers, counterfeiters, or forgers? These are the *guerilla parties* of Inconsistency, and if you continue in their ranks, they will, sooner or later, land you in the prison or on the gallows. Every step you proceed with them, is one of peril. The eyes of the law are flashing upon you, its sentinels are in every direction watching your movements. The sword of justice is drawn, ready to cut you asunder. Dissolve yourself from the unhallowed union, return to the path of rectitude, resume the mantle of honesty, and avoid the vials of wrath that are already poised over your head.

Are you wandering in the mazy labrinth of ignorance, superstition, or bigotry? These are the *beams* of Inconsistency thrust into your eyes by some of her faithful allies; clouding your vision; enslaving your mind; darkening your soul; deranging your senses; chilling your heart; depriving you of the most refined enjoyments of life, and crippling your noblest powers. Emerge from your isolated habitation of damps and fogs; bare your bosom to the genial rays of intelligence, reason, and charity; extricate your talents from nature's dark quarry; throw off the galling yoke of superstition; banish the hydra of bigotry; open your eyes to the light; seize upon the pleasures of liberty, and fulfil the design of your creation. Remain no longer amidst stagnant pools of loathsome vapors, where serpents hiss and plagues devour; and you may yet bathe in rivers of delight, and be free indeed.

Are you under the influence of fanaticism? This is the *tornado* of Inconsistency, filled with the besom of destruction; leaving in its dismal wake oceans of blood, governments dissolved, and nations ruined. Fanaticism prompted the crusades, that were urged on for nearly two hundred years, convulsing Christendom to its very centre, sacrificing two hundred millions of the human family, and spreading disease, misery, and wo, far and wide. The torch of fanaticism has kindled the martyr's faggot, and ignited the funeral pile from the earliest ages. Its dangers are increased by the powerful lever of an approving conscience, urging its subjects to the most vigorous action. Its principle is not changed; give it power, and the flames of its mania would soon envelope our enlightened land in curling smoke. It would gladly kindle a fire in the north, and in the south, that fountains of blood could not quench, or the skill of patriotism arrest. Unless carefully guarded against, it will yet prostrate the fair fabric of our union, and leave LIBERTY to expire, amidst the chaotic ruins of her own citadel. Its black clouds are rising in potentuous array, and, unless they are dispersed by the wand of reason, they will burst upon our yet happy and prosperous country, with a tremendous fury. Let every patriot pierce them with the pointed rod of inconsistency, that their electric fluid may be conducted harmless to the earth.

Are you, under any circumstances, in favor of faction? This is the *avalanche* of Inconsistency, and carries on its vibrating bosom, terror, dismay, and revolution. Before you move a finger to put this destructive mass in motion, pause and reflect. Read the pages of ancient and modern history, and learn how many millions have been crushed by its ponderous weight. Remember Greece and Rome; remember the scenes that have been acted in England, Ireland, and in our own country, within the present generation; and, if you possess and exercise common sense, you will raise your voice and influence against faction, and in support of social order and the supremacy of the laws. This dangerous enemy is abroad in our land; demagogues grow bolder as time advances; mobocracy is gathering new strength; pistols, dirks and bowie knives, are multiplying; and each succeeding year is urging us towards the vortex of dissolution. Faction in miniature, is almost of daily occurrence, and several of our large cities have, within the last few years, witnessed a fearful amalgamation and combination of detached parcels, from this mighty avalanche.

Unless Inconsistency, Fanaticism and Faction, are arrested in their bold career, some lingering spirits, who aided in the glorious achievement of our independence, and the consolidation of our confederation, may live to see the silken cords cut, the golden chain severed, our national union dissolved, the car of civil discord rolling over our land, and our bright sun of liberty blotted from the firmament of FREEDOM. If you love your country, if your value your blood-bought privileges, if you desire to perpetuate our republican institutions, and preserve, untarnished, our nation's glory, and the sacred boon transmitted to us by the sages and patriots of '76, banish these fell destroyers. Unless checked, they will gather new force, and present a front regardless, pressed on by a rear rushing to conflict. This is no picture of fancy, but a dread reality. Our union dissolved,

In vain, with tears, our fate we may deplore,
We sink, like stars, that set to rise no more.

Are you conversant with political corruption? This is the *volcano* of Inconsistency, with a crater more dangerous than Mount Etna. Its burning lava will dry up the purest streams that flow; wither the fairest flowers that bloom; destroy the noblest edifice that can be reared. Its mountain waves buried the ancient republics; consumed the ancient kingdoms, and blotted them from the map of the world. Inconsistency would gladly consign us to the same fate. The sulphureous affluvia from her volcanic bowels is already mingled with our atmosphere; a tremulous motion in our body politic has been repeatedly felt; and, unless we fortify ourselves against eruptions, we may be suddenly destroyed, and that without remedy. Unless we prevent the enemy from throwing together the combustible materials that exist among us, ready cut and dried, they may *amalgamate*, and form a volcanic mass that a single spark will kindle to a flame more terrible than Vesuvius. Let every patriot unite in purging our country from political intrigue and corruption, by preserving, pure and undefiled, our elective franchise, and by banishing from public trust, every man known to be infected by this dangerous malady.

Does wild ambition reign in your heaving bosom? This is the *forked lightning* of Inconsistency. By its devouring flame, nations have been melted like wax; governments consumed, and kingdoms dissolved. It bears on its fiery billows all the "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," that are found floating on the waves of discontent. It is ever ready to lead fanaticism, faction, and all recruits that offer their service. Its deleterious fluid is generated in the Leyden jar of *self-aggrandisement*, and directs its liquid streams towards every object of its desire, regardless of means and consequences. It commingles with every thing that lies in its way, calculated to increase the magnitude and force of its volume. But, unfortunately for those who generate and put it in motion, it is uniformly charged with their own destruction, and expire amidst the flames of their own kindling. Its brilliant flashes struck the spires of Greek and Roman fame; they trembled, tottered and fell. Its vivid light illuminated the path of Bonaparte to the rock of St. Helena, where he lingered, languished, and died. Its scorching rays have driven many, in our country, from the pinnacle of popularity, and paralized them for life. It is a dangerous element, quench it while you can, it may rise above your control.

Are you an office seeker? The Lord have mercy on your soul. Your chance is in the *lottery wheel* of Inconsistency, where there are ninety-nine blanks to a prize. The day of miracles is past; five thousand can no longer be fed by five loaves and two fishes. Anticipation will not keep you from starving, political promises will not clothe you. Cease to follow this *ignis fatuus*, or, a hundred to one, you will be lead into the regions of disappointment and the quagmire of penury. If you value your peace and reputation, never volunteer to run the political gauntlet; if you value your time, do not spend it in office hunting. When you are called by the strong voice of your country, then it is time enough to enter the thorny arena of public service.—Among its briars and brambles, you will get sufficiently lacerated, should you enter at a late period.

Finally, let me admonish all, to shun each of the characters I have briefly, but faintly portrayed. In the name of philanthropy, in the name of human rights, in the name of liberal principles, in the name of American freedom, in the name of our departed sires, and in the name of Heaven, let me entreat those who value our liberty, and prize our government, to watch, with an Argus eye, the dear bought privileges we so eminently enjoy, and guard against every encroachment of INCONSISTENCY, under whatever mask she may appear. If we are true to ourselves, our REPUBLIC may be preserved for centuries; if we suffer this fell destroyer, with her myridons, to march on in triumph, our years will soon be numbered, our prosperous career soon finished, and the nations that now admire and respect us, will cease to pay us deference, laugh at our calamity, and cling to crowns with new delight.

AMMONIUS.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Ohio, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Rehoboth circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben.

ISAAC EDWARDS, As.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Diamond, ten miles from Indiana town and county, Pennsylvania, to commence on the thirteenth day of August. It will be twenty-four miles from Blairsville, and 62 from Pittsburgh. Brothers Baldwin, Robinson, Shearer, Francis and Tipton, we hope, will not fail to be with us.

T. J. ADDIS, Sup. Clearfield ct.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

There will be a camp-meeting for Coshocton circuit, held on the farm of John Dean, Esq., two miles from Jacobsport, to commence on the 27th of August; we request the attendance of ministers and Members.

The *Presidental meeting* will be held at Bro. Furgeson's, White Eyes Plain, to commence on the evening of the 24th at 5 o'clock. Bro. Brown is requested to be present at the commencement of the meeting. Other ministers are requested to attend. M. N. WARREN, Sup't.

Indiana Conference-Notice.

THE first session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is appointed to be held at LIBERTY MEETING HOUSE, (John Burton's) near Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, commencing *Thursday, October* 1st, 1840. Bro. JOSEPH SIMPSON is requested to preach the introductory sermon, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and Bro. ELIJAH COLLINS to serve as alternate.

As this is to be our first session, let us with the help of the Lord, endeavor to *begin right.* In view of this, the committee respectfully make these few suggestions. 1. Let our brethren assemble in the spirit of devout prayer, that the Divine blessing and approbation may attend our enterprize. 2. Let them be in attendance promptly at the commencement of the session. 3. Let each superintendent prepare accurate returns of the numbers in society, with the names of unstationed ministers and preachers, in the various circuits and missions. 4. Should any ministerial member be prevented from attending, let him not fail to address the conference by letter, as required by rule of discipline, and communicate all needful information.

N. B.—It will be recollected that each mission, having three or more societies, embracing not less than thirty members, is entitled to elect and send a delegate to the Annual Conference, provided the missionary is entitled to a seat in said conference. H. P. BENNETT, A. H. BASSETT, T. P. ARMSTONG, } Committee.

July 1, 1840. [Meth. Prot. please copy.]

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Prospectus
OF THE AMERICAN
WESLEYAN OBSERVER.

THIS paper has now reached its 30th No. It has been before the public long enough to have its true character understood. The time for which it was started, (six months,) has now nearly expired. Only six numbers more remain to be issued. As many of our correspondents in different places have expressed a desire that the Observer should be continued, we would say, that provided a sufficient patronage can be obtained, *it shall be continued, at least, for one year longer.* The editors, who are both *pastors*, find it too great a burden to conduct this paper and do justice to their people. If, therefore, the Observer is continued, it will probably be necessary for one of the editors to relinquish his pastoral duties, at least in part, and devote more attention to the paper. This will make it indispensable not only that the present subscription list be kept good, but that it be considerably increased—as it now barely pays the paper maker and the printer; the editors obtaining their whole support from their people.

Should the Observer be continued, it is believed, that with the experience which the editors now have, they can, by giving more attention to the paper, make it a *truly interesting sheet.* And no pains will be spared on their part to accomplish this object.

The general character of the paper will remain the same as it has been. We shall, however, be able to give our readers a greater variety of valuable matter than we have hitherto done. The General Conference has been the all-absorbing subject for several months past—extended discussions respecting its probable results having commenced several weeks before it assembled We trust, however, that these discussions, and especially *the reports of its doings* have not been without interest.

The subject of American Slavery, with the best means for its peaceful abolition, will occupy more space in our columns than any other *single topic;* yet none of the moral enterprises of the age will be forgotten. To all these, as well as to the cause of general education and sound literature, the Observer will be constantly devoted. While it will be emphatically a FREE DISCUSSION paper, it is intended that it shall be an interesting and useful family newspaper to such as take no other. General, as well as moral and religious intelligence, will find a place in our columns.

With the party politics of the day, we shall have nothing to do, farther than to carry out our principles as friends of universal liberty, by the use of all moral and lawful means, to invest our oppressed countrymen with their alienable rights; believing this to be the most solemn duty of every American citizen, whatever be his profession.

Our columns will be open, to a limited extent, to the discussion, pro and con, of the different systems of church polity, IF any of our correspondents shall wish to write on these subjects. It is but a small portion of our columns that we propose to devote to this discussion. The M. E. Church holds that no form of church goverment is laid down in the scriptures—yet it is a matter of doubt whether there is magnanimity and free inquiry enough in said church, to support a paper, whose columns are open *at all*, to a discussion of this question. But we shall see. We do not intend that any violent attacks shall be made upon the church or her officers; but mean to confine ourselves principally to a discussion of the *abstract question.* And we wish it to be distinctly understood, that this and every other subject which may be discussed in our columns, will stand on *its own merits.* No party is responsible, either for the sentiments of the editors, or their correspondents. We are not an official organ of any *party.*

The Observer will be printed as heretofore, on fine paper and new type, at one dollar for six months, or two dollars per annum IN ADVANCE. It is, however, the wish of the editors, that all subscriptions *now* to be made, should be for the term of *one year;* as it is not their intention to continue the paper after the first of August next, unless they can get sufficient encouragement to continue it, at least, one year from that time. All subscriptions *must* be accompanied with the cash. We have determined to do none other but a *cash business.* This is best for all concerned. We shall not, therefore, move one step beyond the first six months, till we can see our way clear. And of our present subscribers, or others, who may wish to remit to us money, can do so through any Post Master, without expense to them or ourselves.

Any person who will send us the pay, free of expense, for five copies, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis—and in that proportion for any larger number.

Those who favor the project of continuing the Observer, will have the goodness to send in their subscriptions *at once*, for one year, commencing with the first of August. We wish to know, with the least possible delay, whether our paper is to be continued or not. *All who may send us their subscriptions, shall have the money refunded, without expense to them, if the paper should not be continued.*

JOTHAM HORTON,
ORANGE SCOTT.

Lowell, Mass., June 18, 1840.

P S. Address "American Wesleyan Observer, Lowell, Mass" 3w47

The New World--Quarto.

THE publisher of the NEW WORLD has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that in consequence of the immense circulation which this popular and mammoth sheet has obtained throughout the United States, and the numerous requests which have been made for its publication in a form better suited for the preservation of its valuable contents, he has commenced the issue of a QUARTO EDITION of the NEW WORLD, in *sixteen* large pages, containing nearly every article which appears in the *folio*, and will in addition be embellished with a piece of popular music. The form is a splendid one for binding, and will make a beautiful volume at the end of the year. Orders must be sent without delay, as only a limited edition will be printed. No. 1 of the QUARTO appeared on the 6th of June.

TERMS.—Four dollars per annum; Two copies for Seven Dollars; Three copies for Ten Dollars; Five copies for Fifteen Dollars. Payable in advance.

The New World--Folio,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 30, Ann street, New York, by J. WINCHESTER, and contains all the new works by the most popular authors in both hemispheres, together with a vast amount of other literary matter, Tales, Poetry, &c., and all the current news of the day.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Twelve Dollars; payable invariably in advance, free of postage.

New York, July 8, 1840. 46

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The Brother Jonathan.

EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WEL

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the World

AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, B

WILSON & COMPANY,

At 162, Nassau Street, N. York.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANC

UPON entering the second volume of th pioneer in the introduction of papers its class, the publishers may be excused for co gratulating themselves upon the continued pr perity and advancement of their periodic from the issue of its first number, to the prese time. Aware that competition is the life of b siness, they expected, and have met with riva but those rivals have, so far, been essential a to the publicity and circulation of the Jonatha New readers have been made, where, compa tively, few existed before, and the taste creat for the elegant literature of the two hemisphere carried into all parts of the country, and ma accessible to all, has produced a demand for t Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to sta is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources a emoluments, the publishers have aimed to gi a commensurate increase to the value and int est of their sheet. In addition to the labors the gentlemen whose names are announced editors, the publishers avail themselves constan ly of the aid of such occasional contributors they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonath the services of *Isaac C. Pray, Jr.*, have be engaged; and his fine literary taste will also exercised in the selection of things rare, n and worthy in the European literary mart. S lect o is from the cream of the foreign magazin will of course be continued.

MUSIC.—In the progress of improvement, new feature has been added to the Brother Jo athan—the publication of new and popular m sic. Every paper will contain something in t way, new and pleasant—reference being had the selection, rather to such pieces as all c sing and play, than to recherche composition suited only to the scientific. A new font of m sic type has been purchased, and a gentlem engaged to superintend this department, of e cellent experience and knowledge of music. This will enable us to give music a publici which it never enjoyed before: to carry the sar themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the f thest back woods, which delight the party in t city drawing-room. A simultaneous popular will thus be enjoyed all over the country by su compositions as are adapted to the public tas and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may sugg themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spa to make the Jonathan a welcome visiter to sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of gr ification. Other periodicals may be addressed particular opinions—or to particular classes Jonathan will wander free, "from grave to ge from lively to severe," and strive, with all t aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circl to give, in a word, a *Cyclopedia* of whatever m be desirable in a literary magazine, and weel newspaper. He appeal to the past for vouche of what he can do—and what he *can*, he *will.*

TERMS—*Three dollars a year, in advance.* For *Five Dollars* two copes of the paper will sent one year, or one copy two years. In case will the paper be sent out of the city u less paid for in advance.

☞All communications and letters should addressed, *postage paid*, to

WILSON & COMPANY,
No. 162, Nassau street, New York.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on ha 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of diff ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varieti in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Marti gales: Riding and driving Whips: between 1 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, whi will compare and wear with any others ma here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team a common Farming Harness. A lot of first ra Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silv plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double c ered wagon whips, varying in quality and pri to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for l work, is the testimony and long experience of h old customers and friends. He is still anxi to please and accommodate those who may c on him, and hopes to share so much of the pub patronage as his attention to his business sh merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMIT AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main stre Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gut rie's store, where he will do his best to accomm date customers. He keeps on hand an asso ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a wat repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—E April 22, 1840. 35tf.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 1 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE
WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five an a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publis ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 p annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of thr months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, e cept at the discretion of the publisher, until a arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pasto charges, who do any thing at all for the pape if they will direct us where, a copy shall be se gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Mus ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance b fore the expiration of the subscription year, w be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTE RECORDER will be open to discussion on all m ral questions;—it will give articles on Liter ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract Religious and Political intelligence, and wha ever may be interesting and instructive to fa ilies in general. A portion of its columns w be open to Advertisements and Prices Curren —another portion to sustain the interests of t Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occu more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand again Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1840. | Number 49. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Editor: These are harvest times. [illegible] who are somewhat conceity, and [illegible]rown to be half-hands, in the harvest fields, are called *gougers*—they fall [illegible]he distance ahead, on the land, take [illegible] they can of the grain in their [illegible]s, trample down with their feet and [illegible] more than they earn, and so puff [illegible]tlow along, leaving some half invaded paper behind them to bring up the [illegible]. Just so Br. Thomas Oliver assists [illegible]ohn Carey in the management of a [illegible]y conceited and sophistical reply, to [illegible]f notice taken by me, some time in [illegible] of the Pleasant Hill Anti-Slavery [illegible]utions.—At best he is but a half-[illegible]—a mere *gouger*—ill tongued, and [illegible]onsequential.

"[illegible]assing over," says Br. O., "several [illegible]s which may be more appropriately [illegible]ered by the persons attacked," &c. [illegible] he shows himself the *half-hand* [illegible]*er*, going ahead on the land, leaving [illegible] work for the reaper behind.—It [illegible]l have been much to his credit to [illegible]*left it all*, and to have kept in the [illegible] waiting for the growth of his beard. [illegible]ever, the root of the matter is in [illegible] He is "constrained," he tells us, "[illegible]otice" my *production*.—Its "sentiments are so objectionable"—"so dishonorable to a professor of religion"—"shallow sophistry to which Br. Scott has had [illegible]emerity to affix his name"—"wicked and cruel, and calculated to bring upon [illegible]land, the fiery indignation of the [illegible] of Hosts"—"rife with the rankest [illegible]sy"—"one heart at least, (Scott's) [illegible]s itself against the appeal," (in favor [illegible]e oppressed)—"strangles its holiest [illegible]ions, and shrinking back, coward [illegible]from its duty, seeks to cover its disgraceful retreat by the senseless cry," [illegible]—"guilty in this attempt to *throw off [illegible]onsibility*,of the most arrant nonsense [illegible]t something worse"—"farrago which [illegible]as served up to us"—"new divinity [illegible]e pro-slavery school"—"it furnishes [illegible]antle as ample as the devil himself [illegible]d wish, with which to cover from [illegible]stian rebuke, every iniquity that [illegible]t can conceive, or hand execute," as [illegible]bery, adultery, Sabbath breaking, [illegible]der and slavery"—"to escape the re[illegible]e of the church," &c.—"so advises [illegible]J. Scott"—"this non-committal of the [illegible]rch is a device of the arch fiend, [illegible]ereby he hopes (he and Scott together [illegible]ppose) to lead her captive at his will" [illegible]that any of her professed friends so [illegible]ously seconding the efforts of the evil [illegible], is most deplorable"—"the doctrine [illegible]ch I have been reviewing," (*with holy [illegible]geance*) "as *heretical* in itself and dangerous in its tendency."—Of course Br. [illegible]s a heretic hunter—*perhaps M. P. Insitor of Pittsburgh.* According to the [illegible]trine which I have advocated Br. O. [illegible]s the church 'might as well revolt [illegible]m God openly and at once, and give [illegible] its adhesion to the devil." He calls [illegible] doctrine "carnal expediency, the Delilah that has shorn it (the church) of its [illegible]ength, that she may give it into the [illegible]nds of the Philestines." Again he calls [illegible]'substituting for the commandments of [illegible]d, the traditions of men."—Again the [illegible]urch "excusing its non-compliance with [illegible]e commands of God"—"as Br. J. Scott [illegible]s attempted to do, in his pretended re[illegible]ew"—"an attempt to transfer the for[illegible]er (the church) in a lump, to the father [illegible] lies."

The foregoing is a sample of Br. T. [illegible]iver's very beautiful style and manner. [illegible] could not feel satisfied," says he, "that [illegible] (Scott's piece) should pass unreproved."—So here I stand on the top of 'Winding Ridge'—*reproved!* Handsomely re[illegible]oved!—done too in all the meekness [illegible]nd gentleness of christianity! What [illegible]an upon earth could have done it so [illegible]weetly, or half so well?

But in sober seriousness, I do not de[illegible]erve one jot or tittle of all this *vituperation*, which Br. O. calls *reproof*, and a little more age and experience, will, I trust, [illegible]each my reprover, that he is greatly in [illegible]error, in his course, in relation to what I [illegible]ave written. The two quotations he [illegible]makes from me, *go directly against the Church having a right to array herself against the State.* I need not transcribe [illegible]hese quotations in this place. I know [illegible]hat Br. O. can get plenty of ultra abolition authority for arraying the Church against the State. But can he get any New Testament authority? Slavery is a great moral evil now, and it was so in the days of Christ and His apostles. But Br. O. cannot, if it were to save him from wearing the skin and the yoke of a slave all the days of his life, show one single passage of scripture, in the New Testament, where our Lord or His apostles, for the purpose of the abolition of slavery, did authorize His church to array itself against the Roman empire, or in its ecclesiastical capacity, to attempt to control civil affairs in any way. Obedience is taught christians, in the New Testament, to the Powers that *be*, and if in any thing civil government is oppressive or wrong, christians are left free, along with other citizens, to take part in remedying the evil. But as a church, acting in an ecclesiastical capacity, we are always to keep in mind that Christ's "kingdom is not of this world,"—as a church we are not to "*fight*," or go to war with the governments of this world, or attempt to control civil governments by church influence, for this would lead at once to war, in which the church would be wasted and destroyed. Now, if this view of the matter is correct, it will follow of course, that Br. J. Carey's resolution denouncing American slavery, i. e. slavery as sustained by the United States government, and the governments of the several slaveholding States, was wrong; and unauthorized by the New Testament.

But here it may be asked, what is the church to do in relation to slavery—*a legalized moral evil?* Answer—1. Let her do all she can consistently with her real character, as the genuine spouse of Christ, against it within her own borders, faithfully carrying out into practical effect, the principles and precepts of her Head and Sovereign. Thus will she be a "light to the world"—"a city set on a hill."—2. Well instructed christians will not forget, when they come to act as citizens, at the polls, and elsewhere, the good and liberal lessons taught them in the church, and will act accordingly. Thus, without direct attack upon civil government, or endangering the church's existence, or purity, the principles of liberty may be extended throughout the world.

But this will not do for Br. Oliver—good man! zealous soul! nor yet his friends, the ultraists. "Abolitionists (he tells us) believe that the church, as a church, has a solemn duty to perform in relation to slavery." "By moral suasion or by *political power*, she cannot be released from her obligation to cast the abomination from her," &c. This quotation shows—1. That Br. O. is for making the church to use not only "moral suasion," but also "*political power*." 2. This "political power," as well as "moral suasion," the church is to wield, "to cast the abomination from herself." What! bring in "political power" into the church to crush slavery, and then carry ecclesiastical power into the State to overthrow it there. Why, Br. O., this is amalgamation with a witness. 3. Such amalgamation of Church and State as this brother goes for, would prove a more horrible corruption than slavery itself.

I have not noticed all Br. Oliver's remarks, nor was it necessary. Should he write again I will try to instruct him a little more fully in relation to the distinct *metes* and *bounds*, of *Church* and *State operations*. On this subject most of the abolitionists are much confused. I have no ill feeling towards Br. O., but cannot respect him as an accomplished gentleman. My reason for this, the reader will judge of, when he looks at the vileness of his language and remarks, in the foregoing part of this paper. I should have left him to suffocate, by the strength of his own stench, only for a belief, that the single circumstance, of holding him up *as he is*, to public notice, would have a tendency to benefit his morals, as a writer, in time to come. Should he amend, due credit shall be given.

Yours, truly,

JOHN SCOTT.

Winding Ridge, O., July 13, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

THE NEW COMMANDMENT.

A new commandment give I unto you; that ye love one another, as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. John, xiii, 34.

Christ loved His disciples—He relieved their wants—He instructed them—He opposed their enemies, and while He lived they were shielded from persecution in a great measure—He died for them, the just for the unjust, to bring them to God. The disciples were attached to Jesus—they loved Him. But He must be parted from them, and as their safety and happiness depend on a close application of their hearts to His instructions and union with Him; so now their safety and happiness depend upon their perfect obedience to His commandment, which by way of distinction He calls a *new commandment;* which is, that they should love one another as He had loved them. He prays that the love wherewith the father had loved Him might be in them. He says, greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. He says, I lay down my life for the sheep. From these sayings and many others, they would infer: 1st. That it devolved upon each as a duty, to watch over one another in love, and supply every want as far as it might be practicable. 2d. That they should feel such an interest for the whole body as would lead them to overlook their personal ease and comfort, so far as to bear reproach and shame, affliction, and death itself, for the good of the whole. Each was to love his brother, and the whole church as Christ loved him.

Christianity is the same throughout all ages. The duties of individual members are invariably the same—love will always be the fulfiling of the law. Then we infer, 1st. That it is the bounden duty of every follower of Jesus Christ to watch over every brother within his knowledge and the whole church in love, for good, and to do every thing within the reach of his power to advance the temporal, spiritual and eternal interests of the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ; and 2d. That it is the duty of every christian to have the interests and prosperity of the church so much at heart, as to overlook his personal comforts and gratifications so far as to be willing to bear reproaches, persecutions, affliction, and death itself, if necessary, for the advantage and security of the church.

1st. Do not the scriptures abound with such passages as these: "Let brotherly love continue." "Let love be without dissimulation." "Look not every man on his own, but every man also on the things of others; let this mind be in you which was also in Christ." But we need not search the scriptures any farther in confirmation of this doctrine, the new commandment is to love one another as Christ loved us. How great was that love which led Him down from the skies into this poor sinful world to preach and labor, and bear the frowns of men, and opposition of the world and satan, and death itself, in order that we through His death might live. He rose for our justification, leading captivity captive and purchased gifts for the rebellious and has became the intercessor for transgressors. All power is in His hands, and He rules Lord of lords and King of kings. Christian, how kind has Christ been to you? how often did He warn you? how frequent did His spirit move upon your hearts? how often by friends, mercies and judgments had He strove to bring you to the enjoyments of religion? How often since you embraced the religion of Jesus Christ has He brought back, in mercy, thy erring heart? how often when dull has He quickened you? how often when discouraged has He raised your head and cheered your heart? how often has He made your cup with blessings to overflow and your heart to dance for joy? In a word, has not the love of Christ been infinite? Is it strange, that when his heart was overflowing with love to Christ, Paul should say, if any man love not our Lord Jesus Christ let him be anathema maranatha. Have you ever told half, or do you ever expect to tell half the love of Christ to your soul? You love Christ because He first loved you. Jesus says, if ye love me, keep my commandments. And this is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you.—Christian, if you love the followers of Jesus you love Him; and the more you love them the more you love Christ. Do not separate Christ and his people in your affections; they are one with him and the father. Never let hardness or coldness exist between yourself and any who are the followers of Jesus. Love Christ and love His people, as He loved them. Take your Master's example; show your love, by being awake to their interest, in every point of view. Do every thing you can for their individual and social comfort; leave nothing undone that might tend to better their condition. If you love your brethren watch over them for good; not to mark their misgivings and to reproach them with the same. Like your Master let kindness and pity move you to help them. Never think you have done or felt too much for Zion's prosperity. Look at Jesus in the days of His humiliation. Pray and labor, and love till you feel His spirit working powerfully in you. Let your heart be emptied of earthly love, and the love of God will fill the mighty void; you will have all the mind of Christ; then your bowels will yearn over His people, and your heart bleed with sympathy for poor sinners.

2d. If you are filled with the spirit of Christ, so that your soul is awake and your heart drawn out in longing desires which language cannot express for the people of God, then you will like Christ be willing to bear the frowns, and persecutions, and tribulations, you may meet in the world; yes you will suffer joyfully the loss of all things, even life itself, for His body the church; the members of which are "of His flesh, and of His blood, and of His bones." How delightful is it to travel in the same path our Master trod. Did He bear fatigue, hunger, shame, reproach, persecution, and death for us; walk in the same steps; though we may not bear all our Master did, yet so far as we do we have the joy of our Lord. O blessed privilege to suffer for Jesus.—Witness the tears and prayers, the labors and privations of the poor itinerant as he goes to warn sinners to flee the wrath to come; one might think he had no joys. See him broiling in mid-summer's sun and famishing with thirst—see him light from his horse—a moment's respite from travel and he rises to preach Jesus, to a few; few or none appear to be drawing out their hearts to God for His blessing to attend the word. Some listen to catch something to reproach him or the cause he espouses with,—the services over, weary, fatigued, and cast down he seeks aid at the throne of grace, he unburdens his heart to God, grace distils like heavenly dew upon his soul. He can say "I joy also in tribulation, knowing that tribulations worketh patience and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed because the love of God is shed abroad in my heart by the Holy Ghost, given unto me,"—see him toiling through afflictions, persecutions and at length falling a martyr in the cause of Christ. He loves the church which Christ purchased with His own blood. He loves the churches in his measure as Christ loved it, and he likewise gives himself for the church, the interests and concerns of the church are his interests and concerns. He suffers all things joyfully for the church of Christ, and in heavenly delight he bathes his weary soul forever.

What is said of the interest and suffering of an itinerant minister may be, and should be in a proper degree the privilege and exercise of every believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. O then let us love the brethren as Christ has loved us; let us show this love by our care for the church, in watching over, and laboring for her interests, and by suffering every thing we can, even to death, willingly, and joyfully when necessary for her safety or prosperity. The new command must be kept if we obey Christ. If there is one duty more binding than another it is that enjoined in the new commandment. We are not to love our brethren only as we love ourselves; but to love them as Christ loved us; this is the reason why Christ is our example; He hath set us an example of suffering that we should walk in his footsteps.

THEOPHILUS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ELDERSVILLE, PA., JULY 15, 1840.

Mr. Editor: In reading the pages of the Recorder, from time to time, I have observed that we can never SEE or HEAR any thing from our ministerial brethren, unless they have some controverted point to discuss, or some peculiar excitement or revival of religion to record. But if this is not the case then all is silent. But is this as it should be, Mr. Editor? I think not. Does not the Discipline make it the duty of ministers, and especially superintendents of circuits and stations, to report quarterly, if practicable? How many circuits and stations are there in this District, from which we have not heard any thing this year? Have we heard from any quarterly, according to the rule? If any have communicated quarterly, to the President, we have not heard or seen any thing of it? I have no doubt but all our brethren, and friends, would be glad to hear from all the circuits and stations quarterly, if possible. Surely, Mr. Editor, this is not as it ought to be, to give general satisfaction. I do, therefore hope, that our brethren will awake to this subject, particularly, those of them who have been lying silent, and let us hear from them before the year closes; and if they cannot give us, any cheering intelligence, they can give us plain *facts.*

From a conviction of the propriety of this course, Mr. Editor, I am now led to state a few things with regard to Ohio circuit:—1st. We have 9 regular appointments at which Bro. Ross and myself preach regularly, once in the 4 weeks. At these appointments we have, in general, large and respectable congregations; some of them have increased the one half in number; particularly, at Wesley's meeting house, the congregation has increased more than one-half. Three weeks ago, I held a two days' meeting there, and the house was filled to overflowing. The meeting was very orderly and I think very profitable to that place. The prospect is good for an increase in the church at that place. There are also eight or nine classes on this circuit; but I am sorry to have it to say, that they are greatly deficient in their class and prayer meetings, except on the preaching days. It is true, that Bethel and Eldersville try to keep up their class and prayer meetings, but they do not as they should, or as I would wish to see. There are a few causes, I think, that have led to this declension in those means of grace. 1st. This circuit, in general, lies in a Presbyterian section of country, and our people have yielded too much to them and adopted too many of their modes to their *loss.* Let the Presbyterians do what they please, and adopt what modes they see proper, the Methodists should "know their calling better," said our father, and so say I. 2d. There are some spirits among us that strive for the mastery, and this I have always found, instead of building up a church, rather aids in pulling it down, and particularly in the M. P. Church, where equal rights are contended for; a 3d cause, is in the arranging of the Sabbath appointments. They have several on the same day, so that there is not time to attend class as it should be. From these causes, with several others, this circuit has been suffering loss for some years past. But I hope, that it will yet improve and stand high for attention to these duties.

But I like this circuit well, in all other respects. They are a very kind and friendly people, and many very pious and devout christians, who live and contend hard for holiness of heart and life. We have also two or three very acceptable local preachers, who are very industrious laborers and acceptable with the people. We have, also, peace in all our borders. We have had no church trial, nor any charges preferred against any on this circuit. They are, also, a very spirited people in supporting their ministers. Although this is a very hard year in monetary affairs, they feel determined to meet all demands, if possible. Thus far, you see, we have peace and prosperity,—some few accessions to the church, and are looking for many more, with the blessing of the Lord on our labors. Br. Ross, my colleague, is very attentive to his duties, and visits much from house to house. He is well received and is useful.

We intend to hold our fourth and closing quarterly meeting at Bethel, on the 23d and 24th of August; we also purpose holding a two or three days' meeting in Hollidy's Cove, commencing on Saturday at 11 o'clock, the 6th of September, and continue till Monday the 8th. Conference commences on Tuesday the 9th. We invite all our members, who can, to attend with us. The meeting will be within three miles of Steubenville, and they can go in on Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

JOHN HERBERT.

PISGAH CIRCUIT, O., JULY 18, 1840.

Br. Springer: The cause of religion, in the Methodist Protestant Church, is advancing on this circuit. Our third quarterly meeting was held at Ebenezer meeting house, commencing the 23d of May, and continued four days, being well attended.

God's professing people, of the different churches around us, laid their meetings aside and came to ours, with a manifest anxiety that God should be gloried in the salvation of souls.

A union meeting thus formed, our prayers, exhortations, preaching and other labors, were greatly blessed of the Lord. The sacramental board was numerously attended and graced with a high state of religious excitement. Br. D. Y. Ostrom, of the M. P., and Father McKneely, of the M. E. Church, assisted us in the labors of the meeting, for which we are thankful. Eight persons gave in their names as probationers, making one hundred and six since conference.

We have three houses of worship now in progress, all of which we shall occupy before the year closes. The last quarterly meeting is to be held in one of them, at Br. Haymaker's, Olive Green, embracing the third Sabbath in August next.

Yours, &c.

C. WOODRUFF.

SPRINGFIELD, O., JULY 14, 1840.

Br. Springer: We closed a protracted meeting in this place on the 6th inst. It was truly a refreshing time to believers. Our "old side" friends here acknowledge us, and commune with us, as *brethren*, belonging to the same christian family.—We and they have sat together in heavenly place, and have taken sweet counsel together. And we, as Methodists, think that this is the way be ought to live. We can reason together on church government; yea, we can differ on church government and still love to worship together if we are in possession of one spirit.—Father McGuire and Br. Parcel were with us and labored faithfully to good effect.

Yours, &c.

D. H. STEPHENS.

GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD.—There is more of God's bounty expressed in that one verse, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son," than there is in the whole volume of the world. It is an incomprehensible *so;* a *so*, that all the angels in heaven cannot analyse, and few comment upon or understand the dimension of this *so.* In creation mere nothing was vanquished to bring us into being; in redemption sullen enmity was conquered to produce our restoration—in creation He subdued a nullity to make us creatures; in redemption His goodness overcomes His omnipotent justice to restore us to felicity. A word inspired the dust of men's bodies with a living soul; but the Blood of His Son must be shed to lay the foundation of his renewed happiness. In the first, heaven did but speak, and the earth was formed; in the second, heaven itself must sink to the earth to rise man to his original state. It was a more expansive goodness than what was laid out in creation—"the redemption of the soul is precious," much more costly than the whole fabric of the world; for to effect this, God parts with His dearest treasure, even His well beloved Son.—*Charnock.*

ROGUE ELEPHANTS.—Natives believe a rogue elephant to be a turbulent member expelled by the unanimous consent and assistance of a whole herd; also that he is destructive to crops and dangerous to people, and is alike dreaded by his own kindred and by the inhabitants in the neighborhood of his haunts: he seldom ranges beyond ten or fifteen miles, and is generally to be found in the same forest. Some rogue elephants have killed many people, for having once overcome the dread of man and made a successful essay, homicide seems to become to them a favorite amusement; they have been known repeatedly to remain quiet near some jungle path (contrary to their usual habit, which is always to be in motion,) until a victim came within their reach. I afterwards knew an instance of a rogue elephant in mid-day coming into an open field, killing a woman by trampling her to death, and then leisurely returning to the forest; neither irritation in the animal nor any inducement to the act could be perceived by a number of person who were near the unfortunate victim.—*Maj. Forbes' XI years in Ceylon.*

The registered voters of Ireland are 60,607; the population nearly 8,000,000.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 29, 1840.

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THE WORLD.—We have been able within the last few weeks, to submit several important commercial tables to our readers, and all calculated to throw light upon the trade. manufactures and agricultural products of our own and other countries.—Below will be found another valuable paper of this description. It is from a pamphlet recently published in England. The compiler, who is a Manchester manufacturer, deprecates a war between the United States, and says they are bound together in peaceful fetters, by the strongest of all ligatures which can bind two nations, namely, *commercial interest.* In proof of this, he states that a population of upwards of a million of the inhabitants of England are supported by the various branches of cotton industry, and are dependent for the raw material on the United States. He states further that a capital of £30,000,000 sterling is invested in this business, which would be annihilated in the event of such a catastrophe as a war between the two countries.—The interests of America, he says, would be also vitally and seriously affected by the same circumstances; while he concedes that Great Britain now sees in America a competitor in every respect calculated to compete with advantage for the sceptre of naval and commercial dominion.

"In order," says the editor of the Baltimore Pilot, "that the reader may form some idea of the importance of the trade of the United States, and the commerce of Great Britain, we append a table, showing the exports to other countries, by which it will be seen that of fifty million pound sterling, exported to all the world, seven million five hundred thousand pounds, or one-seventh part, is exported to the United States."—*Bicknell.*

TABLE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO ALL THE WORLD.

Russia,	£1,663,243
Sweeden,	102,647
Norway,	77,485
Denmark,	181,404
Prussia,	155,223
Germany,	4,998,900
Holland,	3,549,429
Belgium,	1,068,010
France,	2,314,141
Portugal, Proper,	1,165,395
" Azores,	38,385
" Madeira,	34,947
Spain and Balearic Island,	243,839
Canary Islands,	47,693
Gibraltar,	894,096
Italy and Italian Islands,	3,076,231
Malta,	226,040
Ionian Island,	96,100
Morea and Greek Islands,	20,887
Turkey,	1,767,110
Syrea and Palestine,	188,440
Egypt,	242,505
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers & Morocco,	74,013
Western coast of Africa,	413,354
Cape of Good Hope,	623,323
Eastern coast of Africa,	10,569
African Ports on the Red Sea,	196
Cape de Verd Islands,	1,392
St. Helena,	13,990
Ascension Island,	1,074
Mauritius,	467,342
Arabia,	167
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon,	3,876,196
Sumatra, Java and Islands in the Indian Seas,	505,362
China,	1,204,356
New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land & Australian Settlements,	1,336,662
South Sea Islands,	1,095
British North America,	1,992,467
British West Indies,	3,393,441
Hayti,	290,139
Cuba & Foreign West Indies,	1,025,392
United States of America,	7,585,760
Mexico,	439,776
Columbia,	174,338
Brazil,	2,606,604
Rio de la Plata,	680,345
Chili,	413,647
Peru,	412,195
Guernsey, Jersey, Man, &c.	343,850
Total, ...	£50,060,970

DISCOVERY OF A NEW CONTINENT.

The following amusing and interesting letters from an officer attached to the United States Exploring Expedition, we find in that able and well conducted journal, the Brooklyn Daily News.

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE, Long. 160, E., 20th January, 1840.

Dear Sir: Here we are at last, surrounded by ice bergs as high as the "main truck." To-day we crossed the antarctic circle, having sailed from Sidney on the 26th of December. We have come thus far without any accident of consequence, or meeting with any barrier of ice. There seems, however, no prospect of getting much farther in this longitude. We are all blocked up a-head, and we are now steering west in hopes of falling in with an opening. I hope, for the honor of the concern, we may get farther south; but God knows it is too cold to go much farther. One thing is much in our favor—it is, as the saying is, "all day" with us. The sun set last night at 40 minutes before 11 o'clock, and rose this morning at 10 minutes before 2. Day-light did not of course disappear. At meridian, (noon) the sun appears about as large as a Spanish dollar, and looks much like it in color, and its influence, with respect to heat, is felt as much, and no more, than if there were a lump of ice in its place. I want very much to get far enough south to see the sun the whole 24 hours round. We are now sailing up a kind of channel, both sides or shores of which are ice bergs, some from two to three hundred feet high. The entrance was truly picturesque. On our quarter are ice-bergs, piled up in all imaginable forms, shapes and sizes, from ten feet to ten miles long. Here comes one, bearing down on us, in the shape of a huge, old, isolated castle, with donjons and pillars half fallen down and tottering; here and there an arch broken, or a breach effected by that rude old warrior, Neptune. Here we have one entire, dressed up in all the grand paraphernalia in which the novelists are wont to dress up these interesting old affairs, for the especial edification of the young ladies. Here we see a house, there a church, and in every shape fancy could paint them.

31st January.

This is a proud day for the Exploring Expedition. At 3 P. M. to our unspeakable satisfaction, we heard the cry of "land ho!" from the "crow's nest." At sunset we were near enough to see the rock on the beach, backed by a line of mountains, as high apparently, as the Andes. While we were getting the boats ready for landing, the wind suddenly flew round to the N. and E. and blew a hurricane, and of course we had to "put out," where we beat about among the ice bergs for two days.

On the 2d February, we made the land again, and were a little more fortunate this time, and allowed to run down the coast for some 30 or 40 miles, getting soundings in 18 fathoms water—when, before we found an opportunity to land, we were obliged to put to sea again. On the 10th we made land again, in long. 100 E. and were more fortunate. On the 21st we left for the north, thus settling the long agitated question of a South Continent. The French Exploring Expedition, it is said, (that has since been sent to France) penetrated no farther than 62 S. The English say they (Capt. Weddel Ret,) have been to 74 S. in West longitude (Bah!) The most sanguine wishes to the friends of the Exploring Expedition, will, I am confident, be gratified.—To you it is unnecessary for me to describe what we have suffered in this part of our voyage—cold, hunger, and thirst, and plenty of them all, you know. This discovery will open to our seal fishers an unlimited field for their exertions and laudable industry. There are enough seals here to keep all hands at work until they are tired of it. McQuarries Island was the last strong hold, and its "habitans" have almost deserted it.

Sidney, March 11, 1840.

To-day we arrived at Sidney again, and found the Peacock hove down, repairing the damage done her by running foul of an iceberg, from the effects of which she was as near lost as a ship could be, and not lost. We shall all be refitted in a few days and sail for New Zealand.—Since we are at this infernal hole again, I will give you a better description of it. If we call our country good, this must be bad, for in all things it is its antipode. When the north wind blows it is hot, and vice versa—it is summer here and winter with you. The barometer rises before bad weather and falls before good—the swans are black and the eagles white—the moles lay eggs and have a duck's bill—the kangaroo has claws on its fore paws and talons on its hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops upon its tail—the birds have brooms in their mouths instead of tongues—the codfish are found in the rivers and the perch in the sea—the valleys are cold and barren, and the mountain tops warm and fertile—the nettle is a tall tree and the poplar is a diminutive shrub—the pears are round and the stem on the broad end—the cherry grows with its stem on the outside—the fields are fenced with mahogany—and the poorest peasant's house is made of yellow cedar—the myrtle tree is burnt for fuel—the birds are without song—the men and women both get drunk together, and both as often as possible, and are all rascals.—Such is Terra Australis; and God forbid it should be my destiny to visit it again. The last time I was on shore in this place, which was before we left in December, I overstayed my liberty, which before was unlimited, and now I am paying up for it by being quarantined on board. This, you know, is not very pleasant, but I shall put myself to no trouble about it, so I calculate to stay on board the remainder of the cruize—at any rate I shall be no poorer in pocket by it, I ween. I am not over cautious, you know, about the manner I distribute my small change when on shore. It is the general opinion that we shall be in the U. S. about August, 1841, or perhaps by June or July.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—In France, with a population of 32,500,000, there are 22,000 deaf and dumb, or one to every 1173. In other parts of the continent one in every 1376. In Russia one to every 1600. In the United States one in every 1560, and in North and South America one in every 1400. In Great Britain one in every 1475.

While Gen. Harrison was on his way to Fort Meigs, he made a speech at Sandusky City. A beautiful girl of 17 kissed him before all the people. The same assault was committed upon General Jackson, before ten thousand people, and the veteran never shed a tear under it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

POLITICAL EXAGERATIONS.

The Press and the People.—We saw a very clever article in a contemporary journal some time since, in relation to the sad and disingenous manner in which the political conflicts of this country are conducted. A spirit of gross exageration is kept up from first to last, and it is thus impossible for the people to ascertain the true grounds of the controversy—the true merits of the candidates—and the real principles involved in the struggle. This system, we admit, is not confined to this country, but we believe it prevails to a greater extent here in consequence of the many newspapers by which our Union is characterized. To believe half that is said in the partizan journals of the day, the election of either of the distinguished citizens now before the people for the Presidency, would be attended by the speedy overthrow of our institutions, the conversion of our Republic into a Monarchy, and the erection of a sanguinary despotism on the ruins of our present free Government. Fortunately, however, these are all idle and unfounded predictions, intended to gull the credulous, to rouse the torpid, and excite the inactive. That evils do exist in our system cannot be denied. That crimes are committed within our borders, the newspapers inform us every day. In short, we are anything but pure, anything but perfect, even in a republican and national sense. Still we are of those who believe this Union is likely to last, and that the election of either of the candidates for the Presidency, now before the people, would not in any material degree impair that probability. Hence it is, that we pay very little regard to the vague charges of the party press, and the denunciations from time to time uttered by party leaders. If a stranger from a distant country were to appear among us without knowing anything of our mode of conducting political warfare,—what a set of knaves and rogues would he be apt to consider us—taking all that is said in the public journals of the day for gospel! Thus, on the one hand, we find Mr. Van Buren denounced as a Royalist, and anxious to imitate the conduct of the monarchs of the old world. Gen. Harrison on the other hand, is denounced as a coward. Both statements are equally false, and both discreditable in no ordinary degree to their utterers. And yet these are but two of the many statements constantly circulated by the political journals of the day. Honest people are sadly puzzled to discover the truth under the circumstances. The whole system is wrong, and calculated to do immense evil. We have often thought that a public press conducted on a different plan, and devoted to facts, even in political matters, and without regard to party, might become eminently successful in this country. Such a journal would certainly deserve a liberal share of public support, while its statements being true, would be looked to with confidence, and exercise a corresponding degree of influence. One or two of the penny papers are conducted on this plan; but the difficulty with most of them is, that they live by momentary excitement; and hence are too fond of exageration, not in a political, but in a general sense. They are still, when well conducted, and with an eye to morality, valuable auxiliaries in the cause of popular intelligence, and hence entitled to praise.—The spirit of political exageration to which we have adverted, is one calculated to produce infinite mischief. And it is a fact not a little discreditable to Philadelphia, that of all the large daily presses published in this city, there is not one above and beyond the control and influence of party.—*Bicknell.*

MILK SICKNESS.—There have been many conjectures respecting the cause of this disease. The latest we have seen, and which to us appears as plausible as any, is that the disease has its origin in a principal of lead ore, called galena, which is known to all chemists as a deadly poison. This mineral is found in many places in the West, in more or less abundance. It communicates its poison to the water, which is drank by the animals. A writer in the Green River (Ky.) Gazette, thus describes its effects: "There being a great quantity of lead ore in this vicinity, I thought it probable that it was the cause of the distressing complaint under consideration. I therefore made many experiments with the water that traversed the beds of ore of this metal. One cow drank a collected portion of this water, she sickened and died in 26 hours. Her calf sucked her while under the effects of the poison, it died, and its flesh being eaten by eleven small hogs, killed them also; a train of symptoms and circumstances identically the same of those attacked accidentally. I gave the same to three cats, it killed them in 18 hours from the time of exhibition. The first case I ever treated in the human subject, was contracted by drinking water out of one of those springs, that had lead ore about its head."—*Cross and Journal.*

The last Ohio Observer contains a notice of a potracted meeting and revival at Franklin Mills, Portage county. About 300 are numbered as the subjects of the work, among whom is every variety of character and age, from the grey head of more than threescore years and ten, down to the youth of 11 and 12. About 160 have united with the different churches in the vicinity.—*Cross and Journal.*

An English paper gives an account of a farmer in its neighborhood, who has been sleeping for the last 37 weeks.—And says that about 7 years ago the same person slept forty weeks at one time.

SINGULAR FRIENDSHIP.—We were lately visiting in a house where a very pleasing and singular portrait attracted our observation; it was that of a young lady represented with a patridge perched upon her shoulder, and a dog with his fore feet on her arm. We recognized it as a representation of the lady of the house, but were at a loss to account for the odd associations of her companions. She observed our surprise, and at once gave the history of the bird and the spaniel. They were both, some years back, domesticated in her family. The dog was the old parlor favorite, who went by the name of Tom. The patridge was more recently introduced from France, and answered to the equally familiar name of Bill. It was rather a dangerous experiment to place them together, for Tom was a lively and spirited creature, very apt to torment the cats, and to bark at any object which roused his instinct. But the experment was tried, and Bill, being very tame, did not feel much alarm at this natural enemy.—They were of course shy at first, but this shyness gradually wore off; the bird became less timid, and the dog loss bold. The most perfect friendship was at length established between them. When the hour of dinner arrived, the patridge invariably flew on his mistress' shoulder, calling with that shrill note which is so well known to sportsmen; and the spaniel leaped about with equal ardor. One dish of bread and milk was placed on the floor, out of which the spaniel and the bird fed together; and after their social meal the dog would return to a corner to sleep, while the patridge would nestle near him, and never stir till his favorite awoke. Whenever the dog accompanied his mistress out, the bird displayed the utmost disquietude till his return, and once, when the patridge was shut up by accident during the whole day, the dog searched about the house with a mournful cry, which indicated the strength of his affection. The friendship of Tom and Bill was finally terminated. The beautiful little dog was stolen, and the bird from that time refused all food, and died on the seventh day, a victim to his grief.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BRITISH QUEEN."

TWENTY-SIX DAYS LATER.

INTERESTING NEWS.

The King of Prussia is dead.

So also Paganini.

The Britannia steamer was not to leave till the fourth of July.

The Queen had very rough weather, but behaved herself nobly.

The steamship President was nearly ready, and was to make her trial trip on the 12th of July, and would positively sail from Liverpool on the 1st of August for New York. She is the chefdœuvre of naval architecture, and altogether a magnificent vessel.

The persecution of the Jews in Damascus is exciting much attention in England. The fanatical spirit of persecution there will soon meet with a check. The Jews in the Island of Rhodes have already felt its influence, and it is to be feared that the dreadful flame will extend to all other cities where monastic establishments exist.

Lord William Russell's valet made an attempt to self-destruction whilst confined in Newgate.

The health of the Earl of Dunham is improving.

In the House of Commons, June 22d, Lord Palmerston said that he would lay Mudge and Featherstonhaugh's report before the House in ten days.

The city of Waterford has added 24,000 members to the Temperance Society.

The excavation of the Thames Tunnel is so nearly completed, that they have begun to move the houses on the Wapping side.

Curvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, had confessed the murder of his master, been tried and sentenced to be hung on the 6th,

RISE IN THE PRICE OF PAPER.—At a meeting of paper-makers, held here on Friday, it was determined to advance the price of all kinds of paper from this date, in consequence of the late addition to the duty on that article.—*Glasgow paper.*

The height of the Scott monument, as designed by Mr. Kemp, was intended to be 190 feet; but the funds collected will not warrant the committee to proceed with it upon a scale of more than 135 feet.

FROM CHINA.

Canton news to March 13th, was brought by the ship Charles Grant, with a cargo of a million and a half pounds of tea. Elliott is blamed for stooping to the Chinese. Lin has ordered all gambling houses to be stopped.

The Chinese have abandoned their intention of purchasing English merchant vessels for ships of war.

The Danish vessel Konge is released and loading. Lin laughs at the rumor of the approach of the British fleet.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.—We find the following in the *Temps*, under the head of "Pilgrimage to St. Helena." "The Governments of France and England have taken measures that no ships, wherever they may have taken their departures from, shall be allowed to touch at St. Helena from the moment notice of this is received by the Governor of the Island until after the ships sent to fetch the remains of Napoleon have left it."

The accounts from Circassia are still of new triumphs achieved by the brave inhabitants in their contest with the gigantic power of Russia. Every fort garrisoned by Russia has been taken, together with many pieces of cannon and vast quantities of ammunition.

Sir Moses Monteflore, one of the richest of the wealthy London Hebrews, and Monsieur Cremieux, a celebrated counsellor of Paris, on the part of the Hebrews in that city, were to set out for Alexandria, about the last of June, to be present at the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Father Thomas, out of which grew the persecution of the Jews in Damascus.

PARIS, June 29.—The small pox rages in the family of the King of France.

The intelligence from Spain is still favorable to the cause of the Queen, although the thrice-killed Cabrera was still alive, and moving about with considerable activity. Balmaseda, one of the Carlist leaders, had been forced to take refuge in France, with almost the whole of his forces. Other bodies of Carlists had been defeated. The Queen and her mother were making a progress through the provinces, and were received with considerable enthusiasm.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland has also been forced to take measures for winding up. It shows surplus assets to the amount of £200,381, its liabilities being £231,-831, and its assets £482,221.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Cockerill, the great contractor and manufacturer of Belgium, France, and indeed of almost the whole continent.

One of the Paris papers announces, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople, that the Turkish government is about to establish a representative legislature—a Turkish House of Commons. There was a rumor in London, coming by way of Lisbon, that the British had seized upon Macao.

LONDON, JUNE 12, 1840.

The sole topic of conversation throughout London is an attempt which was made on Wednesday evening, against the lives of the Queen and Prince Albert. It occurred about 7 o'clock, a few moments after the Royal carriage had left the palace on their usual afternoon's ride. The assassin is named Oxford, and had placed himself on the opposite side of the road, on Constitution Hill, leading to Hyde Park. At the moment the Queen was bowing to the crowd, a pistol shot was fired, which happily passed over the phæton, and in an instant another followed from the same hand, which most fortunately also failed in its object. The Queen, as may be expected, was much alarmed, but showed a courage becoming her position in life and creditable to her judgment. The carriage immediately proceeded to the Duchess of Kent's, and afterwards to Hyde Park, being surrounded by thousands of loyal and affectionate followers.—The miscreant is a young man about eighteen years of age, and was immediately seized and placed in the hands of the police. He is no maniac, as might be expected, but has acted with a coolness of demeanor, throughout, revolting to humanity. On searching his lodgings, a black crape cap was discovered, a sword, with powder and ball suited to his pistols, and a list of some thirty fictitious names belonging to a secret society. It would, therefore, appear like a concerted scheme, and every one must feel thankful to a merciful Providence that a life of so much consequence to her country has been spared from the hands of so daring a ruffian. After an examination yesterday at the Home Office, the prisoner was committed to Newgate on the charge of high treason. It was stated last night by Lord John Russell, in Parliament, that the Queen's health had not in any degree been impaired by the shock she had undergone. This announcement must diffuse general satisfaction, when the Queen's present position is taken into consideration.

From the London Correspondence of the New York "Evening Signal," dated

LONDON, JUNE 30, 1840.

The all absorbing topic of the late attempt against the Queen's life has now subsided. Oxford's trial, which was to have taken place on the 22d, at the Old Bailey, has been put off until the 9th of July. It is said that the Queen is determined that he shall not suffer death for the crime, and that the postponement of the trial is to allow the public excitement to cease before adopting some mild expedient to save his life.—The fellow pretends to be insane, and perhaps he is so, but there is certainly method in his madness, and it looks very much like feigning for the occasion. About ten days ago he wrote his counsel to desire the Marquis of Normanby to send him some books, among which he enumerates "Jack, the Giant Killer," and "Jack and the Bean-Stalk,"—and gravely asks, why one of her Majesty's subjects is kept in custody. This letter is rather too much for a beginning, and must have an unfavorable effect against him.—The ostensible motion for postponement was the want of sufficient time being allowed to the prisoner's friends, and that a letter of Daniel O'Connell's and some articles in the papers, had prejudiced the public minds.

Courvoisier, the valet who has been found guilty of the murder of Lord William Russell, will be executed next Monday. His conviction is perhaps as extraordinary a circumstance as ever occurred in a criminal court. During the first two days of the trial there was nothing farther brought against him than had appeared at the public examinations. By many he was considered an innocent man, and the jury must have acquitted him. A woman, however, came forward, who keeps a French Hotel, and produced a parcel of silver plate left at her house a month before by the prisoner. She had been reading a French newspaper, in which was an advertisement of the robbery, and as the parcel had not been called for at the time stated, she, with some friends, opened it.

This fact proved the valet had been robbing his master, and very much altered the hitherto good opinion formed in his favor. The prisoner confessed privately to his counsel that he was guilty, on hearing this new and unexpected evidence, and has since published full particulars of the case. He makes, however, contradictory statements, evidently with a desire to cast blame on the police. Mr. Phillips, who defended him, is found much fault with for the strong appeals on his account and insinuations against others, which were made after knowing their falsehood; and it would have been more creditable to his respectability had he immediately thrown up his brief; as it stands, his conduct is a dishonor to the profession.

As we are now in the midst of the horrible it may be mentioned that *Gould*, who was tried for the murder of an old man, some month since within a few days has been found guilty of the robbery which accompanied that deed, and will be transported for life. This wretch is, without doubt, as great a villain as ever existed, who endeavored, by a false confession, for a hundred pounds, to bring in jeopardy the lives of two innocent people. The judge on the bench stated his conviction that he was the murderer although the want of legal evidence had allowed him to escape its penalty.

The meetings of the Abolition Societies have now closed. During the month they have commanded much attention. The closing one was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday, the Duke of Sussex in the chair. Among the principal speakers on these occasions a number of Americans have come forward. They paint a fearful picture of their country, and fairly eclipse Mr. O'Connell, who, until now, has borne the palm in his maledictions against slavery. One gentleman, at the last meeting, to command respect was introduced as a judge, a legislator and a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Now, without saying a word for or against the opinion of these philanthropists, it not painful to read and hear such denunciations made by a stranger against his own countrymen. Cowper's sentiment should not be forgotten, "with all thy faults I love thee still." The present convention has been the largest ever collected, and it received about five hundred delegates from all parts of the world.

It is announced that Mr. Dickens is editing a new work, whose contents combine the "grave and gay," and which will shortly be published. It will be embellished by Phiz.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

From the London Sun.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The overland mail from India has arrived bringing Canton papers of the 27th of March, Singapore papers of the 15th of April, and Bombay papers of the 23d of May inclusive. From Canton the news is more interesting than important. The Chinese were making (for them) vigorous preparations for hostilities with England. They were busily constructing numerous fire-rafts for burning British shipping, and as from time immemorial the ingenuity of the Chinese has been directed to the manufacture of fire works, there is more danger to be apprehended from these infernal machines than from any of Admiral Kwan's floating batteries. The American merchants finding that Canton was to be soon too hot for them, and that Great Britain was not to be deterred from seeking reparation for the insult offered to the Representatve of her Sovereign, and the robbery of her subjects, by their protests, have quitted the provincial city, which put a complete stop to all foreign trade.

The Druid, of 44 guns had been ordered to join the squadron destined to make war on China.

News of the death of the Empress of China had reached Canton. Pekin was said to be in a state of dangerous excitement; the stoppage of the foreign trade having occasioned great distress among the tea-growers and rhubarb cultivators.—A considerable loss of revenue was experienced in the Imperial Exchequer, and the Mandarins who indirectly profitted by the trade, were all discontented—and discontent sometimes finds a tongue even under the despotic sway of the Imperial Ruler of "ten thousand kingdoms." The reigning dynasty, being of the Tartar race, is exceedingly unpopular in China, and it is not impossible that the contest with England may lead to a revolution.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.—Gov. Lin has enlisted about 3,000 recruits, who are being drilled daily near Canton, in the military exercises of the bow, the spear, and the double sword. The latter, is a weapon, we believe, peculiar to China. Each soldier is armed with two short and straight swords, which, by being knocked against each other, produce a clamor which, it is thought, will intimidate the enemy.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

A letter from Jellahabad, of the 23d of April, states that the Russian army had entered Khiva in triumph. The Khan finding resistance impossible, submitted with a good grace—set at liberty all Russian prisoners in his dominions—entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor Nicholas—and promised to afford the Russians all the assistance in his power towards the extension of their dominions in the East. The writer further states, that on leaving Khiva, the Russian army would march to Bohara. If this news be confirmed, we may prepare ourselves for an encounter with Russia, on the banks of the Indus. It is more than probable that from the battle-fields of Central Asia the voice of England will be first heard evoking the restoration of Polish nationality and independence.

ENGLAND.

A motion of O'Connell's which tended to impede the progress of the Irish Registration Bill in the House of Commons had been defeated by a considerable majority.

In the House of Lords, July 2, Lord Hardwick gave notice that on Tuesday of the succeeding week, upon a motion for a committee upon the Canada Government Bill, he should move that it be committed that day six months.

The Timber Ships Bill was read a second time, and the Church Discipline Bill having passed through committee, with some amendments, Lord Brougham presented a petition signed by 19,000 of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, praying for the separation of Church and State, as the only means of insuring the independence of the former.

FRANCE.

A report prevailed on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday that Mehemet Ali had consented to return the Turkish fleet immediately on learning that Krosew Pach had been dismissed.

A postscript of a Paris letter of Wednesday states that the French Government hourly expected intelligence of the arrival of Cabrera in France.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

DNESDAY, ... JULY 29, 1840.

owell, Mass., was commenced in 1819, and now a population of 20,981.

he publishers of the New York Evening Sig- will please accept of our thanks for the two bers of that paper they have had the good- to forward us, containing the foreign news.

HE WESTERN STAR.—This paper is published Lebanon, Ohio. It entered, on the 17th ant, into the *thirty-fourth* year of its exist- . It must be among the oldest papers of the e.

he Ashtabula Sentinel of the 18th instant, that while seven men, in that township, eating their luncheon in a haying field r a sycamore, a limb from the tree fell on Cook, an old gentleman, and so bruised him after a few hours of exquisite pain he ex- .

BBATH SCHOOL MONITOR.—We have received irst number of a small weekly sheet, bearing bove title, which N. Southard proposes to sh once a week in New York, at *fifty cents* nnum, in advance. Mr. S. has considerable and talent for interesting children; if he meet with sufficient encouragement to pro- with his publication, he will no doubt ben- e young.

E OLIVE BRANCH comes to us this week en- d and in a new dress. This paper is pub- il in Boston, Mass., by a minister of the odist Protestant Church. Part of its col- are dedicated to the interests of the church ich the editor is a member, and the bal- to literature and general intelligence. It ars to have a very extensive circulation; its ts, probably, average nearly *one hundred fty dollars* per week. Its principal support, ould judge, is beyond the pale of the M. P. h.

r kind correspondents will have to bear with the present. We have as much manuscript on hand as we shall want to use for some papers. They shall all be attended to, in if they be patient. We except, however, orthy friend, Ec—— In——, in reply to J. t. He has, to use an old 'Coon hunter's g, "barked up the wrong stump" in this We shall have to file his communication with the *reply* to the "President's Ad- " until we see him. He will understand eaning, but no one else will, unless he them.

e publishing committee of the S. W. C. cate, at Nashville, Tennessee, in their ss to the patrons of that paper, urging the ns for its continuance, hold the following age:

Here, in this city, the Roman Catholics are ng to build up their church. We are credi- informed that the Bishop is now in Europe nds to erect in Nashville a splendid Cathe- nd Nunnery; when these are accomplished, will extend their efforts to all the surround- owns and villages, and seek to gain an in- ce in this country, heretofore unfelt. The of the old 'mother of harlots' must be ed."

ell, brethren, be it so; but can you blame en for exposing the "errors" of her daugh-

e Rev. C. A. Davis, of New York, who lected by the last General Conference of the odist Episcopal Church, editor of the South ern Christian Advocate, has declined ser- in that capacity. The last we heard from e was sacrificing heretics in his city, on the r of spiritual despotism." Mr. Stringfield, rmer editor, continues for the time being, the Tennessee Conference makes arrang- s to fill the vacancy.

cording to the report of the publishing com- e of the Advocate, the paper has been shed less than four years and is *eleven thou- dollars* in debt. The General Conference, ltimore, made an appropriation for their , of seven thousand dollars; but still they ur thousand dollars minus, and their paper r "protest in the banks." This state of s was brought about with a subscription *f five thousand*. It is stated that eighteen sand dollars is yet due from subscribers.

EYOND WHERE THE BEARS LIVE.—We this phrase near a year since, and s several times been quoted by per- acquainted with the circumstances localities alluded to; but, as it seems out meaning to some of our readers call for an explanation. The ex- ation is this: In the latter part of ember or the first of December, 1838, le visiting the Monongahela country, alled on our worthy friend, J. Lorentz, Weston, Lewis county, Virginia. His able lady, from the impulses of her ginia hospitality, takes great pleasure ccommodating her guests. She had ured for our repast an excellent ven- steak. This to an old hunter, was a t treat indeed. While we were par- ng of the delicious fare, we inquired here were any possibility of getting e bear meat in that quarter. A gen- an at the table replied, that there none in that vicinity, but when we t to Braxton,—being on our way to nd a protracted meeting in that county, ch lies on the heads of the two Kan- as,—we would be likely to get some. few days we found ourself surround- by a number of kind friends, in the t Woods of Braxton. After we became some little acquainted with them, we in- quired for our "bear meat," but were told that that race of animals had be- came extinct in that neighborhood for some years past; when you return to Lewis, added they, you can be accommo- dated, as there is plenty there yet.

By making an inference from the above, which our friends of the Flat Woods, per- haps, never intended, we used it at our re- turn to Weston, as a bore upon the good folks of Lewis, as though it indicated, they were in a less civilized state. But the cream of the jest was, the morning we left Weston, there was a gentleman passed, on the Clarksburgh road, about one hour ahead of us, conveying home a bear he had killed the preceding day, some four miles south of Weston. This event gave additional zest to the humor and afforded us considerable amusement with our friends of Lewis, while we had the pleasure to remain with them.

From this narration, it will be seen, that Lewis county is "where the bears live," and Braxton is "beyond where the bears live." So, when we said at the commencement of this volume, that a friend had sent us ten subscribers, "from clear beyond where the bears live," we meant from Braxton county, Virginia.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21.—FLOUR—The receipts of Flour continue light, but sufficient for the demand, which is pretty much confined to the home market, with moderate shipments to the West Indies and British Colonies. Sales of 700 bbls. fresh ground Pennsylvania Flour at $5, and stock reduced to a few hundred barrels.—Ohio, in sound condition, 4,62½; sales from that to 4,50 in the early part of the week. Brandywine, fresh ground, 5,25.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork and Beef is quite limited, without change in price. Bacon continues in fair request, and sales in casks have been made at 7, 8½ and 9½ a 10 cents per lb.; receipts are slacking off, and but little more expected from the west. Lard scarce and held at 11 a 12 cents per lb.—*Bicknell.*

BALTIMORE, JULY 18.—FLOUR—All descriptions of Flour have advanced, as we anticited, about 25 cents per bbl. since the time of making up our last report, the price for Howard street, common brands, having been uniform at $5,00, until Thursday, when a lot of 300 bbls. fresh ground sold at 5,12½. The car and wagon price regular at 4,75. The market continues bare of City Mills; but millers talk of 5,25 a 5,50, for fresh ground; and sales of Susquehanna have been made at 5,00, now held at 5,12½, per bbl. The stocks of all descriptions are very light and receipts vary only to a trifling extent from those of last week. It is worthy of remark, that Howard street Flour is at this time selling, or held, at 5,00a5,12½ per bbl. in the four principal cities of the Atlantic States, viz: Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—when not a brand of any other Flour, either above or below these rates, approach any thing like the same uniformity. We consider 5,00 the market price here for Howard street.

PROVISIONS—There have been no transactions in barrelled descriptions since our last report.—In Bacon, sales to some extent, although in small lots, without a change in rates, have been made; but prices are much firmer. We continue to quote Mess Beef 15,00; No. 1, 13,00; Mess Pork 16,50; Prime do. 14,00; Bacon, prime Western, assorted, 8½a8¾ cents; Hams, 10a10½; Sides 8¼; and Shoulders, 7¾. We note the sale of 100 kegs prime No. 1 Lard, at 11 cents cash.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, JULY 17.—Business is, as usual during harvest, extremely dull, but we find in our walks that our merchants, manufacturers and mechanics cheerful and in good spirits, hoping for an early revival of trade in the fall.

Flour is quick at 2 75 to 2 87½ out of boats and wagons, and 3 to 3 25 from stores.

Wheat 50 cents, Rye 30, Corn 25, Oats 18¾.

BACON.—Sales of ten hhds. choice Hams, 9 cents; 8 hhds. fair do. 8½, and 9 hhds of Sides 5¼ per lb., cash currency; Hog round, dull 6¾ a 7.

SUGAR.—Good New Orleans in hhds. 6 a 6¼, and bbls. 6½ and 7 cents.—*Harris.*

CLEVELAND.—WHEAT—The quantity offered for sale does not meet the demand, which was steady at 73 cents last week for good qualities northern; to-day one cent advance was obtained for two boat loads. The receipts from the 1st to the 5th inclusive, exceeded 36,000 bushels.

FLOUR—There is less inquiry, and sales are dull at 2 62½ for good brands; receipts from 1st to 5th, 7,500 barrels.

ITEMS.

The steamboat William Paris was recently sunk near Wheeling.

The editor of the Missouri Republican says, there can now be no doubt of the truth of the report, that one of the Directors of the Bank of Missouri has over-drawn about $6,000, and that $23,000 in gold has been abstracted from a keg containing $100,000.

The Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle of the 11th says: "We regret to learn that in consequence of the recent heavy rains, and the long continuation of damp weather, some of our farmers are likely to incur serious loss in their wheat and oat crops."

The crops of Gloucester, N. J., are described as full of promise.

The young Irishman, Paul Grace, who died suddenly in New York, a day or two ago, was, it was believed, poisoned by the girl to whom he was about to be married.

The shark caught in the North River, a day or two since, on being opened was found to contain the leg and arm of a man.

The city of Brooklyn, it is estimated, contains a population of 35,000.

The Charleston papers announce the death of the Hon. James R. Pringle, Collector of the Port of Charleston.

Deaths in New York last week 196.

A GOOD IDEA.—Among the many appropriate banners, says the Reading (Pa.) Gazette, borne by the children attached to the Presbyterian Sabbath School of this borough, was one which struck us as being very happily conceived.

It represented several sheaves of Rye and Barley, and a stalk of Corn, and underneath the following excellent inscription:

"*Better to eat it than drink it.*"

A MISTAKE.—We see it stated in the different papers that the vote of New York, on the final passage of the Sub-Treasury, was twenty in favor, and nineteen opposed to the bill. This is an error. The vote stood, ayes nineteen, noes nineteen—two members absent—viz: Mr. Anson Brown, deceased, and Francis Granger, both of whom were opposed to it.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The Collector gives notice that on and after Monday next, he will *demand* a quarter of all payments for duties, IN SPECIE. After the 30th of June, 1841, one half of the revenue must be paid in specie; after the 30th of June, 1842, three-fourths, and after the 30th of June, 1843, THE WHOLE.

THE CANADAS.—His Excellency the Governor General, embarked at Quebec on Friday, the 3d instant, on board Mr. Cunard's steam ship the Unicorn, for Halifax. His visit to Nova Scotia is presumed to have some connexion with the existing serious difficulties in that Province, between the Legislature and the Lt. Governor. It is rumored that before returning to Quebec he will also visit New Brunswick.

Sir Richard Jackson, commander of the forces, administers the government in the absence of Mr. Thompson.

The Governor General has authorized the issue of twenty thousand dollars for the relief of indigent and sick imigrants.

LACONIC.—We cut the following from an old paper:—*New World.*

Treasury Department,
Washington, January 15, 1822.

Sir: This Department is desirous of knowing how far the Tombigbee river *runs up.* You will please communicate the information.

Respectfully, W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Collector, Mobile.

—

MOBILE, FEB. 7, 1822.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th, and of informing you that the Tombigbee *does not run up at all.* Very respectfully, S. DINSMORE.

Hon. W. H. Crawford, Sec'y. Treasury.

—

Treasury Department,
Washington, March 1, 1822.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that this Department has no farther service for you as Collector of Mobile. Respectfully,

W. H. CRAWFORD.

S. Dinsmore, Esq., Mobile.

The waters of the Mississippi have fallen ten feet at Natchez, and two at New Orleans. The deposite of earth left on the banks of the river is greater than ever before known, and serious apprehensions are felt that the decomposition by the rays of the sun will produce malaria, and consequent sickness.

The New Orleans Courier gives the names of four persons who were killed by exposure to the sun on the 1st instant, and states that there were three others killed. Beside these there were six who were severely affected, but recovered.

The bridge over the Tennessee river at Florence, Alabama, has been completed, and is now ready for use. This is the first bridge that has been thrown across that river.

Lord Brougham and some of Her Majesty's ministers were burned in effigy at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, a few days since.

Inspection of flour in Baltimore last week amounted to 6,223 barrels. The stock on hand of all descriptions, is about 12,000 barrels. The inspection for 1840, thus far, amounts to 440,384 barrels, and 14,043 half bbls.

On Tuesday last a case for the recovery of a penalty of five dollars for a violation of the post office law, in writing on the margin of a paper, was tried in the United States District Court at Boston. The hand writing could not be proved, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

TREASURE DISCOVERED.—An Irish laborer at New Haven, on Monday, in digging a foundation, came across a vault which contained a stone jar filled with doubloons and other pieces of gold—all bearing date prior to the year 1768. The dwelling under which it was found, was occupied during the revolution, by a supposed wealthy English gentleman, named Whiting, who died suddenly, and when his affairs were examined into, it was found that he had no funds to pay even his small debts.

SEAMEN.—It is estimated that no less than 2,000,000 of the human family are engaged upon the ocean in conducting the maritime operations between different nations; and of this number no less than 180,000 are seamen connected with American vessels.

Twenty-six years ago, only one small building was to be seen in Buffalo, New York, which now contains more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The largest steamer in the world is now building and almost ready for launching at New York. She is to run between New York, Albany and Troy, and is to be called the "Troy." She is two hundred and ninety-four feet in length and fifty-one feet in width, including guards.

DIVIDENDS.—The Dutchess County Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., for the last six months. The New York stockholders receive their dividends at the office of the New York Banking Company, No. 14, Wall street.

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, 3½ per cent., payable on the 23d of July.

The Farmers' Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of five per cent., on the old stock, and 3¾ on the new.

Nearly 1000 dogs have been caught and killed within the limits of the city since the commencement of the season. The catchers are still engaged in the business, from 11 P. M. to 3 A. M. each night.—*Philadelphia paper.*

WESTERN TRADE.—The transportation lines between this city and Pittsburgh, via the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, appear to be bringing large quantities of Western produce to this market. The locomotive, with Pittsburgh train exclusively, arrived from York yesterday with thirty-eight single cars, all loaded with produce from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, &c., per three forwarding lines.—*Balt. Patriot.*

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—According to the report of the Fire Commissioners, there occurred in the city of New York, during the period of one year, 192 fires, being an average of more than *one* for every forty-eight hours!

Of these, 96 originated in brick and fire proof buildings.

The property destroyed by the said fires, amounted in all to	$3,225,409
On which there was an insurance for	2,983,310
The collective amounts paid by the Insurance Companies, was	2,001,991
Leaving a balance of actual loss to the persons insured, of	981,319
The value of property destroyed, on which there was no insurance, amounts to	242,009

From the Methodist Protestant.

Evansville, Ark., May 12, 1840.

PROTESTANT METHODISM IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. Editor: Since I penned the article headed the "two branches of Methodism," which you had the kindness to publish in your excellent Journal, I have left the pales of my mother church, and am now, unworthily a minister of the M. P. Church. In taking this step, I think I can truly say, that I have had nothing else in view, than the good of precious souls, and the advancement of my Master's Kingdom.

Toward the M. E. Church I entertain no unkind feelings, neither do I wish to wound the feelings of any of her tens of thousands of votaries, nor poison any mind against her government or policy. No: if they choose, let them live undisturbed under the government of Episcopacy: under its shield let them rally around the cross of Christ: let them feast upon its pure, soul-saving doctrines: let them come humbly to its consecrated altars, and there kneeling around the eucharistic board, let them receive from its ministry, the emblems of the blessed Saviour's broken body and shed blood.

I was born in the Methodist Episcopal Church. My father was then, has been ever since, and is still, a minister of that church, and my mother, after a voyage of five and twenty summers, in the "good old ship," cast anchor some two years since, in the haven of ceaseless bliss.—The Methodist Episcopal preachers were literally my nurses and instructors, when I was a child; and when I permit memory to hold upon her magic mirror the scenes of youth's flowery spring, the recollections of the family fireside, the family Bible, and the circuit preachers, awakens in my bosom all the tender emotions, and sweet, social and enlivening reflections, of which it is capable.

Eight years have just elasped since I arrived at this place, a boy of eighteen short summers, with a transfer from the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I had known but little of the "Reformers," as they were then called; more than I had been taught by the senior preachers to look upon them as a band of expelled members, all stained with dark crimes, bloated with corruption, and fit subjects for all the vituperation and contempt which I might ever have it in my power to bestow on them.

Here I found Rev. Jacob Sexton, Rev. John Cureton, Rev. W. Gray and B. T. Nowlin, and some few others, who had organized a class near Cane Hill, and who bore the then, to me, obnoxious name of "*Methodist Reformers.*" I had much zeal in finding defects in their mode of government, though I had never seen one of their disciplines, and was entirely ignorant of their policy, I was not slow to prophecy that the "Reformers" would die a natural death, and all very soon sleep in the oblivious grave of O'Kelly. They, however, bore with me, nor ever returned evil for evil; but when we met, they evinced a desire to "overcome evil with good." I, sometime after, obtained a discipline, and read it again and again, and compared it with that of the old church. My prejudices gradually subsided, and I have long since learned to defer my judgment in all cases, until I have at least tolerable information, concerning their true character.

The stride of eight years has passed over, and these "Reformers," instead of having died a natural death, have out lived (I thank God,) not my body, but all my prejudices! Their "little flock" has increased to a goodly number, among whom are to be found, some of the principal citizens of our county. And their influence has extended to some of the neighboring counties in Missouri, and several classes, yea, if I mistake not circuits have been formed in that country. All that is now required to aid the rising prospects of the Methodist Protestant Church, in this country (save the aid of the Great Head of the Church) is an efficient ministry, who could go into the work with active hands and loving hearts, and who, in addition to the preaching of our doctrines, and the living up to our doctrines, also disseminate our books and periodicals.

We are here on the western verge of civilized life, where not half a score of years since, the wild wolf and the panther mingled their hoarse intonations, with the melancholy song of the bird of night and where the untutored savage slew the panting red deer on the banks of the beautiful Arkansas. The scene has now changed. The Indian has taken his bow and quiver and gone still farther west. The hunting grounds are chequered off into smiling fields. His smokey wigwam has given place to the lovely farm house and pictured parlor, and his savage scream has been succeeded by the morning hymn, and the sweet and balmy gospel trump.

Brethren of the east, come and help us. Young men, you who are just entering upon that work which once filled a Saviour's heart, come and help us. O here is a capacious field, now white to the harvest.

But my sheet is nearly full, and having all ready taxed too heavily upon your columns, I must close. Some, who have known me in other days, will be surprised, perhaps, when they read in this communication, that I belong to the Methodist Protestant Church. Some have already accused me of changing, and they say, that changing is wrong. Well, it may be so, but I think not, and think as they may, I have changed, and I hope to make another change, and if you desire to know what that change will be, I can tell you; I desire to change my bible for a crown—my shattered voice for a harp of lucid gold, and this toilsome world for a city in the skies. ALLEN M. SCOTT.

THE BOY AND HIS BIBLE.—The circumstance related below occurred in the town of Warrington [Eng.] and was narrated there at a Bible meeting, by a gentleman of respectability and veracity connected with the society.

The circumstance was introduced in the following words:—About three weeks ago, two little boys, decently clothed, the oldest appearing about thirteen and the younger eleven, called at the lodging house for vagrants, in this town, for a night's lodging: the keeper of the house, very preperly, took them to the vagrant's office to be examined: and, if proper objects, to be relieved. The account they gave of themselves was extremely affecting, and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appears that but a few weeks had elapsed since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day, carried off both father and mother, leaving the orphans without home and without friends. Immediately after the last tribute had been paid to their parent's memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired, therefore, and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. In the younger boy's pocket was found, neatly covered, and carefully preserved, a *Bible.* The keeper of the lodging-house, addressing the little boy, said, 'You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible? I will give you five shillings for it.' 'No,' exclaimed he, (the tears rolling down his cheeks,) I'll starve first.' He then said there are plenty of books to be bought besides this; why do you love this Bible so much?' He replied, 'No book has stood my friend so much as my Bible.' 'Why, what has your Bible done for you?' said he. He answered, 'When I was a little boy, about seven years of age, I became a Sunday School scholar in London; through the kind attention of my teacher, I soon learned to read my Bible; young as I was, this Bible showed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to the Saviour, and I thank God that I have found mercy at the hands of Christ; and I am not ashamed to confess him before the world.

To try him still further, six shillings were then offered him for the Bible.—'No,' said he, 'for it has been my support all the way from London. Hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the way side to read my Bible, and have found refreshment from it.' Thus did he experience the consolation of the Psalmist, when he said, 'Thy comforts had refreshed his soul.' He was then asked, 'What will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?' The reply may excite a blush in many Christians. 'My Bible tells me,' said he, 'when my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.' The man could go no further, for tears choaked his utterance, and they both wept together. They had in their pockets, tickets, as rewards for their good conduct from the school to which they belonged, and thankfulness and humility were visible in all their deportment.

At night these two orphans, bending their knees by the side of their bed, committed themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father—to Him whose ears are open to the prayers of the poor and destitute; and to Him who has said, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me.'—The next morning these refreshed little wanderers rose early, dressed themselves for their journey, and set out for the town of Liverpool; and may He who hears the ravens when they cry, hear and answer their petition, guide them through time, and bless them in eternity.

MATRIMONY.—It has been remarked that, in general, persons choose to unite themselves in matrimony to a partner the most opposite in every point, moral and physical. Generally speaking, indeed, it seems as if every body, upon intimate acquaintance, became heartily sick of his own self, and married a person as unlike the disagreable original as possible.

A CLERGYMAN'S LIFE.—How full of beauty, how desirable and how picturesque is the lot of a clergyman, especially in the country? Religion and poetry dwell with him, like twin sisters; and his thoughts, when they turn aside from heaven, rest on all that is most beautiful on earth.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 26th instant, by the editor of this paper, at Mr. U. Headley's "*five mile house,*" on the Pike, *Mr. John B. Lawyer,* to *Miss Mary Ann McLaughlin,* both of Gratiot, Ohio.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From W. Maynard for B. Connel two, and W. Rogers, 1. Moore & J. Trip, one each,	$5 00
" A. H. Creel for D. Ridenour,	1 00
" R. Richardson, through G. Lowther, for J. Shull, 2 50,—50 cents in R's hands,	2 50
" A. C. Barnes, for B. King and F. Preston,	4 00
" T. Foster for John Parks,	3 00
" J. B. Lucas, in advance for 2d vol.	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. Maynard, 3 subscribers and cash in advance for six months; D. Crall, 1 sub.; A. H. Creel, "Theophilus," M. Jared, G. Lowther, D. H. Stephens, J. Burlingame, Geo. Hughes, 2 subs.; L. Garrett, J.M.Fulton, G.L.Davis, J. Herbert, D. Sarchet, "Watchman," J. O. Harris, A. C. Barnes, W. Reeves, J. W. Lorentz, B. Dotrow, M. Collier, G. T. Lemmon, T. Foster, D. Evans, J. M. Hutton, "Consistency," A. McGuire, 1 sub.; J.B.Lucas, John Clarke, 1 sub.; 'Timothy,' John Scott, J. Smith and D. Y. Ostrom, 1 sub.

By Divine permission, a camp meeting will be held by Allegheny and Pittsburgh stations, and Pittsburgh circuit, jointly, on the land of James Clarke, one mile north of Sharpsburgh, commencing on Monday afternoon, August 17th. The assistance of ministering brethren is respectfully solicited. JOHN CLARKE.

A quarterly meeting will be held, commencing on the first Tuesday of September next, at Foster's meeting house, 2½ miles from Urick's mills, near the road to Leesburg. As this will suit the preachers on their way to conference, I wish as many as can make it convenient, would attend. R. RICHARDSON.

A quarterly meeting will be held in Jackson town and county, on the 29th of August proximo. We invite all, who can, to attend.

D. Y. OSTROM.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

34,000 Subscribers.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has the largest subscription IN THE WORLD! Its list embraces over 34,000 *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean,* and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest journal ever issued!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Mechanics,	Health, Commerce,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Self-Educated Men,
Amusements, Facetia,	Literature,
New Publications,	The Drama,
Morality, Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	List of Insolvent Banks
The Musical World,	Discount and Exchange,
Correct Prices Current,	History,
Letters from Europe,	Philosophy.
The Classics,	

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, as we believe, as interesting a variety *as can be found in any other journal issued in the world!*

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly *Neutral* in *Politics and Religion,* and the uncompromising opponent of all *Quackery.*

POPULAR MUSIC.—In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Songs and Ballads, as soon as they are imported: so that country readers may have the most popular music for voice, the piano, the guitar, or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞The price of the COURIER is only $2.

☞When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

☞OUR TERMS.—Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

☞Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

☞$5 at one time will be received for three years.

☞Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

☞Any of our country brethren who insert our advertissement, will receive the Courier regularly. 49.

(By Request.)

SANCTIFICATION AMONG PRESBYTERIANS.

The "Guide to Christian Perfection," No. 8, contains "Views of Sanctification," by Rev. Charles Fitch, pastor of the Free Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Fitch having made a public confession of God's work in his soul, says in the preface of his "views," "Out of the abundance of my heart my mouth has spoken, and I have given those who attend on my ministry to understand, that it is my belief, that God has created within me a clean heart, and renewed a right spirit within me, that He has made me to know something of the blessedness of the pure in heart."

The presbytery at one of its meetings desired to know what this new doctrine was, and Mr. Fitch gave a brief view of his sentiments, and replied to inquiries. The presbytery then appointed a committee farther to confer with him, and one of the committee addressed a note to him, containing the following interrogatories:

"1. Do you believe that the Bible teaches, men are perfect in holiness in this life?

2. What cases or characters who are without sin in Bible history, except Christ?

3. Of all among the martyrs, whose memories have come down to us, how many do you find perfect?

4. In modern times, have not the best of men evidently been sinful more or less, and have they not thought themselves to be so?

5. In the circle of your acquaintance, have those who claimed perfection, generally turned out as well as those who feared always?

6. Are those around you who claim this, more meek and heavenly than others?

7. Do not perfection people very frequently run into some palpable inconsistencies?

8. Do you avow the belief, that you are generally without sin, in thought, desire, word, deed or defect?

9. And have you made up your mind, publicly to teach, and defend the position, that there are men among us who live without sin?"

Instead of categorical replies to these questions, which were solicited by the committee, Mr. Fitch extends his answer to twenty octavo pages, declaring to the committee, that he considers the subject too important to be disposed of in a way so summary as they suggest.

The reply of Mr. Fitch presents the doctrine of sanctification in a very interesting light, and is rendered the more impressive by constant allusion to himself in a manner so meek and subdued—so free from all that savors of spiritual pride, or of carnal ambition—so full of Jesus and His love and fullness, that it seems to us to bear a certain irresistible conviction to the mind, that he is a sanctified heart, subdued in all its tempers, or in the language of song, a heart

"Where Jesus reigns alone."

After noticing, in proper language, his fallen, condemned, and helpless condition without Christ, and the atonement which opens to him a door of escape, he says:—

"Christ has died for my sins. The government of God is ready to set me free—but who shall save me from 'an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God?' With such a heart, influenced by the temptations, of the devil, and the allurements of a sinful world, I am just as sure (left to myself) to sin eternally, as Satan is, and must take up my abode with him forever.

What I need, then, what the exigencies of my fallen nature cry out after, with an exceedingly loud and bitter cry, is a Saviour from sin. It avails me nothing that Christ has atoned for my sins, if I am then cast on my own resources. Holy beings fell before the wiles of that subtle tempter, who, like a roaring lion, seeks to devour me, and my evil heart will surely make me a willing prey. I am eternally damned unless I can find a Saviour from sin.

I am indeed told that I may be saved from sin at death; but that is the hope of the Universalist. I may be told that the Universalist has never been born again, and that he who has been born again will surely be saved from sin when he leaves the world; but I know of nothing, on which I can safely rest the belief, that death is to be regarded as the means or the time of sanctification. I believe that, 'as the tree falleth, so it lieth;' that 'there is neither work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave whither we go;' and that if a man leaves the world in his sins, he remains a sinner for ever. I believe that this is my only probation, that I must here be saved *from* sin, or never see God's face in peace. I believe, therefore, that my everlasting interests are pending on the question, whether God has made provision to save me from sin, before I leave this world. To prevent all misconception, I will here say, that I am very far from believing, that the regenerate man with the remains of sin, is in the same condition with the Universalist who has never been renewed; but that neither has any reason to believe that death will make any change in his character. If there is no salvation from sin before death, I expect to be lost. Here, then, to make the whole subject plain as possible, in the light in which it is apprehended by my own mind, I will make three inquiries."

He then proceeds to show, that God in the economy of His grace has made provision to save His people from their sins—that christians can avail themselves of that provision in this life, and how this may be done.

Under the third proposition he says:

"III. I am to consider how the provisions of the grace of God become available to the christian's sanctification.

Our Saviour's prayer was—'Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth.'

By what truth is the christian sanctified?

1. Not by any precepts of the Bible, through his own unaided efforts to obey them. So long as any man attempts to become sanctified by this means, he will surely find a law in his members, warring against the law of his mind, and bringing him into captivity to the law of sin; and will constantly find occasion to say, 'O, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me?'

2. The christian *may be sanctified* through the promises of God's truth.—'Having, therefore, these *promises*, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God, according as His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain to life and godliness, through the knowledge of Him that hath called us to glory and virtue; whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises, that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust.'

3. Let me be fully understood, then, that no man is ever sanctified, who relies on his own efforts to obey the law. Such an one frustrates the grace of God. He would indeed be holy, if he loved God with all his heart, and his neighbor as himself; but this he will surely never do, by any unaided efforts of his own. It must be done by the grace of God, and he most surely 'frustrates that grace, who does not live the life he now lives in the flesh, by the faith of the Son of God.'

We are, therefore, to cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, by the promises of God. These contain the truth, through which we may be sanctified, according to our Saviour's prayer."

He inquires again, 1st. What has God promised? 2d. How shall we gain the fulfillment of the promises? In reply to the last question, he says:—

"On this point I remark, that there is a passage which has served me as a key to unlock the rich treasures of God's word; and which, for some years, has been opening to me more and more 'the riches of the glory of Christ's inheritance in the saints,' and which has done very much to bring me where I am, 'by the grace of God,' to day. It is found in 2 Corinthians i. 20: 'For all the promises of God, in him (Christ) are yea, and in him amen, unto the glory of God by us.' But this I understand, that while no promise of God is ever fulfilled to us, except for Christ's sake, we may have the fulfillment of every promise, for the fulfillment of which we trust in Christ; and that when we trust in Christ, and receive for His sake the fulfillment of God's promises, God is glorified by us. Take then the promise, 'I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins.' To whom is that promise fulfilled? To him, and to him only, who trusts in Christ, to have it fulfilled to him for Christ's sake. Such an one always receives pardon, and none else.

Take now the promises, 'I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and make you clean; from all your filthiness, and from all your idols will I cleanse you, and I will save you from all your uncleanness;' 'The very God of peace, who hath called you, faithful to sanctify you wholly, and to preserve your whole spirit and soul and body, blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Ghrist;' and to whom are those promises fulfilled? Like the promises pledging forgiveness of sin, they are all yea and amen in Christ, to the glory of God by us, so that when we come to Christ, and trust in him, to have these promises fulfilled to us for his sake, God will glorify himself, by 'sprinkling clean water upon us, by cleansing us from all our filthiness and from all our idols, and by sanctifying us wholly, and preserving our whole spirit, and soul, and body, blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.' Through the *promises* of God, then, we cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and perfect holiness in the fear of God, when we believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, that these promises will be fulfilled to us for His sake. Is it now asked, why all God's professing people have not, in time past, been 'sanctified wholly.' I reply, for the self-same reason that all impenitent men have not received the forgiveness of sin, viz., they have not believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, that these promises would be fulfilled to them for His sake."

Mr. Fitch speaks feelingly and impressively of the errors of the Perfectionists, and says he cannot walk with them "*a hair's breadth.*" At the close, he speaks thus feelingly and meekly of God's work in his own soul.

"And now, my brother, as to what I expect to preach, I have only to say, that I expect to uncover my fellow men, just so far and just so long as my God shall enable me, 'this fountain which has been opened for the house of David, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and uncleanness.' I expect to do all in my power to make my fellow men acquainted with the 'holy covenant of our God, and the oath which He sware, that He will grant unto us, that we, being delivered out of the hand of our enemies, may serve Him without fear, in holiness and righteousness before Him, all the days of our lives;' and that Christ of our 'horn of salvation to perform this covenant; this oath of a covenant keeping God; that this, and every other promise of God, is yea and amen in Christ unto the glory of God by us. That He who hath called them is faithful, to sanctify them wholly, and to preserve their whole spirit, and soul, and body blameless, unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. That Christ gave Himself for us, that He might sanctify us with the washing of water by the Word, that He might present us to Himself, a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing, but that we should be holy and without blemish;' and that they have only, like Paul, to believe God that it shall be even as it was told them; and, like Abraham, 'to stagger not at the promise of God through unbelief, but to be strong in faith, giving glory to God, being fully persuaded that what God hath promised He is able also to perform; and like Sarah to judge Him faithful that hath promised; and by placing their confidence in their Saviour, they shall so receive the fulfilment of God's exceeding great and precious promises, as to 'become partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust;' that having these promises and this faith in Christ for their fulfillment, 'they shall cleanse themselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and perfect holiness in the fear of God.' This, my brother, I regard as the glory, the crowning excellency of the gospel, the brightest star in the whole firmament of revealed truth; and with my Saviour's permission, I expect to point my fellow men to this day star of hope, until the hand that points them is given to the worms. It is, to my soul, a fountain of living waters, a well spring of life, and I expect to say to my fellow men, 'Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price;' and cease not, until the lips that are allowed the high privilege of uttering such an invitation, can speak no more."

The testimony of this Presbyterian brother is exceedingly precious. This, with the voice from Oberlin, confirms us in the opinion formed years ago, that Perfectionism, vile as it was in itself, was likely to subserve some good as well as some bad ends. We thought it would repel some farther than ever from the true Scriptural doctrine of sanctification, but would provoke investigation from others, who, in opposing an error most painful to the soul and to the church, would light upon the truth, would admire, love, embrace it, and by its power would be made free.

It is as we hoped. The leaven is working, and we pray Almighty God, that it may spread until the whole lump shall be leavened.

AN EDITORIAL GENIUS.—An editor down east, being ambitious "to shine" among the literati of the country, held forth recently as follows:

"I wish I was a geese,
All forlorn, all forlorn,
I wish I was a geese,
All forlorn:
I wish I was a geese,
To eat my grass in peace,
And accumulate much grease,
Eatin' corn."

STRIKING THOUGHTS.—The beauty of the rainbow vanishes in the storm; the meteor's flash is but a moment; the glittering gems of heaven will one day go out, the sun himself will be extinguished; but the star of hope shines beautifully for ever.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on Eagle creek, Hancock county, Ohio, in the neighborhood of Br. Ramsbottom's, to commence on the 7th of August. S. W. THORNTON, Supt.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

There will be a camp-meeting for Coshocton circuit, held on the farm of John Dean, Esq., two miles from Jacobsport, to commence on the 27th of August; we request the attendance of ministers and members.

M. N. WARREN, Sup't.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Diamond, ten miles from Indiana town and county, Pennsylvania, to commence on the thirteenth day of August. It will be twenty-four miles from Blairsville, and 62 from Pittsburgh. Brothers Baldwin, Robinson, Shearer, Francis and Tipton, we hope, will not fail to be with us.

T. J. ADDIS, Sup. Clearfield ct.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Ohio, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Rehoboth circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben. ISAAC EDWARDS, As.

It will be seen by the following prospectus that Br. Stockton has changed the name of his intended paper.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHRISTIAN WORLD.

THE subscriber proposes to establish a periodical publication, to be entitled—"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."

The main object of this work will be, the advancement of christianity. To this object, whatever personal and social interests it may be desirable and becoming to connect with it, will be regarded not only as subordinate but subservient.

The plan contemplates a series of sketches, illustrative of Bible Christianity, in its essential, peculiar, and incomparable glory;—of organized christianity, as witnessed in all the churches and the benevolent societies auxiliary to them;—and of the connexions of christianity with the institutions of government, literature, science and the arts. In addition to this highly interesting and important succession of subjects, it is intended to furnish, in a Miscellaneous Department, an attractive and useful variety of historical and geographical descriptions; biographical characters and incidents; poetry; reviews; current intelligence, &c.

The means that will be chiefly relied upon for the fulfilment of this plan, are the following:—1. The services of a choice circle of correspondents, qualified, by ample personal accomplishments, by their social connexions and distinctions, to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications. 2. An extensive selection of the most valuable, regular and occasional publications, both English and American; especially such as may be consulted as organs of the interests and institutions comprehended in the plan.

TERMS.—One number, of eight pages, in large quarto form, enclosed in a cover, will be published every month. It will be printed in the neatest style of the art; on fine, white paper, with new and handsome type, cast and kept expressly for this purpose. Price:—a single copy, $1.25 per annum; five copies, or more, to one order, $1.00 each per annum. Distant subscribers must pay in advance; city subscribers, on delivery of the first number. Subscriptions will be received, in the city, at the Bookstore of Mr. *J. Whetham*, Chesnut street above Sixth, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 36, Carter's Alley. Communications, *post paid*, may be addressed to the editor,

THOMAS H. STOCKTON,
No. 10, Sergeant street, Philadelphia.

The first number will be published as soon as efficient arrangements can be secured. If, during the first year of its publication, it shall succeed in exciting the common christian interest that is necessary to sustain it, and make it the medium of general usefulness, it will probably be enlarged, or published more frequently.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1840. 48

Indiana Conference-Notice.

THE first session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is appointed to be held at LIBERTY MEETING HOUSE, (John Burton's) near Mt. Tabor, Monroe county, Indiana, commencing *Thursday, October* 1st, 1840. Bro. JOSEPH SIMPSON is requested to preach the introductory sermon, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, and Bro. ELIJAH COLLINS to serve as alternate.

As this is to be our first session, let us with the help of the Lord, endeavor to *begin right*. In view of this, the committee respectfully make these few suggestions. 1. Let our brethren assemble in the spirit of devout prayer, that the Divine blessing and approbation may attend our enterprize. 2. Let them be in attendance promptly at the commencement of the session. 3. Let each superintendent prepare accurate returns of the numbers in society, with the names of unstationed ministers and preachers, in the various circuits and missions. 4. Should any ministerial member be prevented from attending, let him not fail to address the conference by letter, as required by rule of discipline, and communicate all needful information.

N. B.—It will be recollected that each mission, having three or more societies, embracing not less than thirty members, is entitled to elect and send a delegate to the Annual Conference, provided the missionary is entitled to a seat in said conference. H. P. BENNETT, A. H. BASSETT, T. P. ARMSTONG, } Committee.

July 1, 1840. [Meth. Prot. please copy.]

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Information Wanted.

DANIEL RIBLET, son of Daniel Riblet, who left Hagerstown in the year 1820 or 21, and has not been heard from by his aged father and sisters, since the year 1825. Any information respecting him, so that we can hear from him, will be thankfully received.

Please direct your letters to John Dillon, Zanesville, Ohio.

☞The Wheeling papers as well as the papers throughout Ohio, will confer a great favor by giving the above at least one insertion.

July 11, 1840. 47

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Prospectus

OF THE AMERICAN

WESLEYAN OBSERVER.

THIS paper has now reached its 20th No. It has been before the public long enough to have its true character understood. The time for which it was started, (six months,) has now nearly expired. Only six numbers more remain to be issued. As many of our correspondents in different places have expressed a desire that the Observer should be continued, we would say, that provided a sufficient patronage can be obtained, *it shall be continued, at least, for one year longer.* The editors, who are both *pastors*, find it too great a burden to conduct this paper and do justice to their people. If, therefore, the Observer is continued, it will probably be necessary for one of the editors to relinquish his pastoral duties, at least in part, and devote more attention to the paper. This will make it indispensable not only that the present subscription list be kept good, but that it be considerably increased—as it now barely pays the paper maker and the printer; the editors obtaining their whole support from their people.

Should the Observer be continued, it is believed, that with the experience which the editors now have, they can, by giving more attention to the paper, make it a *truly interesting sheet.* And no pains will be spared on their part to accomplish this object.

The general character of the paper will remain the same as it has been. We shall, however, be able to give our readers a greater variety of valuable matter than we have hitherto done. The General Conference has been the all-absorbing subject for several months past—extended discussions respecting its probable results having commenced several weeks before it assembled. We trust, however, that these discussions, and especially *the reports of its doings* have not been without interest.

The subject of American Slavery, with the best means for its peaceful abolition, will occupy more space in our columns than any other *single topic;* yet none of the moral enterprises of the age will be forgotten. To all these, as well as to the cause of general education and sound literature, the Observer will be constantly devoted. While it will be emphatically a FREE DISCUSSION paper, it is intended that it shall be an interesting and useful family newspaper to such as take no other. General, as well as moral and religious intelligence, will find a place in our columns.

With the party politics of the day, we shall have nothing to do, farther than to carry out our principles as friends of universal liberty, by the use of all moral and lawful means, to invest our oppressed countrymen with their alienable rights: believing this to be the most solemn duty of every American citizen, whatever be his profession.

Our columns will be open, to a limited extent, to the discussion, pro and con, of the different systems of church polity, IF any of our correspondents shall wish to write on these subjects. It is but a small portion of our columns that we propose to devote to this discussion. The M. E. Church holds that no form of church goverment is laid down in the scriptures—yet it is a matter of doubt whether there is magnanimity and free inquiry enough in said church, to support a paper, whose columns are open *at all*, to a discussion of this question. But we shall see. We do not intend that any violent attacks shall be made upon the church or her officers; but mean to confine ourselves principally to a discussion of the *abstract question.* And we wish it to be distinctly understood, that this and every other subject which may be discussed in our columns, will stand on *its own merits.* No party is responsible, either for the sentiments of the editors, or their correspondents. We are not an official organ of any *party.*

The Observer will be printed as heretofore, on fine paper and new type, at one dollar for six months, or two dollars per annum IN ADVANCE. It is, however, the wish of the editors, that all subscriptions *now* to be made, should be for the term of *one year;* as it is not their intention to continue the paper after the first of August next, unless they can get sufficient encouragement to continue it, at least, one year from that time. All subscriptions *must* be accompanied with the cash. We have determined to do none other but a *cash business.* This is best for all concerned. We shall not, therefore, move one step beyond the first six months, till we can see our way clear. And of our present subscribers, or others, who may wish to remit to us money, can do so through any Post Master, without expense to them or ourselves.

Any person who will send us the pay, free of expense, for five copies, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis—and in that proportion for any larger number.

Those who favor the project of continuing the Observer, will have the goodness to send in their subscriptions *at once*, for one year, commencing with the first of August. We wish to know, with the least possible delay, whether our paper is to be continued or not. *All who may send us their subscriptions, shall have the money refunded, without expense to them, if the paper should not be continued.*

JOTHAM HORTON,
ORANGE SCOTT.

Lowell, Mass., June 18, 1840.

P S. Address "American Wesleyan Observer, Lowell, Mass" 3w47

The New World--Quarto.

THE publisher of the NEW WORLD has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that in consequence of the immense circulation which this popular and mammoth sheet has obtained throughout the United States, and the numerous requests which have been made for its publication in a form better suited for the preservation of its valuable contents, he has commenced the issue of a QUARTO EDITION of the NEW WORLD, in *sixteen* large pages, containing nearly every article which appears in the *folio*, and will in addition be embellished with a piece of popular music. The form is a splendid one for binding, and will make a beautiful volume at the end of the year. Orders must be sent without delay, as only a limited edition will be printed. No. 1 of the QUARTO appeared on the 6th of June.

TERMS.—Four dollars per annum; Two copies for Seven Dollars; Three copies for Ten Dollars; Five copies for Fifteen Dollars. Payable in advance.

The New World--Folio,

IS published every Saturday morning, at No. 30, Ann street, New York, by J. WINCHESTER, and contains all the new works by the most popular authors in both hemispheres, together with a vast amount of other literary matter, Tales, Poetry, &c., and all the current news of the day.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Twelve Dollars; payable invariably in advance, free of postage.

New York, July 8, 1840. 46

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The Brother Jonathan.

EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WELD.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the World,

AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WILSON & COMPANY,

At 162, Nassau Street, N. York.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

UPON entering the second volume of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of their periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition is the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals; but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the Jonathan. New readers have been made, where, comparatively, few existed before, and the taste created for the elegant literature of the two hemispheres, carried into all parts of the country, and made accessible to all, has produced a demand for the Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources and emoluments, the publishers have aimed to give a commensurate increase to the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labors of the gentlemen whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonathan the services of *Isaac C. Pray, Jr.*, have been engaged; and his fine literary taste will also be exercised in the selection of things rare, new and worthy in the European literary mart. Selection is from the cream of the foreign magazines will of course be continued.

MUSIC.—In the progress of improvement, a new feature has been added to the Brother Jonathan—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something in this way, new and pleasant—reference being had in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to recherche compositions suited only to the scientific. A new font of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music.—This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before: to carry the same themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the farthest back woods, which delight the party in the city drawing-room. A simultaneous popularity will thus be enjoyed all over the country by such compositions as are adapted to the public taste and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may suggest themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spared to make the Jonathan a welcome visiter to all sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of gratification. Other periodicals may be addressed to particular opinions—or to particular classes—the Jonathan will wander free, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and strive, with all the aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circle to give, in a word, a *Cyclopedia* of whatever may be desirable in a literary magazine, and weekly newspaper. He appeal to the past for voucher of what he can do—and what he *can*, he *will.*

TERMS—*Three dollars a year, in advance.*—For *Five Dollars* two copes of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years. In no case will the paper be sent out of the city unless paid for in advance.

☞All communications and letters should be addressed, *postage paid*, to

WILSON & COMPANY,
No. 162, Nassau street, New York.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 18 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street, Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.

April 22, 1840. 35tf

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 10 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 (for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Volume 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1840. Number 50.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

OMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

SMITH IN REPLY TO DALBEY.

. *Editor:* When I commenced wri- or your useful paper, I had not the distant idea of exciting the opposi- f so many of the priesthood. I have no less than three of them (Messrs. ey, Clake and Scott,) down on me at and one of them, at least, with no non degree of warmth. My oppo- t are really a chivalrous set of men, three of them, at the same time, pon me. Why is this? are they sat- that their cause is so bad that it ake three clergymen to manage one an? I have often heard the priest- accused of cowardice, which I have ofore considered only a burlesque on , but really this case looks somewhat sustaining the charge.

all pugilistic contests it is consider- at the man who suffers himself to be vn into excited passion is not hard to ie. The same may be said of intel- al combatants; when a man so far ts himself, and the character of the stry, as to indulge in such temper anguage as the Rev. John Clarke has in his strictures on me, he usually an easy victim to calmness and truth.

do not pretend to any extra moral ness, nor to have any other advan- over my opponents, (the correctness y argument excepted,) but in one cular, which is merely circumstan- that is, they all being priests, have so in the habit, from the very na- of their profession, of dictating, that seem disqualified to bear contradic- with any degree of patience, where- he laity are schooled to opposition, can therefore bear it without mani- g such irritability.

my opponents, in their communica- , instead of confining themselves to subject in dispute, usually take the e of the whole twelve signs of the c, and passionately declaim upon ions, entirely irrelevant to the point iscussion, it will be proper here to the matter at issue between us:— n, *first*, I have admitted that slavery moral offence, or evil, if the phrase better,—that it ought to be abolish- *Secondly*, I have admitted that the ic have a right to make the abolition avery a political question, if they ause. *Thirdly*, I have also admitted it was a proper question for the ac- of the church judicatories when dis- mbered with politics, But, whenev- politicians, who are always availing nselves of every exciting topic they lay hold of, to promote their designs, e the abolition of slavery, or any oth- uestion whatever, a political hobby, church, in her public functionaries, is at liberty to meddle with any such stion.

ow, the points at issue between us are e, and none other:—1st. Since the ition of slavery has assumed a polit- attitude, that it is not now proper that church should officially take any part he question. 2dly. Should there even no obstruction in the way of church on, on this subject, that the Methodist testant Church has a paramount duty ttend to, viz: the cause of religious rty, to serve which it becomes her du- o avoid every other exciting topic in conferences and journals, that she y better attend to her main duty.

We repeat again, these are the points issue between us. And when gentle- wander from these points, to declaim n the evils of slavery, and the pro- ity of reducing "God's image to bond- ," they are "fighting phantoms;" these uments are as much mine as theirs, I am equally entitled to their bene- . In all these positions we agree, and y differ about the *modus operandi*. the usual style of the p———— y are confident their way of it is right, ile I claim the liberty to "shew mine nion also." We all agree that slave- is a "very great evil," but how is the il" to be remedied? The gentlemen m, by their words and actions, to in- ate, that every man must quit every er business, to attend to this matter, l if any cannot go at their bidding, he s either got no sense or is destitute of ral principle, &c. &c. [I allude more ticularly to Mr. C.'s communications.] Now this, in substance, is their way of procuring the abolition of slavery. But in my opinion, instead of securing what they propose, by such a proscriptive course, they injure the cause they advocate. Such reckless denunciations cannot fail to disgust the minds of moderate and reflecting men, and to alienate them, not only from such hot-headed zealots, but from their enterprize also. They attempt to do right in a wrong way and with a wrong spirit. The Apostle would say of them, they have "a zeal but not according to knowledge." It is highly probable that I would do as much to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate sons of Africa as either of my opponents, were we put to the test, yet because I cannot go the whole hog with them, it is insinuated that I am in league with "robbers," &c. &c. What convincing moral suasion!

After premising these things, in a general way, I come now to consider some of Mr. Dalbey's positions, in his last reply. Before I proceed he will permit me to say, that, in the main, I am much pleased with the spirit he manifests. He, however, occasionally suffers himself to become rather too much perplexed with the matter, and to shew some little signs of irritation; but, on the whole, I consider him a gentlemanly antagonist.

I shall say nothing about the first proposition of his article. for, although I have strained my head until it aches to try to understand it, yet I have not been able to even penetrate its meaning. But perhaps this is my fault not his.

The principal idea which figures thro' his communication is "political action in churches;" a "third political party," &c. On this subject he has made two points; 1st. He accuses me of having abandoned my first position, which was to "rebuke certain ministers for imprudence," and "flying to political action in churches." 2dly. He denies having any connection with "politics," or a "third political party."

In relation to this charge of shifting my position, although it is utterly groundless, I do not wonder at it, for the gentleman has so repeatedly done me this kind of injustice, that I now expect it as matter of course. It does not enter into my heart, however, to charge him with design in the premises. I have became satisfied that this thing is attributable to some peculiar mental organization, which is more his misfortune than his crime, rather than to wilfulness. Change my premises, indeed! Why, the very reason I administered my "reproofs," was, because these "ministers" were introducing "political action," or a subject which had asssumed a political *phases* into the church. So far from this being a new position, it was the main one with which I set out, and which has made the principal argument in every essay I have written. I ask the reader who may take sufficient interest in the subject, to look at my communications, and then see if he can help being astonished at my opponent's accusation.

By way of denying, on his part, any connexion with politics, he asks, "where have I contended for a third political party, and political action in churches?" I affirm you substantially contend for political action in the church when you wish to make the Western Recorder, which is the organ of an Annual Conference, a vehicle to promote *political abolitionism*, for I do not see, at this stage of the enterprize, how it can be called any thing else. The resolution passed by the Anti-Slavery Society to question all candidates, at the polls, and to vote, irrespective of parties, for those who return favorable answers, as effectually created a third political party, as did the act which nominated an abolition candidate for the Presidency; for the direct tendency of this act, of the Anti-Slavery Society, is, every where, to put abolitionists into office.—And every essay written, and every item of church influence wielded, is calculated to further the interests of this political party. You may squirm and twist, and throw dust in the air to blind our eyes, but you cannot get out of this predicament. —We have more to say on this subject when we reply to Mr. Clarke.

In a former essay, I offered the opinion that the church would do well to let the gentleman "beat the brush a while," &c.; at this he raised a wonderful note of alarm, which called on me for a definition of my meaning, and which was nothing more than that he should take his turn of the harder appointments.—This he calls "twisting," and says it is so "disingenuous" as to be almost beneath notice; and yet, it is a fact, that what I said in explanation was exactly my meaning. It seems, he is to put definitions upon my words and then cram them down me whether or not. Mr. Buck, says, it is not liberal, or gentlemanly, to force a definition, or conclusion upon a man which he rejects.

After making himself a half dozen, or more, points of difference, between us the gentleman adds, "the *only* matter at issue now, is, the propriety of discussing the slave question in the Recorder;" and concludes that he is not to blame about the thing, but the Annual Conference, &c. When the Annual Conference determined that the columns of its organ should be open to the discussion of all "moral questions," it certainly never intended to compel any one to write on the subject of abolition merely because it was a "moral subject." The conference very properly left their columns open, because it would be wrong, by any official act, to close them againt *temperate* discussion on any question of morality, presuming, no doubt, that due prudence would be used. But for any man to argue that because it is his privilege, that, it is therefore his duty, to enter into any particular investigation, is certainly droll logic indeed.

If the Recorder be a *free* discussion paper, it is certainly bound to admit discussions upon the *propriety* of any particular investigations, as on the main question itself. And I have simply used this right to endeavor to show you that you have acted prematurely in introducing this vexed question, in a paper dedicated to a different subject, and after five years shall have passed on, if you do not see the correctness of my position, I will then admit my error.

Although you will not allow that I am friendly disposed toward you, yet I shall take the liberty, at the close of this article, to give you a little farther advice. You say, "this *pitiful* conduct," &c. Now, what I wish to name, is, when you discuss topics with me, omit all such comtemptuous epithets as these. Although it is indicated I am an infidel or a heathen, yet I can understand you without the use of them. Transfer them to Mr. Clarke; they appear to be well adopted to his taste. As you call me "father," you will have to bear with my assumptions, should I occasionally *volunteer* a litttle counsel.

Yours, &c. J. SMITH.

Sugar Grove, O., July, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

"WHAT IS LAW IN THE CASE."

Mr. Editor: Your kindness in publishing my communications, emboldens me again to use my quill. In my last "the infallibility of the church," was the subject under consideration, although it turned out to be, more properly, the supremacy of the clergy. The question at the head of this article, is contained in the "bishop's address" or message to the late General Conference of the M. E. C. And it involved another question of great importance, (viz:) who are to decide—the bishop and presiding elder, or the Annual and quarterly conferences? These are grave questions, especially when the administration of law—the qualifications of the judge, and the dearest rights of freemen, are involved or pending. Long ago, it was settled in a General Conference, that "QUARTERLY CONFERENCES are clothed with *judiciary* power; presiding elders as *chairmen*, preserve order, and settle questions of order, but NOT of LAW, apart from the court over which he presides." But it is now settled, that the presiding elder is "to decide all questions of law!" And "the application of law shall be with the conference!" In the book of discipline, ch. i. sec. 20, it is said—"the quarterly meeting conference *shall have authority*" "to try, suspend, expel, or acquit any local preacher, &c." Now, what becomes of the "*judiciary power*," or the "*authority*," or power of a quarterly conference, if the presiding elder is "*to decide all questions of law?*" But Dr. B. spake "a parable illustrative;" "a man is to be flagellated–the *executioner* asks how many strokes are to be inflicted; the judge replies, forty, save one. There is the law, the executioner applies the whip, and there is the application!!!" So then, the quarterly conference, which once was "clothed with *judiciary* power" —"authority to try, suspend, expel, or acquit, &c." is now only the "executioner to apply the whip," or if it is the highest degree of punishment, they may be the hangman to apply the rope! Well did one say, "great men are not always wise," although they may be subtile. But it may be asked, why meddle with this subject? or write an analysis on this legislation? I answer, to show the rapid strides toward the infallibility (not of the church but) of the clergy—and the danger to liberty and human rights, when legislative, executive and judicial authority are vested with the same men—for I admit the truth of what was said by a celebrated statesman, that it "may justly be pronounced the very essence and definition of tyranny"—and that "unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it." In Ezekiel's day, *he* was deemed an unfaithful watchman, who saw the sword, and gave no warning—and although men, times and circumstances change—principles, and especially the principles of the divine procedure never vary. Claims to infallibility, clerical ambition and ecclesiastical despotism, is indeed a sword, whose devastating effects the world has witnessed—and its portentuous footsteps cannot be watched with too much vigilance, or jealousy, by the friends of religious and civil liberty, and the true interests of the church. When did the church become corrupt—piety dwindle, or pride and persecution prevail, and strengthen the hands of infidels, and afflict mankind—that the clergy were not at the head of it? What a pity! and who can be indifferent.

L. GARRETT.

For the Western Recorder.

"LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

This advice has been used and applied by the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as an argument against any inquiries or charges being entertained in reference to the existing state of things in that church, and implies that the church is considered to have prospered and to be now in a state of spiritual prosperity, so as to entitle it to the plaudit "well done" with God and all good men.

That the Methodist Episcopal Church has prospered, as to numbers, no person will deny; but that it has equally prospered in spirituality is not so easily admitted, and as there cannot be any scriptural 'well enough' without spiritual prosperity, it may be useful to call the attention of that church to a reconsideration of the adopted motto, "Let well enough alone," to see whether or not the advice contained therein may be safe to attend to.

The old Methodist standard of prosperity was: If our preachers are men of God themselves, and faithfully preach our doctrines and conscientiously live our rules as laid down in the larger minutes, both as respects their private and public duties, and by this course of preaching and living, have an increase of members, then and in that case they may rejoice in prosperity, and say of a truth, "the best of all is, God is with us;" but, if on the other hand, there be an increase of numbers, and a falling off in faithful preaching and in conscientious living, such increase only proves a decrease in spiritual prosperity, and should lead to the important inquiry, "What shall be done to revive the work of God among us;" and I would here remark, that I was perfectly astonished upon reading the report of the proceedings of the General Conference, to find that there was no reference at all made to the spiritual state of the church, nor any motion or any measure adopted tending to an increase of holiness, or more devotedness to God and his work, and I have painfully reflected, how unlike the conferences which Wesley and his preachers used to hold.

Old Wesleyan Methodism requires that all preachers, before admission, have an experimental knowledge of God, and have His love abiding in them, that they have gifts (as well as grace) with a clear, sound understanding, and a right judgment in the things of God, have a just conception of salvation by faith, a good utterance so as to speak justly, readily and clearly, and that they have fruit by being instrumental in convincing of sin and converting sinners to God by their preaching, and that none are to be admitted into the ministry, even on trial, who have not these marks as sufficient proof that they are moved thereto by the Holy Ghost; but may it not be questioned, if not generally admitted, that even in this first particular, it is not "well enough" in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will any preacher or member among them presume to say that it is so?

The matter and manner of preaching is another important consideration connected with Methodism. The best general method prescribed is, to convince—to offer Christ—to invite and to build up; and the most effectual way is, to preach Christ in all His offices,—to declare His law as well as His gospel, both to believers and unbelievers, and to strongly and closely insist upon inward and outward holiness in all its branches. But, as Mr. Wesley asked, "have not some of us been led off from practical preaching by what was called preaching Christ?" And may it not now be said with equal truth, as was then admitted, "*indeed we have.*" May it not be said, that, generally speaking, the doctrine of repentance with its accompanying fruits, and of heart holiness with its evidences are but sparingly brought forward in the pulpit discourses of the present day; and that the method and manner of modern Methodist preaching, is more designed to produce immediate effect upon the passions and a temporary excitement than to do good through the medium of the understanding, to convince the mind and lead the sinner from dependence in all means to the Saviour for a present salvation from the guilt and power of sin, by faith in His blood? *To get persons affected by religious exercises* and *brought up to the altar to get religion*, has of late years been more attended to, and studied, than the method and manner of preaching prescribed in the discipline, and as by these novel means more members are drawn into the church, it may be considered that on this account all is "well enough;" but will any person be so hardy as to assert, that the inward and outward holiness produced by such preaching is of that character which will be pronounced "well done" at last, or that in this essential particular it is "well enough" in the Methodist Episcopal Church?

The rules laid down in the discipline, for the personal and ministerial duties of Methodist preachers, are also considered essential to their usefulness; as common christians, they are required to live by rule, attending constantly to the important duties of watchfulness, self-denial, taking up the Cross and walking closely with God, and as preachers, to make a conscience of considering and executing every part of their office. Mr. Wesley once said, "I fear there is altogether a fault in this matter and that few of us are clear," and I suppose that in this very important particular also, there are few preachers who would say "Let well enough alone."

"To raise a holy people and spread scriptural holiness over the land," is said to be the peculiar calling of Methodist preachers, and is the best evidence of spiritual prosperity; but may it not be questioned, wherein do the Methodists differ from other denominations in this respect? and may it not still be asked, "Do not Sabbath-breaking, evil-speaking, unprofitable conversation, lightness, expensiveness or gaity of apparel, the love of the world and contracting debts without due care to discharge them, still prevail in many places?" Is it not of public notoriety, that preachers themselves do, in many places, unnecessarily travel to and from conference on the Sabbath day? that preachers and members think it no harm to set out on a journey on that holy day; that members engaged in steamboat navigation and commerce, will start their boats and attend to business connected therewith same as on any other day; that preachers and members, generally, can employ the Sabbath in worldly conversation, in visiting and taking pleasure same as other people do on that day? That in outward behaviour they are light and trifling, in conversation much given to foolish talking and jesting, and that gossipping abounds to an alarming extent, that conformity to the spirit and fashions of the world is under no restraint in the church, and that self-denial, even in "needless self-indulgence" in the use of tobacco, &c., is quite obselete, and that numbers are now preachers and members who have by imprudent speculation, and other causes become bankrupt; and it is now very well known that attendance on the means of grace and attention to private and family duties are not now insisted on as was formerly, as conditions of membership? Can these things be successfully contradicted? Or rather, are they not mourned over by the better portion of the members *as too true?* In this state of the church, can it be said—"Let well enough alone?" Can it be "that blindness, in part," has happened unto Methodism, and that having kindled a fire of their own making, they "compass themselves about with sparks, (numerical success) walk in the light of their fire and in the sparks they have kindled," so that nothing can be seen or attended to, but the mere scaffolding part of the church? Is this the "well enough" glory of Episcopal Methodism and all its orders? And is it in this way they are to effect the conversion of the world to Christ, by making the church every thing worthy of consideration, to a worldly mind, and the Saviour scarcely thought about in their conference deliberations?

But, says the General Conference report: "the system has worked well, and let well enough alone," i. e., the system of Methodism carried on by Bishops, Presiding Elders, &c., &c., has heretofore worked so well as to prove that it should be continued, undisturbed and unquestioned, as to its utility and efficacy. 'Tis true, it has worked well in increasing the number of members in the church and in keeping the church united, but has not all this happened with churches otherwise corrupt and inefficient in "well doing?" If to raise a holy people and to spread scriptural holiness over the land be the Wesleyan standard of "working well," I leave it to the impartial and discerning among the Episcopal Methodists themselves to say, if the system so much extalled is really "working well" in these essential particulars, and if there is not a world of contrast between the acquirements of the discipline in spirit and practice, and the spirit and conduct of preachers and members generally. —"Actions always speak louder than words."

There has also been another argument used in support of episcopacy, by Dr. Bangs and others at the conference, which deserves a passing notice. It was stated "that Mr. Wesley considered himself a true Apostolic Bishop, and that Wesleyan Methodism in England recognizes the principle of episcopacy to a greater extent than it exists in America." These, I think, are very bold assertions, and will require a wonderful latitude of imagination on Mr. Wesley's sayings and doings to prove correct. Mr. Wesley said, that, "according to Lord King's account of the primitive church, Bishops and Presbyters are the same order, and consequently, have the same right to ordain, and that originally every christian congregation was a church independent on all others," evidently meaning thereby that he considered all Presbyters the same as Bishops, and being one and the same order in the church, that each Presbyter was a Bishop or overseer in the particular congregation where he labored, and equal to and independent of any other Presbyter or Bishop in the church, he, therefore, being a Presbyter, considered himself scripturally *qualified to ordain* by imposition of hands for the work of the ministry, and did ordain three of his preachers in England to administer ordinances in that country. Mr. Wesley did also claim the care and oversight of all the Methodist societies in Europe and America, not of choice, but of necessity. These societies were all, either directly or indirectly, raised up by himself, and they all naturally looked up to him as their spiritual father and guide, and were desirous and willing to be advised by him in all necessary matters, so that he could not do otherwise than exercise a spiritual oversight over them. In this oversight and care he could have no equal, his preachers and members were all his spiritual children, and as a father, they were bound by interest and honor to give him his place, but in discharging the duties of an overseer and in thinking he

had a right to do, he did not thereby assume the *name* and *title* of *Bishop*, as in *this particular* none of the Presbyters or Bishops in the primitive church were called after their office, but by their *own given names*, hence we never read of Bishop Peter, Bishop Paul, Bisbop Timothy, Bishop Titus, and hence, we have never read of *Bishop Wesley*, nay, rather, said he, "men may call me knave, fool, or any thing else, but they never shall, with my consent, call me BISHOP."

But, Mr. Wesley is given as authority for the establishing of Methodist Episcopacy in America, and the discipline states that "he did set apart Thos. Coke *for the Episcopal office, &c.* Mr. Wesley and Dr. Coke were both Presbyters in the Church of England, which church, before the acknowledgment of Independence, embraced the clergy and members in America, but as this act totally separated the American members from any connection with the English Church, neither Mr. Wesley nor Dr. Coke had any authority by virtue of their episcopal ordination to exercise the office of Presbyter in America; but as the preachers and members in America had been, until that event, members of the Church of England, and *depending altogether* on that church for christian ordinances, and as that church was then broken up the Methodists were in relation to ordinances as "sheep in the wilderness," and therefore applied to Mr. Wesley for relief *in this particular*. Mr. Wesley being thus circumstanced, he could not send out Dr. Coke as a Church of England Presbyter to ordain in America, and believing that ordination by imposition of hand was necessary to qualify for administering ordinances according to *the form used in the Church of England*, he, as a Presbyter and overseer of the whole Methodist societies in Europe and America, did ordain Thomas Coke a superintendent for the societies in America, with instructions to ordain Francis Asbury to the same office, and they two, to ordain the preachers in America to administer ordinances, *qualification by ordination to administer ordinances* being the *principal* thing intended by the *whole transaction*, and not titles or distinctions. Nor were Coke or Asbury then called or known by Bishop Coke or Bishop Asbury, as are the Bishops of the present day; I think, therefore, that any claim for modern episcopacy on Mr. Wesley's authority, or example is overstrained indeed, as his writings sufficiently prove.

As to the assertion, that British Methodism recognizes episcopacy to a greater extent than American Methodism does, I am at a loss to understand. They have superintendents of circuits and leaders of classes, who are invested with the oversight of their respective circuits and classes for the time being, and are entirely independent in office during that time, as are also all the officers in the society; but neither president, chairman of districts, or superintendents of circuits possess any appointing power, or are charged with any oversight beyond the limits of their own circuit or district. The Annual Conference, which is composed of all the travelling preachers in full connection,* who may attend, is the only appointing power in the connexion, in which every preacher has a voice and a vote, and where all are equal. The President himself is only a President, and not a *Bishop*. The preachers vote on their own appointments. The districts elect their own chairman, and both President and Chairmen are appointed to their circuits same as other preachers. In short, there is no more episcopacy in the Wesleyan system than in the Presbyterian form of church government, so that I do think that Dr. Bangs must know but little of Wesleyan Methodism, and that the Rev. Robert Newton must be equally ignorant of Episcopal Methodism,—both may be good enough, *if rightly administered*, but they should not be confounded together, as one and the same.

Mr. Wesley said, that in all the pains he had taken for the future government of his societies, he had "labored in order to fix them upon such a foundation as is likely to stand as long as the sun and moon endure; that is, if they continue to walk by faith and to show forth their faith by their works:—otherwise," said he, "I pray God to root out the rememberance of them from the earth." And under a similar feeling, I would affectionately call the attention of the whole Wesleyan family to the above remarks and observations, to examine and try if the present system of Methodism is "working well" for eternity, if they should settle upon their lees, and say "Let well enough alone." "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say."

WATCHMAN.

*By a unanimous vote of the one hundred preachers named in the Deed of Declaration at the Annual Conference in 1791, all preachers admitted into full connection are entitled to all the privileges as members of conference, same as the one hundred mentioned in said Deed.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Will you, or some of your correspondents, please publish in the Recorder, answers to the following questions:

1st. When was the church of Christ established?

2d. Does membership obtain in Christ's church by birthright? If not, what are the terms of admission?

3d. Does God promise salvation to sinners without the precincts of Christ's church?

My design in soliciting a solution of the above queries is to illicit truth.

TIMOTHY.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I have felt, and still fell, great anxiety for a liberal support for just such a periodical, in this region, as the WESTERN RECORDER. Since the hard time in monetary affairs, I have anticipated the disposition of some to discontinue at the close of the current volume; and it appears, from your remarks, that some have already given notice to that effect. Now, can it be possible, that any man who professes to love the church, and to feel an interest in her prosperity, for the sake of saving two dollars per annum, would thus prove recreant to the cause of religious liberty? Suppose he should himself derive no particular advantage from such a paper, let him reflect upon the bearing it has upon the cause in general; let him reflect upon the loss we sustained the two and a half years that we were without a periodical in the West, and then let him ask his conscience if he can withdraw his aid in this peculiar time of need, without doing violence to the sacred monitor? No, we think the consistent and honest man says, before I will do so, I will deny myself of some useless luxury, or I will work a little the harder for the purpose of continuing my patronage to the Recorder.

Again, it should be borne in mind, that the editor has risked, by way of investment, in a printing establishment and office, some twelve hundred dollars, to accommodate the public interest; this has been risked on the faith of the church. What sense of honor or honesty can the man have, who would back out with his patronage, under the pretext of hard times, and leave the editor under these circumstances to contend with his difficulties unaided? I understand from him that he does not expect to make money with the paper; that he would be satisfied if it would clear expenses; but, that, if it does not do this, after a fair experiment, he will abandon the enterprise. Come, now, brethren up to the work! The plea of hard times, in this case, will afford no sufficient apology for your deficiency in duty. Let us all forward, at once, the pay for the 2d volume, in advance, so as to enable the editor to meet his engagements, that he may attend to the interests of the paper without having his mind perplexed with financial difficulties, so that the good cause may not suffer loss through our covetousness or neglect.

July 21, 1840. A. MCGUIRE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREEN COUNTY, PA., JULY 23, 1840.

Dear Sir: At a protracted meeting held at the Glades, commencing the 4th of July and ending on the 7th, we had a good meeting; a considerable number experienced religion and fifteen united with the Methodist Protestant Church on probation. My conference year on this circuit is now nearly ended; on a review of the past, there is cause of thankful emotions to the Great Head of the church for the manifestations of His goodness and mercy displayed in the conversion of sinners from the error of their ways, and the comfort and edification of believers.

Middletown circuit is situated in the pleasant valley of the Monongahela, embracing a number of thriving towns, such as Morgantown, Middletown and Pruntytown, with others of less population. In Morgantown there is an excellent academy, and at Pruntytown a seminary consisting of eighty scholars. A considerable degree of attention is manifested in the country to the education of the rising generation. The owners of the soil are, in general, its cultivators.—A number of well made roads pass through this section of the country, on which stages run daily. The citizens are intelligent, friendly and hospitable. The distance round this circuit is upwards of one hundred miles. This journey, performed in four weeks, would average about four miles a day. Eighteen classes or societies and twenty preaching places. It may be proper here to notice, that at most of the appointments on the circuit, there has been some additions the present year; some new societies have been formed, and in general, harmony prevails among the membership, except on the all absorbing question of who shall be the next President of these United States.

I have one more round to complete before conference and a few protracted meetings to attend. Permit me here to acknowledge the obligations of gratitude which I owe to God for His goodness to me, in thus far preserving my life and health; and to my fellow laborers in the good work, brothers P. T. Laishley and Asby Pool, both of them, together with the exhorters and leaders of the classes who have taken a deep interest in the revivals on this circuit, the present year. I hope, in a few weeks, to retire from my field of labor with sentiments of gratitude to all my kind friends on Middletown circuit. J. FORDYCE.

PENNSVILLE, OHIO, JULY 22, 1830.

Mr. Editor: No department in the Western Recorder excites more interest with the most of its patrons than the news of Zion's success. I, for one, first look for the revival intelligence, and when I find it not, as might be expected, I infer one of the two things: 1. That the ark is standing still, or 2dly., that there is a want of promptness on the part of the ministers or preachers and others, in furnishing the glad tidings. It is but reasonable, that the ministers of the several circuits and stations, should forward notices of the work of God within their respective charges, as they must be, of necessity, better acquainted with its character and extent than any others can be; yet, have not several of our useful itinerants been reprehensibly delinquent in this matter? And some too, who stand prominent in the righteous cause? I am aware, however, that some, in parts of our District, have become so completely surfeited with garbled and extravagant accounts, submitted to the world, by many the different orders of Christendom, of revivals, that they may judge it most prudent to be entirely silent, lest their report should be doubted also. In this, however, I am convinced they may err. Truth should not be covered up under a bushel, because it may be abused, but should be placed upon a candlestick. The adage is a good one, which says: "By the faults of others, wise men correct their own." If others have gloried in proclaiming converts with too much confidence or superficial evidence, this should teach us to observe greater caution and modesty. It is earnestly desired that communications should be more regular in all of our periodicals, in relation to the spiritual condition of our church. Why should the servants of God be silent, because of the incredulity of enemies? Our Jacob shall arise by the hand of the most high God.

I would say to the friends of Zion's welfare, that we have had, recently, on this circuit, three revivals—put up one frame meeting house in Columbia—others under contemplation,—and have received into the M. P. Church, on probation and full membership, the present conference year, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT, and are still looking for more. Your most ob't. serv't.,

D. Y. OSTROM.

EAST BETHLEHEM, PA., JULY 21, 1840.

Mr. Editor: It pleased the Lord in His abundant goodness, in 1832, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. ——, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to awaken me to a sense of my lost condition, as a sinner exposed to eternal death. I sought and found the Saviour in the pardon of sin.

"This was wonderous grace indeed,
Grace bestowed in time of need."

At that time I knew but little about doctrine, and nothing about the government of the M. E. Church, but I united with said church, and commenced attending to my class and prayer meetings. Frequently did the Lord so animate my soul that my cup was made to run over.

It happened sometime in 1833 that a society of the M. P. Church was organized in the neighborhood in which I lived. Immediately it was said, by some of my old brethren, that the M. P. Church was made up of backsliden Methodists; that they would go to sticks. Indeed, I have heard my old class leader say that God had nothing for the Protestant Methodists to do. They were so near the old church they had nothing in their system, as a change for the better, to offer to the world. It happened, while in company with one of my brethren, that our conversation was directed to the government of the M. E. Church, he told me that the travelling preachers had the power, according to the discipline, to retain or expel accused members as they pleased.—This conversation led me to examine the discipline, and I accordingly found that the good brother was correct. But this is not all, I found that every Protestant church in the United States had a lay representative except the M. E. Church.—This I believe to be wrong. Ought not laymen to have a voice in making rules by which they are to be governed? The Bible and common sense answers in the affirmative.

After I had thus viewed the subject prayerfully, I came to the conclusion that it was my duty to forsake the church to which I belonged, and to unite with the M. P. Church. Accordingly I did so about two weeks since. In the old church are many of my nearest friends, and had it not been for a sense of my duty I should not have left the home of my spiritual nativity, and sought another where the God of wisdom might direct. But, Mr. Editor, I am glad that I have done what I conceive to be my duty. O! that the Lord would abundantly bless the labors of the M. P. Church, and may the cause of religious liberty roll onward and onward until the whole world shall be brought to partake of its blessed effects.

Yours, &c. B. DOTROM.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 5, 1840.

The north eastern disputed Territory is said to contain *seven millions* of acres.

We continue to have abundance of rain; the small streams keep quite flush, which commonly at this time of year are dry.

The August number of the Lady's Book is received. Embellishments, the Pilgrim, an original steel engraving,—Colored Fashions.

They had *green corn* in Charleston, S. C., the last week in May, says the Mercury. Now is about the season the roasting ear commences with us.

TEMPERANCE IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Temperance Society of Prince William's Parish, are petitioning the Legislature to prohibit by law the sale of ardent spirits.

The appraisers under the new law are passing round in the discharge of their duties. As a general rule, where there are no additional public improvements since the last valuation, they add 33⅓ per cent. to the old appraisement.

The amount of flour inspected in Baltimore, the past year, ending with June, says Lyford, was 756,277 bbls., which is the largest amount ever before inspected in that city in one year.—Its estimated value is over $3,700,000.

We give an article in this paper from the Philadelphia Ledger, to which we particular call the reader's attention. It not only involves a subject of much interest, but is very instructive also; it shows how often domestic happiness is sacrificed at the shrine of wealth and pleasure.

Mr. Garrison's women were rejected, by a formal vote, from a seat in the "World's Convention." It is said, after this rejection, he would take no part in the business of the convention, but sulked about the city of London until it was over.

There was a tremendous storm of rain and hail, fell in the vicinity of Gratiot and Mt. Sterling, on last Saturday. It is said to have done much damage by the hail destroying vegetation, and the torrents washing away fences and flooding meadows, destroying grass not yet secured.

A bale of new cotton was received in New Orleans on the 11th ultimo, and shipped for Liverpool on the 13th. The first new *bale* which came to hand last year was on the 5th, and the year before on the 25th of August. This shows this season to be forward at New Orleans as well as in this region.

ALLEGHENY CITY.—This place having received a city charter by the Legislature of Pa., Jas. Robinson, Jr., was elected Mayor on the 4th ult. His excellency, in his inaugural address, states that Allegheny city is the third, in point of population, in the State. Philadelphia 1st., Pittsburgh 2d, Allegheny 3d and Lancaster 4th.

Harris' (Pittsburgh) Intelligencer has entered on its *fifth* volume. This is a first rate business sheet, and should be in the hands of every farmer and merchant in the West. It is published every Saturday morning by Isaac Harris, No. 120, Liberty street, at *two dollars* per annum, in advance.

DREADFUL.—A letter to the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, dated, Woodstock, Combahee, July 20th, describes a dreadful thunder storm which passed over that country on the 17th of that instant, in which it is stated, that out of twenty colored people, who were crowded into a house, to take refuge from the storm, *nine* were instantly killed by a flash of lightning, and five so badly stunned that they did not recover their senses for hours.

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.—These have resulted in the election of two Whigs and one Van Buren member for Congress. The majority of Whigs in the State, 2317. The Legislature will have, on a joint ballot, two of a Whig majority, which is of importance to them as there is a Senator to be elected the coming session. There were, however, three parishes in the 3d District to hear from; these in the account for the Legislature are given to the administration.

A letter from Washington city to the Baltimore Sun, describes a tremendous freshet at that place, on Thursday, the 30th ultimo. The Tiber, a small brook which runs through the city, swelled to a river of 100 yards in breadth, carrying fences, lumber and every thing in its way before it. Damage is said to have been done, in the city, to the amount of $40,000. The wall on the south side of the President's house is said to have been injured, part of it being carried away by the flood.

ITEMS.

Several western merchants have just arrived in town, and the prospect of a fair fall business is highly encouraging.—*Bicknell.*

Mrs. Sigourney is about to sail to Europe.

GOLD.—A lump of virgin gold was picked up on the surface of the ground, near Galena, Iowa, a short time since. A Galena paper expresses confidence that if proper search be made, it will be found in large quantities in that vicinity.

The corn crops of Missouri are described as highly promising.

A small farm of 25 acres, on the Windsor Road, two miles from Baltimore, was sold a day or two ago, for $3,620.

A report had reached Savannah that a party of Dragoons had been fired on by the Indians near Pilatka, and two killed.

The steamboat "American" was burnt while wooding in the Ouchita river on the 10th ult.—Boat and cargo a total loss.

Much sickness is said to prevail all along the Tennessee river. Many farmers had deserted their farms and gone to the mountains, and the crops in the river bottoms were "drowned out."

London contains a population of nearly 2,000,000.

It is estimated that New Orleans has a population of more than 100,000.

The stock of the Girard Bank fell on Thursday two per cent. in consequence, as the Philadelphia papers say, of the intimation expressed by the Stonington Rail Road Company of contesting the legality of the loan from the Bank to the Road, on the ground of usury.

Commodore Elliott and his sentence can't be let alone by the newspapers. It is now stated on the authority of a Washington letter writer, that the President has affirmed the sentence of the Court Martial upon Commodore Elliott, except to that part of it depriving him of his pay and emoluments for two years. The Commodore will therefore be suspended from command for four years, but continue to receive his salary, &c.

The day of large gains—for making rapid fortunes—has gone by for the present, and it will not do to despise the day of small things. Men must now consent to make an effort to get even a decent living.

ANOTHER SWARTWOUTER.—C. L. Cole, late a resident in Cincinnati, has belied the census returns by making himself scarce. He was a broker, and had a partner named Danforth, by whose assistance he is said to have plundered various institutions and individuals to the tune of from $200,000 to $250,000. It would appear from a biography of the gentleman, published by the Cincinnati News, that he was formerly of Binghampton, in this State, where he was cashier and subsequently president of the Binghampton Bank; and that more recently he was a broker in this city, manager of the Jewett City Bank, &c.—*N. Y. paper.*

Mr. E. C. Delavan, who recently succeeded against the Albany brewers in a suit for libel, charged them with making beer from vile, filthy water, taken from stagnant pools, gutters and ditches, in which were dead animals, and in which the water was often green on the surface, and of the thickness of cream. He *proved the fact*, and gained the suit. Who would drink Albany beer after this?

The father of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster mortgaged his humble premises in Salisbury, to get the boys through college, and never recovered possession till filial gratitude supplied the means.

The most magnificent trees in the world are probably those which grow on the coast of the Pacific. Some of them are 300 feet in height, with 200 feet from the ground to the lowest limb, and 50 feet in circumference.

George McDuffie, of South Carolina, who has lately made an attack upon General Harrison, is a brother-in-law of Abraham Van Buren, the eldest son of the President—both these gentlemen having married sisters.

The Rev. Robert Newton, the distinguished Methodist divine, who lately visited this country, arrived at Liverpool in the ship George Washington on the morning of July 1.

MINERAL RICHES OF VIRGINIA.—Bitumious coal occurs at intervals over a tract of 35 miles from South Anna river near its mouth to the Appomatox. In some places the coal seam is found 40 feet thick. It is found in abundance within 15 miles of Richmond, in Henrico, in Chesterfield, in Goochland, in Powhattan—on James' river and on the Tuckahoe. At Mid Lothian pit, in Chesterfield county, a shaft has been sunk 720 feet below the surface, and a seam of fine coal has been penetrated 11 feet.

Iron is found in abundance in various parts of the State. There are seven mines of it in Spotsylvania, near the junction of the Rappahannock and the Rapian rivers.

Of gold mines, generally less valuable than iron, there are 12 in Goochland—15 in Orange—11 in Culpepper—25 in Spotsylvania—10 in Stafford, and 6 in Fauquier. Total gold mines, 80!!

There are also five copper mines in Fauquier county. The mineral resources in Virginia are truly most extensive and valuable.

BRITISH STEAM MAIL.—We learn that hereafter the North American mails are to be made up in London on the 2d and 18th of each month for the steamers of Mr. Cunard's line, and that they will leave Liverpool on the 4th and 20th.

The passengers in the Cristoval Colon, on the morning of the 5th ult. had a view of the chase of two outward bound slavers, belonging to Havana, by the British armed schooner Pickle.—One was the brig Urraca, the other a schooner, name unknown. The Pickle chased them toward the coast of Cuba, firing upon them occasionally, but it was believed that they made their escape into Jaruco, or some other small port upon the coast.

THE ARAB SHIP SULTANEE.—This vessel, after being thoroughly overhauled at the Navy Yard, at Government expense, is now taking in a cargo and will sail for Maderia and then to Muscat, about the 1st of August.—*N. Y. paper.*

Wm. Evans who killed John C. Ritter at Sandusky city, a few weeks since, has been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.—A fellow in Natchez was taken up the other day for robbing a fellow boarder. He was a dancing master, and acknowledged that his first step in crime was cheating a printer. Let this be a warning.

Some of the correspondents of the Western Recorder, complain that political excitement acts as a great hindrance to revivals in that section. Not a doubt of it. Present indications in our own State (Maryland) favor such an opinion.—*Methodist Protestant.*

Mr. Lynch, postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., is said to be a defaulter to the amount of seven thousand dollars.

A universalist correspondent of the Religious Telegraph writes: "Twenty years since we had but one preacher in Ohio, now we have forty-eight. Then we had no church or society, now we have between 60 and 70 societies, and 32 houses of public worship belonging to us entire or in part."—*Cross and Journal.*

The Western Christian Advocate states that at a love-feast held at Wesleyan Chapel, in Cincinnati, on the 12th instant, nearly 500 persons whose probation had expired, were "received into full connection."—*ib.*

A DROUGHT.—The New Hampshire Courier says: "Never since the settlement of Concord, has there been so pinching a drought as is now felt in this place and in this part of the State. Every thing feels it and droops beneath its power. Rye, wheat and oats are well nigh ruined, while grass is burning in the fields almost to a crisp. Corn, too, suffers greatly. Indeed, every thing suffers for the want of rain."

The country in the vicinity of Boston has suffered much for the want of rain for some weeks. The springs have been nearly dried up, the rivers and streams have been exceedingly low, to the great annoyance of our manufacturers.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening, and the fact was known in Baltimore on Monday evening.

The mainmast of the line battle ship Queen, of 120 guns, is 127 feet 7 inches high, and her mainyard 111 feet 4 inches long. They are considered to be the largest mast and yard ever made.

SPECIE.—$100,000 in specie arrived in this city a day or two since, for the United States Bank—also $100,000 in New York, for the Bank of America.—*Bicknell.*

The Collectors of New York and Boston are now acting under the new sub-treasury law, and all payments are required to be made one-fourth in specie.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We are now in the midst of the summer, and it is probable that there are more Philadelphians absent from the city at this moment, than at any other period of the year. Of course, the natural consequence is, inactivity of business. Still, we have symptoms of the commencement of the fall trade, and occasionally, we hear a fact calculated to shew, that the commercial energies of the country are not utterly prostrate, but only temporarily so. Thus it is computed that in Philadelphia city & county, there are now in progress, upwards of 500 new buildings. Rents have improved in Lowell, & in some instances in Boston, while we are told in Baltimore there is not a house carpenter out of work. Woollen goods have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent in New York within the last six months. The Bank of Charleston have determined to resume specie payments, and one day last week $170,000 in specie were received in this city for the U. S. Bank, and $100,000 in New York, for the Bank of America.—These, in connexion with an abundant harvest, the demand for flour in England, the activity of cotton, the probable pacific adjustment of the Boundary Question, and the general peace of Europe, may be pointed to as favorable signs of the times in a business and monetary sense. We therefore affirm the opinion heretofore expressed in our columns—that the prospect is brightening, that we have experienced the worst, that the recuperative energies of the country are beginning to manifest themselves.—*Bicknell.*

STOP THE MURDERER!—Messrs. James and Robert Mickelbury, of Terre Haute, Indiana, offer $200 reward for the apprehension of *Noah Beauchamp*, who, on the 17th of July, entered the house of George Mickelbury, one of his neighbors, and without any provocation killed him, in the presence of his family, by plunging a large knife into his bosom. Beauchamp is described as a man six feet high, inclined to corpulency, sallow complexion, heavy eye-brows, blue eyes with considerable white, down look when spoken to, and 62 years of age—hair and whiskers gray. He had on a white hat, blue jean pantaloons, and dove-colored striped cotton roundabout. One hundred dollars is offered for securing him in any jail in the United States, and two hundred for his delivery to the Sheriff of Vigo county, Indiana.

The World's Convention, so called though composed only of delegates from the United States, Great Britain & France with one or two from the West Indies commenced its session in London, June 12th, and adjourned the 23d. The venerable Thomas Clarkson presided. The number of delegates in attendance was about 400. The object of the convention was the promotion of the Anti-Slavery cause. An attempt was made by one of the American delegates to procure the recognition of female delegates, but it was ineffectual. In consequence of this Messrs. Garrison, Rogers and Remond delegates from the American Anti-Slavery Society, declined taking seats in the convention. Instead of prayers, the meeting was opened and closed with "devotional silence."—*Cross and Jour.*

We regret to have to say that the grain and grass crops in the Lake country will be rather short. The fly has done considerable damage to the wheat fields in different sections, and the meadows will not yield more than half their usual returns of hay. Grasshoppers have been destructive on some farms. Spring wheat and oats generally light. Corn fields look promising.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, $2,129,717 37.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WNESDAY, ... AUGUST 5, 1840.

Ohio Conference will commence its next a session in Cincinnati, on the last Tues- this instant.

Pittsburgh Conference will commence in Steubenville, Ohio, on the second Tuesday, or 8th September. The members on arriving will call on Br. M. M. Laughlin, Main street, one door east of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, who will see them conducted to their lodgings. We believe the resolution of the last conference provides that the members must pay the expense of their own horses.

Friendly Post Master, to the west, who for- us *six dollars* for two subscribers, and no- us of their intention to discontinue at the of the time for which that amount pays,

am sorry to have to notify you to discon- so many papers, as I believe them valuable. only reason I can give is, that politics have me more interesting than theology."

e publishers of the American Wesleyan ever, decline continuing that work any r, after the six months are up, for which it rst proposed to issue it. It is probable have found that the Methodist Episcopal ch has made such proficiency in good works, t is not willing to sustain a publication goes for the rights of the *white* man.

e noticed some time since the recent establ- ent of the "*Seventh Day Baptist Register*, eRuyter, New York." It proves to be an tent religious and miscellaneous paper; and like the piety and liberality of spirit it ses, we wish it great success. If there should y of that persuasion among our readers, might wish this paper, and will hand or re- us the cash, we will forward it for them.— paper is about the size of our own, issued ly at two dollars in advance.

ys the Wesleyan Observer of the 23d ulti- "The last number of the Christian Advo- and Journal contains a long editorial in fication of the late General Conference on Temperance question, and in favor of the of wine." The Dr. can't get along, it seems, out a little *stimuli*.

e Committee in charge of that subject, have d a convention, of the abolition members of Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet on the of October next, in the city of New York, termine the course they ought to pursue r existing circumstances.

e forgot to say, in our last, that Mr. Sun- und, the editor of Zion's Watchman, has had eventh trial before the authorities of the M. Church. Although he has heretofore escaped, as, on this occasion, found guilty of the 15th ification. Slandering Bishop Soule. We ve a majority of the New England Confer- e, who finally decided on the case, were abo- nists, in common with himself. Now, whether decision was correct or incorret, we do not tend to say, but one thing we do say, he has guilty of slandering the Methodist Protest- Church, by misrepresenting her Discipline, when his attention was called to the fact, as omitted or refused to correct his error.— really wish the brother no harm, but we have ng convictions that he is not the man he ht to be.

he following preamble and resolutions have n copied from the acts of the conference:

Whereas, it clearly appears by the facts refer- to in the trial of Rev. L. R. Sunderland, ch has just closed, that he has pursued a rse inconsistent with his character as a mem- of this conference, and especially as a son in Gospel, therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That he be required to make milar acknowledgement to that made this fore- on by Rev. J. D. Bridge, Adopted, 61 in the rmative, 25 in the negative.

Resolved, 2d, That on condition of his com- ing with the above, his character pass. Adopt- —no count.

Also, *Resolved*, That this conference require t Rev. La Roy Sunderland publish in Zion's atchman, without note or comment, the 15th ecification in his trial, and the decision upon t specification.

The resolution was adopted, 49 in the affirma- ve, 21 in the negative.

For the Western Recorder.

"EXPLANATION IS ALWAYS IN ORDER."

Mr. Editor: In some editorial remarks, con- ined in the last and preceding number of the ecorder, I am placed in an attitude in relation J. Smith, of Sugar Grove, which it never was y intention to occupy.

I think you might with equal, or greater pro- iety have said, "Clarke against" the editor, "against" T. P. Armstrong, than "Clarke gainst Smith." My article in the 46th number as penned without any reference to that gen- eman, or his productions, farther than the ed- or seemed to have endorsed his "essays" in behalf of the patrons of the Recorder. The rticle was designed for general effect in behalf f what seemed to the writer, the *plain* and *spe- al* duty of the church, her ministers and peri- dicals, in relation to the subject of slavery. As r J. Smith, I had seen nothing over that sig- ature to which I felt it my duty to reply. When writer professing to have no connection with e church, comes out in her periodicals, with ictatorial instructions to the ministers of Christ, t variance with plain duty and a good con- cience, and enforced only by approbrious epi- hets and slanderous insinuations, silent rebuke the only judicious reply that such a case seems admit of. Besides, the suspicion has rested oo strong on my mind, that "J. Smith" is an ncog, to admit the hope of producing effect up- n him by any thing which might be written in eply.

With how much justice or propriety, there- ore, you have brought me under your restrictive egulations, published on the third page of the 6th number, I leave with a candid community o decide. Against these regulations, however, feel less disposition to complain, than against he attempt to place me in antagonistical rela- ion and individual encounter with J. Smith.

Yours, &c., JNO. CLARKE.

Allegheny, July 15, 1840.

At this explanation we are no little surprised; it seems the writer mainly intended us, &c., and not J. Smith. Really, if we had laid down and tried to dream who he alluded to, it certainly never would have entered into our vison that he meant us as one of the principals. It is true, that our brother, in his former article, did allude to us in connection with our "correspondents," and especially the man at "Sugar Grove," and indicated what he has here positively expressed, viz: that we "have endorsed Mr. Smith's essays on the behalf of the patrons of the Recorder."— But we knew at the time the insinuation was totally incorrect, but still not wishing to make a fuss about every such blunder, we agreed to let it pass. But he has now placed himself in such an attitude that we are compelled to correct him, in justice to ourself. We do not object so much to the charge he has preferred against as to his manner of doing it. "Endorsed," says he, "in *behalf* of the patrons of the Recorder."— What are we to understand by this but an insinuation that the editor wishes to dictate for his readers? We think our brother will see, when he looks this matter all over, that this style is not as decorous as it might be.

As for our "endorsing" the opinions of Mr. J. Smith, we unequivocally deny it. Whatever may be our views of the sentiments of this correspondent, it has not yet became our duty to pronounce upon them. We have certainly learned prudence enough by this time of the day, to keep aloof from party opinions, occupying the position we do, where no duty is calling on us to avow ourself. It is true, that in reply to our brother Boyd, who had charged a portion of the M. P. Church with being recreant to their principles of free discussion, in defence of the church, we stated that some of our folks were opposed to "mingling church and political matters," and referred to an article of Mr. J. Smith, stating, "we believed his *former* essays were generally approved by our readers," cautioning the reader at the same time that we were not giving our own opinion but those of "our correspondents generally." Our Br. Clarke refers, in his previous communication. to the Recorder of June 3d, to which, if the reader will advert, he will see whether we are correct or no. Stating that Smith's essays were generally received was neither stating that they were orthodox or that we subscribed to them. It was a mere matter of opinion, in regard to this reception, in which we may or may not be correct.

Now, my brother, you have reproved us for placing your name in connexion with Smith. You say you did not "refer" to him, &c., at the same time you named his residence, quoted his sayings, animadverted upon his opinions, while we had "endorsed" or expressed no opinion for you to stricture.

We do not accuse our brother of intentionally misrepreseuting us; it was probably done through that kind of inattention against which we should try to guard.—We shall have to ask it as a favor of our friends, and correspondents, to spare us as much as possible from such attacks as this; for we certainly have toil and perplexity enough, without being compelled to answer such childish allegations as the above.

As it respects the restrictions alluded to; we have made none upon Br. Clarke which we have not upon others, and we have heard no complaint yet but his.

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE.—In a sermon preached before this body, recently in session at Lowell, by the venerable and excellent "Father Pickering," the preacher remarked that he had been in the Methodist connection as a preacher, *fifty* years. He said that when he joined the connection there were but five conferences in the United States, 227 travelling preachers, 46,000 white and 11,000 colored members, and out of that number, not more than six ministers are now living, and *not one* continues as a regular travelling preacher—while, at the present time, in the New England States alone, there are 60,000 members of the Methodist Church, attended by 500 regular itinerant ministers.

The London Times of July 1, in an article on the money market and foreign securities, takes the opportunity of good faith exhibited by the United States towards their foreign creditors in times past, and particularly at present, by the procedure of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania in passing a tax bill, for the purpose of providing for the public engagements. The Times speaks in terms of commendation of the sentiments contained in Biddle's speech, in favor of maintaining "the plighted faith of the States," which he delivered at the opening of the Tide Water Canal.

The Buffalo Journal says:—"We have a rumor of a heavy embezzlement and flight of an officer attached to the Bank of Circleville, Ohio, with funds belonging to that and other Ohio Banks, and some $200.000 in Indiana scrip. The bills of the Circlevile Bank, and another in the north-western part of the State, have for several days been looked upon with distrust by our brokers. The rumor needs confirmation." False we think.

MORE COUNTERFEITERS.—A nest of counterfeiters, consisting of sheriffs, magistrates, lawyers, doctors, colonels, majors, landlords, and other dignitaries, who have been carrying on their depredations over a large portion of Michigan, are likely to be broken up, in consequence of some disclosures made by the wife of one of them.—*Bicknell.*

The crops in this vicinity generally indicate an abundant harvest. The wheat crop promises fair, some fields of which will probably be harvested this week, and corn looks better than it has for several years. Both of these crops are at least two weeks earlier than they were last year.—*Fayetteville (N. Y.) Luminary.*

He that studieth revenge, keepeth his own wounds green.—*Bacon.*

THE BANK OF MANHATTAN, N.Y.—The Cleveland Herald states that the bills of this Bank are now received by the Banks of that place, and publishes the following extract of a letter from the President of the Manhattan Bank, dated July 16:

"The Bank is able to pay every dollar it owes, redeem all its circulation, and still have a capital left."

The President also states in the letter, that although Cole drew two drafts on the Bank, one of $18,000, and another of $25,000, neither of the drafts was paid by the institution.

NATCHEZ.—The citizens of this place have become toward tornadoes like the inhabitants of tropical climes toward earthquakes. The following paragraph is from the Free Trader:

On Tuesday last, the heat was oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 95 in the shade. At about 5 o'clock P. M., the sky represented every indication of a storm, and soon the threatening clouds hovered over our devoted city and the high winds filled the air with clouds of dust. The stores and dwellings were instantly closed, carriages were seen to fly in either direction, and citizens left their homes to seek shelter in some neighboring ravine, in anticipation of another tornado. It became like one lurid night, with now and then vivid flashes of lightning and the roar of Heaven's dread artillery; but all passed away without the fall of sufficient rain to lay the dust or the occurrence of an incident. True, the interval of suspense was filled up with the fears and pains naturally indulged by those who witnessed the late tornado.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned yesterday *sine die*, at two o'clock, P. M. A large number of the members reached this city yesterday evening by the rail road trains. We learn verbally that a rencontre took place on Tuesday evening in the rotunda of the Capitol, between two of the members. Our correspondent's letter thus briefly notices the sitting of yesterday:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1840.

The Fortification, Army, Naval, Indian and West Point Appropriation Bills have passed both Houses.

The Army and Fortification bills, empowering the President to suspend the Appropriations to such an extent as he may deem proper, in case there shall be a deficit in the Treasury arising from the U. S. Bank and Deposite Banks to pay their debts at the appointed time.

In the House this morning, Mr. Adams succeeded in getting passed a joint resolution of the Senate, for the relief of the workmen on the public buildings during a suspension of the appropriations.

Mr. Cushing gave notice that at the commencement of next sesssion he would call up at an early period the bill in relation to French Spoilations.

The House then passed a few Territorial bills of an unimportant character, when the hour of 2 P. M. having arrived, it adjourned *sine die*.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday last.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT CASE.

There has been a good deal of smothered feeling in this city, for some days past, in relation to a case understood to be pending before the Judges of the Court of General Sessions. It is a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, directed by a husband to his wife, demanding the surrender of the custody of a son, the fruit of their coverture, to the former. The case has thus far been heard privately, at the chamber of one or other of the Judges, and the mystery thus thrown around it has naturally tended to excite the public curiosity in relation to its details. The counsel engaged in it are of the highest respectability, viz: Messrs. Binney, Meredith, J. R. Ingersoll, Scott, Reed, Cadwallader, and one or two eminent gentlemen of the New York and Baltimore bars. The little that has been disclosed in relation to the facts of this case has been greatly distorted and exaggerated, and the wildest fictions have been circulated and believed. We have been at more than ordinary pains to ascertain the real character of the proceedings, and, after considerable exertion, find ourselves in possession of most of the circumstances which have, up to the present moment, transpired. The case turns out to be one not merely of intense interest, from the character of the parties and the romantic nature of the incidents and feelings involved in it, but of deep and pervading importance, in reference to the principles on which it must be decided. Were it simply a matter of news or gossip, it would find a place in another department of this journal; but involving, as it does, principles of universal application, every parent has an interest in it, and we feel it to be our duty to treat it with earnestness and deliberation. With these views, we proceed to give a succinct view of the case, premising that, as we were not present at the hearing, and have gathered our details from different sources, we may possibly err in some unimportant particulars, though in the leading facts, we are confident of our accuracy.

In giving this information to our readers, we violate no obligation to the court or the public. Originally, the relator, the husband, applied for a hearing at the Judges' chamber. Since that time, it is understood he has asked for a public hearing, and though his wife shrinks with proper delicacy from the exposure, she does not oppose it. Sooner or later, therefore, it will be made public, and we will not be censured for being the first to furnish the narrative. We may remark, however, in passing, that while—as the matter is to be bruited abroad, we are gratified at having it in our power to give the history to our readers in advance of other publications, we cannot contemplate with respect the conduct of a husband, who, dead to all the better sensibilities of our nature, makes the sacred secrets of his household a ribald jest in the mouths of the vulgar, and unbinds his wounds, like a highway mendicant, that the nauseous exhibiton may excite the disgusted compassion of the passer-by.

The history of the proceeding is briefly as follows: A writ of habeas corpus was taken by Count D'Hautville, as he is generally termed, though we believe the title has lapsed, directed to David Sears, Miriam Sears and Ellen D'Hautville. The petition states that the above named persons have in custody the son of M. D'Hautville, aged twenty montns, and prays that he may be restored to his father. It alleges that M. D'Hautville married Ellen Sears in the Canton de Vaud, in Switzerland, and that the said Ellen separated herself from her husband, and remained with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Sears, refusing to return to D'Hautville, or surrender to him his child. It moreover alleges that this separation is without just cause, and expresses the wish of the petitioner to be restored to his wife as well as his child.

The return made to this writ, by Mr. and Mrs. Sears, is that they have not the body of the child in their possession.—Madame D'Hautville admits that she has the child, but claims the custody of it during its infancy, and avers that her separation from her husband has been the necessary result of his want of sympathy and affection for her.

To this return the husband has filed an elaborate reply, termed a suggestion, which, with the return, comprehends a history of this ill-matched and ill-starred people. The return and suggestion are said to be drawn up not merely with professional skill, but with touching eloquence, and each of them embodies letters and narratives of the most romantic and passionate interest. We will not venture to follow them in their details, in which, not deriving information from the documents themselves, we might fall into error, but will content ourselves with an outline of the facts of the case, and a brief notice of the parties concerned.

Madame D'Hautville, the wife, is now nineteen years of age. She is the daughter of Mr. David Sears, of Boston, a gentleman who inherited a fortune of nearly a million of dollars, which has been greatly increased by a well-directed and diligent enterprise. In personal attractions she is almost unequalled, being considered the loveliest of her sex. Her manners are lively and agreeable, and her mind is said to be vigorous and accomplish. Such of her letters as were read are characterized, by those who heard them, as admirable in sentiment and style. We are informed, also, that she is fond of society, gay, fashionable, and accustomed to the best circles of Parisan life, to which she is greatly attached. The husband, M. D'Hautville, is under the ordinary size, and has nothing in person or manner to distinguish him from the throng. His eyes and face are dull, and his manner heavy and phlegmatic.—He is about twenty-seven years old. At each of the different hearings, husband, wife and child met without emotion. Not a nerve or muscle betrayed the presence of the sensibility. M. D'Hautville appears to be of a melancholy temperament: he is a high-toned Geneva Calvinist, and his letters to his wife, though affectionate, manifest more of religion than love. The child is a fat, chubby, lubberly infant, that seems to regard the whole affair with signal contempt, and laughs or squalls without the least respect for court or parties, even in the most pathetic passages of the trial.

The circumstances preceding and attending the marriage of these parties appear to be these: Mr. and Mrs. Sears, and their young and lovely daughter, encountered, on their tour over the continent, M. D'Hautville, whose family occupied a place in the foremost social rank in Switzerland. He was pleased with Miss Sears, and the parents thought it a most eligible match for their daughter. Their partiality for each other was accordingly encouraged, and a negotiation for the marriage of the "young people" was commenced in due form. In the course of the negotiation, however, Mr. Sears discovered that M. D'Hautville, the father of the gallant, was not rich as had been supposed, and the affair was suddenly broken off. Young D'Hautville and his betrothed both manifested considerable distress at this untoward result of their courtship; and Mr. Sears, moved by the affliction of his daughter, renewed the suspended arrangements, and the lovers were married. Mr. Sears alleges, in one of his letters, that the marriage, on the part of his daughter, was a sacrifice to duty. If this were so, it was, perhaps, a generous fault in the girl, but does it not also prove that the father hazarded the happiness of his child for the gratification of his pride! It is also asserted that there were two distinct stipulations, which, though not included in the marriage articles, were of equal obligation: the first of which was, that the bride was to spend all her winters in Paris; the second, that she should spend as much of her time as she desired in America. These stipulations were the rocks on which their domestic happiness was wrecked. After the marriage, Mr. Sears returned to America, leaving his wife with their daughter. The lady pursued a course too common with inconsiderate mothers-in-law. She soon excited heart-burnings and unhappiness in the before happy family of the D'Hautvilles, and succeeded in persuading her daughter that her husband, though exemplary and affectionate, was not so attentive and indulgent as he should be. The poison soon began to work. The bride, passionately devoted to the pleasures of Paris, repaired to that giddy and dissipated capital. The husband, whose tastes and principles were more serene than those of his wife, regarded a residence in Paris as dangerous to their happiness, and required her to return to Geneva. Determined not to comply with his wishes, she fled to the hotel of the American Ministers. Several other incidents occurred which demonstrate that she had resolved, if she must choose between her accustomed gaities and enjoyments and her husband's love, that the former would be her election.—About this time she also insisted upon returning to America, though her husband being in attendance upon a sick parent, was unable to accompany her. The plea on which this separation took place, was *por sæ couchment*. Though mortified and wretched at the course of his wife, Golsalva, for such is his name, did not constrain her to remain. They parted with every outward token of sensibility and affection. Tears and the most passionate embraces showed the real or pretended anguish of the separation. The same feelings are expressed in a tender letter written by her immediately on her arrival at New York. But scarcely had she placed herself within the influence of her parents, before a change came over her spirit. She wrote a cold, stern letter to her husband concerning her determination to separate from him. His reply was manly and affectionate. He hastened to America. His wife, who was at Nahant at the time, fled on hearing of his arrival, to a sequestered part of New England. The correspondence was renewed, with tenderness on the part of the husband: on her part with every evidence of settled dislike. He entreated she would return to her duty, and insisted upon seeing his child. Even the latter request was for some time denied, and when allowed to see and embrace his son it was only in the presence of witnesses. Mr. Sears meanwhile used ever exertion to procure the passage of a law that would deprive the father of the custody of his child. Our legislature and that of New Jersey rejected the proposition: that of New York, more pliant and obliging, passed an act which Gov. Seward, to his honor, vetoed.

After exhausting every persuasive effort, M. D'Hautville has resorted to the writ of habeas corpus to obtain possession of his child. The question involved is one of great interest and importance. In all civilized countries the father is entitled to the custody of his offspring, unless he forfeits that privilege by his immorality. In this State, the Supreme Court has decided that this universal right is suspended during infancy and when maternal aid and tenderness are necessary for the child. The law, however, is but loosely settled, and this case will probably induce an entire revision of the principles which govern the case. Every parent has an interest in the question, and we trust that it will be settled without sympathy for any individual, but upon universal and enduring principles.

In the present case the wife alleges, in addition to her legal claim to the possession of the child during its infancy, that his true interests demand that he should remain with his maternal relatives. It is asserted that the separation of the parents has been induced by want of sympathy on the part of the husband, as shown by his refusal to permit his wife to spend her winters in Paris, or to remain divorced from her by the broad Atlantic, and that he is, therefore, disqualified for the task of educating his child; and it is insinuated that if the child remains in America, his prospects, as the heir of Mr. Sears, will be better than they can be in Europe, as the inheritor of the patrimonial estate of the D'Hautvilles.

We have extended this article so much beyond our usual limits, that we are compelled to defer some reflections to which the subject naturally gives rise to a more favorable opportunity. In a few days we shall spread all the particulars before our readers, and we shall then offer a few words by way of commentary.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 2d day of April last, by the Rev. D. Y. Ostrom, Mr. Wm. Herald to Miss Sarah Blackwood, both of Athens county.

———, on the 30th of April last, by the same, Mr. John Balou to Miss Merrium Worel.

———, on the 12th ultimo, by the same, Mr. Charles Reed to Miss Nancy Shumate, both of Jackson county.

Business Department.

We have now got our wheat, hay, and oats harvest secured, and shall be able to give our time entirely to the paper. During the progress of securing these, we have had to give considerable personal attention and labor, which has somewhat interfered with our paper interests.—We have let some items of news slip without recording them, and in a few instances have not attended to the business of our friends so promptly as we should have liked. But, if they will forgive us, we will try and mend. Our summer crop we put into other hands, so that it has given us little trouble, but the harvest coming over from last year, we have had to close it up; but shall try and make such arrangements in future as will transfer it also to other hands.

The editor of the Methodist Protestant is informed that we noticed his requst to forward the paper containing the obituary notice of JACOB NAGE, but we had it not, without breaking our file. We have now found it among some papers returned to the office, and a few days since forwarded it to him.

We wish the preachers and agents to inform us, before the close of this volume, if any of them should know of a case, where our paper is sent to any office, and not taken out, or the person taking it would not be likely to pay for it. These delinquencies are great bores upon us, and unless protected against them will ruin us.

The Post Master at Allegheny town, informs us that R. Cole refuses to take his paper, and yet he has paid for it. Will Br. Beatty let us know what is the matter?

We are also informed, that John Stevens, of Sharpsburgh, Pa., has "absquatulated over the river," and does not take his paper. Will Br. Clarke see to this?

A quarterly meeting will be held at High-Hill meeting house, three miles from West Chester, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 22d and 23d instant. Ministerial and lay brethren are respectively invited to attend. T. FOSTER.

An Impostor.

A MAN calling himself CYRUS RATHBURN, some time since, visited the south east corner of Seneca county, Ohio, and passing under the garb of a Methodist preacher, paid attention to a young lady of that vicinity, and after repeated visits was engaged to be married to her on the 25th of June. But before this act was consumated, it was accidentally discovered that his proper name was AUGUSTUS STEVENS, and that he has a wife and children in *Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio*, and that he never was a minister of any church.

Information can be had, with regard to the facts of this case, by inquiring of

MARTIN S. WEAVER,
SAMUEL CORSON,
JAMES T. DORLAND, or
R. SMITH, near

Atica, Seneca county, Ohio. [Aug. 5.

THE CASKET,

AND

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE great increase in the subscription list of the Casket, which has been nearly doubled since the commencement of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor.—Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest magazine in the country, and has maintained its popularity in the face of all opposition. It is to be found upon the centre table of families, making literary pretentions, from Maine to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are not surpassed by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate of colored fashions has lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. Whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.

The volume will be opened with the first of a series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by the burin of Sartain, who deservedly stands as the best engraver of the kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by writers of the first rank. Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while, the poetry is equalled by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION

have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting, when finished a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

The series of thrilling Nautical Sketches, entitled "*Cruising in the last War*," and which are rated by the cotemporary press, equal to the celebrated Sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the "*Leaves from a Lawyer's Fort-Folio*," which have attained a deserved celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valuable papers from entirely new contributors. "The Author of *Old Iron Sides off a Lee Shore*," will give the first of a number of Sketches in the July number. We count upon his prolific and graceful pen to do much in maintaining the great popularity of the Magazine. In addition to the variety already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, our "*Syrian Letters*," the first of which appeared in the June number as introductory, will interest, and add worth to its pages. They are from no unpractised pen.

FASHIONS.

The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new styles arrive from Paris. The engravings are colored, and executed from original designs. No old, worn-out plates are re-touched, and then published as the *latest* fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest description of dresses from London and Paris.—They are universally admitted to be the finest specimen of engraving and coloring afforded by any Magazine in this country. The expense of getting them up is great, but we shall in no-wise abate the quality. Remember! The readers of the Casket are furnished with these fashion plates *as an extra*. They do not interfere with the regular, and choice engravings, which always accompany the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber consequently receives it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers in the vicinity can obtain their copies free of postage.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS *per annum*. *Or two Copies* yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, *invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the mony, or the name of a responsible agent.* Published by

GEORGE R. GRAYHAM,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

August 5, 1840. 50.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SCENES AND SOUNDS ON THE ALLEGHENY.

BY JAMES M. FULTON.

Winding through minor hills and spiral streams,
'Till with many a weary step
We reach the base of that tremendous mount,
The Allegheny or the endless hill,
Where God's almighty and eternal arm,
Has piled the pond'rous and unwieldly rocks
Until their summits seem to reach the sky.
There the bald eagle builds his tow'ring nest,
Impervious to man's invading hand,
And oft is seen from the deep vale below,
Swimming in seas of ether far on high.
What sounds are those now grating on the ear,
As though to grind the rocks into fine sand,
Seme mill had been in operation put?
Peal after peal now moans along the vale,
In wordless language but of pleasing sound.
Hark! 'tis a loaded wagon with wheels locked,
Descending from the everlasting cliffs.
With horrid oaths and many a savage yell,
The teamster warns his horses how to go;
Fire in quick succession like sharp lightning flies
From great broad wheels with massive irons bound,
And every steel bound hoof strikes fire.
While oft amid the other noises made,
The heavy bouncing wheels from rock to rock,
Like rumbling thunders in concussion roar.
Steep after steep we climb e'er reached the top,
And lab'ring still ascend the weary way,
Until exhausted with extreme fatigue
At length we reach the summit and sit down.
Looking beneath we see the deep below,
And shudder at the thought of such a gulf.
But on the hemlock's airy shaggy top,
That waves beneath his weight, the raven sits,
And undulating with each passing gale,
Flaps his broad wings and plumes himself for flight.
While on the opponent hill the tall dead pine
Seems falling as the traveller passes up.
The turkey gobbles and the deer bounds by,
While forty hounds with animating bay,
Leap headlong down the mountain's shelving side,
Voices of huntsmen cheer the mighty pack,
And urge them furious onward to the death.
But from the rock beneath the cool broad shade
The chrystal torrent pours its waters worth,
And man and beast here quench their burning thirst.
The mountain's crest is clad with laurels green,
That stand the frosts and snows of winter long,
Forever pleasing and forever gay.
But most of all when spring has shed her bloom,
And added flowers to the green laurel leaves.
Sweet honey suckles and the mountain rose,
With mint and thyme and every odorous flower,
Bedeck the mountains in the time of spring,
While blushing maples, dogwoods in full bloom,
And countless nameless trees that shade the parks,
Send forth a maiden breath of sweet perfume.
For whom were all these scenes and sounds combined,
But for unthankful and unthinking man?
That he might learn from thence what heaven has done,
To gratify, instruct and teach the way
That leads to worlds where all is youth and bloom.
Whereas on earth both scenes and sounds combine
To fill the soul with most extactic joy.
A little longer and this blooming mount
Shall shed her fragrance and her bloom no more,
And earth with all her pleasing, changing scenes,
Shall wither as the falling autumn leaves;
But he who tries, however frail his hand,
To do these things that heaven has enjoined,
Shall last and shine and evermore endure,
When sun and moon and every twinkling star,
Shall loose their lustre and in darkness die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM PENN'S TREATY.

Penn had received the property of the vast tract of land constituting the present State of Pennsylvania by patent from Charles II., in March 1681; but he did not deem the royal grant to be his sufficient authority for taking possession of the country until he had obtained the consent of those by whom it was actually inhabited. Accordingly, very soon after his patent had been signed, he deputed commissioners to proceed to America, and to enter into a negociation with the Indians for the fair purchase of so much of the territory as they claimed a right to. The desired arrangement was made with little difficulty; and the following year, Penn having himself come over to view his acquisition, it was resolved that the compact which had been made should be solemnly confirmed.

The principles and regulations which Penn had laid down from the first for the treatment of the native inhabitants, and the management of the intercourse between them and the European colonists, were characterized by a spirit of liberality exceedingly remarkable for that age. It was made part of the conditions on which grants of land were made to adventurers, that all mercantile transactions with the Indians should take place in the public market; that any wrong done to an Indian should be punished in the same manner as if a white man had been the person injured; and that all differences between planters and Indians should be settled by the verdict of twelve men, six of the one class and six of the other. And in a letter addressed to the Indians themselves, after mentioning the existence of a great God, or Power, the Creator of the world, who hath commanded us all to love, to help, and to do good to one another, he continued;—"I would have you well observe that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice which have been too much exercised towards you by the people of these parts of the world, who have sought themselves to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you. This, I hear, hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudging and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard towards you, and desire to win and gain your love and friendship by a kind, just, and peaceable life: and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if, in any thing, any shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same, by an equal number of just men on both sides, that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them."

By the Europeans who first landed on the new continent, and by almost all who had followed them till then, the unhappy natives had been treated as if they had possessed no more rights of any kind than the lower animals that occupied the wilderness along with them. Penn was the first who really recognized them as belonging to the family of man.

From the commencement of his connexion with them, Penn appears to have applied himself to the study of the character and manners of the Indian tribes. In a 'General Description of the Province of Pennsylvania,' which he published in 1683, (to be found in his collected works, 2 vols. fol. 1726, vol. 2. p. 699,) he tells us that he had even made it his business to understand their language, that he might not want an interpreter on any occasion. The following is a part of the account which he gives of their dispositions and habits in the same publication:

"But in liberality they excel, nothing is too good for a friend; give them a fine gun, coat, or any other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks:—light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent; the most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much; wealth circulateth like the blood, all parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property.—Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land; the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners, but the neighboring kings and their clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should give them. To every king there, by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity, that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner among his dependents, they hardly leave themselves an equal share with one of their subjects: and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little because they want but little, and the reason is a little contents with them: in this they are sufficiently revenged on us: if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean, their hunting, fishing, and fowling, and this table is spread every where. They eat twice a-day, morning and evening;—their seats and table are the ground. Since the Europeans came into these parts, they are grown great of strong liquors, rum especially; and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, 'Some more and I will go to sleep!' but, when drunk, one of the most wretched spectacles in the world. . . These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to religion, to be sure, (the tradition of it,) yet they believe in a God, and immortality without the help of metaphysics, for they say, There is a great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them; and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again."

It had been agreed that the meeting for the ratification of the compact should take place at Coaquannoe, the name given by the Indians to the spot on which Philadelphia now stands. The parties, however, after assembling, proceeded a little higher up the Delaware, to a place then called Shackamaxem, on which the adjoining village of Kensington has been since built, and where there grew an immense elm, under the spreading branches of which the leaders on both sides took their station. Mr. Clarkson, in his "Life of Penn," (2 vols. 8vo., Lon. 1813,) expresses his regret that in no historian has he been able to find any detailed account of the circumstances of this meeting, though the event itself is so famous. He gives, however, some interesting particulars, principally derived from the traditions preserved in Quaker families, descended from those who were present on the occasion. "William Penn," he says, "appeared in his usual clothes. He had no crown, sceptre, mace, sword, halbert, or any insignia of eminence. He was distinguished only by wearing a sky-blue sash around his waist, which was made of silk net-work, and which was of no larger apparent dimensions than an officer's military sash, and much like it except in color. On his right hand was colonel Markham, his relation and secretary, and on his left his friend Pearson; after whom followed a train of Quakers. Before him were carried various articles of merchandise, which, when they came near the Sachems, (or kings,) were spread upon the ground. He held a roll of parchment, containing the confirmation of the treaty of purchase and amity, in his hand. One of the Sachems, who was the chief of them, then put upon his head a kind of chaplet, in which appeared a small horn. This,as among the primitive eastern nations,and according to Scripture language, was an emblem of kingly power; and whenever the chief, who had a right to wear it, put it on, it was understood that the place was made sacred, and the persons of all present inviolable.—Upon putting on this horn, the Indians threw down their bows and arrows, and seated themselves around their chiefs, in the form of a half moon, upon the ground. The chief Sachem then announced to William Penn, by means of an interpreter, that the nations were ready to hear him."

Penn's speech appears to have embraced nearly the same topics as his letter already quoted. After its delivery he unrolled the parchment, and by means of the interpreter, explained it article by article. The compact was based upon the principle that the land was to be common to the Indians and to the English; and that the natives were to have the same liberty to do what was necessary for the improvement of their grounds, and the providing of sustenance for their families which the settlers had. "He then," says Mr. Clarkson, "paid them for the land, and made them many presents besides, from the merchandize which had been spread before them. Having done this, he laid the roll of parchment on the ground observing again, that the ground should be common to both people. He then added, that he would not do as the Marylanders did, that is, call them children or brothers only; for often parents were apt to whip their children too severely, and brothers sometimes would differ;—neither would he compare the friendship between him and them to a chain, for the rain might sometimes rust it, or a tree might fall and break it;—but he should consider them as the same flesh and blood with the christians, and the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts. He then took up the parchment, and presented it to the Sachem, who wore the horn in the chaplet, and desired him and the other Sachems to preserve it carefully for three generations, that their children might know what had passed between them, just as if he had remained himself with them to repeat it." The solemn pledges of the Indians to perform faithfully their part in the contract followed his harangue.

Penn does not mention this treaty in particular in his 'Description of Pennsylvania,' to which we have already referred; but he gives the following general account of the manner in which his Indian friends were wont to conduct themselves on such occasions. "Every king hath his council; and then 'tis admirable to consider how powerful the kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms for trade; their order is thus: the king sits in the middle of a half moon, and half his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry, in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the king ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and in the name of his king saluted me, then took me by the hand and told me he was ordered by his king to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the king that spoke, because what he should say was the king's mind. He first prayed me to excuse them that they had not complied with me the last time; he feared there might be some fault in the interpreter, being neither Indian nor English; besides, it was the Indian custom to deliberate, and take up much time in council, before they resolve; and that if the young people and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay. Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price, (which now is little and dear, that which would have bought twenty miles, not buying now two.) During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old were grave, the young, reverent in their deportment; they do speak little, but fervently and with elegancy; I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help, I was going to say the spoil, of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty about a thing they understand.—When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love, as long as the sun gave light. Which done, another made a speech to the Indians, in the name of all the *sachamakers* or kings, first, to tell them what was done: next, to charge and command them to love the christians, and particularly live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river, but that no governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong. At every sentence of which they shouted, and said amen in their way."

Every thing connected with this treaty,—the only one, as Voltaire has remarked, ever made with the native inhabitants of America and the christians that was not ratified by an oath, and that was never broken,—was long held in reverential remembrance by both the English and the Indians. The parchment roll was carefully preserved by the latter, and was exhibited by them in various conferences which they had with the English authorities, down nearly to the era of the independence of the colonies. The sash which Penn wore, Mr. Clarkson states, was, when he wrote, in the possession of Thomas Kett, Esq., of Seething Hall, near Norwich. The elm, especially, which had shaded the assembled negociators, became celebrated from that day. With such general veneration and affection was it regarded, that even the British General Simcoe, when he was quartered in the neighborhood during the revolutionary war, placed a sentinel under it to protect it from being injured by his men when they went out to collect firewood. It was at last, however, blown down in 1811, when its trunk and branches were cut into various articles, to be preserved as memorials of the honored tree.

Penn, as he intimates in the passage we have just quoted, concluded several other treaties or bargains with the Indians after this, which may be called the foundation compact between the two parties. All these negociations appear to have been conducted in a spirit of amity and mutual accommodation, which no attempt to obtain undue advantages, or any suspicion of such an attempt, on either side, ever disturbed. The State which Penn founded, although consisting of comparatively a mere handful of people, subsisted for several generations, as has been remarked, "in the midst of six Indian nations without so much as a militia for its defence." Mr. Clarkson affirms, "That as far as the Indians and Quakers (who may be considered as the descendants of William Penn) were concerned, the great treaty *was never violated*, a good understanding subsisting at this moment between them and the descendants of the original tribes."

PUNCTUALITY IN ENGAGEMENTS.—If a man were to spend his days in perfect seclusion, he would still be a gainer by the habit of regularity, in the distribution of his time and his pursuits, but its importance obviously increases with the extent of its connexions, and the number of his engagements. If regularity be that which a man owes to himself, punctuality is that which he owes to others. "Appointments," observes Mr. Cecil, "become debts; I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes the duty. Punctuality is important; as it gains time, it is like packing things in a box; a good packer gets in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality; a disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastle—'I do one thing at a time,'—Punctuality gives weight to character; 'such a man has made an appointment; then I know he will keep it.' And this generates punctuality in you: for like other virtues, it propagates itself."

If these pointed and judicious remarks are applicable to men of every profession and occupation: if they are important to the man of business, and to the man letters, they are of still greater importance to the christian minister. If he would consult his own tranquility; if he would be an economist of invaluable time; if he would do justice to his sacred engagements; if he would advance in the esteem and confidence of his numerous connexions; let him, although without excessive and over-anxious preciseness, pay due regard to the claims of punctuality.

ELLEN IS DYING.—Sir, Ellen is dying! O, I wish I had never quarreled with her! Think she will forgive me? I would give any thing in the world if I had never quarreled with her!

These feeling words were uttered by a little girl, a few days since, when her sister was dying. Susan had always been considered a kind child; and the depth of her feelings, now that her sister was dying, showed that she was affectionate. But now, as she felt how much she loved her sister, she felt too that she had not always treated her kindly. Ellen had been taken ill a few days before with a disease of the brain, which deprived her of her reason the most of the time. A few moments before she breathed her last, reason returned, and Susan had the invaluable privilege of asking her forgiveness for having been unkind to her.

I shall not soon lose the impression made on my mind by the words of Susan, nor forgetting the deep regret she manifested for her ill treatment of her sister.

May not this simple incident, simple as it is, teach my youthful readers a lesson? You have a brother or sister whom you love. Perhaps sometimes you have been selfish, or unkind to them, or even quarreled with them. If that brother or sister should die, think you would not regret, like Susan, that you had behaved in this manner? Besides, it is a sin against God.—*S. S. Messenger.*

BROKEN ENGLISH.—A Frenchman having a weakness in his chest, told his physician he felt a bad pain in his *portmanteau!*

CAN'T FISH THERE.—An United States officer writes from New Brunswick, "That American citizens must give up fishing in the British waters, so long as the present severe law is in force." He says, "The great men of the province think it was never intended by the treaty, that they should be allowed to fish in their bays, &c., however wide they may be, and I believe are determined to drive them off."

A young lady, at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun *bachelor* was singular? She replied immediately, and with much *naivette*—Because it is very *singular* that he don't get married.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on Eagle creek, Hancock county, Ohio, in the neighborhood of Br. Ramsbottom's, to commence on the 7th of August. S. W. THORNTON, Supt.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

There will be a camp-meeting for Coshocton circuit, held on the farm of John Dean, Esq., two miles from Jacobsport, to commence on the 27th of August; we request the attendance of ministers and members.

M. N. WARREN, Sup't.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Ohio, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Rehoboth circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben. ISAAC EDWARDS, As.

By Divine permission, a camp meeting will be held by Allegheny and Pittsburgh stations, and Pittsburgh circuit, jointly, on the land of James Clarke, one mile north of Sharpsburgh, commencing on Monday afternoon, August 17th. The assistance of ministering brethren is respectfully solicited. JOHN CLARKE.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Diamond, ten miles from Indiana town and county, Pennsylvania, to commence on the thirteenth day of August. It will be twenty-four miles from Blairsville, and 62 from Pittsburgh. Brothers Baldwin, Robinson, Shearer, Francis and Tipton, we hope, will not fail to be with us.

T. J. ADDIS, Sup. Clearfield ct.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED. April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

34,000 Subscribers.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has the largest subscription IN THE WORLD! Its list embraces over 34,000 *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean*, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest journal ever issued!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Mechanics,	Health, Commerce,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Self-Educated Men,
Amusements, Facetia,	Literature,
New Publications,	The Drama,
Morality, Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	List of Insolvent Banks
The Musical World,	Discount and Exchange,
Correct Prices Current,	History,
Letters from Europe,	Philosophy.
The Classics,	

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, as we believe, as interesting a variety *as can be found in any other journal issued in the world!*

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly *Neutral* in *Politics and Religion*, and the uncompromising opponent of all *Quackery*.

POPULAR MUSIC.—In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Songs and Ballads, as soon as they are imported: so that country readers may have the most popular music for voice, the piano, the guitar, or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞The price of the COURIER is only $2.

☞When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

☞OUR TERMS.—Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

☞Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

☞$5 at one time will be received for three years.

☞Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

☞Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly. 49.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

S SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1840. | Number 51. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2 50. IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

HE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

. *Editor:* The simplicity which character- the "conversations" of Wesley with h s reachers, resembled, somewhat, the confer- of the Sav our with His d sc ples. As in works, or miracles of Moses, and of Jesus t, there was no ostentatious show—no vain e—no display—no pompous titles. There s simplicity and similarity in design—it was ppagate a religion that "speaks to the heart" inculcate a charity that "vaunteth not it- is not puffed up." To plant a piety that th best in the valley, and a church that he palm tree, grows most, in spirituality, most weighed or in the vale of poverty.

ere was also a simplicity and resemblance, e means to accomplish the end. Wesley med his lay preachers as special messengers, Reverend" clergy, made in the ordinary —thrust out from ordinary avocations—es- ed, by the worldly wise, "unlearned and rant men." The weak things of this world, the foolish things, were used to confound the ty and the wise—that the excellency of the r might be of God, and not of vain men, ed D. D.'s, collegiate polish, or pedantic ring. "The plain story (says Dr. Hawies) he illiterate man, telling of the sufferings hrist, and the glory that followed, has done in converting men to *real* christianity, all the great polemics put together."

t what are the appearances and omens of present? Is there nothing that resembles state of things in the fourth century?— n honors and riches were heaped upon the y—when "the bishops began to aspire after r degrees of dignity and power"—when -sounding titles were admired—"the rights e inferior clergy trampled on," and "the le excluded from all part in the administra- of ecclesiastical affairs?" Is there no spir- sembling that which would have crushed re- rers in the days of Luther? and that doomed nominy, ecclesiastical anathamas and relent- cruelty, for an honest difference of opinion? here no undercurrent of intolerance, not pe- ar to papists, resembling that which subjected sley and his simple hearted and useful lay chers, to mobs, imprisonment, and suffer- ? "Try the spirits, whether they are of ." Monopoly, proscription, mammoth insti- ons—the multiplication of literary facilities, lth, power, &c., &c., may swell the number nominal christians, almost as easily as the rd made converts to christianity, in, and af- the days of Constantine the Great, but ther the world is bettered, or the cause of d Godliness promoted, by such success, and sperity demands a doubt. But facts, melan- ly facts, have too often demonstrated, that lth, money and power, have a corrupting in- nce on the clergy and the church.

Nasville, Tenn. L. GARRETT.

For the Western Recorder.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Br. Springer: I am very much obliged to you the assistance which I have received by fre- ent notices in your paper, in regard to my book siness. Such friendly assistance I duly appre- te; and the more so, as a disposition is begin- ng to appear, on the part of others, to pro- ibe my late publication as a fatal heresy, in der to prevent its circulation.

You give notice, from Br. Stephens, "that near e hundred copies of my book were subscribed in and near Springfield, Ohio, and that the bscribers are wondering why they hear nothing m them." I wish to inform them, through ur periodical, that this is the first that I have eard of the matter. A brother of the M. E. hurch proposed to me, last fall, to obtain sub- ribers in that quarter; but I have heard noth- g from him since; and whether he has become timidated by hearing the key note of *heresy* unded, I have not been informed. I believe I ve four or five dozen of the books in Pittsburgh at are not yet disposed of, and I intend, as on as convenient, to forward them to William teele, care of P. Murray, Springfield, Ohio, ac- ording to the direction given in your paper.

A Calvinist editor in this neighborhood, of the ld school, and of the high school, has lately joined n with some of his Arminian brethren, to pro- cribe my book, in order to aid them in "prevent- ng its circulation." In an editorial notice of he work, he says, "It has long been our settled persuasion that Arminianism in any and all its numerous forms and shapes,

If shape that may be called which shape has none,"

Is an easy stepping stone to universal salvation. That it has lead Mr. Shinn to the very verge of the fatal precipice, cannot admit of a rational doubt."

The editor does not charge me with embracing universal salvation, but only with coming to the very verge of it. He ought to consider that the most solid and important truth is often found close by the side of error, without there being any danger of an amalgamation. That Arminian- ism leads to the doctrines advanced in my book, I have not the shadow of a doubt; for the more I reflect upon the subject, the more is the convic- tion settled in my judgment, that the favorite doctrine of infinite punishment, and that of eternal reprobation, are inseparably united, and must stand or fall together. Hence I am not at all surprized to see an old school Calvinist as- sume the attitude of decided hostility to my late publication. To be found near the verge of uni- versal salvation he thinks immensely dangerous; but unless he will deny his own system, he must admit, that a full adoption of this heresy by an elect soul, cannot forfeit his election; and that the firmest and most orthodox faith in the oppo- site system, can never save the soul of a repro- bate. Where then is the *danger*, even if all the elect should be brought to believe in the doctrine of universal salvation? Their own salvation is unconditionally secure. And as to reprobates, they may believe what they please; for orthodoxy cannot save them, and heresy cannot make their perdition any more inevitable than it already is, and has been from everlasting.

But why is it that Arminian Methodists are beginning to resort to unfair and unmanly mea- sures, to prevent the circulation of my book? It is because the doctrine of boundless wrath, in its most horrifying forms, has long been held as a fa- vorite and uncommonly holy article of the ortho- dox faith. I should not be surprized to see some Arminians go entirely over to the system of un- conditional reprobation, rather than give up this long cherished opinion. And, indeed, one or the other they will have to do: for it is exactly as easy to prove that the Almighty *originated* moral evil, by a *past* decree, as it is to prove that He will *perpetuate* moral evil, by a *future* decree.

But my present object, Mr. Editor, is to expos- tulate a little with those editors and correspon- dents of several public journals, who are attempt- ing to raise a prejudice against my book, and to prevent its circulation, on purpose that the peo- ple may not have an opportunity to read and judge for themselves, and that I may be condemned a a heretic, without a hearing. I trust in the Lord my God, that their efforts to put me to silence will be unavailing; and that outcries of heresy and heterodoxy will only cause intelligent chris- tians to look back with a smile at the ingenious stratagems and authoritative dictum of the tenth century.

Are those editors who have commenced their parental warnings against my book, willing to open their columns to my pen, and to say, with the candor of king Agrippa, *Thou art permitted to speak for thyself?* Very far otherwise. Their purpose is to caricature my doctrines, and then to prevent all reply, that their numerous readers may take their ipse dixit in the place of argu- ment. This partiality and ungodly policy ap- pears to be likely to become the order of the day, throughout sectarian christendom; and if some of our doctors of divinity would candidly read Dr. Wylie's late publication, in proof that 'Sec- tarianism is Heresy,' it might peradventure have a salutary influence upon their spirits.

My only resource, it seems, will be to avail myself of those public journals, whose editors will have candor enough to allow an injured and proscribed author the privilege of speaking in his own defence. I do not intend to be *tamely* branded as a heretic; and if my book is to be put out of sight by clerical authority and secta- rian management, it is my purpose, if the Lord will, that the community shall hear from me through the medium of the public papers.

I trust the Western Recorder will be one of the public journals which will stem the torrent of unchristian partiality; and that its editor, to- gether with some other liberal and independent editors, will see that justice be done to truth, and to those who may be disposed to enter fairly and candidly into its investigation.

Yours, in the bonds of our common salvation,

A. SHINN.

Allegheny, Pa., August 1, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Brother Springer: You will permit one who has suffered much on account of his Anti-Slavery principles, such as was exhibited in hand-bill form, in Springfield, Ohio, bearing my own sig- nature in conjunction with others, which are readily called Abolition principles in Kentucky, where I then resided; these are now filed away there by Episcopal Methodists as an everlasting stigma on me, (at least, in their estimation.) I say, suffer me to suggest a few thoughts rela- tive to Slavery. It is not in the power of breth- ren who are foreign from where Slavery exists, and who have had no opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the holders of them, &c., &c., to pass a fair decision on the cases of many of our slaveholding brethren; therefore, they should be very careful not to use such harsh and unchristianising language in their resolutions; soft words, brethren, and hard argu- ments will be most successful. Remember, some of us have fathers and mothers in the slave States, holding slaves too, who take as good care of them as they did of myself, when I was with them, treating them humanely and kindly. Yes, when on a visit last March, I saw my old, gray headed mother, dandling a sick colored woman's child on her knee, at one time, and at another, I saw her stirring about among the little colored children, charging them not to hurt each other, &c. Now, brethren, though I am opposed to Slavery, I am not prepared to give a vote destroying all chris- tian fellowship between myself and those who are near and dear to me in those slave States. Again, we have said Slavery, as it exists in the United States of America, is a violation, as we believe, of the scriptures. But where, my breth- ren, is it made plain enough therein, to author- ize us to vote down the union of the church?— Again, do not, by your official votes, license those warm headed Abolitionists to bring this exciting subject in the pulpit. Lastly, breth- ren, don't, in your resolutions, at religious meet ings, such as quarterly conferences, which are to transact the business of the church, on the principles of the gospel, pass resolutions impli- cating the laws of the land. Remember the States have rights. Don't encroach on them.— Let our plan be to calmly reason with the slave- holder, and God will bless the effort.

J. J. AMOS.

Rush county, Indiana, July 4, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I saw in your paper for June 24th, 1840, an account given of a debate between Mr. Williams and Mr. Mullis, in which Mr. Wil- liams stated there were several arguments he had offered in favor of sprinkling and pouring, that were unanswered by Mr. Mullis. I have not time to take up his communication, piece by piece, but there are three things in it, I wish to notice. 1st. His assertion, "John the Jewish priest." But the inquiry arises, was John a "Jewish priest?" The language of inspiration is perfectly silent about it. We hear the book of inspiration saying, "The law and the Proph- ets were until John," since then, the kingdom of God is preached. But not a word of his being a Jewish priest under that law. But he is the voice of one crying in the wilderness, and I think the Jewish priest's voice was never heard there. John's practice and preaching, both, are entirely different from theirs. It was a perfectly new institution. He was the messenger before the Lord: Luke 7th, 27th. Again, if he had been a Jewish priest, when Christ asked the priests, and scribes, and elders of the baptism of John, whence it was, they would have answered, it is from heaven. See Mark, 11th, 27th to 32d. From this divine testimony, we are compelled to say, that John was not a Jewish priest, nor his baptism a Jewish ceremony, but a new institu- tion, preparatory to the christian.

2d. The baptism of Christ, Mr. W. says, "was by pour ng out, beyond all doubt," which took place at the time when the blood and water pouring out of His side by following the point of the soldier's spear on the cross, and literally bap- tised the body of Jesus. Let us examine this a little. Christ says, "I have a baptism to be baptised with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." According to Luke, this took place in His being straitened or pained, and not afterwards at His being pierced, and the blood and water baptising His body. But, says Br. W., the blood and water, or, if you please, His suffer- ings, all were the constituents of His body.— Says the Psalmist, "fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and horror hath overwhelmed me." Here, fearfulness, and trembling, and horror are as much the constituents of the body of the Psalmist, as the sufferings of Christ were the constituents of His body. Yet, the Psalm- ist said, horror overwhelmed him, and just so the sorrows and sufferings of Christ overwhelmed Him. Or, if you please, immersed Him, which actually took place in His lifetime, while He was straitened, and not after His death.

3d. The baptism of the Israelits by the pour- ing of water out of the cloud. The Apostle Paul gives an account of this scene, in the 10th chapter of first Corinthians and 2d verse, where he says: "And were all baptised unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." The Apostle does not say they were baptised by the pouring of water out of the cloud, nor by the spray of the sea. Neither does he say, by the sea nor by the cloud, but in the cloud and in the sea. It took both the cloud and sea to baptise them: the water on both sides and the cloud over them, constituted their overwhelming, covering or im- mersion, if you please, and this was Paul's un- derstanding, which we will try to prove from his own language.

I would here remark, that if we suffer our fancy to rove abroad into the wild maze of con- jecture, we strike a fatal blow at truth. We must confine ourselves to the word of the Lord. That can be interpreted and certainly under- stood, and certainly obeyed. The "one law" must be to all, and if that law says to "one," be "buried with Christ in baptism," it says so to all the same; consequently, no circumstances, superstition, prejudice, or feelings of human conscience is any excuse for altering the law of the King Eternal. Then, "to the law and to the testimony."

Paul says, Romans 6th, 3d, "know ye not, that so many of us as were baptised into Jesus Christ, were baptised into his death. 4. There- fore, "we are buried with Him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we, also, should walk in newness of life." In the 5th verse, he adds, for if we have been planted to- gether in the likeness of His death, we shall be raised also in the likeness of His resurrection.— Two things are bro't to view here; first, the burial and resurrection of Christ; second, our being buried emblematic of His death and burial, and being emblematic of His resurrection. For a further proof of this, see 1 Corinthians, 15th ch, where the Apostle is reasoning on the resurrec- tion, he appeals to the brethren and says, if the dead rise not, then is Christ not risen, and if Christ be not risen, your faith is vain and ye are yet in your sins. For a demonstration of the resurrection, he brings a prominent article of their faith, to illustrate his subject; he says to them, verse 29th, else what shall they do who are baptised for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why are they then baptised for the dead? We will give you another text of the Apostle to prove that he always understood baptism to be an overwhelming, or immersion in water, so far as the ordinance stood connected with the office of the Apostle, as emblematic of a burial and resurrection. See Colossians, 2d, 12th. Buried with Him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with Him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised Him from the dead. In connection with this plain, pointed and positive fact, I will give another which stands as proof of what is true christian baptism. The New Tes- tament was written in Greek, and from the first introduction of the gospel of Christ to the Greeks, who understood their own language best, have always baptised by immersion to the pres- ent time. From this, and the uniform language of the Apostles, we hesitate not to say, that they always understood baptism to be an over- whelming, a burying, an immersion in water.— Again, we have two positive facts given in di- vine revelation, as two hinges on which christi- anity turns. Without those two facts the world sinks into everlasting oblivion. They are the sufferings and resurrection of Christ. Saith the inspired writer, "thus it behooved Christ to suffer and rise from the dead." Here we have the emblem of His sufferings in the church—the bread and wine. Is it necessary that these be perpetuated? It is, saith every christian.— Now, the inquiry arises, where is the emblem of His resurrection? I repeat it again, where is the emblem of His resurrection? We can not find it, save in immersion. As a crucified Saviour without a risen Saviour would be unmeaning, just so with the emblem of a crucified Saviour without the emblem of a risen Saviour. Those two facts, the sufferings and resurrection of Christ, are the links that unite the Old and the New Testament together. The two emblems, the bread, the wine and immersion, exhibit, in figure, the strongest springs of life bursting into the tomb, with its darting ray and the animated prisoner in real ecstacies of joy, leaps and shouts in prospect of immortality and eternal life.

Yours, in hopes of eternal life,

JESSE O. HARRIS.

Eaton, Ohio, July 17, 1840.

What do these solemn words portend?
A ray of hope when life shall end.
Thou and thy sons, though slain, shall be
To-morrow, in repose with me;
Not in a state of hellish pain,
If soul with Samuel do remain.—
Not in a state of damn'd despair,
If loving Jonathan be there.

SELECTIONS.

LUTHER'S MARRIAGE.

At this period Luther had more leisure for social intercourse than he had for many years. He was a daily vistor at Melancthon's, and often, said Catharine. But her reserve towards him seemed un- conquerable. She answered his slightest questions in a low, timid voice, and never joined in the conversation. Melancthon was struck with her manner when Luther was present, and said to his wife, "It is a pity poor Catharine has conceived such a terrible idea of good Doctor Martin; we must try to convince her, that he has a kind heart, and is only formidable as an antagonist."

"My dear Philip," replied his wife, in a playful tone, "they say Melancthon is a great scholar, well versed in Greek and Latin; but, when it comes to the knowl- edge of the heart, it is another thing; let his wife alone for that."

Sometimes Luther addressed himself to Catharine, and once congratulated her on having recovered her freedom. "Not," he said, "because she had escaped from a prison or thrown off the dress of a nun; but freedom of mind, the right of think- ing for herself. Tell me," continued he, "what are the grounds of your belief."

"It is what I feel," she answered, "but cannot explain."

"Catharine's belief," said Margaret, smiling, "is like John's, 'if God so loved us, we ought to love one another.'"

When Catharine left the room, which she immedia ely did, after this short con- versation, Luther said, "I pity this poor child; he mind seems still oppressed.— It is surprising how she ever got courage to throw off the popish yoke."

"She feels great restraint in your pre- sence," replied Margaret, "but it is not so when she is alone with us."

Some time after, Luther came to Mel- ancthon's house and requested to see Cath- arine alone. Margaret hastened to her, and gave her the message. She entreated her friend to return with her. "That would not do," replied Margaret; "he said expressly *alone;* he undoubtedly has something very particular to say. Now Catharine, take courage and open your heart." Poor Catharine went with tremb- ling steps to the presence of Luther. "I have sent for you my child," said he, "to converse on the subject of matrimony; I hope you are convinced it is a holy state." "Yes, sir," said Catharine. "Are you prepared to embrace it?" "No, sir," she replied. "Perhaps you have scruples on the score of monastic vows; if so, I will mark some passages I have written on that subject, that may set your mind at rest." Catharine was silent. "I per- ceive that I do not make much progress in my purpose. I am little used to these matters, and I had better be direct. Do you mean to abide by your monastic vows, or will you marry like a rational woman?" This direct appeal seemed to rouse her courage, "Even Doctor Martin Luther has no right," said she, "to ask that question without explaining his mo- tive." "Well, said Kate," replied he, laughing; "I must tell you. Then there is a person who would gladly take you 'for better and for worse.'" Catharine's colour rose, and her eyes sparkled with additional brightness. "Now say, has he any chance?"

"You have not told me who he is," said she resolutely.

"And you have not told me whether you have any scruples of conscience on the subject; if you have, God forbid that I should urge you."

"When I left the convent," said she, in a low voice, "it was because it would have been hypocrisy in me to have remained. I took the vows ignorantly, and almost by compulsion; I embraced the reformed religion with an inquiring and willing faith. God forgive me, that I soon offer- ed Him the worship of my lips, while my heart was far from Him."

"And now?" said Luther, after waiting for her to finish her sentence.

"Now," she replied, "I need not ask His forgiveness for worshipping Him in spirit and in truth. I am no longer a nun."

"Well," said Luther. "I suppose this as direct an answer as I must expect. So to my purpose." But even Luther stopped short, surprised at Catharine's emotion. "Perhaps, my dear," said he kindly, "I do wrong in speaking to you myself; I had better commission Margaret. I suppose women converse on these matters better together, and yet, as I have begun, I will finish. The other day Bodenstein, the nephew of Carolstadt, came to me to so- licit my influence with you. He wishes you to marry him. I told him, I could have no particular influence with you, unless you had scruples of conscience about marrying. He is a clever young man, and I see no objection. He is very unlike his fanatic uncle." He might have talked an hour without receiving a reply. Catharine's manner had changed; there was no longer the emotion or the blush. "What shall I tell him?"

"Any thing you please," said she, "so that I never see him again."

"Why, this is strange," said Luther; "you did not seem to have scruples of conscience just now. My dear Catharine, you must not forget that you have no na- tural relations here, and this young man can be a protector to you."

'Is there any one else that you like better?" said Luther. She made no re- ply. "Nay, speak; I have every dispo- sition to serve you; has any other per- son made the same proposals to you?"

"Yes," said Catharine, with a little womanly pride; "Counsellor Baumgart- ner has made the same proposals."

"Do you prefer him?"

"Yes," she replied, rising; "but I am as happy as I ever expect to be. My friends assure me that I am no burden, but a help to them; and so I wish you good morning."

Poor Catharine hastened to her room. Her dream was over. Luther, the aus- tere, the insensible Reformer, had awa- kened her from it. Margaret entered while her eyes were yet red with weep- ing. She tenderly approached, and em- braced her; but neither exchanged a word. In the meantime Luther's friends began to urge him to marry, particularly Me- lancthon. "You preach," said he, "what you do not practice." He protested how- ever that he would not be caught in the snare; that his time was now fully occu- pied. When Catharine received the let- ter from her former lover, she was filled with astonishment and requested Marga- ret to speak to Luther on the subject.— He said he had done what he thought was right and would be agreeable to all par- ties; but he found there was one scene he did not understand—the heart of a woman." "That is true," said Margaret, "or you would long since have perceived that Catharine's was yours, and now the mystery is out." It required all her elo- quence to convince Luther of the truth of this assertion; he was forty, and Ca- harine but little more than half that number of years; that she could prefer him to her young suitors seemed to him incredi- ble. Margaret, however, had said it, and a new life opened to Luther, in the affections of a young and beautiful wo- man. When he spoke to Catharine again on the subject of matrimony, he was more successful than before. He learned the history of her long attachment, which had become too much the reverie of her silent hours. The betrothment took place, and very soon the marriage fol- lowed.—*Luther and his Times.*

THE BIBLE.—It is a book of Laws to show the right and wrong.

It is a book of Wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise.

It is a book of Truth, that detects all errors.

It is a book of Life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

It is the most compendious book in all the world.

It is the most authentic and entertain- ing History that ever was published.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, remarkable events and wonderful occur- rences.

It points out the most heroic deeds and unparalleled wars.

It describes the Celestial, Terrestial, and lower worlds.

It explains the origin of the Angelic Myriads, of human tribes and devilish le- gions.

It will instruct the most accomplished Mechanic, and the profoundest Artist.

It will teach the best Rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful Arithmetician.

It will puzzle the wisest Anatomist, and the nicest Critic.

It corrects the vain Philosopher, and confutes the wisest Astronomer.

It exposes the subtle Sophist, and drives Diviners mad.

It is a complete code of Laws, a perfect body of Divinity, an unequalled Narra- tive.

It is a book of Lives.

It is a book of Travels.

It is a book of Voyages.

It is the best Covenant that ever was a- greed to; the best Deed that ever was sealed.

It is the best Evidence that ever was produced; the best Will that ever was made.

It is the best Testament that ever was signed.

It is Wisdom to understand it: to *be ignorant* of it, is to be *awfully* destitute!!!

It is the King's best Copy, and the Mag- istrate's best Rule.

It is the housewife's best Guide, and the servant's best Instructor.

It is the young man's best Companion.

It is the school boy's Spelling book.

It is the learned man's Masterpiece.

It contains a choice Grammar for a no- vice, and a profound Mystery for a sage.

It is the ignorant man's Dictionary, and the wise man's Directory.

It affords Knowledge of all witty inven- tions, and it is its own interpreter.

It encourages the Wise, the Warrior, and the overcomer.

It promises an eternal reward to the Excellent, the Conqueror, the Warrior, the Prevalent;

And that which crowns all is, that the AUTHOR,

Without Partiality, and without Hypo- crisy,

"With whom is no invariableness, nei- ther shadow of turning," is GOD!

A FINE SPECIMEN OF WELL WROUGHT DE- SCRIPTION.

Earth and Heaven.—Conceive a man to be standing on the margin of this green world; and that, when he looked toward it, he saw abundance smiling upon every field, and all the blessings which earth can afford scattered in profusion through- out every family, and the light of the sun sweetly resting upon all the pleasant hab- itations, and the joys of human compan- ionship brightening many a happy circle of society—conceive this to be the gener- al character of the scene upon one side of his contemplation; and that on the other, beyond the verge of the goodly planet on which he was situated, he could descry nothing but a dark and fathomless unknown. Think you that he would bid a voluntary adieu to all the brightness and all the beauty that were before him upon earth, and commit himself to the frightful solitude away from it? Would he leave its peopled dwelling-places, and become a solitary wanderer through the fields of nonenity? If space offered him nothing but a wilderness, would he for it abandon the home-bred scenes of life and of cheerfulness that lay so near, and ex- erted such a power of urgency to detain him? Would not he cling to the regions of sense, and of life, and of society? and shrink away from the desolation that was beyond it: would not he be glad to keep his firm footing on the territory of this world, and to take shelter under the silver canopy that was stretched over it?

But, if during the time of his contem- plation, some happy island of the blest had floated by; and there had burst upon his senses the light of its surpassing glo- ries, and its sounds of sweeter melody; and he clearly saw, that there a purer beauty rested upon every field, and a more heartfelt joy spread itself among all the families; and he could discern there a peace, and a piety, and a benevolence, which put a moral gladness into every bosom, and united the whole society in one rejoicing sympathy with each other, and with the beneficent father of them all. Could he further see that pain and mor- tality were there unknown; and above all, that signals of welcome were hung out, and an avenue of communication was made for him; perceive you not, that what was before the wilderness, would become the land of invitation; and that now the world would be the wilderness? What unpeopled space could not do, can be done by space teeming with beatific scenes and beatific society. And let the existing tendencies of the heart be what they may to the scene that is near and visible around us, still if another stood revealed to the prospect of man, either through the channel of his senses—then, without violence done to the constitution of his moral nature, may he die unto the present world, and live to the lovelier world that stands in the distance away from it.—*Chalmers.*

EARLY DISADVANTAGES.—"I learned grammer," says William Cobbett, "when I was a private soldier on the pay of six- pence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard bed was my book case, and a bit of board lying in my lap was a writing-table. I had no money to pur- chase candles or oil; in winter time it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn of that. To buy a pen or a sheet of paper, I was com- pelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of starvation. I had no moment to call my own; and I had to read and write amidst the talking, laugh- ing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless of men; and that too in the hours of their freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under circumstances like these, could encounter and overcome the task, is there, can there be, in the whole world a youth who can find an excuse for the non-per- formance!"

If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time.—*Dr. Swift.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 12, 1840.

The Charleston (S. C.) papers state that the Sea Island cotton crops will be very short, being injured by the excessive rains.

The new and improved double sylinder press, from the factory of R. Hoe & Co., New York, on which the New World is printed, strikes off between 3,500 and 4,000 sheets per hour.

Joshua Mathiot, Esq., of Newark, was nominated by the Whig convention, at Nashport, on Saturday last, as their candidate for Congress for the 19th District, composed of Muskingum and Licking.

Reduction of Salaries.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury recommends that the sixty thousand dollars paid in that city to public officers, be reduced to thirty or forty thousand dollars, and gives a plan for the reduction. We think the people should call for a general reduction of fees and salaries throughout the country, while these hard times in money matters continue. Such is the fall in the prices of the articles of subsistance and clothing, that a man does not need for his support more than half what it required two years since. Certainly all should bear their part of the pressure.

Serious Calamity.—About 10 o'clock, on the night of the 26th ultimo, the Gov. Dudley ran into the steamboat North Carolina, about 25 or 30 miles from Georgetown, (S. C.) and she went down in about 10 minutes in 11 fathoms of water. Though there were some 30 or 40 persons on board, no lives were lost, all being taken on board of the Dudley, though they lost all their baggage, estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. A number of them did not save one suit of clothes, the occurrence happening when they were in their berths. There were on board a number of members of Congress returning home, and Mr. Chinn, of La., and Mr. Dawson, of Geo., are both much injured. The accident is attributed to the negligence of the mates, who had command of the boats at the time, in not observing the regulation of the company for their government under such circumstances, which is, that boats shold each keep to the right; but the Dudley keeping to the left caused the collision.

Disgraceful Riot in Kensington, Philadelphia.—Some time since there were riotous movements of the people of Kensington, because of the Trenton Rail Road Company commencing to lay down rails on Front street, as permitted by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature; but these riotous acts were stayed for the time being, by referring the case to the Supreme Court. This Court having recently determined the right of said Company to establish a Rail Road on the said street, the workmen again commenced laying down the rails, and the mob again commenced their operations.

The following article upon the subject, is from the *Saturday Courier*. It is perhaps due to the Kensington people to state, the ground of their opposition, is, that they say the law authorizing the putting down of the rails, was obtained thro' bribery and corruption, and that the road will be greatly injurious to their property:

On Monday morning the riots broke out afresh. The Sheriff of the county, Daniel Fitler, Esq., ordered out a *posse* of 118 men to prevent further riots.—This was the signal for new scenes of violence. The head quarters of the police were at Emery's tavern, in Front street, above Master.

About 10 o'clock in the morning, the workmen resumed their labors to re-lay the rails, which were pulled up by the mobs of Saturday. An immense gang of women immediately went out and ordered the workmen to "quit." Like obedient individuals, ordered by the ladies, (for who would refuse to obey their mandate,) the workmen laid down their tools. About one o'clock they resumed their work at the suggestion of the police, who were on the ground, then numbering between one and two hundred, at which time a serious affray took place, in which the police were completely routed, and many of them seriously injured.

The row commenced in this way. Mr. Deputy Sheriff, Eleazar Hand, in company with the high constables, marched their men, in double file, to the scene of action, and ordered the workmen to proceed. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Thomas Jackson, a grocer, residing in Front street above Phœnix, stepped up and made some remarks calculated to fan the flame, which did not exactly suit the occasion; he was accordingly arrested by the officers, and, from an attempt at rescue, was so severely injured that his life was at first despaired of. Mrs. Frailey, who on a former occasion rendered herself rather conspicuous, was carried off. Numerous other arrests were also made by the police. When the mob saw that the police were resolved in attempting to sustain the law, they resorted to paving stones, which they distinguished by the name of "ground apples," and attacked the police force, which by this means was entirely put to flight; a number of the officers were very severely hurt—among whom were Messrs. Thornton, Hazlett, Wallington and Walters of the police; Thomas Jackson, John Roy, and a man by the name of Beck, among the citizens. An attack was made upon Mr. Paynter, one of the commissioners of the District, but he was not hurt. Several persons were arrested, and one of the police was bound over for assault and battery.

At dark the rioters were completely masters of the field, and surrounded in great force the hotel in which was the head quarters of the police.

Soon after dark, they made an attack upon the hotel (kept by Mr. Emery as above named, but owned by Mr. Nagle, president of the Trenton Rail Road Company.) The house stands upon the line of Kensington and the Northern Liberties, and the road from it upwards had been torn up. A number of boys, from about fifteen to eighteen, stood opposite the house, and with stones taken from the street, battered in the doors and windows. Both sides of the street were lined with men (as we learn from the excellent reporter of the Ledger, who was on the spot,) who approved of the proceedings by occasional shouts. Having broken in the doors and windows, they entered, and the building soon gave evidence that the place was on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and a number of companies hastened to the spot. Attempts were made to impede their progress, but four or five of the engines forced their way up to the building. The water was put on, and the companies commenced playing. At this moment they were assaulted with a shower of stones from the mob on the Kensigton side, and several of the firemen were injured.

They were compelled to cease their efforts, or continue them to the preservation of the houses on the opposite side of the street. The doomed building, which fortunately stood alone, was left to itself. It was a large three story building, with brick front and frame sides, and was soon wrapped in flames. Thousands of persons were drawn to the spot, and stood gazing upon the scene. We observed interspersed among them several of the sheriff's officers, one of whom informed us that at the assault on the house, there were a number of the police in the back part of the building, who were compelled to leave it, as the assault grew more furious; not, however, until they had arrested and secured two of those engaged in burning the building. A number of other arrests were made, and the busiest among them marked. A person named John Patrick, who was in the building, had his head badly cut. 11½ P. M., the building was burned to the ground, and the firemen returned to their homes.

The Rioters before the Court of General Sessions—Two of them sent over to the State Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, one for seven and the other for ten years.

On Tuesday morning, Judges Barton and Conrad on the bench, the prisoners, who had been arrested at the Kensington rows, were brought in. The charges were severally read, when the bail was laid thus:

Thomas Harvey	$2500	Jas. M'Michael	$1500
Westley Flavill	2500	James Sloan	1500
Joseph Jennings	2500	Calvin Higgins	1500
David Oatman	2500	Thomas Jackson	1500
Sarah Frailey	1500	Alex'r. Jackson	1000

Attorney General Brooke immediately sent the result of the preliminary examination to the grand Jury, who found true bills, and the trials went on at once.

Indictment of Joseph Jennings, an Irishman.—The reporter of the United States Gazette states the evidence that Jennings was one of the men who atacked the public house called "Head Quarters." Mr. Donegan, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, was in the house at the time of the attack, and went out by the back way; went round the back way and entered the house again by the front door; defendant was in the bar room, with a paving stone in his hand, knocking off the lid of the desk, and taking the contents therefrom; he ceased this, and struck at a young man, one of the Sheriff's possee; Mr. Donegan then arrested him; defendant made at him; but he knocked him down, and took him out the back way; secured him, and had him taken to prison.

The case was referred to the jury, who, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty.

He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The next case brought up, was that of the Commonwealth vs. David Dartman a German, indicted for conspiracy, riot and arson, on the night before in the proceedings in Kensington, of which he was said to be one of the ringleaders.

According to the testimony, Dartman was one of those who fired the house, having previously pelted stones at it; was pointed out at the fire to witnesses as the "man who set fire to the house;" when Emery, the landlord of the house burnt, and another man, had attempted to quench the flames, this man with others had been busy in throwing stones at them, to such a degree that they were compelled to desist, and leave the fire to its fury; he had also pelted the firemen, who had attempted to work the engines; Mr. Albright, one of the constables of the Northern Liberties, secured him with the assistance of some of the firemen, who identified him as one of those who had been engaged in preventing them from conducting water by cutting their hose.

The jury in this case, also, did not leave the box; but immediately after the close of the argument, found the defendant guilty.

He was then sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The two Jacksons are the only prisoners who have found bail; the remainder, except those two tried, are in Moyamensing Prison.

Among the presents provided by the President of the United States for the Imaum of Muscat, in return for his many civilities, is an elegant row-boat, lined and cushioned with rich damask silk, and furnished with silver-plated furniture, boat-hooks, &c. Also a pair of splendid mirrors, 10½ by 8½. Also a new armament for the Sultance, a set of Colt's patent rifles, and sundry other articles

Visit to Moyamensing Prison—Eldridge.—The Grand Jury of the Court of General Session, on Friday last, visited Moyamensing prison, during which, says the Daily Chonicle, several of the convicts whose offences were of the highest grade, and untried prisoners charged with crimes of a similar grade, were rigidly inspected and conversed with—among the former Michael McGarvey, who, it will be recollected, was convicted twelve or thirteen years since, of the murder of his own wife, by tying her to the bedpost by the hair of the head and beating her to death, and sentenced to *eighteen* years imprisonment—and among the latter John Rox, who perpetrated the late murder in Kensington; Perry Beck, the colored man, who about two months ago, murdered another man of his color, by beating his brains out with an iron pot; and Eldridge, the great counterfeiter, swindler, imposter, &c.

McGarvey looked pale, with a mixture of sallowness, and was somewhat bloated. He stated that he had enjoyed good health, acknowledged the justness of his sentence, and expressed a willingness to comply with it. He was engaged in winding bobbins.

Rox did not appear altered in the least, was calm, rational and unmoved, and all anxiety for his trial. He was employed in weaving.

Eldridge was quite pale and dejected, was lying in a recumbent posture, with his head tightly bound round with a handkerchief, and in answer to certain queries put to him, said *that he was sick*. So it is now positively ascertained that he *has* spoken since his incarceration, current reports and the statements in one of the morning prpers, to the contrary notwithstanding. It is said though, that nearly the only expression he has ever made use of is, "*I am sick.*" It is also said that his appetite is fine. A female residing in the neighborhood of the prison, who is regularly paid to supply him with the best of fare, states that he devours every thing in the shape of eatables and drinkables she carries to him.—There is no doubt too, of his having in all his actions, "doings and sayings," a good deal of method and cunning. He is yet the amiable, accomplished and big rascal.

Beck was chained to the floor of his cell, a raving maniac.

Girard College.—It is now eight years since Mr. Girard died, and the College for the instruction of Orphans, which, by his will, he directed should be established in Philadelphia, is not yet ready for the reception of scholars. Mr. Girard directed that the building should be a plain and substantial one, better calculated for use than show; and doubtless such a building as would have met with the approbation of the donor, might have been erected years ago.—But different counsels prevailed, and much time has been sacrificed in the erection of one of the most costly and magnificent structures that has appeared on this side of the Atlantic—such as would have been admired in Imperial Rome, during the reign of the Cæsars. This splendid structure, so different from the plain *republican* edifice contemplated by Mr. Girard, is not yet completed—although a President, Mr. Bache, a worthy man and well qualified for the office, has been appointed, and received a salary for several years—a part of which time he has passed in Europe, on business connected with the Institution.

This was a noble donation, and the wishes of the donor should have been carried into effect with the least possible delay. There can be no excuse for such procrastination. Every year which passes by, ere the wishes of the generous donor are carried into operation, is an insult to his memory, and an injury to mankind; for it prevents that expansion of the human intellect by education, which was contemplated by the giver.—*Mercantile Journal.*

All over our country there is but one sentiment in relation to the delay in opening the school for orphans, which the benevolent will of Stephen Girard is to establish. We copy the above paragraph as a specimen of what they think and say in the Literary Emporium of New England, in regard to the wicked procrastination in opening the school. As orphans over 10 years of age are not to be admitted to the institution, many born since the death of Mr. Girard will be entirely excluded. Is this right? We will say nothing now of the extent of the buildings; it would be useless. But we insist upon it that the public should promptly require a portion of the funds to be diverted, so that the school can go at once into operation.—*Courier.*

The North-Eastern Boundary.—Among the great number of matters which Congress left untouched, during its tedious session, we are glad the North-Eastern Boundary Question cannot be numbered. They very properly passed "an act to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of that part of the North-Eastern Boundary line of the United States, which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces."

This course was rendered necessary by the late survey of the territory by the British Commissioners; and we hope the duty will be entrusted to able surveyors, who will note every landmark of consequence, for the Government to have a map of. At no time for thirty years, to our judgment, has there been so great an assurance that the North-Eastern Boundary difficulties are to be speedily adjusted, as there is at the present moment.—*Saturday Courier.*

The Sea Serpent Caught.—On Sunday evening, about 6 o'clock, as the schr. Wasp, Capt. Williams, and the schr. Independent Eagle, Captain Owens, were coming up the bay, they descried, about three miles below North Point, a strange looking fish or serpent to the leeward. A boat from each schooner was manned, and a chase for the prize took place. A harpoon was driven into the creature, and away it flew dragging the boat for nearly eight miles like a ship down a cataract. It was found necessary at length to stop the speed of this marine locomotive, and a couple of balls being shot into it the death flurry came on and it soon floated a lifeless carcass. It was borne in triumph to the foot of South-street wharf, where it was visited by most of the old cruisers about town, who had been to every part of the globe and knew every thing that partook of the nature of the fish, flesh, or fowl, like a book. They all declared that they had never seen such a nondescript. It measures twelve feet in length, and nine feet from fin to fin; it has a head like a seal with teeth, and its back is covered with a hard shell. It has four fins or flippers, and in its general appearance bears some resemblance to a turtle, or rather a monstrosity of that species of fish, which nature in one of her freaks had created. How it came into the Chesapeake Bay is a mystery. It can be seen at South-street wharf.

The Baltimore American says—

"The creature would be a curiosity, we should suppose, any where, from its enormous size, but it is certainly a rarity in our waters. Its weight is supposed to be about 1,000 pounds."

The Post Office—An Odious Law Revived.—The Post Master General has recently undertaken to enforce that portion of the Post-office law, so long a dead letter, which prohibits steamboats, stages, &c. running on mail lines, from carrying letters and papers. This restriction has always been regarded by the people as a most arbitrary and odious one, and it has been evaded hitherto as a matter of course. The attempt to enforce it must result in its expurgation from the statute book. It is difficult to conceive why a bundle of newspapers conveying food for the mind should not be as free from the obstacles of conveyance as a barrel of pork or hard cider. If a citizen can insure greater speed to an important letter by transmitting it by private conveyance, why, in the name of all that it is sensible, should he not be privileged to avail himself of the opportunity. Of course we do not blame the Postmaster General in his Quixotic attempt to enforce this exploded law, but we believe every friend of freedom will call for its speedy repeal.

Travelling Post Office.—A contract has been made by the Post Master General for a steamboat and rail road line from New York to Boston, via New London, Norwich and Worcester, with a car on the Norwich and Worcester rail road, arranged as a travelling post office for a clerk of the department, for receiving and assorting the mails.

It is stated in the Express that when the arrangement contemplated by the contract shall have been perfected, at least two hundred post offices will receive their mails from New York from twelve to twenty-four hours earlier than they now receive them. The mails leave New York daily, Sunday excepted, at five P. M., in the steamboats Charter Oak and Norwich, and from Norwich are carried by rail road to Worcester and Boston.—The mails through Great Britain, on the rail ways, are carried in the way above described, and the bags are left and received at the several post offices, by the operation of machinery, without the cars stopping a single moment.

Benjamin Smith, who lately disappeared from the Pennsylvania Bank, under rather mysterious circumstances, turns out to be a great rogue. For the last seven years he has been in the habit of abstracting money from the teller's drawer. The amount thus taken is estimated at about *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.* He was a stock speculator.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Yes, in that last sentence we have a world of evil. "Stock speculation." That is the cause of more prostration of integrity, of more entire destruction of economical and industrious business habits, than almost all other things combined. "Though to-day they may be fortunate, to-morrow they are ruined gamesters." Honest men, think, think, think! and shun stock-gambling as you would the faro-bank.—*Saturday Courier.*

Counterfeits.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives notice of 20 dollar counterfeit bills on the Commercial Bank of that city being in circulation. Date, Jan. 1, 1840—Signatures and general execution good, payable to A. Baldwin, letter A., with an eagle vignette on the top of the bill.—The words *of Cincinnati*, are so crowded in a line as to strike the eye at once—purporting to be engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Co. The Bank has no issue of the date of Jan. 1, 1840—nor any 20 dollar notes with an impression of an eagle. Counterfeit certificates of Deposite on the Bank of Hamilton, have also made their appearance. The signature of the Cashier, C. K. Smith, is said to be a good imitation.

Drowned.—Captain Barr, of the ship United States, of Philadelphia, was washed overboard on the twenty-first inst., and all attempts to afford him aid proved vain; he was lost.

Silk Culture Hereabouts.—The Germantown Telegraph says that there are about *two millions* of worms now feeding at Mr. Physic's, Highfield Cocoonery, in that borough, and that should the foliage warrant it, he expects to feed *three* millions more.

Mr. Pierce's operations at Mount Airy. are very large. Mr. Repkas' establishment, on the Delaware, is feeding *three* millions. Col. K. Smith has, at this place, two millions five hundred thousand. Mr. Ostler's Cocoonery is feeding great numbers. Besides these, there are numerous smaller establishments of from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand each, which, in the aggregate, form a large quantity. This is the only kind of silk operations that ever should have existed. Every pound of raw silk will at once command cash.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, a member of the House of Representatives, has been complained of at Washington for paying out a bank note for less than five dollars, contrary to the form and effect of an act passed by Congress in July, 1838, for which he himself voted. It appears that on the complaint being made, the justice issued a warrant for the arrest of the Dr. which however was not served, and on the next day the justice recalled it and refuses to issue another on the ground that members of Congress are subject to arrest only for treason, felony or breach of the peace. The doctrine of the justice is said to be sustained by eminent counsel at Washington. Odd, that law-makers should alone be exempt from the operations of law which they themselves enact. —*Times.*

The N. O. Bulletin of the 18th ult. says: Two notes, one for $151,75, signed by Amos Kendall, the other for $1012 11, signed by the present Post Master General Niles, both drawn at sight, on Mr. McQueen, Post Master in this city, were protested yesterday, by Mr. Hermann, Notary Public. Those notes having been duly presented to Mr. McQueen, he answered in the following terms:—"That they could not be paid now, but that they would be as soon as he would have funds." After this answer the bearer applied to the Custom house Collector to know if he had any wish to honor the signatures of Messrs. Amos Kendall and Niles. He answered that he did not think himself authorized to pay the notes. It was only after those repeated refusals that the bearer caused the notes to be protested.

A Sam Patch Dive.—On Friday last while Mr. Patterson, a painter, was at work upon the ware-house now erecting on the Black Rock pier at Buffalo, the staging gave way and precipitated him a distance of seventy-five feet into the torrent of the Niagara. In his descent, Mr. P. passed several projecting timbers, either of which had he struck, would have probably changed his course and dashed him on the rocks below, in which case destruction would have been inevitable. Fortunately, however, he passed them all, fell into the water, and was immediately rescued by some of the other workmen.

Fire at Hagerstown.—A destructive fire occurred on Sunday, in Hagerstown, in Washington county, Maryland. The offices of the three Whig papers were burned,—the "Torch Light," "Herald of Freedom," and "Our Flag." The principal part of the materials were saved, but of course in great disorder. Among the other buildings and goods burned, were Stewart's Bookstore and bindery; Kealhofers' saddlers shop, and materials on hand, (a total loss;) Ainsworth's hatter's shop, with many of its contents; barber shop, &c.

The Vast Swindling Scheme in Paris and London.—It is now said that the grand scheme, in which the chief actors were the Marquis de Bourbel, the Baron Louis d'Argeson, Pipe or Colson, an Englishman, Cunningham Graham, a Scotchman, his son and son-in-law, Frippa, an Italian, Perry, an engraver of London, two females, attached to Pipe and d'Argeson, has been discovered to embrace already over £5,000,000. It was to have gone on by false drafts. It was exploded by Perry's undertaking to raise £500 on one of the false drafts.

State Loan.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, a sale of $400,000 Ohio six per cents. was made on the 27th ult. to Baring, Brothers & Co. at about 95. The market price of the stock in New York, for small sums, is 97½.

This is the first instance on record, we believe, of Ohio stocks passing from the hands of our Stage Agents at less than par value—frequently bringing 112 and 113.

The Bank of Manhattan, Ohio.—The Cleveland Herald of Saturday last contains the following information:—"We are informed, on respectable authority, that an injunction against the Bank of Manhattan has been applied for under the quo warranto law by the Bank Commissioners, and granted by Judge Potter."

From the recent accounts we had been induced to hope that the Bank would escape wreck. We yet trust the bill holders will not suffer loss.

The laborers on the Western Rail Road, Massachusetts, struck a few days since for higher wages. They attempted to obstruct others from working, when the leaders were arrested and committed to prison.

Mourning Apparel.—A religious association in Vermont called "The Windham and Bennington Associations." have recently passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*—That it be, and is hereby earnestly recommended to our brethren to discourage, by their example, the practice of wearing mourning apparel on the death of relatives or friends."

To our view the practice of dressing in black on the death of relatives and friends is a custom, wholly unfounded in reason or propriety. The inward sorrow of the soul is but mocked by such outward manifestations. We hope, therefore, to see them wholly discarded. People of sense and standing have but to set the example recommended above, and the habit would go entirely out of vogue.

One good argument for its abolition is that it subjects the poor to expense of clothing which they cannot afford—and another is that, in warm weather, nothing can be more uncomfortable to the wearer and disagreeable to spectators than these sad-hued garments.

American Women.—De Tocqueville, in the second part of his great work, Democracy in America, pays a warm and bold tribute to the worth of our country women. He thus concludes his remarks:—"As for myself, I do not hesitate to avow that, although the women of the United States are confined within the narrow circle of domestic life, and their situation is, in some respects, one of extreme dependence; I have no where seen women occupying a loftier position; (that is, of moral influence,) and if I were asked, now that I am drawing to the close of this work, in which I have spoken of so many important things done by the Americans, to what the singular and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply—to the superiority of their women."

Heavy Damages.—A few days ago an important case was tried at the United States District Court, held at Columbus, Ohio, Judges M'Lean and Leavitt, presiding. The parties were McKenney vs. Neil, Moore & Co., stage coach proprietors. It was shown satisfactorily to the court and jury, that Messrs. Neil, Moore & Co. were very extensively concerned as stage coach proprietors, and generally gave entire satisfaction to the public. Yet, in this instance, it was evident that the great injury sustained to the plaintiff was caused by the upsetting of the coach while in the charge of a driver who was incapable of taking charge of the horses. The jury returned a verdict of damages for the plaintiff, $5,323.

An Old Tree.—One of the old magnificent trees, standing in front of the Buttonwood Hotel, in Germantown, having for the last two years shown signs of decay, it was determined on, as the only means to save a part of it, to have the main boughs severed from the trunk about forty feet above the ground. The Telegraph states that this dangerous undertaking was skilfully executed on Monday last. This tree, and its larger mate yet thrifty in appearance, were planted by the father of the late Captain Ashmead, a noted sea officer of Philadelphia, about *one hundred and twenty-five years ago*, when they were mere switches.

The Isthmus of Panama.—The New York Evening Signal remarks, that there is at length a speedy prosecution of the plan for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama. An enterprising company in Paris, after taking the necessary preliminary steps, has sent out a ship freighted with engineers, laborers, tools, etc. and it has probably arrived at the mouth of the *Chagres*, ready to commence active operations. It is astonishing that the execution of this project has been so long delayed.

The Folly of Tiger.—Tiger was a resolute dog—but wanted sense. The rail-road train passing over his master's premises, he undertook to oppose it, and was cut to pieces He did not consider the might of the coming engine, nor realize the power of the steam. He is a perfect illustration of the course of infidels and blasphemers, against the religion of Christ. It will grind them to powder, if they do not get out of the way—by repentance.

Mrs. Sigourney is going to England, to stay for some time. It is understood that she has engagements with some of the magazines over the water. There is not in the Old World, so popular a lady writer, and while it is a compliment to Mrs. Sigourney to be so engaged, it is equally a compliment to the good taste of those who manage the trans-atlantic periodicals. Mrs. Sigourney will be a good representative of the talents of her countrywomen.

There are two lines of stages running between Zanesville and Marietta, through this place. Between them, we learn, there is considerable racing, and that yesterday one wilfully run into the other, and threw it over the bank, seriously injuring several, and perhaps, mortally wounded one.—*M'Connelsville Standard, 6th inst.*

Prosperity is not a just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends. Religion is the best armor, but the worst cloak. Liberality is, not giving largely, but giving wisely. He who makes an idol of his interest will make a martyr of his own integrity.

RECORDER.

ANESVILLE.

Y, ... AUGUST 12, 1849.

OUR AFFAIRS.

awson wishes to inform the Presi- wn, that he has formed a class re- cton, [illegible] of *eighteen* members.

has been released by the Presi- oungstown circuit, and sent on a mr to Michigan, at the call of some s of that State.

respectful invitation, from our . Evans, to attend the Cincinnati it would afford us much pleasure, could be released from our edito-

ersy, exciting some interest, has some time past, in this town, on *baptism*, between the Rev. Parr, tist Church, and the Rev. Lawder, bdist Episcopal Church. The fol- ion was made during the debate scriber wishes us to publish. From before us, it looks mighty much ng to pass for Dr. Clarke's opinion his opinion, which would certainly very much like forgery. However, Church, generally, should not be h the matter, but the publishers of t edition only. We have no preju- our Baptist friends, but are willing a hearing on any subject. There ication in this paper, from one of pting to prove immersion to be the of baptism:

For the Western Recorder.

r: It is, I presume, known to your a controversy has, for some time in this place, on the subject of During the discussion, Dr. Adam uoted as authority, in favor of im- g the only mode of baptism. The is made from a work, professing to be 's Concordance, as revised by Dr. A. was as follows: "Baptism is an the New Testament, instituted by whereby the person is, in the name r, and of the Son, and of the Holy rsed in and covered with water." ther copy of the same work, to be e place, reads as follows: "Baptism ance of the New Testament, insti- sus Christ, whereby the person is, in the Father, and of the Son, and of ost immersed in, or sprinkled with ence, a question was raised, as to he true, and which was the spurious contending for the genuiness of his arguments of both were heard and bity left to form their own conclusion. ng that the smallest degree of uncer- ld be entertained by any, a letter ed to the publishers of the work, the ich, is as follows:

"Boston, July 11, 1840.

ir: In answer to your inquiry, we that the English edition of Charles h's Concordance, from which our edi- ereotyped, has it *or sprinkled*,—it was n this, and an edition printed for the *o and covered*,—they stating that such iews of the original author, Butter-

With respect, truly yours,

"Crocker & Brewster."

said thus much, I now leave it with to decide who is correct.

Respectfully, W. H. Lawder.

ark, with regard to Br. Shinn's com- n, on the first page, that we have not ok. We subscribed for a half dozen assist in their publication, but a friend em, we gave him an order to O. White nd they are sold. Nor do we know shall have time to read it. It may nge to him to say so, but such is the ave not read a book *regularly* through han ten years. We have been so pres- aged in the active duties of life that ot had time. We frequently refer to ne books, but, it is generally with refer- me particular investigation.

ld say to our brother that he has issued o the world, and thereby made it pub- ty, and the public now have a right to their opinions upon it. And he will ear a little with our democratic habits. pinion, however, that what is said about her increase the desire to read it than . The itching curiosity of human na- ok into secrecies, prophecies, mysteries odoxies, is at present, far stronger than l of priestly authority. Though some eterred from examining, far more will ed to seek out the heresy, to see what oles. If we had a copy by us, at this should be strongly tempted, to steal a e from our pressing duties to look after ming heresy.

lthough the public have a right to give inion of an author's production, they right to treat him with any injustice or ess. The following editorial article, from stern Christian Advocate, of the 10th which some friend had the goodness to to us, is a specimen of as gross unfair- any man could be capable of:

. A. Shinn.—A New Book.—Many of lers have learned that Rev. Asa Shinn engaged for some time in writing a We had subscribed for the work, and from erest we felt in its amiable author, were had it met our expectations, to recom- to the public. The work has come to nd we have consulted it sufficiently to at it contains certain most unexpected- and what seems to us, unscriptural— say, at present, *anti*-scriptural—specula- which will greatly diminish the usefulness Shinn's labor. We shall be glad to find second examination that it is not, as we fear, a book of serious and destructive worse, if possible, than 'Annanism' it- ough conceived, we presume, in no such of prepensive fraud and malice. We say luctantly, so far as Mr. Shinn is personally ned. We say it not to deter our readers uying and reading the book, but as a warn- guard them against its dangerous insinu- . We will not say that Mr. Shinn is him- 'Restorationist,' but doubtless his book nserve the diffusion of that dangerous and will lead the incautious reader to the plain scriptural statements concern- future, eternal retribution."

v, such a wholesale way as this, of proscribing and condemning a man is certainly inconsistent with the character of a respectable editor. You may commend a person by the wholesale as much as you please, but when you charge him with heresy or crime, always give the specifications of his offence, so that he may have an opportunity of defending himself. The editor of the Advocate had a right to make any objection to Mr. Shinn's book, he thought proper, provided he had extracted into his paper the objectionable matter, or at least a portion of it. Then every one would have been able to judge for himself, of the correctness of the editorial remark. But, as it is, the author is condemned entirely upon the editorial *ipse dixit;* and in a way too, that there is no chance to defend himself, because there is nothing tangible.

Without intending to express any opinion for or against the orthodoxy of his book, we will cheerfully tender Br. Shinn a portion of our columns in which to defend himself. Meantime, if we should see any thing we deem wrong, in his opinions, we shall take the liberty to point it out.

COMMUNICATION.

Steubenville, O., August 6, 1840.

Mr. Editor: On my return home last week from the toils of the District, weary, worn and unwell, I found my family in *mourning*. Our youngest child, little Benjamin Hodgson Brown, aged 11 months and 2 days, lay dead in the house. They had kept him two days, to give me time to reach home, to be at the funeral. Three of the children God hath given us, out of six, are now in heaven. Since I left home in May, my eldest brother, Arthur Brown, aged somewhere above 60 years, a worthy citizen and a pious christian, was called from the bosom of the M. E. Church, to take his station among the redeemed on Mt. Zion. My ties in heaven are increasing—my own health is much shaken, by the labors of the past year.—This earthly house of my Tabernacle will soon be taken down. Then shall I too, have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. In full view of this glory, I desire to live and labor, to the end of my pilgrimage.

From Zanesville circuit, where I last wrote you, I proceeded to Zanesville station. The meeting there was pleasant and refreshing to the members, but nothing special of the revival kind occurred. They have an excellent young minister stationed among them, and I have been much in hopes, that amid the out-pourings of the spirit of God, nearly all around them, the time to favor Zion in that place would soon come.

My next appointment was on the Pleasant Hill circuit. Br. Foster has already reported the good news from that circuit, which I take to be in a healthy growing state. Of course, nothing more need be added by me.

From thence I proceeded by home, (where I rested two days) to Farmington on the Western Reserve. This was an extra appointment.—Here I met with a number of those itinerant brethren, who had withdrawn from the Erie Conference of the M. E. Church, and saw several of the others afterwards as I past on. General Conference not being over, they had not yet decided on their future course. They appear to be valuable men, true to Methodism, love our principles, generally, and as matters now stand, I feel it my duty to give them an invitation to unite, they and their people, with the M. P. Church. In East Farmington I found Br. Piper, our conference missionary, in a fair way, as I supposed, to get up a circuit. He had organized one good society, and as I understood, had a prospect of forming others in that vicinity soon.

Grand River circuit came next. Prospects there are brightening. Our good Br. Earle appears to have been successful to some extent.—We had a good meeting there. The M. E. minister recalled his meetings to be at ours, he and his people. His friendship and liberality are hereby affectionately acknowledged. The Presbyterians, whose house we used, and Congregationalists communed with us, as well as the Episcopal Methodists. God bless all these kind christian brethren.

The next circuit in course was Cleveland.—The meeting was held in the M. P. Academy in Brighton. It was a valuable meeting. On this circuit many have been added during the past year, under Br. Cochran's administration. But on some points of discipline, differences of opinion, leading on to troubles in society, have arisen in one or two places. I done all I could to get matters adjusted, but fear I spent my strength for naught, or nearly so. However, when the hour of calm reflection shall come on, I trust they will see, that next to the sacred scriptures, our constitution and book of discipline is to us a bond of union, and will act accordingly—"Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

From Cleveland circuit I turned south to Granger circuit. This little circuit, not getting its preacher appointed by conference, was served until the close of the third quarter by Br. Bamford in connection with Wayne circuit. Here I found a kind hearted people, getting along very well,—had a good quarterly meeting in Brother Swan's barn,—preached in two other places as I past on. Br. Bamford has been useful here, and is greatly beloved by the people, in and out of the church. I rejoice in the usefulness of my brethren.

On Wayne circuit the meeting was at the house of our venerable Br. Armstrong, now superanuated. But he still feels the spirit of an itinerant. On Sunday we went to the woods—congregation very large. All things considered we had a good meeting, but Wayne circuit is in a discouraged condition. Br. Armstrong agreed to labor on it the last quarter, who, with the aid of the unstationed preachers, will doubtless keep up the appointments, and Br. Bamford is devoting his whole time to Granger, the work there having enlarged considerably. In one part of Wayne circuit there was quite a revival last winter, a goodly number were added to the church. But prayer and class meetings not being kept up, as was necessary to the meeting, and training young christians, discouragement has followed. Brethren, think of this.

I proceeded next to Sandusky circuit. The meeting was held in Tiffin. Br. Cowl, the superintendant, has suffered much in health—he had the fever and ague when I was there—he is now assisted by Br. Alfred W. Russell. The meeting was pleasant, and I trust to some extent profitable—no special revival,—my own health was much worsted while there. I learned from Br. M. Scott, who was in attendance, that a good society was formed, on the Sandusky circuit, at a two days' meeting about 20 miles north east of Tiffin the Sunday after I was there. So you see these young brethren have some prosperity, and their way appears to be opening in other directions.

My next appointment was on the Bucyrus circuit—a camp-meeting—some souls were brought to Christ, how many I cannot say, and our brethren in that region were considerably encouraged. Br. Bloomer having enlarged the work considerably, Br. Nelson Burgess was appointed to assist him until conference.

On Sunday by arrangement, at the above camp meeting, I was to preach the first sermon, Br. Hughes was to follow. Soon after I commenced certain disorderly persons, on the border of the congregation to the right, annoyed me very much. Having done all I could to get order, I then asked if there were any magistrates on the ground, and prayed them to protect the meeting against outrage—there were five present, setting in the congregation,—*all hung down their heads*, and refused to *see*, but they *heard*, and were therefore bound by oath, as I suppose, to protect the meeting, especially as they were called on, still they did nothing. I then went on in the best manner I could, under such untoward circumstances. Near the close of my discourse these abandoned creatures took another plan. Two young men, and I think four women, got into a wagon, some distance to the left, drove briskly along, close in front of the congregation, which lay exposed, there being no tents in front, they then turned the wagon to the right, and drove straight thro' the congregation close to the seats, and thus cut my congregation right in two, about one fourth of whom, as is usually the case, on Sabbath days, were above the regular seating. These wretched creatures then drove off, I suppose, to their homes, and the magistrates let all pass. Still the great mass were orderly; Br. Hughes followed with a sermon, but was considerably annoyed. The best laws upon earth would fail to protect our meetings, where the magistrates are corrupt and worthless.

I then proceeded to Mt. Vernon circuit.—Here Br. M. Scott has been alone, and has done, no doubt, all he could, for the general good, but still, for the want of another preacher, the work is thought to have suffered. I preached in two other places, but the principal meeting was in the town of Mt. Vernon. Harvest had come on, of course the meeting could not be continued, yet, among the noble spirits of Mt. Vernon, my soul was refreshed, in the use of the means of grace, and I have reason to believe that our meeting was not in vain in the Lord. Such a circuit should always have two preachers. Our brethren in the ministry, who can, must not fail to help Br. Scott at his camp-meeting.

The Newark circuit came next. Here, too, we were in the midst of harvest. Only had meeting on Saturday afternoon, and twice on the Sabbath. There was nothing special occurred. On this circuit, there are many excellent members. Br. J. Wilson has served them, I believe, to general acceptance since some time last January. This circuit covers a tract of country, that contains an excellent population, and it would be gratifying indeed to hear of a glorious revival of religion among them.

On Adamsville circuit, which was the next in order, we were still in the midst of harvest.—Here we had a pleasant meeting—it closed on Sabbath afternoon. Here we have a good membership and a good minister, but he has suffered so much from the ague and fever, that the cause, of course had to suffer with him, as he could not keep up his appointments. They had a camp-meeting on this circuit, sometime in June, that did good, and now I learn that they have concluded to have another, to commence the 13th instant. Will our brethren in the ministry, consider the condition of Adamsville circuit and give it the necessary assistance. Always help the needy.

My last appointment was on Coshocton circuit. Harvest was pretty well over. The brethren turned out well—all through, the meeting was exceedingly good. There was a good work, a number joined, and I have seen no meeting this year, that looked more like eventuating in a glorious revival, than did the Coshocton meeting, could it have continued a while longer.—Bros. Warren and Stevens have been quite successful, and are much esteemed for their works' sake.

I have been called on for help by brethren in Michigan, and have written them that they are in the bounds of the Ohio Conference, &c. But after advising them how to proceed from now until Conference, I informed them that if Ohio Conference did not assist them, and they applied to us, at our conference, we should, if possible. On receiving another letter from them at Tiffin, I wrote to Br. J. B. Roberts at Lower Sandusky, to pay them a visit, collect information and make report to our conference. It may be the set time has come to do something in that new State.

There appears to be a call for help on the northern border of Coshocton circuit; a circuit will probably grow up in that region before long. The Coshocton preachers have already made some excursions through that region, and have organized some societies.

On looking back over the past year, I feel sorry that I could do no more for the honor of my blessed Lord and the good of mankind. I had the will to do more, but my health and other qualifications were insufficient. Upon the whole, I have done the best I could, my labor is with the Lord, and my record is on high. It is very probable that I shall never travel through the Pittsburgh District again. I may be allowed, therefore, to say to the brethren in the ministry and the membership, that I love you all, and have enjoyed a great amount of religious happiness among you, in the midst of my toils, and my prayer to the God of my life is, that in the midst of present political excitements, we may all remember our high calling as christians and act accordingly. To be sure, you all have your part to act in this world and in relation to this world's affairs, but O! let us all keep in view the world to come. Mr. Editor, I must close; my communication is already too long. In hope of seeing you and the brethren at conference, where preparations are already being made to accommodate you all, I subscribe myself your brother in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

Geo. Brown.

ITEMS.

Free Colored Persons in Missouri.—The Mayor of St. Louis is proceeding against all the free colored people who have taken up their residences there, in violation of the laws. Fifteen, who were found to have violated the law, were ordered to leave the State in three days.

A Grand Turk.—A colored man named Banks, with several aliases, was arrested last week, for the burglary committed at the house of Dr. Patterson, Director of the Mint, upon the night of the 29th of March last. On examination it appeared in evidence that he has *five* regularly married wives, now living in various parts of this city.—*Phil. paper.*

Dr. Eldridge.—Attorney General Brooke mentioned to the Bench on Thursday, during the sitting of the General Sessions, that he was busy in preparing the bills of indictment against Dr. Eldridge, and stated that there would probably be *forty* or *fifty*.

A Mutiny.—The crew of the ship Archer are in prison at Newcastle, Del., for a combined and mutinous attack upon the officers of the ship.—They entertained a settled hate towards one of the officers whom the others attempted to force upon them, after they were promised he should not sail with them.

Dr. Dyott.—Exertions are being made for the pardon of this individual. Some of his creditors encourage the project, and it is generally believed that his debts will be paid off, provided he is set at liberty.

Caution.—The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, Va., has issued a batch of notes payable twelve months after date, (July, 1840.) Our brokers charge 10 per cent. discount. Those payable on demand are 2 per cent. Look out for them.—*Phil. Courier.*

District of Columbia Banks.—The effort made to obtain a partial re-charter of the banks from Congress, failed, so that those institutions have no alternative but to wind up their affairs as speedily as possible.

Steamboat Penalty.—The steamboat Carroll, of Carrollton, belonging to Baltimore, was on Monday last decreed by the Supreme Court, to have violated the act of 7th July, 1838, in not having her hull examined within the twelve months. A penalty of five hundred dollars was pronounced.

Steam on Common Roads.—It is stated in an English paper that a steam carriage went from Brighton to Doptford, 65 miles, in three hours and a half, over the stage road.

Singular Death.—The Buffalo Commercial says, that one day last week, as Capt. Warren (one of the gang who committed the outrage upon the Caroline,) was describing the manner in which he despatched an American who was on board, with a movement suitable to the words, he looked upward, fell back and expired!

Mr. C. L. Cole, who stands charged by the Cincinnati News, with having absconded from this State with funds belonging to some institutions here, has published a card in the New York papers denying the truth of the statement, attributing it to a foul machination against him, and asks a suspension of public opinion for a few days in relation to the matter, when he promises to explain matters to the public's satisfaction.

Post Offices in our Country.—There were in 1839, in the United States, 12,789 Post offices. Receipts for postage $4,476,638; expenditures, $4,624,117—extent of post roads 133,999 miles. Annual transportation of the mails 34,496,878 miles.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the General, is still suffering from illness. Her life is considered in imminent danger.

The two Arabian horses presented by the Imaum of Muscat to the President of the United States, are advertised to be sold by auction at Washington, on the 4th instant.

The Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal has been completed to Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., and the opening of it was celebrated at that place, on the 23d ultimo.

It is computed that the number of Germans who have arrived at St. Louis via New Orleans, during the past year, does not fall short of 4000. Many of them bring specie, and all of them industry and economy.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer estimates the extent of the Russian Empire, at 7,500,000 miles; and its population at *seventy million.*

Water-Proof Blankets.—The Globe speaks of blankets made by the Mechanic Manufacturing Company at Rochester, N. Y., that had undergone a process which makes them perfectly water-proof. They are warranted to be impervious to both water and damp air, and might serve for a cloak by day, a tent by night, and a very comfortable bed cover at all times for the soldiers on the frontier.

Seventy-seven years ago, it took a week to carry the mail from Hartford to Boston, which now goes in less than half a day. About that time, too, Dr. Franklin confidently predicted the time would come when Philadelphia would have a fast line to take the mail through from Philadelphia to New York in two days. It now goes in four or five hours.

The Chinese have made several attempts to burn the British ships. What a spectacle it is to witness a great nation like Great Britain going to war upon another nation, because they refuse to buy and smoke the opium, out of which British subjects realize millions on millions annually, producing poverty, squallidness and misery among the poor Chinese.

A crazy woman went into the Baltimore market and seized one of the fat butchers, declaring he was her husband. The provision-dealer found himself in close quarters for half an hour, for she said she never would give up her "der hus."

It is believed that seventy thousand have reformed from intemperance in Great Britain by the renewed efforts that have been making. Let so many soldiers enlist in that cause, that the whole globe shall become one scene of rejoicing. We fight under that flag.

Several of the political newspapers come to us dressed in mourning. Some of them lie so fast, they may be thus robed with much appositeness.—*Saturday Courier.*

New Orleans, Charleston and the other large cities of the South, have been uncommonly healthy this season.

London occupies 32 square miles.

Large Rivers.—The Thames, although not to be compared to the Mississippi or the Ohio, is nevertheless an important river, perhaps the most so of any river in Europe. Capital to the amount of £5,000,000 is employed in steam navigation—and 150 steam vessels, of all descriptions, are constantly employed on the river.

British Marine.—Great Britian possesses 2,800,000 tons of shipping, and numbers 1,600,000 seamen in her commercial navy, while a fleet of 700 steamboats, being more than is possessed by all the rest of Europe, sail upon her waters.

True Philosophy.—Hume said, "I would rather possess a cheerful disposition, inclining always to look on the bright side, than, with a gloomy mind, be master of 10,000 a year." David was a philosopher in so saying.

"Appearing Before the Queen."—A man was thus cited in law to appear, when he travelled to London, and they refused to admit him to see Her Majesty.

Road to Fortune.—Mind your own business with diligence and perseverance.

Baltimore is now the shin-plaster city. She has holden an anti-meeting. The only safety is in driving them all out.

One of the most striking things ever said of Washington was "that he changed mankind's ideas of political greatness."

Russia is jealous of the movements of England in India. She is not likely to look tamely on.

Baron Rothschild lately paid 14,000 dollars for a painting of "The Good Shepherd." He is a *good* Baron for the painters.

The Temperance pledge was taken by over 100 in St. Peters' church, Baltimore, last week. May the number soon be 10,000.

Of 169 convicts in Connecticut prison, one hundred and four were never married. Comment is unnecessary.

Massachusetts has over 10,000,000 of dollars in woollen manufactures.

France has forty thousand Roman Catholic priests.

Music is the poetry of air.—*Ledger.*

Whirlwinds, perhaps you call the grand solos.—*Courier.*

Touching.—A little boy named James Maxwell, who had been missing from his parents in Delaware, was found under a large quantity of hay, where it is supposed he had laid himself down and was smothered.

Damage by Hail.—Considerable damage was done by hail at the mouth of the Genessee river during the storm on Tuesday afternoon, July 28.

Fire by Lightning.—On Saturday morning, 25th ult., the barn of Mr. Abraham Stover, of Nockamixon township, on the Delaware river, was struck by lightning and consumed, with all the crops of the season.

The steamboat Ellen Douglass was nearly consumed by fire at New Albany, on Wednesday the 8th ult. The hull and part of the upper works were saved.

The Boston Atlas says that fifty berths have been taken for the steam ship Britannia; she sails to-day, August 1.

Melancholy.—Mr. Nathaniel Melcher, of Brunswick, Maine, was killed by his son Levi Melcher, (who was insane) on Monday, 27th ult.

Barn Burnt by Lightning.—The barn of Walter White, of Gates, N. Y., was on Tuesday afternoon, 28th ult., struck by lightning, and in a few minutes burnt to the ground.

"There are fewer merchant vessels," says the Boston Daily Advertiser, "in this port at the present time, than for a number of years; only six ships, two of which will probably sail this morning, three barks, and a small number of brigs.—The high rates of southern frieghts, and the very long passages from Europe have had a tendency to produce this scarcity."

A Man Seized by a Shark.—One of the hands of a pilot boat, in the harbor of Charleston, fell overboard on Monday, the 20th ult., and was immediately seized by a shark and carried down.

A serious affray took place at the Alhambra, Mobile, on Monday night, July 27, between two individuals named Titus and Pegrim, in which the former was severely wounded by the latter with a knife. Titus was stabbed in several places, and now lies in a dangerous state. The affray grew out of a political discussion.

Upper Canada.—Rev. James Clarke was killed at St. Catharine, on Sunday, 19th ult., while going to church to officiate as pastor.

A female, named Fleury, has just died at Munliswyl, near Solure, in Switzerland, aged 100 years. She has had 12 children and 77 grandchildren. She was never seriously ill, and possessed all her intellectual faculties to the last. Her father died at the age of 103.

The large steam Flour Mill of Mr. Christopher Gardner, in the vicinity of Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the night of 17th ult. There were from 3000 to 4000 bushels of wheat in the mill, which were also destroyed.

Furs.—We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin that twelve Mackinaw boats, belonging to the American Fur Company, arrived at that city on the 17th ult. from the Far West, loaded with robes and skins to the value of about $76,000.

Accounts from the interior of Florida represent the prospects of a corn crop as very flattering. The cotton crop will probably not equal that of last year.

"The Sugar Cane also bids fair to reward the planter. So that times would be brisk enough among us next winter, could all hands get clear of their debts."

No cashier has yet been appointed for the Bank of Virginia. Mr. Brent, to whom the office was tendered, declines its acceptance.

The Charleston papers state that the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, Mayor of that city, has received the appointment of Collector of the Port.

Sign of Weakness.—A person pointed out a man who had a profusion of rings on his fingers to a cooper. "Ah, master," said the artisan, "it is a sure sign of weakness when you see so many hoops are used."

Dr. Eldridge.—This individual, who stands charged with forgery, is perfectly sane, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. He has engaged counsel, with whom he communicates freely and without reserve.

The steamer Great Western, from New York for Bristol, was seen on the 7th ult., it lat. 42, 6, lon. 47, 0, by the ship Thomas P. Cope, of Philadelphia.

There are forty clergymen in Massachusetts, without any pastoral charge.

A gentleman said that he was out in a storm at sea once, that frightened him so, that his hair all turned gray in one night. Another gentleman present, said yes, he had been in a gale of wind at sea that alarmed him so, that it turned his wig gray in one night. "Sir," said the first gentleman, "do you mean to doubt my word?" "No," said the other, "do you mean to doubt mine?"

OBITUARY.

[by request.]

Br. Springer: We deem sister RACHEL LEONARD, who departed this life 25th of July, 1840, worthy of the following notice in your paper:

Sister Leonard was formerly from the city of Pittsburgh, where she, for many years, lived an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When the public mind was agitated with our principles, she, after giving them a calm examination, concluded that those were the principles on which the *Christian Church* ought to be established, and she, among the first, who came off from the old church and joined the Methodist Protestant Church. At that time she had a handsome property, but by some adverse wind, she lost it all. But she confidently looked to the Lord for protection, and realized it through the charity of the church and the kindness of her little grandson.

This little orphan boy lost his parents when a babe. He was raised by his grandmother. He is now 12 or 13 years of age; what is remarkable, instead of spending his money, as other boys of his age, he brought it to his grandmother to assist her in her old age. To see him taking the last look of her whom he regarded as his only mother, and his last friend and support in youth, and for whom he had such kind affection, as is exemplified in his conduct, was enough to move the hardest heart. Oh! that some kind friend who is able, would give him a home and protection from the ten thousand snares in the world, that that noble spirit may not be lost to the world, but may be protected by the providence of God, and be safely housed in some branch of the christian church.

Sister Leonard remained a worthy member of the Methodist Protestant Church from its first existance till her death. Her upright walk had obtained for her many friends that paid every attention to her in her last illness. She was remarkably patient in all her sufferings, and felt that the rod and staff of the Almighty did comfort her through the dark shadow and the valley of death. She has left a brilliant testimony behind that she rests from her labours.

A. C. Barnes.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1840.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From T. Calhoun,	$2 00
" J. A. Mills for H. H. Long,	3 00
" Geo. Hughes for Wm. Williams, H. McKinnie, W. Armstrong and J. Diselms in advance for 2d vol.	8 00
" W. Durbin,	2 00
" N. R. Ferguson for A. Jester,	2 00
" J. Walker,	2 50
" W. Adams, of Zanesville, for E. Arnold, of Lewis, Va.	2 00
" D. Inskeep,	2 00
" Jacob Hardin, of Indiana,	2 00
" R. George, for 2d vol.	2 00
" James Kitchen, for 2d vol.	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

C. Thorp, R. R. Mitchell, J. Milstead, J. A. Mills, Martin S. Weaver and others, S. Bloomer, 1 sub.; G. Ayres, J. Fordyce, Geo. Hughes, 1 sub.; B. Ross, H. Hendrickson, J. Hardin, 1 sub., pay in advance; A. Shinn, C. Clancey, N. R. Ferguson, Wm. Durbin, all right; L. Lull, I. Thrap, N. Snethen, W. Kinley, D. McCarty, J. McMurry, D. Inskeep, all right; W. B. Evans, A. C. Barnes, 2; M. Jared, J. F. Headley, J. Smith, T. Briant, Geo. Brown, J. R. Fleming, J. D. Madairis and Eliz. Howard.

The committee appointed to name the place for holding the ensuing Ohio Annual Conference, in case of a division, &c., agree that it shall be held in Cincinnati the last Tuesday of this instant. W. B. Evans.

A camp-meeting will commence on the 20th of this instant, on the old camp-ground, near Sharon, Ohio, on the farm of sister Hargreave. Brs. Dobbins, D. H. Stephens, Evans, McGuire and Hannah, of In., are invited. A. C. Barnes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Gazette.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

THE GOOD DIE HAPPY.

The King, having ordered his bed to be removed into a room the widows of which looked into the court of the palace, heard the murmuring noise of the populace assembled to gain intelligence of his health. The King inquired what it meant. On being informed that it arose from the people, anxious to obtain the news of his health, his Majesty replied, "I am glad they think of me, for I have loved them as my children, and have devoted all my endeavors, all my energies, to promote their welfare." Talking of the laying of the first stone of the monument of Frederick II., the King said, "It is my desire that this work should go on with rapidity and skill. Therefore we charge M. de Rochow with its execution." M. de Rochow is entirely indebted to the King for his eminent position, and is also highly esteemed by the Prince Royal, who has been attached to him from his earliest youth. It might be said that his Majesty contemplated, in M. de Rochow, who is a statesman of the first order, the future prime minister of his son. The King directed that his body shall be deposited in the vault at Charlottemberg, by the side of the remains of his Queen Louisa.

The funeral of Frederick William has taken place with great pomp; the Emperor of Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and more than 20 Princes and Princesses, followed the body to the grave. The following details will give an idea of the effect produced on the Prussian capital by the death of the King. Yesterday morning, the 7th, a courier was sent from Berlin by the Empress of Russia with a pressing letter to her husband, informing him that all hope was at end, and that death was near at hand.—When the interview between the King and his eldest daughter took place, he could only embrace her. The Empress fell on her knees before the little camp bed, which the King would not quit during his illness. At the head of the bed was the portrait of Queen Louisa: the King pointed to this with a gesture to his daughter, indicating his hope of speedily joining his deceased wife in Heaven. The last sacrament was administered by Dr. Eylert, the Protestant Bishop. The King was at this time so weak that he could scarcely speak. The Princesses were in the adjoining room, and very few persons were allowed to be present at this solemn ceremony. The Prince de Witgenstein, the oldest friend and servant of the King, was in profound grief. The immediate symptoms of approaching death commenced on the morning of the 7th. An immense crowd at this time surrounded the palace. It will be easily conceived, that in an absolute monarchy, governed from the year 1797 by the same King, who, through good and evil fortune, had maintained his popularity, a change of government was a circumstance calculated to produce a profound sensation. At about half-past twelve, the Emperor of Russia arrived at full gallop in his little travelling carriage by the Rue Royale, in front of the small palace. The Emperor immediately jumped out in his travelling dress, followed by one of his aides de camp. The people took him for a simple military courier. In the saloons of the first floor he embraced his wife and relations, and immediately proceeded to the bedside of the dying King, who was become speechless, but recognized his son-in-law. The Emperor knelt down, and kissed the hand of his father-in-law. The King died without suffering. At three o'clock in the afternoon there was no longer any sign of breathing, and a small looking glass which was held before the mouth remained without a mark. The Prince Royal then closed the eyes of his father, and the Emperor of Russia was the first to salute him as William IV.—The King having died on Whit Sunday, when all the population were moving about, the news of the death spread rapidly. The mourning is general, and within a few hours even the poorest workmen were seen with crapes on their arms. The new King proceeded at three o'clock in the afternoon to the palace, and appeared upon the balcony. The act of administering the oaths to the Ministers took place almost immediately. The troops took the oaths over their colors in the barracks. The Emperor of Russia will leave immediately after the funeral; the Empress will repose from her fatigues at the Palace of Sans Souci, near Potsdam, and then go to the baths of Elms. The Queen will go shortly to Charlottenhof, where the King will pass part of the summer. The changes in the Ministry will not be published immediately, as propriety requires that nothing of this kind should be made public during the period of the mourning. The Council of State will take the oaths to-day, and a proclamation will also appear. Do not place any faith in what you may hear as to the words of the Emperor Nicholas and which are said to have been pronounced shortly after the death of the King. His grief at the moment was too great for him to make any political allusions, and the words in question were not heard by the most intimate servants of the King. On leaving the palace, the Prince Royal, now become King, was so affected, that the public were forcibly struck with his appearance. The new King said to his consort, sister of Louis of Baravia, "Support me, Elizabeth, for I am now more in want of assistance than ever."

From the Lowell Souvenir.

THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. Editor:—The following extract from an original address on the Claims of the Indians, though written some time since, may not be unacceptable to your readers. A. B.

I am aware that I have to combat not only the prejudices of education, but that deep rooted antipathy which steels the hearts of almost every one against this injured and long abused people. I am aware that with the name of Indian is associated all that is barbarous and inhuman,—that it is taught to children as another name for cruelty and revenge.—But so long as reason holds her empire in the breast—so long as philanthropy influences the mind, and religion kindles a glow of love in the heart, we may venture to plead the cause of the most wretched, we may remove the strongest prejudices and the most deep rooted antipathy. We may ever raise our voice in behalf of the despised Indians, than whom, no people have stronger claims to commiseration.

We may question the justice by which the epithet savage has been applied to them, not indeed by examining the characters of the miserable remnant whom we behold wandering about, displaying in a striking manner the condition of a people groaning under the iron scourge of the conqueror, but by examining their primitive habits, their character before they were degenerated by the vices of Europeans. In the writings of those who first visited them, we find nothing to justify the injuries they have received, nor to cause the hatred entertained towards them. But on the contrary in the language of Columbus himself, "there was not a better people in the world than these, more affectionate, affable and kind." All writers agree in ascribing to them a nobleness of nature, which would do honor to any people. Their hospitality was unbounded, and they would share their last morsel even with a stranger. They were strong in their attachments especially towards their children. The warrior who could face death on the field of battle undaunted and undismayed, might be seen weeping over the lifeless remains of a child, and refusing to be comforted.

They were true in their engagements, and long retained a grateful sense of the favors shown them.—Although they were ignorant of that worship which is acceptable to God, yet few of them were idolators. They believed in a Supreme Being and of a future state of rewards and punishments. They for the most had stated periods of worship, and were strict in observing them. The language of a noble chief may have been adopted by *many*. "When the sun goes down Complaint opens his heart to the Great Spirit, and earlier than the sun appears again upon the hills, he gives thanks for his preservation during the night: for he feels it is God only that can support."

The war between the Indians and Europeans was a war of extermination. On the part of the natives, goaded, as they were to desperation, what could we expect but that cruelty should be exercised towards their enemies, when they chanced to fall into their power, what else, even from civilized man could we expect?—When the Europeans first landed, the natives believed them to be messengers from the Great Spirit, commanding the thunder and the lightning. They carried to them their best offerings,—they carried to the strangers their children, requesting that they would lay their hands upon and bless them. When they were asked for corn they gave it, when they were asked for land they gave it. But when they saw these supposed "angels of mercy" turn into demons, when with "one voice of thunder" scores of their friends were slain, when their wives and children were decoyed on board of vessels and sold for slaves,—their villages burnt,—their crops destroyed,—their natures could bear no more, they sounded the war cry and began the fight. They fought for their homes—their defenceless children—their all. But the slender arrow was a powerless weapon against the muskets and artillery of their enemies. When they were conquered they fled to the woods, thence often they were decoyed by the song of peace; and while in their villages, resting securely on the promises of their invaders, more than once were they surrounded and butchered—men, women, and children, in cold blood!

Thus, tribe after tribe have passed away; the forest has been levelled, cities built, and the name of Indian scarcely is heard. Here and there we behold a miserable few lingering around the graves of their fathers; but to some, even of these, the mournful privilege of laying their bodies to moulder with the dust of their friends is denied them, and they are driven away to humor the caprice of their conquerors. Soon, very soon, unless some Angel commissioned from on high shall kindly interpose in their behalf, will their names perish. The Pole, struggling for liberty, is cheered by the voice of encouragement, echoing from the farthest corner of the earth. The Greek, too, is heard, and for him assembled nations form a shield of their own breasts, to defend him from the bursting fury of the Turk. But for the Indians, though they struggle long and hard, though they bare their breasts and stand before their homes till their blood flows in rills at their feet, where is the tear of sympathy,—where is the hand extended to their relief,—where is the voice proclaiming their wrongs and defending their rights?—Fainter and fainter is the light of their council fires, and soon it will be extinguished forever. Our temples and our dwellings stand upon that soil which has been watered by their tears and their blood, and who can walk over their graves and pick the time worn relics of their genius from the sand, and feel no sympathy, no wish to preserve the remaining few from the fate of their progenitors? The voice of sympathy,—the voice of humanity calls upon us to interpose. It speaks from the graves of those self-devoted chiefs, who left their homes in the far-off forest, in search of the "way of life" at the rising sun. The breeze wafts it from mountain to mountain—echo carries it from vale to vale, until it is heard in every part of the land. And who will respond?

LOST CHILD RESTORED.—An event which occurred near Briancon, will give some notion of the incidents which emblazon the mountain life and field sports in the regions of the Alps.

A peasant with his wife and three children, had taken up his summer quarters in a chatlet, and was pasturing his flocks on one of the rich Alps which overhang the Durance. The oldest boy was an idiot about eight years of age, the second was five years old, and dumb, and the youngest was an infant. It so happened that the infant was left one morning in charge of his brothers; and the three had rambled to some distance from the chatlet before they were missed.—When the mother went in search of the little wanderers, she found the two elder, but could discover no traces of the baby. The idiot boy seemed to be in a transport of joy, while the dumb child displayed every symptom of alarm and terror. In vain did the terrified parent endeavor to collect what had become of the lost infant. The antics of the one and the fright of the other explained nothing.—The dumb boy was almost bereft of his senses, while the idiot appeared to have acquired an unusual degree of mirth and expression. He danced about, laughed, and made gesticulations, as if he were imitating the action of one who had caught up something of which he was fond and hugged to his heart. This, however, was of some slight comfort to the poor woman, for she imagined that some acquaintance had fallen in with the children, and had taken away the infant. But the day and night wore away and no tidings of the lost child. On the morrow when the parents were pursuing their search an eagle flew over their heads, at the sight of which the idiot renewed his antics and the dumb boy clung to his father, with shrieks of anguish and affright. The horrible truth then burst upon their minds, that the miserable infant had been carried off in the talons of a bird of prey; and the half-witted elder brother was glad at his riddance of an object of whom he was jealous.

On the morning on which the accident happened, an Alpine yager,

"Whose joy was in the wilderness—to breathe
The difficult air of the iced mountain's top,"

had been watching near an eagle's seat, under the hope of shooting the bird upon her return to her nest. The yager waiting in all the anxious perseverance of a true sportsman, beheld the monster slowly winging her way towards the rock behind which he was concealed. Imagine his horror, when, upon her nearer approach, he heard the cries, and distinguished the figure of an infant in her fatal grasp. In an instant his resolution was formed—to fire at the bird, at all hazards, the moment she should alight upon her nest, and rather to kill the child, than leave it to be torn to pieces by the horrid devourer. With a silent prayer and a steady aim, the mountaineer poised his rifle. The ball went directly through the head or heart of the eagle, and in a minute afterward, this gallant hunter of the Alps had the unutterable delight of snatching the child from the nest, and bearing it away in triumph. It was dreadfully wounded in one of its arms and sides, but not mortally, and within twenty-four hours after it was first missed, he had the satisfaction of restoring it to its mother's arms.—*Gilley's Waldensian Researches.*

THE BURNING MOUNTAIN.—This coal mine, which we have frequently noticed, and which took fire about eighteen months since, continues burning with renewed force. There are now three distinct craters, varying in diameter from thirty to seventy-five feet, and each at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet below the surface. The heat emanating from which issue immense volumes of smoke, and the smell of sulpher is any thing but agreeable. The rumbling noise would make a visiter think of earthquakes and his examinations would consequently be made with a very careful step. The vegetation for a great distance round has been completely destroyed; and its seared appearance gives a desolate, and adds to the terrific character of the work of destruction. We cannot conjecture when the fire will stop, or how it may be quenched by the management of the proprietors; but it is an extraordinary phenomenon, and as such is well worth a visit from the scientific and curious.—*Pottsville, (Penn.) Emporium.*

A merchant in Liverpool, in a letter to his correspondent in Philadelphia, says:

"If the Pennsylvania tax is instituted, and other States evince a determination to pay their interest punctually; and if the Boundary Question is put in a satisfactory train of settlement, I have not a doubt but American securities would soon assume a more favorable position in Europe."

The sweets of life are nothing without the *bitters*, as the man said ven he called for his morning dram.

A SHOCKING PICTURE OF DISTRESS.

OUR COUNTRY AND OUR DUTY.—Despite the general prosperity of Great Britain and Ireland, and in their main features, those countries are as prosperous now as they have been for years—certain sections are afflicted with scenes of distress and suffering, calculated to make the heart bleed. Thus, in Birmingham, it is stated that 10,000 applications have been made by working men and women within the last two months for free passages to Australia. Thousands of small houses are unoccupied, and the walls of the town are literally covered with auction bills. The broker's shops are crammed with goods purchased at half the cost price. The pawnbrokers are completely stocked, refuse any except what are termed best pledges. Thousands of mechanics are living on half wages, and numbers of creatures are sustained by means known only to the Almighty himself. Upwards of 300 applications were made to the Gloucester Railway Company for situations as guards, etc., within the last month. The poor rate is doubled, and numbers are leaving their houses to escape paying. All is gloomy, and no one can see a prospect of improvement. The greatest distress is also said to prevail in Ireland, and especially among the operatives of Dublin. The streets, it is added, are filled with famishing wretches. This is lamentable indeed, and calculated not only to make us prize more dearly our own happy land, but to induce us to pursue the course, best calculated to preserve the blessings so amply enjoyed by the great mass of our people. Provisions were never lower in price, or more abundant than at the present time in this country. Labor too, is in tolerable demand, while the general health is all that could be desired at this season of the year. True, we have been afflicted with much monetary distress and commercial embarrassment; but Providence has smiled upon us in an eminent degree—our harvest has been extraordinary—and the members of our wide spread Union are still bound together in the bonds of amity and national confederation. Truly then, we have reason to be thankful to an overruling Deity. Let us endeavor to uphold the laws, encourage virtue and morality—and to give stability—by every means in our power, not only to our national institutions, but to those legal enactments, under which contracts are made between man and man. American credit has received a dreadful shock within the last year or two, and it behooves us to do every thing in our power to repair the error, and to prove to the world at large that we are an honest and high-minded people. Some of the foreign journalists, both in England and France, still speak of us with distrust and suspicion. No wonder—when we review in the spirit of truth and justice, the conduct of some of our State Legislatures and moneyed Institutions. But it is in vain to complain of the past. We all know and admit that we have erred. Let us avoid such conduct for the future—and by honesty, fair dealing and promptness in all our intercourse with other nations, prove that republicans can be patriots, and that every contract made by them will be fulfilled to the letter, and at any and every sacrifice. Then we shall not only win the approval of our own consciences, but merit the blessings of Heaven.—*Bicknell.*

Camp-Meeting Notices.

There will be a Camp-Meeting held on Lima circuit, Ohio, to include the third Sabbath in August; we request all who can make it convenient to attend. J. GUEST, Sup.

There will be a camp-meeting for Coshocton circuit, held on the farm of John Dean, Esq., two miles from Jacobsport, to commence on the 27th of August; we request the attendance of ministers and members.

M. N. WARREN, Sup't.

A Camp-Meeting will be held on the farm of John McKinney, between Sidney and Hardin, Shelby county, Ohio, including the third Sunday in August. Ministerial aid from the surrounding circuits, is strongly solicited.

JOSEPH PARKE.

We expect to hold a Camp-Meeting on Rehoboth circuit, six miles west of Wilmington, Ohio, to commence on the Friday before the third Sabbath in August, and request the aid of Bros. Flood, McGuire, Hunt, Paul, Stephens, Evans, Hughey, Atkinson, Little, the Dalbeys and Hibben. ISAAC EDWARDS, As.

By Divine permission, a camp meeting will be held by Allegheny and Pittsburgh stations, and Pittsburgh circuit, jointly, on the land of James Clarke, one mile north of Sharpsburgh, commencing on Monday afternoon, August 17th. The assistance of ministering brethren is respectfully solicited. JOHN CLARKE.

A camp-meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August, on the land of Barnard Wortman, within half a mile of this office, on the old ground. Ministers and members of other circuits are pressingly invited to attend. The ministers from the western part of the District can go from this meeting in company to conference.

A camp-meeting will be held on the land of George Castle, 4½ miles from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to commence the 21st of August; we especially invite brethren Springer, I. Thrap, Wilson, Davis, Marshall, Warren, Bamford, Tallentire, Bloomer and Cowl. We hope they can make it convenient to attend, but if any of the brethren cannot be with us, I should be glad if they would let me know soon as possible. M. SCOTT.

There will be a camp meeting held for the Ligonier Mission, near the turnpike leading from Ligonier to Youngstown, and about 2½ miles from the former place, to commence on the 28th of August next. We solicit the aid of brothers G. Brown, J. Robison, J. B. Shearer, T. J. Addis, W. Turner, S. Hazlett, W. L. Baldwin, J. Hopwood, D. Kinney, and J. M. Piper, together with any of our unstationed brethren of the adjacent circuits, who can assist us. W. W. TIPTON.

THE CASKET,

AND

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE great increase in the subscription list of the Casket, which has been nearly doubled since the commencement of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor.—Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest magazine in the country, and has maintained its popularity in the face of all opposition. It is to be found upon the centre table of families, making literary pretentions, from Maine to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are not surpassed by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate of colored fashions has lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. Whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.

The volume will be opened with the first of a series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by the burin of Sartain, who deservedly stands as the best engraver of the kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by writers of the first rank. Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while, the poetry is equalled by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION

have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting, when finished a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

The series of thrilling Nautical Sketches, entitled "*Cruising in the last War*," and which are rated by the cotemporary press, equal to the celebrated Sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the "*Leaves from a Lawyer's Fort-Folio*," which have attained a deserved celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valuable papers from entirely new contributors. "The Author of *Old Iron Sides off a Lee Shore*," will give the first of a number of Sketches in the July number. We count upon his prolific and graceful pen to do much in maintaining the great popularity of the Magazine. In addition to the variety already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, our "*Syrian Letters*," the first of which appeared in the June number as introductory, will interest, and add worth to its pages. They are from no unpractised pen.

FASHIONS.

The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new styles arrive from Paris. The engravings are colored, and executed from original designs. No old, worn-out plates are re-touched, and then published as the *latest* fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest description of dresses from London and Paris.—They are universally admitted to be the finest specimen of engraving and coloring afforded by any Magazine in this country. The expense of getting them up is great, but we shall in no-wise abate the quality. Remember! The readers of the Casket are furnished with these fashion plates *as an extra*. They do not interfere with the regular, and choice engravings, which always accompany the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber consequently receives it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers in the vicinity can obtain their copies free of postage.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS *per annum. Or two Copies* yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, *invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent.* Published by

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

August 5, 1840. 50.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. G. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED. April 22, 1840. 351f.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

34,000 Subscribers.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPER, to any journal published.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has the largest subscription IN THE WORLD! Its list embraces over 34,000 *subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean*, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. It is the largest and cheapest journal ever issued!! Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would fill a 12mo volume, the cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays, &c.

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Humorous Poetical Articles,
Mechanics,	Health, Commerce,
Agriculture,	Domestic Intelligence,
Manufactures,	Education,
Foreign News,	Self-Educated Men,
Amusements, Facetia,	Literature,
New Publications,	The Drama,
Morality, Medicine,	City Matters,
The Silk Culture,	Amusing Miscellany,
Temperance,	The Markets,
Family Circle,	List of Insolvent Banks,
The Musical World,	Discount and Exchange,
Correct Prices Current,	History,
Letters from Europe,	Philosophy.
The Classics,	

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, as we believe, as interesting a variety as *can be found in any other journal issued in the world!*

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly *Neutral in Politics and Religion*, and the uncompromising opponent of all *Quackery*.

POPULAR MUSIC.—In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Songs and Ballads, as soon as they are imported: so that country readers may have the most popular music for voice, the piano, the guitar, or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

☞ The price of the COURIER is only $2.

☞ When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmaster will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our agents.

☞ OUR TERMS.—Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount,) for $15.

☞ Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

☞ $5 at one time will be received for three years.

☞ Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscriptions.

☞ Any of our country brethren who insert our advertisement, will receive the Courier regularly. 49.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, assizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms. The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 321f

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions,—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

J.C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Volume 1. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1840. | Number 52. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ON UNITING CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. Editor: The Rev. John Clarke, in your mber for July the 8th, in reply to my doctrine keeping *separate* church and political action, ns to indicate that I cannot "really be in senses." To this I would reply in the lan- ge of scripture: "I am not beside myself it NOBLE Festus, but do speak forth the words truth and soberness."

My position is this; *when any political party formed who are attempting to lay hold of the* ER OF THE GOVERNMENT *to promote their ob-, no difference what that may be, the church in* OFFICIAL ORGANS *is not at liberty to act with h party*, though each particular member re- ns the right to act politically in any way he y think duty requires. To this position the ntleman objects and pours upon it volleys of ective. He thinks it the duty of the church join with politicians in procuring the aboli- n of slavery, and that it is the duty of the igious press, &c., to put forth its best efforts this desirable object.

Here we are fairly at issue. But, although he sents from me in opinion, I hope to retain lf-respect enough, at least while I write over own proper signature, to refrain from insinu- ng that the gentleman has not good sense, or t he is destitute of moral principle, merely ause he sees proper to differ from me. I will mit that he may be honest in his opinions. t while I accord to him integrity of purpose, laim the same for myself. Nor will I dogmat- lly assert that I am right and that he is wrong; I do not claim infallibility. But should I be the wrong, a little more courteousness of style d manner would be quite as likely to convince of my error, as that evinced by my opponent. But to the question of mingling ecclesiasti- and political affairs. This is a subject of mense magnitude. One to which I feel my ter incompetency to do justice, especially in hort essay, when it would require a volume to scuss it fully. To reconnoitre it in all its lati- des and longitudes, in order to ascertain to fullest extent the influences and bearings of urch and State upon each other, we would ve to examine the history of the world, ever ce the introduction of the christian era. This vestigation would shew us these two tremend- s elements occasionally conflicting together e two immense fields of ice upon a Northern ean, grinding to atoms whatever came under eir power, and then again uniting their ener- es, like a mighty torrent to sweep away every stige of human liberty.

The despots of Europe, at present, well under- nd the policy of wielding the influence of igion to rivet the chains of tyranny upon eir subjects. They each have an established igion, and one too, of course, whose arbitrary inciples of polity is suited to their own iron spotisms. By holding the church livings in eir hands, they exert a control over the clergy hich enables them to command the influence of e Church in favor of the State, no difference w arbitrary in its government.

When the heroes of the revolution were about establish a government, for this republic, which is to be controlled by public opinion, and not the dictations of a despot, they provided in e charter of our liberties, that the Church and tate should be kept separate,—that each should st upon its own proper base; and that the one ould not *interfere* with the province of the her. And they seem to consider no principle more importance to the final success of our litical enterprize, than this of sundering the clesiastical and civil departments, the union which, as in the governments of the old world, s thought to be entirely incompatible with the erties of man. And ever since, there has en a jealous eye, throughout this nation, upon ery movement which tended toward union Church and State.

Read the following from a Report adopted by e 21st Congress:

"With the exception of the United States, e whole human race, consisting, it is supposed, eight hundred millions of rational beings, is religious bondage; and, in reviewing the nes of persecution which history every where esents, unless the committee could believe at the cries of the burning victim and the mes by which he is consumed, bear to Heaven grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, at ☞the line cannot be too strongly drawn tween Church and State. If a solemn act of gislation shall, in *one* point, define the law of d, or point out to the citizen one religious ty, it may, with equal propriety, proceed to fine *every* part of divine revelation; and en- ce *every* religious obligation, even to the forms d ceremonies of worship; the endowment of e church, and the support of the clergy."

If ever our fair tree of LIBERTY is felled it ll be by a union of the civil and ecclesiastical wers. This union will not be effected by any nventional act. Public opinion would not rmit this. It will be brought about on some eat emergencies which will form a pretext for parting from the ordinary rules of prudence. me political party advocating a subject which dresses itself to the moral feelings of the reli- ous community, will call on the church for her d. For illustration, we will give the present olition enterprise, which proposes the emanci- ation of 3,000,000 of human beings from abject ondage. What subject could more interest our rmpathies? The third political party asks the urch to co-operate with them in securing so esirable an object; the church lends her aid and e party is ultimately successful. As no par- icular public inconvenience grows out of the ccomplishment of this purpose, little is said bout this combined effort. Another occurrence alls upon the church to co-operate with poli- icians,—and still another, 'till at last, the pub- c becomes familiar with the subject of these nited efforts. In this apathy of the public ind, some daring aspirant, taking advantage of olitical commotions, will invoke to his aid one f the dominant religious sects of the country, romising emoluments to its clergy, then, ere the ation is aware, chains are fastened upon her.

I do not presume that all this can be accom- lished very shortly. A great revolution must be ffected in public sentiment, before such a state f things can come to pass. What I wish, is to lace a guard at the very threshold, for it is far asier to keep an enemy out of your habitation han to dispossess him after he has once gained dmission. We will do well to look to the ques- ion, whether in seeking the emancipation of a ortion of our nation, we do not establish prin- iples which may lead to the ultimate enslave- ent of the whole.

All this, I have little doubt, my opponent will onsider idle speculation; as fit for nothing but is derision and contempt. For, although he discovers considerable strength of intellect, yet, t may easily be seen, from his effusions, that e has matured but few subjects. I should judge im to be a man moved by impulse more than y reflection; of course, he has not habituated is mind to look at consequences, and would not, therefore, be likely to care much about them.

But why should he wish to dog the church with this subject, when she has not the disposal of it? It is a question that cannot be decided, but by the civil authorities. My doctrine denies to him the right of church action only, but accords to him the privilege of acting as a citizen in any way he may think proper. Why should he be so exceedingly tenacious of acting as a cleric, where his right is doubted, in preference to that of a citizen, where there would be no question about the propriety of his course?—Does he suppose there would be more importance in a black coat and the sanctity of his profession than there would be in the plain garb and appearance of the citizen? If a political party were not already operating against the evil of slavery, it would be the duty of the church to cry aloud and spare not. But as the civil community is now excited upon the subject, who alone have the right to dispose of it, and as the friends of emancipation have their candidates for office in the field, let the church in her official organs, be still, and let her members act with the civil citizens as they may each think proper. This question of the union of political and church action, is one, that considerate men will be slow to adopt. And attempts to force it upon them, especially in the abusive and Lynching style of my opponent, cannot fail to disgust them; and the cause which it is attempting to promote, will thereby be retarded instead of advanced. Men, in this county, will not be dragooned into compliance. Any efforts to control their wills in this way cannot fail to produce the directly opposite effect.

But what am I saying? the gentleman denies being "identified with a '*third*' or any other political party, further than it identifies itself with the plain principles of the glorious gospel," and he considers "the organization of a distinct political party, by a comparatively few abolitionists in the East, as beneath the dignity of their holy enterprize, and highly inexpedient."

"Highly ☞*inexpedient!*" And is this one of the men who make such a clamor against the doctrine of "EXPEDIENCY?" The argument of "expediency" it seems, is all wrong when used against them, but when it becomes necessary, they can, as in the present case, resort to the principles of expediency, even at the expense of *consistency*. He approves of the resolution which questions candidates at the polls, but rejects the "third political party" for two reasons: 1st. Because it is "beneath" their "dignity." 2dly. Because it is "inexpedient." Now, how it can be "beneath the *dignity*" of any set of men, to organize a distinct political party, who approve of the resolution to question candidates, &c., is what I am not capable of understanding. I here repeat what I have before stated: "the resolution passed by the Anti-Slavery Society to question all candidates at the polls, and to vote irrespective of parties, for those who returned favorable answers, as effectually created a third political party, as did the act which nominated an abolition candidate for the Presidency." The direct tendency of this anti-slavery resolution, is, every where, to put abolitionists into office, and thereby to lay hold on the power of the government. The convention which determined in favor of a distinct political organization, and put their candidate in nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people, so far from acting in an "undignified" manner, have, in my opinion, acted quite honestly and *consistently*. They have, like honorable men, assumed the consequences of their principles, fearlessly and above board. But these mules—these half-bloods—these Church and State men, who seem to desire all the benefits of political action, but shrink from taking the responsibility upon them; these men who will go to the polls and inquire for abolitionists, and vote for none other, declaring at the same time their utter disapprobation of a third political party; these, Sir, are the men, as I conceive, who act *undignifiedly*, and "unworthy of their holy enterprize." They are sacrificing *consistency* upon the old rotten shrine of "*expediency*." Again, does Mr. JAMES G. BIRNEY, who is one of the most calm, dispassionate and talented abolitionists in America, and who has done what few men would do, if they even had it in their power, emancipated a large estate in slaves, and thereby given practical demonstration of his honesty in the cause; does Mr. B. consider that this convention, who determined in favor of a separate political party, acted so far beneath their *holy enterprize?*—Read his address to the public when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, and be shamed of your uncharitable dogmatism!

But the gentleman says, this third political party is also "highly inexpedient." And wherefore? I am of opinion if there were any probability of success, he would then pronounce it a very proper measure,—"highly *ex*-pedient!" But, he is aware, that this course, though, as I think, very consistent and honorable on the part of those who have adopted it, will nevertheless expose their weakness. It will shew the public their paucity of numbers, and place the abolitionists in their true position. Their true (worldly) policy was to remain as they were.—Then, because of the two great political parties of the country, being so nearly balanced, they could make much out of a system of log-rolling, and their importance to be felt by the use of a catalogue of teazing and perplexing questions to candidates at elections. These considerations hint at the real ground of this *inexpediency*. But no well informed and candid man will censure this third political party for the want of consistency when they have placed their question upon its proper merits. And if they will now rely for success upon a purely political machinery, and cease to vilify and abuse the church for not officially co-operating with them in their political enterprize, they shall have my sympathy and aid. But I shall have to reflect much more upon the subject before I can give my consent to assist any political party which seeks to league itself with the church, to lay hold of the power of the government, no difference for what purpose.

It seems difficult for abolitionists to have any clear and definite ideas of the land marks between ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction,—between the provinces of Church and State. It is not only my Pittsburgh antagonists who labor under this difficulty, but others, elsewhere, evince the same want of clearness upon this subject. Whether it is because any particular infatuation affects their minds on this question, or whether their interest requires that they should seek to confound these land marks I cannot say. The Rev. Moses Scott, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, when he proposed his queries in relation to this matter, was evidently bewildered. Says he, in substance, "is murder, adultery, Sabbath-breaking, theft and covetousness entirely political evils, and have ministers nothing to do with them?"

We answer, these are all subjects proper for both ecclesiastical and political action; and both church and state, by all laudable methods, should endeavor to suppress every one of these vices.—And under certain circumstances may even operate together, without violating any maxim of American jurisprudence. For illustration we will give you "Sabbath-breaking;" because this vice has been made a subject of church and political action. It is known, no doubt, to my Mt. Vernon friend, that in most of our large cities, steamboats arrive and depart on the Sabbath day; and that the United States mail is dashing, in every direction through this nation, by the regulations of the general government, on this sacred DAY, to the great annoyance of the piously disposed citizens of this commonwealth. He is no doubt further aware, that the church, (to her credit be it spoken,) put forth a powerful effort to procure an alteration of those regulation, on the part of the government, which thus violated the Sabbath of the Lord. She formed Sabbath associations, delivered sermons and lectures upon the crime of Sabbath-breaking,—sent her arguments and petitions to the national council, praying that the United States mail stages might not be permitted to disgrace the general government by running on the Sabbath. While these efforts were making on the part of the church there were a number of enlightened politicians co-operating with her to procure for that DAY the national respect. But they all failed. The petitions were received,—referred,—reported against, and there the matter ended.

Now it was not wrong for these politicians, under the *circumstances*, to operate individually with the church, for this object, nor for the church to operate with them. But mark; After their failure, if those politicians, who found themselves in the minority, had organized themselves into a distinct political pary, with a view to lay hold on the *power* of the government, so that they might modify these Sabbath regulations to suit themselves, and then called on the church to aid in the enterprize, she could not do so without without passing her jurisdiction. "Her kingdom," or government, "is not of this world." "Her members may all act as citizens with this new organization, but in her official capacities she must be still. It is right for the Sabbath to be respected, but she has no right to lay hold of the civil government to coerce obedience on that subject nor any other.

This case is precisely paralleled with the abolition question. So long as nothing was resorted to but moral reasoning, both ministers and politicians might consistently unite in the enterprize, but the moment a distinct political organization is formed, either directly or virtually, with a view to lay hold on the *power* of the government, so as to effect thereby the abolition of slavery, no difference how desirable the object, the church cannot officially connect herself therewith, without violating one of the most essential and fundamental principles of American jurisprudence, viz: that which proposes to keep asunder the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. For if they unite on this subject they may unite on any other, and there will be no prohibiting the combined efforts of the Church and State until the government be ultimately overthrown.

As I have now, probably, exceeded my limits, I shall close for the present. I design the foregoing as a brief answer to the interrogatories of M. Scott and the dogmatism of J. Clarke in relation to Church and State action. In my next I shall attend to the fine specimens of logical gentility in the communication of the Rev. Clarke.

J. SMITH.

Sugar Grove, Ohio, July 30, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

"*When thou was little in thine own Sight.*"

The faithful Samuel, the honest Daniel and the bluat Nathan, were not sycophants—they did not shrink from honest truth and merited rebuke, even before kings. The principles of the divine government have often been illustrated in the exemplification of that solemn declaration, "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble." The case of Saul affords a striking example. The history of the Jewish church portrays this truth in strong colors. When little in her own sight, (i. e.) modest, humble, she was a pleasant and fruitful vine—her motto was holiness to the Lord—she shared the divine approbation, protection and the bounties of a good Providence. But "Jushuran waxed fat and kicked"—as the result of pride and itching ears; her "priest spake *smooth* things and her prophets prophesied deceit"—and it was "like people, like priests," till Ichabod was written. The christian church was little in her own sight, of one heart and one mind, and that the mind of Christ—of her extraordinary messengers it was said, "*all ye are brethren*"—poor and esteemed "illiterate and ignorant men," having "neither silver nor gold," "purse nor scrip,"—fine parsonages, splendid churches, fine talents or pompous titles,—were neither styled Reverend, Right Reverend, or Bishops. Had no power to "exercise dominion," for their teachers said, "it shall not be so among you" But withering and ruinous were the effects of riches, and honors, and titles, and power,—God resisteth the proud, the haughty, the self-sufficient, whether it be individuals, nations or churches. "God is judge himself; He putteth down one and setteth up another,"—not of mere caprice or partiality, but in accordance with the immutable principles of His nature and government—He is a jealous God—His glory He will not give to another, or His praise to golden images—to human wisdom or human means. "The people that *are* with thee *are* too many"—("The Lord said to Gideon") "lest Israel *vaunt* themselves against me," saying, "mine own hand hath saved me." Three hundred men—the empty pitchers—the lamps and the trumpets are sufficient—guided and energized by infinite wisdom and almighty power. How important for individuals, nations and churches to be little, modest and humble, and to feel their dependence and know where their strength lies.

L. GARRETT.

Nashville, Tennesse, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ADDRESS TO MOTHERS.

BY THE REV. N. SNETHEN.

This address is written after the manner of an extempore address to the mothers in the Methodist Protestant Church in Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, at the conclusion of a discourse, on Proverbs xxii. 6: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it;" which discourse had been preceded by several on Ephesians vi. 1, 2, 3: "Children obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right; Honor thy father and thy mother, which is the first command with (a) promise; that it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth."

Mothers—in listening, as most of you have, to the discourses in continuation upon the subject of filial obedience, you have, we trust, admitted that we were not wanting in endeavor to maintain your rights as mothers, to be honored and obeyed by your children, in common with their fathers. And also your equality of right to co-operate with them, your husbands, in training up your children in the way they should go, we will now recapitulate our plan: 1st. The nature of the work of training up, &c. 2d. The way children should go. 3d. Who have the right to train up children. In a sub-division we stated, that the ways of church government might be resolved into two, viz: 1st. The way of divided and dividable power; and 2d. The way of undivided and undividable power. The first of these, the way of divided and dividable power or governing authority, we endeavored to prove, is the right way, the way that children should go; we also gave you our reasons for adding the words dividable and undividable. Dividable power is not limited to one manner or form of division only. And absolute power is commonly called one and indivisable, it being one or a unit. To limit undivided power it must be divided. In civil States republican forms of governments may differ among themselves, and yet all differ from a monarchy. The idea is preserved in the mind, by the term dividable, that the dividing of governing power and government itself, differ from each other as do means and ends. The former may vary, if so be the latter is accomplished.—Churches, therefore, may be guided in part by experience, in dividing power. In agreeing in opinion with those who hold that no precise form of church government is laid down in the New Testament, we restrict the opinion to means. Now, if all governing power over your children, is, and must of right be in your husbands, it is undividable, and of course, your claims to any portion of it are excluded; and your services would be reduced to the character of that of intruments, directed by voluntary agents. But we have argued, have we not demonstrated, that, as mothers, you have a right to exercise governing mind and will over your children; and that this right is derived from your creation and redemption,—we showed you also, how the trainer up of a child should know all the elementary principles which may be known of the way he should go; because all children are necessarily ignorant of them, and when they first formed them they are also ignorant whether they are true or not. But here we could not evade the question.—What do women know about church government? How can mothers train up their children in a way they do not themselves understand? And we met the question with the fact, that mothers in these United States, for more than half a century, have trained up their children in the way of divided and dividable power; and that in this greatest of all republics in the world, there are not now any mothers who do not know the difference, politically, between divided and undivided power, or between a republic with free suffrage, and an absolute monarchy. The uneducated mothers who leave the monarchies of Europe, come to this country with this knowledge, and with the hopes of obtaining the rights of suffrage for their sons. All the children in our republic are trained up in this republican way by their mothers, as well as their fathers. It is the way all American parents intend that their children shall go. Emigrants from all other countries flock to this with the same intentions.

We believe, indeed, that mothers do not in general know what is the best possible mode of dividing power, under all the circumstances in which churches may be placed; nor do we believe that this is known by the wisest and best of men. This is a subject, as we conceive, which it is not proper to reveal, respecting free agents. The safest and best practical knowledge of it is to be approximated to by observation, experience and reflection. When a power is imparted to things, by the Creator, to govern things, neither of them have any will. And when power is imparted to men to govern things, the things have no will.—These cases may admit of human foreknowledge, or of Divine revelation. But when a power is imparted to men, to govern men, both having wills equally free, a revelation or foreknowledge of the manner how to govern in all cases, must be accompanied with the revelation of the resistance the wills of the governed may make. This cannot be foreknown or anticipated, by the human mind, because it is a variable and not a constant quantity, and to reveal it to the governors would be to make them more than prophets, or in effect searchers of hearts. The human mind, therefore, as we said, can only approximate to this knowledge. We do not wish you, mothers, to train up your children in the opinion or belief, that any division of governing power is perfect, or will infallably prove always to be the best in all cases, nor to train them up to make changes in government, for their own sakes, as though modes of governing were the end and not the means. All that we profess to know with any degree of certainty, is that to divide power is the best, if not the only means to prevent, or to correct its abuses. And this we hold is enough for you to know in order to enable you to begin to train up your children; for thus much you can not only teach, but your children can understand. And your children having learned this from you, among their first lessons, it will be the last they will forget. But we must not omit to notice the fact, that your are mothers of a recently organized church, upon a basis of reformed principles, and therefore your relative condition differs from that of mothers in other churches in this city. When a church by voluntary separation, or by expulsion, or by any other means, becomes distinct from another, and is regarded by it as a rival or a competitor, it rarely, if ever, succeeds, in merely attempting to imitate or to excel the older church. For the older body cannot bear to be thus equalled, as this is regarded as equivalent to a defeat. Every feeling dictates to put down the new rival on the score of the motherly virtues in the old church. We have always taken it for granted, that the greater number of mothers, their age and experience, and superior means of all kinds, would for a long time, or until we should grow old, enable them to excel you. Or that, if in this or any case, we might equal or excel them, they would leave no means unessayed to emulate us We have not been able to discover any exception to this general law of rivalry between old and new churches. The history of the Protestant Reformers and the Catholics, of the Dissenters and loyal establishments, and of all rival denominations agree with it. We will give an illustration. This house, if we are rightly informed, in the common opinion, was superior to the old stone house in fifth street. But how does it now compare with the Wesley Chapel? Would that spacious structure have attained to its present dimensions, if this house had not been built before it? You see here the effects of the spirit of emulation. What can you now do in kind, in which the old church cannot excel you?—Where this spirit predominates, no covering for the faults of rivals is employed, thicker than gause, or more opake than glass. Behold! the mantles of charity, which are used in time of reform. Is it not, then, in vain to hope to excel in inimitable cases? Mothers, to maintain your church against so great odds, you must not be imitators, but do something that emulation itself cannot imitate or excel; you must not run in a parallel course, but in an opposite one, in which the distance will make the difference more and more manifest. You must train up your children in the way of divided and dividable church governing power. This the holiest and best of mothers in the old church cannot do, without a change of principle. We petitioned, as every body knows, for a division of church power. In return we were required to give up the principle. Expulsion followed. The holy mothers, (we never spake a word in dispraise of their motherly virtues, and never shall,) were among our most zealous opposers. Here, then, ye mothers in the Methodist Protestant Church, is the point of departure between you and the mothers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.—From this point you are not their imitators nor followers, and you cannot be followed or excelled by them. Not a child among all the thousands in the old church can be trained up in the way of divided church power. The way in which you are to train up your children, the way that free and equal churchmen go, who are the constituents of their church law makers. You are the mothers of a race of the Lord's free men, who call no man legislative master. But you and all of us are told, that with all this boasted or pretended freedom, we shall come to nothing. But if so, must it not be either because we do not train up our children, or that, when they grow old they will depart from the way in which we have trained them to go? In these United States there are a great many men, whose mothers aided in training them up in the way of divided power, and who, as they grow older, become more attached to this way. And in the records of the churches we find, almost daily, notices of those who have finished their course with joy in this way. Mothers, the difference between the old side and the new side is not between power and no power. You know that we have never taught you to train up your children in anarchy. When we advised the deferring of the formation of a constitution, it was because we wished for more time to gain experience, and from the apprehension of the difficulty of gaining two-thirds instead of a majority, if a change should be found necessary. But we believed then, as we believe now, that society cannot move at all but in some way of government, either expressed or understood, just as a body, if moved at all, must pass in some direction from the place in which it was stationary.

Had the principles, assumed in this discourse, been recognized in our constitution, and had all our mothers acted up to them from the beginning, in ten years more what a hopeful company of recruits might we have had for the church. In our previous discourses you may remember how much pains we took to point out to you the scriptural command and promise. The danger in written rules does not merely consist, as certain persons contend, in their opposing scripture, but in taking a part for the whole. Honor thy father and thy mother, we reminded you, was deemed of so much importance as to be made to occupy the fifth place in the decalogue, or the first after our duty to our God. And St. Paul has given it a no less conspicuous relation. Mothers, if the constitution of our church, or our ministry have not said and done all they should, the law and the gospel have been true to your nature, and to your all important duties. You are not sent forth in this warfare at your own charges; not merely commanded, but animated and encouraged with the promise of a high reward; the honor and fidelity of your dear children. God hath promised that it shall be well with your obedient children, and that they shall perpetuate the church upon the earth. Your children who have imbibed the sentiments of church liberty from your minds, so early that they seem to have been born with them, and their understandings to have grown from this milk of instruction, as their bodies have from the nourishment they have derived from your breasts. Surely, the predictions so often uttered, of our dissolution, could not have been based upon such a system of maternal training, but upon the assumption of its neglect. When commands fail those who obey them, and promises fail those who trust in them, what can the righteous do? Have not the great body of the native free churchmen and statesmen of our country been trained up to liberty upon the knees of their mothers? We have had, indeed, to mourn over the inconstancy of too many of our preachers and members, but they were not trained up in this way. The same kind of inconstancy, from the same cause, existed in the primitive church. Among all those, who, as St. Paul said, had turned away from him, in a certain district, not one had been trained up from a child in the way the apostle would have them go. It is from your well trained children, mothers, that we must look for the stability of our principles. Some among you, no doubt, have felt your minds confused from the indistinct manner in which our principles of divided and divisable power are sometimes stated. But the mothers in the old church can find no difficulty in understanding the plan of power, all on one side. There is, at this time, a struggle betwixt power and no power. But in these heat producing controversies, should they come among us, we wish you to take no part.—They are as strong meat, if not as meat tainted by passion, which should have no place among the sweet and sincere milk of the nursery. That the way of divided power bears no affinity to the no power opinion, and that it is not a matter of indifference, you must perceive, if you reflect upon the fact, that it is among the last and rip- pest fruits of the wisdom and experience of nations. We have now, in North America, twenty-seven governments, in which the legislative, the judicial, and the executive powers are divided from each other. And in your own families, among your own dear children, you have daily proof of the necessity of your own executive power. What would be the condition of your children if you should leave them to execute their own wills in all cases, or in the absence of their fathers, you should have to wait their return?—The effects of well divided power answers, to those of law controlling will. Your motherly affections supply the place of divided power, as the security of your children against your natural despotism. You cannot divide your power any more than your duty, with two other women. If your hearts are true to nature, all your executive acts among your children, will bear the image and superscription of motherly affection. But when the social relation involves two or more families, no executive power can be safely confided to one, without limitation; for the natural affections cannot embrace more than one family. The common or universal social law, "do as you would be done by," must in complex practice take on the modes of artificial law. Cases will occur in society which will have to be legislated upon, and they must be judged of before they are executed. These elementary principles are as applicable to churches as to civil States; they may be easily taught and as easily learned in the nursery. The usual odium of nursery tales cannot be fixed upon them any more than upon the teaching of the alphabet in the nursery. Executive power over your children, as we have seen, is, and must be, divided between your husbands and yourselves; but they too have natural parental affection. And tho' they may call themselves lords of the creation, while they continue in the relation of husband of one wife, or reject polygamy, as we shewed you, they have not undivided and undividable power over your offspring. Mothers, in this church you are free, you are at liberty to train up your children in the way of divided power. But your disadvantages and discouragements for some time yet to come, must be great. The course you have entered upon is still new, and your responsibilities are peculiar. The common prejudices against real or supposed novelty, or innovation, have yielded little, if at all, to time.—Many of the active agents in the formation of our church were excluded from "the great Wesleyan family." Mr. Wesley, as you know, divided power with no man. And his successors, in Europe and America, regard their inheritance as undividable. Agreement, in doctrine, is not considered by them to be a bond of union. This of itself should convince you of the importance of government, as a way, even in their estimation, and of course that our opinion is not singular. We have given you the scriptural words of command and promise, but it is for you to hold fast this form of sound words, or if you will, to reject them, through unbelief. We cannot believe or obey for you, nor have dominion over your faith, and have cautioned you against claiming for your preachers and rule makers infallibility. They may have divided too little, or too much power to the church, or to the preachers.—And if we are correct in theory, we may err for the want of practice. No uncommon case. Still, however, in a system of dividable power, we have, as it were, an alphabet of power. If the brethren closed the door behind them when they finished their constitutional labors, they did not bar and bolt it. We can go back to first principles. Men who are found to have erred, and to have left the means behind them, by which their errors may be corrected, are scarcely less estimable than those who have not erred. We believe most sincerely that the theory and practice of divided power, are in the New Testament; but the book belongs to you, and to your children.—They, in due time, can examine for themselves. The way of divided power is the safest way to the correction of its own errors, as well as the errors of others. In regard to the cause of liberty, you have no option, but must do one of two things, either to give to your children's mind a bias for it or against it. Can you hesitate in your choice? We trust not; while the only wish of your hearts remains, that your children may live and die American citizens. When your children shall have grown gray, what would you wish them, then, to say of your training them up? What else, save, this is my mother's way; she taught me that in every government there must be an executive power, otherwise every man would do what seemed to be right in his own eyes; but that to make executive power safe it must be limited, and that the only way to limit it is to divide it from legislative and judicial power, in church governments and in State governments.

It is indeed true, mothers, that in all cases in which moral free-agency is concerned, or involved, there must be exceptions to general rules, in regard to effects. Where suffrage is free and universal, votes may be bought and sold, may be yielded to flattery or sacrificed to error and delusion. But nevertheless, your surest hold upon the wills of your children, is in the training

them up in the way they should go. You foreknow that way, well enough to give all the first lessons of it; for you know the difference between one and many. If your sons shall be induced to yield their wills to fear or interest, and submit to the wills of other men; they cannot escape the consequences, in this world. It shall not be socially well with them, and they shall not live long upon the earth, without feeling the iron grasp of an undivided "I will, and you shall." But let the portents of danger to the liberties of your church, or of its dissolution be as they may, you may die with the consolation of having trained up your children, in the good old way of all free churchmen from the beginning of the world.

Mothers, we trust in God, that it is not reserved for you and your children to realize for the first time, in the history of parental training, a falsification of this ancient proverb; and that your gray hairs are not to be brought down with sorrow to the grave by degenerate and irreclaimable sons. No. Though there may be found prodigals among them, and though too many of them, may be late in returning to their father's house; yet when they do return, their first recollections will be of their mother's religion, and their mother's training in the way of religious liberty. Such is the general course of experience. Ideas which were first transmitted to the mind, and lie deepest, are the last to be effaced by disobedience. The oldest and most hardened sinners, in a state of despair of ability to reform, still remember their training, and bless their mothers, in the midst of their self-reproaches. Thus far in our history, we must say, we have seen nothing to weaken our confidence in the maxims of the text. The success of the maternal efforts among us have been quite equal to the efforts themselves. Why have not the efforts been general and constant? Have our preachers all understood their calling to be to make the instruction of the mothers in our new church, the special subject of their great reform mission?—Has not our zeal for the liberties of all the world, save our own children, eaten us up? Not indeed, that any among us are ignorant that it is the duty of Simon, son of Jonas, to feed the lambs of Jesus. Have we then, duly reflected upon the manner how preachers can feed them? Can preachers feed them directly or indirectly, by teaching their mothers how to feed them? Perhaps these interrogations may be charged to our ignorance of the ministry of our brethren, and of the general habits of mothers. Believe us, dearest mothers, we should rejoice to know that we alone have been in fault; and that you have had numbers of better discourses and more able addresses upon the way of training up your children; and we shall rejoice too, in the greater excellence of the labors of your future ministers. Permit us again, before we conclude, to repeat that there can be no rivalship betwixt the mothers in the old church and yourselves, there is no ground for imitation or competition. Your courses are not parallel, but as we have said, opposite. Divided and dividable governing power does not destroy itself like a divided kingdom against itself. It is infinitely expansive—all its destructive agency being confined to ambition. Divided power must increase, and undivided power must decrease. The latter generates the seeds of its own final dissolution, the principle of ambition being inherent in it. As the mothers of a race of free christians, who received their first lessons of instruction from your lips, your fame can never die.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 19, 1840.

We continue to have, occasionally, very heavy flooding showers of rain. The roads have been sadly washed into gutters and injured this summer.

The season at present is fine for the corn; though it did not grow well, from some cause or other, in the fore part of the summer, yet, under present circumstances it must ear well.

The Whigs at their convention in this place on Saturday last, selected the following persons to be supported at the ensuing October election, for the respective offices attached to their names:

For Representatives—A. Pollock,
John Watkins.
For Auditor—John W. Spry.
For Recorder—W. T. M'Kibben.
For Commissioner—Robert Boggs.

We have a time of general health in this neighborhood, though there has been a few deaths recently. Mrs. Elenor Jones was buried last Friday; she died principally of old age. Mr. Bomgarner buried two of his children last week from scarlet fever. This disease has been hovering around this vicinity for more than a year past, occasionally giving considerable affliction in families.

We call the attention of the reader to the communication of the Rev. Wm. Herr, from the Ohio State Journal, which will be found on our last page. It gives a history of the causes which lead to the failure of the bill, of the last session of the Legislature, for the protection of religious meetings. We suspected at the time there was something "rotten in Denmark," and this history tends to confirm us in our suspicions. We have no objection to the Legislature keeping a vigilant eye upon clerical assumptions; but then we detest the practice of withholding reasonable protection from the religious community under the pretext of guarding against religious intolerance. We hope the friends of the proposed law, for the protection of religious worship, will put forth additional efforts to procure its passage at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

Mr. Herr says in relation to Dr. Glover's Report, (upon which we animadverted in our 36th number,) "after a tirade against religion and religious intolerance, *which is made up of scraps from certain authors*," &c.; we inform Mr. H. that the Report of the Dr. is mainly from Mr. Johnson's Sunday Mail Report, and considerable of it taken without any acknowledgement whatever,—not even using the inverted comma.

An order, says Bicknell, has been received at New York for a lot of Western wheat, at from $1 09 to $1 12½, to go over to England by the Great Western.

We acknowledge the receipt of two numbers of the Philadelphia "*Saturday Courier*," in exchange for our paper. This we esteem among our most valuable exchanges. Its prospectus will be found on our last page.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—An Extra Indianian before us, an Administration paper, states the majority of Mr. Bigger, the Whig candidate for Governor, at 6815. The Lebanon (O.) Star, Whig paper, states the majority to be 9651; both state the reports are not official.

Kentucky.—The Administration paper above remarks: "The elections in this State have resulted in favor of the Whig party, as was anticipated. Letcher is elected Governor over French by a large majority."

The Star says: "From Kentucky, we have complete returns from fifty-five counties, which give Mr. Letcher, the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority of 15,960 votes over Judge French. Twenty-nine counties remain to be heard from fully, which will probably reduce the majority of Mr. Letcher, though not materially."

Missouri and Illinois are but imperfectly heard from; though it seems to be conceded by all parties that the latter will go for the administration.

We have received the Casket for August, 1840. The following table exhibits its contents:

Delhi. From "Unpublished Travels by an American in the East." Illustrated by a superb engraving on steel.
The Corsican. By J. E. Dow.
Is he not Thine? By John S. DuSolle.
The Syrian Letters. Letter II.
The Falling Stars. From the French of Beranger.
Bunker Hill. A Romance of the American Revolution. By H. J. Vernon.
The World's Lever. The Progress of Mind in the last Four Centuries.
Historical Lyrics. The Burning of Joan of Arc. By Henry B. Hirst.
The Two Lovers.
The Maid of Ronda. By J. L. Fortescue.
Far Away. By Catharine H. Waterman.
Lines. By Thomas Dunn English, M. D.
Roy M'Gregor.
We Met.
Cruizing in the War. No. XIII. The Attack.
The Dying Napoleon.
The Hunter's Song. A Tale. By Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson.
Our Country's Flag. By Henry B. Hirst.
Hope is Still an Evergreen. A Ballad. Arranged for the Piano Forte. The words by Charles Jefferys. The Music by Charles Hodgson.
Review of New Books.

☞Will the publisher please forward us the July number?

The following case is equal to our Zanesville horse trial, a few months past, wherein each of the contending parties proved, most positively, by a number of disinterested and respectable witnesses that the animal was his.

Personal Identity.—The uncertainty of human evidence of the most positive character, in reference to the personal identity of individuals, is strongly illustrated in the following remarkable case, which is said to have occurred in New York, in 1804:

It was an indictment for bigamy against one Thomas Hoag, alias Joseph Parker. The question was whether the prisoner was the person who, under the name of Thomas Hoag, had married one Catharine Secor, four years before, having another wife, then living. He denied that he was the man, or that Thomas Hoag was his name—and insisted that he was in name and fact Joseph Parker—and that he was never married to Catharine Secor. Numerous respectable witnesses, wholly disinterested, testified that the prisoner had lived and worked with them—that they knew him well—and that he was Thomas Hoag.—Among the circumstances by which they knew him was a scar on his forehead, which the prisoner had. Benjamin Coe, one of the judges of the county court, testified that Hoag had lived and worked with him and that he had married him to Catharine Secor, and he was as much satisfied that he was Thomas Hoag, as that he (the witness) was Benjamin Coe.—Other witnesses swore to his identity with equal positiveness. But, what is more strange, Catharine Secor, the woman who was said to be his second wife, swore that she became acquainted with him in September, 1800—that he married her on December 25th, of the same year; and lived with her till the latter end of March, 1801, when he left her. She said, "I am as well convinced as I can be of anything in the world, that the defendant now here, is the person who married me, by the name of Thomas Hoag." On the other side, witnesses equally respectable, swore with equal certainty, that the person was Joseph Parker—and they traced their knowledge of him living in the city of New York, from time to time in the years 1799. 1800, 1801, with circumstances that made it impossible that he could have been in the county of Rockland, where the marriage with Catharine Secor was solemnized, at the period of that marriage. So the question stood, and was thus finally decided, two of the witnesses for the prosecution, testified that Thomas Hoag had a scar under his foot, occasioned by his treading on a drawing knife, that the scar was easy to be seen. His feet were exposed to the court and jury, and no scar was there—and there was an end of the question. The prisoner was really Joseph Parker, and was not Thomas Hoag.

England and China.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that he is indebted to a mercantile house in New York, for the annexed copy of a letter from the United States minister at London, disclosing in part the intentions of the British government as to the conduct of the Chinese expedition.—"A blockade of Canton, it seems, is to be one of the first measures resorted to: and there is great reason to apprehend that the blockade will be of long continuance, for we have not the remotest idea that it alone will have any effect upon the Chinese. If the English Admiral confines himself to a blockade, he has got his two or three years' work before him."

London, June 26th, 1840.

Gentlemen—I received last night from Lord Palmerston an answer to my note on the subject of the China trade, the substance of which I hasten to communicate for your information. As I had supposed, the order in council was intended to be confined to the subjects and property of the Chinese. It appers that the admiral commanding the expedition on the China seas has been instructed to confine himself (unless extreme measures should become necessary) to the detention alone of Chinese vessels and property, and is not to seize or detain vessels arriving from Europe and America, although such vessels and their cargoes may be consigned to mercantile establishments within the Chinese dominions. His lordship, however, has deemed it proper to apprise me, for the information of those concerned, that one of the first acts of hostility that may be resorted to by the admiral, will probably be the establishment of a blockade of the Canton river, and of some other points on the Chinese coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. Stevenson.

To the Editor.—I received a letter from Florida this morning, dated July 22, 1840, United States Arsenal, Chattahoochie, which contains the following information· "The Indians are again among us. On Sunday evening, the 12th instant, they made an attack on the farm of Mr. Hawkins, residing about three miles from this, killed and carried off three of his calves, met his negro man about one and a half miles from home at a deserted plantation where he had gone to gather peaches, shot him and cut his head off, burnt the deserted house and cut down the peach trees round it; and, after killing a lot of hogs and jerking the meat, cleared out to make another attack in some other point of the country. Men who went out in pursuit, report that they traced them to a swamp on the banks of the river, not more than two miles from the arsenal. I have been through the same swamp several times when out hunting, and it is so thick in some places that I had to creep through on my hands and knees, though it was in the winter, when vegetation was not so forward as it is now; if they are there it would take two or three hundred men to drive them out. Much alarm exists in the neighborhood, as you may conceive. Several planters have moved their families, and nearly all express a determination to leave as soon as their crops are gathered in."—*New World.*

The Slave Schooner Butterfly.—Isaac H. Morris has been found guilty, in the U. S. District Court now in session, on an indictment for serving on board a vessel engaged in the slave trade, in violation of the statute, which makes it criminal for any citizens of the United States to be so engaged. The previous trial was arrested, there being a difference of opinion among the Judges, whether the indictment could be sustained, inasmuch as there was no proof that the vessel either at the time she was captured or at any previous time, had actually been engaged in transporting slaves. This question was argued before the Supreme Court, who decided that the offence would be complete, if the vessel were actually fitted out with the intention of carrying slaves. There being no doubt of this fact, or that the defendant, who was acting as captain, had knowledge of it, the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He is liable for this offence to a fine of $2000 and imprisonment for 2 years.

The Busy World.—People who live amid the hurry and bustle of large cities, are seldom able to study the various shades of human character, like those who, having fewer objects to divert their attention, have also more time to observe. In great cities people come and go—you do not meet the same face perhaps more than once a-year—and then, except that time may have underlined the stronger features—the face is dressed exactly in the same manner—the same smile, the same expression, whether it be born of pain or pleasure—and, it may be, the same phrase is repeated, either in the way of question or reply; for those greetings are all generally alike. In the busy world your sympathies have no time to take root—the wheel revolves—the kaleidoscope is shaken—you forget and are forgotten—the more wide your field of observation, the less leisure you have of a moral certainty that every creature you meet has a distinct and positive character of his or her own, they dwell in your memory only as a black, brown, or fair.

The Ohio continues navigable for second class steamboats, which arrive and depart daily with passengers and light freight. Heavy freight is mostly forwarded by keel-boats, as, at the present low stage of water, they carry it at lower prices.

The Imprisoned Americans and British in California.—We have already given a brief account of the imprisonment and mal-treatment of a number of American citizens and British subjects in California, and now proceed to lay before our readers all the particulars that have transpired on the subject, as furnished by the latest arrival at New York.—*Bicknell.*

It appears that on the 7th of April, the English and American residents on the coast of California, near Santa Barbara, were, without any previous notice, seized and thrown into prison, no one could tell for what causes. After undergoing an examination, of which nothing public was made known, the Governor chartered a vessel called the Guipuzcoa, which finally left Santa Barbara on the 7th of May, for San Blas, with 46 prisoners on board, half of which number were English, the remaining half citizens of the United States.

The miserable sufferers, loaded with irons, worn down by the cruelty they had received, and expecting, many of them, to sink under the weight of their accumulated miseries, were crowded like condemned felons into the hold of the vessel, where, to add to their sufferings, they were inhumanly deprived both of light and air.

The Guispuzcoa was eleven days on her passage to San Blas, during which time the prisoners endured every cruelty and suffered every abuse which the brutal feeling of their persecutors could invent. Arrived at San Blas, they were with as little delay as possible, landed, and forced to commence their march to Tepic, a distance of sixty miles, which they performed in two days, over a mountainous road, with the thermometer at 90, having no place whereon to rest their weary bodies but the hard stones, and no food to supply exhausted nature, save a scanty morsel, provided by the hand of charity.

During the march which was laborious enough to exhaust the stoutest frame, the prisoners were urged onwards by lashes inflicted upon their naked bodies, and one, who sank under fatigue, was barbarously beaten with the butt end of a musket, to renovate his strength and arouse his drooping spirits.

Arrived at Tepic, the situation of the prisoners was soon meliorated, by the energetic and humane exertions of the British and American consuls at that place, for it was found upon investigation, that the officers who had come from California in charge of the prisoners, had no documents of any nature to show the cause of the violent proceedings of the Governor, or any proof of charges against the prisoners; consequently, by orders of the military commander the irons were taken from their limbs, and by direction of the consuls comfortable quarters and wholesome food were provided for them without delay.

The military gentlemen, whose brutality had excited the indignation even of the authorities of Tepic, to their utter consternation were compelled to march to the quartel, where they found themselves placed under charge of a strong guard, with the privilege of occasionally peeping through the grates.

A circumstantial account of the history of the outrage and the sufferings of the prisoners had been forwarded by the consuls to the British and American ministers resident in Mexico, both of whom had warmly entered into the cause, and had demanded a full explanation from the supreme government, and satisfaction for the injuries which their countrymen had been compelled to suffer.

Official accounts of this infamous transaction have been forwarded to the British and American governments, by their respective ministers at the city of Mexico, and it is confidently hoped, that prompt and energetic measures will be pursued by those powers to obtain ample justice and remuneration for the prisoners, and satisfaction for the national insult.

☞Sentence of Com. Elliott.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian publishes the following as the points on which Com. Elliott was convicted or cleared. They are somewhat different from the statement contained in the Globe, but are doubtless correct, as the Pennsylvanian says it has ascertained them with precision. Without embracing the statement by adhering to the mere formalities of the legal documents, it is believed that the real character and extent of the finding of the Court will be best understood generally, by a reference to the persons or subject matter which particularly marked each charge.

The Court have found Com. Elliott

NOT GUILTY.

1. Of the alleged improper treatment of Lieutenant Charles G. Hunter.
2. Of the alleged improper treatment of Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert.
3. Of the alleged abandonment of Passed Midshipman Charles C. Barton, after he was wounded at Smyrna.
4. Of witnessing a mutiny by not doing his utmost to suppress it.
5. Of wasting public stores.

GUILTY.

1. Of ordering Passed Midshipman Barton, when wounded, to be taken from the Constitution to the Shark.
2. Of the various allegations found on his having imported 23 animals on board the Constitution.
3. Of inflicting 24 instead of 12 lashes upon 3 of his crew.
4. Of expending the public stores for his private purposes.

Who shall Decide.—We did not feel in the mood to go and hear Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, on Monday evening, but were given to understand, that notwithstanding the storm, a large audience was gathered. Feeling very naturally some curiosity to ascertain how he entertained his auditory, who had encountered such weather to hear his address, we referred to the evening papers of the next day.—

The first in order was the Star, and as we read the paragraph, from which the annexed extract was made, most sincerely did we regret the loss we had endured by one sin of omission:

"The room was crowded, and Mr. Prentiss was in fine voice and vein, and won laurels by the animated and graphic style with which he mastered his subject: the state of the currency, credit, laboring classes, &c. We could not venture to give even a faint sketch of the close chain of argumentation, enlivened by *picquante* and novel illustrations, with which he handled this hackneyed theme that comes home fortunately for the redemption of the country to the bosoms and business of our people. After he had passed to the violations of the constitution, of the merits and demerits of Martin Van Buren and Gen. Harrison, his mind brightened at times as vividly as the electric chain lightning which flashed into the windows and which seemed to lend him inspiration. His imagery so rich and luxurious, and his metaphors and allegories carried out with such perfect keeping and tact, evidenced a dramatic cast of mind and high order, too plain to be misunderstood to all who look upon his manly, noble front and features. His appeals and delineations were frequently sublime, as they were *recherche* and filled with historic and mythologic, as well as more familiar allusions so happily introduced. Nor was his satire less marked by its withering caustic bitterness. But we forbear. Three hours he enchanted his hearers, and was yet unexhausted for the great fight, in which he merits the name of a most gallant and efficient knight."

Such a treat as we had lost! The Post, we presumed, would come out on half a sheet, after such a withering of the party; but no. It is as large as ever—as solemn as ever—as bitter as ever, and a *leetle* more so. *Ex gr.*

"Mr. Prentiss made a speech as long as a Welsh genealogy, lasting through more than three weary hours, and comprehending every variety of topic, from the color of the President's whiskers to the construction of the constitution. His manner in some respects is agreeable; he has a voice full and flexible, and when not suffering under hoarseness, as it was evident it did last night, not unmusical in its cadences. He possesses great volubility, great energy of action, great self-confidence, some felicity of narrative, an affluence of illustration; ready sarcasm, and a sprinkling of wit. But his figure is unpleasing, his language common place, and his sentences long transposed and tedious.

"As to the matter of the speech, it was as miserable a hoch poch as one ever heard. It was a gallimaufry, compounded of all sorts of unsavory meats and rejected condiments. The speaker seemed to have drawn a drag-net through the sewers of political slang, to collect all the garbage and refuse which partizan editors have thrown by in the course of a heated campaign. All that was stale, threadbare, or rotten from long use, was brought together, to be hashed up anew for the especial gratification of his auditory. With true Whig veneration for antiquity, he eagerly seized upon whatever seemed to be old. Thus we had old arguments, old figures, old anecdotes, old phrases, old jokes, old falsehoods, and old scraps, shreds, odd ends, and what not. Not an original thought occurred to us in the whole course of the harangue. It was vamping, for second use, the cast off stuff of the newspapers and Congress—a reiteration of charges long since exploded—a resuscitation of charges dug from the kennel. Like a chiffonier of Paris, he went about picking up worn out rags, and decked himself with the tattered patches with as much apparent innocence as though they had been so much finery."

Between two such stacks of hay, what is an innocent unsophisticated individual to do? It appears morally certain that Mr. Prentiss could not have deserved both these laudatory paragraphs. He could not have poured out such sweet water and bitter from the same mouth. One or other of the highly respectable papers above quoted, has exceeded the worst ever alleged against the penny Press. It is as clear as a pikestaff, that one or both treat a certain personification known as Truth, very coolly, to say the least. Had the writers of the two paragraphs read each others notes, to be sure and occupy antipodal positions, they could not have done it better. It is unqualifiedly the most ridiculous party newspaper exhibition that we ever happened to witness.

And yet, the party newspapers are the sources from which the people are expected to get their information upon political subjects. Warm partisans affect to hold the independent Press in contempt; and their organs offer such matter as we have quoted for the people to read and believe. The recklessness of the course which many of our newspapers pursue, is only equalled by its absurdity. To do the Star justice, its expletives are oftener misapplied on the commendatory side of the house than on the other; and to do the Post justice, we must say that we never saw anything so extremely illiberal in its columns before. It must have found its way there, as editorial, by mistake.

The editor of the St. Louis Pennant defines a neutral editor, one who has opinions of his own, and is not afraid to express them. Such is a brief, a very fair description. Tied to no party car, he can tell the whole truth, if he can find it out; and if not, give what in his opinion approaches nearest to the truth. He will be exposed to occasional accusations of party leaning from partisans on both sides. The political creed to which a man may give his hearty and unconditional assent; and the political conduct which may meet an independent and honest man's entire approval, are yet among things unrecorded, in this world. Blindly to approve, or complacently to be silent, is the only course a successful political editor can follow. Long may we be free from the traces—but if we should happen to get into them, we shall probably go the death, as strong as any body. Bread and butter are forcible arguments. A gnawing at the epigastrium nibbles the edge off conscience; which must, therefore, be situate somewhere in the stomach. But for all that, we can't see how Hon. S. Prentiss could have been the fool and the sage, the orator and the puppet, the fresco painter and the chiffonier, all in the same evening, by particular desire. Can you?—*Brother Jonathan.*

The Novel Marriage Case.—The d'Hauteville case has been brought to a close, for the present at least; the court having postponed the further consideration of the matter until Monday, the 17th of August. The statements read by the counsel, were very voluminous. Mr. Cadwallader read a paper on behalf of Ellen Seers, the wife of M. d'Hauteville, in which she notices in detail the objections urged by her husband, against allowing the child to continue in her charge during its present infancy. She says he had been christened Frederic and baptized in an Episcopal church before the letter of instructions from her husband was received; but that she is now willing to have him baptized in the father's faith and church—the Presbyterian. Also, that she will deliver the child to the father in Switzerland, at a proper age, and when his interest and welfare so require. She alleges systematic ill treatment and neglect on the part of her husband, as the cause of the separation, and enters into much detail as to the preliminary measures connected with the marriage. The engagements were twice broken off, and when the bridal had been finally agreed upon, she found herself melancholy and miserable. D'Hauteville released her from the engagement, under the circumstances—and she at last consented as a matter of filial duty. Her father returned to the United States a week after the ceremony, and then her husband exercised over her so rigid a control, that her health became impaired and her spirits low. The husband, who could not leave, in consequence of the sickness of his father, wrote to her in Paris, forbidding her to leave for the United States. He followed his letter immediately, and she, apprehensive that he desired to carry her back to Switzerland, sought the protection of the American minister. She then came to the United States, and refused to return to her husband. The suit was instituted by d'Hauteville, with the object of obtaining the child, and thus also the wife—as he has been informed that the laws of the Union will not compel her to return.—The child was born in this country. The case was postponed, in order that the husband might have an opportunity of collecting rebutting testimony.

Since the above was prepared, we have obtained the following additional particulars:

The statement or "further answer," read on Tuesday last by John Cadwallader, Esq., one of the counsels for the respondent, Madame d'Hauteville, was a very able and eloquent production, and opened to view the entire particulars of the marriage and subsequent disagreement. It contained copies of nearly all the letters that have passed between the parties and their parents, as well as minute statements of all the facts. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the fervor of the lady's affections there can be no doubt of the strength of her intellect. Some of her letters are very finished and elegant specimens of composition, and many of the passages are masterly in their eloquence and beauty. Her letter to her father, on the eve of his departure for America, about a week after her marriage, is equal to any production we have ever met with—and so endearingly affecting and affectionate in its nature, that, although probably perused by him a hundred times, it still drew tears from his eyes when read in court.

Mrs. d'Hauteville is now only 21 years of age, and in the very prime of her exceeding beauty. The real cause of separation, to our view, is the utter want of congeniality of sentiment and feeling. This want no doubt at times induced the husband to consider the wife capricious, and the lady to think her husband cold, exacting and domineering. Instead of yielding to each others dissimilarity of opinion and character, they appear from the commencement to have battled for supremacy. The result must be obvious to any one.

It is deeply to be regretted that such exhibitions of family difficulties and privacies, should be spread open for public gaze. Pity it is that the penetralia of the domestic altar should thus be invaded by the eye of vulgar curiosity, and all its sacred mystery developed.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

H RECORDER.

ANESVILLE:

DAY, ... AUGUST 19, 1840.

is nber closes our first volume. We re- nks to those agents and patrons who gi is their aid, and solicit a continu- ir favors.

occurred in our last, in consequence ng the proof by copy, which we regret. cle signed W. H. Lawder, it should *C's* Butterworth's, instead of *Charles* 's.

rs' Aid Society of the Pittsburgh of the Methodist Protestant Church, to meet on the last Saturday of this the camp-ground, in the neighborhood e. C. Springer, *Secretary.*

leyan Observer is now connected with tchman. The editor of the former the future course of this united paper, have no doubt it will hereafter be as e rights of the *white* as the *colored* e hope so, but we are slow to believe.

as a meeting of some three or four chools, last Sabbath, on the new camp- the land of Mr. Thomas Wilber. Be- e and four hundred children were pre- large number of spectators. Suitable ere delivered on the occasion, by Mes- Moore and Gillespie. There is an in- terest in this neighborhood on the sub- bath Schools. The one at the Spring- thodist Protestant) Church has been in g condition for two years.

v. George Storrs, of the North, has episcopacy, and withdrawn from the Episcopal Church, and has pronounced Congregationalism. He has a long ilation in the last Wesleyan Observer is position, which we have carefully though he has taken some correct and ws of Methodist episcopacy, yet we of his course. A man should never ip containing a valuable cargo, be- has some leaky or rotten places. Let nue with her and try to repair the de- rts. When he is thrown overboard it ough to forsake her and make for land.

llowing correspondent, after alluding to of Br. John Herbert, of the 15th ult., plains that the superintendents of cir- not make regular reports of the condi- eir respective charges to the *Recorder;* ing an excuse for the delinquent preach- want of time, &c., shewing that some of twenty-nine appointments to Br. H.'s ., &c., and having before regularly given of the spiritual condition of his circuit,

letown circuit lies between the 39 and 40 north latitude. The 3d degree of west from Washington passes nearly thro' its It includes a part of the counties of lia, Harrison and Weston, Virginia.— el Hill passes through the bounds of it in a direction from N. E. toward S. e principal rivers are the Monongahela t; these with their tributaries intersect try in every direction. Face of the agreeably diversified with pleasant val- sloping hills, which produce abundance and fruit. Here we have every kind of creed common to this climate.

e churchman—fond of power,
Quaker sly, the Presbyterian sour;"

mon ready to inform you of the new rev- ade to Joe Smith, and to discuss the va- the golden plates. Here is the Univer- ho has, or thinks he has, his hell in this d here is he who informs you that you through the fire of perdition in the in- world, to heaven. Here we have Bible us, sometimes called New Lights, some llites, some Disciples, the various shades les of Baptists, from the Iron Jacket An- n down to the Free-Willer. Here also have an interview with the Episcopal ist, who, unlike the General, shuts his door ws in the latch-string; and last, but not ere are from six to seven hundred Pro- Methodists, divided into eighteen class- g on an extent of country comprising 80 square miles.

hay harvest is finished, and our last quar- eeting is past, I will give further particu- Br. Herbert is not satisfied with this com- tion. John Fordyce, Sup't.
Middletown circuit.

ngalia county, Va., Aug. 7, 1840.

ITEMS.

ystematic attempt appears to have made in Cincinnati, to injure the eter of Mr. C. L. Cole, formerly a nt of that city; now in business here. promptly met by him in New York, e slanders rendered innocuous.— otice also that the Cincinnati paper originated the charges has with- them.—*N. Y. paper.*

Governor Runnels of Mississippi, een whipping Gov. McNutt, in the s of Jackson. Runnels began the . McNutt observed he had no whereupon Runnels threw down his and to it they went after the most ved fashion of modern pugilists.— course of the set to, if I am rightly ned, Runnels got rather roughly ed, and therefore resumed his cane auxiliary, and belabored McNutt severely.

s. Tappan, wife of the Hon. Benja- Tappan, Senator in Congress from died in Steubenville, on the 4th inst.

The Charleston Patriot says that a serious inconvenience has resulted to the banks from the resumption of specie payments.

Father Matthew, the great apostle of Temperance, numbers 150,000 Irish who have adopted the pledge of Tee-totalism. In one year from this date a similar triumphant success, it will be found, has crowned the labor of the Catholic priesthood in this country. Irishmen will thus get more influence than by political association, and better influence too.

Murder.—A Mrs. Marian Wilson, who resided in a house at the Northeast corner of Seventh and South streets, Philadelphia, beat her landlady, Mrs. Filbert, so severely on Tuesday, that she is since dead. The provocation was, that Mrs. F. had sued for the rent. The coroner's jury returned a verdict, that deceased died in consequence of wounds inflicted by Marian Wilson.

S. J. Titus, arraigned before Recorder Baldwin, of New Orleans, for a breach of the peace, on Friday the 24th ult., was instantly seized with *mania a potu*, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

Livingston Palmer, a "patriot," sentenced to death for treason, in Upper Canada, has had his punishment commuted to transportation for life. The other, Hiram Mann, sentenced at the same time, is not mentioned, but has probably received the same grace.

Libel Suit.—It is stated in the Times that Senator Tallmadge has commenced suits against the Editor of the Washington Globe for a libel, and against the New York Evening Post for its republication, laying his damages at $20,000.

Stephen Girard's will is again in litigation; certain heirs of the deceased being about to contest the right of the city of Philadelphia, to the real estate devised to it.

Three Spanish lads residing at West Point to learn the English language, were on Tuesday drowned in the Hudson, by the upsetting of a boat.

Lucifer matches set a crate of baggage on fire on the Eastern Railroad, near Boston, the other evening. Damage, about $300.

A new trial has been moved for, by the convicted rioters in Philadelphia, and reasons have been filed by counsel. It is possible that the haste with which the prisoners were disposed of, may leave them room for defence, unattempted on the trial.

The accounts from the south of France represent the vines and the crops in general as in a very satisfactory state. A large quantity of silk is expected to be made this year.

We are rejoiced to hear that Washington Irving is on a new work; the subject, the incidents connected with the visits of Columbus to this continent, a favorite and interesting theme. The historian of Alhambra lingers still with pleasure in chivalrous, romantic Spain.

The Delaware Sentinel, devoted to the cause of Harrison, has just set out at Wilmington, Delaware, under the auspices of Mr. William M. Mandain.

Another Steamboat Collision.—The Buffalo Republican says: "The steamboat Erie, on her passage up the lake on Sunday night, when within about six miles of Dunkirk, ran into the schooner Iowa, and cut her completely in two, when she sank immediately. The persons on board were all saved by the exertions of the officers and crew of the Erie. The Iowa had no cargo. Nothing was saved from the schooner, but the lives of the crew.

Murder Will Out.—We learn from one of the citizens, who returned from Juliet yesterday, that the body of a man by the name of McLaughlin, who has been missing since March last, has just been found in a mill pond, two or three miles from Juliet. It appears to have been disinterred or removed from its original place of deposite for fear of exposure, and to bear the marks of a murder.—*Chicago American.*

The total number of deaths in the city of New York, for the week ending August 1st, were two hundred and two, viz: thirty-nine men, twenty women, eighty-six boys and fifty-seven girls.

Cold Water.—A new set of candidates for medical popularity have sprung up in Germany, who, under the guidance of Vincent Priesnitz, a farmer of Graefenburg, in Austrian Silesia, profess to cure all diseases by the internal and external application of pure and *Cold Water.*

On the last day of the session of Congress, Mr. Duncan gave notice that he should, at the next session, bring in a bill to present to the Imaum of Muscat, a United States sloop of war!

The citizens of Georgetown, (D. C.,) have held a public meeting in relation to their late treatment by Congress, and urging a retrocession of their part to the State of Maryland.

Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, has issued his proclamation declaring that the Union Bank, the Bank of Vicksburgh, and the Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company, have forfeited their charters by failing to pay their ten dollar notes. The President of the first named institution has made a publication stating that the bank feels it its duty to disregard the provisions of the act under which the Governor proceeded, on the ground that the same is unconstitutional.

Virginia Loan.—The Treasurer of the State of Virginia has given notice, that proposals for a 6 per cent. loan, amounting to $62,825, or any part thereof, irredeemable for twenty years, interest semi-annually, in specie, will be received until the 24th instant.

There are 400,000 Jews in Poland, many of them are very rich. The Jewesses wear jewels frequently worth five to ten thousand dollars.

It is asserted in a letter from Naples, that the notorious brigand Gaspareno, who, with his own hand, killed no fewer than forty-three persons, but is now confined in the prison of Civita-Vecchia, has sold the knife which he has carried with him throughout his predatory life, to an English gentleman, for eighty-five Napoleons, and his hat, for fifty Napoleons, to a French tourist.

The Chinese Collection.—Major Noah pays the following just tribute to our unrivalled Chinese Collection:

"Mr. Dunn's magnificent Chinese Museum, at Philadelphia, is the theme of universal praise. No one can possibly go to that city without visiting the collections in its superb saloons, acquiring new interest at this moment from the prospects of the world being soon embargoed from all intercourse with the Celestial Empire.

The Norfolk Beacon has the following paragraph: "We learn that a letter has been received in town from Washington, which states that Mr. Poinsett took charge of the Navy Department on Wednesday, and that Col. Benton would enter immediately on the duties of the War Department vacated by Mr. Poinsett.

The Frederick (Md.) Herald, says—Farmers generally who calculated on a large crop of wheat this season have been disappointed, every person almost, after having got it out, so far as we have heard, being disappointed in the amount raised. The crop nevertheless has been a tolerable one, but nothing to compare with that of last year. The corn crop in this neighborhood has been suffering severely from the drought, and will probably prove almost an entire failure.

The Franklin (Louisiana) Republican states that both the cane and cotton crops are very fine, notwithstanding the late drought. The corn crops will not fall short, as was generally supposed, and the late corn is coming on fairly, and is daily improving from the effects of the frequent showers that are falling.

Mr. John Miller, of Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y., was killed a few days since by his own bull. He was milking a cow, when the bull ran at him and tossed him up in the air with his horns. Then he trampled upon him, run him through and through, literally impaling him, until his body was horribly mutilated and his bowels torn out. The blood of the poor sufferer running upon the face and neck of the animal, seemed to enrage him more and the furious beast wreakened his vengeance upon his lifeless remains, long after all resistance had ceased. All this took place in the presence of his wife and children, who could render no assistance until it was unavailing.

Attempted Duel.—On Saturday afternoon officers Young and Murphy apprehended two young bloods, on board of one of our river steamers, who were about to proceed for New Jersey, for the purpose of fighting a duel. The belligerents are young men, and said to be respectably connected. The difficulties which gave rise to this attempt at cool and deliberate murder, originated at one of the principal hotels, but of the subject matter of the dispute we are not acquainted. They were taken before Alderman Binns, and bound over for a further hearin the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars.—*Phil. Gazette.*

An Indian Marriage.—An order of the Court of Sessions was some what disturbed yesterday by the appearance of four Indians, two male and two female, nor was it lessened, when an interesting couple, the youth about 19, and the girl 20, advanced to the bench, and expressed their wish to be united in the holy bands of matrimony. The party, accompanied by Alderman Smith, and Mr. Shaler counsellor-at-law, retired to a private room, where the interesting ceremony took place. They gave their names as Peter Pierre and Susan Aneas, of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, in the State of Maine.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Melancholy Coincidence.—The Baltimore Sun says:—"We have no recollection of such a coincidence of death, as that which we find in the ordinary record of mortality, in one of our exchange papers. On the 19th ultimo, Mr. Solon Nash, formerly of Boston, died at Louisville, Kentucky; and on the same day, his wife, Mrs. Mary B. Nash, aged 28 years, formerly of Newburyport, deceased in this city. There may be mere than fancy in the idea, that the departed spirits, whose bodies were separated at the hour of dissolution, met and re-united, on their return to God who gave them."

Robbery.—Mr. James Wheat, of Little Falls, New Jersey, was on Wednesday last robbed by his servant, a colored woman, named Catharine Johnson, of two hundred and eighty dollars in gold, and bank notes to the amount of fifty or sixty dollars. The suspected thief hired a horse and wagon and fled towards this city. She was pursued by Mr. Wheat, who yesterday discovered the delinquent in a house in Anthony street, where she was arrested and taken to the police. She denied all knowledge of the stolen money, and was committed.—*N. York paper.*

Wisconsin returns a population under the progressing census, of 31,000, and Iowa of 50,000 souls.

Two lions have arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Russell, being presents from the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States.

Gov. Seward has issued his proclamation offering five hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of Orange Cole, accused of the murder of Barber Stevens, of Ontario, in July last.

Preservation of Timber.—It has been ascertained that timber soaked for some days in lime water, will resist dry rot much longer than timber not similarly treated. After it is taken out of the lime water, it should be allowed to dry and season.

More Fires from Lightning.—The Westminster Carrolltonian says,—"During the storm of Tuesday afternoon last, one of the barns on the farm belonging to the heirs of Jacob Burns, deceased occupied by Mr. John Geiman, one and a half miles west of Manchester, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The fire communicated to another barn, on the same place, about thirty yards distant from the first, and destroyed it also, including his crop of grain, hay, &c."—*Bick.*

The Hydrophobia Case in Holmesburg.—Dr. Wilson writes that a case of hydrophobia occured on the Philadelphia and Bristol turnpike, about three-fourths of a mile south-west of Holmesburg, in the person of Charles Baker—aged 20—small, but robust, and of active habits.

He came home to his friends on Sunday, May 24th, and amused himself by teasing a little dog, pinching his tail, &c., to make him show his agility by jumping, snapping, &c., till the little enraged creature caught him by the thumb. The sport ceased, the wound was tied up and soon healed, he went away to his business, and nothing more was thought of the circumstance, till June 17th, two days after hydrophobic symptoms had occurred.

Saturday morning, June 21, at 3 o'clock, he died—four weeks after being bitten, and six days after experiencing the first symptoms.

The Decline of Life.—There is an eventide in human life—a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the autumn is most analogous, and which it becomes, and much would it profit you, my elder readers, to mark the instruction which it brings. The spring and summer days are gone, and with them not only the joys they knew, but many friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being, and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring, or the warm temperament of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness and solitude which the beneficence of heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and prepare yourself for the mighty change which you may soon undergo.

It is now you may understand the magnificent language of Heaven—it mingles its voice with that of Revelation; it summons you in the hours when the leaves of the winter are gathering to the evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation.—And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which conducts to those green pastures, and those still waters where there is an eternal Spring to the children of God.—*Allison.*

A Man who was Determined to be Married.—In Scotland, some time ago, a man in the west of the town had the bands of marriage between him and a young woman regularly proclaimed in the Abbey Church. The wedding night was appointed, and marriage supper provided. The hour arrived, the company assembled, but they looked in vain for the "bonnie bride." After waiting in anxious suspense for more than an hour, the bridegroom stated that they were not to be baulked of their supper in consequence of the absence of the bride. The supper was discussed, a few bowls of toddy were drank, and some jokes were made at the bride's absence, which the bridegroom took in good part. There were a few unmarried females present, one of whom gave the favorite song, "I'm ower young to marry yet." When it was approaching at midnight, it was proposed that the company should break up. To this the bridegroom replied, "There's nae hurry, for I'm determined to be married before we part." This announcement created no small surprise—and the unmarried females simpered and laughed. The bridegroom, however, declared it was no joke, and that he would marry any one of them that would accept his offer. To this one of them replied, "the offer has been fairly made and will be as fairly accepted. I have known you for a number of years as a well-behaved, industrious young man, and I begin to think that 'I'm not ower young to marry yet.'" If the company were rather dull before, they now broke into uproarous mirth, and after drinking the health of the new made bride in a flowing bumper, the marriage was consummated "a la Gretna Green," and the stocking was thrown amid loud cheers and laughter.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Singular.—The name "Lord" is found 6962 times in the Old Testament. The name of "God" is found 2775 times.—The name of "Jesus" occurs 925 times in the New Testament. The name "Christ" 555 times. The word "Selah" is met with 74 times in the Bible. The word "Eternity" but once. The double asseveration "verily, verily," is to be seen 25 times in John's Gospel, and no where else. There are 314 interrogations (?) in Job. The phrase, "and God said," occurs 10 times in the first chapter of Genesis. The name "Jesus" and "Christ" are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word "Foreordained" is mentioned but once in the whole Bible, 1 Peter, 120. The word "Perseverance" is mentioned but once in the Bible—Eph. 6, 18. The word "Atonement" is mentioned but once in the New Testament. The word "Election" but six times in the Scriptures. There is no mention made in the Scriptures of "Adam's Fall," "Original Sin," nor "The Covenant of Grace." The words "Eternal Life" are mentioned but once in the Old Testament, Daniel xii. 2. The word "Predestination" is not once mentioned in the Bible. The word "Predestinate" is mentioned twice, and twice the word "Predestinated" is mentioned.—*Boston Palladium.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Evening Signal—Extra.

BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER!

The Great Western arrived at her moorings in the East river this morning, (Sunday, August 9th,) at about ten o'clock, having left Bristol on the 25th of July, about noon.

We have received by this arrival an ample supply of English papers, but they are unusually barren of important intelligence.

Among the passengers we see the name of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, son of Count de Montford.

Miss Sedgwick, the popular American authoress, is among the passengers, as are also Harry Placide, the favorite comedian of the Park, and J. B. Buckstone, the comic author and actor.

In the case of Oxford, the youth who made the attempt upon the Queen's life, the jury have returned a verdict of insanity, and he will probably be confined in a mad house the rest of his life.

It is stated that Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, died at Viterbe, in Italy, on the 29th of June. He was 66 years of age, and is said to have died of the same complaint, to which Napoleon fell a victim—cancer of the stomach.

No later news from China has been received.

Letters from Rome, which come down to the 7th of July, states that the health of the Pope, which had been in a dangerous state for a considerable period, had, though still suffering, been sufficiently improved to enable him to be removed to Castle Gandalo.

Preparations for the autumnal campaign of the French against Abd-el-Kader were going on. Several new regiments were to be sent to Africa.

History is about to be supplied with fresh documents respecting the campaign of Waterloo. Marshals Grouchy and Bourmont, both accused of treason on the field, have come forward to prove their innocence—the one against Gen. Berthegene, the other by a prosecution against the *National.*

The Spanish Carlist refugees Cabrera and Balmaseda, had arrived in France.

The Jews of Damascus were still the victims of oppression. A letter from Beyruth, in Syria, states, that "although the tortures of the persecuted Jews is Damascus have ceased, the poor prisoners are still separately confined in dark holes, and no one is allowed to approach them. Mr. S. Briggs, of Alexandria, with the Prussian and American consuls, had repaired to Damascus, and had a long conference with Sherif Pacha, in order to induce him to treat his prisoners with humanity. This interference had for a brief time a good result, but no sooner had these gentlemen left the place than the same rigorous treatment was recommenced."

ENGLAND.

The Cork Reporter gives the following account of the scene that ensued on the arrival of the President in that city:

This magnificent steamer, said to be the largest afloat, arrived at Passage at nine on Thursday evening, after an experimental, and to those on board, delightful trip, of six or eight and twenty hours, against a powerful head wind, from Liverpool. Her approach to Cove and up to Passage was hailed with the firing of cannon, the discharge of fireworks, and the acclamations of thousands assembled from the neighboring districts to witness and welcome this moving wonder in naval architecture. The salutes were answered by the President in prompt style, and having come to anchor opposite the St. George Steam Company's Pier at Passage, the vast concourse of people with which the beach was crowded, gave three hearty cheers, while rockets and other fire-works were discharged in abundance. The President is in every point of view well suited for the important trade for which she is destined, and altogether presents a specimen of British enterprise worthy the commercial greatness of England. The scene at Passage yesterday was beyond description animated. The city and surrounding districts for many miles poured out their population. Many thousands of tickets had been issued by Mr. Beale, of the St. George office here, and from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon the arrivals of fashionables on board were unceasing. Mr. Bainbridge, the chairman of the directors, and several others of the mercantile body of Liverpool, came in her. All the river steamers were filled to excess, and continued to arrive hourly during the day, whilst about five hundred vehicles—public and private—were to be seen, at one and the same time, on the Passage-road. She sails this evening at five for Kingstown.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—We understand great preparations are making at Wentworth House for the reception of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who are expected on a visit to Earl Fitzwilliam early next month.

The Sun of July 24th, says: "a whole batch of Bills were, by the magic of the Royal assent, converted into act or laws last night in the House of Lords, and among them the Canada Government Bill."

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, July 22d, furnishes nothing deserving of comment. In regard to local matters, their contents are a complete blank, and the few extracts we give respecting foreign affairs do not possess any particular interest.

The Commerce says, it is finally settled that Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, brother of the Duchess de Nemours, is to marry the Princess Clementine. The lady is one year older than the intended bridegroom.

M. Thiers.—It was believed that M. Thiers intended to take a short trip to England during the parliamentary recess; but if he ever had such an intention he has abandoned it. He has taken a house at Auteuil, near Paris, for which he pays the enormous rent of 6,000f a month.—This is a large hole in his salary as prime minister; but ministers here, even the most honest, have other means of making money than their salaries; and, besides, it is understood that M. Thiers' father-in-law is very liberal to him. The literary labors of M. Thiers have also for some time past averaged a return of upwards of *seventy thousand* francs a year. Notwithstanding his great occupation as a minister, he contrives to devote two or three hours a day still to literature.—*Letter of our Paris correspondent.*

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

In reference to the Russian expedition against Khiva, which has been a source of so much anxiety among timorous people, it may be remarked that there was apparently a good reason for it. Thirty thousand Russian subjects were in the hands of the Khan and his followers, and treated as slaves. If any were detected in an attempt to escape from their bondage, their noses and ears are cut off, and in this state of mutilation they were compelled to spend their days in the most odious slavery. The Usbeks and the Toorkmans in the Khanate of Khiva are a kind of fine gentlemen, who disdain any sort of labor or occupation. The Sarts or Bokharians carry on the trade, and the Karakalpacks cultivate the soil, but to supply themselves with menials for domestic drudgery, these fine gentlemen are obliged to turn kidnappers, and to steal the Russians, Persians and Kurds that fall in their way. We need not, therefore, be sorry that these fellows are in the way of getting a severe chastisement, and that their propensity for men-stealing will receive a wholesale check.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discovery of an Inhabited Island.—Capt. Wood, of the ship "L. C. Richmond," lately arrived here, discovered while on his passage out, an Island in latitude 15 deg. 37 m. south, longitude 175 deg. 25 m. west. It was a large Island, well wooded and apparently thickly inhabited, judging by the lights seen on shore at night. Capt. Wood not having seen the Island marked in any of the charts, named it "Brinsmade's Island."—*South Australian Register and Port Philip Herald.*

Amsterdam, July 21.

Yesterday afternoon a trial was made on the iron railing between this city and Haarlem, of the first locomotive manufactured in this country. It was manufactured by Messrs. Verweerd and Company, and we are happy to say that the result of the trial was perfectly satisfactory.

M. Vander Schrieck, of this city, has obtained permission to establish a communication by steamboats, between the capital and Antwerp.

From the Calcutta Journal of April 29.

Melancholy Fate of Dr. Woodford.—We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Capt. Neville, of her Majesty's 63d regiment, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel Logan, commanding that regiment, reporting the particulars of the melancholy fate which befel Dr. Woodford, on the 18th instant. The party consisted of Capt. Neville, Dr. Woodford and Dr. Moretou, H. C. S., attached to her Majesty's 63d regiment, which latter gentleman appears to have had an almost miraculous escape from meeting with a similar fate:

"Right bank of the Attaran river, March 20th, about one hundred and eighty miles from Moulmein, by the course of the stream.

"It is with deep and heartfelt sorrow that I have to announce to you the melancholy death of Dr. Woodford, in consequence of being struck down by a tiger, while shooting in the Teak Forest here."

Liverpool, July 24, 1840.

Flour thirty shillings per barrel in bond.

Business Department.

The last quarterly meeting for Steubenville station will be held the Saturday and Sabbath immediately preceding the conference. We invite all who can make it convenient to attend.

J. Burns.

Br. John Guest sent us, more than one year since, the name of Samuel Little, at Chillicothe, as a subscriber to our paper; when the year was about half out the P. M. informed us he did not take his papers. Br. Carson not long since requested us to send him the paper again, for we had discontinued for a few numbers, which we accordingly did. The P. M. has just returned us a number informing us it is not taken out. How is this Br. Carson?

Br. Burns, of Steubenville, suggests that our naming the resolution in reference to the horse-keeping at conference, might excite the suspicion of some, in the connection it was placed, that it was done at his instance. We correct any such impression by stating, we mentioned it on our own responsibility, with a view to have a fair understanding of the matter. Br. B. authorizes us to say, that no one need be deterred from attending for the want of money; provision will be made for such cases.

From the Ohio State Journal.

MEMORIALS TO THE LAST LEGISLATURE,
Praying the further protection of Religious Meetings.

MR. EDITOR:—Most of your readers, no doubt, are aware that an effort was made, during the last Legislature, to effect the passage of a law granting to the religious community greater security from molestation in the enjoyment of their privileges, when assembled for public worship. To evince to the Legislature the propriety of the passage of such a law, memorials, signed by some 7 or 8000 citizens of this State, were forwarded to that body at its last session. I propose in this paper to give a brief history of that matter. My reason for doing so is, that I had some agency in getting up those memorials; and recently the inquiry has been made to me, both personally and per mail, "What did the last Legislature do in regard to the passage of a law granting further protection to religious meetings?" I would not presume to occupy a place in your columns, if I was not acquainted with the fact that many signed those memorials who were not members of any religious body, and whose principal source of information is your periodical.

The leading object aimed at in the prayer of the memorialists, was the enactment of a law which would the more effectually protect the religious community when assembled to hold what is ordinarily termed a camp-meeting. Accordingly, in order to facilitate the attainment of that object, the draft of a bill, which had been prepared by several gentlemen of Cincinnati, one of whom stands high in his profession at the bar, was placed in the hands of the chairman of the committee to whom the memorials were referred. In due time, the committee reported by bill. The leading features of the bill were, first, an extension of the distance prohibiting dealers in cakes, beer, cider, whiskey, &c., coming nearer than two miles; secondly, a forfeiture of the goods offered for sale, and fine; thirdly, the appropriation of the money arising from the execution of the law against offenders, to the school fund, or such other purposes as might best subserve the public good.

It is proper here to remark, that these provisions perfectly accorded with the prayer of the memorialists, and fully embraced the object intended to be accomplished. After some delay and opposition by the dominant party in the House, among whom stood most prominent Mr. Flood, of Licking, and Mr. Jenkins, of Columbiana, the bill was passed by a large majority. Thence it went to the Senate, and was there referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Tod, of Trumbull, was Chairman. The Chairman of that committee reported that the bill was unconstitutional, especially that provision which contemplated a forfeiture of goods. It is not my province, neither is it my design, to question the correctness of the opinion of the committee, touching the constitutionality of that provision of the bill; but it may be remarked, in justice to the petitioners, that they deemed such a law perfectly just and constitutional, especially as such a law exists in the jurisprudence of other States, particularly Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The bill being thus in part destroyed, the chairman of the committee, Senator Tod, *assumed* the care of what was left, and accordingly went to work and framed and reported an entirely new bill, differing in its essential features from that which came from the House. The bill, as it came from his hands, provided, that the offenders should be proceeded against before a magistrate, and, if sufficient cause was found, be bound over to the next Court of Common Pleas for trial. In the mean time, if my memory serves me, the prosecutor, or complainant, was to be held responsible for costs, etc. Besides all this, it was provided that, in case of conviction, the party convicted should be cast into the dungeon of the jail of the county in which the offence might be committed, and there be confined for a certain length of time, being fed on bread and water, and also subjected to a fine of from one to twenty dollars, with costs of suit.

To these provisions of the bill objections were made, and urged in a private interview I had with Senator Tod; and endeavors were made to show the fallacy of such a law, both on account of the *tediousness* of the process, and its *severity*. For these considerations, it was supposed that, so far as its execution was concerned, it would prove a perfect nullity, inasmuch as not one man in a hundred could be induced to proceed against an offender.—During the pendency of the bill, there was no little discussion, and, I am sorry to say it, *gross slander* uttered against the church by some of the men belonging to the party then in power, among whom were Mr. Utter, of Clermont, Dr. Glover, of Scioto, and, as I was informed, Mr. Spangler, of Fairfield. At this stage of the business, I had a conversation with Dr. Glover, and expressed to him my surprise that he or any other person should object to the passage of a reasonable law for the protection of Christian assemblies. He then attempted to justify himself and those who acted with him, by asking, if it was not more honorable for a man to act out his opinions? and added, that I must not be surprised or offended, by his informing me that a majority of the members of the Senate were decided infidels, pointing particularly to Mr. Utter and others. He also informed me that, so far from Senator Tod being a friend of the measure, as he professed to be in my presence, he was decidedly hostile; and, from what he said, as well as for other reasons, the opinion may be indulged that the *honorable* Senator intended, by drafting the bill as he did, either to defeat the passage of a suitable law, or if his bill passed, to throw the odium of that measure on the church; and thus contravene the wishes of the memorialists, and bring a reproach on the cause of religion. It is natural to suppose that this information was painful to me, especially in regard to Senator T's hostility to the prayer of the memorialists, inasmuch as I had always viewed him in the light of an honorable man. I cannot vouch for the correctness of the information, but so I received it from Dr. Glover.

Discovering that nothing satisfactory could be obtained, at this crisis I addressed a letter to Senator T., (which will appear in the following extract from Dr. Glover's Report on the Portsmouth memorial,) in order to arrest the further action of the Legislature.

Permit me, before I make the extract, to remark that, about the same time, namely, the 10th of March, I also wrote to the Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Portsmouth station, requesting him to forward a memorial on this subject. He did so. That memorial was, as an act of courtesy, put into the hands of Dr. Glover, the Senator from Scioto, and on its presentation he moved that it be referred to a committee of one; he constituting that committee.—This was on Monday morning. The Doctor informed me that he would be prepared to report next day, and wished me present. Accordingly I was there on Tuesday, Wednesday, and also Thursday, but no report yet. Having other engagements, I was detained from the Senate until it closed, which was the following Monday. The report, however, came out on Saturday. Why it was detained so long, I cannot tell, unless it was to prevent any thing being done to counteract its influence. The Doctor, after a tirade, in his report, against religion, and religious intolerance, which was made up chiefly of scraps from certain authors, closes as follows:

"There are other reasons which have their due weight with your committee, in opposing the passage of this bill. The Rev. Wm. Herr, a respectable minister of that church, most interested in the passage of this bill, has conversed freely with your committee, on the merits and demerits of the above named bill, and has expressed a desire that it should not become a law. It was inexpedient at this time, and he desired that your committee would oppose it. In furtherance of this object, Mr. Herr wrote the following letter:

"*Honorable Senator Tod:*

"DEAR SIR:—Since my interview with you, I have had some time to reflect on the provisions of the bill for the protection of religious meetings, and also conversed with an aged friend on the subject, and we both concur in the opinion, that, on the whole, it would be best for the Legislature, at present, to take no further action in the premises. Some of the provisions of the act are exceedingly objectionable, not only to myself, but also, if I know the feelings of the church, must be to the great body of our people. *I refer now to the penalty of imprisonment.*

"We wish not revenge, nor do we seek to impose degradation on any of our fellow-citizens; and unless we can be, as a religious body, protected in some other way, we had rather that a law, embodying such provisions, would not pass.—Again, the process by which the offender is to be reached seems rather tedious, and, so far as its execution is concerned, will prove a perfect nullity. Did time and circumstances permit, I might enter into detail, but let me close by saying, that, as the bill is now on the table, it is preferred that it should remain there. I thank you, sir, for the interest you manifest in behalf of the church of which I am an unworthy member.

In haste, respectfully yours,
WM. HERR.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1840."

"Your committee are satisfied that the opinions expressed in the above letter spring from a good heart, and that the *feeling* and humane author, in all probability, had his attention especially drawn to that part of the bill which proposes to take from the unsuspecting farmer or tradesman his wagon and horses for selling a glass of cider or water-melon.—Nothing short of a love for humanity, and *respect* for the constitution of our country, could have dictated the above sentiments. Your committee is satisfied that had his *constituents* examined the bill in detail, as did the Rev. Mr. Herr, they would have arrived at the same conclusion, being possessed, as *he* is, of a sound heart, and an innate love for the republican institutions of our country.

"That the memorial is the *offspring* of a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Herr, of Columbus, to the Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Portsmouth, is not a matter for the investigation of this committee; nor is it our duty to analyze the nice difference of feeling that governed the reverend gentleman, when writing these several communications. It is enough to know, that when conversing with your committee, he spoke against the passage of the law—when writing to the Senator from Trumbull, he justly repudiated the provisions of the bill; that when instructions were necessary from Scioto, he must have spoken in favor of it."

It will be perceived from the above extract that the author says I expressed a desire that the "committee would oppose it," that is, the passage of a law for the protection of religious meetings. In this the Doctor is mistaken. But I did express the opinion that, if the Legislature could not give a law more in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of the memorialists, they had better stop where they were. I did not, nor could not, give my sanction, so far as I was concerned, as an humble member of the church, to the passage of a law which would have been contrary to the prayer of the memorialists, and thus assume the responsibility of that which was exclusively the offspring of Senator Tod.

Again, the Doctor is mistaken when he speaks of "the unsuspecting farmer or tradesman forfeiting his wagon and horses for selling a glass of cider or watermelon." The memorialists never asked for such a forfeiture; neither was it contemplated in the bill as it originally passed the House. In the close of the report the author intimates an apparent contradiction in the letters addressed to Senator Tod, and that to the Rev. Mr. Simmons, which originated the memorial from Portsmouth. Let it be remarked, that the object of that letter was not so much to secure the passage of a suitable bill, as to accomplish another object, which will more fully appear from the face of the letter itself, of which I have a certified copy. Owing to the fact that the Legislature was near its close, little or no hope was indulged that the passage of a suitable law could be effected. After a preliminary remark, I wrote as follows:

"The bill passed the lower House after some opposition; but in the Senate it has met with the most determined hostility. Among others opposed to the bill, is the Senator from your place, Dr. Glover; and in a speech he made last Friday or Saturday, he uttered some of the most base, unfounded, and loathsome slanders about the church. His remarks are partially reported in the State Journal, to which you can refer; and, among some things said, he declared that his constituents would rejoice in the abolishment or extinction of our society; and also that the Doctor with whom he studied always made enlarged preparation for business nine months after camp-meetings. In a private interview I had with Dr. Glover, he gave me for his authority the name of Dr. Andrews,* of your place, for the latter assertion. I regret that no memorial on this subject has been sent up from your place to the Legislature, and, if it were expedient, I would be glad if this could be done yet, in order, in part, to refute that slandering Senator. Would it not be well to see to this without delay, and also for you to call on Dr. Andrews, to inquire whether he authorized Glover to make the declaration? Your attention to this business, and an immediate answer, will confer a favor on me, and I trust greatly subserve the interests of the church. In haste, yours &c,

REV. W. SIMMONS. WM. HERR.

From the above letter it will be readily perceived what was the design in soliciting a memorial from Portsmouth. The object to be gained was partly to vindicate the reputation of the citizens of that place, who, by the Doctor's speech, were represented as hostile to the institutions of the church; but chiefly for the purpose of refuting his slanders, and furnishing an antidote to his remarks, which, judging from his peculiar opinions, were levelled more at religion itself, than against the bill then pending before the Senate.—It is due to Dr. G. to remark, that, in regard to the purport of a part of his speech, I was misinformed. I was not present when it was delivered, but receivd it from Capt. Brady, a member of the Senate, who, to the best of his recollection, tho't that the Doctor said what is contained in my letter to Rev. Mr. Simmons. During a second conversation, Capt. B. informed me that he was mistaken; that Dr. G. said that his constituents would rejoice, not in the extinction of the Methodist Society, but of camp-meetings. Taking the latter as the correct version of his speech, it is falsified by the memorial which was in a few hours signed by upwards of one hundred of the most respectable citizens of Portsmouth, who, in the language of Rev. Mr. Simmons, were men of different views in politics and religion. The final result of the whole matter was that, on motion, the further consideration of the bill, providing for the protection of religious assemblies, be postponed to next December.

Before I close, permit me to make a remark or two. It may he inquired, why was the above narrative of facts deferred unto the present period? I answer, because of my absence from the city, and other circumstances over which I could exercise no control: And my only motive in giving it now, is to inform those interested in this matter, of the doings of the Legislature on this subject. The season for holding meetings in the grove has arrived, and it is important that those interested should know what are their rights and privileges.

It now remains for the people to determine what shall be done. It seems to have come to this, that they must either be more effectually protected from the annoyance of the abandoned and profligate huckster, or give up those forms of worship which are esteemed important to the advancement of religion. It may be supposed that the latter will not be done without some further effort; and, therefore, the hope is indulged, that there will be such a demonstration of opinion on the part of the people as shall evince to the ensuing Legislature the absolute necessity of a law granting further protection to religious meetings. WM. HERR.

Columbus, O., 20th July, 1840.

P. S. Editors in the State, favorable to good order, will please copy the above.
W. H.

*Dr. Andrews, here alluded to, was a signer of the memorial from Portsmouth.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE WAR.—A short time previous to the capture of the Gurriere by the Constitution, the Gurriere had fallen in with, and taken a French prize. Among the passengers transferred to the deck of the Gurriere, was a French gentleman charged with despatches to the American government; who, on presenting himself to the British commander, was dispossessed of his books and papers, and peremptorily ordered to "go below."

Overwhelmed with this sudden and unexpected termination of his mission, the gentleman passed several days in great distress and agony of mind—which was not a little heightened by the haughty bearing and insolence of his victor. Once or twice, addressing him with his blandest manner and the best English, he said:

"Captain Dacre, I tank you, sare, for my government despatch and my law books."

"Go below! you frog-eating, sallow-faced wretch!" was the only reply of the proud Briton.

Ere long, however, a sail was descried on the edge of the distant horizon. Her gradually increasing size gave token that she approached—and, as she neared to view, the tapering spars and graceful trim of the Yankee were seen.

Captain Dacre, who with glass in hand, had observed her from a mere speck, as soon as he was satisfied that she was an American, gave vent to the wildest expressions of joy. He paced the deck with exulting step—swore he would "take that ship in fifteen minutes;" and to crown his anticipated triumph, directed that a hogshead of molasses be hoisted upon deck, to "treat the Yankees."

Our Frenchman, who was, mean-while, a silent, though not an uninterested observer of what was passing before him, again put on his most winning smile, and remarked:

"Captain Dacre, sare, wid your permission, I stay upon deck and see de fight."

"Go to the deuce!" responded the vain and self-conceited boaster, now busied in preparations for a bold and brilliant achievment.

Our hero was soon snugly enconsed among the rigging, and the two vessels continued gradually and silently to approach each other. The Constitution having got within reach of the enemy's long guns, the scene that followed is thus described by the lively little Frenchman.

"Captain Dacre, he sail dis way, and den he sail dat way, and den he go—*boom!*

"De Yankee man, he say nothing—but he still keep comin.

"Again, Captain Dacre sail dis way, and den he sail dat way, and den he go—*boom!*

"*Enfin*, de Yankee man go pop, pop, pop—pop, pop, pop!

"I say to Captain Dacre—Sare, wid your permission I go below, *'tis too hot here!*"

He went below; and the action continued, resulting as is generally known.

When the firing had ceased, our little Frenchman, peeping out the hatch-way, espied "one officer-like man, and Captain Dacre handing his sword." The truth flasked upon him in an instant. He rushed upon deck, and finding himself again at liberty, he capered about like one "possessed." Finally, advancing to the now mute and fallen Dacre, with an air which defies our humble pen,

"You tell me, Sare, you take dis ship in fifteen minutes—*by gar*, HE TAKE YOU!"

"*Now, Sare*," he added, with a low bow and bitter emphasis, "*I tank you for my government despatch and my law books!*"

IMPORTANCE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.—The following item is extracted from a communication in the Episcopal Recorder:

"He that would promote virtue and good order in the community let him patronize Sunday schools. Of all the pupils of Robert Raikes, not one was ever convicted of crime. The Recorder of London stated that of the criminals brought before him not more than one in a thousand had been taught in the Sabbath school. Of eleven thousand criminals in this State.(New York) but sixty-six have been Sunday school scholars."

No man can fulfil his duty, and enjoy all the happiness intended for him, without a family. The pleasures and affections; even the responsibilities, restraints and cares which they produce, all tend to develope and balance his character, to enlarge his mind, and to keep his heart in a medium point of enjoyment most favorable to health, content and honor. An old bachelor is almost sure to have some inaccurate notion or loose principle, which the reflection consequent on a family, protects a husband and father from.

An Impostor.

A MAN calling himself CYRUS RATHBURN, some time since, visited the south east corner of Seneca county, Ohio, and passing under the garb of a Methodist preacher, paid attention to a young lady of that vicinity, and after repeated visits was engaged to be married to her on the 25th of June. But before this act was consumated, it was accidentally discovered that his proper name was AUGUSTUS STEVENS, and that he has a wife and children in *Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio*, and that he never was a minister of any church.

Information can be had, with regard to the facts of this case, by inquiring of
MARTIN S. WEAVER,
SAMUEL CORSON,
JAMES T. DORLAND, or
R. SMITH, near
Atica, Seneca county, Ohio. [Aug. 5.

THE CASKET,
AND
PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE great increase in the subscription list of the Casket, which has been nearly doubled since the commencement of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor.—Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest magazine in the country, and has maintained its popularity in the face of all opposition. It is to be found upon the centre table of families, making literary pretentions, from Maine to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are not surpassed by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate of colored fashions has lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. Whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.

The volume will be opened with the first of a series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by the burin of Sartain, who deservedly stands as the best engraver of the kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by writers of the first rank. Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while, the poetry is equalled by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION

have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting, when finished a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

The series of thrilling Nautical Sketches, entitled "*Cruizing in the last War*," and which are rated by the cotemporary press, equal to the celebrated Sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the "*Leaves from a Lawyer's Fort-Folio*," which have attained a deserved celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valuable papers from entirely new contributors. "The Author of *Old Iron Sides off a Lee Shore*," will give the first of a number of Sketches in the July number. We count upon his prolific and graceful pen to do much in maintaining the great popularity of the Magazine. In addition to the variety already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, our "*Syrian Letters*," the first of which appeared in the June number as introductory, will interest, and add worth to its pages. They are from no unpractised pen.

FASHIONS.

The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new styles arrive from Paris. The engravings are colored, and executed from original designs. No old, worn-out plates are re-touched, and then published as the *latest* fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest description of dresses from London and Paris.—They are universally admitted to be the finest specimen of engraving and coloring afforded by any Magazine in this country. The expense of getting them up is great, but we shall in no-wise abate the quality. Remember! The readers of the Casket are furnished with these fashion plates *as an extra*. They do not interfere with the regular, and choice engravings, which always accompany the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber consequently receives it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers in the vicinity can obtain their copies free of postage.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS *per annum. Or two Copies* yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, *invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent.* Published by
GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.
August 5, 1840. 50.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.
Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.
LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!
34,000 Subscribers.

THE PHILADELPHIA
SATURDAY COURIER.

THE Courier is on as firm and independe a basis as any paper issued, at home abroad, and its ample means will be always e ployed to make it equal, as a FAMILY PAPE to any journal published.

The unparalleled patronage, from every secti of the country, is the best evidence of its proval. It has the largest subscription IN T WORLD! Its list embraces over 34,000 *scribers, extending from the Lakes to the Oce* and combining all interests and classes of republic. It is the largest and cheapest jour ever issued!! Each number of the Courier co tains as much matter as would fill a 12mo volu the cost of which alone would be the price of paper for a whole year. The general characte the Courier is well known. Its columns con a great variety of

Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays,

Together with articles on

Science, Fine Arts,	Humorous Poetical A
Mechanics,	ticles,
Agriculture,	Health, Commerce,
Manufactures,	Domestic Intelligence
Foreign News,	Education,
Amusements, Facetia,	Self-Educated Men,
New Publications,	Literature,
Morality, Medicine,	The Drama,
The Silk Culture,	City Matters,
Temperance,	Amusing Miscellany,
Family Circle,	The Markets,
The Musical World,	List of Insolvent Ba
Correct Prices Current,	Discount and Exchan
Letters from Europe,	History,
The Classics,	Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Univer Family Journal—furnishing altogether as va and, as we believe, as interesting a variety *can be found in any other journal issued in world!*

EMBRACING SUBJECTS FOR

Farmers,	Mechanics,
Tradesmen,	Artisans,
Merchants,	Men of Leisure,
Teachers,	Students,

And every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPEND UPON, as nothing important is permitted escape a notice in its columns.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from t whole range of the current Literature of Euro and our Correspondents at home embrace ma of the best Writers of the country.

This approved Family Paper is strictly *Neut* in *Politics and Religion*, and the uncompro sing opponent of all *Quackery*.

POPULAR MUSIC.—In the Courier is i serted the music of the most popular Airs, So and Ballads, as soon as they are imported; that country readers may have the most popu music for voice, the piano, the guitar, or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid separately would cost more than the price of s scription. This perfected arrangement is to found in no other journal of the kind.

☞The price of the COURIER is only $2

☞When individuals wish to subscribe to t Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money i letter, and direct it to us. The Postmast will probably politely remit, for we wish them all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as agents.

☞OUR TERMS.—Clubs of ten will be fi nished with ten papers for one year, (provid the money be sent us free of postage and c count,) for $15.

☞Ten Dollars will procure the sixth co gratis.

☞$5 at one time will be received for thr years.

☞Our friends, the Postmasters, will plea oblige by remitting arrearages and new subscri tions.

☞Any of our country brethren who ins our advertisement, will receive the Courier reg larly. 49.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conne ion with the former company, has taken t GLASS WORKS below town under his o management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, seizes, and of superior quality will be kept co stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms The experience of the proprietor, in the man facture of the article, will insure all made to of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requ ed to call at the Foundry and make settlemen as the change of owners makes this step ab lutely necessary. We ask the attention of persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betwe S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, u der the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was disso ed by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five an a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publis ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 p annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of thr months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, e cept at the discretion of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pasto charges, who do any thing at all for the pap if they will direct us where, a copy shall be se gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Mus ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance b fore the expiration of the subscription year, w be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTE RECORDER will be open to discussion on all m ral questions;—it will give articles on Lite ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract Religious and Political intelligence, and wha ever may be interesting and instructive to fa ilies in general. A portion of its columns w be open to Advertisements and Prices Curre —another portion to sustain the interests of t Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occu more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand again Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2. No. 1. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840. Whole No. 53.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

SALVATION.

reating salvation through Jesus Christ. ndition of man by nature—his condition tice—and his condition by regeneration; so the agency and means through which delivered from his lapsed state, and bro't vor and fellowship with God, all properly review.

he natural condition of mankind.—Man Morally debilitated—he is not able to is own responsibilities without divine aid out Christ he can do *nothing*. He is, 2d. my to God. "The carnal mind is enmity God; for it is not subject to the law of either indeed can be. So then, they that the flesh cannot please God. Rom. viii,

Those in the flesh are by the Apostle cted with those in the spirit. The mind s not spiritual, is necessarily at war with t is not subject to Him, *neither can it be.*

we have to contemplate man as an active and here we shall find that, 3d. "Man stray from his youth." Like lost sheep, d have wandered far from God: They gone out of the way: There is none eth good, no not one. Mankind (unregen are enemies to God by wicked works: trespasses and sins. The wrath of God led from heaven against all unrighteousmen. Such then is the moral condition ace, apart from grace. But God so loved ld that He gave His only begotten Son *osoever* believeth on Him might not perhave everlasting life. When there was to pity, nor arm to save, the Lord had pon us, and His own arm brought salva-

he condition of man as regenerated.—And, is able through Christ who strengthens do all things. Though mental and moral is felt, yet God requires nothing more can do through His grace; for He says, ace shall be sufficient for thee." 2d. The mind is destroyed: the enmity is slain: y of sin is put off: the old man is put off new man is put on, which is renewed in ghteousness and true holiness. The mind d and heavenly. The affection is placed gs above. The spirit of God which "is wells in him; it strengthens him; it sanctim; it guides him into truth; it makes ssion for him with groanings which cannot ered; the life which the christian lives is in the son of God; he is dead and his id with Christ in God; when Christ, who fe, shall appear, then shall he appear also im in glory. The mental and moral pow- clearer, energized and sweetly drawn to The affections are regulated and strongly d on things above; the soul thirsts and s after righteousness. All its powers act dience to God.

t a contrast between the fallen and re- state of man! In the first, we contem- him in all the degradation of an offcast od; in the second, in all the excellence ory of an heir of God, living in His favor, ect of his special regard, upon whom God His love, of whom He says: he that h you toucheth the apple of mine eye. father pitieth his children, so the Lord them that fear Him.

agency and means by which man is raised s fallen state, now come properly under ration. Through the atoning blood of mankind are delivered, 1st. From that s and imbecile state which all come into orld in. None will be sent to hell because re depraved and fallen beings by nature. has redeemed us from the curse of the law, ace abundantly flows to all, as they arrive s of accountability, by which they may od and serve Him acceptably; on this men are guilty in the sight of God, and s alone. And, 2d. From the guilt of sin. gh the blood of Christ and through it alone, s have grace by which they may turn to d find mercy. Salvation is by grace.

provision being made, what more is requiAnswer, 1st. The spirit of God must its assistance by first convincing of sin. 2d. In regenerating the soul: for, unless be born of the spirit he cannot see the m of God. But the agency of the spirit sufficient without our own; we must be kers with God; we must work out our own on with fear and trembling; for it is God orketh within us both to will and to do of od pleasure. What then have we to do? r, 1st. We must repent of sin. Repents absolutely necessary in order to forgive- f sin; the Apostles testified repentance God, &c., which accord with the words ist to His disciples, "thus it is written hus it behooved Christ to suffer," &c., and epentance and remission of sins should be ed in His name among all nations; and Christ says, except ye repent ye shall all se perish; and more, Jesus came into Gal- preaching the gospel of the kingdom of and saying time is fulfilled and the kingdom d is at hand, repent ye and believe the . Repentance is not barely a resolution ake sin—nor barely the forsaking of sin. ore properly a heart broken for sin, accom- with godly sorrow, and loathing and ab- of sin, which produces an intermission to Repentance is an internal moral revolu- the fruits of repentance are abstaining in and forsaking the ways of disobedience. 2d. Cleaving unto and walking in his com- ments: these are fruits meet for repentance. e scriptures above quoted prove the neces- f repentance; the reasonableness and pro- of repentance will be seen from the fol- g considerations: 1st. The sins for which we must repent have been committed against light and knowledge; as we have wilfully and knowingly broke God's commandments, we ought of our own accord to confess our sins and sue for pardon; propriety and reason require repentand. 2d. Sin is evidence of enmity against God; this wicked disposition must be slain; while it is unsubdued, the sinner cannot with reason and propriety be pardoned. Repentance and remission of sins are closely and inseparably connected.

3d. We must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. He that believeth not the Son shall not see life—he that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life—without faith it is impossible to please God, for he that cometh to God *must* believe that He is and that He is a rewarder of them that seek Him,—whatsoever is not of faith is sin.—These scriptures show the *absolute* necessity of faith, in order to remission of sins. Saving faith or believing with a heart unto righteousness may be defined, a sure confidence and trust in the promises of God through Christ, by which we are enabled to cast our burdens on the Lord, with the assurance that He will sustain us. Though repentance is mentioned first, yet faith must be mixed with all we do, or it will be sin. It is necessary that we repent in order that we may exercise faith, or have assurance in God; for while the heart is at enmity with God, there can be no cordial, delightful trust in Him. From much reflection on this subject, and the notices of sacred writ, we are led to the following conclusion; to wit: That repentance and faith stand inseparably connected, and that it is as impossible to separate them or exercise one without the other, as it is for the body to live after the soul has left it. Faith and works (or repentance) depend as much upon each other in the work of salvation, as life does upon the union of soul and body. When repentance and faith are united in their native character, they unite the soul to Christ; deliverance from sin, and all the blessings of the new and everlasting covenant flow freely to the soul. THEOPHILUS.

For the Western Recorder.

Dear Br. Springer: I was one of the number who left the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1828, in this place. Though our number was small, say between ninety and one hundred, at that time, we have increased to between four and five hundred. We have a fine brick chapel in which to worship, and as a church, we live very happy together. We have been saved from that contentious spirit which is the bane of religious prosperity. Though we attend to the moral character of our people, we have not had more than *two* church trials since our organization. Our motto is *harmony*, and our watchword is *onward*, relying upon the Great Head of the church for success.

Meantime, I have not been an idle spectator of the movements of our leading men, some of whom appear to think that our success depends entirely upon some mighty effort of theirs.—Others appear to be disposed to interrupt our harmony by the introduction of exciting discussions, such as politics, abolition, &c. I have been a regular reader of the Western Recorder from its commencement, and am much pleased with it in the general. Tho' I am of opinion it would be much more acceptable and useful if the exciting topics of the day were left out of its columns. As a church, we are composed of Masons and Anti-Masons, Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists. Some of our best men are found on both sides of the great political questions of the day. It would be well for our ministers to be very guarded on these exciting topics. When they come to the polls let them exercise the rights of suffrage, according to their honest convictions, but on other occasions, let them refrain from meddling with subjects over which they can exercise so little control, and which is calculated to make to themselves enemies and injure the cause they would promote.

I have read the essays of J. SMITH, in reply to Messrs. Dalbey and Clarke, and although I approve of the course the former recommends, yet I heartily regret that they are wasting their precious time with such investigations as these. If this time were only spent in visiting from house to house, instilling the great principles of the New Testament, after the example of Mr. Wesley, how much better it would be for the church.

Some of our folks seem to indicate that unless their opinions are swallowed it will be impossible for us to live; and that without their services the Great Founder of truth and justice could not carry on His plans. They ought to recollect that we all have our peculiar TASTES, and that there is no getting along agreeably unless we treat each others opinions with due courtesy. The following anecdote is applicable to the subject: It bears that at a large party there was present a Frenchman and a Yankee. The Frenchman rose at the table and addressing the company, said, "gentlemen and ladies, I am fond of pepper, and I suppose you are all fond of pepper," so he scattered the contents of the pepper box into the soup dish. At which, uncle Jonathan's son rose and remarked, "gentlemen and ladies, I am fond of snuff, and I suppose you are all fond of snuff," at the same time scattering the contents of his snuff box into the same dish. It is easy to conceive that here was a dish which no body liked.

Now, if brethren will only be satisfied that each man shall spice his own dish, and not assume to force upon his neighbor's appetite that which it rejects, our harmonious operations would be greatly promoted. Persons do honestly differ, I have no doubt, on all these exciting questions, and we should pay due deference to each others opinions. Let us attend to the cause which the order of Providence has called us to serve with harmonious effort.

Respectfully, yours,
M. M. LAUGHLIN.

Steubenville, Ohio, August 12, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: An editorial article appeared in the South Western Christian Advocate of Aug. 8th, 1840, headed "ALLEN M. SCOTT," who, the writer (Thomas Stringfield,) says, "writes a long letter to the editor of the Western Recorder, from Evansville, Arkansas, that he has joined the M. P. Church." The ostensible object of this article was to traduce the character of the individual named, but the secret purpose, doubtless, was, a thrust at you and the paper you edit, and to disparage the Methodist Protestant Church. I am not the apologist of A. M. Scott, but from a knowledge of facts, and my connexion with that respectable body, the "M. P. Church," I feel bound to repel the foul aspersion. The editor speaks of "one of his (A. M. Scott's) *besetting sins*," and adopts the chaste adage, "what's bred in the bone is hard to get out of the flesh."—"They that live in glass houses should not throw stones," is another adage, and what he applies to Mr. Scott comes with an ill grace from him, as those who know his origin and his "besetting sins" could testify. Three of his besetting sins are disclosed in this article. First, recklessness of truth—he says, that Mr. Scott "writes a long letter to the editor of the Western Recorder," &c., whereas the "long letter" is only copied into the Western Recorder from the Baltimore Visitor, and the credit given! Second, a "busy body in other men's matters,"—what call had he to meddle with private character, "business," a "long letter," or the "M. P. Church?" Third, recklessness of character. Who in Tennessee has not recognized this "besetting sin?" and the wholesale scandal contained in this article, is but a repetition of that unfortunate foible. "Apostate Methodist preacher"—"shameful *apostacy*," &c., are hard sayings, and appear with an ill-grace in a "*Christian*" Advocate, unsupported by evidence, and resting on the mere epsi dixit of one accustomed to calumniate. In 1837 Allen M. Scott was the editor and proprietor of a political paper, published in Brownsville, West Tennessee. Thomas Stringfield wrote and sent an article, containing libellous matter, against L. Garrett, to be published in that paper, over a ficticious signature—bare-faced falsehoods. I wrote to Mr. Scott demanding the author, and he sent me the original, with "Thomas Stringfield, editor S. W. C. Advocate" signed under the word "private!" Here is the proof.

Mr. Scott may have "one besetting sin," or more, which he "would do well to leave off," for aught I know, and his calumniator might do well to remember the "*mote*" and the "*beam*," and take the advice he gives. Mr. Scott may have "old accounts" that "he would do well to settle up," and surely intends to do so, if he has it in his power.—but this is neither my business nor Mr. Stringfield's. If "such men should impose themselves upon the Reformers"—is the M. E. Church exempt from similar impositions? Might not this editor find cases near home? But Mr. Scott joined the M. P. Church—this provoked the editor's ire, disturbed the equanimity of his placid temper, and stirred the choleric spirit of intolerance. But "bitter epistles make their appearance in their periodicals." Truth is sometimes bitter to the lovers of self-complacency,—and are the periodicals of the M. E. Church free from bitter epistles, and more bitter and uncharitable editorials? "Thou that condemnest another condemnest thou not thyself?" A. M. Scott's "long letter," copied into the Western Recorder, (not written to its editor as T. S. asserts,) whatever the writer has been, or may be, no good man would censure. It speaks in the most respectful terms of the M. E. Church, and of her ministry in days gone by, and breathes a spirit as diverse from that of the article in question, as is the spirit of Christ from the spirit of belial. Evil speaking, or circulating detraction, is the unworthy means resorted to by some now in office and power, to destroy a doomed object, or to injure a young branch of the church honestly protesting against arbitrary power, and aiming to do good. This is more like the spirit of the "mother of harlots," "heretofore unfelt,"—than the spirit of Him who said, "forbid him not."

L. GARRETT.

Nashville, Tenn., August 9, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

TO TIMOTHY.

Question, 1st. When was the church of Christ established?

Answer. The first account we have of the church is in Acts, 1st chapter, 14th and 15th verses. We first find them in an upper room,—male and female, and it is stated that these all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication with the women; and the number was about an hundred and twenty. Here we have the church, the number and its practice, a prayer meeting of both sex, and Peter standing up and preaching to them.

Q. 2d. Does membership obtain in Christ's church by birthright?

A. No. We will call Br. Timothy's attention to Matthew, 12th chapter and 50th verse. For whosoever shall do the will of my *Father* which is in heaven, the same is brother, and sister, and mother.

Q. 3d. Does God promise salvation to sinners without the precincts of Christ's church?

A. We call the brother's attention again to Acts, 2d chapter and 21st verse. And it shall (positively) come to pass that whosoever (no distinction) shall call on the name of the *Lord* shall be saved. A DISCIPLE.

Questions.—1st. Is God the moving cause of man's salvation? 2d. Is Christ the procuring cause of man's salvation? 3d. And the spirit of God the efficient cause? 4th. And faith the instrumental cause of man's salvation?

DISCIPLE.

For the Western Recorder.

MY LOG-CABIN.

Respectfully dedicated to Adam Peters, Whig, by James M. Fulton, a States Right Man.

There are associations of ideas that are often affecting in the highest degree, and frequently like seed which is committed to a well prepared soil; we are still more sensibly affected from the state of our minds when those ideas occur. After a lapse of ten years—after a boundless diversity of situations and circumstances, I the other day passed by my old log cabin in the woods. When I went there I was blessed with a wife and three children, the objects of my care and the subjects of my greatest solicitude. But that care and that solicitude were not then so intense as youthful buoyancy of mind and activity of body, with a means of supporting them commensurate with their wants, prevented any thing arising in the mind of a very painful character to interrupt my enjoyments or mar my happiness. A great change of circumstances has since come over me. I had become the parent of eight children. I had been buffetted by adversity. I had tried various experiments to procure an honest living for a large and helpless family, and in conformity with my romantic inclinations, was now in an entirely new occupation, wandering round from place to place.

When I first occupied this cabin it was new, having been lately built of green shell-bark hickory logs, floored with puncheons, daubed with mud, and covered with slabs. But what was my astonishment to find what the lapse of ten years had effected upon my cabin. The puncheons had been taken up and carried away, the slabs which formed the loft had been taken down and piled in one corner of the cabin together, and that part of the chimney which is ordinarily built of small sticks had been entirely thrown down. The large flat stones that leaned against the back wall and the sides of the chimney, and a joist blazed with an axe in a peculiar manner, were the only objects that remained which retained any thing of a familiar appearance. The logs were so decayed as to assume even an ancient aspect, and the whole, to a naturally pensive mind, was impressive of the deepest melancholy. I began to think of my former corner of an evening, and that of my wife and many little amusements of ourselves and our little ones, which then occupied our time after the labors and cares of the day were over. But every thing was still, every thing was silent. There was no human voice heard in the cabin, and not even a breeze of wind that might have agitated the surrounding forest to mitigate the lonesomeness of the scene, or divert in the slightest degree the melancholy of my spirit. A thought amid the silence stole across my mind, which I trust will be of service to me in after life. This cabin, thought I, is a true representation of the decayed vigor and youthful activity of him by whom it was once inhabited. We shall soon, like this old mansion, be gone entirely to waste, our youthful strength and activity be altogether exhausted, and like it all our powers will fall piece-meal into neglect and decay. But still there is a contrast as well as a similitude.—In one respect we are vastly superior to this old mansion. We shall be rebuilt after a divine model and of enduring materials, that shall feel no decay from age, no blight from time, no defacement from winds or storms or rains. And though like it we are now beat upon by the tempest and scathed by the lightnings of heaven, yet then we shall be entirely free from all the ills of this troublesome and toilsome life, grow in strength, and rise in glory in vigor and in immortality.

Zanesville, August, 1840.

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.—These immense excavations extend under a considerable part of the capital, and they have no doubt furnished its building materials since the earliest times. They are no longer worked, because the streets and many of the houses having been undermined, the surface of the ground as well as buildings occasionally fell in, and the government felt it necessary to check the farther progress of the evil. Pillars have been constructed in the most exposed situations, and as it is some time since I have heard of any accident, I presume there are no further apprehensions.—The entrance is secured, and admittance is obtained with some difficulty! for in Europe the public authorities are more careful of life than we are, and persons having been separated from the guides have become lost and perished in this vast field of the dead. What end can be more frightful! To wander in this immense charnel-house, surrounded by the most revolting emblemns of mortality, to perish in the midst of departed generations, is terrible indeed. The bones are all arranged with horrible symmetry.—Pillar after pillar, and wall after wall, of arms and legs and ribs, hedge in the visitor, and form a narrow path, along which he follows the guide in impressive silence. And as the torches which are carried, and which alone light up these regions impenetrable to day, shed their feeble and flickering rays upon these sad memorials of humanity, the scene is painful beyond description. And then come the columns of skulls, and you may almost fancy, as the fitful light strikes them, that they are grinning upon you with diabolical malice. The whole cavern resembles the Valley of the Shadow of Death, so powerfully described by the prophet, rendered still more strange by the display of a kind of taste in the arrangement of the materials. I breathed freer when the portal of this great tomb closed behind me.—*Hon. Mr. Cass in Democratic Review.*

From the Montreal Herald.

ROBERT BURNS' BIBLE.

We had in our possession on Saturday the identical pair of Bibles presented by the immortal Burns to the dearest object of his affections, Highland Mary, on the banks of the winding Ayr, when he spent with her "one day of parting love."—They are in remarkably good preservation, and belong to a descendant of the family of Mary's mother, Mrs. Campbell, whose property they became on the death of her daughter, and subsequently Mrs. Anderson, Mary's only surviving sister, acquired them. The circumstance of the Bible being in two volumes, seemed at one time to threaten its dismemberment. Mrs. Anderson having presented a volume to each of her daughters; but on their approaching marriage, their brother William prevailed on them to dispose of the sacred volumes to him. On the first blank leaf of the first volume is written, in the hand writing of the immortal bard, "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely—I am the Lord. Levit. 19th chap. 12th verse:" and on the corresponding leaf of the second volume, "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oath. Matth. 5th chap. 33d verse." On the second blank leaf of each volume there are the remains of "Robert Burns, Mossgiel," in his handwriting, beneath which is drawn a masonic emblem. At the end of the first volume there is a lock of Highland Mary's hair.

There is a mournful interest attached to these sacred volumes—sacred from their contents, and sacred from having been a pledge of love from the most gifted of Scotland's bards to the artless object of his affections; from whom he was separating, no more to meet on this side the grave. The life of Burns was full of romance, but there is not one circumstance in it so romantic and full of interest as those which attended and followed the gift of these volumes. He was young when he wooed and won the affections of Mary, whom he describes "as a warm-hearted, charming young creature as ever blessed man with generous love."—The attachment was mutual, and forms the subject of many of his earlier lyrics, as well as of the productions of his later years, which shows that it was very deep rooted. Before he was known to fame, steeped in poverty to the very dregs, and meditating an escape to the West Indies from the remorseless fangs of a hard-hearted creditor, he addressed to his "dear girl" the song which begins

"Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And leave auld Scotia's shore,
Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And cross the Atlantic's roar?"

But neither Burns nor his Mary were doomed to "cross the Atlantic's roar," nor to realize those dreams of mutual bliss which passion or enthusiasm had engendered in their youthful imaginations. Burns was called to Edinburgh, there to commence his career of fame which was to terminate in chill poverty, dreary disappointment and dark despair; while Mary's happier lot, after a transient gleam of sunshine of life, was to be removed to a better and happier world. Her death shed a sadness over his whole future life, and a spirit of subdued grief and tenderness was displayed whenever she was the subject of his conversation or writings. Witness, as follows:

"Ye banks an' braes an' streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie;
There simmer first unfauld her robes,
An' there they langest tarry,
For there I took the last fareweel
O' my sweet Highland Mary!"

In a note appended to this song, Burns says:—"This was a composition of mine in my early life, before I was known at all to the world. My Highland lassie was a warm-hearted, charming young creature as ever blessed a man with generous love. After a pretty long trial of the most ardent reciprocal affection, we met by appointment on the second Sunday of May, in a sequestered spot on the banks of the Ayr, where we spent a day in taking a farewell before she would embark for the West Highlands, to arrange matters among her friends for our projected change of life. At the close of the autumn following, she crossed the sea to meet me at Greenock, where she was seized with a malignant fever, which hurried my dear girl to her grave in a few days, before I could even hear of her illness."

It was at this romantic and interesting meeting on the banks of the Ayr that the Bibles before us were presented to Mary; and he must have a heart of stone indeed who can gaze on them without his imagination calling up feelings in his bosom too big for utterance. On that spot they exchanged Bibles, and plighted their faith to each other, the stream dividing them, and the sacred book grasped by both over its purling waters. This was the only token of affection each had to give the other, and the wealth of Indies could not have procured a better or more appropriate one.

In Lockhart's life of Burns we are informed that several years after the death of Mary, on the anniversary of the day which brought him the melancholy intelligence, he appeared, as the twilight advanced, (in the language of his widow,) "very sad about something;" and though the evening was a cold and keen one in September, he wandered in the barn yard, from which the entreaties of his wife could not for some time recall him. To these entreaties he always promised obedience, but the promises were but the lip-kindness of affection, no sooner made than forgotten, for his eye was fixed on Heaven, and his unceasing stride indicated that his heart was there. Mrs. Burn's last approach to the barn yard found him stretched on a mass of straw, looking abstractedly on a planet which in a clear starry sky, "shone like another moon," and having prevailed on him to return into the house, he instantly wrote, as they still stand, the following sublime verses, "To Mary in Heaven," which have thrilled through many eyes, and which will live the noblest of the lyrics of Burns, while sublimity and pathos have a responding charm in the hearts of Scotsmen.

TO MARY IN HEAVEN.

Thou lingering star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day,
My Mary from my soul was torn.

O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

That sacred hour can I forget,
Can I forget the hollowed grove,
Where by the winding Ayre we met,
To live one day of parting love?

Eternity will not efface
Those records dear of transports past;
Thy image at our last embrace,
Ah! little thought we 'twas our last!

Ayr gurgling kiss'd his pebbled shore,
O'erhung with wild woods, thick'ning green;
The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar,
Twin'd am'rous round the raptur'd scene.

The flowers sprang wanton to be prest,
The birds sang love on every spray,
Till soon, too soon the glowing West,
Proclaim'd the speed of winged day.

Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care!
Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.

My Mary, dear departed shade!
Where is thy blissful place of rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

The Bible is, as we said before, the property of a descendant of Mrs. Campbell, the mother of Mary, who lives in Upper Canada, who is in such reduced circumstances that she has sent the invaluable heirloom to this city for the purpose of disposing of it. Of its genuineness we have not the slightest doubt, as we have, times without number, seen original letters from Burns, and the writing on the Bible corresponds exactly with that on the letters we have seen. It is to be deplored that stern necessity should decree the separation of such a tribute of the affection of one of the noblest of hearts that ever graced humanity from the family of the early object of that affection, and that the token of an attachment which almost ennobles the family of Mary Campbell, must fall into the hands of a stranger; but since such must be the case, we hope the Natural History Society will not allow such a valuable relic to become private property. We have merely to add that we will be happy to negotiate with any parties who may feel inclined to purchase the Bible.

ERUPTION OF FISHES.—Baron Humboldt gives an account of a wonderful eruption of fishes that sometimes take place from the volcanoes of Quito. These fishes are ejected in the internal of the igneous eruptions in such quantities as to occasion putrid fevers by the miasmata they produce. They sometimes issue from the crater of the volcano, and sometimes from a lateral cliff, but constantly at the elevation of between two and three thousand toises above the level of the sea. Millions are seen to descend from Cotopaxi with great masses of cold and fresh water. As they do not appear to be disfigured or mutilated, they cannot be exposed to the action of great heat. Humboldt thought they were identical with fishes that were found in the rivulets at the foot of the volcanoes, and to which he assigns the name of Eimelodus Cyclopum.

WOMEN'S OPINIONS.—Women are slower to change their opinions than men, exactly because they are adopted on less consideration. Man's opinions are founded on reason, and if you convince his reason, the opinion goes with it; but women's are founded on feeling, and, therefore, part of themselves, and not easy to change. Men derive theirs from without, women from within. With our sex they are but adopted children; with the other, their own.

"Pa," said a little fellow the other day, "wasn't Job an editor?" "Why, Sammy?" "Because the Bible says that he had much trouble, and was a man of sorrow all the days of his life!"

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 26, 1840.

ELECTIONS.

Alabama.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 15th instant, states that this State, as far as heard from, stood:

Democrats.		Whig.
Senate, ... 20	Senate, ...	13
House, ... 45	House, ...	46

Illinois and Missouri.—There are still contradictory statements in reference to the way these States have gone. The majorities must be *lean*, let them go for whom they may.

The Lady's Book for September has been received, and presents a choice table of contents for its numerous readers.

CONTENTS—ORIGINAL.

The "Black Knight's Ride," or Clare of Cleaves; a Legend of the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein, by Prof. J. H. Ingraham.
Education.
Tarpeia, by Miss Juliet H. Lewis.
The Fate of the Gifted, by Mrs. E. F. Ellet.
Washington, by Miss Eliza Cook, of London.
Advice-Giving, by Mrs. Volney E. Howard.
My Father, by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.
The Cripple's Dream; a Legend of the Fifth Century, by the author of Mariam, &c.
The Wife's Lament, by T. H. Cushman.
Eoline; or the Wind Spirit, by Chas. Beecher.
The Philosophy of Autumn, by Prof. W. J. Walter.
The Village Bride, by Mrs. Emma C. Embury.
The Sea Eagle's Fall, by Miss Hannah F. Gould.
The Caught, Uncaught, by Henry F. Harrington.
Sketch of Madame Feller, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale.
Ideas.
Memories, by J. L. McJilton.
The Voices of My Home, by Miss C. H. Waterman.
To R. P****, by Mrs. E. N. Gamble.
Butterflies.
Music—To the Prairie I'll Fly Not. In answer to "Oh! Fly to the Prairie," written and composed for the Lady's Book, by W. G. Brinckle, M. D.
Fairmount, by Miss Catharine L. Brooke.
Editors' Table.
To Correspondents.
Editors' Book Table.
Publisher's Notices.
Embellishments—Fairmount Waterworks—Original Large Sized Steel Engraving.
Colored Fashions—Four Figures.

Fanny Elssler.—The eastern papers have been, for some time past, full of notices of a foreigner named Fanny Elssler, who has been performing her feats at dancing in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We have heretofore studiously avoided saying any thing on the subject, and only now allude to it, with a view of recording one of the most remarkable and detestable instances of human folly and degradation that our nature is capable of. At her performances, in each of these cities, all kind of restraint and decency were thrown off, and the most extravagant enthusiasm indulged. And, in several instances the young men took the horses from her carriage and hauled the lady to her hotel. If the hundreth part of this excitement had been manifested by christians in the worship of God, these very people, no doubt, would censure it as very criminal enthusiasm. It is creditable, however, to the papers in these cities, that they bear a very decided testimony against these contemptible follies. The Philadelphia Courier of the 15th instant, remarks:

Until the present time, we could scarcely find ourselves cool enough, whenever we reflected upon the ridiculous conduct of certain individuals in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, in regard to the *danseuse* Mademoiselle Fanny Elssler, to pen our indignant feelings. We hope that we love our country and our countrymen; but we must say that we look upon that portion of them, who fawn and crouch about this foreign dancer, in such a way as to show that they have lost all attributes of manliness and respect for themselves, with the most unmitigated disgust. To think, for a moment, that in a free country, any body of persons calling themselves men could so contemptibly sink down, as to place themselves (instead of jackasses) in the fills of Fanny Elssler's carriage, and draw her from the theatre to her hotel, is enough to make any one almost ashamed of his species; certainly of all of those who could have so prostrated themselves in menial servility.

We take this occasion to inform our good friends in the country, that the low, debasing, disgusting toadyism of men's tackling themselves up in the harness of her donkeys, meets with nothing but what it deserves from every sensible man, woman and child in this city, viz: utter loathing and detestation. All unite in saying with Shakspeare,

"Now, what a thing it is to be an ass."

It cannot be denied—nor have we any disposition to do so—that many persons made themselves very foolish, at the Chesnut st. Theatre, during the late engagement of Fanny Elssler, who are ordinarily entitled very staid folk. If they were pleased with her dancing (which we would naturally have supposed) it was all very well. They had a perfect right to express their approbation in a proper way. But in our opinion—and in the opinion of all cool-minded and common sense people we have heard speak upon the subject—the showering of boquets of flowers, the throwing of wreaths, the standing up all around the boxes to "shout nine cheers for Fanny," the riding her out of town in a carriage and four, and all that sort of thing, was too silly and too debasing for descent people to be engaged in. If Fanny had been a Howard, whose life had been devoted to relieving the distresses of the poor and destitute—if she had been a Hannah More, who wrote lessons of virtue that shall live in the affections of coming ages—if she had been an Edgworth, whose prolific pen has adorned the literature of her own and that of all other countries—if she had been a Sedgwick, a Sigourney, a Leslie, a Hale, a Hentz, a Stephens, or a host of others of our fair country-women, whose pictures of life have done and are doing much to make life more happy and more glorious—then, aye, then, we too would have taken off our cap and joined in the shouts as most richly deserved and honorably won.

Says the Baltimore Clipper, she having been recently performing in that city:

"Fanny Elssler! yea, nothing but Fanny Elssler. Holiday street Theatre groaned with the weight of the thousands squeezed within its walls, and echoed to the thunders of approbation showered upon Mad'lle Fanny. Perfumed exquisites said it was "dem'd foine;" young clerks thumped canes to pieces; parvenues peered through their *lorgnettes;* very young ladies cried "Oh ma!" and the men of taste whispered to themselves beautiful!

"The end of all this was, as usual, the showering of boquets upon the stage! the crowning of Mad'lle Fanny with a very beautiful *laurel* wreath! and then not content with all this, that most foolish custom of calling out was insisted upon. Here is Mad'lle Fanny's speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen; If I could—speak, well—Anglais,—I should tell you how much proud I feel—I am very much happy to see so many warm hearts,"—and then with inimitable *niavette* "for little time I shall stay with *you!*"

The Baltimore Sun very appropriately remarks:

Our anticipations of popular enthusiasm and consequent folly (from the visit of Elssler to Baltimore) have been far more than realized; common sense and common decency have gone into retirement, insanity has found its climax, and degradation its lowest depth; the beauty and loveliness of our city have been induced to lend their countenance to one, and some of our young men have sunk into the other. And shall we be silent in view of these things, while five hundred dollars are paid nightly to the woman who produced them, and this too at a time of admitted depression of business, even to the point of distress? And this extravagant folly is carried out into full practice, at a time when, we believe, five dollars could not be raised among those engaged in it, to save the widow and the orphan from starvation, or to rescue virtue, rendered desperate by destitution, from the jaws of destruction. Folly like this is too serious and grave in its character to be treated lightly; and as we would rather be charged with a want of taste by the silly votaries of fashion, than of common sense and humanity by the wise and good, we choose to follow the dictates of our own judgment rather than the suggestions of a wild enthusiasm, and most emphatically condemn the whole of the proceedings and all their discreditable, degrading and demoralizing consequences.

Serenade to Fanny Elssler—Disgraceful Mob.—In pursuance to an arrangement previously made, a full, complete and large orchestral company of German musicians, selected from the accomplished artists, amateur and professional, of that nation who are among that portion of our foreign adopted citizens, assembled last evening, in front of the American Hotel, to serenade their fair countrywoman, Fanny Elssler. She had performed last evening in the favorite Tarantula to a magnificent house, at the Park, crowded to the dome, and we never saw an audience more delighted, and Fanny more ethereal and gay in her exquisite pirouetting, which terminated in the admired *Cracovienne*, in which, as usual, her winning, artful manner drew down continued applause, and closed with her coming out to the call, and receiving some tributary chaplets. The serenade of her German friends was to be a pleasant sequal, and there never was a more delicious evening for it, the moon beamed so brightly, and the air was so serene and mild, compared with the late excessive heats.

As it was generally understood through the city that a brilliant corps of German musicians were to execute symphonies under the windows of Fanny's apartments at the American, and all our city familiarly knew, from their proverbial talent exhibited in our military bands, that they would give something of a high order on this occasion, a great crowd, probably some 1000 to 1500 persons, some of them ladies in carriages and omnibusses, gathered in Broadway and Barclay streets, between the American and Astor, the boarders of both which large establishments crowded the windows to enjoy the treat. It was observed that the collection of persons far exceeded what could have been anticipated, including some 2000 to 5000 in the Park, and composed evidently of a very rowdy description of individuals.

At one o'clock, Dixon of the Polyanthos, who has been lately serving out a term in the Penitentiary, addressed to the mob in an inflammatory speech, in which he abused the foreigners, and spoke disrespectfully of Fanny Elssler, and said *they had never serenaded Edwin Forrest!* It seems that this was the offence which these artists had innocently committed, and he thus incited the mob to commit violence. By this time the musicians had arrived, and were quietly proceeding to arrange their music stands and torches, and had just commenced a beautiful strain in the presence of thousands of anxious listeners, when a fraction of about fifty or sixty soap locks moved down the side walk, on pretence of hearing the music more advantageously, and by one concerted move rushed in the circle and commenced a furious onslaught on the musicians, seizing their instruments, and breaking them over their heads, and dispersing the astonished *artistes.* So sudden was the attack, and so quickly was it finished, that it was impossible to identify the rioters. They then collected the fragments and burnt them in the most shameful manner—and only one police officer was on the ground.—*N. Y. Star.*

M'Kee's Rock Three Miles below Pittsburgh.—On the hill top above the rocks, there is a small space of ground where the War Dance and the Council Fires were held. About 100 feet from the brow, there is an ancient Indian Mound 25 or 30 feet high, on the top of which are several large forest trees, including a huge oak, supposed to be one hundred years old. There may have been hundreds and perhaps thousands of Indians buried here from time immemorial, as this is a peculiar spot where the untutored sons of the forest believed the Great Spirit resided.

About ten years ago some men were procuring stone here for the Allegheny Aqueduct, and in blasting and removing the rocks, found a large number of human bones in the crevices. Many anecdotes are told by early settlers about this secluded and solemn spot, but we will introduce only one. A long time ago one of the M'Kee family, with his blanket on and rifle in hand, was suddenly surprised on the Rocks by a hostile party of Indians, who perhaps had returned to visit their favorite ground; and he had just time to slip over the rocks and secrete himself; as it was late in the evening they did not find him, and supposed he was drowned. They kindled their fire, and were sitting round it, and perhaps getting a little sleepy, when M'Kee, to save his life, had only one way to escape from his hiding place, and that was to take them by surprise, and pass right through their company; and this he effected in the twinkling of an eye. As they supposed he was drowned, they thought, in the quickness and boldness of his movements, that it was his ghost, until he passed beyond danger and escaped. Mr. James M'Kee settled upon this farm upwards of 60 years ago, and he and a number of his family, neighbors and friends, lie buried in the Grave Yard in this place, just behind the old Indian Mound. Two of his sons, Thomas and Alexander, live on the farm near the rocks.—*Harris' Intelligencer.*

Cold Heartlessness.—Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, the big dark cloud that had been frowning upon us from the mountain's brow, burst in a torrent upon our city, deluging our streets, and causing the hapless wight who had not been warned of its near approach, to flee for shelter to the next friendly door or gateway, while our comfortable gentry peeped out at their windows, admiring the sublimity of the scene. But beneath the pitless pelting of the storm sat the disconsolate widowed immigrant and five helpless orphans; the youngest a wasted skeleton, lay on its mother's breast, apparently breathing its last; a sixth was stretched by her side, in the silent embraces of death. Their thin clothes, (perhaps their only ones) were completely drenched by the falling shower. The big tears that rolled down the mother's cheeks as she bent over the little sufferer to shade it from the rain, spoke in silent eloquence of the depth of that grief that preyed upon her heart.

The following is an abridgment of her tale of woe:—A few days after their arrival at Quebec she was doomed to follow to the grave her dearest earthly protector. Penniless and friendless, Mrs. Stockdale conceived her wrechedness now consummated. Through the kindness of Dr. Douglas of Quebec, a passage is procured for her on board the Eagle steamer, to Montreal. Doctor D. also informed her that he had made arrangements with the Captain of the boat to supply her and her children with food on the way, but on making application to Captain Thomas, instead of receiving as she supposed, her necessary food, she received a volley of curses, and was driven away, and had it not been that some of the children had got a small loaf given to them in Quebec they would have died of starvation on the passage. The Eagle arrived in Montreal between seven and eight o'clock last evening, and early this morning Mrs. Stockdale and her children were thrust ashore, where they remained in the manner already described till after eleven o'clock.—*Montreal Herald.*

Railroad Accident.—A singular accident occurred on the Eastern Railroad, near Salem, a few days since. A gentleman was walking on the road, regardless of danger, when his ideas were aroused by the near approach of the train. With much presence of mind he threw himself upon the central part of the road and permitted the cars to pass over him, but when the engine come over him, which was not connected with the cars, his fright was so great that he attempted to rush between the wheels. He was caught most cruelly in the attempt and the tip of his nose was shaved off as clean as if done by a razor.

The Way of the Thief is Hard.—Last Wednesday night, a gentleman sleeping in a house in Pittsburg, had his purse, containing two thousand and seven dollars, abstracted from a pocket in his clothes, and no knowledge whatever was possessed of the thief; but information of the theft, and descriptions of the money, were sent to the different police offices in the various cities by the authorities of Pittsburg, the Mayor of which city offered three hundred dollars as a reward for the apprehension of the thief and the return of the money. A day or two ago, Mr. Downer, of the City Police, saw a note which had been passed away, corresponding to one of those which had been stolen. This, combined with other circumstances, induced him to suspect a man lodging at Tomlinson's "Western Hotel," in Market, between Eighth and Ninth sts. yesterday morning these were confirmed by other proofs, and at dinner time the vigilant officer kept a sharp look out, and secured his man. He gave the name of T. G. Walker, which is the same he has used in purchasing certain goods, and in which the bills are made out. Nine hundred and fifty dollars, answering to the descriptions of the money stolen, were found upon him; as his purchases have not been heavy enough to have consumed the remainder of the amount, it is conjectured either that he has an accomplice, or that he has hidden one thousand dollars of the money—a note of that amount being still unfound. The prisoner had a hearing before Recorder Rush yesterday afternoon, after which he was committed until he should be delivered up to the proper authorities from Pittsburg.—*United States Gazette.*

France—*Strange Affair.*—A most extraordinary affair has lately been brought to light. The French journals are filled with reports of the trial of Madame Laffrage, formerly Miss Cappelle, for stealing a valuable ornament of the hair, studded with costly diamonds; it was stolen from Madame Laffrage's intimate friend, Madame Leotand, and since the discovery of the jewels on Madame Laffrage's premises, the latter has written a letter to her former friend, threatening that if her evidence was not falsified or withdrawn, she would retaliate by accusing her of the worst crimes, and by revealing her amours. These disclosures resemble more a novel of Balzac's, than a tale of real life. Madame Laffrage is a grand daughter of Madame Genlis and Philip Egalite. The trial closed on the 15th ult., when a verdict was pronounced, and she was condemned to two years' imprisonment. She is to be again indicted for the murder of her husband, which, it is said, she effected by sending him a basket of poisoned cakes, as a pretended mark of affection.

A Good Wife and Mother.—Mrs. Rachel Johnson, the widow of the late Col. John Johnson, of Upper Piqua, Ohio, has departed this life, at the age of 57. She was a native of this city. After her marriage, which was nearly 40 years ago, she removed to the West, her husband having accepted the appointment of Indian agent to the tribes then living north of Piqua. She was the mother of 15 children, one of whom is dead, six are married, and although settled at a considerable distance, it was so ordered in the providence of God that 11 of them should meet under the parental roof about the commencement of her short illness. She was a most kind, affectionate and loving wife, a most tender, anxious and devoted mother.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

The Mistakes of a Dandy.—On Sunday evening last, one of our soap-lock-Chesnut-street dandies came near meeting with his *deserts.* He grossly insulted a very respectable married lady in Chesnut street, who, however, with a view to award him that punishment which he deserved, permitted him to walk home with her. As soon as the fellow found that he was "entering the wrong pew," he ran off before the lady's husband had an opportunity to chastise him for his impertinence.—*Ledger.*

Ships of War at Boston.—The Boston papers inform us that their harbor is filled with ships of war. We do not recollect to have seen so many at one time for several years, says the Traveller.—The Columbus, Macedonian, Erie, Levant, Grampus, Concord, and Constellation, are at present in full view from the wharves. The Macedonian, together with the Concord and Constellation, are soon to sail for the East India station.

The celebrated financier, Albert Gallatin, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is at present on a visit to this city; whither he has been principally led to the deep interest he feels in the pending application of his friend, M. D'Hauteville.—*Philadelphia Messenger.*

The Dead Napoleon.—It is said that 350 vessels touched at St. Helena between January 1 and May 15, for the sole purpose of showing passengers the tomb enclosing the remains of Napoleon. The amount of money spent on the island by those visiters is estimated at a million of francs per annum.

Illinois Loan Taken.—Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

The Fate of Men of Talent.—Homer was a beggar; Plutus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades and died with them all; Tasso was often distressed for five shillings; Bentinoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the Lusiad, ended his days, it is said, in an alms-house, and at any rate was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon for the only man in Portugal on whom God had bestowed those talents which have a tendency to exalt the spirit of a downward age; and Fangelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts as far as it would go.

In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on a scaffold; Spencer, the charming Spencer, died forsaken and in want; the death of Collins was caused through neglect, it producing mental derangement:

"Each lovely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed;
Beloved till life can charm no more,
And mourned though pity's self be dead!"

Milton sold his copy right of Paradise Lost for fourteen pounds, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely and through hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with the bailiffs; the Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle, to save Goldsmith from the gripe of the law; Fielding lies in a burying ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight pounds; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself; John Kates died of a broken heart, occasioned it is said, by the merciless manner in which his works were received.

An Anecdote for Man-Worshppers.—Patrick Henry's biographer, gives the following incident. When Mr. Henry was verging towards three score and ten years, the political aspect of affairs, induced him to forego the comforts of his retirement, and to be presented as a candidate, for the house of delegates. On the day of the election, as soon as he appeared on the ground, he was surrounded by the admiring and adoring crowd, and whithersoever he moved, a concourse followed him. A preacher whose piety was wounded, by this homage paid to a mortal, asked the people aloud—Why they thus followed Mr. Henry? Mr. Henry, said he, is not a God! No, said Mr. Henry, deeply affected, both by the scene, and by the remark, "no my friend, I am but a poor worm of the dust; as fleeting and unsubstantial, as the shadow of the cloud that flies over your fields and is remembered no more." The tone with which this was uttered, and the look which accompanied it, affected every heart, and silenced every voice. Envy and opposition were disarmed, by humility; the recollection of his past services, rushed upon every memory, and he read his history in their swimming eyes.—Here was an affecting illustration, of the principle, that he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

A storm of unusual violence visited the upper portion of Adams county, on the afternoon of the 11th inst. In the neighborhood of Hanover, in the first named county, the rain fell in torrents, and there was a heavy blow, which, for a while, raged like a tornado, levelling trees and unroofing buildings, in its course. Much damage was done in this way; but the rain which fell—so welcome after several weeks of drought—more than compensated for it. In the vicinity of Oxford, Adams county, there was a violent hail storm the same evening, which, beside other injuries, destroyed several hundred panes of glass in that village.—*Bicknell.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Rotation of Crops.—It is a curious fact in the action of vegetable poisons, that a plant may be killed by the poison which it has itself secreted, as a viper may be stung to death by its own poison. Hence it has been very generally noticed, that the soil in which any particular plant has grown, and into which it has consequently discharged the excretions of its roots, is rendered noxious to the growth of plants of the same or of allied species, though it be quite adapted to the support of other species. This fact is of the greatest importance in an economical point of view, as the whole theory of the rotation of crops may be considered to depend upon it. The discovery of this important step in agriculture is said to have been made by the Belgians, at least they have the merit of having developed the theory of it. Formerly it used to be said that the whole secret of good husbandry consisted in ploughing well, and manuring well; but to these must now be added the equally important act of so arranging the cultivation of different crops that they may mutually assist each other, and thus enable the farmer to obtain the greatest possible annual return from the same land. The whole theory depends upon the fact that all plants succeed badly upon lands which have lately borne crops of the same species as themselves, or even of the same genus or of the same family. This effect is not owing to any exhaustion of the soil that must have taken place during the growth of the previous crop, but arises from a corruption of the soil, by the intermixture of vegetable excretions given out at the root, which are always more injurious to plants of the same kind than to others. It is even ascertained that the excretions of some plants are beneficial to the growth of others of a different family; the leguminous for example, as the pea, bean, &c. improving the soil for the grasses Agriculturists have proposed various theories to account for the beneficial results obtained by a change of crops. Some have supposed that one species, by its denser foliage, chokes the weeds which otherwise would spring up and assist the crop in exhausting the soil; others have attributed the improvement that has taken place to the remains of the previous crop, which they suppose may have acted as manure; a third have said, that the roots of different crops extend themselves to different depths, and so extract their nourishment from portions of the soil which do not interfere with each other; and lastly, it has been urged that plants of different families may possibly derive their nourishment from different materials. It may be true that some of these causes have a certain degree of influence in determining which may be the most proper plants for a rotation, but they can only be considered as of very secondary importance when compared with that which relates to the deterioration of the soil, by its intermixture with the radical excretions of a previous crop. De Candolle, a famous French writer on the physiology of plants, after enumerating some of the collateral circumstances which should direct the judgment of cultivators in selecting such plants as may be best adapted to follow each other in any particular district, proposes the following fundamental and physiological principles which ought to be attended to where complete success is to be expected. *First,* a new crop ought never to succeed another of the same kind, unless under some very peculiar circumstances, as where the soil is annually renewed, or where it is naturally so fertile as to be capable of resisting the inconveniences which ordinarily result from such a system. *Secondly,* a new crop ought not to succeed another which has been raised from plants of the same family. *Thirdly,* all plants with acrid and milky juices injure the quality of the soil, and their remains should never be buried after the removal of a crop. *Fourthly,* plants with sweet and mucilaginious juices improve the soil for others of a different family. The chief of these are the *leguminous*, which are commonly adopted in practice for this purpose. It would be a very desirable thing for the agriculturist to study botany more zealously than he has hitherto done, and perhaps than it is possible for him to do, the subject being left more properly for the agricultural schools to do, if the wisdom of the legislatures will assist us, as they ought, in establishing them.—*Western Farmer.*

The theory of agriculture is built upon the following fundamental principles, and with one or other of them every part of rural practice is more or less connected. *First*, that the soil ought to be kept dry or free from all superfluous moisture.—*Secondly*, that it ought to be kept clean or in other words, free of noxious weeds. *Thirdly*, that it ought to be kept rich, or in other words, that every particle of manure, which can be collected, ought to be applied, so that the soil may be kept in a state capable of yielding good crops.

We subjoin the following principles of the rotation of crops, hardly inferior to the three first, from the Farmer's Cabinet, Philadelphia:—

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember, that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage, even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally be best, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of some of those properties peculiar to itself without lessening its powers to produce some other plants. The fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops with the exception of those noticed above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of five, six, or seven years, according to the nature, quality and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good land better. Try and s

E RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

DAY, ... AUGUST 26, 1840.

tion was passed at the last confer- esting the President to deliver an the ensuing conference, to commence clock on the day of its opening.

ersons who have not yet paid for the ie of the Recorder, can send by the r delegates to the conference; also, advancee for the second volume.—this opportunity pass.

informed, that our old friend, Wm. f Pittsburgh, departed this life on the nt. In him the church has lost a warm d liberal supporter. His youngest Jane, who had been married about one a few weeks before her father.

tters as the following are what cheer an is toil. A man fortified with a consid- tion of such kind friends as these would against a regiment of grumblers, who fault any way, for fear the public might eir ability to judge of the matter. We it as a very friendly act of any of our en who will follow this example:

Editor: Duty prompts me to do something excellent paper. I have been a careful it since you issued your first sumber, been much entertained with its week- I have noticed several who say they paper, but discontinue because of the s. I might make the same excuse, but s me to say to you continue my paper. h send you four dollars for Br. Stout and a advance for the second volume. I no- one of your numbers a request to any no might feel disposed to aid you, to ubscribers for you. I here send you the rone whose paper you will direct with . Stout and myself will obtain all we conference, which I expect to attend, then hand you the cash for them. I will oming for all the names I send you.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH EVANS.

ton co., O., Aug. 20, 1840.

he friends of the paper would act as this we should soon have an addition of sev- dred subscribers, and be put in possession hundred dollars cash. All that is want- esolution to attend to the matter.

t the following article from the Circle- io, Telescope, of the 19th inst., a paper e patronage of the United Brethren.— sayings and doings of the last Legisla- have been expecting greater outrages son than at any former period, at the etings. We hope all the churches inter- the law "for the further protection of meetings," will promptly pursue such a s will be likely to secure the passage of posed law.

RAGE AT A CAMP-MEETING.—The rowdies d, a few days since, a camp-meeting held 2 miles from Circleville. One of the rs received a stone on his mouth, which, doing other injury, knocked out several of h. We do not wonder at such conduct abble, when we remember it was stated in Ohio Legislature by some *respectable* s that "camp-meetings are neither more s than ———, (our decency prevents tioning the slanderous word as they did,) uld not be protected by the laws of Ohio." thorities in the vicinity can as well pre- isorder at these meetings as at political t they have received their cue from some t in our "high places," using their influ- villify every thing good and holy. The g that grunts through the streets is proper- ected by the laws of the United States, many instances where they most need followers of God are thrust beyond the American justice—and we have *the char-* believe that the said legislators, should arn the above instance of brutality, will wish the rowdies success in such doings."

have received a letter from Br. John Wil- of Indiana, in reply to Br. Bassett, em- g three pages of fools-cap. We would ully comply with the Br's. request to pub- , if we thought any good would result from olication, but we think no good purpose e served by giving it in our columns. He s Br. B. with too much severity; of course, ill call for a reply, and we do not wish our to be occupied with personal recrimina- As we hold our paper free to investigate ings of all our public functionaries, Br. ams had a right to call on the committee in e of getting up a new conference in Ia., gh our columns for explanation, accordingly blished his communication on that subject, rich he implicated the committee very se- y. His letter, after publication, had scarcely ur office before one from the committee was ved, doing all which Br. W. required to be . Since when, Br. B. has defended the com- ee, and it is our opinion the defence is no er than the charges, and brethren ought to be contented to square accounts.

e will, however, extract a sentenee or two Br. W.'s late communication, which we x in point. Says he: "I would inform Br. hat he is correct in his opinion that the sense of the quarterly conference of the te river circuit did not ordain this castiga- y—the letter was my own,—they only desir- nformation I presume. And I disclaim all ntion of involving the moral integrity or ugning the motives of the committee. I no doubt they done what they tho't best."

☞We, some time since, published this de- on but not the facts, which are here briefly n.

IABILITIES OF STAGE CONTRACTORS.—A case decided in the United States Circuit Court, Columbus, July term, between Adam M'Kin- and William Neil, of the Ohio Stage Com- y, settling, to some extent, the liability of e contractors in the conveyance of passen- . M'Kinney sued Neil for injuries which he eived by the upsetting of a coach between umbus and Zanesville, on the National Road, which the leg of the plaintiff was so much ised and mangled as to render him a cripple ing the remainder of his life. The cause of upset was alleged to be the unskilfulness, ligence, carelessness and recklessness of the er. On the occasion of this disaster he com- nced whipping his horses at the top of a hill ch he was about descending, and the passen- gers becoming somewhat alarmed at the furious rate he was descending it, requested him to use the brake or patent lock, which he declined, say- ing there was no danger. The stage and horses however got off the bed of the road, and in rein- ing them on again the stage upset and occasioned the injury complained of. Judge M'Lean charged the jury, in substance:

"That the fact that the carriage was upset, and the plaintiff injured, was *prima facie* evi- dence of carelessness on the part of the driver, and throws the burden of proof on the defend- ant that the accident was not occasioned by the carelessness or fault of the driver—that admit- ting the carriage was upset, it was incumbent on the defendant to prove that the driver was a person of competent skill, good habits, in every respect qualified and prepared for the business of driving; and that he acted on the occasion of the upset with the utmost prudence and cau- tion. And if the disaster was occasioned by the negligence or want of skill, or prudence on his part, the defendant was liable—that, although the stage proprietor does not *warrant* the safety of his passengers, yet his liability and under- taking go to this extent—that he or his agent, (if he acts by agent,) shall possess competent skill, and that as far as human care and foresight can go, he will transport them safely."

After a few words further from the Court as to the extent of damage, if any, the jury retired for a short time and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for *five thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.*

ITEMS.

One case of yellow fever and two of malignant were reported at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, for the week ending on the 1st instant. The Bulletin says—"The fact does not indicate the prevalence of an epidemic and ought not to create alarm."

SPORTING.—A porpoise, seven and a half feet long, was shot a few days since in Maspeth creek, Long Island, and singular as it may appear, the old fellow had made his breakfast of thirty eels, three flounders, two toad-fish, and about half a peck of soft crabs.

The Marshal in Cincinnati, who has furnished several paragraphs for the newspapers, in his rounds of census taking, gives the following:—In the the 5th ward of that city, he states that he found two instances of the instability of for- tune. In destitute circumstances, dependents for the bread of the day on the labors of the day, were 2 women, one a grand-daughter of a distin- guished Governor of Massachusetts, and the oth- er a cousin of a late Governer of New Jersey.

EXPLOSION.—The powder works of Mr. Jame- son, on the Falls Road, about 7 miles from Baltimore, were blown up on Saturday last, and Mr. Richard Bates, employed in the mills, was so much injured that he died shortly after the explosion.

A correspondent informs us that Maj. Hatch, proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Hotel, was killed yesterday afternoon, almost instantaneously, by a flash of lightning.

Commodore Warrington, one of the heroes of the last war, will, it is believed, command the squadron fitting out for the China seas.

The United States ship "Ohio" was at Toulon on the 4th of June, with the small pox on board.

Fanny Wright, who was driven from our shores by public indignation (which the Courier cer- tainly never failed to excite) is now in England where they will not permit her to spout her de- moralizing views.—*Phil. Courier.*

The neat and retired village of West Chester, Pennsylvania, has two thousand one hundred and fifty souls, and many of them are noble ones.—Chester county is a great place for beautiful wo- men and lovely girls, and for good farmers, there is no mistake.

Forty thousand dollars are yet wanted to com- plete Bunker Hill Monument. The ladies of New England have undertaken to raise it.—They'll do it. We endorse the ladies of that region. They never stop half way in what they undertake.

Professor Espy, "the storm-king," has been lecturing in London.

BOYS, "SEE HERE."—M. Thiers, the present prime minister of France, is the son of a shoe- maker of Marseilles.

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—Two soldiers killed by the Indians—names not given.

The murderer of Colonel Winn, at Natchez, proves to be a negro, who has confessed, and is in jail. The Colonel was shot while sitting eating his supper.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.—The Fredericton, N. B., Herald of the 1st instant, says: Capt. Broughton, of the Royal Engineers, who has been appointed to continue the survey of the Disputed Territory commenced last year, came passenger in the steamer Britannia from England, and arrived here last Wednesday. Capt. Broughton is ac- companied by a son of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who was engaged in the survey last summer, and Mr. Russel.

The thunder-storm, on the afternoon and night of the 3d instant, appears to have had a tremendous sweep. We hear of barns burned in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and near Burling- ton, New Jersey.

EXPLOSION.—The steam chamber, on board the boat Erie, exploded in Detroit river on Tuesday the 4th instant. Six persons, four of whom were boat hands, were injured—two of the deck hands dangerously and shockingly. One of the passengers, Mr. Leary, of Fort Gratiot, died of his wounds. Mr. Baby, Sheriff of the Western District of Upper Canada, jumped overboard in his alarm and was drowned. The boat was but slightly injured.

The dwelling of Mr. Daniel Donnery, near Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., was torn from its foundation on the 30th ultimo, in a gale which passed over, and himself and three children were crushed beneath its ruins.

The Philadelphia Gazette states that the ship Virginia recently arrived at that port, brought over one hundred and eighty Welsh passengers. There are no better settlers in this country than they.

The Secretary of War has ordered one thou- sand five hundred troops to Florida, and has appointed Gov. Read to command them.

The "RAT" CASE.—The Grand Jury of New Orleans found a true bill against the President of the Typographical Society for libel, in pub- lishing two printers as "Rats." The District Attorney immediately moved for a *nolle pros.*, which was granted, and the case thus turned out of court.

Four of the men scalded by the explosion on board the steam boat Erie, in Detroit river, have died of their burns.

A one hundred and thirty pounder has been cast at Alger's Foundary, Boston. Col. George Bomford, of the United States Ordnance depart- ment is conducting experiments to test it.

MELANCHOLY.—The body of a boy nearly naked was taken out of the water on Sunday in Balti- more. The key to his death is supposed to be found in the following note picked up in the street on Friday. It is but another instance of the effect of morbid fictions, and death and car- nage literature—the potent and universal poison of the minds of the young:

Baltimore, July, 1840.

Whoever picks up this paper will tell my mother not to weep for me, for I am dead and my body is at the bottom of the basin, for sooner and work for my boss, Mr. S———, and sooner than receive a licking from him, I will die the death of Cleopatra, not stung with the bite of an asp, but drown myself. WM. ROSE, aged 15.

July 31st, 1840.

The Wilmington Chronicle states that a Mr. Jno. Smith, knocked overboard from a Wilmington vessel in a storm, she going ten knots, was lost sight of, and given up. A very heavy shower of rain came on directly, and he was of course giv- en up as lost. But after the rain had ceased, and whilst the schooner was on another tact, he was discovered swimming, and taken on board, having been in the sea something like an hour. Good for John—you *can't* kill that child. He has a thousand lives, for every unit in a cat's nine.

MORE CANDIDATES.—The two great political parties may as well stop throwing the charge of abolition at the rival candidates for the Presi- dency. The abolitionists denounce both, and at their convention held at Syracuse last week, nominated Gerrit Smith, of Madison, for Go- vernor, Charles O. Shepard of Genesee, for Lieu- tenant Governor; Arthur Tappan, of Kings, and Benjamin P. Johnson, of Oneida, for Sena- torial electors, with 40 District Electors, pledged to support James G. Birney for President, and Thomas Earle for Vice President.

The President has appointed Philip Schuyler, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Liverpool, in the place of Francis B. Ogden, resigned. His commission to take effect from the 15th of October next.

LORD BROUGHAM.—It is stated in the English papers that this nobleman has been duly initiated into the mysteries of the secret society called "The Odd Fellows." At a recent meeting of the Fox Lodge, held at Dover, one of the mem- bers stated this as an honor of which they could boast. An odder fellow than the ex-Chancellor never belonged to the body, say the papers. He must be a great oddity—for he is one of the greatest men of the age.

A large number of emigrants assembled in Third street above Chesnut, early yesterday morn- ing, and passed on by the cars westwards. Sev- eral thousands must have gone by this route within the last three or four months.—*Bicknell.*

Dr. Madden has gone to Damascus, to inquire into the persecution against the Jews.

Specie at New Orleans at the last dates, 5 a 6 per cent. premium. United States Bank notes 4 a 5 per cent. premium.

The corner stone of the Fourth Presbyterian church was laid at Washington city in June last, and the building has already progressed to the elevation of the first story.

A fellow in Mobile, entered a room where sev- en or eight young men were sleeping, picked all their pockets, and got off undetected.

During the half year ending on the 30th of June, there were coined at the United States Mint and branches 4,117,724 pieces of money, of the various denominations, ranging from half ea- gles down to half dimes—the total value of which was $1,517,035.

The French fleet in the Mediterranean is quite formidable—it consists of 47 ships-of-the-line, 2 frigates, 4 corvettes, 25 brigs and smaller vessels, 10 armed transports, and 21 steam vessels—in all 79 ships.

The Richmond banks are checking on New York at 2½; on Philadelphia ½; and on Balti- more 1 per cent. Specie in that city 2½. Mo- ney is still in demand.

Two men at Louisa Court House, Virginia, on Monday, 10th inst., got into a warm dispute a- bout politics, which resulted in a fight, in which one struck the other with a billet of wood a blow so severe as to occasion his death. They were both intoxicated at the time.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit have made acceptable arrangements to the U. S. government to liquidate the debts to the latter.

A man named P. H. C. Lennen, arrested in New Orleans, some weeks ago as a counterfeiter, and discharged, has been again arrested, and his implements, half-filled notes, &c., to a large amount, found in his house. His wife was be- trayed by artifice into making affidavit against him; though for hours she refused to betray him.

NOVEL SUIT.—Two printers, named Douglas and Wayne, have brought a libel suit against the Chairman of the "Rat Committee" of the New Orleans Typographical Association, for pub- lishing their names as "rats." The suit was brought in the Recorder's Court, where it will be decided in a few days.

The two Arabian horses, sent by the Imaum of Muscat as a present to the President of the United States, were sold on Tuesday, at Wash- ington, as we learn from the Baltimore Sun.—The light gray was taken by L. M. Powell, Esq., of Virginia, at 650 dollars; and the dark gray by Gen. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, at 675 dol- lars.

STATE PRISON STATISTICS.—Capt. Knapp, who conducts the convicts from this city to the State Prison at Sing Sing, informs us that there were between the 29th of June and the 6th of Au- gust, discharged, by expiration of sentence, 7; pardoned, 1; and 1 died. There remained in the prison on the 8th instant, 792 men, and 67 women—total, 859.—*Br. Jonathan.*

REDUCING THE PROFITS.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Gazette, that eleven brokers have been convicted in the Court of Common Pleas in that city, of acting as officers of banks not incorporated by law, and fined a 1000 dollars a piece. Their real offence is issuing the currency that floods the West.

SPORT.—A party of officers, seven in number, has left Montreal to hunt buffaloes on the Mis- souri prairies.

THE WRONG CHAISE.—A gentleman in Phila- delphia, the other day, got arrested as a horse- thief. He had merely stepped into the wrong wagon and driven off, his own being standing by; and he in too balmy a state to know his own when he saw it.

Several meetings have recently been held in Upper Canada, with the object of imposing a tax on American Agricultural produce.

Five of the gentlemen concerned in the late duel, between Hudson and Chambers, near St. Louis, have been indicted.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.—The City Hall clock refuses to take notes—of time. It will "re- sume" in a week, the interval being occupied in cleaning it.—*N. Y. paper.*

A MUSICAL EARTHQUAKE.—An enormous or- gan is now being erected in the abbey of St. Dennis, at Paris. It contains about 6000 pipes, amongst which are some measures 52 feet, and weighing 12,000lbs. This magnificent instru- ment is nearly completed.

The Wall street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Philips, recently took up a collection for the American Bible Society, amounting to $804 50.

The Express perpetrates the following, which it calls a "Natural Coincidence:" In the great sale of Durham breeds, which took place lately at Lexington, Ky., we notice the following co- incidence. Victoria, purchased at one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and Prince Al- bert, *her calf*, at three hundred dollars.

In the United States Court on Friday, Russel Moore, who has been a year under arrest, charg- ed with counterfeiting United States coin, was acquitted.

A man was last week discharged from the United States Naval service, by the Court of Common Pleas, it having been proved that he was intoxicated when enlisted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Correspondent of the "New World."

LONDON, JULY 24, 1840.

The trial of Oxford for the attempt against the life of the Queen, has resulted in a verdict of insanity. This was expected, but the evidence is far from proving that the jury were justified in doing so. A great many absurdities were bro't forward to prove the boy silly, and the medical faculty gave their opinion that his brains were disordered. His mother testified that from child- hood he would take fits of crying without cause; another witnessed that he would laugh when there was nothing to laugh at.

There was evidence also that his grandfather was an odd fish, and that his father was very pas- sionate and fond of liquor. But the proofs are not all convincing that there was hereditary in- sanity affecting the prisoner, and there was cer- tainly nothing to show that at the time he com- mitted the act, he was incapable of distinguish- ing right from wrong. It could not be ascertained that the pistols were loaded; at first the prisoner acknowledged that they were so, but afterwards denied it. The motive appears to have been notoriety, in which case, as the judge stated in summing up, he was held responsible for the con- sequences of the action. We shall have every schoolboy, shortly, playing fantastic tricks, en- dangering people's lives, and excused by an Old Bailey jury, because they happen to descend from besotted grandfathers.

A trial for bigamy, lately, at Durham, shows to a remarkable degree, how people will allow themselves to be imposed on by a little ingenu- ity and impudence. The gay Lothario, in the present case, is a mere youth, still under twenty, of no education, and in personal appearance every thing but attractive.

He gave himself out as the son of Lord Ken- nedy, and to his dupes he produced documents proving bequests to over a million, in three per cent. consols, houses, lands, ships and property beyond calculation. With such a fortune he had wooed and won the hearts of no less than six maidens, two of whom came forward at the trial in question. The one he obtained with the assistance of a Wesleyan preacher, to whom he had promised ten pounds for the service. Pro- ving that he was a lord only needed an introduc- tion. After six weeks he deserted his wife, meantime borrowing a sum of money from his serviceable friend the parson. The other he saw at a Methodist chapel, of which he affected to be a pious member, as likewise a rigid teetotaler. In three days they were married after showing that he was worth £60,000 a year, and the father lending four pounds for expenses. In a fortnight or so he decamped. That there should be such fools, so easily imposed, would almost appear in- credible. The miscreant was sentenced to two years and a half hard labor, on hearing which he expressed his anxiety to the Judge, whether when released any of his other wives should have a claim upon him.

The Post Office envelope, which has been so universally laughed at, is about being superseded by a new one, of more simple description. It is to consist of a plain head of the Queen in one corner, instead of the three hundred animals hitherto illustrated. A curious trade had sprung up in these by persons posting advertisements upon them, the profits on which allowed their being sold at twenty-five per cent. less than the regular price.

Lucien Bonaparte, the younger brother of Napoleon, and the most clever of that family, died near Rome, during the present month.—He was born in 1775, at Ajaccie. When his brother was proclaimed First Consul, he became a member of the tribunal, and afterwards Min- ister to the Interior. He took an active share in the public affairs of France until 1804, during which he displayed zeal and talent. But he dif- fered with the more ambitious Napoleon, and went to reside in Italy. In 1810, he set out for the United States, but was shipwrecked on Sar- dinia, where he was not allowed to land. After embarking again, he was captured by some of the English fleet, and taken to Malta, from which he was sent to Worcester, in England, where he lived with his family three years.

In 1814 he repaired to Rome, and next year, when Napoleon was once more on the throne, he went to Paris, and was called to the Chamber of Peers. After the battle of Waterloo, he was compelled to quit France again, and with the consent of the allied sovereigns he was allowed to establish himself at the villa Ruffinella, near Frascati, where he died. His eldest son, who now succeeds to his title of Prince of Canino, is married to the daughter of Joseph, who resided at Bordentown.

Courvoisier was executed on the 6th, at New- gate. The unhappy wretch maintained a degree of firmness to the last. He professed resigna- tion, but had meditated suicide on the evening previous. The crowd assembled, though large, was not so great as on former occasions. Several confessions and explanations have been made in which it is stated that he deliberately contem- plated the murder of his master, and after com- mitting the robbery it was his intention to leave the country. There are still, however, many contradictory assertions, especially aimed against the police, and he has declared himself that his first confession was, except in the fact itself, made up of false statements.

On the 13th, the Queen sent a message to each house of Parliament in reference to appointing a regency, should an infant heir to the throne survive her present Majesty. It was as follows:

"VICTORIA REGINA.—The uncertainty of hu- man life, and a deep sense of my duty to my people, render it incumbent upon me to recom- mend to you to take into consideration the con- tingency which may hereafter occur, and to make such provision as the circumstances may seem to you to require for the exercise of the Royal au- thority.

"I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the Crown, and thereby to strengthen the secu- rities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

Since then a bill has been presented in the House of Lords appointing Prince Albert Regent and guardian until such issue of her Majesty might attain the age of 18 years, and that all acts of royal power and administration of govern- ment must be executed with his consent and authority. These powers are to cease in case the Prince should marry a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, or should he absent himself from the United Kingdom. The appoint- ment gives general satisfaction.

The Queen has lately had another suitor, who has given the police some trouble. In the pres- ent case it was, however, only for the honor of becoming her "preceptor in the classics." The person was a German, who every day posted him- self at the gates of the palace and followed to wherever she went, no matter what the distance. The poor fellow has been sent to Bedlam.

MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.—The New York Herald says:—Mr. Ogle has very politely forwarded us his speech on the "regal splendor of the president's palace," which he delivered in Congress some weeks since. We are indebted to the gentleman for his civility, but we cannot undertake to read his speech. As to Mr. Van Bu- ren's household economy, it is a matter about which we care as little as can possi- bly be imagined. There is no such thing as regal splendor in the White House. It is handsomely furnished, but not a whit too well for the residence of the chief magistrate of the nation; and as to his style of living, it is very proper and sat- isfactory, particularly to those who have partaken of his hospitality. His dinners and wine are capital, but he is rather sparing of his best champaigne—a fault we trust Old Tip will take care not to fall into. We think Mr. Ogle might have been better employed than in rummaging among Mr. Van Buren's pots and kettles, and his constituents will probably adopt the same opinion, but he has turned up some queer things in the course of his exploration among the kitchen utensils. In the midst of other charges, which Un- cle Sam has had to pay, is one of eleven shillings *grinding thirty four table knives.* Very likely the knives were dull enough, and wanted sharpening sadly, but the President ought to pay for grinding all his knives himself.

FORGERY.—Yesterday morning, a young man presented a check, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. W. C. Card- well, for forty dollars, at the Commercial Bank for payment. The Teller, howev- er, saw reason to doubt the validity of the document, refused to pay it, sent for a police officer, and detained the young man. The check was discovered to be a forgery. On investigation, it appeared that some months since, a check similar- ly forged for $200, had been paid, and as the brother of the person who called at the Bank, had formerly lived with Mr. Cardwell, suspicion was naturally excited against him. He was sent for, and both brothers are now in custody.—*Bicknell.*

A PRETTY RIDDLE.—"I will consent to all you desire," said a young female to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, what you can ne- ver have, and yet can give." What did she ask him for? A husband.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—SABBATH ASSOCI- ATION.—There will be an adjourned meet- ing of the Sabbath Association on Tues- day evening next, at 7 o'clock, in Dr. Herron's church, on Wood near Sixth street. We advise our friends who love the institution of the Sabbath, to be there, as we believe it will be a meeting of un- common interest. Public sentiment is becoming very strong in favor of our ef- fort to establish a Sabbath keeping and Temperance line of steamboats, to run between our city and Louisville, and some of our first business men believe that the enterprize will succeed well. There was a very interesting meeting of the Socie- ty on Monday evening, in the Rev. Mr. Sproul's church, Allegheny city, in which Dr. Prestly presided, and the Rev. Drs. Elliott, Swift, Presly, Andrews, Anan, Kerr, Lea, Marks, of Quincy, Illinois, Powell, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Thomas Hanna, merchant, participated, and ad- journed as above. These meetings bring together very happily all classes and de- nominations of christians.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

RUMS' DOINGS.—We learn from the Maine Temperance Gazette, that Francis Barney, a Canadian, aged 45, committed suicide in a house in Oak street, Augusta, on Friday of last week, by cutting his throat with a dull rusty knife. Barney was habitally intemperate, and had made free use of the bottle the evening previ- ous.—The Gazette adds:—

"We looked upon the scene, three or four hours after the transaction took place. It was horrible beyond descrip- tion. There upon the floor, deluged in blood, lay the grim and ghastly, the wretched *victim of the rum shop.* His right arm was raised, and his hand clench- ed, as if, in his madness, bidding defiance to earth and heaven. On his breast was laid the bloody instrument of death. The deportment of those present, *with one ex- ception*, showed that they regarded it as a serious business. One individual who was bustling and active, manifested the most revolting and heartless levity.—*That individual was a rum seller.*

A HINT TO BACHELORS.—In a late work on suicide; it is said that marriage is to a certain extent a prevention of suicide. It has been satisfactorily established, that among men, *two thirds who destroy them- selves are bachelors.*

Business Department.

The fourth quarterly meeting for Charlestown circuit, Indiana, is to be held at Utica, includ- ing the first Saturday and Monday in September next. Will Br. Evans, Br. Simpson, Dr. Ben- nett, and all who can, come to our help?

A. H. BASSETT, Sup't.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From P. Wymond,		$2 50
" D. Crall for Mrs. P. Carnes,		2 00
" W. Ross for J. Stephens,		2 00
" N. B. Madera for D. W. Stewart,		2 00
" J. A. Mills for W. Avy,		3 00
" A. K. Earl, two for J. March or Mauk—rest for W. Alexander, 50cts. yet in E.'s hands,		4 50
" C. Woodruff for D. Chandler and D. M'Carty,		5 00
" J. Wilson for R. Enyart, for vols. 1st. & 2d. 4; J. Hughes, 1 25; R. Cassingham, G. Littick and O. Thompson, two each,		11 25
" T. Foster for A. Lanning,		2 00
" H. Dobson,		2 00
" A. H. Bassett for T. P. Armstrong, C. Ruddle & J. Fletcher, Louisville, in adv. for 2d vol.		6 00
" J. Evans, 2 for himself, and 2 for J B. Stout, 2d vol.		4 00
" A. N. Johnson,		2 00
" G. Clancy for S. Lancaster,		2 00
" J. DeGarmo for Mrs. A. T. Cokes and J. Pierpont, one each.		2 00
" W. Franklin,		2 50
" T. Ogden,		2 00
" J. Beatty for J. Barnes, 2; J. R. Fleming, 1, and D. Davis, 2, for 2d volume.		5 00
" Col. J. Russell, Jr., for 2d volume,		2 00
" Jacob Griffith, Brownsville,		2 50
" James Brown,		50

LETTERS RECEIVED.

S. Bloomer, 3 sub.; D. Crall, P. Wymond, J. Murray, you were cr.; W. Ross, right; A. K. Earl, all right; "Disciple," J. Williams, W. Warden, A. C. Barnes, J. Fordyce, E. Jean, B. H. Haymond, J. A. Mills, E. Clancy, D. Hunt, N. B. Madera, W. Hamilton, Gratiot, C. Meri- am, W. Bonnett, C. Woodruff, T. Foster, Jane Nace, G. L. Drane, 2, T. Oliver, M. M. Laughlin, J. Burns, H. Dobson, L. Garrett, J. M. Fulton, 2, G. D. Wilson, 2 sub.; Geo. Hughes, 1 sub.; A. H. Bassett, 2 sub.; J. Evans, 1 sub.; A. N. Johnson, W. Hughey, R. L. Foster, Geo. Clan- cy, 1 sub.; J. Degarmo, 1 sub.; D. Huffman, W. Franklin, J. Irons, J. M'Collister, E. Brainard. J. Beatty, E. S. Kisbey, D. H. Stephens, I. C. Garrison, all right; S. W. Thornton, J. Guest.

☞**The Quarto New World.**

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WHEN the publication of *The New World* was, in compliance with the expressed wishes of many subscribers, commenced in a form convenient for binding and preservation, it was thought expedient to make such additions, in the shape of music, engraved title pages, &c., as would considerably enhance its expense. We find, however, after 8 weeks' experiment, that the paper would be better liked and more generally taken, if, by omission of the music, &c., the whole literary material of the Folio edition could be thrown into the Quarto form, and the price of both the same. It has therefore been determin- ed to ask a uniform sum. The Quarto New World will, therefore, be supplied hereafter for $3 per annum, or six cents per number to those, who, on subscribing, take the back numbers—on- ly a few of which have been issued.

Subscribers who have paid $4, or who may re- mit that sum in advance, will be entitled to the paper for one year and four months from the date of subscription.

Every present subscriber to the Folio edition may, upon renewal of his subscription and pay- ment in advance, change to the Quarto and be supplied with the back numbers at six cents each from the commencement of the volume, by ex- pressing his wish to that effect in a pre-paid let- ter to the publisher.

Edited by Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent.
Published by J. WINCHESTER,
30 Ann street.
New York, August 15, 1840. 53

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

Immortality! Immortality! What? Immortality!

What beauteous word is that which strikes my ear
And makes my bosom swell with heavenly hopes,
That makes me humble as in dust and then
Fills my ambitious soul with heavenly fires,
That lifts me far above the fear of death
And bids my spirit mount on eagle's wings,
And soar aloft on swelling gales divine.
O, 'tis the hope of an immortal life
That bids my spirit never tire or faint,
But crawl, or walk, or fly, as God permits,
And press intensely up the heavenly hills.
What though my prospects to a mortal eye,
Might nothing more but midnight darkness seem.
What though each hope of earthly honor die,
And every earthly hope of earthly gain,
What tho' mistaken men through blinded view,
Pursue, afflict and grieve my laboring soul,
And in the throng as we our way pursue,
We overhear that we are outcasts doomed.
What though misfortune like an axe man strong,
With stroke on stroke cut down each blooming tree,
That we had hoped might bear some tasteful fruit.
What though the earth be parched with burning heat,
Or drenched from bursting clouds with mighty flood.
'Tis naught to daunt, 'tis no just cause of dread
If God our Father smile and call us His,
And angels whisper in our list'ning ear
The pleasing news of an immortal life.
The sun may shine or give his shining o'er,
Wrapped up in clouds and hid from mortal view,
The moon may hang a curtain round her head,
And all the hosts of heaven may cease to shine.
Thunders may roll through heaven's immense domain,
And forked lightnings storm this lower world.
The winds may catch the forests in their whirls,
And wring the monarch oak and mow the groves,
The over-hanging cliffs from mountains disc
May lose their hold and with tremendous roar,
Come lumbering down and fill up all the plain.
But if the spirit speak that charming word,
Thy soul shall live eternal in the sky,
I'll ne'er be moved, I'll bear each earthly woe,
And rise superior to each mortal fear.
May that great power that sends the tempest forth
And tells volcanoes when their fires shall burn,
Nerve us to battle with the powers below
And make our way to mansions in the sky.

SELECTIONS.

The Spirit of Adoption.—The members of the divine family have received the spirit which is the privilege of that blessed fellowship. They are enabled, disposed and encouraged to say, "Abba, Father," in all their relations to God, and to draw nigh unto Him, as children to a compassionate and tender parent. The Holy Spirit produces in believers that disposition towards God, which enables them to confide entirely in Him, to cast their eyes upon Him, and to cultivate and exercise the spirit of obedience and love to Him, and thus manifests their regeneration and adoption, and witnesses with their spirits that they are the children and heirs of God. They feel their minds influenced to trust Him in every difficulty, to seek the promotion of His glory, to rejoice in the triumph of His gospel, and to desire in every thing to fulfil His perfect will. They have thus a witness that they are born of God, and adopted into His family, though weakness of faith, misapprehension of His promises, or any temptation, should sometimes create a hesitation in their minds, and take away the actual present enjoyment of their hearts while addressing Him as their Father. How precious and comforting is the consciousness, that God is our God, and that we are His people! "Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts." This is the seal, the first fruits, the earnest of present and everlasting felicity.

Why should the children of a King
Go mourning all their days?
Great Comforter, descend and bring
Some tokens of thy Grace.

Assure my conscience of her part
In my Redeemer's blood,
And bear Thy witness with my blood,
That I am born of God.

Gods sits upon a throne of grace, and fills a mercy seat for His people, and they are invited to come unto Him with all boldness. Instead of flying from Him, like Adam, they cleave to Him with full purpose of heart, and the more they enjoy of His presence and blessing, the more do they love to commune with Him. They find always that the more intercourse they have with heaven, the more they wish that intercourse to be renewed and prolonged. True, experimental christianity is this life of communion with Christ, in the exercise of a spirit of adoption. We do not mean by this a constant actual course of outward acts of devotion, but a constant accordance of heart with the Saviour's will and mind, leading to the glad enjoyment of every outward privilege, and performance of every outward duty. Christ and the believer, as members of one family, are as friends dwelling together, and conversing together in habits of mutual friendship and affection. "If any man love me he will keep my word, and I will love him, and will manifest myself unto him, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." The degree in which this spiritual communion is experienced is different in different persons, and in the same person at different times; but the thing itself enters into the essence of the christian life. "Our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." It would be as reasonable to suppose that two friends who cordially loved each other, would live in the same house, and yet have no conversation, never see each other, and have no connection with each other, as that a christian shall live, as a member of the family of God by his adoption, and yet have no exercise of the spirit of adoption, and no communion in his heart with Christ.

With him sweet converse I maintain,
Great as he is I dare be free;
I tell him all my grief and pain,
And he reveals his love to me.

Such is the experience of the christian. Reader, is it yours? Do you know the power and preciousness of this hidden life, this filial spirit, with which the people of God live upon him?—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Anecdote of the Lion.—Poor Gert Schepers, a vee-boor of the Cradock district, was out hunting in company with a neighbor—whose name, as he is yet alive, and has perhaps been sufficiently punished, I shall not make more notorious. Coming to a fountain surrounded, as is common, with tall reeds and rushes, Gert handed his gun to his comrade, and alighted to search for water. But he no sooner approached the fountain, than an enormous lion started up close to his side, and seized him by the left arm. The man, though taken by surprise, stood still without struggling, aware that the least attempt to escape would ensure his instant destruction. The animal also remained motionless, holding fast the boor's arm in his fangs, but without biting it severely—and shutting his eyes at the same time, as if he could not withstand the countenance of his victim. As they stood in this position, Gert, collecting his presence of mind, began to beckon to his comrade to advance and shoot the lion in the forehead. This might have been easily affected, as the animal not only continued to stand still with closed eyes, but Gert's body concealed from his notice any object advancing in front of him. But the fellow was a vile poltroon, and in place of complying with his friend's directions, or making any other attempt to save him, he began cautiously to retreat to the top of a neighboring rock.—Gert continued earnestly to beckon for assistance for a long time, the lion continuing perfecty quiet—and the lion hunters affirm, that if he had but persevered a little longer, the animal would have at length relaxed his hold, and left him uninjured. Such cases, at least, they maintain, have occasionally occurred. But Gert, indignant at the pusillanimity of his comrade, and losing patience with the lion, at last drew his knife, (a weapon which every back-country colonist wears sheathed at his side,) and with the utmost force of his right arm plunged it into the animal's breast. The thrust was a deadly one, for Gert was a bold and powerful man; but it did not prove effectual in time to save his own life—for the enraged savage, striving to grapple with him, and held at arms length by the utmost efforts of Gert's strength and desperation, so dreadfully lacerated the breast and arms of the unfortunate man with his talons, that his bare bones were laid open. The lion fell at last from loss of blood, and Gert fell along with him. The cowardly companion who had witnessed this fearful struggle from the rock, however, took courage to advance, and succeeded in carrying his mangled friend to the nearest house—where such surgical aid as the neighbors could give, was immediately but vainly applied. Poor Gert expired on the third day after with the lock-jaw.—*Thompson's Travels in South Africa.*

☞The Exercise of Gracious Affections.—As sin is increased in the soul by the frequent actings of it, so grace is nourished and strengthed in the soul by its frequent actings. The exercise of grace is always attended with the increase of grace. Prov. x. 4: "The diligent hand maketh rich;" or the nimble hand, the hand that is active and agile, that will see nothing lost for looking after—that hand maketh rich. Ruth ii: How did Boaz follow the business himself? His eyes were in every corner, on the servants, and on the reapers, yea, on the gleaners too.

It is recorded of Severus, that his care was not to look what men said of him, or how they censured him, but to look what was to be done by him. He will rise in judgment against those professors that look more what this man; and the other man saith of them, than what is to be done by them. The heart of a christian is to be taken up with what is to be done by him, and not with what this man thinks or the other judges of him.

Pacunius hath an elegant saying: "I hate," saith he, "the men that are idle in deed and philosophical in word." God loves, saith Luther, "curristas, not quæristas"—the runner, not the questioner. Grace grows by exercise, and decays by disease. Though both arms grow, yet that which a man most useth is the stronger and the bigger; so it is both in gifts and graces. In birds, their wings which have been used most are sweetest; the application is easy. Such men as are contented with so much grace as will bring them glory—with so much grace as will keep hell and their souls asunder, will never be rich in grace, nor high in comfort and assurance: such souls usually go to heaven in a storm. Oh! how weather-beaten are they, before they can reach the heavenly harbor!

O I love to see a captain take down his chart and consult it carefully. It teaches me such a lesson in regard to my own duty. What! shall I be ashamed to consult my bible, when he is not ashamed to consult his chart? I have infinitely greater interest at stake, than he has. His voyage is but temporal; but I am on the great voyage to eternity.—*Goodell.*

Very True.—The rich are often the veriest slaves on earth. They toil, and labor and calculate, and are filled with anxiety all their days, and all they get in return is a simple subsistence, a coffin, and a winding sheet, and a few pretended mourners when they die, who think less of them than their estates.

"All the Decency"—Who claims it!—One paper calls Gen. Harrison a drunken debauchee, another calls President Van Buren a cut-throat. Oh shame,—where art thou fled? Is there a lower depth of baseness and degradation to which party politicians can descend—then let them reach the bottom as soon as possible.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

From the Youth's Cabinet.

UNCLE WILLIAM, NO. 14.

DO MEN EVER OVERCOME THE FEAR OF DEATH?

What an interesting question for us all to examine. Have any ever been victorious over their doubts and fears, so as to welcome death. I answer, yes.—Thousands and tens of thousands have rejoiced in such a deliverance. A few of these cases I will mention, beginning with what is said in the Scripture on this subject. They lay down the general truth, (Prov. 14: 32,) "The righteous hath hope in his death," and they tell us of a wicked man who said, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Num. 23: 10.

1. A good old man exclaimed, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." Luke 2: 29.

2. The first martyr to Christianity died with great peace of mind, "calling on God and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." Acts 7: 59.

3. Paul, when an old man, exclaimed in view of death, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day." 2 Tim. 4: 6—8. In another place in his triumphat views of death, he exclaims, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." 1 Cor. 15: 55, 57.

I might continue to tell you of men and women who have met death with joy, but I will omit speaking of them, and mention the cases of some little children who had overcome their fear of death.

4. Sarah Howley died when about 9 years old. She was very anxious to have death come, and said, "How long, sweet Jesus! Finish thy work,—come away sweet, dear Lord Jesus, come quickly; sweet Lord, help; come away, now, now, dear Jesus, come quickly. Good Lord, give patience to me to await thy appointed time."

5. Another child who was 8 years old when she died, used these as her last words, "I am going to glory. O, that all of you were to go with me to that glory."

6. A girl who died aged 14, said a little before she died, "My end is now very near; now I shall put on white raiment and be clothed before the Lamb, that spotless Lamb, and with His spotless righteousness. Father, you see that my body is a tabernacle which now shall be broken down: my soul shall now part from it and shall be taken up into that heavenly Jerusalem. There shall I dwell and go no more out, but sit and sing, Holy, holy, holy, is the lord God of Hosts."

7. A young man said to a minister, "Death is never once a terror, I am not afraid to die; it rather seems lovely.—Christ is everything. He is all."

8. Catharine Huldane was about 6 years and a half old, when she died. She often spoke of her peace, and calling for her sister, put her arms round her neck and kissed her, saying, "Love your Savour, I am happy."

9. Jane E. J. Taylor, who died young, said to her aunt on the evening of the 28th of Nov. 1829, "I think I am one of Christ's Lambs. He is carrying me in his arms, and will soon take me in his bosom. I am waiting to catch the signal given to escort me safe to heaven!" In her last moments she was heard to whisper "Victory," and then raising her voice she exclaimed, "Christ! Christ! Christ!" Being asked if she was happy, she sweetly smiled and expired.

Would you die so, my young friend? Then do love the Saviour and begin *now*.

Your friend,
Uncle William.

About Little Mary.—*Dear Children:*—As you are fond of reading stories, I will tell you one about a little girl, six years old, who was a member of my Sabbath School class.

She was seldom absent from the school, and could easily be known by her modest retiring manners, her attention to the lesson, and all which was said to her. She did not, like many children, think she was very good, and always did right. She knew if she did not give her heart to the Saviour, and love Him better than all other things, she could not go to Heaven when she died. And I do think she *did* love the Saviour, and tried to do right, that she might please God. The last time I saw her alive was in the Sabbath School. That day Mary was very still and thoughtful. I had seven little girls around me, all blooming with health, and I little thought it was the last time that we all should meet in the class.

One verse in the lesson that day was, "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." When I asked them, "do you love God, and seek to please Him by keeping the Sabbath holy?" all quickly answered they did; but Mary with much feeling and a tearful eye, said: "I *want* to; I hope I *do*."

In three days after, as I was walking along the street, one of my Sabbath School scholars came running towards me, crying, and saying, "Mary H. and her brother are dead."

I could not believe it at first, as I had not heard she was sick; I went down directly to the house where Mary's father lived; I went in;—our minister and some of the neighbors were there. I inquired if she was dead: they said she was, that she had been sick only a few hours. I went into the room where she lay:—she was pale and cold; yes, her soul had gone away to God, and we trust to be happy forever.

And O! how sad I felt, as I looked on her sweet pale face, and thought, I shall never again see Mary in my class—never hear her speak to me again. Her little brother, three years old, lay dead in the next room. It was such a sight as I never saw before; two little children to be buried in one grave. Saturday I went to the funeral: there were a great many scholars and people there, and it was a very solemn time.

Her mother told me that when she was well, she said much about her lesson, and told much that her teacher said, and wished to have her little brother old enough to go with her; and chose rather to read some good book than to play with her mates.

Her aunt who slept with her says: "I was often reproved on awaking in the morning, to find Mary kneeling by the bed-side, and praying that God would make her a good girl, and bless her friends.

Now, little children, do you think if you should die as suddenly as these children did, your friends would think that you loved the Savour, and had gone to be happy with Him forever? Will you not remember your Creator *now*, and pray to Him every day; that you may love Him, be happy and good while you live, and go to Him when you die? A. E. S.

Springfield, June 29, 1840. *ib.*

How to be Loved.—One evening Maria's father related in her presence an anecdote of a little daughter of Dr. Doddridge, which pleased Maria extremely. When this child, about six years old, was asked what made every body love her? she replied, "I don't know indeed, papa, unless it is because I love every body." The beautiful simplicity of this reply struck Maria forcibly. "If this is all that is necessary to be loved," thought Maria, "I will soon make every body love me." Her father mentioned a remark of John Newton, that he considered the world to be divided in two great masses, one of happiness, and the other of misery; and it was his daily business to take as much as possible from the heap of misery, and add it to that of happiness.—"Now," thought Maria, "I will begin tomorrow to try to make every body happy. Instead of thinking all the time about myself, I will ask every minute, what can I do for somebody else. Papa has often told me that this is the best way of being happy myself, and I am determined to try."—*Pastor's Daughter.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: I have read a communition over the signature of John Scott, in your paper of the 29th ult., with no little surprise and even pain. From a former essay of his, to which I felt it my duty to reply, I was prepared to expect a degree of coarseness in his style and sophistry in his reasonings; but I was not prepared to expect a studied misrepresentation of my views and even of my language.—Under the supposition that I was dealing with an *honest*, though erring man, I wrote my review of John Scott's first essay. The arguments in that reply he has not attempted to touch, but with an unscrupulousness that does small credit to his honesty, he attempts to create a false issue by representing me as an advocate for "arraying the Church against the State." To do this he has descended to a gross perversion and mis-quotation of my language, and evidently expects that the fraud which he has thus committed will furnish him a loop-hole whereby he can retreat from his uncomfortable position. Of course, I shall not be expected to continue the controversy with an individual whose reverence for the laws of morality is so feeble, that it permits him to substitute mendacity for argument, for though sophistry may result from a clouded intellectual perception, a wilful departure from truth can only arise from a perversion of the moral sentiment. I shall, therefore, only use enough of your space, Mr. Editor, to expose the dishonesty of John Scott, and shall henceforth leave him to conduct the controversy in accordance with his own taste and his own sense of moral obligation, neither of which I can much admire.

I will quote from John Scott's communication in the Recorder of the 29th ult., to which I refer your readers for the accuracy of my quotation: "But this will not do for Br. Oliver—poor man! zealous soul! nor yet his friends, the ultraists." "Abolitionists (he tells us) believe that the church, as a church, has a solemn duty to perform in relation to slavery." "By moral suasion or by *political power*, she cannot be released from her obligation to cast the abomination from her," &c.—This quotation shows—1. That Br. O. is for making the church to use not only "moral suasion" but also "political power." 2. This "political power" as well as "moral suasion," the church is to wield, "to cast the abomination from herself."—What! bring in "political power" into the church to crush slavery, and then carry ecclesiastical power into the State to overthrow it there. Why, Br. O., this is amalgamation with a witness. 3. Such amalgamation of Church and State as this brother goes for, would prove a more horrible corruption than slavery itself. Not only from John Scott's quotations from me, but from the whole scope of his remarks upon those quotations, the reader is left to infer that I am for making the church use political power—that I am in favor of bringing political power into the church—and of amalgamating Church and State. I ask the reader to re-peruse the above extract from John Scott and then turn to the Recorder of the 30th of May, and examine for himself what I did say. He will find that instead of the sentiments attributed to me by J. S., I used the following language: "Abolitionists believe that the church, as a church, has a solemn duty to perform in reference to slavery; and let the men of the world act as they will against it, by moral suasion or by political power, she cannot be released from her obligation to cast the abomination from her midst and purify herself from its contamination."

Though I cannot regard J. Scott as a very able logician, I have not so mean an opinion of his intelligence as to suppose that he did not know that the words, "by moral suasion or by political power," in the above paragraph, refer to "the men of the world," and not to the "church." That he perceived this is sufficiently evident from the fact that he struck out from the *middle* of the sentence, "*let the men of the world act as they will against it.*" This is playing the "gouger" with a witness.

I have done with John Scott, at least until he can give some satisfactory explanation of his studied perversion of my sentiments, or makes such acknowledgment of the wrong as will prove the sincerity of his repentance. With any person whose anxiety for victory will not overcome his regard for veracity, I am prepared to discuss the general question of slavery, the duty of the church in reference to it, or any kindred question legitimately connected with the subject.

Yours, affectionately,
Thomas Oliver.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 12, 1840.

S. C. Haver,

In the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

Can be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

The subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Stray Mare.

Strayed from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

Naaman R. Grant.
Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. Anderson & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

O. White, Book Binder, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE CASKET,
AND
PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZIN
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!
Prospectus of a New Volume.

The great increase in the subscription of the Casket, which has been nearly d bled since the commencement of the last volu warrants the most extensive improvements the first of July, 1840—at which time a new ume will be commenced with increased vigor Nothing need be said of the firm basis on wh the Casket stands, it being already the old magazine in the country, and has maintain its popularity in the face of all opposition. I to be found upon the centre table of famil making literary pretentions, from Maine Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and bea tiful type, upon the finest white paper. The lustrations are not surpassed by those of any riodical at home or abroad; and beside monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate colored fashions has lately been added. T style of these embellishments is unequalled, a they are always accompanied with an appropri sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. Wh ever appears in the Casket is of the first order art.

The volume will be opened with the first o series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prep ed expressly for the work, by the burin of Sarta who deservedly stands as the best engraver of kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.

The literary character of the Casket is w known. It is wholly original, of the highe order, and sustained by writers of the first ra Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels, compr its prominent prose articles; while, the poet is equalled by that of no other magazine of h character. The variety for which the Casket celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but the contrary, every exertion shall be made to i crease its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION have already appeared, and others shall follow the course of the volume, presenting, when fi ished a complete picture of the manners, and historical account of the great battles of th time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being fill with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true d lineation of human nature in every variety passion.

The series of thrilling Nautical Sketches, e titled "*Cruising in the last War*," and whi are rated by the cotemporary press, equal to t celebrated Sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log will be continued, and the "*Leaves from a La yer's Fort-Folio*," which have attained a deserv celebrity, will still furnish attraction to t Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Cask with some valuable papers from entirely ne contributors. "The Author of *Old Iron Sid off a Lee Shore*," will give the first of a numb of Sketches in the July number. We count u on his prolific and graceful pen to do much maintaining the great popularity of the Mag zine. In addition to the variety already embr ced in the pages of the Magazine, our "*Syri Letters*," the first of which appeared in the Ju number as introductory, will interest, and a worth to its pages. They are from no unpra tised pen.

FASHIONS.

The fashions are published in the Casket qua terly, or as often as any really new styles arri from Paris. The engravings are colored, an executed from original designs. No old, wor out plates are re-touched, and then published the *latest* fashions. The truth of our design may be tested by comparing them with the late description of dresses from London and Paris.—They are universally admitted to be the fines specimen of engraving and coloring afforded b any Magazine in this country. The expense o getting them up is great, but we shall in no-wa abate the quality. Remember! The readers o the Casket are furnished with these fashion plate *as an extra.* They do not interfere with the reg ular, and choice engravings, which always accom pany the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of th month in every quarter of the Union. The mos distant subscriber consequently receives it o that day, as well as those who reside in Phila delphia. In all the principal cities agents hav been established, by which means subscribers i the vicinity can obtain their copies free of post age.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS *per annum Or two Copies* yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, *in variably in advance, post paid. No new subscrib received without the mony, or the name of a re sponsible agent.* Published by
George R. Graham,
36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia
August 5, 1840. 50.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing betwee the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

J. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Vol. 2.--No. 2. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1840. | Whole No. 54. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

W. MR. SHINN—HIS NEW BOOK.

Mr. Editor: The fact is known to all your readers that the Rev. Mr. Shinn been engaged in writing, and has just ished a book "On the Benevolence d Rectitude of the Supreme Being." ious causes tend to call public attend, in an unusual degree, particularly in West, to this new work. Mr. Shinn tensively known throughout the en- West, as well as in other sections of Union, as a writer of great force and r--as a very distinguished and elo- nt divine--a man of extensive uirements—of years and vast expe- ce—of great talents, moral worth ability, goodness of heart, and as an expounder of the Oracles of Truth. se considerations, in connection with fact of the publication of a theological k of no ordinary merit, some twenty rs ago, by Mr. Shinn, tend in an emi- degree, to call the attention of theo- al readers to this new book. The ility manifested, in a certain quarter, his book, which, however, was anticip- d by the author, as is manifest from following quotation from his work, is ther reason why Mr. Shinn will be sively read. He says, in his pre- after referring to his expectation of g pronounced heretical:

"On these grounds the liberty may be ved for the author to entreat all pro- nt christians, not to use unfair efforts nder the following arguments from ing their way through society; but e contrary, let candid christians lend friendly assistance to call off the ic attention from novels and vain sements, to the study of that Divine racter, which is the perfection of all llence, and the source of all felicity."

his extract shows that he did not cipate the most kind and friendly ption for the labor of his pen. His e effort "to vindicate the ways of to man," and to give to the erring dren of our race a correct knowledge he character of our Father—the Su- ne Ruler of the universe, has excited pposition which the author anticipa- but it need give him no uneasiness ear, as the effect of the opposition only be to wake up attention and osity and make the book more eagerly ht and read by an inquiring and stigating community.

Calvinistic journal in Pittsburgh, and Western Christian Advocate at Cin- ati, have each endeavored, and very irly too, to injure our distinguished or. The Pittsburgh Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, too, ed a resolution condemnatory of Mr. n's book, thus fully realizing the cipated hostility. "The little dogs all, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" ark at the author of the book under ew, and endeavor to bark it into dis- it, but the effort will be unavailing.

r. Shinn is one of those original think- and bold, fearless writers, who inves- tes and inquiries for *truth*, and then rds that truth, however much it may lict with the preconceived notions and ions or the creeds of men. When nvestigates and searches out truth, inquires into the character of our her in heaven, he does it not with his d, or the creeds of men before him, ing to have the results of his investi- ions and inquiries correspond with n. Far from it. Hence, when his stigations lead him to believe and rd as truth, what conflicts with the ular notions of the day, he can rea- ably calculate that those, whose craft danger, will cry out "great is Diana he Ephesians." He writes like a man honesty, candor, integrity and origin- y, and he investigates the character perfections of the Divine Being, with llectual powers of a high order, and an honesty of purpose which shrinks from the declaration of his convic- s and opinions, however little they y accord with the popular opinions of day.

mong other important principles which Shinn establishes and illustrates, are following: 1st. That God is love, that there is nothing in His char- er *opposed* to this principle. Even ath, as he says, page 174, is kindled at the fountain of love, and is the energy of love.

2dly. That God will *always* seek the good of *all* his creatures, whether in time or eternity; in heaven, earth or hell—and that He will eventually seek to make all holy and happy (see page 318.) that are willing to be made so. 3dly. That there may be a change of moral character among the damned; that men may repent in hell and that there may be a corresponding *abatement* of sufferings. 4thly. That the misery of the damned will not be infinite, but that it will be strictly according to justice and the exact demerit of sin.

The following paragraphs are furnished by Mr. Shinn, in proof of the first principle, above laid down·

"The question before us is this: does the wrath or vengeance of the Lord proceed from the *same source* with His mercy and kindness, or from a *different* source. Is wrath, in a holy being, any thing else than *the energy of love?* or is it something *opposite* to love? There are two kinds of wrath that are to be carefully distinguished; the one is the action of justice, which flows from love; the other the operation of injustice, which proceeds from malevolence. The devil is represented as a very wrathful being, and we are told *he was a murderer from the beginning*. It will, doubtless, be granted by all christians, that there is no such wrath in the Almighty. Nay, it must be admitted, that if the divine character be *opposite* to the character of the devil, which none will deny, the wrath of God proceeds from an opposite principle,—therefore, as the devil's wrath proceeds from *malevolence*, the divine wrath results from the principle above stated. Some appear to think that a perfectly benevolent being can have, in His nature, no such thing as wrath; while others conclude, "a God all mercy is a God unjust." These seemingly opposite opinions, however, will probably be found to be nothing more than a dispute about words. "To say an *unjust* being is at the same time *all mercy*, is a paradox that connot bear examination." The wrath of God is not *animosity* towards sinners; for He delights to pardon them, whenever it can be done without giving up His kingdom, and sacrificing the welfare of His unoffending subjects. The redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ was intended to open the way for the pardon of sin to be extended as far as it is possible for mercy to extend it. That is, so far as will not impair the moral system on which the common welfare depends; and beyond this, the grant of pardon would be *unmerciful*. Divine wrath, when put into a flame, is kindled at the *fountain* of *love*. It punishes the sinner, in order either mercifully to reform him, or kindly to protect the general happiness. Even in the wonderful suffering of redeeming love, wrath and mercy operated in perfet harmony."

Our author argues as follows, in reference to the second principle, viz: that God will *always* seek the good of *all* His creatures, whether in time or eternity, &c.

"The three great axioms of christian theology are these: First, that the God of infinite wisdom, power and love, has formed the best possible plan of holiness and happiness."

"Secondly, that upon this plan He operates in the best possible manner to accomplish the good originally intended.—Thirdly, that His impartial mind has no respect to persons, but that towards all individuals, and in all periods of time and eternity. He invariably and immutably uses the best and most efficient means to promote holiness and happiness, and to prevent and diminish sin and misery."

"A holy being delights in holiness; and of course, is disposed to promote holiness as effectually and universally as it can be promoted: consequently, the Holy One of Israel never will do any thing to prevent the spread of holiness in any region of the universe, where moral agents are willing it should prevail. He will never do any thing to hinder any of His creatures from repenting of their sin and becoming holy; for this is what the devil has been doing ever since sin entered into the world. To affirm that our Creator will pursue this course in a future state, is to suppose the most *holy being* and the most *unholy* one, will manifest themselves alike, both in purpose and operation."

Hear Mr. Shinn's arguments in proof of the correctness of the third principle, which he attempts to establish. On page 222, he says:

"But does not this suppose that God will exercise benevolence towards the damned? He is certainly disposed to favor them as much as He can without injury to others. Will any man have the assurance to say, that the divine action towards them will proceed from the principle of malignity? We are aware of the answer, that future puishment will be the act of divine *juctice*. True, for justice is one essential part of God's eternal character of love. *Justice* secures to every one that which is *right*, and consequently, it secures to every criminal an exemption from all degrees of punishment that would be wrong. If God will carry on an administration of justice over hell, it is because hell is under his government, as well as heaven; and consequently its destinies are regulated by the same principles. Is He *just* in one part of His dominions, and *unjust* in another? Has He *good will* towards a part of His creatures, and *ill will* towards another part?"

"We are aware, that the alarm of *heresy* will be taken, at the least deviation from the supposed *uniformity* and *infinity* of hell torments. It is thought essential to the sound and orthodox view of this subject, to believe that all who are condemned in a future state, are entirely abandoned to absolute misery; that no regard will be had to their welfare, throughout eternal ages; and that any concern for them, other than to perpetuate their misery, is not to be supposed to exist in the Divine Mind, and cannot be entertained by any man, without inexcusable heterodoxy!

"But why should all regard to the welfare of the millions of those wretched creatures be abandoned forever? Has the Deity no right to entertain any other disposition towards them, than that of a fixed purpose to perpetuate and augment their misery? If He has a right to entertain other sentiments towards them, then it would not be wrong for Him to aim, ultimately at their well being, so far as it could be promoted without injury to others. If it would not be wrong for God to do so, then it is not a *heresy* for us to believe He *may* at some time or other, modify their condition, with a view to an abatement of their misery, so far as will consist with the common welfare. Would such a procedure be unworthy of our Creator? Would it tarnish His glory? Would it grieve and offend His holy angels? If at any future period of eternity, a benefit could be extended to some of God's creatures, without injury to any, has not God *authority* to extend to them that benefit? If He *has*, who will be offended to see Him exercise it? If He has *not*, in what way has His authority been forfeited?"

In regard to the fourth principle which our author attempted to establish, he holds the following language: "In regard to the future misery of the wicked, the Bible teaches expressly that the degrees of it shall correspond with the amount of turpitude in the guilty individuals. Now, every moral reason which can be given for this judicial procedure, will be exactly the same reason for varying the treatment towards every subject of punishment, as his moral character *shall vary*. If one shall voluntarily augment the amount of his guilt, his punishment will be increased accordingly; if another shall surrender, and "consent unto the law that it is good," there may be reasons in the system of perfect rectitude, for *mitigating* his condition; and yet, no reasons whatever, for elevating him to the felicities and glories of the kingdom of heaven."

"It may be replied, that sinners in a future state can never do any thing which will give them a *claim* to the glories of heaven, yet God has not forfeited his right of benevolence; therefore if it be his will to extend such a favor to penitent sinners in a future state, *He has a right to do so*. This must be granted; but that which we affirm is that He has not promised such a favor to any of Adam's race except to such as accept the overture upon the gospel plan, during their probationary existence on earth."

Mr. Shinn's view appears to be, that God has a *right* to restore sinners, throughout the future state of existence, to a participation of the blessedness of heaven. but that He has not *promised* to do so, hence it may never be done, although the *right* to do so, is admitted.

Many of Mr. Shinn's views appear to be his own—original—his book is well written,—written in a style worthy of his reputation. His book abounds with many fine thoughts, beautifully expressed, and will tend to give the reader a high opinion of the talents, intellectual powers and benevolence of its amiable author.

Above all I hestitate not to believe that the more the book is read, the better will be our views of the Divive Being, and the better will we be acquainted with his character and attributes. I will not further prolong this review of Mr. Shinn's work, and will conclude it by the following beautiful extract, which will be found on page 75.

"It is delightful, however, to understand, that in the operation of all those mighty attributes, infinite goodness is at the centre. Love reigns supreme, uncontrolled, immutable, immense and eternal. Eternity affords the time for its action, and immensity the theatre; wisdom forms the plan of benevolence, power carries it into effect, truth displays it, and justice defends it. In all this there is a harmony more perfect and complete, than is even exhibited in the serene and untroubled movements of the stars and suns and planets of the material heavens; and as soon will Jupiter fall into the Sun, or the moon be dashed against the Earth, as *justice* will contradict *mercy*, or counteract any other perfection of the universal Ruler. The greatness of God should make us modest in our conclusions, and not so immodest as to believe He is too great a sovereign to be righteous and benevolent in all his actions."

LUTHER.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TYLER CO., VA., AUG. 13, 1840.

Br. Springer: Having to write to you on business, it would not, probably, be amiss, to give a few facts relative to our success since my last communication.—Prospects are becoming quite encouraging. I have taken eleven into society since, and we are looking for more before the year closes. We are looking up to our quarterly meeting with buoyant expectations. I think I can truly say that our membership on this mission is increasing in piety, and seem to have the cause of religious liberty at heart. The public mind seems to be interested in our success. I think, sir, the tree of Religious Liberty, if properly cultivated, promises, ere long, to be the prince among the neighboring trees in this section of the country. In our societies peace reigns, and there is quite a union of effort for the promotion of the good cause which they have espoused.

My heart has been gladdened while perusing the pages of the Recorder, accordingly I have been doing all I can to get *good* subscribers for the same. It has been of considerable use to us in this section, showing our success through this District, and exposing clerical supremacy and contradicting the false reports that have been put into circulation in the bounds of this mission.

Yours, &c. J. DEGARMO.

JACKSONSBURG, O., Aug., 19, 1840.

Br. Springer: We are much encouraged on our circuit this year. Br. Dalbey has been faithful with us. We have received something rising forty members into society—with a good prospect of future success. Br. D. has now left us to prepare for conference. He has left a good impression on the minds of the people—we have had sone first rate meetings this year. It has been manna to the soul. Indeed, I do not know how they could have been much better for believers—glory to heaven's King—God's children were enabled to rejoice to the full—sinners converted—backsliders reclaimed—and saints built up in their most holy faith. Our dear old Br. Flood, our highly respected President, was with us on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. On his return from Indiana, we had a precious meeting at Br. Tetrach Fall's meeting house. It was our last quarterly meeting for the present year—and truly it was a good one—I have not seen so many of our brethren together on any former occasion as at this meeting. They came no doubt with the expectation of seeing and hearing our worthy old President—and they were not mistaken or disappointed. But of this meeting I expect Br. Dalbey or Flood will give an account. It was a precious time—the shouts of the people went up to high heaven, like it was at the time of the demolishing of the walls of Jericho, and something similar to Christ's triumph into Jerusalem. Six united with us in society—brethren of other denominations were in attendance with us and enjoyed themselves as though we were all of the same society—thank God we are all one in Christ Jesus.

The unstationed brethren, on this circuit have labored to profit this year—our old Br. C. Fall has been abundantly useful—he almost becomes young again when he gets into the work. It is gratifying and encouraging to see such old servants of the Lord thus engaged. Br. McGuire has attended with us frequently—and to no little profit--he is a workman who needeth not to be ashamed. I hope we will yet rise over all opposition, and our principles spread until the world will be inundated with them, and not one left to plead the cause of the wicked one, and the principles of republicanism take root downwards, in the very heart and marrow of the people of both church and state, then and in that case, there will not be one to advocate the principles of monarchy, limited or unlimited, in all the happy land of Columbia. Yours,

JOHN H. THOMAS.

NEAR. RUMLEY SHELBY COUNTY OHIO.

Br Springer I have Just Concluded my fourth quarterly meeting on Miami circuit which was in conjunction with A campmeeting it closed the fifth day or tuesday our Ministerial aid Was J. Eckle A lambert D. Stephens. D. Moore. A: Trimbo W. Medearis. J. Medearis Preachers and People of different orders Joined with us to labour for the lord the word was Preached with zeal and in the power of the spirit nevertheless this being the case the People seemed to remain unaffected until monday and monday night when the Lord in his mercy showered Salvation upon the congregation sinners was convicted and converted and believers made to shout for Joy we pray that the great head of the church will bless this meeting to many poor sinners and bring them to experience salvation about forty have been added since the circuit was organized Considering the disagreeable circumstances under which we labored when the circuit was first organized we have great cause to be thankful peace and union with a few exceptions pervades our borders the lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad may his mercy pursue his people and make them instrumental in his hand of conviction and conversion until the whole earth shall be filled with his glory I have written a very short communication please to publish what I have wrote except the bad spelling Yours in the bonds of the Gospel

JOSEPH, PARKE sup

THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST.—When the Greek artist undertook to represent on canvass the tragic scene of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, he employed every secret of his talent in heightening the faces of the assistants, but when he came to that of Agamemnon he drew a veil over it, for he felt that the depth of a father's despair, under such circumstances, was beyond the reach of the pencil. There is one other character, gentlemen, in scripture, which should now be presented to you as a summary of all that I have said, but I dare not make the attempt. What language can delineate, or pretend to give an idea of perfection? What early maturity! While yet a child, He astonishes the wisest by His learning. What docility to His parents! What affection for His friends! What indulgence to the fallen! What sympathy with female weakness, and infant innocence! What faultless purity of life! With all this gentleness, what unshrinking severity for vice! With all this innocence, what unerring sagacity! In this lowly condition, what power of thought, what elevation of sentiment, what grace and charm of language! "Never man spake as He spake." In His doctrine, what before unheard of, unthought of wisdom—the wisdom not of books, of the heart! "I give unto you a new commandment, that ye love one another." In conduct, what unaffected self-sacrifice! "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"—Whence then comes this moral phenomenon, still more strange, and on ordinary principles, inexplicable, than the one just alluded to? If the history be true, how happens it that the most unpropitious circumstances have brought out this grand result? If false, how is it that a few illiterate persons have invented a character which to invent would be, in one form, to realize! Answer once more, infidelity! Answer once more, skepticism! Gentlemen; infidelity, skepticism, have answered. The force of truth, long since, tore from the lips of one of their ablest champions the reluctant confession. Hear it in the words of Rousseau:

"*Socrates lived and died like a philosopher: Jesus Christ lived and died like a God.*"

THE BIBLE.—The Bible must be the invention either of good men or angels; bad men or devils; or of God. It could not be the invention of good men or angels, for they neither would nor could make a book, and tell lies all the time they were writing it, saying, "Thus saith the Lord," when it was their own invention. It could not be the invention of bad men or devils, for they would not make a book, which commands all duty, forbids all sin, and condemns their souls to all eternity. The conclusion, therefore, must be drawn, that "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God."—*Stackhouse.*

If married ladies would consult their husbands instead of their friends on most matters concerning both, there would be less harsh feelings and more comfort among the parties.

Genius is a spark that adulation too often puffs out; emulation can only kindle it into a flame.

LITERARY AGENT'S REPORT, PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

Mr. Editor: As the conference is approaching, will you have the goodness to give the following a place in the Recorder? I have visited nearly all the stations and circuits in the district, and the people have expressed a willingness to help, but from the general scarcity of money many were hindred. However, we have done the best we could under the circumstances. Will those who have subscribed and not paid be punctual in forwarding it to conference?

Names.	Sub.	Paid.	Names.	Sub.	Paid
Wm Davis,	10 00		G.P.Rogers,	3 00	3 00
D. Davis,	10 00		M. Connell,	2 00	2 00
Wm Miller	5 00	5 00	J.M.Rogers,	5 00	5 00
R. Cole,	5 00		J. Brown,	50	50
R. Lee,	5 00		J. Torrence	5 00	5 00
Jno. Staley	5 00	3 00	D.G.Rogers	2 50	2 50
J. Weaver	1 00	1 00	J M'Clintick	5 00	
L. Ross	5 00	5 00	J. Page	1 00	1 00
Wm Staley	5 00	5 00	Ths. Foster	5 00	
Jno. Rigby	3 00		M B.Philips		
Capt. Hart	5 00		in 4 an. p'ts	20 00	
A Robinson	5 00	5 00	AsherSmith	1 50	1 50
H. Funk	5 00	5 00	N. Gibson	25	25
Wm. Cox	10 00	5 00	Cash	12	12
J. Stewart	5 00		John Boyd	50	50
D. Soule	10 00	5 00	H. Gibson	25	25
Jno. Logan	1 00	1 00	J Stillwagon	1 00	1 00
Wm Logan	1 00		T.G.Ewing	1 00	1 00
N Smith	50	50	An'Clain jr	5 00	5 00
J Collins	3 00		T Kilpatr'k	1 25	1 25
P Stephens	1 00	1 00	WLJohns'n	2 00	
A Johnson	10 00	10	Josh Hall	2 00	2 00
BJConnell	1 00	1 00	R Smiley	2 00	
Geo White	1 00	1 00	J M Coup	2 00	2 00
S Freeman	10 00	10	PTLaishly	5 00	5 00
I Francis	5 00		J Vandevort	5 00	5 00
A Correll	5 00		A Summers	1 00	1 00
S Robbins	2 50		Josh Wells	1 00	1 00
Wm Correll	3 00		O Hawker	1 00	1 00
WDavids'n	5 00	5 00	Ashby Pool	3 00	3 00
E Rogers	5 00		W Smith	2 00	2 00
Jas Davis	2 00	2 00	W Willey	2 00	2 00
Josh Paul	2 00	2 00	G Chadrack	2 00	2 00
H Camlin	1 00	1 00	A Holland	1 00	1 00
H Griffith	50	50	R Holland	1 00	1 00
J Bunker	50	50	W Holland	1 00	1 00
M Griggs	25	25	Tisherwood	2 00	2 00
J Karns	2 50	2 50	J Coh'nb'gh	25	25
Jno Bunker	12	12	Ths Barns	5 00	5 00
— Bunker	12	12	F Chisler	1 00	1 00
E Martin	25		J S Chisler	3 00	1 00
M Burton	25	25	S Shores	1 00	1 00
E Johnson	25	25	A Fleming	1 50	1 50
J Lowry	50	50	An Fleming	1 00	1 00
E Hudson	1 00	1 00	B Fleming	1 00	1 00
J H Deford	25 —	25	J Sh'ckelford	50	50
Wm Ebert	2 —	2 —	D Shoop	1 —	1 —
R Boyle	1 —	1 —	A Hall	2 —	2 —
J Conoway	25	25	DMerchand	5 —	5 —
JHRobison	2 —	2 —	EBrownfield	1 —	1 —
J Fisher	1 —	1 —	D Gantz	1 —	1 —
A Byers	10 —	10	J J Hill	17½	17
H Philips	10 —		M Fleming	62	62
M Hart	50	50	Wm Kerr	85	85
H Griffith	5 —		J Christy	43	43
W Fleming	1 —	1 —	MNicholson	5 —	5 —
N Christy	50	50	S Stockton	10 —	10
Collection	1 06	1 06	CC Vansant	1 —	1 —
A Smith	5 00	5 00	M Hardy	1 00	1 00
John Cole	10 —	1 00	EArmstr'ng	2 50	2 50
R Kidwell	1 —	1 00	MJealoson	1 00	1 00
W Shields	1 50	1 50	S Clarke	1 00	1 00
A White	3 —		J P Davidson	1 00	
R Whiting	50	50	W poningt'n	1 00	1 00
H Burdett	1 00	1 00	G Rogers	3 00	1 00
R Kimble	50	50	E S Jones	2 00	
JCKemble	2 00	2 00	WHamilt'n	2 00	
S H Goff	50	50	I Mahaffe	1 00	
R Criss	50	50	JClapsadale	1 00	1 00
J Huffman	1 —	1 —	Josh Morse	1 00	1 00
Ann Blue	50	50	I Hastings	5 00	
M Bradley	50	50	J Crowl	1 —	1 00
J Currey	50	50	judge Henly	1 —	1 00
T Poulton	62	62	P Kerner	1 —	
J Wright	87	87	M Jenkins	1 —	
WERogers	25	25	w niterbidle	1 —	
Josh Kirby	10 —		JR Rudolph	2 —	
A Wilson	1 —	1 —	Dr Brooks	1 —	1 00
J Leonard	1 —	1 —	D Beggs	5 00	5 00
S Crouse	2 —		A Roach	1 00	1 00
A M'Curdy	1 —		J Dayton	1 00	
J Clancy	2 —		W Berryhill	1 00	1 00
J Leisure	1 —	1 —	Wm Davis	3 00	
J Inghram	1 —	1 —	Ths Scott	1 00	

Names.	Sub.	Paid.	Names.	Sub.	Paid
M Gantz	50	50	Hugh Scott	5 00	
G Swartz	3 —		J Bartholemew	1 00	
W Imes	2 —	1 —	W Harrison	5 00	
N Clutter	1 —		A Townsend	1 00	1 00
W Smith	5 —	5 —	John Parr	1 00	
J Langley	2 —	2 —	James Scott	1 00	
A Fell	1 —	50	J Swearengen	1 00	
HPatters'n	1 —	1 —	D McGrew	1 00	
Dr Bates	1 —	1 —	Dr Mitchell	1 00	
C Barns	1 —	1 —	Peter Corbett	2 00	2 00
W Mosgrove	25	25	A Burlingame	2 00	2 00
L Kinsey	1 —		Sam'l Byers	1 00	
W Phipps	1 —		R Calvert	1 00	1 00
W Sharon	50		E Hoskins	5 00	
C A Mahue	25	25	John Combs	1 00	
C Glover	50	50	Chas Lukans	1 00	
M Kerr	50	50	M Gilbreath	1 00	
E Wheeler	25	25	J Secrest, sr	1 00	1 00
T Furbay	5 —		Robt Edie	25	25
J Secrest	50		H A P Davis	2 00	
W Barrett	75	75	John Grimes	1 00	
M Abdell	2 —		H Dean	50	
J Knox	50	50	J Secrest	25	
Jno Clarke	1 —		O Jacobs	25	25
Levi Hays	50		A friend	25	25
D Lewis	50		Caleb J. Sears	1 00	
W A Sears	1 —		S Henderson	1 00	1 00
I Lewis	25	25	Robt Fulton	1 00	
ELukans sr	50		John Sears	1 00	
MBLukans	1 —		S Robinson	1 00	
Dr Barns	1 00	1 —	James Gregg	50	
J Lukans	50	50	J Needham	50	
N Johnson	25	25	D Lambert	50	
E Lukans jr	50	50	W H Combs	50	
Jas Lewis	1 00		A R Jordan	50	
G Lukans	1 —		G J Collins	50	
John Bear	1 —		S A Fox	50	
H Beans	1 —		H Jordan	50	
T Kuntz	50		W Dougherty	1 00	
J Hastings	1 —		Jac Haymaker	50	
Jno Entz	3 —		Jas Scott	1 00	
J Mahaffy	1 —		Jno Haymaker	50	
A Beale	50	50	P Ladley	1 00	
D Chandler	1 —		A Brown, jr	1 00	
SBJohnson	5 00		Geo Ditter	1 00	1 00
O White	5 00		Robt Manly	50	
J B Stout	3 —		J Poundstone	50	
Jno Hobby	1 —		Dr Flowers	1 00	
W Hokams	1 —		James Burns	1 00	
J H Linder	1 —		Joseph Brown	1 00	
J Walker	1 —		J Johnson	50	50
G Smenk	1 —		A friend	20	20
J E Swart	50		James Brown	1 00	1 00
W Hurdle	50		John Brown	50	50
L Hurdle	1 —		M Brotherlen	3 00	3 00
W Camp	1 —	1 —	Ths White	50	50
S Rodman	1 —		Cash	1 00	1 00
S Johnson	1 —		M Lease	1 00	1 00
G Fogle	1 —		Geo Kaufman	5 00	5 00
NWilliams	50		Geo Clarke	3 00	
AHamill'n	1 —		Cash	1 00	1 00
D Street	50	50	Robt Reed	50	50
L Starkey	25	25	J Hipsley	1 00	
Jos Brown	25	25	B McCracken	1 00	
J Johnson	1 —		R Thompson	1 00	
I Anderson	1 —		S Longsworth	1 00	
A friend	25	25	M Thompson	1 00	
C Starkey	1 —		WW Worman	50	
W L Clarke	1 00		Isaac Cassel	5 00	
J Starkey	50		James Reed	2 00	
T Calhoun	2 —		C Strong	50	50
I Vanhorn	25		Robert Reed	3 00	3 00
J Springer	5 00		Mor Moore	50	25
J W White	1 00		C Chambers	50	50
A C Brown	3 00		Geo Ringter	50	
J J Fleming	1 —		John Morgan	50	
D Jaurot	25	25	James Loyd	50	
W Campbel	1 —		Hugh Lord	50	
J Robinson	1 —	1 —	M Chase	50	
R Smith	50		Cash	25	25
J Grainger	1 —	1 00	A Powers	2 00	
Jno Plumer	50		J Stout	2 00	
W Smith	25		Wm Williams	50	
J S Glimes	2 —	2 —	G Dougherty	1 00	1 00
J Burns	50	50	R & J Francis	5 00	
D Scott	1 00		R H Halsted	1 00	1 00
F Beaker	50	50			

It is my intention, please Providence, to visit a few more appointments before conference. Perhaps I can obtain a little more. Several whose names we have not, promised to send some help to conference; will they bear it in mind?

Yours, &c. GEO. HUGHES.

For the Western Recorder.

SMITH IN REPLY TO REV. J. CLARKE.

Mr. Editor: Well, really, is not the communication of the Rev. J. Clarke in your number of the 5th instant, more than a little amusing? It seems from the gentleman's statements that he had no allusion to me, and all this time, to use one of your own phrases, I have been "barking up the wrong stump." And moreover, he has strong suspicions, it appears, that I am an "incog." And he also indicates great aversion to being placed in "individual encounter with *J. Smith*." Why is this? Does he wish to avoid the castigations I might give him? Or does he feel so elevated in his own estimation that he deigns not to stoop to notice a humble layman? I am rather inclined to the latter opinion. At least I would so judge from the tenor of his communications. I noticed a letter in your 43d number, describing the condition of his circuit, in which he tells us, in substance, that he is "highly esteemed for his work's sake," and passes a high encomium on the people of his charge, for their "intelligence," because, forsooth, they swallow all his dogmas. It would seem that every man who opposes his peculiar notions, has either got no sense or is destitute of moral principle, while all who go in his leading strings are quite "intelligent." Pity the gentleman could not see himself, for a few moments, in the light in which others must view him. A man possessed of this kind of mind could very easily "despise the day of small things,"—could think it "beneath his dignity" to notice a man in the humble walks of life.

But I promised in my last to notice some specimens of the logical gentility of the Rev. gentleman. But I confess now that I have undertaken it, I shrink from the task. I feel as though I could not handle the productions of such a mind, "infidel," as it insinuated I am, without becoming defiled. But having given my promise, disagreeable as is the job, under the circumstances, I feel impelled to the performance of my engagement; but as it is rather a nasty business, I will make it as brief as possible.

The first thing I shall notice, is the following extract:

"I have heard preachers speak contemptuously of abolition, and declare their want of interest in the subject; but it has only demonstrated to my mind. their own want of sympathy for human woe and their deficiency in moral sense."

Now, Mr. Editor, this sentence appeared to me, until Mr. C.'s last manifesto, entirely irrelevant to any thing which had occurred in this investigation; but when the gentleman informed us it was you he meant in that production, and not "J. Smith," I at once saw the explanation. You had stated in the article upon which he was animadverting that you had "reasons which were satisfactory to yourself for not taking any active part in the *present* abolition enterprize," and he meant here very graciously and very politely to tell you that you were destitute of moral principle. This gentleman, who is so zealous and of such strict integrity, that like old Paul, he is "highly esteemed for his work's sake," wishes, in your own columns, sir, to bear his testimony against your want of principle. And, who is better qualified for the task than he?—for, in reference to wisdom, he appears to have been born at least a century before Solomon, and in point of philanthrophy to have inherited the mantle of Howard himself.

Further, speaking of his opponents, he says:

"Charity is compelled to conclude that they are wofully blinded by prejudice, or else so ☞corrupt in principle as to volunteer their hypocritical advocacy for human oppression." Again, "I feel bound in the absence of all evidence to regard the charge of political design" "as ☞contemptably false." In his last onslaugh, says he, alluding to myself;—"when a writer professing to have no connection with the church, comes out in her periodicals, with *dictatorial* instructions to the ministers of Christ, enforced only by opprobrious epithets and ☞slanderous insinuations," &c.

What fine specimens, these, of mildness and gentility. His training must have been far superior to my heathen education. I should judge from the exceeding politeness and refinement of his style that his early tuition must have been from the original class of Ohio keelboat men. I have little doubt, from the spirit the gentleman manifests, but what he has zeal and goodness enough, if the occasion should call for it, to proceed

To prove his doctrine orthodox,
By Apostolic blows and knocks.

As to my "corrupt principles," "contemptible falsehood," "slanderous insinuations," or wish to "dictate," I have no other reply to make but to refer the reader to my essays. And considering my heathen origin if they do not exhibit as much calmness and courtesy as those of the Rev. gentleman, I will yield the contest.

Once more; "if the organ of the Western Conferences is compelled into criminal silence on this subject, or the weight of its influence is made to bear against the righteous principles of the gospel, when it is attempted to apply them to slavery, it will afford evidence of the lamentable fact that the Methodist Protestant Church, notwithstanding all her boasting of mutual rights, and all her thunders against priestly proscription and ecclesiastical tyranny, is, herself, the willing slave of a ☞corrupt public sentiment."

That is, it will not suffice that the Western Conferences have declared against slavary, and that their organ has published all the stuff written on this exciting topic, but they must all favor and give TONE to all the gentleman's peculiar notions, or else they have either got no "sense" or are the slaves of "public" "corruption."

Now, I cannot but consider such a mind as this an unsafe one in any community, especially if it should be endowed with talent or possessed of influence. It will make all its notions matters of conscience, and if it cannot be gratified it would throw the weight of its influence against the best cause in the world, raise parties, or unite with its enemies for its destruction. And what is the worst of all there is no such thing as satisfying its demands. On the subject of slavery it would first ask for a resolution declaring slave-holding a moral offence, and with this it would propose to be satisfied, but this obtained, ere long it could not rest unless you resolved to exclude all slave-holders from the church; then after reposing here a little it would begin to beat up for a crusade against the infidels, to force them by the strong arm of power into measures. And should any one oppose it, in its onward march, at any stage of its progress, its reply would be easy, "you have either got no sense," or are destitute of "moral principle."

But all this, he will reply, is only "slanderous insinuations." Yes! the best and easiest way in the world to get rid of unpalatable truths is to cry out slander against them.

These are grave subjects, I admit, and should be treated in a dignified manner, but there is no possible way of meeting such excessive dogmatism, but with a little irony. I have, however, kept myself under restraint. If the gentleman should write again without any improvement in his manner, I will either not reply to him, or else let him have the whole benefit of his own style. I would rather, however, he would consign the subject to Mr. Dalbey, it would be more pleasant for me to get along with him, and I am of opinion he would do the subject more credit than Mr. C.

Very respectfuliy, yours, &c.

J. SMITH.

Sugar Grove, O., Aug. 18, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FINLEY, O., AUG. 7, 1840.

Br. Springer: Our camp-meeting on Finley circuit, closed last Tuesday. We had on the whole a good meeting. Thirteen were added to the church which makes sixty-two in all this year.

S. W. THORNTON.

WESTMINSTER, O., AUG. 17, 1840.

Br. Springer: We have this day closed the camp-meeting for Lima circuit, which was one of the best kind of meetings. There was such displays of God's grace, that sinners were melted into tears on the outskirts of the encampment.—There were a number of conversions. At sacrament on Tuesday morning we had a special time. Fourteen were added to the church as the fruits of this meeting, and several others have not made up their minds to what church they will attach themselves. Yours, &c.

JOHN GUEST.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: Permit me to record in your valuable paper, the death of our venerable mother, MARGARET HENKLE. She died in triumph on the 8th instant.

The subject of this notice was born October 22d, 1761, in Little York, Pennsylvania, of parents by the name of Montgomery. She embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church. While quite young, married Moses Henkle in Virginia, in 1779,—moved to this State and settled in this county in 1814. Her companion, after laboring long and faithfully as a minister of the gospel in the M. E. Church, was called to rest from his labors, July 27, 1828. She was left to mourn the loss, yet, her losses and crosses were always borne with patience and resignation. The Lord had blessed her with a large family, the most of whom were now grown and settled around her. Several sons are laboring zealously and successfully as ministers in the M. E. Church. When the secessions commenced in 1828, she with several of her sons and others seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church and took a firm stand in favor of religious liberty. She has been an acceptable and useful member of the Methodist Protestant Church, from its organization down to the day of her dissolution.

To those that have been personally acquainted with mother Henkle, and such are numerous, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing in reference to her walk and conversation. She was a woman of quite a strong mind and one of general intelligence. Her walk and conversation daily had a direct tendency to point all around to the Lamb that takes away the sins of the world. She suffered much affliction during her earthly pilgrimage, especially towards its close; yet, she rejoiced in her last moments that the Lord's grace had still been sufficient. It was truly encouraging to the young christian pilgrim, to hear her in her last moments tell how the Lord had brought her through, and the prospect she had of a blessed state of immortality.

A discourse was delivered from Rev. xiv, 13, previous to her interment, to a large and very serious congregation in the Methodist Protestant Church of this place. After which her remains were carefully conveyed up to Pleasant Hill Church, and there safely deposited along side the sleeping relics of her beloved companion. May their dust there rest in peace until the trump of God shall bid them rise. And may all their children so follow them as they followed Christ, that they may meet them in heaven, the christians eternal home.

D. H. STEPHENS.

Springfield, August 11, 1840.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ...SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

Our foreign news came a few hours too late for our last paper. It will be seen by its perusal in this number, that there is a speck of war in Europe.

Great dissatisfaction appears to be manifested by the public, at the delay of opening the college for Orphans provided for in the will of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia. The last Courier says the bequest left by Mr. G. for that purpose is near six millions. The principal cause of the detention is the splendor of the buildings preparing for the purpose. It is now nearly ten years since the death of Mr. Girard.

The following is the ticket agreed upon by the administration convention of this county, to be supported at the approaching election:

For Representatives,
GEO. W. MANYPENNY, of Zanesville,
JACOB P. SPRINGER, of Springfield.

Auditor,
WILLIAM M. WALLACE.

Commissioner,
J. S. PARKINSON.

Recorder,
ANTHONY WILKINS.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat has been selling for some time in this town for 50 cents; flour $3.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 22.—FLOUR—Early in the week, before the receipt of the intelligence by the steamers at New York and Boston from England, the prices of flour had advanced a fraction, and Howard street could with difficulty be obtained at 5 25 a 5 37½, for common to choice brands; but within the last two or three days, however, it having been ascertained that the unexecuted orders for purchasing on British account, had been withdrawn from the markets, prices have somewhat declined, and sales of 1 a 2000 barrels Howard street, for shipment, have been made from store at 5 18¾, 5 25 to 5 37½, the latter for a favorite brand for bakers' use; and the prices were yesterday less firm. We quote 5 18¾ a 5 25. The wagon and car price is steady at 5 12½. Sales of City Mills yesterday of fresh ground in lots of 2 a 300 bbls. were made at 5 50, full. Susquehanna is heavy at 5 25.—*Lyford.*

The following from Harris of the 22d ultimo shews the price of vegetables in the Pittsburgh market:

Potatoes and Tomatoes from 20 to 31¼ cents per bushel.
Corn per doz. 4 to 6¼ cents.
Cabbage 12½ to 37½ cents per dozen.
Musk and Water melons from one to twenty-five cents each.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS BY THE PRESIDENT & ACADIA.

The new and splendid steam-ship President arrived at her berth in the East River at about three o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, having left London on the first of this month. The Acadia reached Boston early the same morning, having left Liverpool, August 4th. By these arrivals we have files of London and Liverpool papers up to the respective dates of the departure of these vessels.

Notwithstanding the Acadia was detained off Halifax eleven hours, in a fog, her passage is the shortest ever before made across the Atlantic. She arrived in the lower bay at 5 Monday morning.

The Acadia has sixty-three passengers from Liverpool, and thirteen from Halifax. She made the passage from the latter port in thirty-four hours.

By far the most important intelligence is that of the report of the English commissioners, Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, for surveying the North Eastern Boundary line. The report is strongly in favor of the claim of the British Government, and renders it probable "that by far the greater portion of the territory now claimed by America as part of Maine, will be declared to belong to the British Government." The Times intimates that the claims which the report advocates, will be firmly maintained by the Government. What will Maine say to this? To your tents, O Israel!

The French papers continue to be filled with complaints relative to the conduct of England in entering into a convention, from which France was excluded, for the settlement of the dispute between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. It will be seen from the extracts below, that France is arming herself to the teeth. The English papers do not seem to have much apprehension of a belligerent rupture.

It is with regret that we announce the premature and sudden death of the Earl of Durham, formerly Governor General of Canada, died at the Isle of Wight on the 28th of July.

The *Commerce* says that ten of the rabbis who were accused of the murder of Father Thomas, at Damascus, have been released, and that one only, Antebb, remains in prison.

A great number of the most distinguished men of science from France, Prussia, Austria, and America, will visit Glasgow during the sitting of the British Association there next month.

The Marquis of Douglas, the only son of the Duke of Hamilton, is said to have succeeded in winning the affections of the wealthiest heiress in the empire, Miss Coutts.

The King of the French is said to suffer under a disease of the heart.

The treaty of commerce between France and Holland has been signed at Paris.

Earl Granville, the Ambassador at Paris, had arrived in that city on Thursday evening.

The Prince de Joinville, on board the Belle Poule, accompanied by the sloop-of-war Favorite, had arrived at Cadiz, which port it was to leave on the 20th of July, in fulfilment of its mission to St. Helena.

The marriage of Lord Carrington with the Hon. Augusta Willoughby, third daughter of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, is expected to take place immediately.

The funeral of Sir Arthur Paget took place on Saturday morning at eight, in the catacombs, Kensalgreen.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The treaty which had been concluded between England, Russia, Austria and Prussia, which has given umbrage to the French government, and which promises to disturb the present peaceful condition of Europe, is to the following effect: To erect Syria into an independent power. To settle at once the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt, by ceding to Mehemet Ali the hereditary sovereignty of the latter country, as well as the Pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre. If Mehemet Ali did not, in ten days, come to these terms, he was to be restricted in Egypt, and would be coerced into submission by the allied powers.

THREATENED EUROPEAN WAR!

ARMING OF FRANCE!!!

The engrossing topic of the week has been the disagreement of the English and French Government on the Eastern Question, the settlement of which England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia have agreed to attempt without the co-operation of France. The French, at least the French papers exclaim against the perfidy of the English; declare that the alliance between France and England, which they now say, they always regarded as hollow, is dissolved; and threaten instant war against England and her allies. The belligerent tone of the Paris papers had caused some uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of stock have fallen. We believe, however, that the quarrel between the Sultan and his Viceroy will be settled without provoking a general war in Europe.

The London morning papers of the 3d Aug. in common with those of the whole of the preceding week, are filled with comments on the menacing tone and attitude of France who is terribly indignant that England, Russia, and Prussia should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his designs against the Sultan.

The Moniteur of Saturday launches its official announcement that the reserve of the conscription of 1836 is called into activity, as also the entire conscription of 1839. This, with the recall of the solders *euconge*, will make an increase of 1,000,000.

Thanks to Algiers, the conscription of 1837 and 1838 has been swallowed up there. In addition, it officially corroborates the previous announcement of the Debats, that power had been given or assumed by a royal ordinance, signed on the 28th to raise funds for adding 10,090 seamen to the French navy, with 5 sail of the line, 13 frigate, and 9 steamboats.

There can be no doubt says the Morning Chronicle of yesterday, that this force, in addition to that already possessed by the French in the Mediterranean, and in conjunction with the Turkish and Egyptian vessels, forms a very menacing fleet.

The first effect of these ordinances, says the Times of yesterday, upon the funds was unfavorable. A re-action subsequently took place, it will be seen, and stocks recovered. If our private correspondent be well informed, further improvement may be expected, for he asserts, that although much hurt by the proceedings of Lord Palmerston (who has all the credit of the new treaty,) King Louis Philippe was still determined on cultivating the friendship of this country, and on maintaining general peace. Still it would appear that the most sanguine in their hopes that war will be averted were compelled to admit that chance might defeat the intentions of his majesty, and involve the world in hostility.

The ministerial journals before us are less violent than those of Friday. The Debats abstains altogether from comment.

The latest account from Alexandria state, that the intelligence received there from Syria on the 5th of July had made a deep impression on Mehemet Ali, and had evidently filled him with alarm.

Our Spanish news is satisfactory. The news of the events at Barcolona had reached Madrid, and the changes subsequent thereon had taken place without exciting tumult or opposition.

[From the London Standard.]

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains the threatened ordinances for the augmentation of the army and navy of France. The young soldiers that still remain of the class of 1836, and all the young soldiers of the class of 1839 (Algiers has consumed the classes of 1837, 1838,) are to be called into active service; ten thousand sailors, 5 ships of the line, 13 frigates, and 9 steamers are to be added to the navy. This looks warlike at the first view, but upon a moment's consideration it will be found more like a demonstration than an arrangement preparatory to actual hostility. The augmented force would be inadequate to a war with Great Britain alone thrown upon her defence.

Still more inadequate of course to a war with Great Britain supported by her allies, parties to the late treaty.

France must employ much more extensive exertions if she should hope to preserve a single colony for 12 months after the first shot should be fired—if she would save the whole of her African army from being transfered to the prisons of England—if indeed, she would protect her own soil from invasion. We therefore confidently infer that no war is intended. Why indeed should France make war with us? We have given no offence to France—we entertain no scheme of conquest inconsistent with the peace and independence of Europe—we seek to cultivate an universal peace, and to maintain each nation in its proper independent condition.

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

Beyrout, July, 3.

The Syrians continue to pursue the work of emancipation which they have undertaken, and every thing leads us to believe that the day of retribution is not far distant.

The Egyptian troops are attacked, beaten or in check, at all points. On the 11th of June, the peasants commanded by Emir Ali, attacked Beyrout, their forces were not considerable, but courage supplied the want of numbers. The discharge of musketry and cannon was incessant from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, but the losses were not in proportion to the length of time the battle lasted. The Egyptians had 14 men killed.

The following day order was restored, and the beseigers retired to their camp.

Some days after, the garrison, having been reinforced by three thousand men, made a sortie, but they were not more fortunate than that of Seyde. Having been gallantry received by the insurgents, the Egyptians fled, and reached Beyrout in great disorder, after having lost a number of men and left eight hundred muskets on the field of battle. Some persons who were placed on elevated terraces were spectators of the battle, which was fought not more than a quarter of a league from the town. The movements of the two parties could be distinctly observed.

The next day Siloam pasha left Seyde, which was threatened by the Emir Haidar and the six thousand brave fellows that he commands.

On the 29th a sorti was made, and again the Albanians and Egyptians experienced a shameful defeat; they lost a number of men and arms.

Towards evening the mountaineers encamped on the hill of St. Dimitri, which commands the Lazaretto.

DAMASCUS, June 30.

The insurrection is become general. Damascus is threatened by Said Emir at the head of sixteen thousand Syrians, who have all solemnly sworn not to lay down their arms until they have accomplished the ruin of the Egyptian Administration. A caravan of two hundred camels which was conveying ammunition, cannon, and provisions to the Egyptian regiments encamped at Balbeck, has fallen into their power. The detachment which escorted the convoy fled, and returned to Damascus with the loss of a few men. Osman Bey immediately set out with four regiments of infantry, five hundred calvary, and some pieces of artillery, to establish himself, so as to protect the communications with the troops at Balbeck, but it is doubted that he will succeed in his undertaking, for on one hand Said Emir's sixteen thousand troops who intercept the road from Damascus to Beyrout have been re-inforced by numerous bands of mountaineers, and on the other the Egyptian troops, who always feared the Syrians, are at present so disorganized by the numerous successes of the latter, that they have no wish to meet them in battle.

Decidedly the cause of the insurgents is gained, and Mehemet Ali would give a proof of wisdom by evacuating a country which, like Arabia, can only cause him the loss of men and money without any increase of glory or advantage to the dynasty which he aspires to establish.

On the subject of Syria, we find the following in the Constitutional:

"The importance of the insurrection of the mountaineers has been exaggerated. Ibrahim Pacha, surprised in 1833 by an almost general rising of the people of Syria and Palestine, although at the first onset he was obliged to shut himself up in Jerusalem, ultimately defeated the insurgents with great ease. He is now more powerful than he was in 1833, his troops are more practised in war, and the rebellion does not extend beyond the chain of Lebanon, the population of which does not exceed four hundred thousand souls, and is composed of three races, the Ansarias, the Druses, and Muronites. The Ansarias, who reckon sixty thousand souls and occupy the northern part of the chain in the environs of Tripoli, are idolaters; mixing, however, in their worship sometimes Mahomedan and sometimes Christian rites. The importance of this tribe is comparatively trifling.

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Paris journals of Monday enter, of course, deeply and warmly into the subject of the arrangement between England, Russia and Austria to fulfil those promises, in which France at first joined, and which pledged them to unity and peace in the Ottoman empire. The Journal des Debats is the only one that does not menance war and cry treason; it merely taunts M. Thiers with existing difficulties, and tells him to remove them by his superior talent. The other journals discharge the full force of their ire against Lord Palmerston, whom they accuse of forcing his colleagues and the country into a policy that unfortunately leaves England supported by Austria and Prussia, and deprived, for the moment, of the adhesion of amity of France.

The unexecuted orders for the purchase of Flour and Wheat have been recalled.—The apparent condition of the forthcoming crops in England was in general promising; a few items in reference thereto, as well as the state of the markets, the reader will find on the next page. There is no later advices from China. A war is spoken of between England and France—and our North Eastern Boundary Question is not yet settled, nor likely to be. The Report of the British Commissioners who had been appointed to survey the disputed Boundary line, has been published. It lays claim to the whole of the disputed territory. One passage in it says:

"Notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds; but that she has a clear and indefeasible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the disputed territory—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire."—*Lyford.*

E RECORDER.

ANESVILLE.

NDAY, ... SEPTEMBER 2, 1840.

munication of the Rev. S. S. Parr in

h the law of Pennsylvania in this
t is that law we ask for in the Peti-
Legislature, so that it may be seen
ask.

-meeting for this neighborhood closed
It was one of the wettest and most
times we ever recollect on any camp-
casion. The wet prevented many
ng, and those from enjoying who did

the attention of the reader to the
ition on our last page, to the Legis-
law to protect camp-meetings from
nce caused by huxters and pedlers.
ery one either to cut it out and paste
paper, or to copy it, and immediate-
to procuring signers to be forwarded
slature, against the opening of the
o not neglect this duty. The sooner
he more you will be able to procure.
e laity wait for the ministry, but let
part.

wing note was stuck in two papers
this office. What may have been
n on the envelope we cannot say, as it
, but on one of the papers was writ-
Green, Ill.," the very place for which
designed, and this Post Master was
to his duty, which would have been to
se papers to their place of destina-
d of returning them here. Such a
must be much troubled with the fool.
a fair illustration of the political ma-
lay; he could not even let a civil man
without some abuse; for he certainly
aper was not dedicated to politics, or
g any administration.

Mt. Morris, Pa., Aug. 20, '40.

ese papers were directed to "*Kane*,
n.,"—no such place in this county.
was PROBABLY, in misdirecting them
mplaint from subscribers, and then,
ame the present wicked administra-
ty illustration of Whig tactics!
Asst. P. M.

ORDER.

ety, composed of ministers and laymen
ous churches, for the promotion of the
of the Sabbath, to which an article
referred, met at Dr Herron's church,
and after receiving information that
a number of business men in the ci-
the Ohio, who were in favor of sus-
ine of steamboats who would observe
, and regard the rules of temperance,
nimously, the following preamble and

as the friends of the Sabbath in other
expressed a desire that a line of Sab-
ng and temperance steamboats should
to run between this port and Louis-
have given substantial evidence that
tile interests of their respective cities
ain the enterprise, and whereas we
very large proportion of the mercantile
of this city would favor the object,

as we believe the interests of the Sab-
consequently the religious interests of
and the whole community would be
moted by such a line—therefore:
lved, That we recommend the organiza-
d line, and that we pledge it our influ-
support, if composed of good boats, con-
strict Sabbath-keeping and temperance
and placed under the control of judi-
enterprising men."

pril 2d, 1822. 7. *Smith*, *P.* 650.
to prevent the disturbance of meet-
for the purpose of religious worship.
ION I. From and after the passing of
t shall not be lawful for any person or
erect, place, or have any booth, stall,
age, boat or vessel, or any other place
for the purpose or use of selling, giving
se disposing of any kind of articles of
irituous, liquors, wine, porter, beer,
ny other fermented, mixed or strong
cepting as hereinafter excepted) within
es of any place of religious worship in
, during the time of holding any meet-
ligious worship at such place.
II. If any person or persons shall or
this act by erecting, fixing, or having
, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or
e for the purpose or use aforesaid, or
, bartering, giving or otherwise dispo-
y kind of articles of traffic, spirituous
vine, porter, beer, cider or other fer-
mixed or strong drink, in, at or about
booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or ves-
y place whatever, prepared or used for
oses aforesaid, within three miles of any
religious worship, during the time of
ny meeting for religious worship at such
e person or persons so offending, shall
nformed of his, her or their violation of
and shall be warned by any Justice of
e, Constable or two free-holders of the
here the offence is, or shall have been
d, to desist from such offence, and to
uch booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat,
other thing, together with all such arti-
raffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter,
er or other strong drink, belonging to, or
ossession of the person or persons so
, and if such person or persons, on recei-
information and warning, shall forth-
se to offend against this act, and shall
s aforesaid at least three miles from such
religious worship, then no further pro-
under this act shall be had against such
persons; but if such person or persons
use or neglect, immediately to remove
aid, when informed and warned as afore-
n all the said articles of traffic, spirit-
uors, wine, porter, beer, cider and other
d, mixed and strong drink, and all the
chests and other things containing the
gether with such booth, stall, tent, car-
at or vessel, or other place prepared and used for the purpose aforsesaid, shall be, and are hereby declared to be forfeited, and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace and Constable with two free-holders of the country, to seize and take possession of all or any part of the said forfeited articles and liquors, together with such booth, stall, tent and carriage, boat or vessel, and at any time within ten days after, to advertise and sell the same, and after deducting and paying the necessary and lawful expenses of such seizure and sale, the residue of the proceeds of such sale or sales shall be paid to the overseers of the poor in the township for the use of the poor of the county, where the support of the poor is a county charge, and where it is a township charge to the poor of the township where such offence shall have been committed.

7. Sec. III. Nothing in this act thall be taken or construed so as to affect any licensed tavern keeper, in his or her ordinary and lawful business, at his or her usual place of residence, specified in his or her license, nor shall it be so taken and construed as to effect any merchant, shopkeeper, farmer, mechanic or other person in the usual and lawful transactions of his, her on their ordinary concerns and business, in their usual place of doing such business, nor shall it be so taken, construed or understood, as to affect any person or persons who shall have a permit in writing, from the person or persons having the oversight, charge and management of any such meeting, to sell bread and other necessary articles of food for man and beast: *Provided*, The conduct of persons attending such meeting shall accord with the lawful rules and regulations of such meeting, and the property of such persons attending such meetings be not of the description forbidden by this act.

8. Sec. IV. If any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for doing or causing to be done any thing in pursuance of the act according to the provisions thereof, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue and give the special matter under this act in evidence, and if in such suit or action a verdict and judgment shall be given for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuited or discontinue his action, the defendant or defendants shall have and recover double cost of suit.

Sec. V. [Repeals acts of 1st April, 1811. 5, Smith, p. 257.]

9. Sec. VI. From and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled for the purpose of religious worship, by blowing horns or trumpets, shooting or firing guns, or by any other means, with intent to disturb or interrupt the worship or devotion of said congregation, society or meeting, he or they, on conviction, before any Judge, Justice of the Peace or Alderman of the proper city or county, wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, for the use of the poor of the city, borough or township wherein the offence shall be committed, and where there are no poor, it shall be paid to the supervisors of the township for the improvement of the highways.
Act of 15th April, 1835. *Pamph, p.* 336.

"An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to prevent the disturbance of meetings held for the purpose of religious worship,' passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two."

"10. Sec. 1. If any person or persons convicted under the sixth section of this Act, to which this is a supplement, shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the fine imposed on him, her or them, and goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same, the said person or persons so convicted shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for a term not exceeding five days."

ITEMS.

Destruction of Delaware Flour Mills, St. Clair county, Illinois.—These Mills, the property of J. P. Morris, were destroyed by fire on the 2d ultimo. Loss about twelve thousand dollars. No insurance.

Horrible.—The Boston Post states that the Easton (Massachusetts) almshouse was discovered to be on fire about three o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th ultimo, and such was the progress of the flames, that four of the inmates were burned alive, and another has since died from injuries received. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A Rencontre.—At Somerville, Tennessee, on the 7th ultimo, a rencontre took place between P. T. Scruggs, Esq., and Levin H. Coe, Esq., late a member of the Legislature, in which the former was shot by the latter, and not the faintest hopes of his recovery were entertained. No account of the cause, or the circumstances of the affray are given.

North Carolina.—We have but one county (Randolph) in addition to what we gave yesterday, which gives 947 majority for Morehead.—Morehead's majority in the 36 counties heard from is 4,023. Returns from 38 counties give the Whigs 64 members of the Legislature, and the Administration 34.

New Orleans.—Mr. Dennis Prieur, Collector of this port, has received instructions from Washington to take charge of the Post Office Department in lieu of Mr. Wm. McQueen, resigned, until his successor is nominated.

The British Navy.—The Vestal, from Halifax, went up to Quebec on Saturday. Three or four vessels of war were concentrating there, whose officers were to try Capt. Drew.

Drowned.—A lad by the name of Wallace, about eight years old, was drowned in the Connecticut, at Hartford, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th ultimo. He was standing on a log or raft, as we learn, while the steamboat Bunker Hill was passing, and the swell from the boat caused him to slip into the water.

Struck by Lightning.—A barn belonging to Messrs. Bergen at Jamacia, Long Island, was struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week, and set on fire. The barn, with its contents, among which were four hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, was entirely consumed.

The city of Alexandria, D. C., is estimated to contain about nine thousand inhabitants.

A New State.—The taking of the census of Iowa has been completed. The population of the territory is fifty thousand—more than sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union.

Newspapers on Rail Roads.—The Post office Department has prohibited the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company from carrying newspapers, except in the mail.

The population of Portland, as ascertained by the new census, is 15,218. Gain in ten years, 2575. The white females exceed the white males 1230. Colored population, 402.

The cod fishery on the coast of Labrador, is stated to have proved a failure this season.

Capt. Day, of the United States Army, died at the National Hotel, St. Louis, on the seventh ultimo.

A Mr. Newman, of Franklin county, Missouri, has commenced a suit against Mr. Parnell, of that county, for upwards of one million nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars.

A Newfoundland dog swimming in Charleston harbor on Sunday last was seized by a shark and taken off. Several boys were swimming in the adjoining dock at the same time.

An incendiary attempt was made in Baltimore a night or two ago to destroy two houses in Pica street.

Preservation of Flowers and Fruits.—From a series of experiments which have been made during a period of several years, by a gentleman in Scotland, to ascertain the best mode to preserve fruits and flowers in a green and moist state—he thinks that a concentrated solution of common salt is the most effectual.

Mrs. Jarvis, who is residing at Brooklyn, has commenced a suit against the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, in the Court of Chancery, for a sum adequate to her support, to be set off from the property of her husband.

The Jews.—We are glad to learn that the Jews of this city are about to hold a meeting on the subject of the cruelties practised towards their people at Damascas.—*N. Y. paper.*

Letters from England.—The mail bags of the Acadia, contained over twelve thousand letters.

The news of the arrival of the Acadia was carried from Boston to Salem in 19 minutes.

Very Genteel.—A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since, and asked the keeper if he had any *matrimonial baskets*, she being too polite to say CRADLES.

The best method a man can adopt, to obtain business, is to advertise.

Increase of Population.—The wife of Mr. Kane, in Fleet street, Baltimore, presented her husband, on Wednesday evening, with three daughters at one birth. The lady and children are doing "as well as could be expected."—*New York paper.*

The Late Duel.—It is reported that the "weapons of death" with which Messrs. Price and Thomas fought, were loaded only with powder and pokeberries!

We suspect this is the case in more than one half the duels that are fought now-a-days. The seconds generally preconcert it, that there shall be no blood shed.

Yankee.—The Philadelphia National Gazette says: "We hold this proposition to be self-evident, that whatever it is the interest of a Yankee to undertake, he can execute better than any other mortal."

Baltimore will have to build an ark, unless they drive out the hordes of *free* bankers, for she is now most awfully *flooded*.

Killed Instantly.—Mr. George W. Dinsmore of West Boylston, Mass., was struck by lightning, while in the woods, and instantly expired.

The individual who engaged himself to Elizabeth Reynolds, in New York, and by disappointing the poor girl, induced her to commit suicide, is a fellow named John Strokes, a native of Sheffield, England, where he has a wife and six children.

A destructive fire has taken place at Cleveland, Ohio, consuming the Globe tavern, the Merwin estate hotel and other property, amounting to nearly $50,000.

Moses Emery of Aurora, died in Aurora, New York, of the most frightful spasms, which are thought to have been the result of hydrophobia.

The National Debt of Great Britain is about 760,000,000.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in many parts of Connecticut on the 9th ult.

Greene has decided that it is not polite for a lady to whistle.

Brooklyn, New York, has more than doubled in ten years—having now a population of 25,000.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit have made acceptable arrangements with the U. S. government to liquidate their debts to the latter.

A Pickpocket.—A person named Prosper Desoly, Esq. was robbed of a pocketbook at the fire on Tuesday night. The book contained $225. Peter Elliott was arrested as the thief.—*Phil. paper.*

Young Thieves.—A lady passing thro' 13th street, near Walnut, on Tuesday, about 11 o'clock, A. M., had her reticule stolen from her by two lads, one apparently about nineteen years old, and the other 13, who came behind her and cut the bag from her arm, leaving the strings, and ran away before she could give an alarm. Its contents were not very valuable.

Forgery.—William and Frederick Lush, the former late in the employ of Wm. C. Cardwell, 22 North Front street, have been committed to Moyamensing on a charge of drawing money from the Commercial Bank, on forged checks.

The British Boundary Line Report. The New York Commercial has received a copy of the Report of the British Commissioners in relation the Maine Boundary Line. It is excessively voluminous, and we therefore avail ourselves of the following notice by the editor of the Commercial.—*Bicknell.*

"The 'report,' strictly so called, we have read with care, and with constant reference to the map by which it is accompanied, and while we acknowledge its admirable adaptation to the end which the commissioners seem to have had chiefly in view, namely, to mislead the government and people of England by presenting to them a strong *ex-parte* statement, we hesitate not to say that it adds no real strength whatever to the British claim. We can very easily understand how it appeared so conclusive to the editors of the Times, and other journalists, whose ignorance upon the subject is profound; but that it can be and will be utterly exploded in this country, where the boundary question is better understood, we assert with unlimited confidence. We assert farther that it is disingenious and deceptive—the plausible argument of an ingenious advocate, not the candid, truth-seeking judgment of an impartial umpire.

There is little novelty in the positions contended for by the commissioners, but considerable in their mode of sustaining them. They claim Mars Hill as the North West angle of Novia Scotia—deny that a river flowing into the Bay of Fundy is a river flowing into the Atlantic—and insist that the small streams running into the St. Lawrence between the 67th and 72d degrees of west longitude, are not *rivers* within the meaning of the treaty. According to them, the only 'rivers' flowing into the St. Lawrence are the St. Francis and the Chaudiere—the only rivers flowing into the Atlantic are the Androscoggin, the Kennebec and the Penobscot.

The principal novelty in their statement of the case is the adoption of a new phrase instead of the term "highlands" employed in the treaty. This new phrase is "the axis of maximum elevation," which they employ to designate the more Southern range of highlands, claimed by the British as the range intended in the treaty, and which they lose no opportunity of flourishing about our ears with an importance that clearly manifests their consciousness of the advantage to be gained by the substitution. They have measured the heights of the principal elevations along this range, and asserting that the heights are greater and the elevation more continuous than in the other range, they insist that therefore the "axis of maximum elevation," is to be taken as the thing contemplated by the treaty.

On this point the map is ingeniously deceptive. Upon it the Southern range, or "axis of maximum elevation," is darkly shaded, so as to catch the eye at once as it falls upon the map, and form a conspicuous object, even to the most casual glance; while the Northern range is set down very gingerly, as a mere doubtful line of spurs, unworthy to be called a range of highlands."

Highway Robbery by Two Men.—The Miltonian states that a robbery was lately committed in Penns Valley Narrows, on the person of Charles Gorr, of Lehigh county, Pa. He was passing through in a truck wagon, when he was attacked by two men, who dragged him from his wagon, and after beating him with a club until he was senseless, robbed him of $1500. The money was all in bank notes of the Northampton Bank of the denomination of twenty and fifty dollars. Mr. G. describes one of the robbers to be about six feet high, stout built, and had on a black coat and hat, with long black hair hanging over the greater part of his face. The other was about five feet eight or nine inches high, and had on a dark grey coat and black hat. He offers $300 reward for the apprehension of the robbers and money—$150 for the money or robbers, or in proportion for either robber or part of the money.

Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, has declined the acceptance of the title of D. D., given to him at the late commencement of Union College. This is in accordance with the views he expressed relative to the term Rabbi in his "Notes." We have beheld with regret the eagerness with which some religious men have grasped after honorary titles. It is more in the spirit of pure religion to reject than court such honors. And we very much doubt whether the devoted servant of God will derive any advantage from them.

Rev. Edward Payson, who was one of the most devoted and successful ministers of the gospel, likewise declined the acceptance of such a title as being inconsistent and cumbersome.—*Baptist Begister.*

Wedding in a Steamboat.—The Buffalo Journal tells us something pleasant. On the last upward trip of the Cleveland, a party of ladies and gentlemen came on board at the Manitou island, with a view to take a trip as far as Chicago. Finding a clergyman passenger, a couple on board signified their desire to be united in the holy bands of matrimony, and the ceremony was accordingly performed in presence of all on board. The Rev. Mr. Allanson of Racine, W. T., officiated. The names of the *nuptialized* were Mr. Seymour S. Davis, and Miss Harriet L. Jackson.

Professor Biggs, late of the Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, has been unanimously elected President of Cincinnati College.

Probable Piracy and Murder of many Passengers.—The French ship La Lise, from the Mauritas for Bordeaux, was wrecked on the Agulhas Rocks, not far from the Cape of Good Hope, in February last. A great many passengers, both at Mauritas and the Island of Bourbon, had embarked in her, relying upon her known good qualities and the experience of Captain Lechacheux, who commanded her. From causes hitherto inexplicable, the captain, all the officers and passengers and the cabin servants perished, while the whole of the crew, including a man who had fallen before the wreck and broken one of his thighs, together with a man who had taken his passage in the forecastle, and of course lived and messed with the sailors, were saved, and have reached the Cape, and made a declaration as to the loss of the ship. The English authorities, however, observing that the sailors had brought with them all their own effects, the trunks of the passengers and other valuables, and that they were spending money very freely, entered upon a rigid inquiry. While this was pending, the sea cast on shore the captain and several of the passengers, who exhibited numerous wounds and bruises, evidently inflicted previous to the wreck. Measures have accordingly been taken to discover the truth, and punish whoever may be found to have been guilty.

DREADFUL NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Indian Key Destroyed, and the Inhabitants Butchered by the Indians!

The intelligence of this most disastrous occurrence was brought to this port, by Capt. Kenyon, of the schr. Victoria, arrived at Quarantine yesterday, from Key West. He states that a wrecking vessel arrived at Key West, from Indian Key, 7th ult. with a few of the survivors, who stated that a number of Indians in their canoes, attacked Indian Key, on the night of the 5th ult. and after murdering part of the inhabitants, and filling their canoes with plunder, burnt the whole settlement, consisting of about 30 houses, dwellings and stores. The Indians remained until noon on the following day, when they left for the main. The survivors were concealed during this time under a wharf, and left immediately after the Indians departed for Key West. Our informant not having conversed with any of the survivors, is unable to give us a more detailed account. It was stated at Key West, that some two or three of the inhabitants at Indian Key had made their escape in one of the Indian canoes, and arrived at Tea Table Key, in the immediate vicinity.—*Charleston Courier, Aug.* 20.

Extraordinary Language.—*The Recent Riot Case.*—Many of our readers are aware, that during the Rail Road riots, which recently occurred in our city, two men named Ortman and Jennings, were arrested, tried and sent to the Penitentiary for a number of years. At first this prompt conduct in vindication of the law, was received with a warm burst of approbation, but subsequently an excitement was raised, the trial and sentence were denounced as hasty, and an effort was made to induce the Judges to rehear the case. This point was argued in much detail for several days, when a majority of the Judges, Messrs. Barton and Conrad, decided against the application. A new excitement is now in progress, having for its object, the censure of the Judges and the destruction of the Court.—*Bicknell.*

Another Man With Many Wives.—A fellow named Henry C. Craft, was last week convicted at the Oyer and Terminer of Hudson county, N. Y., of polygamy. He had married *four* wives, of whom three were in attendance at the court. The culprit pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the state prison. If it were not unconstitutional to inflict unusual punishments, it would have been more befitting to have condemned the fellow to live with the whole squad.

Suicide.—The Richmond Star has an account of the suicide at Petersburgh, Virginia, of a man named Lewis, who was known to have been under the influence of insanity. While his watchers slept, he locked himself in a closet, put a carving knife into his throat, and forced the handle against the wall, driving the knife down so as to split his heart. On entering the closet the unfortunate man pointed to his throat, when the handle of the knife was discovered. On drawing it out the blood flowed in great profusion, and he died immediately.

The Elections.—We have little to add under this head, in addition to what was stated in our last. The whole story may be sumed up in a few words. Kentucky has gone for the friends of Harrison, by a majority of about 16,000; Indiana *ditto*, by a majority of about 10,000; and North Carolina *ditto*, by a majority of about 7,000.

Alabama has gone for the administration by a majority of several thousand, Illinois *ditto*, and Missouri *ditto*.—*Bicknell.*

Affair of Honor—*Almost.*—A duel came off at New Orleans on the 3d ult., (or would if the police had not interfered,) between two gentlemen of color, their names not learned. The scene of blood selected, was a vacant lot in a faubourg above the city. As it was, six *free negroes* were arrested and imprisoned.—The weapons were secured and lodged in the office—they consisted of rifle barrelled pistols of the first water, sword canes, Bowie knives, &c.

We find the following intelligence in regard to the fate of the Chesapeake in a late London paper. To what base uses may we come!—*New World.*

"The American Frigate Chesapeake. The ultimate fate of the above vessel, which, under the command of Commodore Lawrence, who fell in the heat of the action, after a severe conflict of some time, and struck her colors to the gallant crew of his Majesty's frigate Shannon, commanded by Capt. Brook, may not be generally known. The Chesapeake, which once floated disdainfully upon the waters of the Atlantic, is now completely 'shivered' as to her 'timbers,' which latter, together with other portions of her, have been employed in the construction of a corn mill at the village of Wickham, near Portsmouth. The wood is in good condition, and promises to continue so for some time to come. Many strangers visit Wickham-mill to gratify their curiosity.

Miami University.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution have made some important changes in its faculty. Dr. Young, of Danville, Kentucky, has been appointed President in place of Dr. Bishop, who was transferred to the Department of History, just established.—Professors McCracken and Olds having resigned, their places have been tendered to Mr. Armstrong, of Franklin College, for the first, and Mr. Telford, late of the Cincinnati College, for the second.

The Grammar School has also been reorganized. Mr. Robertson is the only teacher for the present.

It is not known whether Messrs. Young, Telford and Armstrong have, or will, accept their appointments.—*Lebanon Star.*

Counterfeit Plates.—The following described plates have been recently recovered by our police through information received by the warden of the Eastern Penitentiary:—One of ten dollars of the United States Bank, letter D., 1838, imitation of the late genuine ten, (Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co, engravers;) one ten dollar plate of the Bank of Northern Liberties, letter A., 1839, (Underwood, Bald & Draper, engravers;) one two dollar plate of the Bank of Delaware, letter D., 1839; one three ditto, and one five dollar plate of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and one five on the Bank of Louisiana at New Orleans.

Russian Toleration.—The jealousy of England and France against Russia leads to distrust of stories which appear in the papers of those countries. The last and worst allegation that we have met, is that the Czar has issued a proclamation confiscating the property of all subjects who shall embrace the Roman Catholic religion, or who shall have embraced it within the last 25 years!!!!—It is said that he has thus fully carried into operation a law which had previously existed; but at all events it is expected, and it is more than probable that this despotic edict of tyranny will have directly the opposite effect to that which he anticipates from it.

The Balances.—The Ledger says, the *balances*, the great bone of contention and cause of most of the difficulty and ill feeling among our banks, ever since the suspension, we understand are now likely soon to be adjusted, a suit at law, we learn, having been instituted for their collection by one from another of the city banks. What the consequences of this movement may be to one or two of the larger debtor institutions, should it be generally followed, we will not at present contemplate. That it will produce a crisis of some sort it is quite easy to imagine.—*Bicknell.*

The Resumption in Philadelphia.—We learn that the Board of Directors of one of the Philadelphia Banks, a few days since debated the question whether they should resume specie payment *forthwith*, or wait until the 15th of January, when it was decided in favor of the latter period. This may be considered as settling the question. All our Banks will doubtless resume on the 15th of January ensuing, or in less than five months from the present time.—*ib.*

Pirates on the Ocean.—An article published in the Matanzas Aurora of the 23d July, contains a statement made by Capt. Breinholm, of the American brig Mary Avrill, from Kingston, Jamaica, in which he represents that he was chased by a schooner off Cape Antonio, that kept after him for 20 hours, which he was convinced was a pirate, and which he out-sailed.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From N. Kennon, for W. Gardner,	-	$2 00
" T. Foster for Jos. Lanning,	- -	3 00
" J. R. Tallentire for J. Leonard, Berlin,	- - - - - - - - -	2 00
" W. Marshall for E. E. Parrish and E. Hoskins,	- - - - - - -	4 00
" W. Yontz,	- - - - - - -	1 00
" Parish and Davis,	- - - - - -	2 00
" J. Hall, 3; one for second volume,		3 00
" J. Thrap,	- - - - - - - -	2 00
" D. Vandenbark,	- - - - - - -	2 00
" J. K. Poundstone,	- - - - - -	1 00
" P. Wolf,	- - - - - - - -	2 00
" A. Brown,	- - - - - - - -	2 00
" J. Sidle,	- - - - - - - -	2 00
" J. A. Mills for J. Abauathey,	-	3 00
" E. E. Parish,	- - - - - - -	1 12

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. Haymond, N. Kennon, J. Kingman, J. Parke, T. Foster, E. Heaton, W. Reeves, 1 sub.; J. R. Tallentire, 2 subs.; J. Smith, W. Marshall, 2 subs.; J. A. Mills, A. K. Earl, 1 sub.; W. Burk, J. Taylor.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

MANAGEMENT OF MILCH COWS.—I have read with much interest the remarks of your able contributors on stock, and especially on milch cows; yet there is one particular in the management of milch cows which seems to have been passed over unnoticed—that is, *milking*. Perhaps there is no one point of dairying treated with so much neglect and indifference, and attended with as great loss to the dairyman as milking. Not more than twenty-five years ago, it was considered a good lot of cows to produce two hundred pounds of cheese to the cow on an average, and the farmer who obtained that was a skilful dairyman; and even at the present day, many keep along in the same old track, doing well enough as they term it, while others obtain five hundred pounds, and some have gone as high as six hundred pounds and over, besides a good quantity of butter. How is this difference to be accounted for? One reason I would give, is milking. A cow, to give a large quantity of milk, should have one steady hand to milk—one that can draw the milk quick and easy; care should be taken to milk the cow perfectly dry (or in other words clean.) Another important object is to milk at regular hours. In long days, cows should be miked and turned to the pasture before sunset, that the time between milkings may be nearly equal; yet the practice with some is to work in the field as long as they can see, then drive up the cows and have them milked by inexperienced hands, and those too who take no interest in the business; then leave them in a close yard during the night. I have always noticed that those who make an odd job of milking, never realize much profit from their cows. That there is a great difference in cows, I will admit, though I think there is more in the management of them than in the quality; yet the farmer should be very careful in the selection of cows for the dairy. I find some of my best cows would be counted worthless if they had different hands to milk them, and those, too, who are inexperienced in the business. I am often told by my neighbors that I have some peculiar method of making more cheese from the same quantity of milk than they; and it is true there may be something to be considered on this point; but I never as yet have found the secret of making butter and cheese without milk.

Another reason is, *good keeping*. Cows should be kept in warm stables, well littered, until late in the spring. The practice of letting cows lay out on the cold wet ground as soon as it is bare, is a bad one. They should be kept up and well fed, that they may be in good heart and high order when turned to grass. Salt should always be kept in troughs under sheds, that cattle can have it at their command throughout the year. Another fact of much importance is stabling cows early in the fall. As soon as cold storms come on they should be stabled, which will add one third to the quantity of milk. Stantials are to be preferred for putting up cattle, allowing each one three feet, and boarded between the stantials to keep the fodder from wasting; the stantial fastened at top by running through the upper timber and a long iron link, made to drop on the top, which by raising one end will loose the moveable stud of the stantial. Stable floors should be a little sloping, that a dry bed may be kept to keep the cattle clean and comfortable.

A. B. COLE.

ON STRIPPING COWS.—*Winter Product of a Devon Cow.*—Every milkmaid has been cautioned that the last milk yielded by the cow at any one milking, is richer than that which is first obtained—but this is not the only consideration which shows the importance of thorough milking. The more there is left in the udder, the less will the cow give at subsequent times, and the sooner will she "go dry." After once going through the cow-pen, the milk-woman or man, (for in New-England the men milk the cows,) ought to be compelled to go round again and completely strip each cow.

The importance of this will be better understood if there be truth in the statement which we have lately read, apparently on good authority. We confess we were not prepared to believe that the difference was so great as there stated, between the first and last portion of the one milking. The statement is that

"Several large coffee cups having been successively filled from one cow, till she was quite dry; the following results appeared, great care having been taken to weigh the cups when filled, to ascertain that they held exactly the same quantity.

"In every case the quantity of cream was found to increase in proportion as the process of milking advanced. In different cows the proportion varied, but in the great number, the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as *sixteen to one!* In some it was not so considerable, therefore as an average it may be called as ten or twelve to one.

"The difference in quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking; the cream given by the first drawn was thin, white and without consistence; while that furnished by the last was thick, buttery, and of a rich color."

In the Philadelphia Farmers' Cabinet, we have the winter produce of a Devon cow; "Abraham P. Holdrich, of Spencertown, Pa. had an accurate memorandum kept of the butter made from a Devonshire cow, which calved last autumn.—The result was that from the 10th of December to the 10th of January, including both days, there was made from her milk fifty-six pounds of well worked butter—nearly equal to two pounds a day. The cow was fed with roots, hay and buckwheat bran. Estimating it at twenty-five cents per pound, the butter made in the depth of winter was worth $14, and if we consider this the average product of eight months in the year, the aggregate amount for that period would be $112."

This shows the importance of keeping a good breed, and of keeping it well; like cultivating rich land instead of poor, it takes no more labor to milk and take care of a good cow than a bad one.—*American Farmer.*

MILK.—From careful experiments and observations made by Dr. Schubler, professor of chemistry, applied to agriculture, in the celebrated institution of Fellenburg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, he says, he found the morning's milk commonly to yield some hundredths more cream than the evening's, at the same temperature; and that in milking cows, this singular phenomenon is observed, that the milk obtained from one and the same milking, differs, considerably in quality; that contrary to what might be expected, the milk first extracted is not the best—but that which is obtained the last, contains invariably the largest proportion of cream. To satisfy himself thoroughly on this point, he caused a meal's milk of one cow to be milked into five vessels of the same size, and then separately examined the milk in each, in the order in which it was taken.

No. 1, or that drawn first,	gave 5	per ct. of cream.
" 2,	gave 8	do.
" 3,	gave 11.5	do.
" 4,	gave 13.5	do.
" 5,	gave 17.5	do.

Making an average on the whole of 11.05 pr. ct

He extended his experiments so as to test the quantity of caseous or cheesy matter obtained from different drawings of milk, which displayed a similar result—proving, in the most satisfactory manner, that the last drawings of the milk were constantly much richer, both in butter and cheese, than the first; and demonstrating in the most conclusive manner the vast importance to the farmer, of having trusty milkmaids, who will tug away as long as a drop of the precious fluid remains in the udder.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURES OF A PRETENDED LORD.

On Monday last, at the Durham session, Robert Taylor, one of the most impudent impostors that we ever remember to have heard of, was tried for polygamy. The offender is a mere youth, between 19 and 20 years of age, but his numerous matrimonial adventures and devices to obtain money mark him as a person of singular cunning and dexterity. His plan seems to have been in all cases to practice first on the cupidity of his own sex, by holding out a pecuniary reward to any one who would procure him a suitable alliance, and then, by representing himself as of aristocratic birth and heir of extensive possessions, to dazzle and win over the victim and her friends. To aid his views, he represented himself as a son of Lord Kenedy, of Ashley Hall, Leicestershire. He was furnished with numerous documents, framed to corroborate his misrepresentations. These, which he carried in a tin case, were found on his person when he was apprehended. Among them was a parchment, on which was written in a fine clerkly hand, what purported to be "the last will and testament of Lord Kenedy," &c. By this document, Taylor appeared to be heir of £1,015,000, three per cent. consols, besides immense wealth in coal mines, salt factories, woollen factories, machinery, houses, plate, jewellery, and ships. "John Nicholson, Thomas Johnson and Mrs. Robinson" appeared to have been constituted "guardians of the said Robert Taylor." The document bore date 22d September, 1829, and exhibited the signature first of the supposed testator, "Kenedy," and then of the attesting witnesses, "Sam. Robinson, clerk to James Lee and John Turner," and "William Cowley, barrister." He had also an indenture certifying the correctness of the will, and describing his person by certain marks on his right arm, &c. He had sundry other papers ingeniously enough contrived for the purpose of aiding his deception; but, as he is a youth of coarse and vulgar manners, the success which attend the impostures can only be accounted for by the blind avarice of his dupes. Up to the present time six of his marriages, in several parts of the north of England, have come to the knowledge of the police, and there is reason to believe that the number is much larger. It is supposed that he married one or two young woman in this county. Like many who have pursued a career of base and unprincipled deception, this scoundrel affected great sanctify, and connected himself, at different times, with both the Wesleyan and Primitive Methoists. Indeed, one of his principal dupes was a M. Fryer, a preacher in the last named connexion, who Taylor, having promised a reward of £10 to any one who would procure him a young and religious wife, offered him the choice of his two sisters-in-law. Taylor chose the youngest, a girl about eighteen years of age, and was married to her. The preacher not only failed to obtain the expected reward, but was swindled out of £12 which he lent to the roguish adventuer! This, however, proved the last of his exploits, for having made several fruitless attempts to run away from his wife, as he had done from the others, he was at length compelled to take her with him, and on his way through the county of Durham he was apprehended.

The budget of papers found in the prisoner's possession contained a multitude of curiosities besides those above alluded to, which our space will not allow us to particularize. It appeared from one of them, an indenture of apprenticeship, (he seems to have treasured all written documents most carefully) that he had, at the age of 13, been apprenticed to a sweep and collier in Staffordshire, till he should be 21 years old.—The indenture described him as a poor child from Fairfield, in the county of Durham.

There were several licenses and documents relating to his marriages. One of them was a memorandum of agreement between Robert Taylor and Mary Wilson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to marry in three months from October 16, 1839; Taylor to forfeit £20,000, if he married any other woman, and Mary Anne to forfeit one-third per annum of her yearly salary if she proved faithless. Annexed to this was a memorandum of a loan of £4 from Mary Ann's father, with an engagement, on the part of Taylor, to pay £1 per annum interest. Many of the papers related to the prisoner's connection with the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and with the teetotalers, of which latter society he appears to have been a staunch adherent. The most curious paper was "a memorandum of agreement made between Rob't Taylor, Esq., son of the late Lord Kennedy, of Ashley Hall, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and those he may engage as servants." It bears what purports to be the prisoner's signature, and from it he appears to have engaged an establishment of stewards, butlers, footmen, grooms, coachmen, gamekeepers, helpers, &c., at salaries of from £20 to £60 per annum, sufficient for half a dozen princes. The stipulation of the engagements is, that the servants, butlers included, are to observe the teetotal pledge.

THE TRIAL.

On Monday last, when the prisoner was placed at the bar, the court was excessively crowded, and all eyes were fixed upon the young Lothario, who had so readily succeeded in procuring half a dozen wives. Instead of a handsome, seductive gallant, there stood before the court a shabby-looking individual, with a face not merely ordinary, but repulsive. He was evidently much amused at the sensation which his appearance produced, and joined in the smiles of the by-standers. He was perfectly unabashed, and conducted himself throughout the trial with the utmost ease and unconcern.

The first case taken was that of the prisoner's intermarriage with Mary Anne Davidson, the sister-in-law of Mr. Fryer, the Primitive Methodist preacher.

John Wood, a wagoner, of Birmingham, was called upon to prove the first marriage of which the authorities have any knowledge. It appeared that this witness met the prisoner in Birmingham in 1838. The prisoner told Wood that he was heir to £60,000 a year under the will of his father, Lord Kenedy. In proof of this assertion he produced papers. He said he had a great wish to be married to a young lady (laughter,) and if Wood could introduce him to such a one, he would make him a handsome present.—Wood introduced him to Miss Sarah Anne Skidmore, and to her father, who was a shopkeeper. The documents were shown to the young lady and her parents, the license and wedding-ring were procured that very day, and the couple were married the next morning, (loud laughter.) Shortly after the prisoner returned to London to settle his affairs, (laughter.) He subsequently returned and lived with his wife, but he had not been married more than six or seven weeks, when he deserted her altogether.

As the prisoner was undefended, the Court asked him if he had any questions to put to the witnesses.

Prisoner—I'll ax him one or two (laughter.) I axed you if you knew a decent girl as wanted a husband, and you said you did; you knew as how one Sarah Ann Skidmore wished to be married, and I told you I'd advertised and offered a reward of £10 (laughter.) You took me to Benjamin Skidmore! Now are you sure as how he saw the docyments? (laughter.)

Witness—Yes, quite sure; you showed him a document stating that you would have £60,000 a-year when you came of age.

Prisoner's mother (from the middle of the court)—Robert, tell them thou's under age, and thy marriage can't stand good (laughter.)

The prisoner gave a lordly wave of the hand, accompanied by a significant gesture, intimating to his maternal parent to leave the management of the case to his superior skill; then, turning to the witness, he said, "Are you sure that you youself saw the will?"

Witness—Yes.

Prisoner—No, it was not the will; it was only the certicket of my guardians, to show who I was; and what property was coming to me (laughter.)

Here Mr. Granger, counsel for the prosecution, drew forth the tin case, which was a pitman's candle box, bearing the following inscription, "Robert Taylor, otherwise Lord Kenedy." From this case the learned counsel drew the "docyments." The "will" was rich alike in its bequests and odours. It was a foul and filthy affair to look upon and to approach; but while it offended it also amused. Disregarding the usual long and dry prefaces in which lawyers are accustomed to indulge, it rushed at once into the marrow of the subject. Mr. Granger tickled the ears of the court with a line or two. Thus:—"I give and bequeath to Robert Taylor, son of Elizabeth Taylor, single woman, £1.015,000, three per cent. consols, and no more" (great laughter.) The will proceeded to bestow upon him four coal-pits, a woollen factory, two or three ships, and sundry other trifles, as before mentioned.

Mary Davidson, a neat modest looking girl, detailed the circumstances which led to her marriage with the prisoner. The latter, she said, was introduced to her at the house of her father, on the 4th of April last, by Benjamin Fryer, her brother-in-law, who was a preacher among the Primitive Methodists. The latter said he had known the prisoner sometime, and he recommended him as a pious young man whom he had brought to the house on purpose to marry her. The prisoner said he was the son of Lord Kenedy, and the moment he arrived in London with a wife he would have £700 and £20 a year until he was of age, when he would have £60,000 per annum. He showed her several documents, one of which was a certificate that he was Lord Kenedy's son and would have £60,000 a-year when he came of age. He had previously seen her unmarried sister, whom he rejected in favor of her. They were married by license the very next morning. They lived together three weeks, during which time the prisoner had made several attempts to get away, and many times in the night he had tried to slide the ring off the finger. While they were together he lived upon money which he borrowed from her brother-in-law, to whom he owed £22.

The prisoner, being again directed to ask the witness any questions he pleased, said, placing his hands upon the bar, and leaning forward in a chancellor-like attitude, "Now, Mary, are you certain that I had £22 from your brother-in-law?"

Witness—You had £12 in money, and you were to pay him a reward of 10*l*.

Prisoner—You say I had 12*l* in money, Mary. Now there was 10s. to be paid for the ring, 5s. for fees, 3*l* 10s. for the license, and 8*l* I had in money, which makes 12*l* 5s. So you see, Mary, you are wrong. You were also wrong when you said I told you I was to have 20*l* per annum per year (laughter.)

Witness—You said 20*l*.

Prisoner—No, Mary, I said 150*l* per year per annum (laughter.) And I wish to ax you if I didn't say, "Will you have me, money or no money?" (laughter.)

Witness—No, you did not.

Prisoner—Yes, Mary, I axed you, would you have me, money or no money, and you consented either way (laughter.)

The witness, in reply to the court, stated that the little money she had of her own she expended in coach-hire whilst she was with the prisoner.

The prisoner spoke at considerable length in his defence, giving a rambling account of his various migrations from the north to "Brummagem," from "Brummagem" to the north, &c., with some amusing particulars of his marriages and courtships, whereby he wished to make it appear that all the young ladies he came near wanted to have him, and that he had been in every instance inveigled into wedlock for the sake of his possessions. His main defence was, that he was under age, and that all his marriages were illegal; and his conclusion seemed to be that having contracted one illegal marriage he thought himself perfectly justified in contracting a hundred.

The prisoner's mother having expressed a wish to give evidence, and the prisoner having consented, she took her place in the witness-box, and deposed that she was now the wife of Michael Rickaby.—The prisoner was not born in wedlock; she had him in a love affair; but she would not say who his father was; she had not come there for that.

The jury found prisoner guilty.

The prisoner was next indicted for having, in October last, married Mary Ann Wilson, daughter of George Wilson, a tobacconist, of Newcastle. The marriage to Miss Skidmore was again proved by the certificates which bore his lordship's mark. The prisoner, it appeared, had advertised for a wife in the Newcastle papers. In that town he appears to have attached himself to the Wesleyan Methodists. By his professions of religion and his teetotal pledges, he obtained a high character of morality and sanctity. Miss Wilson said she first saw the prisoner in October last, at a Methodist chapel, in Newcastle. On the same day she met him at a class meeting. On the 16th October she was introduced to him by a friend, when he promised to call upon her at three o'clock that afternoon. He did so, and as soon as he sat down, he pulled out a tin case, (laughter) which was marked "Robert Taylor, otherwise Lord Kenedy." He said he was entitled to 60,000*l* a year, and other hereditaments, (laughter.) The following day he made her an offer of marriage, and she accepted him. He said if he could get the loan of some money, they would be married next morning. Her father lent him four pounds, a license was bought, and they were married the day but one after she had accepted him, and three days after her introduction to him.—Eighteen days after this he deserted her, and she heard no more of him till he was in custody.

By the prisoner—He spoke of putting in the banns. She did not say "she would rather be married off hand."

Prisoner—Oh, yes, Mary, you did.—(Laughter.) I consented to take you immediately if the money was raised, and you raised it.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Granger said the police officer who took the prisoner had received several letters, stating him to have contracted other marriages than those which had been the subject of inquiry

The court having spent some time in deliberation,

The Chairman said—You have for some time been going about the country in a most unprincipled way, marrying weak and unsuspecting girls, and bringing misery upon them and their friends. We have seriously considered whether it is not imperative upon you to visit you with the severest penalty that the law allows. We have determined, however, to stop short of this; but you must be punished with great severity for your wicked conduct. For the first offence of which you have been convicted, you are sentenced to be imprisoned one year at hard labor; and, for the second to be imprisoned eighteen months to hard labor, making, altogether, two years and a half.

Prisoner—Gentlemen, when I come out again will any of my wives have a claim upon me? (Laughter.)

The court declined to answer the question, and he then requested that his "docyments" might be restored to him.

The court thought it better to make no order; they might be placed in the hands of the governor of the jail.

The mother of the prisoner, on quitting the court, finding herself an object of some attraction, became somewhat communicative on her family history. Among other things she stated that her son was one of General Evan's "Legion;" and that she had sent a letter into Spain, which had the effect of procuring his return to England. She had come from Workington, in Cumberland, a distance of 115 miles, to attend the trial; for "her son was her son;" and she could not rest without coming. One thing she would not allow curiosity to penetrate—and that was, the mystery which hung over the prisoner's birth. She had kept "the secret" for nineteen years, and was not going to reveal it in the twentieth.—*Dublin Weekly Messenger.*

Demonax, being asked by a wag, "how many pounds of smoke might be obtained from an hundred weight of wood," calmly replied, "Weigh the ashes, and what is wanting is smoke.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent, that they have witnessed with extreme pain, the demoralizing influences growing out of the practices of certain huxters and pedlers, for their own personal interest, vending at camp and other religious meetings, throughout this State, ardent spirits, beer, cider, cakes, &c., to the great annoyance of the public worship of God, and to the extensive injury of the peace and good order of the community.—The existing law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within one mile of any place of religious worship, after more than twenty years' experience, is found to be totally inadequate to the object for which it was enacted. The process by which conviction is had is extremely difficult; beside, the owner of such property can usually procure some irresponsible person to sell for him. The only effectual way, therefore, in our opinion, to prevent this practice would be to forfeit the property offered for sale.—There is no law prohibiting the sale of eatables, yet the victuallers are, in reality, the greatest disturbers of these public meetings, because they usually erect their booths and kindle their fires, *near the place of worship*, which become an asylum for the drunken and profane, who will remain there, indulging in all kind of obscene language and disorderly conduct, to the great disturbance of the services of religion and injury of the public morals. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable body, the propriety of so amending the present law as to prevent the approach of trespassers nearer than two miles distance, and to contraband, not only all articles of intoxication, but, also, all goods, wares, or merchandize of any description, as the only and effectual way to prevent the abuses complained of.

Those interested in the proposed law, for the protection of religious worship, are a numerous and law-abiding class of the community. They have borne with these unconstitutional infractions of their rights until forbearance has ceased to be a virture, and if longer persisted in, would degenerate into meanness; they are, therefore, moved to pray your honorable body to throw the shield of law around them, so as to protect them in future from these annoying and demoralizing practices. We respectfully refer your attention to the law of Pennsylvania on this subject, a copy of which shall accompany this petition. We believe this law is as perfect as human wisdom can devise, for the object contemplated. It is mild, yet efficient. The experience of many years has shown that it affords ample protection to religion, and yet it has not been made the instrument of oppression. It would be highly satisfactory to your petitioners if this law, *without alteration*, could be adopted in our Statute book.

As in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

☞**The Quarto New World**

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WHEN the publication of *The New* was, in compliance with the expr wishes of many subscribers, commenced in a convenient for binding and preservation, thought expedient to make such additions, shape of music, engraved title pages, & would considerably enhance its expense. find, however, after 8 weeks' experiment, tha paper would be better liked and more ge taken, if, by omission of the music, &c., the literary material of the Folio edition co thrown into the Quarto form, and the pr both the same. It has therefore been dete ed to ask a uniform sum. The Quarto World will, therefore, be supplied hereaft $3 per annum, or six cents per number to who, on subscribing, take the back numbers ly a few of which have been issued.

Subscribers who have paid $4, or who m mit that sum in advance, will be entitled paper for one year and four months from th of subscription.

Every present subscriber to the Folio e may, upon renewal of his subscription an ment in advance, change to the Quarto supplied with the back numbers at six cent from the commencement of the volume, pressing his wish to that effect in a pre-pa ter to the publisher.

Edited by Park Benjamin and Epes Sar
Published by J. WINCHES
30 Ann
New York, August 15, 1840. 53

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has o 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of e ent qualities, comprising nearly all the var in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Ma gales: Riding and driving Whips: betwee and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, will compare and wear with any others here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy tea common Farming Harness. A lot of first carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and s plated.)

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, and double red wagon whips, varying in quality and to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers fo work, is the testimony and long experienc old customers and friends. He is still an to please and accommodate those who ma on him, and hopes to share so much of the p patronage as his attention to his business merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his co tion with the former company, has take GLASS WORKS below town under his management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single seizes, and of superior quality will be kept stantly on hand for sale on reasonable ter The experience of the proprietor, in the m facture of the article, will insure all made of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSO
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSM AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main st Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. G rie's store, where he will do his best to accom date customers. He keeps on hand an as ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a w repairer he has given us good satisfaction.— April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living Hopewell township, Muskingum county on the 20th of June last, a light SORR MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a s blaze in the forehead and one white foot shoes on when she left. Any person retur said mare or giving information to the subsc where she can be found, will be liberally com sated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRAN
Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 4

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing betw the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOU under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERS was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be ducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERS
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requ ed to call at the Foundry and make settlem as the change of owners makes this step a lutely necessary. We ask the attention o persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & C
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betw S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, der the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was diss ed by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th ins

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRIC
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 321f

THE

WESTERN RECORDE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be pub ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of th months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, cept at the discretion of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular past charges, who do any thing at all for the pa if they will direct us where, a copy shall be s gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sen any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, M ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance fore the expiration of the subscription year, be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WEST RECORDER will be open to discussion on all ral questions;—it will give articles on Lite ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract Religious and Political intelligence, and wh ever may be interesting and instructive to f ilies in general. A portion of its columns be open to Advertisements and Prices Curre —another portion to sustain the interests of Methodist Protestant Church in the West These two latter objects will not likely occ more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand agai Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

INGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 3. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1840. Whole No. 55.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

ew of Shinn's Book.

From the Lutheran Observer.

E BENEVOLENCE AND RECTITUDE SUPREME BEING, by Asa Shinn. *ore, Book Committee of the M. urch. Philadelphia, Jas. Kay, Brother*, 1840." 12*mo.* 403 *pp.*

most unquestionably the production und and lucid thinker. None but a p and extensive thought, possessed accustomed to a close and logical rea- d of a heart full of devout admiration vine character, and abounding with pathies for the human family, could en such a book. The topics on which are interesting and varied, and yet in- nnected, so as to constitute one har- hole; the mode of treatment is natu- highly satisfactory, and the language igorous and racy, never pedantic or nd always clear and intelligible. We ure in stating, that so far as our lim- has permitted us to examine this wo k r admire it, particularly its indep n- benevolent spirit, and its chaste and le.

must confess that we are somewhat at what department of learning to locate neither a body of divinity, a system of r a treatise on natural or mental phi- It is not *purely* theological nor exclu- sophical; it cannot be termed meta- nor scientific, nor literary. But it somewhat of each of these, and most of logy. Let it not, however, be thought a conglomeration of irrelevant doc- of heterogeneous subjects. The very the fact; for it constitutes a beautiful, and most instructive concatenation ral, philosophical and practical truth, alike favorably on the intellectual and t character of its able author. The mewhat general, and in our view, in- y adapted to convey a satisfactory idea ny and varied ramifications into which r is progressively, and step by step con- nd yet it is, perhaps, the most appro- t could have been selected. The work et, either directly or indirectly discuss, nning to end, the "Benevolence and e of the Supreme Being." It is, in- nlightened and biblical exhibition and on of the benevolent character and op- f our heavenly Father, but it certainly out in directions into which the plain nd perhaps even the learned, would xpect, from its title, to be conducted. that very striking out into new or un- ed paths, is what gives additional in- d value to the volume.

these general remarks, it will, perhaps, ed that we should enter into detail, ain by quotation and argument, the high have thought proper to bestow upon in question. But this we cannot do; multiplicity of our engagements, we yet found time to give the whole of it *tive perusal*, having merely looked at de- arts, as occasional leisure afforded us an ity; yet are we satisfied from what we d, that we have not over-estimated its Moreover, we have not time at present a minute review, and shall therefore to supersede its necessity by publishing ION" or two at full length, one of which found on our first page this week, on *aginary decrees of God*," &c. We have ted this "*Section*" because we deem it discussion than some others, or even as ory; but because it is one in which we r readers will take particular interest.

annot, however, thus cursorily dismiss ect;—Mr. Shinn's views on *future pun-* demand more than a passing notice. If ake not, we have somewhere seen this arged with inculcating *Universalist* prin- This is undoubtedly an unfounded im- n, though after reading the last two or ections of PART III., we are not much d that such a charge should have been d, as there are not wanting those who ly to accuse their brethren of heresy, not very slight grounds, but even on the *su-* appearance of such grounds. Nay, we not be astonished if the *Universalists* ves should hereafter claim our worthy au- one of their staunch adherents and advo- since we know that they have boasted of hority and countenance of other writers ite as little foundation.

however, it strikes us, that there is in k, that which looks a little toward final iversal *Restoration;*—or that which may t be so interpreted, and which, if the le suggested in the book be carried out to l length, will, in our opinion, ultimately o it; though, we presume, the author by no means admit such an interpreta- deduction to be warranted by his premi-

.S. again and again asserts in the plainest st positive language, the *eternity* of the ts of hell. Expressions like the following t unfrequent:

candid examination of the Scrip- will fairly and fully conduct us to nclusion, that the separation which take place between the RIGHTEOUS he WICKED, in the day of judgment, ended to be an ETERNAL separation." 36.)

regard to the modern system of ersalism, which teaches that all pun- nt is confined to the present life, it usly saps the foundation of respon- sibility, denies a future judgment, nullifies the warnings of the Bible, and opens wide the door for accumulating ungodliness and crime. It is difficult to conceive, therefore, how it can be regarded in any other light than as a covert scheme of infidelity." (p. 383 and 239.)

"The *eternity* of future punishment we are bound to believe, upon the indisputable authority of the Bible." (p. 249.) "Even if the most hardened reprobates should surrender, after fighting against God for millions of centuries, it cannot be proved that good principles would then require that they be rewarded with the honors and felicities of the kingdom of heaven." (p. 253.)

Other declarations to the same effect might be quoted to prove incontestibly, that the Reverend author maintains most unequivocally and unqualifiedly the *endless duration* of future punishment.

Where then, it may be asked, do we find *those suggestions* which seem to look toward final restoration?—or *that principle* which, in its more extended development, would conduct to such a result? We will endeavor to explain.

Mr. S. rejects with disdain the idea that the Bible teaches that the future punishment of the wicked will remain *uniform*, *invariable*, or endlessly *increasing*, and maintains that "this is an assumption without evidence, immensely reproachful to the Supreme Being." He also thinks that the appalling and awful exhibitions of the torments of hell, which in the present age are too frequently heard from the pulpit, are calculated to do more harm than good, inasmuch as they represent God as a heartless Tyrant, and sometimes become the means of driving men into Universalism and infidelity. There is, undoubtedly, much sober truth in this remark, and ministers should look well to it, that they may not, in this way, become instrumental in strengthening, instead of diminishing the ranks of God's enemies. There are thousands of sinners who may be drawn by the sweet cords of the Gospel, but who instinctively rebel against the denunciation of *ever-accumulating* wrath and damnation. We cannot refrain from permitting Mr. S. to speak for himself on this point:—

"The state of future punishment has often been represented as an indiscriminate crowding of all the condemned together in one common fire;—that after groaning for ages of burning torture, they are hurried away and frozen fast in dreadful regions of *ice;*—that after groaning for ages in that frozen climate, they are hurried back again into fire;—that their *eyes*, *ears* and *nostrils* are used as mediums of the greatest possible misery; and, finally, that each individual in hell suffers an amount of agony that would be sufficient in a very short time to kill all the inhabitants of the earth, by the mere force of the pain endured. Such, and more, are the representations which have been given of this subject, as the writer has heard and seen, from the pulpit and the press. The design of them, commonly, is to deter men from sin, that they may not go to hell. It must indeed be acknowledged, that the unaccountable stupidity and obstinacy of mankind in sin, appear to call for warnings of the most arousing tendency; but these matters may be carried to an extreme, so as to produce results entirely opposite to those which were intended. Do we deplore the progress of *Universalism?* It would then be well to reflect upon the strong probability that hundreds of Universalists have been made, and hundreds of Deists also, by such horrible representations of future punishment, as caused them to receive the impression that the Christian religion represents the God of nature as an Almighty tyrant. Will the souls of these men escape hell, and be brought to heaven, by being driven into infidelity? If not, let our concern for the salvation of sinners lead us to consider, whether such representation of future punishment as can be clearly sustained by justice and benevolence will not have a more salutary influence upon mankind, than such as would seem to shroud the divine government in the darkness of an infinite tyranny." (p. 231 and 232.)

In addition, however, to the above, we find passages like the following:

"How far the divine penalties will operate, through the depths of eternity, to diminish existing misery, or to prevent its augmentation, we are not competent to determine." (p. 221 and 222.)

"To say the sinner's punishment will be eternal, is only to say in other words, that he is imprisoned for life; and how much misery will be prevented, in his own individual soul, by restraining him from deeper criminality, and peradventure by subduing, in some measure, and in some period of his existence, his wicked spirit, who but the great Omniscient himself can tell?" (p. 248.)

"Now if corporeal sufferings should at some period, and in some instances, be diminished or removed, and if all mental sufferings should be removed also, except a sense of degradation and contempt, it would still be eternal punishment." (p. 249 and 250.)

"But why should all regard to the welfare of the millions of those wretched creatures be abandoned for ever? Has the Deity no right to entertain any other disposition toward them, than that of a fixed purpose to perpetuate and augment their misery? If he has a *right* to entertain other sentiments toward them, then it would not be *wrong* for him to aim ultimately at their well-being, so far as it could be promoted without injury to others. If it would not be *wrong* for God to do so, then it is not a *heresy* for us to believe he *may* at some time or other, modify their condition, with a view to an abatement of their misery, so far as will consist with the common welfare. Would such a procedure be unworthy of our Creator? Would it tarnish His glory? Would it grieve and offend His holy angels? If at any future period of eternity, a benefit could be extended to some of God's creatures, without injury to any, has not God *authority* to extend to them that benefit? If He *has*, who will be offended to see Him exercise it? If He has not, in what way has His authority been forfeited?

"To extend a benefit to some, without injury to any, would not be unjust, nor would it be unmerciful; then if neither *justice* nor *mercy* would be infringed, what attribute of God would hinder Him from exercising such an administration?

"It may be replied, perhaps, that we have no right to inquire after any other reason why God makes hell-torments invariable and infinite, than that such is His *will*. But this is begging the question. The only way by which we can ascertain the *will* of any agent, is to draw our conclusion from his known attributes. If these be of the benevolent kind, so will be his *will*, if of the malevolent character, of course we may expect his will to correspond with his moral principles. We are supposing it may possibly be the *will* of God, at some future period, to modify the condition of the moral universe in a manner of which we have no definite conception; and if in doing it He should be disposed to diminish the amount of existing misery, what moral attribute will stand in the way?

"It will doubtless be urged that Divine *truth* stands in the way; inasmuch as God would thereby fail to accomplish His *threatenings*. But this is again begging the question. We do not concede the point that the Bible gives any authority whatever to believe that God will make future punishment either *invariable, augmenting, or infinite*. Those who hold the affirmative must not take their position for granted, but must show from the clear testimony of the revelation, if they are able, that God has *threatened* these things. It is granted he has threatened eternal punishment; but that *invariability, accumulation* and *infinity* are necessarily included in this, is a silent assumption which is unsupported by proof, and which ought not to be taken for granted without examination." (p. 250 and 252.)

From the foregoing we think it may be fairly deduced, that Mr. S. inclines to the opinion, that in the administration of God's moral government, the wretched inhabitants of hell may, possibly, in process of time, be subdued, relent, and soften down into a degree of penitence;—that if so, God's *benevolence* will constrain Him to mitigate the penalty they endure, just in proportion to the measure of the contrition they feel. We may indeed misapprehend our author, but certainly this is the impression left on our mind after reading the preceding quotation. He does not cite Scripture to prove this to be a doctrine of revelation, but gives it rather as an hypothesis, or throws it into the form of a query, and seems to look mainly for evidence to the well-known and conceded *benevolence* of the divine character, and the reasonableness of the supposition.

We have already intimated that the suggestions contained in the above quotations, look toward final restoration, and that the principle involved, if fully carried out, must lead to it.—For if, after the lapse of, say ten thousand years, the condemned sinner may relent, and voluntarily yield in some measure to the great design of God's moral government, (which we are told is the diminution of misery and augmentation of happiness,) and in consequence thereof, his punishment be so modified by God's infinite benevolence, as to reduce the sum of his suffering, then this relenting and yielding may continue; and the sinner having been already rewarded with a mitigation of penalty, will be quite likely to continue, from age to age to relent and yield, and consequently to experience repeated modifications and diminutions of misery, until at last, all sense of misery will have been lost forever;—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.—Nay, the principle may be legitimately carried much further. If the lost rebel may thus, by a gradual cessation of his original hostility to God, be progressively released from the penalty of the divine law, may he not after so long and oft-repeated an experience of the benefits of yielding to the government of God, and of the consequent increased exercise of divine benvolence, also to learn to admire and love that benevolent Being to whom he is indebted for so much kindness?—and if so, will not that same benevolence prompt our heavenly Father to reward him with positive blessings? Is there not just as much force in the latter hypothesis as there is in the first with which our learned author sets out? Here then, we have the sinner in hell, *in a state of probation*, gradually emerging from the depths of his deep degradation and damnation, and mounting up, until ultimately he is *restored* to the favor of God and the bliss of heaven!

God forbid, that we should charge this heresy on our worthy and excellent brother S.; for as we have already seen, he deprecates it, and leaves us no room to doubt the soundness of his orthodoxy to the eternity of future punishment. But what we mean is, that his suggestions look toward this final issue; and if the principle revealed therein, be pressed forward, necessarily leads to it. At least, so the matter strikes us; but if mistaken, we shall gladly recant.

But we also think we see a difficulty in the *argument*, as well as the *tendency* of Mr. S.'s suggestion. When he speaks of God's subduing the wicked spirits of sinners in perdition, or of sinners relenting and yielding to the divine administration, the question arises: What is to produce this effect? Mr. S. ascribes it (if we apprehend his meaning) to the influence of the torments they endure. "His (God's) penalties," says he, "speak to the centre of their souls, that their character is utterly *wrong*, and that God is *right*, in the whole of His proceedings against them. Is not this calculated to *convince* them of the depth and inexcusable nature of the evil that is within them? and has not that which convinces men of evil, a tendency to discourage and weaken the evil, and consequently to promote the opposite good?" Now we readily concede that punishment may, to some extent, subdue the hardened rebel; but that it will *per se* produce that brokenness of heart, and that deep and self-abasing humiliation which are necessary to qualify him for an appropriate reception of divine mercy, or for a befitting exercise of the divine benevolence to the abatement of his sufferings, is by no means clear to us. The instrumental means of penitence in the sinner's heart, is the *word of God*, and we are taught to believe, that even in this means is in itself insufficient, and can only be rendered efficacious by the accompanying influences of the Holy Spirit. But what evidence have we to believe that the gospel will be preached to those who perish in their sins?—or that the grace of God will be present to give energy to that gospel?—Can any part of the future penalty denounced in God's law be relaxed, on any other ground than that of the blood and righteousness of Him of Calvary? and can we find any foundation either in reason or Scripture to indulge the hope, that His merits may still become available for those devoted victims of divine justice? The divine *benevolence* may indeed be referred to, as that which will prompt a mitigation of punishment so soon as proper indications of a relenting spirit become manifest. But does not a mitigation of punishment pre-suppose, more or less, *a remission of sin*, and can pardoning grace be exercised apart from Christ's atonement?—Moreover, what has mere *benevolence* to do with absolution from sin? It is the prerogative of *mercy*,—of *mercy in Christ Jesus*, to remit transgression; and apart from Christ's righteousness there is no mercy promised to the broken-hearted sinner even in his present state of probation, much less in the world of final and eternal retribution.

The whole of Mr. Shinn's argument in support of the hypothesis in question, seems to be *inferential*, and to hinge upon the benevolent character of the Deity. But when the human mind is led prominently to fix, and to delight to dwell upon any one of the divine perfections, as appears to be the case in the present instance, there is great danger, even with the most powerful intellect, to glide into an extreme, and unduly exalt the *favorite* attribute at the expense of other attributes. In all such cases, inferential arguments from the divine character, will be likely to come into conflict with the positive teachings of revelation. Our views of any one divine perfection, must, therefore, if we would escape error, always be modified by a due contemplation of the other perfections. We say not that Mr. Shinn has for a moment lost sight of the justice, truth and holiness of God, but the divine *benevolence* is his theme,—his favorite all-absorbing theme, and certainly he has laid great and mighty stress upon his admired subject.

But, notwithstanding these strictures, we consider the work under consideration a highly valuable contribution to the theological literature of our country. The character of the Supreme Being is ably guarded against the reproaches cast upon it by Universalists, infidels and worldlings, and the divine administration is so set forth as to exhibit perfect benevolence in all the various modifications of the great system of God's universe. The ways of God to men are vindicated and justified beyond all cavil and sophism; even Universalism itself, is completely dislodged from one of the strongest holds in which it is wont to glory. *Calvinism* is incidentally handled with unsparing freedom, and yet with due respect. The supposed partiality of God toward nations is treated in a masterly manner; in a word, we are at a loss to decide in what part of the work the power of argument and acuteness of reasoning are most eminently displayed. We recommend it to our readers with great cordiality, and will take pleasure in procuring it for them. The price is $1 25 cts. per copy.

At the close of the book, the author gives a partial promise, that he will shortly appear before the public again, in a publication in defence of the Arminian views of the divine decrees. We hope he may not abandon this idea, as we should rejoice to see something from his able pen on this subject. Few men, we presume, would be likely to discuss the subject with superior ability. We trust he will adapt the publication to the churches generally, that entertain kindred views on this subject, and thus add to its usefulness as well as its circulation. K.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

SERENADE.

Good night—Love, good night!
Eve over earth her mantle throws,
'Tis now the hour for calm repose.
Sleep, dearest, sleep, thy slumbers blest,
While angels guard thy couch of rest—
Good night—good night!

Good night—Love, good night!
Rest while the gentle moon's bright beam
With silvery tint tips wood and stream;
And shine the stars as if to keep
Their heavenly vigil o'er thy sleep—
Good night—good night!

Good night—Love, good night!
All blessed spirits ever o'er
Thy couch of slumber gently hover;
From every ill and harm to ward thee,
God, and good angels ever guard thee—
Good night—good night! L.J.CIST.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: In a communication which appeared in your paper of August 12th, from the Rev. Mr. Lawder, there are several things which I wish to notice.

In giving an account of a controversy which took place between him and myself, on the subject of baptism, he says: "Dr. Clarke was quoted as authority in favor of immersion being the only mode of baptism." Now, Sir, this is incorrect. In the article alluded to, Dr. Clarke was not quoted at all. Butterworth was quoted; and even he was not quoted to prove immersion the only mode of baptism, but the meaning of the words used to express that christian ordinance. The only reason why Clarke was mentioned at all, was to show the work whence the quotation was taken.

The next thing which I wish to notice, is the impression made in that communication, that an alteration has been made in a work of Dr. Clarke's, which causes him to say that which he does not believe. The truth is, Clarke's work has never been altered; but Butterworth's has been, and he has been made to say that which he did not believe, and to express himself in contradictory ways. Butterworth, a Baptist clergyman, in England, published a Concordance of the Bible, in which he says, in his definition of baptism, that it is an ordinance of the New Testament, instituted by Jesus Christ, whereby the person is in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost "*immersed in* and *covered* with water," &c. After Butterworth's death, Dr. Clarke revised this work, and it was published in England and re-published in America. In this revised work, Dr. Clarke had no right to make any alteration, unless he apprised his readers of such alteration, so that they could distinctly know which was Clarke's and which was Butterworth's. In the American edition of Clarke's Butterworth there appears two sets of books. One set retains the definition as given originally by Butterworth of baptism, the other has the alteration alluded to in the communication, in which it reads, "or sprinkled with water," instead of "and covered with water." This alteration gives an entirely different definition from the one given by the author, and is, therefore, doing manifest injustice to him.

The question now before the public, is not which is the genuine Butterworth, as we have a number of copies of that work with which Dr. Clarke has nothing to do; but by whom and how was the alteration made from "and covered with water," to "or sprinkled with water?"—Or, in other words, who committed this forgery on Butterworth? I contended that from all the evidence which could be adduced in the case, it must have been done by the book-sellers,—but Mr. Lawder contended that it was made by Dr. Clarke, because it corresponded with his known sentiment on that subject. I could not believe that a man of Dr. Clarke's standing in community would be guilty of such a decided impropriety, as that of altering a man's work after he was dead, and causing him to contradict himself as Butterworth does in this very article. For if we admit that Clarke did it, we see him not only committing a forgery of the grossest character, but studiously laboring to conceal that forgery by the manner in which he speaks of the alterations which took place in the work as it passed through his hands for revision. He says, in his preface: "In the definitions of some theological terms a few alterations have been made, which it is hoped, will appear to be an improvement.—But as several readers may, probably, think the former definitions best, they are introduced below, in order to obviate all cause of complaint." Now, this term is not in that list of theological terms, altered,—consequently, if Clarke did make the alteration, he did it with a design to palm it off on community as the opinion of Butterworth, and thereby make that author bear testimony against what he considered the truth, but against what he had published to the world as such. And, to make it worse on the Dr.'s side, he has published a preface to the world which is, as to matter of fact, false, for no other purpose and with no other design than to cover up or conceal the forgery committed. This is, certainly, placing the Dr. in an unenviable light before community; but in this light he now stands, if Mr. Lawder's opinion and the book-seller's account be true, in relation to this matter.

I will now call your attention to the position of the publishers of Clarke's Butterworth, according to their own account. They say, "the English edition of Clarke's Butterworth, from which their edition was stereotyped, had it 'or sprinkled with water,' and that it was altered from that and an edition published for the Baptists," in which it reads, "and covered with water." I know not how this may appear to your readers, but to me, it is decidedly incredible, and is not deserving of the least confidence, whatever. The idea, that a denomination as intelligent and respectable as the Baptists, would require a book to be altered for their special benefit, is too foolish for any intelligent person to believe,—especially when it could and would be so easily exposed in all its naked deformity. No, my word for it, it is not true.—And then, again, what right had the publishers to make such alteration, even if they had been requested thus to do? I answer, none; and the fact that they were willing to do it, shows that they are not entitled to credit, inasmuch as they publish their own shame.

What then is the probable truth in the case? Why, this. When the publishers had issued a copy of that work according to the English edition, they were shown by the Baptists that it was a forgery on the original author, and they being convinced of the truth of it, made the correction, not for the benefit of the Baptists, but to do justice to Butterworth.

We see now what sectarianism will do. It will take a man's work, after he is dead, and alter and mutilate it, that it is made to contradict itself, and the entire life and practice of its author. Yours, respectfully,

S. S. PARR.

Zanesville, August 27, 1840.

METHODIST DISSENTERS.—It is known to all who are acquainted with the Methodist denomination, that there are dissenters from the Methodist Episcopacy.—The only material difference between the two branches of the church is relative to the manner of church government. In looking over our foreign files, we find some statistics respecting the "New Connexion" or dissenting Methodists, which may be interesting. The connexion is at present possessed in the British Isles, of 304 chapels, and has several other buildings. It has 89 circuit preachers, 18 missionaries and three scripture readers in Ireland; 3 missionaries in Canada, and others received on trial at the late conference. It also reckons 862 local or occasional preachers, and 21,836 members of society, forming a nucleus of about *one hundred thousand* hearers of the gospel.—*Brother Jonathan.*

Parents cannot be too careful what books go into the hands of their children. Many a boy has been ruined by reading highly wrought narratives of the crimes of highwaymen, robbers &c., in which it is not an uncommon thing that the authors make their heroes to appear more like injured innocents than the vilest of criminals. Here is a case in point of the evil of such readings.

The sheriff of London in a letter to the editor of the *Times*, says, "I think it my duty to state distinctly, that Courvoisier did assert to me that 'the idea of murdering his master was first suggested to him by a perusal of the book called Jack Sheppard, and that the said book was lent to him by a valet of the Duke of Bedford.'"

A GOOD JOKE.—That Cincinnati Census Marshal keeps at it. Here is his last, from the Chronicle:

"Madam, what age shall I put you down?—(no direct answer.) How old is your husband?" "Sixty one." "And your eldest son?" "Twenty-seven."—"And the next?" "Twenty-one." "And how old do you call yourself?" "I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty." "Did I understand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven?" "Yes." "You must surely then be more than thirty?" "Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you *about* thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I am positive it is not over that."

TAX ON BACHELORS.—A lady having remarked in company, that she thought there should be a taxation on the single state—"Yes, madam," replied Colonel ———, who was present, and was a most notable specimen of the uncompromising old bachelor, "as on all other luxuries."

ROAD TO FORTUNE.—Mind your own business with diligence and perseverance.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1840.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT ALBANY.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

An accident such as may not occur in all its circumstances again for a thousand years, happened on Saturday afternoon in Albany. The particulars we gather from slips issued from the newspaper offices in that city, on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The scene of the occurrence was the State street Bridge, perhaps ten minutes before the departure of the afternoon boats. A Mr. Cavener, a deranged person, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, under the charge of Messrs. Stevens and Fuller of that county, on his way to the asylum at Hudson, became refractory when they reached the draw, and attracted a crowd of persons passing to and from the steamboats; and these crowded the passage so as to prevent the progress of the carts, carriages, &c., until the weight became too great and the draw broke, precipitating all who were on it into the Basin twenty feet below and in twelve feet water.

It is supposed that at least eighty persons fell with the draw; surrounded by horses, baggage wagons, carts and the falling timbers. Instantly citizens ran to the scene of danger, and put off in boats to the rescue of those who were struggling for life. The surface of the water was literally black with the moving heads, and with floating hats, papers,&c. As soon as these were taken into the boats, the broken portion of the draw was drawn away, and then commenced the search and efforts to recover the bodies that had fallen under it In the course of fifteen minutes a large number were taken out, and conveyed to the different canal boats for resuscitation, if possible; not one, however, was restored to animation. At sun-down, on Saturday, says the Argus slip of Sunday evening, nineteen bodies had been recovered. On Sunday, the Argus says, one more was taken out, —— Chamberlain, making in all twenty. Passengers by this morning's boat, report one man and two boys, which would make the whole number twenty-two. But we hear no names beyond those reported in the papers. The following is the slip from the office of the Journal:—*Brother Jonathan.*

Our city is the scene of a most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the steamboats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge over the Canal basin, the draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons and three or four horses and carts into the basin! They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers was brief but awful! We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of citizens, with boats, sprang to the relief of their fellow citizens. At 7 o'clock eighteen dead bodies had been recovered, of which we can only learn the names of the following:—

James Hinman, constable, of this city; Mr. Driscoll, merchant, of Palmyra; Charles Lyons, tobacco pedlar, of this city; a son of Jacob Henderson, of this city, 14 years old; a son of Sybrant Kettle, of the city, 16 years old; Roderick Davidson, an interesting and promising youth, employed in this office, 16 years old; —— Groesbeck, a boy belonging to the boat Mohawk; Mr. Cavener, an insane man from Westmoreland, Oneida county, under the charge of Mr. Stevens and Orin I. Fuller, of Rome, on his way to Hudson—Cavener and Fuller were lost and Stevens saved; James Van Buren, of German Flats, a canal driver, who was assisting Fuller to get Cavener to the boat; Samuel Fisher, lamp lighter of this city; Francis Rogee, laborer, of this city; —— Wood, a boy about 14 years old, of this city; Thomas McDowell, of this city; Wm. L. Morey, of Vermont; —— Jones, of this city; H. L. Hoffman, of Fultonville; Smith Matthews, of Troy.

A part of the draw fell after most of the sufferers were in the water, from which many were injured. Others were wounded by the struggling horses. The body of Mr. Hinman and that of a boy, show severe wounds..

Capt. Jacobs, of the boat Col. Little John, who was assisting with the insane man, though in the midst of this destructive scene, was saved; James Henry, bookseller, fell outside of the crowd and saved himself. Among the hats recovered, was one with a letter directed to "Jonathan Hart." Mr. Carr, of the Pearl street House, was slightly injured but saved himself; Thomas Greene, of the firm of Rathbone, Chapin & Greene, who was surrounded by struggling men and horses, swam out; a young man (Samuel H. Ransom,) saved himself and an old man who was exhausted and sinking; Mr. Wilson, of Juliet, Illinois, son of J. Q. Wilson, of this city, swam out; Capt. Morgan, of a canal boat, saved himself; a man, whose name we could not learn, was saved with a broken arm; Daniel Gavit, engraver, swam out.

Several cartmen, among whom we recognized David Terry, John W. Butler, Chas. Rock, John Stockpole and Peter Simonds, saved themselves and horses.

This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of the insane man who was refusing to go with his keepers. His resistance drew a crowd which blocked up the passage until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the draw. Officer Hinman, the moment the draw gave way was endeavoring to disperse the crowd.

A large number of citizens continued their search for the bodies until dark.—Several missing persons are supposed to be numbered among the dead.

Medical gentlemen continued their efforts to restore life until hope expired.—All their exertions were unavailing.

Several bodies were recoverd within five minutes after the fall, and we can only account for the abortiveness of every effort to resuscitate life by supposing that the persons lost were injured by the fall, or wounded before they sunk.

Our medical men, (among whom we noticed Drs. Coggswell, Aimsby, Van Olinda, McNaughton, Hinkley & Staats,) were prompt and untiring in their efforts to resuscitate life. In two or three instances respiration *was* slightly effected, but all finally sunk.

The Mayor, who was early on the spot, assisted to save two boys who were nearly exhausted.

Among the citizens who made praiseworthy efforts to save lives and recover bodies, were Colonel Groesbeck, Robert L. Learney, John McCardle, Edward Brinkerhoff, S. M. Fish, J. E. Gavit, David Terry, Jr., Elijah Brainard, and several others whose names do not occur to us.

In addition to the names given in the above slip, we have the following; Joseph Welch, of Albany, hackman; John Rierdon, of Albany, carpenter; and Samuel A. Chamberlain, of Canada, aged 11, who had been with his father but a few days in Albany. The Argus thinks that the twenty bodies found, are all who were lost, though there are rumors of one or two boys missing from families in Albany. Eight bodies, not claimed by relatives, were deposited on Saturday night in the City Hall. On Sunday morning three of them were removed by friends; and the funeral of the remaining five took place from the City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., under the direction of the Corporation, attended by several of the clergy and a large concourse of citizens.

John Plateau, reported drowned, is alive. The Argus gives the following account of persons injured, in addition to what is stated above. Charles Mosely, severely wounded in the head and side—delirious; Ten Eyck Quackenbush, dangerously wounded in the head; James McKernan, porter at Congress Hall, was taken from the water with his shoulder badly dislocated; Connelly, a blacksmith, is said to have had his thigh broken.

One of the narrowest escapes was that of A. Gullup, jr. He was passing to the boat with a package of money. Feeling the downward motion of the bridge, he threw the money forward on the unbroken part, and caught the foot or boot of a person, who, in his turn, clung to the timber above. Being on that part of the draw which came up by the force of the weights, when relieved of its load, he was relieved from his perilous situation and recovered his package.

I WON'T BE A NUN; OR THE NAUTICAL ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG LADY.—A singularly romantic affair has just been bro't to our notice, namely, that of a female sailor having arrived here some days ago in the ship Bucephalus. We understand that she is a very comely, interesting girl of eighteen, the daughter of a British officer, and related to an English nobleman, who, having the misfortune to lose her mother at an early age, was placed in an English convent, with the view ultimately of taking the veil. Whilst a boarder in this place, she, for the sake of her health, visited occasionally some friends in the neighborhood, where in the house of one, she first met the object of her attachment, now an officer in one of the native regiments. Subsequently she was consigned to a convent in Dublin, to the end that she should take the veil.—Here she remained some months; but resisting every argument to induce her to do so, privation, suffering and cruel treatment at the hands of the lady superior were her lot; she fell sick, and was conveyed to an hospital, whence, thro' the connivance of a young English lady, an inmate of the convent, who supplied her with the means, she made her escape in the disguise of a boy, and formed the romantic resolution of coming out to Bombay, in search of the young officer above mentioned. We are told it would occupy a volume were we to recount all her wanderings, and the sufferings and the innumerable privations of the poor young creature in her endeavors to get on board a ship bound for Bombay. This at last she accomplished. A few days after the ship sailed, "the strong boy," on being questioned by the captain from whence he came, proved to be a young lady; a cabin was humanely allotted to her at once, and she was treated exactly as a lady passenger.

"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction;"

and here is a romance in real life that decidedly elucidates the saying of the poet. We understand that this young lady's history has excited considerable interest and admiration among the society of Bombay. Probably the whole ample page of fiction could not present an instance of greater determination and constancy than is exemplified by this case.—*Bombay Times.*

SCRUPLES.—"Josiah, how many scruples are there in a drachm?"

"Don't know, zur."

"Well, then, recollect there are two."

"O, the is, hay! wal, daddy takes his dram every mornin' without no scruples!"

TERRIBLE SUSPICIONS.—A few years ago, while a resident of Lowell, Mass., we recollect having heard a great deal of village gossip respecting the marriage of Rev. Enoch W. Freeman. The person he had selected for a wife displeased a portion of his church, and indefinite allegations were made and circulated against her. The worst that we can remember is that she was charged with being a woman of too frivolous mind to be united to a minister of the gospel. The affair resulted in a partial separation of the couple, we think—but upon this point we are not positive. A coolness grew up between Mr. F. and his church. All this, however, was healed by the sudden death of the reverend gentleman. All past complaint was forgotten, and not only the church and congregation, but the whole town united in testimony of respect to one of the best and most sincerely pious men who ever lived—for such was Enoch W. Freeman. His widow partook largely in the public sympathy. All past charges against her were forgotten, and there was nothing in them which was not of a nature so venial as to be easily forgotten and forgiven. None of the complaints made of her conduct extended further, if we recollect, than to that lack of a serious turn of mind of which we have spoken; though the fact that she had another husband living, from whom she had procured a divorce was frequently brought up.

Mrs. Freeman, after the death of her husband, opened a dry goods store of some description, and the ready sympathy of the female portion of her late husband's congregation made her exceedingly thriving and prosperous. She is a person of manners very fascinating, of great intelligence, and of unusual conversational powers. All objection to her appeared buried with her husband. Some time after his death she married a gentleman named Kinney, and with him removed to Boston. Mr. Kinney died recently, very suddenly. He was a member of a volunteer military company, and was buried under arms, and with extraordinary testimonials of respect. Having a large sphere of acquaintance, and being with them very highly esteemed, the suddenness of his decease was much discussed among them, and the circumstances of it led at last to suspicion. The body was exhumed, and the certainty that he had died by foul means was demonstrated by the presence of arsenic in his stomach.

Mrs. Kinney has absconded. The facts relative to the death of Mr. Kinney, reaching the ears of some of the friends of Mr. Freeman, the sudden death of that much lamented clergyman was called up; the circumstances relative to it were revived in the public mind, and with suspicion for a clue to guide investigation, many circumstances were re-called which possessed an importance under the new view of things, greater than was originally given to them. The body of Mr. Freeman was disinterred, and the Lowell News states that it was found undecayed. That arsenic is used by French physicians in the preparation of bodies for preservation, is a fact well known. Injected into the veins, in solution, it is a more potent embalming agent than the ancient Egyptians possessed. But whether the taking up of arsenic by the absorbents, before death, would preserve the corpse from which that terrible poison had driven life, is a question. The violent inflamation which follows the corrosion of arsenic produces the commencement of decomposition *before* death. That, after death, decomposition is arrested by the very means which make it commence during life, is an opinion to which we find some of our medical friends incline. If, as the News states, the body of Mr. Freeman was found undecayed; or, if the stomach and parts adjacent only, were found in a state of preservation, the fact will go far to establish a new point in medical jurisprudence. We trust that the medical gentlemen of Lowell, among whom are some of the first in New England, have paid such attention to this matter, as will prove or disprove what seems now to be current report and opinion in New England, in relation to it.—*Br. Jon.*

From Brazer's Magazine.

WOMAN AND POETRY.

What to us were this world and its burden of care,
But a fetter of clay, that in slavery bound us,
Were our troubles not soothed by the smiles of the fair,
And if Poetry spread not its magic around us?

In the hour of our gladness, if Woman be near,
More smoothly the stream of enjoyment will flow,
And where can our grief find a balm like the tear
From the bright eyes of her who partakes of our wo?

To the poet a power of enchantment is given,
Which time cannot limit, space cannot define;
Which can lift on its wings the rapt spirit to heaven,
And make dull mortality almost divine!

Oh! Woman and Poetry, each is a treasure,
A mine of delight that enriches life's span;
The first is a minst'ring angel of pleasure,
While the gift of the next makes an angel of man!

MR. MILLER'S PREDICTION.—The 11th of August last, was the day, according to Mr. Miller, which was to have closed the day of grace, or when Christ was to have left the mediatorial throne. Mr. Miller has all along maintained, that after the 11th of August, 1840, there could be no conversions—that Christians would lose their desire and their spirit of prayer for the conversion of sinners—in fine, that that day would close up the day of grace.—*Zion's Herald.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The Baltimore Patriot has been favored by a passenger, just arrived at that port from Galveston, with the following startling intelligence:

From the Galveston Daily Courier, Extra.
August 12, 1840.

The following letter, addressed to us "with despatch" came to hand yesterday, with the following endorsement on the back: "Will Mr. Pinckard see this delivered immediately as it contains important news from the frontier?"

Sunday Morning, Matagorda.

To A. Shepherd:

Dear Sir—Capt. Hanson has just arrived from Linnville, and states that he saw Linnville in flames, an an army of 2,500 Mexicans and Cherokee Indians. Capt. Watts and Maj. O'Neil were killed. The inhabitants fled naked to their boats.—Capt. Hanson had also learned that Victoria and Dimmits had also been burned. Watts' wife is a prisoner. This news is not to be neglected. Hanson saw Linnville in flames, and also the army parading. Written to you by order of Col. Horton. S. PILKINGTON

P. S.—Concentrate your forces at Casey's old ferry. You will warn all your county forthwith.

Friend Case: The above is a copy of a letter handed me this moment by Austin Bryan, Esq., from Quintana. There is thought to be no doubt at all with regard to its truth. Your friend,

JOHN F. HUNTINGDON.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Urrea Escaped from the Inquisition.

ANOTHER REVOLT!

By the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, and other papers of that city, we have intelligence of very great importance from Mexico. It appears that Urrea, the Federalist General who had been made a prisoner, had escaped, or was released. Followers flocked about him, and the spirit of rebellion issued forth in the very heart of the capital.

On the 15th of July, Urrea, assisted by his coadjutors, Gomez Padrasa, Ex-Vice President, and Gomez Garillas, attacked the Palace, and after a bloody engagement, in which 300 men are reported to have been killed, Bustamente was taken prisoner. Before dark, the city of Mexico was in the hands of Urrea, who declared himself in favor of Federalism; and he will sink or swim with the cause he has espoused. Subsequently, the Seminary, the Cathedral, and the Disputation were taken possession of; these, with the Palace, form the four corners of the great square.

Dates from Mexico are up to the 23d of July. Up to that time there had been two partial engagements; the first when the Federalists got possession of the city; the second on the 22d, which appears to have been a draw game. The Federalists are reported to have lost very severely in both cases; but on the 23d Urrea held possession still of the public buildings, and Bustamente was preparing to attack him. The general battle which was pending would decide who should hold possession of the city.

Santa Anna immediately repaired to the capital and proffered his assistance—which was declined. Condea and Conaliza, Generals of the Government army at Matamoras had arrived to the capital, and Matamoras was left in a very defenceless position. In a proclamation issued on the 16th July, President Bustamente talks in the diplomatic rhodomontade about "the insignificant sedition of a small part of the population and garrison of the capital"—promises in a few hours that tranquility will be restored, and hints clemency to the insurgents. In the same proclamation the defection of a portion of the military is admitted. It appears, that the few hours in which tranquility was to be restored, had extended to a few days, and that the issue was still uncertain.

There were reports at Matamoras on the 1st of August, that New Mexico had declared in favor of Texas, and St. Louis Potosi in favor of the Federalists; but much confidence was not placed in those rumors.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

Ten Days Continued Fighting in the Capital!!

The schooner Doric, arrived at New Orleans from Mexico, brought further and highly important intelligence of the progress of the revolution.

Gen. Urrea and the Federalists under him, have been carrying on the war in the heart of the city with a desperation worthy of the great cause of liberty, and the establishment of the confederacy of Sovereign States of 1824, which they espouse.

A scene of carnage had existed for 10 days from the moment of the revolution, July 15, and there was every prospect of its continuance. Urrea occupies his first position on the public square, and such is the enthusiasm of his troops, that they are using for catridges the Dictator's edicts and records in the public edifices. The civic militia are with them, and Bustamente, fearful that the detachments of troops he has sent for, to other places, may be cut off by the Federalists, has given orders for them to fall back on certain garrisons specified.

The Governor of the Department of Mexico, July 20, issued a proclamation granting free ingress, without duty, to persons bringing provisions while the Federalists have possession. So it appears that, maugre the bombastic proclamation of Bustamente, July 18, the insurgents had possession four days after.—More alarming yet for the hopes of the Dictator, is the following:

"The Government Bulletin of the 21st July, has the following postscript: After our form was made up, we learned from an undoubted source, that the insurgents have demanded the furniture, and gold and silver plate of the Holy Cathedral, with a threat that they would take it by force, unless their demand was civilly complied with in two hours."

FROM TAMPICO AND TEXAS.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT AT TAMPICO!

The government papers assert that a plot by Gisosola, a federal leader, to revolutionize the city on the 30th ult., had been discovered and prevented.

The steam packet Columbia, Captain Windle, arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates from Houston to the 8th ultimo. According to the Austin Sentinel, a detachment of the Federalists have marched upon Laredo, which is in possession of the Central forces. It is expected that they will take the town with ease, and be ready to join the main body in an attack upon Matamoras.

The Houston Times of the 5th ultimo, says: "By a gentleman who arrived this morning from Victoria, we learn that Canales and his army are at San Patrico; his force is said to be 900 men, of which number, 300 are Americans, all well armed and equipped for battle; 400 Mexicans and 80 Americans left about ten days since for the neighborhood of the Rio Grande to attack a party of Centralists who are said to be advancing towards San Patricio. Carabajal has been despatched by Canales to Galveston."

There was a battle lately fought on the Rio Frio, between the Camanche and Lipan Indians, in which the latter, it is said, killed 13, took 7 or 8 prisoners and sent them to Bexar.

THINK OF ME.

Go, where the water glideth gently ever—
Glideth by meadows that the greenest be,
Go, listen to our own beloved river,
And think of me.

Wander in forests, where the small flower layeth
Its fairy gem beside the giant tree;
List to the dim brook pining, while it playeth,
And think of me.

Watch when the sky is silver pale at even,
And the wind grieveth in the lonely tree;
Go out beneath the solitary heaven,
And think of me.

And when the Moon riseth, as she was dreaming,
And treadeth with white feet the lulled sea;
Go, silent as a star beneath her beaming,
And think of me.

A PRETTY CUTE TRICK, according to the Spirit of the Times, was played off by a swindler, in Philadelphia, a few days since. A genteel-looking young man called upon the Rev. Mr. Clay, and represented himself as a namesake of that gentleman, who had found himself, by accident, in Philadelphia, without money, asked a loan of five dollars to enable him to return to New York, where he pretended to reside. The Rev. gentleman was so much prepossessed in his favor, that he immediately complied with his request. The next day, however, happening to call on the Episcopal Bishop of the city, and finding him engaged, he seated himself to await his leisure. He heard the bishop in conversation with a gentleman in an adjoining room, and his astonishment was not a little to find that it was his acquaintance of the day previous, who was relating his story with "variations." Mr. C. immediately rushed into the room and confronted the villain, who appeared astounded at his detection, refunded the money taken from Mr. Clay, and then begged to be permitted to go.

On consideration, the Rev. gentleman believing him to be a dangerous fellow, concluded to detain him. Mr. C. started for a police officer. The fellow attempted to whip the bishop and escape, but the bishop locked the door, put the key in his pocket, forced the rascal into a seat, took up a poker, and thus armed, treated him to a severe lecture upon the wicked course of life he had adopted, and the disgrace to which it must ultimately lead. While thus occupied, the door bell rang, and the servant informed the bishop, that a man with a big stick awaiting his coming.—Presuming that, of course, it was the police officer, he looked into the entry, the impostor looking over his shoulder.—"Aha!" said the man with a big stick, when he caught a glimpse of the rogue, "it's you, is it! come along with me!" So saying, he seized the culprit by the collar, (the bishop gladly relinquished him) and led him off. When he and his prisoner reached the pavement, strange to say, they both turned round, and looking significantly at the bishop, clapped each their right thumbs to their noses, and moving their fingers spirally, "a-la Veller," exclaimed with a horse laugh, "you can't come it, judge, no how," and ran off with the celerity of a locomotive. The man with a big stick was an accomplice!

SOMETHING "DISPISHIUS."—"Sambo, I devise you to sleep wid one eye open desc dark nights—dere's something berry dispishius comin!"

"What on airth you mean, I'ke, what's de matter! tell us all about em—don't keep poor nigger in dispense."

"Wal, de fac is, dat are *Scroub Treasury* bill has passed by Washington and Fullmondelfy; an he aint left a spec ob skin on de shin ob any nigger dis side ob de souf-pole! He'll be here fore long, dat's sartin—den look out for your ole wool, Sambo!"

"Gosh amighty! dat are critter comin here! Don't git dis child out arter dark widout a *Spanish knife*—mind dat I'ke."—*Picayune.*

AGRICULTURAL

From the Western Farm

LIME.

It has occurred to us, that this valu assistant in the productions of the might be resorted to in many case worn out lands, now beginning to s themselves too plainly by ocular de stration, in many parts of our wes country; and we are moreover ind to bring this matter forward, in co quence of there having appeared of in some of the eastern periodicals, st prejudices against the use of this min manure. Although it is not prete but that its stimulating properties be abused, and especially if there is vere cropping after its application which case, nothing but vegetable animal manures can effect any rest tion of fertility. Almost every far knows how to burn lime in this well bered country; and considering the f ities of materials and location, and need of its aid in many places, it is surprising that more of it is not prepa Dr. Shaler, we find, has set a good ample on his farm in this neighborh in this way, as well as in many o respects, in agricultural improvemer

At the same time that the *proper* of lime is highly to be recommen farmers ought to be put on their g against that sort of lime which cont a high percentage of magnesia, as suited for *water lime*, it being well as tained by scientific deductions, to be and injurious for the purpose of agr ture. The following brief and com dious directions on and for the us lime, are taken from our work la published—The Practical Farmer, G ener and Housewife, &c:

"LIME, AS A MANURE.—Very usefu land where there is no calcareous mat On a moory soil, lime will produce g herbage where nothing fit for man beast grew before. Grass land hav poor and inferior grasses, will by it made to produce those that are more uable. Lime is wonderfully useful turnips. In new lands of a toler quality, the richest manure will not e ble them to bring any crops, but thos oats or rye to maturity; with a suffic quantity of lime, peas, barley or wh may be raised to advantage. Summe the proper season for liming land. land intended for wheat after corn, l can be applied to the land in June July, on small one-horse sleds, betw the corn rows. For a turnip crop, it on in the spring. Lime is not g for potatoes. Lime is best for str loams and stubborn clays. It should applied in a powdered state, and slac in heaps in the field to spread it even. should be ploughed in shallow. In g eral, eight or ten barrels of lime to acre is sufficient. Unslacked powde lime is the best. It is an excellent dressing for a green sward. Slac lime applied to the *side* of hills of Indi corn, increases the crop. Sandy s are greatly improved by lime. Limi should be repeated every ten or fift years. Some spread it upon the sod a plough it under, and consider there is much profit in this way as in any oth Light sandy soils containing but lit vegetable matter, should not have mu lime applied to them."

A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, sa of lime, "I have seen it applied at t rate of from sixty-five to one hundr and twenty bushels per acre, upon la entirely worn out by our old-fashion mode of cropping, and the effect has be to increase the value of the land in thr years, five hundred per cent. The Ca inet is taken and read with much atte tion by some of the farmers in this neig borhood, and any thing that may be fou in its pages against the use of lime, e anating from practical farmers in t neighborhood of Philadelphia, would u questionably have much weight with t farmers here; but, judging from wha saw when travelling through a part Pennsylvania a few years ago, I am i duced to think that the use of lime is n held in as high estimation in Bucks coun as it is in some of the neighboring cou ties. I recollect when travelling thro' part of Philadelphia county, with a fa mer of that county who had used lime a great extent upon his farm, and I thi I never saw a farm more highly impr ved; but, to my utter astonishment, in t course of our ride through this high cultivated region, we suddenly came up an *old sedge field!* How is this, said how came one of my countrymen her 'Oh,' said my fellow traveller, 'don't alarmed, we are in *Bucks county** no we passed the line about ½ a mile back.'

*There must be some mistake in this stat ment; we have a number of Bucks county far ers in this neighborhood, and they have been t introducers of lime here, and have succeeded satisfying every one of its utility as a manu *Editor Recorder.*

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

...NESDAY, ... SEPTEMBER 9, 1840.

...e editor is absent attending conference, ... is now in session at Steubenville, Ohio.

... old side friends have refreshing times at ... camp-meeting now in progress in the neigh... of this office. On Sunday they had one ... largest congregations we ever witnessed ... similar occasion. Saturday and Sunday ...ings the altar was crowded with mourners.

...Beatty is informed that we mail *all* the ...eny city papers regularly on the day of ...cation. They are sent in two packages.— ... Stevens' paper is found in Pittsburgh, the ...ies not with us,—we send it to Allegheny. ...reception of only one packet we cannot ...nt for, unless we charge it to Uncle Sam's ...ats.

...s somewhat of a phenomena to find a young ...*ever* thirty years of age; twenty-five is gen... the stopping place. One has been found ...t. The census takers have found a young ...ear Richmond, Virginia, who says she is ...-five, and sticks to it!

...S.—She can't come in possession of her ...'s money until she *is* thirty-five.

...n accident of a serious nature occurred one ...st week, by which a youth of ten or twelve ... lost his life. It appears that the youth ...n the employ of Mr. Philip Zane, of Hope... township, Muskingum county, and was en... in tending a brick making machine, and ...me means his ear was caught and his head ...n into a space of four or five inches, and ...ed in a most shocking manner. He linger... days and expired.

ELECTIONS.

...ODE ISLAND.—The election in this State ...esulted in electing 56 Whig members to the ...bly, and 14 Van Buren men. Last year ...ssembly stood 50 Whig and 20 Van Buren ... The Senate stands same as last year, all ...

...RTH CAROLINA.—All the counties heard ... Moorehead's (Whig) majority for Gover... 8,416. The Legislature stands as follows:

	Whig.	Van Buren.
...Senate,	28	22
...House,	75	45
	103	67

... majority on joint ballot, 36.

...ABAMA.—All the counties are heard from.

	Whig.	Van Buren.
...Senate,	13	20
...House,	46	54
	59	74

...Buren majority on joint ballot, 15.

... D. C. Carson writes from Highland circuit, ... "Br. Ewing has closed his year's labor and ...rone to conference. His labor has been ...d; he has added near one hundred to the ...h this year. Highland circuit is looking up, ...as advanced fifty per cent. in her finance. ...cause of the M. P. Church in onward."

...tract of a letter from Br. John Beatty, da... Allegheny, Pa., August 25, 1840:

... returned yesterday afternoon from camp... ing, which commenced on the 17th and end... sterday, 24th. We had, perhaps, one of the ...camp-meetings ever held since the organi... n of Protestant Methodism. We had no... like confusion or disorder—we had no dis... nce from any of the outer court worship... Fifty were added to the church and a great ...er of conversions. There was not an invi... n given without mourners coming up to be ...d for."

... John Fordyce, writing to the editor on bu... s, from Green county, Pennsylvania, under ... of August 26, 1840, concludes with the fol... g pleasing intelligence:

"Having now concluded our last quarterly ...ing for the present year, the friends of the ...lletown circuit will expect to hear the result ...e meeting through the Recorder. We say ... the meeting was a *good one*. It continued ... days—the congregation large throughout. ...ocal brethren who were in attendance labor... ith uncommon zeal and effect. The love... on Sabbath morning was a time of refresh... The sacramental service was well attended; ...ly two hundred of the professors of the chris... religion on that occasion surrounded the sa... ental board. Some twenty persons were ...ized during the meeting, and eighteen gave ...heir names as members of the Methodist ...estant Church, a number of them obtained ...verance through faith in the *crucified*. Near... ...ree hundred and sixty have joined the M. P. ...rch on this circuit the present year, and the ...ease is estimated at three hundred."

ADAM'S SLEEP.

... laid him down and slept—and from his side ... woman in her magic beauty rose; ...zled and charmed, he called that woman bride, ...nd his first sleep became his last repose.

LONG COURTSHIPS.—We have before ...says the United States Gazette, a re... t of a case of breach of promise tried ...Dublin, and we copy the decision of ... learned judge for the benefit of all ...rties in this country, and the gentle... n of the green bag especially:

"Baron Pennefather charged the jury ... an exceedingly able and feeling ad... ss, in the course of which he remark... that he hardly ever knew a long ...rtship to turn out well, and that what... r the lady might do to remain con... nt, the gentleman seldom did.

"The jury retired, and in about half ... hour returned with a verdict for the ...intiff—£1,200 damages and costs."

This is high authority against long ...rtships.

DEATH OF TIMOTHY FLINT.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette mentions the death of Timothy Flint, at the age of 60. He died at Reading on Tuesday last. He left his residence on Red River, La., last May, in feeble health, hoping to derive benefit from the bracing air of the north. He came to his native place, where his disorder soon assumed symptoms of a speedy and fatal termination. He wrote to his family, that before they received his letter he should be no longer among the living; which intelligence was so taken to heart by Mrs. Flint, that she was seized with a fever, and died just four weeks before her husband. Mr. Flint is well known on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as in this country, as the author of various works, principally descriptive of the geography, resources, and character of the great West, or descriptive of scenes which have been enacted in that vast and interesting region, which have given him a rank among the most distinguished writers of our country.—*New World.*

THE RUMORED NEGRO INSURRECTION.—The Richmond Star of Wednesday says: "We do not learn sufficient of the facts to state with certainty the cause of the precautionary measures taken in neighboring towns. Our first statement located the point of difficulty aright, and we believe some arrests have taken place; and it is strongly asserted that disclosures have been made and arms (swords) seized, although the number is uncertain. A volunteer company was under arms in Norfolk on Monday night, showing that the rumors have authentic foundation.—The place where the discovery was made, is stated to be not far from Southampton county, but from all we learn, we judge the cause of alarm to be isolated, and far from serious. It may not, however, result injuriously, as it will excite a vigilance which ought always to be maintained."

Letters have been received from the Mauritas, dated Port Louis, 20th April, which state that a severe hurricane had visited that place. Seven small schooners were sunk: one totally lost, and all hands on board perished. Several large ships were lost outside. Four ships were driven ashore in the harbor, and all the other vessels in port are said to have sustained considerable damage. On shore, the destruction is described as having been awful. Roofs of houses blown off, trees torn up by the roots, sugar plantations destroyed, and a number of lives lost in the ruins. The whale ship Arabella, Capt. Bishop, is reported to have put in to stop a leak, on the 17th April, but we do not see her name reported as having sustained damage, or otherwise, during the hurricane.

TEARS OF THE HERO OF AUSTERLITZ.—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon, and the village bells of Brientz?—He was riding late one day over a battle-field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Brientz; and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and, to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstances, burst into tears.—The rock was smitten, and the living waters came gushing from it.

QUEEN MARY'S TREE.—This memorable tree, which has braved the blasts of centuries, yielded to the fury of the gale on Monday last. It stood at the east end of the village of Duddingtone, about two miles from Edinburgh, and nearly opposite Lord Abercorn's gate. It was perhaps, one of the oldest thorn tree in Scotland, and of the greatest dimensions. Its exact measurement we do not at present recollect, but we know that two men embracing its trunk, at oppposite sides could not make their hands to meet. It was commonly called Queen Mary's Tree, though it is probable that it was planted before her reign.—*Aberdeen Banner.*

LARGE FIRE AT PATTERSON, N. J.—A gentleman who came from Patterson this morning informs us that a fire broke out there last night, in the stable of John Hart, in Main street, near Congress Hall. About a dozen houses were consumed, together with some barns, workshops, and a lumber yard. So rapid was the spread of the flames that all the horses could not be removed from Hart's stable, and two of them were burned to death. Our informant states that all the houses, front and rear, from Congress Hall to the Museum, are destroyed. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

REMAINS OF BONAPARTE.—We learn, says the New York Express, that H. B. M. S. Dolphin arrived at St. Helena, in 47 days passage, with despatches from England, for His Excellency the Governor, acquainting him that the British Government had granted permission for the disinterment of the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte, for transmission to France; and that His Excellency should make every preparation (at the expense of the British Government) to entertain the Prince de Joinville, who is on his way in H. M. C. Majesty's ship Artemis for this express purpose. The Artemis was seen forty days ago by the Dolphin.

ITEMS.

If any one knows Jeremiah Fox, who came to this country from Galway county, Parish of Mount Bellows, Ireland, he will much oblige by informimg his brother John Fox, who is now in Philadelphia.—This is a work of kindness.

Mr. James Cane of Baltimore, a very respectable gentleman, paid the last offices to a departed wife, retired to bed and was found a corpse the next morning.

Five Spanish pirates, who captured the English brig Vernon, on her voyage from Falmouth, Jamaica, to Halifax—and who murdered Captain Cunninghan and several sailors, plundered the cargo and burned the vessel, have been shot at Havana.

Dr. Mann, of Boston, has invented a material called lithoden, which is said to be vastly superior to any thing before used for filling up the decayed teeth of elderly ladies. Of course, young ladies' teeth don't require any thing of the kind.

A QUEER REVENGE.—Elizabeth Sutton, a colored woman, was last week charged before Recorder Rush with having threatened to set fire to a house in Filbert, below Tenth, because, as she said, the occupants owed her a dollar!—*Phil. paper.*

TRYING.—A tallow chandler, named Elkinton, in Kunckle street, Northern Liberties, was recently fined $4,67 for having been in the habit of rendering fat of so offensive a nature as to cause his neighbors to complain of it as a nuisance.

HORRIBLE.—The Boston Post states that Easton, Mass., almshouse was dicovered to be on fire about three o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th ultimo, and such was the progress of the flames that four of the inmates were burned alive, and another has since died from injuries received. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

"THE RIGHT END OF THE YARN."—A poor aged woman of Liverpool, who had long earned her livelihood by knitting, one day coming to the end of her worsted ball or cluse, found it to be wound on a piece of old newspaper, which she had the curiosity to read; when, to her astonishment and delight, she discovered it to contain an advertisement respecting herself, as the heiress of a large property.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN.—Died at Dervock, county of Antrim, Ireland, Andrew Lochin, Esq., at the advanced age of 110 years. Until the last few months, he retained all his faculties unimpaired. He had seen five sovereigns successively ascend the throne.

A STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The Pacific, lying at Willow Grove, New Orleans, went down on Sunday night, the 9th ultimo, suddenly, mysteriously and unexpectedly; what is rather strange, she had no insurance. Thus has the Mississippi swallowed up the *Pacific!*

VERY GOOD.—The editor of the Mercantile Journal has ventured to perpetrate a pun. He says, "if Captain Woodruff *beat* the QUEEN, Captain Miller has made all square by beating the *President!*

MOTHER KILLED HER CHILD.—At the late York assizes, Ann Gilmore was convicted of the murder of her own child at Hull, in March last, by giving it laudanum and oil of vitriol, and was sentenced to death.

THE TRIO.—At Liverpool, the wife of Mr. Joseph Stabbs, was safely delivered of three sons, who, with their mother, are all doing well. On the same day they were baptised with the following: Shadrack, Mesech and Abednego.

The Baltimore Letter Mail of the 10th ultimo, for Wheeling, Va., and places west of that point, was robbed near Hagerstown, Md., on the evening of the 19th ultimo.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The teller of the bank of Kentucky has been held to bail in $5,000, on the charges alleged against him of having appropriated the funds to his private use.

BOZ'S MADNESS.—The report of Boz's madness originated, it appears, in a pun. Dixens has a pet raven, to which he pays much attention. A friend who had been visiting him while thus engaged, afterwards informed a mutual acquaintance that Boz was *raven mad.* The mutual friend understood it *raving mad*, and started off to communicate the lamentable intelligence to all his acquaintances.—The report soon became general.

The schooner Doric at New Orleans from Tampico, brings $109,000 in specie.

The Fly, corvette, 18 guns, at Spithead, brought $1,700,000 from Brazils for British merchants.

HEALTH OF BANGOR, ME.—During the month of July not a single death occurred at Bangor with a population of about 8000.

The English Baptist Missionary Society has, on the Island of Jamaica, 54 outstations, 37 churches, 22 missionaries; baptized the past year 3457—number of members — 24,677, —of inquirers, 21,-098,—of Sabbath school scholars, 9,150.

The Baptist Meeting house at Littleton, Mass., was destroyed a few weeks since, by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

An important case between the Old and New School Presbyterians respecting church property, has recently been decided in New York, in favor of the New School.

Fanny Elssler was serenaded in New York on Thursday night, without interruption. She appeared at one of the windows of the American Hotel, when the band played the music of the Cachucha, accompanied them on the Castanetts, and was repeatedly and loudly cheered.

The Baltimore Patriot states that a vessel has just arrived from "*Bremen,*" conveying a number of emigrants who have lately been liberated from some of the Alms Houses in that quarter of Europe, to be thrown upon our shore, and to be taken care of by the legal authorities.

Mr. Robertson Tarver, who resided near Augusta, Ga., was recently struck by lightning while standing at his own door, and instantly killed.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—"It is understood that the Chambers will adopt readily the Ministerial bill for the various lines of Steam Navigation between France and the two Americas. No time will be lost in the execution of the comprehensive object. which the official and semi-official organs confess to be even more *political* than commercial."

Tight sleeves and flounces are all the rage for ladies' dresses, in France.

"OLD WOMAN, SAID I."—Mr. Doxey, the officer employed to take the census of King's county, informs us that he met at the residence of Mrs. Maria Stilwell at Gravesend, a colored woman at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen! She appears to be in perfect health; eats, drinks, and sleeps well. She performs all her duties as a domestic with astonishing energy and activity. She says she can milk the cows as readily as she could a hundred years ago!—*Brooklyn News.*

THE AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—The English are about making a great effort to penetrate the interior of Africa, by ascending the Niger. Three iron steam vessels built expressly for this purpose are to be used, to be commanded by Capt. Henry D. Trotter of the Navy, who will also have charge of the expedition, Commander William Allen, and Commander Bird Allen.

THE SUSPECTED PIRATE, MALEK ADHEL.—We see it stated, that the U. S. steam frigate Fulton went to sea Wednesday afternoon, from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to cruise after the Malek Adhel, in consequence of her recent piratical demonstrations. Her instructions are, to continue the cruise until she captures the suspected vessel, or at least discovers her intentions.

CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.—The whole of the city and outlots, not reserved for the use of Government, or by order of Congress, have been sold. The last sale, says the Gazette, will bring about $48,-000 into the Treasury.

A SHOCKING DEATH.—A house carpenter named Thomas Morris, formerly of Philadelphia, while at work in New York, a day or two ago, fell from the height of some fifteen feet, striking in his fall upon the sharp pickets of an iron fence, by which he was completely impaled. He was removed to the house of Henry McCloskey near by, and every possible assistance rendered him. He was however so severely injured as to survive but a few minutes.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—The Boston Democrat of Thursday says:—"The schooner Rienza, Capt. Bangs, arrived this morning, from Pernambuco, whence she sailed on the 21st ult. Capt. B. reports that some revolutionary movements had occurred at that place, in favour of abolishing the present regency; but on the day he left, they had been suppressed.—Flour had declined to $15; hides $4 40. Sugars continued low, and most of the crop in the market."

"John, has the doctor arrived?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then go immediately for the undertaker."

A marriage between two deaf and dumb persons was solemnized in Charlestown, Mass., on the 16th ultimo.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Marseillses, June 20th, gives intelligence of the death, on the 17th of June, of Capt. T. Oxnard, for many years a resident of Marseilles. During the late war he was Captain of the True-Blooded Yankee, and afterward in the merchant service. Those acqcainted with him will not be astonished at his last request, which was to be wrapped in the American flag, and so interred. His funeral was largely attended, and all the Americans in port half-masted their flags on the occasion.

A work on the state of public instruction of Russia, has recently been published in Hamburg, which says that there are 100,000 scholars in the public and private schools in the Russian empire.—In the seven universities there are 2700 students. There are at St. Petersburgh, under the patronage of the government, 9 gymnasiums, 50 high schools, and 104 national and 100 private schools. In 1838, 777 original works were published in the Russian empire, and 51 periodicals. In 1839, 500,000 books were imported from foreign countries into Russia.

Tacitus declares that early marriages make us immortal. He says, they are the soul and support of an empire. Well, Tacitus knew a thing or two. We vote for Tacitus; don't you girls?"

From the Portland Advertiser.

OUR QUALITY COUSIN.

Marm Peabody has got a proper sight of relations, scattered about, here and there, and some of them hold their heads up pretty high in the world. There is Mrs. Joel Gibbins of Portland. and her husband is one of the first gentlemen in the place, for he is a merchant and lives in a fine house and has made a glorious spec in the lands, down east.

She paid us a visit last summer, and liked us so well that she staid a fortnight; and I don't know how much longer she would have staid, if it had'nt been for a northeast storm that come up and drove her away. She is a sort of cousin, in a roundabout way, of Marm Peabody's; being akin to the Smiths and Jordans, up about Umbagog. And they are cousins enough to come three miles out of their way, every time they go to market to Portland, just to see how we do and put up with us, all night, bag and baggage.

Well, no matter how she came by it, Mrs. Gibbins is Marm's cousin, and so, by that means, cousin to the whole family. And that aint all,—she is one of your first chop ladies. There's no mistake at all about it; she is the top of the pot in Portland; real superfine upper crust; and up to all manner of gentility. I tell ye what, we had to mind our p's and q's when she first come here, or we should have disgraced ourselves directly. Hannah, my wife, was scart out of a year's growth at the first sight of her, all dressed out in her silks and sattins, and shirt sleeves as big as meal bags. It was something just about a hair finer than she ever see before. And even I was put up to all I knew, to get along through the ceremonies on the grand occasion.—But I am an old hand at your compliments, and I give her some samples that she did'nt expect to see.

Good Lordy! just to see me at the table! setting up so prim, and mincing and taking small mouthsfuls. Hannah was ready to split, and had to look t'other way to save laughing right out. She declares I took two bites at a bean. But I minded well what I was about, and did'nt make a single slip. Catch *me* wiping my chops upon the table cloth, or picking my teeth with a fork, in such company.—Then such apologizing and politeness, and poking the victuals at her! Hannah says if she did'nt get enough to eat, it was'nt my fault. And whenever the lady said "Mr. Beedle, I'll *trouble* you for this thing or that"—I always spoke right up with "O marm, that trouble is a pleasure."

Finally our cousin had to come and say, that she was surprised to find "so civilized a being, so far up the country," and she could'nt invent how, nor where, I had picked up so much politeness, as I had never been to Portland.

Well my lady had hardly been in the house two hours, before she begun to ask me about the *prospects* here in the country. "Oh," says I, "pretty fair, considering. Hay will come in short, owing to the drought in the spring: but the potatoes look well, and corn is going to turn out a grand crop."

"Mr. Beedle," says she, "I have heard before that you were a funny man. I am going to look for myself." With that she claps on Marm Peabody's old sun-bonnet, and out she goes, dragging wife and me after her, through the fields. And away she streaked it, through bush and briar, and over fence and stone wall; 'twas neck or nothing, but no whow. And her tongue was running, all the time, as fast as her legs, every mite and grain. Sometimes I understood what she said, and sometimes I did'nt. But when I did'nt understand, I made as if I did, and she was none the wiser.

"Mr. Beedle," says she, "don't you admire the beauties of the country?"

"I used to, marm," says I, "before I was married; but now, you know, that won't do at all."

"O, you are a queer little man, always thinking of the girls.—I am speaking of the beauties of nature."

"O ho—you mean the beauties of nature. Sartin, I admire the beauties of nature."

By and by we got to the top of Bareback hill, and all at once she began to play such antics that I thought she was stung by a bumble bee. "My stars! (says she) what a charming prospect! beautiful, delightful, pictorickstick! Come here, good folks. This is the spot to look from. Is'nt that charming?"

At this Hannah she stretched her neck and stared all round, without saying a word, for she could make nothing ont, and she did'nt know how to hide her igrance. But I blurted right out. "Ooooo! I sniggers!" says I, "If that don't take the rag off the bush. That bangs every thing. It's equal to cash."

"I dont't see nothing, John," says Hannah, says she, "what is it."

"Why look," says I, "can't you see with your eyes?"

"Where, where?"

"There, there," says I, and give a sort of a jupe with my head; for I could'nt point any where particular; I had both hands in my pockets, but Hannah would'nt be quiet. "Shew me what it is, John, this minnit," says she; and so she kept worrying and teazing me, till our cousin spoke up, and says she, "is it possible, Mrs. Beedle, that you have lived here all your life time and never found out the beauties of this spot?" "Yes," says I, "is it possible?"

Hannah now begun to get ryled, as I see plain enough. When her under lip begins to curl over downwards, there's no joke in it. But Mrs. Gibbins took her by the hand, and spoke so kind and suant, that she soon brought her to reason.—And while she was pointing out and showing her how many hills and hollows and woods and meadows it took to make a prospect, I had a chance to breathe a little. But I hardly had time to think how nicely I had walked over the pole before the lady bust out again; and this time, she fairly screamed. Faith, I'd a good will to cut and run, for thinks I, I shall never be able to hoe my row through another *prospect* as long as I live.

But it was nothing after all—great cry and little wool. It was only the sun setting. It come out of a cloud and shew'd a great red face about two minutes and then went down behind the White Mountains. And our cousin made as great a towse about it as if heaven and earth was coming together.

However, our cousin is a right down nice clever woman, any how. Hannah got more than one new wrinkle while she staid. She learnt her to sing, and wanted to learn her to play the pyanny, but had'nt the means. O, she sets every thing by Hannah. But she didn't like our calling one another "John and Hannah." Says she, "you should say my *dear* and my *love.*" But the first time we tried to practice *dearing* and *loving*, we burst right out a laughing in each other's faces and there was an end on't. Says marm, says she, "they'll never swallow that no how. It won't go down."

When she was going away, she insisted upon it that we must come down to Portland and pay back the visit. She says I shall be a lion when I get there, and take the shine off of all the Portland gentlemen. But she was always joking and jesting with me, and I don't know half the time whether she means what she says or no. Any how I mean to let my whiskers grow (I cut them off last spring at sheep shearing) and see what will turn up next winter, when sleighing time comes round. Who knows!

A PIRATE.—Captain Brown, of the barque Emily Wilder, who arrived at Boston on Wednesday, from Palermo, informs the editor of the Patriot as follows:

"About the 25th ult. when a little to the westward of the Western Islands, he observed a suspicious looking brig on his starboard bow, steering WSW. the Emily Wilder at the time heading NW. by N. The stranger, finding the E. W. sailed more rapidly than he anticipated, gradually altered his course so as to cut her off, but fell astern, and then commenced a chase. Finding that Captain Brown would not heave to, he ran out a gun, and fired a blank catridge; but Capt. B. still refused to come to, as he rather gained on the pirate, when going free. He then saw the pirate load their gun with a ball, which he discharged at the E. W. the shot passing very near her. Capt. B. then hove, and was hailed by the pirate, informing him that his cargo consisted of sulphur and rags. The pirate then hailed to know if he had a chronometer on board, and being answered that he had, he ordered him to bring it on board, as his own was run down, and he wished to set it. The mate of the E. W. then took the boat and went on board the brig, and found that the chronometer was going, and was corrrect. He was then allowed to leave the vessel with Capt. B.'s chronometer. While on board, the mate and boat's crew conversed with the crew of the brig, and learnt that she was the Malek Adhel of New York, which name and city she had on her stern.

The crew said she was intended for a slaver, and although she showed but two guns, that she had 14 more in the hold, which, with provisions, was all she had on board; but the mate saw a number of bags resembling bags of coffee, some spare sails, and a number of travelling trunks about the cabin. Amidships, abaft the long boat, was something carefully covered with canvass, which he presumed was a long gun. The mate of the brig was an American, and acted as captain; but the real captain was a Spanish mulatto, who spoke broken English, and told the mate "your captain gave great deal of trouble to speak him." He also said the E. W. was the fourth or fifth vessel he had brought to, the others without trouble. He gave the mate a slip of paper to report the Malek Adhel, as bound to the Coast of California; but the crew said she was bound to Rio Janeiro, to change her papers and flag, while Capt. Brown states that the course she was steering was for Havana.

Only 15 or 20 men were seen, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, Spaniards, Italians, &c. She was a brig of 300 tons, painted as well as her spars and topmasts, entirely black; lower masts varnished; Cornucopia figure head, very sharp bows, and would easily have overtaken the E. W. on a wind. She had a poop deck, the wheel forward of the poop, was very straight, and sat low in the water. The Spaniard inquired if Capt. B. had any passengers, and particularly if he had any lady passengers. One of the seamen gave one of the boat's crew a letter for Capt. Storey of the ship of the line Columbus, now in this harbor, and stated that he had been discharged from her but a short time before he joined the brig in New York. The brig was apparently not more than one day out from Fayal, as she had cabbages and pumpkins hanging at her stern. The occurrence took place in latitude 36½ longitude 29.

On reference to our files we find that the new brig Malek Adhel, Capt. Nunez, cleared at New York, June 26, for Mexico on Pacific Ocean, and was reported sailed 30th.

Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., has two hundred and sixteen students.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: It becomes my painful duty to inform you that our worthy and beloved brother, Rev. William Kearn, of Highland circuit, is gone. He departed this life on the 31st, of last inst. at Bournsville, Ross county, Ohio, after a short illness, in the triumphs of faith, aged 73 years.

The subject of this obituary notice was born in Virginia, where he was reared up to manhood, where he married when very young. He was educated in the Roman Catholic faith, his parents being members of that church and the principles of early piety were inculcated on his mind by his parents, especially by his mother whom he has often represented to me as deeply pious. But at an early period of his life, under the labors of the first Methodist preachers who visited that part of Virginia, where he resided, he then became a subject of pardoning grace, and renouncing his Catholic faith, united himself with the people who under God was made instrumental in his conversion. Not long after his union with the church he was licensed to preach, and shortly thereafter with his family, consisting of his wife and one or two children removed to the state of Kentucky in the year 1795. Few, if any, engaged in the ministry stood as fair in the public esteem as he then did in that country. In the year 1798 he removed to the then North Western Territory, now the State of Ohio. His first location was on Pee Pee near where Piketon now stands. He however remained there but a short time and settled himself and family on Paint creek, 10 or 11 miles above Chillicothe, in the neighborhood of which he remained until at the command of his great Redeemer he left the militant to join the church triumphant.

Although Br. Kearn devoted the most of his labors in the church under the character of a local preacher, yet he endured more toil and fatigue in planting the gospel and organizing classes under the banners of Methodism, in our then frontier country, than some who gave themselves up entirely to the work, and far greater than almost any who are now engaged in the itinerant ranks. He assisted in forming the first class in Chillicothe, Pee Pee, Haller's Bottom, Twin creek, &c. &c. In the performance of which labor he often had to my knowledge, for I was then a resident of the N. W. Territory, to make his way through the trackless desert in order to preach a crucified Saviour to the few scattering inhabitants living in our little *Log cabins*, and after the fatigues of travelling and preaching, would partake of the coarse fare with which our tables were liberally spread, and then proceed on his onward march to discharge similar duties and toils, or return to his own cabin in the forest. And all these labors were performed without any remuneration from the church, or any expectation whatever of receiving any. It is true, however, he did travel some two or three years as an itinerant preacher, and would have continued his labors longer in that relation, if his temporal concerns would have justified the course.

His house for many years was a chapel, and the weary & way-worn messenger of heaven's best gifts to man always found it an asylum where he never failed to meet a kind reception from the old veteran of the cross & his pious, sensible companion, who now sweetly sleeps in the clay, and that comfort not a little augmented by the kind, agreeable treatment of his amiable and affectionate daughters; all of whose houses are now the preachers homes.

In the summer of 1823 when the subject of Lay representation became a subject of controversy in the M. E. Church, Br. K. from a clear conviction of the justice of the measures contended for by the Reformers, embraced the principles and continued a firm advocate for the same until all earthly probability of a change in the government of the church was at an end, and those who contended for the principles of equal and mutual rights were driven to the necessity of seceding, he with several of his old associates in the church withdrew from her fellowship and attached themselves to the Protestant Methodists. In that church he continued until the close of his earthly career. Although his age and infirmities stood as a preventive to the exercise of his ministerial gifts, yet his counsel and universal moderation were of great service to the M. P. Church.

It has been remarked more than once by a politician of no mean talents "that if Rev. W. Kearn had turned his attention to political affairs he would have shined in the first ranks of statesmen in our Union. In theology he was well read and in polemical divinity surpassed by few in the region of his acquaintance; but in the last few years of his life the principal theme of his discourses was practical and experimental religion. But his seat is left vacant with us—the pulpit is no longer filled by him—his counsel is no longer afforded us to assist in our deliberations. We already realize the loss of so valuable a member and minister in the church. Community also sensibly feels the loss. He has left four daughters and a numerous train of respectable grand-children to mourn their loss, which, to him is doubtless an infinite gain.—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, saith the spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

W. Hughey.

Ross co., O., August 15, 1840.

From the N. O. Picayune.

HOTELS.

A subject which is dear to every Traveller.

All lands has some perwadin' taste
Or rational, or fashion all;
Some vide characteristic, vhich
Sets itself up as national;
Vell, these 'ere *States* from end to end
Echoes vith *gongs* and *bells*—
If ve 've a nation'l taste at all,
It is for big Hotels!

The taste for politics is strong,
And orators the men are all;
The Bowie knife's established, and
Juleps is wery general;
But there is only one thing fixed
Vithout a fluctuation—
The rage to have a big Hotel
In a little corporation!

Vell, it's all right—vot sight is like
Three hundred heads, see-sawin',
Three hundred noses over plates,
Six hundred jaws a chawin'.
Vot sound is like the rush of feet,
Tongues, knives and plates a clatterin';
So sweetly minglin' vith the *gong*
Vhich they keeps on a batterin'!

That *gong!* ve often talk about
The music of the spheres,
Vhich is taken on report, becos
Its *re-port* ve never hears;
It's no doubt a surprisin' von
To them as hears it swell,
But *penal* spheres might hush, compar'd
Vith the sphere of a Hotel!

And then they always take such care
To give von timely varnin'
To "bolt your door," in case you vants
Your money in the mornin':
And then they vaits on you so vell,
Vith every thing at vill;
And never troubles you at all
'Till they present their bill.

And then the lot of friends von makes,
Such scrapers, dowers, duckers,
Of a wery ancient family,
And vhich they calls the "suckers!"
The friendly int'rest vhich they takes—
Attentions vhich *von't* slumber—
And the *best* of vine vhich they calls in
To be charged to your own "number!"

Besides—the lot of sleep you gets
'Tween vhen to bed they bows you,
And that 'ere necessary hour
Vhen the gentle *gong* vill rouse you;
Vith the servants racin' 'bout the hall
So particularly active,
And never axin' any thing
All the vhile they're so *ex-active!*

Von's nerves vibrate so evenly,
Von's thoughts so free from flurry;
Von's stomach is so tranquil, and
Von's tongue so nice and *furry!*—
There goes the *gong!*—I von't go down—
It isn't *a la mode*—a—
I think instead I'll take some *super-Carbonate of soda!*

Straws.

Relation of Husband and Wife.—A writer in the New England Review, who expounds the Legal Rights of women, showing that he can look at the relation subsisting between the Husband and Wife with a true eye, thus beautifully vindicates the Common Law, in one particular:—

"Should either, forgetting the obligation of good faith and all the proprieties of that relation, be *willing* to bear witness against the other, the law sternly forbids it. It will not allow the rule to be violated, even by *agreement*. It has no hand to raise the veil of that sanctity; no ear to listen to the breathings of its hallowed communion; it lays the hermetic seal of its finger on the lip that would reveal those secrets. Nay, if the parties themselves have drained the bitter cup of domestic dissention, and been finally divorced by a judicial decree, still, neither is permitted to testify against the other, to any matter of confidential communication, made while the marriage tie existed."

New Counterfeits.—The Wheeling Times states that a large quantity of counterfeit fives of the Bank of Kentucky were put in circulation at that place on Friday and Saturday last. The Bank has a variety of plates of that denomination, and the one counterfeited has a vignette of a horse. They are letter B, various dates, signed G. C. Gwathmey, cashier, and W. H. Pope, president. The engraving is most defective in the circles in which the figures 5 are situated, and the wreath round the figure is but partly formed.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent, that they have witnessed with extreme pain, the demoralizing influences growing out of the practices of certain huxters and pedlers, for their own personal interest, vending at camp and other religious meetings, throughout this State, ardent spirits, beer, cider, cakes, &c., to the great annoyance of the public worship of God, and to the extensive injury of the peace and good order of the community.—The existing law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within one mile of any place of religious worship, after more than twenty years' experience, is found to be totally inadequate to the object for which it was enacted. The process by which conviction is had is extremely difficult; beside, the owner of such property can usually procure some irresponsible person to sell for him. The only effectual way, therefore, in our opinion, to prevent this practice would be to forfeit the property offered for sale.—There is no law prohibiting the sale of eatables, yet the victuallers are, in reality, the greatest disturbers of these public meetings, because they usually erect their booths and kindle their fires, *near the place of worship*, which become an asylum for the drunken and profane, who will remain there, indulging in all kind of obscene language and disorderly conduct, to the great disturbance of the services of religion and injury of the public morals. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable body, the propriety of so amending the present law as to prevent the approach of trespassers nearer than two miles distance, and to contraband, not only all articles of intoxication, but, also, all goods, wares, or merchandize of any description, as the only and effectual way to prevent the abuses complained of.

Those interested in the proposed law, for the protection of religious worship, are a numerous and law-abiding class of the community. They have borne with these unconstitutional infractions of their rights until forbearance has ceased to be a virture, and if longer persisted in, would degenerate into meanness; they are, therefore, moved to pray your honorable body to throw the shield of law around them, so as to protect them in future from these annoying and demoralizing practices. We respectfully refer your attention to the law of Pennsylvania on this subject, a copy of which shall accompany this petition. We believe this law is as perfect as human wisdom can devise, for the object contemplated. It is mild, yet efficient. The experience of many years has shown that it affords ample protection to religion, and yet it has not been made the instrument of oppression. It would be highly satisfactory to your petitioners if this law, *without alteration*, could be adopted in our Statute book.

As in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Act of April 2d, 1822. 7. Smith, P. 650.

An Act to prevent the disturbance of meetings, held for the purpose of religious worship.

5. Section I. From and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect, place, or have any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or any other place whatever, for the purpose or use of selling, giving or otherwise disposing of any kind of articles of traffic, spirituous, liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider or any other fermented, mixed or strong drink, (excepting as hereinafter excepted) within three miles of any place of religious worship in this State, during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place.

6. Sec. II. If any person or persons shall or do violate this act by erecting, fixing, or having any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or other place for the purpose or use aforesaid, or by selling, bartering, giving or otherwise disposing of any kind of articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider or other fermented, mixed or strong drink, in, at or about any such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or any place whatever, prepared or used for the purposes aforesaid, within three miles of any place of religious worship, during the time of holding any meeting for religious worship at such place, the person or persons so offending, shall first be informed of his, her or their violation of this act, and shall be warned by any Justice of the Peace, Constable or two free-holders of the county where the offence is, or shall have been committed, to desist from such offence, and to remove such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel or other thing, together with all such articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider or other strong drink, belonging to, or in the possession of the person or persons so offending, and if such person or persons, on recieving such information and warning, shall forthwith cease to offend against this act, and shall remove as aforesaid at least three miles from such place of religious worship, then no further proceedings under this act shall be had against such person or persons; but if such person or persons shall refuse or neglect immediately to remove as aforesaid, when informed and warned as aforesaid, then all the said articles of traffic, spirituous liquors, wine, porter, beer, cider and other fermented, mixed and strong drink, and all the vessels, chests and other things containing the same, together with such booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat or vessel, or other place prepared and used for the purpose aforsesaid, shall be, and are hereby declared to be forfeited, and it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace and Constable with two free-holders of the country, to seize and take possession of all or any part of the said forfeited articles and liquors, together with such booth, stall, tent and carriage, boat or vessel, and at any time within ten days after, to advertise and sell the same, and after deducting and paying the necessary and lawful expenses of such seizure and sale, the residue of the proceeds of such sale or sales shall be paid to the overseers of the poor in the township for the use of the poor of the county, where the support of the poor is a county charge, and where it is a township charge to the poor of the township where such offence shall have been committed.

7. Sec. III. Nothing in this act thall be taken or construed so as to affect any licensed tavern keeper, in his or her ordinary and lawful business, at his or her usual place of residence, specified in his or her license, nor shall it be so taken and construed as to effect any merchant, shopkeeper, farmer, mechanic or other person in the usual and lawful transactions of his, her on their ordinary concerns and business, in their usual place of doing such business, nor shall it be so taken, construed or understood, as to affect any person or persons who shall have a permit in writing, from the person or persons having the oversight, charge and management of any such meeting, to sell bread and other necessary articles of food for man and beast: *Provided*, The conduct of persons attending such meeting shall accord with the lawful rules and regulations of such meeting, and the property of such persons attending such meetings be not of the description forbidden by this act.

8. Sec. IV. If any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for doing or causing to be done any thing in pursuance of the act according to the provisions thereof, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue and give the special matter under this act in evidence, and if in such suit or action a verdict and judgment shall be given for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuited or discontinue his action, the defendant or defendants shall have and recover double cost of suit.

Sec. V. [Repeals acts of 1st April, 1811. 5, Smith, p. 257.]

9. Sec. VI. From and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall be guilty of disturbing any congregation, society or meeting, assembled for the purpose of religious worship, by blowing horns or trumpets, shooting or firing guns, or by any other means, with intent to disturb or interrupt the worship or devotion of said congregation, society or meeting, he or they, on conviction, before any Judge, Justice of the Peace or Alderman of the proper city or county, wherein the offence shall be committed, shall pay a fine not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, for the use of the poor of the city, borough or township wherein the offence shall be committed, and where there are no poor, it shall be paid to the supervisors of the township for the improvement of the highways.

Act of 15th April, 1835. Pamph, p. 336.

"An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to prevent the disturbance of meetings held for the purpose of religious worship,' passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two."

"10. Sec. I. If any person or persons convicted under the sixth section of this Act, to which this is a supplement, shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the fine imposed on him, her or them, and goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same, the said person or persons so convicted shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for a term not exceeding five days."

For the Western Recorder.

AN ADDRESS

BEFORE A POLEMIC SOCIETY.

Whether slavery or intemperance be the greatest evil in these United States of America, seems to me be a very narrow question:

"Both are monsters of so frightful mein,
That to be hated needs but to be seen."

Intemperance, whilst it invades the peaceful, hallowed homes of civilized society, and mingles the bitterest cup for social life, may be viewed by some as the grand emporium of earth's dark catalogue of human woe, whilst slavery being (thanks be to heaven,) only known to us in Ohio by the hearing of the ear, may be looked upon as a "fiend less foul."—This afternoon I have endeavored to arraign the two dark demons side by side before my closetted consideration, and whilst I find no deficiency of ugliness in either, I have thought there is to be seen the few following darks traits of character written on the forehead of slavery, which justly entitles him to the pre-eminence.

1st. Slavery is voluntary. Intemperance is involuntary. Slavery is like wickedness in high places, it is systematical sinning, and not more systematical than sure; it not only involves our representatives, judges and governors in a two-fold capacity, both as men and magistrates, but it also fixes its unhallowed fangs upon every individual in the State. It is a well known fact that every man who holds a voice in the choice of his representative, stands constitutionally chargeable with their crimes. Let us not deceive ourselves by thinking their misconduct is no voluntary act of ours. I ask you, is it not a voluntary act of Congress? Is not the subject of slavery brought up before them year after year in a due and regular form, placed upon their table and deliberated upon (at least ought to be,) in a most solemn manner, and in all its bearings debated over and over until they come to the conclusion that the United States of America, (who in almost every other respect holds up a pattern of laws to the world,) shall not only be the tolerators, but actual aiders and abettors in that most horrid crime, of not only destroying the moral sensibilities of our nature, but trafficing in the bone and sinews of our fellow creatures? Debauchery, beastly debauchery and intemperance, with all its abominations, its heart-rending and hellish consequences about it, is not once to be compared with the *devil daring doings* of *slave-dealers*. Recollect that none of us can plead ignorance, that this has been the pitiful trifling, or rather the wicked disposition our representatives have made of that all important question for many years, and how few of us move either a finger or tongue in the righteous cause; nay, how many is there amongst us who cry "havoc and let slip the dogs of war" upon the sons of Africa. "Whoso is not against us is for us," and visa versa, whoso is not with us is against us. Let this suffice to prove slavery our voluntary crime.

2d. The evil of slavery is universal. The evil of intemperance is limited. The evils of slavery being attachable, as I have said, to every one who votes, holds office, or is in any way connected with the representation of these United States, temperate as well as intemperate; it involves not only the poor drunkard in a double crime, but also the most moral man in the land in one of darkest die. Surely, intemperance may exultingly exclaim, "I am but a little harmless thing," when she views herself, compared with slavery in sweeping extent; but on this point the evil of slavery is but half told. We have only been yet looking at the white man's crime as it regards the white man, whilst that very crime alone involves millions of our colored brethren, *corporeally*, in pains, groans and misery; *mentally*, in blindness, darkness and ignorance, and ultimately not only in the gulf of intemperance, murder and suicide, but it is much to be feared in that gulf "where hope ne'er comes, that comes to all but torture without end still urges." Now, if all this grows naturally out of the white man's deliberate and voluntary crime of slavery, pray tell me, where in all the blotted calender of our national evils is there one that for a moment may once be compared with it? This night, Sir, you have got the mighty monarch's grim sister to stand by his side. I believe a darker couple never were wed. I should be sorry to say one word to white-wash the foul adultress, but my motto is, "give the devil his due," I would therefore say the poor dupes of intemperance want that shame facedness, that brazen brow that "wipeth her mouth and saith I have done no evil." I never have been acquainted with many drunkards, and I hope never will, but all of them I have seen as soon as the debauch was over had deep compunctions of heart, and to human eye it appeared "their repentings were kindled within them;" true, these oftimes are but short lived,—like the morning cloud or early dew, they are driven away before the hot sun of temptation, but still they are sufficient for my purpose, which is to draw two short arguments from them in support of our cause this evening.

First. The drunkard exhibits to society around him the most uninviting picture of human degradation and misery, his wallowing in the mud to-night, and his wallowing in the mud to-morrow, his ranks can never be filled up with calm, deliberate, well advised volunteers; and

Second. It appears the crime he is tempted to commit, is what his conscience disapproves. It may therefore be called his involuntary or secret fault. Whilst slavery, committed with the better understanding and the will, being the calm, considerate voice of a free nation, (surely the blackest blot on the bright page of its history,) may be likened unto our voluntary, and of course presumptous sin.—Somewhere in the course of my reading I have met with an address to intemperance couched in language like the following, which goes to prove it involuntary:

Intemperance! thou bane of human life,
Thou caterer for the tomb! Thou green grave filler,
More trophies canst thou boast of mortal misery
Than all the other ills our "flesh falls heir to."
With sly, slow, sure, insinuating art
Thou perpetrates thy dire designs on man;
First curtesie to the fashion of the day,
And shame of being singular beguiles
The Nazeritish youth. Next love of company
Puts in her witching and bewild'ring claims.
Then suddenly comes on an appetite diseased,
The dismal climax of the poor man's woes,
Forever gnawing, urging, craving, tempting
His better judgment and his best desires.
These three combined the qualms of conscience can repulse
And smooth the brow of bold authority,
And toss the helpless victim at their will.

Lest I should waste too much of your time I shall only hint at one other idea before I sit down. Since God hath made of one flesh all nations who dwell on the earth, and since the righteous ruler of the universe is no respecter of persons, but hath commanded us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them, suppose we were to change places with our colored brethren for a century or two, at all events let the change take place in your mind's eye when you, Sir, shall be called upon to pass your decision upon this question, and I shall not dread the result.

True Dignity.—In some of our exchange papers we find the following anecdote of Gen. Harrison:—"I was traveling in company with the General in September, 1836, and at the landing near Fredericksburg, while the porters were wheeling off the baggage from the steamboat to the stage, of young blades from the springs, Gen. Harrison, catching hold of his own trunk, threw it over his shoulder, and in the hot sun and dust, carried it near two hundred yards to the stage. Some one of us remarked, 'why, General, haven't you fatigued yourself unnecessarily?' 'No,' he answered, 'it is ridiculous for a poor man to throw away a half dollar when he can save it; and I never was ashamed to carry any thing that belonged to me.'"

Conjugal Obedience.—"Only let me have my own way, and I will always obey you, my love," said a young lady, three months after marriage. There are many who obey in this manner.

☞ **The Quarto New World.**

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

When the publication of *The New World* was, in compliance with the expressed wishes of many subscribers, commenced in a form convenient for binding and preservation, it was thought expedient to make such additions, in the shape of music, engraved title pages, &c., as would considerably enhance its expense. We find, however, after 8 weeks' experiment, that the paper would be better liked and more generally taken, if, by omission of the music, &c., the whole literary material of the Folio edition could be thrown into the Quarto form, and the price of both the same. It has therefore been determined to ask a uniform sum. The Quarto New World will, therefore, be supplied hereafter for $3 per annum, or six cents per number to those, who, on subscribing, take the back numbers—only a few of which have been issued.

Subscribers who have paid $4, or who may remit that sum in advance, will be entitled to the paper for one year and four months from the date of subscription.

Every present subscriber to the Folio edition may, upon renewal of his subscription and payment in advance, change to the Quarto and be supplied with the back numbers at six cents each from the commencement of the volume, by expressing his wish to that effect in a pre-paid letter to the publisher.

Edited by Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent.
Published by J. Winchester, 30 Ann street.
New York, August 15, 1840. 53

S. C. Haver,

In the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

The subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

Can be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed. April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

Strayed from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subscriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

Naaman R. Grant.

Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

The partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J Anderson & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

S SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 4. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840. Whole No. 56.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

SELECTIONS.

From the Casket for July, 1840.

UIZING IN THE LAST WAR.

e more upon the waters! yet once more!
he waves bound beneath me as a steed
knows his rider. Welcome to their roar!"
Childe Harold.

THE PIRATE'S HOLD.

beard the lion in his den."—*Marmion.*

ere than a week passed, during which we a southwardly course, until at length one unny day we beheld the low islands of the nas looming up on the horizon. A calm d down upon us when we were still some es from land, and continued all day, leaving y rolling on the swell, wearied of inaction, tlessly gazing upon the monotonous scene. d. No one unless he has witnessed such a can picture to himself a calm off the Baha- There was not a breath of air; the ripple e waves was sluggish and measured; the surface of the sea glowed like a furnace; er the low sandy island, lying on the dis- seaboard, flickered a wavy atmosphere, be- ing the intense heat of the noon-day sun. ionally a bird would sail slowly by from the shore; and anon we caught the glistening surf, like diamonds, in the sunshine.— y and wearily the day wore by. The men groups under the bulwarks, or wherever least shade could be obtained; and the sails idly flapping as the brig heaved on the or cheeping their yards as they swayed lly to and fro. The approach of evening ailed with unbounded joy, for it promised least a partial relief from the sultriness of ay; and when at last the sun set behind a land in the west, bringing out its outline a moment against the sky, and then grad- leaving it in shadowy indistinctness, not e that did not gaze with delight upon the s.

withstanding the courteous demeanor of aptain of the brig I had several times en- ned uneasy suspicions as to the character craft. There was a licence perceptible gen- among the crew unusual even in privateers most exceptionable class, and though ex- ience had shown me that, in moments of peril, dy of men could be more ready to obey the r in whom they placed apparently the most nded confidence, yet I well knew that a- all free-booters the least mutinous attempt, ch times, was considered as little better treachery, and that the utmost unity was d upon by officers and men as the sole de- against capture. There were idle words opped now and then on the quarter deck, ayings reported to me from the forecastle ffrail and my own men, which admitted of er interpretation. Still, however, the sin- character of their leader seemed to me lit- unison with an outlaw's life. Gay, idle, versatile, with an air even of aristocratic e, and now and then a tone of feeling in nversation that partook of sentiment it- e appeared to be too much of a gentleman in opinion and habits to be the leader of a of freebooters. Subsequent events led me lieve these manners were wholly affected on rt, but if so, they were worn with an air tural to be suspected by any one. There however, much in his face that belied his ss mien. An eye of fire; a thin, scornful and a brow already stamped with the lines e and thought, told that he was more than emed. But though even then I saw all this, did I imagine the passion that really slum- below. Wild, erring being!—an outcast the world, and returning that world's pro- ion with undying hate, the smiles that hed that face were only assumed to mark ighty passions slumbering at the heart.— digress.

e last faint glow of the declining day had upon the western horizon, and the short ght of those regions had already half gone by, the look-out reported a sail upon our lee and directly the tall masts of a ship were emerging around a promontory of the neigh- g island, faintly traced against the now owy background of the sunset sky. A mo- 's scrutiny proved the stranger to be a mer- tman. In an instant the late silent brig med with an eager crew. Every port, look and ratlin was filled with inquiring faces. leader, too, caught the infection, and in an nt was another man. He looked first at stranger; then hastily run his eye around horizon; and with a smile wetting his finger ld it up a moment in the air.

t dries—the breeze is coming," he shouted l, "fate wills that yon fat sluggard shall be rize,—cheer up my lads,"—and as a puff of suddenly curled the glassy surface of the at his feet he added gaily, "make all sail a will, and we e'l be on board of our chase e midnight—away all."

e tone, the look, the gesture of the leader, the wild exultation in the answering shout e crew revealed all at once. We were on l a piratical vessel, and about perhaps to ess the merciless slaughter of unoffending . What might yet be our own fate no hu- being could tell. The same wilfulness in eader of the outlaws which had hitherto pre- d our lives, might the next moment destine death as a necessary precaution required is own safety. But though these uneasy ations for a moment tortued my bosom, the ral buoyancy of my character soon asserted equilibrium, and the increasing interest of chase eventually banished them totally, for time, from my mind.

he merchantman was at first nearly two miles nt, well on our lee bow, but no sooner did ive chase than the space between us rapidly lessened, though every effort was made on her part to escape from a neighbor so suspicious looking as the long, low, rakish brig on her weather quarter. Knowing the deadly character of that neighbor, I had fervently hoped the ship might prove the better sailer, and a sickening sensation came over me as I saw how swiftly the pirates were gaining on the unoffending merchantman. Sail, after sail, was distended from her lofty mast,—but all in vain. We could see them wetting down her canvass to the courses. A short half an hour, however, convinced them of the folly of attempting an escape, and then with a sullen air the kites were taken in, they hauled up across our bows, and in another instant the American flag shot up to the gaff, and opened majestically to the breeze. It was answered by displaying the British ensign from the brig. Little ah! did they know the deceitful foe they had to deal with. What would I not, at that moment have given to have ensured their escape from their relentless pursuers.

"They don't mean to fight?" suddenly exclaimed the captain of the brig, as the merchantman luffed short up toward us, and disclosed a row of bristling ports, while her crew could be seen hurrying to and fro upon her decks, "they can't have such pluck."

The words had scarcely left his mouth when a cloud of smoke puffed out of the stranger's bows, and a shot richochetting along the water, plunged into the sea, so close to the bows of the brig, that it sent the spray in showers over the forecastle.

"Yankees to the core, by —," ejaculated the captain, and then lifting his voice, he thundered forth "cast loose the swivel—peg into the hull of that noisy rascal—all hands to quarters—luff, luff—*Fire?*"

The shot went whizzing on its way with unerring certainty, and the next instant was crashing among the timbers of the merchantman. But though far beneath the brig, in effective force, the crew of the ship was not disheartened.—They cheered lustily as they returned the fire of the piratical vessel, keeping their craft well up to the wind, and endeavoring to gain a raking position on the bow of their pursuers. Their metal, however, was so much lighter than that of the pirates, that it did little or no injury; and their determined resistance only served to exasperate men in whom every gallant feeling was long since dead. Half an hour passed in this exciting contest, during which the ship had got dreadfully cut up, and though the fight had changed into a running one, the distance between the combatants had gradually decreased. Still the merchantman shewed no signs of surrendering. A ball at this instant came crashing across the deck, and tearing away the quarter railing, within a foot of the pirate captain, cut the man at the wheel completely in two. It was a ghastly sight. The lip of the rover quivered, and his eye flashed fearfully.

"Killed the best man of my crew, by the—. Ho! here let us show these devils our true colors, and then for revenge—up with the flag."

The deep, thrilling tone in which this was spoken curled my very blood. Every vestige of the former man had vanished from his countenance, and he stood before me as he really was, the lawless, reckless pirate. As the bunting was brought on deck he seized it ghastily, and with his own hands sent it glancing to the gaff. It unrolled slowly, fluttered an instant uncertainly, and then streaming out in the moonlight, disclosed a black flag, unrelieved by a single emblem. The merchantman was by this time rapidly closing, and I could hear, I thought, a stifled groan from her crew as they beheld the fearful ensign. But the next moment a shout of defiance rung out upon the night, and the whole broadside of the ship was discharged at once. It came crashing and tearing with terrific execution, strewing the crew of the pirate, wounded and shrieking along our decks. The guns had been loaded with grape.

"Up with the helm—run the villians aboard," shouted the pirate captain, seemingly transformed into a perfect fury, "have done with this child's play, and let us board, and sweep their decks. No quarter—no quarter."

Not a sound came from the merchantman as we ranged rapidly alongside, but a silence like that of the grave hung over her late noisy decks. The two vessels were now swiftly approaching each other; and the firing for a moment ceased, as if by mutual consent. It was a scene little in unison with the fierce passions of the two contending crews. The moon shone calmly down upon the untroubled ocean, holding her cloudless way on high in unrivalled beauty; while the smoke of the conflict, floating slowly down to leeward, hung like a thick veil on the surface of the waters. No sound was heard except the rippling of the waves, the creaking of the gun carriages, and the deep breathing of the men. An instant of suspense ensued, and then the voice of the pirate thundered forth,

"Cast out the grapnels—muster on the forecastle all—boarders ahoy!" and in another moment the two vessels were afoul, and the solid masses of the outlaw crew, were clustering like bees in the fore-rigging of the brig. Not a second was suffered to elapse before the pirate captain waved his sword in the moonlight, and crying out for his crew to follow him, sprung at one bound upon the deck of the merchantman. His followers gave a cheer, that sounded in my ear like the shout of fiends, and brandishing their cutlasses aloft, swept after him upon the almost deserted deck. They had scarcely, however, reached it before the scanty crew of the ship sprang from their hiding place behind the deck-cabin, and with a shout of daring, desperate defiance, unmasked a carronade they had kept concealed, and whose muzzle now frowned not a half a dozen yards from the crowded masses of the boarders. A scream of suppressed agony burst simultaneously from the outlaws; but over all was heard, as calm and collected as ever, the deep voice of their leader shouting,

"Forward—forward—down with the gunner," and dashing furiously upon the gun, he drew a pistol from his belt and fired at the man who held the match. The flash of the pistol gleamed an instant out, but the report was drowned in a fiercer and more terrific sound. For one instant the deck seemed a blaze of light, as that stream of fire gushed from the carronade along the decks, and then rose up mingled groans, shrieks, curses, and blasphemies, telling how fearfully the grape and cannister had done its work. Never—never shall I forget that sight. A dozen men lay mangled upon the deck, torn by that discharge, literally into pieces; for an instant there was a pause, as if the slaughtered and living were alike stunned by the blow; and when the smoke floated lazily aside I beheld a complete lane made through the masses of the boarders. But the pause was only for an instant. The pirate captain was unhurt, for his impetuous charge had placed him beside the muzzle of the piece at the very moment of its discharge; and before the blinding flash had vanished, or the roar of the gun died on the air, he had driven his cutlass through the skull of the gunner, down to the very chin. The first sounds that again broke the thrilling silence were his hoarse, fierce tones,

"On—on, my lads—revenge—no quarter to the murderers."

"Stand by me boys, and let us die like men," came sternly back from the leader of the gallant crew grouped on the quarter deck of the merchantman, and drawing a pistol from his belt, he added, turning to the pirate captain, "come on—that to your heart."

"Cut him down," shouted a dozen outlaws, striking at and disabling him before he could fire; while a deep voice thundered in the midst, "cleave him to the chin," and the next instant I beheld him reeling to the earth.

I could see no more. All was confusion. The smoke, the clash, the curses of men, the shouts of victory, and the cries of the wounded rose up together in terrific discord. It was a scene of wild tumult, and unmitigated slaughter. Tho' fighting like men, determined to die nobly, the little band of my countrymen was no match for the hordes that poured in upon them from the brig. As soon as one fell another supplied his place, the blows of the combatants growing more incessant as the contest thickened, until at last, wounded, worn out, and terribly thinned in number, the little band made a last stand beside the wheel-house. I felt all my spirit leap within me to rush to their aid, and I know not what madness I might have committed had not Henley forcibly restrained me. So few, so gallant,—and yet so hopelessly contending. A desperate struggle ensued around this their last retreat; but it was in vain. A rush was made for them—there was a momentary clashing of swords, a few wild shouts, and then, one by one, the overpowered victims were butchered and cast overboard. Oh! God, I think I see that dreadful scene. The despairing groans of the wounded; the wild straining eye-balls as they were cast backward into the sea; the few agonising struggles of the hapless sufferers who still lived in the water, and the dark, bloody hue of the ocean, deepening to a livid purple, marking the spot where they had sunk to their martyred graves. Not a soul was spared. Every living being fell a victim to the rage of the pirates. But I cannot dwell upon the sickening picture. My brain reeled, a faintness came over me, and I was glad to hide my feelings in the silence of my cot.

When I came on deck after an hour's absence, how changed was all around. Every vestige of the late butchery had vanished; the ocean had resumed its wonted color at my feet, and the full, unclouded moon was pouring her liquid light upon a scene as lovely as I had ever witnessed. The captured merchantman lay in her old position. It was evident from the appearance of her decks that the work of pillage had been going on without intermission since the capture.—Boxes, bales, the most costly merchandise, and articles of every description whatever were strewn promiscuously around, and so occupied were the pirates in securing their spoil, that every sign of discipline appeared to have vanished from the brig. For some minutes I stood on the deserted quarter deck full of uneasy thoughts as to my own situation. I could scarcely believe after what I had witnessed that the pirates would permit me to depart alive; and yet I felt a doubt in my breast, whether, even if I could escape, I ought to avenge my murdered countrymen, and bring to justice my own preservers. But these thoughts were cut short by the loud summons of the boatswain, calling all hands aboard, and in a moment their prize was deserted, and the most valuable articles having already been transferred to the piratical vessel, the ship was given to the flames. All sail was then made on the brig, and she stood away rapidly to the southward.

The burning ship meanwhile lit up the whole horizon with its glare. It was a magnificent spectacle. The flames soon caught the shrouds, ran up the ratlins, licked around the masts, shot into the tops, and streaming, meteor-like, along the stays, caught to the royals themselves, and wrapped the gallant vessel in a pyramid of fire; while the smoke rolling in dense masses on high, gathered in a thick cloud just above the mast-head, and eddying slowly away to leeward, formed a black, pitchy back-ground, against which the lurid flames stood out in bold relief. Occasionally a gust of wind would sweep a forked fragment of fire waving away upon its bosom; while ever and anon showers of sparks would go glittering far down to leeward, until they faded into the dim obscurity. How long I might have gazed spell-bound on the sight I know not, but at this instant the look-out reported a strange sail on the starboard bow.

"Bring me the night glass," eagerly said the pirate captain.

It was brought, and he took a long, scrutinising glance of nearly five minutes.

"A frigate by —," said he, as he took the telescope from his eye, "and an American one too by her heavy lower yards, I should say—we must take to our heels," and lifting his voice, without a moment's pause, he thundered, "all hands make sail,—boatswain crack on every thing."

"Ay, ay, sir!" was the answer; then followed the piping of the whistle, and the shrill cry, "all hands make sail ahoy," and in five minutes we were stretching away from the stranger at the rate of seven knots an hour. For a short space the pirates flattered themselves they were undiscovered; but the burning ship was too sure an evidence of their neighborhood to be disregarded; and in less than a quarter of an hour I had the gratification of seeing the frigate alter course, and bear down after the brig with every rag of canvass aboard. She was a capital sailor, and I soon saw a hair's breadth might decide the pursuit. It was to be a chase of life or death.

I had insensibly become so deeply interested in the pursuit that, in my eagerness to obtain a better view of the frigate, I had gone forward as far as the main rigging, when I felt a hand laid upon my shoulder, and turning round I beheld the now stern countenance of the pirate captain.

"Follow me," said he laconically, and knowing the uselessness of resistance, I stepped on deck, and went aft. No sooner had he reached the wheel-house than drawing me to one side he said in a whisper, but still sternly:

"You are my guest, Mr. Danforth, and I am bound to protect you; but I canuot answer for your life if you go foolishly forward among my men. They are highly exasperated for this night's work, and there is a devil in their eyes whenever they catch a sight of you, which bodes you no good. Your companion has very wisely gone below, it would be well for you to do the same?"

This was said in a cold, measured tone that seemed intended to put an end to all further conversation, though once or twice while he was speaking I fancied I saw his features working as if with some inward emotion. But I could not misinterpret his desire to make our interview as short as possible. I felt, however, indebted to him for a warning, which I saw at a glance had perhaps saved my life. I therefore, muttered something by way of thanks.

"Thanks! well perhaps you are right," said this singular being abstractedly, "but I feel somehow an interest in you—you remind me of poor —" but checking himself, he added with affected reserve, "I will do all I can to protect you, for I am not the foe to hospitality. I must trust to your honor if we escape," and he turned upon his heel.

I paused a moment in wonder at the conduct of this mysterious being. Who could he be?—how had he been driven to this course of life?—what strange event in his history was it, to which he had now for the second time adverted, and which seemed to interest him in me?—were questions that passed rapidly before my mind. Fierce and relentless as the late butchery had proved him to be, I could not help feeling a concern in him almost amounting to sympathy. I was still occupied with these thoughts, when he crossed over rapidly toward me, whispered sternly as he passed,

"Fool! is your life worth nothing?—the men are grumbling louder every minute,—go below."

The intimation could no longer be disregarded, and casting a last look at the pursuing frigate, I turned and descended to my cot. Despite my anxiety, the excitement of the day had been such as to overpower me with fatigue, and in a little time I was sound asleep.

When I woke from my slumber, the hurrying of feet on deck, and the shouts of the officers, convinced me that the crisis of the chase had come, and, regardless of danger, hastily leaping from my cot, I hurried upon deck, cautiously screening myself partially from sight, however, behind the wheel-house, while I could at the same time command an unobscured view of the horizon around.

It was early morning, and a light haze still hung upon the waters, dimming the view upon the sea-board, but leaving the sky above unclouded. The first rapid glance around me disclosed the dangerous position of the pirate's vessel.—Directly ahead of us lay a low, sandy island, covered with dwarf trees, and indented with a narrow bay, toward the mouth of which we were stretching under a press of canvass, that almost seemed jerking the masts bodily out. Well, on our starboard quarter, with every rag abroad, could be seen the frigate, scarcely a cannon shot off, dashing furiously toward the same goal; while a couple of miles or so up on our starboard bow, with a pyramid of canvass rising from her low, dark hull, and her long, slender masts bowing half way to the horizon, was a man-of-war schooner, in which, at a single glance, I recognised *The Storm*. My heart leaped at the sight. I saw that escape was almost inevitable, every thing depending upon weathering the cape of the bay, which lay so directly in the wind's eye, that none but desperate men could hope to pass in without tacking, and thus running directly into the arms of the schooner, whose forces could at least, hold the outlaws in bay until the frigate should come up. But daring as the attempt would be, it was the only hope of escape; and the pirate captain was just issuing his order to attempt it when I came on deck. Every thing was hauled close; the helm put hard down; and then, like an arrow, the brig glanced through the surging waters.

"There goes the frigate—look out," shouted the captain, as the man-of-war, perceiving the design of the pirate, and coming at the moment within range, opened a rapid, well-directed fire on the brig, "thrown well, by heaven," he added, as a ball whizzed up to within half a dozen fathoms and then pitched headlong into the sea.

The chase now became one of absorbing interest. The breeze was blowing almost a hurricane, and the heavy frigate gained rapidly on the light brig; while momentarily her guns came booming along the deep, in rapid succession.—Could the pursuit have lasted a half an hour longer the capture of the pirates would have been inevitable, but in the very heart of the chase the frigate came within her soundings, and was compelled to haul off. She still, however, kept up a cannonade upon the brig; while the gallant little schooner was rapidly closing ahead. It was an exciting moment. We were now within a half a cable's length of the surf that broke on the hard, sandy beach of the cape, and the lead, that had been kept constantly agoing, told that in another moment we would be aground.—There was scarcely a dozen fathom's left to pass. The helmsman wavered. At that instant a fierce, sudden puff of wind laid the brig down to her bearings.

"Keep her to it," thundered the pirate captain, leaping on a carronade, from whence he could observe the perilous point without obstruction, "swerve not a hair's breadth, and we clear the point yet, close, close—closer," he shouted, and, as in obedience to his orders, the brig was kept down until the water bubbled through her scuppers, she glanced like a meteor by the point, leaving the breakers foaming not a pistol shot on her lee, and the next instant amid a loud cheer from the men, was gliding along in the smooth water of the bay. Owing to the curve of the estuary we almost instantly lost sight of our pursuers, or only caught a glimpse of their royals, for a moment, over the tops of the intervening trees. We could hear the frigate, however, firing signals for the schooner's recall. In half an hour the brig had passed through a narrow strait, at the head of the little bay, and entered a broad sluggish lagoon, such as are found embosomed in many of the low, sandy islands of the South. It was thickly surrounded with woods, coming close down to the water's edge.—At the very outlet of this lake, and in a position to rake the strait, the brig was moored broadside on; the guns from the starboard side were brought over and accommodated on the larboard; the nettings were triced up, the ammunition served out, and the small arms distributed. Besides this a carronade was landed near the mouth of the strait, and being charged to the muzzle with grape, was concealed with a party of men among some thick bushes; while a half a score of good marksmen were posted behind the trees along the strait to pick off the boats' crews if they should attempt to carry the lagoon. The rations were then served out, and the men given a double allowance of grog. Every thing betokened how fierce and desperate would be the defence of THE PIRATE'S HOLD.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

THE POSITION OF MEXICO AND TEXAS.
A NEW VIEW.

Important events may be supposed to be in the womb of time, as well in the New World as the Old—and especially as relates to Mexico and Texas. It is possible that the trouble which existed in the former misnamed Republic at the last dates, will be temporially adjusted. The Centralist or Government forces, doubtless had the advantage, but it must be clear to every observing mind, that the political and social elements of the country are thoroughly convulsed, and that some utter and radical change in the system must take place, before any thing like security or repose may be looked for, for any considerable period of time. We have expressed the opinion on more than one occasion, that ultimately, Mexico will be conquered either by the Texans or some European power. This opinion gathers strength with the progress of events. Indeed, we have private letters from intelligent sources in Texas, which state that "although the Government of that country are anxious to secure a negotiation of independence on peaceable and equitable terms, and to avoid any course of conduct calculated to depreciate them in the estimation of the civilized nations of the earth—that the people cannot and will not be restrained, when they feel sufficiently powerful, from endeavoring to obtain by the force of arms, what was promised by Santa Anna, and is withheld from pacific, liberal and conciliatory negotiation."

"The object of the Texans," writes our correspodent, "is to identify their cause as much as possible, with justice. The more moderate of our politicians and statesmen see the position of this embryo nation, know her present weakness, and are satisfied that thus far, she has done very little to entitle her to a place among the discreet and enlightened governments of the earth. They know, moreover, that she was but the other day a revolted province, and that a large portion of her population even now, consists of adventurers, needy, and sometimes profligate—the refuse of European cities, and the lost in reputation of the United States. Hence it is, that they desire to move with cautious steps and slow. Already some valuable laws have been incorporated in our system, and others of a still more rigid character, and calculated to foster virtue, protect property, and promote good order, are in contemplation. Difficulties have been and continue to be encountered. As may be well imagined, with a mixed population like ours, we have many men among us utterly devoid of principle, and who would not hesitate to sacrifice the Republic to-morrow, provided that such a course would result to their immediate advantage. But the influence of such is daily diminishing. Emigrants continue to pour in—some with means, and all with industry and enterprise.—These men have abandoned their homes in the Old World, with a two-fold object—in the first place, to obtain the enjoyment of a greater equality of rights, and in the second, something like an independence in property. They go, therefore, for law and for order; and will soon outnumber by thousands, the few dissolute and depraved who have sought this asylum with baser views and less permanent purposes. Looking at all these circumstances, therefore, observing our rapid progress thus far, and watching with a curious eye of interest and of speculation, the wretched and revolutionary condition of Mexico, the future seems big with events. Who may foretell the occurrences of the next twenty-five years?"

The above is from a source of much intelligence and respectability. It may be said to embody the views of such of the citizens of Texas, as not only desire to live and die in that Republic, but to win for her a respectable position among the nations of the earth. The New Orleans Bulletin, speaking of the recent events of Mexico, says that the affairs of that country seem at last to have reached their crisis.

"The whole Republic," adds the editor, "is a scene of dissension and revolt. The capital is now in possession of the revolutionists, and from all accounts it appears altogether probable that they will be able to maintain their position. All our advices, it must be observed, have come thro' the Government papers, which would of course publish representations as favorable as possible to the Centralist party. Great allowances must be made, therefore, in reading their statements. The facts, however, which they are compelled to state, show conclusively that the Government is reduced to extremities. We may expect soon to hear of its complete overthrow. It appears impossible that the Centralists should any longer retain power in the face of such formidable opposition. The success of the insurrection in the city of Mexico will no doubt stimulate similar attempts in other districts of country, many of which, it is well known, are ripe for revolt. Unless Government succeeded very speedily in crushing Farias and Urrea, the probability is, that ere this, every province in the Empire is in a state of revolt. These events indicate the certain triumph and establishment of Federalism.

"The political organization of Mexico will undergo a radical change, much more favorable to the development of liberal principles and the enjoyment of a good Government. Upon the restoration of Federalism, the Republic, profiting by the experience of past bloody revolutions, will settle down upon a plan of organization, based upon popular representation, and conformable to the constitution of our American system. If Texas should be prevailed upon to join the Federation, she would be an important acquisition, infusing as she would into the Commonwealth, the healthy, vigorous principles and enlightened institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race. We should regard the amalgamation of Texas with Mexico, as the greatest blessing a kind Providence could bestow upon that semi-barbarous benighted people. A gradual renovation might then take place, civilizing and elevating the population, and qualifying for the enjoyment of the inestimable blessings of liberty. The ability of the Mexican and South American Spanish race to maintain free republican governments may be well doubted. Every experiment, has, as yet, signally failed. The best hope, therefore, presented for the establishment of a Republic in Mexico, is the union of Texas with the other provinces, into one grand confederacy. The intelligence and solidity of the American character might be imparted to the Mexicans, and the country would thus be regenerated, and saved from the anarchy that now threatens its dissolution."

This latter is a new view of the case; but the aspect of affairs, as relates to Mexico and Texas, is certainly beginning to assume a new and a deep degree of interest. We shall look with anxiety for later advices.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY,..... SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK,—FIFTY LIVES LOST.

The following particulars of the loss of the brig Florence, of and for this port, from Bremen, we copy from the Boston Transcript of last evening. The news was received at Boston, from Newfoundland, by the brig Attention, Captain McCurdy; and as the chief mate of the Florence came to Boston a passenger in the Attention, and the particulars were derived from him by Capt. McCurdy, there can be no doubt of their correctness.—*Br. Jonathan, Sept., 5th.*

The following disaster is one of those awful occurrences of which the south eastern coast of Newfoundland is often the scene. The brig Florence, of and for New York, Samuel Rose, master, sailed from Rotterdam, June 30th, with a crew of eight persons and seventy-nine passengers. Cargo, ballast, and a few casks of wine. They were favored with pleasant weather until nearly up with the eastern banks of Newfoundland, when they were assailed with a succession of gales, attended with a fog and rain, up to the time of their shipwreck.

On Sunday morning, August 9th, the man on the look-out cried "hard down the helm, breakers ahead." The helm was immediately put a-lee, but before the sails were taken aback, the brig struck the rocks on her starboard side. A moment before, she was going at the rate of seven or eight miles the hour. She instantly filled and fell over on her side, when a scene of confusion and terror presented itself, the horror of which can better be imagined than described. Here were the wife and the husband bidding each other a last farewell—the frantic mother clasping her infant to her bosom, as if even death itself should not separate them—while some few, who had no relations on board, were endeavoring to secure what money they had, by fastening it to their bodies, but which, alas, proved the means of their destruction. For that which they thought would secure to them a comfortable home in the fertile lands of the far west, changed their destination to an eternal home in death. On attempting to swim to the land, the weight of the money sunk them to the bottom.

Capt. Rose, with commendable coolness, commanded all to remain by the wreck until some means were devised for escaping with safety. For this purpose, Mr. Wm. Robbs, of Springfield, Massachusetts, took the end of a line and sprang from the vessel to a ledge which lay between her and the shore. An overwhelming wave, however, overtook the devoted sailor, and dashed him against the rocks, a mangled corpse. Capt. Rose next attempted this, the only means of saving the lives on bord. He was more fortunate, and reached the land in safety. The crew were all saved except the second mate. But only thirty of the seventy-nine passengers were saved, and of these, many were saved by Capt. Rose and Mr. Schofield, chief mate, at the imminent peril of their own lives, and by the time these were saved, about three hours after the brig struck, there were scarcely two of her planks together. All were literally in splinters.

Thus thirty-seven persons were thrown ashore on a barren, and to them an unknown part of the coast. Many of them were but half clad, and most of them were without shoes. Not a solitary biscuit was saved. In this pitiable condition, they commenced their journey thro' the thick woods and swamps, and over black and rugged hills, in hopes of finding some human habitation.

For four days they continued their course, governed chiefly by the wind, the sun, moon and stars being obscured nearly all the time by the fog and rain squalls, which latter were very frequent—sometimes eating the bark from the trees, and what few berries they could find. Early on the morning of the 13th, Capt. Rose and Mr. Schofield ascended a hill, in hopes the fog might clear off, and afford them a view of the surrounding country. At nine o'clock the weather cleared a little, and they were enabled to see the harbor and village of Renouse. The happy intelligence was soon communicated to the rest, and they resumed their march with lighter hearts. When they entered the village, its hospitable inhabitants welcomed them with every thing which their present need demanded.—Mr. Goodrich, of whose benevolence the crew and passengers speak in the warmest terms of gratitude, gave money and clothes to them, and furnished a vessel to convey them to St. Johns, the residence of the United States Consular agent.

At 7, P. M., on Saturday the 15th, they were landed at St. Johns. The news of their arrival soon brought to the shore rich and poor, old and young, some putting bread into the hands of the shipwrecked strangers, and others taking the poor wretches home with them. Nothing was spared which pity could suggest, to alleviate their wants and sufferings. The next day being Sunday, nothing was publicly done for them; but on Monday handbills were posted up, requesting a meeting to take place at the Chamber of Commerce, to devise means to relieve the necessities of those whom fate had thrown upon their shores. Some seventy or eighty pounds were collected in a short time, and resolutions were passed to raise a sufficient sum whereby the emigrants might be enabled to reach the place of their destination. A committe was appointed to receive clothing and money from all who felt disposed to give. Capt. McCurdy did not hear the result, as he sailed on the following morning, but thinks, from the philanthropic spirit manifested by the people of St. Johns, that these unfortunate people were amply provided for.

CASE OF MRS. KINNEY.—The Boston Daily Advertiser has the following paragraph relating to this case, which has caused so much excitement in that quarter:

At the suggestion of the Attorney General, Coroner Shute, on Tuesday, held an inquest over the body of Mr. Kinney, who recently died very suddenly, in Ballard Place. The inquest was in session the whole day, and at a late hour made up their verdict, which was, in substance, that the deceased came to his death by means of arsenic, administered by his wife. We learn from one of the jury, that the examination was very minute and faithful, and the circumstances were such as to leave no doubt on their minds of the truth of the verdict. The contents of the stomach of the deceased were subjected to the proper tests by eminent chemists, who were entirely satisfied of the presence of arsenic. This, with the subsequent conduct of Mr. Kinney, her declarations, and the fact that a paper marked "poison" was found about the premises, were very strong circumstances, in the opinion of the jury, to show her guilt.

We understand that a warrant has been issued for her arrest by the proper authorities. She is now absent from the city, but where she is we do not learn.

ARREST OF MRS. KINNEY ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—We learn from the Boston Times that Mrs. Kinney was brought up for examination at the Police court on Monday morning. Judge Rogers presided; Attorney General Austin acted as prosecuting officer for the Government; and Patrick Riley, Esq. as Counsel for the prisoner.

Mrs. Kinney was brought into Court, by the acting officers, and placed upon the common prisoner's bench. She was dressed in a neat, half mourning style—black silk dress, dark straw bonnet, black veil, plain mob cap, and dark shawl. Her hair was parted upon the left side, and combed back, under her cap, in two very plain folds. Her appearance was modest, dignified and becoming. Her countenance wore an air of mingled firmness and resignation, with a shade of melancholy. The reports respecting her beauty are nearly correct. She has evidently been a fascinating woman. Her countenance, even under such adverse circumstances, appeared very interesting, and her eyes were sparkling and brilliant. She is apparently about thirty-five years of age.

The complaint charged the prisoner with the *Murder of her husband*, George F. Kinney, *by administering arsenic in his food.* She pleaded *not guilty*, in a subdued tone of voice, and submitted the case to the direction of her Counsel. Mr. Riley informed the Court that he was wholly unprepared to go into an examination of the case and desired that the trial might be postponed for one week. The Attorney General expressed his willingness to comply with the wishes of Mr. Riley—and the Court accordingly granted the request. When the Clerk announced to Mrs. Kinney, the order, that she must be committed to the county jail, without the liberty of bail, the hot blood seemed to rush into her cheeks, her lips trembled, and her eyes filled with tears. She made a strong effort to check this emotion and it was soon over. The officers then led her out of the court room, and took her directly back to jail. The examination was postponed till Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

We learn from the friends of Mrs. Kinney, that the appearance of the case is not so bad as the public have imagined. Many of the circumstances that have been stated in the newspapers are capable of explanation; and there are some very material facts in relation to this affair, upon which they rely to prove the innocence of Mrs. Kinney, which have not been mentioned at all.

The following anecdote relative to Mrs. Kinney, we find in the Boston Post:

While going from Nashua to Concord, in the stage, two ladies, utter strangers to her, commenced a conversation about the "horrid poison case in Boston."

Says one—"Her name is Kinney, and she is one of those jilting beauties, who know how to attract the men, and lead them where she has a mind to. When she was a widow, she came up to Lowell, and dashed about till she got away the Rev. Mr. Freeman from the daughter of the woman he boarded with, when every body thought he would have married her, as a matter of course, as he had boarded a long time in the family."

"Yes," replied her friend; "and the strongest circumstance against her now is, that she ran away the very next day after her husband was buried. But I guess her rig is now up, and that he is the last husband she will finish."

While in the stage, Mrs. Kinney listened in silence to this charitable colloquy; but, upon her arrival at the hotel, in Concord, she invited one of her censors into her chamber—(the other had proceeded on her journey)—and, after a little preparatory conversation, Mrs. Kinney asked her if she had not been talking in the stage about the poison case. The stranger replied "Yes," and Mrs. K. then said she had overheard part of the conversation, and should like to hear the whole of it. The garrulous guest complied with her request, with embellishments; and then, after a short pause, Mrs. Kinney said to her—"I am the Mrs. Kinney you have been talking about!"

The lady was literally dumbfounded by this discovery, and attempted to apologize to Mrs. K., as well as she might. Mrs. K., by her genuine affability of manners, soon, however, relieved her from her embarrassment, and acquired her friendly sympathy.

THE POISONING CASE.—The public mind has become so much excited on this subject, that we suppose any facts in regard to Mr. Kinney, or Mr. Freeman, will be read with interest.

Mrs. Kinney's maiden name was Hannah Hanson. She was first married to a Mr. Witham, from whom, after giving birth to four children, she was divorced. She is said to have been assisted, in obtaining her divorce, by Mr. Geo. F. Kinney, with whom she continued to be intimate, and to whom she was said to be engaged. She was afterwards married to her cousin, Rev. Enoch W. Freeman of this city. There was too much objection, among the members of Mr. Freeman's Society, to his marrying her, on account of her reputation, but it was as ineffectual as opposition to a person's will, in such matters generally is. It is said that after Mr. Freeman was married, Mr. Kinney was in the habit of visiting at his house. We are informed that he was in Lowell on the morning of the day that Mr. Freeman was taken sick.

Mr. Freeman was taken ill, between meetings, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1835, and vomited several times. He went into his pulpit, however, in the afternoon, and commenced the service; but was unable to proceed with them, and returned to his house. He continued to grow worse, and suffered exceedingly, with unequivocal symptoms of inflamation of the stomach, and about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he expired, one year and one day from the time he was married.

Mrs. Freeman appeared to be much affected by his death. A post mortem examination was made, and the stomach was found to have been highly inflamed: but as no suspicions of poison were then entertained by his physicians, no chemical analysis of its contents was had.

We have already remarked that his marriage occasioned some division in the church. Just as he closed his eyes in death, he was asked if he had any advice to leave for his people? He replied; "Tell them to be humble, faithful, zealous, united in love." His dying counsel has since been placed over the pulpit in the meeting-house where he preached.

Mrs. Freeman afterwards kept a milliner's shop on Merrimack street, in this city. She is said to be good looking, and exceedingly fascinating in her manners, or rather, as an acquaintance of hers said to us this morning, "*in her eyes.*"

Although it has long been the opinion of many who knew her, that she was the cause of her husband's death, she has been accustomed to speak of him with much apparent feeling, and would sometimes weep, when conversing about him.

Mrs. Freeman is said to have lived with Mr. Kinney, some time, in Boston, before she married him.

The account of his sudden death, and the fact that arsenic was found in his stomach, are already well known.

A handsome marble monument, with a granite base, has been erected over Mr. Freeman's grave, and by its side is a weeping willow which was sent by his widow after her removal to Boston, to be placed there. The following is the inscription upon his monument:

"Rev. Enoch W. Freeman, Pastor of the First Baptist Church and Society in Lowell. Died, Sept. 22, 1835, aged 37 years."

We saw Mr. Freeman's remains after they were exhumed, on Monday evening, August 17th. They were in a remarkable state of preservation. They had turned black, and shrunk somewhat; but one of the physicians who was present, said that he had seen a subject used for illustrating lectures, on anatomy which was farther advanced in putrefaction.

We have heard a report, which, if true, furnishes another curious link in the chain of circumstances which are now becoming developed. It is said that, after Mr. Freeman's marriage, his father, who resided in Maine, died very suddenly, while Mr. F. and his wife were making him a visit.—*Lowell Courier.*

The rumors about a slave insurrection at the South, are assuming a new shape. It is stated that the civil and military authorities of Washington city, were summoned by the Mayor on Sunday, as a precautionary measure against an apprehended slave attack upon that city. These apprehensions were owing to information which had been received from a highly respectable source in Charles county, Md., stating, that some negroes had been arrested upon suspicion of having been engaged in insurrectionary movements, one of whom confessed that a plot had been made up to commence an attack on Washington city, "on the night of the 30th of August," for the purpose, as was alleged, of "obtaining their rights."—The Mayor, to be secure, took the precautions above mentioned, and stricter regulations were adopted for the preservation of peace and good order.—*Brother Jonathan.*

The Boston Fire Department was called out only 8 times during the month of August. Loss by fire during the month was $14,000.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—We are indebted to the Savannah Georgian for the following:

CENTERVILLE, Aug. 19, 1840.

Dear George: I am sorry to inform you that the Indians have done a good deal of mischief on the Suwanee, and it is thought that they have again come into the Okafanoke; last Friday they killed Joseph Howell's wife and two children, and Daniel Green's wife, and shot his daugther through the shoulder; they have robbed and burnt out the inhabitants as they went, beginning at Green's—they have burnt nearly all the dwellings up to Fort Gilmur. Joseph Howell and George Johns got in here to-day; they followed them up the Suwanee several miles, and found 11 dwellings burnt.—They all are forted in at old Bill Cone's and Capt. Sanderlain's. The Indians fired on Sanderlain's house all night on Friday night, the next morning took the road up the river, and went five or six miles to old Sumarall's place, and killed some hogs and cattle, and stayed all night.

This is the most bold and daring act they have committed since the commencement of the war; the people above this are generally very much alarmed, and some of them are already moving off, whether with sufficient cause I cannot say. Absalom Cossey's children, six in number, were killed last Wednesday, on the south prong of the St. Mary's, some suppose by the same party. I have nothing more worth your attention at present. I remain, yours most truly,

STEPHEN MCCALL.

Geo. Lang Esq.

P. S. Thomas Wright is burnt out amongst the rest.

CENTERVILLE, Aug. 23d, 1840.

Dear George:—All is excitement and alarm up this way; the Indians have killed Thomas Davis and two of his children, and John Patricks' wife. They had all gathered at Arch. Hogan's (Monia,) and on Wednesday, just about night fall, they attacked the place and killed the above named persons, and burned every building on the place except the one that they defended. They have burnt Davis' place and Miney's and one other in this county. It is about 20 miles from here. I do not think we are in danger as yet, though others think different. There is a part of two companies of Dragoons from Black Creek already scouting about the Okefanoke, and Tracy is trying to raise fifty men for thirty days, under an order from Gen. C. Floyd. What will be the final issue, time only will show. If I think there is any danger here, I shall at once take my family away.

Yours, in haste,

STEPHEN MCCALL.

Geo. Lang, Esq.

THE BLOODY MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—Last week we gave our readers all the particulars we had of this fatal tragedy. Indian Key was the summer retreat of the inhabitants of Key West, and had been built up into a pleasant village by the enterprising proprietor of the Island, Mr. Houseman. It is now one of the monuments of Seminole barbarity. The following persons were on Indian Key at the time of the attack: Mr. Houseman and wife, Charles Howe, wife and five chilldren, Dr. Perrine wife and three children. Mrs. E. Smith, child, brother and mother, John Motte, wife and two children; Messrs. Otis, Blocks, and Glass, carpenters, Mr. Goodhue, clerk of Houseman, eight men, crew of wrecking sloop Key West, and some ten or twelve negroes, the latter saved.

Out of this number Mr. Motte, wife and two children were destroyed, and Dr. Perrine and the brother of Mrs. Smith, with all of the houses, except one of Mr. Howe's. Dr. Perrine was a scientific gentleman, well known in Philadelphia. He had obtained a grant of land from Congress, in Florida, for the prosecution of agriculture experiments there, and the development of the resources of the soil. He attempted to address the Indians, and was shot by them. He retreated to his house, sent away his wife and children, who escaped to a hulk, whence they were afterwards taken by a boat from Tea Table Key. The Doctor's house was burnt, and his body destroyed in the flames.

Capt. Motte, master of the sloop Key West, and family secreted themselves in an out house. The Indians discovered and dragged them out. Mr. Motte's mother escaped by running into the water. Mr. Motte and wife were shot, the two children's brains were dashed out, and their bodies thrown upon the corpse of their parents. Young Smith was concealed with a carpenter named Blocks, in the cistern of a house. Smith was burned to death by the falling cinders and timbers which fell into the cistern.—Blocks escaped badly burned. The only other person injured was Mr. Otis, wounded by a rifle ball—but he is since doing well.—*Saturday Courier.*

DON'T KNOW YOU.—We saw a gentleman (?) last evening, who was *pleni Bacchus*, make a sudden stop before a pump, and, probably imagining it to be a friend, a familiar acquaintance—a human being—extended his hand for the purpose of having a hearty shake. "How do you do, sir," said the animate being—no reply from the inanimate—"fine evening this"—no reply—"take *that*, then," said the *gentleman*, as he struck it with his fist, and left part of the skin of his knuckles adhering to the wooden standard. It is not to be wondered that the pump did not recognize him, as for a long time the gentleman has been unacquainted with the merits of cold water.—*Phil. Chron.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—By the Norma at New York, from Havana, we have papers of that city of the 20th ult., with accounts from Mexico, carried to Havana by the British gun brig Sea Gull, to the 28th July.

The civil war in the city of Mexico had, after thirteen days fighting in the streets, been terminated by an armistice and agreement, which replaced authority in the hands of Bustamente.

The extra of the Diary of Havana, of the 20th August, presents a summary of each days translations, from the 15th to the 28th July—which, however, is of little interest beyond the daily recurrence of firing from the palace and its environs by the troops of Urrea and Gonzales Furias, who had taken possession of it, and made Bustamente prisoner—and those of the Superior Government, which thought to drive out the revolters.

The final result was that on the 27th, through the intervention of the Archbishop, a truce was negotiated, of which the following are the chief items:

Art. 1. Security of life, persons, property and offices under Government, are guaranteed in every sense of the word, to all persons.

Art. 2. The General-in-Chief, Don Gabriel Valencia, promises in all legal modes to interpose his good offices with the General Government, to induce the Chambers to proceed to a reform of the constitution.

Art. 3. Entire oblivion shall be extended to all the political occurrences in this Capital, since 15th instant.

Art. 4. Passports shall be granted to leave the Republic to all persons compromised in the revolt, even though under persecution for political opinions.

Art. 5. The revolted troops shall take up the positions designated by Gen. Gabriel Valencia, who shall indicate what officers of their number are to command them, who is to be held responsible for all disorders, and for the fulfilment of all orders.

Art. 6. The General-in-Chief, and the other generals of the army, pledge their honor before the world, for the faithful execution of this agreement.

Art. 7. This agreement to extend only to Mexicans.

After the signing of this capitulation, the Government troops took possession of the government house, and other points occupied by the revolters, who dispersed, some to their homes, others fled, and the remainder laid down their arms at the place designated by the commander-in-chief.

Gomes Furias and Urrea fled, without its being known what direction they had taken—and thus tranquility was again, for a time, re-established.

It is a sad comment upon such civil strife, that while, during the 13 days of contest, only 80 of the troops on both sides were either killed or wounded, 460 peaceful and quiet citizens—some of them distinguished—were either killed or wounded.—*New York Sun.*

A DREADFUL DISASTER.—*Five Young Ladies Drowned.*—The Portland Argus of Wednesday contains the particulars of a most melancholy disaster, namely, the drowning of five girls just entering upon womanhood. The Argus details the circumstances thus:

A party was made up yesterday at noon, (as there had been hundreds during the stay of the U. States' vessels in our harbor) to sail down to them and among the Islands. The party consisted of nine persons, three lads and six young women. It was a beautiful afternoon, and the buoyant and happy inmates of the boat promised themselves much pleasure. But how little did we know of the future.—Little did they or their friends imagine that but few hours would elapse ere five of them would be returned to their parents cold in death! The vessels having sailed, the boat ran down to Hog Island, and when quite near the shore, (having touched at the island and being just leaving) a flaw of wind struck her and she filled. The sun's rays being uncomfortable, just before the boat filled, five of the misses had gone into the cuddy to shield themselves, and at the moment were cheerfully conversing. One miss and the three young men were in the open air, and clung to the boat until one of them unloosed the small boat attached, and saved those clinging to the sides of the other. For those in the cuddy there was no relief! As the boat capsized it filled entirely, and they were hurried in a moment, from time to eternity!

The names of those that thus untimely perished were, Elizabeth and Caroline Ilsley, (aged 11 and 13 years) daughters of Mr. Nathan Ilsley; Frances Ingraham, daughter of the late Thomas Ingraham; Julia Plumer, daughter-in-law of Capt Millikin; Adeline Thurston, (aged 17) daughter of Mr. Samuel Thurston.

Those saved were Emeline Richards, daughter of the late Mr. Jesse Richards—a son of Nathan Ilsley, and brother to two of the drowned—a son of the widow Carter, and Charles Pettengill.

LETT AGAIN—ACQUEDUCT BLOWN UP.—The Rochester Democrat says—"The Aqueduct of the Welland Canal, which crosses Chippewa Creek, was blown up, early on Saturday morning, with a terrible explosion, while two schooners were in it; one of which settled down in the chasm made by the explosion, the other fell over her beam ends. The navigation is of course stopped, until the damages can be repaired. There is every reason to suppose that it was the work of the miscreant Lett, who recently made his escape while on his way to the residence of such scoundrels at Auburn.

From the Philadelphia Christian Observer.

IN CHANCERY—STATE OF NEW YORK, AT UTICA, JULY, 1840.

Jessup *vs.* the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation in Florida, Orange county, New York.

This case was brought before the Chancellor, and sent by him to be argued before the Hon. Philo Gridley, Vice Chancellor of the 5th Circuit, and decided by him the 25th of July, 1840.

The church in Florida was organized in 1741, and a deed was executed to "the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation in Florida," and to their successors for ever, of a tract of land, on which their house of worship was erected, to be held for the use of said Presbyterian Society, and for no other purpose, and some funds also dedicated to the same purpose. The church in Florida belonged to the Presbytery of Hudson, which was a part of the Synod of New York. At the first meeting of the Synod of New York, after the organization of the two General Assemblies in 1838, it will be recollected that a division of the Synod of N. York took place, which also resulted in a division of the Presbytery of Hudson. The church in Florida remained with the, so called, New School (or Constitutional) division of the Presbytery and Synod. In 1839, a minister was called and installed over the church and congregation by the New School Presbytery of Hudson.

The complainant filed a bill in Chancery against the Trustees, charging them with a violation of their trust in employing a minister who was installed by the New School (or Constitutional) Presbytery on the ground that they were not Presbyterians, and that the installation was invalid; and that the use of the house, and the employment of the minister, was a perversion of the trust from the purposes designed; and claiming that an injunction be granted, restraining the Trustees from employing their minister or using the funds of the society to pay him.

The Trustees, in their answer, aver that the majority of the congregation, who adhere to the New School, are Presterians, and as such are entitled to use the funds in the payment of such a minister as they shall select, and that the minister settled over the church is one who was installed pursuant to the requirements of the Presbyterian church.

The cause was argued at great length before Vice Chancellor Gridley, about the 9th or 10th of July, by Mr. Thompson, of New York, for the complainant, and by Mr. Wisner, of Goshen, Orange county, for the trustees.

It was contended on the part of the complainant's counsel that the majority of the church and congregation were not Presbyterians within the meaning of the original grant made in 1741. The question as to which of the General Assemblies is the true and legitimate General Assembly, was argued at great length, and with much ability. His honor the Vice Chancellor, in the decision of the case, remarked that, in the decision of the matter before him it was not necessary to decide the question: Does Presbyterianism, as recognised in the conveyance of 1741, necessarily depend upon a connection with the General Assembly? He supposes not. There was no General Assembly when the grant was made, and they would have remained Presbyterians though they had never united with any General Assembly; and as it expressly appears in the case that a majority of the church and congregation are in favor of their present connection, he decides that the applying of the funds in the payment of a minister installed by the New School Presbytery, and the use of the house for its present purpose, is not a violation of the trust. The following are the concluding remarks of the very clear and able opinion of the Vice Chancellor, after reviewing, at great length, the various points raised in favor of the right of the complainant to the remedy sought.

He says: "My opinion is, that it does not appear that the trustees of the congregation of Florida are using the house and funds of the congregation in a manner and for a purpose, unconnected with the trust they assumed on their election as trustees. The complainant, in my judgment, has no legal claim to the relief he seeks. The majority of the church and congregation, it seems, are in favor of the present incumbent, and it does appear that he is of a denomination different from that for whom the house and funds were designed. The complainant is precisely in the same situation as he would be, provided the majority were in favor of a person who was either, on account of his character or his talents, or personal manners, unaccountable to the minority. They may withdraw from the congregation, or they may wait until they convince a majority of the congregation that it is expedient to change their pastor."

The motion for an injunction is denied.

☞AN INTELLIGENT POPULATION.—The population of the 14th Ward of this city under the new census, is 20,331, viz: 9499 males, and 10,741 females. Showing an increase of 2890 since 1835, and 5860 since 1830. There are in this Ward 991 white persons, over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—As as instance of the fertility of the soil in some parts of this country, it is stated, that land upon which last year a bushel of wheat had been sown to the acre, returned, at the last year's harvest, the astonishing quantity of ninety-five bushels to the acre.

E RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

SDAY, ... SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

RRESPONDENTS.—A large number of lations have been received and laid await the return of the editor; they attended to. J. W. W.

ost made his appearance in the neigh- f this office, on Friday and Saturday last. As yet no material damage has to vegetation. J. W. W.

s Doings.—Dr. John A. Turner de- is life on Sunday morning, the 6th he 38th year of his age. Dr. T. was resident of Fauquier county, Va.

s Accident.—Joseph C. Vance was the 28th ult. by being thrown from his hile descending a hill near Steubenville, he horses became frightened and ran off Mr. V. was a son of Ex-Governor f this State. J. W. W.

ermont election has resulted in favor of s, they having secured the whole dele- Congress, five in number, 28 members nate, and 150 Representatives. The ration party have elected 2 Senators epresentatives. J. W. W.

and Girls, do you hear that?—A the vicinity of Deer Creek, Pa., inform- ditor of the Pittsburgh Intelligencer, ks since, that twenty-three marriages place in her neighborhood since last Who'll follow the example, eh? J.W.W.

ery worthy and gifted young ministers, Boston Olive Branch, were rejected by conference of the M. E. Church, because d not conscientiously say that they ap- the recently expounded doctrine, that nd their *creatures* only know and declare e government of Annual and Quarter- ences. J. W. W.

Times *vs.* Kissing.—Times 'down east' uite so hard as they have been, and as ur assertion we give from the Nantuck- er, the fact that a chap recently paid ve dollars for a kiss in that town. The is not forthcoming, however, without the minister of the law. We hope this ex- ll not be followed by the ladies of this we could not purchase more than nine he girls are *dear* enough, already. Mr. us describes the offence: J. W. W.

e abroad from her residence, engaged in able exercise of shopping, and being of full dress, the culprit laid rude hands alabaster neck and shoulders, and in of every known rule of established eti- as well as in utter despite of her dis- pressed order to forbear—aye, in viola- the peace and dignity of the common- did then and there, *vi et armis*, and with urrent connivance of an unshaven chin otruded lip, violently inflict upon her mouth, or some contiguous feature, a rmous and vociferous *kiss!*"

meetings are being held throughout gland and other parts of the country ressing an opinion that the late order Post Office Department, forbidding the ation of bundles of newspapers on mail s extremely arbitrary and grossly oppres- the reading community. The order is to be without law & against law. It will upon the Neutral Press, more so than Political Press, as the former circulates n double the papers of the latter, and upon the most influential portion of the ity. It is asserted by some that if it make Whigs, it will lose the adminis- nore votes than all the hard cider con- in the country. Both parties justly the arbitrary order. The editor of the Olive Branch says that a bundle of his ntended for Lynn, Massachusetts, was roken open and robbed by an agent of tty post office. J. W. W.

Franking Privilege.—Great complaint made of the abuse of the franking priv- members of Congress. A section of the law gives the privilege of franking let- nembers for sixty days before and after the for which they have been elected. Not with deluging the mails with documents ras during the last six months' session, for party advancement, to the detriment rue object of the Department, the pro- on of information relative to the true in- of the country, the members on leaving gton left with their friends at that city antities of blank paper with their franks d on them, to be used by those friends may think proper. The Post Master has put his *veto* upon this mode of de- g the Department, already sufficiently d and imposed upon, by erasing the f members not in the city of Washing- d requring postage to be paid thereon.— right. J. W. W.

erhill Monument.—This Monument, d to commemorate the glorious battle of hill, has been suffered to remain in an ed condition for more than ten years. gh the project was first started in 1824, sufficient amount of capital collected, if sly expended, to have completed the no- praise-worthy design, yet it was carried y about half its height and suffered to he "laughing-stock of foreigners, and the of the descendants of those who fought d on that consecrated ground, in one of st memorable battles ever fought." The ground, or nearly all of it, has been laid o house lots on many of which tenements have been erected. This should never en permitted: it should never have been led. The ladies of New England have forward and resolved to do that which fathers and sons have neglected to do—to finish the Monument, that it may answer the original design of its projectors. It will be accomplished. J. W. W.

The Casket for September has been received, and, as usual, presents its readers with a fine table of contents. We this week give an article from the July No. descriptive of the capture of a merchant vessel by a pirate, and his subsequent retreat to his strong hold, and in our next we will present to our readers a continuation of the series, in which an attact is made upon the pirate who is captured and killed. Such extracts from its pages speak more in its favor than any commendation of ours. The "embellishments of the present number are a beautiful plate of the *Full Fashions*, richly colored, and a fine steel engraving of '*The Agra Gate.*'" The following is the table of contents:

The Agra Gate. From "Unpublished Travels by an American in the East." Illustrated by a superb engraving on steel.
Leaves from a Lawyer's Port-Folio. No. VIII. The Widow's Son.
The Coquette. A Story of Real Life. By H. B. Hirst.
Lines to S*****. By J. T. S. Sullivan.
Isabel De Vere. A tale of the Plague in London.
Ballad.
The Baron Thievry. From the French.
Stanzas for Music. By C. Theresa Clarke.
Cruizing in the Last War. No. XIV. The Escape.
Stanzas. To Psyche.
Ancient and Modern Times.
The Young Martyr. A tale of the Tunisian Jews.
Parted Forever. By Catharine H. Waterman.
The Harem Queen. By Wm. J. Harris, Va.
I Think of Thee.
The Old Cross. A Legend of Other Times.
Stanzas.
A Tale of Saragossa.
The Dying Girl to Her Lover.
The Dawn is Breaking O'er Us. Written by Thomas Moore, Esq. Arranged for the Piano. By M. W. Balfee.
Review of New Books.

☞We have received the first number of the "Christian World," a monthly periodical, published in the city of Philadelphia, under the patronage of the Methodist Protestant Church, and edited by Thomas H. Stockton, who is a gentleman of elegant literary attainments. For taste and neatness, the Christian World is not surpassed by any publication, we believe, in the United States. It will advocate the cause of religious liberty. Price $1 25, per annum, or five copies for *five dollars*, in advance.

ELECTIONS.

The table below shows the time of holding the elections in the several States, during the year. The States whose names are marked with a star, elect members of Congress on the same day with the State officers:

States.	*State Election.*	*Pres. Elec.*
New Hampshire	March 10	November 2
Connecticut	April 6	" 2
Rhode Island	" 16	" 18
Virginia	" 23	" 2
*Louisiana	July 6	" 3
Alabama	August 3	" 9
Kentucky	" 3	" 3
Indiana	" 3	" 2
*Illinois	" 3	" 2
Missouri	" 3	" 2
Tennessee	" 6	" 3
North Carolina	" –	" 19
*Vermont	Sept'r. 1	" 10
*Maine	" 14	" 2
*Georgia	Oct'r. 5	" 2
Maryland	" 7	" 9
*Pennsylvania	" 13	October 30
*Ohio	" 13	" 30
South Carolina	" 12	by Legislature.
*New York,	Nov. 2, 3 & 4	Nov. 2, 3 & 4
*New Jersey	" 3 & 4	" 3 & 4
Mississippi	" 2	" 2
Michigan	" 2	" 2
Arkansas	" 2	" 2
*Massachusetts	" 9	" 9
*Delaware	" 10	" 10

ITEMS.

The death is announced of J. G. A. Williamson, the United States Charge at Carracas. He died on the 7th of August, of dysentary.

The Cincinnati Gazette mentions a report, which it says appears to be well authenticated, of the death, at Indianapolis, of Judge Bigger, Governor elect of Indiana.

A Mistake.—Lest our honored cotemporaries of the press, should go too far into a discussion of the probable reception of Hon. John Quincy Adams, in Europe, we would inform them that he has taken passage in the Acadia for Halifax, only—and not for Liverpool, as has been stated. The venerable gentleman is too busy in receiving and answering the letters of his constituents to venture so far from home.

During a camp meeting held at Red Stone, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, a tree was blown down and fell among a group of men, several of whom had limbs broken. One named McClain is dead, and others are not expected to survive.

The Exeter News Letter chronicles the death at East Kingston, New Hampshire, of a widow Abigail Rowell, aged one hundred years and eleven months. She left 8 children, 27 grandchildren, 65 great grandchildren, and 2 great, great, grandchildren!

The lion and lioness sold on Monday in Philadelphia, brought 250 dollars and 125 dollars.—Cheap, for the king of beasts and his wife.

Sublime.—As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the fleet Arabian courser presses on his rear: or as the winged lightnings leap from the heavens when the Eternal has unbound their bolts, so does a little nigger run like the devil when a big dog am arter him.

A La Ellsler.—Master Diamond the negro dancer was serenaded at his boarding house in New York, one night last week.

There is a tobacco factory at Seville, which employs 9000 wom en and 1000 of the other sex. Rather a large family!

"Anna, my dear, oh what a beautiful sky—how I admire it." "Yes, John, my dear—I sometimes wish I was a s-k-y."

Letters from Bessarabia, published in the Gazette de Cologne, speak of the march of large bodies of troops from Poland, followed by a considerable quantity of siege artillery. It is supposed that this force is not destined exclusively for the Caucacus.

There are 300 widows at Marblehead, Mass., in a population of 5,575; and a vast number of them are said to be very beautiful. There's a chance, Colonel.

Mr. Norris, of this city, has closed a contract with the Emperor of Russia for 200 locomotive engines—40 of which are to be delivered each year. Cost, 1,400,000 dollars.—*Phil. paper.*

Fifty-three persons have taken passage to Europe by the noble steam-ship, Acadia. John Quincy Adams, the Ex-President, goes in her as far as Halifax, and not to Europe, as has been stated in some of the papers. She sailed on Tuesday last.

The indemnity to be paid by Naples to England is said to be fixed at 800000 ducats, or about £130,000.

The deaths in New York last week, numbered one hundred and ninety-eight.

Very great distress prevails at this moment among the peasantry in the west of Ireland, particularly in Galway and Mayo. Some of the landlords—resident and absentee—have contributed considerable sums to the alleviation of this melancholy state of things. The price of provisions was, however, fortunately falling in the markets.

Vandalism.—We learn from the Portland Argus, that the elegant monument erected to the memory of the late Dr. Payson, was overturned and broken on Friday night last, by some evil minded beings. Such pitiful and atrocious manifestations of malice degrade the species.

A man named George Philips, has been arrested and committed in Philadelphia, on charge of robbing the mail from Baltimore, between Philadelphia and Washington.

We learn by the ship Asia from Canton, that while at St. Helena the British brig of war Brisk arrived there with three Portuguese vessels, the Adriana, Coringa and Montevidean, as prizes, taken on the coast of Africa in May last, engaged in the slave trade. They were ordered by the Vice Admiralty Court at St. Helena to be broken up and sold.

According to the Philadelphia Ledger, there is in that city a little girl of about 11 years of age, who can and always does, whether at work or play, raise herself from a sitting posture without bending the knee joints; she also invariably seats herself in the same way. Her limbs are not defective—she walks well, and is smart and active.

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington has sat more than 150 times for his portrait, since the battle of Waterloo, and that the applications come still. There are about an equal number made to him for his bust, miniatures, and so forth. The old gentleman might very well take the liberty to decline such compliments now.

The Circassians appear to be indomitable against Russia—and fresh accessions are daily made from Poland. What a revenge it would be if the devoted Polanders could bow the Autocrat's neck for their irreparable wrongs.

In Frazer's travels is mentioned a curious Arab superstition. "As we alighted at the camp, an old woman brought a young infant in her arms, and passed it three times under the belly of one of our horses. We were told that it was regarded as lucky to do so with a horse of a strange guest."

Some rogues with both malice and mischief in their composition, amused themselves on Saturday night with oiling the rails on the road from Washington to Philadelphia. The consequence was, that though there was no difficulty in turning the wheels of the train, there was some objection on the part of those wheels, to going ahead, and the train was delayed an hour in consequence; being forced forward only by throwing sand upon the road.—*Br. Jonathan.*

Indian Wars.—Mr. R. W. Pomeroy, No. 3 Minor street, has just published a work in one volume, entitled "Indian Wars of the United States, from the Discovery to the present time, from the best authorities; by William V. Moore."—This is a valuable and interesting volume, giving accounts of all the Indian Wars, on the territory of what is now the territory of the United States, from the invasion of Ponce de Leon to the Seminole war which now rages. The work is embellished with numerous woodcuts, and will be serviceable both for the general reader and for the instruction of youth.

A Dreadful Massacre at Yucatan.—We have further painful news from Mexico. An arrival at New Orleans from Campeachy, states that perfect tranquility reigned in that city on the 13th. It relates the following bloody story.

We have already alluded to the capture of Tobasco by the Federalists. It seems from all that we have been able to ascertain from the captain of the Atrevida, that a part of the Centralist army, consisting of two hundred men, who had been obliged to leave the city, had afterwards received reinforcements, and had marched towards Tobasco, which they had succeeded in re-capturing, and taking advantage of the feebleness of their enemies who were suffering from sickness, had been guilty of cruelties of the most revolting nature. Nothing was spared; all the inhabitants who pronounced themselves in favor of the Federalists were massacred without distinction, and their property pillaged and devastated.

Another Haul—*Counterfeiters taken up.*—An opposition mint to Uncle Sam's has been broken up in Carrollton. A gang of hard money men have been arrested, who were no wise particular about the quantity of alloy which they put in their coin. Thus it was done:

Sheriff Bouligney obtained information that some of the parties who lately broke jail were staying at the house of a certain Doctor Angel, at Carrollton. He proceeded there on Thursday, accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Cammeyer and four members of the city police and arrested Wm. Baker, —— Cunningham and Martha Baker, the mother of the former. Baker was one of those who had escaped from prison—Cunningham was out of there but a few days.—Martha Baker had also been in on the charge of passing counterfeit money; she took sick and was removed to the hospital, from which place she made her escape.

The suspicion of the Sheriff's officers having been excited, they set about searching the house, and their search was not an unfruitful one. In the garret were found a small furnace, a quantity of copper, cut up in small pieces, for smelting, fine sand and several other evidences, which plainly told that the plans for an extensive swindling business were matured, and that the preparations to carry on their nefarious trade were complete.

Doctor Angel was arrested on these discoveries being made, and on his person were found some counterfeit coins; his mistress, Eliza Berry, *f. w. c.* was also made prisoner. The affair will shortly undergo an investigation before the Mayor.—*Picayune.*

A New Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore American says:—"Eighteen of the passengers of the Cadiz Packet, lost near Neuvitas some time since, have arrived at Guanaja, making in all 23 saved out of the 74 souls that were on board."

The receipts at the Park, during the eight nights of Fanny Elssler's engagement, amounted to about $10,000.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.
BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	20
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		8
" Sides,	"	8½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.		1.00
Butter, keg,	pound.	7	8
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	20	25
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	18	23
" Dipped,	"		10
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"	14	14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	9	10
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		28
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		40
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		62½
Flour,	barrel.		3.00
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.	18.50	—
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.00	1.25
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10,	"		3.75
" 10 by 12,	"		4.75
Hay,	ton.	7	8
Indigo,	pound.	162½	1.75
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	24	26
" Country "	"		—
Lead, bar,	"	7	7½
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		45
" West India,	"	63	65
Oil Flaxseed,	"		87½
" W. Sperm,	"		162½
" Refined whale,	"	00	1.25
Oats,	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.	—	6½
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	2.75	3 00
" Smyrna,	"	—	3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.	—	7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.	2.25	237½
Salt,	bush'l.	31	35
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	—	8
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	75	85
" Gunpowder,	"	80	90
" Imperial,	"	—	70
" Black,	"	—	—
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	12	12½
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered,	"		11
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		50

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.
BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square,	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		5¾
" 8d and 9d,	"		6
" 6d,	"		7½
" 5d,	"		7
" 4d,	"		7¾
" 3d,	"		8¼
Retail Nails, by the keg,	1 cent advance.		
" Iron,	1 " "		

PRICE OF CORDAGE.
BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords,	90 feet.	3 25	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Hemp "	90 "	3 00	
" "	60 "	2 00	
Plough Lines	30 "	1 00	

The ship Mary, arrived at New York, brought $20,000 in specie for the Phœnix Bank.

The Commissioners appointed to settle and close up the affairs of the Manhattan Bank, Ohio, have examined the assets of the bank, and assure the public that they are sufficient and ample for the redemption of all the liabilities of that institution. Bill holders will do well, therefore to hold on to such funds as they have in their possession.—*Bicknell.*

An Eventful Life.—James Greenleaf, Jr. a native of Bristol, R. I., died at New Orleans, on the 9th of August, from injuries received by falling through a trap door. From an obituary notice in the National Intelligencer, we copy the following:

On his first voyage from Baltimore to New Orleans, in the fall of 1822, he was captured by pirates, off the coast of Cuba, was severely wounded on the head with a cutlass, was several days a prisoner, subject to the most cruel treatment; but, in company with the mate of their own vessel, succeeded in making his escape in an open boat, during a calm, amidst a shower of bullets. After rowing for two days and nights on the briny deep, without provisions or water, and out of sight of land, they at length succeeded in reaching the coast, about 20 miles from Matanzas, whence a United States vessel was despatched in pursuit of the pirates, who, finding themselves so hotly pursued, ran the vessel on shore, and many of them escaped to the woods. In this engagement Lt. Allen of the U. S. Navy, lost his life. Since that period, Mr. G. has been several times wrecked, and made some hair-breadth escapes.—Two years ago, while ascending the Mississippi in a schooner, a squall of wind capsized the vessel, and he barely escaped with his life. His history is a continued chapter of accidents and misfortunes, yet he bore all with a degree of philosophy which was truly astonishing. He had encountered death in almost every form—in the cruel and bloody pirate, in an open boat tossed upon the briny deep, in yellow fever, in cholera, in shipwreck—still his life was preserved: his hour had not yet come. But, alas! in a moment of security, in an hour when no danger threatened, behold the summons is at hand! a false step, and his eventful career is terminated, and he is called, without a moment's warning, to the presence of his Creator.

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I approached the grave. The coffin was placed on the ground. On it was inscribed the name of the deceased:—"George Somers, aged 26 years." The poor mother had been assisted to kneel down at the head of it. Her withered hands were clasped, as if in prayer; but I could perceive, by a feeble rocking of the body, and a convulsive motion of the lips, that she was gazing on the last relics of her son with the yearnings of a mother's heart.

Preparations were now made to deposit the coffin in the earth. There was that bustling air, which breaks so harshly on the feelings of grief and affliction; directions were given in the cold tones of business; and there was the striking of spades into the gravel, which at the graves of those we love, is of all sounds the most withering. The bustle seemed to wake the mother from a wretched reverie. She raised her glazed eyes, and looked about with a faint wildness.

As the man approached with cords to lower the coffin into the grave, she wrung her hands, and broke out into an agony of grief. The poor woman who attended her, took her by the arm, endeavored to raise her from the earth, and to whisper something like consolation. "Nay, now; nay, now; don't take it so sorely to heart." But the mother could only shake her head, and wring her hands, as one not to be comforted.

As they lowered the body into the earth, the creaking of the cords seemed to agonize her; but when, on some accidental obstruction, there was a jostling of the coffin, all the tenderness of the mother burst forth; as if any harm could come to him, who was far beyond the reach of worldly suffering.

I could see no more—my heart swelled into my throat—my eyes filled with tears—I felt as if I were acting a barbarous part in standing by and gazing idly on this scene of maternal anguish. I wandered to another part of the churchyard, where I remained till the funeral train had dispersed.

It was sometime before I left the place. On my way homeward I met with the woman who had acted as comforter. She was just returning from accompanying the mother to her lonely habitation, and I drew from her some particulars connected with the affecting scene I had just witnessed.

The parents of the deceased had resided in the village from childhood. They had inhabited one of the neatest cottages, and by various rural occupations, and the assistance of a small garden, had supported themselves creditably and comfortably and led a happy and blameless life. They had one son, who had grown up to be the staff and pride of their age.

But unfortunately, this son was tempted during a year of scarcity and agricultural hardship, to enter into the service of one of the small crafts that plied on a neighboring river. He had not long been in this employment, when he was entrapped by a press-gang and carried off to sea. His parents received tidings of his seizure, but beyond that they could learn nothing. It was the loss of their main prop. The father, who was already infirm, grew heartless and melancholy, and sunk into his grave. The widow left lonely in her old age and feebleness, could no longer support herself and came upon the parish.

Time passed, till one day she heard the cottage door which faced the garden, suddenly open. A stranger came out, and seemed to be looking eagerly and wildly around. He was dressed in seaman's clothes, was emaciated and ghastly pale, and bore the air of one broken down by sickness and hardships. He saw his mother and hastened towards her, but his steps were faltering—he sunk on his knees before her, and sobbed like a child. "O my dear, dear mother! don't you know your son, your poor boy, George?"

It was, indeed, the wreck of her once noble lad, who, shattered by wounds, by sickness and foreign imprisonment, had, at length, dragged his wasted limbs homeward, to repose among the scenes of his childhood. The rest of the story is soon told: for the young man lingered but a few weeks, when death came to his relief.

The next Sunday after the funeral I have described, I was at the village church; when to my surprise, I saw the poor old woman tottering down the ailse to her accustomed seat on the steps of the altar. She had made an effort to put on something like mourning for her son; and nothing could be more touching than the struggle between pious affection and utter poverty; a black ribbon or so, a faded handkerchief, and one or two such humble attempts to express, by outward signs, that grief which surpasses all show.

When I looked around upon the storied monuments, the stately hatchments, the cold marble pomp with which grandeur mourns magnificently over departed pride, and turned to this poor widow, bowed down by age and sorrow, at the altar of her God, and offering up the prayers and praises of a pious, though broken heart, I felt that this living monument of real grief was worth them all.

I related her story to some of the wealthy members of the congregation, and they were moved by it. They exerted themselves to render her situation more comfortable, and to lighten her afflictions. It was, however, but smoothing a few steps to the grave. In the course of a Sunday or two after, she was missed from her usual seat at church; and, before I left the neighborhood, I heard, with a feeling of satisfaction, that she had quietly breathed her last, and gone to rejoin those she loved, in that world where sorrow is never known, and friends are never parted.

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest and most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

With multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality. Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continully extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving them its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions, can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quarto, from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office, and we shall, therefore, not be able long to supply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance, for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us are our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars,) for commissions, if remitted in New York or eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. Winchester, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New York.

September 16, 1840. 3t

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

THE PLEDGED RING.

BY MRS. C. B. WILSON.

Give but a ring, a simple ring,
'Tis all the pledge I ask—
And as time creeps on weary wing,
'Twill cheer life's gloomy task!
When thou art absent, 'twill recall
Thine image to my view,
In lonely scene, and crowded hall,
And bid me think thee true!
Then, give a ring, a simple ring,
Whose magic power shall last,
Like Eastern talisman, and bring
To mem'ry's eyes—the past!

Give but a ring, a simple ring,
The gift I will retain,
Till death's chill mists around me cling,
Through scenes of bliss or pain—
In sorrow it will yield relief,
To think thy heart is mine—
And make the hour of joy, though brief,
With brighter radiance shine!
Then give a ring—a simple ring,
No costly gain I ask—
Affection's talisman, 'twill bring
New strength for every task.

THE WIFE.—Woman's love, like the rose blooming in the arid desert, spreads its rays over the barren plain of the human heart, and while all around it is blank and desolate, it rises more strengthened from the absence of every other charm. In no situation does the love of woman appear more beautiful than in that of wife; parents, brethren and friends, have claims upon the affections, but the love of a wife is of a distinct and different nature. A daughter may yield her life to the preservation of a parent, a sister may devote herself to a suffering brother, but the feelings which induce her to this conduct, are not such as those which lead a wife to follow the husband of her choice, through every pain and peril that can befal him, to watch over him in danger, to cheer him in adversity; and even remain unaltered at his side, in the depths of ignominy and shame. It is an heroic devotion which a woman displays in her adherence to the fortunes of a hopeless husband; when we behold her in the domestic scenes, a mere passive creature of enjoyment, an intellectual toy, brightening the family circle with her endearments, and prized for the extreme joy which that presence and those endearments are calculated to impart, we can scarcely credit that the fragile being who seems to hold existence by a thread, is capable of supporting the extreme of human suffering; nay, when the heart of man sinks beneath the weight of agony, that she should retain her pristine powers of delight, and by her words of comfort and patience, lead the distracted murmurer to peace and resignation.

Man profits by connection with the world, but woman never; the principles of thought and action are moulded variously, and where the character of man is dignified and ennobled, that of woman becomes reduced and degraded. The one is raised and exalted by mingled associations, the purity of the other is maintained in silence and seclusion.

Woman was created by the great Giver of all good, as the help-mate of man; formed in a superior, though more delicate mould—endowed with better and purer feelings—stronger and more exalted affections, to play a distinct character in the great drama of the created world; in fact, to reward the toil and labors of man. God made her not man's slave, neither to buffet the billows of the troubled sea of life, nor the jarring elements of public duties; but to share his pleasures, to console his troubled thoughts, to join with him in his joy, and exalt him in his happiness, by her participation, and to meliorate his griefs by kindness and endearments. Connection with the world destroys those other traits of feeling. She beholds man in all his aspects stalking abroad,—the creature of evil,—the slave of debased thoughts,—the destroyer of innocence,—the despoiler of all that is bright and beautiful; and the scenes of guile, fraud and villainy that meet the eyes, that glance at every turn, gradually stifle the kindly feelings of woman, and at length destroy that unsophisticated purity of soul, or if you will, those feelings of romance, which are all best; and the most productive of happiness in the sex, which "heaven made to temper man."

THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.—If the fashionable young ladies of the day would take example after a beautiful and amiable creature we are acquainted with, perchance many a merchant now in straitened circumstances might, after the storm is over, bless the fate that made him the parent of so considerate an offspring.

'Father, I want twenty dollars for shopping to-day,' said Miss ———, as she entered the counting office of her father.'

'Really my love,' replied the good-natured man, 'I have not the money in the desk, and I would not like to draw a check.'

'Can't you send and borrow it?' said she impatiently.

'No, child—I have borrowed and borrowed until I am tired; and I have heavy responsibilities to meet to-day, which will drive me to the fraction of a cent.'

'La pa! you never told me of this before.'

'Because I didn't think it necessary, my child, to let you into the secrets of my business. What do you want with twenty dollars?'

'I want nothing—Miss ——— has just come to town, and invited me to go a shopping with her, and you know I would feel very awkward if I had no money to spend. But, if you are in need, it alters the case entirely.'

'I am in need of every cent, my child.'

'Then, father, I shall never trouble you until you let me know that you have extricated yourself from your difficulties.—I will stay at home, for I have laid in my fall and winter dresses—and shall need nothing until next spring.'—*Balt. Clip.*

AN OLD FRIEND.—A man whose first wife was remarkably neat, married a slut. On one occasion she mustered resolution to rub down the old mahogany table. Her good man sat quietly regarding her until she had done, when he burst into tears.—She desired to know what had affected him in so unusual a manner.

"The sight of that table," said he,—"for I now recognize it as an old acquaintance, and it awakens reminiscences of days that are gone, for it always looked thus when my poor wife was living."

It is unncessary to say that the insulted lady bounced out of the room, and declared, as she slammed the door behind her, that she would make herself a slave to no man.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

ATTENTION LADIES.—An infallable means of destroying black beetles and cockroaches is to strew the roots of black hellebore on the floor at night. Next morning, the whole family of beetles and cockroaches will be found either dead or dying; for such is their avidity for the poisonous plant, that they never fail to eat of it when they can get it. Black hellebore grows in marshy grounds, and may be had at all herb shops.

"O spare me, dear angel, one lock of your hair,"
A bashful young lover took courage and sighed;
" 'Twere a sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
So take the *whole wig*," the sweet creature replied.

While thousands fall by clashing swords,
Ten thousands fall by corset boards.
Yet giddy females sacrifice
Their health, to please a dandy's eyes.

"Put out your tongue a little further," said a physician to a female patient, "a little further, ma'am, if you please—a little further still." "Why, Doctor, do you think there is no end to a woman's tongue?" cried the fair invalid.

A BRAVE COUPLE.—At Stamford, Ct., on the 11th ult., deacon Milo Wood and widow John Curtis, both of whom had attained the ripe age of 65 years, ventured again into the matrimonial noose.

THE WIDOW.

The widow she wept, and the widow she cried,
For it was but a week since her husband had died,
And a good soul was he, but just turned of four score,
So the widow declared she would marry no more.

The widow was young, and the widow was fair,
And her mourning she wore with so touching an air
That many folks said—nay, a great many swore—
'Twas a pity she vowed she would marry no more.

The widow had houses, the widow had lands,
And silver laced lackies t' obey her commands,
A carriage to ride in, with rhino in store
Yet, still she declared she would marry no more.

The widow she wept, and the widow she cried,
'Twas a twelvemonth that day since her husband had died,
A gallant came in—he had been there before—
"Oh! say not fair lady, you'll marry no more."

The widow she blushed, and the widow she smiled
Of her grief and her tears, for the moment beguiled,
"Well, perhaps, once again, but although to three score
I should live, I'm determined I'll marry no more."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

A WARNING VOICE.—A writer in the Knickerbocker draws, in the subjoined brief sketch, a rovolting picture. Yet how many young men are chasing butterflies, things of a day! "How unaccustomed to the world, to that of the heartless and false doll of dress, whose every word is for effect, and every thought a desire for admiration; who can sacrifice domestic pleasure, and follow fashion and vice—vice of thought—who lives only in crowds and is miserable alone—who loves pleasure supremely, takes husband for his carriage and house, and enters matrimony for the liberties it allows her. There are such women; the idlers of the ball-room, the belles of the watering places. They enjoy butterfly celebrity, and then decay early in mind and body, victims to fashion or worse. What thoughts must linger around the bosoms of such women on their dying beds, as they think of their neglected God! Young men know not what they follow, as they glide on in the wake of the syren of the dance. They are the false lights which meteors hold out to draw the tumbling ships upon the rocks. They lure us on with the music and the pattering of tiny feet, and jeweled fingers and false smiles and false hearts; and when the victim is caught, like the veiled prophet, they display their awful hideousness. No, no! Love is found in gentle hearts. It dwells not amid the riots of pleasure; it dies in the glare of splendor, and cannot live in a heart devoted to dress and weak follies; it is more matured in quietness than loud applause, or the world's praise. Give me the sharply defined feelings of a young and timid girl, and I leave you the professions of the gaudy coquette. Give me the beaming glances of a liquid eye, and I yield the bright and flashing blaze of proud beauty to others."

THE TWINS.—Why, then, must every body die? The Bible tells us, "Death hath passed upon all men, in that all have sinned." Yes, all are sinners, and must, therefore, die. The old gray headed man must soon go. Death will not respect his silver locks. He will put him in the grave. The man in middle life, too, though wife and children may weep and pray against it. The fair youth and the sweet child are not spared; and I think I have never had my heart more affected, than when called to attend the funeral of children. I have seen them in the coffin, when they looked so fair and beautiful that it seemed hard to bury them up in the ground. The beautiful lines, which I am now about to give you, describe two little twin babes, dead, and in the coffin, and the mother bending over it, and looking upon them through her tears:

" 'Twas summer, and a Sabbath eve,
And balmy was the air:
I saw a sight which made me grieve,
And yet the sight was fair.
Within a little coffin lay
Two lifeless babes, as sweet as May.

Like waxen dolls which infants dress,
Their little bodies were;
A look of placid happiness
Did on each face appear;
And in the coffin, short and wide,
They lay together, side by side.

A rose-bud nearly closed I found
Each little hand within;
And many a pink was strew'd around,
With sprigs of jessamine;
And yet the flowers that round them lay,
Were not, to me, more fair than they.

Their mother, as a lilly pale,
Sat by them on a bed;
And bending o'er them told her tale,
And many a tear was shed;
Yet oft she cried, amidst her pain,
'My babes and I shall meet again!' "

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN LONDON.—It is stated that there are upwards 6000 acres of ground cultivated as gardens, within twelve miles of the metropolis, giving employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and three times that number in summer. The total value of the cattle sold in Smithfield is calculated at £8,500,000. It is supposed that a million a year is expended in fruits and vegetables. The consumption of wheat amounts to a million of quarters annually; of which four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of 6¼ mil. of quarter loaves every year in the metropolis. The annual consumption of butter in London amounts to about 11,000, and that of cheese to 13,000, tons. The money paid annually for milk is supposed to amount to £1,250,000. The quantity of poultry annually consumed in London is supposed to cost between 70,000 and £80,000. That of game depends on the fruitfulness of the season. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of rabbits. One salesman in Leadenhall market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to sell 14,000 rabbits weekly. He disposes of them by employing between 150 and 300 men and women, who hawk them through the streets.

INDIAN KINGS.—The New York Express states that in Lambyaque, Peru, are to be seen the stupendous graves of the Indian Kings who must have died in the times of Incas. These stupendous mounds of earth are just upon the outside of the city, and are built of sun dried brick, and are of the most gigantic dimensons; some of them are 3000 feet in circumference and over 150 in height, and must have required time and a deal of labor in their erection—one of them was opened in Truxillo, and silver and gold taken from it amounting to over $2,000,000. A company of merchants have been organized, and are about opening several others, in search of more hidden treasures.

LYING.—There was a famous problem among the stoics, which ran to this purpose: "When a man says 'I lie,' does he lie or does he not? If he lies, he speaks the truth; if he speaks the truth, he lies." Many were the books written upon this wonderful problem; Chrysippus favored the world with no fewer than six, and Philletus studied himself to death in his vain efforts to solve it.

There is now living near Canterbury, England, a man whose name is James Port, who has thirty-one sons and daughters, by two wives viz:—thirteen by the first, and eighteen by the latter; is grandfather to forty-nine, and great-grandfather to eight, making the number of his family eighty-eight all born in wedlock.

A Counsel sometimes meets with his match in the witness box. "Could you see a hole through a wall?" asked Mr. Freeman, when cross-examining a Kerryman at the Limerick Assizes. "I could if it were made there," was the ready reply.

A person advertised in the New York Sun, offering a reward of twenty dollars for a politician of one party, who will talk to one of the opposite party half an hour without getting angry. There have been no applicants for the reward as yet.

Never sign a writing till you read it, nor drink water till you have seen it.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Franklin Farmer.

EARLY HARVESTING WHEAT.

Sir: As the wheat harvest is approximating, I feel it my duty to say a few words on the subject of harvesting that valuable crop. I have, for the last four years, cultivated about one half of my ground in wheat, and my time of harvesting has been about eight days earlier than my neighbors. and my experiment has been attended with the most signal success. Sir, I find that my wheat is fuller, larger and finer than my neighbors', who followed the old practice; and, sir, this is not all—the weevil, which sometimes commit such sad havoc upon the wheat crop, will not touch it, if it is cut eight or ten days sooner than the common time of harvesting. That it is advantageous to reap wheat before it is fairly ripe, my experiments have fully proved, not only to my own satisfaction, but also to my neighbors'. But in ascertaining the proper state, it is necessary to discriminate between the ripeness of the straw and the grain; for in some seasons the straw dies upwards; under which circumstances, a field, to the eye may appear to be completely ripe, when in reality the grain is imperfectly consolidated and perhaps not much removed from a milky state. Though it is obvious that under such circumstances no further benefit can be conveyed from the root, and that nourishment is withheld the moment that the roots die, yet it does not follow that the grain so circumstanced should be immediately cut, because after that operation is performed, it is, in a great measure, necessarily deprived of every benefit from the sun and air, both of which have greater influence in bringing it to maturity so long as it remains on foot than when cut down, whether laid on the ground or bound in sheaves. The state of weather also at the time deserves notice, for as in moist or even variable weather every kind of grain when cut prematurely is more exposed to damage than when completely ripened. All these things will be studied by the skilful husbandman, who will also take into consideration the dangers which may follow were he to permit his wheat crop to remain uncut till completely ripened. The danger from wind will not be lost sight of by the judicious husbandman. Even the quantity dropped in the field and in the stack yard when wheat is over ripe, is an object of consideration. Taking all things into consideration, it seems most prudent to have wheat cut before it is fully ripe, as less damage will be sustained from acting in this way than by adopting a contrary practice. If the weather be dry and the straw clean, wheat may be carted to the stack yard in a few days, indeed, if quite ripe it may be stacked immediately from the sickle, especially when not meant for early thrashing. So long, however, as any moisture remains in the straw, the field will be found to be the best stack pard.

Yours, T. L. M.

From the Western Farmer.

BOOK FARMING.

Considering the unfortunate prejudice that exists in the minds of many, against receiving instruction from books, on the subject of agriculture and gardening, we are very desirous of presenting to the farming community much valuable information in a less distrustful shape, *coming directly from the practical cultivators of the soil.* It is, no doubt, owing, in some measure, to the existence of this prejudice against what are termed book farmers, or in other words, against scientific farming, that so many of our most enlighted and enterprising agriculturalists withhold from the public the beneficial results of their labors. This ought not to be so. Who, more than the cultivator of the soil, requires the light of knowledge to guide him in his arduous duties, to give confidence to action and a successful result to his labors? We have our schools and colleges, learned professors, and extensive libraries, to qualify our young men for the learned professions, while the humble votary of agriculture, whose art contributes more to the support of society than all the other arts united, and more than any other requires the aid of science, is left to feel his way in the dark, with nothing to guide him but vague conjecture or blind tradition. Hardly a town in the United States which has not its social library, filled with books giving instruction upon any subject but that of agriculture, while nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths of its readers are, to a greater or less extent, cultivators of the soil. Almost every village in the State has its lyceum, and its lyceum lectures, and yet how seldom do farmers, who constitute a great majority of the hearers, get from these sources any information on a subject, which is not only most interesting to them, but to the whole community? They listen with profound attention, and are no doubt much edified, with descriptions of the exact dimensions of the pyramids of Egypt, or the crusades of Peter the Hermit, while the subjects most intimately connected with their every day occupation, such as the composition, structure and mode of treating the different kinds of soils, the method of producing and applying the various kinds of manures, the best mode of renovating and improving their wornout fields, rotation of crops, and the numerous branches of science and vast field of knowledge immediately connected with agriculture, are seldom if ever touched. In order then to provide, in our humble sphere, for the prejudice that exists among farmers in general, against any kind of information reaching them in any other way than through the medium of actual practical proof, *fresh from the soil itself*, and not through the secondary channels of learned colleges, schools or societies, or scientific persons, we again and again entreat our farmers to send us communications on as many important points, however trivial they may appear individually, as may come to their knowledge in the course of their agricultural practice.

SUMMER FOOD FOR STOCK.—Three acres are required in summer for pasture for a horse or an ox, even if changed; for a cow two and a half acres; and the same for summering twelve sheep. To grow clover, lucerne or tares for them on the soiling system, or cutting these and carrying them to the stable or yard where they are kept, will take rather less than one-fourth of the same quantity for each in proportion.

WINTER FOOD FOR STOCK.—A horse requires near two tons of hay for a winter; an ox as much; a cow one ton and a half; and for twelve sheep, one ton and a half; provided they are not what is called *manger* fed three or four times a day with chopped food, when about two-thirds of the above quantity for each will be sufficient.

TICKS IN SHEEP.—Put Scotch snuff into the wool after opening it; make also a ring with it round the head, and another near the shoulders. Do it with a tin pepper box; have it made shaped like a funnel, with five very small holes at the little end of the cap; fill it with snuff.

TO CLEAN HIVES.—Burn them out with straw. Rub them with balm, and dip it in salt and water; rub the hive with it, inside and out, till the balm is worn out.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE.—There is now to be seen at one of our places of public resort, a person who was a New York merchant in 1837. and who then failed, owing over $300,000, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. The whole of his property was made over to a rich relation, and his creditors have not received one dollar to this day. This man is now at ——, making quite a swell with his family, among the honest gentlemen. while the widows and orphans, whom he has reduced to poverty, are compelled to remain at home, pining in distress, and vainly hoping he will pay them some small pittance of the amount he owes their husbands and fathers.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent, that they have witnessed with extreme pain, the demoralizing influences growing out of the practices of certain huxters and pedlers, for their own personal interest, vending at camp and other religious meetings, throughout this State, ardent spirits, beer, cider, cakes, &c., to the great annoyance of the public worship of God, and to the extensive injury of the peace and good order of the community.—The existing law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within one mile of any place of religious worship, after more than twenty years' experience, is found to be totally inadequate to the object for which it was enacted. The process by which conviction is had is extremely difficult; beside, the owner of such property can usually procure some irresponsible person to sell for him. The only effectual way, therefore, in our opinion, to prevent this practice would be to forfeit the property offered for sale.—There is no law prohibiting the sale of eatables, yet the victuallers are, in reality, the greatest disturbers of these public meetings, because they usually erect their booths and kindle their fires, *near the place of worship*, which become an asylum for the drunken and profane, who will remain there, indulging in all kind of obscene language and disorderly conduct, to the great disturbance of the services of religion and injury of the public morals. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable body, the propriety of so amending the present law as to prevent the approach of trespassers nearer than two miles distance, and to contraband, not only all articles of intoxication, but, also, all goods, wares, or merchandize of any description, as the only and effectual way to prevent the abuses complained of.

Those interested in the proposed law, for the protection of religious worship, are a numerous and law-abiding class of the community. They have borne with these unconstitutional infractions of their rights until forbearance has ceased to be a virture, and if longer persisted in, would degenerate into meanness; they are, therefore, moved to pray your honorable body to throw the shield of law around them, so as to protect them in future from these annoying and demoralizing practices. We respectfully refer your attention to the law of Pennsylvania on this subject, a copy of which shall accompany this petition. We believe this law is as perfect as human wisdom can devise, for the object contemplated. It is mild, yet efficient. The experience of many years has shown that it affords ample protection to religion, and yet it has not been made the instrument of oppression. It would be highly satisfactory to your petitioners if this law, *without alteration*, could be adopted in our Statute book.

As in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

☞ **The Quarto New World**

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WHEN the publication of *The New W* was, in compliance with the expre wishes of many subscribers, commenced in a convenient for binding and preservation, it thought expedient to make such additions, in shape of music, engraved title pages, &c. would considerably enhance its expense. find, however, after 8 weeks' experiment, that paper would be better liked and more gener taken, if, by omission of the music, &c., the literary material of the Folio edition could thrown into the Quarto form, and the pric both the same. It has therefore been determ ed to ask a uniform sum. The Quarto N World will, therefore, be supplied hereafter $3 per annum, or six cents per number to th who, on subscribing, take the back numbers—ly a few of which have been issued.

Subscribers who have paid $4, or who may mit that sum in advance, will be entitled to paper for one year and four months from the of subscription.

Every present subscriber to the Folio edit may, upon renewal of his subscription and ment in advance, change to the Quarto an supplied with the back numbers at six cents from the commencement of the volume, by pressing his wish to that effect in a pre-paid ter to the publisher.

Edited by Park Benjamin and Epes Sargen
Published by J. WINCHESTER
30 Ann str
New York, August 15, 1840. 53

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on h 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of di ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varie in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Mart gales: Riding and driving Whips: between and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, wh will compare and wear with any others m here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team a common Farming Harness. A lot of first Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and si plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double ered wagon whips, varying in quality and p to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anxi to please and accommodate those who may on him, and hopes to share so much of the pu patronage as his attention to his business merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conn ion with the former company, has taken GLASS WORKS below town under his management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, seizes, and of superior quality will be kept c stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms The experience of the proprietor, in the ma facture of the article, will insure all made to of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMI AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main str Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gu rie's store, where he will do his best to accomm date customers. He keeps on hand an asso ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a w repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—E April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living Hopewell township, Muskingum county, on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a sm blaze in the forehead and one white foot; shoes on when she left. Any person return said mare or giving information to the subscrib where she can be found, will be liberally compe sated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT
Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betwe the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDR under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSO was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be co ducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly reques ed to call at the Foundry and make settlemen as the change of owners makes this step abs lutely necessary. We ask the attention of persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betwee S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, u der the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissol ed by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five an a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publish ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 pe annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of thre months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher, until a arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastora charges, who do any thing at all for the pape if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sen gratis; any other who forward to us $10 0 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent t any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must b directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Musk ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance be fore the expiration of the subscription year, wil be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all mo ral questions;—it will give articles on Litera ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract o Religious and Political intelligence, and what ever may be interesting and instructive to fam ilies in general. A portion of its columns wil be open to Advertisements and Prices Current —another portion to sustain the interests of th Methodist Protestant Church in the West.— These two latter objects will not likely occup more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 5. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1840. Whole No. 57.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

SELECTIONS.

From the Casket for September, 1840.

UIZING IN THE LAST WAR.

e more upon the waters! yet once more!
e waves bound beneath me as a steed
nows his rider. Welcome to their roar!"
Childe Harold.

enable the reader to obtain a correct under-
ng of this chapter of "Cruizing in the
War," it will be necessary to give a synop-
one or two preceding ones. The reader,
a perusal of the number published in our
must have become aware that Lieut. Dan-
an American, and Capt. Henley, a British
, and a number of seamen of both nations,
prisoners among the pirates. After reading
escription of the horrible and merciless
ery of the devoted merchantman's crew,
nowing the motto among pirates, that
men tell no tales," some surprise may be
d that they were retained as prisoners,
ot having been doomed to the fate meted
many of their fellow-creatures who were so
unate as to fall into their power. During
uize of "The Storm," to which vessel Lt.
rth was attached, an English schooner, un-
e command of Capt. Henley, was captured,
ter removing part of the prisoners on board
orm, Lieut. D. and a prize crew were pla-
command of the captured vessel. Dur-
violent squall the vessels were separated,
ize became an unmanageable wreck, and
went to the bottom. Previous to her
g, by the united exertions of both crews,
this emergency they regarded not each
as enemies, but as friends and brothers, all
ness of feeling was wiped away, and love
h other, and sympathy for each other's suf-
s, reigned in its stead, a raft had been has-
onstructed, and upon this frail barque they
itted themselves to the dangers of the deep,
ng in the care and protection of a kind
lence. After having been driven by the
where e'er they listeth, and after having
enced all the miseries consequent upon
r and thirst for more than a week, if our
ry serves us correctly, during which time
of the poor fellows died raving maniacs,
at length were discovered by the pirate
, and by a freak of the captain were taken
ard and relief administered unto them.
is course of proceeding the captain was in-
ed by a fancied resemblance in Lieut. D.
e friend of his earlier and innocent days,
ich the cords of his memory were touched.
brings us to the scenes described in our last,
eeds no recapitulation from us,—it is fresh
minds of all.

e chapter immediately preceding the one
hed this week, and following the one given
last, is descriptive of an abortive attack
upon the brigantine by the crews of the
ican frigate and schooner. It also makes
quainted with another character—Hanni-
e negro, whom Lieut. D. recognized as an
ve of one of his uncles. Hannibal's mas-
ving died, he was sold to a sugar planter
ng in Louisiana, from whom he made his
and finally joined the pirates. He had
a sad dog during his day. He was placed
el over the room in which Mr. D. and his
is were confined. By a few promises of re-
and the offer of protection from his Louisi-
master, Hannibal was induced to undertake
ect the escape of the prisoners from the pi-

We will now let the author speak for
lf.

J. W. W.

THE ESCAPE.

e appointed time at length came for the
rance of old Hannibal, yet moment after
nt, and hour after hour passed, and he
not. I knew not what to think. Could
ve betrayed us to the pirates? The suspi-
though opposed to all my knowledge of his
cter, grew stronger as the tide rose, and he
id not make his appearance. The threat
pirates dwelt in my memory. If not res-
before morning, we should meet an igno-
us death, and that, too, without hope of
e. The blood chilled at my heart when I
ved our situation. My companions sat si-
around the room, some unquietly gazing
e door, as if our executioners were already
g; some moodily looking at the patch of
discernible through the casement, at which
d when conversing with the negro, and all
ously watching to catch the slightest sound
might betoken the approach of our expect-
liverer. But save the sluggish ripple of the
s in the lagoon, or the rustle of the heavy
e of the mango, we could distinguish no-
.

length it was three o'clock. Hope was
t gone. For more than an hour I had stood
e the window, cautiously screened from ob-
tion from without, though able to discern
pproach af any one desirous of addressing
the casement, but now, worn out with
ning, and hopeless of succor at this late
I was about retiring when I heard a low
er outside.

"Hark dere—massa—old Hannibal here at
ast," said a well known voice under the win-
dow.

So painfully acute was the hearing of my com-
panions that every man started to his feet at
once. I beckoned to them to remain quiet, while
I answered the negro.

"Is every thing ready? How shall we es-
cape?"

"Must git out of dis window old Hannibal
suspec—he hab bring dis rope to slide down wid
—will massa make him fast?"

Few words were said until the whole of our
company had silently reached the ground, when
turning to our guide, I asked him in a whisper,
whither we were bound?

"Dis way—massa—" said he, looking up a
moment at the now obscured moon, and then
leading us through a thick grove of mango trees.
We followed breathlessly, fearful at every step
lest we should be detected by the sentinels post-
ed at intervals around the huts, which we could
just see, dark and shadowy to the right, while
the delicate tracery of the brig was painted
fainter than a spider's web, upon the dusky
background. But happily there was no alarm.

"Me been waiting for de moon to go behind
him cloud all dis time, but him berry much like
my old wife I hab long time ago—for he always
hab his own way, ha! ha!—but we now 'scape
dem dam pirates, and please God me neber hab
any ting to do wid dem again."

Our road lay through an almost impenetrable
thicket, and though our flesh was often sadly
lacerated by the thorns, we pushed on with the
consciousness that life was before and death be-
hind us, old Hannibal keeping up his loquacity,
and forcing many a loud laugh from us as we got
farther and farther from the pirate's haunt. At
length we reached the shore, after an hour's
hard struggle, during which we had come about
three miles. The negro had selected it as the
most easy point of embarkation, knowing, more-
over, that a barge was always kept secreted there
in a thick grove near the shore. With light
hearts we sprang in. I took the helm. The men
seized the oars, and with a hearty, though in-
voluntary cheer, we shot out into the bay.

Never shall I forget my sensations when we
rounded the cape at the foot of the estuary, and
in the full, unclouded light of the moon, beheld
the frigate lying to in the offing, while the
schooner was discernible a short distance on her
thither quarter, looking like some fairy barque,
half seen in the shadowy light. We were free.
There was the flag of my country, our danger
and privations were over, and a few moments
more would place us, unfettered, on the deck of
the avenging ship. The excitement of my own
mind was shared by the men, and the barge shot
along beneath their sturdy arms with a velocity
rivalling the elevation of their feelings. We
were soon under the quarter of the frigate.

"Boat ahoy!" came sailing on the breeze from
the frigate.

"Prisoners escaped from the pirates," I shout-
ed back, scarcely knowing what kind of an an-
swer to make.

"Come to under the quarter," answered the
voice, and directly afterward, by the tap of the
drum, and the rattling of musketry, borne faintly
to us across the night, we learned that the mari-
ners were mustered on deck. A few vigorous
strokes brought us to the side of the man-of-war.
I was on deck almost as soon as we touched.—
Captain Henley would have followed me, but a
marine ordered him back into the boat; and I
noticed that several men stood ready with shot
to heave into the barge in case of a stratagem.
I stepped forward.

"These precautions are scarcely necessary for
us, I hope," I began with a smile, turning to the
officer of the deck.

"By Jove," interrupted the person addressed,
springing forward and grasping my hand, which he
shook till it ached again—"by Jove, is that you,
Danforth?"

"I believe so, Jackson," said I, "if I have
any knowledge in my own personal identity."

"But where in the deuce did you come from—
not from those cursed bucaniers?"

"Yes—but here is a whole crew of escaped
prisoners in my barge—let them be taken on
board, and I'll tell my tale at leisure—it's a long
and strange one."

"It must be, by the tongs of St. Dunstan,"
answered the lieutenant, as we walked aft to-
gether.

I will not detail the surprise of the commo-
dore, or my late officer, Captain Drew, or of the
whole ward-room mess at my adventures, since
the parting of the two schooners in that fearful
squall.

They had news almost as strange, however, to
tell me, and it was that peace had been declared.
They were now on a return cruize to the United
States, when falling in with the piratical brig,
they had determined to follow and ferret out her
retreat. The repulse, on the preceding evening,
had only inflamed the squadron, and an attack
was contemplated, by a much larger force, on the
ensuing night.

"You have just returned upon us, and so
unexpectedly that you are entitled," said the
old commodore, as he, with Captain Drew, the
English officer and myself, sat at breakfast in
his cabin, "to some repose. However, if you
would prefer a brush against these rascals, your
post as lieutenant of the Storm, will give you
the command of a boat in the contemplated
attack. We have not yet assigned the separate
commands, and your coming will not interfere
with any one," and he looked me full in the
face.

I thought a moment of the pirate captain's
hospitality to myself personally, but recollecting
that I might, perhaps, be of service to him in
case we were victorious, and feeling a strange
interest to learn something of his history, I de-
termined to go.

"Just as I thought," answered the commodore,
when I had signified my choice, "and now, gen-
tlemen, let us visit Mr. Sands—poor fellow, he
is sadly wounded," and with these words he led
the way to the couch of the sick lieutenant.

During the day, however, the plan of attack
was altered, the commodore determined to begin
it early in the evening. For this purpose our
party was divided into two parts, one destined to
pull up the streights, and the other to land at
the point where we had embarked, and following
the same path by which we had escaped, to sur-
prise the pirates. In order, however, to drive in
the look-outs, who were plainly visible reconnoi-
tering from the cape of the estuary, it was deter-
mined that the whole party should set out at
sunset together, when, after having effected this
primary purpose, the two divisions should separ-
ate.

The sun was just sinking behind the low, san-
dy island, when we left the little squadron with
three hearty cheers, and pulling rapidly for the
outer cape soon saw the light skiff of the look-out
scudding away up the bay like a sea-gull on the
wing. In a short time it disappeared in the
streight, when, lying to on our oars to receive
our final orders, and then silently bidding adieu
to our comrades, the two boats destined for the
surprising party, one of which was under my
command, shot rapidly across the estuary.

Evening had closed in before we lost sight of
the coast, and the shadowy outline of the little
squadron formed a prominent background as, en-
tering a thick grove upon our right, we began our
silent march. Each man was ordered to recon-
noitre his arms, when we proceeded at a rapid
pace.

"Hist," said Lieutenant ——— to me, as
we approached, undetected, after an hour's march,
the grove of trees into which Hannibal had first
plunged on the night before, "hist—was that a
man's voice?"

We listened eagerly for a moment, but could
distinguish nothing. All was still. The stars
glimmered faintly through the thick mango leaves,
and by their light I could see the determined
faces of our brave fellows, as they stood motion-
less in the shadowing twilight. A light breeze
rustled through the leaves overhead, while the
hum of an insect was occasionally heard. Now
and then the dull splash of the neighboring surf
came borne on the night breeze to the ear. But
all else was still. Well was it that the bucan-
iers dreamed not of the ambuscade so nigh them,
or we might have been sacrificed to their fury
before our companions could come up. We had
expected them at this very moment, but some
unavoidable delay had detained them. Our sit-
uation was perilous in the last degree. To ad-
vance unassisted to the attack would be certain
ruin, while to wait for our comrades was little
less dangerous. There was no alternative, how-
ever. The order was passed in a whisper down
the line, and each man involuntarily feeling his
weapon, we paused under that leafy canopy to
await the expected attack from the streights.

"Hark!—there they go—but how the deuce
can the fighting be in that quarter?" said my
superior to me, as a sharp firing was heard upon
our right.

"They are carrying the battery," said I, as
the conviction flashed upon me, that a desperate
stand had been made by a strong party there,
who were now contending with our colleagues.

"What shall we do?" whispered the lieuten-
ant to me, "by G—, I shall hardly be able to
keep myself in and obey orders, much less the
men."

"We must do it though—keep cool here," said
I, to my own crew, "wait till the order is given
—keep cool."

The men stood for nearly five minutes impa-
tiently chafing at their restraint, fingering their
weapons as if they could scarcely keep them-
selves from rushing forth from their covert and
joining in the melee. At the end of that time,
however, the firing ceased below—a few strag-
gling shots only followed—then a cheer rung out
lustily from the frigate's boat, and in another
instant the defeated pirates were heard rushing
pell-mell through the underwood toward us.—
Their path lay directly across our hiding place—
a moment's delay would bring them upon us.—
Farther concealment was impossible. We de-
termined to take advantage therefore of our
position, and by charging them in time to con-
vert their flight into a rout.

"Ready—to your places men—all ready."

A low muttered "aye, aye, sir," passed growl-
ing along our line of sea-dogs; and in another
moment a band of about fifty pirates came march-
ing swiftly, but steadily right across our front.
The starlight just betraying their frowning coun-
tenances, bloody garments and ghastly weapons,
revealed to us the desperate character of their
late contest; but if any other evidence had been
wanting, it would have been afforded in the
presence of large numbers of wounded men, sup-
ported, and even carried by their comrades. It
was a breathless instant when they emerged into
the light, a short distance ahead of us. The
leaders rapidly traversed our front. But scarcely
had one half of their followers passed when the
lieutenant shouted,

"Charge—follow me," and like an avalanche,
our little band swept down upon the flanks of
the foe. Never was a rout so complete. Pierced
in the centre, taken completely by surprise,
burdened with their wounded companions, dispi-
rited by their late defeat, the pirates made
scarcely any resistance, but broke and fled, our
whole party pursuing them at the top of our
speed, and cheering lustily as they drove them
before them. The slaughter was terrible. After
a short time a few of the most desperate at-
tempted to rally; but they might as well have
made the endeavor at the cannon's mouth. Our
men gave no quarter, as none was asked. Onward
we pushed, over fallen timber, through tangled
morasses, along the wide arcades of the forest,
with an enthusiasm only equalled by the terror
of our foes. At length we reached the end of
the grove, and burst upon the encampment.

I have forgot to mention that with the excep-
tion of a few huts, there were no habitations
whatever around. A kind of fort, however, stood
near the shore. This would afford a shelter to
the pirates, and thither they all rushed madly,
our brave fellows pursuing them as rapidly in the
rear. I had but time to see, at a short glance,
that our boats were already opening their fire
on the brigantine. We had, therefore, nothing
to contend with but the routed pirates, now
reduced to half their number, and those of their
companions who might be within the fort.—
These thoughts had just flashed through my
mind, when a volley came rattling on our rear
from the fort.

"On—on—dash up my brave fellows and en-
ter pell-mell with the scoundrels," I shouted.

And on we went. Already we were mingled
with the flying foe. The door was gained. Those
within rallied around it, to favor the entrance of
their friends. I dashed forward. Taffrail was
close behind, and several powerful fellows around.
At this, a huge, brawny, black-haired freebooter
sprang out of the entrance and levelled a blun-
derbuss. Even the bravest shrank aghast. A
bold, daring topman before me paused a moment,
however, like a tiger, to eye his foe, and then
sprang upon the throat of his antagonist. As
if by mutual consent all paused to gaze upon
the contest. It was fierce and desperate. Now
one and now the other had the advantage. The
blunderbuss went off in the struggle, leaving its
contents in the earth at the feet of the comba-
tants. At length the pirate seemed to prevail,
for slowly bearing, with his huge strength, his
antagonist to the ground, he had drawn a large
knife from his sheath and was about plunging it
into the side of the topman, when I sprang for-
ward, and with a blow of my cutlass disabled his
arm. At that very instant a pirate plunged his
dagger into the topman's bosom. His hold re-
laxed—his jaw fell back—he rolled over a ghastly
spectacle at my feet. The wounded freebooter
sprang to his feet, and drew a pistol from his
girdle. Both of mine had been already discharg-
ed in the melee, and I thought my last minute
had come; but just as he had raised it to fire, a
flash streamed before my eyes, and my huge an-
tagonist reeled to the earth, shot dead by the
pistol of old Taffrail.

"I thought I might want the old barker," coolly
said the quarter-master, "give it to 'em, boys—
on, press on—press on."

The dead man was an awful spectacle. The
blow of my cutlass had completely severed the
right arm, and the blood was spouting from the
arteries like the jets of a fountain; while a sin-
gle black spot at the side of his eye, from which
oozed the thick gore, told where the bullet had
entered. The expression of his face—oh! God
—I think I see it now, so awful, awful, awful.

But it was no time to gaze idly on the fallen.
The shouts of the combatants; the shrieks of the
wounded; the clashing of cutlasses; the explo-
sion of fire arm; the curses of the infuriated
freebooters, and the sharp rattling of grape shot,
heard at fitful intervals, rising over the din from
our comrades attacking the brigantine, drove
every thing from the mind, except the instinct
of self-preservation. It was a desperate conflict.
Now the pirates yielded in the doorway, and
now our brave fellows swayed sullenly backward.
All distinction of party was lost. It became a
struggle of personal prowess, and the fight was
maintained hand to hand, and foot to foot. At
length I saw signs of yielding in the enemy.—
All this could not have occupied ten minutes.

"Forward—once more, my brave lads—forward
—huzza for the stars and stripes," I shouted,
dashing furiously into the midst of the dense
crowd, blocking up the doorway.

"Forward—-forward-—huzza for old Marble-
head," roared a sturdy fellow, pressing after me,
supported by my brother lieutenant, and the
whole body of our men.

The charge was decisive. Clearing every thing
before us, we pierced the crowd in two, and after
a desperate struggle, rushed into the port pell-
mell, with our antagonists. The contest was
soon terminated. In less than a quarter of an
hour we were in undisturbed possession of the
fort, having bound the few remaining pirates who
had not been killed or wounded in the melee.

It was not till this moment that I could find
time to look at the situation of our comrades on
the lagoon, but when I did I saw that they had
been some minutes in possession of the briganti-
ne, and that the American ensign was now
fluttering from the gaff; while the thick bank of
smoke floating lazily down to leeward, along the
surface of the sluggish lagoon, shewed how fierce
had been the cannonade on the part of the pi-
rates. But nothing could resist successfully the
resolution of our men. They had carried her
decks amid a storm of grape shot, which sank
one of our boats, and mowed down almost a third
of these brave fellows. The slaughter had been
terrible. Oh! bitterly had their butchery been
avenged on the bucaniers. Scarcely a man of
them was left alive.

I was listening to these details from a midship-
man, about a half an hour after the victory, when
a messenger arrived from the brigantine, request-
ing my immediate presence there, as the leader
of the freebooters was dying, and requested to
see me. Amid the hurry and excitement of the
struggle, I had altogether forgotten this singular
individual. But I now hastened to obey his
summons. I learned, in answer to my hasty in-
quiries, that he had been mortally wounded in
the side at an early period of the fight, and that
the momentary indecision, consequent upon his
fall, by affording our men a successful oppor-
tunity to board, had really caused the capture of
his vessel.

The dying man was lying extended on the
deck, his head reposing on a shattered gun car-
riage, when I mounted the side of the brigantine.
His brow was damp and pallid, and a settled ex-
pression of agony was on his features. His eyes
were closed. His mouth was rigidly compressed,
as if he was struggling to endure his pain with-
out complaint. At times, however, its corners
would work convulsively, and a rapid twitch
shoot across his countenance. His throat and
breast were bare, and until within a moment, a
rough, though kind-hearted sailor, had been en-
gaged in bathing them in vinegar. The respira-
tion of the dying man was short and quick, hea-
ving his fine chest up convulsively, and often
slightly parting his mouth, despite its rigid com-
pression; while occasionally the fingers of his
right hand worked involuntarily, as if the agony
of the sufferer was insupportable. As I approach-
ed him, he seemed to recognize me, for opening
his eyes faintly, he gazed languidly on me. I
knew not how to open the conference. I paused
irresolutely.

"You have come—at—last," said the dying
man, speaking between his teeth, and with dif-
ficulty, "the game is—is—up."

As I knew not what to say I sat down by his
side, and taking the cup from the sailor, began to
bathe the forehead of the dying man.

"I—I wanted—to tell you—that I do not
blame you for this attack," said he, "it was done
in self-defence—for—my—men—had resolved to
ha—ng you. I could not have prevented it—
besides—your oath to the service," and here his
voice strengthened, "left you no alternative,
and as a man of honor you were bound to put
down my gang of—of—it must be said—pirates."

"Captain," said I, interrupting him, "I beg
you to think no more of this. You are dying—
you know your situation as well as I do—have
you no preparation to make for that awful event?"

The dying man turned his fast glazing eye up-
on me, and while a smile of scorn, if scorn that
can be called which partook as much of agony as
of contempt, he said almost fiercely,

"Talk not to me of preparation—have I lived
to die a death like this, with the hope of prepar-
ing for it now? No," said he energetically, half
rising upon one arm, while, for a moment, all its
old fire flashed from his eye—"prate to boys and
women of another world. I believe it not—I
never believed it; there is no such thing; yet it is
a fearful venture," continued he, abstractedly, in
a lower tone, faintly attempting to lift his hand
to his brow, "and who knows but, after all, my
mother may have been right when she took me on
her knee and taught me to say my prayers. I
have n't remembered them for years. Oh! God,
little did she think I should ever die thus.
But it is better," he said, after a momentary
pause—"have I not saved my body from ignomi
ny? But I am wandering—what was I saying?"
he added, abruptly, turning toward me, with an
eye, in which delirium was already gleaming.

"I am dying, am I?" he broke out again
fiercely, "and they talk to me, *me* of mercy, when
my hand is red with the blood of innocence, and
my heart is blacker than that of a fiend. Oh!
God, what will become of me?—where is Char-
lotte?" he continued in a softer tone. It was ev-
ident that his senses wandered. "She was to
have been mine, but she deserted the younger for
the older son—she has won a barony. Ah! but
I was revenged."

We gazed mutely at each other's faces, while
by these broken words, the awful revelation of
the dying man's guilt was going on. He contin-
ued.

"How her face haunts me! I—I, the murder-
er. Oh! God, keep her away—she is beckoning
me—she is dragging me down with her—away,
away—I will not, I cannot die," continued he,
half starting up again, and gazing wildly around
him.

I laid my hand gently on his arm. He looked
me full in the face a moment, and a vague con-
sciousness of the truth appeared to struggle with
his fevered fancies. If so, it passed like a sun
cloud from the troubled firmament. He was once
more in the power of the wild fancies playing in
his brain. But this time the scene was altered.
He was in the tumult of the battle.

"Ho! there," he shouted, in a voice that thril-
led every bosom, "fling out the black flag and bid
them defiance. They have outlawed me—I will
give them a return. Call all hands—to quarters
—to quarters—away there, boarders—follow me,"
and raising his arm from his side, as if to wave a
sword on high, he ejaculated in broken accents,
growing fainter and fainter, as life ebbed away,
"on—ward—on—wa—ard—on—on—o—o—n,"
and with a low, tremulous cadence; a death-ag-
ony flitting across his face; a convulsive quiver-
ing of his body, his head fell back, his arm drop-
ped rigid at his side, and with all his errors, mis-
fortunes and crimes, the outlawed leader passed
to his last account.

Save the broken fragments of his history, re-
vealed in that terrible delirium, I never learned
any thing certainly of his life. Years after-
wards, however, I was told of some matters in
the private history of a noble English family,
which gave some corroboration to the wild decla-
ration of the dying man, and led me to suspect
that the younger son of Lord ———, an officer
in the Royal Navy, who had suddenly disappear-
ed when arrested on the charge of murdering his
brother's wife, and whose subsequent career was
lost to his family, was no other than the pirate
leader. It was said, though of this I never ob-
tained any positive confirmation, that the young
officer had been betrothed to a beautiful cousin,
before entering upon a cruize in the early part of
the French Revolution, and that, upon his re-
turn, and finding her married to his wealthier
brother, he had murdered her in a fit of mingled
jealousy and rage. Whether it was so or not
God only knows. Those who might have thrown
light upon the subject were either in their graves,
or protected from intrusive inquiries by near re-
lationship to the unfortunate parties. But there
is a day coming when this, with many another
dread secret, shall appear in the eyes of all.

Philadelphia, August 20th, 1840.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

EARLY RISING.

BY JAMES M. FULTON.

A great many of our choice delights are suffer-
ed to escape from our lying a-bed late in the
morning. The early breath of the rising day is
exhilerating to our spirits and strengthening to
our constitutions. Besides these excellent ef-
fects, we loose all that is associated with them,
of that which is charming and that which is beau-
tiful. By early rising we are enabled to trace
nature back to her secret springs, and thus fur-
nish an unexhaustible source of materials for
mental rumination, which is as necessary to a
perpetuity of the strength and energy of the
mind as exercise is to the body.

We rise by day-light, and casting our eyes to-
wards the east we see the golden glow of the
morning enlarging and spreading and brighten-
ing until "the powerful king of day" bursts in
all his light, warmth, animation and glory upon
the inhabitants of the earth. With this is as-
sociated those cheering sounds and scenes which
never fail to give delight. The crowing cock,
the drumming of pheasants, the soothing sound
of distant or adjacent streams, winding along in
slow and silent grandeur, like powerful armies
raised in the four quarters of the globe, destined
to one common rendezvous, commence and con-
tinue their march in the centre of the deep valley
or along the base of the mighty mountain, until
rushing to a focus they embogue their contents
into the still mightier ocean. But there are
scenes that, though less grand, are nevertheless
more delicate and more beautiful. The leaves of
the trees are all over glistening with the dew of
the morning. The shrubs of the garden and the
grass of the meadow being covered with dew, re-
flect the golden tints imparted by the rays of the
sun, and sparkle with beauty and corruscate with
lustre. The sun-flower, that king of garden
flowers, stands like a monarch overlooking his sub-
jects, his head proudly bedecked with a garland,
and his person gorgeously decorated with wide
spread flowers. Again, the pink, the queen, is
all for beauty and delicacy that the sun-flower is
for majesty and might. Between these two
extremes let imagination fill up the space, or the
elegant descriptions of a Hervey help or even
surpass imagination itself. We cast our eyes
abroad to the woodland, gradually sloping from
the low ground upward, till it rises into a consid-
erable elevation. (I marked something of the
kind in Jackson township, in this county, while
amongst what are called the "Balled Hills.")—
Tree after tree plants itself along the hill sides
until as the hill assumes the form of a cone, upon
the very highest peak stands one tree taller from
its elevation than all the rest. Who can help
moralizing while beholding these exhibitions of
nature? Is it not thus in life? Though many
strive for the highest elevation, yet but few
reach, few come near it, and perhaps one alone
of a nation or a country at a time, is permit-
ted, of all the competitors, to reach the very pin-
nacle of fame. While around on the circles of
the hill of fame, like the trees on the rounding
knoll, one after another is crowding up to get as
near the top as possible. I had like to have for-
gotten to observe the fact that every body that
has travelled around those hills knows, and that
is, that the tree alluded to is in itself of very
diminutive stature, though overtopping all the
other trees on every side of the hill. From its
position it derives all its all consequence, all its
notoriety. If it stood at the foot of the emi-
nence no one, if he regarded it at all, would pay
much attention to it, further than to observe it
was a scrub.

Thus it is with many aristocrats and monarchs
who derive all their consequence from the circum-
stance of their birth and position. Were they
born at the bottom of the hill they would have
remained mere pigmies in society. Had the large
fine acorns which produced the trees around the
foot or even on the sides of this eminence, been
planted in this elevation their pointed tops
would have soared toward the heaven and pene-
trated the clouds. So also there are many amongst
the humble poor whose physical powers have been
well developed from the laborious manner in which
they have been raised, and had they had an op-
portunity their mental powers might have bless-
ed the world and astonished mankind. While it
is well known that the descendants of hereditar-
y monarchies have been marked by the most
pitiable imbecility, and often with idiocy itself.

How to Kick a Man with Impunity.—Two gentlemen were walking together in Paris. "I will engage," said the one to the other, "to give the man before us a kicking, and yet he shall not be angry." He did as he had undertaken to do; the man turned round and looked astonished. "I beg your pardon," said the kicker; "I took you for the Duke de la Tremouille." The duke was very handsome; the kicked man very plain; he was gratified by the mistake under which he believed he had suffered, shook himself, smiled, bowed, and went on his way.

Regal Rights Explained.—"Jemmy," said a most facetious father to an inquisitive little fellow, who persisted in calling Victoria's husband *King* of England—"I tell you Prince Albert is no more King of England than I am master of my own family! We are alike, my son; it is only by right of our *wives* that one is *King* and the other *master*."

'Oh, mother,' said a little child, 'Mr S. does love aunt Lucy—he sits by her, he whispers to her, and he hugs her.' 'Why, Edward, your aunt don't suffer that, does she?' 'Suffer that, yes, mother, she loves it.'

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 23, 1840.

From Br. Jonathan of Sept. 12.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

As the struggle continues, we verily believe the Indians think that they have been the victors, and that they are now pressing their advantages over the conquered people of the United States. The daring attack upon one of the Florida keys, the news of which was last week received, has even been exceeded by the reckless courage of a party of Indians, about one hundred in number, who have carried the war into Georgia. The people in the southern counties of that State had deserted their fortifications, and ceased their defences; considering their participation in the Indian war to have ceased long ago.

During the last of August, the Indians suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance in Camden county, murdering a part of Mr. D. Green's family, and burning his house on the Suwanee River. Mr. Green's wife was killed, and his daughter wounded, but not mortally. In assisting such of his family as had escaped the Indian rifles, to get out of the burning house, Mr. Green's leg was broken by a fallen timber. In the same neighborhood eleven houses were burned. Among the scattered murders were those of Joseph Howell's wife and two children, and Absalom Cossey's children—six in number, who resided on one of the prongs of the Missouri River. Whether this latter batch of murders was done by the same party or another, is not known. The principal attack, and the one which is best described in the letters before us, was made on a deserted United States Post, as described in the following letter from Jefferson, dated July 24th:

The Indians are again on a vist to Camden county, murdering and plundering our frontier settlers, burning their dwellings and destroying their crops. On Wednesday evening, Fort Moniac, a deserted United States Post, to which several neighboring families of whites consisting of five men and 25 women and children, had moved for mutual safety was attacked, and four of its occupants killed; namely, a Mrs. Patrick and a Mr. Davis and two of his children. Mr. P. informs me, that the attack was made about dark. At the fire of the first gun, Mrs. P., who was standing by his side, fell dead; a general discharge from the savages was immediately after given, which killed Davis and his two children. All of the whites occupied, and were at the time collected in a central building of the post, and the savages were thus enabled to approach within gun shot, under cover of the outer buildings which they fired in secrecy and safety. It appears that the whites, though apprised of the vicinity of the Indians, were completely surprised, having taken none of those precautionary measures to prevent it, which common prudence would have suggested. It was impossible, says my informant, to state the number of Indians. Twenty were counted by him, marching off in Indian file, from one of the fires at the time of their leaving: but from the number of shots fired and their yells, he thinks their number must have been much larger.

The settlers were falling back, in great consternation, from the frontiers to Centreville, the capital of Camden county; and the Indians of course burned and destroyed their houses, and killed the stock left behind on the plantations.—Volunteer companies were forming, and pursuit was already commenced after the savages; but in all probability before their trials could be taken, the Indians were safely back among the everglades of Florida. We know not whether to be most surprised at the daring of the Indians, or at the supine indifference of the whites, which could tempt them thus to put themselves, unguarded, in the way of such a treacherous and implacable foe.

A Painful Scene.—A painful scene which occurred in Boston on Friday last, is related in the Times of that city, as follows:

An elegant and accomplished woman, the wife or one of most wealthy and respectable merchants in the city, was seen passing up Washington street, about one o'clock, P. M., leading two small and beautiful little girls by the hand, so *deeply intoxicated* that she reeled from one side of the walk to the other, and could scarcely stand upright. It was a bright and beautiful day, and half the town were abroad. The little girls that the lady held by the hand, were her own children. The poor things looked up at their unfortunate mother, apparently wondering why she acted so strangely, and as she reeled away from them, on either side, clung still tighter to the hand they clasped, and followed her, in her erratic course, as well as they were able. Hundreds of persons stopped and gazed for several minutes, upon the scene, with hearts overflowing with pity.

The Times further states that this lady, and several others, are in the daily habit of meeting at certain places in that city, kept by females, ostensibly for other purposes, where they are supplied with intoxicating liquors, cordials and wines, and that several cases like that mentioned above, have recently occurred, which have carried shame and distress into the bosoms of happy and respectable families.

The Funeral of the Maidens.—Death is not so coldly regarded in the country as in the city. When friends are bereaved of friends, universal sympathy is awakened, and the office of all acquaintances is to offer consolation to the afflicted. If the death has been attended by any unusual circumstances, the celebration of the funeral ceremonies becomes a public duty. The Portland Argus says of the funeral of the five young ladies recently drowned in the harbor of that city:

Yesterday afternoon, the five young ladies who were drowned on Tuesday, were entombed. Two of them from the residence of their parents, and three (Mr. Isley's daughters and Julia Plumer) from the residence of their grand father, Mr. David Pettengill. A very large concourse of people, assembled to witness the melancholy obsequies of the three that were to be interred together. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Dr. Nichols, of the 1st Unitarian Church.—The coffins were conveyed to the tomb on three hearses, (a sight seldom seen in our city) and were followed by carriages containing the relatives, and then by nearly three hundred people in couples, mostly those in the morning of life.—Thousands also lined the streets on either side, and accompanied the procession to the graves; where as many more were waiting to receive it. The spacious burying yard was as it were, covered with spectators. A sadness pervaded the faces of all, at the melancholy sight they had come to witness. As the tomb closed over the mortal remains of those maidens, who, less than forty-eight hours before bid as fair for a long life as any of the thousands who lingered at their tomb, —how forcibly came to mind that oft illustrated truth—*Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for ye know not what a day may bring forth.*

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.—The Baltimore American of Wednesday says:

Early on Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of the premises owned and occupied by Mr. John Fitzpatrick as livery stables, on Lombard street, about midway between Frederick street and Centre Market Space; and such was the rapidity with which the flames progressed, that before the firemen could perform any effectual service it was evident that the whole would be destroyed. A number of horses were rescued by the prompt exertions of Mr. Fitzpatrick and his assistants, notwithstanding the flames were crackling by their sides. The destruction of this gentleman's property will not be less probably than $4500, on which there is an insurance in the Georgia Fire and Marine Company to the amount of about $2000.

From these premises the fire extended to a back building attached to the house of Mr. R. Collier on the east, which was destroyed, but on which there was a full insurance. The tavern occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and owned by Mr. Simeon Alden, sustained considerable injury in the rear and roof.

The chair factory of Mr. B. T. Daley on the east was also considerably damaged, and stock to the amount of about $300 destroyed, on which there was no insurance. The building is owned by Mr. Jacob Daley, and is insured.

We regret to learn that a young man named Sparkling, in the employ of Mr. Daley, was considerably injured by being struck with a brick, when the wall of the stable fell.

The opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary seems universal in the vicinity. It will be remembered that there have been within a short time past two attempts to fire these or immediately adjoining premises, which proved unsuccessful. The incendiary has at length, however, accomplished his purpose.

A Shocking Death.—The Troy Mail relates a shocking death as having recently occured in that city. A young Irish girl, who resided with George Vail, Esq. was heating some alcohol, when it took fire and was thrown upon her clothes, which were at once in flames. Her cries brought members of the family to her relief, but in her agony she resisted their attempts to extinguish the flames, although they, in their humane efforts, were severely burned themselves. The fire, after all, was not wholly extinguished, until a gentleman who was passing, rushed into the house, and with his penknife separated the burning fragments from her body. She was horribly burnt, chest and limbs being crisped with the flames, rendering her sufferings excruciating, almost beyond endurance. She survided only a few hours, although every aid which surgical skill could render was bestowed upon her.

United States Bank.—At the July term of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, suits were entered against the United States Bank on bills and post notes, protested for nonpayment in specie, to the amount of one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred dollars. The Court on that occasion, decided that the bank was bound to pay twelve per cent. interest on its dishonored bills, according to its charter, and not six per cent. according to the act legalizing suspension.—Uupon these judgments the bank has taken out writs of error, and given in each case security to double the amount.

Bears are getting quite impudent in Piscataque county, Me. They walk out of the woods, eat as much corn as they like and then retire satisfied.

The D'Hauteville Case.—This case was again resumed before the Philadelphia Court of Sessions, on Saturday the 5th instant. Wm. R. Reed, Esq., proposed to offer a letter from the parents of respondent to the relator, as evidence. The consul for respondent at first protested against it, and afterwards powerfully objected to its admission. All the counsel engaged in the matter spoke in regard to its admission, and consequently the morning slipped by without any thing else being done. The case was to come up again on Monday.—*New York paper.*

The D'Hauteville Case.—This case is again before the Philadelphia Court of Sessions. An addition has been presented by the counsel of M. D'Hauteville, to the "amended return" made a few weeks since. Of the character of this paper the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

"The paper read was a very able and eloquent production, and only equalled by that which it was intended to answer. Perhaps no case ever brought before our courts contained as much matter exceedingly interesting in its character, and eloquent in the form of its presentation as this. It is interesting—not because it gratifies the mere vulgar curiosity of those whose education and standing in society should render them less liable to such disagreeable scenes—but because it conveys a lesson—not to be mistaken— to all who assume the sacred ties of marriage, how necessary it is to yield each other's failings, and to look with a lenient eye on human fallibility. We are still further persuaded from what we have now heard, that the whole difficulty between the husband and wife arose from total incompatibility of temper and feeling.

The D'Hauteville case, says the Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, is still continued in the Court of General Sessions. The discussion which has been going on in relation to the introduction of a letter by the relator has resulted in the decision of the Court that it should be admitted. It was this morning read, as also several others of like tenor. The lawyers are likely to make the most of this capital chance for professional 'pickings.'

Latest from Texas.—The schooner Yew Tree, from Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult., bringing the following important intelligence.—The news was brought directly from Austin to Galveston, as is contained in a communication from General Houston, to the Hon. B. Archer, Secretary of war. This letter is dated on Plumb Creek, five miles west of Goods, August 12. The General says:

"I arrived on yesterday evening, and found Capt. Caldwell, encamped on Plumb Creek, with about a 100 men. This morning I was requested to take the command, which I did, and organized them into companies. About 6 o'clock A. M. the spies reported that the Indians were approaching. I crossed the trail about three miles, and passed down on the West side; on arriving near the trail I was joined by Col. Burleson with about 100 men. I immediately formed into two lines, the right commanded by Col. Burleson, and the left commanded by Capt. Caldwell, with a reserve command by Major Hardiman, with Capt. Ward's company.

"On advancing near the Indians they formed for action, with a front of woods on their right, (which they occupied) their lines extending near a quarter of a mile into the prairie. I dismounted my men, and a handsome fire was opened—the Indian Chiefs curveting around in splendid style, on front and flank, finely mounted, and dressed in all the slpendor of Camanche warfare; at this time several Indians fell from their horses, and we had three or four men wounded. Finding that the Indians were disposed to keep at a distance, and that a large body were assembled in the woods, I ordered Col. Burleson, with the right wing, to move around the point of woods, and Capt. Caldwell, with the left wing, to charge into the woods, which movements were executed in gallant style.

"The Indians did not stand the charge, and fled at all points; from that time there was a warm and spirited pursuit for 15 miles; the Indians scattered, mostly abandoning their horses and taking to thickets. Upwards of 40 Indians were killed—two prisoners (a squaw and a child) taken; we have taken upwards of 200 horses and mules, many of them heavily packed with the plunder of Linnville and the lower country. We have lost one killed and seven wounded—one mortally.

"I cannot speak too highly of the Colorado, Guadalupe and Lavacca militia, assembled so hastily together, and without organization. I was assisted by Major Izod, Col. Bell, Capt. Howard, and Captain Neill, as volunteer aids, all of whom rendered essential service. On to-morrow I contemplate embodying as many men as I can, and if we have a sufficient number of good horses, pursue the Indians, in the hopes that we may overtake them before they reach the mountains."

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Potomac, dated Rio Janeiro, July 3, 1840.

"You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that of a crew and officers, amounting to 279, about 230 have *voluntary stopped their grog?* and I have strong hopes that before the cruise expires the number will be increased."

Important from Mexico.—By the New Orleans papers of this morning, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 28th, bringing a confirmation of the intelligence of the cessation of hostilities in that capital. An armistic had been concluded between the parties, in which the Centralists agree to restore the constitution of 1824. Gen. Urrea, the Federalist commander resigned his commission and left the city, as soon as the armistice was concluded; and it was suspected that he was making for the province of Tamaulipas, to awaken, in that quarter, an insurgent spirit. The President, Bustamente, on the conclusion of hostilities, repaired in procession to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was chanted. Meanwhile, Canalos, an active Federalist General, was by no means idle, but was pressing upon Mexico with a heavy force. Gen. Arista with 1000 cavalry was expected in the city to oppose him.

On the 28th of July, Bustamente issued a proclamation, congratulating the republic on the close of the disturbances, and assigned as the reason that more forcible measures were not taken to put down the rebellion, that they would have caused the loss of too much "Mexican blood." Of course he declares that the Government is all the firmer established for this emeute.—*Br Jonathan.*

To Young Gentlemen and Young Ladies.—Be not in haste to marry, nor engage your affections where there is no probability of return. It is not what you think of them that determines your choice. but what they think of you. Endeavor, if you would escape the lingering torment, and the gnawing of the worm that never dies, to find out this, and abide the issue. If a woman does not love you of her own accord—that is, from involuntary impressions, nothing you can say or do, or suffer for her sake, can make her, but will set her face the more against you. Study first impressions above all things; for every thing depends upon them, in love especially. Women are armed by nature and education with the power of resisting the importunies of men, and they use this power according to their discretion. They enforce it to the utmost rigour of the law against those whom they do not like, and relax their extreme severity proportionably in favor of those they do like, and who in general care but little about them.

Anecdote of Old Age.—One of the census takers employed in Cincinnati, has found in his progress a man who tells him that his grandmother, who died since last census, at the age of 107, within four or five years of her death had her sight restored in a very remarkable degree, an entire and ample head of hair and a full set of teeth renewed to her, all of which remained to the day of her death. "In this case the gentleman remarks, 'the *vis animi* must have co-existed to a remarkable degree, for she was able to walk two miles to church until within two weeks of her death. It may be added that up to the day of her death there appeared to be a perceptible failure of the power of life. Her residence was in Greene county. My informant is a man of strict veracity and says that witnesses enough can be found to satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of this story." Thus far he has not found a centenarian."—*Lexington Observer.*

A Seasonable Paragraph.—*To Preserve Corn for Boiling.*—That delicacy for the table, "roasting ears," or more properly speaking, *green corn*, for boiling may be had the year round, (as we are told in the Southern Cultivator,) by pursuing the following method, namely:

Pluck the corn when fit for eating, strip down the shuck so as to remove the silk, and then replace it—pack it away in a barrel, and pour on strong pickle such as used for meat, with a weight to keep it down, and you will have it preserved.—Parboil, and then boil again, and it will be at all times as perfectly fresh and sweet as when taken from the stalk.

Baltimore appears to be infested with incendiaries. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Wednesday night to fire the lumber yard of Messrs. Creamer & Son. We think that there must be some mistake in these stories of incendiarism.—They always prevail when a city is afflicted by an unusual number of fires.—And yet, the arrests and convictions of incendiaries are few and far between.—The crime is one of the blackest dye, and when detected, should be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. A deliberate incendiary must, be a malignant spirit.

Public Land Sales.—To Emigrants.—The Wheeling Gazette states that a sale of 70,000 acres of the fine lands on the Wabash and Erie canal, between Fort Wayne and Logansport, Indiana, is advertised by the Commissioners for October 5th. A part of these lands will be offered at $3, a part $5, and a few choice lots at $7 per acre, as the minimum prices. The terms of payment, one-fourth at the sale; one-fourth in 12 months, and the residue in ten years from sale. The canal is now in operation for 90 miles, and will be completed to Lake Erie during next year.

France has not had so good a tactician for ages on her throne as Louis Phillippe. He knows the French love military glory, and he yields to it. His stroke of policy in aiding to bring home the remains of Napoleon was a political card.

Summary of Elections.—The Journal of Commerce gives as the result of the recent elections held in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina and Vermont, a gross Whig majority of twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, and a Whig gain since 1836 of eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-three. In the State Legislatures the Whigs have gained one hundred and fifty-one members; and in the Congressional representation one member. Mr. Van Buren's majority of the popular vote, of the whole country, except South Carolina, was, in 1836, twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirteen.

We hope to Imitate that Example.—A foreign paper states that a short time ago an inhabitant of the village of St. Dunnet, in the Creuse, desired one of his sons, who is seventy-nine years of age, to have the horses put to the plough, and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family. He then held the plough, and when he worked for some time, said, taking off his hat, "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed, the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year."

Death of a Veteran.—The Lexington, Ky. Observer of the 27th ult. comes to us in mourning for the death of Capt. John Fowler of that place, who died on the 22d ult. in the 85th year of his age. He was buried on the following Sunday, the military companies, the masonic lodges, the hose and fire companies, and the citizens generally following the body to the grave. Capt. Fowler was a soldier of the revolution, and a member of Congress for a number of years.

The Journeymen house carpenters of St. Louis, have struck for higer wages. They get $1 75, but want $2 a day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE—INSURRECTION AT BOULOGNE—PANIC IN PARIS.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship England, we have foreign advices *two days later.* We are indebted to the New York Commercial for a postscript, and to the New York Sun for an extra, both containing the foreign news. We have also our own regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the latest dates.

New causes of excitement have sprung up in France. Louis Napolen has made another silly and unsuccessful attempt at insurrection. We annex particulars.

The treaty of alliance has been ratified by Prussia. The London Times of the 6th states that this ratification has produced great excitement and several failures in Paris. The funds have fallen considerably. The insurrection in Syria had been checked. The price of corn had risen in Marseilles, in consequence of an apprehended war.

The duty on wheat is reduced to 13s. 8d. per quarter, and on flour to 8s. 2½d. per barrel. There had been but few sales of wheat and flour in bond for the 3 days ending Aug 7. The sales of free wheat that had been made were at a decline of 2 a 3d per 70 pounds, and free flour was 1s. per barrel cheaper. United States flour was quoted 36 a 37s. for sweet and 34 a 35s. for sour.

The Bombay Gazette of June 5, states that 3000 camels, escorted by 80 infantry and 40 horse, under the command of Lieutenant Clarke, of the irregular horse, were returning to Llenree from Kahan, an outpost on the hills, when they were attacked by about 3000 men. Lieutenant Clarke was killed, and most of his detachment cut to pieces.

The Arabs had made rather a savage attack upon Aden, but they were repulsed with much slaughter.

London, August 6, 1840.

[To the Editors of the N. Y. Sun.]

By the fine packet ship England, Capt. Waite, of the old line, which sails from Liverpool tomorrow morning, I send you this letter.

Since the departure of the Royal mail steamer Acadia, on the 4th inst. an over land mail from India has been received, bringing papers to June 22d, but the news is not of much importance.

The threatening aspect of a war between England and France has in a great degree passed away, and the general opinion in England is, that there will be no war; still, France is in a high state of excitement, and the French press and the French Minister, M. Thiers, seem determined to keep up the excitement. The ordinances, which ordered a levy of additional soldiers and sailors, and the commission of five more sail of the line, caused a great excitement in London, and had some effect on the Funds, but the more shrewd and calculating believe it to be only a part of that system of French bravado, which usually ends in mere empty declamation and threats.

M. Thiers is in rather an awkward situation; he has been rash and intemperate in filling the government journals with his own opinions on the affairs of the East, and the conduct of England in signing the treaty; he has insulted Lord Palmerston and excited all France; he has caused a panic in the money market, and now, after a little sober reflection, he finds that he was too hasty in taking such rash steps, and is alarmed at his own position; how he will back out from his present critical situation, time alone can determine.

At two o'clock this day the Morning Post and Times published a second edition of their respective papers, announcing the following intelligence by an "extraordinary express" from Paris:

"Paris—Wednesday.—A perfect panic was occasioned to-day by a report that the ratification of the treaty of alliance by Prussia had been received. Numerous failures had occurred on the Bourse."

Attempted Insurrection in France.

From the third edition of the Morning Post of Thursday.

We have just received by a special courier the following important intelligence of an event which appears to have taken place late last night in France—

Boulogne, Thursday morning, Aug. 6, Seven o'clock.

Last night a steamer arrived off Boulogne, and landed within 3 miles of here about 100 men, generals and colonels, dressed in uniform. Some of them went to the barracks and cried "Vive Louis Napoleon," and distributed money among the mob. This morning one of the generals and a colonel, dressed in grand uniform, were arrested On board the steamer there are some horses. It is reported that Louis Napoleon also landed. All is quiet at present; all the military under arms. The drums are beating to call out the National Guards. No more of the insurgents have been arrested.

"It is said, that Louis Napoleon has also landed.

Boulogne-sur-mer, Aug. 6.

This morning one of those mad attempts at revolution which have characterised the French since the first and ever memorable July, disturbed the inhabitants of this peaceful town from its slumbers. The facts, as I have collected them, are as follows:

The City of Edinburgh steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for fourteen days. In this he embarked with fifty-six followers, eight horses, and two carriages in the Thames on Wednesday last: this morning, about two o'clock, they reached the coast of France, off Wimiroux, about three miles from Boulonge. The surprise of captain and crew may be imagined to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens, but *en militaire*, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil skin covering on their hats, with the number of 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg, had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips.—Before the prince left the vessel, he ordered the captain to cruize off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalise to that effect. Among those landed I have been able to collect the names of General Montholon, Colonel Vaudrey, Colonel Parquin and Colonel Delaborde.

When all had landed they marched into the town by the Place Narvarin, Rue des Carreux, Rue Simoncau, into the Grande Rue, shouting—"Vive l' Empereur," the prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword, and waving it in the air. From the Grande Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line (I believe only one company) that perform duty here. The soldiers, awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Philippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forthwith upon Paris. As some were preparing to obey, their captain, who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting, 'Vive le Roi.' High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately the ball shattered the under jaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne, and retired to the port.

By this time the town was roused, the authorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out in all directions. The proclamations, one of which I enclose, with a decree, had been lavishly distributed along every street through which they passed, and money given to those who had followed them. These soon declared what the object was, and the necessary directions were given by the Sous-Prefet to attack the disturbers of the peace.—Within two hours, the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Caserne. Some made their way with the Eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the prince hastened to the sea-side, and signalled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into into it, and it upset. The prince with three or four others swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed on board the steamer. M. Pollet, the harbor-master, by order of the mayor, had proceeded with a dozen custom house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor they found him almost exhausted clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and with him Col. Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the prince, and several of his followers were wounded, and sunk to rise no more. The report is, that six have been found; one poor doctor, who surrendered, was shot by a National Guard.

E RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

SDAY, ... SEPTEMBER 23, 1840.

itor is again at his post.

gret that the communication of Br. , and the report of the committee which his matters, came to hand so late that ave to defer them until our next.

racted meeting will be held at the d chapel, commencing on to-morrow (Thursday) at early candle-lighting.— and laymen of adjoining circuits are to attend.

y subscriber living in the north west this State, among the swamps, who or- discontinuance of his paper because of times, complains that the treasury bills rd upon the purse as the musquito bills the hide. But it seems he wishes to ard times off his own shoulders without whom else it may fall.

ev. E. Woodward presented to the late h Conference a claim of 760 dollars for rendered the church. A motion was 'receive his document and lay it on the d that a check be given on the man in n for his pay." A division of the mo- g called for, the first part prevailed, but decided the second out of order.

has been a number of communications l in our absence, which we directed opened until our return; we shall not o get through with them for three or four We did not return until the outer form umber was worked off, and most of the n hand for the inner form, so that we ommence the publication of these com- ons until our next.

llowing note from our old friend, M Cincinnati, came to hand during our

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 8, 1840.

Springer: I wish only to say a few words. Lyon, our eldest daughter, died 26th Ju- had the dropsy, and lay down, went to never awoke.

ar companion in tribulation now lies he house, and will be buried to-morrow tock. She died last night at 11, P. M. in the depth of affliction,

M. LYON.

uly sympathise with our afflicted brother quence of his bereavements. These are itions we all have to endure sooner or d when surrounded by them need the sympathy of our friends. Mrs. L.'s im- disease was that of Typhus Fever. We y to learn that she died in hope. She y friends in the church, especially among otry, who have so frequently partaken of tality, who will regret to learn her fate.

te conference commenced its session in ville, Ohio, on the 8th inst. and closed 6th, to meet in Allegheny city, Pa., on Tuesday in Sep. next. It was numerously ll, and its business harmoniously conduct- ver before were our prospects in this Dis- re encouraging. A large number of cit- nong whom were some of the most intel- laily attended the deliberations of the ce. The churches were all open for the y of our ministry. Our Episcopal st brethren treated us kindly, especially her in charge, Br. Babcock, who deport- lf like a gentleman and a christian to- e members of the conference. Br. Stock- n Philadelphia, was present, and preach- st of the churches in the place, and his gave considerable interest to the occa- We will not attempt to give any account ansactions of the conference, as extracts minutes, embracing the substance of its will be forwarded for publication.

PRICES CURRENT.

ADELPHIA, SEPT. 15.—REMARKS— iness of the week along our wharves has heavy, yet there has been a steady and increase, according to the wants of the community. The imports of most arti- foreign produce have found a ready mar- l of Domestic Products, a reference to s under each appropriate head will shew Great Staples are selling at fair average The inland business is as large as ought been expected, and with which we are hear our wholesale dealers are perfectly , both as to the amount and terms of the

ICAN FABRICS—The fall demands keep factors doing something with the jobbing at about the old prices. Competition and se have brought our manufactures to the state of perfection in texture and de- hich will always give them a preference in ntry.

O—There has been some export demand West Indies; but at stationary prices. this week 1005 bbls., 575 kegs.

EE—Is steady, and prices firm and look- the stocks generally light. A cargo of yet landed, arrived yesterday; sales in ts of Rio at 11 cents, Laguyra 10¼a10¾c. ags of St. Domingo prime at 10½ per lb.

ER—Sheathing in suits at 25 cts.—Old in demand at 17½ cts. per lb.

—The light receipts and small stocks have a further advance. Sales of No. 1 Mac- t $14 25 a 14 50; No. 2, $11 50; No. 0 per bbl.; loose Codfish, by retail from t 3½ per cwt.

R & MEAL—The market has been rather ed for Flour to-day, previously sales were o some extent at $5 13½, but 5 25 is now emanded by some factors, and some sales at this advance for Pennsylvania fresh In Broad street sales have been made at the Depot, and 5 12½ delivered. Rye at 3 12½. Pennsylvania Corn Meal in bbls. 2 87½, Brandywine in hhds.—sales of 350 hhds. at 15 00; 3 25 per bbl. The receipts of flour are very light, and will not probably more than meet the demand until seeding time is over. Cleared this week, 5000 bbls. and half bbls. flour; 305 hhds., 2400 bbls. Corn Meal; Rye Flour 305 bbls.

IRON—50 tons Pennsylvania pig, at 28 50, not of established established brands; bar Iron, sales confined to the wants of manufacturers at former prices.

LEAD—The stock is very small in first hands —since the late advance the operations have been trifling; 250 pigs at 5½ cash; but the moderate stock on hand is generally held at 5¼ a 5½.

MOLASSES—There is very little in importers' hands of any kind. Sales of Santa Cruiz (Cuba) at 32 cents; Trinidad 27 cents.

PROVISIONS—Bacon and Pork is on the rise; sales of mess pork made at 17 50, now held at 18 00; Hams, 11 a 12 cts. per lb.; Sides 9½ a 10 cts.; Shoulders, 7 a 8 cts. Lard No. 1, 11 a 12 cents.

RICE—Sales at 4½ cents—No stock in market.

SALT—All the receipts of this week were sold to arrive, at about last quotations. The fall trade has caused some activity in the business.

SUGARS—The light stocks have limited operations. Of a cargo of New Orleans, 82 hhds. were taken by the trade at 7 75; 300 bbls. Brazils, common, $8¾; Cuba, boxes $7¾ a 8½ for brown. The stock of all kinds very light.

TEAS—Sales to a moderate extent have been made at late prices, but the public sales in New York of fresh cargoes have drawn the attention of dealers from this market at present.

EXCHANGES—Domestic—Boston, 3¼ a 3½ per cent. prem.; New York, 3¼ a 3½ per cent. prem.; Baltimore, 1 a 1½ per cent. prem.; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis.; North Carolina, 1¼ a 1½ per cent. dis.; Charleston, 1 per cent. prem.; Savannah, 2½ per cent. dis.; Augusta, 4 per cent. dis.; Mobile, 2½ per cent. dis.; New Orleans, 1½ a 1¾ per cent. dis.; Cincinnati, 3¾ a 4¼ per cent. dis.; Louisville, 4 a 4¼ per cent. dis.; Pittsburgh, ½ a ¾ per cent. dis.

CATTLE MARKET—The market is well supplied and prices stationary. Arrived, 746 head fat cattle—nearly all sold at 5 50 a 6 50, and a few at 7 00. Cows and Calves—152 at market, which were sold at 18 00 a 30 00; a few superior bro't 35 00 a 38 00. Hogs—427 head sold at 5 50 a 6 25. Sheep—large supply; sales at 1 50 a 3 25 for prime.—*Bicknell.*

CONFERENCE.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the twelfth session of the Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, held at Cincinnati, commencing August 25 and ending September 1, 1840.

LIST OF MINISTERIAL MEMBERS.

Jonathan Flood,	John Guest,
Adjet M'Guire,	Andrew Williams,*
Nicholas Snethen,	David H. Stephens,
Robert Dobbins,	David Crall,
Benson Goldsbury,	Wm. A. Cartwright,
David Hannah,	Sanford Euans,
Ancel H. Bassett,	John H. Thomas,
Christopher Wamsley,*	Joseph Parke,
Alnon C. Barnes,	Patterson Smith,*
Isaac Hunt,	Reuben M. Dalbey.*

—*Absentees.

DELEGATES.

Twin Creek circuit, Ebenezer Stibbens, Peter Shriner.
Eagle Creek circuit, Wm. M. Barrett, E. Newton.
Rehoboth circuit, J. R. Johnson,
Finley circuit, James Swaney,
Cincinnati station, James Foster, Green G. Moore,
Miami circuit, Luke Fish,
Highland circuit, William Hughey,
Broad Ridge circuit, J. H. Robinson, William H. Sipple,
Xenia circuit, Obed Waln,
Cincinnati circuit, James Stagg,
Washington circuit, David S. Craig,
Springfield station, Wm. Steel,
Union circuit, Joseph Ford,
Conference Steward, William Q. Hodgson.

ADMITTED TO THE ITINERANCY THIS YEAR.

Ministers.	*Probationers.*
R. T. Boyd, (by certif.)	Jon. M. Flood,
Jacob Varner,	Oliver P. Stephens,
J. M. Young, J. Clemmons, T. Fall — *re-adv'd.*	Reuben Rose, Joshua Devore,

ELECTED TO ORDERS AT THIS CONFERENCE.

Elders.	*Deacons.*
E. Newton,*	Green G. Moore,*
J. H. Thomas,*	Isaac Atkinson,
E. Stibbens,*	William H. Sipple,*
J. Swaney,*	William Williams,*
J. Clemmons,*	John S. Craig,*
R. O. Linthicum,	
Christian Fall,	**Ordained at this Conference.*
William Daniel,	

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

Cincinnati station,	468	Finley "	161
Springfield "	82	Lima "	208
Cincinnati circuit,	124	Miami "	159
Eagle Creek "	261	Twin Creek "	81
Highland "	239	Broad Ridge "	105
Washington "	246	Ruddle's Mills "	60
Xenia "	230		
Rehoboth "	150	Total, ...	2911
Union "	346		

Appointments for the Itinerant Ministers and Preachers for the ensuing year.

A. H. BASSETT, PRESIDENT.

Cincinnati Station, A. C. Barnes, N. Snethen, Sup. Ast.
Cincinnati Circuit, R. T. Boyd.
Eagle Creek circuit, S. Euans, I. Edwards, C. Wesley, Sup. Ast.
Highland circuit, R. Rose.
Washington circuit, John Clemmons.
Xenia & Rehoboth circuits, R. Dobbins. O. P. Stephens.
Twin Creek circuit, Jon. Flood, R. M. Dalbey, J. H. Thomas, Sup Ast.
Springfield circuit, David Crall,
Union circuit, Is. Hunt,
Miami circuit, J. M. Flood, J. Parke,
Lima circuit, J. M. Young, U. M'Kinnon, Sup. Ast.
Finley circuit, John Guest,
Broad Ridge circuit, Wm. Williams, P. Smith, Sup. Ast.
Ruddle's Mills circuit, J. G. Lamper,
Greenville mission, T. Fall,
Wood county mission, S. W Thornton,
Conference missionary, A. M'Guire,
Left in the hands of the President, D. Hannah, Wm. A. Cartwright, J. Varner, J. Devore,
Without an appointment this year, B. Goldsbury, Transferred to the unstationed list, A. Williams, Deceased, James Rose,
Transferred to the Indiana Conference, D. H. Stephens and W. W. Paul.

List of unstationed Ministers and Preachers as far as reported to conference.

Cincinnati station, J. Haughton, G. Bailey, Wm. B. Evans, G. G. Moore, M. Robinson, Br. Welch,
Cincinnati circuit, J. Ward, J. D. Langdon,
Eagle Creek circuit, Daniel Inskeep, E. Newton, J. Vandament,
Highland circuit, W. Hughey, A. M'Ginnis, Br. Price,
Washington circuit, J. Dalbey, Sr., B. Ryan, A. G. Keys, S. Johnson, J. Atkinson, D. S. Craig, D. Jewet, E. Rowan, R. Jewet, C. Little,
Xenia and Rehoboth circuits, A. Jones and S. Murphy,
Springfield circuit, O. E. Hundley, E. M. Forshee,
Union circuit, Wm. Hamilton, Joshua Inskeep, A. Davis, John Inskeep, V. Thomas, H. Burdick, J. I. Baker,
Finley circuit, James Swaney,
Lima circuit, E. Kearns, A. T. Morrison, A. Basey,
Miami circuit, D. Moore, W. Medearis, J. Stephens, T. Forshee, J. Carey,
Twin Creek circuit, C. Fall, E. Stibbens, S. J. Mummey,
Broad Ridge circuit, J. Robinson, W. Daniel, J Jones, R. O. Linthicum, W. H. Sipple, Br. Strawbridge.

The Stationing Committee were R. Dobbins, A. M'Guire, Wm. Hughey, J. Foster, A. H. Bassett.

The Standing District Committee are A. C. Barnes, R. T. Boyd, Wm. B. Evans, J. Foster, J. Stagg, N. Hubbert.

On motion, Br. Boyd, *Resolved*, That the thanks of this conference be given to the citizens of Cincinnati, for their hospitality in entertaining the ministers and lay delegates, during its session.

Whereas, The discipline of the M. P. Church authorises and provides for the appointment of a Conference Missionary, to be under the direction of the President, apparently making no provision for his support, Therefore, on motion, Br. Thomas,

Resolved, That the officiary of the circuits, &c., where the Conference Missionary may be called to labor, be respectfully requested, on protracted meeting occasions, &c., to take up a collection, in whole or in part to be appropriated for his use.

On motion, Br. Foster, *Resolved*, That this conference earnestly request the delegation present, to use every means in their power, that the delegates to the next Annual Conference come prepared to report what each circuit or station will give for the support of the gospel the ensuing year.

On motion, Br. Bassett, *Resolved*, That it be the duty of all the members of conference at next session, to come prepared to remain in attendance, if possible, until the final adjournment.

Whereas, we are convinced of the importance of a public journal in the West, devoted to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, Therefore, on motion, Br. Moore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Western Recorder, and do cheerfully pledge our continued efforts to extend its patronage within the bounds of our labors, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the editor of said paper.

On motion, Br. Crall, *Resolved*, That the next session of this conference be opened with a suitable sermon, under the direction of the President.

On motion, Br. Moore, *Resolved*, That the President be requested to make provision that an appropriate address be delivered during next session, for the benefit of the junior preachers, on the matter and manner of preaching.

The next session of our conference is appointed to be held at *Springfield, Clark county, Ohio*, commencing on the last Tuesday in August, A. D. 1841.

D. CRALL, *Secretary*, } Publishing
A. H. BASSETT, } committee.

☞The Editor of the Methodist Protestant will confer upon the Secretary a favor by publishing the above, as though officially communicated direct.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

The seventh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the Pittsburgh District commenced its session in Steubenville, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 8th of Sept., 1840, and closed on Wednesday, the 16th.

An introductory sermon was delivered by Br. Geo. Brown, President. The religious condition of the District is as prosperous as at any former period in our history. Considerable revivals of religion have taken place, and many promising converts to Christianity have been added to the church. Much important business was transacted, and great peace and harmony prevailed.

Stationing committee—Z. Ragan, G. Brown, Geo. Hughes, ministers; B. Connell, E. W. Stevens, laymen.

The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

Z. RAGAN, *President.*

Pittsburgh station, George Brown,
Allegheny " John Burns, Asa Shinn,
Pittsburgh circuit, John Clarke, A. W. Porter,
Clearfield. Wm. McCullough, one to be supplied,
Union, James Robison, F. A. Davis,
Brownsville, John Clarke, sr.
Middletown, Thos. J. Addis, T. Cullin,
Clarksburgh, R. Simonton, N. Burgess,
Weston, S. Clawson; D. Gibbons, sup. ass't.
Suttonsville, Henry T. Lawson,
Greenbrier, D. Helmick, one to be supplied,
Monongahela, J. Hopwood, J. Fordyce,
Washington, J. B. Shearer,
Ohio, J. Herbert, J. Cowl,
Steubenville station, J. Dalbey; D. B. Dorsey, sup. ass't.
Wellsville, to be supplied,
New Lisbon, John Beatty,
Mahoning circuit, Wm. Turner,
Youngstown, P. Inskeep, F. Stevens,
Grand River, A. K. Earl,
Cleveland, R. Bamford,
Granger, Levi M. Cochran,
Sandusky, John Mercer,
Bucyrus, S. Bloomer,
Wayne, A. W. Russell,
Mt. Vernon, C. Caddy, J. B. Roberts,
Newark, Israel Thrap,
Zanesville, Wm. Munhall, D. Kinney,
Zanesville station, Thomas Fairchild,
Lancaster, Washington Maynard,
Pennsville circuit, D. Y. Ostrom,
Georgetown, George Claney, one to be supplied,
Jackson, Moses Scott,
Pisgah, Cornelius Woodruff,
Cambridge, William Marshall,
Coshocton, Wm. L. Baldwin, L. Linder,
Adamsville, Thomas Foster,
Deersville, J. Browning, M. N. Warren,
Mt. Pleasant, R. Richardson, W. Ross,
Pleasant Hill, Wm. McConnell,
Woodsfield, Geo. Waddle,
Mill Creek, T. Pinnell,
Tyler, W. G. Williams,
Farmington, J. M. Piper,
Ligonier, W. W. Tipton,
Marshall, J. Allen,
Bear Creek Mission, G. Lanham,
Scioto, to be supplied,
Washington, John Guysinger,
Jackson, to be supplied,
Franklin, B. Wescott,
New Garden, C. C. Chapman,
Adrian, to be supplied,
Warsaw, " "
William Reeves, Conference Missionary,
George Hughes, Literary Agent,
C. Springer, editor.

Wm. Armstrong, James Heath, Jacob Myers, superannuated.

John Wilson, John Huntsman, W. B. Dunlevy, left without appointments at their own request.

James E. Wilson, R. Patterson, Sam'l. Hazlett, B. Wilson, to be employed by the President.

J. R. Tallentire, W. Ellis, E. Sturman, transferred to the unstationed list.

The next Annual Conference to be held in Allegheny city, commencing the 1st Tuesday in September, 1841.

The balance of the minutes will be transcribed and forwarded for publication, in a few days.

GEO. HUGHES,
J. DALBEY,
D. B. DORSEY,
Committee for publication.

Steubenville, Ohio, September 18, 1840.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

PARTY SPIRIT—POLITICAL EXCITEMENT, &C.

Perhaps, at no former period of our political history, has the monster, *party spirit*, stalked with such triumphant strides through our land, and made such havoc of human life, and social comfort and happiness, as at the present time. Never, perhaps, before, did political excitement rise so high, or so generally prevail throughout the length and breadth of our extended country. Never before, were the blasting influence and effects of the blighting Sirocco—*political excitement*—so palpably manifest—so sensibly felt—and so extensively experienced, as at this moment. With giant strides, and with a giant's strength does the monster, *party spirit*, march on with accelerating speed and accumulating power, making desolation, *ruin*, blasted hopes, departed, *remembered* happiness, mark his course. Religious communities once prosperous and peaceful, unluckily permitted his intrusions within their sacred precincts, and divisions, enmities and contentions were the consequences. Neighborhoods where charity, peace and friendship prevailed, yielded obedience to the dictates of the monster, and the only consolation remaining to them, is the remembrance of *what* they *were* and *what* they *are*—of what they lost by political excitement and party spirit.—Man, as the dictation of *party spirit*, meets his brother man in furious contention, and even, ever and anon, in deadly conflict, and crowd "the valley of their pilgrimage with the monuments of contention and strife."

Political excitement, when prevailing to the extent it now does, is as certainly fatal to human happiness, as is the Bohon Upas to human life. It as certainly produces enmity, where friendship before existed,—jealousy, where unlimited confidence reigned—hatred oftentimes instead of love and affection, and alienation instead of attachment;—these are results consequent upon political excitement, as certainly, as that cause produces effect.

And have the devastations of the monster, *party spirit*, not been sufficiently extensive and manifest, to induce a united effort to check his operations? Is it not time to lay obstructions in the path of the destroyer of our happiness? Can any argument be necessary to show the evil effects of political excitement upon our social comfort and happiness? I trow not, when it is so well known that but little friendly intercourse exists between the members of the two great political parties of the day.

Each party endeavors to out-do the other, in getting up conventions, and meetings, and having the greatest number to attend them;—and invariably, disputes innumerable, loud and fierce, arise as to the relative or aggregate numbers in attendance. Thus questions of veracity arise, between gentlemen formerly friends, which terminate in making inveterate enemies of them.

These numerous meetings, harangues and conventions, besides their pernicious influence on the people, in taking them from their business and employments, engender strife, and disputation, and a pugnacious spirit, and are only so many bacchanalian revelries and hurrahs, leading to idleness, extravagance and dissipation.—Their demoralizing influence is so palpable, and must be seen by every observing mind, that argument on that point is unnecessary.

The system of "electioneering" and "treating" on the part of candidates for public office, prevailing throughout the country, has an equally pernicious influence, and has tended very much to make us a nation of drunkards. All correct thinking men, of all parties, will make an effort to correct public opinion on this subject, and endeavor to prevent the success of men aspiring to office, who are willing to be successful at the expense of the well-being of their fellowman. *Frown, patriots!—frown indignantly* upon all the aspirants to office—pseudo patriots, who are willing to corrupt and demoralize the people, in order that they may use them in the accomplishment of their selfish—nefarious—designs. Let the lovers of our country and our race, indignantly reject the claims and pretensions to office, of all such as pay our intelligence, patriotism and integrity no higher compliment than to suppose we can be purchased, once a year, by a draught of some inebriating beverage. Let these demagogues know that we place a higher value upon the right of suffrage—the inestimable right of freemen. Let them know, if they sow to the wind, they must reap the whirlwind.

And what are the causes and remedies of the political excitement of the times?

That it is the interest of designing, selfish demagogues, to have the political elements in agitation, there can be no doubt, and the fact is equally palpable that they contribute not a little to set those elements in motion. Those men have ulterior designs to effect, which they could not so readily accomplish in a calm, when men think, reason and reflect, as they could when the elements are in commotion; hence the necessity of "*taking the stump*," of "*raising an excitement*," and riding into office in a storm. *These men are more successful in a tornado than in a calm*, AND THEY KNOW IT. Guiding the whirlwind and directing the storm, is the delight of demagogues, when their barque rides safely, and if it founders or strands, *they have no freight on board.* Little care these men of the pernicious consequences to community, in the deterioration of the public morals, by reason of their conduct and practices.

Political excitement is undoubtedly increased by the numerous public harangues of the great and distinguished men of the country, as well as by the temper and character of the periodical political press. The practice of publicly addressing the people on exciting topics, or "*stumping it*" in common parlance, is not now-a-days, confined to the candidates for a seat in a legislative body, State or National, but even candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, are perambulating the country, haranguing the people on the exciting topics of the day—*mounting, for that purpose, stumps, store-boxes, scaffolds and stagings!!!*

This practice did not prevail in the better days of our republic. *Washington, Jefferson* and *Madison* did not "*stump it*" for the Presidency; nor did John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, for the Vice Presidency.

As long as this practice prevails, political excitement will continue, and the voice of the sovereign people can only bid it cease. When public opinion no longer tolerates the practice of "stumping," and when the public taste no longer tolerates the violence, ill temper, and personal slang, and abuse, which now characterize the political press of the country—*then will we have a return of the halcyon days of the republic.*

PATASKALA.

ITEMS.

Flour at Alexandria, D. C., on the 10th, 5 00.

Mosley Clapp has obtained over $900 damages from the town of Orange, from being injured by having been thrown over a steep descent from a wagon, there being no railing at the side of the road. Towns must rail up.

A country brother says—"We will ensure all our readers, who remit us what they owe in a month, to sleep well of nights."

A political scribe says of an opponent—"He is 10,000 miles beneath contempt.

The German population of Cincinnati, Ohio, is estimated at 12,000.

GOING INTO BUSINESS ON BORROWED CAPITAL.—A jour. printer who is rather hard up at present, says he intends to *open* a grocery, provided any one will lend him a crow bar.

"RAYTHER" IN DEBT.—A person named Owen Moore once left his tradesmen somewhat unceremoniously on which occasion a wag wrote—

"Owen Moore has run away,
Owin' more than he can pay."

Mr. George Kirk, father of Rev. Edward N. Kirk, the popular preacher who was lately here, died at Albany, on Wednesday morning, in the 81st year of his age.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Gov. McNutt of Mississippi has appointed four editors as Commissioners to examine the banks of that State.

Salem, Mass., has a population of 15,051, and Washington Irving says "she has some of the handsomest girls in the world." We second the motion.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We are able to state that the fall trade, although not great, or even as active as usual in ordinary seasons, continues very tolerable, and may be described as particularly sound—that is to say, the number of merchants from the West, although not large, embraces many of the very best houses—men of unquestioned standing and means, and who moreover, are very liberally provided with cash. Thus, the cash sales of this season are likely to be better than usual, and the general trade wholesome to a very gratifying extent.—*Bicknell.*

Flour at Wilmington, Del., on the 8th, $5.

At auction on the 8th inst., on Norfolk, twenty shares of stock of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia sold at 98 3-8, and ten shares of Exchange Bank at par, ($100.)

The annual election for members of the Legislature takes place in New Jersey October 13th and 14th. This election is of the more importance because upon the Legislature now to be elected devolve the choice, not only of a Governor, but of a U. S. Senator. Members of Congress and Electors of President, are to be chosen on the 3d and 4th of November.

It is stated that all the towing on the Fifteen Mile Level on the Delaware and Raritan canal between Trenton and Kingston, has been lately done by a locomotive, instead of horses as formerly.

The following paragraph from the New York Planet possesses interest and importance for many:—"Foreign debtors, who have an impression that they can visit this State without being arrested for debt, are informed that fifty or sixty arrests have been made during the last week by process issued out of the courts of the United States."

The bilious fever prevails in the neighborhoood of Snowhill, Md.

Oak wood is selling in Philadelphia at $5 25 a $5 50 per cord. In Baltimore it is selling at $3 75 a $4.

A new bank called the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank," hast just gone into operation at Hagerstown Md.,

Forty-three deaths occurred at Washington, during the month of August.

Several persons were recently murdered by the Indians, in the vicinity of Tallahassee.

The Ledger man says—"We would rather marry a woman who storms like a whirlwind, than a sulky one." Some of the girls think he's free both ways, for he don't try any kind, though he says he "reverences beauty."

A political orator, a little deficient in the upper story, told a friend the other day, "My last speech was so rapturously applauded that for half an hour I could'nt hear myself speak."

The leather and shoe business of Massachusets amounts to more than a million of dollars, annually.

It is said that while the trade went on, not less than 30,000 chests of opium were smoked up by the Chinese annually. The passion, while it increases the use of the poison to a species of insanity, destroys body and mind, and because they won't take it, England is carrying on a devastating war against them.

Forty eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-two passengers have arrived at New York from foreign countries, from the first of January last, to the first instant—which is three hundred and forty more than arrived during the whole of last year, and nearly double the number who arrived in all of 1838.

The New Orleans Bee states that four white abolitionists have been arrested in the parish of Lafayette, La., charged with having instigated the recent revolt of the slaves.

A SPEEDY AND PROFITABLE VOYAGE.—Mr. Hatch informs us that the ship Hector arrived at New Bedford, from the Pacific, last evening, with a cargo of twenty-seven hundred barrels of oil—haing been out only twenty-six months!—The cargo is worth about *eighty thousand dollars.—Bost. Tran.*

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

Of T. Oliver for Joseph Best,	$2 00
Of D. C. Carson, for James Briant, 2,50, David Straley, 1,00, S. Chaffant, 1,00—50 cts. subject to his order,	5 00
Of John Fordyce, for Dan. R. Furtney, 2,00, Samuel Kemble, 2,50, J. Fordyce, 2,00, 2d vol, Abner Fordyce, 2,00, 2d vol.—50 cents subject to his order,	9 00
Of O. White, for William Camp,	2 00
Of J. Barner, for D. Clarke, W. Rogers, S. Shipp and J. Shipp, all 2d vol.	8 00
Of D. H. Stephens, for John Stevens and Thomas McKinney,	4 00
Of A. Edwards, for himself and S. Preston, second volume,	4 00
Of A. Smith, for himself and W. M. Dunnington,	4 00
Of C. A. Canfield, for W. Ross,	2 00
Of J. A. Mills, for G. Johnson,	3 00
Of G. Kesling, for Mrs. H. Miller, Lebanon, Ohio,	1 00
Of D. Y. Ostrom, for J. Mayhew and W. Pettit,	4 00
O. is due us one dollar and fifty cents.	

Received of A. H. Bassett, Agent.

From J. Swaney, for E. Anderson,	1st vol.	2 00
" SW Thornton, for S. Thornton,	1st vol.	2 00
" Wm. Williams, for H. Dobson,	1st vol.	2 00
" " " W. Daniel,	2d vol.	2 00
" R. Dobbins, for Is. Constant,	2d vol.	2 00
" " " J. A. Holley,	2d vol.	2 00
" " " Wm. Knox,	2d vol.	2 00
" A. M'Guire, for J. Rockhill,	2d vol.	2 00
" Is. Hunt, for John Inskeep,	1st vol.	2 00
" " " P. Inskeep,	1st vol.	2 00
" " " Margaret Spain,	1st vol.	2 00
" A. H. Bassett, for M. Bennett,	2d vol.	2 00
" " " J. Hobson,	2d vol.	2 00
" " " J. H. Robinson,	2 vol.	2 00
" " " Peter Shriner,	2 vol.	1 00
" " " J. G. Evans,	2d vol.	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. M. Fulton, D. C. Carson, Samuel Roberts, John Fordyce, John Beatty, O. White, 1 sub.; R. S. Ford, W. Hager, P. M. Connellsville, Pa., J. Barner, D. H. Stephens, A. Edwards, A. Smith, C. A. Canfield, J. A. Mills, R. Dobbins, J. Dalbey, G. L. Drane, J. H. Thomas, R. Shearer, D. J. Garwood, P. Smith, J. Williams, P. Inskeep, D. Gist, S. Hunt, J. Clarke, D. Y. Ostrom, L. Garrett, N. Snethen, T. Oliver, M. Lyon, G. Kesling, T. H. Stockton, Geo. Hughes & others.

Br. D. H. Stephens sends us one dollar for Br. Stockton, designed, as we understand it, for A. H. Trumbo, Donalsville, Clarke, Ohio, to whom he is requested to send his paper; also, to D. H. Stephens above, to Mt. Tabor, Monroe, Ia., who will act as agent; we can recommend Br. S. as a prompt and efficient agent.

There was some citizen of Steubenville who paid us for the Recorder on Tuesday night at the door of the meeting house, in the presence of Br. Dalbey, whose name we have forgotten, as we had not the convenience at that time of making a memorandum. We should be glad to have his name.

Could Br. Stockton send a specimen number of his paper to Isaac Smucker, Newark, Licking, Ohio?

Br. Carson, we have no *David* Straley on our list—we have C. Straley; which should be credited?

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAKES AND WINE.—The following interesting passage is an extract from the reply of Mr. Halsted, one of the Representative from New Jersey, to the ladies of that State on the presentation of a Whig banner on the 23d ult. We copy it for the edification of our lady readers solely:

At the present Whig Convention held at Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, the lady of honest John Davis, the present worthy and able Senator from that State, sent word to the committee of arrangements that she had nine beds, in which she could accommodate nine Whig delegates, or, if they were good natured men, eighteen; and she invited 40 or 50 of the delegates to dine with her. Having made all preparations for her invited guests, she repaired to the Convention to hear the Whig orators.

After the speaking was over, she hurried home for the purpose of receiving her expected company; but she had scarcely reached her house before the sound of martial music saluted her ear. She approached the window, and there she saw drawn up before her door a band of 150 or 200 men, who sent a deputation to her to say that they would do themselves the honor of taking dinner with her. At this unexpected annunciation her woman's heart at first sank within her, but immediately the good old genuine Whig spirit, which is always equal to any emergency, (particularly when it has a dash of Bunker Hill blood in it,) rallied, and by its recuperative energy at once restored her to her wonted composure. And what do you think she said? "Gentlemen," said she, "the string of my door is never pulled in. You are welcome to partake with me my log cabin fare. Walk in, gentlemen."

They did walk in, and she at once set about enlarging her tables and replenishing her board with provisions for this accession of unexpected guests; and with that admirable management which is characteristic of Yankee as well as Jersey matrons, she was soon able to accommodate the whole of her guests, expected and unexpected, for they ate and were filled. How many baskets of fragments there was left, I did not learn; but, I suppose, at least enough to supply all the poor in the neighborhood for a week to come. In her letter to her husband, this Bay State Whig matron says "that the wine and water, beer and hard cider, flowed in streams, and the way that honest John Davis' wife's cake disappeared was a caution."

When Honest John received this letter, describing in those true and graphic colors which a woman's pen alone can give to such a scene, he was sitting in the Senate Chamber and as he read it, "*the big round tears coursed one another down his manly cheek;*" and as he wiped them away, he said to himself, "What a fool I am to be so affected." After he had perused the letter he handed it to Mr. WEBSTER, saying, "There Webster, you say you take pleasure in reading my wife's letters, read that." Webster took the letter, and, as he read, honest John watched the workings of his noble features, and he soon saw the tear glistening in his large black eye, and then rolling down the bronzed cheek of this intellectual giant, and honest John said to himself, "Well I'm not so great a fool neither." When Webster had finished reading, he drew a long breath, grasped the hand of Honest John, and said, "Sir, it is the finest letter I ever read in my life."

WASHINGTON.—On the 4th day of December, 1783, eight days after the evacuation of the city of N. York, by the British troops under the command of Sir Guy Carleton, an interesting scene took place in that city. It was the parting of our beloved, revered and ever honored Washington, with the officers of his army—that ragged band of patriots, who so short a time before had proclaimed liberty from the cannon's mouth at White Plains, Monmouth and Yorktown. Calling for a glass of wine, he thus addressed them: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days be as prosperous and happy, as your former have been glorious and honorable." Gen. Knox, being nearest turned to him with tears rolling down his cheeks. Washington then grasped his hand, and kissed him. He did the same to every other officer, and also to some private gentlemen who were present. The whole company were in tears. When Washington left the apartment, and passed through the corps of light infantry, on his way to Whitehall, the others followed in mute and mournful procession, till he embarked in his barge for Powle's Hook. As soon as he had got on board, he turned towards his friends, took off his hat, and waved a silent adieu.—What a scene! the bold undaunted battler, for a nation's freedom—the stern and inflexible leader of an armed host, whose gigantic soul neither danger nor death could intimidate—weeping tears, and kissing with woman's weakness, the faithful and oft tried companions of his woes and of his glories.

Women are formed for attachment.—Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained, and knows how to deserve it. But that very keenness of sensibility, which, if well cultivated would prove the source of your highest enjoyment, may grow to bitterness and wormwood if you fail to attend to it, or abuse it.

A STRONG REBUKE.—The New York Signal says, that one of the crew of the Arabian ship Sultanee, now in New York, a Musselman of course, being on shore, was inveighled by some sailors into a bar room, where he was with difficulty persuaded to take a glass of wine, in direct violation of the precepts of the Koran.—The effects were instantaneous. He returned to the deck of the "Sultanee," dancing about and capering like a madman. His companions soon suspected the cause of this unwonted conduct, and a grave old Musselman, with a beard long and grisly as king Lear's, seizing the delinquent by the turban, exclaimed in Arabic—as translated by the Captain—"Wretch! if you go on at this rate, you will soon be as low and degraded as a Christian."

There are always two parties in the case of bargains—the gainer and the loser. And while the one is delighted with the advantage he has obtained, he thinks nothing of the necessities which may have forced the party to accept the highest offer. But few buyers of bargains, think or care about taking this view of the subject.

An Irishman, having been told that the price of bread had been lowered, exclaimed, "This is the first time I ever rejoiced at the *fall* of my best friend."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

THOU CAN'ST NOT FORGET ME.

Thou can'st not forget me, for memory will fling,
Her light o'er oblivion's dark sea:
And wherever thou roamest a something will cling
To thy bosom that whispers of me;
Tho' the cords of thy spirit I now may not sweep,
Of thy touch they'll retain a soft thrill,
Like the low under tone of the mournful voiced deep,
When the wind that hath swept it is still.

The love that is kept in the beauty of trust,
Cannot pass like the foam from the seas,
Or a mark that the finger hath traced in the dust,
When 'tis swept by the breath of the breeze;
They tell me, my love, thou wilt calmly resign,
Yet I know, e'en while listening to them,
Thou wilt sigh for the heart that was linked unto thine,
As a rose-bud is linked on its stem.

Thou can'st not forget me, too long hast thou flung
Thy spirit's soft pinion o'er mine;
Too deep was the promise that round MY lips clung
As they softly responded to THINE:
In the hush of the twilight, besides the blue skies,
My presence will mantle thy soul,
And a feeling of softness will rush to thine eyes,
Too deep for thy manhood's control.

Thou may'st roam to thine own ilse of beauty and fame,
Far, far from the land of the free,
Yet each wind that floats round thee will murmur the name,
That is softer than music to thee:
And when round thee darkly misfortunes shall crowd,
Thou'lt think, like the beautiful form
Of the rain-bow that arches the thick tempest cloud,
My love would have brightened the storm.

Thou can'st not forget me, the passions that dwelt,
In the depths of thy soul could not die,
With the memory of all thou hast murmur'd and felt,
In thy bosom, I will slumbering lie:
Thou may'st turn to another and wish to forget,
But the wish will not bring thee repose,
For ah! thou wilt find that the thorn of regret,
Will be linked with the sweets of the rose.

A PICTURE OF HOME INFLUENCE.

BY MRS. FOLLEN.

"Dear Edward!" said his wife, "you have something on your mind; your brow looks troubled; what is it?"

"Only anxiety about business, Amy. How often have I wished that I had not been bred a merchant! But my mother said that it was a favorite wish of my father, that I should be an accomplished merchant."

"I have sometimes wished so too," answered his wife; "and then again I remembered that the very evils which belong to your profession may be turned into good. He that has it in his power to do wrong with impunity, though he gains by it, yet chooses the right, by which he loses, is the most eloquent preacher of righteousness."

"Very true, Amy; but sometimes this is indeed cutting off the right hand, and plucking out the right eye; and then thinking always about money and bargains has such a contracting influence upon one's mind!"

"But how often, Edward, have I heard you say that no man has such wide and various connexions with the human race, as a well educated, upright, and active merchant. Every part of the world sends him its tribute of knowledge, as well as of riches. He sees men under all aspects; and while he may, with a certain degree of security, indulge in dishonesty, and be the enemy of his fellow men, perhaps no man can be so true, and self-sacrificing, and efficient a philanthropist, as a Christian merchant."

"It is not always so easy as you may imagine, for a merchant to act as remembering that he is under the great Taskmaster's eye."

"Not for all, or some men; but for you, Edward, the difficulty would be to act otherwise. When I think of your profession, Edward, it gives me pleasure to notice that merchants in general, as they acquire property more easily, are most disposed to spend it liberally."

"Yes," said Edward, as his eye kindled at the thought; "the greater proportion of our public benefactors have been merchants. Their money has given eyes to the blind, and ears to the deaf, health to the sick, and peace and comfort to the forsaken; it feeds and instructs the ignorant poor; it sends the glad tidings of salvation to the unbeliever and the penitent; it takes little children in its arms, and blesses them. But all this glorious power supposes wealth, Amy."

"And you, dear Edward, are rich enough to enjoy this highest of all privileges; to be the dispenser of good to others. You have cause only for thankfulness. But the poor, the unsuccesful merchant, who has not the means of educating his children, whose spirits are broken down by failures, and whose temper is soured by what he considers the injustice or dishonesty of others, perhaps, even of his own friends; he is the man who, perhaps, may be excused for finding fault with his profession. My heart aches for him."

Edward started up, and walked hastily backward and forward through the room, as if he had been seized with some sudden and intolerable pain.

"What is the matter?" said his wife. "Are you ill?"

"Oh, nothing; nothing of consequence," said Edward. "I happened to think of something rather unpleasant then. It is late now, I believe, and my head aches."

They retired for the night. The next day, Edward looked depressed and thoughtful, and as if he had passed a sleepless night. Amy was troubled by his silence. This was the first cloud that had rested on her husband's brow since they were married.

"He has," she said to herself, "he has always confided every thing to me. He will not tell me what it is that hangs so heavily upon his spirits. He will never shut me out from his sorrows, any more than his joys."

She thought, when he returned from the counting house for the day, that he looked more free and happy, though he was still silent and thoughtful.

"Come and sit by me, Amy," said Edward to her, when they were alone in the evening.

Amy sat down by her husband.

"Do you not enjoy, Amy, our handsome house, and pictures, and carriage, &c?"

"Surely, Edward; I take great pleasure in these things. But why do you ask?"

"And you love to have money enough to give to those who want it?"

"Why, what a question, Edward! You know I value this power more than I can tell."

"And can you voluntarily resign all these luxuries, Amy?"

"Why should I voluntarily resign them, Edward? What makes you so enigmatical? Tell me what you mean."

"Suppose that all the money which enables us to indulge ourselves in these luxuries, is not truly our own; what would you have me do, Amy?"

"Is it you, Edward, that asks me whether I would be dishonest?"

"But suppose, according to the law of the land, and the customs of society, and the tacit consent of those most interested, this property was secured to you?"

"When I am satisfied," said Amy, "that I can plead the law of the land, the customs of society, and the opinion of the world before the judgment-seat of God, as an excuse for violating that higher law, which He has written on my heart, when I have placed the opinion of the world in the scales against my own self-respect, and found it weightiest, then, Edward, I might hesitate. But why ask me such questions? Why do you not speak plainly?"

"I will, Amy," answered her husband. "When I failed in business before our marriage, I made a settlement with my creditors, by which I paid them seventy-five cents on a dollar. They knew that I paid them all I had, and signed a release from all further claims. Of late, my mind has been troubled about those debts, for such I consider them. A few days since, one of my creditors brought his son to me, a fine fellow, and asked me to take him into my store. He mentioned, in course of conversation, that he had intended to send his son to college, for the boy had a thirst for learning; that he was, in fact, fitted to enter; but that he found he was too poor. 'If,' said the father, 'by denying myself everything but the necessaries of life, I could feed my boy's mind, I would thankfully do it; but I cannot honestly indulge myself even in this luxury.' I felt smitten to the heart. When I failed I owed that man 12,000. I paid him but nine. I now, of course, owe him three, and the interest upon it. That sum would enable him to give his son the advantages which he so much desires. I have been thinking over the whole subject, and studying it fairly. Dymond's Essay would satisfy me, if I were not convinced before of what is right."

"And you will of course do it, Edward, there can be no doubt?"

"I knew you would say so, Amy; but you must think it over calmly. You know upon the subject of property, as well as of other things we have no mine and thine; as we have one interest, and duty, so we have equal rights. I cannot take this step without your full approbation and consent."

"Is that all that has troubled you for these few days past?" said Amy, as she looked into her husband's face, with an expression of joyful relief.

"All," said Edward.

"And why not speak to me at first about it? Why not let me share every trouble as it rises?"

"O, Amy I felt it only on your account. I hated to deprive you of all these luxuries. You know with what delight I see you doing good, real good, with money."

"Never again, Edward, do me the injustice to suppose that I prefer the lower virtue of charity to the higher one of justice."

PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF SILENT GRIEF.—A young lady connected with a family of rank, and possessing great accomplishments had formed, unknown to her parents a secret attachment for a young gentleman who often visited the house. When it was discovered he was requested to abandon all notions of the lady, and it was the determination of her relations to refuse all alliance with him. Both parties took it much to heart. The lady suffered from a severe attack of nervous disorder, which terminated in suicidal mania. She endeavored to jump out of the window, and would have done so had she not been most carefully watched. Her symptoms were most distressing. The mind appeared to be weighed to the ground by an accumulation of misery and wretchedness, which she was unabled to shake off: "Oh! could I be but happy!" she would exclaim. "Will no one come to my relief? What can I do?" She would walk about the room occasionally giving utterance to expressions similar to those just quoted. More than once she observed that could she cry, she felt assured her mind would be relieved; but not a tear could she shed. After a fearful struggle for some time, one evening, as she was retiring to rest, she burst into a flood of tears. The effect was most beneficial; from that moment she began to recover. The copious lachrymal secretion had the effect of relieving the cerebral congestion, and in this way the brain was restored to the performance of its healthy functions.—*The anatomy of suicide.*

YOUTHFUL SORROW.—It is a terrible thing when youth—the time of sport and enjoyment, the period which nature has set apart for acquiring knowledge, and power, and expansion, and for tasting all the multitude of sweet and magnificent things which crowd the creation, in their first freshness and with the zest of novelty—is clouded with storms or drenched with tears. It is not so terrible by any means when the mere ills of fortune afflict us; for they are light things to the buoyancy of youth, and are soon thrown off by the heart which has not learned the foresight of fresh sorrows. The body habituates itself more easily to anything than the mind, and privations twice or thrice endured are privations no longer. But it is a terrible thing, indeed, when—in those warm days of youth when the heart is all affection, the mind longing for thrilling sympathies, the soul eager to love and be loved—the faults, the vices, or the circumstances of others cut us off from those sweet natural ties with which nature, as with a wreath of flowers, has garlanded our early days; when we have either lost and regret, or known but to condemn, the kindred whose veins flew with the same blood as our own, or the parents who gave us being.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

APPLICATION OF MANURES.—Judging from the different practices of farmers, and from the conflicting opinions given by them in the various periodical papers published in all parts of the world, there seems to be a great diversity of ideas and usages on the subject and best mode of application of manures. As this is a very important point in good husbandry, time and labor cannot be considered lost in endeavoring to discover as correctly as possible, the most suitable general way of performing with the greatest effect on the land and crops this most essential operation. It appears to us there is often among farmers too strong a disposition to push their favorite theories into excess in description as well as practice. For instance, here is one farmer advocates the burying manure very deep, another considers it is best on the surface only, and a third recommends its being completely covered.

The argument of the first seems to be this, that by spreading on your strongest manure, and putting it in your deepest furrows, a succession of crops will average one third more than your *shallow* system; that it is a fact well known to practical and scientific farmers, that a grain of wheat, when planted in a mellow soil, will strike its roots three feet downward; the roots of oats eighteen inches; the beet, parsnip and carrot fourteen inches, and clover and the fine grasses much farther: that under the furrow fermentation is gradual, and as the season advances, as the heat increases, so increases the process of decomposition: the gases rise and mingle with the soil, and become the food for plants, when most wanted to ripen the seed or mature the vegetable: that the gases *always* ascend, that the sun and atmosphere have influence upon the soil, to as great a depth as it freezes in winter, or thaws in the spring, that this influence is upward and not downward, and that manure is seldom buried by the plough, or washed by the rains beyond that influence.

There are now many very eminent farmers in Maryland who advise the second manner of application of manures on the surface of the ground, amongst whom is Mr. Garnett, who says:—

I began penning my cattle late in the spring, and continued it until frost, in pens of the same size, moved at regular intervals of time, and containing the same number of cattle during the whole period. These pens were alternately ploughed, and left unploughed, until the following spring, when all were planted in corn, immediately followed by wheat. The superiority of both crops on all the pens which had remained unploughed for so many months after the cattle had manured them, was just as distinctly marked as if the dividing fences had continued standing; it was too plain to admit even of the slightest doubt. A near neighbor, a young farmer, had made the same experiment on a somewhat different soil, the year before, but with results precisely the same. Similar trials I myself have seen and made by others with dry straw, alternately ploughed in as soon as spread, and left on the surface until the next spring. In every case the last method proved best, as far as the following crop would prove it. The same experiment has been made by myself and others of my acquaintance, with manure from the horse stables and winter farm pens, consisting of much unrotted corn offal; and without a solitary exception, either seen by me, or heard of, the surface application, after the corn was planted, produced most manifestly, the best crop. Upon these numerous, concurrent, and undeniable facts, my opinion has been founded, that *it is best to apply manures on the surface of lands;* and "I guess," (as brother Jonathan would say,) that it is not likely to change, unless, indeed, I should hear a still greater number, equally well authenticated, on the opposite side; although I must say, that up to the present time I have not heard a solitary one. True it is, that I have read many ingenious, fine spun arguments in opposition to the opinion which I hold in common with numerous other agriculturists, but no proofs whatever have accompanied them, and therefore I must remain an infidel, until they are sustained and corroborated, by such facts as should always be deemed indispensable to establish any practice whatever, in any of the various branches of husbandry. All these results undeniably prove that the surface application was best, although the kinds of manure differed considerably. And what have we in opposition, any facts whatever? Not one; and only the conjecture, that the evaporation from the surface spread manure must carry off the greater and best portion of the food of plants therein contained. But that such evaporation cannot thus act, seems to me to be unquestionably proved by every fact I have mentioned; for, *if it did*, then the land of summer cow-pens ploughed up as soon as removed, would, in every case, have produced better crops than that of the *unploughed*, instead of doing it in none. Similar results, too, must have followed in the other cases I have stated, although I have never seen nor heard of their doing it in any.

To be concluded.

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subcriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.
Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest and most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

WITH multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality. Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continually extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving them its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, as well as others on the renewal of previous subscriptions, can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quarto from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office, and we shall, therefore, not be able long to supply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us as our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars) for commissions, if remitted in New York or eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New York.
September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 100 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double colored wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connection with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, of all sizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms. The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 1 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

On the 21st, inst. I forwarded my note to

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

S SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 6. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840. Whole No. 58.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

LAWDER IN REPLY TO REV. S. S. PARR.

IS IT WEAKNESS OR IS IT WICKEDNESS?

Editor: I find in your paper of the 9th at, a communication from the Rev. S. S. in answer to mine of the 12th of August, I wish to notice.

reply regret that it becomes my duty to a formal reply to a man whose memory is acherous as not to enable him to make a ent of facts just and true as they existed. nformed that Elder PARR is in the habit iting many of his sermons. Perhaps if he refer to his manuscript and compare it is communication to the Recorder he would to detect some slight mistakes,—or if he have no manuscript to assist his memory, s some of his friends, whose minds are less d with important matters, may have a erfect recollection of the past, and may, application, be able to prompt him.

er PARR says, that "in the article alluded arke was not quoted at all." True. The age of Dr. Clarke was not quoted. Dr. says, "Baptism is an ordinance of the Testament, whereby a person is *immersed sprinkled with water*." The author quoted er PARR, says: "Baptism is an ordinance New Testament, whereby a person is *ersed in and covered with water*." Hence, evident, that this cannot be produced as ning Dr. Clarke's authority upon the mode tism. Yet, as such, it was produced, the affirming that it contained his sentiments that subject. It was of this imposition the public mind—this dishonorable and stian mode of argument that I complained. o then, I would ask, is the author of this age? Whose views does it contain? The gives us to understand that it is the lan- of Butterworth and contains his authority. says he: "Butterworth was quoted." I r, no. It is not the language of Butter- . He says in his Concordance, with which Clarke has had nothing to do," baptism is dinance of the New Testament, instituted sus Christ, whereby a professed believer in is immersed in and covered with water, Now, Sir, it will require a man of more ty than Elder PARR possessess to identify finition given by him as that of Butter- ; nor can he, with all his *twisting* ingenuity, ile it to his views. For, while Butterworth baptism to be nothing less than the total sion of "*a professed believer in Christ*," thor quoted by the Elder holds the total sion of "*a person*" to be baptism opening ay for the administration of this ordinance ant subjects. In this, there is an evident rmity to Pedo-Baptists views, to which rworth had no less hostility than to sprink- pouring as the mode.

, if it be granted that the Elder quoted rworth, what is the consequence? Why, hat this ordinance may be administered to s,—Butterworth a Baptist minister, in nd, being judge. Will this be admitted Elder? Will he permit us to write this as a concession to the truth?

nd even he," says the Elder, "was not to prove immersion the only mode of m." Ah! indeed. And for what conceiv- urpose was he quoted? We were not con- ting whether the subject should be plunged or thrice backwards or forwards, with his o the East or to the West, in the church the river side, in the Muskingum river or Jordan. None of these things were in e. We debated, whether immersion were tial to the validity of the ordinance.— PARR assumed, of course, that immersion only mode, and quoted (he says,) Butter- . If not to prove this, for what purpose, was the quotation introduced?

says the Elder, "only to prove the meaning e words used to express that christian ordi- ." What is the plain inference to be from this assertion? Why, Sir, that the ning of the words used to express that ian ordinance" does not fix the mode in it is to be administered, Elder PARR him- being judge. Write this down—another ssion to the truth. Will Elder PARR's ren agree to this? Will they relinquish arguments drawn from the meaning of the and consent to make out their cause some way? Will Elder PARR himself consent ot from his printed sermon the grand conclu- drawn from the "*overwhelming mass* of evi- " (of which the above is a part) "that can doubt that to dip, immerse or bathe, e exclusive meanings of the words used in New Testament to express the ordinance of sm?

t will the Elder say, that he did not intend ote Dr. Clarke to prove immersion the only ? Will he say this? Yes, he has said it. the following: "In the article alluded to, Clarke was not quoted at all. The only n why Clarke was mentioned at all, was to the work whence the quotation was taken." nsistency! I could scarcely have believed ad I not seen it over the Elder's own signa-

I will reply to this by giving a statement cts.

his printed sermon, proposing to prove *not mersion the only mode* of baptism, but the *ning* of the words used to express that chris- ordinance," he introduces his quotation these words, "Butterworth as *improved* by m Clarke." What the Elder may under- d by the word *improved* is certainly hard for o determine. But we charitably believe the Elder understands that word, and that he used it in the same sense in which Dr. Clarke used "*improvements*." By this word, Dr. Clarke evidently implied such an alteration in the work as made it accord with his own views.

Nothing short of this, certainly would have been any "considerable improvement" in the estimation of Clarke. Now, if the Elder has any other definable idea of the words *improved* and *improvement*, as used above, we wish him to instruct us. But I think it may be shown that he understood the word "*improved*," and used it in the sense just given.

Perhaps the Elder might, by an effort, wake up his recollection of the first sermon he delivered in this place on the subject of baptism. If he will but tax his memory, unfaithful as it may be, perhaps he may remember having introduced this same quotation, calling especial attention to it, and saying that he was not quoting Butterworth, but the authority of Dr. Clarke; that Clarke had revised and improved the work, and that he was accountable for all it contained. And farther, (for the purpose of giving the quotation more authority, that it might make the impression more deep and lasting,) that he pronounced a high and merited eulogy upon Dr. Clarke as one of the most profound and learned critics of his age.—And, perhaps, he may farther recollect having labored to establish his hearers in the opinion that the quotation from the Concordance contains the authority of Clarke, by giving a number of garbled quotations upon the same subject, from his Commentary. Now let the Elder make an effort—let him put his memory to pain for a moment, and if it should not bring forth one word of the above, let him ask his friends, and if they can but call up one or two words, it is possible that by the magic law of association, the whole discourse may spring anew, into being, before the mind, so that he may be able to thread out, at least, that part of it in which he gave the authority of Dr. Clarke.

In a short time after, I took occasion to answer, in a public discourse, the Elder's sermon. He was present. I stated that he had quoted Doctor Clarke as authority, and read the quotation as it stands in his published sermon. I remarked that in this the Elder had committed a fraud upon the public—that it was a base imposition. I then read from the true copy of the London edition of Clarke's Butterworth, when the Elder finding himself convicted before the public, rose up and requested the book. It was handed him, he examined it and acknowledged I had read it correctly, and then, addressing himself to the audience, pledged himself if it were not in his book as he quoted it, to renounce his faith in immersion. Stating further, that any gentleman might make the examination. Why did not the Elder here put in his disclaimer to the charge I brought against him of having quoted Dr. Clarke as authority? How easily he might have said that he knew it to be the language of Butterworth and quoted it as such, and not as the language of Clarke. But we heard not a syllable of all this. No, the facts were too fresh in the minds of the public. The traces drawn upon his own memory, if not upon his manuscript, had not faded and become so faint as to justify an assertion of this character, though it would at once, if true, have relieved him in a great degree from censure, and have prevented much of the subsequent debate.

On the Monday morning following, in company of two other gentlemen, I visited the Elder. He presented his book for examination. I compared the title page of his with the title page of my book, and found them in perfect agreement. There was not a dot's variation. I then turned to the definition of baptism, and found it "*immersed in and covered with water*," just as he had quoted it. I remarked that it was a most extraordinary fact—that I could not account for it—that it was impossible for me to say how two volumes, professing to be of the same edition of the same work, printed by the same persons, at the same time and place, and stereotyped at the same foundry, should have such a difference. He professed to understand it, and went to explain.

He stated that the volume in his possession was stereotyped and printed a true copy of the London edition. And that afterward, the publishers finding that the Pedo-Baptists would not patronize it because it favored baptist views, had the plate altered by removing the words, "*and covered*," and inserting the words, "*or sprinkled*." He said, moreover, that sometime after the change was made, a number of Baptist papers came out and complained of the imposition. I told the Elder that I should hold him bound to produce the proof of this. He then appealed to Elder Miles who corroborated his statements. I proposed that if he would produce the London edition of Clarke's Butterworth, we would be content. He said he should not trouble himself about it. I then stated the case thus: here are two books, each professing to be Butterworth's Concordance, revised by Clarke, and to contain his authority upon baptism, upon which subject they contradict each other. Now, said I, the question is, which is the genuine copy. This must be determined by the internal evidence of the book itself. From this evidence, I contended that my book was the genuine work, because it corresponded with the known sentiments and practice of Clarke, during the whole term of his ministerial life. Elder PARR resisted this argument, when I made an appeal to him in the following language: "you knew that Dr. Clarke was not authority for you." He replied, "I did not." So we separated, each contending that his own book contained the language and authority of Dr. Clarke. Now, Sir, if the Elder did not intend to quote Dr. Clarke as authority, why all this debate? Why did he not at once say, that "Clarke was not quoted at all—that Butterworth was quoted,—that the only reason why Clarke was mentioned at all, was to show the work whence the quotation was taken?" But nothing of all this was suggested. No, Sir, it is an after thought—a subsequent device to divert the controversy, and the public mind from the true original question. (See note at bottom.)

Butterworth's Concordance was altered by Clarke, and in the alteration he made it conform to his own views, as he had a right to do.—PARR to the contrary notwithstanding. After this the work became his own. He held himself accountable for and subscribed to all its doctrines. There is nothing in the work for which he held Butterworth alone accountable, except the definitions on page 4, which he tells us expressly are Butterworth's. All else it contains Clarke claims as his own, either originally or by adoption.

The great noise the Elder makes about "a forgery of the grossest character" committed by Clarke and his effort to conceal it, is mere wind intended to raise a dust by which to obscure the vision of his own people. By this means he may gull the ignorance of the unthinking, but I am persuaded there is too much intelligence, even among the Baptists themselves, to be thus imposed upon. I would suggest that it might be for the benefit of the Elder if he would break his old habit of mutilating the writings of other men, especially when he intends to convict them of forgery. In quoting the language of Clarke's preface to the Concordance, while he has given a part of the truth he has been careful to suppress a part. But as the Elder may not be very intimately acquainted with moral science, I would suggest that he examine Paley's Moral Philosophy, book 3, part 1, chap. 15; or Whalend's Moral Science, class 1, of duties to men, chap. 1, page 278.

"The truth is," says the Elder, "Clarke's work has never been altered." Now, Sir, I affirm upon the testimony of the publishers that it has been altered. And certainly we should have as much respect for their word as for that of Eld. PARR. But for what purpose was this alteration made, and for whose accommodation? The publishers say for the Baptists. Hear them:—"It was altered from this and an edition printed for the Baptists to *and covered*—they stating that such were the views of the original author, Butterworth." The Elder has himself admitted that the work published according to the English edition was altered, and that too, at the instance of the Baptists, to do justice to Butterworth. I answer, no; but to assist the immersion theory. Had our Baptist friends procured the alteration, inserting in the title page, "Butterworth's Concordance, as revised and improved by Dr. Adam Clarke, as revised and improved by Elder A——," there would be no cause of complaint; the thing would be perfectly understood. But then the Elder could no longer quote it as Dr. Clarke's authority, unless upon the old principle of concealing a part of the truth.

Yes, Sir, for the Baptists. "Decidedly incredible," says the Elder. "The idea that a denomination as intelligent and respectable as the Baptist would require a book to be altered for their especial benefit, is too foolish for any intelligent person to believe." That there are many amiable and worthy members of Baptist Churches none can be more ready to admit than the writer. We accredit to many of them great intelligence and respectability. But this cannot certainly be said of all. The most we can do is to apply it to the majority. For, if we affirm it of the whole, then certainly, of every part, *ergo*, Elder PARR being a part, must be intelligent and respectable.

"We see now what sectarianism will do. It will take a man's work after he is dead and so alter and mutilate it, that it is made to contradict itself and the entire life and practice of its author," and then palm it upon the world as genuine authority.

Now, Sir, I leave this unpleasant subject, hoping that I may never be under the necessity of replying to any thing from the pen of this Elder. From what has been said, your readers can form an opinion of him and of his communication. And, I doubt not, their good sense and general intelligence will suggest the epithet which should be applied to him who asserts what he has no reason to believe to be true.

Yours, respectfully, W. H. LAWDER.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, SEP. 18, 1840.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, that the facts stated in the above paragraph, are substantially true, we having been present at Mr. S. S. PARR's house and heard the conversation as it occurred.

A. BARTHOLOMEW,
THOMAS MOOREHEAD.

For the Western Recorder.

To the preachers and members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the Western Conferences, (formerly the Ohio Annual Conference.)

The plan of the Ohio Annual Conference, held in Cincinnati, August, 1840, respecting the College property and debts, being submitted to you, I take leave to address you, through the medium of our paper, the Western Recorder, in my own individual name. I witnessed the origin, progress and failure of the Cokesbury College in the old church, and was present when Mr. Asbury received the news of its being burned, and heard his remarks upon the occasion. Not many among us, perhaps, can recollect so far back, even among those of my own age. The part I acted in our case, was that of a servant. I had no responsibility. I offer the advice of an old friend, only. Providence still favors us with a name, and an existence among the churches. We have a name to secure, or to loose. Justice has claims upon us, and we can be just. As a whole people, we are not bankrupt. Our failure in the College enterprize is matter of history. Let us furnish another item for history. Let the pen which records our failure, have to record that we were just, as a people; and then, whenever our history shall be read in the whole world, this shall be spoken of to our praise. Every body will say, that such a people deserved better success. Let us secure the good will of our contemporaries and of posterity, by this test of our public equity and public spirit. Nothing could have happened that will have raised our church reputation so high. Our God and father who loveth a cheerful giver, loveth also, cheerful justice.—What a spectacle for men and angels to behold! In this new and comparatively poor church, 2500 men stepping forward, willingly to pay the uttermost farthing! This being done, will it ever again be said, that we are incapable of self-government? Rather, will it not be the general belief, that such men are capable of any thing great and good. Let us deserve public confidence. Our friends, for whom we should do this thing, I am a witness, were generous and confiding to a failing; they not only regarded our word as being as good as our bond, but they intrusted their property, for our use, without our word. Let it never be said, that such confidence remains unrequitted. Let us be just to such noble generosity. Your affectionate brother,

NICHOLAS SNETHEN.

Cincinnati, September 1, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.
BY THE REV. N. SNETHEN.

The substance of a discourse delivered before the Ohio Annual Conference, Cincinnati, August 26, 1840.

Extract from the minutes of the Conference: *Resolved*, That Brs. Barnes and Foster be a committee to wait on Br. Snethen, to request him to furnish a copy of his discourse to the Conference, to be published in the Western Recorder.

Wherefore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speaking; as new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby: if so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious. 1st Peter ii. 1, 2, 3.

The word which is translated again, new, or re, is *Anoo*, from above, in its primary meaning, born from above, generated, made or produced from above. To as many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God, which were born of God. The same word is rendered become and born. Hence the terms, new birth, born again and regeneration; to be born from above, born of God, and born of the Spirit, and created anew in Christ Jesus, and in the text, new born babes. Newly converted persons are as new born babes; and also a newly formed or primitive church, commenced or formed upon the principle of a new birth, or regeneration, and not of revolution. The re-converted church must desire the sincere milk of the word, that it may grow thereby, in strength and numbers. We consider the new birth or regeneration, as a scripture doctrine, not as an epithet, or a term. As a doctrine, it is not a subject for rhetoric or imagination, but logic or argument. And we propose to make a point of it in opposition to revolution. We speak of the primitive church, meaning that it had a beginning, and was not a mere continuation of the legal or Jewish church. It was necessary for the Jews to be regenerated in order to enter into it. Christianity was not a revolution, or the result of a revolution of the Jewish church. The members of the Jewish church became the sons of God by receiving the Messiah, and by believing in His name. They were born of God—were adopted—to them gave He power to become the sons of God. But in the change from one social state or relation to another, commonly called a revolution, no personal change is implied, no conversion of heart or life. There are two classes or genuses of changes, under which all changes in society may be resolved and classed. All political national changes are commonly classed under the head of revolutions, and there may be religious changes of the same genus or species Among the Jews and the Gentiles there was a change of religion, or a religious change, when they became Christians. Was the change regeneration or revolutionary, in whole or in part? It was wholly regenerative. Old things passed away, and all things became new, and all things were of Christ Jesus. The influence or agency was from above, was spiritual, was of God. They were born of God, and were as new born babes in religious understanding and strength, and like them could not grow without appetite and nourishment, as new born babes desire the sincere milk of the word that ye may grow thereby.

The primitive Christians were babes in Christ. Can babes act the part of revolutionists? No one among us, I trust, is prepared to say that there is no difference in the two cases, but that what the scriptures call "born from above," or born again, is the same as religious revolution. It is the want of reflection, the habit of inattention, which we fear and wish to correct. Most of us, if not all, perhaps, have used the term regeneration, or its synonomas, so often without thinking of the distinction between it and revolution, that we do not consider whether our actions conform to the one or the other, and so in effect forget an important first principle. With the ideas already advanced in our minds, let us quote the memorable text, "except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," (at all, not to say be greatest in it.) These words can have no reference to any revolution, either bloodless or bloody. But bloodless revolutions cannot be contemplated, in view of history, without a liability of bloodshed, considering the interests of unregenerate men it must involve. We regard the new birth, or regeneration, as a religious doctrine peculiar to the New Testament. The Lord Jesus Christ is its author and finisher. His apostles learned it of Him, and carried it into experience and practice. The law recognized Israelites after the flesh. A comparison between Christianity and Mahomedanism is a stronger illustration. We are all taught by history to regard the Prophet of Mecca and his religion, not as born of God, not as new born babes, not as desiring the sincere milk of the word, and growing thereby. Following history for our guide, must we not regard this religion as a revolution, and a bloody one too? This teacher taught his followers to fight. He led them in battle. He depended upon the sword for success, and conquered and retained more conquests than any warrior on record. Mahomedans revolutionize the religion as well as government in every country they conquered. Many examples might also be produced, of ancient and modern dates, of professors of Christianity revolutionizing religion, not regenerating the hearts of the people. The holy wars, so called, or crusades, are conducted upon the revolutionary principle.

Time would fail us to pass in review the Christian denominations, and to analyze the character of their procelyting operations in reference to our classifications. But evidences of the past are not wanting to prove that churches may begin with regeneration and end in revolution. We offer not these ideas to you as new, they may be found in the commentaries and sermons; but we repeat, it seems to us, that the point of distinction has not been kept steadily enough in view, even by learned writers. We wish you not to think or speak of regeneration, but in contrast with revolution, either in its genus or some of its species, or modes.

The history of religion is a history of its changes. How has religion been changed? How is it now changing? By regeneration or by revolution? The law of Moses remained in operation for thirty years after the day of Pentecost, and then the Jewish religious government was overthrown by the Romans, not by the Christians. Christianity was saved or preserved from the Being destroyed by the Jews, by the toleration or protection of the Roman government; and until near the death of Nero, and shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem, the Christians suffered no Roman persecution. To the death of the last of the apostles, we are certain, that all the changes produced by Christianity must be classed under the head of regeneration. When the power of the Jewish government was finally crushed, and the temple destroyed, no revolutionary designs could be charged to the account of the disciplies of Jesus. In the second centutury of the Christian era, the church, perhaps, was no longer regarded as a new born babe.

The extreme age of the apostle John, seems designed by Providence to complete the minority of the church. The fathers in the church are quoted to prove that at that early period baptism began to be regarded as regeneration. And if, indeed, it was so, we can imagine that the distinction between it and revolution, might have began to be overlooked. By degrees the two might have been blended. The religion of the empire is said to have been revolutionized by the Emperor Constantine. Is not this the true point at which certain claims to succession must terminate? Does the reformation, began by Luther or connected with his movements, come within the class of purely regenerative? It seems to us that the changes of those times bear the marks of mixed and complex causes, even when we can separate them from their war associations. No body will look for new births in the bloody battle fields of those perilous times. We deny not the reality any more than the sincerity of many of the professed conversions in newly formed churches, but these are no proof of a distinct and clear conception of the nature and consequences of the two systems. Cases of enthusiasm may be traced to misapprehensions on these points. But in the New Testament the smallest beginnings are assumed. The kingdom of heaven is likened unto the smallest of seeds, which grows to a size sufficient to shelter the fowls of the air in the branches; growth is not denied or concealed; on the contrary, provision is made for it. If the church grows not it must remain a dwarf. It has been born, and it must, by analogy, grow to maturity, not by a miracle, but by the sincere milk of the word. The mind must grow, and the food must be intellectual. Sugar is sweeter than milk, yet not so healthy and nourishing.

Human minds must be converted to the teachableness of little children. Inspired knowledge must be taught and learned. It is not immediately conveyed to the minds of new converts, but is now conveyed through the medium of a written copy. A truth once written remains the same, or is true forever. Teachers who succeed the inspired apostles are not inspired, but gracious teachers. The operations of grace are in their hearts, rather than in their minds. A written revelation is peculiarly suited to the plan or doctrine of regeneration as opposed to revolution. Upon the latter plan no conversion is necessary, save of the will to the new party; ignorance and error are no hinderance to an increase of members, nor their enthusiasm. The new armies of Musselmen conquered the oldest armies in the world, not by their greater knowledge, but their more intense enthusiasm. No combinations of matters selected from all the religious books and traditions in the world could have produced such a book as the New Testament. Its truths are of such a nature, that the mind, without the teachableness of a child cannot receive and understand its principles. The Jews, with the Old Testament, had other books called the traditions of the Elders, and the Gentiles had their mythologies. In these, were to be found authority, or justications, or excuse, for all their errors and vices. These books generated the prejudices of their education. Prejudices were so strong, that nothing short of an entire conviction of the mind to the authority of the new teacher sent from God, could irradicate them. In the early ages of christian history, we find that innumerable attempts were made to enter into the kingdom of heaven without complying with the Saviour's conditions. The mind is like a vessel when full of errors, it must be emptied in order to be filled with the truth. But though these converts had tasted that the Lord is gracious, or is the Christ, and so were like new born babes, yet, in all other respects, they were full grown men, and were subject to all the affections and propensities of adults.—Wherefore laying aside all malice, (*Thalnos*) bad or evil; and all guile, (*Dolos*) baif, deception and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, desire the sincere milk of the word that ye may grow thereby.

How would the meaning differ, if we should say, all party spirit, or all the spirit of party politics? Are not these prohibited things so many characteristics of political party spirit, in the judgment of politicians themselves? Need we do more than to look over our party newspapers, to see an exemplification of all evil speakings. Do not all political partizans say all the evil they can of each other? Malevolent feelings, and guile, and hypocrisy, and envy, and evil speaking, were, perhaps, never carried to a greater extent than among the ancient Greek republics. The Greeks are indeed the masters and the models of all modern politicians in Europe and America in these arts. How many bloody revolutions, as well as bloodless ones, have been produced by evil speaking? There are party men now, as in other times, who, while they disclaim all resistance, personal and legal, fill the world with the most vehement declamations. There is nothing evil that they do not speak and write against those whom they oppose, and all under the name of moral suasion. No agency is so potent of revolution as evil speaking. Behold! says St. James, how great a matter a little fire kindleth. The tongue is an unruly member, it setteth on fire the course of nature, and is, itself, set on fire of hell. We shall do well to study the whole passage, as an argument against all evil speakings. Can a young preacher belong to a political party, made up of all sorts of men in the world, and of the oldest, most artful and most unscrupulous politicians, and yet be said to lay aside all kinds of evil speaking? How do bad passions, and guile, and hypocrisy, and envy manifest themselves? Not in actions only, but in words also. When Mr. Fletcher was travelling in France for his health, before its revolution, he wrote to his friends in England, "God will surely revolutionize this country," and he added by the means of the popular writers, among whom he enumerated Maribeau, who proved to be among the first great actors in the event. No body was regenerated in that great national and ecclesiastical convulsion. What could the new born babes, in a newly formed church, have done in such times as these, had they belonged, as champions of liberty to the revolutionary party? We know that if they had opposed the evil speaking of their party, the guillotine would soon have silenced them as traitors to the cause. We would not condemn a whole party for the acts of the few, but the few rule the whole party, and the higher party spirit runs, as a general rule, the greater the liability becomes to bring the worst in the party into the lead.

But our intention is not to preach against political parties, but is to point out to you, my young friends, as preachers in a new church, not yet grown beyond the ignorance and feebleness of infancy, the danger of these associations with old political parties. With old churches and old ministers, we have no concern. There are things which they may do, because they are old, that we may not do, because we are young. But I anticipate the danger, that this intended good of mine, may be evil spoken of. My position is identical and exclusive, viz: that young preachers of new and feeble churches, ought to lay aside all party politics, because they ought to conform to the text, in laying aside all therein enumerated. So great has been my fears, that I have never before, formally made this attempt. I make it now, among other reasons, because I conceive that Abolition, so called, has taken on the form of a political party, and that if it continues to exist and operate in that form, it will generate a predominant party spirit and enslave. All that St. Peter exhorts is to lay aside, because we are, relatively, as new born babes. As young men, and young christians, and young preachers, you will find it difficult, if not impossible, to sustain those party relations and cherish child-like desires for the sincere milk of the word. To join a party, without intending to imbibe its spirit, seems to be doubtful ground, even if we could maintain it. But experience proves, that none find so great a difficulty in maintaining it as the young. The inexperience and the susceptibility of youth, need not now, be expaciated upon. We merely caution you against the fond illusion, that we in our social youth, as a church, and you in your personal youth, as young men and young preachers, form exceptions to general rules and general truisms. In old party associations, must we not compensate for our non-age by our zeal? Old and long-practized politicians will not surely feel complacent under the admonitions of such young censors. The gray beards look to the youth to display the spirit of the party. Abolitionism has now become a third political party. Will you, my young friends, confide in it and carry it into the pulpit, because it is untried? The bare question ought to make us all pause. The party have not yet tested their own spirit; it is, therefore, no reflection upon their wisdom, to question their prescience.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the Western Recorder.

MATTERS AND THINGS.

Pittsburgh Circuit.—Next Sabbath will close my labors with this beloved people, for the present conference year, and I close them with a glad and thankful heart. God has given us a peaceful and a prosperous year. My labors did not fully commence on the circuit until November, when I found my charge to consist as follows: Bakerstown, forty-three members; Sharpsburgh, 14; and Braddock's fields, 26—in all, 77 members. At present, it consists as follows: Bakerstown, two classes, containing seventy-six members; Sharpsburgh, three classes, containing one hundred and one members; Braddock's fields, one class of thirty-four members—in all, 211,—giving an increase of 134 members; and though we regard this increase as great cause of thankfulness and encouragement—yet, it is not the greatest. There is a zeal, a brotherly kindness, and a liberality pervading the societies which sweetens their fellowship and gives effect to all their endeavors for success. A church, in more perfect harmony, I never knew. Nor is this procured by hiding the truth, or letting great moral questions alone; but, rather by a candid and conscientious search for the truth, and a disposition to purify their souls, through obeying it unto unfeigned love of the brethren.

Our Camp-Meeting was one of the most orderly and interesting I ever witnessed. Such, also, is the testimony of other brethren who have been in the habit of attending camp-meetings for some twenty or thirty years. The number of conversions I have no means of ascertaining correctly, but have reason to believe that it exceeded fifty.

A Preacher Fallen.—Mr. Hervey, an Englishman, of talents rather above mediocracy, by profession, connected with the Primitive Methodist society, had settled near Sharpsburgh—preached regularly and had formed a society, and secured much of public confidence, and was generally regarded as a very pious and useful man. But, alas! like many other professors, he would not see the evil and danger of tasting, touching, handling or meddling with intoxicating drinks. Sometime early in the summer, the citizens were amazed at seeing him ride into the village too drunk to sit steady on his horse. From this on, he gave himself up to bacchanalian revelry, and a few weeks since, came to a violent death in a most desperate drunken frolic.

Suicide.—A few mornings past, as I was returning from market, I met the intelligence, that a man had just hung himself in a piece of woods a little back from my house. I hastened to the spot, and to my utter consternation, found a young man with whom I had been acquainted from his boyhood, of very amiable disposition and correct habits, rather given to melancholy, hanging by a rope which he evidently had fixed with his own hands round his neck and to the bending branch of a sapling—a frightful corpse! How much the doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation had to do in producing the state of mind which led to this fatal result, I cannot say; but that it had something to do, circumstances forbid my doubting.

The Discussion.—I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I have not, neither do I intend to enter into a controversy of words, on the subject of slavery. The positions I have assumed in the articles which have been assailed, are as follow:

1. Slavery, as it exists in this country, is a great moral evil, injurious in its influence, both upon the civil and religious interests of the country.

2. The traffic and use of intoxicating liquors is of similar character.

3. These evils ought to be abolished without delay.

4. It is not only the right, but the imperious duty of the church, her ministers and her periodicals, to exert all their influence for the abolition of these evils.

If the editor or any of the correspondents of Recorder, should see proper to controvert these positions, and bring any thing like reason or argument to bear against them, we will be ready to sustain them. But, I feel time to be too precious, to be wasted in contest with phantoms and bug-bears, brought up to fright me from them, or excite the impression, with careless observers, that they are surrounded with dangers. Permit me, however, to say, Mr. Editor, that upon your suggestion, made in the remarks appended to my note of explanation, a few numbers back, I have reflected a little, in view of discovering what you consider so manifestly uncourteous, in the note referred to, but I cannot see it, except as created by your strange definition of the term "endorse," which I had used to convey the idea, that the editor had strengthened the value or credit of J. Smith's essays, by referring to them as meeting with the general approbation of his readers; but the editor defines the term to mean dictation.* Well, we went quarrel about it,—people can look at the article and then at their dictionaries.

J. Clarke.

Allegheny, Pa, September 4, 1840.

*We have defined, it seems by the above, the term "endorse," to "mean dictation." What a sagacious critic our friend must! He is capable of perceiving a man's meaning, it seems, far better than he is himself, and to determine that he meant a different thing from what he expressed. But as great a dunder-pate as he seems to suppose we are, grant us the privilege of interpretation that our enlightened friend has taken, to make out this critic, and we could prove, from scripture, that there is no God, or any nonsense that might be called for to get one out of a scrape.—*Editor.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ohio, Sept. 6, 1840.

Dear Brother: On the Friday before the second Sunday in August commenced a protracted meeting at Pt. William, Ohio, in which we were favored with the outpouring of the spirit of God. The meeting continued until the next Tuesday following with very great excitement; many were enabled to rejoice in the Lord. Thro' the course of the meeting *seventeen* gave us their hand to go with us to the heavenly kingdom. You recollect reporting a letter in the Recorder written to you by me of a meeting we held in the same place last Christmas, which lasted several days, in which thirty-five or six joined the church. The whole number taken in at that place thro' the year is between fifty and sixty.

On the Friday before the third Sunday in August commenced our camp-meeting, six miles west of Wilmington, as advertised in the Recorder. This was one of the best meetings I ever enjoyed in the M. P. Church. The power of the Lord was among the people, and convictions and conversions were many. Baptism was administered to a number, both adults and children, at which time there was a class of the best kind of feelings. The meeting broke up the following Tuesday. Through the course of the meeting *forty-five* joined the church. I understand that several have since joined, which amounts to more than *fifty* as the fruits of that meeting.

Robt. Dobbins.

We have just received a long letter from Patterson Smith, supernumary assistant of Broadridge circuit, Kentucky, dated August 25, 1840. Why this communication was so long reaching us we know not; to publish the whole of it at this distance from its date might seem some out of place, yet we cannot let pass without noticing some of the interesting particulars it contains. It states that Br. Williams, their preacher, is pious and useful; that though young and inexperienced in the work of the ministry, his reservedness, and promptness to his ministerial duties, has rendered him a more useful laborer among them, than ever so eminent talents without these could possibly do.

He states that the circuit is improving in piety and increasing in membership, a number having been converted and added thereto this year. One instance he relates is particularly encouraging to all who are similarly situated. A brother McDaniel, near Grant's Lick, had been a Protestant Methodist for nine years; standing alone, with no society of his own church nearer than 12 miles. But he remained firm to his principles, trusting in God. But during the past year a protracted meeting was held at his house, when a church was formed of sixteen members, all from the world but four. Who, after this, need dispair?

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

The British Queen steamship has reached New York in 14 day's passsage. We have London dates to 1st Sept. Her news is important. The Herald sends us extras. There is now (it is thought) every prospect of a war. Mehemet Ali has positively refused to comply with the request of the four powers. All over France and England there is the utmost activity in preparing the army and navy for war.

All the nations of Europe are preparing for war on a grand scale. And yet they all say, "it is *all for peace.*"

The defeat of the Russians in Circassia is fully confirmed.

M. Thiers has been accused for stock-jobbing on a grand scale. The examination of Louis Napoleon still continues.—He is to be tried in October. Louis Phillippe had a narrow escape from shipwreck on the 16th ult., in going from the Chateau d'Eu to Boulonge. The captain of the English steamer Edinburgh Castle is released. The downfall of the Thier's ministry is expected. The Spanish ministry has fallen. There has been an insurrection in Spain. Leopold has left England to try to pacify Louis Phillippe. The French army and navy has been largely increased. The French papers are more mild. The English people and goverment keep cool.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the singers, and an Italian opera troupe, have arrived.—Lord Falkland, Governor General of Nova Scotia, is in the Britannia steamship at Halifax. The British Queen was seized for smuggling, while in England, but was not prevented from departing, it appears. Wallack was well received at the Haymarket. The Independence arrived out in 22 days. The Money Market was heavy, with a downward tendency. Consols left off on the evening of the 31st, at 91—this a small decline. Cotton in Liverpool is selling largely at moderate but steady prices; say for Upland from 5d. to 6d.; for Mobile from 5d. to 6d.; and for New Orleans 5d. to 7d. Manufacturers are very dull. The harvest will be very good.

M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, has returned to London.

The Pacha of Egypt has 180,000 men in the field, ready to fight. A Russian army is moving down to attack his son Ibrahim Pacha, in the plains of Syria.

A malignant yellow fever has broken out at Sierra Leone.

Another iron steamboat has been launched for the Niger expedition.

It is said that Ibrahim Pacha is about to march on Constantinople.

There was a dreadful storm at Liverpool and along the coast, on the 16th ult. Much damage was done.

There have been several distructive fires in London, which have destroyed property to an immense amount.

The fires in London were at Hore's wharf, near London Docks; at Feas' Saw mills, Bermondsey; at Eastmount Terrace, Whitechapel; and at Winsland's in Bloomsbury.

Southey, the poet, has gone crazy.

Admiral Lalande has been recalled from the command of the French fleet in Egypt. The English and Austrian fleets, with ten Russian sail of the line, have sailed to make a demonstration against the Egyptian fleet at Alexandria.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Britannia at Boston, we have London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th of September. The news is not particularly important, but nevertheless possesses considerable interest. As it is only three days later, we have condensed it as much as possible.

The Britannia left Liverpool at 3 o'clk on the afternoon of the 4th, and was about thirteen days and a half from dock to dock. She lost five hours "below," and eleven at Halifax, which would make her actual running time but twelve days and a half. This is the second time the Britannia has beaten the Queen, so saith the Boston Daily Times, Extra. She, the Britannia, brought out over 20,000 letters, 86 passengers to Halifax, and 76 to Boston.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the night of the 31st, in thirteen days and a half from New York.

THE WAR QUESTION.

An extra from the Boston Atlas states that a letter from Constantinople, dated the 12th of August, contains interesting details of the preparations made to chastise the Pacha. On the 11th ultimo a note signed by the ministers of the four powers was delivered to the Porte in answer to a circular which had been addressed to them by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting to be informed of the nature of the ulterior measures in contemplation should Mehemet Ali refuse to comply with the conditions imposed upon him by the convention of London. This reply is said to have been extremely vague and unsatisfactory,—a circumstance to be referred, no doubt, to the fact, that the coercing powers have hardly made up their minds as to the precise nature of the plan of operations it may be necessary to adopt. At all events, it seems clear from this interchange of notes, that no definite course has been preconcerted between the Porte and his allies for the punishment of its refractory vassal. The Turks, however, appear to be preparing for a formidable campaign. Forty vessels have been chartered to convey troops and stores to the Syrian coast, and two ships of war and three frigates, the miserable remnant of Turkish fleet, are proceeding under the direction of a British officer, Capt. Walker, with a regiment of infantry and ten mounted guns on board, in the same direction, and have been joined by two Austrian frigates, under the command of Admiral Bandiera. It is also rumoured that 12 Russian ships of the line are expected in the Mediterranean from Cronstadt. Until they arrive the whole brunt of the armed intervention will devolve, so far as its maritime operations are concerned, on the British fleet, now reinforced to 15 sail of the line, and on its way to Alexandria. The French fleet, under Admiral Hugon, is still anchored in two divisions at Vouria.

The military preparations are progressing on a less extended scale, 35,000 Turkish troops are concentrated at Constantinople, and 15,000 Austrian troops, are, it is said, on their way to the coast of Syria. The Porte is forming a camp at Kutayeh, and 8000 troops have recently proceeded from Europe, to reinforce the arms of Asia Minor. The choice of this rendezvous would lead to the inference, that defensive operations in the event of Ibrahim's advance are alone contemplated.

The Journal des Debats takes for granted that the blockade will be purely a military one, and will not in any respect interfere with the operations of commerce, its chief object being to prevent the Pacha from communicating by sea with his army in Syria. The army of Ibrahim may, however, be subsisted in Syria without convoys from Alexandria, and were not such the case the route of the desert would be still open for the conveyance to Syria of supplies. As, however, it is on the coast of Syria that Ibrahim chiefly depends, a blockade could hardly fail to prove efficient.

Notwithstanding the "loud alarums" from the East, a London paper of the 3d instant states that the Continental news received that day, was considered favorable, and that the apprehensions of a war with France were every where subsiding, and people were beginning to wonder how they could have been led into such a delusion; and that the more the subject of the treaty of the 15th of July was discussed, the more evident it became that France had no just cause of complaint, in which opinion her statesmen themselves would soon coincide.

The Paris papers of the 1st instant contains nothing new on the subject of the Eastern questions. No intelligence had reached Paris since the receipt of the telegraphic despatch from Toulon, announcing the rejection by the Pacha of the proposals for the four powers. With the exception of the ultra-radical and legitimist journals, the Parisian press is almost unanimous in calculating upon a pacific arrangement of the differences which have arisen between France and the four European powers.

TUMULTS IN FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats speaks of tumultuous groups which formed on the Boulevard St Martin, on Tuesday night, uttering revolutionary cries and seeking to procure and hoist a red flag. These symptoms followed a large dinner of French Reformers, nearly 5000, which took place in a field belonging to M. Gay, at Chatillon, near Paris. After dinner they marched in procession into Paris, and in several places got into collision with the police.

A DREADFUL SCENE IN SPAIN.

Horrible accounts are given of the execution of one hundred and twenty Carlist and a woman! who formed part of the Carlist garrison of fort del Collado. The butchery began on the 12th of August, with the shooting of twenty-seven officers and the woman, who had served as a spy.

But the great attraction of this horrible scene was the famous Peinado, who to the last moment preserved a coolness and resolution almost superhuman. When the priest approached to prepare him for death he repulsed him with rudeness, saying, "It was such as you that have caused the loss of Spain. Had there been no monks, I should not have been here." He then called for a bottle of brandy, and having drunk two or three glasses, he threw the rest at the heads of those around him, saying 'Now am ready. Let them take care they do not miss me.'—He delivered to a soldier the handerchief he held, and knelt down, uttering to the last moment maledictions against those who were the cause of his death. One of his brothers, and about sixty more soldiers, were shot the day after. The Diaro of Valencia announces that Don Marios Bancos, Governor of the fort, three corporals and twenty-seven soldiers, part of the prisoners taken at Collado, were shot at Chelva on the 13th and 14th inst.

The only plea in justification of this cruelty is that the prisoners had been guilty of great excesses, plundering travellers, and acting more like brigands than soldiers.

Latest from China.—Canton papers to the 26th April had been received in England by the Aden steamer. They state:

"In the event of the English attacking the Bogue, it is the intention of Governor Lin to destroy the suburbs of Canton, and to put the city itself in a state of defence. The city is surrounded by a wall, turretted at irregular intervals, of ten feet high, without ditches or any other works of defence. The population of the suburbs is larger than that within the walls, and compromises the most industrious portion of the inhabitants. All its foreign trade, manufactories, and warehouses, are in the suburbs, circumstances which render this rumour extremely improbable. The notion of sacrificing one-half the population of Canton, on the supposition that by so doing, the safety of the other half may be secured, is even too absurd for the barbarous obstinacy of the Chinese. An edict has been issued by the Canton authorities, forbidding any ship to enter the Bogue whose papers have not been previously forwarded to Canton, and a formal permission to proceed to Whampoa received in return. The dreaded commissioners had not arrived. Private advices by the Aden state that the consignees of American vessels remaining in port had given notice that they would bring no more tea for transhipment. They designed to complete the cargoes of their vessels, and then wind up their affairs. Freights varied from £6 to £8, and even £9 per ton. The exports of tea from China to Great Britain during the year, have been estimated at from 25 to 30 millions of pounds."

As much tea had been brought to Macao as would load all the ships waiting for cargoes.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Mail Robber Arrested.—On the night of the 10th of March last the mail going east from this place was robbed about three miles out and the canvass bag containing the South-western letter-packages taken out of the large leathern bag.—Charles Bostwick, the driver, stated that as he was ascending the hill at the deep cut a man caught the leaders and turned them in against the bank while another man sprung upon the box by his side and held a pistol leveled at his breast—that the first man left the leaders and opened the coach and dragged out the mail—that these men were black or had their faces blacked—that so soon as they left him he whipped up his team and galloped to Vienna. The day after at Bostwick's instance one of the citizens of the village was arrested but on examination discharged. From then until within a few days since the robbery has remained a mystery. On Tuesday, Bostwick, who has continued to drive the same team, was arrested on the charge of having himself committed the robbery. After examination, he was committed to jail. It appeared in the investigation before the magistrate, that Bostwick was regarded by the Stage company as the robber. A strict watch was therefore kept upon all his movements.

Two or three months ago, the Post Office Department put J. C. Fricker, an old eastern acquaintance and fellow driver of Bostwick, on the trail. Fricker employed himself as guard on the stage line between this place and Zanesville, and was thrown into close connection with Bostwick. He managed his business with such tact, as to gain the unlimited confidence of the driver, who acknowledged the robbery, and disclosed the manner of it. A partnership between Bostwick and Fricker, was the result of this confidence—the capital to be furnished by the former out of mail spoils, while the latter being unsuspected was to be the active partner in getting the stolen money in circulation—the proceeds of the speculation to be equally divided.

Of this contract, and all of the stages of the negotiation, Fricker kept his employer advised. Things had so matured, that on Tuesday night Fricker received the whole sum stolen from the mail, (more than eighteen thousand dollars,) at the house where Bostwick lived in Vienna. This he brought to Springfield, and when Bostwick came into the village, he was arrested as above stated.—*Republic.*

Twenty Thousand Dollars Stolen.—A New Orleans paper of the 1st ult. says a package of 20,000 dollars of the Union Bank of Louisiana, entrusted by Mr. Dumartrait, cashier of the Branch at St. Martinsville, to the captain of the Arabian, to be delivered to the branch at Plaquemine, was stolen from the boat during her passage between the two places.

Manumission.—The Baltimore American relates another case in which the laws of Maryland have operated to the release of a slave. A negro girl, the property of Mr. Shaw, of Virginia, petitioned the court for her freedom, showing cause of action, in that her master had brought her from the State of Virginia, and offered her for sale in the city of Baltimore. The counsel for the petitioner succeeded in establishing their proof, and his Honor, Judge Brice, gave a decision, accompanied with some remarks in point, in favor thereof.

To those who haul Fanny's Carriage.—Mr. Walsh, (former editor of the National Gazette) in a letter to the National Intelligencer, says the Parisians amuse themselves with "the republican idolatry to Fanny Elssler;" the legitimist writers continue to treat the New York accounts of her triumphs as evidence of republican folly; and most of the others have it that the Americans, like the British, are sorry judges of dancing, whatever may be their ecstacies and prodigalities.

If they had said, that a portion of Americans as well as British make great fools of themselves, in regard to almost all foreigners, and especially towards all dancers and singers in particular—the French critics would certainly have told an additional truth, however much it might go to our own mortification.

The Business World.—Money is still abundant in New York, and business is somewhat more active. The Express says,—"The Banks are as destitute of good paper to discount as ever, which is not to be wondered at when unquestionable paper is discounted in the street at 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. As capitalists cannot employ their means in discounting notes there is more seeking for investments in western stocks, and Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are improving—Corporation bonds are also better. Exchanges on the South are becoming more favorable, and on Foreign countries decidedly so. As the cotton crops come in, it is anticipated that the rates on New Orleans particularly will approximate very near to par. As the trade of the city revives and as the season advances it may be reasonably expected that there will be more demand for money."—*Bicknell.*

The Norris Engines.—*A High Compliment to American Genius.*—We alluded a short time since to an order received by Mr. Norris, of this city, from the Emperor of Russia, for 200 engines. We have since letters from the highest authority in Europe, which speak of the engines manufactured by our townsman in the warmest terms of praise. One from Captain Moorsom, the engineer of the Birmingham and Gloucester Company, contains the following unequivocal testimony: "I wish the ability of Mr. Norris were better appreciated than it appears to be at present. The Philadelphia engine, although of ordinary size, is doing more work by 40 per cent. than *any* engine of *any* size, that I have been able to hear of in England." This is indeed high praise, and while it cannot but afford much gratification to Mr. Norris, is also calculated to stir with feelings of just pride, every American bosom. The U. S. Government should, in our view, demonstrate in some formal and complimentary manner, the appreciation in which they hold the genius, skill and ingenuity of an individual, who has contributed so greatly to the elevation of the American name.—*Bicknell.*

MORE ROGUES.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

West Phil. Scott Co. Mo., Sept. 2, 1840.

Dear Sir:—About three weeks since, two fellows from Tennessee (as they said) passed this place, apparently with their saddle-bags crowded with counterfeit money—purporting to be of "Farmer's Bank of Virginia." They purchased a horse, and were about to pay for it, in this kind of paper, when it was handed to me for inspection—say $140 of it. I instantly discovered it to be all counterfeit, and ordered them to bring in their saddle-bags for examination, in order to see how much more they had—when they took to their heels through a corn field and made their escape, and we have not heard of them since. One of them took his saddle bags with him; the other, having a horse, left horse, saddle, saddle-bags and all. But we found no money of any kind in his saddle-bags.

I send you one of the notes we got from them, that you may describe it in your "Detector," as I do not find any of this description mentioned by you. They had your Detector along with them, and seem to have governed themselves accordingly, by dating them at different times; some of them I have in my possession; are dated May 3d, June 8, June 4, July 4th, May 4th, and May 9th.—They vary as much in numbers as in dates; say No. 4180, 4180, 5191, 4141, 3134, 4183, 5190, 4132, 4184, 5188, 3178, 3157, 3181, 3172, all $10 Letter A.—*ib.*

Biographical Sketch of Fanny Elssler.—The Boston Post says, that Fisher's biography of this extraordinary danseuse will doubtless prove acceptable to the admirers of the poetry of motion, and the *artistes* who produce it. Miss Fanny was born, it seems (if there is no misprint in the date,) in 1818, and is now twenty-two years old. She was not intended for the stage, but having become intimate with a dancer at the theatre, she was dazzled by her splendid dresses, and was anxious to visit the scene of their exhibition.—Her father was a crabbed old man, and, like crabbed old men of our day, would not let her go. We suppose that he swore, and she cried, until at last she was told to go to ruin if she liked; but as our author has it: "At length, moved by the tender entreaties of the lovely suppliant, he gave his reluctant consent to her visiting the opera once." That "once," in its results, gave to the world "La belle Elssler." Once embarked in her theatrical career, her progress was rapid. She was a winged Psyche the night Taglioni made her debut in Vienna, and at twelve years of age sustained the principal part in the ballet "La Fee." She next visited the Neapolitan theatres with marked success, and shortly afterwards returned to Vienna, where young Napoleon fell in love with her. It was on this account that she removed to Berlin, and pleased the king so much, that a pension of $3000 was offered her to remain and dance for eight years. This she rejected. In 1834, she visited London, and there and at Paris, she created a great excitement, and received numerous offers of marriage from nobles and men of fortune. Some anecdotes are next related of her generosity, which is highly commendable, and of tact, which must be of great advantage to her. A short time since, she felt an inclination to visit this country, which she has gratified. She entered New York without an engagement, but soon made her own bargain with the managers. Her career since has, we all know, been eminently successful, for we are told by good authority that she has already amassed over $60,000, since her arrival, besides being hauled by men-donkeys instead of jackasses! How much did John Wesley amass to give away in charity in a life time, devoted to the best good of his fellow men?

A Resumption Movement in Philadelphia.—Our readers will remember that we some weeks since stated our conviction that the U. S. Bank would not be able to resume specie payments without the assistance of the other Banks—that those Banks would not and could not resume without her, and that hence measures would be adopted to afford that assistance, and thus enable all the banks of Philadelphia, to resume together. These views have since been confirmed to a very considerable extent. We learn that an arrangement is now in progress between the U. S. Bank and several of the other Banks of this city, which cannot fail to be attended with salutary consequences. The Philadelphia Bank has offered to loan the U. S. Bank $1,000,000—the Bank of Pennsylvania has made a similar offer—and it is believed that the Farmers' and Mechanic' Bank will follow the example. The U. S. Bank is indebted to each of the others, both in bank notes held by them and balances. The plan is, for the smaller banks to return notes payable on demand, to the extent of $1,000,000 each, and to receive in exchange post notes, payable in a year, or longer, if necessary. This will, of course, reduce the liabilities of the U. S. Bank, and greatly assist her in the resumption of specie payments. It is believed that the other Banks of Philadelphia will also participate in this generous work, and thus assist in bringing about a condition of things so earnestly desired by all who wish well to the business and character of Philadelphia.—*Bicknell.*

The Springfield Poison Case.—The trial of Mrs. Eliza Norton, at Springfield, Mass., for the murder of James P. Stanton, by administering arsenic to him, was concluded on Saturday, the Jury being unable to agree. The deceased was a boarder with Mrs. Norton, (who was a widow) and had evidently paid her some attentions. At length he purchased a house for himself, and engaged to be married to a young lady in the neighborhood, which was to take place immediately, when he sickened and died in two or three days. Suspicions were excited, and his stomach examined, and found to contain arsenic. It was in evidence that Mrs. N. had personally purchased arsenic just previous to the death—and her own son was on the stand, and testified that he also had purchased arsenic by order of his mother. All which, on the part of the prisoner, it was contended, was to kill rats. She had repeatedly said, that Stanton would never marry the girl to whom he was engaged, and frequently scolded him for stopping there so much when he went to and from his shop. She also insisted from the commencement of his illness that he would not recover. Mrs. N. is a woman nearly 50 years of age; Stanton is about 30. He died in November last. The evidence on the trial bore very hard against the prisoner. If she did commit the crime, the deed was prompted by the demon *jealousy*, in consequence of the deceased transferring his affections from her to her rival.

A Somnambulist.—A man residing at Homesburg, named Fetters, on Saturday night, while in his sleep, walked out of the dormant window of his house and fell to the ground, but sustained little injury from the fall.

IE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

ESDAY, ... SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

rost on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d inst. nipped the corn fodder in this

Charleston Mercury of the 19th instant rice crop will be an average one. The crop had been injured with the worm and weather.

our return from conference we have erself so behind hand with our business, cannot give our editorial department ention we should like. We will be able o do better.

ittsburgh Conference adopted the peti- e Legislature of Ohio which we publish- t as to the distance trespassers should from places of worship, which they placed instead of two miles. Those who have will please alter them accordingly, be- circulate them.

STICS OF THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE OF P. CHURCH.—The minutes of the late ce held at Steubenville show that there his District 78 travelling preachers, 114 ned preachers, 8759 members, making in —Increase last year, 1878. But for the emigration from this District west the would have been far greater.

—An anti-slavery convention from differ- of Ohio, was held in Hamilton county st instant, to consider the propriety of g the third political party; 170 dele- re in attendance. They decided by a of three in favor of nominating an elec- ket in favor of Birney and Earl. Dr. f the Philanthropist, wrote in opposi- olitical organization, but he has turned rset and came over in favor of the third party.

PRICES CURRENT.

ADELPHIA, SEPT. 22.—REMARKS— val of a number of vessels from foreign s week, has caused a little more ac- ng the wharves, but the sales from first ve been light in leading articles of for- duce. The news from Europe by the ip British Queen, is not of that decid- cter to cause any material change for the home products.

—The intelligence from England to the nt is considered favorable for their crops , but of wheat it is probable there will ciency, and that a moderate demand will oughout the year for supplies from this at about the present rates. Sales of rly in the week were made at $5¼, but ntly about 2000 bbls. have been sold at t which price it is now firm.—*Bicknell.*

CONFERENCE.

SBURGH CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

mmittee appointed to confer with Br. ckton, on sundry subjects, for the action nference, beg leave to report the three , with the preambles and resolutions viz:

THE CONVENTON.

reas, the Maryland Annual Conference session, recommended the call of a con- for that District, to meet in Baltimore, t Tuesday of next November, for the pro- f the spiritual interests of the church: *ereas*, said conference recommended to conferences in the connexion, the hold- nilar conventions at the same time: *ereas*, the time thus named will occur so r the rise of this conference, as to ren- nconvenient for our societies to send resentatives to such a convention, even e deemed otherwise expedient to recom- And, *whereas*, this conference, not- ding this difficulty, is deeply impressed ense of the importance of the objects our Maryland brethren, and anxious in their accomplishment, as far as prac- Therefore,

olved, That it be recommended to all intendents and assistants belonging to ference to collect appropriate intelli- the use of the Baltimore Convention.

olved, That in order to make such in- e the more effective, it be recommended it in the form of answers to the follow- ions:

IETIES.—*When* organized? *Where*?— y members, ministers and laymen, *at* low many *now*? What peculiarities of or *custom*?

PERTY.—*Chapels*—how many? Where When? Size and material? Cost and ?*arsonages*—How many? Where? &c. *ds*—Cost? Lots? Sales? &c.

CATION.—*Children's classes*—Number? ganized? Where? Plans? Results? *Schools*—Where formed? When?— ? Scholars? Libraries? *Ministerial on*—Character? Candidates? Effects? LICATIONS.—To what extent encoura- ans for circulation? Probable influ-

EVOLENCE.—What done for *Missionary? Sunday School? Temperance? Tract?* red institutions? What the *sentiments*, *d means* of the churches in these con-

ORTUNITIES FOR USEFULNESS.—Where? Of what *character?* What needed to them? Why *not improved?* Probable nces?

CESS.—Where? When? Character?

LURES.—Where? When? How? Ef-

hat will the *circuit, station, class, or in- member* give, annually or otherwise, to and sustain a *Foreign Mission?* What t *Home Mission?*

10. What to establish a *strictly religious and energetic Book Concern?* What to extend the circulation of the *Church periodicals?*

11. What to establish a *College?* What to establish a *School for candidates for the ministry?* What for *any object* of individual interest?

12. What other statistics or facts can the societies or members furnish, for the Baltimore Convention, that will be useful in illustrating our *history, condition* or *prospects?*

3. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the superintendents and assistants, to forward the intelligence thus collected to Thomas H. Stockton, Philadelphia, by the 25th of October.

4. *Resolved*, That this conference would be pleased by the voluntary attendance of any of the ministers or laymen, within this District, who may be interested in the objects of the Baltimore Convention, and disposed to take part in their promotion.

5. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to our sister conferences or their executive officers, to unite in this good work, by adopting measures for the collection of intelligence for the use of the Baltimore Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That the editors of all the periodicals of our connexion be requested to give the foregoing preamble and resolutions prompt insertion in their respective journals.

THE CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, this conference is persuaded of the importance of the enterprize in which our Philadelphia brethren are now engaged. Therefore, *Resolved*,

1. That this conference recommend to the societies in this District, to assist the society in Philadelphia, in the erection of its house of worship.

2. That this conference recommend that simultaneous collections be made for this purpose by all the societies in the District.

3. That the last Sabbath in October be the day recommended for this effort.

4. That the collections thus made be forwarded as soon as practicable, to T. H. Stockton, Philadelphia.

5. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Western Recorder.

"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, relative to this periodical, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all our superintendents to act as agents, and to explain the objects of "The Christian World," and to impress its importance upon the minds of all the members and friends of our church, as well as upon those of other churches.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Thomas H. Stockton now have an opportunity of receiving names of the members of this conference, as subscribers.

3. *Resolved*, That the roll of ministers be called for the purpose of ascertaining who among them will act as agents for the "Christian World."

4. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the agents to send *names* and *money* as soon as possible, that it may be known how many copies to print.

5. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the church periodicals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. DORSEY,
C. SPRINGER,
A. SHINN,
JOHN BURNS,
Z. RAGAN,
J. BEATTY,
Committee.

For the Western Recorder.

Dear Br. Springer: I requested Br. Dorsey, of the publishing committee, to see that the report of the committee, with which I had the honor and pleasure of consulting, in relation to the Baltimore Convention, the Philadelphia Society and the "Christian World," should be forwarded as soon as possible, for insertion in the "Recorder." I have all confidence that this will be done. Meantime, I solicit the favor of submitting a few observations to our ministers and members, not only in this District, but throughout the connexion.

1. THE CONVENTION.—The action of the Pittsburch Conference, in my opinion, may be most usefully imitated by the whole church. Let every minister and preacher among us, make the proposed inquires, and send the result, either to Philadelphia, by the 25th of October, as recommended, or to Baltimore, by the first Tuesday in November. The benefits of such intelligence are beyond calculation. If any of our friends in other Districts, can attend the convention, as delegates or visiters, it is to be hoped they will do so. The time is now short. If our editors and preachers will promote the project, promptly, it will doubtless prove a great blessing.

2. THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY.—Hitherto, I have made no general appeal for help, in the erection of the house of worship, for this society. Now, the action of your conference, so full of brotherly kindness, induces me to offer a few words of this character. I respectfully, but very earnestly request, therefore, that *every Methodist Protestant Society in the United States, will take part in the simultaneous collections of the last Sabbath in October, for our help.* Perhaps all know what a sad failure once occurred there; and what a promising prospect is now open, and how certainly the cause may be established by means of one good house, & how much it will cost to build such a house, and all the other circumstances of the case that are important. All ought to know, too, that the society has bound itself, by formal resolutions, to make up, if it succeed, all the money that shall be collected abroad, to constitute a permanent fund, to be lent, as occasion shall require, to other societies in similar want. Who will not cheerfully and liberally help, in this condition of things? Who would not aid, if the Philadelphia society alone should be profited? Who will not, if a hundred or a thousand other societies may be? I cannot do more, now, than thus repeat my entreaty, that every society in our connexion will enter into the system of simultaneous collections. So may all well close the first ten years of our social existence.

3. THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.—This, I am aware, may be regarded as more of a personal matter. Yet, may it also be otherwise regarded, as the action of your conference demonstrates. I received the names of fifty-one of the ministers and preachers as agents. Some of their associates were not present when the roll was called for this purpose. I hope, however, that they will act with equal zeal. My design now, is to inform all these kind brethren, that I have knowledge of the new location of very few of them. It will be necessary for each one to inform me, by letter, that I may know how to have the paper directed. It may be well to suggest, that perhaps each one can forward at least *five names*, with five dollars, at the same time. It may be, also, that brethren of the other conferences will imitate this example. I am happy to add, that so far, the work has met the warmest reception. I trust it will be quickly and firmly established, and become eminently useful. The friends of its principles and plan can make it so with little trouble.

In great haste,

T. H. STOCKTON.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1840.

ITEMS.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—FARMERS' BANK OF CANTON, OHIO.—2's spurious—Vignette two female figures standing, the one bearing a sheaf of wheat under her arm. The bills are made payable to J. Hand, and dated in 1839, signed Lewis Fogle, Cashier, Jno. Harris, President The impression is feint, but the engraving is tolerably good, purporting to be by Durand, Wright & Co This bank has not issued any notes under 5's since 1834, and no small notes are signed by Lewis Fogle, Cashier.—*Bicknell.*

The packet ship Monongahela of this port recently took in a freight of wheat and oats for Liverpool.—*Phil. paper.*

The Western Savings Fund, Baltimore has stopped payment.

"We have seen a letter from Columbus, Georgia," says an exchange paper, "which states that the banks of that State will resume specie payments on the first of next month."

We are informed that eighty-five persons joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the camp-meeting recently held near Donegal, in this county. And at the camp-meeting lately held by the "United Brethren in Christ," in the vicinity of this borough, about thirty persons were received into fellowship.—*Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Register.*

Mr. Reynolds P. Starke, of Trenton, Ky., was shot dead from an ambuscade near that place on the morning of the 20th ultimo. No clue had been obtained of the murderer.

The New York banks are said to be nearly filled with specie, and that they find it difficult to make use of more than one half of their means.

It is estimated that the equestrian statue of Washington, projected by the Philadelphians, will cost $50,000 when completed. The base of the pedestal is designed to be constructed of New England granite, and thirteen steps, emblematical of the first Confederated States, of Pennsylvania marble. The embellishments on the pedestal will illustrate four of the most prominent scenes in the life of Washington. It will be an honor to the public spirit and patriotism of the city of Penn.

It not unfrequently happens in society that the more pleased a man is with himself, the less pleasing he becomes to others.

Flour in New York five dollars, and five dollars and twelve cents.

E. J. Sylvester has been arrested in New York for selling lottery tickets.

Sheep in the United States, 15,000,000.

The steamer Arcadia arrived at Halifax from Boston on Tuesday the 3d instant, and proceeded on her passage to Liverpool the same day, with 85 passengers.

The Flour Mills in the vicinity of Troy, turn out 150,000 barrels per year.

There are three deaf and dumb persons in Cincinnati—and 98 adults who can neither read nor write.

The city of Cincinnati has a population of 32,479.

Nine young persons were poisned in N. York a day or two ago, by eating some cheese. They are all likely to recover.

A young lady named Sarah Neale, was accidentally shot in the arm, in Baltimore, a day or two ago, with a loaded gun which her brother had carelessly left in the room.

The extensive glue factory at Williamsburgh, Long Island, belonging to Alderman Cooper, of New York, was destroyed by fire on the 14th instant.

It is estimated that the Boston Fair will clear twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of the Bunker Hill Monument.

The Rev. Dr. Whittingham was consecrated in Baltimore on Thursday, as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland.

The circulation of the London newspapers, has increased 47 per cent. since the reduction of the stamp duty.

Flour is selling at Wilmington, Del., at five dollars.

The Thames tunnel is now complete to the banks of the river, and will be opened, it is said, in the course of three or four months.

The Arabs have destroyed property under the walls of Algiers, worth two hundred thousand francs.

The Arabs lately surprised a body of French soldiers, and slaughtered from one hundred and twenty to 140.

It is said that white neckcloths are alone fashionable at the Court of Queen Victoria. She has also recommended the abolition of mustachios.

Seven boys, three young men, and a female were lately drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the river Lea, England.

Gen. Hamilton was, at the last dates, still at the Hague, on the eve, it is said, of concluding a treaty with the government of the Netherlands for the recognition of the new republic.

Rev. Mr. Brainard, in a public lecture, says—"Fanny Elssler's divinity lies in her heels."

The breeding of canary birds is getting to be a business; for the Journal of Commerce tells us that a Yankeee sold $1100 worth out of a wagon, in one day—and then went home whistling.

The producers of society—farmers, mechanics and laborers—are the men who add to the real wealth of the country. When they are well paid, you may say a nation has genuine prosperity.

If some of our youth knew how hard it is to get a living in what are called "the learned professions," they would'nt make such a rush to get into them.

True politeness never stands on foolish ceremony.

If you love your grand-children, or expect to have any, file your newspapers.

The Globe of Saturday evening says: "Chas. Bostwick, the robber of the mail near Springfield, Ohio, last winter, has just been arrested at that place, and about $18.000 of his ill-gotten plunder recovered from him."

This mail robbing appears to be the most unprofitable kind of robbing, as the rogues very rarely escape but for a time.

MURDER FROM RUM.—In Mount Vernon, N. H., an intemperate man named Thomas, known as Doctor Thomas, plunged a knife into the abdomen of Mr. Charles Small, of New Boston, from the effects of which he soon expired. The deceased was to have been married in a few days.

Miss Fly, of Massachusetts, has recovered 365 dollars of Mr. Frost, for a breach of marriage promise. He courted her one year, and the jury allowed one dollar per day for the time.

THE AIMLESS.—It is dreadful to live without an aim—to be a wanderer without a purpose—hoping nothing from the future, and not daring to dwell on the past.

TAKING THE VEIL.—The ceremony of taking the white veil was performed at Baltimore, in the church attached to the Carmelite Nunnery. The young lady who thus voluntarily severed herself from the world is Miss Julia Wilcox, of the city of New York. This is the fifth ceremony of the kind which has taken place within the last nine months.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that Robertson Tarver, of this county, was instantly killed by lightning while standing in the door of his dwelling on Thursday last, during the fall of a shower of rain. There were other members of his family in the house at the time, who, we believe, escaped uninjured.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Aug.* 24.

MR. LEVIS.—It is believed that the ex-cashier has again absconded.

A rogue named Jesse Heely, was recently arrested at Buffalo, in whose trunk was found a large quantity of bills on the Phœnix Bank of Phillipsburg, Vermont, in sheets, and without being filled up. A twenty also, on the Tradesmen's Bank of New York, was found, wanting the signatures. Accompanying these bills were ample implements for carrying on the counterfeiting and black leg business.—He was committed.—*Bicknell.*

Mr. Norris of Philadelphia, has made an arrangement with the agent of the Emperor of Russia, to furnish him 200 Locomotive engines, for $1,400,000.—Forty are to be delivered each year.—They are principally to run upon the Rail Road between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

"ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE."—Married at Mahon, Nova Scotia, on the 15th ult., Mr. Reuben Young, a life-guard of Gen. Washington in the revolutionary war, aged 82 years, to Miss Sarah Reineff aged 25.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—A letter from London dated Sept. 3d, says:—"Money here is plentiful enough, but still commands from 6 to 10 per cent. for long transferable securities. There is more than usual caution exercised in making investments; our political horizon is clouded just now, and until there is a pacific solution of the eastern question, capitalists will be very shy of locking up their funds.

The weather is again becoming unfavorable, but I trust on the whole we shall *well* together a fair average crop.

Our Cotton market is pretty steady, but I doubt much, if present prices will be sustained.

The expenses up to January last, on the Girard College, amount to the colossal sum of $1,272,712,45, and the College reported by the architect to be about two-thirds completed.—*Hartford Review.*

Yes, and what is the worst of it, not an orphan has yet received any benefit from the millions of dollars which Stephen Girard bequeathed. There must be some change of arrangements. *The public have decreed it.—Phil. Cour.*

Solon enacted that children who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens; he, however, excepted from this rule, those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

Franklin adds—"He who has a trade has an estate." Unfortunately for the age, we have in our large cities too many would be genteel, who have no other estate than a large quantity of soap locks hanging down, obviously to hide the length of their ears!—*ib.*

FRANCE AND THE OTHER POWERS.—Our private letters, as well as all the leading journals of Paris and London, inculcate the impression that there will be no war between France and England. And yet, the excitement in both capitals, was quite extraordinary—the prospect of peace considered. As already stated, a number of the English residents in Paris had quitted that city in alarm. M. Guizot, the French Minister, had left London, and the Duc de Broglic was talked of in Paris, as a special Messenger to Great Britain. It is stated on the other hand, that the absence of M. Guizot would only be temporary, and that the storm which threatened, would soon pass away.

"No man can fulfil his duty, and enjoy all the happiness intended for him, without a family. The pleasures and affections—even the responsibilities, restraints, and cares which they produce, all tend to develope and balance his character, to enlarge his mind, and to keep his heart in a medium point of enjoyment most favorable to health, content, and honor.—An old bachelor is almost sure to have some inaccurate notion or loose principle, which the reflection consequent on a family protects a husband and father from."

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.—We have received the report of the trial of E. C. Delavan, for an alleged libel. The suit was brought by John Taylor, a Brewer of Albany, for certain publications in the Temperance Recorder, which declared that impure water was used by brewers. It appeared in evidence that water was taken from a pond which was supplied from the wash of the ground, and not from springs. Dead dogs, and cats, were cast into it. It received the wash from several other dead animals. It likewise received the wash of a glue factory, and of several sewers. The pond seldom contained pure water. From seven hogsheads of water taken from this pond, the filth was several inches, from three to ten, in depth after settling. After a patient hearing of the evidence, the Jury retired, and, after a consultation of about an hour, agreed upon their verdict, which was, FOR THE DEFENDANT WITH COSTS.

This report should be in the hands of all. Two dollars remitted, *post paid*, to J Marsh, Clinton Hall, New York, or E. H. Pease, Albany, will secure 100 copies.—*Baptist Register.*

TEMPERANCE AMONG CATHOLICS.—The Catholics in many places in the United States, are taking the Total Abstinence pledge en masse. Perhaps there is not a religious society that has done so little comparatively in the temperance cause as the Catholic. From their present efforts we are encouraged to hope that their diligence may atone in some degree for former negligence. There is a broad field before them. And if they succeed in driving intemperance from their church, they will be more fortunate than some others, and will be more entitled to the praise of working miracles, than they are for many of which they boast.—*ib.*

The New York Express states that a daring robbery was committed on Thursday afternoon upon one of the clerks at the Astor House. He left there about two o'clock with $1400 in his possession, to convey to one of the banks. As he was passing through Chambers street, he was suddenly attacked by some one, dragged into an alley, and the whole of the money taken from him, with which they escaped, before he could give the alarm. The perpetrators are suspected.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Norris, the celebrated engine manufacturer of this city, hast just received an order from Frankfort on the Oder, in Germany, for fifteen of his best locomotives. This is indeed gratifying, and tells well for American ingenuity abroad—*Phil. paper.*

Adverting to the foreign news, the N. York Commercial remarks—"The present aspect of matters is undoubtedly threatening—more so than it has yet been at any time since these misunderstandings began—but we do not believe that France will join the Pacha in the resistance which he threatens, and without the aid of France he must and will submit."

A well-dressed man was arrested in London for attempting to force his way to the Queen. He stated that he was no other person than George the Fourth; that he had built the palace, and the Queen was his wife. He was going to take her to heaven in a balloon, and he intended to get a lot of Roman soldiers and a company of the Blues to escort him. The officers were to blow trumpets and wear wigs.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND AMERICAN ENTERPRIZE.—A vessel recently left this port for Valparaiso and the west coast of Mexico. Her cargo is valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the greater part of it consists of American Domestics, to the extent of near twenty thousand pieces of goods. The superior texture and durability of our manufactures are now well known, and are fast driving out of foreign markets the tinsel goods of Europe, where there is a fair competition offered.—*Bicknell.*

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT.—The unusual attention which appears to be paid to theatricals in Philadelphia, at the present time, has induced one of our clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Brainard, to deliver an Address upon the subject.—He denounces theatres in no very measured terms, and adduces powerful arguments in support of its general tone.—Doubtless, many elevated sentiments, many beautiful images of poetry, and many thrilling productions of mind, are embodied in the dramas of Shakspeare and other eminent writers. If these beauties and merit were alone brought forward on the stage, there would be less cause for censure. But when, as is frequently the case, the legitimate drama does not prove attractive, all sorts of trash and folly are brought forward, and sometimes the worst passions are excited, and the most atrocious sentiments are uttered.—Thus in a recent instance, at one of our theatres, an act of picking a pocket—a burglary—and a murder—were all represented upon the stage. The story of Jack Sheppard, a most noterious burglar and highway-man, has also been dramatised, and his feats of roguery are converted into acts of heroism, while the whole tenor of the piece, is said to be calculated to excite sympathy in his favor. Representations of this kind, therefore, are fraught with the most deplorable consequences, especially to the young and inexperienced. No wonder that the friends of good morals should under such circumstances, express alarm, and by denouncing, endeavor to counteract the bad effects of theatrical exhibitions. Mr. Brainard, in the course of the remarks first referred to, argues thus:

The first objection which I shall urge against theatrical amusements, is their waste of time.

This is an argument better estimated at the close of life than in its progress. However anxious some may be to kill time in the days of health and prosperity, they learn to appreciate its value as its last hours plume their wings for flight.

It is the practice in theatres to open at 7 or 8 o'clock, P. M. and to close at 11 or 12 o'clock. Here are four hours occupied at evening to the excitements of play.

It is the nature of theatrical amusements to create a desire for repetition.—The thrilling excitement which they create and sustain, originates a disrelish for more sober recreations; and hence when one has become accustomed to such amusements at the theatre, he is dissatisfied with an evening spent out of the theatre. The variety of entertainment provided, and the puffs of the press, tend to fix the habit of constant attendance. Our youth, then, are invited and urged to occupy four hours of each day—one fourth part of their waking hours—in mere amusement.

I speak not now of the lessons of immorality which they acqure, or of the baleful associations which they form; it is enough to condemn these amusements that they rob, without compensation, our youth of that time which constitutes their day of probation.

Four hours of the evening devoted to laughing at comic buffoonery or weeping luxuriously at catastrophies of mock tragedy!

Employ this time in business, and with the blessing of God it is transmuted into the means of present competence and future wealth.

Employ it in useful reading or in attendance at Lyceums and public lectures, and it accumulates a treasure of useful knowledge to be the cheerer of solitude—the means of respectability and usefulness—the ornament of wealth and the refuge of adversity.

Occupy these wasted hours in the family circle in cheerful converse, and in united efforts to promote social felicity, and they would render home a spot verdant and beautiful in the desert of the world.

Occupy these hours in seeking out and relieving the sorrows of the poor, the sick, the homeless stranger, and in binding up the heart crushed under life's woe's, and you light up many a gloomy dwelling with renewed hope and peace; you rekindle warmth on the cold hearth of the orphan and make the heart of the widow sitting desolate and solitary to sing for joy.—*Bicknell.*

Business Department.

Our correspondents will have to bear with us, and they shall all be attended to in time.

In consequence of a press of communications, &c., we will omit the receipts of moneys at the Pittsburgh Conference until next week.

We are printing a few extra numbers of the minutes; if our agents will be so good as to solicit subscribers to take them up immediately, we will no doubt be accommodated all round.

Henry Dobson, of Madison county, Ia., says he paid a Br. Williams for the first volume of the Recorder. We have not received it. Will Br. Bassett see to this matter?

S. Worcester, Brownsville, Pa., complains he does not get his paper regularly. It is put up with the Brownsville papers, and of course must go with them.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of things,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON IN BRITISH INDIA.

THE SOUTH.

It is strange that so little attention is bestowed by the presses of the South, upon the mighty experiment which is now agitated by certain British philanthropists and statesmen, in relation to the culvation of cotton in India. We have already alluded to the subject once or twice, have shown that agents have been engaged in Mississippi, to proceed to India and assist the undertaking, that the measure is warmly and earnestly urged by British writers of unquestioned ability, that several pamphlets have been published upon the subject, that the two objects aimed at are—first, the improvement of the general condition of British India, and the conversion of an idle and ignorant population into one of industry and comparative intelligence; and secondly, an attack upon the cotton interests of the United States, as much, however, with a view to philantrophy as to commerce. We say that it is strange that our Southern journalists pay so little attention to this vast undertaking. Are we to understand, that being wholly indifferent to the matter, they desire to be considered as treating it with contempt? Is the scheme looked upon as idle and impracticable! Or do they believe that it will be impossible for British India to compete under any circumstances, with the Southern and cotton growing States of this Union. These are questions which we should like to see answered by our friends of the Charleston Courier or the Charleston Mercury. The manufacturers of the North are looking on with no little anxiety, especially as it is broadly affirmed in some quarters, that the requirements of the government will speedily demand either a direct tax or a new tariff. The North is thoroughly devoted to the Union, and will ever be found willing to sacrifice liberally of her own interests, in keeping together the various members of this confederacy. But unless we greatly mistake, the time is not far distant, when the South will be willing to confer with the North on more than one important question, if not to depend materially upon the manufacturers of this section of the Union, for the consumption of a very large portion of their principle staple. Our attention has been drawn to the subject just now, by the perusal of the following extract of a letter to William Lloyd Garrison, of Massechusetts. It will be seen that the writer exults at this India experiment, on anti-slavery grounds. He also states some facts which cannot but possess interest, as well for the friends as the foes of abolition.—It must be remembered, however, that Garrison to suit his own views is apt to depart from and exaggerate facts.

"Our friends here in England, are most deeply engaged in the investigation of the India question. Thompson is swallowed up in it. You will see by the pamphlets, (a large stock of which are sent with his and Miss Pease's contribution to the Ladies Fair,) that it has the most direct bearing on American slavery. It seems from the testimony of India stockholders, India Governors, English cotton and sugar merchants, that labor in India is less than *two pence per day;* and sugar may be placed in the English market at *eighteen pounds sterling per ton*—while the American and West India is selling at £42. Such is the testimony of the rich Fleming of Glasgow. Cotton also, can be afforded at *three pennies a pound*, while ours sells at *nine pence.*

"A host of philanthropists are marshalled to claim for India *the liberty to Work*—for, it seems an oppressive land tax grinds them to the dust. Yet notwithstanding this, the prices are as stated above. *It is whispered also that several capitalists are embarking largely in the cotton trade in the East Indies. The first ship that enters a British harbor, freighted with the results of such investments, bears with her the death warrant of slavery in the United States.*"

"They tell us of Eastern magic, which changed gold into slate stones in your very hand. Perhaps we can unseal from their imprisonment, some of those genii of the East, like the fisherman in the fairy tale, and before their march Mr. Clay will find his $1200,000,000 of *property in man* changed to dust in his very grasp.

"*It is not only the abolitionists who are anxious in regard to India at present.—English statesmen*, here and in the East, are aware that oppression has driven her iron so deep into starved and plundered Hindostan, that there may be reaction any moment. One of the Governors observed, he should not be suprised "to wake any morning, and find the bubble burst;"—and I heard Sir Robert Peel assert, in the House of Commons, that the state of India was such as to authorize an increase of the military force. *Thus every thing seems to conspire to aid the movement of our friends—by directing public attention to the subject, by encouraging India produce* and freeing it from excessive taxation. *And the national heart is stirred by the prospect of being freed from dependence on foreigners, for* the great staple of their manufactories. *God grant the plan may succeed;* and then that large class of men, upon whom moral influence is thrown away, will find Anti-Slavery staring from their legers. *We can hold our conventions in deserted counting houses and our society need publish only the price current.*"—*Bicknell.*

Eleven thousand papers are published in the United States, and thirteen thousand in the civilized world.

A SCENE IN THE GREAT WESTERN.—The following is an extract from the journal of the Rev. Mr. Colver, of Boston, during a recent passage in the Great Western to England. Great complaints, and well grounded, are made of our steamers as floating grog-shops, and they will continue to be so until every passenger purchases his own wine. One of the captains of the London packets remarked to us a few days since that while he furnished wine to all the passengers, he usually laid in 108 dozen for a passage; but since every passenger pays for what he uses, three dozen suffices. We hope our countrymen will persevere in the demand, until the present system is set aside.—*Journal of the Am. Tem. Union.*

"Yesterday at dinner table good Brother Stuart read a paper, well drawn up by Brother Norton, suggesting to the boat proprietors, the expediency of furnishing liquors hereafter only to those who shall call and pay for them; as the constant presence of such tempting beverages, without charge, induces a free and destructive use of intoxicating drinks, and imposes a tax of at least $20 upon every total abstinence passenger, who is thus unwillingly accessory to the intemperance and ruin of his fellow travellers. He had read but a small part when he was hissed and hooted down by the clamorous multitude. The Captain, to his credit, requested silence till the gentleman shoud finish the reading, which he did with occasional interruptions; immediately after which, toasts, and songs, and huzzas made the spacious saloon ring as with bacchanalian voices, while the wine was gorged greedily. A large proportion of the passengers are merchants. But we have several British officers, and about a dozen ladies, only two ministers. Probably three fourths of the number of passengers, excepting the ladies, use cards freely, and a number gamble for money openly. I have seen £6 won in a few minutes. We had a very quiet dinner hour, or rather hours, to-day, and less wine was drank than I have witnessed before on the passage.—I think, therefore, our paper has done some good notwithstanding its rude and blackguardy reception. I engaged quite a number of the most violent opponents in discussing the subject in groups on deck, I think made some of them sensible of their ungentlemanly conduct, and propriety of our course. As we bore the insult calmly, and treated them kindly, I won a number to my support, (and those of the better class,) so that they took the laboring oar in my defence. The result is favorable."

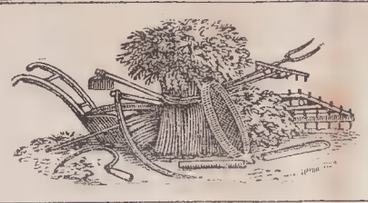
A NEW SECT IN ENGLAND.—An American lady in England, whose correspondence is published in the Christian Register, writes as follows:

Among the seceders from the Church of England, a sect has lately sprung up calling themselves the Providence Society. I have not been at any of their meetings, but I happen to know some of their results: in one instance, in Exeter, the son of a lord has given up his patrimony for the benefit of his poor companions, and his taste directs him to keep a boarding house, in which all the furniture is of the most humble kind; articles which in genteel houses are of mahogany or rose wood, here are made of deal, and all things else correspond. No persons are admitted but those who belong to the Providence Society, and their rank or station is not a matter of inquiry. One young lady whose family I know, has lately thrown her beautiful drawings, albums, &c., into the sea; given up all elegant pursuits and married quite a common person. The young ladies who have become converts, are said to be known by their slovenly, dirty appearance; for, as they admit no distinction or rank, and have not learned to be notable, they appear in a most pitiable condition. I hope they have some good points about which I have not been informed. It seems rather extraordinary, that such unpromising pretensions, should make converts chiefly among the rich and the gentry of the land.

GUILT OF LICENTIOUS WRITERS.—The wickedness of a loose or profane author, in his writings, is more attrocious than that of the giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher, not only because it extends its effects wider, (as a pestilence which taints the air is more destructive that poison infused in a draught,) but because *it is committed in cool deliberation.* By the instantaneous violence of desire, a good man may sometimes be surprised, before reflection come to his rescue; when the appetites have strengthened their influence by habit, they are not easily resisted or suppressed; but for the frigid villany of studious lewdness, for the calm malignity of labored impiety, what apology can be invented? What punishment can be adequate to the crime of him who retires to solitude for the refinement of debauchery; who tortures his fancy and ransacks his memory, that he may leave the world less virtuous than he found it; that he may intercept the hopes of the rising generation and spread snares for the soul with more dexterity?—*Dr. Johnson.*

FOUR LIVES LOST.—On the 23 ult. at Apalachicola, Florida, 4 persons were drowned in attempting to pass from St. George's island to a pilot boat lying in in the river. Their names were Mrs. Sabia Roane, wife of Wm. P. Roane; Mrs. Susan Lewis, a widow, and a boy about five years of age, and charles Ross, a pilot. They were in a leaky boat, which filled and sunk.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Western Farmer.

APPLICATION OF MANURES.

[Concluded.]

My belief, founded on the facts already stated, is, that all the fertilizing substances of manures are soluble in water, and will remain uninjured themselves, and useless to plants until the solution begins, whether they be deposited *on* or *under* the earth's surface. I also believe, that this solution is caused by every fall of rain, and is immediately absorbed by the subjacent soil, which absorption results from two causes; first, the principle of gravity, and secondly, the stronger attraction of the earth than that of the atmosphere, for every substance in solution which constitutes the food of plants. Moreover, that the earth never parts with this food when thus absorbed, to any thing but the plants themselves; for it is *their* peculiar aliment, and not that of the atmosphere, whose existence, for aught we know to the contrary, is entirely independent of it, although its agency seems essential to the health and vigor of all plants. If this were not the fact; if, (for example,) the earth did give the greatest and best portion of this food to the atmosphere; or, if it escaped from surface spread manure, before gravity and attraction could impart it to the earth, then the evaporation which is supposed to be the medium of conveyance, and which is known to be constantly going on from the soil, would, in process of time, certainly render it barren, even without any cultivation whatever. Yet neither total nor partial barrenness is ever known to be produced by any other cause than incessant culture without manure. That evaporation does take off something from manure while in a moist state, is proved by the offensive smell which constantly exhales from it until it is entirely dry. This smell is excited by a gas which is said by some, to contain the most valuable portion of food of plants. But admit the fact, where is the proof of this portion being lost? I say there is none. On the contrary, we have what I think a conclusive reason for believing, that this food is immediately given by the atmosphere to the tops of plants, as more suitable to them than their roots. My reason for this belief is, the result of the following experiment which I have known to be repeated several times. All the bark was taken off from around the body of certain young trees, in a ring about three inches wide, for the purpose, in the first case which I saw, of ascertaining whether this process would not kill the tree. But to the surprise of us all, not more than a year or two elapsed, before that part of the body above the ring became obviously larger than the part below, and this difference in size increased every year afterwards, as I have frequent opportunities of noticing.

Another reason why I believe that manures act better, if spread on the surface of land than when buried under it in the customary manner, is, that in the first case, the rain water carries the dissolved substances no deeper than the roots of most of our cultivated plants always grow, unless they are forced out of their natural course; and there these substances remain fast held by the earth's chemical affinity, until the strongest attraction of the spongioles by the roots begins to act upon them. But in the second case, that is, where manure is ploughed under as soon as spread, all the food of plants contained therein, being placed quite as deep as their spongioles naturally grow, and this too, before the rains begin to dissolve it, the subsequent solutions caused thereby, necessarily sink still deeper, and generally beyond the reach of the plants, for whose nourishment they are designed. In no other way can I account for the long noticed and invariable superiority of crops produced by surface spread manure, to those produced by that which was ploughed in. To me there appears to be but this alternative, either to deny the facts already stated, which I myself have often witnessed, or to explain them, (if we must theorize on the subject at all,) in some such way as the one which I have just offered to your subscribers, and to such others of our brethren as may choose to examine it. Permit me further to add, that on this subject nature herself seems to offer us a useful lesson, if we were not too wise in our own conceits to be taught by such an instructress; for I know not a single exception to *her* practice of depositing on the earth's surface, all the putrescent substances of every nature and kind, which appears designed to preserve her fecundity.

In close connection with this subject, there is one other matter on which I will take the liberty to express an opinion, although your subscriber has not asked for it. This is, in regard to the best state in which manure can be applied. So far as my own experience enables me to judge, an experience confirmed by that of many others in whose practical knowledge of the subject I have great confidence, I believe that the fresher it is, the better; for in such state, so much less will suffice, than in any more advanced stage of putrefaction, that time, labor, and value are all saved in the application, while none of the alleged "*burning*," ascribed to the manure being "*too hot*," ever occurs, if the quantity used be lessened in proportion to its freshness. This injury to plants, if I mistake not, is always caused by *excess* in the quantity and not by the *quality* of the manure we apply to them, although the two things are often confounded, and thereby contribute to the perpetuation of error in regard to the nature and operation of all fertilizing substances. There is not, I believe, an agriculturist of any experience in our country, who has not had frequent opportunities of witnessing numerous facts to prove the correctness of these opinions. Two or three years, at most, would have been amply sufficient to establish the most beneficial practice, if all those whose special interest it is to ascertain it, would have dilligently and and impartially resorted to comparative experiments, accurately and assiduously made for the purpose, rather than to speculating and theorizing about, it. But it never can be too late to make such experiments. Let me therefore, most earnestly, but respectfully recommend to your subscriber who has done me the honor to ask my opinion, as well as to all others who still have doubts on the subject, forthwith to commence making trials of the different methods of applying manures, and also of the different states in which it is applied.

The third and last method of applying manures is to cover them up entirely, but *shallow.* This is the most common practice in tillage crops. By so doing, it would seem, (at any rate until further facts are known on this subject to determine us either to cover them up deep, or place them completely on the top of the ground) that we steer clear on the one hand of putting them too far beyond the reach of the roots of plants, and on the other of allowing the dissipation of their elastic or gaseous matter upon the ground, to be lost in the air.

With respect to the state in which manures should be applied, whether fermented or unfermented, or only in part decayed or in part fresh, a great deal will depend upon whether the immediate effect be absolutely requisite, as in raising turnips, in which case rotted dung must be used, (care being taken in preparing it, to prevent its heat from rising high, or any of it from escaping, either in a liquid or a gasous state, by covering it well in the heap,) or whether the effect is intended only to be gradually drawn out during the season and in a succession of after crops—when the decomposition goes on as slowly as possible, and all the elements of the substances of which recent dung is composed are retained in the soil as they are set free, in which last case fresh manure is the best. Mr. Coke, perhaps the best farmer in England, "has entirely given up the system formerly adopted on his farm, of applying rotted dung, and he asserts that his crops have been since as good as they ever were, and his manure goes nearly twice as far." It is a general principle in chemistry, that in all cases of decomposition, substances combine much more readily at the moment of their disengagement than after they have been perfectly formed; and in fermentation beneath the soil, the fluid matter produced is applied instantly, even whilst it is warm, to the organs of the plant, and consequently is more likely to be efficient than in manure that has gone through the process, and of which all the principles have entered into new combinations. But whether we apply manures fresh, or but slightly decomposed (which should not in our opinion, be allowed to proceed far,) we think, until futher light is thrown upon this important subject by decisive experiments, that we shall proceed more safely by covering with the plough, or at any rate with the harrow or hoe, as much as possible, all the manures which we may throw on tillage lands.

Upwards of 300 Federal troops in Mexico, recently perished of fever.

For the Western Recorder.

NO IMPOSTOR!

Mr. Springer—Dear Sir: I have seen in your paper bearing date August 5th. 1840, an advertisement which declares Augustus Stevens, of Wellsville, to be an impostor, such as wearing the garb of a Methodist preacher, and soliciting a young lady for marriage. The charge is most positively denied, and the contrary can be proven by more than a score of witnesses. Will you be so benevolent as to publish my reply to that charge, with the testimony that follows and confer a favor on suffering innocence?

AUGUSTUS STEVENS.

The State of Ohio, Wood county, ss.

Before me, Henry A. Harns, a justice of the peace in and for the county and state aforesaid, this day came David A. Roswell, who after being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on or about the 5 th or 6th day of June last, he was travelling in company with Chester Denwiddie through parts of Crawford and Seneca counties, to Lower Sandusky, when they were overtaken by a man who said his name was S evens, that he resided in Wellsville, Ohio. We had rode in company some three or four miles when there came on a heavy rain, we called at a house in the south east part of Seneca county, which I am told was a Mr. Weaver's; when Mr. Stevens stepped in the house a young woman came up to him and called him Mr. Rathburn, to which he, Stevens, replied, madam I think you are mistaken; she said she was not, that she knew him and had heard him preach often; said he was a Reform Methodist preacher, to which Mr. Stevens most positively declared that his name was not Rathburn, neither was he a Reform preacher; told her that he lived in Wellsville, O. As soon as the rain was over we all three left the house, and Mr. Stevens went with us nearly to Lower Sandusky. DAVID A. ROSWELL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 3d day of September, 1840.

H. A. HARNS, [L. S.]

Justice of the Peace in and for Troy township, Wood county, Ohio.

The State of Ohio, Wood county, ss.

I, John Webb, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for said county, do hereby certify, that H. A. Harns before whom the foregoing deposition appear to have been taken was at that time an acting Justice of the Peace within and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, to all whose official acts full faith and credit are, and of right ought to be given; in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Perrysburgh, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1840. JOHN WEBB, *Clerk.*

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct and true copy taken from the original depositions, which is now present in the hands of the said Stevens. WILLIAM CUNNING,

Sept. 12, 1840. JOHN CUNNING.

Lower Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1840.

I do hereby certify that Augustus Stevens came to my house on the 6th of June last, and was in company with me until he returned to his father's. And then I went in company with him to his father's.

JACOB QUINN.

Sandusky township, Crawford county, O.,

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we actually know, to our own knowledge, that Augustus Stevens only staid one night out of his father's house during his visit here, in the month of June last, except when he went to Lower Sandusky, and that was on or about the 5th or 6th of the said month. He came here on the first of June, and left for home about the twentieth. As witness our hands,

AMOS STEVENS, Sr.
JOHN CUNNING,
AMOS STEVENS, Jr.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the young lady to whom Mr. Stevens should have paid his respects, has, and does positively say, that she never saw him until in the month of June last, and that she never saw him but three times altogether; and she farther states that she was much mistaken in taking him for Mr. Rathburn.

JOHN CUNNING,
AMOS STEVENS, Jr.

Mr. Augustus Stevens has lived for the last six years nearly all his time within seven miles of Mr. Weaver's, and the young lady's father. In testimony whereof we have set our hands this 12th day of September, 1840.

AMOS STEVENS, Sr.
JOHN CUNNING,
AMOS STEVENS, Jr.

For further information inquire of John Davis, Robt. Johnston, J. E. Murrell, R. P. Cunn ing, John E. Ruth, Ruth Sliffer.

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, O., on the 20th of June last, a light SORREL MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, with a small blaze in the forehead and one white foot; no shoes on when she left. Any person returning said mare or giving information to the subcriber where she can be found, will be liberally compensated for his trouble.

NAAMAN R. GRANT.
Hopewell tp., Musk., O., July 8, 1840. 46

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest and most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

WITH multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality. Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparallelled favor it has experienced, but of a continually extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving them its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions, can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quarto from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office, and we shall, therefore, not be able long to supply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us as our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars) for commissions, if remitted in New York or eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New York.
September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 150 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, assizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 10 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 (for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

RINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 7. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840. Whole No. 59.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

MMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ADDRESS

MEMBERS OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

BY THE REV. N. SNETHEN.

tance of a discourse delivered before the o Annual Conference, Cincinnati, August 26, 1840.

fore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, crisies, and envies, and all evil speaking; rn babes desire the sincere milk of the t ye may grow thereby: if so be ye have t the Lord is gracious. 1st Peter ii. 1,

[CONTINUED.]

no cause to doubt the integrity of any ist whom I do know. And all with nave conversed, have spurned the idea ation. Some of my best friends are ists and moral suasionists; and yet, so uaded have I been of the existence of e of a political party, that I did not oin the society. This one thing, which feared, has come to pass. One other fear, and that is, the existence of the a revolutionary conscience. May this alsified—be demonstrated by time and nave been needless. I have ventured, to coin this term, revolutionary con- I seem to perceive it in embryo—in s, "*Slavery is a moral evil.*" That is, cience of an abolitionist will authorize him to abolish slavery as a moral evil. Every where. All over the world.—not this right? I have you and your young brethren, in my eye. This is d, I believe, from all that I can learn , assumed by all our young preachers entered the list as abolitionists. Now, think, and say, and write, not only ery is a moral evil, but that all political or despotism is a moral evil, and that ry is a moral evil. And yet, my con- will not authorize or allow me to abolish tyranny nor idolatry as moral evils, all world, by revolution; and so my con- differs from the consciences of certain ns, and from the consciences of Mahom- When I can reconcile it to my con- not to revolutionize idolatry, and so t, it is not because I hold it to be a tural or political evil, much less no evil or I hold it to be a moral evil. I come re you, my brethren, both old and young, ference, for the first time. For, as I the first time, introduce party politics, be worse than useless not to go to what ve the root of the matter. Shall every among us who believes that slavery is evil become an abolition third political an? And if there be others, shall they political party men, in one or the other olitical parties? These questions, you re not before the time, for the time is What, if I should say, dear brethren, ave thought upon these subjects more u all? It would not follow, that I have truer or even truly. All must turn upon h of the premises. I profess to have a ting conscience. How do I come by it? neratory principles. The consciences of llow our principle, or take on their modes. uld the Apostles and the primitive chris- ave lived in the midst of the slavery, and , and idolatry of the Roman empire; and d so little about either. Some say that did not exist; others say, that it was not evil. We say, the primitive christians new born babes, who laid aside all poli- rty spirit, and desired the sincere milk of d, that they might grow thereby. Give it for our sincerity, and you will admit therein, are right. The littleness of mitive church was a consequence of the rth. It depended for its growth upon its e for the sincere milk of the word, and a t supply of that. Votes and voting con- body, and no young convert can grow by In our country if, as preachers, we see o vote, our votes must be counted. And rother preachers, we vote in opposition to ther, we can do so without giving just f offence or hindering our usefulness.— embers of the primitive church, except St. nd a very few others who were Roman s, could not vote at all, and even the citizens had no control over the govern- No political parties of course could een formed, except to overthrow the gov- t. We differ in opinion with certain , as we consider the "fullness of time," the time of the greatest, but of the least tion, and so suited to the new born babes. ews never would have suffered these to d to grow if the Romans had not protected No imperial edict was issued to put ans to death, until after the burning of in the latter part of Nero's reign, and before the destruction of Jerusalem.— ence thus signified, that the imperial gov- t was safer for the new born church of , than the consular government, or the nwealth would have been. The Jews, tolerated, were always impatient under vincial government, and availed them- of every opportunity and means to pre- throw off the Roman yoke, and finally the desperate attempt which ended in uin. Most of the first christians being y birth, all their propensities to political strife must have been in favor of the holy nd temple. The Saviour first and the les next, cautioned them against all poli- associations for this purpose, lest they be involved in the common ruin. Chris- y was not a conquering religion, it was not condition to conquer, and it could have gained nothing by conquest. The sons of Abraham and the sons of Circumcission; that is, those who were born of the will of the flesh or of blood, might hope to gain by conquest and revolution; but not the sons of God, who were born from above—born of the spirit. Suppose that Vespacian had written to Nero, that there was among the Nazarenes, or christians, a political party in favor of emancipation or abolition, or of the liberty of the Jews, would not the Emperor have immediately issued an edict to exterminate them? The violence of the political parties among the Jews during the seige of Jerusalem, according to Josephus and Tacitus, was most frightful, and did more to hasten their overthrow than the valor of the beseigers. A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand.

Small as we are in numbers our union in any one political party is now impossible. And our political division, without speaking evil of each other, no less so, our greatest forbearance, is required to allow each other to vote, individually, in our own way. With the utmost increase of brotherly love, it will be a work of time to unite us, and to keep us as one. But let the all exciting spirit of abolition, transformed into political party spirit, come among us, and how will it divide, to destroy! How will it separate chief friends! What limits can be set to the malice, and guile, and hypocrisy, and envy and evil speaking it will create among us! As babes in Christ our growth must cease under its influence, for it will destroy our desire or appetite for the sincere or guileless (*Adolon*) baitless milk of the word. And if we should cease to grow, in our present diminutive size, we might as well cease to live. It is not "the coming to nothing" that we have so much to fear, as a weakly, sickly, dwarfish existence. The history of religion abounds in such examples, and not a few exist in the present times. A young church, like a young child, cannot long cease to grow, and then begin to grow again. The solicitude of the apostles for the growth of the primitive church is manifest in all their epistles. Among all our dangers, no one, to us, has seemed greater, than the danger from the idea which has prevailed among us, that so soon as we assume a separate church character, we are on a par with the oldest and best established churches, or confounding independence with equality in condition. The identity of a child is as entire as that of a full grown person; but how unequal the conditions. Religious liberty is not the same as religious equality. The former does involve the latter. Exclude the association of growth from children and their being ceases to be desirable. What room, and what hope is there for growth in giant beginners and beginnings? And what ground is there for sympathy, if they fail in their attempts? Herod seeks the young child's life. Does the new born Messiah encounter the old king? Not so. He must have time to grow. The oldest, and greatest, and wisest of the sons of Abraham must be born of God. And the Gentles must become fellow heirs with them. Neither of the races had any experience in this relation. National pride and prejudice opposed their mutual union. Every thing had to be learned anew. We too, in our new church fellowship, have old prejudices and pride of opinion to encounter. Are we then prepared, before we have tested the strength of our new attachments, to take our station side by side with veteran churchmen in fierce political party combat? On a small scale we have had some humiliating experience, being compelled with shame, by the inconsistency or insubordination of our brethren, to take the lowest seat. The small must become great. The ignorant must become wise. And the weak must become strong before they can become equals with the great, and the wise, and the strong. While we are as children we must think, and speak, and act like children. The good will and the good hope of the churches in our behalf, can only be won and secured by our growth.

Of the real merits of the abolition question in its present mode we are not called upon to give an opinion. The subject came into action since the birth of our church. We could not have anticipated it, and of course could not have provided for it, or its consequences. It found us in our feeblest infancy. It has rapidly assumed a political aspect and bearing, in that division in its ranks nearest to us. Have we not the right to claim the neutrality of new born babes, and to advise you my young friends to keep out of harm's way? The oldest and most wary politicians often complain of their temptations to speak unadvisedly with their lips, wherefore laying aside all evil speakings. Bring not these great national and constitutional questions into the pulpit and church. Envyings stick close to them; and who can stand before political envy? A political party without ambition, must be a party without spirit,—a dead party. If party spirit be not generated by ambition, it must generate it or die. The patriotism and philanthropy which can only act under party excitement, can never sublimate into spiritual religion, even in the hearts of the aged; and in the breasts of the young it is like a wild fire. The spirit of political parties is a master spirit. It exacts prompt and passive obedience. Woe to those whom it denounces as half-hearted. The young ministers of a new born church, in an old political party or party of old politicians, are exposed to the contagion of evil communications, with the smallest amount of experience and skill to counteract it. In the success of the party they have the least to gain, and in its defeat the most to loose. Behold! I send you forth as lambs among wolves; be ye therefore as wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. Does not harmlessness require us to lay aside, avoid, not unite with, all malice, and guile, or all parties in which they are allowed? Be not partakers of other men's sins. In these parties the noviciates can have no choice or selection of the company they may have to keep. The weakest must yield to the attraction or influence of the strongest, when they are in a condition to be attracted.

But when we have laid aside all these, our virtues are still but negative. In abstaining from persons or things we grow not thereby.—There are two conditions of spiritual as well as natural infant growth, viz: appetite and suitable nourishment. The new born babes must have a desire or appetite for milk, and must have milk in order to a healthy growth. The germe of spiritual life or grace, can no more expand into a body without nourishment and assimulation than the germe of spiritual life. Those who are born from above may starve without the sincere milk of the word. This is the great law of religious life. It cannot be perpetuated by condiments or stimulents alone, it requires pabulum. The power of digestion and assimulation generally fails with the loss of appetite. The primary desire of the spiritual mind is for the (*To logicon adolon gala,*) for logic rather than rhetoric, for truth rather than poetry or fiction and fancy. It is not safe to beguile or over stimulate the minds of young converts by foreign mixtures with the word. Increase in size is not thus produced. The vices we are directed to lay aside, may be transferred by and through the teacher, in combination with the word, so as to affect the learner's mind and heart. All these maxims apply to new churches and societies, as we have said, as well as individuals. The number of new beginners add nothing to the common stock of their experience. But new churches may be strong or powerful under a skilful leader, upon the revolutionary principle. But upon the regenerative principle, desire for the milk of the word is implied or included in the life of the new born christians. This is St. Paul's idea. I have not fed you with meat, for hitherto, ye were not able to bear it. And he enlarges upon the same idea, in the epistle to the Hebrews. Besides the fears of being misunderstood, which we have already expressed, we have had and still have others, respecting the misapprehension and misapplication of what we propose to say about the strong meat of doctrine. We have said that young preachers of new religious denominations ought not to join political parties. And we may be understood to say or to mean, that nobody ought to join them, for many persons are in the habit of thinking, that young preachers, so circumstanced, ought to do every thing which is done by old ministers in established churches. And when we say that difficult and controverted subjects ought not to be preached in new churches, many persons will think that we mean that they ought not to be preached at all, for many persons make no distinction between new churches and old ones. And others believe that truth can never do any harm under any circumstances, meaning of course, what they believe to be the truth may be safely spoken at all times and to all persons. Did St. Peter mean, by the sincere milk of the word, every truth or all kinds of truth? We cannot so understand him. They were to desire this milk of the word as babes.—They were not surely to be fed with other words. This sincere milk of the word was to produce or promote growth, "that ye may grow by it."

It seems to us that it will be proper, and, indeed, is a duty we owe to our young preachers, on this occasion to introduce in the presence of the conference, Br. Shinn's book. Until now we have been silent respecting it. Every member of this conference, I trust, is sufficiently acquainted with the long and intimate friendship between Br. Shinn and myself, to preclude suspicion of any unkind feeling in my heart towards him. I regard the publication of Br. Shinn's book as untimely. It seems to me that as new born babes we shall not be apt to grow thereby, as it has already become a subject of controversy among us, and of some unkind feelings. My friend has repeated so often and so earnestly his opinion that truth can do no harm, and knowing, as I well do, the high confidence and affection in him, common among us, I anticipate no little surprize at my expression of a difference of opinion on this very point. I mean not to give any opinion of my friend's book. I am not prepared to do it, and have not time to sustain it. But if I believed its contents to be all true, upon my own hypothesis, I might still say that its publication is untimely. Opinions of it are various and opposite among us, and around us, and no explanation of his, or defence, for a length of time to come, is likely to harmonize these opinions. He is now occupying two of our papers with his defence; others will be apt to reply. Shall we all desire this discussion as sincere milk? Will it make us grow? Will there be no envyings, no evil speakings? The book, we are told, contains strong meat. We need sweet and pure milk. We are so young, so feeble, and our desires even for milk, are so weak, we seem to need much nursing. Br. Shinn's book is said to be opposed by others. But it was welcomed, in this city, by the Universalists or Restorationists. So the matter seems to rest at present.

My departed friend and brother Elliott, in his life time, lectured upon the literal fulfilment of the prophecies, and the actual reign of Christ upon earth and in Jerusalem, literally sitting upon the throne of His father David on Mount Zion, and so uniting church and state under His own universal sovereignty, as a demonstration of the truth of the doctrine of final restoration. We have read the substance, we believe, of all that has been written in support of this literal fulfilment of the prophecies. But it proves to be too strong meat for us to swallow. It is well known that the Jewish rulers procured the crucifixion of Jesus because He would not do this very thing. Would not a literal reign of Christ prove that they were right in principle? Even a primary or delegated head of the church upon earth, must needs unite church and state. All those interpreters and lecturers whom we have read or heard, have these embassadors of the kings of the earth at the court of king Jesus on Mount Zion. All the apparatus of civil government is put in operation on this universal plan. Strong meat my young friends. Is it not too strong to make new born babes grow? In the half century of our experience and observation, Methodist babes seem to us not to have grown thereby. We do not advise you to feed our young church with it. What you may do or how you may preach, if you live to see the M. P. Church come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the fullness of the stature of Christ;—no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, you will probably know better than we can now tell you. Whatever may come to pass after the great and final day of judgment, we leave, and we advise you to leave with our dead and living friends and brethren; and to give all diligence to aid our new converts, who must all stand with us before the judgment seat of Christ to give an account for the deeds done in the body, in making their calling and election sure. Our common friend, we do not suppose, meant his book as milk for babes, but rather seems to have assumed that we are of full age. While we appreciate, in his advice how to read his book, his sincerity, we do not repeat it. Had he cautioned a certain class of his readers to suspend their faith for so long a time, it would have been more consonant to our views of human nature. "Drowning men catch at straws." The propensity of the human heart to seize upon every idea beyond the judgment, as gospel, instead of the gospel on this side of the judgment. The germe of Br. Shinn's present book was in his book on Salvation. That book, we are informed, did much good in the old church. Can a book then, with the same leading idea, do good in an old church and not in a new one? Can strong meat make a good dinner for adults, and yet injure children?

My estimable friend seemed disposed to ridicule the idea of infinite demerit in sin, and infinite merit in redemption, as though there could be more than one infinite. But in the old church the passage seems to have attracted little attention, and we heard no criticism upon it. He is now a minister of a new church, and his former friends suspect it of Universalism. So do circumstances alter cases. Charity covers nothing now. A passing thought on the word infinite, for the sake of our young fellow laborers, as a subject for reflection. The primary meaning seems to be without end; endless, from *in*, negation, and *finis*, end; and so may answer to *im* negation *for in*, and mortal without immortality, never dies or ends, lives forever. Immortal souls have an endless life, live forever. How differs the infinite soul of man from this meaning? The soul had a beginning, but has no end. One has said it is a picture of God's own eternity. May we not say that the effects of sin upon an immortal soul may last or remain forever, without violating the meaning of words? We have seen the effects of sin upon human bodies as long as they lived. Where my friend says he did not intend or mean so, or so, I believe him, having full confidence in his integrity. It is the timing of the publication in which I differ with him in judgment. Such, in my apprehension, is the relative condition of the public mind, that it may do harm, if it is not defended; and its defence may do harm. I give no place to the idea that he alone is responsible, and that he can suffer alone. He is a member of our body, and if one member suffer, all the members must suffer with it.

The book revives all the old notions and opinions upon the subject of future rewards and punishments, one of the most excitable of all subjects; and neither the author nor his friends can prevent it. Life and immortality were brought into (a new and different) light by the gospel. According to the prevailing opinion among ancient teachers of systems, the human soul is an excerpt from the Diety, or the soul of the world, and contracts impurity in the body for which it is furnished, and purified by transmigrating through other bodies. When it is re-absorbed into the the Deity and loses its ideal consciousness; and if it be not purified it is annihilated or destroyed. Before the gospel, this plan of purification and destruction existed under many modes, more or less varied. The idea of the pre-existence and transmigration of souls existed among the Jews. The question, "Master, who did sin, this (blim) man or his parent?" implied it. It obtained among the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Persians, the Greeks and Romans. And is still the prevailing belief among the Brachmins of eastern Asia, and the Chinese Bronszes, &c. At the present time the priests are believed to have control over these transmigrations, to prescribe the penances of the living, and to set bounds to the punishments of the dead.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

For the Western Recorder.

It is success that closes all in life;—
Success makes fools admir'd, makes villians honest,
All the proud virtue of the vaunting world
Fawns on success and power, howe'er acquired."

The term PIONEER is defined, "one whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations." But the phrase is now used, in application to adventurers, or the first settlers of a new country—and to those who introduce the gospel into new regions. "Men of enterprize are pioneers—they fall the trees, plough up the land and scatter the seed, while others generally reap the harvest"—some fatten on the spoils of others; like vultures which gorge themselves on the slain of the battle field—ambitious of "success and power howe'er acquired."

The winter of 1779—80, was long remembered by the pioneers of the West as "the hard winter"—for such it was in reality—many had emigrated in the fall, among whom was the family of the writer—no houses to shelter them—compelled to dwell in camps, till cabins could be reared—corn could scarcely be obtained at any price—and if obtained in small quantities, no mills to prepare it for bread—and many lived without bread until they raised it the following season—wild meat without salt was the main, and almost only dependence—deep snow covered the ground till March. The father of the writer died, and left a widowed mother and eight children, to bear the hardships, and endure the sufferings and dangers, of a wilderness infested with ferocious savages and wild beasts. This, to a woman reared in the lap of plenty, near Philadelphia, was a trial, of which none can form an adequate idea. The spring of 1780 opened, and vegetation sprang up, to cheer the dreary scene—a ground pea, as a substitute for bread, was sought with avidity, by almost famished women and children—roasted and eaten as a precious morsel. The cane was to be cleared away—the heavy timber to be felled, &c. to prepare for a crop, by those enfeebled by want of bread, and wasting disease produced by subsisting on wild meat without salt. But more appalling dangers awaited these pioneers—prowling savages sallied forth from their lurking places to spread dismay—the fields were cleared, and the crop cultivated at their peril—pent up in forts or stations, in a state of almost perpetual alarm—the attack on Bryants station, and "the Blue-lick defeat," where fell many brave men, excited a spirit of despondency—serious thoughts were entertained by some, of retracing their steps to the old settlements—but a howling wilderness lay in the way—the revolutionary war still raged—the epithet Whig or Tory, were but the signal for destruction. If these were times, to 'try men's souls'—how was it with timid females, whose husbands had died, or fallen victims to savage ferocity? A brother of the writer, about ten years old, went out to catch a horse, and was heard of no more—another brother about 16 years, went out on a hunting party with two men—the men were killed, and he taken prisoner, by the Shuanee Indians, who after an absence of eighteen months, made his escape, and returned home, to comfort a disconsolate mother, who was piously trusting in God. Many of those adventurous pioneers, profited but little by the hazardous enterprize. They indeed braved danger—suffered privation—endured hardships—felled the trees—ploughed up the land—sowed the seed—builded houses, &c.—but when the storm of war was over—and peace and plenty ensued—those artful vultures, who "fatten upon the spoils of others,"—dispossessed them of their hard earned homes, and with the voraciousness, and relentlessness, of insatiable avarice, reaped the harvest. To the disgrace of man, made in the image of God—there are those, and not a few, who fatten upon the spoils, and profit by the misfortunes of others—and not only "a vaunting world," but religious sectaries—and professed Christians, and the Reverend clergy—"Fawn on success and power, howe'er acquired." And how many of the unfortunate worthy, have to endure, not only contemptuous neglect, but the harsh reproaches of those, who because a man is unfortunate, are too ready to accuse him of dishonesty, to brand him with ignominy—thus robbing him of the only treasure which an evil fortune may have left him—his good name? L. GARRETT.

Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 29, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of Aug. 12th I find a communication from James O. Harris, of Eaton, Ohio, and I am aware there are persons weak enough to be mislead by any thing in the shape of an argument, in support of immersion, as a mode of baptism. This arises from a fixed principle in human nature to walk by sight rather than by faith and to choose the most ostentacious and imposing form of every religious ceremony. I think it well enough to show the weakness and absurdity of Mr. Harris's imaginary immersion of Jesus Christ and about one million of his followers, without the application of one drop of water or any other means for a substitute.

In the first place he objects to the priesthood of John the Baptist and to the idea of his being a Jew. He says "there is not one word of his being a Jewish priest under the law." Luke tells us in chap. 1: 5, that his father was a priest of the course of Abia and his mother was of the daughters of Aaron. Therefore, if John was not a Jewish priest neither were the Levites, the sons of Aaron, for he was one of them. A priest is one called of God to minister in holy things, and the term Jewish only designates the nation to which he belonged, and Christ and not John was the end of the ritual law.

But says Mr. H. he was the voice of one crying in the wilderness. "I think the voice of the Jewish priest never was heard in the wilderness." The Bible informs us that the Jewish priesthood was instituted and the priests thereof offered sacrifices forty years in the wilderness. But Mr. H. thinks the account false, I suppose, and has he yet to learn that the scene of John's ministry was a moral and not a natural wilderness?

Mr. H. would palm upon us the silent shame and speechless confusion of a few hypocritical scribes and pharisees for "Divine testimony" that John's baptism was a perfectly new institution which the Jews rejected as an heathenish affair contrary to their law. The Bible however contradicts the Divine testimony of these poor dumb hypocrites, and tells that the Jews so universally received John's baptism that all Judea and Jerusalem and all the region round about were baptised of him in Jordan, and Josephus, a Jew, tells us his priesthood and ministry were so popular with the Jews that Herod trembled on his throne, lest the Jews should dethrone him in order to place John in his stead to reign over them as a king, and to prevent it cast John into prison and supposes the Divine vengeance fell on Herod for this persecution of a pious servant of the most High God.

In reference to the baptism of Christ Mr. Harris is equally unhappy. Having rejected what he himself calls the "baptising" his body in blood and water on the cross, he proceeds to the imaginary immersion in suffering as an only refuge from a plain literal baptism of the body of our beloved Redeemer in the fountain opened in the house of David, for the washing away of sin and uncleanness, but whether the Divinity the soul or body of Christ or altogether is immersed in this pool of suffering no hint is given. One thing we know, if suffering is baptism and our sins are washed away in baptism, we are all perfectly sure of heaven who have to pass through the suffering of life and the agonizing pangs of death. Mr. H. says "according to Luke this (viz. Baptism) took place in his being straitened or pained" and refers to Luke 12: 50.—Let us substitute the word filthy for straitened and try Mr. H's. mode of grammatical construction in the meantime we will call baptism washing. I have a washing wherewith to be washed and how filthy I am till I am washed. Now Mr. H's. construction of Luke is "in being straitened I am baptised;" the same rule makes me say in the above sentence, "in being filthy I am washed," or by my suffering I am baptised, and by my filthiness I am washed. This is a most unfortunate garbling of the common sense of language. In another place he tells us the bread and wine are the emblems of Christ's sufferings. Now if his sufferings are his baptism, the Holy sacrament was instituted to perpetuate the memory of Christ's baptism on earth, and on this plan what are we baptised for?

Mr. Harris next undertakes to make it appear that the Israelites were immersed in the Red Sea, at the same time he is exceeding careful to remove all idea of the spray from the cloud or the sea sprinkling them. This, in his estimation, would be very unfortunate. "But David in the 77th Psalm says "the clouds poured out water on them." Nothing could have been more carefully guarded against by Moses in his account, than the idea of an immersion having taken place in the baptism of the Israelites. Four times in the same chapter he tells us the land on which they passed through the sea was dry, and in this the miracle of their salvation solely and entirely consisted. The Egyptians were immersed, but their immersion is no where called baptism by any inspired writer. The Israelites were only sprinkled with water standing on dry ground, were scripturally baptised; the idea of the congealed walls of the sea on either side and the cloud passing in the element above their heads, being an immersion is too ridiculous to merit even a passing notice. No man will ever offer such an argument unless in defence of some pre-conceived opinion, and not even then unless driven to it from a lack of all rational evidence to support a favorite dogma. If this was immersion I have yet to learn the meaning of that term.—On this mode of argument it would mean anything or nothing, so we were kept out of the water and not a drop suffered to be sprinkled on our bodies. We might always be considered immersed by mountains and skies or clouds that rolled in the heavens above us. On this plan we are all continually passing through baptism by immersion, if immersion always means baptism, and being in the neighborhood of an object is tantamount to be immersed in it. Let every one that believes it best, be immersed in water, but do not contradict the word of God and deny the plainest truths recorded in the Bible.—Mr. H. from the fact of the Greeks practicing immersion, hesitates not to say that the apostles always understood baptism to be immersion; the Greeks always baptize their infants, therefore infant baptism was the apostolic practice. Will he admit his own argument? Will it answer his purpose? Nay, verily, he would not give a fig for it, and if a man will offer an argument let him give some hint from the author of our holy religion to support his notion of things, or be at peace and let a christian community be content to obey the commands of God.

JOHN WILLAMS.

Morgantown, Ia., Sep. 2, 1840.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... OCTOBER 7, 1840.

We learn from the following article from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier that wooden pavements, so highly spoken of by the press, a few years since, are not likely to answer the purpose.

PAVING STREETS WITH WOOD.—The condition of the wooden pavement in Walnut street, opposite the exchange, is getting worse and worse. The authorities should look to it.—*Inquirer.*

The authorities have looked to it, and would months since have paved the square with pebbles, but for the wish of the owners and occupiers of property on both sides. They desired that the plan for paving with wood, introduced from Europe by Mr. Fisher, of New York, should be adopted, and their request was complied with. Meantime, we know that the Chairman of the Paving Committee has grown weary of the delay, and entertains the thought of putting down the stone.—*U. S. Gazette.*

In this city, within four years, we have had four distinct pieces of road paved with wooden blocks. They have been generally sawed about nine inches in length, and placed upright. Close by our office we have the first specimen of wood paving which took place in this city. It is the piece above alluded to by the Inquirer. It runs along the south of the Exchange, and is now worse than the grid-iron roads of Passadumkeag. Some of the blocks are so badly decayed, that there is great danger, in driving over the road, that horses will get into the holes, stumble and break the carriage in pieces, or kill those who are riding. And yet, if we recollect correctly, this road has not been laid over two years.

It certainly would be a great comfort to a great city, if wooden pavements could be made to answer. But, we must confess, with the examples we have thus far seen, we fear they will not. A stone road will last a quarter of a century.—Besides, a stone road, although a noisy one, is a means of protecting the health of a town. For instance, before Philadelphia was paved with stone, the city was subject to diseases, especially produced by miasmatic influences. Since it has been paved with stone, it has been the most healthy city in the world. This is shown by actual bills of mortality. That portion of New Orleans which has been paved with stone, has rendered the districts where it has been accomplished far more healthy. But, there is every reason to believe that a great city, covered over with wooden blocks, would be subject to miasmatic influences, which would greatly endanger its general health.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that many persons have contended that wood paving may be made to answer, if the blocks shall first be submitted to the process of "Kianising"—a process which is thus described by our brother of the Boston Gazette.

It consists in saturating it with a solution of corrosive sublimate, prepared for that purpose and placed in a tank. We learn with pleasure that the process is not very expensive and that it has been made use of, not only for a part of the second track of the Boston and Worcester Rail-Road; but also, for a portion of the sleepers of the New-Bedford and Taunton Rail-Road.

We have been informed, that kianised timber has been found, in England, inaccessible to rot, having been subjected to very severe tests in some of her Majesty's Dock Yards, to test the efficacy of this process.

We see from the following article that members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are still having an eye to the rights of the *white* as well as the *colored* man. The question of lay-representation will never cease to agitate that church as long as it is withheld.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

METHODIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor—I am pleased to witness a disposition on the part of the Methodist Abolitionists to bring the great question of "rights" before the public. Having myself, for a number of years, been a member of that communion, I feel a deep interest in all that relates to her prosperity.

I recently observed in "Zion's Watchman" a "call" for a "*National Anti-Slavery Convention*," to be held in the city of New York, on the 6th of October next. Having had the honor of being a member of two or three Methodist Conventions, and not being abundantly pleased with the "management" of either of them, I have a great solicitude to understand the plan of operation proposed to be perused at the contemplated meeting.

My objections to the former Conventions were, that they were too much "managed;" that the ministry assumed the entire control of them, and throughout the meetings seemed to have but one object in view—the preservation of their own rights—and were very ready to direct the engines of the laity to the attainment of that object, while not a measure, of any importance, for the defence or security of the "*rights of the laity*," has been brought forward. I do not by these remarks wish to excite distrust or jealousy of the ministry, for many of them are set for the "defence of the truth," and are honestly engaged in the work of reform. But I simply refer to the past (in view of the proposed Convention) for "what has been may be again," and I am "more than ever convinced" of the fallacy of the laity of the church ever receiving from the ministry their just and equal rights and privileges, until they not only assert, but evince a determination to maintain them. Why has the anti-slavery cause progressed so slowly in the Methodist Episcopal Church? Simply because the tremendous power that controls her destiny did not *will* it. Hence its crushing influence has been brought to bear upon all who dissented from that *will*. The despotic features of Episcopal Methodism (and what is there in her government which is not despotic) has been developed to a fearful extent. The "rights" of her laity have been utterly annihilated, and her "chief ministers" have pursued with fell purpose, from conference to conference, those of their own privileged order, whose advocacy of the "bondman's" wrong had rendered them obnoxious to their displeasure.

The annihilation of the rights of the laity, results in the annihilation of all rights. The ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church have concentrated all power in their own hands, which power is used as best subserves the interest of her chief ministers, as those have experienced who have dared to dissent from them upon the question of slavery.—Hence those of our ministering brethren, who gave at least tacit consent to this robbery of the laity, are alarmed at the danger that surrounds themselves. The "poisoned chalice" has visited their own lips. "Gags" and "excisions" have been apportioned them. Hence the long and loud cry which has reverberated through our land for a gathering of "Methodists." I rejoice at these manifestations, but I also wish to understand distinctly what are the specific objects aimed at in that rallying; all should be open and frank. What was the result of former meetings? echo answers, what! The time was consumed in devising ways and means, which when devised were perfectly futile, to protect *themselves!* That *they* should have liberty to think, to speak, to act; that *they*, when in conference assembled, might have the *right* to utter forth their deep denunciations of slavery, that they might attend conventions, and there express their detestation of *southern* oppression. But when and where has the first movement been made to burst the bands which bind down *six hundred thousand* of their lay brethren? When and where was the mighty effort put forth to *enfranchise them?* It has not yet been made, and brethren, if you go not up to the Convention prepared to do that work *yourselves*, it would not be done.

Brethren, will you, can you, in any possible contingency, aid in perpetuating that system of outrage, *Methodist Episcopacy?* I hope not. I know you love Methodism, and her doctrines are worthy your love. But there is a world wide difference between her doctrines and her government. The one commends itself to every man's judgment; the other is the tyrant's *first born*, and should be the execration of every friend of civil and religious liberty. It will perhaps be said by those whose abolitionism is of that mongrel cast which can trample on humanity, in the person of the laity; that this has nothing to do with anti-slavery. I answer, it is time then that it had.—And, my brethren, let me assure you if this opportunity passes by unimproved, the day of your redemption is further removed than ever.

UTICA CONVENTION.

P. S. I noticed In a recent Watchman, an approval of the "call" for the Convention, signed by one who has outraged the rights of the laity, within the past year, more than any other man in the connection, and all that "the *dignity* of the conference" might be sustained. Pray tell me what *he* wants of a Convention?.

THE YOUNG MAN'S COURSE.—I saw him first at the social party. He took but a single glass of wine, and that in compliance with the request of a fair young lady with whom he conversed.

I saw him next when he supposed he was unseen, taking a glass to satisfy the slight desire formed by sordid indulgence. He thought there was no danger.

I saw him again, with some of his own age meeting at night to spend a short time in convivial pleasure. He said it was only innocent amusement.

I met him next reeling in the street—a confused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy on his tongue. Shame was gone.

I saw him yet once more—he was pale, cold, and motionless, and was carried by his friends to his last resting place. In the small procession that followed, every head was cast down with grief and shame—and two aged frames seemed to shake with uncommon anguish. His father's gray hairs were going to the grave with sorrow. His mother wept to think she had ever given being to such a child.

I thought of his future state. I opened the Bible and read, "Drunkards shall not enter the kingdom of heaven."

A SHORT HINT FOR OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.—Remember that a slight fault, detected in time, and guarded against with the utmost vigilance, will result to your credit and honor, and make the next difficulty more easy to overcome. The young dislike very much to have their wrong actions exposed to view. They would rather utter a falsehood than be detected. But blessed is that youth, whose mind has been tempered in religion's holy fount! he knows the value of a friend, who can spread to the eye the corruptions of his nature, and point him to a safe and easy remedy.

REPORT OF MESSRS. FEATHERSTONHAUGH AND MUDGE.—Two of the British magazines for September, Blackwood's and Frazer's, contain articles upon the question of the North-Eastern boundary, in which they assume that the report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge is a correct and ingenuous document. As we are disposed to think otherwise, we will assign a few reasons for our opinion.

In the first place, from our knowledge of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who has the credit of having drawn up the report, we would not place the slightest reliance upon any statements that he might make—believing that even if he had the disposition to speak the truth, he has neither the capacity nor the science requisite to fulfil the important task assigned to him by Lord Palmerston, with fidelity and precision. When we first knew this Mr. Featherstonhaugh, he rejoiced in the title of United States Geologist—a title which he must have assumed of his own authority and accord, as it is unknown to our laws. He flourished about at Washington for a season or two under this profession, but seemed to be generally regarded as a harmles quack.

Failing in his attempts to get into the U. S. Treasury crib, Mr. Featherstonhaugh appears to have returned to his native country, and succeeded in humbugging Lord Palmerston. The result of his mission has been a report, in which he of course repudiates the claims of Maine to the disputed boundary, and sides with the interests of his employers. The second article in the treaty of 1783, upon the true construction of which the whole controversy hangs, is as follows:

"Artitle 2. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are, and shall be, their boundaries: viz. from the North-West angle of Nova Scotia, *viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the North-Westernmost head of the Connecticut river;* thence down along," &c. &c.

In regard to this, the British Commissioners report as follows:

"We report," say they, at the conclusion of their labors, "that we have found a line of highlands, agreeing with the language of the 2d article of the treaty 1783, extending from the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing from thence in a north-easterly direction, south of the Roostue, to the Bay of Chaleurs. We further report, that there does not exist, in the disputed territory, any other line of highlands, which is in accordance with the 2d article of the treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the United States, as the line of the higlands of the treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from 40 or 50 miles of the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783."

The pretence of Mr. Featherstonhaugh is, therefore, that he has found a new line of highlands, which corresponds more exactly with the terms of the treaty than those claimed by the United States. And yet, while he attempts to deny the existence of the highlands claimed as our boundary, he speaks of them as an "elevated country along the crest of which * * various hills, with occasional peaks are seen, much separated from each other, but once probably were united in a continuous, irregular curved line, tending northeasterly to southeasterly to southwesterly."

The plea that the St. John is not a river of "those, which flow into the Atlantic Ocean," will not do, inasmuch as the commissioners claim that the St. Croix, which flows into Passamaquaddy Bay, and the Penobscot, which flows into Penobscot Bay, are nevertheless "rivers" which in the treaty sense, "fall into the Atlantic Ocean."

We trust that the American Commissioners, who are now engaged in surveying the disputed territory will give us a fair, ingenuous and scientific report, unbiased by party prejudices and hopes. Indeed from the character of the gentlemen composing the Commission, we are assured that our wishes upon this point will be abundantly fulfilled.—*N. World.*

NEW DEFINITIONS ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.—*Rich Relations*—Distant acquaintances; like the great bear in the Museum, to be looked at and admired, but not approached.

Acccomplishments—An eternal squalling at the pianno; never speaking what you think, or acting as you truly feel.

Independence—Speaking your mind freely, where it cannot possibly hurt your interests.

Courage—Kicking a superannuated dog, or horsewhipping a lame medicant.

Modesty at table—Eating every thing off the platter, except the last piece.

High-minded politician—One who stoops to nothing below the fattest office.

Weak-minded—Neglecting a fine opportunity to cheat your neighbor.

Free-thinker—One who has the courage to dispute plain matters of fact.

The Detroit Advertiser states on the authority of a letter from England, that the political convicts from Canada, in Van Dieman's Land, will ere long be pardoned, and permitted to return home.

BTRNING OF THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL AT NEW ORLEANS.—This magnificent hotel was burnt to the ground, on the morning of the 10th ultimo. It was an immense brick building, covered with white stucco, and the largest hotel in the United States, not even excepting the Astor House.—Apart from the ground, the building cost nearly $500,000, and belonged to the New Orleans Exchange and Banking Company. It was insured for $260,000, of which $55,000 is in this city, $10,000 in Hartford, and the remainder in the South. For some time the house has been badly conducted, but arrangements had been entered into with those princely caterers, Messrs. Mudge & Watriss of the Astor House to keep it hereafter, and they having engaged a hundred servants to send out by a packet, which will sail in a few days. The hotel will doublessly be immediately rebuilt, as, when well conducted, the old one paid a large interest. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The True American of the 12th says, that the building is only partially destroyed, and that the loss will be no more than $20,000. It gives the firemen great for their exertions, and adds that it is reduced to an absolute certainty that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—*N. York paper.*

MUSIC IN THE FAMILY.—*By Mrs. Sigourney.*—An excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the ordinary practice of music. They were all observed to be amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied "when any thing disturbs their temper, I say to them, *sing;* and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me, and they sing away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment, might seem to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music, at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accomplishment.

REV. MR. NEWTON AT HOME.—The Wesleyan Conference commenced its sittings, according to appointment, in Brunswick chapel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Rev. Robert Newton, lately returned from his visit to America, where he went as a delegate from the British Conference to the American, was elected as president by a very large majority.—The place of secretary was filled up by the election of the Rev. Dr. Hannah to that office. The Wesleyan connection, so far as reports have been made, is in a state of great peace in all its departments; and it is expected that the actual increase of members to the society, during the last year, will not be less that 20,000, including about 6000 reported as the increase on the Mission stations.

AN OBITUARY.—The following notice, cut from the New Orleans Picayune, is undoubtedly from the pen of "Phaxma." It could not be improved:

Died, early yesterday morning, the 3d ultimo, in the seventy-third year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Field. She needs no obituary. In the hearts of children and grandchildren the memory of a fond mother's love is enshrined, to expire only when they follow her to that long home from whence no traveller returns. The first orison she breathes in heaven will not be that our tears may be checked, but that our hearts may be chastened, and the lesson of wisdom received into our souls. Farewell, Mother! There are no tears in heaven, but give us, who are still lingering in the trial place, your prayers, your prayers.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS AT BRIDGETON.—The reporter of the United States Gazette states that at a late Camp Meeting, in the usually quiet town of Bridgeton, N. J., a *melee* took place, in which Richard S. Bacon, a young man lately married, and of a quiet disposition, who had nothing whatever to do with the dispute, had his skull fractured by a blow, and was taken up for dead; but medical aid was procured, and seven pieces were taken from the skull on the following day. After this his reason, which had been alienated, returned, and he is now doing as well as can be expected. Three blacks are in prison on charges connected with this business.

THE RUINS OF A NOBLE MIND.—Southey, the Poet Laureate, who has probably accomplished as much intellectual labor as any man of his years, is, we are pained to learn from the following paragraph, suffering under a mental eclipse:

Rumors have for a considerable time been current respecting the health of Dr. Southey. Delicacy no longer requires the withholding of the melancholy fact, which will give the greatest grief to every lover of literature, that, through over much intellectual labor, Dr. Southey's fine mind has been so much prostrated and shattered that it is very unlikely that he will ever again appear before the world as a writer.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—The London Globe says "the march of temperance is apparently progressive. There is not a publican who does not loudly proclaim of the falling off of business, although all sorts of attractions in the way of singing and music are enlisted in the temptations to the enjoyment of the social cup. The value of licensed victuallers' has fallen off immensely.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—The Tallahasse Flordian says:

"We have just learned that on Thursday morning last, the Indians attacked the house of Mr. Marshall, in Gadsden county. There was no person in the house at the time; but they fired on the overseer, who was at the barn. He made his escape, and the Indians set fire to the house. The overseer saw four Indians. Mr. Marshall's house was situated some five or six miles below Davis', on the Chattahoochie road."

On the 7th inst. the house of Mr. James Dorsey, about two miles from Chattahoochie, was plundered and burnt by Indians.

On the 4th inst. Capt. Beall of the U. S. Dragoons captured four Indian warriors.

On the 8th Lieut. Hanson left his post at Wacahoota with 30 men, on a scout, and soon after received a heavy fire from upwards of 100 Indians lying in ambush. One of his men was killed and four wounded.

TIME always mitigates, if it does not wholly efface those mortifications which are inflicted upon us by caprice or unkindness; though if its power were estimated by the acuteness of our feelings under their first impressions, we should say their remembrance would live for ever. Happily, also every mind has been gifted with its own peculiar antidote to sorrow. The quick and irritable soon exhaust their suffering in violence, while the patient lose its bitterness in fortitude and resignation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter of Sep. 29.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The punctual steamship, the Great Western, arrived at New York yesterday at 3½ P. M., after a passage of 15 days. She brings 60 passengers, and important intelligence.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, dated

New York Bay, Sunday, Sep. 27.

I write you a few hasty lines to say that considerable depression and alarm are felt in the money markets of both London and Paris, owing to increased apprehensions in relation to a war between England and France; and active preparations are certainly in progress, and particularly in the naval arsenals. The probability, however, is, that the whole affair will be ultimately settled without an appeal to arms, unless some untoward collission should occur in the East.

Disturbances have taken place in Paris, but they were not of a very serious character, and were soon suppressed by the troops. The idle portion of the population of that metropolts are evidently in an uneasy and excited state—ready instruments of any bold and factious leader.

The English are leaving Paris as fast as possible, and by their absence, the Parisians will lose an immense expenditure of ready money. American stocks and securities naturally participate in the depression of the London Market—indeed, something like a panic prevails upon 'Change. Mr. Jaudon has returned by this vessel.

We are indebted to the N. Y. Herald for late London papers.

The N. Y. Herald states that the Great Western has a valuable cargo of dry goods, silks and woollens. Also, that the first division of the British fleet, consisting of 15 vessels of war, has left Singapore for Canton, to commence attacks.

Cotton was down to one-eigth of a penny.

Great preparations are making in the naval departments in England, for the expected war.

There has been an insurrection in Paris, but it was soon put down.

The news is very important. The funds at London are falling with alarming celerity. The British Three per cents. are as low as 87 5-8, and those of France are down to 75, with every probability of a farther retreat before the end of the current week. Investment was out of the question, and, as the sellers were numerous and on the increase, a much greater decline expected.

London, Friday night, Sep. 11.

My last despatch to you announced an increased bad feeling of the French people towards England, for having been a party to the late quadruple treaty. During the present week, this feeling has evidently increased, and several causes have occurred to heighten it to such a degree as seems to threaten the approach of war.

Commodore Napier, in command of a portion of the British fleet, arrived at Beyrout in Syria, from which place he issued the following proclamatory letter:

Copy of a letter to N. Moorse, Esq., her majesty's Consul at Beyrout.

Sir—I beg you will communicate to the consuls of the different powers, and the British merchants at Beyrout, that Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, have decided that Syria is to be restored to the Porte. I have demanded that the Turkish troops be put under my protection, and that the arms be restored to the inhabitants of Lebanon. I trust the Governor will not provoke hostilities; if he does, the responsibility of uselessly shedding blood must be on his own head. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

CHARLES NAPIER, *Commodore.*

INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

On Monday and Tuesday of this w a riotous movement of a most alarm nature occurred in Paris, however, troops soon succeed in its suppres and all is now tranquil. I send you accounts.

Symptoms of revolt were percep at an early hour in that very formid quarter "the terrible Faubourg St. toine," but down to this moment the have not been able to raise a regular ricade, and without one they can rais resistance to the troops. They m several attempts, however, to const "works" by overturning omnibuses other vehicles, but the troops were on alert and immediately defeated them, king several prisoners.

The rappel was beaten in all the rondisements, and by four o'clock a la detachment from each ligion marche the menaced district. The intended orters, intimidated by this immense s of means, crossed the river. I am infor and proceeded for that district equ "renewed" in the fastes of the first volution,—the Faubourg St. Marc where they expect to find a kindred rit alive.

It is more than probable that the m sures taken by government for repr ing any *emeute* will be successful, but aspect of the city is more menacing t at any period since the revolution 1830. The whole working populatio either involved in this affair or predi sed to enter into it. Excitement arlarm are universal. In many part the town the shops are already clo The streets and windows are filled w "curious." Under my windows, wh face a certain public building, are cavalry videttes of the National Guar

I make this observation, because part of the intended programme of insurgents is said to be to fire all theatres, manufactories, and other pu buildings, and make a Moscow of Pa This is however, too atrocious to be c ited, and would be impracticable. fine, there may be some disturbance, there is no danger of any general in rection, at least I hope so.

CHINA.

Departure of the Division of the F for China, under the Commodore, fi Singapore.—On Sunday afternoon, 30th May, her majesty's ships Welle Cruiser, and Algerine, troopship Rat snake, and the Hon. Company's steam Atalanta, with sixteen sail of transp vessels, got under weigh for China, p senting a fine and animating specta as they steered out of the roads in th divisions, with one of her majesty's sh at the head of each. They were foll ed next day by the steamers, the Qu and the Madagascar, into the forme which the staff from the Marion, wh had been damaged, had been transferr Of the two ships of war remaining in roads, the Conway will, we understa move forward in the course of the da the Larne waiting to take on the Ap mail, which may be almost expected da to arrive from Calcutta, by the stea Enterprise. No day has been fixed for the departure of the rest of the tra ports.

MARKETS.

London, Sept. 11.—We understand t a packet is off Liverpool, which advi one day later from New York.

Our accounts from the Continent a of a more pacific tenor this morning, a especially those from Belgium, whi express a confident opinion in the ma tenance of peace, and cite in support the view taken, the fact of orders havi been issued from head quarters to all of the prolongation of the leaves of a sence granted to different officers and p vates, where such is desired or shown be necessary.

The Ducth papers of Wednesday mo ing, only just arrived, notice a good de of unsteadiness and fluctuation in t funds at Amsterdam, up to the close business on the previous day.

The recent news from China does n appear to have operated injuriously the tea market, the public sales now progress going off steadily, and at pric fully equal to those realized at the la auctions.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Sept. 11.—We have had fine weath during the whole of the week, which much wanted for securing the northe harvest. The supply of English Whe has been moderate since Monday, a that day's prices have been realized.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 1st ins have arrived. They state that in cons quence of the new ministers, everybod expected a revolutionary movement, a they had not been deceived.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Army.—The Germa Journal of Frankfort has the followin from Vienna: "It is announced that th government have called into service portion of the 2d and 3d battalion of th Landwehr. The 38,000 recruits grante by the Hungarian Diet will make th army complete. These are not hostil demonstrations, but they show that th government is ready for any event."

PRUSSIA.

The Alsace of Strasburg says, the since the rumors of war have prevailed desertions from the German troops hav become much more frequent than at an period since 1830. It asserts that, at th end of last month, a whole squadron o Prussian cavalry, with arms and baggag (?) came over the frontier to the Frenc fortress of Thoinville, having deserte their own corps.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

NESDAY, ... OCTOBER 7, 1840.

Weather.—For some time it had been nd drizzly; but on Saturday last it clear- cool with a return of frost, and it appears ent to be settled and promises fair for bu-

IDENT.—A letter from Wellsville, Ohio, that Mr. E. Shepherd, of that place, had n recently blown off by the untimely dis- of a cannon. It is thought he will not .

NE Elections.—Mr. Kent, the Whig can- for Governor, is supposed to be elected s opponent, Mr. Fairfield, from 250 to 350 But it is said the exact majority cannot wn until the polls are opened and count- January next. The Whigs claim a large ty in both branches of the Legislature, out of eight members of Congress.

John Fralick, of Crawford county, Ohio, "I have been reading your paper for a r of months and find it a very interesting ical, and have came to the conclusion to t for one year on trial, and herewith send o dollars." &c. This brother, we presume, en reading a borrowed paper, but he here to the conclusion that he would patronize pport the press which had the power to st him, and would not depend in future on ighbor's generosity alone for his reading. s the spirit we like to see manifested.— r, follow this example.

VERSALISM.—We have noticed in the pa- veral renunciations, recently, of Univer- , on the part of clergymen. When in nville, Ohio, a few weeks since, we saw a drom the Rev. B. W. Johnson, who was for- minister in the M. P. Church, but had at- himself to the Universalians, and was ing for them. The letter stated, in sub- that he had became satisfied it was wrong ch those doctrines; that he found, on he Universalists did not suit him, nor he that he had left his congregation and was Madison, Ia.; that he felt like trying to to the church, &c. Br. Johnson is a man ectable talents, and if he could renounce entiments we would welcome him back to rch.—The letter, above, was a private let- he person who shewed it to us, was not ed in relation to this reference to it; so there be any thing wrong in this notice it fault.

REIGN News.—Such is the improvement of tion, by the powerful agent, steam, that ivals from Europe begin to be nearly as reg- those from the eastern cities. For some st the intelligence from the old world shews urope is in a state of considerable excite- one arrival talks of war,—the next for It will be seen from our foreign news of that the war cloud is darkening. We t of opinion, however, that there will be neral war on the Eastern Continent. This is predicated on two leading considera- 1st. There are too many alive yet, who onsiderable to do in the counsels of the hat recollect the miseries and desolations by the wars of Bonaparte. 2dly. There nning to be a considerable amount of pub- nion throughout christendom, against de- national difficulties by an appeal to the but which prefers to have them decided ociation, or reference to a friendly power. oets of this day do not sing the praise of erers, or national butchers, in as high notes y did in the "days of other times." In e of these powerful influences it will be fficult for the war horses to get under way.

CTIONEERING.—This practice has never be- mmanded so much of public attention.— dates, from those for the Presidency down, ambulating the country and delivering es from one to three hours long. Every ent is resorted to that could have any cy to call the people together, so that nds are frequently assembled to hear these s. But we are not of the opinion that olitical information is imparted to the mind by these electioneering speeches. statements of facts are so contradictory, ey throw so much sophistry around their , that the great mass of the people are lost fog.

we are satisfied that these vast assemblies, together by political excitement, have a rious influence upon the public morals.— ve seen companies of boys, from fourteen teen years of age, whose habits were not med, drawn from fifty to one hundred miles me, who were for days cast upon places of resort, where they were brought in con- ften, with wicked and worthless fellows, example could not fail to seduce many of to ruin. The whole tends to dissipation enciousness of mind.

there is one thing we have noticed, which er a compliment on our institutions.— g the immense masses, of all parties, drawn er under the highest state of political ex- nt, and freely discussing the matters at between them, there are but few riots or ls.

STRESSING Event.—A very sudden , says the Baltimore American, oc- d at the City Hotel, on Friday last, nder circumstances peculiar affect- A Mr. W. R. Chaplain, a native of achusetts, and recently a resident of ssippi, was married on Friday morn- o Miss Murdock, of Philadelphia. e dinner table he suffered a slight of vertigo, and retired to his room, t was renewed with such violence as se his death a short time afterwards. thstanding medical aid was promptly nistered.

COMMUNICATION.

New Lisbon, O., Sept. 24, 1840.

Br. Springer: Please do me the favor to publish the following appointments:

Youngstown circuit,	- - - October	4
Grand River "	- - - - "	11
Farmington "	- - - - "	18
Mahoning "	- - - - "	25
Wellsville station,	- - - Novem.	1
New Lisbon "	- - - - "	8
Monongahela circuit,	- - - "	15
Clarksburgh "	- - - "	22
Suttonsville "	- - - "	29
Weston "	- - - Decem.	6
Middletown "	- - - - "	13
Brownsville "	- - - - "	20
Union "	- - - - "	27

Yours, truly,

Z. Ragan.

CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the seventh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the Pittsburgh District.

(Continued from the fourth page.)

A Plan to relieve the Literary Institution

OF THE

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Whereas, the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Districts, for the purpose of establishing a Literary Institution, in the year 1836, purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, known as the "Mount Pleasant Farm," situated about two miles north of Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana; the purchase money whereof, with other debts incurred and now due from said Methodist Protestant Church, amount to twelve thousand five hundred dollars: that the purchase money now due is a lien on said farm;—that John Haughton and William Disney, acting as Trustees for said Methodist Protestant Church, are personally liable for the payment of all the debts of said Institution.

Now in order to pay said debts, and release said Trustees from their liabilities, the said M. P. Church have released all their interest in the real estate aforesaid, to the said Haughton and Disney, who have heretofore held the legal title thereof, for the sole use of such subscribers as shall take up the stock, and donors, as specified in the following plan, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Literary Institution, on the plan here proposed, viz:

PLAN.

The beneficial and equitable interest of said real estate shall be and is hereby divided into two thousand five hundred shares of five dollars each, equal in all to twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

That each subscriber shall be a part owner or said premises in proportion to the stock by him subscribed and paid for; *Provided*, he pays all he is required to pay by the terms of this plan.

If any subscriber at any time shall refuse to pay up the balance that may be due on his stock subscription, that the money so by him then already paid shall be considered a donation to said Methodist Protestant Church, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said Literary Institution generally, and may be so applied accordingly.

The subscriber shall pay one dollar on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on each share so by him subscribed, on each succeeding ninety-one days, until his whole stock be paid up; *Provided*, it shall be, by Daniel H. Horn, Harvey Hall, and Shadford Easton, or a majority of them, Trustees, or their successors in office, thought necessary, and the subscribers shall be called on to pay the same.

Unless stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars shall be paid in, no subscriber shall be bound by his subscription; but the money so by him paid, shall be refunded to him, within ninety days after the next Annual Conference.

Daniel H. Horn, H. Hall and Shadford Easton, are hereby named, appointed and vested Trustees, with full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board, and to direct the paying out of the money so raised on this plan.

The holders of a majority of the stock may at any time direct a sale of said premises, provided the premises shall sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the debts of said Institution, then unpaid.

The several stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock, so by them held.

If after the debts of said Literary Institution are all paid, said property still remains on hand, unsold, the holders of a majority of the stock, may dispose of the property, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders and donators, as hereinafter provided, or may dispose of the whole property by donation to the Methodist Protestant Church, as they may in their judgment and liberality think proper.

All sums hereafter donated, shall be applied in payment of debts of the Literary Institution in the same manner, as money paid in on stock subscription.

If on sale of said property, a sum of money shall be procured, more than sufficient to pay the debts of said Literary Institution, then unpaid, the surplus over and above paying the said debts, shall be divided among the stockholders and donators, in proportion to the stock subscribed, and the sum so donated.

1. *Resolved*, This conference, acting for and on the behalf of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Ohio District, do hereby release, relinquish and convey to John Haughton and William Disney, and their heirs and assigns, all the interest and claim in and to said real estate of the Literary Institutinn of the said M. P. Church. To have and to hold the said property and interest therein for the sole benefit and use of such stockholders as may subscribe for the stock under the plan now proposed, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Institution.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Green G. Moore be, and is hereby appointed an agent to obtain subscriptions of stock, and receive money thereon, and receive donations, and pay the same to the aforesaid Trustees.

3. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for said stock, and receive the money thereon accordingly, and forthwith or as soon as convenient, transmit the same to the said agent at Cincinnati.

[to be continued.]

ITEMS.

The mail from Baltimore, when it makes an uninterrupted trip, reaches Peoria, Illinois, in nine days. This is the most rapid transmission that has ever been effected on the route, which is by way of Wheeling.

The Grand Jury have found true bills against the swindler, Brooks, alias, J. D. E. Quantrell, Edwin Pitcher, Geo. Pitcher and others, for a conspiracy and attempt to fraud.

The D'Hautville case, or, as it is called, the "doubtful case," is still continued from day to day.—*Phil. paper.*

The case of the merchant of Philadelphia, who failed many years ago, and a few weeks since paid off all his debts, amounting to $50,000, is alluded to with great pleasure in various parts of the country.

A Philadelphia paper says, a boat containing six boys, which had put off from Coates street wharf, on Sunday afternoon, was upset in the Schuylkill river, and four of the number were drowned.

An attempt was made recently, in Turkey, to shoot the Sultan. Two bullets passed through the cloak he wore.

"*Down Below.*"—There is a coal mine worked at Monkswearmouth, England, 535 yards below the surface of the earth. Probably this is the greatest depth at which mining operations have ever been carried.

Only a Nible.—David Fish, a canal collector in Ohio, has put off with $300 belonging to the State. He received his appointment just three months ago.

The Post Master General has rescinded his prohibitory order in relation to the transmission of newspapers.

A man named Conklin has been arrested in New York, on a charge of forgery, for interlining the words "or order" in a note to make it negotiable.

Dr. Detrould, of N. Y., has performed, with entire success, an operation to cure squinting in a grown person.

Prince Albert reached the age of twenty-one on the 26th of August, which event was duly celebrated in London. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and in the evening many of the club houses and other buildings presented a very splendid appearance from the illuminations

S. Hower, charged with killing a man by the name of Eisenhower, at Danville, Pa., has been found guilty of murder in second degree, and sentenced to 2 years' confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who has become somewhat notorious by his late insurrectionary attempt in France, is son of Louis, the ex-king of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine. He was born in 1810. He formerly attempted to excite disaffection in Strasburg.

The British are trading to China, under the Danish flag. American ships leave with full cargoes.

Edmund Dickerson cut his foot at Snow-hill, Md., and bled to death! Mr. Powell was, at the same town, drowned.

F. H. Knapp, the President of the Baltimore Savings Institution, has been arrested in Albany, and taken back to Baltimore. He is charged with fraud and conspiracy.

Business with Cuba.—To show the extent of the business of Cuba, the following fact, derived from our custom house returns, will suffice. In 1839, the imports from Cuba to the United States exceed 12,500,000 dollars; an amount greater by one quarter than all our imports from Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Peru and Chili united.

They are Passing Away.—Capt. Isaac Conklin, a patriot of the Revolution, departed this life at Poughkeepsie, New York, on Saturday, aged eighty-nine. He was at West Point and Saratoga, and continued in the service until the close of the war. He was buried with military honors.

Most Inhuman.—A man named Flannelly had so abused his wife in Norfolk, that she left him, and was working as a servant in a respectable family, when he entered and with a large knife stabbed her so that her entrails protruded through the wound. The monster is in prison.

"*Shelling Out.*"—A machine has been invented in Maryland, by which the farmers there have shucked (husked) and shelled their corn at the rate of 40 bushels per hour!

It is said that there are in Hindostan seventy-five millions of women who can neither read nor write, and 30,000,000 of these are British subjects.

The Cesarian operation was recently performed for the second time in England. Both mother and child were doing well. The surgeon was Dr. Whitehead.

Seventy-six millions of extraordinary notes in credit have been ordered in France, in contemplation of war.

By stranger's hands thy dying eyes were closed,
By stranger's hands thy decent limbs composed,
By stranger's hands thy humble grave adorned,
By stranger's honored and by strangers mourned."

Fire at Natchez.—A fire occurred at Natchez on the 9th ultimo, in one of the outbuildings of a beautiful mansion. There were in the kitchen two servants, a girl and a boy, and both were destroyed—the boy was in a sick bed and was found a crisped cinder—the girl was taken out alive, horribly burnt, but died in a few hours in the most excruciating agony and pain.

Important Decison.—The New Orleans Bulletin of September 11, reports an interesting case relative to the bequest of property to aliens in Louisiana. By the laws of Louisiana, property can only be devised to residents in other countries, when the laws of those countries will permit residents of Louisiana to receive bequests in the same way.

Dr. Leuret, of France has published a work, in which he says, that "moral means only will cure insanity."

A case of attempted suicide of a new variety is recorded in the Boston Democrat. A man named Joseph Ford jumped from a stage in one of the streets, and cut his throat with a knife, and was only prevented from killing himself instantly, by the interference of the driver. He was taken to the hospital and it is thought will recover.

Jamaica.—The Island of Jamaica continues to suffer from the severe drought, but is, notwithstanding, unusually healthy for the season.

The mail steamboat Bass exploded her boiler near Mobile on the fourteenth. A negro fell overboard and was drowned, but no one else was hurt.

Lewis, the peculator of the Schuylkill Bank had, it is said, again run away from the city of Philadelphia.

Heavy Lift.—Goods to the value of five thousand dollars were stolen from the store of Messrs. Miller & Hallowell, Philadelphia, between Saturday night and Monday morning.

Shocking Accident.—The Providence Herald states that a female employed in the Blackstone mill, Mendon, Mass., was killed on Monday morning, by her apron accidentally coming in contact with the upright shaft of the mill. She was literally torn in fragments.

By the last accounts, the interior of Alabama was in a very unhealthy state.

Mexico, by all accounts, is in a miserable state, want, ruin and turbulence being the order of the day, in most places. She is in but a sorry condition to make her threatened attack on the Texians.

New Buildings.—A New York paper says, it is stated that there are nearly 1100 buildings erecting in that city, and about four hundred in Brooklyn.

The army worm must be a truly formidable scourge to the planter at the South. It is said to sweep off 100 acres in a night, leaving neither leaves nor boles of cotton on the stalk. There is no possible way of arresting the march of the legion.

The Banks of New Orleans.—A letter from New Orleans of a late date says: "Most of our banks show a strong disposition for a resumption of specie payments, and there is much probability of their doing so ere long. In either case, I think we will go down to par, or close to it, the same as last year. Cotton is coming in very freely to the extent of 1000 bales a day, and we look for an active business ere long. Texas money is down to 16 cents."

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—Flour has been dull since the last English advices; the export demand is limited. We hear of no sales of fresh Pennsylvania under $5 25, but a small decline is looked for.—*Bicknell.*

The Buffalo Journal says:—"We have had reports of an injunction against the Bank of Sandusky, but they were premature. The Bank claims by virtue of its charter, that small bills or even Post notes may be issued without a violation, until 1843. This the commissioners deny and formed upon it their application for an injunction. The application was denied."

Flour was selling at Detroit at $3 50 per barrel, and potatoes at 10 cents per bushel.

An Elopement.—A letter to the New York Commercial from Canada, mentions the elopement of Miss Beckwith, from the Hotel Dieu, the celebrated Convent at Montreal. It is added that no one attempts to charge upon the character or conduct of Miss B. the slightest imputation of any thing approaching immorality.

High Constable Smith passed on to Baltimore a day or two ago, with Alexander Merritt, accused of being an accomplice in the recent robbery of the U. S. Mail, between Baltimore and Hagerstown. He was taken before the District Court for examination, and was subsequently conducted to prison.—*Philadelphia paper.*

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this season, up to the 12th ult. was 21,217. Increase over last year, 14,273.

A man named Chana has been committed to jail in Baltimore, for marrying his step-daughter.

Joseph Bonaparte has written an historical poem, entitled "Napoleon," which is shortly to appear in Paris.

The Harrisburgh Reporter states that the Union Canal company has commenced widening locks, &c., on its branch from Pinegrove to the Water House, with a view of enlarging the navigation to Middletown next year, to accommodate the canal trade of the Swatara region.

It is stated the ex-king of Holland had purchased £100,000 worth of diamonds out of his royal savings, which diamonds fell into the hands of the present king of Holland. He had just given young Louis £40,000 indemnity for these jewels; and this sum served for the Boulogne expedition.

Without O'Connell and his friends, it is stated that the Melborne Ministry would be in a minority of 20 or 30 on every important question.

The London Morning Chonicle intimates that the eastern question will probably be settled by a new Congress in which France will participate.

There are three theatres open in New York—two Museums and Niblo's Garden. Also, a gallery of Italian paintings, a Diorama from Paris, the Panorama of Rome, and the Atlantic Garden.

Mr. Walsh thinks a war between England and France improbable to the last degree.

Newark, New Jersey, contains a population of 17,292.

It is stated in the Philadelphia National Gazette, that Samuel Jaudon, Esq., will come out to this country on a visit, on the next voyage of the Great Western.

The progress of the Temperance Reform is as rapid as ever in Ireland. Our late accounts are of the most cheering character, The converts were increasing in number, while the violators of the pledge were few and far between.

A young man named Frederick Lush, convicted of forgery, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge Barton to one year's confinement in the county prison. His brother has confessed that he forged the check and gave it to Frederick to pass. Alexander Cosgrove, an old convict, convicted of robbery, was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for four years.

The Presidency.—It was frankly stated by J. Q. Adams, is one of his Congressional speeches, that the four years during which he occupied the Presidential chair, were the most unhappy four years of his life.

The D'Hautville Case.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Friday says: This never ending, still beginning, matter was again resumed yesterday afternoon.

Drs. Meigs and Chambers were examin in regard to the constitution of the child in question. According to their opinion it would be highly detrimental to the health of the infant, if taken away from its mother and subjected to the climate of Switzerland. The court sat to a late hour, and some time after candle light.

Honor to the Ladies on New England.—We learn from the Boston Courier that authority has been given by the Treasurer of the late Monumental Fair, to say that sufficient progress has been made in the settlement of the various accounts to authorize the belief that the net proceeds will not fall short of twenty-five thousand dollars. The monument will now go up. Whoever lives three years will witness its completion. Again we say, honor to the ladies of New England, not forgetting those of Brooklyn.

Nearly all of Aux Cayes Destroyed.—Capt. Smith, of the schooner James Fisher, arrived at Baltimore from Port au Prince, whence he sailed on the third ultimo, reports that information was received at that place a few days previous to his sailing, of a destructive fire having occurred at Aux Cayes, which burned nearly the whole town. Preparations were making by the people of Port au Prince to render every assistance in their power to relieve the sufferings of their unfortunate brethren.

The Lexington.—On the 16th ultimo, the body of another of the sufferers by the burning of the Lexington, was picked up on the beach at Wading River, L. I. It was that of a large sized person, and probably had lain there three or four days; it was taken up and decently interred in the burial place. There were found on the body a silver patent lever watch, and a pair of boots, inside of which was written, E. B. Gleason, and stamped Harrington & Fisk, Boston, No. 25,981,—the former supposed to be the owner's, and the latter the makers' names. Farther information may be obtained at 22 Broadway.

Business Department.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of things,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Br. Dotson will find the money he referred to credited in this number.

As we have been able to procure some parchment, Br. Ragan may expect the parchments soon.

We do not wish to charge Br. John Fordyce for his paper while he travels. What he has paid will be subject to his order.

Br. S. Morrison, of Freeport, Ia. is informed, that, as he has forwarded several subscribers we will not enact the odd dollar from him. It shall either be subject to his order, or placed to his credit on the 3d volume.

Br. R. Richardson paid us $2 for R. Hanly, whose post office he gave us at either Leesburgh or Frankler, Ohio; but we cannot find it at either of these, nor elsewhere, on our book.—Will Br. R. inform us immediately about this name?

Some person at conference, paid us $2 for "T. Snyder & Randall," without giving the post office. There are no such names in connection upon our book, but we have a Thomas Snyder, at Hubbard, Ohio, and have credited him. We should like to be informed if this be correct.

Br. John Fordyce in his letter of the 26th of August, forwarded us $2 for A. Fordyce, at Kirby's; Br. Hopwood, at conference, paid us $2 more for the same person, and having previously received two dollars, which make, in all, *six* dollars, while C. Fordyce, at the same office, is not credited with any thing. We think there is some mistake in this matter. Will Br. J. Fordyce inform us?

We received $2 from a citizen of Steubenville, in the presence of Br. Dalbey, at the door of the conference on Tuesday evening. Not having the convenience of making a memorandum of it, at the time, we have forgotten the name. If when the person sees his name omitted in the following list of receipts he will give it to Br. D he will inform us and due credit be given.

Moneys received at the Steubenville Conference for the Western Recorder.

From W. Munhall, for W. Fleming, 2 vol.		$2 00
" W. Powell, for James Miller,		2 00
" " for Wm. Powell, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for Tho. Barnes, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for Allen Hall, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for F. Pierpoint, 1 vol.		2 00
" M. M. Laughlin, 2 vol		2 00
" J. Clarke, for R. Atkinson, 1 vol.		1 00
" J. G. Barr, ballance on 1 vol.		1 00
" Z. Ragan, for A. Powers,		2 00
" " for I. Hastings,		2 00
" " for E. Jones,		2 00
" J. Beatty, for W. Fitzsimmons, 2 vol.		2 00
" S. Clawson, for Geo. Cookman, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for R. Dobson, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Statcher, 1 vol.		2 75
" G. Hughes, for Mrs. Rogers, 2 vol		2 00
" B. Longsworth, for John Bear, 1 vol.		2 50
" " for J. Hardin, 1 vol.		2 50
" " for W. Hastings, 1 vol.		2 50
" D. Kinney, for H. Stimmel, 1 vol.		2 75
" T. J. Addis, for D. Powell, 1 vol.		2 50
" M. Scott, for B. Robey, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for John Lamb, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for D. Yantes, 1 vol.		1 00
" " for J. W. Longsworth, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for E. McGregor, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for George Castle, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for L. Cook, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for Thomas Parks, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for I. Castle, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for C. Longsworth, 2 vol.		2 00
" R. Bamford, for J. Shallenberger, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for M. Alger,		1 25
" " for Alvin Swann, 2 vol.		2 00
" R. Richardson, for W. Riley, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for H. Foster, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for R. Hanley, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for H. Belknap, 2 vol.		2 00
" B. Connell, for George Hood, 1 vol.		2 00
" A. K. Earl, for W. Alexander,		50
" " for R. Chappell, 1 vol.		2 50
" " for D. Rowland, 1&2 vol.		
	2 50 1st vol. & 1 00	3 50
" " for D. Bagley, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for R. Herrick,		2 00
" A. B. Sperry, 1 vol.		2 00
" J. Hopwood, for Widow Smith, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for A. Fordyce, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Barns, 2 vol.		2 25
" " for A. Shriver, 1 vol.		2 50
" " for D. Donley,		2 50
" " for John Rogers, on account,		25
" " for T. S. Kirkpatrick,		2 00
" Jno. Clarke, for J. Cook,		2 00
" " for R. Lee, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for James Clarke, 2 vol.		2 00
" Dr. James Harrop, 2 vol.		2 00
" R. Simonton, for E. Bruen, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. J. Kenedy, 1 vol.		50
" W. Maynard, for N. Lapelly, 1 vol.		2 09
" John Troth, 2 vol.		2 00
" W. L. Baldwin, for R. Smith, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for B. Dotson,		1 00
" " for R. Isherwood,		1 00
" W. Reeves, for C. Russell, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for H. Fenkill, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Hankins, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for P. Kimmel, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for W. B. Miller, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Frazure, 2 vol.		50
" " for Francis Scott, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. A. Dohrman, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Stout, 2 vol.		2 00
" W. S. Thorn, 2 vol.		2 00
" M. N. Warren, for A. Furgerson,		2 00
" J. Huntsman, for Ann McMasters,		2 00
" " for George Dixon,		4 00
" " for I. Waddle,		2 00
" " for Wm. Rice,		2 00
" H. T. Lawson, for Mrs. Haymond, 1&2		5 00
" " for S. Skidmore,		2 50
" " for Wm. Morrison,		2 00
" " for J. M. Shields,		1 00
" " for J. P. Hosely,		2 50
" H. Heberling, 2 vol.		2 00
" John Herbert, for S. Bushfield,		2 00
" " for J. Hardy, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Bell, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for Ann Wells, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Swearingen, 1 vol.		2 00
" Geo. Clancy, for D. Lucas, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for J D Callaughan, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for I. Pierce, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for I. V. Barton, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for Mary Russell, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for M. Wheeler 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Clancy (or Cheney) 1 & 2 vol.		4 00
" G. B. Hickox, 1 volume,		2 50
" C. C. Burt,		2 50
" J. Sears, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Hukill, 2 vol.		2 00
" Thomas Thompson, 2 vol.		2 00
" Levi Hays, 2 vol.		2 00
" G. D. Williams, for D. L. Webster,		2 00
" " for S. Robertson, 6m.		1 00
" S. Hall, 1st and 2d volume,		4 00
" Jas. Wheeler, 2 vol.		2 00
" Jesse McGary, 2 vol.		2 00
" John Dickson, 2 vol.		1 00
" C. Caddy, for E. Fesler, 1 vol.		2 00
" " for Mrs. Pennington,		2 00
" E. Stevens, 2 for self, & 2 for C. Avery,		4 00
" T. Snider & Randall, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Scott,		2 00
" J. Keath, 2 vol.		2 00
" G. Dowler, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Vermillion, 1 vol.		2 00
" George Waddle, 1 vol.		2 00
" H. Patterson, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Bartholemew, 1 volume,		2 00
" J. Mercer,		2 00
" J. Herbert, for D. Garner, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for D. Pierce,		2 00
" Hugh Scott, 1 vol.		2 00
" H. Marshall, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Manly, 2 vol.		2 00
" J. Dalbey, for C. Craig, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for T. Oliver, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for S. Culmer, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for Wm. Renton, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for R. Maffitt, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for S. Johnson,		2 00
" " for W. Garrard, Jr.,		2 00
" " for A. Baker, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for John Scott, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for E. Black, 2 vol.		2 00
" I. Rush, 2 vol.		2 00
" B. McCracken, 2 vol.		2 00
" E. Lucas, 2 vol.		2 00
" Mrs. S. Letch, 2 vol.		2 00
" T. Freeman, 2d vol.		2 00
" J. Evans, for W. Davis, 2 vol.		2 00
" " for J. Smith, 2 vol.		2 00

MONEYS RECEIVED LAST WEEK.

From G. Vandenbark, for 2d volume,	$2,00
" O. White, for John Vandenbark,	2,00
" " for John A. Dutro,	3,00
" J. Burns, for A. Wightman,	2,00
" J. Fralick,	2,00
" S. Morrison,	5,00
" James George,	2,00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

G. Vandenbark, J. Wheeler, M. Winans, B. Dotson, N. B. Madera, W. Winans, J. Burns, 1 sub.; S. T. Tolbert, I. Smucker, J. Fralick, 1 sub.: C. Woodruff, Z. Ragan, S. Morrison, *five* subscribers; and "Timothy."

CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the seventh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the Pittsburgh District.

The conference was organized by appointing George Hughes, Secretary, and A. K. Earl and W. Marshall, assistant Secretaries.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature of Ohio, for the protection of camp-meetings and other religious meetings. Whereupon, C. Springer, John Beatty and E. W. Stevens were appointed said committee.

The committee made the following report, which was adopted:

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent, that they have witnessed, with extreme pain, the demoralizing influences growing out of the practices of certain huxters and pedlers, for their own personal interest, vending at camp and other religious meetings, throughout this State, ardent spirits, beer, cider, cakes, &c., to the great annoyance of the public worship of God, and to the extensive injury of the peace and good order of the community. The existing law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within *one mile* of any place of religious worship, after more than TWENTY years' experience, is found to be totally inadequate to the object for which it was enacted. The process by which conviction is had is extremely difficult; besides, the owner of such property can usually procure some irresponsible person to sell for him. The only effectual way, therefore, in our opinion, to prevent this practice would be to forfeit the property offered for sale. There is no law prohibiting the sale of eatables, yet the victuallers are, in reality, the greatest disturbers of these public meetings, because they usually erect their booths and kindle their fires *near the place of worship*, which become an asylum for the drunken and profane, who will remain there, indulging in all kind of obscene language and disorderly conduct, to the great disturbance of the services of religion and injury of the public morals. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable body, the propriety of so amending the present law as to prevent the approach of trespassers nearer than *three miles* distance, and to contraband, not only all articles of intoxication, but, also, all goods, wares, or merchandize of any description, as the only and effectual way to prevent the abuses complained of.

Those interested in the proposed law, for the protection of religious worship, are a numerous and law-abiding class of the community. They have borne with these unconstitutional infractions of their rights until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and if longer persisted in, would degenerate into meanness; they are, therefore, moved to pray your honorable body to throw the shield of law around them, so as to protect them in future from these annoying and demoralizing practices. We respectfully refer your attention to the law of Pennsylvania on this subject, a copy of which shall accompany this petition. We believe this law is as perfect as human wisdom can devise, for the object contemplated. It is mild, yet efficient. The experience of many years has shown that it affords ample protection to religion, and yet it has not been made the instrument of oppression. It would be highly satisfactory to your petitioners if this law, *without alteration*, could be adopted in our Statute book.

As in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved, That it be made the duty of every travelling preacher in the State of Ohio, to obtain signatures to the above petition, and that the lay-members be requested to do the same.

Br. SHINN read an address to the conference, which was referred to the following named brethren, as a committee: G. Brown, C. Springer and J. Beatty.

The committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, our sister conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in its session at Clarksburgh, was premature in expressing an official judgment, in relation to the doctrine of Br. SHINN'S book, before they had sufficient time for examination; and that this conference is not prepared, at this time, to act officially on the subject, but leave Br. SHINN, and all our ministers and members, to enjoy the liberty secured to them by the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Resolved, That this report be published in all the periodicals of the M. P. Church of the United States.

A letter from the Ohio Annual Conference was read, which, together with all other documents and verbal communications on the subject of the Literary institution, was referred to a committee.

The committee made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the Literary Institution, beg leave to report:

I. That they have not been able to obtain from any source, a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution. All the information of an official nature, before them, is contained in a letter from Brs. D. Crall and A. H. Bassett, dated Cincinnati, September 1, 1840, which is, that "the only remaining property is the farm," and that "there are debt due, $12,500," that Brs. Haughton and Disney are immediately responsible for these debts, and that the Ohio Annual Conference of the M. P. Church are ultimately responsible, and its members in 1836—'37 are individually liable to be sued at law for the amount.

II. That the Ohio Annual Conference have relinquished their entire right, title, claim and and interest, in the Literary Institution, to John Haughton and W. Disney, their heirs, &c., for the use and behoof of stockholders, to be created upon a plan accompanying this report, and which has been submitted to the committee by Br. Moore, the agent of the Ohio Conference.

III. That in consideration of these premises, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, By the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for stock in the Literary Institution and receive the money thereon, and forthwith transmit the same to the agent of this conference, to be paid by order of the present Trustees, D. H. Horn, H. Hall and S. Easton, to such creditors of the Institution in this District as have loaned moneys to any of its agents, and who prefer their claims for such moneys to be refunded.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Trustees, last named, be, and they are hereby requested to order the agent appointed by this conference to pay over to the said creditors of the Institution in this District, the first moneys received by him from the several circuits and stations to the amount of their claims.

3. *Resolved*, That when the amount of such claims shall be liquidated, all the moneys collected and paid over to the agent of this District shall be transmitted to the said Trustees for the purpose of liquidating the other debts of the Institution: *Provided*, That the available means at the time of transmitting such moneys be adequate to the entire liquidation of the debts due on farm, &c., and that the agent shall have obtained official information of this fact before he transmits such moneys.

4. *Resolved*, That George Hughes be, and he is hereby appointed, general agent of this conference, for the purposes herein before specified; and that it shall be his duty to keep a faithful account of all the receipts and disbursements, and report the same to this conference at its next annual session.

5. *Resolved*, That the Trustees abovementioned are hereby requested to furnish the editor of the Western Recorder, all the information which they can obtain from the books of the Literary Institution, respecting the receipts and expenditures of moneys, from the time at which the farm was purchased, up to the present date; and that the editor be requested to publish the same, for the satisfaction and encouragement of our brethren and friends in this District.

6. *Resolved*, That in the event of the Trustees not concurring in the foregoing resolutions, relative to the payments of moneys collected in this District, it shall be the duty of the travelling agent of this conference to pay the moneys, when collected, as provided for in these resolutions, without an order from the Trustees, and take receipts for the same, which receipts shall be presented to the conference, at its next session, in connexion with his report.

7. *Resolved*, That a copy of this report be furnished by the Secretary for publication in the Recorder, and that Br. Springer be requested to publish, in connexion with it, the plan proposed by the Ohio Annual Conference.

8. *Resolved*, That our brethren and friends throughout the District be, and they are hereby affectionately solicited to make another effort to the amount of their abilities, for the establishment of a Literary Institution in the West, under the superintendence of the Methodist Protestant Church; and that the general agent and all the local agents are hereby instructed to read to the congregations the plan submitted by the Ohio Conference, for the purpose of stimulating them to renewed and increased effort, in the great and important cause of education.

Committee, { D. B. DORSEY, GEORGE BROWN, GEORGE HUGHES.

☞For plan see third page.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee appointed to confer with Br. T. H. Stockton, on sundry subjects, for the action of this conference, beg leave to report the three following, with the preambles and resolutions annexed, viz:

THE CONVENTON.

Whereas, the Maryland Annual Conference at its last session, recommended the call of a convention, for that District, to meet in Baltimore, on the first Tuesday of next November, for the promotion of the spiritual interests of the church: And, *whereas*, said conference recommended to the other conferences in the connexion, the holding of similar conventions at the same time: And, *whereas*, the time thus named will occur so soon after the rise of this conference, as to render it inconvenient for our societies to send their representatives to such a convention, even if it were deemed otherwise expedient to recommend it: And, *whereas*, this conference, notwithstanding this difficulty, is deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the objects sought by our Maryland brethren, and anxious to assist in their accomplishment, as far as practicable: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all the superintendents and assistants belonging to this conference to collect appropriate intelligence for the use of the Baltimore Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That in order to make such intelligence the more effective, it be recommended to report it in the form of answers to the following questions:

1. SOCIETIES.—*When* organized? *Where*?—How many members, ministers and laymen, *at first*? How many *now*? What peculiarities of *character* or *custom*?

2. PROPERTY.—*Chapels*—how many? Where built? When? Size and material? Cost and debt? *Parsonages*—How many? Where? &c. *Graveyards*—Cost? Lots? Sales? &c.

3. EDUCATION.—*Children's classes*—Number? When organized? Where? Plans? Results? *Sunday Schools*—Where formed? When?—Teachers? Scholars? Libraries? *Ministerial preparation*—Character? Candidates? Effects?

4. PUBLICATIONS.—To what extent encouraged? Plans for circulation? Probable influence?

5. BENEVOLENCE.—What done for *Missionary? Bible? Sunday School? Temperance? Tract?* and kindred institutions? What the *sentiments, wishes and means* of the churches in these connexions.

6. OPPORTUNITIES FOR USEFULNESS.—Where? When? Of what *character?* What needed to improve them? Why *not improved?* Probable consequences?

7. SUCCESS.—Where? When? Character? Causes?

8. FAILURES.—Where? When? How? Effects?

9. What will the *circuit, station, class, or individual member* give, annually or otherwise, to establish and sustain a *Foreign Mission?* What to support *Home Mission?*

10. What to establish a *strictly religious and energetic Book Concern?* What to extend the circulation of the *Church periodicals?*

11. What to establish a *College?* What to establish a *School for candidates for the ministry?* What for *any object* of individual interest?

12. What other statistics or facts can the societies or members furnish, for the Baltimore Convention, that will be useful in illustrating our *history, condition* or *prospects?*

3. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the superintendents and assistants, to forward the intelligence thus collected to Thomas H. Stockton, Philadelphia, by the 25th of October.

4. *Resolved*, That this conference would be pleased by the voluntary attendance of any of the ministers or laymen, within this District, who may be interested in the objects of the Baltimore Convention, and disposed to take part in their promotion.

5. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to our sister conferences or their executive officers, to unite in this good work, by adopting measures for the collection of intelligence for the use of the Baltimore Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That the editors of all the periodicals of our connexion be requested to give the foregoing preamble and resolutions prompt insertion in their respective journals.

THE CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, this conference is persuaded of the importance of the enterprize in which our Philadelphia brethren are now engaged. Therefore, *Resolved*,

1. That this conference recommend to the societies in this District, to assist the society in Philadelphia, in the erection of its house of worship.

2. That this conference recommend that simultaneous collections be made for this purpose by all the societies in the District.

3. That the last Sabbath in October be the day recommended for this effort.

4. That the collections thus made be forwarded as soon as practicable, to T. H. Stockton, Philadelphia.

5. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Western Recorder.

"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, relative to this periodical, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to all our superintendents to act as agents, and to explain the objects of "The Christian World," and to impress its importance upon the minds of all the members and friends of our church, as well as upon those of other churches.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Thomas H. Stockton now have an opportunity of receiving names of the members of this conference, as subscribers.

3. *Resolved*, That the roll of ministers be called for the purpose of ascertaining who among them will act as agents for the "Christian World."

4. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the agents to send *names* and *money* as soon as possible, that it may be known how many copies to print.

5. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the church periodicals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. DORSEY,
C. SPRINGER,
A. SHINN,
JOHN BURNS,
Z. RAGAN,
J. BEATTY,
Committee.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT CINCINNATI.

1st. That colored persons making application for membership in any of the societies of the M. P. Church, within the limits of the Ohio District, shall be received under the same provisions specified in the constitution, art. 2d, Sec. 1st.

2d. The society or societies, thus receiving said colored persons shall have the privilege of recommending any persons of color, by them judged competent, for licence to exhort according to the rule in that case made and provided, and the quarterly conference, after proper trial shall have power to grant licence to preach, if, in their opinion, the person or persons, thus licenced to exhort are qualified according to the rule in that case made and provided.

3d. Whenever there shall be six or more colored persons thus received into a society, or class, as in the first resolutions, and it appearing that they are qualified to sustain themselves as a society or class, they shall have the privilege of organizing and of chosing a leader out of their own body.

4th. That whenever there shall be two or more societies, or classes thus formed and sufficiently contiguous to each other, such societies or classes may form a quarterly conference with the privilege of electing their own officers as in that case made and provided in the government and discipline of said Methodist Protestant Church.

5th. That when there shall be five or more circuits formed, as aforesaid, within the bounds of this, the Ohio Conference district, and these circuits thus formed be considered amply able in talent and numbers, they, the circuits, when thus formed shall have the privilege of organizing themselves into an Annual Conference district to be regulated by the constitution, and discipline of the M. P. Church, and enjoy all the rights and privileges as a conference which said constitution and discipline guarantees, with the exception of a representation in the General Conference of said M. P. Church.

Passed Aug. 31, 1840.

JOHN H. THOMAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM FLORIDA.—We find the following most amusing letter from an officer engaged in the cruel service in Florida, in the Army and Navy Chronicle. The picture he draws, though full of touches of humor, is sufficiently distressing. The ludicrous and the pathetic are blended in absurd harmony. Mr. Poinsett! Mr. Poinsett! when will this war end? It is a pity we could not have "a standing army of two hundred thousand men."—*New World.*

——, FLORIDA, July —, 1840.

It has rained ever since, and, including the 30th of June, excepting one day; and in Florida most truly is the saying good, "it never rains but it pours." It is my opinion that most all the Indians are drowned out of the everglades, and are now roaming about Middle Florida.—The war never can be ended until the savages are cut off from supplies; they will be joined by whites, and I only wonder that more do not join the marauders. There never was a better theatre for land piracy than poor Florida is now. If I had any influence I would advise that an appropriation be made for hemp, to hang a squad of pale-faces, who infest the country, much more to its detriment than a troop of red-skins. It would have a good effect to *Ambristerize* a few of them.

I verily believe that this war cannot be ended without at least 100,000 men in the field at once; and not then, without the most vigilant guard on the coast with armed steamers; for even were the Indians all gone, white men, especially Spaniards from the islands, would continually plunge into the woods, paint and dress as Indians, and plunder and kill. Should the war ever be ended, Florida will be a scene of arson, pillage and murder, for ten years after, unless it be put under martial law, and no white or black be allowed to go into the interior without a passport from some competent authority.

You don't know how provoking it is to sit down on a log in the rain, while the men are hauling your wagon and mules out of a swamp, and think of the proceedings of Congress, which you have read probably the day before: how Mr. So-and-so spent half a day in stating that he had been misrepresented in some newspaper. At such times I think to myself, "there is a man who gets eight dollars a day for talking; and here is a poor soldier who gets seven dollars a month for working like a beaver."—They give us but little credit at the North for our sufferings and privations here; no one out of Florida knows what they are.

Well, be it so. What are swamps to a member of Congress with a good comfortable fire to warm his feet by, before he jumps into bed? What are hammocks to a rotund alderman who employs four horses to haul him homeward? What are long, dreary marches, through torrents of rain, to an editor who wears cork soles to avoid the dew? Let every city sportsman who is caught out in a shower, hunting, think of us in the wet! Let every gentleman, subject to tan, when he forgets his umbrella, think of us in the pine woods under a Florida sun!—Let every visiter at Saratoga, when he quaffs his Congress water, think of us, drinking our solution of rotten limestone! and I reckon they will thank their stars they never listed. A week or a month is small potatoes, but when it comes to not only a year, but the plural, it is too much of a good thing. If Congress were compelled to hold their sessions in the everglades, and continue there until the war was ended, I will bet my old boots that they would pass a bill at *one* reading to raise a 100,000 men.

It is all a mistaken notion, this keeping regiments in Florida one year after another. New regiments are best; and the assurance of a biennial change would cheer us up. But now we are worn out and disheartened; and all our glorious anticipations consist in being sent out with broken down constitutions on sick leave, or finding a grave in the wilderness. Our troops are brave, possess fortitude, and laugh as much as any body—between chills. How wonderful is the composition of man! how amazing the effect of discipline! that with so brilliant a prospect ahead, they still maintain their ardor and their spirits.

Never was a regiment more unfit for a summer in Florida than the 6th: it is a regiment of victims. They have suffered severely from the day they won immortality at Okechobee, to this hour. A year or two of respite, out of Florida, is certainly its due.

TRUTH *vs.* ERROR.

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are here;
But Error, wounded writes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

RUSSIA AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—It is said that the Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation confiscating the property of all those within his dominions who shall embrace the Popish faith or that have embraced it during the last twenty-five years. Already about two hundred priests have been exiled, who have declared their adhesion to the church of Rome.—The Autocrat does not pursue the right course to suppress the heresy. Temporal pains and penalties have but little influence in enlightening a man's conscience, and either the Catholic or Protestant who is manufactured by such means is scarcely worth the trouble. Were we admitted to the Emperor's cabinet council, if indeed he has such an appendage to his government, we would give him a hint that the very best possible way of keeping popery out of his dominions would be to reform thoroughly his Greek church, which certainly bears a strong family likeness to the church of Rome, and to pass from one to the other is very much like a visit of near relations.—*Morning Star.*

CHURCH AND STATE.—A subject well deserving the attention of the intelligent, may be found in the present progress of events in Europe. The government of several of the most powerful nations are directly employed modelling the religious systems prevalent among them, so as to employ these with greater efficiency as engines of state. The operations of the Prussian government in this respect are well known. Perhaps there is no country in which the king can more directly and powerfully effect the interest of the clergy than in this. He is virtually the head of the church. In Russia, the Autocrat is collecting the reigns of ecclesiastical supremacy in his own hands, obliging all his subjects to conform to the Greek Church, and that Church to acknowledge him in every way as the vicegerent of Jehovah; so far as the Russ is concerned.—*N. Y. Baptist Adv.*

INDOLENCE.—Indolence is a stream which flows slowly on, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue. A vice of a more lively nature were a more desirable tyrant than this rust of the mind which gives a tincture of its nature to every action of one's life. It were as little hazard to be in a storm as to lie thus perpetually becalmed, and it is to no purpose to have within one the seeds of a thousand good qualities, if we want vigor and resolution necessary for exerting them. Death brings all persons back to an equality; and this image of it, this slumber of the mind leaves no difference between the greater genius and the meanest understanding. A faculty of doing things remarkably praiseworthy, thus concealed, is of no more benefit to the owner, than a heap of gold to the man who dare not use it.—*Spectator.*

SICKNESS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Gazette says it continues to rain almost constantly—not mere showers, as occasionally fell in other days, but to pour down for four hours, as if the very flood-gates of the skies were hoisted and all creation to be washed away. The Tennessee river fails to discharge its waters, so as to occupy its usual summer channel. Sickness prevails generally and seriously on all the water courses. Almost every family in this country so situated is suffering more or less with fevers. The distress is unparalleled for such healthy parts of Tennessee; and we are sorry to add it is getting worse in every neighborhood where it prevails. —*Nashville Banner.*

RESULT OF GAMBLING.—A check of 250 dollars was presented at the counter of the Farmer's Bank, Richmond, a few days ago, but was refused payment, as it proved a forgery. Upon inquiring into the facts of the case, it was ascertained that the check belonged to a gambler and had been received by him from a young man in payment for a gambling debt; furnishing another fearful warning to young men to guard, with a never ceasing vigilence, their every act through life, lest a single false step should blast their name forever.—*North American.*

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest and most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

WITH multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality. Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continually extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving the its rich and varied contents in a suitable for for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quarto from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office and we shall, therefore, not be able long to supply them.

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year in advance for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us as our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars) for commissions, if remitted in New York or eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New York.

September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 100 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double colored wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, assorted, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 10, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and what ever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

RINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 8. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1840. | Whole No. 60. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

MMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ADDRESS

EMBERS OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

BY THE REV. N. SNETHEN.

tance of a discourse delivered before the o Annual Conference, Cincinnati, August 26, 1840.

ore, laying aside all malice, and all guile, crisies, and envies, and all evil speaking; rn babes desire the sincere milk of the t ye may grow thereby: if so be ye have t the Lord is gracious. 1st Peter ii. 1,

[CONCLUDED.]

sus, a Grecian, denied this whole system ls and punishments, and taught that d vice are their own rewarders in this Atheism and the mortality of the soul, dism) generally associated with Epicu- The Saducees are regarded as nearly as the Epicurians. "The traditions ders" whose authority among the Pha s paramount, savored of the fables of empsychosis. Such was the state of pop- ion when our Lord and Saviour began ic ministry, and these opinions contin- g the ministry of the Apostles among ons. Many among the Roman states- e Epicurians. Did our Lord repeat vailing doctrines of restoration, or de- ? This would have been nothing new. We have still many of the old books, ntain those matters. How vain mus pt have proved to reform the heart and hen who held those opinions, and lef ds in the undisturbed belief of them! Lord taught ending sin, and ending punishments, we are sure that He must ght a great deal more than modern Un- s profess to find in the gospel, to have those old associations. He taught tha shall be burned with unquenchable t the worm dieth not, and the fire is ched,—that the darkness, is outer dark- hat punishment is eternal, everlasting, hd ever. The day of judgment is a pe- ctrine of the New Testament. It is event—the last in the dispensation— g scene of revelation. We must all fore the judgment seat of Christ. You ell, dear young friends, in this suscept- e of your minds, to beware of the modi- which may be given to these scripture s of the final judgment, and future re- hd punishments, by the mythology of nt poets, and the speculations of an- losophers, those interpreters of the an- ests. These old doctrines began to be ically taught in the church in the sec- ury, by men who had been educated in chools, and professed to be converted by d. We have come to the conclusion, inds, that transmigration, as a punish- purifying process, and restoration in its odes, and the present purgatory doc- the Catholics, have a common basis.— a's book is the mere prompter of these they have no immediate reference to e have taken some pains to follow the of theories, and it seems to us that n have come to the end of punishment, been prone to take its duration into hands, and to generate priestcraft out We mean not to identify modern Uni- and indulgences But the teacher of er, when he gains the entire confidence arers, seems in effect, to do in general, teacher of the latter does in particu- duration of punishment among the of ending or finite punishment, seems tend to become shorter Do the teach- arned require that it should be shorter, he teachers indulge therein? May not tening process be carried to no punish- all? The case is worthy of serious ition. We cannot be too careful to all the possible modifications of priest- We have been led to conclude that it is for man to know the end of every thing, t he does not know, all must agree, he t to attempt to preach or teach. What what a strange doctrine must Christ, the nd the judgment seat of Christ, and we stand before the judgment seat of Christ, n to priests who judge, and people who ged by them. How awful the idea of t and only judge separating the sheep goats, and how dreadful the sound of the , depart from me ye cursed! No priest le, or to qualify, or to shorten the sys- unishment by penance or by doctrine. aren, never loose sight of the fact, that y be a doctrinal priestcraft, and a gen- fessional, as well as a personal one, in en can dispose of divine judgments un- excitements of their human interests. re are great and learned men who will s remain ignorant, if we would, that in ief, private creatures with private sin t, do not need an infinite redeemer; ory shows the tendency of their doctrine uce the character of redeeming merit to um, and finally to nothing. The Lord rist, in the hand of these doctors, has but as one of the merest of good men. w are to begin to be a Universalist or a an Church, we must begin at the lowest nd not at the highest point. The knowl- history will save us from all the descend- rience. If we do not begin at the low- t, we must needs fall down to it. We the same law amalgamate. Two church- t remain alike, and yet remain separ- ctrinal distinctions keep us separate se denominations, with which in govern- e might all agree. But government se- parated us and keeps us separated from the M. E. Church. Without lay representation between us, they would swallow us up in a day. On a descending stream or an incline plane all bodies find at last a lowest level as a common one.

I anticipated the substance of Br. Shinn's book and its tendency, rather the tendency of the minds of some of its readers, but determined to enter into no controversy with it, as I have said from a conviction, as new born babes we are not able to bear such controversy as would divide us against ourselves; and so, instead of making us grow, might hasten our decline. The public mind, and indeed the public taste, will not bear controversies among babes. We ought not to regret this taste, but encourage and foster it. I advise the Ohio Conference, and I advise every young preacher in it to do as I have done, and as I propose still to do, viz: To let Br. Shinn's book be, and to let brotherly love continue towards Br. Shinn. If the book proves to be as true as the gospel, we can feed on it when we come to full age. Like dried and preserved meat it will not spoil by time. In the meanwhile, we shall need much milk of the simplest and purest kind to keep us healthy and growing. It has taken the old church nearly sixty years to grow to its present size. It was about ten years old when I became a member; that is about our age now. Upon what principles did we begin?—Those of regeneration or revolution? I had these questions in view in "The Identifier." Will any doctrine accord with these principles equally well, or with one as well as with the other? Observe. Politicians can quarrel, and the State, even in incipience, may prosper; for political quarrels are not so violent as religious ones, and States are not founded upon the the regenerative basis. The new birth or regeneration must begin in repentence, and repentence must begin in conviction, and conviction of the evil and danger of sin, must be stronger than the love or propensity of sin Sin, by the commandment, must become exceedingly sinful. To effect this, the curses and the terrors of a broken law must be brought to bear upon the conscience. The gospel too, as well as the law, has its sons of thunder. The terrors of God must make sinners afraid. Now, we know, that what the law saith it saith to them that are under the law. Every sinner is under a law to God. All the world, to be saved, must become guilty before God. When the gospel is so preached as to produce no conviction for sin, and no repentence for sin, we may be sure that the matter or manner of the preaching must be wrong. A preacher who is only armed with arguments or facts, and persuasives has not on the whole armor of God; he must be armed with the law, as with a sharp two edged sword. The word must be quick and powerful and sharper than a two edged sword itself, it is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the breast. The power of law confers a fearless majesty upon the preacher of the word. In the name of the Lord, he proclaims, O! wicked man, thou shalt surely die. Woe to the wicked! The soul that sinneth it shall die. The preacher of the gospel is never more powerful and successful in warning men to flee the wrath to come, than when his soul is most filled with the sense of the love of God, and his heart melts into tenderness and sympathy for those who are obnoxious to the displeasure of God. Hell and damnation are awful words, but must not be kept back, and time must not be wasted in speculating about them.

Now, then, we are embassadors for Christ, we pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled unto God. All the successful preachers, my young friends, have made their preaching a terror to evil doers. I hate that prophet, for he never prophecies good concerning me. A young evangelist is mighty in the spirit to convince gainsayers. The young and tender conscience is peculiarly qualified to portray to the sinner's conscience, what an evil and bitter thing it is to sin against God. His words say they are mighty and powerful. The acuteness of the preacher's feelings penetrate most deeply the feelings of the hearer. The effect of a sentence, or even a word is sometimes like lightness.—When hearers can reason much under preaching, they do not feel much. And when preachers reason most, they too often feel less, or are apt to reason their feelings away. The greatest number of souls seem to have been awakened by the ministry of preachers under middle age, while they were fullest of fire. Cry aloud and spare not, that is, earnestly, faithfully. Restrain not the spirit's course in your hearts. Labor in spirit 'till Christ be formed in the heart the hope of glory. Feel until you can carry the feelings of your hearers along with you. We mean not, that you need not reason well, but that your arguments should be imbued with feeling or calculated to produce it. Imagination and speculation which terminate in themselves are unavailing in religion. When resorted to, they must be employed as means, not as ends. But it is to warn the humbled, the broken hearted and the contrite ones, that all the tenderest emotions of your hearts are to be called forth.—To the mourners in Zion you must appoint beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for the spirit of heaviness. Your ministry is to clothe them with the garments of salvation. Say to them, O! thou afflicted and tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold I will lay thy foundations. Ho! every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters. Behold! I bring you glad tidings, may be said, truly; when the promises are offered to those who are seeking the Lord while he may be found, and calling upon him while he is near. But the new born babes must be fed with the milk of the promises. Young converts need a great deal of encouragement. It is the privilege of those who have fled for refuge to any hold on the hope set before them, to have a strong consolation. There is nothing like the giving of the promises to the proper subjects of them in the very words which the Holy Ghost teacheth. Then, sublimest poetry cords with the feelings of the most simple minded. The prophecy of Isaiah is a treasure of promises. Young preachers should store their memories with promises, and should have a fund of them always ready to select from. The only danger is in their indiscriminate use. That which is holy should not be given to dogs. Those who live and walk by faith, must live and walk by promises. Promises are the primary and proper subjects of faith. Faith often comes by hearing the promises. A preacher who is poor in promises, will never greatly edify mixed congregations. There are promises for every state and condition,—for the young and the old,—for those who labor and those who suffer,—for sickness and health,—for the living and the dying. It is a most profitable exercise to write them out and class them. He who does so, prepares himself to become a son of consolation. Delightful work to pour the oil and the wine of the kingdom into troubled hearts.

"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortable words unto Jerusalem." But the text shows you, dear yoke fellows, that the chosen people, the royal priesthood, the holy nation, in St. Peter's time, were as new born babes. And so, we have labored to convince you, is our Jerusalem. While you are to contend earnestly, even to controversy itself, for the faith once delivered to the saints; controversies upon "subjects of doubtful disputation" may prove unedifying to converts, who have to learn so many things to strengthen, establish and settle them in this faith. The proofs of facts which have come under our observation, of the exclusive and observing nature of opinions connected with what is called Universalism, in most of its modes, have made us wary of them. The hardened sinner, the sinner under first convictions, the deeply contrite heart, and the believer of a day old, all glowing in the first love, the luke warm and back-slider have but one portion of meat ministered to them. Can this be rightly dividing the word of truth, and giving to each a portion in due season? or is it not more like compassing sea and land to make one proselyte? You yourselves, perhaps, have seen examples of this kind among our own brethren. Not as though the theory is true, but as if it were the only truth; Or as though a truth of the remotest period and most difficult to be demonstrated, must supercede all truths of immediate experience and practice. If we did not know the contrary, we should be apt to think that an opinion of this kind would be as a truth, that a man might have to himself before God, that it might set quite easy in the mind; But in general, it is found that no faith is less apt to be dormant. Are not similar remarks applicable in part to those of our brethren who have embraced the opinion that immersion is regeneration? And who thus, with the exception of the form of baptism, having come round to the principle which Methodist doctrine set out to oppose, and so coalizing with Catholicism in the substance of the matter? Does it not behoove us all to look well lest the opinions and the forms may run away with the power of religion? We would not have you to expend your youthful strength in compassing sea or land to make proselytes to lay representation only. This may all be done upon the principle of revolution, and no body be born again. It would be better for all the friends in the old church to remain in it, than to come into a church in which the root of the matter is not. Convince yourselves, and convince every body, if you can, that representation changes no hearts. You must do this to preach successfully salvation by grace through faith. And if you preach not salvation so, you had better not preach at all. Woe unto us, not only if we preach not the gospel, but also, if we preach it wrong, or preach another gospel. When we shall have proved to every body that our church is regeneratory, not revolutionary, our old brethren will have to go with us, or take us with them, or they must be left behind.

The party spirit which is now running so high in the old fellowship is most instructive to us as well as portentous to themselves. Nothing that has happened has had so direct a tendency to evolve the two principles in the basis of this discourse. We have feared that it has not entered into the minds of these new champions of liberty to examine the bearing of their spirit upon the principle of regeneration. If the first Methodist missionaries in these States and the West Indies had began, as some are now ending, that is, with immediate abolition, and political abolition votings, they must have ended where they began, or have produced a revolution. This is self-evident. But if any one doubts it he may find the proofs of in the archives of missions. We come not, said Dr. Coke and his brethren to the planters, to revolutionize your slaves, but to regenerate them. They were successful. They fed these colored converts, who were under the yoke, as new born babes, with the sincere milk of the word, and they grew thereby. Brethren, our application is, that we must "begin at the beginning," and begin as beginners. Every thing must have a beginning, or time to begin. Inspiration might have been to the new apostles as old experience; but they had to feed and nurse the new church as new born babes. Every step in our mutual labors ought to be taken with mutual council. What we cannot do in concert we shall be apt to do in vain. We are troubled and even terrified at times, with the vein of contradictions running through our papers. These sounds are to us as rumors of internal wars. We are too young to bear these contradictions among ourselves. They that bite each other so have need to take heed lest they be destroyed one of another. As preachers, we must be as one if we mean to make the church as one body. We have no inspiration to heal divisions. And we are taught to know, that inspiration itself did not always heal them.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Lawder has again appeared in the columns of your paper, and it may be, that your readers will look for a reply from me, but when a man so far forgets all self respect as to descend to *vulgar personalities* and *unfounded insinuations*, the never failing resort of those who have nothing better to offer, he becomes too low to merit any notice.

The whole of Mr. Lawder's communication abounds with personalities of the most vulgar character and insinuations, as false as they are base. I have no doubt but he thought his cause required it, but mine is not so desperate.

It would have been far better for his reputation and for the cause of God, had he given proof instead of assertion, and something definite instead of insinuation; but to assert and insinuate is the course which a slanderer invariably pursues when he has not the honesty or moral courage to meet an opponent in an honorable way.

As it regards garbled extracts and misquotations, the books are all in my library and can be easily examined by any person who wishes to do so; and I pledge myself, on the word and honor of a gentleman and a christian, that if one garbled extract or misquotation can be found, I will publicly retract it, and till such time as this is done, I shall hold any man who makes such a charge, a wilful and malicious libeler. I have neither time nor incination to bandy epithets with Mr. Lavder, nor shall I do it. Religion has suffered enough already in this community from other causes, without its ministers turning blackguards and acting the part of street brawlers. If Mr. L's taste leads him that way, he is welcome to pursue it but he will do it without me.

I have no disposition to boast of my inteligence or respectability. If I possess them, it will doubtless be found out without my becoming the trumpeter of my own fame. If not, all my efforts will not induce an intelligent community, to award to me those qualities. On that subject, therefore, I have no anxiety.

When Mr. Lawder will show himself a gentleman, then, and not till then, will he receive any farther notice from me.

Yours, truly,

S. S. PARR.

Zanesville, Oct. 2. 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

"THE FAR WEST."

A half centuary ago, what was it? and where was it? A limited spot, designated by the name of Kentucky, and another called Cumberland, some two hundred miles distant south-west, of small dimensions, constituted the far West. The former was included in the State of Virginia, and the latter in that of North Carolina, but separated from these States by a dreary wilderness, infested with barberous savages and beasts of prey. Where were then the southern and western counties of Kentucky and Tennessee, now densely populated? Where were THEN the NOW populous States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama? Where were then the Missouri Territory, Iowa and other regions, to which emigrants are now pressing as the "far West?" They existed but in embryo—human foresight could not have conjectured their ACTUAL existence, rapid growth, or immense resources, nor could mortal then have surveyed their boundaries. Half a century ago, what but the spirit of prophecy could have foretold the progress and extent of population and improvement in the far West? To have talked THEN of immense cotton regions, extensive grain and stock farms, steamboat navigation, large exports of cotton bales and other products of the soil, and of speedy returns of the necessaries and luxuries of life, would have been esteemed visionary, and as great a humbug as some now esteem the silk culture.

The tide of population, enterprise and improvement, as well as that of the gospel, has flowed westward—and each have had their pioneers. The first pioneers of the gospel in the far West, were of the Baptist order,—about the year 1783 a revival of religion commenced in Kentucky, under the labors of James Smith, Lewis, Elijah and Joseph Cragg, John Tanner, John Bailey and Joseph and Wm. Bledsoe, which spread to most of the newly formed settlements, and progressed finely until a strife arose about the doctrines of a general and limited atonement, which resulted in a division, one party styled the regular and the other the separate Baptists. This revival had spread a hallowing influence, which was long seen and felt,—the mother and eldest sister of the writer of these sketches, were among subjects of this work, who remained pious during life.

David Rice, a Presbyterian clergyman, became the pioneer of this order of christians about the year 1784 or 5,—he was an able minister, and his evangelical labors had a salutary influence. About the same time, Francis Clark, a Methodist local preacher from Virginia, settled in Kentucky, and commenced preaching.—Richard Strawbridge and Philip Embury, local preachers, were the pioneers of Methodism at New York and in Maryland —Francis Clark in Kentucky—perhaps Philip Gatch in Ohio, and Philip Taylor and Thomas Taylor at other important points. But LOCAL preachers, however useful as pioneers, and however weighty in the scale of ministerial character or talents, were never recognized in the M. E. Church as having a right to a voice in the laws by which themselves, and those for whom they labored, should be governed, or any hand in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. They may have cleared the fields, broke up the land and sowed the seed,—but if they have been always local, became local from necessity, or have been located arbitrarily, others reap the harvest, enter into "other men's labors," "boast in another man's line of things, made ready to their hands," and not unfrequently, lord it over heads grown grey in the service! James Haw and Benjamin Ogden were the first itinerant pioneers of the Methodist order in the far West,—they were men of zeal and ardent piety, eminently successful in spreading the gospel and bringing sinners to God—they, however, became local, and favored the sentiments of James O'Kelly with regard to church government. This was deemed heresy enough—for the spirit and understrappings of Popish intolerance did not become extinct when Luther and the reformation succeeded. An honest difference of opinion, with regard to clerical prerogatives, has been deemed a crime sufficient to exclude from the pale of the visible church, and a sufficient reason why the services and sacrifices of useful pioneers and old servants should be cast into the shade and forgotten!—Since puffing has became fashionable, and facilities for eulogy common, the brief services and small achievements of some are magnified, and the long, hazzardous and useful toils of others, are unnoticed and unknown, on the page of partial and vaunting history. John Thobler (a worthy man) was a short time in Kentucky, crossed the Ohio and formed a society, and returned to the lap of ease, in Virginia—this event is chronicled—but Elisha Bowman, who formed the first circuit on the Miamias, is unnoticed—but he associated with William Buck, Jesse Head and Caleb W. Claud, when they complained of maltreatment, and evinced an unwillingness to succumb to lordly domination. Happy for laborious pioneers, and neglected worthies, that there is an impartial judge —that their reward is on high—and that they looked to the recompense of reward, which is far better than for their names and deeds to float on the chronicles of fame, or to be eulogised by those who "fawn on success and power," forgetful of unpretending piety and humble worth.

L. GARRETT.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

DEATH OF REV. TIMOTHY FLINT.

Never has the Literature of the west, lost, by the destroyer DEATH, more, than in the recent decease of the highly gifted and venerable, *Timothy Flint.*

Mr. Flint was the author of many of the best literary productions, that have emanated from the western press, during the last twenty years; and his writings are all characterized by a tone of moral sentiment and piety, which renders them peculiarly acceptable to all who can properly appreciate the efforts of genius, which tend to the elevation of the affections, and the improvement of the mind and heart. He was a man of undoubted genius—unsurpassed descriptive powers —superior belles lettres scholarship—of an intellect of a high order, and habits of industry to bring into requisition all the resources of his great mind.

Mr. Flint was a native of Massachusetts, where he resided until within the last twenty years. He was a number of years, a preacher in the Congregationalist church, but during the latter years of his life he embraced the views of Dr. Priestly, and became the coadjutor of Dr. Channing in the promulgation of the Unitarian faith.

"Recollections of ten years residence in the Mississippi Valley" was first published in Cincinnati in 1827 by Mr. Flint, and was the first of his works, which issued from the western press. The *history, geography, resources* and *wealth*, of the great west, formed the subjects of Mr. Flints "Recollections," and gained for him a high reputation.

Mr. Flint also published, in 1833, a volume of a few hundred pages, entitled, "Lectures upon natural History, Geology, Chemistry, the Application of steam, and interesting discoveries in the Arts."

Another effort made by Mr. Flint in the field of Western Literature, was the establishment in Cincinnati, in 1827 of the Western Monthly Review; a literary magazine of 56 pages, which he continued to edit and publish for a number of years. It was a periodical, characterized by elegance, and beauty of composition, and style—by force and vigor,—and very considerably elevated the character of the periodical Literature of the West.

Mr. Flint's more elaborate productions, however, during his sojourn in the West, were of a different character, from those already noticed—it was another portion of the field of Literature he more assiduously cultivated. More of his time was employed in the production of romances or novels, and such as emanated from his mind and pen were of a character calculated to beautify and enrich that department of literature. His first work, in the way of romance, was "Francis Berrian" which has been much read and justly admired. The descriptive and didactic parts of "Francis Berrian" are most charming. "As a describer of nature Mr. Flint had few equals. Few can sketch out out with so masterly a hand the gorgeous scenery of our western solitudes. He had the heart and the eye of the poet, for the beauties of the mountain, the forest, and for the stream, and for the sublimities of the cataract, and the storm. There are few better things of the kind in the English language, than Mr. Flint's account of the valley of the Comanches, uniting, as it does, all the beauty of truth, with the wildness of romance, and can therefore be quoted as a specimen of felicitious description."

"Arthur Clenning," is the title of another work of fiction, written by Mr. Flint, and is regarded by eminent literary men, as a work of even more interest than "Francis Berrian." His last romance, on a large scale, is entitled the "Shoshonee Valley," in two volumes, and was published in Cincinnati in 1830. All who have eyes to see, imaginations to admire, or hearts to feel simple nature, will hold in high estimation the "Shoshonee Valley," and it should ever be told in justice to the memory of the lamented Flint, that whatever other demerit may attach to his works of fiction, they are at least free from the inculcation of a single sentiment that has not the purest moral tendency.

Mr. Flint resided during the last ten or more years, at Alexandria, on Red River, in the State of Louisiana, and though in feeble health, devoted his time to the superintendence of a literary institution, and occasionally employing a leisure hour in the preparation of an essay or story, with which the Souvenirs and Magazines have been enriched.

Mr. Flint, died at Salem, Massachusetts, far from his family and home, in August last, aged about sixty years. He left his residence, in May last, in very feeble health, expecting to derive benefit, and perhaps an entire restoration to health, from the bracing air of the North, but he was doomed to disappointment—*to Death.* Though he died far from his family and home, he was surrounded in death, by the friends of his youth, and closed his eyes on this nether world, and took his departure for the Spirit land, in the place of his birth, and in the midst of the friends of his childhood and youth!

Peace to his manes! S.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Disciple: In the first number, volume 2d, of the Western Recorder, I find an attempt to answer three questions, submitted some time since, and published in a previous number. Permit me to inform you, that your answers are not satisfactory to me. My first question was: "When was the church of Christ established?" For answer, you refer me to Acts, 1st chapter, 14th and 15th verses. I cannot find the church spoken of in the passage referred to, much less to find out by it when it was established.

My second question was: "Does membership obtain in Christ's church by birthright? If not, what are the terms of admission?" The latter clause of this two-fold question, you have passed unnoticed. For an answer to the first clause, you refer me to Matthew, 12th chapter and 50th verse, after having answered it in the negative. In the passage of which you speak, we learn that the Saviour acknowledges relationship to those who *do* the will of his *Father* in heaven. Now, unless you inform us what the will of the *Father* is, you will fail to answer the question, as it is evident (if you have applied the passage correctly) that *doing* the *Father's* will is the condition on which admission is obtained.

My third question was: "Does God promise salvation to sinners without the precincts of Christ's church?" You cite me to Acts, 2d chapter and 21st verse, for an answer to this question. We will here insert it with your supplied words. "And it shall (positively) come to pass, that whosoever (no distinction) shall call on the name of the *Lord*, shall be saved." Now, it does appear to me that there is some distinction. I read in Matthew, 7th chapter and 21st verse, thus: "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven," &c. Again: James, 4th chapter and 3d verse, "Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss," &c. From these passages, with others that might be noticed, there seems to be some "*distinction.*"—Br. Disciple, will you please try it again, and be as explicit as possible? as a correct solution of those questions is a matter of importance in this age of contradictory teaching. TIMOTHY.

Br. Disciple: I find four questions so closely connected with your answers to mine, that I conclude you intended them for my notice.

Questions.—1st. Is God the moving cause of man's salvation? 2d. Is Christ the procuring cause of man's salvation? 3d. And the spirit of God the efficient cause? 4th. And faith the instrumental cause of man's salvation?

Answer.—As it regards the terms, "moving," "procuring," "efficient" and "instrumental," I do not find them used in connection with man's salvation in the holy oracles. I find in Eph. 2d chapter and 5th verse, salvation is ascribed to grace (favor.) In Rom. 5th chapter and 9th verse, justification (salvation) is ascribed to the blood of Christ, verse 10th, salvation is ascribed to the life of Christ. In Rom. 10th chapter and 13th verse, salvation is ascribed to (prayer) calling on the name of the Lord. In Acts, 16th chapter and 31st verse, salvation is ascribed to faith. In 1 Pet. 3d chapter and 21st verse, salvation is ascribed to baptism, and in 1 Cor. 15th chapter and 2d verse, the Corinthians are said to be saved by the gospel. The words *alone* and *only* not being found in those passages, I conclude that it takes all those things named by the Apostles to complete the sinner's present salvation from sin. Should I be wrong in my conclusions, Br. Disciple, will please "show unto me a more excellent way." TIMOTHY.

October 1, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BEAR CREEK MISSION, FAYETTE, PA., Oct. 5, 1840.

Br. Springer: I have entered upon the field of labor assigned me by conference, and am endeavoring to do the best I can. My congregations are as large as could be expected, all things considered; for when I take into the account the distance many have to come to preaching, with the roughness of the country, I do not expect crowded houses. The few who attend seem very attentive to the words of truth. I was truly divertingly interested on yesterday after preaching. I believe before I had pronounced the benediction an old man, who had long wandered from Christ, whose head was as white as frost, rose up in the congregation and spoke aloud, "My old cabin door shall be open for you at any time." I pray God that while he opens his old cabin door, as he called it, for the reception of the followers of Christ, that his heart may be open for the reception of divine grace.

There is but little expectation of doing much here, until after the Presidential election, for the whole community seems to be carried away with political excitement.

I am yours in the bonds of Christ,

GABRIEL LANHAM.

FREEPORT, IA., SEPT 23, 1840.

Br. Springer: Having to write on business, let me inform the friends of religion, through your paper, that the Lord has not forgotten the day of small things. We held a camp-meeting on Sugar creek circuit, commencing on the 4th inst., at which much good appeared to be done.—All in attendance, with a few exceptions, seemed to feel the mighty influences of grace. EIGHT joined the church.

I have just returned from a two day meeting on the Brandywine, Hancock county. It was a comfortable season—THREE united with the church.—Our cause in this country is assuming a more interesting aspect. The question of church government had not been presented to the people, and our opponents represented that we were contending about nothing, and thus prejudiced the minds of the public against us. But I think if your paper was extensively read here, it would do much for our cause. An intelligent man who reads it, and who used to oppose us, says the Recorder has converted him. So I send you five new subscribers.

If you have not heard from the camp-meeting on Richwood circuit, I would inform you that their meeting was one of uncommon interest. Old preachers say they never saw a greater display of the power of divine grace. As I left before the meeting closed I am not informed as to the number who professed religion.

Yours, &c.

S. MORRISON, *Sup. As.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... OCTOBER 14, 1840.

Our paper, we repeat it, is not dedicated to party politics. And though we have been alternately censured by both the parties for favoring their opponents, yet it is not our intention to subserve the interests of either, but to leave them to manage their own cases respectively.—Yet, as there is a number of our readers who take no other paper, and who might wish to know something about the *facts* which relate to the great question which is now exciting this nation in an unusual manner, we shall occasionally record some of the most prominent.—The following article, from the *Brother Jonathan*, a paper neutral in politics, on the subject of the Presidential contest, may be interesting to some of our readers. We give it without endorsing any thing which might be considered to savor of party:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The near approach of the Presidential election has turned all eyes and ears to returns, and set all heads to calculating upon the indications afforded by elections, passed, and to come. Three months will put us all in possession of the whole result, but that three months must be to those interested, a period of suspense.—Under these circumstances we have tho't that a review of such State elections as have taken place, with the dates of elections to be held, will not be unacceptable to the reader.

Elections for State officers have been held in thirteen States, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Vermont, Maine, Virginia, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and New Hampshire. The nine first States have given Whig majorities, though in Louisiana the Whigs have lost ground in the vote for State officers, and have also lost one Representative in Congress—or failed to elect one upon whom they strongly calculated. In the four last States, the Van Buren men have carried the State elections. The nine first States throw ninety-six electoral votes, the four last twenty-three. Politicians, of course, can find consolation in all apparent defeats, and trace to local causes, what may appear to the general observer to be general results. With these nice distinctions we have no time to detail.

In three States, Louisiana, Vermont and Maine, elections have been held for Representatives to Congress. Those 3 return 16 Representatives, and, at present their delegations are equally divided—there being eight members of each party. By the recent elections the Whigs have gained from four to six members—there being one or two districts in Maine, in which there is probably no choice; and it may be several days before the result will be known with any degree of certainty. Of the States above mentioned as having given Whig majorities in their elections for State officers, six, viz: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Louisiana, North Carolina, Maine and Virginia, chose Van Buren electors in 1836. In all these six States, the Whigs claim that the State elections afford a sure indication of the Presidential vote. In three of them, the Van Buren men admit the indication; but in the other three, they deny that the results which have occurred in the local elections are a *sure* foreshadow of what will take place in the Presidential election.

The first Presidential elections will be held in Pennsylvania and Ohio, on the 30th of October; and the four last are held by Maryland on the 9th, Vermont and Delaware on the 10th, by North Carolina on the 19th of November, and by South Carolina, November 30. The State elections which are yet to occur previous to the Presidential election are, in Maryland and Georgia, on the first Monday in October, in South Carolina on the second Monday in October; and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, on the second Tuesday in October. The States yet to hold State elections, previous to the Presidential election, are six in number, and, as none of these elections occur immediately, there may now be a lull in election din, for about a couple of weeks.

The election in Georgia is for nine Congressmen, (elected by general ticket) and members of the State Legislature. There is no election for Governor this year. In Ohio, the election is for Governor, 19 members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature; in Pennsylvania for members of Congress and of the State Legislature; in New Jersey for members of the Legislature, who elect the Governor. The Congressional election in New Jersey does not take place till November.

The Presidential elections takes place as follows:

In Pennsylvania and Ohio,	Oct. 30.
In N. Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, New York, (three days in State) Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Arkansas, ...	Nov. 2.
In New Jersey, (two days in State,) Louisiana, and Tennessee, ...	Nov. 3.
In Rhode Island, ...	Nov. 4.
In Massachusetts, Maryland, and Alabama, ...	Nov. 9.
In Vermont and Delaware,	Nov. 10.
In North Carolina, . . .	Nov. 19.

South Carolina chooses its electors by the Legislature, at or about November 30. The whole number of electoral votes is 294, of which 148 are necessary to a choice. All the States except South Carolina choose their electors by general ticket. Pennsylvania and Ohio, throw 51 votes; the November 2d batch 114; the November 3d, throw 28; Little Rhoda on the 4th, throws her 4 into the political hopper, and Massachusetts, Maryland, and Alabama, throw 31 on the 10th. When these are in, the election will be as good as decided, unless the candidates should happen to run so near neck and neck, that the remaining 40 votes are wanted to decide the election. All suspense will undoubtedly be removed by the last of November, and people will have a chance again to think and talk of something beside votes and elections.

It is matter of regret that the times of holding elections are so different in different States. The first great principle of popular elections may be defeated by this circumstance; twaddlers and fence men, are alone accommodated by it, as it gives them a chance continually to hop the twig, and keep with the majority; an ambition more general than creditable. There is a little hope, however, of any change in this particular; as it would require the exercise of more pains than people are willing to take, especially for a reform which would defeat rather than promote party objects.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE DELUGE.—There is to be seen exhibited in the British Museum a block of carbonate of lime, found near one of the West India islands, containing the petrified remains of a female, aged about eighteen years, in almost perfect preservation. In the same block are to be seen the remains of the teeth of the lion. This, and the following interesting one, extracted from the Leeds' Intelligencer, will doubtless be "proofs much stronger than those of Holy Writ," to those infidel geologists who, because no traces of human fossils were to be found previous to these instances, considered the Mosaic account of the deluge as altogether erroneous and unworthy of philosophical credence:—

An Antediluvian Child.—A fossil child, between five and six months old, has been found in a quarry near Brussels. The bones were converted into silex, which struck fire with steel. The head, shoulders, and throat, and belly, were perfect, and the neck exhibited evident traces of muscles. A fossil cocoa nut, quite perfect, was found by the side of the child.

VILLAGE AND MONASTERY BURRIED IN RUINS.—A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Aug. 25, states that news has been received from Teflis that at the end of June the whole of the upper part of the celebrated Mount Ararat, in Armenia, had sunk down. For some days before the phenomenon, a hallow noise was heard in the interior of the mountain, which was clearly perceived in all the neighborhood of the settlement on the extensive perpiphery of the mountains; it is said that a large village and an Armenian monastery, dependent on the celebrated misebzin, are buried with their inhabitants.

The Mayor of Trenton had offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of the persons who recently set fire to the mills in that city.

A murderous attack was made last week, upon the person of William B. English, editor of the Daily Herald, by one Pelby, son to the manager of the National Theatre, for an article implicating the character of the performances at that theatre, stating that it was not a proper resort for ladies who value their reputation. We did not see the article, but believe it would hardly be possible to represent the place in a light sufficiently odious. It is a second or third rate catch-penny concern, and ought to be given up as the rendezvous of the abandoned and vicious. Our best theatres are sufficiently demoralzing—while a foreign girl, half naked, aid cutting up her antics, can make half olour theatre-going people mad. In such a state of things, certainly the press ought to be permitted to speak against places so low in the scale of moral degradation. The attack was perfectly dastardly on the editor of the Herald. Mr. English is a feeble, harmless man; he was inhumanly knocked down, and jumpedupon by the monster; his jaw dislocated, and some of his ribs broken; the blod gushed from his mouth, ears and nose, and for some time his life was held indoubt. Although several citizens were present, the monster was suffered to escape. We hope he will be caught and duly punished. We beg that gentlemen of the press will not be bullied out of their rights;—when such shall be the fact, farewell to our liberties. We are surprised to see so little said on the subject by our brother editors. We will not believe that it is because of the heavy bonus paid to them for theatrical advertisements. Gentlemen, this black-leg surveilance of the press will show you no mercy—if you succumb to it, will only 'eat you last.'—*Boston Olive Branch.*

THE SEASON.—We have not had the slightest frost this fall, as yet, (October 1st.) The earth is covered with green, and the trees with a verdant foliage—the atmosphere has the temperature of midsummer. The season has been most favorable to vegetation—the earth has brought forth most abundantly—the small grains are very excellent and plenty—the quantity of fruits are large and of superior quality—the crop of Indian corn is larger than we remember to have ever seen before. On the whole, divine Providence has in this country made a most generous provison for the wants of man;—with it, there is a very general revival of business. With such a state of things, if we complain, we are monsters of ingratitude.—*ib.*

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Col. Richard A. Blunt, of Georgia. He says that the cause of Protestant Reform is rather prosperous in the State of Georgia:—and that nothing stands in the way of their entire success, but the want of a suitable number of efficient ministers to engage in the work. We believe the Protestant secession suffers more from this, than any other cause throughout the union. The hierarchy have the vested funds, and therefore, needy ministers cling to them.—*ib.*

Our readers have been apprised of the fact, that in the Canadas the main body of the Methodist E. Church had united with the Wesleyan Methodist Connection. A contest at Law has been for some time pending relative to the title to the Chapels. The result has, says the Christian Guardian, terminated in favor of the Wesleyans.—*Fayetteville Luminary.*

THE HEELS HAVE IT.—The Bostonians have paid a larger sum in the aggregate on premiums for boxes during the nights of Fanny Elssler's appearance at the Theatre, than the citizens of any other city in the Union. The heels, it would seem, have great attractions for the fashionables of the "Literary Emporium."

Frederick Fisher, penny-post, was arrested last week and taken before Alderman Boileau, on the oath of John Taylor, Esq., assistant post master of Kensington, charged with opening letters and taking money therefrom. He was committed for trial. Post office robbers seldom or never escape detection.—*Phil. paper.*

A Philadelphia paper says, one of the accomplices of the black fellow, recently arrested in Trenton, N. J., for firing the mill of Fish, Green & Co., has been taken in this city and conveyed to Trenton. He is a black also, and named John Jackson.

Wharton Craig, a son of Wm. Craig, Esq., of Philadelphia, was arrested last week for maliciously cutting and carving the seats in Washington Square with obscene devices, and bound over to answer the charge.

The Banks who are to assist the United States Bank to resume specie payments, by a loan of $3,000,000, are the Pennsylvania, North America, Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and Moyamensing.

The Postmaster has ordered an investigation, in order to remedy the many failures in the arrival of the southern mail. It is stated, that in sixty days, the northern mail failed twenty-two times in Charleston.

In England the personal property of an intestate leaving a widow and children is divisible as follows: one-third to the widow, and the remaining two-thirds among the children, both male and female.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The Rev James Hughes, of Clare Morris' Ireland, furnishes the particulars of a most extraordinary case—that of a man named Bernard Cavanagh, who, according to report, had subsisted for three years and ten months in perfect health, without the aid of food of any kind whatever. The matter was tested by a public experiment, which lasted for six days and six nights, during which he abstained from all nourishment. The particulars are given in detail, and endorsed by a number of respectable witnesses, in a late number of the Dublin Evening Register. The experiment was managed by a committee of fifteen gentlemen, and Cavanagh was asked generally four times each day, sometimes oftener, in presence each time of many persons, Protestants and Roman Catholics, if he wanted any thing, or if he wished to go home. These were the only questions put to him. His answers each time, which are attested by twenty-six witnesses, Protestants and Catholics of respectability, were that he was content with his present state, that he wanted nothing, and that he would continue as he was as long as they wished. All his answers were clear, audible, concise, and very sensible. He seemed more vigorous and animated after than before the experment. His address to the people was rather rapid. Before and after his address his answers were slow, his countenance serene and placid, his looks fixed and determined. With regard to his habits through life, Mr. Hughes states that he was much given to prayer and fasting. On first proposing to his brother and sister the experiment of six days and six nights, they observed that he would as cheerfully consent to a month. Attached to the statement are several certificates, signed by a number of respectable persons—among them three or four clergymen—which corroborate the above facts in every particular. From one of these certificates we give the following extract:

"We were present when said Bernard Cavanagh, of his own free will, consented to the proposed trial and experiment, and even saying that he would stop in so long as they pleased; that each and every one of them minutely examined the feather bed, the pillows, bolster, bed clothes, a chair and a table in the room, to guard against any food being left in the room; that they examined his body clothes for the purpose, and that no food was or could be in the room unknown to them, except the biscuits and water already mentioned and agreed on; that each and every of them saw the biscuits and water agreed on placed in the room, the windows, chimney, and door secured in the manner above stated; the Protestant and Roman Catholic men placed outside the room door to watch; that each and every of them did after, from time to time in the course of the six days trial, generally six or seven together each time, visit the room door where they heard Rev. Mr. Hughes ask Bernard Cavanagh in a loud distinct voice if he wanted any thing, or if he wanted to go home; that his answer generally was, that he was content with his present state, and would stop there as long as they wished; that Bernard Cavanagh was apparently in good health on entering the room; that they were each and every of them present at the opening of the door after the expiration of the confinement of six days and six nights agreed to; that they saw said Bernard Cavanagh in the same apparent good health at that period as at the commencement of the confinement; that the biscuits and the water were not touched, but were in the same state after the confinement as before it; that the seals with which the windows, chimney and door were sealed, are the property of Richard Singleton, sub-inspector, John Lewin, head-constable, and John Kelly; that after the windows, chimney, and door had been sealed with them, they had been put into a tin box which was given Francis Crean, Esq. J. P.

The New York American states that the Banks of that city resumed specie payments upon *five million five hundred thousand dollars* of specie.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Sun—Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Sunday, October 4, 1840.

The third ship of the British Royal Mail line of Steamers for this port, the Caledonia, Capt. Richard Cleland, arrived yesterday morning at Boston, a little before 7 o'clock, bringing London dates to the evening of the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th—the day sailing.

The Caledonia has been 13 days and 14 hours from dock to dock. She lost 8 hours at Halifax, and 12 hours below, on account of the fog—having arrived below within five miles of the city at 6 o'clock the previous evening.

The steamer President arrived at Liverpool from New York, on the 17th, having made the voyage in 16 days. The Acadia arrived on the 13th, beating her by more than three days!

There is no later news from China, and affairs in Spain and Portugal appear to be more than usually quiet. The whole aspect of affairs was decidedly pacific at the last date.

The blockade of Alexander on the 1st ultimo, by Admiral Stopford. Several of the Pasha's vessels had been sequestered by the British naval authorities.

The Viceroy's fleet, Egyptian and Turkish, was drawn up in order of ... tle in the roads of Alexandria.

The prospects of a general war ... pretty much blown over. The Lon... Morning Herald of the 17th, gives ... an extraordinary express from Paris ... following statement, which may be de... nated, "important, if true." If the ... dy concession which Mehemet Ali ... made at the eleventh hour will satisfy ... four powers, now that matters have ... pushed to such an extremity, it seem... cleverly contrived scheme for brea... the old man's fall, without compromi... his dignity or pride.

The other morning papers are s... on the subject of the proposed arra... ment, and their correspondents at A... andria represent him as being inflex... at the expiration of the second ten d... notice. We sincerely hope, for the ... of humanity, and the preservation of ... the peace of Europe, that the Her... statement may be true, as it opens a ... for the pacific settlement of this ... question.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN ENGL... AND FRANCE.

We are enabled to state that the Bri... and French Commissioners have brou... to a close their negotiations for a tr... of commerce between Great Britain ... France, and that it contains several c... ses highly favorable to British manu... tures. The very few points which ... be considered open are mere technic... ties, of no importance whatever, ... which cannot by possibility be made ... subject of any discussion affecting eit... the principle or the details of the tre... But for the unpleasant differences wh... have arisen on the Eastern question, ... treaty would have already received ... signature of M. Thiers. His motives ... not signing it under such circumstan... will be understood; but Mr. Porter rema... in Paris and there appears to be an ... derstanding that the treaty will be sig... the moment the political horizon sh... have brightened up. The announcem... of his signature will then be regarded ... strong indication of the resumption ... harmonious Intercourse between the ... nations.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

SYRIA.

Extract of a private letter, dated Lebanon, August 20, 1840:

Five English men-of-war & one steam... are at Beyrout, and have blockaded ... Port, and we hear that Sidon, with all ... seaports on the coast, if not so alrea... are immediately to be blockaded. T... steamer and two frigates are cruisi... about and seizing every vessel belong... to the Pasha which they can lay hold ... Five or six have already been captur... the last of which was quite a prize, ... ing on board two hundred Arnaeots, ... banians, one hundred Nizams, and eig... teen Mountaineers, captives, on their w... to Looman. The consuls of the ... Powers with their families have gone ... board the ships; and our consul sen... the merchants requesting them to le... likewise, but they have accompanied ... to the mountains where we hope to ... main in peace. The poor Fellaheen a... quite rejoiced at the prospect of bei... delivered from their bondage, yet th... seem as yet timid to rise again. T... Emir Beeshir outwardly opposes ... English, but it is the general opini... that he will join his people when he se... a stong force sent against him. If he do... continue on the other side, I fear he w... soon loose his head, as he is hated ... much as Mehemet Ali.

To him do the Druses attribute the ... last failure, and they look upon him ... being the cause of all the misery whi... reigns throughout Lebanon; many, ma... poor wretches have been torn from the... homes by his order, among whom a... many who took no part in the revoluti... but against whom he had some priva... grudge. You can little conceive ... scenes of misery which I have late... witnessed. I have visited every hou... in the small village in which we resid... and do not remember seeing one with... one, two, three and sometimes even s... sick inmates. It is the same through... the mountains. Some of these po... wretches have scarcely a rag to cove... their nakedness, and not a morsel of brea... to eat. A woman here was delivered ... twins on the road, and no sooner we... they born than she was obliged to tak... them up, and escape from the fury of th... barbarous Albanians.

Things are growing worse and worse ... and I just now hear that all the Chri... tians have left Beyrout, and that the Pa... sha's soldiers are plundering the house... as fast as they can, many of the Frank... are leaving the country, and I now fea... we shall be obliged to follow.

DUEL.

On Saturday the 12th of Septembe... Earl Cardigan fought a duel on Wimble... don Common, with a Mr. Harvey Tucket... in which the latter was seriously wounde... by a ball passing near the right hip bon... and transversely out of the spine. Ear... Cardigan was arrested and held to bail i... the sum of £1,600. Captain Douglass ... his second, was also held to bail in th... sum of £590, for a *breach of the peace.* ... The cause of the duel was a newspape... article written by Mr. Tuckett, signe... "An Old Soldier," and printed in th... Morning Chronicle, which Mr. Tucket... avowed, and the Earl pronounced, "false... slanderous, insulting and calumnious."

A heavy gale occurred at Liverpool on ... the 16th, and many packets which had ... gone out were obliged to put back.

The High Sheriff of Cheshire, game ... keeper, was murdered and robbed on the ... 10th, under the most revolting circum... stances.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... OCTOBER 14, 1840.

eat, in this town, is firm at 50 cents.

r, in Baltimore, the 10th inst., is quoted ford, at $5 12½; same date by Brother an, at New York, from 4 87½ to 5 37½.

TH.—We attended the funeral of Mrs. r, daughter of Benj. Hull, on the 7th inst., wnsville, Licking, Ohio.

WEATHER.—The weather has been, for ime past, remarkably warm, for the time of r, with occasional light showers of rain.

YLAND AND GEORGIA.—The elections in States have just been held for State officers. Whigs say they have carried both States e majorities.

OUTER FORM.—Just as our outer form epared for reading the proof, we were call- to attend the funeral of Mr. Rose's child, Goshen chapel, some six or seven miles t, and we had to submit that duty to the of our office. We hope our correspondents d it done to their satisfaction.

HIG MEETING.—The Whigs had a large g in this town on Saturday the 10th inst. sses were delivered by General Harrison, . Clarkson, of Cincinnati, Kelly, of Co- s, and Corwin, of Lebanon. The wagon- de a great deal of music for the audi-

GHTON ACADEMY.—The Pittsburgh Con- passed a resolution favoring this institu- Will the publishing committee forward diately for publication? The institu- vants immediate assistance. If some will forward to us a copy of its charter, t of tuition, boarding, &c., we will endea- present its claims to the public.

NE ELECTIONS.—It is not admitted by the stration party that Kent is elected Gov- But they claim for their candidate, Mr. ld, a majority or plurality of several hun- otes. The Whig State Committee, how- ave issued their circular, in which they hat Kent has a majority of all the votes and that the Whigs have a majority in anches of the Legislature. We give the ents of both the parties, and leave the to believe as he thinks right.

FERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL H.—The Ohio Annual Conference, of the dist Episcopal Church, closed its business town, on Tuesday the 6th instant. We tand they had a pleasant and harmonious . Bishops Soule and Hedding presided. tended on Tuesday,—saw a number of fellow-laborers, and had a cordial shake with some of them. We could not doubt iendly feeling evinced by many of our old tances, but then we noticed but few of ere disposed to detain long in conversa- The mighty influence wielded in the im- e shade of the episcopacy, put them y on their guard and made them cautious y countenanced heretics. The nature of episcopacy—the influence it wields—the at it excites would not be credited by any who had not come in contact with it. But mer relations thereto has made us know it book.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.

following table exhibits the majorities of eral townships of this county for Govern- y. Monroe township yet to be heard

	Corwin.	*Shannon.*
, ...		9
rock, . .	51	
creek, . .	101	
. . .	82	
ell, . .	25	
nd, . . .	74	
n, ...		1
n, . . .	9	
on, . . .	19	
g, . . .	103	
n, . . .	67	
igum, . .	57	
. . . . .		30
n, ...		4
nd, . .	37	
field, . .	175	
. . .	59	
creek, . .	8	
, . . .	35	
ington, . .	68	
, . . .	68	
ille, . .	365	
	1403	44
	44	
win's majority,	1359	

The above are not the official returns, error may have been committed in copy- m the township list.

entire Whig ticket for county officers is l. The Whigs claim the election of their essional candidate, but complete returns he District has not yet been received.

ELECTIONS.

election was held throughout the State of are, on Tuesday, for Inspectors of Elec- preparatory to the contest in November. stated that party lines were strictly and the present result may be considered ficative of the result of the contest in No- r.

ties.	*Whig maj.*	*V. B. maj.*
stle county, ...	237	99
ounty, ...	340	
county, two towns,	133	
	770	
	99	
ig majority, ...	671	

Van Buren majority in the State, in 1838, *fifty-four*, now the Whig majority will not rly fall short of 800.—*New World.*

The destruction of property occasioned by the burning of Linville, Texas, by the Indians, is estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Lauriat made a successful balloon ascension at Brooklyn on Monday, accompanied by a young lady.

A newspaper published at Malta says, "We have recently had in the harbor of Valetta one of the oldest ships in existence. It was the Indus, a French vessel, built in India, in 1718, and therefore now 122 years old. The hull seems as if it would still last many years."

☞E. J. Sylvester, the agent in New York of the New Orleans Lottery, has been fined $150 for some of his transactions in that concern.

A MISNOMER.—A brig called the *Temperance*, arrived at Boston on Friday, from Rotterdam, having on board 140 pipes of *gin* and two chests of *opium*.

The "Albany," Capt. Jenkins, ran to Albany on Thursday from New York, in the unprecedented short time of eight hours and three-quarters,—being, decidedly, the quickest passage ever made.

A cabin passage may be obtained from London to New York for £12.

M. Sanson, the public executioner, died recently in Paris. It was his task in 1793 to blind Louis XVI. and lay his head on the guillotine. He was the third of the same name who has filled the same functions. He was a man of some property, well informed, fond of the arts, and passed the most of his leisure time at the piano.

The Councils of N. York have adopted a resolution to purchase a portrait of *Achmet Ben Aman*, the late Envoy from the Imaum of Muscat, painted by Mr. Mooney, at a price not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Miss Elizabeth Dougherty, a young lady of sixteen, died at Baltimore on Friday, in consequence of having accidentally swallowed poison.

Joseph Bonaparte has written an historical poem entitled "Napoleon," which is shortly to appear in Paris.

The New York Sun cautions the public against the notes of a pretended bank, called the Farmers' Bank of Sandstone.

It is said that the New York Mirror has been sold by General Morris to D. Fanshaw, Esq.

The accounts in relation to American Securities in London are highly favorable. U. S. Bank shares £14 10s. 0d.

American Flour at Liverpool, 34 and 35 shillings.

A man named George Barber, aged 35, was murdered in New York, at a miserable tenement in Front street, lately. He lived at the house of a man named Hennessy, and was knocked down and injured so severely that he died, by a man called John, not yet arrested.

BANKS OF THIS COUNTRY.—Increase of banks from 1820 to 1830,—*twenty-two*. Increase of capital, seven million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

Increase of banks from 1830 to 1837, *three hundred and forty-eight*. Increase of capital, two hundred and sixty-eight million, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred dollars.

Monsieur Vattemare has collected a list of more than two thousand newspapers, published in the United States. He has also obtained a specimen of each paper, and intends depositing the entire collection in the National Museum at Paris. He is of opinion that the newspapers of the United States exceed in number those of all Europe.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Baltimore American states that a purchase had recently been made on behalf of the Sisters of Charity, of a piece of ground of about ten acres, lying on the Harford road, in the immediate suburbs of the city. The object of the purchase is to erect thereon two spacious buildings as hospitals for individuals, one to be appropriated for the use of male, and the other for female patients.

OPIUM SMOKERS.—A high civilian in the metropolis of Kerangse was denounced for having smoked opium. He at first denied the charge, was tortured, and then confessed. He was sentenced to be transported to Ele, in order to strike terror into evil doers of the same description. Several officers in Shautung have been delivered over to a court of justice on a similar charge. Soldiers belonging to the eight standards who were found inhaling the noxious vapor, have been banished to Chekeang.

In the Court of General Sessions, last week, young Lush pleaded guilty to forging the signature of W. C. Cardwell to a check of $40 32, on the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania. Sentence deferred. He stated that he could make confessions calculated to implicate individuals in this city now bearing the character of respectability.—*Phil. paper.*

GREAT WEALTH FOR A DOCTOR.—The celebrated Dr. Graeff, who lately died at Hanover, (England,) left the enormous fortune of 3,600,000 Prussian dollars, equal 13 millions of francs, or more than half a million sterling, which he amassed almost entirely by his dishonorable profession, having begun life with a fortune of between 8000*l.* and 9000*l.* only.

The journeymen cabinet makers commenced the recent revolt in Paris.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AT ST. HELENA.—The French frigate Artemise, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, has arrived at Helena, in 47 days passage from Cherboug, for the purpose of taking the ashes of Napoleon to France.

PLEASANT REMINISCENCES.—Two children of poor parents having been sent to a fashionable boarding school by a wealthy uncle, thus grieved over their destiny, "ah! this is not as it used to be, when he could go to the pot and eat beans with a ladle, and run out of doors and leave our shoes and stockings behind."

ROBERT BURN'S BIBLE.—The Montreal Herald of Tuesday last says: "We mentioned in yesterday's Herald that the Bible presented by the immortal Burns to his Highland Mary was purchased by a few of his countrymen in this city. They met on Monday evening, and agreed that the sacred relic should be transmitted to the Provost of Ayr, to be by him deposited in the Monument on the Banks of the Doon, as a humble, offering from Scotchmen in Montreal, at the shrine of Scotland's Bard."

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—When some one was expatiating on the merits of the French language to Mr. Canning, he exclaimed: "Why, what on earth, sir, can be expected of a language, which has but one word for *liking* and *loving*, and puts a fine woman and a leg of mutton on a par: *J' aime Julie! j'aime un gigot!*"

CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—The Ninawah Gazette, published at Peru, Illinois, relates a singular and fatal accident which happened to Mr. Michael Shannon in that village. He was looking around in a store room, with a pipe in his mouth; and in his search turned over an empty barrel which stood bottom up. Under the barrel was a keg of powder with the head out. A spark fell into the powder, and Mr. Shannon was so injured that he died during the day.

ULT. AND INST.—These terms frequently occur in newspapers, and although their meaning must be obvious, to most persons, yet some may not know their origin.—The first is a contraction of the Latin word *ultimo*, and signifies the last; as for instance, the 30th ult. is 30th September.

The second is a contraction of the word *instant*, an anglicized French word from the Latin *instans*, and signifies the present month. To many of our young readers, these explanations may be useful.

Zion's Herald.

The ship Saluda, which had on board the Baptist missionaries, Fielding and Constantine, with their wives, which sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, and in a few days returned to Philadelphia for repairs, has been obliged to return a second time, and is now in New York. She was bound to Africa.

Another fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 14th of September.—It broke out in the third municipality, in Bagatelle street, and consumed twenty dwelling houses with kitchens and back buildings. The fire originated in Crape street and extended to Bagatelle, and from thence the flames destroyed nearly all the buildings on the right side of Bagatelle street to Union. The half of the square was destroyed. The probable loss is almost $60,000.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, about six o'clock, George Hansell, a resident of Philadelphia county, was run over by a car, on the Columbia rail road, near the Green Tree Tavern, and both his legs and one arm cut off.—He died before reaching Paoli, and was brought to his brother who keeps the hotel at the head of the inclined plane. The accident occurred by his attempting to get on the car when moving.

VILLAGES DESTOYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake has been felt at Tabreez, (Persia,) which had been seriously damaged several buildings, and, according to the accounts received there, it had been felt severely at other places. Several villages were completely destroyed, and even part of Mount Ararat had been thrown down, overwhelming and crushing the villlages at its base.

UNIVERSALISM.—The Editor of the N. Y. Evangelist says that "it will probably be rather startling to Universalists in the country, to learn that there it not now one pastor in this city *who dares to preach that there is no punishment in the world to come?*" There are three Universalist societies in New-York. Two of them are destitute of pastors. Rev. T. J. Sawyer is invited to come out boldly in the pulpit, or the Universalist Union, and give demonstration that the above is incorrect. We shall see what his sentiments are.—*Baptist Register.*

POLITICAL ABOLITION.—The Abolition State Convention held at Hartford, Connecticut, voted against nominating an Anti-Slavery Electoral Ticket. A recent Abolition State Convention held in New Jersey decided against forming an Electoral Ticket. So has the Anti-Slavery State Convention in Indiana. The Convention in Michigan, divided on the subject, and the Executive Committee of the State have protested against the measure.

A New York contemporary remarks, that the object of the union of the Four Powers against Mehemit Ali appears to have been the well-grounded apprehension that Russia would get such a foothood in Turkey, under the pretence of aiding the Sultan, as would have disturbed the balance of European power.

We learn that the evidence in the D'Hauteville case has been brought to a conclusion, and that a decision will probably be obtained in the course of the present week. Public sympathy appears to be universally in favor of the young and interesting wife.

THE BUSINESS PROSPECT.—The money article in a late number of a New York paper says, and not without force and truth: "We have passed through a year of great depression, and in that time liquidated debts in a great measure at home and abroad. We now enter upon a new year with a balance in our favor, and with crops promising a greater abundance than than ever. These are the irresistable elements of future prosperity. If Europe goes to war or remains at peace, the United States hold the "whip hand," and must advance. The disastrous bungling of irredeemable financiers will scarcely retard the progress of business. The whole country, like the shattered state of a profligate, having remained a few years dormant, has recovered its standing."

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—A FINE SHIP PICKED UP.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, writing from Nassau, N. P., under date of August 27, states that a large French ship from Hamburg, bound to Havana, was picked up a fortnight ago, quite deserted. She was afloat with no sails set but a jib—not the least injured—having a very valuable cargo of wines, silks, fruits, &c,, and all in good order, and her papers and every thing else on board in their proper places.—When sounded, three feet water was found in her hold, which was immediately pumped out; and it was discovered that she had no leak. No one can conjecture why she was so abandoned. There are many cases on board addressed to different merchants in Havana, and a vessel has been despatched to gain some information on the subject. She is a large new ship, built this year, and is named the Rosalie.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS. We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin that on the 24th ult. about 7, A. M., a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Alcard, Crockery Merchant, 44 Old Levee, which immediately communicated to the adjoining warehouses of Livaudais & Charbonet, hardware, and T. G. Chamberlin, crockery, which, with their valuable contents, were consumed. The wind was blowing a gale at the time; and although the whole force of the fire department was exercised to deluge the premises, the flames raged for two hours.—Quantities of oil, packing straw, and the liquors in the warehouse of A. Grant & Co which finally caught fire and was nearly destroyed, fed the flames to such a degree, that for awhile they seemed to biddefiance to the torrents of water which was poured upon them. We have not obtained a correct estimate of the loss of all the parties, but it is believed to be between 40 and 60,000 dollars."

SPECIE.—The New York Express of Thursday says: "The British Queen which leaves to-day with other packets, will take out about a half a million of specie, chiefly for France,-which will carry back the half million Mr. Jaudon brought over in the Great Western, but still leave a balance in our favor of some 300,000 arrived during the week. This exportation of specie is caused by the rise in the rate of exchange, though the rates yet seem, on an average, to be in our favor, but such is the rapidity of movement now on the Atlantic, that specie must start quick, and at a lower rate of exchange than usual, to meet the coming demands of bills.—Thus, though money is plenty here now, at a low rate of interest, and banks seek good paper to discount as a favor, rather than as *conferring* a favor, yet the rise of exchange, and the consequent export of specie will have a tendency to restrict them just now, or at least to make them more circumspect in their operations."

The Philadelphia North American says the Grand Jury on Thursday last returned 9 true bills against Dr. Eldridge for forgery, and 3 more against Brookes, the swindler, alias Jesse D. E. Quantril.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Journal of the Franklin Institute contains a detailed account of the railroads in a number of the States, with the length, cost, &c., from the tables of which the National Gazette gives the following: In Pennsylvania the number of railroads are thirty-six, the number of miles opened five hundred and seventy-six and a half, the total length of road eight hundred and fifty miles and a quarter, and the amount already expended $15,640.450. In Virginia, the Corolinas, Georgia, and Florida, there are twenty-three roads, and nine hundred and ninety-four miles opened; total length, sixteen hundred and seventy-five miles and a half. Amount expended, $18,442,000. In Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, there are twenty-seven roads, one hundred and nintety-five miles in operation; total length of roads, eleven hundred and forty-eight miles and a quarter. Already expended, $8,621,000. In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, there are twenty-nine roads, one hundred and ninty-six miles in operation; total length of roads, two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one miles and a half.—Amount expended, $5,523,640.

Dr. L. P. Bush has been appointed Port Physician of Wilminton, Del.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, November 16th, as day of Thanksgiving.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore American writes under date of the 20th:

The market has not been so animated since my last report, with the exception of some considerable transactions in the Cotton line. The steamboat arrivals are still large—no serious impediment to navigation exists, nor is any anticipated until winter. The weather is uncommonly cool, and the city enjoys uninterrupted health.

Cotton.—Arrived since my last 3649 bales—cleared 893 bales—stock on hand 19,581 bales. A fair business has been done in the article and the market continues firm for every grade. The sales of the week amount to fully 5,000 bales, a considerable portion of which consists of the new crop.

Tobacco.—Stock on hand small, sales fair.

Sugar.—There is but a small quantity in the market, and the transactions are of course limited. Six to eight cents are quoted for the extremes of the market.

Corn.—Arrivals abundant, but prices still firm at from 60 to 62 cents.

Flour has declined to $5,25 and $5, in consequence of large supplies by flat boats and steamboats.

Exchange.—There is a fair supply of every description, but the demand continues limited. Sterling is dull at 10 1-2 to 11 per ct.

THE PAR OF EXCHANGE.—The par of exchange, says the Norfolk Beacon, between the foreign countries is that sum in the currency of each which is equivalent to a given weight of pure gold or pure silver; so that the par exists where a person with one ounce of gold, or one ounce of silver, can purchase a bill of exchange on a foreign country which will there command one ounce of gold or one ounce of silver of the same purity. Real par on London prior to the passage by Congress of the "gold bill" on the 24th June, 1734, was 8 per cent nominal premium, the act of Congress of 1832 having fixed £1 at $4,80 instead of $4,44.—The par of exchange became by the "Gold bill" about 9 7-10 per ct. nominal premium, which is proved as follows: The British Sovereign or pound sterling contains 113 grains and 18 112 14 parts of a grain of pure gold. The American half eagle of the present coinage contains 116 grains of pure gold, and is equivalent of five silver dollars; so that if 116 grains are equivalent to $5, 113 18-112 14 grains are equal to $4,87 7-120 which is as near as may be 97 10 per cent above that computed par.

OVERWHLMING ARGUMENT.—Dr. Lathrop, late of Springfield, Mass., in one of his sermons says "if it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the Atheist have that he shall not exist and be miserable after death? How came he to exist at all? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, may be cause of his existence hereafter. Or, if there is no cause, he may exist without a cause in another state as well as in this. And if his corrupt heart and abominable works make him so unhappy here, that he had rather be annihilated, than run the hazard of a future existence, what hinders but he may be unhappy forever? The man, then, is a fool, who wishes there were no God, hoping thus to be secure from future misery, for, admitting there were no God, still he may exist hereafter as well as here; if he does not exist, his corruptions and vices may render him miserable eternally, as well as for the present."

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Hamilton, U. C., on Saturday week. There was a rumbling noise in the earth, and some buildings slightly shaken. To those who were in bed at the time, it seemed as if some heavy body had rubbed against the wall, followed by a tremulous motion.—At the bay shore, the noise is repsented to have been like the roaring of the sea, the lake at the same time being unruffled by a ripple. The whole passed off in about ten seconds. Its course apparently was from W. to E.

AWFUL CRUELTY.—The Chicago Patriot says: It seems that a colored man, living at Dubuque, who had been several times suspected of petty thefts, at length fell under suspicion of stealing a quantity of clothing. He was seized by a party of ruffians, taken to a remote place, and unmercifully flogged to the amount of three hundred lashes. During the merciless infliction, a confession was extorted from him, and an avowal—probably untrue—of the place where the stolen goods were hidden.

Search was made, but the goods not being found, he was flogged again upon his already mangled back—and this horrible process was thrice repeated. The end of it was, that the poor creature was brought back a corpse, with his back and ribs broken. If there is any law in Wisconsin, with power to enforce it, these detestable murderers will, let us hope, be discovered and brought to punishment.

GOOD HUMOR is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounters no vapors in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hues of the dark; or like a flute in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

Business Department.

W. L. Baldwin, "satisfied."

As we reside out of town, any person who may have business with this office, can have it attended to, by calling on OLCUTT WHITE, No. 104, Main street.

The first quarterly meeting for Pennsville circuit will be held in Pennsville, on the first Sabbath in November next. Br. and sister Reeves are pressingly invited to attend. We also invite Brs. Woodruff, Marshall, Munhall and Kinney.

Our first quarterly meeting will be held at Phillips' school house, on the head of Wheeling creek, Green county, Pa., on the 14th of November next. Brs. J. Fordyce, Hopwood and Williams, of Tyler mission, are solicited to attend, with any others that can make it convenient.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

The Annual Conference passed a resolution that Br. Reeves, the Conference Missionary, should be permitted to take collections at all the meetings he attends for his support. As he is a man of much modesty, on the subject of money matters, we hope that the preachers and people will see that this thing is attended to, and that some effort be made to sustain him, for he is worthy.

OUR AFFAIRS.

Br. Joseph Allen states in a letter, dated the 8th inst., he had completed the first round on his charge, and taken in eleven members.

Br. Baldwin, of Coshocton circuit, under date 5th inst., "I have commenced operations on this circuit about eleven days since,—things are moving tolerably well, all things considered."

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.
BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St
Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell, -	pound.	8	9
" soft shell, - -	"	16	18¾
Allum, - - - -	"		9
Alspice, - - - -	"		12½
Apples, green picked, -	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams, - - -	pound.		12½
" Shoulders, - -	"		8
" Sides, - - -	"	8½	11
Beans, white, - - -	bush'l.	62½	
Butter, keg, - -	pound.	7	8
Beeswax, - - - -	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts, - - -	"	10	11
Corn, in ear, - - -	bush'l.	20	25
Candles, Sperm, - -	pound	48	49
" Mould, - -	"	18	23
" Dipped, - -	"		10
Coffee, Rio, - - -	"	14	14½
" Java, - - -	"	17	18
" Havana, - -	"	14	14½
" Laguira, - -	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	8	9
" Country, - -	"		8
Copperas, - - -	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon, - - -	"		28
Cloves, - - - -	"		45
Feathers, - - -	"		40
Flaxseed, - - -	bush'l.		62½
Flour, - - - -	barrel.		3.00
Filberts, - - - -	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, -	barrel.		—
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3, -	"	14.50	
Dry Cod, - -	pound.	6	6½
Herring, - -	box.	1.00	1.25
Ground Ginger, - -	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9, - -	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10, - -	"		3.75
" 10 by 12, - -	"		4.75
Hay, - - - - -	ton.	7	8
Indigo, - - - -	pound.	162½	1.75
Leather, Spanish Sole, -	"	24	26
" Country " -	"	—	—
Lead, bar, - - -	"	7	7½
Nutmegs, - - -	"		162½
Madder, - - - -	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans, -	gallon.		45
" West India, -	"		
Oil, Flaxseed, - -	"		87½
" W. Sperm, -	"	——	162½
" Refined whale, -	"	00	1.25
Oats, - - - -	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper, - - - -	pound.		12½
Potatoes, - - -	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris, - -	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina, -	pound.	—	6½
Raisins, Bloom, -	box.	2.75	3 00
" Smyrna, - -	"	—	3.50
" Muscatil. -	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin, - - -	pound.	—	7
" Castile, -	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, -	bag.	2.25	237½
Salt, - - - -	bush'l.	31	35
Sugar, New Orleans, -	pound.	—	8½
" Muscavado, -	"	8½	10
" White Havana, -	"		15
" Brown " -	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson, -	"	75	85
" Gunpowder, -	"	80	90
" Imperial, - -	"	—	70
" Black, - - -	"	—	—
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	12	12½
" Cavendish, -	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered, -	"	8	
Vinegar, - - - -	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat, - - - -	bush'l.		50

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.
BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.			
Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square, -	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		5¾
" 8d and 9d, - -	"		6
" 6d, - - - -	"		7½
" 5d, - - - -	"		7
" 4d, - - - -	"		7¾
" 3d, - - - -	"		8¼
Retail Nails, by the keg,	- -	1 cent	advance.
" Iron, - - - - - - -	1	"	"

STOLEN

FROM the stable of Hamisfar & Brown in Somerset, Perry county, O., on Saturday night, the 19th instant, an old

SORREL HORSE,

very hollow-backed, and much marked with the saddle, his mouth very much cut on one side with the bits, his foretop heavy and lately cut square off above his eyes, shod all round, and shoes much worn.

Any person giving information to the subscriber so that he can get said horse again, shall be rewarded, and receive the thanks of JEREMIAH L. LESSLIE.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1840. 60

CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the seventh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, for the Pittsburgh District.

[CONCLUDED.]

A Plan to relieve the Literary Institution

OF THE

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Whereas, the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Districts, for the purpose of establishing a Literary Institution, in the year 1836, purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, known as the "Mount Pleasant Farm," situated about two miles north of Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana; the purchase money whereof, with other debts incurred and now due from said Methodist Protestant Church, amount to twelve thousand five hundred dollars: that the purchase money now due is a lien on said farm;—that John Haughton and William Disney, acting as Trustees for said Methodist Protestant Church, are personally liable for the payment of all the debts of said Institution.

Now in order to pay said debts, and release said Trustees from their liabilities, the said M. P. Church have released all their interest in the real estate aforesaid, to the said Haughton and Disney, who have heretofore held the legal title thereof, for the sole use of such subscribers as shall take up the stock, and donors, as specified in the following plan, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Literary Institution, on the plan here proposed, viz:

PLAN.

The beneficial and equitable interest of said real estate shall be and is hereby divided into two thousand five hundred shares of five dollars each, equal in all to twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

That each subscriber shall be a part owner or said premises in proportion to the stock by him subscribed and paid for; *Provided*, he pays all he is required to pay by the terms of this plan.

If any subscriber at any time shall refuse to pay up the balance that may be due on his stock subscription, that the money so by him then already paid shall be considered a donation to said Methodist Protestant Church, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said Literary Institution generally, and may be so applied accor ngly.

The subscriber shall pay one dollar on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on each share so by him subscribed, on each succeeding ninety-one days, until his whole stock be paid up; *Provided*, it shall be, by Daniel H. Horn, Harvey Hall, and Shadford Easton, or a majority of them, Trustees, or their successors in office, thought necessary, and the subscribers shall be called on to pay the same.

Unless stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars shall be paid in, no subscriber shall be bound by his subscription; but the money so by him paid, shall be refunded to him, within ninety days after the next Annual Conference.

Daniel H. Horn, H. Hall and Shadford Easton, are hereby named, appointed and vested Trustees, with full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board, and to direct the paying out of the money so raised on this plan.

The holders of a majority of the stock may at any time direct a sale of said premises, provided the premises shall sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the debts of said Institution, then unpaid.

The several stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock, so by them held.

If after the debts of said Literary Institution are all paid, said property still remains on hand, unsold, the holders of a majority of the stock, may dispose of the property, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders and donators, as hereinafter provided, or may dispose of the whole property by donation to the Methodist Protestant Church, as they may in their judgment and liberality think proper.

All sums hereafter donated, shall be applied in payment of debts of the Literary Institution in the same manner, as money paid in on stock subscription.

If on sale of said property, a sum of money shall be procured, more than sufficient to pay the debts of said Literary Institution, then unpaid, the surplus over and above paying the said debts, shall be divided among the stockholders and donators, in proportion to the stock subscribed, and the sum so donated.

1. *Resolved*, This conference, acting for and on the behalf of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Ohio District, do hereby release, relinquish and convey to John Haughton and William Disney, and their heirs and assigns, all the interest and claim in and to said real estate of the Literary Institutinn of the said M. P. Church. To have and to hold the said property and interest therein for the sole benefit and use of such stockholders as may subscribe for the stock under the plan now proposed, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Institution.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Green G. Moore be, and is hereby appointed an agent to obtain subscriptions of stock, and receive money thereon, and receive donations, and pay the same to the aforesaid Trustees.

3. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for said stock, and receive the money thereon accordingly, and forthwith or as soon as convenient, transmit the same to the said agent at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the preachers of this conference, to bring the subject of building houses and furnishing them with suitable furniture, before every quarterly conference, where such houses are not provided for the accommodation of the preachers.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this conference to inquire into the expediency of having a depository for books established in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of supplying our community in the western country, and that said committee report to the next Annual Conference.

Resolved, That should it be deemed expedient by said committee, to adopt and carry forward active measures preparatory to such an establishment, they be authorized to do so.

The following brethren were appointed said committee,—Asa Shinn, George Brown, E. W. Stevens, C. Avery, John Burns.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Whereas, this conference has under its patronage a periodical called the Western Recorder, published and edited by C. Springer; and, *whereas*, a considerable amount of pecuniary responsibility has been incurred by him, in consequence of the encouragement given by this conference for sustaining the same; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of the manner in which said paper has been conducted.

Resolved, 2d. That each minister and preacher be earnestly requested to make vigorous exertions for its support, by obtaining subscribers and collecting subscriptions due, as soon as possible after arriving at their respective circuits and stations.

REPORT ON BOUNDARIES.

Stations & Circuits.	*No. in So.*	*Unst. Min.*
Pittsburgh station	280	2
Allegheny	240	3
Pittsburgh circuit	200	1
Clearfield	207	7
Union	300	4
Brownsville	115	2
Middletown	705	5
Clarksburgh	300	3
Weston	280	5
Suttonsville	110	0
Monongahela	325	3
Ohio	226	3
Washington	30	0
Steubenville station	404	0
Wellsville	57	0
New Lisbon	62	1
Mahoning circuit	66	3
Youngstown	144	5
Grand river	78	6
Cleveland	257	16
Grainger	136	0
Sandusky	180	2
Bucyrus	117	2
Wayne	60	3
Mt. Vernon	238	3
Newark	150	5
Zanesville	359	1
Zanesville station	58	0
Lancaster	110	0
Pennsville circuit	134	3
Jackson	229	2
Cambridge	300	4
Pisgah	240	2
Coshocton	396	3
Adamsville	200	1
Deersville	200	3
Mt. Pleasant	260	2
Georgetown	227	4
Pleasant Hill	228	0
Woodsfield	111	3
Mill creek	160	0
Greenbrier	34	0
Ligonier mission*	75	0
Tyler*	48	0
Bear creek	40	0
Marshall circuit	49	1
Farmington	35	1

*Changed to circuits.

Members, 8759—unstationed preachers, 114—travelling preachers, 78—total, 8951. Increase the past year, 1878.

UNSTATIONED MINISTERS.

Pittsburgh station; W. Schooley, elder; J. Harrup, preacher.
Allegheny; C. Avery, Jas. Munden, elds.; W. Tyson, preacher.
Pittsburgh circuit; Ralph Lee, preacher.
Clearfield; J. Flezal, elder; J. McGee, deacon; S. Rank, D. Powell, J. C. Hazlett, J. Cox, W. Cox, preachers.
Union; J. Phillips, elder; I. W. Francis, S. Catlin, T. Nesmith, deacons.
Brownsville; T. Church, T. Moffit, prs.
Middletown; A. Pool, P. T. Laishley, A. Summers, S. Laishley, R. Smith, elds.
Clarksburgh; E. Bruen, elder; T. Maxen, deacon; J. Little, preacher.
Weston; H. Bannet, A. Morrison, elders; J. Laurence, J. Hardman, A. Spaur, deacons.
Monongahela; T. Mapel, elder; J. Headley, deacon; J. Leonard, preacher.
Ohio; C. Scott, sen., elder; J. Elliott, J. W. Brown, elders.
New Lisbon station; E. Jones, preacher.
Mahoning circuit; Jas. Gillespy, J. Burton, B. Welb, preachers.
Youngstown; E. Morse, elder; E. Hickox, J. Hoover, J. Burnett, deacons; E. S. Hoagland, preacher.
Grand river; T. Oliver, elder; D. Darling, A. B. Sperry, D. Rowland, P. Ketchman, S. Turner, preachers.
Cleveland; A. L. Spencer, A. Boid, J. Phesis, B. Reynolds, E. Burrel, deas.; W. Darril, P. Young, D. B. Jenks, W. Fry, T. Foster, B. Hourd, D. Richardson, W. Hoofman, C. Jenks, E. Mothes, T. Bush, preachers.
Bucyrus; J. Jack, W. Rice, preachers.
Wayne; L. A. Cass, elder; S. Loomis, deacon; U. Williams, preacher.
Mt. Vernon; D. Howell, elder; S. Longsworth, deacon; J. E. Wilson, preacher.
Newark; J. L. Fleming, J. Thrap, S. Montgomery, A. Edwards, elders; E. Morris, deacon.
Zanesville; F. L. Flowers, elder.
Pennsville; J. Edwards, S. Johnson, elds.; S. Aikens, deacon.
Jackson: J. Milligan, W. W. Reynolds, deacons.
Cambridge; S. Thomson, R. Galbreath, E. E. Parrish, elders; C. Lukans, dea.
Pisgah; J. Kreps, W. Tracy, preachers.
Coshocton; J. Ross, elder; J. Nugen, dea.; J. Baker, preacher.
Adamsville; J. L. Lesslie, elder.
Deersville; J. Stannart, John Morris, D. Miller, preachers.
Mt. Pleasant; J. McCoy, J. Wheeler, elds.
Georgetown; R. Scott, A. Jones, elders; H. Heberling, J. Roberson, deacons.
Woodsfield; H. Thompson, deacon; D. D. Hughes, R. Horton, preachers.
Marshall; G. Dowler, preacher.
Farmington; one, name recollected.

GEO. HUGHES, } Com.
D. B. DORSEY, } of
JOEL DALBEY. } Publi'n.

Steubenville, O., Sept. 21, 1840.

A child in Baltimore was seized by a hog a day or two ago, and considerably injured in one of its arms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUPREMACY OF CONSCIENCE.

In contemplating that moral constitution of man, a very careful distinction should be drawn between subjective and objective ethics; that is, between the constitution of man which apprehends morality, and the morality which is so apprehended. We have always been of opinion that a great part of the confusion and obscurity which has so long existed in ethics, has arisen from not keeping steadily in view the difference between the constitution of morality, and the constitution of man's moral nature. There is a still more important distinction to be drawn between the laws of a system, and the collocation or disposition of the elements that constitute it: thus, for instance, there is more evidence of design in the structure of the eye, than in the construction of the solar system; the latter may be reduced perhaps to a law so simple, that it would seem an essential property of matter—the former requires the presence of so many minute circumstances, and the nice adjustment of so many distinct parts, that we at once pronounce it the result of contrivance.

For the purpose of argument, it is indifferent whether we regard the mind as endowed with different faculties or susceptible of different states. The latter has generally been deemed the more felicitous mode of viewing mental acts.—We hold a contrary opinion, because experience seems to prove that the mind can perform two or more acts in the same instant; and though it may exercise two independent functions, it would scarcely be in two different states at the same time. From the mental economy, an argument is derived from a God that has less semblance of demonstration, but really more force of conviction, than any furnished by the material universe. It is simply that the author of knowledge, and the bestower of the powers by which knowledge is obtained, must be an intelligent being. In this, and in similar propositions, the connexion between subject and predicate is discerned without the necessity of an intermediate; and it is from the celerity of the mental process, that some philosophers talk of intuition, others of innate ideas, and Dr. Abercrombie of what he is pleased to term "first principles."

The existence of a God is best proved by the consideration of the material universe; the character of the Deity is best shown by the sequences in the moral constitution of man. If, for instance, the exercise of benevolence always produces pleasure, and the indulgence of malign passions is always attended by pain, and that these sequences are notoriously laws of our moral nature,—it follows that "God is love." "The evidence of collocation (says the celebrated Dr. Chalmers) is not strong in the subjective mind, but is strong in the adaptation of the objective external world to the mind." We do not altogether agree with that eminent divine, because we think there is strong evidence of collocation in the harmonious adaptation of our faculties to each other; but we will not follow the point, for its consideration would lead us to the darkest depths of metaphysics.

The first general argument is derived from the Supremacy of Conscience,—a fact which can scarcely be disputed and which is totally independent of all inquiries into the nature and constitution of this internal Judge. This felt supremacy is thus described by Homer, with a force which has not since been equalled.

Pirates and conquerors of hardened mind,
The foes of peace, and scourges of mankind,
To whom offending men are made a prey,
When Jove in vengeance gives a land away:
Even these, when of their ill-got spoils possest,
Find sure tormentors in the guilty breast:
Some voice of God, close whispering within—
"Wretch, this is villany, and this is sin!"

By the supremacy of conscience, it is not meant, that this internal monitor always commands obedience, but that every man feels he ought to obey its dictates; and this phenomenon, whose existence is matter of experience, furnishes a strong argument for the character of God as a moral Governor. Nor is this evidence weakened by the apparent dissonance of moral judgments; because this dissonance arises, for the most part from the different preference given to the several classes of virtues, not to any dispute about the qualities that should be called virtuous. Conscience may pronounce different judgments respecting the same compound action, because one conscience will form its determination from one class of elements, and another from elements totally different. Thus, in the debate about slavery, it is not mooted whether humanity or justice are abstractedly virtuous, because the opponents of emancipation actually rest their case on justice and humanity. Different judgments then, do not result from want of uniformity in the principle that pronounces sentence, but from the different lights in which the understanding presents actions to the tribunal of conscience.

But not only is there a sentence pronounced within us on actions—there is also a direct pleasure in the exercise of the virtuous affections, and an indirect pain in the vicious. Here again we must attend to a very important distinction between the object and an affection, and the affection itself. The gratification of revenge is undoubtedly pleasant, but the feeling of revenge is as certainly painful; and it is scarcely going too far to say, that a great part of the pleasure arising from the accomplishment of revenge, results from the termination of the harrassing affection. This distinction, apparently subtle, but really substantial, is of the greatest importance in ethics: but we have neither leisure nor space, at present, to undertake giving an enumeration of the consequences that can be deduced from it.—*Brother Jonathan.*

YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN LAY ASIDE THAT NOVEL!—It is corrupting your mind, depraving your taste, and unfitting you for a relish of things substantial and profitable. Your excuse that it teaches you human nature, is *vain*. If you would learn human nature, learn it from the bible where you will find it more fully exhibited than in the effusions of a misguided, prolific imagination. Learn human nature from the emotions of your own heart, and not from the ever-wrought pictures of it, which have no foundation in fact. Your excuse is *false*, because you are not so much affected with the pretended exhibitions of human nature, as with sympathy for the "Hero of the Tale." Those tears you shed over your hero's sufferings are foolish tears, because they are shed over sorrows that never existed. And your sympathies are excited for those who have no existence but in a perverted imagination.

Are you a professed Christian? and yet burn "the midnight lamp" over tales of the fancy, while you remain unaffected at an exhibition of the Saviour's sorrows. Were ever any man's sorrows like his? and have you no desire to dwell upon the theme, and no tears of penitence to shed because your sins are the cause of them? If so, where is the evidence of your acceptance with God? We say, again, *lay it aside!* It is a bewitching snare that has been set to entrap you, and ruin your soul.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.—From the bosom of obscurity and poverty, in which I drew my first breath and spent my earliest years, I have raised myself to a state of opulence, and to some degree of celebrity in the world. A constant good fortune has attended me through every period of my life to my present advanced age, and my descendants may be desirous of learning what were the means of which I made use, and which, thanks to the assisting hand of Providence, have proved so eminently successful.

And here let me with all humility acknowledge, that to Divine Providence, I am indebted for the felicity I have hitherto enjoyed. It is that power alone which has furnished me with the means I have employed, and that has crowned me with success. My faith in this respect leads me to hope, though I cannot count upon it, that the Divine goodness will still be exercised toward me, either by prolonging the duration of happiness to the close of my life, or by giving me fortitude to support any melancholy reverse which may happen to me as to so many others. My future fortune is known but to him in whose hand is our destiny, and can make our very afflictions subservient to our benefit.

The young reader would do well to pay attention to the history of the man, who by his industry, perseverance and economy, arrived to riches and honor. He is the first American philosopher. It is true that every man is not born with a genius like Franklin, but every man may and ought to be honest and industrious in his station.—*Life of Franklin.*

TO APPRENTICES.—The only way for a young man to prepare for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business. Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit that will make you respect your employer and the community. Make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own. Second, be industrious in your studies. Few persons can complain of a harder master than Franklin's, yet he laid the foundation of his greatness while an apprentice. Success depends not on the amount of leisure you may have, but on the manner in which it is employed.

CHEATING THE WOMEN.—The Providence Journal of yesterday, gives some account of a fellow, dressed as a sailor, who has been, for a number of days past, practising upon the credulity of women in that city, who happened to have friends at sea. In one case, he called upon a poor woman, telling her he had seen her son in Valparaiso, and that he had sent to her, by him, a trunk or package, which was just then landing from the vessel, the expenses on which were $3 75; that if she would let him have the money, he would himself attend to getting it on shore and bring it immediately to her house. This woman was too sharp for him, however, but he soon found another who was not.

THE TOAD.—There is no animal more inoffensive and useful than a toad. As a protector of young garden vegetables from worms, his services are invaluable. A neighbor of ours gathers all of these animals about his garden, and builds temporary burrows, to which they may retire for protection under a hot sun. The toad goes forth in the shade of evening, or when clouds cover the sun, and so exceedingly quick is he in his operations, that the eye can scarcely detect him when he pounces upon his prey. It is said that the toad, if protected near a cabbage garden, will entirely clear that vegetable of the lice which are sometimes so troublesome.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW LISBON, O., SEPT. 24, 1840.

Br. Springer: Please do me the favor to publish the following appointments:

Youngstown circuit,	- - - October	4
Grand River "	- - - - "	11
Farmington "	- - - - "	18
Mahoning "	- - - - "	25
Wellsville station,	- - - Novem.	1
New Lisbon "	- - - - "	8
Monongahela circuit,	- - - - "	15
Clarksburgh "	- - - - "	22
Suttonsville "	- - - - "	29
Weston "	- - - Decem.	6
Middletown "	- - - - "	13
Brownsville "	- - - - "	20
Union "	- - - - "	27

Yours, truly,

Z. RAGAN..

For the Western Recorder.

There are two theories concerning the remission of sins now prevalent in the religious world. The first teaches faith, repentance, and prayer, in order to remission. The second teaches faith, repentance, baptism, and prayer, in order to remission. Those who practize upon the former of these theories call upon sinners who are desirous to get religion, to come to the altar or mourners bench, to pray, and to be prayed for; the righteous are then to pray for the unrighteous. The faith required of those who kneel at the bench is, that Jesus Christ will forgive them through the petitions of those who pray for them. Those who practice upon this theory, have mistaken the world for the church, and suppose that the Elders of the church are the Elders of the world also; they make no distinction between aliens and citizens, but apply what is made the duty of Elders to the sick members of the Church, to the sick of the world. In short, they include the world in the church, and have no aliens. All alike have the right of petition. With them God is the God of all men, and all are His people,—so that all are included in the New Covenant.

Those who practiced upon the latter of these theories, required aliens to believe the gospel, repent of their rebellion, and to submit to baptism, in order to become citizens,—then to call on the name of the Lord. They esteem all aliens until they are born citizens, by being born of water and the Spirit.

I am willing to submit these two theories and practices, to the good sense of your readers, that they may compare them with the scriptures. When I see men coming forward in a congregation to pray for sinners, quoting the passage "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," I cannot help thinking of a Pharisee. This man (says I to myself) assumes to be a righteous man, and would have us believe, that because of his piety God pardoned sinners and caused them to leap for joy. O.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of things,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY

PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT

WITH multiplied resources for rende the New World more valuable than as a compendious newspaper and repositor elegant literature, we enter upon the se volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dre in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressl the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting to commence new subscriptions, as well a the renewal of those which may then expire

During the first year of the existence of New World, it has acquired a reputation circulation superior to that of any weekly p in the country; and has furnished to its sub bers, during that period, (besides all the cur news of the day, domestic and foreign) new valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, The Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Cha Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Mar and others—works, which in London could be purchased for fifty times the amount of subscription price of the New World. In a tion to works of interest by these eminent thors, it has contained the cream of the peri cal literature of the day, as well as original a cles from the pens of some of the most pop writers of America, among whom we may n tion Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Profe Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notion Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain armed neutrality. Our columns will as hith be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. criticism we shall, in justice to the public, ma tain a perfect independence, even though incur the vengeance of all the dunces. shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to ren our sheet not only worthy of the unparalle favor it has experienced, but of a contin extending circulation. While we continue furnish with all possible promptitude the n attractive literature of the day, we shall, as means enlarge, afford that compensation to tive authors, which may induce them to m the New World the medium for presenting the public their best productions. Our excell London correspondence will be continued, due attention will be paid to the commerc agricultural and news departments of our pa

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on sixth of June last, in order to meet the wis of a large number of subscribers, by giving th its rich and varied contents in a suitable fo for binding. This we have done without hav enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, others on the renewal of previous subscriptio can take their choice between the Quarto a Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quar from No. 1, now remain on hand in the off and we shall, therefore, not be able long to s ply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advan for either edition; or Five Dollars for two cop In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dolla for commissions, if remitted in New York eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in no of other solvent banks, which may be at a count here.

Letters relative to the editorial departme must be addressed to Park Benjamin and E Sargent, Editors: those relative to the busin department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher No. 30, Ann street, New Yo

September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on ha 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of diff ent qualities, comprising nearly all the variet in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Mart gales: Riding and driving Whips: between 1 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, wh will compare and wear with any others ma here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team a common Farming Harness. A lot of first ra Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and sil plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double co ered wagon whips, varying in quality and pri to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anxio to please and accommodate those who may c on him, and hopes to share so much of the pub patronage as his attention to his business sh merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conne ion with the former company, has taken t GLASS WORKS below town under his ov management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, seizes, and of superior quality will be kept co stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms. The experience of the proprietor, in the man facture of the article, will insure all made to of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 10 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be publish ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 pe annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of thre months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, e cept at the discretion of the publisher, until a arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastora charges, who do any thing at all for the pape if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sen gratis; any other who forward to us $10 0 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent t any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must b directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Mush ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance be fore the expiration of the subscription year, wi be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTER RECORDER will be open to discussion on all mo ral questions;—it will give articles on Litera ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract o Religious and Political intelligence, and what ever may be interesting and instructive to fam ilies in general. A portion of its columns wi be open to Advertisements and Prices Current —another portion to sustain the interests of th Methodist Protestant Church in the West.— These two latter objects will not likely occup more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand agains Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

NGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 9. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840. | Whole No. 61. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

OLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

IMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder

or: I have just read Mr. PARR's val- mmunication, which I desire should immediate connection with my last. s the best possible evidence of the my cause.

mmunication to which I replied in my PARR stated what is not true. This merely insinuate, nor yet in "vulgar es." But whether this departure from in consequence of a corruption of r an excusable infirmity of human na- d not take upon me to determine; I nmunity to form its own opinion.

Mr. LAWDER shall show himself a gen- ze, says the Elder. How unfortunate find this out five or six months ago. ave saved both him and myself much it is now too late for the Elder to put of importance and throw himself thus dignity.

'ARR has been slandered by "vulgar es" and base insinuations which are ase," why did he not show the *example* stian and the gentleman? Why did h meekness and candor reply to the ged? Though I, as an individual, may attention, yet *facts* are *respectable* ought to be treated as such. The facts re not done in a corner; they are in rm, and known to hundreds in this . Let Mr. PARR, therefore, *prove* as affirmed. But this is a task too for Mr. PARR's performance. He at- easier method of dodging the force of ent. Like the boy whose petulence him into difficulty, and who has been the field, he commences *calling names:* oundrel, "he has not the moral hones- l courage to meet an opponent in an way," (*honorable?*) "wilful and mali- ier," (liar) "slanderer," "blackguard," wler," &c. How gentlemanly!—How ike!!

r, I am not astonished at this. I had to expect better things from one who urb the ashes of the dead, and tarnish earned reputation of one now in hea- o am I, that I should expect better n a man who can charge Dr. Adam h *"forgery of the basest character?"*

n another consideration, I had no rea- pect better things. The Elder's *argu-* exhausted, and this was his last resort; ldsmith says, "the mouths that want are filled with abuse."

clusion, I think it will be no difficult etermine from Mr. PARR's last effort the right, and who in the wrong. And rpose of illustration, permit me to in- case from "Buck's Religious and Mis- anecdotes." A cobler at Leyden, to attend the public disputations held demy, was asked if he understood latin. plied the mechanic, "but I know who is the argument." How? inquired his Why, by seeing who is *angry* first."

Yours, &c.

W. H. LAWDER.

ille, Oct. 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

RESS TO THE PITTSBURGH CONFER- OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CH, *published on the author's own nsibility.*

y Beloved Brethren: The Pitts- nnual Conference of the Metho- scopal Church, at its session in burgh, in July last, adopted the g resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of sburgh Conference of the M. E. , the doctrine of the Rev. Asa book, on the *Benevolence and le of the Supreme Being*, in ref- to future punishment, is contrary Bible.

Resolved, hat the foregoing reso- be published in the Pittsburgh an Advocate.

"W. SMITH,
"J. DRUMMOND."

design of the above resolution, it presumed, was to deter people ading my late publication, and to a prejudice against it, prior to ex- ion; and it was introduced into the nce by the man who had publicly bed the book on the 2d of July, d announced his determination, as ed in the Pittsburgh Conference l of that date, to use his *utmost* ors to "prevent its circulation."

w, brethren, the same principle influenced me to write and publish ok in question, influences me to the lawful means in my power, to ract this summary method of hav- condemned without a hearing: and ore, I appeal to you in the hope ou will sustain me against a pro- on so uncandid and so unfair.

rote this book under the influence eep solicitude to promote the hap- of mankind, honestly believing he doctrines I advanced were no n conformity with the Bible, than were with the clearest dictates of tional and moral faculties. But in dgment of the Pittsburgh Confer- f the Methodist Episcopal Church, the doctrine of my book which refers to future punishment, "is contrary to the Bible." The resolution does not inform the public what the doctrine is, or upon what grounds they base their judgment, that it "is contrary to the Bible." Now, as intelligent men commonly have reasons for their official votes, it is to be presumed that those brethren had read the book, and had compared it with the Bible; and hence, had judged that th re was a want of conformity between them. As they have not given any reasons for their vote, the only common sense inference ppears to be, that all people should sit down and read the book for themselves, as the only way whereby they can find the ground of the official action of the conference. In regard to the special subject referred to in the conference resolution, it is not my purpose, at present, to enter formally into the argument, but to solicit your friendly co-operation, so far as may be necessary to sustain me in the fair and full enjoyment of the liberty of the press, and I am confident that I can make it appear to your satisfaction, that the principles which I advocate, when correctly explained and understood, have no injurious tendency whatever; but that they are, on the contrary, calculated to clear away many obscure and false views in theology, which have greatly dishonored God, and injured the souls of men, for more than three hundred years. I have a work on hand, to which I have devoted much attention since my return from Philadelphia, intended to illustrate and to make manifest the correctness of the proposition just now advanced. This work will be a very necessary appendix to that on the Benevolence and Rectitude of the Supreme Being, and if I mistake not, will give an amount of satisfaction to every intelligent reader that he could not derive from the work alone that is already before the public. The principles advanced in it are further illustrated—other connected principles are introduced—and additional sources of argument are carried forward to their legitimate results, whereby, as I think, the matter is put beyond doubt, that my supposed heresies are really incontrovertable truths, and truths too, of the very first importance to human happiness. I do not wish you to take my word for this, but I wish and respectfully solicit you to lend me your friendly assistance, so far as will be necessary to give me a fair opportunity to lay before you and the public the evidence on which the proposition rests.

You see there are efforts in progress, not by individuals only, not by conductors of the public press only, but by organized bodies of men, using their official influence to cast public suspicion and odium upon my sentiments, with a view to conceal them and to prevent my having an impartial hearing. Will Mthodist Protestants of the nineteenth century be indifferent spectators, when they thus witness attempts to revive and act over again, those authoritative and uncandid practices of former times which had such a deplorable efficiency in bringing about the death-like silence and the mental degradation of the dark ages? I cannot believe it. The design of the above measures was probably two-fold—to prevent the circulation of the book which I have already published, and either to discourage me from writing any more upon the subject, or to render such an effort entirely fruitless. I will not be put to silence in this manner, if I can help it; because the same conviction of duty which influences me to write and publish my views and arguments, also influences me to use my best endeavors to cause these truths to circulate through the community. As a respectable body of men have thus commenced operations to defeat my object, I entreat the respectable body now before me, to aid me in counteracting their premature and unfriendly course of action. I do not ask this conference to act officially on the subject, but I wish to have their cordial sanction, for individuals, both in our ministry and membership, to use persevering efforts to promote the circulation of my work on the Benevolence and Rectitude of the Supreme Being, and also to open the way for me to bring before the religious community a subsequent publication, in further illustration of the principles in question.

It would take up too much of your time for me now to give an epitome of the work just referred to, or an exhibition of its contents; otherwise, I would gladly present them, so far as they are in a state of maturity. It will require most of my leisure hours through the ensuing fall and winter to furnish the matter which I have on hand; and it is hardly probable that it will be judicious to put it to press in less than one year from this time. The number of pages it will contain, I cannot now determine; but I intend that the retail price shall not exceed one dollar, and not even so much, unless the size of the book shall necessarily require it. I hope the brethren, and especially our travelling ministers, will ascertain as well as they can, the number of copies that may probably be disposed of within their respective bounds, and that they will give me due information, that I may know how large an edition to publish of the new work, and also, how I may conveniently dispose of the balance of those which have been already published.

The sincerity of those brethren who have opposed the circulation of my arguments is not called in question, they doubtless think they do God and His church service; but the mistake which operates at the bottom of their measures has too long hampered the intelligence of the christian world: namely, that we ought not to follow any chain of argument when we perceive it is likely to lead us away from the traditions of the fathers, and ought not to give such evidence a hearing when others shall have the presumption to advance it, on the ground that whatever will excite doubts in regard to any part of the common system, will agitate society and weaken the foundation of present ecclesiastical establishments. This is the very argument that influenced the zeal of the Jews against the Lord Jesus Christ;—the zeal of the Heathen priests and magistrates against the Apostles;—the zeal of the Roman Catholics against Luther and Melancthon, and the violence of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, as well as that of many orthodox dissenters, against the persevering efforts of John Wesley and John Fletcher. It is an argument which is alike good, or rather which is alike good for nothing, among all the sects of christendom; for it assumes that every one of their plat-forms ought to be perpetuated to the end of the world; and yet, each denomination wonders at the selfish bigotry of all its neighbors, without seeming to be aware that its own pretensions rest precisely on the same foundation.

It is time for these inconsistencies to be given to the moles and to the bats, and for all orders of christians to leave reason and revelation free as air, and to consent that He who is King of kings and Lord of lords, should also be *Head over all things to the church*, which He cannot be so long as reason and revelation are made to surrender to the dictates of human authority, and truth and falsehood are decided by the amount of argument that is contained in the greatest number of ecclesiastical *votes!*

The question will probably be pressingly urged upon me: What is it that I am aiming to establish by all this labored argument, that requires the writing of two books for its ample and sufficient exhibition? I am aiming to prove, and to put the matter beyond all successful controversy, that the truth of God, when correctly understood, does not make a demand upon the mind of man, to embrace an infinite contradiction: that when the Bible reports to us the character of our Creator as being an uncompounded fountain of LOVE, it reports an eternal reality: that God will be as much disposed to promote universal holiness and happiness to all eternity, as He has been through all past duration: that any doctrine which represents Him as being of a double character, or of a changeable character, is utterly false: and that full justice can be done to all the threatenings of the Bible, in perfect accordance with the immutable and unmixed loveliness of God which the Bible every where testifies.

My life is rapidly drawing to a close, and while the Lord is pleased to favor me with health, and vigor of body and of mind, I feel that every hour is precious; and I am conscious of a deep solicitude to ascertain how I can most effectually contribute to the promotion of His honor and glory who has spoken me into life, and to the present and eternal well-being of my fellow creatures. The theme on which I write has been adopted, not as an amusing speculation, but as one which, of all others, has the most efficient influence upon the morals of mankind. A man that is reformed by the mere force of terror, is little, if any better after his reformation than before, as it respects either the state of his morals or of his happiness; and nothing but just views of the holy and gracious character of God can save him from either painfully fluctuating between confidence and distrust, or from settling down as a mere sectarian bigot, trusting to his zeal and faithfulness in some other cause than that of our Lord Jesus Christ for the final salvation of his soul.

Viewing the subject in this light, it is my honest conviction that the course of investigation which I pursue is better calculated than any other which I can pursue, "to spread scripture holiness over these lands;" but if there may be any improvement in the exercise of my mental faculties, whereby I can, to better advantage, fill up the fleeting balance of my life, I hope God will reveal even this unto me, and that when the Divine Master shall appear, He may find me watching. With the best wishes for your success in the Lord's vineyard, and with earnest prayers that we may all have a happy meeting in the untroubled regions of immortality, I remain your brother and fellow-laborer in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. A. SHINN.

For the Western Recorder.

Friend Springer: In the xxi. chapter of the Acts, from the 17th to the 26th verses, we find the following facts recorded:

1st. All the believing Jews were zealous of the law, hence James said to Paul, "Thou seest, brother, how many thousands of Jews there are which believe, and they are all zealous of the law."

2d. A report had been circulated among the believing Jews, that Paul taught the Jews among the Gentiles not to circumcise their children.

3d. This report so enraged the Jews that they attempted to kill Paul.

Now what inferences can we fairly and honestly draw from the above facts?

1. That the christian Jews continued to circumcise their children for nearly thirty years after the ministry of Jesus began.

2. That the Jews did not baptize their children in the room of circumcising them, for they still continued to circumcise them.

If the Jews did not substitute baptism for circumcision, pray who did? Surely not the Gentiles, for they never had any such rite among them as circumcision.

The above facts shew clearly that the believing Jews continued to circumcise their children, and the unbelieving Jews still continue to do so.

Therefore it is evident that the Jews never substituted baptism for circumcision. Consequently baptism never came in the room of circumcision.

Refute this if you can.

M. WINANS.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF URIAH M'KINNON.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." PSALM xxxvii.

Our beloved brother, Uriah M'Kinnon, was born in the State of Kentucky, the 14th of April, A.D., 1800. His parents emigrated to Champaign county, in this State, at a very early period, and were among the first white settlers of that region of country. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church,—traversed the path of piety with firm and unwavering steps, and early instructed their offspring in lessons of religion, in whom, by the grace of God, has been amply verified the declaration of inspired wisdom, "that a child will not depart from his youthful instructions."

Uriah was of a mild, unoffending disposition, and although respected and admiredby the world, he lived without a full sense of his obligations to God until his eighteenth or nineteenth year. He then, being awakened by the Spirit, sought the Lord by repentance and faith. He soon became an active member in public worship,—lived an exemplary life. After sufficient experience he was licensed to exhort; he was industrious in the services of his divine Master, and proved himself to be a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

When the perplexed state of the Methodist E. Church led to an investigation of the principles of episcopacy, he was found among the dissenters of whom was organized the Methodist P. Church.

Br. M'Kinnon removed about seven years ago, into the then wilderness of Hardin county, and labored profusely from that time till his death, in organizing and building up the circuit of Lima. He was licensed to preach by the M.P.Church soon after his removal to Hardin county. His manner of enforcing the word of divine truth was practical and searching. His last effort was a few days before his departure at a camp-meeting held on Lima circuit. He selected the impressive words of our Saviour, where He foretold the wicked generation unto whom He was sent, that they would be condemned in judgment by the Queen of the South; and raised his warning voice to blow the gospel trumpet in Zion, which proved to be the last time. His devotional mind seemed to be deeply engaged in spiritual things from the commencement till the close of our camp-meeting.

His rapid improvement and growing usefulness, since his residence on this circuit, has been constantly remarked and admired throughout the circle of his acquaintance. His christian character before the world; his pious devotion in daily life, and the light which he reflected around him, stand a living testimony that he was ripe for immortality.

On Wednesday, the day after his return from camp-meeting, he was attacked with bilious fever, from which he never recovered; but no particular danger was apprehended until the Tuesdey following, when it appeared evident that he was growing worse and the disease increasing. He soon relapsed into a slumber, much as a person in common sleep. In this situation he continued till Thursday, the 27th of August, 15 minutes past 1, afternoon, the weary wheels of life stood still—the silver cord was loosed, and his precious soul entered into the joy of his Lord.

He has left a wife and seven children, a mother and brothers and sisters to mourn his death, and that loss which, no doubt, is his infinite gain. The whole church in this vicinity, and every friend of truth and morality, greatly laments the solemn breach his decease has caused in society. He lived and died our servant. May we be prepared to meet him at God's right hand, and may the rising generation retain a spark of that vital religion which shone with such brilliant lustre in the life and character of that servant of the Most High. All that is contained in earthly youth and beauty will soon vanish like a "cloud in the summer sun," but he who seeks the protection of God by piety and prayer, secures an ever-during bloom in a happier, holier realm.

Farewell Uriah 'till we meet
Beyond the wreck of death,
In social strains forever sweet,
To breathe a holier breath.

ANDREW T. MORRISON.

Westminster, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1840.

TRIAL OF MRS. FLOOR FOR MURDER.—The readers will undoubtedly recollect, that Mr. Floor, a butcher, in the Catharine Market, was poisoned, some months ago, by having eaten of some cakes, which it was said were furnished him by Phœbe Ann Floor, who was, or who passed as his wife, with whom he had lived. The cause of the act was supposed to be jealousy of another woman, towards whom it was said Floor had formed a partiality.

The trial has this week been in progress. The first witness called, Margaret Phillips, (as we learn from the Sun,) testified that she resides at 86 Ridge st.; is a single woman: had resided with Mrs. Fisher; did so on the 24th of November, but left on the Tuesday before the cake was baked. Mrs. Fisher then lived in Lewis street. Mrs. Simonson and she went there together; by Mrs. Simonson she meant Mrs. Floor, as she was called. Mrs. Floor went away on the Tuesday to Bergen, and did not return until the following Saturday; she then saw her with two cakes; the small one was in the stove; it was in the second story in Mrs. Fisher's room. The large cake was on the table. There was no one else in the room at that time. The small cake was in a saucer, and the large one in a brown dish, it was as big again as the small one. Mrs. Floor did not tell me what kind of cake it was. I thought the one in the saucer a pound cake, and the other one a common sugar cake. She left the room for a short time and came back and set down by the window. She said she had got some pearl ash upon her apron, and it had taken the color out. Witness saw the spots. She took the cakes out of the stove. The large one first, which she placed on the stove, and took the small one out of the room. When she took them out of the stove, a little boy asked her to give him some, and she refused, but said he should have some of the large one next day.—She said she wanted the cake for a particular use. The boy was about four years old. Mr. Fisher was in the room at the time, but no one else. Mrs. Floor then went out, taking the small cake with her: the next time witness saw her she was at the halls of justice. Don't remember the day of the month or the month, but thinks it was the Saturday before Christmas day. Knew her before this as Mrs. Simonson; never heard her called Floor until after the murder. Did not know Floor. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty.*—*New York paper.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

A BOY TELLING HIS TROUBLES TO THE SAVIOUR.—Several years since, there lived a boy in the Great Valley of the West, who had wicked parents. They were so wicked, and cared so little about God or His word, that they took their little son from the Sabbath School and forbid his ever attending again. This was a great trial to the dear boy; for during the short time he had attended, he was very happy—and he became much attached to his class-mates and his pious teacher.—How could he think of never meeting them again, and restrain his bitter tears?

One Sabbath morning, his father had locked him into a chamber, for fear he would run away to the Sabbath school.—After his parents had shut and locked the chamber door, and gone down, he began to think how his kind teacher once told the class that, "if they ever had any *difficulty* or *trouble*, they must go and tell the Saviour of it, and pray to him." As he sat there alone, and remembered his Sabbth School and his dear teacher, the poor child thought with himself, "I am now in difficulty and trouble surely, and I will go and tell the Saviour." So he knelt down and began to pray.

His mother, knowing how strong was his love to the Sabbath School, thought he might try to escape by the window, and perhaps get hurt, so she went up softly to his chamber door and looked through the key-hole. And O, what a scene did she behold! There was her dear boy upon his knees, crying unto God in prayer. His father and mother had forsaken him, and he was asking the Lord to take him up. The mother could not witness such a scene unmoved. Her heart was melted; she opened the door, went in, and kneeling by his side, begged that he would pray for her. Presently the father came in, and went to the chamber for the same reason that the mother had gone before, to see if the child was there, and what he was doing. As he ascended the stairs, he saw that the door was a-jar. His first thought was, that the monther had let the boy out, and he was very angry. But when he entered the room, and saw his little son on his knees, and the mother kneeling by his side, his anger gave place to the most tender affection for his child, and an overwhelming sense of his own wickedness, and he knelt down on the other side, and begged that *he* too might be remembered in prayer! The result of that affecting scene was, the wicked father and mother's hopeful conversion to God.

Youthful readers! With this story before you, ought you not to be thankful for the privilege of attending the Sabbath School? Your parents not only permit, but *wish* you to attend. Again: will you not learn from this story, to carry all your difficulties and troubles to the Saviour in prayer? You too have a kind and sympathizing Saviour. He is more ready to hear than *you* are to cry unto him. He loves to have you come to him just as you go to your kind parents, and tell him all your joys and all your sorrows. If you have a wicked heart, tell him of it; and ask him to take it away and give you a new one. If you have a bad temper, tell him of that; if you are tempted to disobey your parents, or break the Sabbath, or do any thing wrong, spread it all out before the Saviour. Do not fear to tell him your smallest difficulties and troubles; and tell him too, with thanksgiving and praise, of all your joys and happiness. The more you go to him, if you go with right feelings, the more you will love to go.—*Sabbath School Visiter.*

A henpecked husband says that instead of he and his wife being one, they are ten; for she is 1 and he is 0.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY,.....OCTOBER 21, 1840.

THE D'HAUTEVILLE CASE.—This case, now before the Philadelphia Court of Sessions, was carried there by an application on the part of the husband, for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring forward his child, and have cause shown why it should not be returned to his custody. As in all other cases of this description, there are points thrown before the public which the world cannot appreciate; and the little evidences of affection, and causes of offence which are amply sufficient to bless or make unhappy, in domestic life, are poor, and even ridiculous matters of legal evidence. To submit a butterfly to dissection with a Bowie knife, to ascertain its structure and organization, were as wise as it is to bring these connubial matters before a tribunal, to ascertain their weight and relation. Cupid and Hymen acknowledge no jurisdiction to such authorities. The language of a glance of the eye—the character of a tone of the voice—the thousand "trifles light as air" which make the aggregate of connubial happiness or misery, cannot be weighed by John Doe and Richard Roe.

In the D'Hauteville case, nothing is involved in any of the charges, but incompatability of temper. We subjoin, from the Philadelphia American, a sketch of the plea of the counsel for the appellant; and when we find the other side reported, will publish that also. M. D'Hauteville, it may be necessary to tell some of our readers, is a Swiss gentleman, tho lady who now refuses to fulfil her marriage vows to him, is a native of Boston, a daughter of Robert Sears, Esq. The marriage took place in Switzerland.—The case which has been interrupted by the illness of a relative of Judge Conrad, was to have been resumed to-day.—*Br. Jonathan*, 10th inst.

The following is a report of the argument of Mr. Scott, counsel for Mr. D'Hauteville, in the case of *habeas corpus*, now pending in Philadelphia. On the cause of separation between that gentleman and his wife, the argument went to show that this lady had loved her husband before marriage, and did not, as was contended by her counsel, sacrifice herself to a sense of honor; that at least, from her letters, and those of her parents; from her and their repeated declarations; from her engaging herself to him three weeks after his introduction to the family—from all the circumstances of the case, he was justified in thinking, what he hoped—that she loved him, and excused for not appreciating her sacrifice. That his alleged unkind conduct, even allowing he had done all charged, evidently and confessedly had arisen from his deep affection for his wife, and his wish to have her society, almost exclusively, for the first few weeks of the marriage. To his affection only could be attributed his alleged coldness to Mrs. Sears, (Mrs. D'H.'s mother.) and neglect of her, which no one pretended had been caused by any thing but the doubt, whether well grounded or not, that she exercised an undue and unfavorable influence over her daughter.

The overt acts of unkindness at Hauteville, complained of, such as his objecting to her riding with her mother, his declining to let her see a letter to him from her sister in America, his being displeased with her reclining on her mother's shoulder, his frequently calling her away from her mother's chamber to his, his want of attention to Mrs. Sears at table, and his failing to find her shawl after an evening party, when he found the shawls of his wife and her sister—these and other acts of the same kind, the Court could not properly appreciate, without knowing the circumstances, the manner, the language, which generally were not in evidence. They certainly were not a sufficient cause of separation. They were capable of an easy explanation, which relieved Mr. D'H. from all reproach; unless, perhaps, for occasional want of judgment. It was evident that Mr. D'H. was of a very placable temper, and easily softened. His wife, though amiable and lovely, was said by her parents to be very firm and decided. Her own letters and statements showed, conclusively, the same thing—a decision more proper and estimable, perhaps, in a woman her own mistress, than in a married lady. This decision often appeared in cases where she should have submitted, or used a very different means of influence. Supposing Mr. D'Hauteville wrong in many instances, there could be no doubt there was much wrong on the other side.

What was alleged in regard to his unkindness at Geneva was still more trifling, and so were the allegations as to the first eight weeks in Paris, those preceding the events that led to Mrs. D'H.'s flight to the house of the American Minister, Governor Cass. To understand the latter event, it was necessary to inquire as to the alleged ante-nuptial promises in regard to visits to America after marriage. These visits were the subjects of much negotiation. The result had been the understanding, not that she should come to this country whenever she pleased, but that she and her husband alone should influence the decision, his parents not interfering; her health and happiness, indeed, to be the motive of visits, but she not to urge going, when his duty or any accident or misfortune, should demand his presence at home. No visit was contemplated within at least one year after marriage. Yet in six or seven months—as soon as she perceived her delicate situation—she asked to come to America, that her first child might be born here—a thing naturally disagreeable to her husband. Still he consented, though not without a groan, and many subsequent attempts to dissuade her. The sickness of his father called him to Geneva—that sickness continued, and he wrote, retracting his consent and telling her he would come to take her back. About the time of this letter's arrival, he reached Paris, and did not go to her mother's house, but wrote to her that he would be, at a certain hour, at her door, with the travelling carriage. This may have been an ill-judged course; but certainly it was no just cause for divorce. She fled to the American minister's—announced these domestic difficulties to the Parisian world. He obtained an interview, renewed his consent to her visit to America, and she returned with him to her mother's.

No wonder, after these occurrences, that he expostulated with her, and tried to dissuade her from the visit; but even this ceased, when Dr. Warren advised him that her health required that visit. No unkindness after this is pretended. At Havre they parted affectionately. Her first letter from New York was affectionate. The succeeding one from Boston clearly announced her intention to abandon him, though it is said that she had no such intention till the middle of November, after the receipt of his letter of the 24th of July. That letter contains nothing justifying such an intention. The child was born on the 27th of September, 1838. The father was informed of its birth only through a third person. Mr. D'H. came to this country in July, 1839. He is reproached with crossing the ocean under an assumed name, when his wife, in her subsequent flight from him, and those she was with, for six or eight weeks or more, did the same thing. He seeks her at her father's house. She flies, and remains some months in concealment.—What is the obstacle to re-union? Nothing but this lady's alleged determination, sworn to, indeed, by her. The Court cannot decree any thing, which, as a precedent, at least, must lead to such immoral results, removing all motive to re-union. The best interest of the child demand a re-union—its health, its wealth, its morals.

THE MURDER IN MOYAMENSING.

Wife killed by her Husband—His arrest—Attempt at Suicide.

Thomas H. Shuster is a blacksmith by trade. He is about 23 years of age.—Two years since he married Ann ———, and lived in a house in a court running out of Spafford street, which is between Shippen and Fitzwater and Sixth and Seventh streets. After the first month they did not live happily together, in consequence of the jealousy of the husband. He had been exceedingly uneasy, and even carried his feelings so far, that about two weeks ago he purchased a quantity of arsenic, for the purpose of poisoning the deceased. He gave her some in a cup, and after she drank it, he told her she was poisoned. She immediately rushed out of the house, and obtained an emetic from a druggist in the neighborhood, swallowed it, and saved her life to lose it in a more dreadful manner. As the poison did not do the deed, the husband beat and kicked the wife very badly.—"From this time he was moody and sullen. On Thursday night, as he was walking along in Spafford street near Shippen, he met his wife, without speaking to her, he stopped and looked fixedly in her face—and then deliberately levelling a pistol, shot her through the left breast. She shrieked once—advanced several steps—and then fell upon the pavement. Attracted by the noise of the report, Alderman Hoffner, and Messrs. Ed. M'Gowan, Wonderly and Ashman, with numerous others, were immediately upon the spot; and by some of them the woman was borne into her house, and medical aid sent for, but she expired before its arrival. Alderman Hoffner, on reaching the spot, immediately despatched officers and citizens in pursuit of the murderer. He had run hastily to the corner of Small street, where, as he afterwards said, "a nigger undertook to stop him, but he knocked him." When he was out of the way of the excitement, he walked leisurely up Sixth street, and turned up Washington st., in which, near Seventh, he was arrested by officer Whisner, of Moyamensing. He made no resistance, but begged of him permission "to go to David Paul Brown's, where he started for." Two pistols were taken from his pockets, one loaded with ball, the other empty. He was taken to Alderman Hoffner's office, but the crowd was so excessive, that the Alderman had him taken to an upper room of Mr. Paisley's public house, under the conduct of proper officers, where he remained until, about two hours after, he asked permission to be taken to see the body of his wife, which was granted him. On his way thither, he told those who had him in charge that "he had been drinking a good deal—had spent forty dollars in rum since Saturday." He looked coldly upon the dead body of his wife, and then stooped down and kissed her several times. He was taken from thence to the Moyamensing prison, where he remained, during the night, tranquil enough. Friday morning he attempted to kill himself by swallowing laudanum that he had concealed in two bottles which he had placed in the tops of his boots. The draught was so great that vomiting was the consequence, and this saved his life. He said, however, that he would yet kill himself—that "he would not cost the State any thing." The Coroner was soon sent for, and held an inquest on the body. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and was of prepossessing appearance and countenance. Verdict of the jury, "death by a wound from a pistol ball, inflicted by the hand of Thomas H. Shuster, her husband."

The loaded pistol which was found in the possession of Shuster, was purposed by him to kill the man who had seduced the affections of his wife. Of late he had been in the habit of excessive drinking. He was calm after his arrest, freely confessed the act, and declared that it was done because his happiness had been wholly destroyed, by occular proof which he had had of his wife's infidelity. He is a good-looking man, quite gentlemanly in his personal appearance, and, we are told, belongs to a very respectable family.—*Saturday Courier.*

BROOKLYN MURDER—MOST MYSTERIOUS CASE.—The Express gives us the particulars of a most extraordinary event. It appears that a fine little boy, aged 11 years, only son of Mr. L. A. Phelps, residing at No. 90, Warren street, Brooklyn, and doing business in New York as a forwarding agent, in South street, went from his home in the forenoon, and was seen no more till evening, when he was found in a vacant lot on the corner of Bond and Bergen streets, about half a mile from his home, lying dead on the ground, his throat cut so deep as to leave the mark of the knife on the neck bone, with jugular vein and windpipe severed. The mystery which surrounds this horrid deed of blood seems almost improbable. Mr. Phelps is certain his son had no enemies, nor is he aware that he has any. The deceased it is certain had nothing of value about him, and his pockets were not even rifled, but a small knife he carried about him was found there.

What adds to the mystery is that there were persons but a few yards from the spot during the time the murder was committed, and they heard no noise or cry to excite their alarm. Marks are seen near the spot, as if bloody hands had been wiped there, and large puddles of blood were perceptible near two stones, on which it is probable the boy and his murderer had been sitting. It is more than probable, that he must be stained with the blood of his victim, which may lead to his discovery. Suspicion of course attaches to the strange young man who was last seen in company of the boy.—He is unknown to all the neighbors, and has not yet been discovered. He was dressed in black or dark coat or pantaloons, light vest, black hat and boots; had a broad black ribbon for a watch chain, black stock or handkerchief, with collar turned over the stock. He is of a slim figure, rather full or round faced and fresh or florid countenance, dark hair, and about 5 feet 4 inches in height.

The following is the amount of the evidence given before Coroner's Jury:

The unfortunate boy accompanied his father to New York at about 9 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of having his hair cut, which being done he returned to the South Ferry, his father having given him a shilling, with which he paid his ferriage and received the change. On his way home he stopped at a grocery store for the purpose of carrying home some articles, as his father had directed him, and got there about 10 o'clock, in company with a young man—a stranger—who is described as about 19 years of age, tall and slender, genteelly dressed, black pantaloons, black hat and black neck ribbon. The stranger accompanied George into his father's house and went with him into the yard for the purpose of seeing some fishing tackle George had there, and then again left the house with George, neither having apparently anything about them. This is the last known of the murdered boy until his body was found.—*Saturday Courier.*

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.—A young man has been arrested, who, in all probability, is the murderer of the lad Phelps, in Brooklyn, under the terrible circumstances of atrocity which we have already published. The following is from the Courier:—

On Monday morning it appears, a lad answering the description of the one last seen in company with the unfortunate boy, was found on board the steamboat New York which plies between New Haven and this city.—He had got on board at the dock unperceived, and was not noticed until the boat had reached Throg's Neck, when being called upon for his fare, his conduct evidently showed that he was crazy. Among other things, he said he thought he was on board a sloop bound to Boston—that he had just come from Brooklyn, where there was a great talk of a murder which had been committed there, that he was pursued by soldiers, and so on. The Captain of the New York in consequence, on meeting the steamboat coming from New Haven, sent him back by her to the city, and the Captain on his arrival here, gave notice to the Mayor of Brooklyn, Mr. C. P. Smith, of the suspicious passenger he had on board.

Mr. Smith immediately went to the boat and took the lad in a carriage with him to Brooklyn. He admitted to Mr. Smith that he had been in Brooklyn some days ago, that on one day he had gone from the river with a boy, with whom he went into a house, and through it into the yard; that he saw there a fort and a flag, that he left the house again with the boy; that he had also seen there a fishing rod and tackle; that the rod was a good one, but that he did not think much of the tackle. It is here necessary we should observe, that in the yard of Mr. Phelps' house his unfortunate son had a miniature log cabin with a flag flying from it, and that the female who testified to his return home in company with a lad, saw this lad poising the fishing rod in his hand, as if trying its pliability. During the whole of this conversation, or rather during the interrogatories put to him by the Mayor, the lad evinced evident marks of insanity. Finally the Mayor, with Mr. Udall, the Sheriff of King's county, conveyed him to the county jail.

Yesterday afternoon the Mayor, accompanied by two citizens of Brooklyn and two physicians, took him to the spot where the murder was committed, and to Mr. Phelps' house. He showed great reluctance to enter the house, and frequently cried bitterly, and then laughed. The medical men, who critically scrutinized his conduct, thought his pulse at times indicated considerable agitation; but no confession that he had committed the murder escaped him. When reminded of his admissions the day before, he said Mr. Phelps' house might be the house; that he thought he had seen forts and flags the whole way from the river to the house; and in short, appeared perfectly crazy. By some present, notwithstanding, it was thought there was a good deal of method in his madness. He was taken back to the county jail.

The young man is about 18 or 19 years of age; says his name is David Wade; that his native place is Elizabethtown, New Jersey; that he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker living in a small town adjacent to Elizaberhtown, and ran away from him because "he strapped him."—He has a brother, a respectable ship carpenter, of the name of Hamilton Wade, who works at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, but resides in the city at No. 72, Houston street.

It is probable that he has been lurking about the South Ferry in Brooklyn, and in the vicinity, from time the murder was committed; and any individual who may have observed a person of this description, during the period in question, will probably facilitate the ends of justice, by giving information to the Mayor of Brooklyn.

The female servant of Mr. Phelps and another female who had seen the unfortunate boy return home with a companion, were not able to identify the individual in question. They say he is like the young man who accompanied him, but they cannot swear to his identity. This is not astonishing, as they had no opportunity to observe him closely.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, in pursuance of his investigations, had caused to be arrested two boys of bad character, called "Butcher Bill and "Crow." The Express states that after the committal of Wade, he was placed in the yard with the two already in custody, and at once recognized "Butcher Bill" as an old acquaintance. When left with the other two, the officer heard them all talking together as though disputing, and the words "I didn't kill him," frequently repeated. It will be remembered that one of the surgeons said the wound seemed to have been made with a shoemaker's knife, or some similar sharp instrument. The wretched prisoner appears to be insane, and during the whole of last night in prison, raved about blood, and the Almighty canons against its being shed by man.—*Brother Jonathan*, 10th instant.

TRIAL OF MADAME LAFFARGE FOR POISONING HER HUSBAND.

Paris, Sept. 8, 1840.

The trial of Madame Laffarge for poisoning her husband is now going on at Tulle. It creates the greatest interest. From what appears there are now some doubts whether the unfortunate woman is guilty. There are some differences of opinion as to the chemical test at the post mortem examination. This is the most favorable point, so far, for her defence.—The circumstances are something as follows: M. Laffarge lived at Glandier; he was a widower, and resided with his mother and sister. He was of fair property, invested in iron works. Though not of extremely refined manners, he possessed an amiable disposition. To carry on his business to more advantage he wished for an increase of capital, and to effect this desired to form a contract of marriage with some lady of fortune. He applied to a matrimonial agent, through whose procuration he was introduced to Mlle. Marie Capelle; they were married in August last. She was possessed of 40,000 frances in money, and an annual income of 4,000 frances. Three days after the marriage she gave to her husband a letter of a most extraordinary nature, part of it is as follows:

"Charles.—I solicit your pardon on my knees! I have shamefully deceived you. I do not love you, and I love another! O, my God, I have suffered so much, let me die! Tell me, you whom I so highly esteem, 'Die, and I will pardon,' and to-morrow I shall have ceased to exist. My head is distracted; will you come to my assistance?—Listen to me for pity's sake—his name is Charles—he is handsome—he is noble—he was brought up near me—we have loved each other since we have been able to love. Two years ago a woman deprived me of his love. I thought I should have died. In spite I determined on marriage. Alas! I saw you. I was ignorant of the mysteries of marriage.—My heart had throbbed with delight on feeling the pressure of his hand. Unfortunate that I am, thought that a kiss on the brow would be all that was due to thee, that you would be good like a father.

"Charles, when I offend so terribly, snatch me from you and him. Tell me this evening that you consent, prepare two horses, and show me the road to Brives. I will take the mail to Bordeaux, and embark for Smyrna.

"I will leave you my whole fortune.—God grant that it may thrive with you as you deserve. I will live on the produce of my hands, in giving lessons.—I entreat you never to let my existence be suspected.

"If you like I will take arsenic. I have some in my possession, and then all will be terminated. You have been so kind that I can give you my life, though I cannot my affection, but never shall I be able to receive your caresses. In the name of God, pardon me. I await your answer as a criminal awaits his sentence. Oh alas! did I not love him more than life, I might have loved you through excess of esteem; but, as things are, your caresses disgust me. Kill me—I deserve death; nevertheless, I trust in you.—Push a paper beneath my door this evening, or I shall be dead in the morning. Do not concern yourself about me.—I will go on foot to Brives, if necessary, but remain here I cannot. Even mother's tenderness and sister's kindness are more than I can bear. I am a horror to my very self. Oh, be generous, and save me from self-destruction. In whom can I confide if not in you? Shall I apply to him? Oh, never. I will not be yours, neither will I be his! I am dead to all affection. Be a man—you do not love me yet—pardon me. Horses would discover our traces;—procure two old peasant dresses. Pardon me. May God reward you for the suffering I cause you!

"I will take away nothing but a few jewels, as tokens of remembrance of my friends. Whatever article you may please to send me of my property to Smyrna I shall consider as coming from you.—The rest is yours.

"Do not accuse me of falsehood—ever since Monday, ever since the hour when I learned that I should be unto you as a sister—ever since my aunt informed me what it was to belong to a man, I swore to die. I took poison, but the dose was trifling, and I brought it up at Orleans.

"Yesterday I held a loaded pistol to my temple whilst travelling, but I was afraid. To-day, and I shall not flinch.

"Save me—be the patron angel of the orphan, or kill her, or tell her to kill herself. Write to me, for without your word of honor, and I believe in you—without a letter from you I will not open my door. MARIE."

The distraction of the husband may be imagined; he consulted a friend who recommended his endeavor to obtain his wife's affection by assiduous attentions. It apparently succeeded, when again she wrote a note to the effect that she must leave him or else destroy herself.

This state of feeling, however, suddenly left her, and in turn she became extreme in her attention and kindness. She made her will, leaving M. Laffarge the whole of her property, without reserve. So soon as her husband became acquainted with this, he likewise made a will bequeathing to her all his effects. For three months they lived in the most affectionate manner. In December Mons. Laffarge had occasion to go to Paris on business.

They left each other with regret, and letters passed daily between them of the tenderest nature. A package was sent to M. Laffarge from his wife, with her picture and a cake. This last she begged him to eat at a particular hour, saying she had another which she would likewise eat at the same time. The husband ate the cake, or part of it, and was suddenly seized with severe illness, which continued for two days dangerously so. Previous to this it is known that Madame Laffarge had sent for some arsenic, ostensibly to kill rats. Her husband returned home on the 5th of January, extremely ill. She uniformly prepared his drinks, and on several occasions was observed to put a white powder in them.—She said this was Gum Arabic, and intended to make it more nourishing. On the 10th she went for more arsenic. A composition was prepared to destroy the rats. On examination this is found *not* to contain any arsenic. On the 14th of the month M. Laffarge died in the most dreadful agony—previous to his death repelling the attention of his wife, whom he stated had acted towards him so as to create his suspicions.

On examining part of these drinks prepared by Madame Laffarge, they were declared to contain arsenic. The prisoner, it will be recollected, was found guilty some two months ago, of purloining her friend's jewels. She is represented to be of the first family, and to possess remarkable intelligence. All describe her as extremely good looking, although now much reduced by her prolonged imprisonments. Till the trial every one believed her guilty, but there are a few now who have doubts.

It appears hard to credit, that one so young and beautiful, gifted with so many natural graces, and so uniformly affectionate in all appearance, could thus carry on such a system of duplicity. Our sympathies would fain impel us to believe her guiltless of the crime.—*Paris correspondent of the New World.*

We learn from the Savannah Georgian, that an affair of honor took place at Amelia Island, on the seventh instant, between Lieut. May, of the Army, and Lieut. Gregory, of Jacksonville, late of the Army. An exchange of shots passed, when the difficulty was settled.—They fought with pistols, and Lieut. G. was slightly wounded in the leg.

THE STEAMBOAT SWIFTSURE I... EIGHT PERSONS SCALDED.—The ... Argus of a recent date says:

For the first time in many y... have to record a steamboat expl... the waters of the Hudson river. ... day, the boiler of the steamboat S... Capt. Murray, of the tow boat ... ploded, as the boat was on her d... passage, nearly opposite Castleto... miles below this city.) Eight n... we understand, belonging to the b... including the engineer and his s... badly scalded; four of them sup... be now beyond recovery.

Our informant saw the engineer ... situation was such as to render h... certain in a few hours; but who ... his senses, and his power of speec... stated that some time before the ... sion took place, he observed that ... ter in the boiler was getting raf... and directed the firemen to keep d... fire and supply all the water the ... while he attended to some defec... other part of the machinery. ... posed in his absence, the men mu... increased the fire, as the explosi... place almost immediately after his ... to the fire-room. The boiler, we ... was a new one.

The Swiftsure was towed to t... by the Troy, yesterday afternoon ... March, of this city, was in attenda... the sufferers, and every thing tha... be was done to alleviate their con...

The following are the names an... dences of the persons scalded:

Thos. Haven, engineer; Daniel ... man, fireman; Geo. White, firema... Shrewsbury, New Jersey; and ... Graves, fireman, of New York, ... scalded and not expected to recove...

H. Yates, fireman, dangerously s...
John Corney, deck hand, badly ...
Nicholas Davis, of Albany, slig...
Thos. Havenss, jr., of Shrewsbu...

ly, but not dangerously scalded.

Six o'clock this morning.—But o... survives the unfortunate calamity, ... him all hopes of existence for h... hour are abandoned. Mr. Haven ... about 9 o'clock last night; Grav... about 4 o'clock this morning; John... ney died in the course of the nigh... White about 5 o'clock this mo... Henry Yates will no doubt be dead ... our paper goes to press.

MORE OF THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOS... Capt. H. L. Murray, who comman... Swiftsure, communicates the foll... account of the disaster:

"Near Van Wie's Point, the gas ... one of the hand-hold plates burst ... stop which occupied the engineer s... minutes. During this time the wat... often tried by the engineer and fi... in my presence, and invariably sho... full cock. Soon after the engineer ... ped the leak, I went into the fire-roo... inquired about the water. It was ... tried, and as before, produced a fu... cock. I then said to the fireman, yo... soon have a full head on, as Mr. H... has stopped the leak. I then wen... ward to look out for a sloop that wa... ly to crowd us into a narrow channe... as soon as she altered her course I ... to the upper deck and stood over the ... when it burst. I think that not ... than eight or ten minutes elapsed ... the leak was stopped before the exp... took place. No steam escaped fro... safety valve, and the engine was m... some fourteen or fifteen evolutions, ... cating a low head of steam."

REVOLT AMONG THE SLAVES.—Th... ward, Maryland, Free Press of Sat... says:

A most desperate affray took plac... Mr. Green's plantation, in Anne Ar... county, on Friday, but which fortun... terminated without any serious inju... the parties concerned. Three or fo... the negroes employed by Mr. G. re... to obey the orders of the overseer, ... threatened to murder his family, an... attempted to chastise them; but they ... ted his attempts. He found it necessa... summon a 'posse comitatus,' and an o... was immediately sent for, who arrive... good season, but not before the neg... had armed themselves with scythes ... clubs, ready to resist all attempts to a... them. The officer together with the o... seer attacked them, but after a despe... effort, they were compelled to give u... conflict.

The negro who was armed wi... scythe made a pass at the head of the ... cer, who barely escaped having his ... severed from his body, the weapon ... sing immediately over it; the office... this issue discharged a pistol at the ... and lodged the contents immediately ... der the left shoulder, but with no ser... effect. The negro, who was a strong ... muscular man, made another pass at ... overseer and struck him on the arm, ... weapon, however, glancing downwa... and only severing the flesh from the b... The officer & the overseer then four... necessary to retreat & recruit their fo... they were, however, pursued by the ... groes, and only made their escape by ... fleetness of their horses. The negr... with one exception, have since been ... rested and committed to jail.

There will be six eclipses next yea... four of the sun, invisible—and two of ... moon, both total and visible in this co... try. One takes place on the 5th of F... ruary; the other on the 2d of Augus...

A man died recently in the prison ... Ghent, who had been confined there ... years, having been condemned in 1... for highway robbery.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

ONESDAY, ... OCTOBER 21, 1840.

r. D. W. RHODES, of this town, de- ed this life on last Sabbath;—disease, estion of the brain.

union is likely to be effected be- n the Free-will and Free-communion ists of the State of New York.

ennsylvania and New Jersey are not entirely reported. Both parties, we ve, claim the former; but the Whigs, said, have succeeded in the latter.

secession of some sixty members the Methodist Episcopal Church, has ntly taken place in Utica, New York, ney say, on account of the principles measures of that church.

OHIO ELECTIONS.—The last accounts have seen exhibit the votes of all the nties of this State but six. The Whig ority for Governor in the counties re- ted, is 19,282. The Whigs are said ave a decided majority in the Legisla- , and a gain of five members to Con- ss.

The editor of the Lowell Souvenir has mmenced publishing a *black list*, in ch he places the names of his delin- nt subscribers, one of whom he sus- ds at the head of the list by the waist, a rope and tackle, thus making an mple of him to the rest, who looks y much distressed indeed. He then rches the whole with a severe poetic sion.

On Wednesday the 14th of this inst., of the boilers belonging to the steam of JOHN YONTZ & Co., of Browns- e, Licking county, Ohio, burst and flew n its bed, and landed about fifty yards n the mill. It Providentially happen- t the time of dinner when there were few about the mill, or there must have n more or less destruction of life.— B. DUM, who was preparing a card- machine, was badly injured by the k of the furnace falling upon, bruis- and covering him up; but there is some hopes that he will recover. A red man and a boy were knocked n, but not much injured. The boiler hed through the hog pen, and killed mangled about nineteen porkers.

We call the attention of our brethren he communication of Br. Snethen, in ition to the Literary Institution, dated tember 1st, which we re-publish in number, with a view to this task, it ring escaped our recollection in the ry of business after our return from conference. It contains a moral wor- of its author. The pressure of the es, which has effected thousands, has effected this enterprize. Some of brethren have become seriously in- ved in the matter, and they ought not e permitted to suffer. If every one id do a little, which might be done hout injury to him, it would relieve se that must otherwise be essentially cted. We will give the communica- alluded to, and the *Plan* proposed the Ohio Conference for the relief of concern, several insertions.

We have received a letter from Br. . Wheeler, of Jefferson county, Ohio, ed the 21st ultimo, in which he states, t after Br. Ross had closed his sermon day before, in Smithfield, that he e and requested a certificate of with- awal from the church; and the ground this withdrawal, if we understand n, is because the conference did not ss a resolution condemning certain trines contained in Br. Shinn's late k, which doctrines, he considers, are culated to do the church more injury an any event that has happened her. Br. Wheeler will see, by a resolution the conference, that it did neither con- mn nor commend the book. It left the k where it found it, without passing y opinion in relation thereto. For the nt of time to examine its doctrine, the nference was not prepared to give an inion. Many of its members had not en read the book.

We think our esteemed brother was ematurе in the step he has taken. If e book contains erroneous sentiments, e public will, assuredly, be able to de- t them, and the book will, no doubt, be timately appreciated according to its erits.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

The following are the stations of the eachers, at the late conference of the ethodist Episcopal Church held in this place, which we forgot to publish last week:

Cincinnati District.—W. H. Raper, P. E.

Cincinnati: Eastern Charge—E. W. Schon, Isaac Ebbert, M. P. Gaddis, Supt.
Western Charge—Wm. Herr, J. L. Grover,
Asbury Charge—John W. White,
Fulton Charge—Ed. D. Roe,
Western Book Concern—J. F. Wright and L. Swormstedt, Agents; C. Elliott, L. L. Hamline, Editors; William Nast, Editor Christian Apologist,
Augusta College—Burr H. M'Cown, Professor of Languages,
Milford—E. B. Chase, And. Carroll,
Batavia—W. Parrish, M. G. Perkiser,
New Richmond—G. R. Jones, W. H. Fyffe,
White Oak—Ed. Estill, Wesley Rowe,
Georgetown—John Stewart, Jon. F. Conrey,

Lebanon District.—G. W. Walker, P. E.

Madison—C. R. Lowell, J. G. Dimmott,
Lebanon—John W. Weekly,
Hamilton and Rossville—John Miley, A. W. Elliott, Supt.
West Chester—Levi White, Joseph Casner,
New Haven—Levi P. Miller, Jos. A. Waterman, B. Lawrence, Sup.
Oxford—Granville Moody,
Germantown—G. W. Maley, W. R. Davis,
Franklin—Asa B. Stroud, D. Kemper,
Monroe—C. W. Swain, Stephen H. Molland,

Dayton District.—James P. Finley, P. E.

Dayton—David Whitcomb,
Union—Joseph Newson, John C. Brooke,
Xenia—Joseph Hill,
Milton—Daniel D. Davidson,
Troy—S. F. Conrey, Eb. B. Owen,
Piqua—Solomon Howard,
Fletcher—James Smith, Asbury Lowry,
Eaton—Joseph M'Dowell, W. O. Conner, Joseph A. Bruner,

Urbana District.—Zac. Connell, P. E.

Springfield Station—William Young,
South Charleston—S. Clarke, Geo. Gonzales,
Urbana Station—Wm. B. Christie,
Mechanicsburgh—Josh. Boucher, R. Cheney,
Jamestown—Eb. T. Webster,
London—John W. Steele, Noah Hough,
Marysville—J. C. Havens, Jer. B. Ellsworth,
Franklinton—William Sutton, J. Gilruth,
Wilmington—J. M. Howland, James Quinn,
East Liberty—Silas H. Chase, I. B. Cartlich,

Chillicothe District.—M. Marlay, P. E.

Chillicothe—A. Brown,
Portsmouth—W. H. Lawder,
Piketon—J. Laws, O. P. Williams,
Bainbridge—H. Wharton, Benj. L. Jefferson,
Frankfort—David Reed,
Deer Creek—Elijah H. Field, Wm. M. D. Ryan,
Washington—J. A. Reoder, B. A. Cassat,
Hillsborough—Wm. J. Ellsworth, R. S. Foster,
West Union—J. W. Clarke, F. A. Timmons,
Jacksonville—Joseph W. Smith, Thos. Hurd,

Columbus District.—John Ferree, P. E.

Columbus Station—Joseph M. Trimble,
Worthington—J. C. Bontecou, Thos. Perkins,
Lancaster Station—Henry Baker,
Royalton—Thos. Larkin, Alex. Morrow,
Circleville—A. M. Lorrain, C. C. Lybrand,
Lithopolis—Jacob Young, T. A. G. Phillips,
Adelphi—James Parcels, Richard Doughty,
McArthurstown—Daniel Poe,
Jackson—James T. Donahoo,

Zanesville District.—R. O. Spencer, P. E.

Zanesville Station—U. Heath, J. W. Stone,
Irville—Moses A. Milligan, Abner Goff,
Newark Station—Cyrus Brooks,
Granville—Wm. T. Hand, James Hooper,
Hebron—Benj. F. Myers, David Lewis,
Rushville—M. P. Kellogg, A. S. Murphy,
Somerset—W. P. Strickland, Sheldon Parker,
Putnam—James Gurley, James T. Holliday, Samuel Harvey, Supt.
Malta—Joseph S. Brown, George G. West.

Marietta District.—Sam. Hamilton, P. E.

Marietta Station—William Simmons,
Belpre—James B. Austin, Samuel Maddux,
Cooleville—J. W. Young, J. W. Deevilbiss,
Chester—Sam. Bateman, Wm. T. Metcalf,
Gallipolis—Wm. R. Anderson, Jacob Delay,
Athens—Joseph Carper, John Dillon, jr.
Burlington—Mighill Dustin, Joseph Morris,
French Grant—A. M. Alexander, J. Longman,
Logan—Benjamin Ellis, James W. Southard,

Kenhawa District.—I. C. Hunter, P. E.

Guyandotte—A. Hance, J. H. M'Culchen,
Logan C. H.—Joseph Barringer, R. A. Arters,
Charleston—Jas. Armstrong, M. P. Wolf,
Point Pleasant—J. Fitch, Lorenzo D. Huston,
Ripley—David Smith, Joseph Brooks,
Parkersburg—Philip Nation,
Little Kenhawa—O. C. Shelton, H. S. Thrall,
Sutton—Elijah V. Bing, Samuel Black,
Summersville—John Barton, Addison Hite.

ITEMS.

A fashionable in Boston with more money then wit, paid twenty-one dollars premium for choice of boxes at the Tremont Theatre a few days since.

Several houses were lately destroyed by fire in the village of Lockport, New York.

Several cases of canine madness have recently occurred at Charleston.

A new paper has been started in New York, called the Philanthropic Law Reform Journal. One of its chief objects is to urge the adoptiom of a Bankrupt Law. It is published by William H. Hudson.

Young Pelby, who committed the ruffianly assault upon Mr. English, has been arrested. He admits his guilt.

According to the Assessor's statements, the value of property in the city of New York has decreased within the last year thus: Decrease in the value of real estate for 1840, $9,607,500; decrease in the value of personal estate, $4,336,286.—Total decrease, $13,943,786.

A MARTYR.—Jno. Thorogood, the shoemaker, imprisoned two years since for church rates, to the amount of 4s. 6d., and whose case was recently before Parliament, has been finally released by his friends, who paid the costs, amounting to £80! John had sturdily resolved to be a "martyr" to the last.—*English paper.*

The amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals during the fourth week in September is $79,859 90, and in the month of September, $271,550 70.

The Baltimore American states that a new item of trade has reached that market from Chester County, Pa., by way of the Tide Water Canal. It is kiln dried Oat-meal, manufactured with great care for family use; and retails at $7 per barrel.

The Acadia made the run from Liverpool to Boston and back to Liverpool, in twenty-five days.

The fall trade is said to be tolerably active in New York at the present time—but the purchases are limited, compared with former seasons.

Dr. Brandreth has commenced suits against several druggists in New York and Albany, selling Brandreth's Pills, but not the genuine one.

SICKNESS IN ALABAMA.—The interior of Alabama was still afflicted with sickness at the last accounts. The Wetumpka Argus of the 23d ultimo, states: that sickness in that section of the country, and indeed in every other that can be heard from, is on the increase, and the cases also attended with more obstinacy. This year will long be remembered as a fatal one, even in the high, dry, and hitherto healthy pine woods of the country.

MINUTE INSTRUCTION.—All that is needed is to graft the tree properly, not to inoculate every bough, and count every leaf, and color the blossoms—this, nature will do for herself.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Whigs have carried the primary elections in Delaware, by an aggregate majority of six hundred and seventy-five votes.

The Whigs have carried the first election in Maryland, by an average majority of about three thousand five hundred votes.

As far as heard from in Georgia, the Whigs have made a gain in thirty-three counties of two thousand five hundred votes. In 1836, Georgia went for White by abount 4000 majority.—*Bicknell.*

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESUMPTION.—The New York Express says: "If three millions are provided in Philadelphia, it is almost certain that if any further amount is required, it can be had at the eastward and in this city to almost any extent. There are now no Post Notes of the bank in circulation, but if they could be had, capitalists would be glad to get hold of them at 6 or 7 per cent; under these circumstances, there can be but little doubt that the Bank will resume specie payments on or before the day required by law."

Dr. Wm. Denny has been appointed Cashier of the United States Branch Bank at Pittsburgh.

The French are now building fourteen 100 gun ships, nine of 90 guns, and 20 frigates.

The Germantown Telegraph states that an arithmetician in that place has figured up and found that not less than 5,547,000 buckwheat cakes were destroyed by the late frost. Bad news for lovers of slap-jacks.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has changed hands. It is now owned by James G. Morrison.

"The new building at the corner of Wood and Eleventh streets," says the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, "designed for the congregation under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of the Independent Methodist persuasion, is nearly ready to receive the roof."

Capt. James Locke, of Boston, threw himself from the third story window of the Suffolk Hotel, and his head striking against the curb stone, he expired immediately.

A laboring man was buried alive at Flatbush (L. I.) on Wednesday, by the caving in of a well which he was digging. A whole day's digging had not enabled the workmen to extricate him.

A rogue sentenced to hard labor in the Boston Penitentiary for stealing, on Wednesday last, to disable himself from work, attempted to cut off his hand with a stone hammer. He made successive blows, but succeeded only in mashing the hand, which was afterwards splintered at the hospital. Seven or eight years ago a prisoner was more successful, and cut his hand clean off with an axe, but as soon as the stump was healed they set him to work turning a grindstone, and kept him at it till his time expired.

A Merchants Clerks' Society is about to be formed in London, for the relief of indigent clerks, whether in poverty or sickness; it is a matter of surprise to us that this large and important class of men, who do all the *actual work* in business, has not in all places elicited a greater share of public attention.

Mr. F. W. Brown, while returning home from Boston, on Thursday evening, was knocked down in the street by two men, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing nearly $500. The thing was so sudden that he scarcely saw his assailants.

RECOGNITION OF TEXAS.—The New York Courier says:—We learn from an authentic source, that advices were received by the Great Western to the effect that the Governments of Holland and Belgium had authorized their ministers in London to treat with General Hamilton, for the conclusion of a treaty of recognition, amity and commerce with the new Republic of Texas; and that Gen. Hamilton, the diplomatic plenipotentiary of Texas, was about to repair to London for that purpose.

THE AMISTAD.—The famous schooner, and her cargo, are to be sold at New London on the 15th inst., by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the district of Connecticut. The cargo consists of dry goods, hardware, crockery, vermicelli, &c., selected for a Spanish market. Also, a mill for grinding sugar cane. This last ought to be purchased for the Colony of Liberia. The negroes of the Amistad are still at Westville, New Haven, in charge of Mr. Wilcox, U. S. Marshal, and are very comfortable situated. Their case is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States, who meet at Washington in January next. If this Court confirms the decision of the Court below, the Africans will be immediately set at liberty.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—The New York Sun of a recent date says:

A destructive fire broke out at Quebec on the morning of the 1st instant, in the premises of Messrs. J. H. Joseph & Co. wholesale tabocco merchants, and Mr. D. Fraser, West India, fish and oil merchant, on the south side of the Napoleon wharf. The wind was blowing stifly from the north-east, which rendered unavailing any attempt to stop its progress towards the adjoining property. The brig Margaret and Sarah, lying alongside the Napoleon wharf, caught fire, and was with much difficulty saved, with the loss of her masts, rigging, &c.

The number of buildings destroyed is as follows: three stores; three hotels; three taverns; five dwelling houses—total, fourteen.

The fire originated from a spark that flew from the chimney of the Lady Aylmer steamer, then lying at the north side of the Napoleon wharf. The total loss is estimated at THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE CASE OF AN ALTERED CHECK.—We learn from the New York American that the Supreme Court of that State, Judge Oakley presiding, an action was brought by F. W. Schmidt and others *vs.* the Bank of New York, to recover the amount of an altered check paid by the Bank. The circumstances of the case were these.—The plaintiffs on discharging one of their young men, gave him a check on the Bank for $45, balance due for his services. The body of the check was written by the clerk, and altered by him, after being signed, by adding the word "hundred," and placing two 00 after the figures, making the check for $4,500 instead of $45. The check was paid, but the fraud being afterwards discovered, $3,910 of the money was obtained from the young man. For the balance with interest, about $700, the present suit was brought, on this ground that the Bank had acted carelessly in paying the check. The Bank contended that the plaintiffs had been careless in not drawing a stroke with the pen after the words and figures, and that the check so drawn was substantially a blank check, which could be filled up to any amount, and which, provided the handwriting was all the same, and it was duly signed, the Bank would pay as matter of course.—The jury, after some hours' deliberation, could not agree, and were discharged.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is from the New York Herald, a paper decidedly hostile to the Bank of the United States. We give it for what it is worth, and in order to place our readers in possession of every thing that appears to have an important bearing upon the monetary world:

"Events which have transpired since the arrival of the last steamer from Europe, are of such a nature as to increase the probability of the dissolution of the institution. It is well known that since Mr. Jaudon's establishment in Europe, as agent of the Bank, he has been its main stay. On Mr. Jaudon's first arrival in London, he was the object of dislike. The petty jealousies of those who were formally agents of the bank, and the powerful monied interests, who imagined his establishment there would conflict with their interests, were arrayed in opposition to him. In a very short time, however, his great urbanity of manner, strict business habits, and the gradual developement of immense resources of mind, gained for him the respect and admiration of the mercantile men of Europe. His high qualities saved the bank from destruction last year, and sustained it since. On his late return to Philadelphia, he had occasion to express his disapprobation of the management of the bank for the last year, in which opinion he has been seconded by Mr. Biddle, Mr. Cowperthwaite, and other officers, who had left the concern, and a serious breach has arisen. The new directors and many stockholders are no longer disposed to take assertion for facts, and are determined to investigate. One of the stockholders recently, for his own satisfaction, spent three days in examining the affairs of the bank, and found every thing in such utter confusion, that no correct decision could be arrived at. He, however, satisfied himself that, with the best management, and the most judicious application to the assest, the stock might be worth 80 cents—no more."

Mr. Jaudon will probably go into a mercantile house in London—but he will still act as agent for the bank, although we are informed that the bank's indebtedness of fourteen millions in Europe is secured there by State Stocks worth fourteen millions at present prices, so that no further difficulty need be apprehended on the other side of the water. No dividend will, in all probability, be declared for the next 18 months.—*Bicknell.*

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From Jer. Springer for Jos. Parker,	$2	00
" R. Beckham,	2	00
" W. L. Baldwin for C. G. Jones, 1&2vol.	4	00
" " for Mrs. C. Mullvean,	2	00
" " for David Mullvean,	2	00
" Dr. Knight for 1st and 2d volume,	4	00
" A. Smith for N. Warder,	2	00
" " for W. H. Shields,	2	00
" S. Rodman,	1	00
" A. Fesler,	2	00
" O. White for S. Galbreath,	1	00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Gorsuch,
D. Crall,
J. Brown, 2 subscribers.
J. Richey, 1 "
A. Jones, 2 "
J. Sively,
Potts & Grayham, 1 sub.
W. Schustian,
A. M. Scott,
A. H. Bassett,
A. T. Morrison,
G. Lanham, 1 sub'r.
W. L. Baldwin, 1 sub.
D. Y. Ostrom,
J. Allen,
J. DeGarmo, 1 sub'r.
A. Smith,
R. Rose, 1 sub'r.
M. B. Lucas, and others.

Br. Bassett, your letter dated, "Mount Tabor, October 1st," did not reach us until the 17th.

As we reside out of town, any person who may have business with this office, can have it attended to, by calling on OLCUTT WHITE, No. 104, Main street.

A. M. Scott, your letter post marked, Evansville, Ark., 25th ultimo, did not reach us until the 17th instant, and the letter you refer to, as having been previously sent, has not yet reached us.

The Post Master informs us that Geo. Beyte, of Greenfield, Indiana, does not take his paper from the office. We have sent him the paper to the 60th number. He is due $3;—wish some of our agents would see to it for us.

In carrying out the moneys forwarded by Br. Bassett, from the Ohio Conference, into the book, (which we detained for want of time,) we found the money from Br. Williams for Br. Dobson, of Indiana, to which we alluded in a former number. All right.

Br. Ragan: We take this opportunity of apprising you that Br. Browning has not, and we believe (from correct information) does not design coming to Deersville circuit. We, therefore, request you to send a *single man* to us, by the first Sabbath in November, if you can; as that will be the time of the first quarterly meeting held at Deersville. Br. Thomas W. Stephens is requested, if the Youngstown circuit is willing. Please supply us as soon as possible, and confer a favor on Deersville circuit.

M. B. LUKENS, Del.
JAMES O. BARNES,
ISRAEL LEWIS,
LEVI HAYS,
JAMES LEWIS,
THOMAS E. BILLING.

October 10, 1840.

MT. TABOR, MONROE, INDIANA, October 1, 1840.

Mr. Editor: In view of my peculiar situation, the Ohio Conference granted me indulgence to finish my engagements in Indiana, before entering upon the immediate duties of my present calling.—Having charge of a circuit in this State up to the time of the division of the District, and the Ohio Conference holding their session sooner than the Indiana division, my conference year was not at that time closed, and our fourth quarterly meeting was appointed to be held early in September, the Sabbath immediately following the adjournment of the Ohio Conference. Furthermore, I should need the allowance of a little time for my removal to the State of Ohio, and the conference enjoined upon me, in view of a special important object, to attend the session of the Indiana Conference, now about to take place.

I wish to observe that our quarterly meeting at Utica, was an interesting, comfortable season. Contrary to previous fears, we were favored with sufficient help on the occasion, for which we were thankful. A junior brother was licensed to preach, and recommended for the itineracy. If he look not back, we doubt not, he will become useful in the vineyard. Almost immediately after quarterly meeting, I experienced an attack of intermittent fever, which for a time, threatened me with a serious prostration. But, by the divine blessing, with the vigorous use of means, I am again upon my feet, and on my way. O! blessed be God for His mercies.

I have taken leave of Charlestown circuit. My moveables are stored at the river for shipment to Cincinnati. And I, last evening, arrived at this place to attend the Conference. Allowing about a week for the session of that body, I expect then to make my journey immediately to Ohio, which will require another week. This will bring me to the middle of October, when I trust, with the leave of divine Providence, to commence my tour in the Ohio District. It is painful to me, thus to be removed for a season, from my brethren and fellow-laborers, with whom I am so intimately connected. But with this, my explanation, I trust I shall escape the imputation of official delinquency. I was anxious to announce some appointments soon as possible after conference. But the state of my health heretofore, would not have justified it—therefore, my brethren will excuse the short notice given of the appointments named below. I have thought best to commence my route as follows:

Twin creek circuit,	3d	Sabbath in	Oct'r.
Cincinnati station,	4th	"	"
Cincinnati circuit,	1st	"	in Nov.
Eeagle creek "	2d	"	"
Highland "	3d	"	"
Washington "	4th	"	"
Rehoboth "	5th	"	"

Respectfully, yours,
A. H. BASSETT.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.
BY SPERRY & ABBOT,
(Successors to Geo. Reere & Son,)
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell, -	pound.	8	9
" soft shell, -	"	16	18½
Allum, - - - -	"		9
Alspice, - - - -	"		12½
Apples, green picked, -	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams, - - -	pound.		12½
" Shoulders, - -	"		8
" Sides, - - -	"	½	11
Beans, white, - - -	bush'l.	62½	
Butter, keg, - -	pound.	7	8
Beeswax, - - - -	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts, - - -	"	10	11
Corn, in ear, - - -	bush'l.	20	25
Candles, Sperm, - -	pound	48	49
" Mould, - -	"	18	23
" Dipped, - -	"		10
Coffee, Rio, - - -	"	14	14½
" Java, - - -	"	17	18
" Havana, - -	"	14	14½
" Laguira, - -	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	8	9
" Country, - -	"		8
Copperas, - - -	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon, - - - -	"		28
Cloves, - - - -	"		45
Feathers, - - -	"		40
Flaxseed, - - - -	bush'l.		62½
Flour, - - - -	barrel.		3.00
Filberts, - - - -	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, -	barrel.		——
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3, -	"	14.50	
Dry Cod, - -	pound.	6	6½
Herring, - -	box.	1.00	1.25
Ground Ginger, - -	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9, - -	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10, - -	"		3.75
" 10 by 12, - -	"		4.75
Hay, - - - -	ton.	7	8
Indigo, - - - -	pound.	162½	1.75
Leather, Spanish Sole, -	"	24	26
" Country " -	"	—	—
Lead, bar, - - -	"	7	7½
Nutmegs, - - -	"		162½
Madder, - - - -	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans, -	gallon.		45
" West India, -	"		
Oil Flaxseed, - - -	"		87½
" W. Sperm, -	"	——	162½
" Refined whale, - -	"	00	1.25
Oats, - - - -	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper, - - - -	pound.		12½
Potatoes, - - -	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris, - -	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina, -	pound.	—	6½
Raisins, Bloom, -	box.	2.75	3 00
" Smyrna, -	"	—	3.50
" Muscatil. -	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin, - - -	pound.	—	7
" Castile, - -	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, -	bag.	2.25	237½
Salt, - - - -	bush'l.	31	35
Sugar, New Orleans, -	pound.	—	8½
" Muscavado, -	"	8½	10
" White Havana, -	"		15
" Brown " -	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson, -	"	75	85
" Gunpowder, -	"	80	90
" Imperial, - -	"	—	70
" Black, - - -	"	—	—
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	12	12½
" Cavendish, -	"	31	44
Tallow, Rendered, -	"	8	
Vinegar, - - - -	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat, - - - -	bush'l.		50

PRICES OF IRON AND NAILS.
BY D. APPLEGATE & CO.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bar Iron, assorted sizes,	pound.		6
Round and square, -	"	6¾	10
Nails, 10d, 12d, 16d, 20d,	"		5¾
" 8d and 9d, - -	"		6
" 6d, - - -	"		7½
" 5d, - - -	"		7
" 4d, - - -	"		7¾
" 3d, - - -	"		8¼
Retail Nails, by the keg, - -	1 cent advance.		
" Iron, - - - - - -	1 "	"	

PRICE OF CORDAGE.
BY G. L. SHINNICK.

Manilla Bedcords, - -	90 feet.	3	25
" " - -	60 "	2	00
Hemp " - -	90 "	3	00
" " - -	60 "	2	00
Plough Lines - - -	30 "	1	00

Cattle for Sale.

J. P. SPRINGER, four miles west of Zanesville, Ohio, on the Lancaster road, has for sale sixty steers, fours and fives, in prime order.

October 21, 1840. 61.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The Belgian giant returns to Europe at the next trip of the British Queen.

The Baltimore American estimates the whole population of that city at from 105,000 to 110,000.

The Planters' Hotel at New Orleans was lately sold at auction for $79,950—half cash in hand.

The New York Express says there is evidently more confidence in the stock market, since the arrival of the news from England.

Jenks, of the Nantucket Inquirer, in speaking of a cotemporary, calls him a "drowsy driveller, who blots paper to the amount of a column per week."

Col. Warren C. Whittaker, of Clinton, Louisiana, was shot dead in his own yard on the 7th ult. Some of his negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

The Queen of England has appointed the Rt. Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham to be Governor of the Province of Canada.

We learn from Lynchburgh Virginian that three persons were arrested in that town last week, for passing counterfeit $5 notes of the Bank of Kentucky.

Macklin's Advice to his Son.—I have often told you that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest, the most exalted kind. They are creators of fortune and fame, the founders, and never can disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and turn even vicissitudes of fortune's tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius, you have learning, you have industry at times, but want perseverance—without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly—Perseverance.

Every Word True.—It is a great and prevalent eorror, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendithrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would deal so with his garden or lot; no man would raise a colt or puppy on such a principle. Take notice, parents, unless you till the new soil and throw in the good seed, the devil will have a crop of poison weeds before you know what is taking place. Look at your dear child, and think whether you will leave his safety or ruin at hazard.

To Cure Botts in Horses.—Every body who has a favorite horse should be acquainted with the remedies that may be useful, if the horse should be attacked. The following remedy for the grub, comes from a good source: "To make the bott or grub let go his hold, give the horse a quart of molasses or dissolved sugar, with a quart of milk—in thirty minutes you will find the horse at ease; then pulverise two ounces of alum—dissolve in a quart of warm water, and drench your horse—after two hours or less, give the horse one pound of salts, and you will effect a cure. I have never failed."

Patrick Henry.—A friend who visited this celebrated man not long before his death, found him engaged in reading his Bible: "Here," said he, holding it up. "is a book worth more than all the other books that ever were printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have found time to read it with the proper attention and feeling till lately. I trust in the mercy of God that it is not yet too late." Thus a friend of Mr. Henry's writes respecting him. Hr. Henry in a letter to his daughter says: "Amongst other strange things said of me, I hear it said by the deists, that I am one of their number; and indeed, that some good people think that I am no Christian. This thought gives me much more pain than the appellation of Tory, because I think religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no decided and public proofs of my being a Christian.

Educate your Children.—The following elegant extract ought to be read by every parent, and particularly every farmer.

"If the time shall ever come when this mighty republic shall totter; when the beacon which now rises in a pillar of fire, a sign and a wonder of the world, shall wax dim, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our Union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation; if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism; if long days of blessedness are to attend our country in her career of glory; if you would have the sun continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then *educate all the children in the land.* This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It was intelligence that reared up the majestic column of our national glory; and this alone can prevent them from crumbling into ashes."—*T. Fisk.*

Cost of Good and Evil.—All the benevolent religious societies *in the world* spend but about *three millions* of dollars annually, even at this late day, when these operations have so largely increased. The whole cost involved in the use of *ardent spirit*, in the *United States* alone, is estimated at one *hundred million* of dollars annually. The money annually consumed in *tobacco* is also enormous. If out of our fourteen millions of inhabitants, only one person in twenty-eight smokes cigars, and spends for them on on an average two cents a day, the sum is nearly *four millions* of dollars per annum, which is probably short of the reality. If the immense sums spent in these *hurtful* modes were but used for the benefit of mankind, what a new aspect would be given to the world.

Maxims of Bishop Middleton.—Persevere against discouragement. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set, than follow example. Practice strict temperance, and in all your transactions, remember the final account.

The two Roses.—Being with my friend in a garden, we gathered each of us a rose. He handled his tenderly, smelt it but seldom and sparingly. I always kept mine to my nose, or squeezed it in my hand; whereby, in a very short time it lost both its color and sweetness, but *his* still remained as sweet and fragrant as if it had been growing on its own root.—The roses, said I, are true emblems of the best and sweetest enjoyments in the world, which being moderately and cautiously used and enjoyed, may for a long time yield sweetness to the possessor of them; but if once the affections seize too greedily upon them, and squeeze them too hard, they quickly wither in our hands, and we loose the comfort of them. It is a point of excellent wisdom to keep the golden bridle of moderation upon the affections.

The Atmosphere Railway.—The experiment on the line of railroad which runs from the Uxbridge road, near Shepherd's-bush, across Wormwood Scrubs, to the Line of the Great Western Railroad, and on which carriages are compelled by means of the atmosphere forcing its way into an exhausted tube or pipe laid down between the rails, on the principle for which Messrs. Clegg and Samuda have obtained patents, have attracted considerable attention. The experiments were a few days ago attended by the Government commissioners, Sir Frederic Smith and Professor Barlow, who examined every part with the most minute attention, and witnessed the transit of the carriages along the line. Several of the most eminent engineers and practical men were also present, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the results. The carriages travel at the rate of 30 miles an hour, apparently by magic. Those who have been accustomed to see the cumbrous locomotive engines roaring and smoking along the lines of railroad, will be astonished to see a train moving with the rapidity of 30 miles an hour without any perceptible power to put it in motion, and it is difficult to persuade many persons of the fact that trains can be impelled by means so simple as those employed.—*English paper.*

What Ardent Spirits has done in ten Years, in the United States.—1. It has cost the nation a direct expense of six hundred millions of dollars.

2. It has cost an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars.

3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives.

4. It has sent 100,000 children to the poor house.

5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and state prisons.

6. It has made at least one thousand maniacs.

7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.

8. It has caused two thousand persons to commit suicide.

9. It has burnt or otherwise destroyed property to the amount of at least five millions of dollars.

10. It has made not less than 200,000 widows.

11. It has made at least one million orphan children.

12. It has endangered the inheritance left us by our fathers, and fixed a foul blot upon the fair fame of America.

For these and other considerations it is that every patriot and every friend of man should feel himself bound to take arms against the common enemy, and expel him from our borders.—*Gov. Everett.*

"Let me jest and live to-day,
And kiss the fleeting hours away."

The life a coquette is very like that of a drunkard or an opium eater; and its end is the same—the utter extinction of intellect, of cheerfulness, of generous feeling, and of self-respect.

The First and Last Visit to the Dram Shop.—Timothy Truesdall is the name we shall assign to a very worthy, thriving, and industrious mechanic of New York, who was a burthen to himself, a curse to his family, and a nuisance to society at large: in short, one of the most shameless and abandoned drunkards that ever took the measure of an unmade grave in a Gotham gutter. He was not weaned from his degrading propensity by the Temperance, or the Tract, or any other society. Their logic was labor lost on Tim, who would have uncorked the bottle amongst the quakings and thunders of Mount Sinai, and drained it by the crater of exploding Vesuvius. It was woman's love that cured him, and all women may get a just idea of their own importance in society from this story.

Though he had a wife and five beautiful children, Tim seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He neglected his work, squandered his earnings, which daily grew smaller and smaller, and spent his time at the pot house, till the nigh prostration of all his faculties, or the distasteful words "No more trust!" warned him to seek the shelter of his wife's care and protection. His children could not go to school, because learning was dear and rum was cheap; the landlord dunned for his rent, and Mrs. Truesdall was obliged to keep the house, because she had no dress fit to appear abroad in, having pawned the last to pay the last fine imposed on her spouse by the Police Court. Misery, utter destitution and famine, stared the unhappy family in the face. It is impossible to exaggerate the picture, even had we room and inclination.

Mrs. T. was a heroine, though not of romance. She loved her worthless husband, and had borne his neglect, the tears of her children, the gripe of famine, and the railing of the drunkard, without repining. Never had her exertions slackened; never had a harsh word passed her lips. At night when she put her children to sleep, she wept and watched for his coming, and when he did come, drunk, as usual, she undressed and assisted him to bed without a murmer of reproach. At last, her courage well nigh exhausted, she resolved upon one last desperate effort.

At night, having disposed of her three oldest children, she took her two youngest by the hand and bent her steps to the groggery her husband was accustomed to frequent. She looked into the window, and there he sat, in the midst of his boon companions, with his pipe in his mouth and his glass in his hand. He was evidently excited, though not yet drunk.—Great was the astonishment of that bad company, and enormous Mr. Truesdall's dismay and confusion, when his wife, pale as marble, and leading two tattered and bare-footed babes, stepped up to the bar, called for three glasses of brandy toddy, and then set down by his side.

"What brings you here, Mary?" said he morosely.

"It is very lonesome at home, and your business seldom allows you to be there," replied the meek wife. "There is no company like yours, and as you cannot come to me I must come to you. I have a right to share your pleasures as well as your sorrows."

"But to come to such a place as this!" expostulated Tim.

"No place can be improper where my husband is," said poor Mary. "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder?" She took up the glass of alcohol.

"Surely you are not going to drink that?" asked Tim in huge astonishment.

"Why not? You say that *you* drink to forget sorrow, and if brandy has that effect, I am sure no living creature has so good an excuse for drinking as I. Besides I have not eaten a mouthful to-day, and I really need something to support my strength."

"Woman! woman! you are not going to give the children such stuff as that!" cried Tim, as she handed each of the children a glass of liquor.

"Why not? Can children have a better example than their father's? Is not what is good for him good for them also? It will put them to sleep, and they will forget that they are cold and hungry.—Drink, my children; this is fire, and bed, and food, and clothing. Drink—you can see how much good it does your father."

With seeming reluctance, Mary suffered her husband to conduct her home, and that night he prayed long and fervently, which he had not done before for years.

The next evening as, O miracle! he returned with a steady step, he saw his oldest boy run into the house, and heard him exclaim, "Oh, mother! here comes father, and he is *not* drunk!" Tears coursed down the penitent's cheek, and, from that hour, he has not tasted strong drink. He had never been vicious or unfeeling, and, as soon as his emancipation from the thraldom of a debasing appetite became known, friends, employment and prosperity returned to him.—As for Mrs. Truesdall, she is the happiest of women, and never thinks without pride, of her first and last visit to the dram shop.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Florida War.—Col. Worth, one of the most heroic and valuable officers attached to the army, has just been ordered to Florida to take command of that prolonged war. He is now with his family at his residence at Waterliet, N. Y., but will soon leave, with a large body of troops, for that region.

A paper has started in Philadelphia called the *Dirty Shirt!* O, soapsuds!

We hear nothing more of the talked of pardon of Dr. Dyott. The Governor is not likely to venture upon so rash an experiment. The Doctor has robbed many an honest and hard working individual of the earnings of years, and it is right that he should be adequately punished.

Bicknell.

A Plan to relieve the Literary Institution of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Whereas, the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Districts, for the purpose of establishing a Literary Institution, in the year 1836, purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, known as the "Mount Pleasant Farm," situated about two miles north of Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana; the purchase money whereof, with other debts incurred and now due from said Methodist Protestant Church, amount to twelve thousand five hundred dollars; that the purchase money now due is a lien on said farm;—that John Haughton and William Disney, acting as Trustees for said Methodist Protestant Church, are personally liable for the payment of all the debts of said Institution.

Now in order to pay said debts, and release said Trustees from their liabilities, the said M. P. Church have released all their interest in the real estate aforesaid, to the said Haughton and Disney, who have heretofore held the legal title thereof, for the sole use of such subscribers as shall take up the stock, and donors, as specified in the following plan, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Literary Institution, on the plan here proposed, viz:

PLAN.

The beneficial and equitable interest of said real estate shall be and is hereby divided into two thousand five hundred shares of five dollars each, equal in all to twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

That each subscriber shall be a part owner or said premises in proportion to the stock by him subscribed and paid for; *Provided*, he pays all he is required to pay by the terms of this plan.

If any subscriber at any time shall refuse to pay up the balance that may be due on his stock subscription, that the money so by him then already paid shall be considered a donation to said Methodist Protes ant Church, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said Literary Institution generally, and may be so applied accor ngly.

The subscriber shall pay one dollar on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on each share so by him subscribed, on each succeeding ninety-one days, until his whole stock be paid up; *Provided*, it shall be, by Daniel H. Horn, Harvey Hall, and Shadford Easton, or a majority of them, Trustees, or their successors in office, thought necessary, and the subscribers shall be called on to pay the same.

Unless stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars shall be paid in, no subscriber shall be bound by his subscription; but the money so by him paid, shall be refunded to him, within ninety days after the next Annual Conference.

Daniel H. Horn, H. Hall and Shadford Easton, are hereby named, appointed and vested Trustees, with full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board, and to direct the paying out of the money so raised on this plan.

The holders of a majority of the stock may at any time direct a sale of said premises, provided the premises shall sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the debts of said Institution, then unpaid.

The several stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock, so by them held.

If after the debts of said Literary Institution are all paid, said property still remains on hand, unsold, the holders of a majority of the stock, may dispose of the property, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders and donators, as hereinafter provided, or may dispose of the whole property by donation to the Methodist Protestant Church, as they may in their judgment and liberality think proper.

All sums hereafter donated, shall be applied in payment of debts of the Literary Institution in the same manner, as money paid in on stock subscription

If on sale of said property, a sum of money shall be procured, more than sufficient to pay the debts of said Literary Institution, then unpaid, the surplus over and above paying the said debts, shall be divided among the stockholders and donators, in proportion to the stock subscribed, and the sum so donated.

1. *Resolved*, This conference, acting for and on the behalf of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Ohio District, do hereby release, relinquish and convey to John Haughton and William Disney, and their heirs and assigns, all the interest and claim in and to said real estate of the Literary Institutinn of the said M. P. Church. To have and to hold the said property and interest therein for the sole benefit and use of such stockholders as may subscribe for the stock under the plan now proposed, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Institution.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Green G. Moore be, and is hereby appointed an agent to obtain subscriptions of stock, and receive money thereon, and receive donations, and pay the same to the aforesaid Trustees.

3 *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for said stock, and receive the money thereon accordingly, and forthwith or as soon as convenient, transmit the same to the said agent at Cincinnati.

For the Western Recorder.

To the preachers and members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the Western Conferences, (formerly the Ohio Annual Conference.)

The plan of the Ohio Annual Conference, held in Cincinnati, August, 1840, respecting the college property and debts, being submitted to you, I take leave to address you, through the medium of our paper, the Western Recorder, in my own individual name. I witnessed the origin, progress and failure of the Cokesbury College in the old church, and was present when Mr. Asbury received the news of its being burned, and heard his remarks upon the occasion. Not many among us, perhaps, can recollect so far back, even among those of my own age. The part I acted in our case, was that of a servant. I had no responsibility. I offer the advice of an old friend, only. Providence still favors us with a name, and an existence among the churches. We have a name to secure, or to loose. Justice has claims upon us, and we can be just. As a whole people, we are not bankrupt. Our failure in the college enterprize is matter of history. Let us furnish another item for history. Let the pen which records our failure, have to record that we were just, as a people; and then, whenever our history shall be read in the whole world, this shall be spoken of to our praise. Every body will say, that such a people deserved better success. Let us secure the good will of our contemporaries and of posterity, by this test of our public equity and public spirit. Nothing could have happened that will have raised our church reputation so high. Our God and Father who loveth a cheerful giver, loveth also, cheerful justice.—What a spectacle for men and angels to behold! In this new and comparatively poor church, *twenty-five hundred* men stepping forward, willingly, to pay the uttermost farthing! This being done, will it ever again be said, that we are incapable of self-government? Rather, will it now be the general belief, that such men are capable of any thing great and good. Let us deserve public confidence. Our friends, for whom we should do this thing, I am a witness, were generous and confiding to a failing; they not only regarded our word as being good as our bond, but they intrusted their property, for our use, without our word. Let it never be said that such confidence remains unrequitted. Let us be just to such noble generosity.

Your affectionate brother,

Nicholas Snethen.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1, 1840.

COMMUNICATION.

New Lisbon, O., Sept. 24, 1840.

Br. Springer: Please do me the favor to publish the following appointments:

Youngstown circuit,	- - - October	4
Grand River "	- - - - "	11
Farmington "	- - - - "	18
Mahoning "	- - - - "	25
Wellsville station,	- - - Novem.	1
New Lisbon "	- - - - "	8
Monongahela circuit,	- - - "	15
Clarksburgh "	- - - "	22
Suttonsville "	- - - "	29
Weston "	- - - Decem.	6
Middletown "	- - - "	13
Brownsville "	- - - "	20
Union "	- - - "	27

Yours, truly,

Z. Ragan.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

We so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. w58

STOLEN

From the stable of Hamisfar & Brown in Somerset, Perry county, O., on Saturday night, the 19th instant, an old

SORREL HORSE,

very hollow-backed, and much marked with the saddle, his mouth very much cut on one side with the bits, his foretop heavy and lately cut square off above his eyes, shod all round, and shoes much worn.

Any person giving information to the subscriber so that he can get said horse again, shall be rewarded, and receive the thanks of Jeremiah L. Lesslie.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1840. 60

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

Can be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J Anderson & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest and most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

With multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality. Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continuall extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving their rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quarto from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office and we shall, therefore, not be able long to supply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, or they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us as our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars,) for commissions, if remitted in New York or eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in notes of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. Winchester, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New York.

September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

In the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 150 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

The subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, always seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. White, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

RINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
O DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 10. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1840. Whole No. 62.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

OMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

—

icite eis qui vos infectantur; benedicite, let ne imprecamini.—*St. Paul.*

Editor: The South Western Christ- vocate, a paper published in Nash- ennessee, under date of the 8th st, has paid its respects to me, in which merits a reply. But I hum- e, that, when attending to the no- those things which that editor has d against me, I shall possess a spirit h like that of the meek and lowly s to enable me to make my defence, dipping my pen in gall, or drag- rom the sepulchre of departed ny thing calculated to give offence, any of my Master's "*little ones.*" Rev. Editor is remarkably unfor- in his outset; so much so, in fact, makes at least one error in his ntence. He accuses me of having "a long letter" to the editor of the rn Recorder, in which I announced t, that I had joined the Methodist ant Church. I never did, in all , write a letter, long or short, on ject whatever, to the editor of that until about one month after this f the Advocate, had gone abroad he winged winds. The letter to e alludes was written for, and pub- in, the Methodist Protestant and Visitor, in Baltimore, and copied e Western Recorder with due cre- low Mr. Stringfield, who is an ex- ed editor, could have thus erred. ediogly strange. Surely his eyes xing "dim with coming age;" or, enture, in the vast conglutination ure's atoms, some small particle. am," may have come in contact is argus optic, which hinders him ulling the mote from his brother's

principal charge which he urges t his fated victim, is that of being ostate Methodist preacher." I shall relate one or two facts, concerning ort history, and leave a candid world e whether the sayings of this *chris-* inister, in that *Christian* Advocate, like apples of gold in pictures of " I was born and educated of dist parents; and "what's bred in ne is hard to get out of the flesh," uently, I, embracing religion when rs of age, was persuaded against rn inclination, by my father and di- thers of the Methodist ministry, to e a candidate for the ministry, and ad seen the close of my seventeenth er I was licensed to preach: and y afterwards sent 500 miles from into this, then wilderness country, itinerant preacher. After the ex- on of about two years, I considered f badly treated by a leading minis- nder whose care I had been placed; eing a poor boy, and he a great a Presiding Elder, I knew that I have no redress: so I quietly with- from the ministry, and finally from aurch. All these transpired before 19 years of age. *And there never charge of any sort, brought against any church.* Having at that time, dy, become the head of a family, and eing worth as much as $150 in the , I then followed the bent of my r inclination, and turned my atten- oward the study, and afterward the ice of Law. I had removed to Ten- e, and was the editor and proprietor political paper; and had become, as kly confess, and as deeply deplore, nger to God and an alien from the nonwealth of Israel; and had arri- t the age of 24, when I was awa- l to a sense of my condition, and he prodigal son resolved to "arise go to my Father." I did so. I join- e M. E. Church as an humble seeker, shortly after, was told to "go in ," and charged "to sin no more." I red up my law and politics, and ex- ged Blackstone for the Bible, Kent Wesley's sermons, and Chitty's lings for Clarke's Commentary; and barteri g away the exciting topics h agitate our political world for the stirring story of the cross, I was re- sed to preach, and entered again in- y Master's vineyard. For about years I maintained a stand, unsulli- d unstained in the Methodist minis- and received from most of their principal ministers, in the West, testimonials of confidence.

Having been employed to take charge of the Literary Institution, at the head of which I now am, I removed at the close of 1839. again to Arkansas. And though I came with clear credentials duly authenticated and clearly certified, I soon found that the same man who had injured me before was still my enemy, and threatened to appear at the first quarterly conference, and take special care to prevent my reception. I had done all that I could do—all that God's word commanded me to do. And now, rather than have a second difficulty, I, for the sake of peace, and the good of immortal souls, joined the Methodist Protestant Church, by giving into their quarterly conference my credentials and church letter from the M E. Church. If this is "shameful apostacy," then I am guilty: if this is imposing upon Reformers, then have I imposed. But in all this, I have the testimony that I have pleased Him with whom I have to do. So much then for the charge of apostacy.

My "long letter" contained nothing "bitter against the M. E. Church:" nothing calculated to offend one of its members. God forbid that I should ever pen a word, or utter a sentence, which might wound the feelings of any pious individual in that or any other branch of Christ's church. I acknowledge the M. E. Church as my mother: yes, as my mother who twice raised me. I revere her memory and cherish her name. But I am of age: and that same good old mother permitted some of her elder sons to lord it over my conscience: she would not let me have a shelter in her house: not a crumb from her table: nor even allow me to stand and weep in her outer court. So I left my mother, lingering at her door, and weeping aloud, at the parting. I soon found one that was young and lovely, and learning that she was one of Wesley's children, and seeing the family favor, I clave unto her, and pray in humble faith, that we may long be one in heart—one in love —and one in Christ.

Mr. Stringfield admonishes me to come to that city, and "settle up old accounts" —to leave off "besetting sins," and become respectable. With regard to accounts, I know of none of mine in Nashville which are unsettled, except what I owe Mr. S· for that *kind* notice he takes of me in his *Advocate*, and the reader will perceive, I hope, some little omens of a desire to pay him. Did I say that I had no other accounts in that city? I mistake. I have another which is unsettled—unpaid—and I fear I never can pay it in this life. It is a debt of gratitude to that venerable sire, to that gray-headed father, superanuated with age, and worn down with the labors of almost half a century in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist E. Church, and against whom this same editor directs his missiles—I mean the Rev. L. GARRETT. Venerable father, oft have you rocked the cradle of my infant slumbers—oft have you gladdened the heart of my sainted mother, as you sat by her sparkling fires, and told her to bring up her prating boy in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She has long since gone. You are almost home, and her once prating boy, now the man of seven-and-twenty seasons, is still, as I perceive from your circular in my defence, now on my table, an object of your care and solicitude. Go on! You will soon gain that unclouded realm where the voice of the oppressor shall be heard no more! And if the writer still lingers, may your mantle fall on him!

As to "besetting sins," I have them. I deplore the fact that I have too many besetting sins. I can say with the Apostle, that I am the chief of sinners: but I beg leave to add, that I have the *chief of Saviours too!* Oh! I am glad to find so sweet a passage as this: "And if any man sin. we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

But, Mr. Editor, I have transgressed upon your columns, and must desist.— This controversy I never courted or anticipated. I perhaps had never seen the notice in the Advocate, only for your kindness in sending it to me. I find that I am a doomed man. Papal execrations fall upon me like showers of sulphur.— Well was it for Peter that he lived at another time: for we learn, that when he did wrong and came back repenting, his Master's voice melted into the most delicious tones, when it said "Simon Peter, lovest thou me?" Had his lot fallen in the 19th century, in this

"The land of the free,
And the home of the brave,"

he would have been published in some *Christian Advocate*, as guilty of "shameful apostacy." ALLEN M. SCOTT.

EVANSVILLE, ARK., SEPT. 22, 1840.

For the Western Recorder

A FEW THOUGHTS ON A FEW THINGS.

NO. I.

ON THE EXCELLENCY OF THE GOSPEL.

The first thing then, that lights upon my mind, is *the excellence of the gospel.* Now, whether the gospel of Jesus Christ be abstractly viewed or comparatively considered, its superior excellence is evidently manifest. If the former,—the simplicity of its style, the purity of its morality, the beauty of its doctrine, and the glorious end which it contemplates, all plainly declare its goodness. If the latter,—its originality, its perfection, its utility and general adaptation, its power to raise degraded man when other systems have failed, and its bringing life and immortality to light, cause it to triumph over every system of religion and philosophy which has ever been propogated in the world.

To the two last particulars, the reader's attention is directed. Says the Apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Romans: "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the *power of God* unto salvation to every one that believeth." And in his first epistle to the Corinthians, "the preaching of the cross is to them which are saved—the *power of God.*" Rome and Corrinth are justly celebrated as having been the resort of the learned and wise, both of statesmen and philosophers; and, at the same time, are equally notorious for their licentiousness and crime. This shows us, more clearly, how weak and unprofitable all merely human institutions are in reclaiming a depraved world. Though lessons were given upon morality,—immorality abounded,—and though good and wise maxims were delivered, they produced not the desired effect—corruption still reigned. But when the simple and unadulterated gospel of Jesus Christ is introduced, we see at once, a change. It raises the abject sinner; it takes the poor wretched inebriate from his midnight revelry and "flowing bowl," and converts him into a sober man. It lays hold of the liscentious wretch with a firm grasp, and brings him up from his state of ignominy and death; it over-awes the profane, and causes, where oaths were formerly heard, prayer to almighty God to arise. It says to corruption, "stay thy impetuous and destructive course," and it is stayed. Well might the Apostle say, "I am not ashamed of such a system as this. It is, indeed, the *power* of God." But the gospel is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. See what it has done for the Hottentot of South Africa and for the Indian of our own western wilds. It, at once, christianizes and moralizes them. In a word, the gospel makes what God designed them to be—*men.* Without the gospel, the world is a moral Golgotha; with it, it is the Eden of God!

But farther: "Jesus Christ hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." Though mankind are subject to disease and death—the aged may sink into the grave—the middle-aged may fall by the shafts of mortality—the opening bud may be nipped by an untimely frost; yet, in the gospel, we are promised life beyond the grave. "Though he *die*, yet shall he *live*," saith the gospel. We can hardly conceive of the consolation which this truth of our holy religion affords the bereaved and dying. The fond father deposits the remains of his virtuous and lovely son in the grave, but he consoles himself with, "he shall rise again."— Weeping friends gather around the tomb of their beloved Lazarus, and while they mourn over his departure and their loss, they hear the voice of the Saviour, saying: "I am the resurrection and the life." The affectionate husband, perhaps, in quite early life, possessed of his youthful vigor, and in the full enjoyment of his sensitive faculties, has his beloved wife torn from his embrace by the ruthless hand of death;—the object of his warmest affections, the partner of his joys and sorrows, his companion in weal or in wo, she who held his aching head and smoothed his pillow in the hour of sickness, *is no more.* He follows his dearest earthly object to the grave. The last office of kindness is performed—he returns to his habitation, tho' surrounded with many friends, solitary and *alone;* and while he realizes, ah, too sensibly, alas! that part of himself lies embosomed in the earth, his consolation is

"Spring shall visit the mouldering urn;
Day shall dawn on the night of the grave."

We enter the room of the sick and dying man. The fatal hour is come; the world recedes and begins to disappear; when, with a faltering voice, but an energy of soul, he exclaims, "though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh, shall I see God!" Who can contemplate these two excellencies of the gospel, without being enamored of them? Surely none. The more we understand of the ways of God to man, the great love wherewith he hath loved us, the more will our souls exult in God. Let, then, this gospel be spread. It will make the solitary places glad, the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. Yes, blessed be God, it places a lamp upon the Indian's grave and raises a star, nay, a sun, over heathen lands! "God forbid that I should glory, save in the *cross* of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The people that in darkness lay,
In sin and error's deadly shade,
Have seen a glorious gospel day,
In Jesus's lovely face displayed.

J. D. G.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: With your permission, I wish to tax the patience of your readers for a few moments again. Perhaps, those who read my former communication, concluded I closed rather abruptly. It will be recollected that in my other article I stated, that in 1833, there was a society of Protestant Methodists organized in the neighborhood where I reside. I stated it was predicted by my old side brethren, that the M. P. Church would soon go to sticks. So far from this prophesy being fulfilled, directly the reverse is the fact in regard to this church. God has watered the seed and it has taken root and brought forth abundantly—so that it affords a comfortable home for the follower of the cross; and the cause is spreading in this region.

I believe, sir, the motives and principles of the Protestant Methodists, have been, and still are, much misrepresented in a great many places. I speak from experience. I recollect the time when I thought about all the difference there was between the Episcopal and Protestant Methodists was, that the class-leaders in the former were appointed by the preachers, and that they were elected in the latter. I have no doubt, but there are thousands in the old church as ignorant of the principles of the new as I was; and, I believe, if the government of the latter was properly explained and understood, it would not be long until her numbers would be greatly augmented.

Toward the M. E. Church, I entertain no unfriendly feelings or prejudice.— With many of her members, I have taken sweet counsel while walking to the house of God together. And I think I can say, that in leaving the M. E. Church, I have no other motive in view than to glorify God and discharge the duties of conscience. I am of opinion, that the M. P. Church, holds forth to the world as sound doctrines, and as liberal and scriptural a government as any church in the land· My soul has been abundantly blessed, with the consolations of divine grace, since I have cast in my lot with this church. Yours, &c.,

B. DOTSON.

East Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 24, 1840.

REV. MR. NEWTON AT HOME.—The Wesleyan Conference commenced its sittings, according to appointment, in Brunswick chapel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Rev. Robert Newton, lately returned from his visit to America, was elected president by a very large majority. The place of secretary was filled up by the election of the Rev. Dr. Hannah to that office. The Wesleyan connection, so far as reports have been made, is in a state of great peace in all its departments; and it is expected that the actual increase of members to the society, during the year, will not be less than 20,000, including about 6000 reported as the increase on the Mission stations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE HISTORY OF MR. OWEN.

Robert Owen is a native of Wales, and of very humble extraction. Early in life he made his way to Manchester, where he obtained employment in one of the cotton factories. Possessed of more than ordinary endowments of mind, he was not long in making himself master of the "craft and mystery" of cotton spinning, and being of a very enthusiastic turn, and noted for some speculative ingenuity, he succeeded ere long in ingratiating himself in the good opinion of his employers, whose processes he was enabled, in some instances, to simplify in a mechanical point of view, and otherwise diminish their expensiveness. At last, he succeeded so well in the contest of life as to obtain charge of the factory.

About the commencement of the present century, the universally respected and beloved David Dale, one of the best men that Scotland ever produced, and the founder of that New Lanark of which so much has been heard, having lost his only son, and being blessed with an abundance of the gifts of Providence, disposed of his establishment at New Lanark to a company of English merchants, who gladly availed themselves of Mr. Owen's services, and sent him down to New Lanark to superintend their establishment.— Owen was here distinguished by the punctuality of his attendance at the Independent chapel, of which Mr. Dale was pastor, and in his entire demeanor, he was religious, nay, even to all appearance, devout.

David Dale had a daughter, distinguished, like her father, for religious zeal, charity, and in short, every moral quality that can adorn either sex. It is quite plain, that no man, whose abstract opinions or conduct were at all at variance with religious convictions, could have the slightest chance of obtaining this lady's hand. Robert Owen was successful in his suit, and Miss Dale became his wife. At the period to which we refer, the inhabitants of New Lanark were noted, even amongst the Scottish population, for their zeal in the cause of religion and morality. During the entire period of Mr. Dale's proprietorship, they had been taught to regard themselves as one great family; and mutual kindness and brotherly love was the lesson which he was never done inculcating. His instructions were not thrown away. The example which Mr. Dale individually set, he endeavored to multiply by the care which he employed in the selection of men of tried moral worth and religious principles, for his overseers and managers. An excellent school was established under the superintendence of the late Mr. Lyon, who "never forgot to impress upon his pupils the principles and practices of religion, or to invoke the blessings of the Almighty upon the commencement of his daily labors." The children, under their respective teachers, where regularly taken to church every Sabbath. Family worship was performed in almost every house once, and on Sabbath twice a-day; and the most beautiful morality, order, peace and harmony, prevailed for many years at New Lanark.

At the death of Mr. Dale, Mr. Owen came into the possession of his wife's fortune, amounting to nearly thirty thousand pounds; and then it was, that he avowed amongst his friends his direct hostility to the institutions, both social and religious, of this every day world. At first, he prudently shrouded his hatred of revealed religion, and applied himself solely, in appearance, to the melioration of the social condition of mankind. He speedily, however, manifested a desire to work out his real principles, by endeavoring to coerce the schoolmaster appointed by his deceased benefactor, to discontinue the teaching of the scriptures; and because he would not consent, this poor man felt obliged to resign his situation.

The eyes of his doating wife were at length opened, and she remonstrated, but without the slightest effect, except in throwing over her husband's projects, for a time, a thin veil of hypocrisy. Prudential considertions rendered this desirable. Had he broached, at that period, the infamies of his "New Moral World," the bubble would have burst at the outset: and the co-operative, self-sustaining system, with its accompanying infidelity, kept in the back ground, imposed, for a time, upon Mr. Wilberforce and other philanthropists. Upon a close examination of Owen's doctrines, however, Mr. Wilberforce detected and repudiated their irreligious and scandalously immoral tendencies, as appears in a passage in the fifth volume of his interesting dairy.

For a very long period, Mr Owen kept the pseudo-philanthropic portion of his scheme merely before the public, & it was not until he was fortified by the deep root which his system struck in the soil of the U. States of America, and its more extravagant features were adopted, and publicly professed, by the St. Simonians in France, that he laid aside the last shred of the mask which he had hitherto worn. Ever since that period his system has been undergoing modification after modification, until at last it came forth as "The Universal Community Association Rational Religionists." Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and other writings have been disseminated under Mr. Owen's immediate inspection, in which the notion of a Deity and the inspired word of God are alike scoffed at and reviled; the marriage tie has been described as a Satanic invention; lecturers have been appointed to make plausible statements in all the principal cities and towns throughout England; brazen-fronted females have had the audacity to assail the gospel of God and the divine institution of marriage, in the metropolis, as well as in the provinces; professed lecturers upon physiology have been the covert and well paid advocates of Socialism; and, to facilitate the proposed "melioration of the condition of society," numerous works have been disseminated, some of unblushing obscenity, and all of the most demoralizing tendency.

If David Dale could but see to what uses his wealth has been applied, he would curse the day upon which his misled bounty conceded the means of setting the world in a flame, to minister to Mr. Owen's depraved appetite for distinction.

ITEMS.

One of the first houses in Liverpool, in a postscript to a private letter dated 19th ult. says:—"Our cotton market is decidedly better."

CASUALTY.—Fifteen children were lately ran over consecutively, in the streets of a western town. No blame can be attached to the driver, as he says he was in a great hurry to reach the steamboat landing with his passengers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is a poor thing indeed to have religion enongh to save our credit; but not enough to save our souls.

The African M. E. Church closed their meeting at Attleborough, Bucks Co. on the 1st ult. The numbers of persons that were in attendance, is estimated at sixteen thousand, all of whom conducted themselves with the utmost order and propriety.

Father Matthew recently administered the temperance pledge to 100,000 persons in Dublin in two days.

The stables attached to the Washington Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. were destroyed by fire a few days since. Mr. Jacob Africa was somewhat injured, but not seriously.

Col. Samuel Birch, for the last thirty years chief clerk of the office of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has been removed, and Benjamin B. French, Esq., appointed in his stead.

John Evans was executed for the murder of John C. Ritter, at Sandusky, Ohio, He addressed the spectators, and was understood to say that drunkenness and infidelity had brought him to his miserable situation.

The Belfast (Me.) Republican announces the death of John B. Nealy, Esq., one of the Van Buren candidates for Presidential Electors in that State. He resided at Monroe, in Waldo county.— His death took place on Monday the 5th instant.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant of Robert McConachy, who for the sake of a few dollars, murdered the whole of the Browne family, six in number. He is to be executed on the 6th of November.

We learn from the New Orleans Native American, that a diabolical attempt was made on the 28th ultimo, to fire the St. Louis Exchange. A small phial containing phosphorus and wrapped round with pieces of linen dipped in brimstone, and also a number of loco foco matches were found among some shavings.

We learn from the New Hampshire Courier, that Ferguson, who lately shot his wife in Exeter, has been captured in woods near Sanbornton, and conveyed to Portsmouth jail.

A company of traders, under the command of Mr. C. Trestoe, on the 11th ult., arrived at Independence, Missouri, with $60,000 in specie.

Mr. Jacob Reese, of Tamqua, Pa., was killed on the 2d instant, by the accidental explosion of a keg of powder while at work in the coal mines near Pottsville. Mr. R. was in the 54th year of his age, and a worthy member of society. He has left a large family.

The Boston Banks declared their half yearly dividend on the 1st inst. Highest dividend three and a half per cent., lowest do. two per cent. The Market Bank none.

We learn from the *Charleston Courier*, that a rumor had reached that city through Matamoras, that the whole State of New Mexico had declared for Texas.

The number of white males in New Orleans exceeds the number of white females 10,292. The number of colored females exceeds the number of colored males 6,222.

The expense up to January last, on the Girard College, amounted to the colossal sum of $1.272,712, and the college reported by the architect to be about two-thirds completed.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ...OCTOBER 28, 1840.

ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The past has been an amusing week for merely lookers-on in politics. Both parties have been shouting out, victory! victory!! so far as relates to Pennsylvania; and the uninitiated have been sadly puzzled to discover the truth. This condition of things will in all probability continue a month longer, when the mists will slowly disappear from the public eye, and our humbugged fellow citizens will ascertain in truth, which party is uppermost in the Key Stone State. In illustration, we may give the flourishing headings from two extras with which we have been favored. The first is from the office of the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, and is to the following effect:

POPULAR VOTE.

WHIG GAIN IN TWENTY-SIX COUNTIES

5099 votes!!!

Majority now, ☞10,370!

The second is from the Pennsylvanian of this city, a Van Buren paper, and runs thus:

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

"We give below all the returns which were received by last night's mails. It will be seen that the democratic majority is increased 1500 on the vote of 1836. We have not the slightest doubt that the vote at the recent election will continue to show considerable gain over that of 1836. The State is certainly safe for Van Buren. The Legislature is doubtful. This is in consequence of the iniquitous apportionment bill of 1838, which, notwithstanding the majority in the popular vote, may and does frequently deprive the democratic party of their just representation."

Now, taking the foregoing accounts as genuine, both parties are victorious in Pennsylvania. The probabilities are, that the Whigs have gained two members of Congress, and have also a majority in both branches of the Legislature, while the friends of Mr. Van Buren have the popular vote of the State, by a majority of from 3000 to 3500. Whether or not, the result will be different on Friday week, remains to be seen.—*Bicknell* of the 20th instant.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—We think we can now announce with confidence, says Bicknell's Reporter of the 20th instant, to our readers, that all the Banks of Philadelphia, will resume specie payments, on the 15th of January ensuing. The arrangement between the United States Bank and other Banks of Philadelphia, to which we have several times alluded, has now been definitely agreed upon, and will be carried into effect all in good time. The Bank of the United States having submitted her books to the examination of a committee of one from each Bank, the Institutions that hesitated—namely, the Commercial, the Farmers' & Mechanics', and the Mechanics' Bank, satisfied themselves as to the security of any loan that might be made, in order to assist resumption, and the difficulty was at once obviated. It now remains to be seen what will be done by the Eastern Banks, who have been so clamorous for a movement of this kind on the part of Philadelphia. Will or will they not take a portion of the Post Notes, about to be issued by the United States Bank, in order to postpone the Eastern debt for a time, and thus render resumption practicable. Doubtless they will. They are pledged in some sense to this course by honor—but it is their interest to assist the arrangement to which we have referred. They will run no risk, while they cannot but derive much benefit in a business and commercial point of view.

THE AMISTAD AFRICANS.—At the Circuit Court held at Hartford on the 17th inst, the case of the Amistad Africans having been continued from the last term of the court, to enable the counsel to agree on a statement of the facts preparatory to the appeal to the Supreme Court, a motion was made by R. S. Baldwin to dismiss the appeal from the District Court, on the ground that it appeared from the record of the District Court, that the allegations in the libels of Ruiz and Montez that the Africans were their property, were found not to be true; and that no appeal having been taken by them from the decree of that court, the question of property was conclusively settled; that the United States had no interest to authorise an appeal in their name; and that it appeared from the published correspondence between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State, that the Africans were not demanded by the Minister, "as slaves, but as Africans," for trial and punishment in Cuba.

Judge Thompson, however, considered appeal as taken from his pro forma decree at the last session of the court, though not entered on record, and that consequently the motion could not be entertained in the Circuit Court. He remarked that no prejudice to the Africans could be occasioned by a refusal to entertain the motion here, as it could be made in the Supreme Court.

It was stated by Mr. Baldwin that in the case of Holmes, a majority of the Supreme Court had expressed the opinion, that in the absence of stipulation, no power exists in the executive of any department of government to surrender fugitive criminals to a foreign government for trial.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—We learn with regret, from the National Intelligencer, that very little progress had been made by the Joint Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the U. States against Mexico.

Owing to some causes with which we are unacquainted, says that paper, the commissioners on the part of Mexico did not arrive in this city, the place designated in the convention for their meeting, until the middle of August.

Since the 17th of August, the Commissioners have had regular meetings until within a few days past, when they adjourned for a short time without having established any rules for their future government in the adjudication of the multifarious claims that will be presented to their consideration. A painful anxiety is naturally felt on this subject by the claimants, to whose position the public cannot be supposed to be insensible.

Where the responsibility rests for this procrastination, or rather from this omission to act at all, we are unable to determine. Judging of the future by the past, we apprehend that the time designated in the convention for the completion of the labours of the Board will be far too short. —N. Y. Star.

O. K.—"Vat zey mean ze letter O. K. vich I see every day, almost two, three, eleven times in ze journal politique of zé day?" asked a French gentleman in a crowd yesterday. "I ze grand national affair, and ven I come to ze end I behold O. K! I glance my eye to ze report of election, and he begin wiz O. K. Every ting has O. K.—and I never shall comprehend him.

"Why, sir," answered one of the company, looking very knowing, "it means oll korrect."

"No, monseer," said another, "it stands for orful katastrophe."

"You're mistaken," says a third, "it means oll for Kent."

"Wrong," exclaims a fourth, "it means oll konfirmed."

"Not right," says a fifth, "it means oll komplete."

"It means old Kentuck," says a sixth.

"No it is'nt," roars out a seventh, who appeared to be a Cockney, "it is orrid kalamity."

"That's wrong," says an eighth, "it means that the political writers having exhausted all the words in the English dictionary, have been compelled to resort to single letters to express themselves.—Therefore it's oll kompelled."

So the Frenchman was just as wise as ever.

The Late Gale on the Lakes has proved more destructive than was at first reported. Additional damage to vessels has been ascertained, with great loss of property. Fears are entertained of the loss of one or two schooners, with their crews, and among others is mentioned the Helen Mar, of Sandusky, Capt. J. W. Ransom, with 3000 bushels of Wheat on board, and no insurance. The schooner was a staunch one, and Captain R. an experienced navigator—hopes were entertained of her having found shelter in some of the Canadian ports, but these seem now to be relinquished. The gale exceeded in violence any that has been experienced for several years.—*Ohio State Journal.*

SHIPWRECK.—The Br. schr. Adventure, Lowe, 10 days from Abaco, at Baltimore, reports—that the schooner Delight, Stevens, of N. York, from this port, whence she sailed on the 5th September, bound to New Orleans, was driven ashore in a gale of wind on the 12th September, at Abaco. Captain, mate, two seamen and a female passenger named Walker, of this place, saved; the remaining three of the crew and four passengers were supposed to be lost.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN.—No society is more profitable, because none more refining and provocative of virtue, than that of refined and sensible women. God enshrined peculiar goodness in the form of woman, that her beauty might win; her gentle voice invite; and the desire of her favor persuade men's sterner souls to leave the paths of sinful strife, for the ways of pleasantness and peace. But when woman falls from her blest eminence, and rational enjoyments, into the vain coquette, and flattered idolator of idle fashion, she is unworthy of an honorable man's love, or a sensible man's admiration. Beauty is then but at best

——"A pretty plaything,
Dear deceit."——

We honor the chivalrous deference which is paid in our land to women. It proves that our men know how to respect virture and pure affection, and that our women are worthy of such respect. Yet women should be something more than mere women to win us to their society. To be our companions, they should be fitted to be our friends; to rule our hearts, they should be deserving the approbation of our minds. There are many such, and that there are not more, is rather the fault of our sex, than their own; and dispite all the unmanly scandals that have been thrown upon them in prose or verse, they would rather share in the rational conversation of men of sense. than listen to silly compliments of fools; and a man dishonors them, as well as disgraces himself, when he seeks their circle for idle passtime, and not for the improvement of his mind.—*Merch. Magazine.*

ORIGIN OF FRANKING LETTERS.—The origin of the franking privilege is thus detailed in the 23d volume of the Parliamentary Office Bill, in the year 1560:—"Colonel Titus reported the bill for the settlement of the Post Office, with the amendments Sir Walter Earle delivered a proviso, for the letters of all members of Parliament to go free during their sitting. Sir Heneage Finch said, it was a poor mendicant proviso, and below the honor of the house. Mr. Pryne spoke also against the proviso; Mr. Buncley, Mr. Boscawen, Sir George Downing and Sergeant Chilton for it; the latter saying, the council's letters went free. The question being called for, the speaker, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, was unwilling to put it, saying, he was ashamed of it; nevertheless, the proviso was carried, and made part of the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed. The Lords, subsequently, disagreed to this proviso, and it was ultimately thrown out. At a subsequent period, both houses did not feel it below their honor to secure for themselves this exemption." Great value is attached to some franks. One by Lord Byron has been known to fetch seven guineas at an auction. Those by Single speech Hamilton are very rare, as, also, Horne Tooke's. Canning franked to a friend in Ireland, three volumes of Clarendon's History, one frank to each volume. Dresses, boots, shoes, &c., have been frequently sent under one frank; and a whole suite of window curtains have been so passed. It is said, a buck was franked to Dover by Mr. Poulett Thomson. The Duke of Wellington's frank sold last week for a guinea. The finest collection extant forms part of a splendid and unique collection of autographs in the possession of Mr. Upcott, of Islington, and which ought to enrich the British Museum; but, in all probability, the opportunity of possessing it will be neglected until some foreign potentate bears away the treasured prize.

REV. THOMAS MASON.—Mr Mason, who for some years has been at the head of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York, has suddenly and unexpectedly given up his appointment, or been removed from it. The Advocate mentions none of the circumstances, other than simply to announce the fact, that he is no longer Agent, accompanied by the certificate of a committee of examination into the *financial* affairs of the church, that they are found to be correct and true.—*Protestant.*

"Surely our brethren of different denominations do not understand the nature of Methodist Episcopacy, or they would not class our superintendents with the Pope of Rome, or any of his Vicegerents."

The above is from the editor of the S. Western Christian Advocate. He also adds, "every man's hand seems to be against the Methodists," alluding to the great opposition to their system of government, which other denominations manifest.

If this be the case, we think it is high time for the spirit of candid examination to wake up among the membership of that church. So much opposition must result from some cause. The success of the efforts of Methodist preachers, in promoting the cause of religion, no one will deny. We presume all denominations rejoice over it. But it is the principles of ecclesiastical tyranny that their system exhibits, to which good men object. And it will be in vain to endeavor to suppress the frank expression of thought and opinions. As liberal principles among christians advance, that system must become more odious. Against "the humble, plain, self-sacrificing Bishops of the M. E. Church," we have nothing to say, as men. We believe them to be good men, and useful. But the "tendency of power is always to accumulation," and no one acquainted with the Methodist economy, who is not strangely prejudiced, can at all wonder that writers of other denominations should class them and their subordinates, presiding elders, with the Pope of Rome and his Vicegerents.—*ib.*

LETTERS BY THE STEAMERS TO GO FREE. It is stated in the New York Commercial that there is no charge on letters conveyed to England by the line of steamers from Boston. All that is needful to be done, is to have them lodged at the post office in Boston before ten o'clock on the 1st and 15th of the month. The post office charge is one cent on each letter, thick or thin. If letters are sent by mail to Boston, by paying postage they will be forwarded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Jas. Dorsey, a carpenter by trade, and for the last few years a resident of New Orleans, accidentally met with his death at that place, on the 25th ult. He was engaged in working upon the Catholic Cathedral in Camp st., when a plank on which he was standing suddenly gave way and he was precipitated a distance of about twenty-five feet to the ground. He expired in about three minutes after the fall. He has left a wife and three children.

The estimated expense of keeping a pack of fox hounds in England, and hunting four days a week, and occasionally a bye day is $20,000 a year. And it may be added that not far from the estates of those who perpetrate such follies may be found the poor who live on scarcely enough to keep soul and body together!

The Norfolk *Beacon* of the 9th inst. says;—"The British schr. Dolphin, Capt. Murphy, of and for Yarmouth, ten days from Wilmington, North Carolina, with a cargo of lumber, was fallen in with on Wednesday last, having a signal of distress flying, about 40 miles E. by S. of Cape Henry, by pilot boat Baltimore, Capt. Wm. B. Thomas. On boarding her found all hands sick and unable to attend to duty, and the schr. having 19 inches water in her hold. Capt. T. with two pilots and a boy from the boat brought her into this port yesterday.

A BANK FAILURE.—The Commercial Bank of Milligton, (Md.) has stopped payment. Immediately after this had became known, the people of the neighborhood took possession of the banking house—opened the vaults, took what available funds they could lay their hands upon, and adjourned from there to a tavern opposite, and then redeemed the notes of the bank to the amount of funds taken from the vaults of the concern—five hundred and sixty-five dollars. It is said the circulation of the institution amounts to $300,000!—*Bicknell.*

☞DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHER IN THE WORLD—Died, at Kingswood Circuit, the Rev. James Wood, Wesleyan minister, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He entered upon the itinerancy in 1773; and was, at the time of his death, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world. Having travelled fifty-three years, fourteen years ago (reckoning from next conference) he became a supernumerary. He continued to preach as long as his strength would allow, and only desisted when the infirmities of advanced age had entirely disabled him.—*English Wesleyan Magazine.*

THE NEW BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE.—This noble structure is fast rising to be one of the cheif ornaments of Boston. Ten of the massive granite pillars which are to surround it, have already been erected, and others are constantly arriving from the quarry. The Boston Post says:

"Although inferior in splendor to that of New York, which is composed almost entirely of marble, yet such is the effect of our climate upon this latter material, that we have no doubt that in the course of ten years, our Custom House will be more beautiful than its more costly rival. The New York City Hall, also of marble, now presents a very dingy and even dirty appearance, while buildings of granite in our city look as well as at the day of their erection.

SUDDEN AND AWFUL DEATH.—Yesterday afternoom, about 3 o'clock, 3 miles north of Wilmington, on the Baltimore Railroad, an old man, a stranger, upward of 60 years of age, was killed in a most awful manner. The accident took place upon a very narrow bridge, on which is but a single track of the railroad. It appears that the old man was standing just at the extreme point of the bridge, leaning againts the abutment, when the locomotive came along, the front of which struck his body about the middle, cutting him in two, and causing immediate death. The train was delayed for some time, for the purpose of taking him to a neighboring house. A curve in the road at that point rendered it impossible for the engineer to notice him in time to have avoided the melancholy.

The Bridgeport Farmer states that the body of Mr. John Everett, one of the Lexington victims, has recently been found on the Long Island shore.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP "PRESIDENT."

The news is of greater importance than any we have had from Europe for years. The most important, however, is that from China, which we give below:

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

As soon as the advanced division of the English fleet reached the Chinese seas, they went to work and battered down all the forts at the Boco Tigris, and up the Canton river. They then landed a force and sent it up to Canton to destroy that place.

Extract of a letter dated Bombay, July 23d, at nine o'clock in the evening, received by the Mediterranean packet—

"The steamer is already under way and dropping down, but I try to catch her with three lines, to say that a private express from Calcutta has arrived, which states that intelligence has been received there from China, by the steamer Enterprise, of the arrival of part of the expedition in the Canton river, and of the total destruction of the forts of the Rocca Tigris. We shall know the truth of it in a day or two; it is doubted by none."

The following, from a correspondent of the London Standard, is additional to the above.

"I send you in haste the accompanying extract of a letter from Bombay, received by a friend of mine in Liverpool—'After the vessels had destroyed the forts of the Bogue at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris, some troops and seamen were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese.

The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching Second Bar, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taking the precaution to sink some large junks—however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to raze Canton to the ground."

FROM CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

The New York Times says: We have received a file of Canton and Singapore papers, but find nothing in them of particular interest. We are only able to make the following extracts:

A line of fast sailing packets has been established between Calcutta and Singapore, to sail at intervals of 20 days.

It is estimated that the inhabitant of India consume 750,000,000 pounds of cotton.

The Dutch possessions in Sumatra are no longer to be dependencies of Java, but are to be erected into a separate government. Java is to furnish 4,000,000 of guilders, to establish and maintain the new government.

A letter from Singapore to the N. York Express, says:

Since my former letter there have been further arrivals here from India of ships of war transports with troops. There are assembled here the Wellesley 74, bearing the pendant of commander Sir Gordon Bremer; the Conway, 28; Leon, 18; Cruizer, 16, and Algerine. 10; Steamers Madagascar, Atalanta, Queen and Diana, and twenty transports containing the Cameronians, Royal Irish, Bengal Volunteers, (Sepoys) and a detachment of sappers and miners; in all, about 3.000 troops. The Marion transport ship with 20 tons of treasure and the staff on board. for which there has been great preparation, arrived to-day dismasted from Calcutta. Besides this, four other ships of war are expected from the Cape, under Admiral Elliott, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, from England. But owing to the approach of the Typhon Season in the China Sea, orders have just been issued from the ships to prepare for sea on the 30th instant, and unless something turns in the meantime, the whole division will sail for China on that day.

From the New York Signal—Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP "ACADIA."

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Acadia, Captain Miller, arrived in Boston yesterday morning, at about eight o'clock, in a passage of twelve days and seventeen hours, from Liverpool, having left there on the afternoon of the 4th of October. She was thirty-one hours from Halifax, having been detained there ten hours—and brought out ninety-two passengers to Halifax, and seventy two to Boston.

The news by this arrival is highly important, and affairs look more warlike than ever.

Beyrout has been destroyed by Commodore Napier after a bombardment of nine days.

The King of Holland has abdicated—rumor gives as his motive his desire to form a matrimonial alliance, which was distasteful to his subjects.

Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, one of the most illustrious of the French Generals, died at his chateau, near Gier, at the age of 75 years.

Princess Augusta died on the 22d ult. at Clarence House, St. James', in the 72d year of her age.

The state of commerce and trade appears to be improving. Heavy rains in the North, have injured in some degree the harvest, but the crops have generally turned out well.

Cotton was firm at former prices—and other important articles of commerce were looking up. Money was rather scarce.

It is rumored that Admiral Codrington was to be appointed to command the English squadron in the Mediterranean.

Marshal Vallee was still fighting the Arabs, near Algiers, and had defeated the enemy in several skirmishes.

The trial of Louis Napoleon is proceeding at Paris, without exciting the slightest interest.

Madame Laffarge has been pronounced guilty of murdering her husband, with extenuating circumstances, and has been sentenced to hard labor for life, and exposure in the pillory.

The news of the destruction of Beyrout caused Consols to recede in London from 87⅞ to 87⅛ a 87¼.

The 'Echo de la Frontiere' states that, in all the northern places of France the young recruits are drilled with extraordinary activity.

The President steam ship sailed from Liverpool on the 1st., for New-York with 140 passengers, 2000 packages. and about 500 tons of fine goods. Capt. Fayrer had been dismissed from the command of the President, in consequence of dissatisfaction of the Directors of the British and American Steam Navigation Company. The correspondence between the President of the Company and Capt. Fayrer was communicated at a meeting of the friends of the latter, and published in the London papers. The communication to Capt. Fayrer expressed the great disappointment and surprise of the Directors at the result of the President's voyage out and home, which they considered "most disastrous, and sufficient to condemn the vessel and all connected with her!" They thought that she ought to have made the voyage from New-York in fourteen days, at the out side, and considered that her not making the passage in that time reflected "any thing but credit on the way in which she had been sailed."

Some particular grounds of complaint are specified, viz. that he had employed persons as firemen and engineers, who had been employed in the Liverpool—that he had spoken openly before the passengers in disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Hough. Capt. Fayrer replied at length, and subsequently received a communication of the vote of the directors to the effect above stated.

What will the company say when they learn that their new captain has been worse beaten by the Acadia than ever Captain Fayrer.

This arbitrary proceeding has occasioned considerable surprise among the merchants—and Captain Fayrer's friends are justly quite indignant. Capt. Ryrie, the former Lieutenant of the President, is the new commander.

DREADFUL FIRE AT DAVENPORT.

Partial Destruction of the Royal Naval Arsenal—half a million of property destroyed.

At half past 4 this morning, Sunday, an alarm was given to the Superintendent of the dock-yard police, Lieut. William, that the Talavera line of battle-ship in the North Dock, was on fire. All hands were instantly on the spot, with the engines, but so terrific were the flames to give evident proof that the total destruction of the ship was to succeed. The fire bells were then rung, and the workmen, with the military called. The tide was high, and plenty of water at hand, but nothing appeared to subdue the fury with which the fire extended southwards, the direction in which other docks and building slips lay, as well as the rigging house, sail-loft, and all the store houses. At a quarter to 5 o'clock the Talavera was one mass of flame, which, communicating with the sails overhead, threatened to carry the fire to the extremity of the yard. The Minden line of battle ship, lying astern of the Talavera, which took fire ahead, at one time appeared inevitably doomed; but the wind shifting a point and by the most strenuous exertions of the engines, the progress of the flames astern was stopped; but what appeared to be the prevention of this danger only carried it into another direction, as the roof of the shed adjoining took fire, and the dense columns of smoke for a time appeared to choke the flame.

Eight o'clock. The fire is still burning, but will now be confined merely to the consumption of the timber and materials. The loss, at a rough estimate, is said to be from £400,000 to £500,000.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.

Sheerness, Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Her Majesty's ship Camperdown, guns, was attempted to be fired in Basin this evening by some incendia The fire was first discovered in the n shipman's berth, but was extinguis after burning a locker, but on furt search a well laid train was discove in the warrant officer's store rooms, c sisting of rosin, oakum, and lucifer ma es. The above is official.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.

St. Petersburgh, Sep'r. 1

The Abeille du Nord of yesterd published the following letter from Tif August 13: You have, doubtless, he of the terrible earthquake of Mount A rat, which has totally destroyed the to of Makitcheman, damaged all the bui ings at Erivan, and devastated the districts of Sharour and Sourmate, Armenia. All the villages in those d tricts have been destroyed. The ea is rent in such a manner, that all t cotton and rice plantations have perish for want of water. But the most aw event has taken place in the neighb hood of Mount Ararat. A considera mass was loosened from the mounta and destroyed every thing in its way the distance of seven werts, (nearly fi English miles.)

Among others, the great village Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneu and Pompeii. Above 1000 inhabita were buried under heaps of rocks. A thi fluid, which afterwards became a riv ran from the interior of the mounta which was opened, and following t same direction, swept over the ruins, a carried with it the corpses of the unf tunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the de animals, &c. The shock continued to felt every day in the above mention districts and entirely laid them wast then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet, the day befo yesterday I was awakened by two viole subterranean commotions.

The Birmingham Advertiser states th an improvement had taken place in tra and that American orders had much i creased.

Madame Laffarge, who was on the 19 instant, found guilty, at the Tulle assiz of poisoning her husband, "under e tenuating circumstances," according the verdict of the jury, has been co demned to public exposure in the pillor in addition to hard labor for life. It understood that the prisoner's friend will appeal against the sentence.

The naval and military preparatio of France continue on a great scale.

The expenses attending these arm ments are immense, and France will b compelled to make a new loan, or sell t immense quantity of wood belonging the state.

The following is an extract of a lett received at Lloyd's, from their agent Constantinople, dated ninth Sept. " Turkish steamer has just arrived fro Alexandria, bringing, it is reported, t Pacha's positive and final refusal to liste to the arrangement which the four co bined powers have agreed upon with r gard to his difference with the Pacha.

We hear that Parliament will be pr rogued to the 16th of next month.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... OCTOBER 28, 1840.

e itinerant preachers will please let ow where they wish their papers ed.

e weather on last Saturday turned cold. The surface of the ground everal days has been considerably ; previous to this the weather had uncommonly warm for the season.

our paper is a free discussion paper, ten give a place to articles, the sen- ts of which, we disapprove. Some not reply to for the want of time, ome others because we do not think while. We, therefore, hold our- esponsible for no sentiments we do ndorse.

. Wm. A. Beatty, a partner in the (Ill.) Telegraph establishment, de- d this life on the morning of the 8th in the 29th year of his age.

e Hon. Jno. M'Lean, of the Supreme t of the United States, has issued a me of Reports of the decisions of the t in which he presides, containing ages, 8vo.

e anti-slavery convention, of the M. urch, which we heretofore noticed, in New York on the 6th inst., and sted of about two hundred members, sters and laymen. They have form- n anti-slavery society, and passed utions censuring the doings of the General Conference in relation to the ct of slavery. This question will e permitted to rest until it divides the odist Episcopal Church.

BRONCHITIS.—We noticed some time he general prevalence of this dis- among clergymen, and the difficulty certaining an effectual remedy for it. Cronon, Professor of Elocution, now e city, believes that the malady ari- from an improper mode of public king, as it regards utterance, and that e adoption of a system in accordance nature, bronchitis may be avoided or d when it already exists. We annex w sentences from his 'Lectures on uence,' and leave the subject for the ideration of those interested:

"Public speaking is a healthful exercise operly conducted, but of most bane- endency, especially to every delicate titution, if prosecuted regardless of laws of measure. The *larynx* (the uary organ of the voice,) performs blouble functions of an air tube and an n—subservient to the production of d. The first is essential to respira- the latter to vocality. A perfectly sturbed respiration is compatible with low of energetic discourse; the speak- aving the ability to preserve measure never find himself at a loss, or be in slightest degree incommoded for want breath; he will be always able to ap- force with full effect where it is need- and with that which is of still greater portance—safety to health and very to life. But the importance of mea- , with regard to the health and safety ersons devoted to public speaking, de- es another consideration. During mission of sound, inspiration cannot place. By the measured action of heart, a certain quantity of blood is ght by each of its pulsations to the s, which, as it comes in contact with inspired air, undergoes a process of ovation by the inhaling of *oxygen* si- taneously with this contact and inspi- on. The moving powers external to chest, together with the intercostal cles, elevate and depress the chest by rnate action, so regulated as to corres- d with the pulsation of the heart, and sequently with the flowing of the od from the heart to the *larynx*. As re observed, there can be no inspira- during the process of utterance.— aking should therefore be so managed not to cause the slightest impediment the influx and efflux of the vital fluid." *Baltimore American.*

We know from experience the position ve, that bronchitis often arises "from improper mode of public speaking," correct. When we commenced our erant labors in the fall of 1816, we but little experience in the art of aking. And being afflicted with an al- st incurable diffidence, we were sub- to such confusion of spirits as pre- ted us from having proper self-possess- n. This threw us into the habit of mencing and proceeding through our courses at the top of our voice, and quently to urge forth our words when lungs were not properly supplied with . Add to this practice, we sang much. ving an assortment of popular airs, l being urged by the people to gratify m, our accommodating disposition in- ed us to yield to their solicitations, hat this contributed also to our injury. The first afflicting sensation felt was a weariness at the upper end of the wind-pipe; ultimately it appeared as tho' there was a piece of loose skin or rag hanging in the throat that could not be dislodged from its position. The quacks told us that our palate was down, and that it must be raised, &c. We often opened our mouth to them while they touched that member with pepper or other astringents, on the end of a spoon handle. But we had but little faith in their remedies, and only submitted to the operation to gratify their good intentions.

The disease, ultimately, became so afflicting that we had either to abandon public speaking entirely, or to alter our mode. We adopted the latter course and succeeded. After several years the disease of the bronchus entirely abated, and we have since been able to speak as often as three times a day, without any inconvenience from the lungs. It was, on the whole, a well timed affliction, for without the necessity which it imposed we probably never should have been able to alter the bad habits of delivery which we had formed.

OUR AFFAIRS.

Our people are preparing to build a church in Coshocton. The materials, we understand, are ready, and they would have went on with the building this fall, but the health of the place has been so bad as to prevent it.

Br. Stockton, in the Protestant of the 17th inst., calls on the brethren of the Maryland District, and the church generally, to attend and give interest to the Baltimore Convention, which commences on the first Tuesday of November, as noticed in our 58th number.

We remind the brethren of the resolution of the Pittsburgh Conference, in relation to the collection in all our churches, the last Sabbath in October, for the aid of the Philadelphia church.

ITEMS.

AN EXPLOSION.—The New York Commercial states that on Thursday last, as the steamboat Gildersleeve was about to leave Toronto for Hamilton, her boiler exploded, and two men belonging to the boat were seriously scalded. They were taken to the hospital. The Gildersleeve is a new boat, and her speed is considered greater than that of any other on the lake.

The Rev. E. W. Gilbert, of Wilmington, has been chosen President of the Newark (Del.) College, the late President has resigned.

"Well, this beats me out," as the rye said when the fellow hammered it over the head with the flail.

To speak of a divorce now is vulgar.—The phrase substituted for it is "a repeal of the Union."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Wm. Wallace, mate of the steamer Gen. Harrison, accidentally fell into the hold on Thursday, and was instantly killed. He was buried yesterday with every demonstration of respect by his friends and fellow-officers, and the flag of the Gen. Harrison hung at half mast during the day. He was from Cincinnati, where a widow and bereaved family are now left to mourn his fate.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Col. Karnes, the greatest pioneer and Indian fighter that Texas ever had, is reported to have died at San Antonia on the 16th ult.

ACCIDENT.—The practice of carrying pistols is not only a dangerous but a very reprehensible one, often leading to results, particularly in times of political excitement, productive of lasting regret.—A young man named Elmore, was last evening severely injured in the hand, in the neighborhood of the Third Ward polls, by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol, which he was holding at the time.—*Balt. Pat.*

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 26.

Arrived here on the 21st inst. schooner Herald, Harris, (late Kupter,) in distress after an absence of ten days, with Captain dead and all hands sick with the fever and ague. Mr. Harris, the mate, and a boy acting as cook. Captain K. died on Saturday the 19th and was brought into port and buried. The Herald after landing her sick left this port again on Thursday the 24th inst. for Boston.—*Times.*

COMMERCIAL BANK OF COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.—At the fire yesterday morning, a large quantity of unsigned notes of the above bank was found in the 3d story of the building. They were post notes and payable at the Bank of the the United States, Philadelphia. The notes were scattered about and every one present helped himself. So look out, ye dealers in Mississippi bank notes.—[Chronicle.

Charleston contains 13,029 white inhabitants, being an increase over the last ten years of 201. The free colored population is 1561, being a loss in the same time of 546. The slaves amount to 14,663, being 681 less than in 1830. Total loss of population since 1830, 1026.

A YANKEE APPLE TREE.—There is an appletree in Roxbury, Mass. noted for its age, size and fruitfulness. It is upward of one hundred years old. It is forty feet in height; and its circumference eight inches from the ground, is sixteen feet. Its fruit in one year has made ten barrels of cider, besides thirty bushels for winter use.

Bicknell's Reporter says: "The notes of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown, Md., cannot now be sold in Philadelphia. This Institution has been in operation only a few months."

MISS WILBERFORCE.—When Mr. Wilberforce was chosen member for York, his daughter, in walking home from the scene of the election, was cheered by an immense crowd, who followed her to her own door, crying, "Miss Wilberforce, for ever! Miss Wilberforce, for ever!" The young lady turned as she was ascending the stair, and motioning to the populace to be quiet, said, very emphatically, "Nay, gentlemen, if you please, not *Miss* Wilberforce, for ever;" which sent them all home in good humor.

☞The Methodists of Mississippi are about to establish a College at Clinton. The Roman Catholics already have a number of these institutions, in operation, in the Mississippi Valley.

UNION OF THE DANUBE AND THE RHINE.—The project frequently contemplated by Napoleon, of uniting the Rhine and the Danube by a canal, is nearly accomplished. The works will bring it this year from Hamberg to Nuremberg, and the whole length will be finished in 1842. A portion of the line will be open next year.

A soldier, who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible bellowing. An Irishman who laid near, with his leg shot off, immediately sung out "Bad luck to the likes of ye—do you think nobody is killed but yerself!"

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—An election for nine members of Congress and members of the Legislature took place in South Carolina on the 12th and 13th inst. At 12 o'clock on the 13th there had been polled at Charleston, 2267 votes. Isaac E. Holmes, V. B. re-eleted to Congress in the Charleston district, we believe, without opposition.

Amos Lawrence, Esq. of Boston, has sent a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Association.

Mr. Eldridge.—The Court of General Session in Philadelphia commenced the trial of this personage yesterday morning. The deputy Attorney General was engaged until 12 o'clock in reading the bills of indictment found againts him—51 in number.

Resumption.—The Phil. U. S. Gazette of yesterday says: "We have reason to believe that there are no longer any difficulties in the way of a resumption of specie payments by our Banks, as early at least as the time prescribed by law."

☞*Diamonds Found Near Algiers.*—Three diamonds have been found in the auriferous sands of the river Coumel, in the province of Constantine. One of them weighs three carats. It is worth about £20, if free from flaws, according to the usual mode of computation: it has been obtained by the School of Mines at Paris. The second weighs 1¼ carat, and is possessed by the Museum of Natural History; and the third, by M. Le Lree, weighs 1 carat.

Remarkable on the Bloomingdale Road.—Yesterday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, while Mr. Isaac Simonson, a very respectable citizen, was riding on the Bloomingdale road with his family, which consisted of six persons in all, they were fired upon from a piece of woods, by somebody, and five of the six persons in the carriage were wounded. They could not ascertain who did it. An infant was wounded in the neck and bled freely.—The gun was loaded with shot, of which a considerable number went through the cover of the carriage.—*Express.*

Distinguished Author.—"Gentleman," said a ragged loafer, addressing a crowd. "I am an author." "Indeed—of what?" "My own misfortunes."

Scene in a Grand Jury Room.—Question by a Grand Juror: Mr. —— are you in the habit of visiting groggeries? Ans: No sir, not since I joined the temperance society. Ques. Have you seen any gambling going on? Ans. Not since I saw you betting at the race-course. Ques. by the Foreman: Gentlemen. have you any thing more to ask the witness?—[Exit witness amid general merriment.

☞An iron steamboat has lately been launched at Louisville. The experiment of the Valley Forge has been entirely successful.

A letter received by the Caledonia, speaks of a quantity of flour just landed from an American packet ship, being injured by having imbibed the odor of turpentine.

It is said that a spoonful of horse-radish put into a pan of milk, will preserve it sweet for several days either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will turn sour.

Samuel Johnson, of Pochogue, Long Island, shot his wife with a gun on Friday night. She died in 20 minutes. He was arrested in his own cellar.

What right has England to blockade China, and shut out the free trade of other nations?

A Mrs. Gore, of Brooklyn, fell dead in her chamber on Sunday, while preparing for church; and a Mrs. Boyer in her kitchen on Tuesday morning.

THAT'S A FACT.—Nothing sets so wide a mark between the vulgar and the noble soul as the reverential love of womanhood. A man who is always sneering at woman, is, generally, a coarse profligate or a coarse bigot—no matter which.

In the Superior Court of Connecticut, at Hartford, on Wednesday and Thursday, John Burke was tried for the murder of his wife, on the 27th of June last, by cutting her throat and severing both jugular veins with a pocket knife. The jury found him guilty.

MORE OF THE TITLED.—A swindler named Charles Edwards, and passing himself off as a Count, has been convicted in New York of petty larceny.

☞NOT SO BAD.—A young lady being dreadfully frightened at a bull that had broken from his pasture, called to some men in the neighborhood to "drive away that *gentleman cow!*"

LAST NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—The capture of an Indian warrior.

A son of Mr. John O'Hara, of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was crushed to death by one of the moving cars on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road passing over his body.

The Ecclesiastical Council in Boston has decided that they had no authority to adjudicate the differences between the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint and the pew-holders of his parish.

There were 27 preachers in attendance at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Missouri. Bishop Waugh presided.

On Friday we saw another lovely sight. Several thousand children, male and female, comprising the Sunday Schools of the different Baptist churches in the city and county, met in Washington square, accompanied by their teachers. They were all neatly dressed, and had some splendid banners carried by them, and many wore beautiful badges and appropriate mottos. They proceeded through Sixth, Chesnut and Eighth streets to the Sansom street Baptist church, where the afternoon was passed in religious services.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Many people are much frightened at thunder; but they should not be, when they reflect it is but the Agent of Him who gave them being.

"I feel not now as once I felt," as the politician said ven he lost his election.

☞BEGGARS ABROAD.—Going up New Broad street yesterday, to look at Bartholomew Fair—famous in the annals of raga-muffinism—I saw a barefooted and bareheaded fellow, ghostly in visage and half covered in rags, eyeing me from the opposite side of the way with the rapacious look of a hungry shark. As I came opposite him, he leaned forward, glared upon me, and crossing the street with two or three long strides, laid a convulsive grasp upon my arm, and darting a wild look in my face, cried out, "For G——d's sake, sir, have mercy upon me!" Startled at such a salutation, I tried to release myself, but in vain.—"What do you want?" said I. "A pence—for I am starving."

Notwithstanding England has more wealth, probably, than any other nation in the world, no inconsiderable portion of its people are mendicants. Some beg according to law—others against law.—Some are gross and obtrusive in their manner of doing it—others modest and insinuating. Some are beggars from necessity—others from custom—some made so by misfortune—others are born beggars—some legitimate—others illegitimate—some wear full bottomed wigs and robes—others go bareheaded and in rags—some are Royal beggars—some rascally—some Lords—some loafers. You meet them every where, and in all grades of society, from Prince Albert in his poney phæton and six, in Hyde Park, who begged 50,000*l* for the privilege of marrying the Queen, and got 30,000*l* down to "the King of the beggars" on his rickety sledge in Cheapside gutter, who asks the passengers for a penny, and "gets more kicks than coppers." The former is so well known, that I need not pencil him. He is of that fortunate family, the Saxe Coburg, who "win kingdoms in the marriage bed." The latter, "the King of beggars" as he is called—may be met any day in the vicinity of the Bank. He is a most disgusting object, wears a woeful countenance set off by a long, white, filthy beard and garments to match, *has no legs*, and draws his aged form about on a four wheeled sledge whose axles almost touch the ground. He is one of the greatest villians in London. Give him a sixpence, and he showers you with blessings—decline and hearty curses is hurled at your head. Audacious and importunate, he will chase you 100 yards if you refuse to drop something into his tattered woollen cap, and will steal your pocket handkerchief if he can. He is the head of a humerous gang of beggars who have their respective prowling districts in various parts of the city. They are mostly boys; some with stiff knees, broken arms, or have lost a finger or a father, or have a mother in Newgate, or have not had a bit of bread to-day, &c., &c. Whoever may doubt these tales, none will question (who sees them) that they are Oliver Twists in shallow leanness, and Jack Shepards in the embryo villainy which lurks under their eyebrows. Old Fagin reigns supreme in his ragged clan. He dresses them in some of the miserable clothing they have begged or pilfered, treats them with great cruelty, gives them mendicants' fare, while he dines on ducks, roast beef, and "the delicacies of the season." The police have more than once ferreted out his den, and frightened him to comparative decency for a few weeks, when he again marshals his forlorn hopes and sallies forth.

London furnishes more specimens of refuse humanity than can be found in all the cities of the United States. Boz's graphic portraitures have their veritable originals in hundreds of its dingy alleys. Every day in the vicinity of the Post Office, you will meet a walking desolation in the shape of a tall, spare shred of manhood, with pale and gloomy visage, whose person is half exposed to sun and storm, notwithstanding the attempted shelter of his tattered garments, his feet bound up in masses of rags, who slowly stalks through the streets on crutches, with a large placard hanging on his breast, bearing this inscription, "A real case of distress." Set your eye on him, and he will groan most piteously and stretch out his bony hand for charity.—Turn away and he will pursue you, hobbling by your side, and filling your ear with his sorrowful tale, and your face with his inebriated breath—or, *till he discovers a policeman.* This arrant old imposter was, not long since, traced to his hiding place in one of the dark lanes of London, where he was found decently clad, and seated around a full board, discussing wild fowl, roast mutton, and Dublin stout with half a score of boon companions.

Walking one day near the Tower, my eye was caught by some loathsome living object, lying in a pile on the sidewalk.—On approaching it, a wobegone female face peeped from under a covering of rags. Her sunken eye was resting on a little infant lying by her side almost naked, and her emaciated finger pointing towards an inscription in chalk on the flag stone, which read, "I am reduced to the last extremity!" Even suspicion could not withhold a response to such an appeal.—*London Correspondent of the New York American.*

Business Department.

Br. Smith you say Wm. Williams wants the paper. Where will we send it so that it will reach him?

Br. Lamper, of Ruddle's Mills, Kentucky, informs Br. Bassett that their quarterly meeting will be held on the 7th and 8th of November, at which his attendance is solicited. He states that according to former engagements the attendance of Brs. Euans, E. Newton, D. Hannah and I. Edwards will be expected.

As we reside out of town, any person who may have business with this office, can have it attended to, by calling on OLCUTT WHITE, No. 104, Main street.

Br. Herbert, our clerk, after conference, directed your paper to Holliday's Cove, supposing that would be your post office; as soon as we discovered the mistake we transferred to Eldersville again, and sent the back numbers.

The first quarterly meeting for Ohio circuit will be held at Eldersville, Pa., the last Sabbath in November.

The first quarterly meeting for Zanesville circuit will be held at the Springfield chapel, in the neighborhood of this office, commencing on Saturday, the 14th of November. The neighboring preachers are respectfully invited to be present.

We have received $1 from W. Reeves for the Christian World, for John Troutman, Sharon, Mercer, Pa. Br. Stockton is requested to forward it to him, and so soon as we get $5 we will remit to him.

Br. D. H. Stephens wishes us to inform Br. Stockton to forward his paper to E. K. M'Masters and David Johnson, both of Spencer, Owen, Ia.; that he has received the money for the above, and will forward to him as soon as convenient.

Through mistake, this was not in our last.—*Editor.*

TO THE REV. A. H. BASSETT, *President of the Ohio Conference:*

This is to inform you, that Highland circuit is in much want of a pastor. My ill-health prevents me from itinerating. I have been forced to retire from my field of labor, and place myself under the care of a physician. My health is gradually returning, but I shall not be able to take charge of a circuit this year.—Therefore, it is hoped, that our circuit will be furnished with a minister.

From character and representation, Br. J. Devore would sustain himself on this circuit. Or, the circuit would sustain either of the preachers of Twin circuit. Our much beloved Br. Euans occupied an extensive field last year, added many members. It is therefore anticipated the circuit will not be long left destitute. Yours, &c., REUBEN ROSE.

Greenfield, O., Oct. 9, 1840.

Wholesale Prices Current

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER BY SPERRY & ABBOT,

(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	18½
Allum,	"		
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		8
" Sides,	"	½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.	62½	
Butter, keg,	pound.	7	8
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	20	25
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	18	23
" Dipped,	"		10
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"	14	14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	8	9
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		28
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		40
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		62½
Flour,	barrel.		3.00
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.		
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.00	1.25
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10,	"		3.75
" 10 by 12,	"		4.75
Hay,	ton.	7	8
Indigo,	pound.	162½	1.75
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	24	26
" Country "	"	—	—
Lead, bar,	"	7	7½
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		45
" West India,	"		
Oil Flaxseed,	"		87½
" W. Sperm,	"	——	162½
" Refined whale,	"	00	1.25
Oats,	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.	—	6½
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	2.75	3 00
" Smyrna,	"	—	3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.	—	7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.	2.25	237½
Salt,	bush'l.	31	35
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	—	8½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	75	85
" Gunpowder	"	80	90
" Imperial,	"	—	70
" Black,	"	—	—
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	12	12½
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow Rendered,	"	8	
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		50

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

October 28, 1840. 62tf

Proposals

For enlarging and continuing the publication of the "Harrisonian" under the title of

THE ARGUS.

AT the urgent solicitation of a number of the present subscribers to the "HARRISONIAN," we have thought it expedient to make an effort to continue the publication, but under a different name—one more congenial with the times—the present one being a remembrancer of the struggle now going on in our midst,—a struggle between the *people* and their *servants*, the office holders.

We do not deem it necessary to enter minutely into a detail of the course to be pursued by the proposed publication, as we are not sufficiently versed in prescience to state with any degree of certainty,—but this much we *do* say, we will use our best abilities to make it an agreeable and exceptable sheet.

The "ARGUS," in politics, will be Whig.—News, both Domestic and Foreign, will be given to its readers, and that too of the latest dates; Literature, &c. &c.

For the first year, to suit the times, the "ARGUS" will be neatly printed on a super-royal sheet, being two sizes larger than the "HARRISONIAN," on new and small type, so that we will warrant the paper to contain as much *reading* matter as our larger neighbors.

CONDITIONS.

The "ARGUS" will be printed weekly on a super-royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance.

The publication will be commenced as soon after the first of November, as possible, should it receive sufficient encouragement.

JNO. W. WHITE, } *Editors and*
GEM'L. ARTHUR, } *Proprietors.*

Zanesville, Oct. 28, 1840. 3w62

SELECTIONS.

MAKING AUGER HOLES WITH A GIMBLET.—"My boy, what are you doing with that gimblet?" said I the other morning to a flaxen haired urchin, who was laboring away with all his might at a piece of board before him. "Trying to make an auger hole," was his reply, without raising eyes or suspending his operations.

"Precisely the business of at least two-thirds of the world, in this blessed year of our Lord 1840, is this making auger holes with a gimblet." I said to myself, as I walked musingly onward.

Here is young A. who has just escaped from the clerk's desk behind the counter. He sports his mustaches; wears his hair long; has acquired the power of being shaved; carries a rattan; drinks champain when he can command an X to purchase a bottle and treat a friend to a dinner; talks large of a price current, fall of western stocks, and profits of banking; stands in his boots two inches taller than Astor or Appleton; and speaks of foreign exchanges as would Rothschild or Biddle. He thinks he is a great man, when all others know that he is only making auger holes with a gimblet.

Mr. B. is a rabid politician. He has labored hard at caucuses, at ward and town meetings, has talked of the dear people till the words flow parrot-like from his lips, and has done a full share of the dirty of party for years. Office has been the lure held out to lead him onwards, and which has made him neglect his business, spend his time in hunting up recruits, drilling the refractory, and qualifying himself for bar-room argument and stump oratory. He can settle the affairs of the nation in a trice; diplomacy has no intricacies for him; he has shaken hands with the president, and is a great man. He will soon be used up and cast aside; and will then see, as others now do, that he is chasing a jack o'lantern, that he is making auger holes with a gimblet.

There is Miss C. who is really a pretty girl, and who might become a woman a man of sense would be proud of. Now, she apes the *ton* in all things; reads exciting novels, goes to the opera, admires Celeste's dancing, has nearly ceased to blush at the most indecent nudity, lounges on sofas, glories in her idleness, keeps her bed till noon, coquets with male animals as feminine as herself, imagines she is a belle, forgets that her father was a cooper, lisps of high life, and plebian presumption, and is in a fair way to ruin.

Mr. D., whom I have just passed, may be put down as a distinguished professor of the gimblet. He was a farmer. His father left him a fine farm free of incumbrance; but speculation became rife, fortunes were made in a twinkling and D. fancied "one thing could be done as well as another." So he sold his farm and bought wild lands in the prairies, and corner lots in lithographical cities, and began to dream of "golden Ind." Work he could not do, it had suddenly become degrading. Who could think of tilling or being contented with a hundred acres of land, when thousands of acres in the broad west were waiting for occupants or owners. D. was not the man to do it, and he operated to the extent of his means. At last, the land bubble broke; lithographed cities were discovered to be mere bogs; and praire farms, though the basis of exhaustless wealth, worthless unless rendered productive by labor. But D.'s beautiful farm is gone, and as he is now preparing on compulsion to become a pioneer in the west, he feels that it is difficult making auger holes with a gimblet.

Mr. E. is the representative of quite a class. He had his attention awakened to the subject of religion, and obtained new views of its importance and his obligations. Believing what cannot be disputed, that love to God and good will to man, is the only true source of happiness and feeling, as every benevolent mind must, a desire for the welfare of his race, he fancied himself called to declare these truths to the world; and forsaking his lapstone, his anvil, or his blough, became without delay an expounder of the scriptures, a self-delegated instructor of mankind. He forgot that the age of miracles had ceased; and that the ability to teach must now be acquired by the slow but necessary process of human learning.—He begins to have misgivings that he has mistaken his call; and will probably discover, when too late to rectify the error, that he has spent the best half of his life in trying to make AUGER HOLES WITH A GIMBLET.—*Cultivator.*

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A letter from Interlaken, of September 9, in the "Observateur Suisse," says:

"A terrible catastrophe occurred yesterday on the Harnden. Col. Rowley, son of the Admiral, went yesterday to the mountain with his two daughters and his son, who is still a child, and very imprudently took no guides. When they had had got to some height, the youngest daughter, sixteen years of age, stumbled and fell down a precipice. The son and the elder daughter seized with terror, fell also, but were so fortunate as to support themselves by laying hold of the shrubs till the cries of the father were heard by a laborer named Goldsedyler, who was mowing at a short distance.—This man, though he had lost an arm, happily succeeded in rescuing the two children from almost inevitable death. Meantime, other persons who had hastened to the spot looked for the youngest daughter. The dead body was brought into Interlaken in the evening.

FANNY ELSSLER, BUNKER HILL AND THE BOSTONIANS.—It is well known, that Mademoiselle Elssler, the popular danseuse, recently contributed a benefit worth $1,-100, in aid of the Bunker Hill Monument. A discussion has since taken place, as to the propriety of accepting such a donation from a foreign actress and for such an object. Whatever we may think of the propriety of the acceptance or otherwise, the act on the part of the female, was certainly liberal, and she deserves credit therefor. In another point of view, however, we are not prepared to accord her eulogy, or rather, we think that the American people have exhibited a lamentable specimen of their love of virtue and sound morals, by showering upon a woman of her well-known reputation, plaudits that they would withhold from many of the benevolent and untiring philanthropists of the human race. The most forcible thing that we have met with upon the subject, is the following paragraph, which concludes a Police case in a New York paper. The culprit in this instance, was a beautiful but abandoned female; and it will be seen with what bitterness and justice she refers to the conduct of the Bostonians, Philadelphians and Baltimoreans, in eulogizing as little inferior to a goddess, a mere exhibitor of her person upon the stage—always, we admit, in graceful, but sometimes in wanton and lascivious attitudes. The miserable creatures in Baltimore, who took the horses from the carriage of Fanny Elssler, and dragged her along themselves, are a disgrace to the age and country in which they live. But to the extract. It is full of bitter satire.—*Bicknell.*

"Ah!" said his worship, "I perfectly understand you—you find yourself lost to honorable society for ever, and you wish to console yourself by charging it upon necessity."

"Lost to honorable society for ever!" exclaimed Eveline, drawing up her majestic form to his full height, and glancing proudly and somewhat disdainfully at the magistrate. "If by honorable society you mean high and fashionable society, sir, you are greatly mistaken; for the profession I have been called on by my destiny to adopt, if artfully cultivated, is the readiest of all passports that a woman can have into the society of the great.—Learning, rank, sanctity are nothing to it, "A woman—that as a woman would be forgotten, as a distinguished courtezan, becomes the centre of attraction. Her dress, affectations and manners are copied. Happy is the highest man in the land if he can have the honor of introducing her to his wife and daughters. She moves about as a goddess, people almost ready to fall down and worship her. And, in short, it is she alone that can arrive at the very pinnacle of female dominion.—It is true that this millenium of public opinion—this worship of nature undisguised—in the particular I mentioned, is confined to this country, and that foreign aristocratic reputation is necessary; but with this all is easy, for while statesmen, heroes, scholars, authors, &c. pass through our land of liberty, not only unhonored but unnoticed, the arrival of the woman, still young and beautiful, who can show that she was the mistress of a half a dozen noblemen, or held princes in the thrall of her charms, throws open the doors of hospitality and secures for her a universal welcome and queenly triumph!"

"Oh Eveline! Eveline!"

"It is true, and a recent occurrence proved it," returned the lady, "and what's more, I glory in the fact, as it proves the porgress of the triumph of nature over error. But enough—we shall probably have the opportunity of a future tete-a-tete."

COMIC ALMANACS.—The extent to which these pestiferous annuals have been published and circulated for a few years past is truly astonishing. They are found in all parts of the country, and, in too many places, when exposed for sale, are brought up before many others. This is the more surprising as they uniformly abound with the most impious caricatures of the human form that distortion can represent, together with many obscure cuts and low vulgarities. These being associated with weak attempts at wit for the purpose of amusement, become doubly pernicious to the susceptible and ungarded mind of the juvenile reader. And, notwithstanding this is undeniably the case, these revolting annual visiters often find admittance to the family circles of the respectable and the pious. Such, surely, have not considered their obvious tendency to vitiate the taste, dissipate the mind, and form habits of buffonery and clownishness; characteristics of the most degraded portion of the community.

The fact that the demand for these disgusting things is so great is the reason why I trouble you with this communication; and would just say in conclusion, that, if there be no municipal regulation by which they may be suppressed, let religious and literary journals denounce their circulation as baneful to morality, and much will be done to counteract their influence.—*Christian Advocate and Jour.*

ANOTHER MURDER.—We understand, says the Boston Mercantile Journal, that a woman, the wife of Bradbury Furguson, was shot at Exeter, last night, as is supposed, by her husband—as he had returned from the militia muster at Epping, a short time before, probably intoxicated, and had quarrelled with his wife, causing the neighbors to interfere. Furguson has absconded. He is described as six feet high, stout built, curly hair, has a finger on one of his hands injured by a wound, and on one arm "B.F." is marked with India ink.

CATACOMBS OF PARIS.—The Catacombs of Paris are among its greatest curiosities. These contain the bones of between three and six millions of persons, all arranged, or most of them, in rows, under the city itself. It became evident many years ago that the burying the dead in the city had a great tendency to disease, by vitiating the purity of both air and water. It was, therefore, ordered that the bones should be removed and deposited in the caverns, over which the more modern part of Paris stands. These caverns were the quarries out of which the rock was taken to build the older parts of the city. These vaults are laid off into streets, each side lined with bones,—with a guide to conduct the inquisitive traveller through these silent abodes of the dead. Without the guide and lamps, one might wander for days in this solitary and grand mausoleum of death; and whilst a city of the living is above him, all mirth and revelry and song, there is naught heard beneath but the occasional trickling of water through the crevices of the rocks.

The dead are now buried out of the city, at some distance, in the various cemetries laid off for that purpose. That of Pere La Chase is the most celebrated, and by far the most beautiful; for it is possible for art even to beautify a garden of graves. Nothing in the way of expense is omitted, in rendering this burial ground attractive, and on Sabbaths particularly it is crowded as a garden of pleasure, and doubtless there is a mournful pleasure in the devotees of Romanism, to deck the graves of friends with flowers and bend around them the knees of prayer. What is more impressive (no matter what the rank in life) than an evening's walk among graves, tombstones and monuments. At every step a lesson of morality is read; at every turn new evidences of death crowd upon the senses. Here a proud monument rears its head; there the humble slab or more lowly cross indicating the rank of the deceased when living. Here a gentle mound six feet long, and there another and another, two or three, showing the age of those that lie entombed beneath. And it is immaterial whether the walk is under the cypress of imperial cities, or the weeping willows of a country grave-yard; the moral should be the same. For soon, very soon, another ridge will be added to the number, and he who now counts the number, will soon be counted by others. In this noted cemetry are the remains of many of the first men of France. The monument of Abelard and Heloise is here, and even one to Baron Munchausen of *of truth telling memory.*

Some men seem anxious in life, to designate the place of their burial, and even the coffin itself is sometimes made before nature claims any use for it. Bonaparte had a chancel erected in the crypt of the old church of St. Dennis, for the depository of his mortal remains. But, alas! poor man; his bones rest at Longwood, on Helena's Isle, far removed from the land of his adoption, or the land of his birth.

MUSIC IN THE FAMILY.—An excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters in the ordinary practice of music. They were all observed to be amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied, when any thing disturbs their temper, I say to them, *sing:* and if I hear them speaking against any person I call them to sing to me, and they sing away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal.—Such a use of this accomplishment, might seem to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music, at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accomplishment.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

FEMALE LABOR IN ARABIA.—I saw several females here literally performing the duties of bullocks—that is in plain English, they were yoked to the plough. One was a very comely lass, and she answered my inquiries, laughingly that they hired themselves for the purpose, the remuniation being a small quantity of grain. The men, at the same time, were looking on, with spinnets in their hands. An odd transfer of duties this! The reader may recollect that Sir Thomas Munroe relates, as a reason why an Indian should be exempted from paying his taxes, that he pleaded the late loss of his wife, who did as much work as two bullocks.

The annual expenses of several of the Colleges in the United States, exclusive of board, are as follows:—Dartmouth, $40 24; University, Vt., 30 50; Middlebury, 35; Harvard, 93; Williams, 36; Amherst, 51; Brown, 63; Yale, 54; Washington, 52 50; Wesleyan, 47 25; Union 53; Hamilton, 41 50; Hamilton Lit. 34; Geneva 45; New Jersey, 60; Dickinson, 44; University, Va., 93; North Carolina Univ. 59; West. Res. 27 50.

NOT THE SAME INDIVIDUAL.—M'Leod, the Canadian arrested at Lockport on a charge of having been one of the gang of incendiaries and murderers in the affair of the Caroline, has been examined, and discharged on the discovery that he was not the M'Leod concerned in that outrage.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.—It seems that *tectotalism*, while effecting much for the moral good of the inhabitants of Dublin, stops much labor. A vast number, have been thrown out of work in consequence of the stoppage in business of so many brewers and distillers.

A chemical process is stated to have been recently discovered in England, by means of which steel may be so hardened as to cut glass more easily than the diamond.

A Plan to relieve the Literary Institution
OF THE
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Whereas, the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Districts, for the purpose of establishing a Literary Institution, in the year 1836, purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, known as the "Mount Pleasant Farm," situated about two miles north of Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana; the purchase money whereof, with other debts incurred and now due from said Methodist Protestant Church, amount to twelve thousand five hundred dollars: that the purchase money now due is a lien on said farm;—that John Haughton and William Disney, acting as Trustees for said Methodist Protestant Church, are personally liable for the payment of all the debts of said Institution.

Now in order to pay said debts, and release said Trustees from their liabilities, the said M. P. Church have released all their interest in the real estate aforesaid, to the said Haughton and Disney, who have heretofore held the legal title thereof, for the sole use of such subscribers as shall take up the stock, and donors, as specified in the following plan, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Literary Institution, on the plan here proposed, viz:

PLAN.

The beneficial and equitable interest of said real estate shall be and is hereby divided into two thousand five hundred shares of five dollars each, equal in all to twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

That each subscriber shall be a part owner of said premises in proportion to the stock by him subscribed and paid for; *Provided*, he pays all he is required to pay by the terms of this plan.

If any subscriber at any time shall refuse to pay up the balance that may be due on his stock subscription, that the money so by him then already paid shall be considered a donation to said Methodist Protestant Church, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said Literary Institution generally, and may be so applied accordingly.

The subscriber shall pay one dollar on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on each share so by him subscribed, on each succeeding ninety-one days, until his whole stock be paid up; *Provided*, it shall be, by Daniel H. Horn, Harvey Hall, and Shadford Easton, or a majority of them, Trustees, or their successors in office, thought necessary, and the subscribers shall be called on to pay the same.

Unless stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars shall be paid in, no subscriber shall be bound by his subscription; but the money so by him paid, shall be refunded to him, within ninety days after the next Annual Conference.

Daniel H. Horn, H. Hall and Shadford Easton, are hereby named, appointed and vested Trustees, with full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board, and to direct the paying out of the money so raised on this plan.

The holders of a majority of the stock may at any time direct a sale of said premises, provided the premises shall sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the debts of said Institution, then unpaid.

The several stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock, so by them held.

If after the debts of said Literary Institution are all paid, said property still remains on hand, unsold, the holders of a majority of the stock, may dispose of the property, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders and donators, as hereinafter provided, or may dispose of the whole property by donation to the Methodist Protestant Church, as they may in their judgment and liberality think proper.

All sums hereafter donated, shall be applied in payment of debts of the Literary Institution in the same manner, as money paid in on stock subscription.

If on sale of said property, a sum of money shall be procured, more than sufficient to pay the debts of said Literary Institution, then unpaid, the surplus over and above paying the said debts, shall be divided among the stockholders and donators, in proportion to the stock subscribed, and the sum so donated.

1. *Resolved*, This conference, acting for and on the behalf of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Ohio District, do hereby release, relinquish and convey to John Haughton and William Disney, and their heirs and assigns, all the interest and claim in and to said real estate of the Literary Institutinn of the said M. P. Church. To have and to hold the said property and interest therein for the sole benefit and use of such stockholders as may subscribe for the stock under the plan now proposed, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Institution.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Green G. Moore be, and is hereby appointed an agent to obtain subscriptions of stock, and receive money thereon, and receive donations, and pay the same to the aforesaid Trustees.

3 *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for said stock, and receive the money thereon accordingly, and forthwith or as soon as convenient, transmit the same to the said agent at Cincinnati.

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE PREACHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, IN THE WESTERN CONFERENCES, (FORMERLY THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE.)

The plan of the Ohio Annual Conference, held in Cincinnati, August, 1840, respecting the college property and debts, being submitted to you, I take leave to address you, through the medium of our paper, the Western Recorder, in my own individual name. I witnessed the origin, progress and failure of the Cokesbury College in the old church, and was present when Mr. Asbury received the news of its being burned, and heard his remarks upon the occasion. Not many among us, perhaps, can recollect so far back, even among those of my own age. The part I acted in our case, was that of a servant. I had no responsibility. I offer the advice of an old friend, only. Providence still favors us with a name, and an existence among the churches. We have a name to secure, or to loose. Justice has claims upon us, and we can be just. As a whole people, we are not bankrupt. Our failure in the college enterprize is matter of history. Let us furnish another item for history. Let the pen which records our failure, have to record that we were just, as a people; and then, whenever our history shall be read in the whole world, this shall be spoken of to our praise. Every body will say, that such a people deserved better success. Let us secure the good will of our contemporaries and of posterity, by this test of our public equity and public spirit. Nothing could have happened that will have raised our church reputation so high. Our God and Father who loveth a cheerful giver, loveth also, cheerful justice.—What a spectacle for men and angels to behold! In this new and comparatively poor church, *twenty-five hundred* men stepping forward, willingly, to pay the uttermost farthing! This being done, will it ever again be said, that we are incapable of self-government? Rather, will it now be the general belief, that such men are capable of any thing great and good. Let us deserve public confidence. Our friends, for whom we should do this thing, I am a witness, were generous and confiding to a failing; they not only regarded our word as being good as our bond, but they intrusted their property, for our use, without our word. Let it never be said that such confidence remains unrequitted. Let us be just to such noble generosity.

Your affectionate brother,
NICHOLAS SNETHEN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1, 1840.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW LISBON, O., SEPT. 24, 1840.

Br. Springer: Please do me the favor to publish the following appointments:

Wellsville station,	- - - Novem.	1
New Lisbon "	- - - - "	8
Monongahela circuit,	- - - - "	15
Clarksburgh "	- - - - "	22
Suttonsville "	- - - - "	29
Weston "	- - - Decem.	6
Middletown "	- - - - "	13
Brownsville "	- - - - "	20
Union "	- - - - "	27

Yours, truly,
Z. RAGAN.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. ☞w58

STOLEN

FROM the stable of Hamsfar & Brown in Somerset, Perry county, O., on Saturday night, the 19th instant, an old

SORREL HORSE,

very hollow-backed, and much marked with the saddle, his mouth very much cut on one side with the bits, his foretop heavy and lately cut square off above his eyes, shod all round, and shoes much worn.

Any person giving information to the subscriber so that he can get said horse again, shall be rewarded, and receive the thanks of JEREMIAH L. LESSLIE.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1840. 60

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Cattle for Sale.

J. P. SPRINGER, four miles west of Zanesville, Ohio, on the Lancaster road, has for sale sixty steers, fours and fives, in prime order.

October 21, 1840. 61.

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest & most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

WITH multiplied resources for render the New World more valuable than e as a compendious newspaper and repository elegant literature, we enter upon the sec volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dres in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting t to commence new subscriptions, as well as the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of New World, it has acquired a reputation a circulation superior to that of any weekly pa in the country; and has furnished to its subs bers, during that period, (besides all the curr news of the day, domestic and foreign) new valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thor Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Cha Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marr and others—works, which in London could be purchased for fifty times the amount of subscription price of the New World. In ad tion to works of interest by these eminent thors, it has contained the cream of the perio cal literature of the day, as well as original ar cles from the pens of some of the most popu writers of America, among whom we may me tion Miss Sedgwick. Orville Dewey, Profes Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain armed neutrality. Our columns will as hithe be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. criticism we shall, in justice to the public, mai tain a perfect independence, even though incur the vengeance of all the dunces. shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to rend our sheet not only worthy of the unparallel favor it has experienced, but of a continu extending circulation. While we continue furnish with all possible promptitude the m attractive literature of the day, we shall, as means enlarge, afford that compensation to tive authors, which may induce them to ma the New World the medium for presenting the public their best productions. Our excelle London correspondence will be continued, a due attention will be paid to the commerci agricultural and news departments of our pap

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on t sixth of June last, in order to meet the wish of a large number of subscribers, by giving the its rich and varied contents in a suitable fo for binding. This we have done without havi enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, a others on the renewal of previous subscription can take their choice between the Quarto a Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quart from No. 1, now remain on hand in the offic and we shall, therefore, not be able long to su ply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advanc for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copie In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us a our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 p cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars for commissions, if remitted in New York eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in not of other solvent banks, which may be at a di count here.

Letters relative to the editorial departme must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Ep Sargent, Editors: those relative to the busine department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New Yor

September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on han 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of diffe ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varieti in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martin gales: Riding and driving Whips: between 18 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, whic will compare and wear with any others mad here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team an common Farming Harness. A lot of first rat Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silve plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double co ered wagon whips, varying in quality and pric to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for hi work, is the testimony and long experience of hi old customers and friends. He is still anxiou to please and accommodate those who may ca on him, and hopes to share so much of the publi patronage as his attention to his business sha merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connex ion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, al sezes, and of superior quality will be kept con stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions,—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

...NGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. ...OLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Vol. 2.--No. 11. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1840. | Whole No. 63. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

...POETRY.

From the New Yorker.

INVOCATION.

...e from the earth away,
...its of the joyous skies!
...inly airs around me play;
...n voices seem to say,
...r spirit come away!
...per from the dust arise!"

...with all your shining train,
...d dissolve this frail abode—
...o away all earthly pain;
...m my spirit's weary chain,
...t long in bonds hath lain,
...nting 'neath a heavy load.

...me where all pain is done,
...ssed messengers of God!
...me to a cloudless sun—
...me where bright water's run
...g glad music in their tone,
...d no shadows on their flood.

...uld flee to some calm spot
...iling under peaceful skies,
...e to share a glorious lot
...re the bright world changes not,
...re all wrongs shall be forgot,
...d affection never dies.

...me where no pain can come—
...o dark dreams from troubled lee;
...re undying flow'rets bloom—
...re no willows deck a tomb,
...re no deep hearts may find a home—
...ve at last forget to weep.

...o one whose flesh is weak,—
...wed beneath affliction's rod—
... to suffer—yet be meek:
... is not the rest I seek;
... the winds of earth are bleak—
...ake me, take me up to God.

...ISCELLANEOUS.

Selected for the Western Recorder.

...EXTRACTS FROM THE SERMONS OF ...MAS EVANS, THE WELCH ORATOR.

...er the Prophets of ancient times
...g gazed through the mists of fu-
...t the sufferings of Christ and the
...hat should follow, a company of
...were gathered together on the
... of Calvary. They saw a host
...nies ascending the hill, arrayed
...le, and most terrific in their as-
...In the middle of the line was the
...God, fiery and exceeding broad,
...rking wrath. On the right wing
...ub with his troops of infernals, and
... left Caiaphas with his Jewish
..., and Pilate with his Roman sol-
... The rear was brought up by
... the last enemy. When the holy
...ad espied this army, and perceived
... was drawing nigh, they started
...nd prepared for flight. As they
... round, they saw the Son of God
...ging with intrepid step, having His
...xed on the hostile band. "Seest
...e danger that is before thee?" said
... the men of God. "I will tread
...n mine anger," He replied, "and
...e them in my fury." "Who art
...? said the prophet. He answered,
...t speak in righteousness, mighty
...." "Wilt thou venture to the bat-
...ne?" asked the seer. The Son of
...replied, "I looked, and there was
...o help; and I wondered there was
...o uphold; therefore, mine own arm
... bring salvation unto me; and my
... it shall uphold me." "At what
...wilt thou commence thy attack?"
...ed the anxious prophet. "I will
...meet the law," He replied, "and
...nder its curse; for lo! I come to do
...Will, O God. When I shall have
...eded at the centre of the line, the
... will turn in my favor." So say-
...He moved forward. Instantly the
...erings of Sinai were heard, and the
... band of prophets quaked with ter-
...But He advanced, undaunted, amidst
...leaming lightnings. For a moment
...was concealed from view, and the
...r of wrath waved above in triumph.
...enly the scene was changed. A
...m of blood poured forth from His
...ded side, and put out all the fires of
.... The flag of peace was now seen
...led, and consternation filled the
...s of His foes. He then crushed with
...bruised heel, the old serpent's head,
...out all the infernal powers to flight.
... His iron rod, He dashed to pieces,
... nemies on the left wing, like a pot-
... vessel. Death still remained, who
...ght himself invincible; having hith-
...triumphed over all. He came for-
..., brandishing his sting which he had
...ted on Sinai's tables of stone. He
...ed it at the conqueror, but it turned
...n, and hung like the flexible lash of a
...». Dismayed, he retreated to the grave, his palace into which the conqueror persued. In a dark corner of his den he sat on his throne of mouldering skulls and called upon the worms, his hitherto faithful allies, to aid him in the conflict; but they replied, "His flesh shall see no corruption." The sceptre fell from his hand. The conqueror seized him, bound him, and condemned him to the lake of fire, and then rose from the grave, followed by a band of released captives, who came forth after His resurrection, to be witnesses of the victory He had won." pp. 198, 199, 200.

"A servant of Julian, the Apostle, asked one of the martyrs: What is the carpenter, your God, doing now in heaven? He answered, making a coffin for thy master. Julian, soon afterward, was killed by an arrow shot at him by one of the Scythians. The blind, deaf, and dumb devils of Judea, with all their pride, could not stand before the Son of Mary." Page 76.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The following touching incident in a family well known in Cork, Ireland, may be relied on as a fact. Mr. C————, a wild young man, member of a Catholic family, who through the inconsistency of the penal laws, had been forced to find the best education he could in France, was married to Miss O'R———, a young lady as virtuous as she was lovely. A French education, as will readily be perceived, led the hero of our narrative into habits of dissipation which then could not be speedily shaken off on his return to his native city—nay, even the sincere attachment to his young wife could not entirely disentangle him from the snare. His occasional irregular hours would have given any one not possessed of as sweet a disposition as Mrs. C. every reason to believe she did not hold that place in her husband's affections to which she was so justly entitled; but if the reflection did sometimes overcast her mind, it was but as the passing cloud over the stainless moon. The husband was far from being a bad man and really loved her, but his disposition was weak, and his vicious companions had gained a powerful ascendency over him.

It happened he was suddenly called out of town, and in his haste, left behind him a letter, in which, to gratify one of his unprincipled friends, he had spoken of his wife in terms of carelessness, not to say derision, and had dilated pretty freely upon the general course of life he then led. Imagine the feelings of the startled profligate, when he found himself borne by a rapid steamboat upon a journey, which must of necessity be of several days duration, yet distinctly recalling to mind that the fatal letter was left exposed and unsealed upon his wife's table. He recollected too with a pang, that he had wantonly in answer to her inquiries, boasted that it contained a profound secret, which he would not have revealed for the world. He paced the deck in an agony of shame and suspense. His too active imagination pictured her opening the letter and turning pale with horror and indignation; perhaps fainting with anguish, alarming the servants, flying to her father and renouncing him forever.

Abridging his term of absence as far as possible he returned, but with a sinking heart, to his dwelling, bracing himself to meet the fury of an enraged and wretched woman. He opened the door softly. She was bending over the table busily writing. A placid smile was on her lips, and spread over her whole features the mild expression of joy and peace; and as she wrote, the fragment of a sweet ballad was murmured from her lips in low music that flows only from a heart entirely at ease. The husband stole noiselessly round, and read as her pen traced her gentle thought: "your very letter is lying by me; the *very, very* letter containing the "profound secret." Now could I punish you for your carelessness; but my dearest Charles, how could I look you in the face on your return, after taking undue advantage of the confidence you have reposed in me, and merely to gratify a silly curiosity at the expense of delicacy and honorable feeling. No,—the letter is unopened—and lest you should be uneasy, I enclose it to you; with the sincere love of your affectionate wife," &c.

"What an angel!" uttered the conscience stricken husband. She started with an exclamation of joy—and as Charles met the light of her clear, unshrinking eyes, he felt humble that he should have dared to suspect her, and was struck with heartfelt repentance at his conduct. The influence of this important moment was strong and lasting. He immediately severed all the ties that drew him abroad, and consecrated his whole heart in that endearing word, "home!" And if the pure and happy being, whose influence had allured him to the path of right, had perused all his subsequent letters, she would have found nothing concerning herself, but boasts of the warmest love and the sincerest admiration.

A GOOD DAUGHTER.—A good daughter!—there are other ministries of love more conspicuous than hers, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond. There is no such thing as a comparative estimate of a parent's affection for one or another child. There is little which he needs to covet, to whom the treasure of a good child has been given. But a son's occupation and pleasures carry him more abroad, and he lives more among temptations, which hardly permit the affection, that is following him perhaps over half the globe, to be wholly unmingled with anxiety, till the time when he comes to relinquish the shelter of his father's roof for one of his own. While a good daughter is the steady light of her parent's house. Her idea is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sun-light, and his evening star. The grace, and vivacity, and tenderness of her, have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom when he reads with her eyes, come to his mind with a new charm as they blend with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song does not make him forget, or gloom, which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, and the constant agent in those nameless, numberless acts of kindness, which one chiefly cares to have rendered because they are unpretending, but all-expressive proofs of love. And then what a cheerful sharer is she, and what an able lightner of a mother's cares! what an ever present delight and triumph to a mother's affection! Oh, how little do those daughters know of the power of which God has committee to them, and the happiness God would have them enjoy, who do not, every time that a parent's heart. A true love will almost certainly always greet their approaching steps. That they will hardly alienate. But their ambition should be, not to have it a love merely, which feelings implanted by nature excite, but one made intense, and overflowing, by approbation of worthy conduct; and she is strangely blind to her own happiness, as well as undutiful to them to whom she owes the most, in whom the perpetual appeals of parental disinterestedness do not call forth the prompt and full echo of filial devotion.—*J. G. Palfrey.*

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.—On my return from a temperance meeting, where I had the pleasure of addressing a large congregation in a Methodist meeting house, convened on Sunday afternoon, solely to hear a lecture on this subject, and to admit new members to the temperance society, one of the members related to me, in substance, the following anecdote:

"In the neighborhood of this church," said he, "there lived a man and his wife who are now zealous in the temperance cause. The wife attended the first meeting we held for forming a temperance society, and ardently desired to join, but her husband peremptorily forbade it, and vowed he never would live with her a single day longer if she did. He was not what people call a drunkard, but drank habitually, and sometimes to excess. His wife saw the growing habit with an agony which she could not conceal, but thought it her duty to endeavor to win him from the indulgence only by increased kindness and submission. At length he yielded to her importunities so far as to attend a lecture on temperance, and came away with less prejudice; and at a subsequent meeting, to her great joy, he gave his name as a member.

"They returned to their happy home. The wife busied herself in preparations for dinner, and looked as sweetly on her good man as she did on the bridal day. Dinner was ready, and as they were about to set down, the husband, asked as usual, 'wife, where is the jug?'—The inquiry was as a sword piercing the vitals of the wife. 'Oh, he is going to violate his pledge, and all is lost!' But she silently brought the whiskey jug, and placed it in his hands. In fearful suspense she awaited the result. 'Wife, open the window;' and she obeyed. The devil's stake was lost. The 'death gurgle' was heard in the throat of the jug, but the earth, not the husband, drank the liquid.

Oh, there was joy that day in this man's house, and there was joy in heaven, too, over this brand plucked out of the fire.

MISSIONARIES' DAUGHTERS.—Great interest has been awakened on the subject of the children of missionaries, who must be sent from heathen countries to be educated. We perceive by a notice in the "Spirit of Missions," that an institution has been opened at Walthamstow, near London, for the *daughters* of missionaries, and that eighteen have already been received under its care, and that ten more are soon to be added. It is supported by the Independents and Baptists. Rev. Mr Meigs, at Ceylon, at the meeting of the American Board, expressed himself decidedly opposed to the education of the children in a seminary established for the purpose, but preferred that they should be taken into the families of pious and benevolent private individuals.—*N. Y. Observer.*

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.—I have heard a humorous old gentleman, who, hearing a dispute between two servants, inquired what was the matter. The house-maid replied, that, being very tired, she had asked the coachman to fetch her a pail of water from the well, which was at some little distance from the house; this he illnaturedly and surely refused.—'Nay,' said the master, 'I could not have thought, John, that you could be so ungallant as to refuse to assist a female.' John sulkily muttered, 'that it was not his place to fetch water—he was not hired to do it.' 'True, true,' replied the master; 'I beg your pardon for supposing that you would do any thing that you were not hired to do. Go directly, put the horses to, and bring the carriage to the door.' In a few minutes, the carriage was announced, when the master directed the house-maid to get in with her pail, and ordered John to drive her to the well, as many times as she required.

Whenever young people feel a grudging disposition, and unwillingness to render little services that they are not expressly hired to perform, let them remember the old gentleman's humorous reproof, and remember, above all things, the precepts of the holy Book, which, if acted on, would prove the cure of all selfishness and ill-will: 'Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.'

In the eastern world, from the remotest period, a well of sweet water has always been held as an inestimable treasure, of far greater value than heaps of silver or precious stones; and the individual who digged a well, was considered worthy to be holden in lasting remembrance, as having conferred a benefit on his species. In the Old Testament times, the digging of a well was looked upon as a matter of sufficient moment to be recorded in history.

YOUNG MEN.—Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at their outset in life in a good business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one against him who starts with plenty of money. Let any one look back twenty years and see who commenced business at that time with abundant means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of these now boast of wealth and standing! On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society and are passed by their own boon companions, with a look which painfully says, I know you not.

ABORIGINAL CHARACTER.—As an Indian was straying through a village on the Kennebec, he passed a gentleman standing at his store door, and begged a piece of tobacco. The person stepped back, and selected a generous piece, for which he received a gruff "tank you," and thought no more of the affair. Three or four months afterward, he was surprised at an Indian coming into the store, and presenting him with a beautiful miniature birch canoe, painted and furnished with paddles to correspond. On asking the meaning, he was told—"Indian no forget, you gave me tobacco—me make this for you." This man's gratitude for a trifling favor, had led him to bestow more labor on his present than would have purchased him many pounds of his favorite fumigatory.—*Boston Parer.*

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND AMERICAN EPISCOPACY.—Many of our readers are familiar with the fact that a law has for many years existed in Great Britain, prohibiting the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country from officiating in any of the churches or chapels of the Anglican establishment. By the recent passage of a bill introduced into Parliament by the Archbishop of Cantebury, the restriction thus imposed has been removed. Such a measure may eventually result in a stricter union and greater assimilation of American with English Episcopacy.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

DIFFERENT FATE OF TWO SCHOLARS.—An incident was related to the children of the "Bethel Sabbath School," recently, by Mr. S., of Marietta, Ohio; and the circumstances of the occasion, the interest manifested by the scholars, and the manner of the narrator, as well as the thrilling nature of the anecdote, made an impression on my mind which I trust will never be forgotten by those for whose special instruction and learning it was designed. I will give it as nearly as I can recollect in the words of the narrator.

"About twenty years since," said Mr. S., "two boys came under my instruction in a day school. They were both not far from eleven years of age, of about equal abilities and made much the same improvement in the school; indeed there was in no respect any marked difference between them, except that one was some what more playful and of a more restless disposition than the other.

They continued under my instructions about a year, when they were separated. But mark their different fate. Last summer, within one week of each other, one of these boys was ordained as a minister of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Presbyterian Church, and the other was——— *hanged!*

"I took," continued Mr. S., "considerable pains to learn the different stories of these two boys; and it may all be told in almost a word. The former (and the more restless and wayward one of the two) was requested by his parents to *remember the Sabbath day* as sacred time; to attend regularly the appointed ordinances of that day, and to spend no portion of its precious hours in vain or childish amusements; while the other was left *free to seek his own pleasure on God's holy day*"

Christian parents, who may read this article, how do your children employ the holy Sabbath? Beloved youth, whose characters are now forming, whose prospects are bright and glowing, and for whom youth and hopeful ardour have traced a pathway of honor and success for your future footsteps, how do you spend your Sabbaths? Much depends upon whether those sacred hours are improved or wasted. If you call the Sabbath, the holy of the Lord honorable, and honor him; not doing your own ways, nor finding your own pleasure, nor speaking your own words, the Lord has graciously promised that you shall delight yourselves in him—that he will bless you; and whom the Lord blesseth, is blessed indeed. But if you reverence not its sacred hours, and despise its blessed privileges, you throw contempt on the God of the Sabbath—your own consciences will condemn your course; and He who is greater than our consciences, and knoweth and remembereth all things, will be your enemy, and "who can contend with Him and prosper."

Another thought for all who may read this piece. By how many merciful dispensations does the great Head of the Church testify His pleasure in the observance, and by how many awful providences He mark His displeasure at the contempt of any of the divine institutions; and especially is this true of the Christain Sabbath. Christain, do you regard the sanctity of the Sabbath as God views it? and do you so order your worldly affairs, so order your household, as to promote its strict observance on your own part of those in your employ? and are you willing to labor in any and every way for its better observance throughout our country and the world?—*Youth's Companion.*

EFFECTS OF KINDNESS.—Charles Carey lived near the city of Philadelphia, in a comfortable stone house, to which was attached several acres of good pasture land. One day, as he was passing the horse market, he observed a horse offered for sale, and upon inquiring the price, he was informed that it was fifty dollars.—The horse was poor, but appeared to be young and healthy, and was a fine looking animal; and it occurred to Charles that if he was to buy him, he could, in a short time, fatten him and sell him at a considerable advance, and he made up his mind to endeavor to make the purchase. After consulting with a friend he borrowed the money and bought the horse; he took him home, turned him on to his pasture lot, and in a few weeks he became a noble animal. Being now in a condition to demand a good price, he sent his son to market with him. He had not long been in the market, before a person accosted the young man by asking where he got that horse, and upon being informkd, the stranger claimed him as his property, alleging that he belonged to a line of stages that ran between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and had been stolen, and took the young man and the horse to a magistrate. I was sent for, and accordingly attended. As Charles and his son were well known to be persons of good character, no suspicion attached to them of having acted dishonestly, and the young man was discharged; but the stranger, establishing the ownership of the horse, he was delivered up to him. Charles remarked, that it was hard to lose his money, but he was glad the man had got his property.

About a year afterwards, he had occasion to go to the city, and stepping into an Inn in High street, known by the name of the "Black Bear," where he had business, he saw the man of whom he had bought the stolen horse, sitting in the bar room. Charles called him aside, and addressing him, said, "Dost thou know me?" The man replied "no." "Dost thou recollect selling a horse about a year ago?" The stranger answered, "yes." Charles proceeded. "Well, I am the man that bought him; dost thou know that the horse had been stolen?" The man did not attempt to avade or deny his guilt, and replied "yes." Charles then requested the thief to follow him, adding, "I will put thee where thou wilt not steal another horse very soon;" and they set off together. The poor man appeared perfectly indifferent to what seemed to him his inevitable fate. When they got within a short distance of the magistrate's office, Charles began to relent of his purpose of prosecuting the man, and turning to him, said, "I am a poor man, thou hast greatly injured me. I cannot afford to lose fifty dollars; but prosecuting thee will not compensate me for the loss of my money: go about thy business, and conduct thyself honestly for the future."

The man looked amazed, and after a minute's hesitation, as if undetermined what to do, he turned about and walked away. He had proceeded but a few yards, before he returned and asked the friend where he could find him, if he should ever be able to make restitution for the injustice he had done him. At first the friend took this as an affront, and answered him, "I hope thou dost not intend to add insult to the injury thou hast already done me." The man replied, "No, I do not; but I hope to pay you some time." Charles then told him if he had any thing for him to leave it with Isaac T. Hopper, at the corner of Walnut and Dock streets; upon saying this they parted, and never saw each other afterwards.

After the lapse of considerable time, perhaps more than a year, a letter was left upon my desk, during my absence, addressed to Charles Carey, who, soon after my return home, was passing my door on his way from meeting, and I called him in and gave it to him. Upon opening it, he was greatly surprized to find that it was a letter from the man of whom he had bought the stolen horse, and contained twenty dollars. Some months after, another letter was left in the same way, containing a like sum, and in perhaps six or nine months more, a third letter was received with twenty dollars additional, making sixty dollars in all. This letter stated that he had no intention of stealing the horse ten minutes before he committed the act, and that ever since he had been in constant terror, fearing that he would be detected, and the dread of this, added to the remorse that constantly attended him, rendered his life a burthen, and that when he was apprehended at the inn, as above related, he felt entirely indifferent as to what would be done with him, considering that his wretchedness could not be augmented, but that after he had been arrested, and again set at liberty, it seemed to inspire him with fresh confidence, and he determined to make another effort to improve his condition, and he said, that, at the time he wrote those letters, he was keeping school and was assessor of the township where he resided, and had never been suspected of being a dishonest man.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.—I knew a little girl of twelve years of age, who left her father's house and went into a neighboring town to reside with her uncle and aunt.

They soon found that she deceived them and lied to them on various occasions. They conversed with her faithfully and seriously, and charged her never to be guilty of such a sin again. She was pleasent, and willing to do what she could, and in other things obeyed her uncle and aunt. But she seemed to be given to deceiving and lying. She was repeatedly found guilty of it. She was told that she would ruin her character here, and soul forever, if she did not break off this practice; that it was always best to be honest and tell the truth. But nothing seemed to have the desired effect, though she would promise not to do so any more.

After she had been guilty of this sin one day, and after another serious talk with her, her uncle told her that he must try something else, and if she ever deceived them, or lied to them again, he should punish her with a rod, unpleasant as it was to use the rod upon a girl so large, it must be done, or she would be ruined.

It was not many weeks, however, before she was found to have told a falsehood Her uncle reminded her of his promise, and went out and brought in the rod, showed it to her, and told her that he must do as he said he should, but that he would give her one hour to think of what she had done, and of the punishment she was to receive, At the expiration of the hour he came in, conversed with her again, and gave her another hour to think of it. When another hour passed, he took the rod, called her to him and applied it a few times, and then stopped and reasoned with her; she appeared humbled. Her uncle asked her how many blows he should give her? She wept, and mildly replied, "Uncle, punish me as much as you think I deserve. But," said she, "my mother has brought me to this; when I was a child she taught me to deceive and lie to my father, and now I am brought to this."

Oh! had that mother been present to hear the cutting reproof of her child, must it not have pierced her to the heart, and filled her with the deepest agony to think of what she had done! Must she not have felt, that possibly, through her teaching, her daughter might at last have her part with all "liars, in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone?"

What a warning to mothers to be careful what they teach their children, lest at last their children should point to them as the means of their ruin.

Sabbath School Visiter.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 4, 1840.

ELDRIDGE'S TRIAL—PHILADELPHIA SESSION'S.—On Tuesday a large number of witnesses were examined. Most of them testified relative to the hand writing of the defendant. James McGowan, who was to have acted as a friend at the wedding of Doctor Eldridge, testified that Eldrige had loaned him money at several times—himself tendering the favor.—McGowan testified that on the first of May, he noticed a change in the Dr's appearance—his hair cut short, and his face discolored. He testified that the Doctor appeared disposed to avoid him. and said that he had nearly had a fight with the barber, for cutting his hair so short. The following is the testimony of James D. Pratt, to whose daughter Eldridge was to have been married:

I first saw Dr. Eldridge at the house of my son-in-law, Dr. Howell, at Trenton; it was about the beginning of March, 1839; shortly afterwards he commenced coming to my house at Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia, until after his engagement with my daughter in the month of August, 1839; he was at my house daily; he was there on the evening of the 29th of April —I saw him on the afternoon of the 1st or 2d of May; I observed his appearance was very much altered, he always wore before that very bushy hair, and his hair was cut off; his skin appeared to be of a yellowish cast; my wife asked him what was the matter with his face; he remarked that he did not know there was any difference, and laughed it off; on the 9th of May he asked me if I could not make use of some money for him; I declined; he then remarked could you not use it for the mill; my son and son-in-law have a mill at Trenton; I asked him why he did not invest his money in bank stock; I then told him I could make use of some money in the mill; I said I would take $1500 at that time; he gave me the money and I gave him a note for 60 days for the amount; the money was in ten and twenty dollar notes of the United States Bank; the next day he asked me if I could not make use of some more money; he lent me $3000 more, and told me I might have $3000 more if I wished it; the money was in ten and twenty dollar notes, with the exception of one $100 note, two $50 notes, and two $20 dollar notes of the Moyamensing Bank; the envelope containing the bundle of notes, was marked Proceeds of Stebbins' mortgage; I gave him a receipt in the name of Pratt & Howell; I had a conversation relative to the robbery of the banks on the Sunday previous to his arrest; I read the advertisement to him and said it was a very cute trick, and I thought the rascal ought to go clear; he remarked that they would no doubt catch the rascal; he said a friend told him the banks had a clue to some individual in Baltimore; he remarked that he hoped they would catch the d—d rascal; he was at my house the day previous to his arrest.—*Br. Jonathan.*

MORE HORRID MURDER.—The following narrative is from the Natchez Courier of the 9th inst.

"It is a painful duty, in the line of our profession, to notice this morning, one of the most sad and distressing events on record. The public are aware, that near a year ago, our fellow citizen Josiah A. Lyle, had a quarrel with Mr. Hagan, of New Orleans, in which the latter was shot through the head. Mr. Lyle was tried in this city for the offence and fully acquitted. Would that we could with the trial, date a cessation of hostility and the compromise of a dispute about property, still existing between Mr. Lyle and the Hagans; but alas! we are forced to witness a denounment truly afflicting and horrible.

Some weeks since, the Hagans, who were partners of Lyle in the cultivation of a large plantation on the Mississippi river, repaired to the farm and took forcible possession by driving off Lyle's overseer. Last Tuesday Mr. Lyle and four friends went to the farm for the purpose we have been told of compromising the difficulty. Immediately on landing at Baton Rouge, Lyle and one of his friends rushed to the house, when the Hagan whom he had previously shot, met him at the door and demanded the purpose of his visit. Lyle and his friend were both armed with guns. The response made to the demand of Hagan was "peace of course, peace." Hagan commanded him to advance no further until he explained what he wanted.

Lyle said a man could not be stopped from walking in his own yard, and continued to move towards the house. Hagan immediately levelled a double barrelled gun and shot Lyle through the head and heart, and he fell instantly dead. The friend of Lyle, a Mr. Handly, then raised his piece to shoot Hagan, but it snapped. Hagan aimed the second load of his gun at Handly, but it missed fire. Handly went to the gate and discharged his piece at Hagan without effect.

Another of Mr. Lyle's friends, a Mr. Lumsden, formerly of the Natchez City Guard, then advanced, and was shot thro' the hand by a second gun, which Hagan reached from inside the door. Thus ended the bloody conflict. Mr. Hagan surrendered himself to the proper authorities of Jefferson county, and is determined to have a trial at the next term.

The body of Mr. Lyle was brought to Natchez yesterday, and the tale of his death caused throughout our community the deepest anguish. He was a brave good citizen, highly beloved by all our people. He was followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by an immense concourse of friends.

We cannot, nor can the community sympathize too much with his bereaved wife and children. When the body came to the city yesterday, the whisper went round—"who will tell this to his family? —ah who can tell it?" The story is told —the grave, the grave spoke silently and painfully its awful reality. Our own feelings are too much excited to say more.

THE PROPHET OF 1770.—Let us suppose ourselves carried back sixty years in the stream of time, and to live again, the youthful subjects of the young King George III. Let us likewise imagine that in those days the divine spirit of prophecy had come upon us, unveiling to our sight the events of the future. In seven years from this time the British empire shall be rent in twain (American war in 1776.) In fifteen years men shall rise from the earth and fly through the air (invention of balloons. 1780.) In 20 years the French Monarchy, the oldest that ever was, and now so flourishing, shall come to an end. A virtuous prince, (Louis XVI, 1793,) not yet king, shall in twenty-three years, lay down his life on the scaffold; his wife and sister shall share the same fate. In those days, news shall travel with the speed of the wind, and what was done at mid-day shall be known at the fartherest bounds of the kingdom ere the setting of the sun (the Telegraph, 1794.) In twenty-six years a conqueror shall arise (Bonaparte,) who shall water his horses in the Nile, the Jordan, the Tagus, and the Borysthenes. This conqueror shall restore the chair of St. Peter, and throw down what he had restored (dethronement of Pious VII.)—Finally, he whom the world could not contain, shall die a captive on a rocky Island (St. Helena) neither in Europe, Asia, Africa, nor America, but in the midst of the vast ocean: a few feet of earth his empire, a willow his monument. In those days metals shall be found which float on the water and burn under it (sodium and potassium, discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.) Ships shall stem the stormiest ocean without oars or sails (steam ships.) Carriages shall run without horses, with the speed of the wind (locomotive engines. The ordinary speed of the wind is 35 miles an hour; that of the engines on the Great Western Railway is 39.) Men shall be conveyed from India to the mighty Babylon in a month; from America in ten days; from one end of England to the other in eight hours. Bridges shall hang by a chain over the sea, while roads shall be made under it (the Menai Bridge and the Thames Tunnel.) The very beasts in those days shall have laws to protect them. Those days shall be days of great light. Men shall plough without horses (steam plough;) they shall spin without hands (power loom;) they shall calculate by wheels (Baddage's machine;) the sun shall engrave for them (the Daguerreotype;) they shall write with the lightning (electric telegraph.) One machine shall print in one hour many thousand books, each of which shall take a man many days to read; a man may buy a book for a penny; for a penny he may send it to the ends of the empire. They shall read the rocks instead of a book (geology,) and decipher the history of beings which lived and died ere man existed. In the heavens new stars shall be discovered; some sisters of the earth; some brothers of the sun (the planets five in number, discovered since the American war; and the double stars by Sir Wm. Herschel;) and of all the colors of the rainbow. In those days, likewise. they shall read the pyramids (Young's and Champollion's discoveries.) They shall find out the mouth of the Niger and the Magnetic Pole; the way to every thing shall have been discovered but the way to be happy.—*Phoenix (English) paper.*

TRIAL OF ELDRIDGE.—Election intelligence has hitherto prevented our giving a report of this important trial. It commenced in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The prisoner, William M. Eldridge, stands charged with forging, counterfeiting, uttering & publishing checks to the amount of 15,000 dollars on the following banks: Girard, Moyamensing, Western, Commercial, Philadelphia, Penn Township, Northern liberties, Mechanics, United States, Bank of North America and Bank of Pennsylvania. There are twenty-two bills of indictment against him, Counsel for the prosecution. Messrs. F. A. Reybold, J. M. Reed, F. W. Hubbell and the Attorney General. Counsel for the defendant, W. L. Hirat. On Thursday, Joseph R. Paul, receiving teller of Moyomensing Bank, and George Helmbold, paying teller of the Western Bank were examined. Mr. Paul testified that the defendant, kept an account in the Moyomensing Bank, in the name of Siciner & Wood, that on the 30th of April he deposited two forged checks, marked good in the bank, and drew out the same day 1,260 dollars. Mr. Helmbold testified that the defendant kept an account in the Western Bank in the name of Vandardale & Roberts, and that on the 30th of April last, he deposited two forged checks marked good, and drew out 1,260 dollars.

On Friday, Alexander P. Wilson of the Bank of the Northern liberties, William Schaeffer of the Girard Bank, John Hœkley, of the Bank of North America, Hugh Dehaven, of the Philadelphia Bank, and John Patterson, of the United States Bank, were examined. They all testified that the defendant on the 30th of April last, deposited two forged checks marked good in each bank, and at the same time drew 1,260 in notes. Thomas Sturges of the Western Bank deposed to arresting the defendant and taking him before Alderman Davis by whom he was committed. All the witnesses testified that he wore spectacles whenever he came to the banks.—*New World.*

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—On Sunday evening last, we learn from the Balitmore Sun, the Hon. Wm. S. Ramsey, of Carlisle, in this State, and who was on Tuesday last re-elected a member of Congress for the 13th District, committed suicede at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, by shooting himself with a pistol. The Sun says:

"About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he appeared to be quite well, manifesting no unusual excitement or depression of mind, and made some inquiries at the bar relative to the boats and cars to Philadelphia; and in about an hour afterwards, the report of a pistel was heard in his room. The report attracted first a gentleman stopping at the house and some of the waiters, when he was found speechless and dying near the fire, a pistol lying close by his side, his right hand, except the forefinger, being covered with blood, which had flowed profusely from a wound in the right eye, where the ball had entered. He was recognised by the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, who soon entered the room, and sent for the Hon. Messrs. Howard and Carroll. On an inquest being held, the verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by shooting himself with a pistol. He was twenty-eight years of age, and rumor attributes the suicide act to disappointed affection. Some unopened letters found with him have been taken possession of by his friend, Mr. M'Blair."

The Sun of a subsequent day says:—"We have ascertained that the cause of the late suicide of the Hon. Wm. J. Ramsey, was aberration of mind, produced by recent exposure while laboring under great physical debility."

INSTANT DEATH IN HAGERSTOWN.—The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom states that on Thursday, Mr. Jacob Huyett, of Washington county, Md., set out with his wife and family in a carriage for Smithsburg, four or five miles distant. Just after passing Cavetown, the horses took fright and ran off; Mr. Huyett, in attempting to stop them by the reins, was thrown from the carriage with such violence as to produce almost instantaneous death. The horses ran violently for some distance, when they were arrested without further injury.—Mr. Huyett had reached the meridian of life, was an extensive farmer, as well as a highly respeclable and useful member of society.

CAUTION AGAINST AN IMPOSTOR.—Bishop Delancy, of the Diocese of Western New York, in a communication to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, puts the public on their guard againts a man calling himself J. Hewitt Irvine, of Oxford, and alleging himself to be an unmarried clergyman of the Church of England, a Fellow of Oxford University, Rector of Conventry, and Prebend of St. Patrick's, Dublin, just arrived from England on his way to Canada, on ecclesiastical business of some kind. He brought letters from clergymen in New York city and elsewhere, who are doubtless deceived as to his real character. On these letters he has been admitted into some of our pulpits. It is understood that he once taught school in Painsville, Ohio—that he has a wife and children, whom he left there in destitute circumstances, and whom he met in this city (Buffalo.)—The Bishop adds that "many of his statements are wholly untrue, and a satisfactory explanation of his conduct having been required, and none being given, and believing him to be either no Clergyman at all, or if a Clergyman, to be one of a most unworthy character, I publish his name and the description of him to put others on their guard againts him. He is of a large frame, about 5ft. 10 inches high, sandy hair, light blue eyes, his front teeth large & prominent, his shoulders broad, and his gait slow and heavy."

The editor of the Advertiser says: "The impostor, we learn, while living in Painesville, was known by the name of Hewitt. A clergyman of Canada says he learned a few weeks since, that a man named Irvine was collecting funds in England, ostensibly for the benefit of the College at Toronto, and to render the imposition complete, showed forged credentials, purporting to be given him by Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto. It is altogether probable that both impostors are one and the same person."

The absurdity of the English game laws was strikingly illustrated at the Croyton petty sessions Sept. 14, where Mrs. Pratt, wife of a wealthy land holder was indicted for taking a patridge in a trap, not being in possession of a game certificate. It appeared that the trap was set for rabbits, in Mr. Pratt's own grounds; that a patridge was taken in it, and, that Mrs. Pratt, happening to pass the spot, took the bird out of the trap. The complaint was made by a Mr. Read, whose land adjoined that of Mr. Pratt, and who had some dispute with that gentleman on the subject of game; the complaint therefore was laid through spite; yet, such is the tenancy of the game laws, the magistrates were obliged to convict Mrs. Pratt; they fined her a penny and the costs.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FALSE PAPERS.—In the court of General Sessions, yesterday, Wm. B. Read, Esq., read the affidavit of Oliver Evans, one of the inspectors of the late election for South Wark, stating that 60 pages of the book containing the record of the declarations of intentions of foreigners to become citizens of the United States, kept in the office of the Clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions, had been fraudulently made up or interpolated, and that thereby sixty persons had been unlawfully furnished with their papers upon the entries thus made; and upon application, a rule was granted upon Patrick Drain, Hugh Breman, John B. Kern, Martin Moffit, James McNamee and Nicholas White, returnable on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, to show cause why their naturalization certificates should not be vacated. We understand that E. D. Ingraham and Wm. A. Stokes, Esqs; are retained as council for the respondents.

BONAPARTE.—Some curious anecdotes are told of the dethroned Emperor, while John Bull was his jailer, on the Island of St Helena. On one occasion he was rather merry at the expense of the Captain of a British 50 gun ship, who was introduced to him. After inquiring minutely about his weight of metal, &c., the ex-emperor inquired, "What chance would you stand of a French 74?" The Captain replied, "If it was blowing hard so that she could not open her lower ports, we would take her, not otherwise." How long, continued the imperial captive, "do you think you would be in taking a large frigate?" "Do you mean French?" inquired the Captain. "No, American," replied Bonaparte. The Captain hesitated—the Emperor laughed heartily and took his leave.

The Wood Paving.—We have mentioned the removal of the old decayed blocks from Walnut street, above Dock. The Daily Chronicle says the street is now to be paved with blocks of wood obtained from the cedar swamps of New Jersey, which are in form 'the rhomus,' with a crease or groove across the upper face when laid, which will run at right angles across the street to carry off the water into the side gutters. Each block has two holes in opposite side for the purpose of pinning them together. This become necessary from their position resting as they will on each other at an angle of apout forty-five degrees."—*Philadelphia Courier.*

The Wilmington Journal, alluding to Newark College says:

We understand that the President elect has not yet accepted the office; and that his acceptance depends on the consent of the Board of Trustees to put the collge into the hands of Constitutional Presbyterians. The board has not yet met; but many influential members of the Board confidently expect the arrangement will be made. As we earnestly desire to see the institution flourish, for the honor of our State, and for the promotion of literature, we cannot but hope this proposed arrangement will be consumated.—We have seen documents which prove that a large amount of patronage is dependent on it.

☞CURIOUS ATMOSPHERIC FACT.—The statement of Mr. Wise, the æronaut, is a curious one. It is well known that almost every one looking down from a great height, feels effected by vertigo—giddiness of the head—and a sensation of sickening insecurity. But he avers, from repeated experience, that this only occurs when the individual is sitting or standing upon something *connected with the ground*, even if it be only by a rope, or any other slight communication with the earth.—But that *entirely isolated* from the earth, no such feeling or sensation can be experienced.

IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM FRANCE.—By the last French Journals it is stated that a report prevailed on the Bourse that M. Thiers had addressed a note to the ambassadors of England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, to the effect that if the concessions of Mehemet Ali were not accepted, the French Government would regard the refusal on the part of the great powers as proceeding rather from a wish to attack the revolution of July, than to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Beauties of Anarchy.—Among the worst disadvantages of the violent changes in South and in Central America, are the depredations committed upon foreign proporty in the confusion. The people have to pay for it afterward. Thus has Mexico been in a hobble—thus is Buenos Ayres in difficulty—and now Central America is to be added to the list. A British Squadron has been ordered there to demand reparation for British property lost in the late civil war—or rather the present—for it is not over yet. Ex-President Morazan was making preparations for an attack on New Grenada.

LAWYERS AND "THE LAW."—A few days ago, in the course of a horse trial, Gen. Dyson was examined for the defendant; and when cross-examined, he was asked if he had not said that the defendant ought to pay for the horse. "If I did say so," he replied, "it was on this principle—that he had better do it than go to law." (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Coleridge: That was the remark of an old soldier. (Renewed laughter.) General Dyson: My lord, my father was an old lawyer. (Roars of laughter.)

☞*Bible Societies.*—An article in the Cheltenham (England) Free Press states that, in 1804 there was no society in existence which had for its object the distribution of the Word of God. In contrast with this passive state of Christianity, the number of Bible Societies at the present is, in England and Wales, 2541. Ireland, 614, Scotlahd, 132; on the continent, 1268; America, 2800; W Indies, 676. In France, where the Bible was a few years since proscribed as a fable by an act of the legislature, and carried to one of the public squares and burnt, there are now 236 Bible societies, 121 pedlars employed in distributing the word of God, and circulation of copies last year was 9200.

Ohio Banks.—By the abstract of returns made to the Auditor of State, of the condition of the Banks on the 30th of September, it appears that their aggregate circulation was then $3,697,098—Specie in vault $1,229,226—Deposites. $1,990,743—Notes and bills discounted. $10,832,817. The Clinton Bank, Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and the Bank of Sandusky do not report.

Drunken Crows.—A South Carolina paper relates a curious incident, which tells well for the *moral character* of some of the parties concerned—in one point at least. A gentleman, on finding that his cornfields were beset by great numbers of crows, steeped a quantity of corn in alcohol, and threw it forth as a special "*treat.*" The unsuspecting spoilers swallowed the bait greedily, and soon began to manifest all sorts of funny consequences, being most essentially fuddled. They staggered about, even in mid-air, as they scrambled towards a neighboring forest; where they held a most loquacious and uproarious confab in the Cawcaw language, resulting, it seems, in a resolution avoid *that* shop in future which resolution they faithfully fulfilled, after having regained their sober senses (a lesson to other bipeds.) although they continued to plunder the neighboring fields in all directions.

TYRANNY.—We are able to appreciate the blessing of American liberty, when we contrast our condition, with such a fact as the following.

"When Mehemet Ali made his famous canal from Alexandria to the Nile, he did it by forcibly marching down 150,000 men from all parts of the country, and obliging them to excavate with their hands, as tools they had not, or perhaps could not be provided. The excavation was completed in three months, but 30,000 men died in the operation."

WET FEET.—How often do we see people trampling about in the mud, with leather soaked through, and how often do such people, when they return home, sit down by the fire side and permit their feet to dry, without changing either shoes or stockings. Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism, and inflamation, which enables the doctors to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have taken place, "the house is on fire"—danger is not far off, therefore, let us entreat our readers, no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.—*Medical Advertiser.*

GRATUITOUS.—"No public speaker should be without J. Pease & Son's Clarified Essence of Horehound Candy." This receipt we insert *gratis* for the especial benefit, comfort, convenience, favor, profit, prosperity, happiness, advantage, health, relief, ease, rest, enjoyment convenience, consolation, support, gain, advance, successs, regard, and esteem of that incorrigible *talker* the editor of the New Orleans Picayune.—Two sticks to be taken a-day, one after going to bed, the other getting up.—*Boston Transcript.*

At the Insolvent Court last week, in Philadelphia, *three hundred and fifty* persons applied for the "Benefit of the several acts." Many persons drive a profitable trade of taking the Benefit; their names being upon the list at every session.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Philidelphia, September term, 1840, October 20, on motion of Wm. B. Reed, Esq., Rule to show cause was granted, why the papers purporting to be the declarations of intentions of sixty individuals (herein named) interpolated in the records of this Court, be not cancelled. Returnable on Saturday, October 24th (to-day,) at 10 o'clock, A.M.

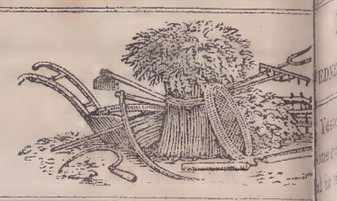
At the commencemont of the Western Reserve College, the Honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESY.—*Ohio Star.*

A certain old woman came to Gratia the Emperor, and with much clamor complained to him of her husband, to whom the emperor mildly said, "Woman, what is that to me?" —"But," said she, "he has also spoken many things against thy majesty." To which his majesty then said, "Woman, what is that to you?"

Melancholy Example.—Jacob Leddings is to be executed at Albany, on the 4th December, for the murder of his wife.—He will leave thirteen children.

The Boston Lyceum has awarded its prize to Thomas W. Parsons, for a poem entitled "The Intellectual Republic."

AGRICULTURA



We are inclined to give credit following suggestions from an ment of our own. Being told that to ground late in the fall would dest *cut worm*, and as our garden had b several years, much annoyed with wishing to make a trial, we plou very late, some two or three days the weather turned cold, and the frozen so as to render it impracti plough at all. But the worms w bad the following year as ever. spring following, we broke a clov field for corn, which after it was over had frequent freezings, and the cut worms are usually bad o kind of sod, this field was entire empt from their ravages.—*Ed. R*

NEW MODE OF DESTROYING THE GRUB OR CUT WORM.—The destr of crops by the cut worm is incalc in most parts of the United State countless remedies have been offer not one strikes us more forcibly th following taken from the Genesee mer. The whole secret consists i ing up the ground with the plou rring the winter, so as to freeze the A correspondent of Judge Tucker "one of my neighbors wishing to t experiment, broke up one of his fiel joining the field of another neigh the two being separated only by a fence—during warm spells in the ter, when the ground ploughed the day would freeze at night. spring following he again broke u ground and planted it in corn, but cut worm was to be seen the whol son;—while his neighbor who rid the idea of breaking up ground i winter to prevent the cut worm fr stroying the corn also broke up spring and planted it also in corn what was his surprise when he s field filled with cut worms and his almost destroyed, while the adj field of his neighbor remained un ted." The writer says, many simil periments have been made, and w niversal good success.—*Cultivator.*

KICKING COWS.—It is not unfre ly the case, that cows excellent for acquire some habit that materially sens their value, and of these inj habits that of kicking is perhaps the common. Bowing up one fore leg ing both hind legs together, holdi the horns, and various other me have been resorted to, in order to up the practice, but frequently wi avail. Mr. Kidder has communica the Hancock Agricultural Socloty, a which he pronounces an effectual and which he thus describes:

"Noticing the position of a cow kicking which was to drop the hea curve up the back, I thought I would a new and simple method to cure After tying her in the stanchels as u I made one end of a rope fast round horns, and put the other end ove girth. which was two feet higher the top of the stanchels, and about same distance in front; drew it p tight and fastened it to a stud. Th effectualty secured her, that she milked with the most perfect ease safety; and after practicing this me of tying a few times, she gave no trouble. Several subsequent trials proved this method not only superi all others as an effectual remedy, b is so very easy and simple that a fe or a boy can secure a cow without culty."—*Ib.*

PIG MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—I ticed in your last number a pargra giving an account of a new mode to mote the growth of trees, now in op tion at Welbeck, an estate of the D of Portland, by confining pigs in pens der them.

As far as I know, its use may be as regards forest trees, but I have kn this method in use about thirty year Kent to promote the growth of the a tree and render it more productive. method originated in consequence o serving those orchards adjoining farm-steads where the pigs constan grazed to be much more productive yielding finer fruit than those orch where the soil was tilled and also su sed to be less subject to blights. this purpose moveable styes are pla on wheels in the pens. The manur powerful and rendered more or less according to the food made use of. T method is generally practiced in the ter season, and its effects are conspicu in the spring, for the trees generally sent a vigorous and healthy appearan and its effect on the soil was equally p erful. In fact it may be rendered too p erful for the trees. It is best used moderation, and occasionally repeat but after all its effects are not so unifo and lasting as in those orchards wh as before observed, swine constan graze and are fed.

The Chinese smoke 30,000 chests opium annually.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

CDNESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 4, 1840.

Yesterday the remains of Wm. George, ne cutter, of this vicinity, were deposi- in the silent mansion. He was an in- strious, honest man; but for several ars has been afflicted with mental aber- ion.

ELECTIONS.—It is now admitted on all nds that the administration party had mall majority of the popular vote at late State Election of Pennsylvania; that the whigs have a majority in the gislature.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—In this State counties heard from, have generally en an increased majority for the Har- on ticket over the vote for State officers. this county, the vote of the 30th over t of the 13th is near 300. A note warded to us, states;—whig majority 19 counties in Pennsylvania 18055,— n over the vote of 1836, 8739.

A Convention will be held on the 19th his instant, in Cincinnati, O., to sus- the efforts which are now making, the friends of the Sabbath, to procure observance of the Lord's day, along great commercial thoroughfares of the st. We have had a letter of invita- and should be glad to attend if our lic duties would permit.

Some of our readers have noticed the troversy, in our columns, between the S. S. Parr, of the first Baptist Church, his town, and the Rev. W. H. Lawder, the Methodist Episcopal Church, in tion to Butterworth's Concordance, the subject of baptism. It appears Mr. Lawder wrote a communication the Western Christian Advocate, ch was published in that journal, but the editors refused to publish Mr. r's reply thereto. We learn this from Columbus Cross and Journal of the ultimo, which contains Mr. P.'s re- with a preface. It is not our inten- to give any opinion as to the merits his controversy; or as to who has nifested the most exceptionable tem- , but we do intend to say such a rse as this is beneath the character of respectable journal; because, it is ently *unjust* to admit the attacks of man and not the defence of the other. r play, gentlemen editors! Let every defend himself, in his own way, who tacked in your columns, and let the lic be the judge of the whole matter.

WESTERN FARMER AND GARDINER.—We e frequently noticed this work. It is nthly magazine of 24 pages, edited published in Cincinnati, Ohio, at $1 annum, by "E. J. Hopper, assisted Thomas Affleck, on Horticulture," d dedicated to Agriculture, Horticul- and Rural Economy." Its subjects illustrated by elegant cuts and plates. s paper was commenced by G. G. re, but has passed, some time since, the hands of the present incumbent. think the gentleman, who now has management of this sheet, well qual- for the task he has undertaken.— read the "Farmer" with interest, frequently supply our Agricultural artment from its pages. The Octo- number, being the first number of the nd volume, is before us, and is not well filled with matter, but is neatly cuted.

We have before suggested to our west- agriculturalists, the propriety of pat- izing an agricultural paper conducted ng us, in preference to those edited he North and East, whose experi- nts and reasonings, though interesting ll whom they may concern, are not, any means, adapted to our climate soil. We offered our service to act gent for this paper,—one sent his dol- to us. If more will follow the exam- we will take pleasure in forwarding he editor, and ordering the "Western mer" directed to their address.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I have a very interesting orial article in a file of papers, edited published by the editor of the West- Recorder, in 1834, under a different e, the object of which, is to account the change of the name of Moxahala onathan's creek. In said publication, assert that "*Lick-licking*, Wakato- a, Tuscarawas and other tributaries he Muskingum river, still retain the es given them by the aborigines of country." According to the best rmation we can obtain in this vicini- the head waters of the Licking creek,) the opinion advanced by you in the above quoted sentence is incorrect, as relates to our stream.

There resides in Utica, Licking county, Ohio, and old pioneer, who is now nearly ninety years of age, and entirely blind, by the name of Elias Hughes, who for many years, prior to the year 1800, served his country in the West, in the capacity of a scout and spy against the Indians. He, with another pioneer, by the name of Ratliff, now deceased, settled on "the Bowling Green," contiguous to the Licking creek, so called by Captain Brady, who with his scouting party from the Monongahela river, passed there on their way from Whitewoman to the Ohio river, about the year 1792.—Hughes and Ratliff were the first settlers on the Licking creek, and it is understood that they commenced the settlement of the Bowling Green, soon after the treaty of Greenville, in 1795—certainly before the close of the last century. From these old pioneers, and from other early settlers, I believe the information is obtained, that the beautiful stream *now* called *Licking*, *was* by the aborigines of this country called *Pataskala*, a name, which ought, by common consent, to be restored, if it be true, that it was the original name of our stream.

How is it? Am I correct? You are an old settler, and must, in early times, have heard of the pioneers, whether or not our stream retains its Indian name.

INQUIRER.

Head Waters of Licking, October 23, 1840.

Our intelligent correspondent wishes to know whether he or we are correct, in relation to Lick-Licking retaining its Indian name. We will answer this interrogatory by relating an incident which happened in Frankfort, Ky. It is stated that Henry Clay, while in the zenith of his splendid talents, was called on to plead a case in Frankfort, which having excited much interest, had drawn out a court-house full of people to hear the discussion. Clay had an able competitor by the name of McDaniel, who opened the cause with a masterly speech. When he closed, a Dutchman, who had listened to him with great attention, said to a gentleman by his side, "he's right." After which, Clay rose and put forth one of his most astonishing efforts; on his closing, the Dutchman exclaimed, "Py sure, he's right too!"

We say to "Inquirer," we think it highly probable that we are both right. The key that unlocks the difficulty, is, *Pataskala* and *Lick-Licking* are names used to designate this beautiful stream by different nations of Indians. That different nations did inhabit this country is a fact known to the early pioneers; and that they spoke different languages, and called things by different names is also known to those conversant with the subject. Even though these nations, speaking different languages, should call any given stream of water by a peculiar characteristic, owing to the arbitrary nature of sounds, which are the signs of ideas, we should have different words to designate the same stream. For instance, *Wakatomica*, we were told in early day, would be, when Englished, *Crooked creek;* but in the language of what nation, we do not remember.

The way the Indian names of this country, were transfered to us was merely accidental. It was principally from those who dwelt in captivity with them, who, after learning their names for rivers, mountains, &c., returning to the English settlements, would bring a knowledge of them home. As captives dwelt with different nations, a portion of the names of each would be likely to come into the possession of the whites to be retained for posterity.

That some nations spoke a smoother and more harmonious language than others, we think appears evident, from the names we find on record. For instance, how much more agreeable to the ear are the words Ohio, Scioto, Muskingum, &c., than the barbarous sounds, Tuscarawas, Wakatomica, Kanhaway, &c.

The Indians, as all the sons of *nature* elsewhere, usually name their children, their rivers and their mountains, from some quality or circumstance connected with them. Instance,—the Muskingum received its appellation from the clearness of its waters, which the sons of the forest tho't resembled the transparency of the "*Elk's Eye.*" The name should be written Moosekingum, Moose being an Indian name for Elk. We give this on the authority of an aged and intelligent man, who now resides, or did a few years since, in Columbus, Ohio, and who lived many years in captivity with the Indians on the Moosekingum or *Elk's eye* river.

The very sounds, Lick-Licking and Hock-Hocking, bear evident marks of their Indian origin. But we doubt not the venerable Hughes may be correct in saying his nation of Indians called this stream Pataskala; this and Lick-Licking would be the names of two distinct nations, each speaking a different language, for the same stream. If these views be correct, "Inquirer's" argument in favor of restoring to Licking the appellation of Pataskala, looses its force, because one aboriginal name can have no preference with us to another, saying nothing about the difficulty it would introduce into the maps and records of the country.

We will be thankful to "Inquirer," or any one else, to favor us with any "*Western*" incidents which may be in their possession; our very name imports we are desirous to be a "*Recorder*" of such events.

BATES' CREEK.—This is a branch of Wills creek, of the Muskingum, and received its name from the following occurrence; a party of scouters in the Indian war, had pitched their tents on its banks, to tarry for the night. A man by the name of Bates being one of the party, and full of youth and vigor, kept constantly tripping and plucking his companions, and bantering them to wrestle, until he became rather annoying to the company. At last, one of his fellows being provoked by his banterings and mischief, accepted his challenge, took hold of him, and by a sudden effort threw him into the stream, which was considerably swollen with the rains, and ducked him finely, to the no small amusement of the party, who all agreed to call the creek thenceforward after his name.

WEE GEE.—Is the name of a stream putting into the Ohio river from the west, some seven or eight miles below Wheeling, which received its name as follows: A hunting or scouting party who had been reconoitering the wilderness, west of the Ohio, were returning to the settlements; on passing the mouth of this stream, which was very crooked, as they had been giving names to a number of others, one of the party inquired what this should be called,—an Irishman answered, the *Wa Ga*, this being a sort of cant phrase with him to indicate the serpentine course of the stream at its mouth. So, trifling are the incidents which frequently give names that are to last to the end of time. These facts we have from Esquire Johnson, who was with both the parties alluded to, who now resides in Woodfield, and who is the younger of the two boys that killed the two Indians, an account of which we have before published.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat in this town is firm at 50 cents per bushel; Flour, per barrel, $3.

PITTSBURGH.—Flour—Sales from wagons and boats $3,37½ a 3,40, and from stores $3,50 a 3,75 per barrel.

Grain—Wheat, 55, Rye 37½ a 40; Corn 35, a 37½ Barley dull at 40 cents.—*Harris* 31 *ult.*

BALTIMORE.—Flour. There is a small decline in the price of Howard street Flour since our last report, the principle sales (not exceeding 1000 barrels,) from stores having been made at 4,90 for good common brands. There have also been sales at 4,94 *a* 5, the latter for a select brand, but in general the demand is any thing else than animated. The car and wagon price is unsettled, 4,87½ to a fraction less.

Western Transportation.—We continue the rates of transportation by Wagons to Wheeling, are noticed in our last, at 1,50, and to Pittsburgh, 1,25 per 100 lbs.—*Lyford* 31*st*, *ult.*

ITEMS.

The Rev. Hiram Chamberlain has been installed as Paster of the Presbyterian Church of St. Charles, Mo.

The Boston Democrat states that the nett proceeds of the Elssler benefit for Bunker Hill Monument Fund, has been received by the Treasurer, amounting to five hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

The people of Alexandria, D. C., have decided by a large majority to apply for permission to "go back" to Virginia.

Eclipses.—Some of the astronomers say there will be six eclipses next year. We say *seven;* two of the sun, four of the moon, and one of the divine Fanny. Her rival Cerito is coming.

New Methodist College.—The new Methodist Conference at Providence, R. I., have determined to locate a college within their bounds, and the village of East Greenwich has been chosen as the site for the institution.

The old man who was killed on the Baltimore Rail Road, near Wilmington, last week, was deaf. His name was James Wright, and was a resident of Wilmington.

In the single township of Aurora, Ohio from 250 to 300 tons cheese are made annually.

Dr. D. C. Kerr, a very benevolent physician, who had attended the poor of that city for thirty years gratis, died very suddenly of late at New Orleans.

The cotton crop of the United States for the present year is over two million of bales.

Explosion.—The Commercial Bank of Millington, one of the small Maryland shin-plaster institutions, has gone by the board.

Forty-two of the last emigrants to Liberia have died.

It is stated that the Presbytery of New Jersey have recommended the clergy to wear the surplice in the desk.

St. Luke's, a new Episcopal Church, was opened for public worship in Philadelphia on Sunday. It is situated at the "West End," and is described as an exceedingly beautiful building.

Sentence.—John Leddings, convicted at the Oyer and Terminer Court in Albany, of the murder of his wife, in May last, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of December next.

What an Enormous Amount.—Nearly a fourth part of the revenue of Russia is derived from the sale of spirits, it being a government monoploy. It is computed that 82 millions of gallons of brandy alone are drunk by the peasantry of that Empire.

The Hebrews.—The descendants of Israel, resident in Kingston, Jamaica, subscribed and forwarded to London £1200, to be applied towards the expense of Sir Moses Monteflore's mission to the East, in behalf of the suffering Jews at Damascus and Rhodes.

A Vegetable Bonnet.—A bonnet has been exhibiting at the Institute, at Niblo's Garden, New York, made of melon seeds. It contains 8763 seeds, and 17,776 stitches. each taken with a needle! This is a monument of both patience and industry.

☞*Marriage of Miss Bonaparte.*—La Presse announces the marriage, at Florence of the Princess Amelia, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, to the rich Russian Count Demidoff. One of the conditions of the marriage contract is that the Count shall never, under any circumstances, bear arms againts France.

The Mysterious Vessel.—The cargo of the Spanish bark Rosini, which was picked up by wreckers under such mysterious circumstances, and taken into Nassau, N. P,. is valued at $190000. Nothing has as yet transpired to unravel the deep mystery which surrounds the vessel.

A late English paper says that on the death of the late Mr. Blundell, of Ince, upwards of £23,000 in money, was found in different parts the his house; 18,000 (and odd) sovereigns in an iron chest in his bed-room, 5,000*l.* in gold and notes in a bureau, &c. This was comfortable for the heirs, "in these times."

☞After all, they say that the Fanny Elssler Benefit for the Bunker Hill Monument only amounted to $590; and the ladies of New England, concerned in getting up the late fair, object to any of the amount being received. It has created a warm discussion in Boston.

DRUNKENNESS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—The Capt. of the Lord William Bentrick, which, was recently lost on the rocks of Bombay, and a number of lives lost, is said in English papers to have been drunk at the time, and that he was killed by falling down the main hatch way soon after the ship struck.

A slave vessel under Arab colors was captured by H. B. M. ship Curlew, on the South African coast, 21st of May. She was called the Yaruga. She had nineteen slaves on board. About the same time a slaver brigantine was captured by H.B.M. brig Wizzard, near Cape Frio. The crew escaped.

THE HUMAN FRAME.—Man has 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 66 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He also has 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3840 pulsations in the space of an hour.

In one town in Vermont, it is said that all the adult inhabitants but three are professors of religion, and that nearly all belong to the same denomination of christians.

Ignorance.—We notice that a lady, the wife of Mr. Jos. Raymond, of Plymouth, Mass., who was accidentally shot in the arm, bled to death while the physician was ruuning for his instruments. If the man had possessed presence of mind enough to make a tourniquet of his handkerchief and a fork, this need not have happened.

Embarkation.—Two hundred and twenty-two recruits for the 7th Infantry, under the command of Lieut. J. Van Horne, 3d Infantry, were embarked yesterday on board the ship Gen. Parkhill, for Pilatka, Florida, via Savannah. Lieut. Stephen, 3d Infantry, Lieuts. Sherwood, and Humber, 7th Infantry, and Lieut. Lugenbeel, 8th Infantry, were attached to the command.

COMFORTABLE FOR AN OLD LADY.—A late Brighton (England) Gazette state that a poor woman, named Vincent, who is eighty-five years of age residing at St. John's common, has recently come into possession of £8,000, being a legacy bequeathed to her by a relative. She had for many years chiefly subsisted on charity; but she now talks of taking a farm!

A Philidelphia paper says: "At the Franklin Institute Exhibition, one night last week, a gentleman had his pocket-book returned to him by the police, before he was aware it had been stolen! They had suspected and wached a thief whom they arrested immediately after the larceny, and before he could make way with the plunder."

Texas Filling Up.—A letter in the Galveston Sun, Sept. 13th, says:—From the 2d September, 1839, to the 2d September, 1840, there were one thousand and sixty-six arrivals at the port of Galveston from foreign countries; and four thousand and three hundred and sevnty-six passengers arrived within the same time.

"James, who was the first Whig?"—"Noah, Sir." "Why?" "Because he built the first log cabin!"

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From W. Reeves for H. Stanford,	$2 00
" " for P. Camp,	2 00
" Wm. Kidd,	1 00
" S. F. Baker for D. Waggoner,	2 50
" " for A. T. Jones,	2 00
" " for Curtis & Williams,	50
" A. C. Barnes for E. Wisbey,	2 00
" J. Springer for P. P. Morgan,	1 00
" B. Ely for J. Slade,	2 00
" W. W. Paul for J. Burton,	2 00
" " for A. D. Amos,	5 00
" " for J. Johnson,	5 00
" " for W. Williams,	2 00
" " for T. Shipp,	2 00
" " for D. Johnson,	2 00
" " for G. Dunbar,	1 00
($3 of which are not rec'd.)	
" S. Bloomer for G. Ringle,	2 00
" L. M. Cochran for W. Gabb,	2 00
" J. Armstrong,	1 00
" C. Caddy for D. Yantees,	2 00
" W. Marshall for J. Grimes,	2 50
" A. H. Bassett for T. Hansel,	2 00
" " for W. Smith,	2 00
" " for G. Smith,	2 00
" " for Naomi Sill,	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Simpson,
J. S. Hull,
A. Smith, money rec'd.
A. C. Barns,
J. G. Lamper, 1 sub'r.
A. M. Scott, 2 subs.
J. Robinson, 2 subs.
J. A. Hanby,
B. Ely,
D H Stephens, Allice, O.
Geo. Clancy,
T. Foster, 2 subs.
J. Robinson,
T. S. Stillwell,
M. Scott,
C. Woodruff,
E. H. McCoy, M. D.
W. Rowan,
G. W. Arnold, 1 sub'r.
B. Dotson,
"A Desciple,"
S. F. Baker,
W. Workman,
J. Herbert,
J. W. Williams,
W. W. Paul, 1 sub'r.
S. Bloomer,
"Inquirer,"
L. M. Cochran, 2 subs.
Geo. Hughes, 2 subs.
C. Caddy,
T. Pinnell,
O. White, 1 subscriber.
W. Marshall, and K.G.

As we reside out of town, any person who may have business with this office, can have it attended to, by calling on OLCUTT WHITE, No. 104, Main street.

Some of the hands in our office, put in our last, a notice of the first quarterly meeting for this (Zanesville) circuit. As we were not informed as to the time, we presumed it to be correct; but we learn the meeting is to commence next Saturday, instead of Saturday week, as the notice specified.

Br. Scott will find his papers in Jackson post office.

Those wishing to address A. H. BASSETT, President of the Ohio Conference, will find him by directing their letters, either to Cincinnati, or Jackson, Butler, Ohio.

Br. Bloomer, R. Reed is credited on our books $2, but R. Coulter, nothing; you had better jog the memory of the person to whom you paid.

Br. L. M. Cochran, of Brooklyn, Ohio, had forwarded to him a small box of Books from Baltimore, in June last, containing four dozen Hymn Books and one dozen Disciplines, to the care of W. A. Otis, Cleveland, Ohio, which have never came to hand. Will the Book Agent, at Baltimore, be so good as to say in the Protestant, to what house he consigned these books, on the road, so that they may be hunted up? Or, if any of our readers have any knowledge of them, if they will communicate to us we will let Br. C. know.

The first quarterly meeting for Adamsville circuit will be held at the Hopewell meeting house, in the neighborhood of A. Gettings, Sr., on the 21st and 22d inst. Brs. W. Reeves, Thrap, Fairchild and N. Linder, are invited to attend.

T. FOSTER, Sup.

RICHWOOD, O., 29th *Oct.*, 1840.

The Protestant Methodists held a qarterly meeting here on Saturday, Sunday and Monday—7 joined the Church—several of whom professed religion on the occasion, and those that did not had professed it before.

Among those that professed to get religion was a young man by the name of Scott, who was one of the rabble that assaulted the house of Mr. Summerville, a few miles from the brick meeting house in Licking county, on a camp-meeting occasion, of which I understand you were an inmate. He appears to be equally as zealous in his religious enterprise as he was in the pursuit of wickedness. His first check was the death of an elder brother and companion in sin, who died 3 or 4 weeks since.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been wet and disagreeable.

I remain your most obedient nephew,

C. SPRINGER HAMILTON.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER BY SPERRY & ABBOT,

(*Successors to Geo. Reeve & Son,*)

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 96, Main St. Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTICLES.		FROM.	TO.
Almonds, hard shell,	pound.	8	9
" soft shell,	"	16	18¼
Allum,	"		9
Alspice,	"		12½
Apples, green picked,	barrel.	1.12½	1.50
Bacon, Hams,	pound.		12½
" Shoulders,	"		8
" Sides,	"	½	11
Beans, white,	bush'l.	62½	
Butter, keg,	pound.	7	8
Beeswax,	"	23	25
Brazil Nuts,	"	10	11
Corn, in ear,	bush'l.	20	25
Candles, Sperm,	pound	48	49
" Mould,	"	18	23
" Dipped,	"		10
Coffee, Rio,	"	14	14½
" Java,	"	17	18
" Havana,	"	14	14½
" Laguira,	"	15	16½
Cheese, Western Reserve,	"	8	9
" Country,	"		8
Copperas,	"	4½	5½
Cinnamon,	"		28
Cloves,	"		45
Feathers,	"		40
Flaxseed,	bush'l.		62½
Flour,	barrel.		3.00
Filberts,	pound.	8	9
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel.		——
" No. 2,	"	18.50	
" No. 3,	"	14.50	
Dry Cod,	pound.	6	6½
Herring,	box.	1.00	1.25
Ground Ginger,	"	13	15
Glass, 7 by 9,	box.		3.75
" 8 by 10,	"		3.75
" 10 by 12,	"		4.75
Hay,	ton.	7	8
Indigo,	pound.	162½	1.75
Leather, Spanish Sole,	"	24	26
" Country "	"	——	——
Lead, bar,	"	7	7½
Nutmegs,	"		162½
Madder,	"	15½	18
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon.		45
" West India,	"		
Oil, Flaxseed,	"		87½
" W. Sperm,	"	——	162½
" Refined whale,	"	00	1.25
Oats,	bush'l.	18	20
Pepper,	pound.		12½
Potatoes,	bush'l.	20	22
Plaster Paris,	ton.	23.00	2500
Rice, North Carolina,	pound.	——	6½
Raisins, Bloom,	box.	2.75	3 00
" Smyrna,	"	——	3.50
" Muscatil.	"	2.50	3.00
Soap, Rosin,	pound.	——	7
" Castile,	"	19	20
Shot, Nos. 2, 3 and 4,	bag.	2.25	237½
Salt,	bush'l.	31	35
Sugar, New Orleans,	pound.	——	8½
" Muscavado,	"	8½	10
" White Havana,	"		15
" Brown "	"		13½
Tea, Young Hyson,	"	75	85
" Gunpowder	"	80	90
" Imperial,	"	——	70
" Black,	"	——	——
Tobacco, Kentucky Twist,	"	12	12½
" Cavendish,	"	31	44
Tallow Rendered,	"	8	
Vinegar,	barrel.	4.50	6.00
Wheat,	bush'l.		50

THE
CHRISTIAN WORLD.

1. THE editor desires AGENTS in every District, in the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
2. He desires his friends to secure AGENTS for him in OTHER CHURCHES.
3. He will allow $25 of every $125, collected, as remuneration.
4. He particularly requests the AGENTS of the LETTER-PRESS to continue their agency.
5. He will DEDUCT for any Nos. of the Letter-Press not received.
6. He will forward to AGENTS, CIRCULARS, &c.
7. He wishes, quickly, NAMES and RESIDENCES of Agents, with COLLECTIONS.

According to the decision of the Post Master General, subscribers to this work will be charged only ordinary newspaper postage.

The editor takes pleasure in stating that the work has been approved by the voice of the press, generally, RELIGIOUS, LITERARY and POLITICAL. The next number will furnish a considerable variety of notices relating to its plan, appearance, &c. Its correspondents are multiplying, including several of the first names in the various churches. THS. H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1840. 63tf

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequaled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseasus of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warrnted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dayestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

Partnership Notice.

THE sudscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, neatly executed at this office.

SELECTIONS.

CHINA.—ITS EARLY HISTORY.

We have recently given several articles in relation to China. The last number of the *Westminster Review* furnishes us with materials for another. The subject still possess deep interest, as well because of the unadjusted condition of affairs between that empire and Great Britain, as because the people of this country have, until within a short period, paid very little attention, comparatively speaking, to the manners, customs, history and ability of the Chinese as a nation. The empire is the oldest existing on the face of the earth; and on glancing at the stream of time in which the progress of nations is illustrated, one cannot but be struck with surprise, that while so many have risen, flourished, and tottered to their fall, China, with its hundreds of millions of inhabitants, should have so long kept on its course, and with so little change in its great national position and features. It is a matter of equal surprise and of interest, that a question like that of the introduction of opium into the country, should, because resisted by the Government, and for a moral object, lead to a conflict, and with a power that professes Christianity in so eminent a degree as Great Britain. According to the *Westminster Review*, the Chinese appear to have existed apart, as a distinct family, on the same spot where they were planted, when the world was first made the habitation of human beings. The Chinese, as early as the date of Thebes, had attained a settled form of government and a high state of civilization, and have maintained in the East, for several thousand years, the same comparative intellectual rank which the English, French and Germans hold in Europe. The following is an account of the three earliest emperors, according to Chinese historians:

Fuh-he, it is said, began to reign 3369 B. C., when the Chinese are described as being in an uncivilized state. One authority says, that "the people at this time lived on the spontaneous productions of the soil;" another that "man at this period differed little from the beast, knowing that he had a mother, but knowing not his father;" no form of marriage being then observed. "When thirsty or hungry, he sought drink and food, and clothed himself with the skins of animals," which, in after ages, became articles of barter. Fuh-he is introduced as "teaching the people how to catch fish, and how to cultivate the soil," as "the inventor of the Pa-kwa," or eight diagrams, by which, with "the use of knotted cords, he recorded the events of his government;" as being the originator of "numerals," &c., and "the inventor of the musical instruments, sih and kin." It is stated by Chinese historians that he reigned 115 years, and was succeeded by—

Shin-nung (or the divine Nung,) 3254 B. C. We are told of him, that from his youth he made himself acquainted with the five kinds of grain, and all kinds of shrubs and vegetables, especially those possessing medicinal virtues. Shin-nung felled the tree to make a plough, and taught the people agriculture, as well as the healing art. By him days were appointed for regular barter. He died at Chakin after reigning (as stated) 140 years.

During this reign Shuh-sha, the governor of a province, revolted, and slew the minister Ke, sent to remonstrate with him and bring him back to his allegiance. Shin-nung, shocked at the crime, took blame to himself, and became more than ever intent upon cultivating virtue, and exercising a mild government. The followers of the rebel Shuh-sha, equally indignant at the conduct of their leader, came and submitted themselves to their liege lord. This is the first mention of murder by the Chinese.

Hwang-te ascendsd the throne 2732 B. C. He was remarkable as a child. It is said that he was able to speak while an infant in the arms, and that he grew up distinguished for his wisdom. Another revolt was subdued by the monarch's superior military tactics. One of the odes in the "She-king," alluding to this period, describes man as "more ferocious than the wild boar or tiger." The invention of the sword, battle-axe, and large bow, is ascribed to one of the nobles, Che-yew, who declared war, was defeated, made prisoner, and slain by the Kenn-yuen, (Hwang-te) whom the nobles proclaimed emperor. At this time Tsang-hee improved the mode of recording events, adopted by Fuh-he, by the invention of written characters which may be traced to those invented by Tsang-hee.

About this time we find the minister Yung-ching ordered to erect an orrery to assist certain officers in recording the phenomena of the heavenly bodies, and calculating the revolutions of the sun, moon, and stars. Another minister, Le-show, is said to have explained the principles of Arithmetic, and to have fixed a standard for weights and measures, which with slight alterations, exist to the present day. Ling-lun received imperial orders to correct the popular music. The empress Yuen was requested to instruct the people in rearing the silkworm, and in weaving cloth for garments. The land was divided into acres.

The emperor died at King-shan, after reigning (according to the historians) 100 years. Great are the praises bestowed upon him. His actions are described as having accorded with the fixed laws of heaven and earth, and with the decisions of fate; his virtues as having equalled the benevolence of heaven and earth; and hence, it is said his people were happy. Another writer says of him,—"His eminent virtues were diffused thro' the empire; we glory in his benevolence. Though dead, he lies es in our affections."

Further details of the succeeding monarchs are given; but our limits prevent us from referring to them at any length. The Chinese were frequently subjected to struggles with the half civilized but warlike tribes on their borders, and about 1000 years before the birth of Christ, the eastern foreigners are spoken of as exceedingly troublesome, and as compelling the Imperial Court to retire to the centre of the Empire. 800 years later —about 213 B. C. the celebrated wall of China, extending 1500 miles was built. About this time the law of non-intercourse with other nations, was adopted. About the fifth century, the Tartars took possession of the North and West of China, and the Empire became divided into two kingdoms. These were united again 400 years after. A. D. 1240, China was invaded by the Western Tartars or Moguls under Genghis Ghan, who took Pekin in 1215. By the year 1280, the whole of China had submitted. In 1367, the Tartars were again driven out by Choo, a Chinese General, who assumed the title of Emperor, and founded the last of the Chinese dynasties called the Ming dynasty. In 1644, the Tartars were again conquerors, and in 1682, the whole empire was totally reduced by the Tartar General Kang He. He was the founder of the existing or Tait Sing dynasty. Confucius, the celebrated moralist and law-giver, was born 552 B. C.

"In all the several phases through which the Chinese advanced—from barbararism to a comparatively high state of civilization—they seem to have believed in the existence of a Supreme Being, whose almighty power they recognized, and to whom a national worship was addressed. Besides offerings to Heaven, national sacrifices were offered up to the mountains for their genial influences, and to the powers or gods supposed to preside over the earth, for luxuriant crops, and even to the deities of wood, rivers, &c. But about the year A. D. 560, one of the emperors of the Leang dynasty busied himself sedulously in introducing Budhism and Budhism or Boodhism is now the religion of at least one-third of the inhabitants of China, as it is also that of the Birman empire and of a great part of Asia, but modified more or less in different countries by other superstitions. Priests, however, of no religion are a class much esteemed in China.—They are generally poor, dirty in their habits, and lead a mendicant kind of life.

"The arts of literature in China are almost as ancient as the monarchy. Printing from wooden blocks (which, for Chinese purposes, are superior to our metal types) was known in China certainly many centuries before the Christian Era, although with us so modern an invention that it is yet but but 400 years old in Europe. Paper of the same quality as that now in use, made of the bamboo, and although thinner, less easily torn than our own, is said to have been invented 105 years B. C. Long before this period paper of inferior qualities had been in general use."

The celebrated emperor who built the great wall of China, is described as having been a tyrant and a madman. Having been censured during his life by different writers he resolved to destroy the press, and strangle or imprison all who were connected with it. All ancient records were committed to the flames, and 460 persons who resisted, were murdered.—Two years afterwards, the emperor died, literature revived, and has since flourished.

The system of government, says the Reviewer, is on the whole, favorable to the industry of the people, and the extent to which it was once supposed population presses in China upon the means of subsistence is an entire delusion. The working classes are contented, the rights of property are respected, and there exists in China, as in England, a large wealthy middle class. Chinese servants we have found in our own experience as faithful and trustworthy as those of England, and among their merchants instances are on record of some who have risked their lives to fulfil an engagement.

The Reviewer expresses an opinion that all the difficulties between the Chinese and the English, have arisen from the blunders of the officers of the two nations, neither understanding, and each perverting and misrepresenting the conduct of the others. The beginning of the rupture, he says, may be partly traced to the mere verbal mistakes of Lord Napier and others, in taking offence where none was intended, and in a profound contempt for Chinese established forms and usages, which we have never given ourselves the trouble to understand.

He adds:

"It is our ignorance alone of the Chinese language (as shown in our translation of their official documents) that has led us to conclude that the Chinese are wanting in courtesy and attention to foreigners, or are in the habit of using nicknames and insulting expressions. So far from this being the case, they have a proverb which says, 'He that spits dirt, first defiles his own mouth.' Personally in our intercourse with them we have never found them neither apt to give or take offence. They are not, like hot and hasty persons, in the habit of losing their tempers on slight occasions, but are generally cool and collected, and much more willing than ourselves to forget, instead of resenting, an affront."

The writer of the article, who resided a number of years at Canton, says:

"Whether just or not, there will be, perhaps has been, no difficulty in making reprisals, or in other words, seizing the property of Chinese subjects, to indemnify our opium merchants for the loss they have sustained; but we do not feel quite so certain of our power to force the Chinese government to resume with us the commercial relations which have been interrupted. Commerce is the creature of confidence, not of fear. The moral influence of the government over the whole people of China is, perhaps, greater than we suspect; and that whatever influence it may possess will be exerted to stir up Chinese feelings of nationality and pride against foreigners, there is no doubt. The result of a similar quarrel in the case of the Dutch and Japanese, was to exclude the Dutch altogether from the ports of Japan, which their ships have now not entered for the last 198 years!"

He adds in a note:

"It is to be remarked that the value of the opium would not have been lost if it had not been seized, but simply returned on the hands of the consignees. We are not, however, defending the conduct of Commissioner Lin, who clearly put his Government in the wrong, by placing Captain Elliot under restraint, and by so doing has afforded the British smuggler a chance of realizing the full amount of his shipment. Up to that time the blame was wholly on our side. We were smuggling a prohibited drug, with the connivance of the viceroy, it is true, but still in defiance of repeated proclamations from the Imperial government; and instead of employing agents with powers like those exercised by the Supercargoes of the East India Company, by whom the trade was formerly kept in some sort of check, we send over superintendents armed with no authority, and backed by no adequate display of force, by whom the opium trade was allowed to run riot till at last it forces itself upon the attention of the government at Pekin, and is put down by the strong hand."—*Bicknell.*

BRITISH POST OFFICE.—We have been favored by Captain Joseph C. Delano, of packet ship Patrick Henry, with a sheet which he prepared for his acquaintance, showing the operation of the new British Post Office system. From it we select the following items:

Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight may be sent through the kingdom for one penny and in the same proportion for greater weights. The rates are double if the postage is not paid in advance.

Letter to and from the United States, if sent by packet, twelve times, and if by private ship, eight times the above rates. This applies to Cunard's line, and includes the inland postage.

Letter from foreign ports for the Continent (except France) must be post paid in England, or they will be opened and returned.

Newspapers for foreign places by packets or private ships, pay 2d. each, and for this are sent to any part of England.

British newspapers pass through the mails free.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Plan to relieve the Literary Institution

OF THE

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Whereas, the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Districts, for the purpose of establishing a Literary Institution, in the year 1836, purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, known as the "Mount Pleasant Farm," situated about two miles north of Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana; the purchase money whereof, with other debts incurred and now due from said Methodist Protestant Church, amount to twelve thousand five hundred dollars. that the purchase money now due is a lien on said farm;—that John Haughton and William Disney, acting as Trustees for said Methodist Protestant Church, are personally liable for the payment of all the debts of said Institution.

Now in order to pay said debts, and release said Trustees from their liabilities, the said M. P. Church have released all their interest in the real estate aforesaid, to the said Haughton and Disney, who have heretofore held the legal title thereof, for the sole use of such subscribers as shall take up the stock, and donors, as specified in the following plan, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Literary Institution, on the plan here proposed, viz:

PLAN.

The beneficial and equitable interest of said real estate shall be and is hereby divided into two thousand five hundred shares of five dollars each, equal in all to twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

That each subscriber shall be a part owner or said premises in proportion to the stock by him subscribed and paid for; *Provided*, he pays all he is required to pay by the terms of this plan.

If any subscriber at any time shall refuse to pay up the balance that may be due on his stock subscription, that the money so by him then already paid shall be considered a donation to said Methodist Protestant Church, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said Literary Institution generally, and may be so applied accordingly.

The subscriber shall pay one dollar on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on each share so by him subscribed, on each succeeding ninety-one days, until his whole stock be paid up; *Provided*, it shall be, by Daniel H. Horn, Harvey Hall, and Shadford Easton, or a majority of them, Trustees, or their successors in office, thought necessary, and the subscribers shall be called on to pay the same.

Unless stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars shall be paid in, no subscriber shall be bound by his subscription; but the money so by him paid, shall be refunded to him, within ninety days after the next Annual Conference.

Daniel H. Horn, H. Hall and Shadford Easton, are hereby named, appointed and vested Trustees, with full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board, and to direct the paying out of the money so raised on this plan.

The holders of a majority of the stock may at any time direct a sale of said premises, provided the premises shall sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the debts of said Institution, then unpaid.

The several stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock, so by them held.

If after the debts of said Literary Institution are all paid, said property still remains on hand, unsold, the holders of a majority of the stock, may dispose of the property, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders and donators, as hereinafter provided, or may dispose of the whole property by donation to the Methodist Protestant Church, as they may in their judgment and liberality think proper.

All sums hereafter donated, shall be applied in payment of debts of the Literary Institution in the same manner, as money paid in on stock subscription.

If on sale of said property, a sum of money shall be procured, more than sufficient to pay the debts of said Literary Institution, then unpaid, the surplus over and above paying the said debts, shall be divided among the stockholders and donators, in proportion to the stock subscribed, and the sum so donated.

1. *Resolved*, This conference, acting for and on the behalf of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Ohio District, do hereby release, relinquish and convey to John Haughton and William Disney, and their heirs and assigns, all the interest and claim in and to said real estate of the Literary Institutinn of the said M. P. Church. To have and to hold the said property and interest therein for the sole benefit and use of such stockholders as may subscribe for the stock under the plan now proposed, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Institution.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Green G. Moore be, and is hereby appointed an agent to obtain subscriptions of stock, and receive money thereon, and receive donations, and pay the same to the aforesaid Trustees.

3 *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for said stock, and receive the money thereon accordingly, and forthwith or as soon as convenient, transmit the same to the said agent at Cincinnati.

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE PREACHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, IN THE WESTERN CONFERENCES, (FORMERLY THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE.)

The plan of the Ohio Annual Conference, held in Cincinnati, August, 1840, respecting the college property and debts, being submitted to you, I take leave to address you, through the medium of our paper, the Western Recorder, in my own individual name. I witnessed the origin, progress and failure of the Cokesbury College in the old church, and was present when Mr. Asbury received the news of it being burned, and heard his remarks upon the occasion. Not many among us, perhaps, can recollect so far back, even among those of my own age. The part I acted in our case, was that of a servant. I had no responsibility. I offer the advice of an old friend, only. Providence still favors us with a name, and an existence among the churches. We have a name to secure, or to loose. Justice has claims upon us, and we can be just. As a whole people, we are not bankrupt. Our failure in the college enterprize is matter of history. Let us furnish another item for history. Let the pen which records our failure, have to record that we were just, as a people; and then, whenever our history shall be read in the whole world, this shall be spoken of to our praise. Every body will say, that such a people deserved better success. Let us secure the good will of our contemporaries and of posterity, by this test of our public equity and public spirit. Nothing could have happened that will have raised our church reputation so high. Our God and Father who loveth a cheerful giver, loveth also, cheerful justice.—What a spectacle for men and angels to behold! In this new and comparatively poor church, *twenty-five hundred* men stepping forward, willingly, to pay the uttermost farthing! This being done, will it ever again be said, that we are incapable of self-government? Rather, will it now be the general belief, that such men are capable of any thing great and good. Let us deserve public confidence. Our friends, for whom we should do this thing, I am a witness, were generous and confiding to a failing; they not only regarded our word as being good as our bond, but they intrusted their property, for our use, without our word. Let it never be said that such confidence remains unrequitted. Let us be just to such noble generosity.

Your affectionate brother,

NICHOLAS SNETHEN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1, 1840.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW LISBON, O., SEPT. 24, 1840.

Br. Springer: Please do me the favor to publish the following appointments:

Wellsville station,	-	-	-	Novem.	1
New Lisbon "	-	-	-	"	8
Monongahela circuit,	-	-	-	"	15
Clarksburgh "	-	-	-	"	22
Suttonsville "	-	-	-	"	29
Weston "	-	-	-	Decem.	6
Middletown "	-	-	-	"	13
Brownsville "	-	-	-	"	20
Union "	-	-	-	"	27

Yours, truly,

Z. RAGAN.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretojore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Proposals

For enlarging and continuing the publication of the "Harrisonian" under the title of

THE ARGUS.

AT the urgent solicitation of a number of the present subscribers to the "HARRISONIAN," we have thought it expedient to make an effort to continue the publication, but under a different name—one more congenial with the times—the present one being a remembrancer of the struggle now going on in our midst,—a struggle between the *people* and their *servants*, the office holders.

We do not deem it necessary to enter minutely into a detail of the course to be pursued by the proposed publication, as we are not sufficiently versed in prescience to state with any degree of certainty,—but this much we *do* say, we will use our best abilities to make it an agreeable and exceptable sheet.

The "ARGUS," in politics, will be Whig.—News, both Domestic and Foreign, will be given to its readers, and that too of the latest dates; Literature, &c. &c.

For the first year, to suit the times, the "ARGUS" will be neatly printed on a super-royal sheet, being two sizes larger than the "HARRISONIAN," on new and small type, so that we will warrant the paper to contain as much *reading* matter as our larger neighbors.

CONDITIONS.

The "ARGUS" will be printed weekly on a super-royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance.

The publication will be commenced as soon after the first of November, as possible, should it receive sufficient encouragement.

JNO. W. WHITE, } *Editors and*
GEM'L. ARTHUR, } *Proprietors.*

Zanesville, Oct. 28, 1840. 3w62

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. w58

STOLEN

FROM the stable of Hamisfar & Brown in Somerset, Perry county, O., on Saturday night, the 19th instant, an old

SORREL HORSE,

very hollow-backed, and much marked with the saddle, his mouth very much cut on one side with the bits, his foretop heavy and lately cut square off above his eyes, shod all round, and shoes much worn.

Any person giving information to the subscriber so that he can get said horse again, shall be rewarded, and receive the thanks of JEREMIAH L. LESSLIE.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1840. 60

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Cattle for Sale.

J. P. SPRINGER, four miles west of Zanesville, Ohio, on the Lancaster road, has for sale sixty steers, fours and fives, in prime order.

October 21, 1840. 61.

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest & most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY

PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

WITH multiplied resources for rende the New World more valuable than as a compendious newspaper and repository elegant literature, we enter upon the sec volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dres in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting t to commence new subscriptions, as well as the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of New World, it has acquired a reputation circulation superior to that of any weekly pa in the country; and has furnished to its subs bers, during that period, (besides all the curr news of the day, domestic and foreign) new valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thom Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Cha Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marr and others—works, which in London could be purchased for fifty times the amount of subscription price of the New World. In ad tion to works of interest by these eminent thors, it has contained the cream of the perio cal literature of the day, as well as original a cles from the pens of some of the most popu writers of America, among whom we may m tion Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Profes Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notion Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain armed neutrality. Our columns will as hithe be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. criticism we shall, in justice to the public, ma tain a perfect independence, even though incur the vengeance of all the dunces. shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to ren our sheet not only worthy of the unparalle favor it has experienced, but of a continu extending circulation. While we continue furnish with all possible promptitude the m attractive literature of the day, we shall, as means enlarge, afford that compensation to tive authors, which may induce them to ma the New World the medium for presenting the public their best productions. Our excelle London correspondence will be continued, a due attention will be paid to the commerci agricultural and news departments of our pap

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on t sixth of June last, in order to meet the wish of a large number of subscribers, by giving th its rich and varied contents in a suitable fo for binding. This we have done without havi enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, a others on the renewal of previous subscription can take their choice between the Quarto a Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quar from No. 1, now remain on hand in the offi and we shall, therefore, not be able long to su ply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advan for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copi In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollar for commissions, if remitted in New York eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in not of other solvent banks, which may be at a d count here.

Letters relative to the editorial departme must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Ep Sargent, Editors: those relative to the busine department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New Yo

September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on ha 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of diffe ent qualities, comprising nearly all the varieti in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Marti gales: Riding and driving Whips: between 1 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, whi will compare and wear with any others ma here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team an common Farming Harness. A lot of first ra Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silv plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double co ered wagon whips, varying in quality and pri to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for h work, is the testimony and long experience of h old customers and friends. He is still anxio to please and accommodate those who may ca on him, and hopes to share so much of the publ patronage as his attention to his business sha merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conne ion with the former company, has taken th GLASS WORKS below town under his ow management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, a seizes, and of superior quality will be kept co stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the man facture of the article, will insure all made to b of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

RINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 11. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1840. | Whole No. 64. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

MMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ALPHABETIC WRITING.

vention of alphabetic writing is one of important that has ever occurred to the ind. Without it, each succeeding age se all the benefit derived from the effort rience of the preceding. The human ld remain in a condition of perpetual , and the different sections of the world cut off from intellectual communica- each other. By this invention, mind ted with mind to the remotest ages most distant climes. Thoughts, inven- improvements, flow into each other me the common property of the world.

gyptians had very early, probably before of Abraham, a mode of writing pecu- emselves, which they retained during period of their national independence. was not *alphabetic*, but *hieroglyphic*, ems to have been the primitive mode of n several of the eastern nations, whose was monosylibic. Alphabetic charac- writing have universally given regular- anguage, but on the contrary, where hics are used, their language has re- n perpetual infancy and unintelligible .

cientals, almost universally, ascribe the n of letters to *Thath* or *Theuth*, whom peans denominate, Hermas or Mercury. eks ascribe the introduction of alpha- ting among themselves to *Cadmus*, the n. But the word Cadmus is merely the rm of the Shemitish word (*keden*) which n eastern man.

earliest account of alphabetic writing orofane historians, refers it to Babylon. s a Phygian philosopher, quoting Por- lates that Calisthenes found at Babylon, of astronomical observations for 1903 hich brings us as far back as 2234 years out the 89th year of the life of Abra-

a common opinion amongst the ancients phabetic writing was invented by the ans, and Pliny states, that the glory of ntion was due to them. In this matter, end, that Pliny was mistaken, and the f his error is very easily detected. The ans were the greatest commercial nation quity, and diffused among the various na- hither they penetrated in commercial se, the knowledge of that art which they ived from their eastern neighbors. Her- ecognizes this fact in his history. From historical data that I have been able to upon this subject, I am inclined to the hat alphabetic writing is of *Shemitish* and was first practised in the great Asi- ley of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. In con- n of this opinion, we have explicit his- testimony. Diodorus Siculus states that yrians were the inventors of letters, that nicians learning from them, communica- s knowledge to the Greeks.

very names of the most ancient letters h are Shemitish and in the old Shemitish ges they are the names of things which eres of the letters represented, whilst in nguages they are mere technical terms.

process of forming the Shemitish alphabet o have been something like this; to rep- a sound, the name of some visible object hen. For example, the Shemitish name letter which corresponds with our aspirate, *Heth*, which means a fence or enclosure, ordingly, in the Babylonean alphabet, it exact enclosure of a triangular form, and rresponding letter in the old Hebrew is enclosure. The same correspondence n form and signification, is observable out the entire alphabet; see Stow and on Hebrew poetry. The figures are ex- y rude and represent but very imperfectly ible objects, whose names they bear; but ery rudeness is an indubitable mark of very remote antiquity—and it was the l and long continued process of refinement roduced the more perfect alphabets of e and Latium. The primitive literary must have been very imperfect and lim- perhaps to brief genealogical records. Stone the first material upon which letters were ved. Lead occurs very early as a material ting, and was in many respects, preferable e. *Pausanias* relates that he saw in *Bœ- the works of *Hesiod* engraven upon lead.— abylon, square pieces of clay were worked letters and burned into tiles. Herodotus ons the skins of goats and sheep roughly d as being in use among the Ionians.— informs us that the papyrus came into use us to the Trojan war, 1184 years B. C. ment, properly prepared, was not known about 200 years B. C.

us we have hastily glanced at the origin of rt which is the monument of buried ages, has survived the wreck of empires and ed the stamp of immortality. The light bark floats down the stream of time and while marble palaces moulder to ruins.— r is read and admired though the grass green over the ruins of Troy, and the s of Cicero are appreciated though the lan- of Rome is no longer spoken on the banks e Tiber. E. H. McCoy, M. D.

ithfield, Jefferson, O., Oct. 28, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

r brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh. 5, xiii.

has occurred to me, Mr. Editor, that this ge would not be inappropriate to be quoted r Methodist Protestant people. "Ye have called unto liberty," *religious liberty—eccle- cal liberty*,—"only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh," for this would be a *carnal liberty* not authorized by the gospel.

On a journey recently, in company with a brother in the ministry, I providentially obtained accommodations for a night, at the house of a friendly Episcopal Methodist family. We learned that the house was a regular preaching place, and that the next morning at 11, would be the appointment of the circuit minister in charge. Being kindly pressed to remain until after the services, we concluded to do so. At an early hour the minister came, and we were introduced to his acquaintance. We found him a friendly and liberal, as well as devoted man. He requested us to officiate for him in the public exercises, to which we consented. After preaching and exhortation, we were followed by our Methodist Episcopal brother. He attended to some baptisms, and met the class. We were permitted to remain present, and could not have retired without rudeness. I would observe that this was upon a *week day*, and in a *country place*. The members of society lived in a scattered condition, within several miles around. In closing, the minister opened the class book and read out the names of all the members, marking each, as present, absent or excusable. And in every case of an absentee, he called for the reason of the individual's non-attendance. Well,—thought *I*,—some would consider this pretty rigid discipline. But under the administration of the "*divinely instituted*" feeders and rulers of the flock, it passes without murmur or objection. Who, indeed, could take exceptions to this strictness, in so far as its object is to induce faithful attention to religious duties?

But our Methodist Protestant community, consider themselves 'called unto liberty.' Could our ministers venture to enter into such a scrutiny? Would our membership submit to it? I mean under the circumstances—a country place—a scattered society—a week day appointment. Brethren, use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh. If ye consult the flesh, will not the flesh, too often furnish excuses for neglect of the means of grace? And if ye "thus make provision for the flesh," will not this prove injurious, if not fatal to religious life, and endanger your social organizations? Then, beware brethren,—"use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh."

A few days after the incident above related, I attended in a certain circuit of the Methodist Protestant connexion, a regular week day appointment. To my mortification, scarcely half a dozen members were present, out of a society of twenty-five or more. Here, it appeared, that one brother was too busy to attend,—another had forgotten the day,—others did not believe in week day preaching, &c.,&c. These brethren, thought I, "are called unto liberty." But I was constrained to fear something amiss in the use of liberty. And another thing. I was led to fear that there is too much slackness on the part of our leading and ministering brethren in the exercise of discipline. Shall our Episcopal brethren continue to have the advantage of us, or shall we come out and preach against indulgence in *carnal liberty*, and let it be known withal, that we too have church discipline?

A certain circumstance is here brought to my mind. In the neighboring city of L———, resides our old friend and brother O———. Some time since, he was called upon by a stranger, whose dialect evidently indicated from what foreign land he had recently came.

"Your name," said he, "is Misther O——."

"Yes, sir."

"And this is your house, Misther O———."

"Yes, sir."

"Well,—I wish to lodge with you to-night, Misther O———."

"I don't keep public house,—there is a hotel a little further down the street, where strangers are entertained."

"But I had rather lodge with you, Misther O———. It is a fra country, I am tould."

"Yes, it is a free country, but my house is not a free house."

Thus, I have been led to apprehend, Mr. Editor, that some amongst us, like this foreigner, suppose that ours is a *free church*, because, forsooth, we are "called to liberty." And this they seem to conclude, is *liberty to do as they please*, to use, or refrain from the means of grace; to attend, or neglect the public services of the house of God.

Dear brethren, let us not use liberty "for an occasion to the flesh." And may the God of our salvation deliver us from *anarchy*.

A. H. Bassett.

Cincinnati, October 23, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Timothy: I think you are unfair in your last communication. In that, you give all of your questions fully, but not my answers. The first matter that I shall notice is your remarks on the 12th and 50th of Matthew. Is there nothing but relationship embraced in the above passage? I think that it embraces relationship and a vast deal more. In fact, all that can be embraced in the christian character; for according to the example given by our Saviour, he that is my neighbor is my brother, and he that is my brother is a disciple of Christ. But, again—are the words obtain, membership, birthright, in the bible, (not to cavil) the question is, if I understand it, *how* is membership obtained in Christ's church? We refer you to Heb. 2, xi. For both he that sanctifieth, and they who are sanctified, are all of one; for which cause, He is not ashamed to call them brethren.

Again—all I intended by the words "positively" and "no distinction," is, that it was: 1st. a positive declaration,—shall be saved,—"no distinction,"—black and white, bond and free, of course every thing depends on the part of man upon the manner of calling upon God for salvation as is expressed in Heb. 11, vi. He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him.

Lastly—the most exceptionable part is your answer to my four questions, by including baptism in the means of salvation, or the matter of present salvation. You state the following, after giving a long list of names, intending the same thing: "I conclude that it takes all those things named by the Apostles to complete the sinner's present salvation from sin." I ask does it take baptism to complete the sinners salvation from sin? I think not.

Faith and repentance are the only conditions of salvation, or to pardon; therefore, baptism must be for another purpose than to wash away sin. Does the carpenter connect an ingredient of a building with the general frame, before it is framed? Certainly not. Then, after the same manner, after a man has believed and repented, and is pardoned, then baptize him and induct him into the church by that institution. We think the above position is correct according to Prov. 28, xiii. He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy. Again—Ps. 32, v, I said I will confess my transgressions unto the Lord; and thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin. Then, baptism must be regarded, not as a means of pardon, but as the door into the visable church of Christ. Br. Timothy will have to try it again. A Disciple.

October 19, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

Mt. Vernon, *Oct.* 29, 1840.

Br. Editor:—Sometime previous to the date of this letter, I commenced my ministerial operations on this circuit. I think from present appearances, some good (by the divine blessing) may be effected in this region, provided there is unanimity of feeling, and of effort, on the part of the ministry and laity. Br. Roberts, my worhty colleague, is at his post and doing well.—Our first quarterly meeting will be held at Fredericktown, commencing on the 7th November.

Yours in the gospel of Christ,

C. Caddy.

Jackson co., Ia., *Oct*, 10*th*, 1840.

Dear Br:—Just from the Indiana Conference—held near Mt. Tabor, at Liberty meeting house. It closed its session on Wednesdy morning about 2 o'clock A. M., the 7th day of October.

There was no lack of efficient ministers and preachers to fill up the call of circuits and missions. There has been large accessions this year of members, some from our mother church. Perhaps three hundred on the Wabash circuit and its environs. Br. Edmondson took in as many as thirty in one society from the ranks of our old side brethren, in the bounds of Spencer, now Mill creek circuit. There is a very considerable revival amongst the Protestants in Indiana, on the circuits in general.

We are praying, and hoping, and looking to our Redeemer to crown our young conference with a glorious out-pouring of the Holy Ghost upon all our circuits and missions the ensuing year. As our minutes are to be forwarded to you without delay, we add no more. Yours truly, &c.

Thomas S. Stilwell.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder

When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory.—Collossians, 3d chap., ver. iii.

Br. Springer:—By the providence of our heavenly Father, our ears are not unfrequently saluted, with the solemn tidings of the departure of those with whom we have been closely connected by the ties of consanguinity, or with whom we have been identified in church fellowship. But when we learn the pleasing intelligence, that peace! peace! was the distinguishing characteristic of the departing soul, it produces in the mind an intermingled sensation of sorrow and joy, which we cannot easily describe. Such a sensation has no doubt been felt by many of the lovers of truth, who have been personally acquainted with the subject of the following notice.

Elizabeth Boovey, our departed sister, was from the State of Maryland, the 9th of February, A. D., 1795. And was for a number of years a member of the Lutheran Church; but although identified with a christian church, it appears she remained destitute of an experimental knowledge of the christian religion. She however, in her judgment, saw proper about six years since to unite with the Methodist P. Church, and about the same time, as we are informed, by an humble reliance on the merits of Christ's death, obtained the pearl of great price, which she retained until the spirit fled. While her bodily energies, were gradually yielding to the influence of disease,—not a murmuring word was heard,—but her language was,—"I am willing to live or die." She suffered the will of her heavenly Father, until the evening of the 19th October. She then gave all her earthly concerns into the hands of him, who "Doeth all things well," and quietly sank into the arms of death, to awake not, "until the heavens be no more." The spirit fled!—but apparently unwilling to depart from the earthly tabernacle, without leaving a sacred memento behind that all was well,—a heavenly smile was seen resting upon the pale form as it lay enclosed in the habiliments of the grave.

The writer of the present notice, by request, made an effort to improve the occasion, by offering a few thoughts from Job 14 chap. latter c, xiv verse Sister Boovey has been the mother of 12 daughters, 8 of whom, together with an affectionate husband, and a large circle of acquaintances, are left to mourn her loss, 4 of the daughters are gone hence to be no more seen on earth. One of the 4, a daughter of 14 years, departed this life about 5 weeks previous to the mother.

Permit me to remark, that this mother in Israel loved our cause. Her house was the ministers' home, and it is now no less so, although one of its inmates is gone. Often in their dwelling, has the sinner heard the word of truth from the ministers of the Methodist P. Church. May this dispensation of divine providence remind us all of the uncertainty of human life, that we may be prepared for a happy existence, far beyond the reach of pain, disease and death.

Charles Caddy.

Mt. Vernon, O., Oct. 29, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Departed this life on the 11th of September last, in the 43d year of her age, sister Catharine Fulton, consort of Robert Fulton, Manchester township, Morgan county, Ohio.

The soul of our sister is gone
To heighten the triumph above,
Exalted to Jesus' throne,
And clasped in the arms of his love.

Through divine goodness, she was brought in early life to feel the need of a Saviour; and not being disposed to slight the heavenly calling of Jesus Christ, sought redemption, and united in fellowship with the Presbyterian church; and after enjoying its communion fourteen years, by a turn of providence she moved and settled where she deceased. Two years after her change of residence, the Presbyterian church not being convenient, she united with the Methodist P. Church, in which, until the close of her mortal existence, (a period of seven years,) she lived in peace and love with its members, and the regular observance of the communion.

She was taken ill on the first of May last, and no remedy could be obtained by medical assistance to prevent the termination of her disease in a hasty consumption. Being unable to attend meeting at the usual place, and aware that her dissolution was speedily approaching, her house became the place of my special attention, when on that part of the circuit; and it afforded me no little comfort to find from her conversation that she had lived a bible-reading as well as a Saviour-loving christian. Her patience and resignation were extraordinary, as I discovered on various visits; but the time at which I paid her the last visit before conference, appeared to be very trying to her christian fortitude. She complained very much of her inability to keep her mind firmly fixed upon the Saviour in perfect resignation to his will. She having been previously so uniformily composed, it was to me a source of reflection, whence this discomposure arose. Concluding that it was caused by the pressure of her nervous system, or by a clearer light from heaven revealing to her the necessity of a deeper work of grace to qualify her for the sublime regions of eternal felicity to which she was rapidly hastening, I told her that the Lord does not esteem us less for discovering our own imperfections and want of love to Him; and that when He reveals to those who rely upon Him a knowledge of their wants, His grace stands firmly pledged in the promises of the Redeemer, to wash them from all defilement, and support them even in the solemn and trying hour of death.

After morning prayer had been concluded, I bade her "farewell" for the last time in this world. She soon became better composed, and just before her departure, told her friends that she was going, and bade her companion a solemn and affectionate "*farewell;*" and then remarked, "*Now I am going to Jesus.*" She left an affectionate companion and several children, who, I trust, will try to meet her ere long in a better world. C. Woodruff.

Morgan co., *Oct.* 26th, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer:—Learning from a notice in your paper that obituaries should be short, we send you closing remarks taken from the M. S. "Memoirs of the life and death of Thomas C. Stilwell—a young Protestant preacher," for insertion.

Night coming on—he was much distracted—said many simple things, but nothing sinful—towards day coming to himself, he spoke most affectionately to his mother, who was setting by him, and said "O mother, I suffer much in my body, but my soul feels much better." At another time he said to her,—

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

Awhile after this he fell into a deep sleep, which lasted sixteen hours. Toward evening his breathing grew shorter,—his pulse quicker, though regular to the last. A moan now began in his sleep, and ceased no more until his last. This warned his weeping mother and sisters that the last hour was come! They now moved slowly in, from another apartment, just time enough to take a final leave. Soon after which he breathed out his soul to God, in the 22d year of his age—about four years, two months and ten days after his happy conversion. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness—but what can equal the anguish of that emotion" which told the parents you are without a son, in this strange land! and the sisters,—your trusty brother is gone—forever! "They feel its pang once—to forget it no more forever!"

Thomas was strictly pious—a great lover of good books especially the bible. Was an acceptable preacher—gave pleasing evidence of future usefulness. But God who always sees what is best for all his people, took this amiable youth to himself, to dwell in his presence forever!

Yours respectfully,

Thomas S. Stilwell.

Jackson Co, Ia., *Sept*, 1840.

SELECTIONS.

DUTIES OF A CHRISTIAN FARMER.

FAMILY PRAYER.

Family Prayer will be valued as a delightful privilege by the Christain farmer. Its influence on himself, and on the good order and peace of his family will forbid him to regard it merely as a duty.

By Family Prayer, we do not mean what is sometimes called by that name—a short season during which a chapter is hastily read in the bible, and a form of prayers offered without the semblance of devotion, amidst disorder and noise. We mean a season set apart for real communion with God—when all the members of the household can come together to read the Bible and ponder it; to confess to heaven their offences, and to ask forgiveness; to thank the giver of all good for past mercies, and to supplicate for themselves, and the world, new blessings for the soul and for the body.

No wonder that some do not find either themselves, or their families, interested in this exercise. They never devote the necessary time, nor make for it necessary preparation. A part of the family, perhaps, are not required or expected to be present. Another part are not present when the parent begins to read the word of God; and while he continues to read, those who had come together in season, are disturbed by others, or by attention to some household matters, which ought to have been attended to previously, or to be deferred until the devotions, if they may be called by that name, are finished. In such circumstances; solemnity is altogether out of the question; and it is not wonderful if children and domestics catch the spirit of the scene and regard the whole either as a farce or as a thing done only for the sake of form.

Family prayer is, doubtless, sometimes irksome to children and domestics, because the parent repeats the same words from day to day, without feeling the spirit of the petitions which he offers.—Whether or not the same form of prayer should be used at all times, we will not undertake to decide. Some may be so diffident as to feel straightened in this exercise, and the only alternative, in their case is to neglect prayer in their families, entirely or use the same form. What their duty is none can hesitate a moment in deciding. In other cases, where there is ability, the interest of family prayer may be increased, by varying it to suit present circumstances. But whichever of these modes is adopted, there is no excuse for dullness and want of spirituality in the exercise.

No rule of universal application can be given for the time of family prayer. Each parent or master must consult his pecuniary circumstances. Some find it most convenient to attend to this duty before their morning meal; and some after. In the latter case, there will be less of hurrying, interruption, and abscence.—If the exercise at evening is deferred till a late hour, the members of the family will be wearied, and a part may have retired to rest. To avoid these evils, some have chosen the hour immediately after their evening meal for the devotions of the family. When this hour is convenient, it has advantages over every other; but often the circumstances of the Christian Farmer, will not permit him to devote this season to family prayer.

But whatever time may be chosen for this service it is wrong that any part of the family should be habitually excluded. Some it is believed do not require their domestics, and others in their employment, to attend family prayer even if they suffer them to do it. Such a custom should never find a place in the household of a christian Farmer. It is injurious both to himself and to his domestics. Their fidelity, their honesty, their good will; and desire to promote his interests, will be strengthened by joining with him in this delightful service. The christian farmer who goes forth in his fields in the freshness of morning, after offering with his laborers the incense of prayer to God will find them respectable and obedient. They will cheerfully share in his toils, as they have shared in their supplications—and when the shades of evening again gather the family around the throne of grace, they will rejoice in his thanksgivings for the preserving care of God.—Discord, and murmerings, and strife, are banished from his house and from his fields, by the voice of prayer and praise. His children and his domestics look back to his dwelling, as the scene of their choicest delights; and memory loves, and will love to linger around it, long after his happy spirit has joined the assembly of the blessed in heaven.—*The Farmer's Own Book.*

Grace and Philanthropy.—No man can be truly and rightly studious of the advancement of the kingdom of God in the world, that hath not first felt the mighty power and blessed effects of it in his own soul. 2 Timothy i: 12,—*Shaw.*

The Rev. Charles Rich, of Boston, has become Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Washington city.

Autumn.—Though the chill winds of the lake at times, sharpened by traversing hundreds of miles without feeling the warm breath of mother earth, are like agues to the nerves, for many a day in this region,—yet there are mingled even here with the moods of autumn, many of the warmest beauties of more fervent climes. An autumn upon Lake Erie, though not one of constant, benevolent temperament, like one in the more favored climes of the more southerly states, has nevertheless, in its inconsistency, a transition and contrast of beauties and pleasures, which make, it to us, a more desirable abiding place than any under which we have lived.

If the chill air of the evening is more prevalent than in any other longitudes upon the same parallel of latitude, there are, notwithstanding, nights when the moon seems to send a warmth with her light, and the very lake breezes seem to come loaded with a warmth like summer. Such have we seen during the present week. And even when the sharp frosty wind from the north, or the chill damp breeze from the southwest, forbid the contemplative to walk abroad in the evening they give a new and active buoyancy to the hilarity within doors, and make the fireside the focus of a thousand charms.

The beauty of autumn scenery in our country, is upon the page of every foreign traveller;—and now, when

Her breath hath tinged the grove with red
And strew'd the valve with yellow,
And every leaf reclines its head
Beside its withering fellow,—
And Nature looking round her,
Rends the green robe that bound her.

Now when the green, the yellow, the crimson, and the russet, are struggling for supremacy, in foilage of the whole wilderness,—with its chills—with all its damps,—we would almost pray that autumn might last forever.

But the bounty of the God of the year, whose chosen era of ripe rewards for all the toils and privations of other seasons, is fixed among the fading but brilliant beauties of autumn, is most worthy the aspirations of a grateful and sympathetic heart. And in no autumn more than the present has that bounty been so infinitely above the desert of the human family. On every side we see the smiles of plenty and on every hand we hear the sounds of joy at the goodness of that hand that has met us in our complaints, and silenced our ingratitude, by the fruits of a most ample and abundant harvest.

From this wilderness of beauty, the little that man really wants, is easily gathered. With a prudent hand, and a strong guard against those artificial wants which constitutes the misery of our existence, the season of autumn always opens the door to competence, through which the most needy of our race may arrive at the summit of rational happiness.

Earnestness in Preaching.—The energy of Rowland Hill's manner, at times, and the power of his voice, are said to be almost overwhelming. It is related of him, that once at Wotton while preaching, he was carried away by the impetuous rush of his feelings, and raising himself to his full stature, he exclaimed—"Because I am in earnest, men call me an enthusiast; but I am not; mine are the words of truth and soberness. When I first came into this part of the country, I was walking on yonder hill; I saw a gravel-pit fall in, and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice for help, so loud, that I was heard in the town below, at a distance of a mile: help came, and rescued two of the poor sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then:—and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor sinners, and about to entomb them irrecoverably in an eternal mass of wo, and call on them to escape, shall I be called an enthusiast now? No, sinner, I am not an enthusiast in so doing; I call on thee aloud to fly for refuge to the hope set before thee in the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Liberia has a population of 4,500 American colonists, and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the seacoast—the others at various distances, intermediate. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is modelled after our own, and purely republican—administered almost wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty one churches are organized, some of them composd of native converts.—More than 30 ordained ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath Schools are regularly attended. And on the whole, the colony never appeared better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the ground of its great usefulness.—*Presbyterian.*

Census.—The population of Connecticut according to the returns of the Marshall, is about 310,000.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 11, 1840.

Politics.—The excitement that has prevailed on this subject, for months past, has rendered it rather unpleasant for an editor who wishes to remain neutral; 1st, in order to get the current news of the day, he has to overlook so much political slang and abuse, that to a mind cool upon the subject, it produces very disagreeable nausia. 2d, if he makes any allusion at all to political events, he is perpetually accused with being *one sided*. We have been alternately accused by both the parties of favoring their opponents.

We had flattered ourself, that, by this time, as all would be accomplished abuse and misrepresentation would be likely to achieve, that there would be an abatement of this party strife. But it really appears that the disease is worse at this period than at any former. The manner in which the parties are accusing each other of corrupting the polls is highly discreditable to them both, and very disgraceful to the nation. When foreigners read their mutual recriminations, they must think that Americans are a nation of scoundrels.

We give below from the Saturday Courier and the Brother Jonathan an abstracted account of the excitement in the eastern cities upon the subject of corrupting the polls.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

REPORTED FRAUDS—ROW.

Perhaps at no period of our history has there been so much excitement as has for months prevailed in these United States. In the midst of such a state of things, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have had no inconsiderable fuel added to the flame, by reported cases of "astounding frauds upon the elective franchise." As this paper is and will ever continue to be strictly neutral in politics, all we have to do, is to recapitulate the statements in regard to these election frauds, as a mere matter of intelligence to our readers.

The first case that was developed to the public was from Baltimore. It was charged that Mr. Madison Jeffers, deputy high constable of that city,—voting with the whig party—had written a letter to Mr. George Riston, a broker, of this city, desiring him to send to that city from Philadelphia, five hundred men, to take part in the election for Mayor of Baltimore, which has since occurred. The Mayor of that city immediately suspended Mr. Jeffers from the exercise of the duties of his office, until the charge should be fully investigated; and it is now stated in the Baltimore papers that the Grand Jury have found a bill against him.—When the case shall have been decided, we shall present the result to our readers. It is proper to add that Mr. Jeffers has published a statement, addressed to the citizens of Baltimore, in which he denounces the charge against him as a "conspiracy."

We learn since, by the Baltimore Clipper, that Mr. George Ritson, of this city, on Monday, voluntarily presented himself before the court, in consequence of information he had received that the Grand Jury had found a bill against him for conspiracy with Madison Jeffers to introduce illegal votes at the polls of the city of Baltimore, and gave bail in the sum of $2000, for his appearance to answer the charge. Mr. Jeffers was arrested in the morning, and for want of bail was committed, but he afterwards obtained bail and was released.

The next matter that excited public attention was an alleged naturalization fraud, in the books of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Court of the Criminal Sessions, in this city, in the former of which several leaves have been interpolated, bearing the declarations of unnaturalized citizens of their intention to take the necessary oath and become naturalized citizens of the United States. The law requiring that two years' notice should be given, previous to the taking out of the legal papers, the leaves were inserted in the records of 1838. The matter has this week been a subject of investigation before Judges King, Randall and Jones in the Court of Common Pleas. It should be stated for the information of distant readers, that the whig party aver that the alleged alterations alluded to had the effect to allow voters to deposit their ballot at the late election, who were not legally authorized so to do. We state the case as charged. On Wednesday, the Grand Jury made a presentment, which was read in open court, covering the whole ground, and desiring legal investigation into the whole business.

P. S. Since the above was in type, Judge King delivered the opinion of the Court: That the "declarations of intentions," the legality of which had been called in question, had been fraudulently interpolated, and that the name of the recording clerk, in every instance in which it appeared, had been forged. The declarations, so interpolated, were, by order of the Court, vacated.

The next matter which excited the community was a report from our sister city of New York. This was a statement that the Recorder and Justice Matsell of that city had been occupied since Tuesday morning in the investigation of a system of fraudulent voting, which was alleged to have been carried on there in 1838.—"Among the persons examined, were Mr. Glentworth, tobacco inspector, J. D. Stevenson, ex-tobacco inspector, of New York, Mr. Young, a High Constable of Philadelphia, Robert C. Wetmore, R. M. Blatchford, and others. Mr. Stevenson made affidavit that Mr. Glentworth had told him, that at the instance of R. M. Blatchford, Simeon Croper, Jas. Bowen, R. C. Wetmore and Moses H. Grinnell, of the whig party, he went from New York to Philadelphia in the month of October, 1838, to procure persons to vote, in company with Robert Swartwout, who was appointed with him for that purpose; that he, Glentworth, met by appointment at the house of George Riston, Jas. Young a police officer, Robert Miller, then a captain of the watch, and Mr. Swift, the Mayor of Philadelphia; that he, Glentworth, then in the presence of Mayor Swift and Riston, paid Miller five hundred and sixty dollars, in consideration of which they were to bring or send on to New York voters at twenty-five or thirty dollars a head, a list of which they each furnished. That Robert Looney of this city had also sent on men to one Mr. Ardle of the Almshouse, who took charge of them previous to their voting. The number of men was something like thirty.—That money (raising $800) was also paid to James Young, high constable of Philadelphia, for the purpose of sending on men. That he saw and corresponded with Bela Badger in regard to the same transaction. That the same kind of scheme was arranged for the Spring Election of 1839, when Glentworth went on as before, and that Henry W. Havens was sent on to him with money to buy voters with. And the affidavit goes on to state that Glentworth and thirty voters did go on and voted in every ward in the city in the autumn of 1838 and spring of 1839, amongst them Mr. Young, High Constable of Philadelphia. That Mr. Stevenson, after obtaining these disclosures, received a letter the present month from Glentworth, directed to Mayor Swift of Philadelphia, stating that 'the bearer was entitled to his confidence,' and with this proceeded to Philadelphia, and conversed with Mayor Swift, Messrs. Young, Miller, Riston, Bela Badger, Saunders, Thornton, &c., to whom he pretended he wanted voters for New York as in 1838 and 1839, and that they not only promised to furnish him at the former price, but acknowledged that they had sent on voters before; Miller saying he had accompanied his men on, and had also voted in nearly all the wards."

This is the amount of the charge which is stated for the information of our readers. It should be added here that all the parties accused have come out with counter-affidavits, denying the charges made against them. Messrs. Mayor Swift, Bela Badger and Robert Miller of this city, in their affidavits, state that they were cognizant of the fact that men were sent to New York, to watch the polls. Mr. Swift, in his statement, declares as follows:

Mr. Glentworth stated to me there were great and reasonable apprehensions on the part of our friends of an importation of votes into New York, from this city, and they were very desirous, if it were possible, to have there at the coming election a select number of persons of general acquaintance, residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of watching the polls of the wards to prevent the reception of illegal voters, by detecting those who might come from the city of Philadelphia to offer them.

I think I went down to the United States Hotel with Mr. Miller, and there introduced him to Mr. Glentworth and left them.

I do solemnly declare that I have never directly or indirectly aided, assisted or connived at the reception of an illegal voter either in the city of Philadelphia or in any part of the United States.

Robert Miller in his statement, affirms as follows:

I furnished him (Glentworth) with a list of forty three and not exceeding forty-five men and well acquainted with the voters of the city and county of Philadelphia, who could not be induced by any means, when citizens of this State, to vote in any other nor did I ever dream of furnishing a list for such an illegal purpose, or did Stevenson, alias Jarvis, request of me a list for any such purpose. So far as anything in Stevenson's or Jarvis' deposition conflicts with what I have stated, I pronounce it false and utterly untrue.

The purport of the statement of Mr. John Saunders of the Northern Liberties and others is like what is copied above, they all declaring that they had no other agency than sending on men to watch the polls in New York; and of course it could be of no interest to our readers to recapitulate their statements. What we have given has of course, been impartially presented for the plain purpose of exhibiting to distant readers, which would naturally be anxious to learn, an idea of the various exciting cases, which have kept our cities in such sad commotion for many days.

All honest men of all parties must desire a full and fair investigation into these charges. The parties implicated cannot fail to do so, if they have just respect for their private characters. The charge of attempting to interfere with the honest exercise of the elective franchise is a grave and important one and for ourselves we care not what party a man belong to, against whom such a charge be found true, we say he should receive the odium of all good citizens; and in making this remark, we feel confident we do nothing more than express the sentiment which is ever cherished, and would zealously be defended, by all honest-minded freemen of our country, let their predilections be whatsoever they may.

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

It appears that there was on Tuesday a struggle, rush, or melee in the room occupied by the Recorder and other magistrates, who are examining the facts connected with the election of 1838.—Certain papers belonging to Glentworth, were in possession of the Court, under seal, both of Glentworth and his partner, N. Pearce, from whose house they had been obtained. The seal of the Mayor, was also upon the package. The Recorder stated the manner in which he came in possession of the papers, by the application, as a magistrate, at the house of N. Pearce, on Thursday evening, and decided that the Court had a right to open them. The rest of the proceedings we copy from the Journal of Commerce, the reporter of which paper was a witness to nearly the whole. His evidence we can vouch for, as he is incapable of a wilful misrepresentation:

"After the Recorder had delivered the above opinion he took from his coat pocket the parcel which contained the papers in question, and handed it to the Mayor, and requested him to examine it, and ascertain whether the seal which he had affixed to it, was in the same state as when put in the Recorder's possesion. The Mayor examined it and replied in the affirmative. He then handed it back to the Recorder, who handed it to Mr. Glentworth, to examine if the seal which he had affixed to it was in the same state as when the parcel was delivered to the Recorder. Mr. Glentworth took the parcel in his hand, looked for an instant at the seal, and then stood up from the chair, and thrust the papers inside the breast of his coat, saying, 'these papers are mine, and I will keep them;' and at the same time turned half around as if to leave the room. The Recorder then put his hand on Mr. Glentworth's shoulder, and told him that he must not take the papers out of Court. Mr. Glentworth in return assumed a menacing attitude, and attempted to pull himself back from the Recorder, and the latter then laid his other hand on Mr. Glentworth's breast, as if with the intention of taking hold of the papers, the end of which was protruding outside the breast of Mr. Glentworth's coat.

Sheriff Acker, who had been, for some time before standing nearly behind Mr. Glentworth, now threw his arms around Mr. Glentworth's body, and endeavored to pull him away from the Recorder, saying at the same time, I take possession of them under a writ of replevin. At this instant several persons rushed up apparently to asist the Sheriff, and then the whole Court became a scene of confusion. The Mayor attempted to exercise his authority in order to restore peace, but it was all in vain; his official character was paid no respect to whatever. On the contrary he was jostled and pushed about, and for a few minutes riot reigned triumphant. At this stage of proceedings several voices cried out, 'shut the door,' and instantly some persons rushed towards it, pushed outside two or three individuals who were standing near it, amongst whom was our Reporter, and closed the door and no person was allowed to enter for some ten or twelve minutes.

On being again permitted to enter the room, our Reporter found order had been restored, and was informed that during the contention, or more properly speaking, contest, some person got possession of the papers which caused it, and carried them away. And that as soon as order had been partly restored, the Recorder requested the Sheriff to show him a writ of replevin for the papers. The Sheriff immediately handed the writ to the Recorder, who read it and said, 'Mr. Sheriff, I have not the papers in my possession, and consider myself your prisoner.' After some further conversation, the Recorder informed the Sheriff that the person who had got possession of the papers would restore them to the Court and the Recorder promised that if the papers were delivered to him, he would bring them this day before one of the higher Courts which had jurisdiction over the matter, and which could dispose of the question. On this understanding the parties all left the court which then adjourned.

'In order to give some idea of the sort of scuffle which took place. Justice Matsell had his coat half torn from his back."

Conference.—The Recorder, Mayor, and District Attorney, and half a dozen other gentlemen of the Van Buren party met on Tuesday a deputation of Whigs at whose suggestion the meeting was held. David B. Ogden. Jonathan Thompson, Samuel Stephens, Shepherd Knapp, Daniel Lord, Jr,, Ex-Alderman Taylor, Phenix, were the Whig gentleman present.

The public were not admitted, but it is understood that the meeting resulted in nothing but a mutual expression of a desire to keep the peace, without the adoption of any steps. It was proposed that the Whigs should appoint a meeting to attend the investigations now in progres—but the Whigs declined, stating that neither they nor the whig party, were connected with the examination now going on.

It was proposed that the Mayor should issue a proclamation requesting the public not to hold mass meetings or assemblages in the open air, during the present excitement. This proposition was, however, not generally approved of by the gentlemen composing the meeting, and they adjourned without accomplishing the object for which they convened; the Mayor expressing his thanks to the Whig gentlemen for the tender of their services.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has written to Mr. Butler to inquire whether in his speech in the Park, on Saturday, Mr. B. made use of the following language:

"John Swift, the Mayor of Philadelphia, was a willing and a guilty participator in the frauds of 1838, and it was by its influence over the officers in his employ that they were successfully perpetrated—it was by the contrivance and management of Colonel Swift that the scheme was successful."

The Mayor disavows any intention of seeking any redress except by an appeal to law or public opinion. Mr. Butler's answer has not been published.

The Glentworth Papers.—The Recorder, Mayor, and Sheriff, went before Judge Edwards on Tuesday, in relation to the Glentworth papers. The Recorder commenced to state the facts in the case, but Judge Edwards interrupted him by telling him that unless an arrest was made, he had no jurisdiction. Judge Edwards then asked the Sheriff was the Recorder under arrest, and the Sheriff replied in the negative. The Recorder then said that he was aware, before coming there, that Judge Edwards had no authority in the case, but that under all the circumstances, he thought it his duty to attend there, and that he now surrendered himself to the sheriff and was ready to give bail. The Sheriff declined making any arrest, but demanded the papers from the Recorder, on the writ of replevin. The Recorder in reply admitted that he then had the papers in his possession, and considered it would be altogether at variance with his official duty, and every principle of law involved in the case, to deliver them to the Sheriff, and therefore peremptorily refused to do so. The parties then left Judge Edwards, and the Recorder proceeded to the Alms House and continued the investigation. The papers were not read in Court yesterday.

In reference to this matter of "the Glentworth papers" the following letter has been received by the Recorder:

New York, Oct. 27, 1840.

Sir—To prevent any misappresention, we beg leave to state, that so far as we are concerned, we have no objection to the opening of the papers of J.B. Glentworth now in your possession on the contrary, as we challenge the severest scrutiny, we have no objection whatever to the publication of copies of all of them.

Yours,

M. H. Grinnell,
R. M. Blatchford,
James Bowen,
R. C. Wetmore,
Simeon Draper, Jr.

To Robt. H. Morris, Esq.,
Recorder of the city of New York.

The Glentworth papers were read by the Recorder in his Court, New York, on Friday. The New York Sun (neutral) remarks: "They furnish now *new light* upon the subject with which they are connected; but are, for the most part, confirmatory evidence of what has heretofore been made public in the affidavits and testimony of those who have testified to what they knew, or had information of, in relation to the political transactions of 1838–9." The investigation was not proceeded in until the following day.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A FURTHER VIEW.

We have already given one or two articles in relation to the deeply interesting attitude of England and France at the last dates, as connected with the position of Mehemet Ali. It appears to us that the great nations of the Old World have not presented so warlike a front for many years, and although we still adhere to the impression that the difficulty will pass away, a conflict under the circumstances, is not only by no means impossible, and some of the shrewd observers in both England and France, seem to consider it as by no means improbable. We have read with much care and attention, several leading and able articles in the London and Parisian Journals, as well as three or four interesting European letters from well-informed and observing correspondents. In France, it has been repeatedly declared, and in one or two instances in a form semi-official, that if any attempt should be made to enforce the treaty, war would be the consequence. Now, our latest intelligence is to the effect that such attempt had been made in the destruction of Beyrout. Should that affair be confirmed, we cannot see how France will be able to escape with honor the dilemma in which she has placed herself, or at all events in which the Journalists have placed her. In order to render the matter perfectly intelligible to the hasty reader, we will recapitulate a few of the prominent events immediately preceding the capture.

The 6th of September was the last day of the the twenty, allowed the Egyptian to decide upon his answer to the Allies. The consuls waited upon him for the purpose of hearing his determination, but he was unable to see them, in consequence either of feigned or real indisposition. Two of his officers, however, were present and said that the determination of Mehemet had been given to Rifaat Bey.—Some words ensued, when the Consuls of Russia and Great Britain remarked, that the acceptance would only be considered available and effective, when the Ottoman fleet should be given up, and an order be placed in their hands to withdraw the Egyptian troops from Syria. The Minister said that it was to the Sultan, and not to them, that Mehemet was bound to reply. The Consuls then protested against Rifaat Bey, in accepting such vain proposals as those made by Mehemet. The latter was taking every means of defence, collecting an immense force, mounting his cannon, and providing supplies and ammunition.—It was after these events, and after the rejection by the Sultan of Mehemet's proposition, that the bombardment of Beyrout took place—also that the Consuls withdrew. The Paris Journal des Debats has a long article on the subject, in reply to one which had appeared in the London Times. Both papers assume to be the friends of peace, and in favor of moderate Conservatism. The *Debats* says:

"We have been the warmest, the firmest partisans of the English alliance. We still believe that this alliance is, for both nations, the most natural and indeed the only alliance, capable of reciprocally guaranteeing their power and their liberty. We believe that the definite rupture of this alliance would be, not only for the two countries, but for all the world, an immense calamity. Our blame only applies to the English Minister, from whom this necessary alliance has received a first blow. We complain not of the English people. We would willingly hope, even to the last moment, that the good sense of both nations would again make firm that which a policy characterized at least by levity has almost torn asunder. This is our profession of faith.—Will "The Times" listen to a friendly voice? Will it accord to us more credence when we describe the real feelings of France, and the objects of her armaments, than to the reckless organs of party? What we have to say shall be said without passion."

The same paper continues:

"France arms herself—but who is to blame for this? We fully relied on the maintenance of the English alliance. Who suddenly shook this confidence, by the unexpected intelligence of a treaty, concluded without us, almost without our knowledge, between Austria, Prussia, Russia and whom else?—England. And with respect to what question? With respect to the question of the East; that is to say, regarding a question in which the alliance of France & England seemed most essential for restraining an ambition, of which the whole universe knows the object and ultimate aim—the ambition of Russia. England allied to Russia! England detaching herself from France, at the moment when the ardent eye of the Muscovites is more than ever fixed upon Constantinople, which seems ready to open its gates to them! England placing herself at the head of a quadruple alliance, which revives such mournful recollections for France! How was it possible for news so unexpected not to produce a violent sensation among us? How could we remain calm and indifferent in presence of a treaty, which all at once informed us that we were isolated in Europe? We ask this question of the *Times* itself: A Government which, under such circumstances, neglected to take precautions, to increase its army and fleet, to make every precaution for future events, would it not have been deservedly obnoxious to the most ignominious reproaches? It is in vain to misstate the effect of the treaty of London; the fact being, that the consequence of that treaty is to place France in a state of absolute isolation."

Again:

"What would the Times say, if France had signed with Russia, Austria and Prussia, the quadruple treaty of the 15th July? What!—Would not England in that case have adopted precautionary measures, as we are doing, notwithstanding the natural rampart which she possesses in the surrounding ocean? Would she not have raised the cry of treason still louder than we have done? One word suffices to prove, that if any nation desires war, it is not France. In this war we would be one against four! A great people may accept so cruelly unequal a part when its honor is at stake, but it cannot thoughtlessly embrace so rash an alternative; it would be madness on her part to pick a quarrel with the entire of Europe, and to provoke at the same time England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. We have something better to do than exhaust our blood and treasure in sterile warfare. We have a far more profitable use of them on our own soil. The money which we are expending in purchasing cannon, ball and gunpowder, could be more advantageously employed in the construction of railways? Who spoke in France of war and battle previous to the treaty of July 15th? Were we not the first to repress the propaganda? The preservation of peace, unfortunately, is no longer in our power. We place ourselves on the defensive. We have not taken, nor do we mean to take, the offensive. The Times says, that the preparations now making in France amount to actual war. We say that France is arming for the sake of peace, and that peace must ensue, if the powers comprehend the enormous mistake they would commit in driving us to a last extremity! The treaty of London in uniting four powers against one, has destroyed the balance of power in Europe. Wo unto them if they compel us to re-establish it at the point of the bayonet!

The article concludes with remarking that "the month of December approaches, the Ministers must shortly convoke the Chambers, and that then also, will the country make known its real sentiments through the mouths of its representatives." The article throughout is pacific and dignified, and yet it is exceedingly cautious and diplomatic. It was published, moreover, before the news of the attack on Beyrout had reached Paris.

The New York American, adverting to this question, remarks that "concerning the chances of war to result from the seperation of France from the Five Powers, on the Eastern Question, we feel, as heretofore, that such a calamity must be forced, and does not necessarily nor naturally spring from this difference of views—not as an ultimate object, but as to the means of effecting it. The aim of the Five Powers, including France avowedly is, to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and all have pledged themselves to promote that end without any desire or purpose of self-aggrandisement. But while four of the Powers believe that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire can only be restored and maintained by persuading or compelling the Pacha of Egypt to return within the borders of that country, of which they propose to secure the Sovereignty to him and to his male successors—nominally only subject to the Porte; and to renounce the occupation of Syria, Caudia, &c., the French Government assumes that the easiest mode of accomplishing the end in view, is to leave Mehemet Ali—now an old man—in possession of Syria and the other provinces for life—and that at his death they should revert to the Porte.—France, moreover, expressed unwillingness to employ any other than persuasive means with Mehemet.

"To this suggestion of France, the Four Powers reply, that Syria is the military key of the Sultan's dominions; and that possessed by an ambitious soldier, with a large army, it would be unreasonable to suppose that the ambition which led to its forcible occupation originally, would not induce Mehemet to use its advantages to the further dilapidation of the Ottoman Empire—and, therefore, that to leave Syria, even as a life possession to Mehemet, was, in fact, to consent to a dismemberment of the Empire.

"After much negotiation, France finally proposed as a compromise that a portion of Syria, south of a line to be drawn east and west from the sea near Beyrout to Damascus, should be left to Egypt, and the rest to the Porte,—stipulating, if Mehemet should refuse to acquiesce in an arrangement, to co-operate with the Powers to coercive measures against him. This was rejected as being virtually a dismemberment—as compelling both parties, from the dangerous proximity to keep up large armies, as, in fact, leaving all the elements of discord in the field. It was urged, moreover, that if France was willing to concur in coercive measures against the Egyptians for enforcing a plan that was imperfect and inefficient, it seemed somewhat inconsistent, that she should object to concurring in the same measure for a plan complete and effectual for its purpose. To this the reply was, that the objection of France to employ coercion, arose from domestic considerations; that if it could be established to the satisfaction of the Chambers and the country, that an effort had been made to procure the best terms for Mehemet, if he then refused them, the nation would consent to the employment of force against him."

Lord Palmerston in his dispatch of the 31st August, alludes to the proposition of France and remarks that the French government did not say that it knew Mehemet Ali would consent even to this arrangement, nor did it declare that if he should refuse to accept, France would join in coercive measures to compel him to do so. Therefore, and for other reasons stated in the dispatch, the British Government could not consent. "But," adds Lord P. "her Majesty's Government, in order to prove its anxious desire to come to an understanding with France on these matters, stated that it would waive its well founded objection to any extension of Mehemet Ali's authority beyond Egypt, and would join with the French Government in recommending to the Sultan to give to Mehemet Ali, in addition to the pachalic of Egypt, the administration of the lower part of Syria, bounded to the north by a line drawn from Cape Carmel to the southern end of lake Tiberias, and to the eastward by the Jordan, the western shore of the Dead Sea, and by a line thence down to the Gulf of Akaba: provided that France would engage to co-operate with the Four Powers in coercive measures, if Mehemet Ali should refuse this offer. This proposal, however, was declined by the French Government, and that Government now declared that it could not possibly operate in any coercive measures against Mehemet Ali, and could not therefore be a party to any arrangement to which Mehemet Ali should not spontaneously consent.

The case is now before our readers not in all its details, but sufficiently so, to enable them to see all its prominent points.—It is a matter of deep and grave importance, upon which may be said to hang the lives of thousands of human beings, and the destinies of nations. Hence we have paid more than ordinary attention to the France, as it strikes us, however well fortified and however full of chivalry and spirit, is unprepared, her domestic condition considered, her relations with Spain and her position in Algiers—to cope with the four great powers of England, Russia, Prussia and Austria—to say nothing of Turkey. The next news will doubtless possess deep interest.

Trial of Dr. Eldridge.—During a portion of several days this week, the trial of this individual has been proceeded in. It may not be uninteresting to state a portion of the testimony introduced by Mr. Hist for the prisoner.

Thomas Thorne testified that he boarded at Mrs. Howell's house at the time that Dr. E. did; that Dr. E. dined in that house on the first of May last, when Mr. Haven brought in the news of the forgeries upon the banks the day previous: that he saw no change in the appearance at the time, and would have observed it if there had been any; that he saw no change in the manner of wearing his hair, nor any discoloration upon his face that he observed no attempt on the part of concealment, but that he seemed perfectly composed.

Dr. John L. Taylor, of Trenton, testified that he studied in Dr. Mott's office with Dr, Eldridge, whom he considered to be wealthy as he had seen him in possession of large sums of money.

George C. Marshall of New York, testified that he had framed upward of 1 paintings for Dr. Eldridge, which the Dr. had imported from Europe between the years 1836 and 1839, and that he knew the Doctor owned a large number of other papers and engravings, some of which were very valuable, but he did not know that the Doctor dealt in pictures for a livelihood.

Rufus K. Wells, barkeeper in Mr. Harbach's hotel, testified that Dr. Eldridge was in the habit of calling in to read the newspapers every day, and that he did not observe any change whatever in his appearance about the time of the forgeries.—*Philadephia Saturday Courier.*

Dr. Eldridge.—The trial of Dr. Eldridge is still continued at Philadelphia, the evidence for the prosecution not having yet been concluded. If the number of witnesses could condemn a man, he must be convicted. The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following account of his manners and appearance:

"We stopped in yesterday at the Court of Criminal Sessions for the second or third time since the trial of this individual has been in progress. He maintains the same dull, lethargic manner that has governed him from the moment of his first incarceration in prison. His face was all the time almost wholly covered by his hands, upon which his head rested with his eyes closed in apparent unconsciousness of the important investigation that was going on around him. When spoken to by his counsel, or by his counsel who sits by his side, some moments elapsed ere he sufficiently roused himself for answer, which he generally comprised in two or three words. The deepest mortification marks every feature of his face and when the evidence of the father of the young lady to whom he was to ha

married on the day but one after his
t was given in, all control of his
gs gave way, and he wept without
or remorse; but his general bearing
t of unconsciousness—not indiffer-
for he seems so deeply humbled
owed to the earth in shame, that
would be a welcome relief. He is
27 or 28 years of age, we should
, and in appearance altogether dif-
t from what we had supposed, from
ng the many stories connected with
ransaction with which he stands
ed. We had imagined to ourselves
nd Dr. Hines, a frivolous, foppish
, who prided himself upon the ele-
of his dress, or comely appear-
of his face and person, with black
and whiskers, and probably a *mus-*
—but how egregiously we were mis-
, a true description of his appear-
as he sat in Court will show. He is
five feet eight or nine inches, and
ight about 135 pounds, with a head
ore than usual size, which is covered
a thick growth of quite light hair,
which seems to be of that intracta-
ort that all the efforts of the most
nplished *peruquier* could not beautify.
ace is large, as are its features, and
ed to red. His hands, with the ex-
on that he wore very long nails upon
ngers, looked as though he might
been a day laborer. His dress also
as plain as his person, being com-
of an olive colored frock coat, gray
pants and green silk vest, all of
non quality, and without extra frill
nket about him in any respect—in-
of the rich and fashionable gentle-
with forty suits of clothes, we should
suspected him from his appearance
ve been one whose station in society
that of a journeyman mechanic.—
was Dr. Eldrige, whose alleged
s and the aid of a prolific press
endered notorious, as we saw him
rday. A very common looking man
d, and without one prepossessing
re."—*Br. Jonathan.*

ial of Eldridge.—Mr. Hirst has oc-
d the most of two days in his defence
client.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

NESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 11, 1840.

WEATHER.—We had some rain on Satur-
ight and Sunday last, but on Monday
it cleared up pleasant and warm for the
f year.

hope the friends of the law for the protec-
f religious worship will not forget to circu-
he petitions for signatures, which have
placed in their hands in view of that ob-
Should any one feel disposed to do some-
on this subject, who might have no printed
on, let him copy the form in our paper with
n, and circulate it. Our Methodist Epis-
orethren, at their late conference in Zanes-
took action upon the subject, and their pe-
are now in circulation. Let us emulate
n this good work. Their petitions asks in
nce for the same that ours does.

WARNING FOR SOME PRIESTS IN OHIO.—An
ma paper says: "The Primitive Baptist
hes in Henry county, Georgia, have closed
loors against the Rev. William Moseley, a
f theological eminence, "believing it in-
ent with the clerical dignity to mingle in
ial broils and traffic in political slander."
nur W. Elliot, Wm. H. Raper, Presiding
Findley, Mr. Rankin, and many others,
also be in danger, if they had not first cor-
their churches, and prepared them to
e religion to the works of the devil, hard
nd coon skins.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Statesman is pretty hard on our old friends
M. E. Church. Whether the charge of
ting their churches be correct or incorrect
not pretend to say, but we do mean to
s is highly imprudent for ministers to enter
ne spirit of politics, and we hope the min-
of the M. P. Church will ever keep clear of
ng in the party political contests of the

ELECTION NEWS.

w HAMPSHIRE.—This State has chosen
Buren electors by five or six thousand of
ty. The vote is said to be larger than ever
.

DDE ISLAND goes for Harrison by a larger
ity than any other State will likely go, in
ition to its voters.

NNECTICUT has given the Whigs a majority
37, which is a gain of 2059.

INE.—The N. Y. Signal of the 4th inst.,
it is probable this State has chosen the
son electors by a small majority.

NSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Saturday
er of the 7th inst. says; "the official re-
were not yet received from a number of
ies; that "both parties claim the State by
ll majority. By the last reported returns,
rer, the Whigs express great confidence that
son has the State by a few hundred major-

w JERSEY.—This State has gone for Har-
by a majority of near 1500.

io has chosen the Harrison electors by a
ity of something like 24,000.

ere is nothing yet decisive from NEW YORK
IRGINIA.

he above be correct, the result is as follows:

	Van Buren.	*Harrison.*
io,		21
ryland,		10
nnecticut,		8
ine,		10
w Jersey,		8
de Island,		4
w Hampshire,	7	
	7	61

cessary for a choice, 148.

. Corwin, the Whig candidate for Governor
o, has been elected by a majority of 16,090.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat is still 50 cents in this town. The mills are now shipping flour through the canal, south; the millers say as soon as this navigation closes wheat will be down to 44 cents. The market has been lately much over stocked with meat. From the super-abundance of every thing, and the scarcity of money, produce is likely to be cheap this fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—FLOUR.—Pennsylvania Flour is steady at $5 per bbl. with however but a moderate export demand.—*Bicknell.*

QUICK ARRIVAL.—The *New World*, New York, and *Saturday Courier*, Philadelphia, of the 7th instant, from their respective places of publication, arrived at this office on the evening of the 9th.

Br. Hunt, of Union, says they have good times within the bounds of his charge. Twenty-five have joined the church since conference.

NOTICES.

The LADY'S BOOK for November is before us. It is embellished with a steel engraving—the INDIAN MAID, and the November fashions. This work is sustained by able contributors, and its mechanical execution is of a superior kind.

PHILADELPHIA CASKET for November is also before us. Embellishments—steel engraving of *Fort Putnam*, and *Evening Dress, November.*—This work is likewise sustained by able contributors, and very neatly executed. The proprietor of the Casket has recently purchased Mr. Burton's 'Gentleman's Magazine,' with a handsome list of subscribers. He proposes in future to give "Fashion plates, engravings and music each month."

The gentlemen who manage these publications give evidence of being honest and liberal. We have known editors to publish the prospectuses of other similar works, in the eastern cities, but the owners of them never responded to the favor. But we know of no instance of the publication of the Prospectus of either of the above magazines, whether requested to do it or not, that they were not forwarded to who ever published for them. Such men we can recommend cheerfully to public attention.

MISSIONARY BANNER.—This is the name of a small pamphlet, "published," at Charleston, S. C., "by the board of managers of the Juvenile Missionary Society Methodist Protestant Church," quarterly, at 50 cents, and edited by J. H. Honour, Jr. and B. S. Anderson. This society was formed in June, 1839, and then consisted of 70 members—since, 67 more have been added. The object of this society is to teach the juvenile mind the value of missions, as well as to raise means to aid in the cause of missions. Our Charleston brethren appear to be quite enterprizing in their efforts to do good.

NEW ENGLAND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—We have received the first number of this paper which is to be published in Lowell, Mass., "*by the Layman's Wesleyan Association,*" and edited by LUTHER LEE. This is the same size, and appears to be printed with the same type of the Wesleyan Observer, of which it is no doubt intended to be the successor. When that paper attempted to amalgamate with Zion's Watchman, we considered it a vain effort, at the time, and anticipated a divorce. We could not believe that the sons of the Pilgrims would be satisfied with a paper that is nothing but a bore on consistency. The Advocate proposes to open its columns to temperate discussion on any moral question, and particularly to the abolition of slavery. This paper will go, no doubt, for the emancipation of both *white* and colored man. It will be published weekly at $2 per annum in advance, commencing with the first week in January.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Extra Morning Signal.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

TEN DAYS LATER.

The steam ship Britannia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston at eight o'clock yesterday morning, in thirteen days thirteen and a half hours from Liverpool.

The Britannia brought out 63 passengers and an immense letter bag.

Attempt to Assassinate Louis Philippe.—An attempt was made on the 15th ultimo, to assassinate Louis Philippe. The following details of which appear in the *Journal des Debats*:

The London Times of the 19th says: "The funds fell of course at Torton's in consequence of this attack, but, as no further consequences were apprehended from it, they rallied. At the last advices the three per cents. were at 70f. 75c. with, however, but little doing."

The most important item of news is that of another attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe, full particulars of which we give.

A large fire broke out in Manchester on the evening of the 17th, which destroyed warehouses and property to the amount of thirty or forty thousand pounds.

Affairs look more peaceable in Europe than at last advices.

The Corn Market continues to look down and a fall in Wheat of four shillings per quarter may be noted during the last fortnight. The duty is now 21s. 8d. or 13s. per barrel of flour. Good brands are now selling of this last in Liverpool at 34s per barrel. The Cotton Market shows less animation and a fall of ⅛d. on the lower kinds has been submitted to. So soon as the war question becomes settled, the reaction of this staple must be important, which would be the more assisted by the late news of the crop in America.

"Last evening," continued the Debats, "at 55 minutes past 5 o'clock, when the King was returning to St. Cloud, accompanied by the Queen and Madame Adelaide, and was passing along the quay of the Tuilleries, near the Pont de la Concorde, opposite to the gardenhouse du Lion, an individual fired a carbine toward the carriage. Their Majesties, who fortunately were not injured, continued their journey. The assassin had evidently chosen this position with the intention of taking advantage (like Aliband) of the instant that the King would salute the troops under arms. The King, in fact, always salutes the guard, whether troops of the line or National Guard, and in so doing lets down the glass of the carriage and advances forward. One of the Grenadiers on guard immediately seized the assassin, who said, "I am not going away." He was then taken to the guard house. The Prefect of Police arrived in a few minutes, and interrogated him. He confessed his crime, and declared that his name was Marius Darmes. He said that he was a native of Marseilles, and had been for a long time in Paris, and was employed as a *frotteur* (in polishing the floors of apartments.) He was clad in a long frock coat, under which he concealed his carbine, the stock of which was expensively carved. He is forty-three years of age.

He was searched, and on his person were found two loaded pistols and a poinard. The carbine, which had been cut short and loaded up to the muzzle, had burst. The charge did not scatter, and the carriage was but slightly struck. The assassin, however was severely wounded in the left hand. His carbine was loaded with several balls and slugs. The explosion was extremely loud. One of the National Guard, of the escort was slightly wounded in the hand by a slug. One of the footmen, who was standing behind the carriage, was wounded in the leg. The wound is not dangerous, but the ball has not been yet extracted.

Darmes, when arrested, burst into a violent passion, and exclaimed, "Cursed carbine! I had taken a good aim, but I overloaded it."

To the first question which was addressed to him, he at first replied, "Conspirator."

"What is your profession?"

"An exterminator of tyrants."

"What could have induced you to commit so horrible a crime."

"I am not a hired conspirator; I follow the impulse of my nature."

"How long is it since you formed this resolution?"

"About an hour since; I wished to rid France of the greatest tyrant that she ever produced."

Darmes is of low stature; he has a scowling and ferocious expression of countenance. His bearing indicates most determined resolution.

His wound is serious, and required medical assistance. It is asserted that it will be necessary to amputate two or three of his fingers. The pain of the wound was so intense that he fainted.

On the boulevards and public places the news of the attempt of the king's life produced an extraordinary effect."

Louis Philippe issued an order, convoking the Court of Peers, for the trial of the assassin. The court assembled at two o'clock, on the 17th, when the Chancellor, Baron Pasquier, read to them the royal ordinance, constituting them a court of justice, "for the purpose of trying Marius Darmes;" and Mr. Franc Carre, the attorney general, presented his requisatory against the assassin. The proceeding was private. A committee was appointed to investigate the affair, which it was reported would be found to involve very grave questions, besides that of the prisoner's guilt. Among other strong measures which the government were deliberating upon, was one directed against the press.

The prisoner, Marius Darmes, appears to be a fanatic of the stamp of Louvel and Alibaud—so says a private letter. The interrogatories he has undergone has not elicited from him any admission tending to prove that he had any accomplices, or that he was a hired assassin. Although suffering from his wounds, he has throughout evinced extraordinary energy, and to this moment the only regret he has manifested is, that of not having effected his criminal purpose. At one question, put to him by his instructing judge, tears were seen to flow into his eyes.—"Do not imagine," said Darmes, "that these are tears of repentance; if I weep it is from despair at having missed my aim." He was heard to exclaim, on another occasion, "Had I killed the tyrant, Soliman Pasha would now be free—the French fleet, united with that of Mehemet Ali, would have sunk that of the incendiaries of Beyrout, and Egypt would be freed"

The packet ships Toronto, New York and Westminster, have arrived at New York, the latter having dates to 10th ult.

The news appears still more warlike. Indeed the war upon Syria and Egypt is already under way, and we have only to note its destructive progress. The final crisis is now at hand. If France commences hostilities at all she must do so very soon.

The fall of Beyrout is confirmed, and is stated on the authority of private letters that the allied troops which landed were compelled to embark with a loss of two thousand men.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Moniteur of Thursday has the annexed ordonnance of the day—

"Louis Philippe, King of the French,

"To all greeting, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

"The Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies are convoked for October 28.

"Our Minister, Secretary of State of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordonnance.

By the King, "LOUIS PHILIPPE.

"The Minister Secretary of State at the Department of the Interior.

C. REMUSAT.

"Tuilleries, Oct. 7. 1840.

Our private letters regard the fall of the Thiers Ministry as now certain, although it will probably not take place till the Chambers are assembled.

The Havre Journal states that the French ministry is inundated with applications to issue letters of marque for various ports, and adds that the French privateers would be sure to make large prizes, as the British are unprepared.

EXTRAORDINARY CREDITS.

The Bulletin des Lois, the 29th of Sept. publishes the Royal Ordinance, opening in the department of war an extraordinary credit of 51,674,000*f* to cover the urgent expenses accruing from the increase in the effective force and material of the army, which had not been provided for by the Chambers during their last session. The clothing and articles of encampment figure in the items for a sum of upwards of 13,000,000 of francs, and the outlay for the purpose of cavalry horses amounts to 9,600,000f. The same official publication contains the Royal Ordinance of the 28th of September, decreeing the formation of ten additional battalions of Chasseurs, of 1,280 men each.

SENTENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HIS FELLOW PRISONERS.

The following are the sentences of the Court of Peers on Prince Louis Napoleon and his fellow prisoners.

Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress.

Count Montholon, 20 years' detention; Voisin 10; Mesonan, 15; Parquin, 20; Forricster 10.

Second Rank—Bataille, 5 years' detention; Labords, 2 do.; Aladenize transportation for life. Desjardines, Galvani, De Lambert and Bure, acquitted.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Destruction of Beyrout—1000 *Egyptians killed.*

Extract of a letter from the Princess Charlotte, off Beyrout, 19th Sept.

"We arrived here on the 11th, and made every preparation for an immediate attack upon the coast. The marines were all landed by the steamers, under the command of Capt. Nepier, of the Powerful, and then the work began in gallant style; the Princes Charlotte, Edinburgh, Benbow, Ganges and Belerophon, poured their destructive broadsides into the devoted town of Beyrout, which in the short time of two hours presented a heap of smoking ruins. The marines, in the meantime, had not been idle, having, assisted by the other ships, soon hoisted the British jack upon the forts on the coast.

"Our loss is trifling, considering the number of men engaged. The total is six killed and sixteen wounded. Four have since died of their wounds. We have lost no officers. Lieutenant Giffard of the Cyclops, wounded. We are now about eleven thousand strong on shore. The number of Egyptians killed and wounded exceeds 1000 men.

SYRIA.

Hostilities would not be suspended—Attack on the Egyptians by the Turks.

On the 18th September, Soliman Pacha asked for cessation of hostilities for two days, which was refused. The arriving of the people still continues. An attempt will be made on the 20th upon Sidon. Two Austrian steamers arrived off Beyrout on the 19th with eight hundred troops and Izzet Mehemet, the newly appointed Pacha for Egypt. The number of mountaineers arrived is about ten or twelve thousand. The force now entrenched in the position taken up by the allies is nearly ten thousand. Ibrahim and Soliman are upon very bad terms; and, though the latter is in Beyrout and the former within a few hours march of it, yet they do not meet. Three hundred of the Egyptian army have deserted. An intercepted letter from the river Besbir admits the impossibility of depending upon the army; this accounts for there being no attack made upon the position taken up by the allies. All the deserters are on board the Turkish ships of war. Two thousand more await opportunities of deserting. A courier had arrived at the camp, bringing intelligence that 3000 Turkish troops, having advanced, encountered a division of the Egyptian army, and completely defeated them. Their loss is estimated at 300.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Canton, June 5.—The English were lying quietly at Macco—The Canton Market was cleared of teas, and the Americans were preparing to leave by the end of June. The expedition had not arrived. The last seen of it was at Pulo Sopata, on the 13th ult. Lord John Churchhill, of her Majesty's ship Druid, died at Macco on the 3d ult. of dysentary.

By advices just received, the insurgents in Nepaul having formed into a regular body, amounting to 7000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole Champarun district. The Indigo planters, European civilians, fled before them. They proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockaded the British President, B. Hodgson, Esq., and his escort. The Raja positively disclaims any knowledge or connection with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

ITEMS.

Judge Betts of New York, a day or two ago, fined a juror $25, for keeping eleven other jurors, the counsel and other witnesses, half an hour waiting his attendance.

Extract of a letter, dated Iberville, La. Sept. 1840. "The Cotton crops through out the State have been cut off *one half* at least, by worms. Sugar cane looks tolerably well. We begin to make sugar on the 5th of October."

The interest on the national debt of Great Britain, is now a little more than £29,000,000 per annum.

The Bunker Hill Monument is to be completed. The directors have an available sum to the amount of $50,000.

The Baptist churches of New Jersey have received an accession of over 700 members during the year.

REVIVALS.—At a protracted meeting with the church at Deep Run, Va. forty-five professed to obtain a hope in Christ.

The Baptist church at Rahway, New Jersey, have recently received several additions by baptism.

Several of the Baptist churches near Richmond, Va. are enjoying precious revivals.

At Stamping Ground, Ky., between forty and fifty have been added to the church.

Several churches in Barren and Adair Counties Ky., have received additions.

At Gereval and Covington, Tenn,, refreshing revivals have recently been enjoyed.—*Cross and Journal*

Several very respectable citizens have been arrested, charged with false voting in the city of N. York.

South Carolina.—The election has resulted decidedly in favor of the Democrats The State has gone mostly one way, one whig to eight democrats in Congress.

The first steamer on the Mississippi was launched in 1811—now there are more than 600 on that river and its tributaries. The first steamer passed on the lake from Buffalo in 1818—now the inland seas are navigated by 61 steam-ships; some of them magnificent in their construction, and of the largest class.

Six Hindoos were recently hanged in Bombay, for the murder of Captain Whiffin, of the barque Virginia.

It is estimated that 270,000 votes were polled at the recent election in Ohio, being 60,000 more than were ever polled at any previous election.

The New Orleans Picayune states that several of the crew of the barque B. Mezick, of Philadelphia, were brought up in that city on the 11th ult. for plundering of her cargo.

There is a report from Florida, of a treaty about to be made between the Seminoles and General Armistead.

It is believed that 225,000 votes were polled at the recent election in this State, the largest number ever polled on any occasion in Pennsylvania.

Among the novelisties at the New York Fair, is a labor-saving machine, to be propelled by horse power, for the purpose of reaping grain.

The Bostonians talk of building an Exchange in State street, and have already subscribed a large portion of the money.

Death of a United States Senator.—The Hon. John S. Spence, United States Senator from (the Eastern Shore) Maryland, died at his residence in Worcester county on Thursday morning last.

Fire in Ohio.—On Thursday evening last week the large establishment at Massillon, Ohio, known as "the machine shop," was totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 43,000 dollars.

Another Generous Donation.—A gentleman of New Orleans has added a donation of ten thousand dollars to those already announced toward the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, which is deemed sufficient to complete the object.

Double crops.—A second crop of pears and of apples has been produced this season, on the farm of D. Clark, near Delaware city, (Del.) The first crop was very abundant, came off in July. In August the trees bloomed again, and are now producing fruit which looks as if it had passed through the usual season.

One night last week some villians broke into the fancy millinary store of S. Johns, 285 Chestnt street, and plundered it of silks, satins and other articles to the value of six or seven hundred dollars.

Maine Election.—It is stated in several Eastern papers that the votes for Members of Congress have been counted by the Governor and Council, and the result is as has been stated before, that four Whigs and two Democratic members are elected to Congress, and there are two vacancies. On the popular vote there is a Whig majority of 237. The votes for governor are not to be counted, by a provision of the Constitution, until the meeting of the Legislature in January.

The Pennsylvania Catholic Total Abstinence Society now numbers upwards of eleven thousand members.

The Mayor of Baltimore offers a reward of $1000, for the apprehension of certain incendiaries.

The New York Sun sold 35,000 copies of the Glentworth papers in the course of a few hours.

Mr. Webster has so far recovered as to be able to travel.

William Pennington was on Friday last re-elected Governor of New Jersey,—and Chas. G. McChesney, Secretary.

The total number of bankruptcies in England and Wales in the last year was 1,083, being an excess over the previous year of 240.

The Legislature of Illinois is about to be convened.

About three hundred new houses are in progress in Mobile.

Mr. Appleton, of Boston has made no less than twenty-three organs for churches in that city alone.

Howard street flour in Baltimore, $4 87 and $4 94.

A letter from Guilford, N. H., states that on Monday, the snow at that place was several inches deep and still falling.

Eighty berths have already been engaged in the President.

The Baltimore Sun states that the Real Estate Saving Institution has gone the way of all similar establishments.

A Shocking Rail Road Accident.—We learn from the Boston Advertiser, that a serious accident occurred on the Worcester Railroad on Saturday last. A woman, while walking over the canal bridge, on the Worcester Railroad, where the track is double, unexpectedly met the train, and probably being confused, and not knowing which track the train was on, she fell, and throwing her arm across the rail, it was cut entirely off by the engine. The engine man used every effort to stop the train, and had nearly succeeded. The woman immediately received every attention which her situation required.

The Banks of Illinois.—A Sangamon, Journal, says:—"Col. Mather has returned from New York; and we believe it is now understood the State Bank is ready to resume specie payments. It is also understood that the Bank of Illinois and the Cairo Bank are ready to resume.—They will wait, we presume, the action of banks in other States."—*Bicknell.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Paschall Bequette, Receiver of Public Moneys at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, vice D. W. Jones, resigned.

A Sentence.—At the late term of the Iberville (La.) Court, Charles Lewis was found guilty of negro stealing, and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Richard Case was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The proprietors of the various Transportation Lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburg have determined to discontinue receiving goods after the 10th of November.

The Boston Journal states that the Pacha of Egypt has issued a firman, directing the release of the persecuted Jews at Damascus and forbidding any person to molest them in future.

The Great Western is now on her twelfth trip across the Atlantic this year.

A number of hogsheads of the new crop of sugar, were received at New Orleans on the 14th.

A man named Chaney, has been convicted at Annapolis, Md., of gambling, fined $500, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

A journeyman hatter named Daniel Welch, aged 50, committed suicide in Baltimore on Thursday morning, by shooting himself with a pistol. He was separated from his wife and four children a few weeks since.

Mr. Pryor's coach factory in Baltimore was considerably injured by fire on Sunday night.

The Acadia left Boston on Sunday with about 40 passengers which would be increased to 70 at Halifax.

TYLER AT THEIR TRICKS AGAIN.—A political paper commences a paragraph thus:

"In this district there are three candidates running, &c."

We have heard of blockheads and addlepates before.—*Phil. Paper.*

SUICIDE.—John Wilson, a middle aged man of address, but somewhat intemperate, committed suicide on Sunday morning, at the house of Mr. Beebee, in London. The deceased is said to have respectable connexions living in the vicinity of Beaver, Pennsylvania.

WHEAT GOING ABROAD.—The ship England sailed from New York a day or two ago, with 16,000 bushels of wheat and 1500 barrels of flour.

GEN. HARRISON, says the Cincinnati Gazette, has just returned to his farm from his late tour through the interior of Ohio, in excellent health and spirits.

Dr. Duncan, the Van Buren candidate for Congress from Cincinnati, intends to contest the election of Mr. Pendleton, on the ground that he was defeated in consequence of stupendous frauds on the part of the Whigs.

Nicholas G. Williamson, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Wilmington, Del.

A PROPHECY.—The cleansing of the sanctuary—that is, the completion of the whole period from Daniel to the commencement of the millenium, 2,300 years—will take place in 1843.—*Episcopal Magazine.*

All the prophecies of late years, of the world's coming to an end, have been remarkably fulfilled.—*Courier.*

It is said that the recent election in Florida has gone in favor of the administration.

Over eleven hundred communicants have been added to the Baptist churches of Boston during the year.

The contributions of the Episcopal Church of Ohio for the past year, to the purposes of benevolence, have been over two million of dollars.

Widow Huldah Peace has deceased at Wells, Me., aged over 100 years.

Mr. Daniel Welsh, foreman in the hat manufactory of Clapp & Cole, Baltimore, shot himself with a pistol through the heart, and died immediately. Domestic infelicity is stated as the cause.

Mr. Jesse L. Pool's steam-mill at Elizabeth City, N. C., has been burnt down. Loss $15,000.

The New York Times states that the Insurance offices in that city are, in consequence of the war news from Europe, unwilling to take long risks.

It is now ascertained that 1200 souls were buried up by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed the village of Akhouli.

Active preparations have been suspended in Florida, on an agreement made by Gen. Armistead to hold a "talk" with the Seminole chief.

Business Department.

The minutes of the Indiana Conference are received, but not until the arrangements for this paper were made. They shall be forthcoming in our next.

Br. Hunt informs the President of the Ohio Conference, that the quarterly conference of Union circuit has agreed to employ Br. Devore, if it meet his approbation; if so, a note to that effect, through the Recorder, is desired.

The post master at Cincinnati informs us that A. Metcalf and J. Steubert do not take their papers. Will Br. Barnes inform us about this matter?

The post master at Versailles, Ia., writes us that Br. Jos. Breeden has removed and does not take his paper. He has had it from the beginning and we have received nothing; will some of our friends in Indiana see to this matter for us?

POETRY.

THE BREWERS' LAMENT.

There has recently been published a poem (embellished with an engraving,) purporting to be "the lament of the Albany Brewers, after the verdict in the libel case of Taylor *vs* Delavan." The name of the author appears not, and we have no means, but internal evidence, of determining to whom the honor of its production is due. This, however, is sufficient to satisfy us, that he who sung the "Airs of Palestine" with so much sweetness, has inspired his muse with "Ale," and condemned to the immortality of song, the luckless brewers and their horrid pond. The *cut* which illustrates the poem, represents the pond from which the water was taken to the Brewery, and around in disgusting numbers, and in it, in loathsome corruption lie the carcasses left there for want of sepulchres; and here stands the glue factory, and there the slaughter house draining in, and fortifying the water for the more effectual accomplishment of its destined office in making malt. The Poet speaks for the Brewers, who being defeated in their libel suit, now pour their lamentations on the banks of this Stygian lake, in lugubrious strains like these:—

It is all up with us!—As said the Moor,
Who killed folks with his old Damascus blade,
'Othello's occupation's gone!' We poor
Traduced and libelled brewers, who have made
'An honest living,' o'er our ruined trade,
Which was not killing folks with murderous *steel*,
'Some natural drops' must shed: no great parade
Of our deep sorrows make we, but appeal
For sympathy, to such as cannot fail to feel.

Are there no bottles for a brewer's tears?
If you've one empty, bring it, with a funnel!
The briny drops, that have not leaked for years,
Gush forth, and like the poet's 'bubbling tunnel,'
We feel the coming torrent. Ye have done ill,
Jury and Judge, to side with the defendant!
That Libel Case he certainly hath won ill:
Could we appeal, this should'nt be the end on't
Ye'd not soon hear the last of it, ye may depend on't.

But 'tis all up with us!—Have ye an onion?
Our eyes are getting *dry* too soon: we're fond
Of a long snivel. There! now bring us Bunyan,
And let us read about his 'Slough Despond:'
It will bring back the image of that pond
Hard-by our malt-house, whence are all our woes!
And of the Potter's Field that lies beyond,
Where gullying rains sometimes the dead expose
And where the passer-by holds on his way, and—nose.

* * * * * *

Ye sleeping cats, who would no' let us sleep,
When, at the noon of night, our ears were smitten
With the key-note that cawterwaulers keep,
Or with the monotone of some lone kitten,
That in its mother's absence hath been bitten
By hunger, or an old revengeful rat,—
Shall not your nine lives by the Nine be written
Since ye our pursy friends have made so fat,
Yea, and our purses, too?—Mute mousers, tell us that.

False is the proverb,—not that we would doubt
The holy book of Proverbs,—that were wrong;
Tho', sooth to say, we could do well without
Some of thy sayings, Solomon!—That song
About 'dead flies,' we think, cannot belong
To the true cannon; for a 'topic' graver
Than 'the apothecary's ointment' strong
Would have become a preacher of good flavor
Thy song, that ointment makes 'send forth a stinking savor.

But, speaking of false proverbs, all we meant
To question, as we might do without sin,
When we were drawn off on another *scent*,
Was that which saith that 'No more than her skin
Can of a cat be had.' For ye'll be in
(Should we your *various* occupations call up)
The *cat*-egory your Kilkenny kin
Were found in, after they had done their squall up;
If even *your* tails are left: our ale will use ye all up!

For, our dissolving pool doth nothing spare,
Of all that goes to make a living creature!
Weeks rolled around, and neither hide nor hair,
Bowels, nor bones, are left; nor form, nor feature
Of gray grimalkin from the wave will greet your
Inquiring eye; albeit, we do suppose,
Should he go dabbling there, a temperance preacher,
Intent our malting secrets to disclose,
Would swear (what wont they swear!) they greeted still his nose!

Corpses that, living, bloated on our beer,
And died of dropsy, long before your time,
Were it not better that ye give back here
Thy moisture that converts your clay to slime,
And eke supply us as we brew our rhyme,
With such suggestions as become our vats,
Than to be cased in lead, or burnt with lime!
For here they riot round you river rats,
That care not for the claws of countless carrion cats.

Poor putrid relics! while with us ye dealt,
We never heard ye called 'of earth the salt;'
For neither wit nor wisdom with ye dwelt,—
Though that was your misfortune, not your fault!
Had ye been wise, ye'd ta'en the pledge to halt,
On your way down to the still slandered spot;
Nor would ye, with the liquor of our malt,
Have so prepared your carcasses to rot
And make the soil, and us, the richer: ye would not!

Ye murdered dogs, who, when ye had your day,
Were wont, by moonlight, o'er yon graves to howl,
Who from cash customers would walk away,
But at the ragged ones would turn and growl,
Though round our premises no more ye prowl,
Against the loafer to 'keep watch and ward,'
Still do ye serve us, though reformers scowl;
For, since ye dangled in the strangling cord,
Ye've helped make many a lout as tipsy as a lord.

Bullocks, who bellowed just before your blood
Was, for our benefit, poured out like water,
Dreamed ye, as erst ye lay and chewed the cud,
That, from yon house, where ye were led to slaughter,
There would drain down for many a blouzy daughter
Of our good city, who sits guzzling ale,
Such 'real stuff?' Our Trial now hath taught her
(Grew she not, as she read it, 'very pale?')
That from your horns and hoofs there hangeth quite a *tale*

Thou ponderous porker, who are numbered '6'
Upon the map in Delavan's 'Report,'
Who didst sink into our Albanian Styx,
And rise again before the Circuit Court,
Like sightless Samson, there thou madest sport
For temperance Philistines:—but 'tis clear,
The very place for thee was in our wort:
Why should not we, who have from year to year, (beer?
Our beer in hogsheads put, put hogs' heads in our
Speaking of Samson.—Bible-readers know
That, with the bone of a dead ass's jaw,
He made a dreadful onslaught on the foe
Of Israel's tribes and the Mosaic Law.
'Heaps upon heaps' they fell. But when we saw
That dead horse swelling our 'steep-tub's resources,
And giving them the virtues of his maw,
We thought that, measuring the respective forces
Of horse and ass's bones, the mightier were the horse's.

For, when well brewed, and sent away in kegs,
There is such vigor in them, that we've known
Men so transported by a horses' legs
That, for their souls, they could'nt keep their own.
Still had we hoped, poor steed, that, bone by bone,
Thou would'st have so commingled with the mass
Of filth and fluid flesh, around the thrown,
That, when thy foaming flanks should foam in glass,
Thou would'st lay sprawling more than e'en did Samson's ass.

* * * * * * *

New Inventions.—Our attention has lately been called to two new inventions—one American, the other, we believe, French—which seem likely to effect revolutions of great though unequal importance in the world of manufacture.

The American novelty is a machine by which woolen cloth of every sort is produced at less than one fourth part of the cost hithero usual. The material is not *woven* but *compressed*. Two urchins, with the machine, can turn out one hundred yards of the broadcloth in 12 hours; and where 24*s* were demanded per yard, 6*s*. afford the new manufactures abundant remuneration. We have inspected and handled (as roughly as we liked) specimans of every variety, from the finest scarlet cloth for officers' uniforms down to blankets and carpets, and we certainly could not, either by sight or touch, distinguished them from corresponding pieces in the old fashion.

The French device is of a very different sort, but must also have very remarkable results. Two specimens of this new manufacture were exhibited at the Marquis of Nortampton's last *soiree*, as President of the Royal Society, and they then excitid the curiosity and astonishment of the assembled *elite* of our philosophers They were rich silk curtains, having all the appearance of being inwoven in gold and silver, in the most gorgeous patterns of arabesque.—They looked and felt exactly like the most splendid hangings of the Louis Quartorze taste, but their cost is a mere trifle in comparison, for the *gold* and *silver* are merely *woven glass*.

The Queen of the French and her daughters appeared at the balls in Tuillieries in dresses manufactured upon this principle.—*London paper.*

Longevity.—The Post Ampt. Gazette, of Frankfort, says there is now living at Moscow, the widow of a dealer in skins, who has attained her 157th year. When 123 she married her fifth husband. All her alliances have been prosperous and happy. She is still in the possession of all her mental faculties.

The Tattler is growing ancient.—*Boston Transcript.*

Very like. We are two days older already since you said that.

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE PREACHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, IN THE WESTERN CONFERENCES, (FORMERLY THE OHIO ANNUAL CONFERENCE.)

The plan of the Ohio Annual Conference, held in Cincinnati, August, 1840, respecting the college property and debts, being submitted to you, I take leave to address you, through the medium of our paper, the Western Recorder, in my own individual name. I witnessed the origin, progress and failure of the Cokesbury College in the old church, and was present when Mr. Asbury received the news of it being burned, and heard his remarks upon the occasion. Not many among us, perhaps, can recollect so far back, even among those of my own age. The part I acted in our case, was that of a servant. I had no responsibility. I offer the advice of an old friend, only. Providence still favors us with a name, and an existence among the churches. We have a name to secure, or to loose. Justice has claims upon us, and we can be just. As a whole people, we are not bankrupt. Our failure in the college enterprize is matter of history. Let us furnish another item for history. Let the pen which records our failure, have to record that we were just, as a people; and then, whenever our history shall be read in the whole world, this shall be spoken of to our praise. Every body will say, that such a people deserved better success. Let us secure the good will of our contemporaries and of posterity, by this test of our public equity and public spirit. Nothing could have happened that will have raised our church reputation so high. Our God and Father who loveth a cheerful giver, loveth also, cheerful justice.—What a spectacle for men and angels to behold! In this new and comparatively poor church, *twenty-five hundred* men stepping forward, willingly, to pay the uttermost farthing! This being done, will it ever again be said, that we are incapable of self-government? Rather, will it now be the general belief, that such men are capable of any thing great and good. Let us deserve public confidence. Our friends, for whom we should do this thing, I am a witness, were generous and confiding to a failing; they not only regarded our word as being good as our bond, but they intrusted their property, for our use, without our word. Let it never be said that such confidence remains unrequitted. Let us be just to such noble generosity.

Your affectionate brother,
NICHOLAS SNETHEN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1, 1840.

A Plan to relieve the Literary Institution
OF THE
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Whereas, the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Districts, for the purpose of establishing a Literary Institution, in the year 1836, purchased the farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land, known as the "Mount Pleasant Farm," situated about two miles north of Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana; the purchase money whereof, with other debts incurred and now due from said Methodist Protestant Church, amount to twelve thousand five hundred dollars. that the purchase money now due is a lien on said farm;—that John Haughton and William Disney, acting as Trustees for said Methodist Protestant Church, are personally liable for the payment of all the debts of said Institution.

Now in order to pay said debts, and release said Trustees from their liabilities, the said M. P. Church have released all their interest in the real estate aforesaid, to the said Haughton and Disney, who have heretofore held the legal title thereof, for the sole use of such subscribers as shall take up the stock, and donors, as specified in the following plan, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Literary Institution, on the plan here proposed, viz:

PLAN.

The beneficial and equitable interest of said real estate shall be and is hereby divided into two thousand five hundred shares of five dollars each, equal in all to twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

That each subscriber shall be a part owner or said premises in proportion to the stock by him subscribed and paid for; *Provided*, he pays all he is required to pay by the terms of this plan.

If any subscriber at any time shall refuse to pay up the balance that may be due on his stock subscription, that the money so by him then already paid shall be considered a donation to said Methodist Protestant Church, for the purpose of liquidating the debt of said Literary Institution generally, and may be so applied accordingly.

The subscriber shall pay one dollar on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing, and one dollar on each share so by him subscribed, on each succeeding ninety-one days, until his whole stock be paid up; *Provided*, it shall be, by Daniel H. Horn, Harvey Hall, and Shadford Easton, or a majority of them, Trustees, or their successors in office, thought necessary, and the subscribers shall be called on to pay the same.

Unless stock to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars shall be paid in, no subscriber shall be bound by his subscription: but the money so by him paid, shall be refunded to him, within ninety days after the next Annual Conference.

Daniel H. Horn, H. Hall and Shadford Easton, are hereby named, appointed and vested Trustees, with full power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their board, and to direct the paying out of the money so raised on this plan.

The holders of a majority of the stock may at any time direct a sale of said premises, provided the premises shall sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the debts of said Institution, then unpaid.

The several stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock, so by them held.

If after the debts of said Literary Institution are all paid, said property still remains on hand, unsold, the holders of a majority of the stock, may dispose of the property, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders and donators, as hereinafter provided, or may dispose of the whole property by donation to the Methodist Protestant Church, as they may in their judgment and liberality think proper.

All sums hereafter donated, shall be applied in payment of debts of the Literary Institution in the same manner, as money paid in on stock subscription

If on sale of said property, a sum of money shall be procured, more than sufficient to pay the debts of said Literary Institution, then unpaid, the surplus over and above paying the said debts, shall be divided among the stockholders and donators, in proportion to the stock subscribed, and the sum so donated.

1. *Resolved*, This conference, acting for and on the behalf of the Methodist Protestant Church of the Ohio District, do hereby release, relinquish and convey to John Haughton and William Disney, and their heirs and assigns, all the interest and claim in and to said real estate of the Literary Institutinn of the said M. P. Church. To have and to hold the said property and interest therein for the sole benefit and use of such stockholders as may subscribe for the stock under the plan now proposed, for the purpose of liquidating the debts of said Institution.

2. *Resolved*, That Br. Green G. Moore be, and is hereby appointed an agent to obtain subscriptions of stock, and receive money thereon, and receive donations, and pay the same to the aforesaid Trustees.

3 *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of each circuit and station, to obtain subscriptions for said stock, and receive the money thereon accordingly, and forthwith or as soon as convenient, transmit the same to the said agent at Cincinnati.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Friend Springer:—In my former communication I called the attention of your readers to two theories concerning the remission of sins, and in this permit me to say that the first of these theories carried out into practice I conceive to be one of the strongest props that now remains to support the wind shaken, and rain beaten fabrick of "*Clerical Supremacy.*" The notion that sins are remitted at the "mourners bench" through the prayers of the clergy, is that which supports clerical supremacy more than any other prop now in use. In this practice the clergy assume to stand in the following elevated relations:

1st. They assume to propitiate Deity.

2d. They assume mediatorship between God and sinners.

3d. They assume advocacy in behalf of sinners.

In short, they virtually assume the office of Jesus Christ in Heaven, if not on the earth. This practice I presume is one of the branches of Popery, which has continued to grow on the Protestant tree unobserved, having been a little enlarged in its appearance. The Popish clergy only appear as the advocates of citizens or members of their church, who have committed sins after they became citizens.

But the Protestant clergy not only appear in behalf of citizens or members of their church, they also appear for and advocate the cause of satan's subjects, their advocacy embraces the world as well as the church.

When I see a man fall on his knees and ask God to forgive the sins of an alien, I say to myself, this man is ignorant of the difference between church and world, he cannot shew the advantages of citizenship, or of adoption into the family of God. Or does he expect God will break his covenant, and remit the sins of such as are not of the house of either Israel or Judeah? But such men will say that I condemn all prayer, not so. the christian should pray for himself, for the saints, for kings, and other rulers, and for the world of mankind, including his enemies, but he should not pray to God to remit their sins in unbelief, nor in disobedience to his command. If therefore God commands aliens to repent and be baptized in the name of the Lord, we as christians should not ask Him to forgive them without doing what he commands. But the objector adds: what if he does repent, and is not able to be baptized, should we not ask forgiveness for them?

I answer. The law of God requireth according to what a man hath, and not according to what he hath not. God requires no impossibilities. But if God does not require the blind to see, nor the deaf to hear, is that a good reason why such as can see, should not read, or such as can hear should not listen to the word of God? We should be very careful not to teach men to disobey God, and feed them on the false hope that when they become unable to obey Him he will forgive them. One step further and this doctrine would be universalism. Just tell them that when dead God will require nothing of them; but that He will then forgive them without faith, repentance or baptism, and we have universalism complete. O.

THE
CHRISTIAN WORLD.

1. THE editor desires AGENTS in every District, in the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
2. He desires his friends to secure AGENTS for him in OTHER CHURCHES.
3. He will allow $25 of every $125, collected, as remuneration.
4. He particularly requests the AGENTS of the LETTER-PRESS to continue their agency.
5. He will DEDUCT for any Nos. of the Letter-Press not received
6. He will forward to AGENTS, CIRCULARS, &c.
7. He wishes, quickly, NAMES and RESIDENCES of Agents, with COLLECTIONS.

According to the decision of the Post Master General, subscribers to this work will be charged only ordinary newspaper postage.

The editor takes pleasure in stating that the work has been approved by the voice of the press, generally, RELIGIOUS, LITERARY and POLITICAL. The next number will furnish a considerable variety of notices relating to its plan, appearance, &c. Its correspondents are multiplying, including several of the first names in the various churches. TUS. H. STOCKTON.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1840. 63tf

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequaled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseasus of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dayestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23,)

CABINET AND CHAIR
FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Proposals

For enlarging and continuing the publication of the "Harrisonian" under the title of

THE ARGUS.

AT the urgent solicitation of a number of the present subscribers to the "HARRISONIAN," we have thought it expedient to make an effort to continue the publication, but under a different name—one more congenial with the times—the present one being a remembrancer of the struggle now going on in our midst,—a struggle between the *people* and their *servants*, the office holders.

We do not deem it necessary to enter minutely into a detail of the course to be pursued by the proposed publication, as we are not sufficiently versed in prescience to state with any degree of certainty,—but this much we *do* say, we will use our best abilities to make it an agreeable and exceptable sheet.

The "ARGUS," in politics, will be Whig.—News, both Domestic and Foreign, will be given to its readers, and that too of the latest dates; Literature, &c. &c.

For the first year, to suit the times, the "ARGUS" will be neatly printed on a super-royal sheet, being two sizes larger than the "HARRISONIAN," on new and small type, so that we will warrant the paper to contain as much *reading* matter as our larger neighbors.

CONDITIONS.

The "ARGUS" will be printed weekly on a super-royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR & FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance.

The publication will be commenced as soon after the first of November, as possible, should it receive sufficient encouragement.

JNO. W. WHITE, } *Editors and*
GEM'L. ARTHUR, } *Proprietors.*

Zanesville, Oct. 28, 1840. 3w62

Puff! Puff! Puff!!
CHEAP!
CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

STOLEN

FROM the stable of Hamisfar & Brown in Somerset, Perry county, O., on Saturday night, the 19th instant, an old

SORREL HORSE,

very hollow-backed, and much marked with the saddle, his mouth very much cut on one side with the bits, his foretop heavy and lately cut square off above his eyes, shod all round, and shoes much worn.

Any person giving information to the subscriber so that he can get said horse again, shall be rewarded, and receive the thanks of JEREMIAH L. LESSLIE.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1840. 60

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

Cattle for Sale.

J. P. SPRINGER, four miles west of Zanesville, Ohio, on the Lancaster road, has for sale sixty steers, fours and fives, in prime order.

October 21, 1840. 61.

The New World.

The Largest, Cheapest, Handsomest and most Comprehensive Newspaper in the United States.

EDITED BY
PARK BENJAMIN AND EPES SARGENT.

WITH multiplied resources for rendering the New World more valuable than ever as a compendious newspaper and repository of elegant literature, we enter upon the second volume (folio) on the 24th of October, dressed in a beautiful garb of *new type*, cast expressly for the purpose. It will therefore be a fitting time to commence new subscriptions, as well as for the renewal of those which may then expire.

During the first year of the existence of the New World, it has acquired a reputation and circulation superior to that of any weekly paper in the country; and has furnished to its subscribers, during that period, (besides all the current news of the day, domestic and foreign) new and valuable works by Talfourd, D'Israeli, Thomas Moore, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Charles Dickens, Ainsworth, Knowles, Bulwer, Marryat and others—works, which in London could not be purchased for fifty times the amount of the subscription price of the New World. In addition to works of interest by these eminent authors, it has contained the cream of the periodical literature of the day, as well as original articles from the pens of some of the most popular writers of America, among whom we may mention Miss Sedgwick, Orville Dewey, Professor Longfellow, the author of "Yankee Notions," Simms, Street, &c., &c.

In politics we shall, as hitherto, maintain an armed neutrality. Our columns will as hitherto be unobjectionable in a moral point of view. In criticism we shall, in justice to the public, maintain a perfect independence, even though we incur the vengeance of all the dunces. We shall, in conclusion, earnestly strive to render our sheet not only worthy of the unparalleled favor it has experienced, but of a continual extending circulation. While we continue to furnish with all possible promptitude the most attractive literature of the day, we shall, as our means enlarge, afford that compensation to native authors, which may induce them to make the New World the medium for presenting to the public their best productions. Our excellent London correspondence will be continued, and due attention will be paid to the commercial, agricultural and news departments of our paper.

A QUARTO EDITION

Of sixteen large pages was commenced on the sixth of June last, in order to meet the wishes of a large number of subscribers, by giving the its rich and varied contents in a suitable form for binding. This we have done without having enhanced the price, so that new subscribers, and others on the renewal of previous subscriptions can take their choice between the Quarto and Folio form. ☞But a few sets of the Quarto from No. 1, now remain on hand in the office and we shall, therefore, not be able long to supply them.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance for either edition; or Five Dollars for two copies. In all cases letters must be free, or post-paid, they will remain dead in the post-office.

☞All Postmasters who will act for us as our authorized Agents, and may retain 25 per cent. on the subscription price, (Three Dollars for commissions, if remitted in New York eastern money; or 50 cents on each, if in not of other solvent banks, which may be at a discount here.

Letters relative to the editorial department must be addressed to Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent, Editors: those relative to the business department, to J. WINCHESTER, Publisher, No. 30, Ann street, New York.

September 16, 1840. 3t

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 150 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, of all sizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms. The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 1 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE
WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
☞TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 13. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1840. Whole No. 65.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRIET LIVERMORE.

Many of our readers will well recollect the singular woman whose name heads this article. From her long absence from New England, the scene of her nativity, and of her early public labors she has become almost forgotten, except by persons somewhat advanced in public life; but the following information, which we copy from the Southern Literary Messenger for this month, will be interesting to those who retain a recollection of her thrilling eloquence.—*Lowell Souvenir.*

Those of the readers of the Messenger, and others, who listened some years since to the public lectures of Miss Harriet Livermore in which she enlarged upon the wrongs of the "poor Indian," and dwelt much upon the near approach of the millenium, will doubtless be glad to learn her whereabouts.—Whatever may be the opinion of individuals as to the propriety or utility of the course of life she has adopted, there can be but one, as to the sincerity and purity of the motives by which she is governed, and that when she went out from the midst of her own people, a wayfarer and a pilgrim in a strange land, she went in obedience to what she believed to be the voice of God; can we fail to admire the harmless enthusiasm and devotion with which, amid sickness and discouragement of every kind, she has resigned herself to what she regards the imperious call of duty and religion.

Eight years ago she lectured in our city of Richmond, since which time she has visited many of the tribes of our Western Indians, and at one time proposed to spend the remainder of her days with the red people in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, but her intentions were frustrated, she says, by the machinations of the commander, and the Indian agent, who wished to dislodge her. Perplexed and disappointed, she knew not what to do; but true to the principles that govern her, she adds, "I believe they could not have accomplished their intentions had my faith in prayer remained unshaken." She was then led to exclaim, "what shall I do?"—and a still small voice seemed to reply—"Peace be unto thee—thou shalt go to Jerusalem."—Accordingly we have before us a letter from her, dated on the confines of Judea. Yes, twice has this, in many respects extraordinary woman, visited the sepulchres of the prophets; and now she says, "It is to die there."

Believe what we may, there is something simple, beautiful and affecting in all this; this unhesitating faith, this self sacrificing obedience to the dictates of duty. It is a spirit akin to the primitive Christians; a spirit, which the selfishness, the expediency, the greediness of gain, and the matter-of fact character of the age in which we live, is fast extinguishing from amidst us. It is akin to that which swayed the good, aye, even the great Oberlin, great with small means, the Pastor and Legislator of the secluded Ban de la Roche. Miss Livermore may accomplish nothing to be hereafter blazoned on the roll of fame, but the simple love of truth and duty, paramount, in her own mind, will bring to her its "OWN exceeding great reward."

At the date of her letter she had scarcely reached her place of destination, and it is accordingly filled with details gratifying to her private friends, but of hardly sufficient interest for the public eye. It abounds with sentiments of the most ardent piety, and faith in Him who has hitherto protected her in her solitary pilgrimage and who has promised to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb." It must be borne in mind that she travels alone, apparently unpatronised by any of our missionary boards.

At Gibralter, she was hospitably entertained by our worthy consul, Mr. Sprague, who seems not unmindful of the apostolic injunction to "entertain strangers." With a pleasure, highly creditable to her heart, she dwells upon the many proofs of kindness and benevolence she experienced in his amiable family and the substantial comforts they provided for her long and perilous journey.

While entering the bay of Malta, she was saluted with the familiar air of "Hail Columbia," played by a Maltese, who came along side, and thus did honor to her country. She threw him some coin while her thoughts were far away with the home and country she should see no more.

We trust again to hear from her, with particulars of the city made holy by the steps of the Saviour, and the witnesses of His death and resurrection. The remarkable aspect of the times, the change of the seat of war between civilized communities from Europe to the ancient Aceldema of Asia, and the concurrant testimony of prophecy, whether to be understood literally or otherwise, seem to point out this portion of the earth on which great events are yet to be revealed. The circumstance of the Rothschilds holding a mortgage of the Holy City, which seems to be well authenticated, adds not a little to the peculiar interest with which all eyes regard this interesting portion of the world.

MARY FISHER'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

Mary Fisher was a member of the society of Friends, in England, in the middle of the seventeenth century, and visited the New England settlements in America as a missionary. In or about the year 1660, she projected an enterprise. the history of which is given in a late number of "The Friend," which we quote with some abridgement.

Mary Fisher now believed it would be right for her to pay a visit to the Grand Turk, to relieve an exercise which was resting on her mind on his account. It would appear from the records which we have of the accomplishment of this concern, she undertook it alone. From Italy she obtained a passage to Zante, and from thence to the shores of the Morea, where she landed at Patras. She passed the narrow strip of land lying between the Arcadian mountains and the waters of Lepanto. She was at Vostitza the ancient Ægium where the States of Achia in the days of their Freedom met in council; and she trod the streets of Corinth. From thence her course was through the isthmus of Corinth; and travelling the public road of the emperor Hadrin she entered the territory of ancient Megaris through the Scironean pass, and skirting the coast of the gulf of Egina, was a spectator of the ancient ruins and modern miseries of Athens. From Attica she passed over the plains of Maranthom, and crossed the Channel of Euripus to the island of Euborea now Negropont. She visited the city of Egripos, the ancient Chalcis. She next visited Scio, and some of its neighboring islands, from whence departing she first trod the shores of Asia at Smyrna. While she remained in this city she attracted the attention of Winchelsea, the English ambasssdor to the Ottoman porte. On learning her intention of visiting the Sultan, he had her arrested and sent back to Venice.

From Venice or some of the other Italian ports this indefatigable minister of the gospel obtained a passage to Zante. Of her further journey the only information we can gather is, that after crossing Greece to its eastern border she skirted the shores of the Egæn, and made her way in safety to the gates of Andrinople. In the vicinity of the city the army of the Sultan and his court were now encamped. Here it was that Mary Fisher was led to speak to the Sultan. Protected by him whom she desired to serve, she had passed without insult or injury through a land trodden by degraded Greeks and their tyrant masters. The Plague had by this time overrun the whole of Turkey. it found victims among that army which for ten years invested Candia, and it thinned the crews of those fleets which defended the Bosphorus or controlled the Ægean. The camp of the Sultan was not exempt from the scourge, although it does not appear to have raged with much virulence. Such was the condition of the country through which this devoted handmaiden unflinching passed to fulfil her mission.

At Adrinople she was courteously received and entertained, but she could find no one willing to accompany her to the camp, she therefore proceeded alone. On reaching the out-posts she sent a message to the vizier that an English woman who had something to declare from the great GOD, wished an audience with the Sultan; and he sent Mary word, that at a certain hour the next morning, she should have an opportunity to declare her message. Mary spent the night at Adrinople and at the appointed hour she returned to the camp. She was now ushered into the presence of the Sultan, who surrounded by his great officers of State, was waiting to receive her. On her presentation, the youthful monarch demanded if see had a message for him, and, on her replying in the affirmative, bade her deliver it. The pomp and splendor of the orential court according to the description of Ricaut, must have been grand and imposing, far beyond anything which Mary had ever seen or perhaps amagined; but this she regarded not, for her mind was inwardly engaged as she stood silently before that assembly, seeking for that qualification which alone can enable any one rightly to perform a religious duty. The Sultan supposed she was struck with awe at the thought of speaking before such an audience, and asked her if she desired that any of them should retire. To this she replied in the negative. He then encouraged her to speak the word she had to say from the Lord, neither more or less, for they were willing to hear it, be it what it would. Finding that authority and power for which she had waited, Mary now began to speak and the whole court with much seriousness quietly listened until she had concluded. The Sultan then demanded if she had any thing more to say. To this she replied by asking him if he had understood that which she had already spoken. He answered "every word" and added, "it is truth." He then invited her to remain in his dominions, saying that they could not but respect one who had come so far with such a message. She now desired liberty to pass on to Constantinople, upon which he offered her a guard. This she modestly declined, stating that her confidence was in that divine arm which had brought her thither for her safe conduct home again. The Sultan, on this reminded her that it was dangerous travelling alone, expressed his surprise that she had passed safely so far, and added that his offer was out of a respectful concern for her safety and that he would not for any consideration that she should suffer the least injury in his dominions. As she was about departing, she was asked "what she thought of their prophet Mehammed?" This was a question the answer of which was likely to endanger her safety. With holy wisdom as well as intrepidity, she answered, "I know him not—but I know Christ the true prophet, the Son of GOD, who was the light of the world, and enlightened every man that cometh into the world." She added, "If the word that the prophet speaketh cometh to pass, then shall ye know that the LORD sent that prophet, but if it come not to pass then ye shall know that the LORD never sent him." This they acknowledged to be truth. Then they suffered her to depart; and she proceeded without molestation to Constantinople, from whence she took her departure, and reached England in safety.

A MOTHER'S TEARS.—There is a sweetness in a mother's tears when they fall on the face of a dying babe which no eye can behold untouched. It is holy ground upon which the unhallowed foot of profanity dares not encroach. Infidelity itself is silent and forbears her mocking; and here woman shows not her weakness but her strength, it is strength of attachment which man can never feel. It is peresial, dependent on no climate, no changes, nor soil, but alike in storms as in sunshine, it knows no shadow of turning. A father, when he sees his child going down to the dark valley, may weep when the shadow of death has fully come over him, and as the last departing knell falls on his ears, may say, "I will go down to the grave for my son in mourning;" but he turns away; in the hurry of business the tear is wiped, and though when he returns to his fireside the sportive laugh comes up to his remembrance, the succeeding day blunts the poignancy of his grief, and finds no permanent seat. Not so with her who has borne and nursed the tender blossom. It lives in the heart where it was first entwined in the dreary hours of night. She sees its playful mirth, or hears its plaintive cries; "she seeks in the morning," and she goes to the grave to weep there. Its little toys are carefully laid aside as the mementos to keep constantly alive that thrilling anguish which the dying struggle and sad look produced, and though grief, like a canker worm, may be gnawing at her vitals, yet she finds a luxury in her tears, and sweetness in her sorrow, which none but a mother ever tasted.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON.— The model of the tomb of Napoleon, now erecting by M. Marochetti, under the dome of the Invalides, is composed of a large base, surrounded by columns and bas-reliefs, supporting at the four corners as many statues; one holding the globe, another the sceptre, a third the hand of justice, and the last the imperial crown. Upon this is another base, two-thirds the width and one-half the height of the first, also decorated with bas-reliefs, and having at each angle an eagle with expanded wings. This again is surmounted by a pedestal eight feet high decorated with bas-reliefs, and bearing in the centre the word Napoleon, upon which is an equestrian statue of the Emperor, wearing the imperial mantle, and having the brows crowned with laurel. The left hand holds the bridle, while the right carries the sceptre of the empire, raised to the height of the head. The two bases and pedestal which rise to the height of nearly 40 feet, are of wood and the statues of carton. The equestrian statue is 15 feet high, the eagle 6, and the other ornaments in proportion. The effect is exceedingly grand and worthy of the subject. It is expected to occupy M. Marcohetti 3 years.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

EXTRAORDINARY RESEMBLANCE.—The Limerick (Ireland) Standard states that there are at present two gentlemen, occupying a respectable position in that country, who are so strikingly similar in their appearance that frequently most ludicrous mistakes have occurred, from the inability of their intimate acquaintances to discern one gentleman from the other. As this fact is now notorious in the country, and good-humoredly enjoyed by the parties themselves, who are on terms of the closest friendship, and who not unfrequently play off jokes at the expense of each other, there can be nothing unseasonable in mentioning their names—viz: Bernard O'Flaherty, Esq., of Lisdona, and Robert Bodkin, Esq., of Annagh; so perfect is their resemblance as to height, figure, complexion, and dress, that the brother of one gentleman has been known to declare he could not distinguish between them, had not his relation a peculiar rotary motion about the eyes which the other had not. The resemblance is still more unaccountable, as there is no relationship between the parties.

An Address to the Senior Class of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pensylvania, July, 8.—The Baccalaureate Address has been published by Messrs Collins, 1 Lodge Alley. It is an appropriate production, abounding in sound principles, affectionately impressed. We transcribe a few sentences, which will be appreciated by all readers.

"On whatever career of life you enter, fix your eyes on the highest point of possible excellence & then persevere in your efforts to approach it. Probably more persons fail for want of continued exertions, than for want of high resolves. They make a few efforts with apparent zeal, but, meeting no immediate reward or discouraged by unforseen difficulties, give over the struggle and sink down in listless inaction or gloomy misanthropy. The racer might as well think to win the prize without the breath and bottom to reach the goal. Men might with equal reason complain that the pure wine does not sparkle in the cup without the care of vintage and the labor of the wine-press. The great Roman orator devoted twenty years to constant application before he commenced his public career; and afterwards, amidst the harrassing anxieties of political life, found time besides delivering an incredible number of orations, to write valuable and learned works on a great variety of subjects. Do you inquire how he accomplished all this? Let him answer for himself in the oration for Archias, the poet. "Who then can justly censure me, if, as much time as is given to other men for their own business; for the celebration of festival days and other pleasures; for repose of body and mind; for gaming, ball, and nightly entertainments; so much I appropriate to myself, and devote to these studies." Now the reason why so few attain similar eminence is that so few make similar efforts. What Cicero became, he made himself; and whatever degree of usefulness or reputation you attain, must be fruit of patient, resolute toil. You live in an age of unparalleled activity and enterpise in every department of human exertion. Mankind will hold you to a strict account and pay only a fair equivalent for what they receive. No sinecures are bestowed to fatten the indolent; no garlands are woven for the brow of the sleeper. The laurel flourishes in living green on the summit of an arduous steep, and he that would pluck a perennial wreath, must toil up the rugged acclivity."

CURIOSITIES.—A stump orator who will not abuse his opponent.

A politician who will argue a mooted question without getting angry.

An actor who does not think himself perfect in the art.

An artist who places a modest estimate on his abilities.

A candidate who does not think himself fully entitled to the suffrages of the people.

A lass of fifteen who has not began to think of a husband.

A political editor who can tell the truth without making wry faces.

A letter from a lady that has not a P. S. attached to it.

A stuttering woman.

A lawyer who conscientiously *docks* his fees.

A schoolmaster who does not wish it understood that he knows everything.

A constable who does not delight in meddling with other people's business more than his own.

A little man that is not conceited and that does not wear high-heeled boots and a high crowned hat to make himself appear taller.

A *counter-jumper* who does not esteem himself higher than he is in the estimation of the people.

A printer whose pocket can be found to contain more than 25 cts.

Election Joke.—At the late election in this city, an old and well known gentleman presented himself at the window where he had voted for twenty years. His vote was challenged by a young whipper-snapper who officiated, and who knew that the old gentleman differed in politcs with him.

"It is necessary for you to swear that you have lived in this ward more than ten days," said the challenger.

"Why *you* know that I have," replied the voter, "for more than a year ago you came to my shop and purchased the hat you have on, and have never paid for it yet."—*N. Y. Paper.*

March of Mind.—We have received from Lowell the first number of a neatly printed periodical, entitled "The Lowell Offering," the whole of which was written by females employed in the factories. The schoolmaster is abroad with a vengeance. The articles are mostly well written, and combining the gay with the grave.—*New World.*

One of the best illustrations of avarice we ever heard of is that contained in an old caricature, which represents Old Nick carrying a Yankee down to his regions, and while on the way the Yankee is making propositions to his majesty to supply him with *coal!*

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

It is my friend in the degradation of a husband by intemperance, where she who ventured every thing, feels that she is lost. Who shall protect her when the husband of her choice insults and oppresses her? What shall delight her when she shrinks from the sight of his face and trembles at the sound of his voice?

The hearth is indeed dark, that he has made desolate. There, through the dull midnight hour, her griefs are whispered to herself; but her bruised heart bleeds in secret. There, while the cruel author of her distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dreading his return, that is but to wring from her by unkindness, tears even more scalding than those she shed over his transgressions.

To fling a deeper gloom across the present, memory turns back and broods over the past.—The joys of other days come over her, as if only to mock her grieved and weary spirit.

She recalls the ardent lover whose graces won her from the home of her infancy, the enraptured father who bent with such delight over his new-born children; and she asks if this can be the same; this sunken being who has now nothing for her but the sot's disgusting brutality, nothing for those abashed and trembling children, but the sot's disgusting example.

Can we wonder that amid these agonizing moments, the tender chords of violated affection should snap asunder? That the scorned and deserted wife should confess "there is no killing like that which kills the heart!" That though it would have been hard to kiss for the last time the cold lips of a dead husband, and lay his body for ever in the dust, it is harder still to behold him so debasing in life, that even death would be greeted in mercy.

Had he died in the light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the inheritance of an untarnished name, and the example of virtues that should blossom for his sons and daughters from the tomb; though she would have wept bitterly indeed, the tears of grief would not also have been the tears of shame.

She beholds him fallen from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy at home, turning his dwelling to darkness, and its holy endearments to mockery; abroad, thrust from the companionship of the worthy, a self-branded outlaw.

LATTER DAY SAINTS COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.—The Liverpool Chronicle contains the following:—The New York packet ship North America, Captain Lowbar, sailed on Tuesday week, with 19 cabin passengers and 200 in the steerage. The whole of the steerage passengers belong to a sect called "Latter Day Saints" and are bound for Quincy, Illinois, on the borders of the Mississippi, where a settlement has been provided for them by one of their sect, who has purchased a large tract of land in Illinois. We understand that upwards of 2000 are to embark early next spring for the same locality. A great portion of those who sailed in the North America are members of the Total Abstinence Society, and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire.

A Noble Example.—Many years ago, in an obscure country school in Massachusetts, an humble, conscientious, but industrious boy was to be seen, and it was evident to all that his soul was beginning to act and thirst for some intellectual good. Next we see him an apprentice on the shoemaker's board, with a book spread open before him. Next we see him put forth, on foot, to settle in a remote town in this state, and pursue his fortunes there as a shoemaker, his tools being carefully sent on before him. In a short time he is busied in the post of county surveyor for Litchfield county, being the most accomplished mathematician in that section of the state. Before he is twenty-five years old we find him supplying the astronomical matter of an almanac, published in New-York. Next he is admitted to the bar, a self-qualified lawyer. Now he is found on the bench of the Superior Court. Next he becomes a member of the Continental Congress. Then he is a member of the committee of 6 to prepare the Declaration of Independance. He continued a member of Congress for nearly twenty years, and was acknowledged to be one of the most useful men and wisest councellors of the land. At length, having discharged every office with a perfect ability, and honored in every sphere with the name of a Christian, he died regretted and loved by his state and nation. This man was Roger Sherman.—*Connecticut paper.*

Farmers, can you beat this? Mr. Noah S. Barnum, of Nonsald, says he has produced a lot of Rohan potatoes, weighing 205 pounds and eleven ounces, from a single potatoe, which had twenty-one chits or eyes.

During the French Revolution, it was related of Madame Du The, that she carried her extravagance to such a pitch, that the horses of her carriage had silver shoes.

THE METHODISTS.

This large and influential church, whose ministry have acted to a considerable extent as pioneers in propagating the christian religion in this and other countries, appears to be experiencing a share of those trials to which the whole church of Christ is incident. In many respects that church seems well adapted to secure to itself unanimity in sentiment, increase of numbers, and general prosperity in temporal as well as spiritual things. And thus far, their increase in numbers and influence has been very rapid. Yet their history, as well as experience of all past time proves that no system ever yet introduced into the world, however well framed, has been able to sustain its claims to universal support. Mr. Wesley, the venerable founder of this sect, lived to see the flock he had labored night and day to collect, divided and scattered to some extent, both in England and America; and this branch of the Church has been no stranger to dissensions and divisions from that time to the present. Until, within a few years past, we believe the principal source of dissatisfaction and division among them, has been the form of church government, (many ministers as well as members disliking Episcopacy.) But recently, the question of slavery has to a great extent agitated this as well as most of the large churches in this country. It is generally known that Mr. Wesley was the uncompromising enemy to this system, and a great portion of the church at every period has cherished the same views.—Previous to the late session of the General Conference, it appeared to us that the denomination would devide on this point, but though we were disappointed in this respect, yet the action of that body has failed to give general satisfaction to the ministry and membership, perhaps we might with propriety say it has increased the dissatisfaction which previously existed, As an evidence of this, we see there have been numerous secessions from the church within a short time past; and when we reflect on the bearing of the above named objections, it is impossible to divine what the results will be.

The Methodist Protestant, and Reformed Methodist denominations, holding the same doctrines and usages, excepting only Episcopacy and slavery, are already numerous and respectable and are fast increasing as well by the accession of dissenters from the M. E. Church, as by persons brought in by the labors of an industrious and efficient ministry. To say nothing of the views of these brethren in separating from each other, we are impressed that it will be productive of ultimate good to the parties and the community at large. The parties respectively, while laboring in their various spheres, will learn the exercise of forbearance and a more fervent charity; while each branch of the church can labor in its own way to build up the kingdom of Christ.

Those who hold Methodist sentiments, and who are nevertheless opposed to slavery and episcopacy, can find a home in one of the other branches of the family, while those who choose to retain or commence membership in the Episcopal church, can do so without the annoyance resulting from conflicting opinions. Another benefit promised by the separation, is profitable exercise of gifts among the dissenters, which might have been otherwise unemployed, and consequently, the enlightening & conversion of many souls to whom the Gospel might not have had access. It will also afford an opportunity for the excercise of a more enlarged benevolence. The various resources of the whole church may thus be laid open, and a healthy action be induced and perpetuated. Finally, every branch of the household of faith may learn while witnessing the changes to which some portions of Zion are subjected—to confirm their doctrine, ordinances and discipline to the most obvious import of the sacred Scriptures; to practice justice, mercy and charity in the church of the living God—to be kind and lenient to dissenters—benevolent and useful to the whole family of man—and to aspire after the rewards of peace-makers in the Kingdom of Heaven.—*De Ruyter Register.*

He that produces a bushel of grain, adds something to the means of human life, and confers a blessing on his race, while he who converts this grain into alcohol to be drunk, becomes a most efficient coadjutor of the enemy of all goodness.

A young man named Spohn has been killed in a duel at New Orleans, by a Frenchman.—They fought at 60 paces with rifles. He has left a widowed mother and sister to regret the barbarous custom, which has in a moment ushered him into the presence of his God.

The U. S. Bank.—Mr. Jaudon was in the city last week. A friend of the Bank who conversed with him tells us that Mr. J. asserts that the Bank is now ready to resume specie payments whenever the local Banks are ready, that she needs no help and has needed none, but has resources of her own to the extent of all her necessities.—*Jour. of Com.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 18, 1840.

THE NEW YORK INVESTIGATION.—We gave in our last an abstract from certain papers, in relation to the excitement in the eastern cities on the subject of corrupting the polls. We do not intend to give an opinion in relation to the innocence or guilt of either of the parties, as to the facts of corruption. But we do mean to say, that there is too great a disposition manifested on all hands to misrepresent and asperse their opponents. This thing should be discountenanced by calm and candid men of all parties. An honorable competition is commendable; but when partizans resort to dishonorable expedients to supplant a rival, the public should put the stamp of disapprobation upon such men, no difference to what political division they belong.

We give below, extracts from the New York "New World," a paper neutral in politics, in relation to the investigation going on in that city. We do not say that the Whigs are innocent of the charges alleged against them, (we leave that for the public to decide,) we only mean to shew what party prejudice and excitement will induce men to do to put down a rival. Nor do we mean to say that the Whigs have not been guilty, in turn, of as exceptionable conduct to injure their opponents. Both the political parties have carried on their respective campaigns, in a way that is discreditable to the country. But to the extracts:

"Without the misgivings of fear or the desire of favor, then, we unhesitatingly declare, that in our opinion the recent investigation, by the tribunal that had it in charge, was *ill-timed*, *inexpedient*, *improper*, *unjust*, and a portion of it not only without the sanction, but in direct opposition to the express mandate of the constitution, and the well settled principles of law.

"In the first place, then, we assert that the inquiry was *ill-timed*, inasmuch as it was gotten up on the eve of an important election, when party excitement was great, and party strife ran high, and when, if at any time, the popular exasperation would be greatly increased, and popular feeling fearfully aroused. And, besides, it is conceeded, we believe, that the prominent facts of this case were known almost two years ago; and should, then, if at all, have been the subject of inquiry, after a calm had succeeded to the storm of party violence that a contested election almost invariably produces. Instead of which it was suffered then to sink silently into oblivion, to be brought up again when the strife should revive. And it need not be said that it could not then be reached, for the means were as abundant, if sought after and collected, as they recently have been, to ferret out the frauds that were committed and to punish the perpetrators of those frauds. Besides, had the investigation then been made, the terror of detection and punishment would have prevented a repetition of the frauds as charged to have been committed in the spring of 1839.

"We contend, also, that the inquiry, in *manner* as well as time, was inexpedient and improper, inasmuch as it introduced to us, the form at least, of a new tribunal, composed at first of judges of the *examining* and *trying* courts of our city, of different unco-ordinate powers and different powers and different duties—created, if you please, or at least associated for this specific purpose.

"It was also composed, in part at least, of the very magistrate who, if indictments should be found against any who were suspected, was to sit in judgment on the parties accused, and who must therefore necessarily be deeply tinctured with prejudices arising from the excitement of an accusatory examination, as well as with the spirit of championship, in bringing to the light the facts that were developed, and thereby rendered him an unfit and improper person to preside at the trial of the cases as a judge. For the same reason also, the prosecuting officer, who is ultimately to act as counsel for the people in the trial of the issues that these examinations were to create, was an unsuitable and improper person, on account of the pre-enlistment of his feelings and prejudices in the matter of the inquiry, to conduct that examination to its wished for results.

"This duty we apprehend is delegated by law, and more properly belongs to the Police Court alone, whose magistrates are appointed expressly for purposes such as this: or to the Grand Inquest of the city and county, which is impartially selected from the body of the people and assembles every month for the hearing of complaints and investigating violations of the law, and who by a recent statute are expressly charged by the President of our Criminal Courts to institute inquiries on this very subject. Besides, it was improper that a tribunal composed exclusively (ministerial and clerical officers included) of men of one political party only—and that too, with the red-heat of party feeling and bias upon them—should be induced to drag before them, rigorously interrogate with a deep solicitude to implicate in guilt, and in fact to sit in judgment on some of the leading men and active politicians of an opposing party, against whom as party men, they were contending, and who, as a portion of a hostile party they were zealously laboring to put down. It was in fact nothing more than one party judging the acts of another. It was improper also to organize a tribunal of this kind, and to carry on proceedings therein, at first in an unknown and retired place, from which the public was excluded, and a few political friends alone suffered to be present to obtain copies of the testimony taken to be published, and used for mere political and party purposes.—And it was improper for the chief magistrate of the city to be there and sanction such proceedings by his presence. With such a tribunal of political and party foes as this to sit in judgment on an opposing party, it is more than human nature could do to render strict and impartial justice.

"The examining officers themselves would not be willing to pass through such an ordeal as this. And yet they could not reasonably complain should the cup of bitterness they have so liberally commended to others be returned with correspondent blessings to their own lips. We have endeavored to show, (and we believe that we have done so to the satisfaction of all candid minds) that the proceedings in the recent investigation, were *ill-timed*, *inexpedient* and *improper*, and we shall now undertake to prove that the proceedings were *unjust* towards those, who were at such a time of excitement—in such a manner and who in such an *exparte* way, were brought before them for examination. The laws always, in its righteous and merciful contemplation, presume every one innocent until proved to be guilty, and is never satisfied with mere accusation without proof of criminality. But in the proceedings of this tribunal the mild attributes of the law were changed, and men of heretofore reputable character, were presumed to be guilty until they could prove their innocence. One man who made disclosures and was presumed to be guilty, as perhaps he is, was first singled out for vengeance—and thus the mildew of suspicion was shed upon all the party, with whom he had fraternized; to blight and to blast them forever. Elevation of character and loftiness of standing in the community, served only as stimulants to sharpen the appetite of the members of the court, to find them guilty by anticipation. Hearsay stories and the statements of third parties which the well settled rules of the law of evidence uniformly exclude and prohibit, were thrust into the inquiry as testimony, for the immolation and destruction of character. Nothing short of a desire to make every suspected individual guilty, appeared to animate the examiners. The members of one party only were hunted and beset with accusations. No disposition was evinced to detect evidence of guilt in the friends of the prosecuting party—although enough was known to implicate many of that party in a kindred condemnation. Why, we ask, was this? Was fraud in men of one party worse than it was in men of another party?—Or have the latter, by virtue of their political orthodoxy, received absolution for their sins?

"Again, the proceedings were unjust toward those who were sought to be implicated in fraud and dishonor—inasmuch as they could not be heard by counsel, or introduce opposing evidence, or cross-examine the witnesses who testified against them. The ordinary barriers of individual right and personal safety from unjust accusation, were broken down and thrown aside by this tribunal. Tales of direful import against their characters were sought by every possible means to be obtained—and when obtained, in violation of the plainest *dicta* of law, were at once handed over to a party press—the proof sheet said to be even read by one of the judges of the court himself—and then the story of the assumed shame and guilt of the proscribed individuals hurried with all possible rapidity over the broad face of our land for the effectuation of party purposes, and not for the furtherance of justice.

"Is this to be considered as the fair and proper character of our legal tribunals? Is the temple of justice to have its altars profaned by such proceedings as these? or shall its holy sacraments be sullied by admitting political partialities and prejudices to its reverential rites?

"But that bold and prominent act of the grand drama of investigation, which impelled a Mayor of our city and a Recorder of our court to invade the sanctuary of a private domicil at the hour of midnight, in defiance of right and in direct opposition to a positive mandate of constitutional law, and make a seizure of private papers, was the most to be reprehended, as the most arbitrary in its character and most dangerous in its results. We speak from high authority in this case.

"In the 4th article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, adopted by the States, and in force for half a century, we find this safeguard for the citizen:

"'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.'

"And in the bill of rights of this State, the same clause is inserted with only two verbal variations; viz: "ought" not to be violated, in the one case in the place of "shall," and "no warrants" *can* issue, instead of "shall," as in the United States Constitution, in the other.

"Where then, we triumphantly ask, did the Mayor and the Recorder derive their authority to go upon and execute their midnight errand in violating that sanctuary—a private domicil, and make seizure of private and sealed up papers, in a mere case of misdemeanor, for the august purpose of implicating others who were suspected? Had they a warrant to do so? was any affidavit made against persons and papers, designating who and what were to be seized? And were they executive officers, clothed with lawful authority to execute a search? Or rather were they not judicial magistrates, usurping the prerogatives of executive officers of police, without an affidavit, without a warrant, and without the color of law to justify the deed? Let such an outrage be committed by a judge in England, and his impeachment and dismission would inevitably follow. There the persons and papers of the citizens are protected by the common law in such cases as this. And it is needless to add that these rights of American citizens are as sacredly guarded, by the institutions and laws of our land.

"This act, then, of these magistrates of our city, is one of the most arbitrary and outrageous character, and could only be tolerated amongst a nation of slaves—except in cases of treason or high felony—and then the forms of law are always to be observed. If this is not so there is no safety for the citizen—no protection under the guardianship of law for his rights. Under the Colonial Government such acts were proscribed and resisted as criminal to the British constitution; and one portion of the just complaints against some of the officers of the crown, was the usurped exercise of this arbitrary power of seizure and of search without warrant.

"Let, then, no such acts of tyranny and oppression ever be indulged in by American magistrates; let them never be tolerated by a free and law-loving people. Let not our courts of justice be converted into temples of Moloch, where the laws and rights of the sovereign people are to be offered up as victims on the polluted altars of political or party prejudice or passion. And if individuals are to be converted into criminals, let it always be done in conformity with law and with an honest regard for the public weal; and let not character be sacrificed to appease the insatiate appetite for vengeance of any party. Let the guilty, whoever they may be, high or low, of whatever party be accused, examined, tried, condemned and punished according to the forms and demands of law. But better that they should escape than that the immutable and eternal principles of law and justice should be trampled under foot by the priests who minister in their temple. We would respectfully caution those who stir the tornado, to beware lest they are scorched by its fires

"We have now done, for the present, with this subject, and submit the remarks we have in candor made, to the cool reflection and calm judgment of an impartial and enlightened people."

The following is from the same pen, and appears in the "Morning Signal" of the 7th instant:

THE LATE JUDICIAL SEIZURE OF PRIVATE PAPERS.

We have by no means exhausted this subject. The purity of character—the spotless integrity of purpose for which high judicial officers should be distinguished, and which should place their motives above suspicion, and their names far beyond the breath of slander, call aloud upon the whole press, of all parties, to speak boldly and fearlessly of the late remarkable proceedings of the Recorder of this city in seizing the private papers of Glentworth.

We once studied the Law, and during a few years practised it; and though many of the more technical and intricate branches of this science, may have escaped our memory, its important principles are still fresh in our minds, and particularly those which guarantee security of persons and property; nor have we entirely forgotten the powers with which the law clothes its ministers.

Had the Recorder a legal right flowing from his official character to take those papers? is a question we have heard asked a thousand times. It is upon the lips of half our citizens, who feel a deep, an intense interest in learning the truth.—And we are not surprised at their earnestness in making this inquiry. The subject comes home to their bosoms and their firesides; and embraces a deadly weapon which in one short moment may be turned to the destruction of their dearest rights, and their holiest and most sacred privileges. If the officer we have mentioned is clothed with this power, then may the same dangerous prerogative be claimed and exercised by other judicial functionaries; but we assert—and we can produce solemn decisions of the highest courts in England and in this country, backed by our constitution and supported by our laws, to sustain us in every position we shall lay down—that the Recorder had no more authority to seize those papers than a private citizen. His rights—his duties of office are purely judicial. If from testimony taken before him he believed that papers in the possession of Pierce would furnish material and competent evidence against or in favor of Young, the law plainly pointed out and provided the means by which they were to be obtained. A subpœna should have been issued requiring Pierce to attend before him with the papers. And this writ would not have been the writ of the Recorder. It would have commanded Pierce in the name of the People of the State of New York to appear and produce them. And then he could have delivered them to Glentworth or could have produced them as he deemed advisable. If he had refused to obey the mandate of this writ an attachment could have been issued to bring him personally before the Recorder; and this, like the former, would have been in the name of the People. And to show how utterly powerless is the Recorder when off the bench, he could not himself have arrested Pierce by virtue of this attachment. He would have been a trespasser in attempting it; and Pierce would have been justified in resisting the attempt by force even to the death of his official assailant. It could only have been done by an officer of his court authorized by the laws to execute ministerial duties; for in this as in all other cases the law wisely vests the power of Judge and executioner in different persons.

But let us suppose that Pierce had been brought into the presence of the Recorder, that he had not delivered the papers to Glentworth, but still had them in his possession, could the Recorder then have seized them with his own hands? We answer no. His power would have extended no farther than to have ordered him to deliver them up and in case of a refusal, to direct his imprisonment. And could he have dragged him to prison? Again we answer no. Not a finger could he have laid upon him. He could have signed a warrant for his commitment, but he would have been as powerless in executing it as would be the court to hang the miserable victim it had just condemned; which our readers need hardly be told would be murder, and would bring upon the judicial perpetrators the terrible punishment of that crime.

The seizure then of these papers was, to say the least, a high-handed lawless trespass; as unjustifiable in point of law as though done by a private citizen. But beyond the mere infringment of private rights, this act presents features of an alarming character; destructive of the dignity of the bench and the sanctity of the judge, and which are calculated to prostrate all confidence in the official purity of the individual, who presides over an important branch of the criminal jurisprudence of our city.

The judge, and above all others, the criminal judge, is bound by duties of the highest and most sacred nature, superadded to which is the awful solemnity of an official oath, to administer the laws with the strictest impartiality. He is not the avenger of the innocent, he is not the executioner of the guilty; he is not the advocate of the prosecutor, nor is he the defender of the culprit. The law has placed him, until corrupted, beyond the influence of either. Robed in sacred ermine, he sits between the persons charged with crime and him who executes sentence upon the condemned guilty. He cannot leave his seat to search for testimony to screen the guilty, or to convict them, to hurl destruction upon the innocent, or to save them. If he acts, as he has sworn before his Maker, he is swerved neither by riches or power; nor is he biassed by affection or prejudice. Political favor buys no injustice at his hands; political hate mingles not with the solemnity of his decisions. He sits alone, spotless and pure, high above the influence of party clamor, insensible to bribery; to corruption unapproachable.

Contrasted with this how dark, and more than suspicious appears the conduct of the Recorder. He is engaged in the hearing and investigation of a criminal complaint against an individual charged with a violation of laws for preserving the purity of elections. Whether his court was legally constituted we shall not inquire; whether he had jurisdiction of the offence we care not; but during the examination he leaves his bench, throws off the robes of office and in the gloom of midnight darkness, sallies into the street. He proceeds to the house of Pierce, accompained by the Mayor of our city; he demands papers left in the hands of Pierce by Glentworth for protection, who refuses to deliver them; and then—for the honor of American judges we are almost ashamed to write it—he threatens that unless they are delivered he, by virtue of his official authority, will search for them, find them and take them by force; and under the influence of these threats they are delivered to him. This, besides being an abominable outrage upon the rights of both Pierce and Glentworth, was a flagrant, a disgraceful violation of the Recorder's duties as a judge.

The object in obtaining the papers was twofold; first, to be used as testimony against an individual arraigned before him in his own court, and secondly, to injure the leaders of a great political party. Which of these purposes is most praiseworthy in a high judicial officer, we leave for the friends of the Recorder to determine. In our opinion either will effect his everlasting disgrace, and should cause his impeachment or indictment. And we challenge those who attempt to justify this proceeding, to produce a single instance in the history of American or British jurisprudence in which a judge of any court, whether high, or low, ever descended from the sacred bench to act the vile, the degrading part of searching for, ferreting out and dragging to light testimony to convict the person whom he is first to try, and then sentence.

In the remarks we have made we are biassed by no party feelings, influenced by no man or set of men. We have nothing to hope, nothing to fear from those in authority, or from individuals who may ere long occupy high places, but were our mind grained with hatred of General Harrison and his supporters, and burning with zeal in the cause of the Administration; when, as in this case, we found corruption polluting the channels of the laws, and converting judicial tribunals into powerful and dangerous engines to hurl destruction at private rights, that upon their ruins the fortunes of a crumbling party could be reared, justice would force us to speak out, though in doing so we should weaken our partizan strength, to swell the ranks of our political enemies.

ORIGINS OF VARIOUS FRUITS.

Pine-apple.—This fruit grows wild in Mexico, South America, Africa and the East and West Indies. Hot houses and great care will ripen them in the north. The plant itself is very stately, rising from a tuft of long green leaves, with a stout stalk; the fruit resembles in shape the cone of the pine tree, from whence it derived its name. It is of a fine yellow color, and has a coronet of green leaves adorning the top.

Olives.—The olea or olive-tree is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and is extensively cultivated in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Olives have a bitter taste, but pickled they prove more palatable. A sweet oil is obtained from them when pressed, which is in general use. What comes freely, with slight pressure is the finest and sweetest, more pressure with some heat, forces out a second, not so pure; and a third, still more coarse, is obtained by the aid of hot water and still greater force. Scarcely any vegetable produce is more used than oil; especially in those countries where the climate is too warm for butter.

Tamarinds.—These are the fruit of an Indian tree which grows very large somewhat like the ash-tree. The fruit grows in clusters, like a number of bean-pods tied together, about as long and rather thicker; each containing several stony seeds enclosed in a dark colored pulp.—Tamarinds are of a cooling nature, and in sickness, help allay the feverish thirst of the patient. The East India tamarinds are longer than the West India; the former contains six or seven seeds each, the latter rarely above three or four.

Dates.—Dates are the fruit of a species of palm tree, which grows in Barbary and other parts of Africa and in Arabia. They are of a sweetish taste and contain a kernal with a furrow running its whole length. The fruit is frequently imported into this country.

Cocoa-nuts.—The cocoa-nut is a produce of a tree which is common in the West Indies, Asia, the South Sea Islands, &c. It is a woody fruit of an oval shape from four to eight inches in length, covered with a fibrous husk, and containing a white, firm and fleshy kernel. The tree is a kind of palm; and the nuts hang from the summit in clusters of a dozen or more together,

Filbert and Walnuts, &c.,—Among the other species shelled fruit which form a commercial commodity amongst us, are the common filberts, walnuts and chestnuts of this part of the country, the ground nuts of the Southern States, the pistacho-nut of Sicily, and other warm climates, the castana-nut of Louisiana, and the West Indies, and many others; which it is perhaps unnecessary to enumerate.

Mode of making Sheet Lead in China.—The Chinese, in manufacturing the thin sheet lead in which their teas are imported into this country, conduct their operations in an exceedingly simple manner. The laminæ are not rolled, as, from their extreme thinness, might be supposed; not even hammered, as the appearance of the surface might indicate, but actually cast at once in the state in which we see them. Two men are employed; one of them is seated on the floor, with a large flat stone standig at his side. His fellow workman stands besides him with a crucible containing the melted lead; and having poured a sufficient quantity on the slab, the other lifts the moveable stone, and placing it suddenly on the fluid lead, presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which he instantly removes from the stone.—A second quantity of lead is poured out in a similar manner, and a similar plate formed; the process being carried on with singular rapidity. The rough edges of the plate are then cut off, and they are afterwards soldered together for use.—Mr. Waddell, a Scotchman, who witnessed the operation in China, applied a similar method with great success in the formation of thin plates of zinc, for galvanic purposes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—*Delaware Paper Mill Consumed.*—The new and extensive Paper Mill, three miles south of this place, erected and owned by Messrs. Williams & Howard, was consumed on Friday night last.—The fire originated in the third story, occupied as a store room for rags, and was doubtless produced by spontaneous combustion, as fire could not possibly have been communicated by any other means. When discovered the roof was on fire, and before sufficient aid arrived the flames had made such head-way that all attempt to arrest their progress and save the property were in vain. The entire interior of the building, including most of the machinery, all the stock on hand, and a large amount of paper of various kinds, was consumed; and what remains standing of the walls is very seriously injured. Some of the lighter machinery, and a small quantity of paper, was saved.

The establishment had been in operation about a year, was doing a fine business, and had already acquired a popularity seldom enjoyed by the oldest and best mills. Its destruction is a loss to the community at large, but a more serious one to the enterprising proprietors, as the property was not insured. Arrangements are making to rebuild it immediately.—*Delaware Gazette.*

☞*Grandiloquent.*—A Western editor takes leave of his readers in the following sublime manner.—"I have said that the soul was in a progressive state of advancement. Mighty in its own undecaying energies it will continue to rise and to soar, till with its silken wings and gossamer pinions, it will sweep the glittering dew drops from the sparkling stars and enter, amid bright throngs of seraphim, the pearly gates of Paradise. Cherish the radient and gem like crystal existance; cultivate the vast, the boundless, the unlimited, then shall the soft sunlight of hope irradiate the pure sanctuary of the soul, and the moonshine of unutterable mystery illumine the inner temple of the understanding. These considerations have imparted an unspeakable interest to the labors in which we have been engaged. What is it we contemplate? Nothing less than the question of sundering the ties that many long months have bound us in bright and ever increasing union with kindred intelligence, and linking our spirits again in another and more indestructible fellowship."—*Balt Clipper.*

THE TWO PHILOSOPHERS.—There was an ancient heathen philosopher who was called the laughing philosopher, because he regarded life as a jest; and the follies of the world as legitimate subjects of merriment. There was another who was styled the weeping philosopher, because the same objects which amused the first saddened him, and he could not see the follies of the world, associated with its miseries without grief. Our sympathies are with the latter. It would be inhuman to be merry with the vagaries of a madman, and the levity and folly of men are the proof of their insanity—they chase a feather when they might be reaching after a crown. Our blessed Lord was habitually grave. He was touched with the miseries of men, and volunteered to save them from the cause. He could not in all His journies behold the lame, the blind, the leprous, without sympathizing with their wretchedness, and more especially did His compassionate heart bleed when He every where beheld the obstinacy and infatuation of sinners who put away the kingdom of heaven from them. There is no record that our divine Lord ever laughed or even smiled, but there is more than one notice that He wept; at one time when standing by the grave of a friend, and contemplating the private griefs, the degradation and ruin occasioned by sin, and at another, when overlooking the vast metropolis of Judea which had rejected His visit of mercy, and was then as seen by His omniscient eye ripening fast for a destruction unparalled in its horrors. The conduct of Jesus affords us a lesson that there is more in the world to awaken the sympathising griefs of christians than to promote their amusement.

Divine Providence.—From the bosom of obscurity and poverty in which I drew my first breath & spent my earliest years I have raised myself to a degree of opulence and to some degree of celebrity in the world. A constant good fortune has attended me through every period of my life to my present advanced age, and my descendants may be desirous of learning what were the means of which I made use and which thanks to the assisting hand of Providence, have proved so eminently successful.

And here let me with all humility acknowledge that to Divine Providence I am indebted for the felicity I have hitherto enjoyed. It is that power alone which has furnished me with the means I have employed and that has crowned me with success. My faith in this respect leads me to hope, though I cannot count upon it, that the divine goodness will still be exercised towards me either by prolonging the duration of happiness to the close of life, or by giving me fortitude to support any melancholy reverse which may happen to me as to so many others. My future fortune is known but to *Him* in whose hand is our destiny, and can make our very afflictions subservient to our benefit.

The young reader would do well to pay attention to the history of the man, who, by his industry, perseverance and economy, arrived to riches and honor. He is the first American philosopher. It is true that every man is not born with a genius like Franklin, but every man may and ought to be industrious in his station.—*Life of Franklin.*

A Happy Illustration,—A preacher in the course of a sermon, delivered in one of the churches of this place on Sunday evening last, got on the subject of the different denominations into which the professors of Christianity are divided, and remarked that some persons, on account of this division, objected to the whole system of christianity, saying that from the diversity of doctrines taught, *all* could not be right and therefore argued that there was a good reason for rejecting the whole. The preacher in reply said that these objectors might with the same propriety say that no gold is good, or worth having because every piece had not the stamp of the American eagle upon it. Gold, said he, has the same intrinsic value whether it bears the impress of the American eagle or the English, or French or Mexican, or any other coat of arms; and so that of religion. True religion is the same thing in every denomination of christians, and is the same thing by whatever name it may be called. We were struck with the illustration as being a very happy one, and thought that such doctrines, would in addition to answering the objections of the sceptic, much tend to promote that spirit of liberality and charity, which is to our mind, the essential principle of true christianity.—*Blairsville Record.*

The Mother of General Greene.—Among the many ladies who distinguished themselves for their patriotism, charity and other good qualities, in our Revolution, there is one whose name ought not to be forgotten, and who in my opinion, is equal in merit to any that flourished in our country, and there were many at that time. About the commencement of our Revolution and as soon as it was ascertained that Nathaniel Greene, (afterwards Gen. Greene) intended to join our army in defence of his country a deputation of Friends, commonly called Quakers and to whose society he then belonged) by order of their meeting, waited on him to endeavor to dissuade him from it, and after listening to all their arguments on the subject, he informed them that he felt an irresistible propensity, not to be got over for joining his brethren in arms. He thanked them for the interest they had taken in his welfare; but he could not comply with their request. When the deputation took an affectionate leave and left him, his mother who had been listening with the anxiety of a fond parent, used her best endeavors to prevail on him to stay at home, when he told her it was impossible. After a pause she burst into a flood of tears, with this remarkable observation—"well, Nathaniel, if thee must go, it is possible that I may hear of thy death, and if it be God's will that it shall so happen, I hope I shall not have the mortification to hear of thee being wounded in the back." Comment is needless—a Spartan mother could not have said more; but Mrs. Greene stands pre-eminently superior to the mothers of antiquity, as her education was different—*she was bred a Christain.*

ALAS! HOW FALLEN.—About ten days since, a man of accomplished mind and manners, though shabbily attired, named Alexander C. Draper, late of Philadelphia, reputedly a physician, was lodged in the watchhouse for drunken and disorderly conduct. After a suitable detention, having become perfectly sober and rational, he was discharged, with an appropriate admonition, by the magistrate of Police, to abstain from drink, and disgrace his fine mind and manners no more. Leaving the Police office, he proceeded to a porter-house in Centre street, where he addressed a note to a gentleman at the Astor house, (where Draper formerly had boarded,) craving his symphathy and assistance. The appeal was successful—the gentleman immediately furnished Draper with a new suit of clothes, and money for his expenses, and the derelict from virtue went his way. On the night of the 20th inst., Draper relapsed into his habits of intemperance, and became so drunk that he fell down upon a porch, where he laid insensible—and in this state was stripped and robbed of all his clothing, and left entirely naked. Without a particle of clothing he was lodged in the watchhouse, and thence transferred to the prison, where he remained in a state of nudity until yesterday, when a shirt was given him, in which, with no other clothing he was discharged, "the wreck of fallen manhood—a melancholy ruin."—*New World.*

A novel Rat trap.—Take a barrel and stretch a piece of parchment over the head; cut it across and athwart, nearly to the outside. Take some dripping, and mix it with meal; smear it on the middle of the parchment. The rats will smell it, and treading on the parchment it will give way, and they will fall in the barrel. Put a board for them to creep up to the barrel's brink outside, and strew some oatmeal on it. You must not let the water be too deep, but set a brick endways in it, and the first rat that is caught will make a noise, which will entice more so that they will fight for possession of the brick, and the noise will draw others. Thus in one night the house may be cleared of rats, be they ever so many.—Mice and other vermin may be caught in a similar manner.

The Snow Storm.—We had quite a snow storm Sunday night and Monday morning. It commenced about midnight, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy thunder, which continued for some two or three hours, and this morning the ground was covered with snow to the depth of an inch or two. The snow continued to fall till about 8 o'clock, when the weather cleared up, and the snow melted in the course of the forenoon.

It is remarkable that we should have snow before we had frost, for we have as yet hardly had frost sufficiently severe to kill the tenderest plants.

We learn from Mr. Hatch, that the storm, Sunday night, was very severe at New Bedford and Fall River. The thunder was terriffic, and hail stones, of an unusually large size fell. In Mansfield and Foxborough, Monday morning, the snow was two or three inches deep.—*Transcript.*

Reverse of Fortune.—The U. S. Marshal who has just completed the census of Cincinnati, mentions these incidents.

I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity, that I knew in Pittsburgh in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth 50,000 dollars at that time. The property, I have no doubt, would since have brought 150,000 dollars.

I found in the person of a day laborer in one of our foundries, a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron side. He had become involved with others, and had become thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here, from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaint the family manifested in the case.

I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an Eastern College, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a board laid across an old barrel.

I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother, worthy of notice. In one instance the oldest brother was 69, the youngest 25. In the other when the father was living, and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 2.

The legislature of Rhode Island has elected James F. Simmons, Senator in Congress from that state in the place of Mr. Knight, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

TUESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 18, 1840.

al papers have announced the death of orge H. Flood, our Charge to Texas;—the us Statesman of the 10th inst. says the s certainly incorrect, as they had receiv- ers from Mr. F. within a few days, dated ston, as late as the 5th of October, and and his family were then well.

Amos Kendall proposes to publish a semi- y work, to be called the "EXPOSITOR," at per annum to be devoted to the interests ncipies of the Democratic party.

t. thinks that our editorial of the 21st ult. relates to the withdrawal of Br. James er, from the church, makes him(R.)to with- &c. instead of the person we intended. Let n who has three ideas above an oyster read icle through,and after this if he will say it to Br. R. we will re-write it and make it in it cannot be misunderstood. We do an to say our brother R. has no ideas—he enty of them; but, then, he must have h his criticism to us without proper reflec-

's WATCHMAN.—The "Youth's Cabinet" farmer in the State of New York has of- o pay $500 for Zion's Watchman, to be uted gratuitously; and that another has to be one of one hundred to raise twenty w subscribers each. Why cannot we have uch liberal patrons?

Stringfield, editor of the S. W. C. Advo- as resigned his charge of that paper, and M'Ferrin has been appointed to the editor- r the Tennessee Annual Conference.

Quincy (Ill.) Whig, after giving an ac- of a Mormon conference recently held at o, at which some three thousand were in iance and good order prevailed,—adds: C. Kennett, Quarter Master General of s, was baptized at Nauvoo, in the belief of atter Day Saints (Mormon faith) one day eek."

ask the "Whig" if he does not mistake ame? We once baptized in the Methodist ," at Marietta, Ohio, John Cook Bennett, from the excentricity of his subsequent , we suspect to be the identical person alluded to.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1840.

ur Brother Springer: Will you be kind h to state in the "Recorder," that I have een able to send the second number of the stian World" to many of the preachers Pittsburgh Conference District, because ignorance of their residences. I wish them orm me speedily, to what post offices I shall t directed. I am willing to supply every f them regularly, and have no doubt that will be able to assist me greatly in its estab- ent. Perhaps you can publish a list of names and post offices. It might be of in- t and service to all, as well as to me.

Yours, truly, T. H. STOCKTON.

t office address of the itinerant preachers e Pittsburgh District, as far as ascertained:

orge Brown,—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Shinn,—Allegheny city, Pa:
n Burns, " " "
n Clarke, Jr., " " "
l Dalbey,—Steubenville, Ohio.
emiah Browning, " "
Ragan,—New Lisbon, "
Beatty, " "
n Herbert,—Eldersville, Washington, Pa.
nes Hopwood,—Waynesburg, Green, "
. Robison,—Connellsville, Fayette, "
A. Davis, " " "
Bloomer,—Bucyrus, Crawford, Ohio.
ses Scott,—Athens, Athens, "
n. Reeves,—Youngstown, "
Inskeep, " "
arles Caddy,—Mt. Vernon, Knox, "
ael Thrap,—Perryton, Licking, "
. Munhall,—Brownsville, " "
Kinney,—Meadow Farm, Musk., "
m. Marshall,—Zanesville, " "
Woodruff, " " "
Richardson,—Smithfield, Jefferson, "
m. Ross, " " "
o. Clancy,—Harrisville, Harrison, "
Fairchild,—Washington, Guernsey, Ohio.
M. Cochran,—Bath, Summit, "
Bamford,—Warrensville, Cuyahoga, "
K. Earl,—Morgan, Ashtabula, "
Fordyce,—Kirby's, Green, Pa.
Simonton,—Clarkesburgh, Harrison, Va.
Clawson,—Weston, Lewis, "
Y. Ostrom,—Pennsville, Morgan, Ohio.
N. Warren,—Deersville, Harrison, "
L.Baldwin,—Port Washington, Tus. "
ashington Maynard,—Lancaster, "
hn Wilson,—Roseville, Muskingum, "
homas J. Addis,—Morgantown, Va.
T. Lawson,—Sutton, Braxton, "
eo. Waddle, Henrysburgh, Belmont, Ohio.
M. Piper,—Farmington, Trumbull, "
hn Clarke, Sr.—Brownsville, Fayette, Pa.
. W. Tipton,—Ligonier, Westmoreland, "
eo. Hughes,—Holliday's Cove, Brooke, Va.

e published, last spring, an account of the h of Mr. Atkinson, of Wellsville, Ohio, by ll-pox. The following account of the manner is taking that disease, will, no doubt, be e interesting to our readers; it is taken from "American Journal of Medical Science," for ust, 1840.

OF SMALL-POX CONTAGION APPARENTLY CONVEYED BY A LETTER.

Washington L. Atlee, M.D., of Lancaster, Pa.

herewith forward to you an account of a sin- r instance of small-pox contagion, which, in ral points of view, may be interesting to the ession.

Ir. Robert Atkinson, of Lancaster, Pa., was en sick on the 8th of December, 1839, with eruptive fever of small-pox. He passed thro' distinct variety of genuine variola under the of my brother, Dr. John L Atlee, without very unfavorable symptoms. The attack of a violent grade, and the skin was complete- overed by the eruption. On the 18th of the e month the pustules began to dry, and on the 22d he was able to be out of bed. By the 29th the scabs had all scaled off, leaving a few scurfy exfoliations upon the hands and head. On this day he wrote a letter to his brother Richard Atkinson, in Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, giving him an account of his recent illness and of other domestic affections. This letter was written on glazed writing paper, and sealed with a wafer moistened by his own saliva. Being detained on the road by the great snows which fell about that time, it did not reach Wellsville until between two and three weeks after it was written. After receiving the letter, Richard Atkinson tore open the wafer, and carried the letter in his vest pocket for several days. He wrote an answer to it on the 15th of January, 1840, and during this time had the letter, which he had received, lying before him and under the sheet on which he was writing. He wrote another letter to a friend on the 9th of February, and on the 12th he walked twelve miles on business, and on Monday the 17th, he took sick with the prominent symptoms of small-pox. The disease proved to be of the confluent character, and terminated fatally on the 1st of March.

Mr. Atkinson, of Ohio, had a sore on one of the fingers of his right hand, and one upon his breast. These sores first took on the appearance of variola, before the surface generally became affected.

An old man, who had assisted in putting the body into the coffin, went afterwards to a neighboring tavern,and,before having washed his hands, shook hands with a young man, who, without any other known cause of contagion, took the confluent small-pox and died about the 25th of March. The small-pox and varioloid now spread through that neighborhood.

There had been no case of variola at Wellsville or near it for two years before, and no other cause for its introduction could be ascertained than the letter from Pennsylvania.

Both the Messrs. Atkinson had been vaccinated about twenty years before in England, neither of whom took the vaccine disease.

The above statement was made to me by Mr. A. of Lancaster, who went to Wellsville, after the death of his brother, and there ascertained these facts. As he is a gentleman of the strictest veracity, the statement can be relied on. Should there be any error in it, it is hoped that the physicians there will correct it.

Several questions naturally suggest themselves arising out of this interesting case. How did this letter communicate this disease? Can the furfuraceous sepuelæ of variola produce small-pox by inoculation, or in any other way? Could the disease have been communicated by any loose scurf folded up in the letter? Or by any taken up from the fingers by the wet wafer? Could the saliva with which the wafer was moistened have contained contagion? Could the paper have imbibed it from the hand of the writer? Or could it have imbibed it from the air of the room when it was saturated with the effluvium? Could the ink have absorbed it as fluids do certain gasses? Would the diseased have been likely to have received the contagion had the skin of the hand been unbroken, or had he not carried the letter about his person? Can letters or packages taken out of a variolous atmosphere, infect districts through which they pass? Is our present quarantine calculated to prevent similar results? These and other questions may arise out of the above case, but I will leave others to pursue them.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SIDNEY, O., Nov., 7, 1840.

Br. Springer: Our first quarterly meeting for Miami circuit was held on Saturday and Sabbath last. The Lord was with us of a truth; the members were much stirred up and encouraged to look for greater manifestations of God's love. We also held a two days' meeting, three weeks since, near Troy, at which we had the assistance of Br. J. Stephens. The Lord poured out of His spirit, and believers were enabled to rejoice, while sinners were made to tremble. There were fourteen added to the church. Some of whom were members of the M. E. Church, some of the United Brethren Church, and some from the world.

We have some good meetings which afford us encouragement.. Oh! that God may bless us as a church, and make us a holy God fearing people. May our light so shine around us that every species of darkness and tyranny may be done away in our happy land.

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful gospel,

JONATHAN M. FLOOD.

PERRYTON, O., Nov. 6, 1840.

Br. Springer: I have nearly accomplished my third round on Newark circuit, and find it in rather a sickly condition. But I think not past recovery. There is, however, but one remedy, and that is, deep humiliation before God,—accompanied with punctuality and unceasing perseverance in the discharge of duty.

We held our first quarterly meeting on last Saturday and Sabbath. It was a comfortable season. Our love feast was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and though there was no *special* religious excitement, yet we have reason to believe that there was some good done in the name of Christ. Our brethren here begin, I think, to feel a little encouraged and are looking up for better days. The Lord send them speedily, is the prayer of

ISRAEL THRAP.

GRAHAM'S STATION, MEIGS, O., Oct. 15, 1840.

Br. Springer: My delegate failed to attend the conference, and I could not go My wish was to be left in the hands of the President this year. A few days since I learned from a political paper the appointments of the preachers. I wish Br. Ragan to supply my place with another, as I have to attend to some business, and I cannot tell how much time I can devote to the interest of the conference this year.

In this county and in Athens I have found a few of our friends, and it is the request of them and others that I should preach for them what time I can and raise classes. I believe there can be twenty or twenty-five member obtained. I would like Br. Ragan to grant their request.

Yours, &c. T. PINNELL.

ITEMS.

The Episcopal Church in Ohio.—From the 23d report of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio, we learn that the church is in a highly flourishing condition, and we glean the following statistics—Churches. 53; Babtism in the year, 366; Communicants added, 481; died or removed, 185; Total number present, 2,-132; Confirmed, 122; Married, 95; Funerals.192; Sunday School Scholars, 1582; Contribution for benevolent objects, $2,-474 83.

THE ELECTIONS.

GEN. HARRISON, THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Gen W. H. Harrison has no doubt been eleted to the Presidency of the U. States. The returns already received authorize this statement. He has carried electors favorable to him in the followiug States:

Maine,	10
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	4
New York	42
Pennsylvania	30
New Jersey	8
Maryland	10
Ohio	21
Georgia	11
	144

Mr. Van Buren has carried

Virginia	23
New Hampshire	7

We have no comments to make further than to rejoice most sincerely that the election is over. In Pennsylvania the contest has been very close. The Harrison majority may not reach 200 votes.—*Bicknell.*

Since the above was in type we learn that Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee have elected the Harrison electors.—*Ed. Recorder.*

Snow fell in Buffalo on the 26th to the depth of six inches. The Commercial of the 27th says:—"This morning, cutters, pungs and jumpers are dashing through the streets, with joyous company. A novel sight for October."

The first snow seen in Montreal this season, fell on Sunday, the 25th ult.; the same day that we had our snow storm.—*Ashtabula Sentinal.*

Cleveland Prices, Nov. 3.,—Flour $3 75 and 3,87½ per barrel. Wheat 65 *a* 66 cts. Corn, no demand.

Indians.—Some twenty of the Seminole chiefs were in New Orleans on the 20th ult., on their way from Arkansas to Florida. It was understood that they went loaded with presents, for the purpose of inducing their brethren who are yet in hostility to the whites, to join that portion of the tribe who have already been removed west of the Mississippi.

Whirlwind on the Lake.—Yesterday afternoon,as the Chesapeake was ploughing her way throughout the lake, some few miles off Ashtabula, she was struck suddenly by a whirlwind from the northwest, which swept both smoke pipes, and her iron chain which secured them, even with the deck. The gust came unattended by the usual signs, and was altogether inexplicable.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Church Militant.—The Wilmington,N. C. Chronicle says—A flag will to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, be presented to the Wilmington Volunteers, by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Society.

The last accounts from Florida furnish a hope that a treaty may be made between the Seminoles and Gen. Armistead.

☞A Miss Ingram, somewhere, received a legacy from a namesake of hers in Texas, in consequence of her having written to him claiming relationship.

Miss Ingram married a Methodist clergyman—and a Michigan paper says that, in consequence of her good fortune "the widow's heart will be filled with joy." Not we trust on the demise of her husband.

Population of Russia.—The population of Russia in 1838 was 43,877,200—including the army and navy the wandering tribes of Poland and Finland, the number of inhabitants is 62,500,000.

Population of the Neitherlands.—On the 1st of January, 1840, was 2,662,489 souls of which 1,698,312 were protestants 910,083 Roman Catholics, 51,127 Jews, and 2,038 of other denominations.

Fall Fashions.—Last Sabbath morning a *young lady* was seen wending her way to church with *Ellsler* buttons on her wrists, and a hole as big as a ninepe ce, *in the heel of her stocking.—Exchange paper.*

Casually—Dr. David Richmond, an aged and esteemed citizen of Perkins, Erie county, in this State, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., was attacked by a bull in his field on the 19th inst and so badly injured that he died the next day.

Census of Baltimore.—The population of Baltimore, by the late census, is 101,-490—being an increase of 20,865 since 1830.

Texas has been recognized as a republic by Holland, and a treaty of amity and commerce, signed by General James Hamilton for Texas. and Baron Verstock Van Soclem for Holland.

Cincinnatti.—The population of Cincinnatti, by the census just completed, is 45.382. Hamilton county contains a population of 80,150. Of the city population, 2,255 are colored.

Washington City contains a population of 22,777.

The President of the United States has recognized Johann Rudolf Mahler,as Consul of Saxony for the port of New York.

Franklin H. Delano, consul of the Republic of Chili for the city and State of New-York.

William Kruger, Consul of Lubeck, for the same port.

John H. Van Cooth,Consul of Hanover, for the port of Charleston.

Among the visiters at present in the city we observe Mr. Gales of the National Intelligencer, Messrs N. Biddle and Jaudon of Philadelphia, and Senator Southard of New Jersey.—*N. Y. Paper.*

☞San Antonio, the Mexican frontier town of Texas has quite a feudal aspect and its churches and towers and moats and bridges remind one of some of the dilapidated cities of old Spain. It was settled by Spaniards and by emigrants from the Canary Islands as early as 1730 and once contained a population of some 12,000 or 15,000 souls. It is built chiefly of stone.

In the celebrated Barry case in New York, Judge Oakly of the Supreme Court has granted Mr. Barry a writ of attachment against Mr. Mercein, his father-in-law, to coerce the delivery to him of his child.

In the library of the College of New Jersey, there is a copy of Pliney's Natural History printed in Venice in 1472. It is a large quarto with illuminated capitals and in splendid style. There is also a copy of the "O mirificum" edition of Robert Stevens famous Greek Testament printed in Paris in 1550. This was formerly considered the most beautiful Greek book ever printed.

Glorious Achievment.—It is rumored that an express arrived at Washington city from Florida a few days since to announce that the grand army of the United States had captured another pretty sizable—Indian. They also came very near catching a squaw. There is a prospect that with the expenditure of another forty million of dollars the war will be brought to a glorious termination.

John Quincy Adams.—It is said that the committee on behalf of the Africans taken in the Amistad, have engaged the Hon. John Quincy Adams, as senior counsel, and that he will make the closing argument in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, next January.

Commander John H. Aulick, for some time past on duty at Washington Navy Yard, having been ordered to sea, in command of the sloop of war Yorktown, Commander C. K. Stribling succeeds him at the Navy Yard.

A person up town, asked the other day, what part of speech an *injection* was.

We regret to learn from the New Orleans Bee of the 30th, that on the previous day, a fire broke out in the Ladies' cabin of the steamboat Empress, lying at the Levee, in that city. It rapidly communicated to other parts of the boat, and the whole structure was soon in flames.—The Empress was cut adrift to prevent the extension of the fire to other boats, and she floated gradually across the river, and came in contact with the steamboat Monarch, which had recently undergone thorough repairs. The Monarch immediately took fire, and both boats were completely destroyed.—*Bicknell.*

Constitutional Government.—The most popular form of government at present in Germany is that of Saxony. The constitution is written, and the lower house of representatives is elected by the suffrages of the freeholders, the amount of land which each voter is required to possess being so small that almost every inhabitant of the country enjoys the privilege. The constitution was granted by the king in consequence of a revolutionary movement to obtain it, simultaneous with the revolution in France which brought Louis Philippe to the throne.

Good Advice.—Lord Bacon says a man would do well to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the passing thoughts of the moment.—Those that come unsought for are commonly the best, and should be secured, for they seldom return.

Brevity.—The following is the short letter sent to the Porte in the *Haji Baba* steamer by Mehemet Ali:

"I will not yield a span of the land I possess, and if war is made against me, I will turn the empire upside down, and be buried in its ruins. Mehemet Ali."

If thou shalt live according to the necessities of thy nature, thou shalt never be poor; but if whim and fancy determine thy wants, thou shalt never be rich.—*Seneca.*

Temperance Man.—A son of the Emerland Isle, who arrived in New York the other day, was asked by an acquaintace to take a glass of grog, but declined, giving as a reason for his refusal, that he had joined the temperance society in Cork, before leaving Ireland. His friend replied that that was of no consequence, as a pledges given in Ireland was not binding here. To this piece of left-handed morality, Patrick indignantly retorted,—'Do you suppose whin I brought my body to America, I'd be afthur laving my sowl in Ireland!'

It is stated in an English paper, that a horse fed on bruised oats or barley, will look and work as well as one fed on double the quantity of oats or barley not bruised. This is an important consideration to the owners of horses and the experiment may be easily tried.

A son of Mr. John Goldsmith, of Baltimore was playing with a small cannon, when another boy asked him to look into it. He complied, and while looking in at the muzzle the other boy applied the match; the powder exploded, and young Goldsmith was, it is feared, deprived of the sight of both of his eyes.

It is stated that Mr. Ramsay (the Member of Congress of this state, who committed suicide) was afflicted with the liver complaint, which was sometimes so painful as to deprive him of reason.

NEW JERSEY.—The message of Gov. Pennington, in speaking of the fiscal concerns of that State, says that the ordinary expenses of the government last year were less, by $10,000, than in the preceding year, owing, in part, to the short sessions of the legislature. After deducting $30,000, (the annual disbursement from the school fund,) there remain $320,000. The State is free from debt, excepting a small sum due the School Fund, and has no bonds in the market. The number of lunatics in the State is 338,and of idiots there are 358. The number was ascertained with reference to the establishment of a Lunatic Hospital. The State supports fifteen deaf and dumb and nine blind in the institutions of New York and Philadelphia. The Governor suggests the propriety of an agricultural survey. and thinks that imprisonment for debt should be abolished.

The American olive is successfully cultivated by Messrs. Winship, of Brighton, Mass. It yields fruit from a mere shrub. It is one of the most desirable trees for ornament.

"Union is Strength.—Beavers generally choose a pond, or a piece of ground with a stream running through it; but to form a dam, it is necessary that they should stop the stream, and of course that they should know in what direction it runs. They always, however, choose the most favorable place, and never begin at a wrong part. They drive stakes five or six feet long into the ground, in different rows, and interweave them with branches of trees, filling them up with clay, stones, and sand. The dams are sometimes a hundred feet long, ten or twelve feet thick at the base, exactly level from end to end, perpendicular toward the stream, and sloped on the outside, where grass soon grows, and renders the earth more united.

At the head of one of the rivers of Louisiana, E. du Pratz found a beaver-dam in a very retired place, and ordered one of his men to cut, as silently as possible, a gutter about a foot wide through it, and to retire immediately. "As soon as the water through the gutter began to make a noise, (says the writer,) we heard a beaver come from one of the huts and plunge in. We saw him get on the bank, and clearly perceived that he examined it. He then, with all his force, gave four distinct blows with his tail, when immediately the whole colony threw themselves into the water, and arrived upon the dam. As soon as they assembled, one of them appeared, by muttering, to issue some kind of orders, for they all instantly left the place, and went out on the banks of the pond in different directions. Those nearest to us were between our station and the dam, and therefore we could observe their operations very plainly. Some of them formed a substance resembling a kind of mortar; others carried this on their tails, which served as sledges for the purpose. I observed that they put themselves two and two, and that each of a couple loaded his fellow. They trailed the mortar, which was pretty stiff, quite to the dam, where others were stationed to take it; these put it into the gutter, and rammed it down with blows of their tails. The noise of the water soon ceased, and the breach was completely repaired.—One of the beavers then struck two blows with his tail, and instantly they all took to the water without any noise, and disappeared."—*Facts not Fable.*

Published by request.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE BIBLE AND THE SINNER.

Bible. Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, consider thy ways. Haggai 1, 5.

Sinner. I am not so bad as some others?

B. They that measure themselves among themselves are not wise. 2 Cor 10, 12.

S. I hope I am not so bad as to go to hell?

B. The wicked shall be turned into hell. Ps. 9, 17.

S. But God is merciful?

B. The Lord is slow to angel, and great in power, and will not acquit the wicked. Nah. 1, 3. He will by no means clear the guilty. Ex. 34, 7.

S. Is there then no mercy out of Christ?

B. There is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved. Acts 4, 12. Jesus saith I am the way, no man cometh unto the Father but my me. John 14, 6. 1 Tim. 2, 5.

S. I hope I do some good?

B. There is none that doeth good; no, not one. Ps. 3, 12.

S. Is every thing that I do wicked?

B. Thou hast done evil as thou couldest. Jer. 3, 5. The ploughing of the wicked is sin. Prov. 21, 24. Deut. 21, 20.

S. I am sure I have some good thoughts?

B. God is not in all his thoughts. Ps. x, 4. God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. Gen. 6 and 5. Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, &c. Mark 21 and 22. Prov. 24, 9.

S. If my heart be so wicked, what shall I do?

B. Make you a new heart. Ezk. 18, 31.

S. I can't.

B. Give ME thine heart. Prov. 23, 26. They first gave their ownselves to the Lord, then of their substance. 2 Cor. 8, 5.

S. I try to be honest and pay my debts?

B. Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you is justified by the law. Gal. 5, 3, 4.

S. What is the law?

B. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thy self. Matt. 22, 37.

S. Surely I have kept the law in some measure?

B. Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point is guilty of all. James 2, 10.

S. But did not Christ do away the moral law?

B. Think not that I am come to destroy the law—I am not come to destroy but to fulfill.—Matt. 5, 17. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the LAW to do them. Gal. 3 and 10.

S. How then shall I be delivered from the curse of the law?

B. Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law. Gal. 3, 13.

S Will all then be saved?

B. He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16, and 16.

S. I do believe.

B. The devils also believe and tremble. Jas. 2, and 19.

S. How shall I go to work?

B. This is the work of God that ye believe on HIM whom he hath sent. John 6, 29.

S. What is it to believe?

B. With the heart man believeth unto righteousness. Rom. 10, 10.

S. I have been trying to do my best?

B. Without faith it is impossible to please Him. Heb. 11, 6.

S. I have been praying and reading my Bible, &c.

B. He that turneth away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayers shall be abomination. Prov. 28, 9.

S. Ought I not to pray?

B. Men ought always to pray. Luke 18, I.—I will therefore that men pray every where, lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting. 1 Tim. 2. 8.

S. But will not God hear me if I pray the best I can, though I have not a new heart and do not believe?

B. Whatsoever is not of Faith is Sin. Rom. 14, 24. If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me. Psim. 66, 18.

S. What must I do to be saved?

B. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Acts 16, 31.

S. Is Christ able to save me?

B. He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him. Heb. 7, 25.

S. But I am so unworthy I am afraid he will not accept of me?

B. Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out. John 6, 37.

S. Why then am I not saved.

B. Ye will not come to me that ye might have life. John 5, 40.

S. I think I am willing! I can't believe that I am unwilling to come to Christ?

B. He that believeth not God, hath made him a liar; because he believeth not the record that God gave His son. And this is the record that God hath given to us, eternal life and this life is in his Son: 1 John 5, 10, 11:

S. I will believe but I can't now?

B. God now commandeth all men every where to repent: Acts 17, 30:

S. I must wait God's time?

B. The Holy Ghost saith, to-day if ye will hear his voice harden not your hearts: Heb: 3, 7: Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation: 2 Cor: 6, 2: Come for all things are now ready: Luke 14, 17:

S. How can I come now?

B. Whosoever will let him take the water of life freely: Rev: 22, 17:

S. If I am spared I will try soon; perhaps tomorrow.

B. Thou fool this night thy soul shall be required of thee: Luke 12: 20: Ye know not what shall be on the morrow, for what is your life it is even a vapour: James 4, 14:

S. What would you have me do?

B. Be reconciled to God: 2 Co: 5, 20:

S. But do I hate him?

B. The carnal mind is enmity against God: Rom: 8, 4: Now they have both seen and hated both me and my father: John 15, 24:

S. I never thought I hated God.

B. The heart is deceitful above all things: Jer: 17, 9: He that trusteth in his own heart is a fool: Prov: 28, 26:

S. Well what must I do?

B. Repent and belive the gospel: Mark 1, 15:

S. I can't:

B. Except ye repent ye shall perish: Luke 13, 3: He that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark 16, 16:

S. Well what can I do more, I have done all I can?

B. Ye shall find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart: Jer: 29, 13: Let him take hold of my strength that he may make peace with me; and he shall make peace with me: Isaiah 27, 5:

S. But may I be saved now?

B. If thou shalt confess with thy mouth, the Lord Jesus and shalt believe in thine heart thou shalt be saved: Rom; 10, 19:

S. I do believe with all my heart?

B. Go thy way; and as thou hast believed so be it done unto thee: Mat: 8, 13: Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee: Luke 8, 39. Not unto us O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy mercy, and for thy truths sake.—Psalm cxv: 1.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J. Beatty for H. Springer,	$2 00
" " for S. S. Clarke,	2 00
" " for G. Beaumont,	2 00
" " for G. A. Rogers,	2 00
" " for P. L. Haver,	2 00
" W. L. Baldwin for J. Hicks,	2 00
" A. C. Barnes for J. Tipton,	2 00
" " for T. J. Finch,	2 00
" R. Harris,	2 00
" W. Hensler for W. Hamilton,	2 00
" C. Powelson,	2 00
" D. Crall for T. Mills,	2 00
" J. Swern, Esq.	2 00
" L. Miller,	2 00
" J. Rodman,	2 00
" James Brown, (balance on 2d vol.)	1 50
" D. Kinney for A. Baker,	3 00
" A. Brown for Jeremiah Guard,	2 00
" J. Burns for J. Parke,	2 00
" W.H Manwarning for J.Johnson, 2v	2 00
" R. T. Boyd for S. Conklin,	5 00
" " for V. Shinn,	2 00
" " for J. Stagg,	2 00
" " for W. H. Edwards,	2 00
" L. Gray,	2 00
" William Hibbs,	2 00
" J. M. Flood for S. Dorsey,	2 00
" S. Bloomer for C. Chambers,	2 00
" " for J Miller,	2 00
" " for —— Sawyer,	1 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Beatty, 1 sub.; J. L. Drane, W. L. Baldwin, 2 subs.; J. Myres, P. M.; A. C. Barnes, R. Harris, W. Hensler, C. Powelson, J. Hunt, Bennett & Hicklin, D. Crall, J. D. G., J. Barnes, 2 subs.; W. H. Manwarning, R. T. Boyd, your paper is free; J. K. Morehead, J. M. Flood, N. Burgess, 5 subs.; of S. Bloomer, I. Thrap, C. Russell, W. Ross, 1 sub,; T. H. Stockton.

The post master at Walker, now Manilla, Rush county, Indiana, informs us that our subscriber at that place, John Westerfield, is deceased. He owes $3, having had our paper from the beginning. Will some of our friends get the amount and forward to us?

Notes Lost.

A NOTE for $200, given by STEPHEN H. LUDLOW, and one for $166 given by WILLIAM TAIT to John Clarke, agent of the Literary Institution of the Methodist Protestant Church. The trustees have directed these notes to be given up to Messrs. Ludlow & Tait. The money for which they were given was to have been a loan for the benefit of said Literary Institution. All I can learn of them is, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Tait say, they gave their notes, as above stated, to John Clarke, when he was agent of said Institution. I cannot learn where they are, or who (if any person) has received them from the said John Clarke. If any person knows where said notes are, it is hoped he will be so good as to communicate the same, either through the Western Recorder, or by letter to me. All persons are also warned not to purchase said notes, as it is not intended, nor would it be just, that they should be paid. DAVID CRALL, Agent.

November 18, 1840. 63

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The Ledger states that the Story some weeks since put in circulation that the bank of the United States had anticipated a debt due to the General Government of 800,000, now turns out thus as detailed by a contemporary:

"An instalment of $800 000 was due to the Cherokee Indians, west of Missouri and Arkansas, by the federal Government. The United States Bank despatched an agent for the purpose of anticipating the payment in her own dishonored notes instead of paying that amount into the treasury, as required by law, in specie funds. By this operation the bank would have saved three per cent. or $24,000, which the poor Indians would have been shaved out of. There was no doubt entertained but that operation would be successful, and it was accordingly rumored about that the bank had made advances to government. It turned out, however, that the barbarous savages were too unciuilized to understand the superiority of depreciated paper to the precious metals, and utterly refused to take it. This spoiled the arangement, and the government is now paying out specie, which will be circulated among the people of Arkansas, and Missouri."

The object was to make United States Bank bill answer the purpose of coin to the profit of the Bank, and the direct loss of the "poor Indian."—*Bicknell.*

The Resumtion Movement Completed.—It is confidently stated that such an arrangement has been made with eastern Capitalists as will secure the resumtion of specie payments on the 15th of January. It is understood that the debt due to the East by the Banks of Philadelphia, is to be secured by an issue of post notes on the part our banks generally, instead of the post Notes of the United States Bank, as at first proposed. A satisfactory arrangement will no doubt be made between other banks of Philadelphia and the U. S. Bank. This movement cannot but inspire a considerable degree of confidence in our monetary circles while as the period of resumption approaches, we must become less abundant.—*Ib.*

The Cincinnati Republican of the 26th says:—"There is no actual impetus given as yet to money transactions but there is a prospect that in the course of a few months; money matters will be easier, our reasons for which we shall give as soon as the excitement of the election passes over. Exchange on New York 5¼ to 5½ prem; on Philadelphia 2¼ prem, and on on Baltimore 3. We have been waiting to see if any arrangement would be made by Messrs. Ford & Brothers, for the redemption of the notes of the Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad bank and we believe none has yet been made We have seen no intimation but what these notes are received at the bank where they can easily be sent, so that no sacrifice should be made upon them.

Most Horrid Murder and Suicide.—Our neighboring town were shocked yesterday with the report of a most dreadful murder, and the suicide of the murderer, which took place at Wallingford at an early hour in the morning. The circumstances as stated to us are as follows:

A woman, the wife of Atwater Allen, of Wallingford, applied to the Superior Court, now sitting in this town, on Monday last, and obtained a bill of divorce. In the operation she was assisted by a man named David H. Hotchkiss, in whose house and under whose protection she had lived for the last twleve months. On returning from Court on Monday evening. Hotchkiss wished her to marry him, but her mother coming on a visit to her, and wishing to confer with her, she declined. The mother and daughter slep together, and Hotchkiss in another room. In the morning Hotchkiss called on Mrs. Allen to get up, which she did not do, and he called a second time. His call not being attended to, he became infuriated, and having procured an axe, he went into the room, and struck the woman while in bed with the head of the axe, each blow proving fatal, but with savage ferocity he turned the edge of his axe and literally chopped his victim limb from limb. The desperate man then returned to his own room, and with a knife severed the jugular vein, and in a short time bled to death. He seems to have been sitting on the edge of the bed, when he thrust his large pocket knife into the side of his neck, by which he opened the jugular vein, after which he walked a few steps toward the door, as the bloody track of his feet indicated; but probably finding himself faint, returned and threw himself upon the bed, where he soon expired.

We understand that all the parties engaged in this are of the lowest order of society and very intemperate. The immediate agent in this awful catrastrophe was *rum*, Hotchkiss having purchased two quarts on Monday, most of which he had consumed.—*New Haven Herald.*

France and the Four Powers.—The French papers publish a transcript taken from the Belgian journals, of a note addressed on the 31st of August last to Mr. H. L. Bulwer, British Minister at Paris, in the absence of Lord Granville, the object of which is to prove that it was France that voluntarily separated from the Four Powers, and not the Four Powers from France, in relation to the settlement of the Eastern Question.

The N. E. Boundary.—A letter from Bangor, Me., dated Oct. 23, published in the Boston Mercantile Journal, states that two of the young men who accompanied the boundary Commissioners have arrived at that city. The whole ground has been carefully examined, and the Commissioners are on their return.—Their report will probably come to us by the way to Washington; and until we get it, we must put up with such information as may casually fall from those connected with the expedition. The writer of the letter is informed that there is no doubt on the minds of the Commissioners, that the line claimed by the Americans is the true line; and that no person who makes the examinatton with the intention of ascertaining the truth, can arrive at any other conclusion.

Infidelity can neither affect the existence of God, nor annihialate the obligations of man to Him. It may ruin the interests of the creature, but it cannot shake the throne of God.—*Dr. Collyer.*

Orthodoxy in France.—The letter from our French correspondent presents an interesting statement of the difficulties which the friends of truth encounter in the catholicism, Socinianism, Universalism and infidelity. When the political influence of France is considered in connection with the vast moral power she is capable of wielding, it must be evident that that kingdom demands the sympathies of the Christian world. There is some leaven at work, and we hope it may yet move the whole mass.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Floods.—Gentlemen who came into St. Louis on the 20th from the country state that all the steams beyond St. Charles, which two-thirds of the year are dry, were at a height never before known.

A reported Duel.—The New York Signal says: "It was confidently reported, yesterday, that an affair of honor was about to come off between the District Attorney of this city and N. B. Blunt, Esq., owing to the charge of falsehood said to have been made by the latter against the former at the melee on Monday evening, in the room of the Court of Inquiry. It was asserted that the preliminaries were arranged—and matters were in train for a speedy meeting of the parties—where it was not stated. We do not give any credit to this report, but simply mention it as one of the rumors of the day. We have too good an opinion of the prudence of both these gentlemen to believe they would rush into hostilities, and endeavor to shed each other's blood.

On the use of wines.—M. Croserio gives the following advice: "There exists a universal prejudice with regard to wine, namely, that it aids digestion, that it strengthens the stomach, and that it is therefore necessary for persons whose digestion is disturbed or troublesome. An experience of twenty years, for which we are indebted to the influence of the physiological doctrines, proves that persons in this condition digest much better by drinking pure water. This is not the smallest service we owe to Professor Broussais, in having delivered the sick from the use of wines, which physicians in former times were in the habit of prescribing to their patients.

Surgical Operations.—Last week, Doctor Duffie, assistrd by Doctors Condie and Duvat, performed a difficult operation on an aneuism of the artery of the ham. It was finished in fourteen minuets. The person operated upon is a young lady residing in Eighth near South street. The enormous tumor extracted filled the whole space back of the knee. It throbbed violently the whole time, threatening every instant to burst, a calamity which would have inevitably occasioned the death of the patient. At the close of the operation, the beating ceased instantly. This, we are told, is one of most critical operations known to the faculty, and the former practice was to amputate the limb. The patient is doing well. The calmness and science of the operator are creditable at once to his assiduity and abilities.—*United States Gazette.*

Encouragement of Literature in Prussia.—A late Paris paper says that the King of Prussia has bestowed a pension of 4000 Thalers, about twenty-eight hundred dollars annually on the celebrated Lewis Tieck. The King announced this donation to Mr. Tieck, in a letter written with his own hand, and expressed in a very kind manner in which he invites him to pass all his summers at the royal residence of Sans Souci.

Mr. Tieck who has been for some time established at Dresden; is making preparations to visit Berlin immediately, to returnhis thanks in person to King Fredic William IV for the great favor he has thus bestowed upon him.

The Village of Salem in Ruins.—A fire broke out at Salem, N. Y., on Friday evening last, in the stable connected with the Salem Hotel, and spread with dreadful fury, consuming the Hotel and all of the outbuildings, and the session house of the Presbyterian church; also the dwellings of Mr. Lambert, Mr. Seymour, Jas. A. M'Farland, Elizabeth Proudfit—in all eight.

They've had a severe shock of an earthquake in Brooklyn, Conn.

A Veteran of "The Tea Party."—The New York Sun published a long article, furnishing the particulars of a visit, made by a correspondent of that paper, to Geo. Hughes, who was one of that immerral party concerned in throwing the tea into Boston Harbour, in "days which tried men's souls." He resides in the town of German Flats, in Herkimer county, at the house of his son-in-law, a Mr. Morris.—He was 106 years of age on the 5th September last. Many of our readers will doubtless recollect, it excited some attention at the time, that a celebration of the event in which he was so conspicuous an actor, took place at Boston a few years since, and that brave old hero, then 100 years of age, was present to add to the interest of the occasion; we are informed that he not only made the visit entirely alone, but even journied several hundred miles further to the eastward at the same time. In fact, until very recently he has enjoyed good health—never, it is said, having experienced a single ill day; but for about 2 years past he has been confined to his room in consequence of an injury which he recieved while attending a 4th of July celebration in the vicinity of his residence. He was about to alight from the carriage in which he was riding, when the horse started, threw him violently to the ground, and produced a contusion, the ill effects of which will probably never be removed. This added to the infirmitles of his advanced age, has rendered him entirely helpless, and contributes greatly to the misery of his present condition.

It is properly suggested that something should be done, to ask the benevolence of the public to provide means to smooth the declining days of one who proved himself a patriot, when it was patriotism alone which could secure the liberties we enjoy.

Appointment by the governor of the state of deleware.—A. De Kalb Tarr, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, to be a Commissioner for the State of Deleware, resident in Pennsylvania, to administer oaths and affirmations, and to take depositions to be used in the said State of Deleware, and to take the acknowledgment and proof of Deeds and all other instruments to be recorded in said State.

During the French Revolution, it was related of Madame Du The, that she carried her extravagance to such a pitch, that the horses of her carriage had silver shoes.

Mobile Going Ahead.—At the lowest estimate, there are between 2 and 300 houses building in Mobile; and some of them, too, of the most magnificent kind.

Indiana Conference.

Extracts from the Minutes of the first Session of the Indiana Annual Conference, of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The committee appointed on the part of the Indiana division of the Ohio District, for carrying into effect a resolution to divide the said District, passed at the Ohio Annual Conference, held on Tanner's creek, Ia., August 28th, 1839, having given notice in the *Western Recorder* of their doings, and the time and place of holding the first conference of the new District, (Ia.) the ministers and delegates assembled at Liberty meeting house, near Mt. Tabor, Indiana, and after an able discourse by Br. Jos. Simpson, organized the conference by the appointment of Br. J. Simpson, Chairman, *pro tem.*, and H. P. Bennett, Secretary, do. The session was opened by prayer.

List of Ministerial Members.

Joseph Simpson, W. W. Paul, R. G. H. Hanna, James M Clain,* Thomas Hicklin, Sam'l. Morrison, Wm. B. Cremeens, D. H. Stephens, Geo. Evans,* T. S. Stilwell, J. D. Medearis, J. Betson,* Elijah Collins, Thomas Shipp, James Edmonson, Josiah Hopkins, Jacob Varner, Peter Clingler, Lewis Hicklin, James Williams,* and E. K. McMasters. (*Absentees.)

List of Delegates.

George Baxter, And. Pauley, Richwood circuit,
A. D. Amos, Blue river circuit,
Samuel Overstreet, White river circuit,
James Sharp, Charlestown circuit,
John Eubank, Lawrenceburgh circuit,
L. Basye, Wabash circuit,
George Wheatley, Madison circuit,
Edmund Jeans, Ab. L. Collings, Spencer circuit,
H. Banks, Sugar creek circuit,
John Birch, Wea Mission.

Received into the Itinerancy at this Conference.

Thomas Shipp, Lewis Hicklin, Sam'l. Fulton, H. P. Bennett, Joseph White, on probation; Hiram Griggs, Jacob Beatty, on probation; John Alter, on probation; John Williams, Andrew Hosea, Peter Clingler, Jacob Varner, by certificate.

Elected to Orders at this Conference.

ELDERS.	DEACONS.
Hiram Griggs,*	Josiah Hopkins,*
Thomas Shipp,*	Harvey Beal,*
John Williams,*	W. J. Bledsoe,*
Samuel Fulton,*	Andrew Hosea,
Lewis Hicklin,*	John Alter,*
Thos. Alexander,*	Harvey Collings,*
Abner Perdue,	A. L. Collings,*
Wm. B. Cremeens,*	John Williams,*
*Prevent & ordained.	Jacob Beatley.

Numbers in Society.

CIRCUITS.		CIRCUITS.	
Lawrenceburgh,	87	Sugar creek,	95
Madison.	143	Blue river,	30
Charlestown,	84	Richwood,	145
White river,	108	Spencer,	162
Wabash,	500	Driftwood mission,	14

Unstationed Ministers.

Lawrenceburgh circuit—James Murray.
Madison—H. P. Bennett, Thos. Hicklin, L. Hicklin, T. Bland, Andrew Hosea, G. Wheatley, A. Chitwood, Thomas Jones.
Charlestown—C. Ruddle, N. Q. Hall.
White river—J. Thompson, Thos. Alexander, J. O'Haver.
Wabash—H. Kinhons, H. Beal, J. Shipp, C. Wright, W. J. Bledsoe, J. Briggs.
Blue river—T. Smith Cremeens.
Richwood—Andrew Perdue.
Spencer—A. L. Collings, Harvey Collings.

The committee on boundaries, stations, &c., report the following changes, &c:

1. That the name of Lawrenceburgh circuit be changed to that of Tanner's creek.
2. That the Hurricane class, on White river circuit, be attached to Sugar creek circuit.
3. That that part of the Wabash circuit, west of the Wabash river, together with the Tippecanoe mission, form a new circuit, and that it be called, Wabash.
4. That that part of the Wabash circuit, east of said river, and lying in Carroll county, be attached to the Wea mission, and that they constitute a circuit to be called Lafayette circuit.
5. That that part of the Wabash circuit, including Boon, Clinton and Marion counties, be formed into a circuit, and called the Union circuit.
6. That Sugar creek circuit be enlarged, so as to include the whole of Blue river circuit, and that it retain the name of Sugar creek.
7. That the Driftwood mission, embracing appointments in Bartholomew county and the adjacent country, be formed into a circuit to be called the Driftwood circuit.
8. That the name of Spencer circuit be changed to Mill creek.
9. That a mission be established in Grant county and the adjoining country, and that it be called Grant mission.
10. That a mission, embracing DeKalb county and the adjoining country be established, and that it be called the DeKalb mission.
11. That a mission be established, embracing Laporte county and the adjoining country, and that it be called the Laporte mission.

On motion, the above report was received and adopted.

The *Stationing Committee*, consisting of Elij. Collins and W. W. Paul, *ministers;* L. Basye and James Sharp, *laymen;* report the following appointments for the ensuing year:

R. G. H. HANNA, President.

Charlestown circuit—W. W. Paul.
Madison—Elijah Collins; T. Jones, A. Chitwood, T. Bland, and G. Wheatley, unstationed preachers.
Tanner's creek—Joseph White; Jas. Murray, unstationed preacher.
Sugar creek—T. Shipp; S. Morrison, sup. asst.
Richwood—Samuel Fulton; John Alter, J. McClain, Geo. Baxter, sup. assts.
White river—Peter Clingler; John Williams, sup. asst.
Mill creek—Joseph Simpson; J. D. Medearis, J. Edmonston, sup. assts.
Wabash—Andrew Hosea.
Union—Hiram Griggs.
Lafayette—Jacob Varner.
Driftwood—Wm. B. Cremeens; T. S. Stilwell, sup. asst.
Grant, *DeKalb*, *Laporte*, } to be supplied.
Conference Missionary—Lewis Hicklin.

James Betson, superanuated.

D. H. Stephens, without an appointment at his own request.

H. P. Bennett, without an appointment at his own request.

Josiah Hopkins, transferred to the Illinois Conference by certificate.

Benj. Allen, George Evans, Jos. Williams, E. K. McMasters, } Transferred to the unstationed list by their own request.

Jacob Beatly, Thomas Hicklin, } Left in the hands of the President.

Enoch Springer withdrawn, without having fulfilled his engagements to the Ohio Annual Conference.

Br. A. H. Bassett, being present, was voted a seat in this conference, as honorary member.

A committee of six, viz: D. H. Stephens, T. Hicklin, R. G. H. Hanna, John Eubank, L. Basye and E. Jeans, was appointed to report rules of order for the government of this conference in the transaction of business, made their report accordingly, which was adopted. (As these rules do not differ very materially from those published in the minutes of other conferences, we hope the brethren will excuse us for not publishing them.)

On motion,

Resolved, That Br. A. H. Bassett has honorably fulfilled all his engagements to the Ohio Annual Conference during the last year, within the bounds of this District,—and that the thanks of this conference be tendered to him for his able counsel and kind assistance in the transaction of its business, carried unanimously.

Br. Bassett presented a plan, adopted by the Ohio Annual Conference for the relief of the Literary Institution of the Methodist Protestant Church, situated near Lawrenceburgh, Ia., of the debts now against it, and for which certain brethren are liable. The plan was received, and on motion, it was

Resolved, That this conference approve of the plan submitted by Br. Bassett, and adopted by the Ohio Annual Conference at its late session in Cincinnati, for the relief of the Literary Institution from its present embarrassment.

On motion,

Resolved, That each superintendant be requested to take a printed copy of the above plan, & use his best endeavors to obtain subscriptions of stock, receive payment, and forward to the agent at Cincinnati.

The standing district committee was elected as follows:—Joseph Simpson, Elijah Collins, Geo. Wheatley, James Sharp, David Johnson, William Smith.

James Sharp was elected Conference Steward, and H. P. Bennett Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolution were introduced by consent of conference, read and unanimously adopted,—viz:

Whereas, Intemperance is a great and prevailing evil in our land, opposed to the principles of the Holy Scriptures, and destructive to the peace and happiness of society; *And whereas*, we conceive it to be the duty of the church to oppose all evil, and that God has laid this obligation upon her, that she exert her influence for the destruction of all evil, the pulling down of the strong holds of the adversary, and the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ—Therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of this conference pledge ourselves to use all proper measures for the extermination of this crying evil, by abstaining from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a drink ourselves, and by discountenancing their use among our fellow men.

The following preamble and resolutions, which had been previously laid on the table, subject to a future call, were called up and acted upon.

Preamble.—*Whereas*, The Methodist Protestant Church professes to be established upon the sacred and unchanging principles of *equal rights*, and to make an equal distribution of said rights among all her members, and to grant to all, without respect of persons, the protection of those rights; *and whereas*, notwithstanding all her pretentions to liberty and equality, she permits her members to engage in the shameful practice of trafficing in *human FLESH and BLOOD*, thus licensing them to make merchandize of men, women and children, and to barter for vile dust, the purchase of a Redeemer's blood, and the living members of Christ's body; *and whereas*, our church periodicals, our pulpits and our members have, to some extent, been gagged or otherwise silenced on this subject; *and whereas*, we are commanded to open our mouths for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction; to judge righteously and to PLEAD the cause of the poor and needy; Therefore,

Resolved, That this conference fully recognize the right and privilege of free discussion of the subject of slavery, within the bounds of this District, as connected with the Methodist Protestant Church.

2d. *Resolved*, That slavery is an open violation of the rights of man in view of the gifts and grants of his Creator, that it is inconsistent with the spirit of our discipline, contrary to the morality of the Holy Scriptures, the doctrines and principles inculcated by the blessed Saviour.

3d. *Resolved*, That as slavery is a palpable violation of the law of God, subversive of every principle of justice, a sin of the greatest magnitude, it ought, like every other sin, to be repented of and abandoned without delay,—and as we cannot see why the practice of this sin is less ruinous in the sight of God than other popular evils of the day, nor why the latter should exclude persons from the privileges and communion of the church, while the former does not; Therefore,

4th. *Resolved*, That we will not invite slaveholding ministers to fill our pulpits, nor those guilty of the sin of slaveholding to commune with us at the Lord's table.

5th. *Resolved*, That all class leaders, trustees, stewards, exhorters and preachers, be entitled to vote in the quarterly conference, within the bounds of this District, without respect to color.

6th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this conference that the holding of our fellow men in involuntary bondage, except it be for a violation of law, is a crime condemned by the word of God, and therefore, sufficient to exclude the person or persons so doing, from the kingdom of grace and glory.

The above preamble and resolutions gave rise to considerable discussion, which we are happy to say, nothwithstanding there was difference of opinion among the brethren, was characterized throughout by christian forbearance and mutual good feeling, and as the discussion was listened to by a large audience with deep interest, we believe that it was not without profit. It proved, at least, that men, ac uated by christian motives, and restrained by christian principles, can meet any question, however *exciting*, with calmness and the spirit of meekness.

On motion of Br. Geo. Wheatly,

The house was divided on the adoption of the preamble, when the yeas and nays being called for on the question, "Shall the preamble be adopted?" stood as follows:

Lay delegation—Geo. Baxter, L. Basye, John Eubank, E Jeans, affirmative, 4. A. Pauley, A. D. Amos, Samuel Overstreet, James Sharp, Geo. Wheatley, John Birch, neg. 6.

Ministerial members—Joseph Simpson, Thos. Hicklin, R. G. H. Hanna, D. H. Stephens, James Edmonston, Jacob Varner, Thomas Shipp, W. B. Cremeens, John Alter, Peter Clingler, Lewis Hicklin, H. P. Bennett, affirmative, 12. T. S. Stilwell, neg. 1.

There not being a majority of both ministers and laymen, according to the Discipline, the preamble was rejected. Several of the members were out on committees, and some had obtained leave of absence, and did not of course vote.—The resolutions were taken up separately and acted upon, but as the yeas and nays do not vary materially from the above, it is not thought necessary to transcribe them.

The following resolution was then offered, viz:

Resolved, That no person shall be rendered incompetent to give testimony, in *any case*, in the Methodist Protestant Church, within the bounds of this conference District, because of colors. (House still divided.) The yeas and nays being called for, stood:

Ministers—J. Simpson, W. W. Paul, Thomas Hicklin, R. G. H. Hanna, Thomas Shipp, W. B. Cremeens, Elijah Collins, James Edmonston, Jacob Varner, John Alter, Peter Clingler, Lewis Hicklin, H. P. Bennett, 13 for adopting.

Lay delegation—A. Pauley, A. D. Amos, S. Overstreet, James Sharp, Geo. Wheatley, John Birch, neg. 6. John Eubank, L. Basye, E. Jeans, affirmative, 3. There not being a majority of the lay delegation in favor, the resolution was, of course, lost.

The following resolution was offered and disposed of in a similar manner, viz:

Resolved, That this conference make the same terms for the admission and government of all members in our church, within the bounds of this District, without distinction of colors:

Yeas. *Ministers*—12. Nays, 1.
Yeas. *Lay delegation*—4. Nays, 6.

On motion,

Resolved, That each circuit and station, within this conference District, be authorized to elect one lay-representative for each minister of conference, that is not otherwise represented,—adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference be presented to Br. A. H. Bassett, for his liberality, in presenting to it a neat and suitable book for its records; and for his kindness in providing parchments for its accommodation.

Report of the Financial Committee, together with that of the Conference Steward.

CIRCUITS.	PREACHERS.	SALARY.	REC'D PT.	DEFICIT	DIVID'D
Richwood,	James Betson,	900 00	45 61	154 39	914
Lawrenceburgh,	Jos. Simpson,	206 00	206 00		
Wabash,	R. G. H. Hanna,	900 00	no claim		
Charlestown,	A. H. Bassett,	900 00	68 75	131 25	914
White river,	E. K. M'Masters	100 00	52 00	48 00	914
Sugar creek,	Robt. Dauthart,	44 44	44 44		
Madison,	Elijah Collins,	200 00	80 00		
Spencer.	Jas. Edmonston,	300 00	36 50	120 00	914
Blue river,	no report,			263 50	914
Tippecanoe mission,	"				
Wea,					
Driftwood,					
Individual expense of conference 43¾ cent.					

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference be tendered to the brethren and citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal manner in which they have sustained the members during its session.

The time of holding the next Annual Conference for this District, is fixed for the first Thursday in October, 1841, at *White river Meeting House*, Johnson county, Indiana.

After a busy and interesting session of five days, conference adjourned to the time and place above specified. Thus ended the first session of the Indiana Conference, and we are gratified to be able to say that, though composed of members who, to considerable extent, were strangers to each other, it was characterized throughout by christian forbearance and brotherly love, and the brethren parted with tears of sincere affection. One circumstance rendered the occasion one of deeper interest, which we had almost forgotten to mention, and that was a camp meeting which the brethren had gotten up, in order that they might enjoy the labors of the ministerial members of conference, and have a time of general refreshing from the presence of the Lord.—We hope they were not disappointed. We believe that the labors of the brethren were not in vain.

The secretary being one of the publishing committee, feels that some apology may be necessary for the delay that has occurred in the publication of the Minutes, and hopes that the brethren will pardon his seeming neglect, when they are informed that he was unexpectedly detained more than two weeks, after the adjournment of conference, on his way home, and that during that time, was so much engaged as to prevent the preparation and forwarding of the Minutes.

H. P. Bennett, } *Pub. Committee.*
Thos. Hicklin, }

AGRICULTURAL

Work for the Season.—There no part of the year in which the f should be idle. Improvemenis ab farm might be endless, and yet them important, Fences should be ed and new ones made where ne and the corners of all well cleaned o is now the most favorable season f roofing houses and putting on new Stables, barns, sheds, and corn h should be put in order, and new reared when needed. He who ne having houses and shelters for his h cattle, sheep and even hogs for w may expect to sustain loss from po and disease, through winter and sp It is an established point, that stoc keep fat on much less food housed, if left exposed to the winter snows. deed I should have said it is impos to keep stock in fine health and cond without protection from the hard w er. Much less food too is required, animals are regularly fed watered attended.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

Seed Corn.—We take this oppor nity—so as to be in season—to re our agricultural friends that if would have the best seed corn and prove their kind for another year, must not neglect to select the earliest fairest ears this fall, and preserve t carefully for seed. They may be g ered by the hand from the field as soo the husks turn white, and should be ced and hung up where the air will culate freely all winter, and where rats and mice will not reach them. all fields some ears are earlier than ers. The earliest selected for seed, insure a field nearly the whole of w will be ripe as early next year as ears you gather out for seed this sea If you allow the later ears to be ta for seed, you will find a late crop i fall. The surest way therefore is t careful in selecting the seed; for it universal law of nature that "like be its like.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Boston and St. Louis.—The west people generally, are not probably ware that the great enterprise of conn ing St. Louis with Boston, by a chai railroads, is going forward with the p pects of speedy accomplishment, whole line of the road is already char ed. The distance from St. Louis, to B ton is about twelve hundred and seven five miles. Of this will be comple next year from Boston to Buffalo, 1 hundred and thirty-five miles—in O on the shore of Lake Erie, sixty-th miles—in Michigan near the south li sixty-five miles—total six-hundred sixty-three miles—more than half whole distance; and embracing two thi of the whole expense. The works in west are for the present suspended the want of funds but it is expected t operations will be resumed at an ea date. Here is enterprise exhibited o grand scale, as the wildest fancy co have imagined. Ten years ago, a pl to connect Boston with St. Louis wo have been regarded as visionary as scheme to brige the Atlantic ocean. E a few years will witness the acomplis ment of the project, and the extention the road, perhaps many miles westwa *Wheeling Gazette.*

Magnificent Conservatory *at Chatsworth, the seat of the duke of Devonshi* —One of the most magneficent structur erected by the Duke of Devonshire, his beautiful residence, at Chatsworth. consists of a large tropical conservator In general design, it may be compared cathedral, centre aisle and side aisle The entrance will be at the ends throug porches which will be treated as gree houses. When the whole is complete it will cover an acre and a quarter ground. There will be a carriage wa through it, which will form part of a ge eral drive through the pleasure ground It will be heated by six fires, all which, and the means of access to then the places for fuel, &c., will be unde ground, and the chimneys carried in tunnel up to the side of a hill, to the di tance of nearly a furlong, so that ther will not be the slightest appearance artificial heating, or smoke or sheds, &c either within the house or exterior of i The conservatory is situated in an ope part of a lofty wood, in nearly the centr of the pleasure grounds, and is unques tionably the largest structure of the kin in existence, or on record. The whol is under the direction of Mr. Paxon, b whom it was designated, It was, prob ably nearly or quite finished the past fall *Gardener's Magazine.*

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled b a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTE GOODS*, to offer to the public a very genera assortment of all articles in their line. Thei stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCE RIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c All of which they will sell upon such terms, an conduct their business throughout upon suc principles, as cannot fail to afford permanen satisfaction to all who may favor them with thei custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

J. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 14. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840. Whole No. 66.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

MISCELLANEOUS.

om the Philadelphia Casket, for September.

THE LAST OF THE PEQUOTS.

ALE OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

eaders!—I tell a tale of days and rs long gone by. Since the events e related transpired, more than two dred times has this rolling, evermov- sphere performed its annual circuit nd the sun in yonder heavens. Near- wo centuries have elapsed, since the rs in these scenes have passed to their account. But time, instead of lessen-, increases the interest which hangs ut every incident connected with our ion's history, with the rise and im- vement of this now vast and mighty ire, that stands among the nations less proud than the proudest of them

And as I go back into the dim and dowy past, and bring up before my d things well nigh forgotten by the y crowd of men, it seems as if *memory* s at work—as if I were but recollecting nes which my own eyes have witness- years ago, and which now come up ore me like the transactions of child- od. Go back with me then, for a little iod, to the day when the spot where the utiful village church now stands, with spires threatening the stars, was but site of an Indian wigwam;—when the v large and thickly populated town s a dense forest; when the Red Man, all his native pride, was lord of these r fields, which now yield to your labors abundant harvest. My narrative is ple—and my object is to illustrate, as ll as I am able, the character of that ured race: and, if I succeed in exciting your breast a single feeling of sympa- , a single sentiment of kindness toward se who, though Indians, were yet our low-creatures, I shall not have spent r time in vain.

CHAPTER I.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
I love not man the less, but nature more.
Childe Harold.

who hath loved not, here would learn that love, d make his heart a spirit; he who knows at tender mystery, will love the more, r this is Love's recess.—*Ib.*

In the south-western part of Connecti- t, about two miles to the north of where e pleasant town of Fairfield now stands a granite rock, which is the termina- n of a ridge of the same substance— d which I shall designate by the title nich it has owned for a century past. is called "Samp Mortar Rock," from e circumstances of its having on its top n excavation in the form of a mortar, d of sufficient dimensions to contain ward of half a bushel of corn or other ain. The tradition is that it was used the native Indians, for the purpose of unding their corn." This rock on e south forms a precipice thirty feet gh, and seems like a barrier of nature's vn hand work, placed there to protect e lovely valley at its foot from the chill rthern blast. At the time when the enes which we are about to relate were ansacted, this valley was the site of a nall Indian village and burying ground -some faint traces of which are to this y visible. It is indeed a lovely spot— d he who now looks upon it, with the owledge of what it has been, cannot t admire the choice of those rude chil- en of the forest in selecting that spot r their dwelling place; even while he ushes to think of the rapacity and cru- ty of his own *civilized* race, which, with on hand, and unrelenting heart, wrested om its rightful proprietors the very soil n which he stands.

A small tribe of Mohegans inhabited his place; numbering perhaps fifty war- iors. Their chief was Oneeto, brave nd generous. He had but one child—a aughter, and at the period of our tale, she as just at the age when the slender and irlish form gives way to the roundness f maturer years; and while hers became ar more beautiful by the change, it lost one of its activity and fairy-like light- ess. Her flowing locks were glossy s the raven's wing, and when wreathed ith wild flowers gathered from the rock which overhung her father's wigwam, she ight have gone forth among her sex and ot found her superior in beauty, either in he drawing rooms of princes—or even in he far-famed harems of eastern lands.— Her beauty was that of nature, and there- ore perfect, and all the decorations to which art resorts to increase this much de- ired and highly esteemed quality, would ave been employed on her in vain.— Who would enhance the beauty of the ummer cloud, when the setting sun pours pon it a flood of golden and purple light? Who would heighten the beauty of the alm lake--embosomed in the depths of he forest; when the clear, full moon makes its surface silver? Who would mprove Niagara's foaming waters? Or Vesuvius—with its top in mid air, spout- ing forth rolling clouds of smoke and riv- ers of liquid fire? Nature in her simpli- city is far more beautiful than art; so the beauty of Tahmoore, from the very cir- cumstance that all effort to improve was absent, shone with the greater splendor.

She was the object of admiration of all the youg men of her tribe; and even those braves, who, full of ambition and warlike schemes, were indifferent to the other maidens, could not withstand her charms. Oneeto was proud of his daughter; and when many a bold warrior solicited of him her hand, he always referred the matter to herself, with full liberty to act at her own pleasure in accepting or re- jecting the petition. Hitherto her heart had been, or appeared to have been, un- touched; and much wonder had she caused among the maidens by rejecting so many suitors, to have been permitted to become the inmate of whose lodge, they would have considered as an honor not lightly to be esteemed. There was doubtless a cause for all this; and when it is disclosed if her own people wondered, my readers will not, at the apparent insensibility of Tahmoore's heart.

About two miles south of the village of Unquowa, which we have described above in the bosom of the forest, a single pio- neer had made a clearing and constructed a dwelling. This man's name was Har- wood. He had been a gentleman of some note in England, but having met with dis- appointments, and been deceived by pro- fessed friends, he became sick of the world, and sought to escape its perplexi- ties and its cares, in the wilds of America. As soon, therefore, as he had landed on the shores of the western continent, he proceeded in search of a spot favorable for agricultural, and which would not be likely to be soon encroached upon by other settlers. Pleased with the strong fertile soil of the plains adjacent to Long Island Sound, he purchased of the natives the tract, in the centre of which stood his house. Always attending to his own bus- iness; strictly honorable and upright in his dealings with the Indians; he had nev- er incurred any of those molestations, which were sure to trouble those, who sought by fraud to deprive the Aborigi- nes, of the lands and rights they had in- herited from their ancestors. So far from that indeed, he had interchanged many kind offices with them, always re- ceiving ample recompense. for any little favor he might have conferred.

It is a well known trait of the character of the North American Indian—that he never forgets a kindness or forgives an injury:—certain it is, that Mr. Harwood never had reason to repent of his con- duct toward them as kindness thrown away.

His family consisted of his wife and several sons, of whom the eldest, George, was now twenty years of age. He had been well educated, was possessed of an amiable disposition; and a mind rather a- bove the ordinary level. In person, he was tall; well formed, of great muscular strength, and remarkably active. Hun- ting was his pastime; and like Jugurtha. "he was the first, or among the first, to strike" the wolf, or bear, or whatever beast of the forest chanced to cross his path.

One day—soon after their settlement here he went out as usual with his rifle in his hand, attended only by his dog—a powerful mastiff brought with him from the old world. His search for game had been fruitless, till suddenly a piercing shriek, as of some one in distress rung upon his ear. He hastened in the direc- tion whence the sound proceeded; and soon reached the spot. Here he beheld a scene which made his pulse throb more quickly, and which at once roused all his energies. It was a lovely spot; a small green glade surrounded on three sides by tall craggy rocks, through the crevices of which sprang huge oaks and chesnuts, and all varieties of forest. From one of the rocks, gushed a small stream of pure water flowing through the opposite open- ing of the glade, and gurgling music as it ran. But all this was, for the present, unseen by our huntsman; his attention was absorbed by objects of deeper inter- est. On the ground lay a huge panther, with its heart transfixed with an arrow, and writhing in the agonies of death.— On a tree a few feet distant was another still larger, and just preparing to spring upon its prey. A short distance from the foot of the tree stood a young Indian girl, with her arms folded upon her breast which heaved with the excitement. She stood as if knowing escape to be impossi- ble; and as if determined to meet her fate in a becoming manner, even though there was no eye to witness it.

But there was one eye that saw it; the eye of one who well knew how to appre- ciate the moral sublimity of the scene. It was, indeed, the height of sublimity to see that girl— hardly yet old enough to be called woman; stand thus; despising fear; with eyes fixed upon that fierce beast with calmness that would not disgrace the boldest warrior of her tribe. She looked like Ajax, defying the lightnings of heaven! Her attitude was one of per- fect grace, and as George Harwoud gaz- ed for the first time, upon that form; upon the intellectual beauty of that face;—as he admired the firmness and resolution of soul, which could uphold her at such a moment, he felt that he had no longer a heart that he might call his own. But her deliverance from danger was first to be thought of—and, with the quickness of thought, his rifle was at his shoulder; his eye glanced along the barrel; and the ball sped on its errand. But it was a moment too late; at the instant the animal sprang: and the shot served only to exasperate the before sufficiently ferocious beast.— As he struck the ground, he was met by the gallant dog, and a terrific contest im- mediately ensued. The combatants were nearly equal in size, and apparently in strength. The forest rung with their cries The panther repeatedly bounded into the air, and attempted to alight upon the back of his adversary, and was as of- ten repulsed. Their eyes looked like balls of fire, and their jaws were soon red with each others blood. It seemed doubtful on which side the victory would turn, and perhaps both would have died upon the spot, had no person been there to decide the contest. George had reloaded his ri- fle as soon as possible, and at a moment when both were locked together on the ground, he boldly advanced, and placing the muzzle of his piece close to the pan- ther's head, put an end to the bloody scene. The brave dog was badly torn, but with the care which his master be- stowed on him, as the preserver of his life. and probably of another's too, he recov- ered from his injuries.

As soon as the panther was dead, the girl fell at Harwood's feet and thanked him for her rescue. She spoke in En- glish, and he was much surprised at this. He thought too that he had never before heard any voice so strangely musical.— Her tones; deepened by the excitement of the scene she had just witnessed: and by the real gratitude she felt toward her deliverer; fell upon his ear as the most perfect harmony,—and if any thing had been wanting to complete the conquest she had unconsciously made over his spir- it; it was amply supplied by the music of that voice; and by the ease and grace- fulness, yet dignity, and sincerity of the manner in which she thanked him for her life.

When she had done this she turned to depart, but George caught her by the hand, saying, "Will not the beautiful mai- den tell me her name that I may again see her?"

"My name is Tahmoore," said she— "and I am the daughter of Oneeto."

"Nay, then," answered George, "may I not even now accompany her to the tent of her father. I am the friend of her people, and they will be glad to see the young eagle, as they call me, and will welcome me to their wigwams."

Tahmoore's eyes kindled as he spoke, and he inferred that she was by no means displeased with his proposition. On the way to the village, he could not sufficient- ly admire the modesty and artlessness of her manner. She told him that Uncas, who was a relative of her father, and well acquainted with the English, had of- ten visited them, and had taught her the language of the white men. He had told her, that the English used things which they called books, which told them many strange things. And then she regretted that, although the daughter of a chief— she was nothing but a poor Indian girl— and could never hope to be like the wo- men of his race, whom she had heard were all beautiful. And then she told that she often went out alone, for she loved to gaze upon the wild woods—and the hang- ing crags—and the dashing torrent —and then she loved and worshipped the Great Spirit who made all these beautiful things. But she had heard that the white people worshipped another spirit—and she ask- ed George to tell her something about that being;—and then she described her meeting with the panthers. She had been out with her bow and arrows to shoot birds to obtain feathers, with which to deck her hair—and on returning home she was surprised by the fierce beasts. To fix her last arrow on her string was but the work of a moment—the next, and the winged shaft whizzed through the air, and the monster fell dead with his death wound. From him had come the shriek, so near- ly human, which had called George to her rescue. Then she felt that she must die—but she felt conscious that she should go to places still more lovely than any that were here—where there were no wild beasts—and where every thing would be good and happy. As George listened to her simple story, he thought how noble a task it would be to raise such a pure and lofty mind from ignorance, and to teach and to assist to it fathom the deep things of nature, and of God; and he felt convinced, as he conversed with her on the pure enjoyment to be derived from the attainment of that knowledge of which she had spoken, that she might easily become well qualified to adorn any station in life to which it might be in his power to raise her.

They had now reached the village, and as he had predicted, every one was ready to welcome him—and to urge upon him the hospitalities of their rude dwellings. But when, declining them all, though in such a manner as not to give offence, he proceeded directly to the tent of Oneeto, and Tahmoore related to her father what had taken place, in her own wild language —and impressive manner; when Oneeto, with sincere joy and gratitude depicted on his countenance, grasped his hand, and thanked him for his kindness, in rescuing his only and beloved daughter from a cruel death, he felt that he should be proud to own such a man for his father, and that his happiness depended upon a single point,—whether he might gain the pure being before him for his bride. He had then and there learned, what many in our days seem not to be aware of— that under a rude and unprepossessing ex- terior, may exist the finest qualities that ever dwelt in the human heart.

Days rolled on, and as they rolled, each succeeding one found George Harwood in company with the Indian girl;—either rambling through the glades of the green forest—or climbing the craggy heights —or angling in the mountain stream—or yet under the shade of some majestic oak, where he read to her from some favorite book. And ever anon her rich clear voice would break out into some of those wild strains which characterise the songs of her race—and as the echoes of that voice came back from the depths of the forest, and from the hill side, it seemed as if some instrument was there, touched by a fairy hand which sent forth those strains of witching melody. And ere many weeks had passed she too had learned to read— to commune with the spirits of those who had lived and written centuries before.— She had learned to admire the rich strains of poesy and song—she had begun to climb the hill of science—and as she mounted step by step, towards its summit, her character acquired new energy— faculties which before had lain dormant were roused into action—and her whole soul was gradually elevated from that state of ignorance in which the man is but a step above the brute—to a well deserved rank among the choice spirits of the earth. And when the *book of books* was placed in her hand, and the light of revelation poured in upon her soul, and her mind led to aspire after pleasures higher and bright- er than this world can afford, it was like placing yon orb in the heavens, which freed the earth from the darkness and gloom of chaos, and imparted to its sur- face that vivifying principle that causes it to bring forth those beautiful things which our eyes behold—clothed in a garb of green—emblematic of those joys, ever fresh, and ever new, reserved for "the spirits of the just made perfect," in the bright mansion above.

Two years passed in this manner, and George Harwood had found no reason to repent of his determination to make Tah- moore his wife. From his father he ex- perienced no opposition to his wishes.— Mr. Harwood was one who had too often witnessed the dreadful effects of com- pelling the young to wed where their af- fections were not centered; and he had often regretted the infatuation of parents who would exercise their authority in bringing about such a result. And, per- haps, treated as he had been by the world, he felt more real respect and esteem for those unsophisticated *savages*, than for the great mass of the civilized world.

George was now looking anxiously for- ward to the consummation of his hopes and happiness. A few weeks more, and he might call the object of his love his own. But what all this time was the state of Tahmoore's heart? Of course, she es- teemed him who had saved her life—of course she respected him who had led her in the path of knowledge; and *of course*, then, I might say, she *loved* such a man for his own sake; for respect and esteem are but the road to love, and it is a difficult task for a tender maiden to shield her heart from all the arrows of the "rosy god," while constantly in the presence of a youth whom she respects. Such was the case with Tahmoore, and her warm heart lavished on the object of her affec- tions a rich tide of gushing love. Her whole soul—her very being was wrapped up in him—and she too was anticipating the day when she might prove to him that his kindness to her would not go without its reward. Here, for the present, I must leave them while I introduce to the reader new characters and new scenes.

CHAPTER II.

Amid a circling marsh, expanded wide,
To a lone hill the Pequots wound their way;
And none, but Heaven, the mansion had descried,
Close—tangled, wild, impervious to the day.
Dr. Dwight.

Fearfully the yell arose,
Of his followers and his foes;
These in joy, in fury those.
Seige of Corinth.

The particulars of the great victory gained at Fort Mystic, in May, 1637, by Capt Mason and his men, over the Pe- quots, headed by Sassacus, the most pow- erful prince in all New England, are well known. In that bloody scene, seve- ral hundred warriors with a multitude of women and children, perished by the muskets of the English soldiery, or by the flames of their burning dwellings. That was the death blow to the Red Man's hopes. The very flower of the boldest nation in New England was cut off. Sassacus with the small party of warriors which he had remaining, aban- doned his country, and removed by de- grees toward the west.

About three miles, in a south-westerly direction from Samp Morter, and the village of Unquowa, which was described at the commencement of our story, was the great swamp of the Sasco. This marsh is several miles in extent, and is rendered nearly impenetrable by the thick growth of small trees and under- wood with which it is covered. It stands there now as it stood then. a gloomy, dis- mal swamp—and no attempts have been made to render it fit for cultivation, with the exception of here and there a small spot along its margin. Here the proud, and warlike and once powerful chief Sas- sacus, with his little band took refuge. Here they were compelled to secret them- selves, in order to escape the general destruction of their nation; and here they might have remained without fear or dis- covery, had it not been for the untamed passions of the haughty prince.

It chanced one day that Sassacus him- self had cautiously left the swamp toward evening, for the purpose of gaining a supply of food; and had somehow found his way to the very spot where George Harwood had rescued Tahmoore from death. The girl was there now, seated upon a mossy stone, listening to the mus- ic of the wind as it played through the branches, or musing, perhaps, on the ve- ry circumstances which had made that place a sacred one to her. There she had first seen him who was now the dearest object of her love. There he had saved her life—there she had often sat with him while he instructed her in things that were yet wonderful—there her soul had burst, one by one, the bands of ignorance and had gradually freed itself from the deep darkness in which it had been en- shrouded. There she had first been made acquainted with that Glorious Be- ing, whose works she had so often ad- mired. Ah! she was in greater danger as she sat there now, though all uncon- scious of it, than when she stood await- ing the spring of the fierce beast, who was to tear her limb from limb! Now, as then, human eyes were gazing,—now, as then, her beauty excited the energies of a strong nature—but unlike him who had there seen her—and had proved her best friend,—he who now stood spell-bound to the spot, was to be her bitter enemy— and, for a short time at least, to dash from her hand the cup of joy—and leave but the bitterness of disappointment. It was Sassacus, the Pequot Prince. In a mo- ment, the fact that he had been defeated in battle—driven from his country—that he was now an exile—compelled to hide himself in the recesses of a dismal swamp —all were forgotten. He thought of noth- ing—saw nothing but the beauty of the fairy creature before him. His prudence —his caution—the craftiness of his nature —seemed to desert him—so powerful was the impression which the sight of the loveliest flower of the Mohegan nation wrought upon his stern and energetic soul. Whilst he stood—lost in admiration—he uttered an involuntary exclamation of surprise. Tahmoore started at the voice and would have fled, but he sprang for- ward and caught her by the hand; and there he told her of the passion she had excited in his breast. He told her that the pale faces had burned his wigwam— and that his wife and children had all perished in the flames. And then he be- sought her to become his bride. And he who had disdained to stoop to the proud- est chiefs around him—was now a humble suiter at the feet of a simple girl. He sued in vain. Her heart was faithful to its trust; and with a firm voice she replied:

"Tahmoore must not listen to the voice of the great chief—she must not love him —she will be his friend—but she can never live with him in his tent."

"Sassacus is a king," answered the chief—"and the young fawn knows not what she does when she refuses to be- come his bride."

"Nay, nay," said the girl, with kin- dling eyes, "it must not be—for Tah- moore loves another."

"Hah! And who will dare to love the maiden that Sassacus has set his heart upon? Who shall stand before the great chief when he is angry?"

And the fierce savage clutched his knife and glared around as if for some object on which to vent his rage. At that mo- ment young Harwood—accompanied by Onceto, and by his dog, came in sight and the terrified girl sprang into her lov- er's arms. Sassacus cast upon them one look of vengeance, and darted through the forest muttering revenge.

The next day Tahmoore sat upon the Morter Rock pounding corn for the even- ing meal. Her merry voice rang upon the clear air—her soul was glad—her heart beat high with hope. The day had been fixed which was to bind her fate with that of the only one she ever loved, and in the anticipation of that happiness, the occurrence of the preced- ing day and the threats of Sassacus were nearly forgotten. At that very moment, while no care oppressed her mind, those were near who would not scruple to ruin forever her happiness, and to blast her affections ere they had fully blossomed.

Through the small bushes that covered the entire ridge, except that part of the rock where Tahmore sat, crept the ath- letic form of a tawny savage—while two others stood guarding the only way of access to the summit of the rock. Silent was his progress. He seemed intent on reaching, unperceived, the spot where the unsuspecting girl still sat engaged in her employment. But at the moment, when he had reached the edge of the brushwood—a large eagle came sailing majestically through the air, and as Tah- moore turned her head to watch its flight, the form of Sassacus caught her eye— and at once revealed her danger. Resis- tance was in vain—to escape seemed im- possible—and there appeared to be but one alternative,—to fall into the power of her enemy—or to die. It were almost needless to tell which she preferred.— With one bound she was at the edge of the precipice—the next moment she stood at the bottom unharmed! The tall thick grass at the base of the rock had preserv- ed her from injury.—and once more the frantic chief was cheated of his prey.

A week after the above occurrence, Tahmoore was sitting in the door of her father's hut. Nearly all the warriors of her tribe were absent on a great hunting expedition, and were not expected to re- turn for several days. Her eyes were strained anxiously toward the south—her betrothed had promised to visit her that day—it now lacked but one hour of sun- set, and she had not yet seen him. She had placed herself there that she might catch the first glimpse of his form emer- ging from the forest. She felt sad: some presentiment of evil shed its influence over her—and she sat in silence. The hour passed, and yet he came not; the shades of evening began to thicken a- round, yet no tidings of her lover. But in his stead came one with a triumphant smile upon his lip; and in an exulting tone, once more demanded Tahmoore as his bride; and when she returned the same answer as before—the certainty of revenge—the knowledge that he had it now in his power to bend that unyielding spirit, made him look like the wolf, while he stands parleying with the lamb—glut- ting his greedy eyes upon the tempting sight, as certain of feasting on his flesh, as if he already had him in his ravenous jaws. The tall form of the chief drew up—and a cold, malignant smile played upon his features as he said,

"The pale face whom Tahmoore loves is my prisoner! If ere to-morrow's sun- set she yields not to my wishes, I will tear out his heart and roast it for my food!— In the great swamp of the Sasco he is guarded by trusty warriors. Let the maiden come there, and by consenting to be my bride, free the white man from my grasp—if not I have told her what I will do. Sassacus will sue no more!" And with that he disappeared as suddenly as he had made his entrance.

About fifteen miles to the east from Un- quoway lay the army of the English, then commanded by Capt. Stoughton, of Massachusetts. About midnight, a light form was seen approaching the encamp- ment; and in reply to the challenge of the sentinel, a soft voice enquired for the commander—urging important intelli- gence as a reason for seeing him at that untimely hour. She—for it was a fe- male—was admitted to his tent, and at once proceeded to inform him that the remnant of the tribe of Pequots was con- cealed in the Sasco Swamp—that they held a white man their prisoner—and that if he was not released the following day—that day would be his last.

The next sunrise saw that army sur- rounding the marsh, which from that day has been called *The swamp of the Pequots*. All was silent as the grave— and many a soldier began to wonder at the credulity of their commander in trus- ting to the tale of an unknown Indian girl. Not a Pequot was seen—but pres- ently from a small eminence in the cen- tre of the swamp—a small, thin column of blue smoke curled upward to the clouds. Half an hour—and, mingling with the roar of musketry—and the clash of swords, and knives and toma hawks—were heard the shouts of men, and the yells of savages—and the groans of the wounded and the dying. In the centre of the conflict, freed and armed by a soldier, was George Harwood, fight- ing hand to hand with the Pequot king.

Few of the tribe survived that bloody day. Sassacus himself escaped with twenty of his most hardy men, and fled into the country of the Mohawks and perished by their treacherous hands. Such was the fate, and such the melan- choly end of the last of the Pequots.

A few months since, as I was riding through a beautiful village of Connecti- cut, my eye rested upon a large and commodious mansion in its centre. A group of children were sporting in the yard, and the striking resemblance which some of them bore to a countenance I well remembered, caused me to stop and inquire their name. It was Harwood. I immediately dismounted, and was soon welcomed by my old friend George Har- wood. We had formerly been very inti- mate—but he never told me the history of his family. And as he related to me the incidents of the preceding narrative during the evening—I was no longer at a loss to account for the dark and peculi- ar shade of his complexion—his fiery eye—and the strong energy of his nature. I saw before me the descendants of the identical George Harwood of my story, and Tahmoore the Indian girl; and easi- ly could my imagination picture her form and beauty to my mind, as I looked at the rosy daughters of my friend. The next morning we visited the rock only a few miles distant, which forms an important, feature in our tale. Her people had com- memorated the noble deed of the heroic girl, who preserved her honor and her happiness—and the happiness of her be- trothed, by springing from its summit. The rude hieroglyphics which described the event are still visible, and most pro- bably will be—till the frail body of the last son of Adam shall have mouldered back to dust.

D. M. E.

Unionville, Mass., August 29, 1840.

Have you received my letter containing the note
W. L. Clark

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

From the New York American.

JUNIUS FOR THE LAST TIME.

I read in the American, a few days since, the following article, extracted from an English paper:—

"A grandson of the late Sir Philip Francis, and his widow, Lady Francis, are each of them said to be preparing a life of that accomplished statesman, in which the identity of the author of Junius's Letters will undoubtedly be established. The box, or trunk, so frequently alluded to in the investigation of this subject, and which was always reported to contain undoubted testimony of this author's name has, we are told, been discovered by the grandson of Sir Philip Francis."

It is singular that the box, or parcel, containing the secret of the authorship of Junius, which was found over twelve years ago, should now be re-discovered by the grandson of Sir Philip Francis.

The simple history of the discovery is that, in October, 1827, as Lord Nugent, and the Duke of Buckingham, the grandson of Mr. Geo. Grenville, were examining the library of the latter, which had descended to the Duke, they lit upon a parcel studiously concealed in an, to them, unknown recess. The parcel contained three letters: one from Junius, under his fictitious signature; another signed with his real name; and a third with the author's initials—all in the same handwriting.

This parcel was immediately shown to Lord Grenville, the brother of G. Grenville, who at once recognized it, and declared his intention of providing for the publicity of the documents after his death, but not till then. At his request, the Duke and Lord Nugent have pledged themselves to silence till that event shall have taken place. It has been since mentioned in English papers, that these documents are deposited in a case sealed up, in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham.

Lord Grenville has been dead some two or three years, and it is believed that Mr. Woodfall, the publisher of Junius's Letters, under an impression that the sale of the work would be diminished were the author known, has prevailed with the aforesaid gentlemen to withhold their information till his copy-right should expire, which took place on the 15th of last month. It is therefore highly probable that the long sought for secret will be divulged. But Mr. Francis and his grandmother will be wofully disappointed, if they expect to find the name of Philip Francis appended to the above mentioned letters. John Horne Tooke was the author of Junius's Letters. J. F.

The following is what the biographer says about Horne Tooke:

"John Horne Tooke, a politician and philologist, who for many years was known by his family name of Horne, was born, in 1736, in Westminster; was educated at Westminster and Eton schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and in 1760 was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford. The clerical profession, however, was little suited to his habits and feelings, and he took an active part in politics. The cause of Wilkes he warmly espoused for a considerable time, but at length they became enemies. In 1771 he was attacked by Junius, but he defended himself with spirit and success against that formidable writer. Resigning his living at Brentford, he studied law at the Temple, but his ecclesiastical character proved an obstacle to his being admitted at the bar. In 1775 he was sentenced to imprisonment on a charge of having libelled the king's troops in America. Out of this circumstance arose his Letter to Dunning, which formed the basis of his subsequent philological work, The Diversions of Purley, published in 1786. In 1790, and 1796, he stood, ineffectually, as candidate for Westminster; and in 1794 he was one of the persons who were tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, on a charge of treason. In 1801 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum; but he sat only during that session, a bill being passed to prevent individuals in orders from sitting in future. He died, March 19, 1812."

So, if HORNE TOOKE was JUNIUS, he must, to save appearances, have warred with himself.

This affair of Junius is, probably, one of the most singular occurrences that has ever happened in the course of political events. His political essays produced a tremendous excitement throughout England, shook the king upon his throne, and ultimately changed the ministry.—And notwithstanding every expedient was put in requisition at the time, and volumes have since been written, to ascertain who he was, yet his secret, to this day, remains with himself. If any person have a desire to look into this curiosity, let him examine Woodfall's edition of Junius's Letters.

GIVE TO THE POOR.

CASES OF ALMOST UNPARALLELED DISTRESS.

That it is one of the all-wise designs of Providence that he who has in abundance shall bestow upon those who have not, every mind must at once acknowledge, on looking upon the mysterious differences which the condition of people exhibit in this world. The season has now arrived when there is called for an unrestrained exercise of this benevolent principle. In our large cities especially, the labor of women is so poorly paid, that this class presents distinct claims upon the attention of those who have the wherewith to bestow.

In this connection, we wish to call attention to the following touching report of the cellar-residents of Liverpool—and although we do not think any of the cities of this country could present so sad a picture, yet misery and distress exist in all our large towns, enough to melt the stoutest hearts, if they will but turn aside from the daily absorbtions of business, to look after the needy and the deserving.

The Rev. Mr. Johns is employed in the Domestic Mission of Liverpool, i. e. looking after and dispensing charities to the poor, a similar service which that most worthy friend of the poor, the Rev. Mr. Allen, is daily engaged in here. Mr. Johns, describing his visits to the cellar-residents of Liverpool, says—"I have seen, what had I not seen it, I could not have imagined. I have seen life under forms which took from it all that, in my eyes, made it happy, hopeful, or even human. I have seen life under forms which made it necessary for me to rouse up all the strength of my previous reasoning and convictions, in order to convince myself that these were really fellow-beings, going through a preparatory state of discipline, which under the eye of an all-powerful and purely benevolent Providence, was to prepare them for 'an exceeding and eternal weight of glory.' I am willing to believe, that the sufferings of these unfortunate beings are unknown in the classes of society above them. Few could have seen the scenes which have passed under my eyes, without feeling that the time was indeed arrived, when man should go forth to the relief of his brother. Mothers, newly become such, with scarcely a garment on their persons and with infants nearly naked, lying upon straw or shavings, under a miserable covering, without fire or food, or the means of procuring them; children taken from their schools in order to earn by begging, or by something but one degree above it, a few half-pence worth of bread for themselves and their parents; men in the prime of life, lounging at noonday across their beds, unable to procure work, and dependent upon the charity of their fellow-poor for subsistence; mothers of families only able to provide necessaries for their children by pawning their little all, or by incurring debts wherever they could be trusted; persons in fevers, whose recovery was prevented and whose weakness was prolonged, by the want of all that promotes convalescence; and infirm aged people, who were shivering out the last hours of life in absolute want of every thing that could sustain or endear it. These are some of the shapes and shades of suffering, under which it has been the lot of your missionary to see too often our fellow citizens and fellow creatures laboring, during the short period of his wanderings among them."—*Phil. Cour.*

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—Now that the political fever has somewhat subsided, attention is awakened to the much-talked of monument. There have been exhibited at Independence Hall a great variety of models.

Mr. Ball Hughes presents one, which well sustains his high reputation. Washington has his hat in his hand, and is in the act of saluting the army.

Mr. Sandy Harris has a model of a massive arch, and his idea is to have the stones, of which it should be constructed, brought from every State in the Union.

Mr. Thomas McClelland has a design of a temple supported by thirteen pillars, emblematic of the original States of the Union.

There are several other models, by Mr. Strickland and others.

The committee, consisting of Col. Page, Col. C. G. Childs, and William Strickland, Esq., Architect, it is understood, will decide upon the model to be accepted, in the course of a week or two.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—The expense of transporting the Emperor's remains from Courbevoie to the Hotel des Invalides is estimated at several million of francs. Immense preparations are on foot. The vessel carrying the coffin will arrive at Courbevoie. A triumphal arch will be erected to receive the imperial remains, and this ceremony will take place with the utmost pomp. The *cortege* will enter Paris by the Barriere de l' Etoile and the Chambs Elysees. Benches will be erected on the line of passage, right and left, and covered with magnificent draperies. In front of the Invalides, a new road will be opened to receive the procession, and for the purpose a number of trees will come down. To aid the perspective, a flying bridge will be constructed, and will afterwards be taken down. The immense Court of the Invalides will be entirely covered, and hung with velvet of a violet color (the characteristic hue of royal mourning,) and will likewise be transformed by the aid of a vast number of wax-lights into an enormous *chapelle ardent*. 24 white horses of an excellent breed have been imported from Germany, and by these the hearse will be drawn.

From Florida—Death of Lieutenant Graham.—The St. Augustine News of the 30th ult. has an account of a truly melancholy occurrence which took place at half past 2 o'clock, Thursday morning. The sentinels having discovered in two places, persons approaching, retreated to the house, within which the small force on the plantation were, and gave the alarm. Immediately Lieut. Brown, with his men, proceeded to reconnoitre, as well as four or five friends, who had offered to remain on the watch for upwards of 30 minutes, they discovered persons moving quickly up, the Sergeant fired, wounding Lieut. Graham, of the Dragoons, in the arm, and killing Sergeant Wolcott of his company. Lieut. Graham, it seems, was approaching with great caution, (he having, at Picolata, received an express informing him that Indians had been at the plantation,) and the fact of the alarm having taken place some time before, brought him in collision with the troops in charge, who were anticipating the approach of the enemy.

The Savannah Republican of the 5th, mentions a report received at that city that Lieut. Judd and four soldiers had been killed by the Indians, near St. Augustine.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—the Barnstable Patriot of the 6th, states that a schooner was seen entering the bay opposite that harbor, with a small piece of fore-sail set, about noon of the 5th, and directly after she capsized, she partially righted again, when four men were seen clinging to her sail, all of whom in the course of an hour were washed off by the sea, which was running very high at the time. She proved to be the Rodney, Libby, bound from Belfast to Boston, and owned by David Goddard and others.

From the United States Gazette.

STRABISMUS OR SQUINTING.—Dr. T. J. Crossman, on the 31st ult. performed at his Infirmary for the treatment of Diseases of the eye, corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets, the very delicate and difficult operation of transfixing the contracted muscle of the orbit for the cure of Strabismus or Squinting, with perfect success, in presence of several eminent physicians of this city, and other gentlemen to their great gratification, and the patient's delight in being relieved from so disagreeable deformity. The celebrated Dr. Liston, Professor of Surgery in the London University has performed this NEW operation in a greater number of instances, and with more success than any other person. Out of eighty-six cases he has made a perfect cure of *eighty-four* within the last year, the other two being much improved. Dr. Crossman, on his last visit to Europe, witnessed the operation and management of twenty-one of them, and having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the Professor availed himself of all his improvements, and procured from him a case of his very ingeniously contrived instruments, which materially facilitates the operation, and without which it can rarely be performed with success.

It certainly must be gratifying to those suffering with this heretofore incurable misfortune, to learn that it can be remedied without the least damage to the eye, confinement or suffering to the patient.

W.

We saw the patient (Mr. Beatty) to whom our correspondent refers. He mentioned that his case was so bad that little or nothing of the pupil of his right eye was visible when he attempted to look at any object. After the operation, the eye, though inflamed, corresponded with his fellow in position.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Beatty is doing well. He called in the other day, highly gratified with the certainty that hereafter he can look straight with both his eyes.—*Saturday Courier.*

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 3d, notices the arrival at that port on the Sunday evening previous, of the brig Swan, from Philadelphia, which picked up at sea, in lat. 26 50, long. 77 30, a man named ———Brookfield, mate of schooner Delaware; he was clinging to the bottom of a boat, which was capsized, and when taken up was insensible. The schooner had foundered on the Saturday previous, and he had been on the beat until Monday afternoon. Three others, (one white and two blacks,) had fallen off the boat, exhausted, on the day before. The captain, two passengers, and two others of the crew, were picked up in about the same lat. and lon., by the ship Prentice, Capt. Hopkins, which had also arrived in New Orleans. They were in the long boat when the Prentice met them.

Novel Mode of Subscribing for a Periodical.—A new weekly periodical, to be called "The Repertory of Useful Knowledge," is about to be issued in Havana. Its terms of subscription are rather novel. It is to be published by the Savings Bank lately established there. The price of subscription is $6 per annum—two of which are deemed to be the actual cost of the work, and the remaining four dollars are to be disposited in the Bank to the credit of the subscriber, who is to receive 6 per cent. interest. It is calculated and announced to the public, that each subscriber can receive the work for twelve years, and have his 72 dollars in his pocket at the end of the term.

Counterfeiting.—Some time since a man named Isaac C. Baker, went to the office of Mr. Jones, in Nassau street, and got a bank note plate engraved without the name of the bank inserted, which he pretended was for a handsome promissory note. He then went to the office of Mr. Folger in Pearl street, and got another small plate engraved with the name of the Seneca County Bank, and the figures and words $20 thereto, intending to have the bills printed without the name of the bank or amount, and then to fill them up with the name and denomination. Officers Bowyer and G. F. Hays having obtained this information arrested Baker in Maiden Lane, and then proceeded to Newark, New Jersey, where he resided, and there found in his trunk another $3 plate, and also several hundred dollars in $3 bills not filled up or signed, in which the words Seneca County were inserted as we supposed. Baker was examined and committed to answer.—*N. Y. paper.*

Municipal Court.— Wm. R. Pelby, who made the brutal assault on Wm. B. English, editor and proprietor of the Boston Daily Herald, on the 26th of September last, was brought up for sentence on Wednesday. He plead guilty to the indictment at last term. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution and to give bonds in $200 to keep the peace for one year. Mr. E. intends to commence a civil prosecution against young Pelby.—*Mer. Journal.*

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—A young lady in her 24th year and described to be of considerable personal attractions and high accomplishments, daughter of a gentleman of wealth and station in Herefordshire, Eng., recently eloped with her father's groom, an uneducated and very ordinary person, between forty and fifty years of age.

On the 29th ultimo, they had a snow-storm at Frankfort, Ky.

TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

In the last Bristol (English) Mercury there is detailed one of the most horrible events, which it is our lot to present for a long time past. It occurred in the forest of Dean. It appears that a very respectable person, named Philip Willis, who has been for some years past a superintendent of one of the mines near Clearwell where the ore is raised for the iron works, was residing on his own property at a place called Claylane end, about two miles from Coleford. On Monday afternoon, he was with his wife and daughter, the latter about 18 years of age, drinking tea. He was much attached to them both, and particularly to the latter who was possessed of a very considable personal attractions, and of mind and manner superior to most of those in her situation in life. They had been conversing together on different subjects, and Anne (the daughter) got up, and went out of the house to bring in some wood from the yard adjoining, for the fire. —Just as she was leaving the room, she made some religious observation to her father and turned and kissed him.—almost immediately afterwards, Mr. Willis got up, and left the house, and in the course of a minute or two, Mrs. Willis was alarmed by the cries of her daughter, and hastening to the door, she saw her running towards the house covered with blood, and crying out, "My father is following me with the hatchet!" The father was close to the door with the hatchet in his hand, and with which he made a violent blow at his wife, but as the doorway was low, and from an injury formerly received, which prevented him from raising his arm to his head, the blow did not fully fall on her head, and she warded it off, the hatchet cutting her arm and wrist only. She then called loudly for assistance, and some men who were working close by ran to the house. Willis then put the hatchet on a low wall, in front of the house, and ran down into the orchard: the poor girl, who was bleeding copiously from a most horrid cut on the back part of her head, was then taken to an adjoining cottage by a neighbor, and placed on the bed, where in about an hour afterwards she died. The men had followed Mr. Willis into the orchard, and found him lying at the foot of a cherry tree, round which was thrown his right arm, and in his hand an open razor. He was quite dead. On raising him it was found to have nearly severed his head from his body. It is presumed that he had the razor in his pocket before the commencement of the murderous attack upon his wife and daughter as he did not go afterwards into the house. Mr. Marsh of Coleford attended the young woman in a few minutes after the occurrance; he found her sinking fast, and in a short time after his arrival she died. He found on examination that the axe had divided the large muscles of the neck, fracturing the skull and penetrating to the brain; the length of the wound was above eight inches. She was quite sensible when Mr. Marsh arrived and asked very kindly for her "dear father."

Arrest of a Murderer.—Among the loafers who were brought up before his Honor, Recorder Bertus, yesterday, was one who had been found drunk in the streets the preceding night. He gave his name as Philip Payne, and had in his pocket, when arrested, one of those dangerous weapons technically called "colts," made by attaching a leaden ball to a strong cord, one end of which is fastened to the wrist. When examined by the Judge, he was immediately recognized by an officer present as a fugitive from justice, from the State of Mississippi, before whose courts he stood charged with the murder of an individual named Black, in the town of Manchester, on the Yazoo river. He was remanded to jail for further examination. His true name is Joseph Peacock. We believe there was a proclamation issued soon after the commission of the crime, about six weeks since, by the Governor of Mississippi, offering $500 reward for his apprehension.—*New Orleans Native American.*

Singular Death.—A boy about 10 years of age, Edward Hance, an apprentice to Mr. D. Bowen, cabinet maker at Second and Queen Streets, was accidentally killed on Friday afternoon, by being shot in the head. The circumstances, says the Daily Chronicle, as related to us are that a couple of gentlemen were gunning in the lower section of the city, and had placed their guns in a wagon, and when absent from the horses, they took fright and ran away. At the corner of Second and Queen Streets, they ran against a pump, when one of the guns went off, and lodged the entire contents in the head of the unfortunate youth, scattering his brains over the pavement. He died instantly.—*Phil. paper.*

Fatal Frolic.—Some young men, much inebriated in passing the old iron store of a Frenchman named Bridge, on the Germantown road, Kensington, one night last week, resolved to play him a trick by removing an old stove from the door into a neighboring alley. While busy at this he overheard them, and from his chamber window discharged a horse pistol loaded with buck shot among them, wounding one, Henry Barnes, it is feared mortally. Bridge was arrested. It is said he was a soldier in the French army for many years previous to coming to this country, and has served under Napoleon.—*ib.*

Democracy.—"The greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the true spirit and meaning of democracy; and all the cant, that is employed to make the term significant of the dogmas of a party, is chicanery and humbug. In all republics the majority are the democrats, and what they will for their own benefit is true democracy. It is not democratic for one man to smoke in a stage coach, when the remaining nine passengers are made sick by it. That policy is *not* and cannot be democratic to which the majority of the people are opposed. Democracy is, in fine, the expressed, executed, and embodied will of the majority; and all other definitions, that can be given to the term, are anti-democratic and absurd.—*New World.*

Hurricane and Loss of Lives in Scotland.—A dreadful hurricane has lately occurred near Serwick, Scotland. A number of boats have been lost—some with all hands on board. A boat belonging to Lochbroom, on her way home from Wick, was lost near Scarfskerry, Dunnet, and, melancholy to relate, all hands perished. Four men and a woman are supposed to have been on board. Two of the bodies were washed ashore, and were decently interred in the churchyard of Dunnet.

Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati Republican of a late date says:—"Money matters during the week were pretty brisk, and there was quite a demand for Eastern exchange during the whole week, and its rates on Saturday were considerable better than on the week previous. Exchanges on N. York were 5c prem; on Philadelphia 2½; on Baltimore 3½; on N. Orleans certificates of deposit 1a1½ per cent. prem. Specie is selling at 3 per cent., and gold at 3½, and White Water notes 6 per cent. discount; Indiana Script, fives, are still taken at par in all business operations.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

St. Matthew.—This Apostle and Evangelist, is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at a city in Ethopia.

St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke.—This Evangelist was hanged upon an Olive Tree in Greece.

St. John.—This Apostle and Evangelist was put into a caldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. Peter.—This Apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, by his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner as his blessed master.

St. James, the great.—This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James, the less.—This Apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phyrgia.

St. Bartholomew.—This Apostle was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew.—This Apostle was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas.—This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude.—This Apostle was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simeon.—Zelot—This Apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Mathias.—This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas.—This Apostle of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salonis.

St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.—*Frederick Visiter.*

LIFE OF A NEWSPAPER.

BY ITSELF.

My life is shortly told. My first *impression* was the sensation of a tremendous *squeeze* which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was spread out to the light and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarous, and confused. Nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, fightings, feasts, merchandize, marriages, deaths, ditties, &c., &c., made up my thoughts, which were various and mixed, and I lay in a silent state of wonder and amazement. I soon found that I was but one of a large family that was ushered into the world by the same prolific mother. Our whole litter was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation being one of the first born, was particularly oppressed, damp and uncomfortable. I had a silent intuitive, longing wish to get into the world, which was at length gratified. Morning and night came, and I was carefully folded, and laid, Moses like, in a basket, by an urchin who was called the carrier. The said carrier I soon found to be an object of interest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man with threadbare, rusty breeches: "Have you got a paper to spare this morning, my boy?" asked Tightstring. "No, sir," was the short reply, and he trudged on muttering, "not for such as you, Old Gripe, you are the same chap that promised me some coppers for a paper the other morning, and han't paid me yet; you are too stingy to take the paper, but won't get another from me I guess." My brethren were now fast leaving me, being deposited at their proper destinations; at length my turn came, and I was tucked into the crevi of a shop door. The first sample of t kind was not at all prepossessing. had not been long in my new situatio when a reluctant apprentice swinging key on his hand, wistfully eyed me; a cast a look about him, feloniously seize and thrust me into his pocket. My righ ful owner, by virtue of advance pay, b ing in sight, hailed and arrested the pi ferer, and with threats compelled hi to relinquish his prize. He entered h shop, and I soon found I was an obje of some interest. After hastily dryin me by the fire, in which process I na rowly escaped conflagration, he ran ove me and fixed his eyes upon the sales auction, advertisements, &c. I was the more particularly examined and dism sed with condemnation. Nothing b foreign news, congress and cabinet, lo stories and accidents by flood and fiel "a newspaper should be a commerci report—one side at least should be dev ted to prices current." I was then pe tishly thrown upon the counter, but a soon in requisition. A bare-headed bo made his appearance, with a "please t lend ma your paper a few minutes, ju to look at the ship news?" The reque was reluctantly granted, with somethin about the plague of paper borrowing, an a determination to stop it. I was soo borne to a neighboring house. The goo old woman whose husband was at se eagerly sought the ship news, but wa disappointed in her search. "How neg ligent these printers are," said she, "n a word of the Wind Bird: they print Poland and poetry, and fill their paper with advertisements, and that is all the care about." Miss now took her turn,—She sought the stories, poetry, and ma riages, which in half an hour were a devoured with "the wonder they put any thing else in their paper." An elderl lady now took me, who, adjusting he spectacles, surveyed me a little whil declared me a "terrible uninteresting pa per, hardly a column of deaths, and n more than fifteen or twenty murder or accidents, &c." In this way I passe through all the hands of the family, an after being somewhat torn by the littl ones was sent home. For three whol days I had no rest, but was continuall borrowed and abused. At the end this period I was supplanted by a ne face, and was then discarded and throw aside like all servants when they becom useless. I was however, again resuscita ted and employed as a wrapper to som merchandize sent into the country.—There again I became an object of inte est, went the rounds of the neighborhoo and was a nine day's wonder. I am no quietly hanging up in a farmer's kitc en, from which I have written this bri memoir. I have seen much of the world and have learned that mankind are u reasonable and ungrateful, and that, i a world of great variety of tastes an wishes, it is impossible to please all.—*Sa lem Obs.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

A True Story of a Neat Little Boy.—When I was a little boy, my mother wa dead, and my father taught me to be clean ly in all my ways. He taught me, not onl by words, but by his good example. Fo he was neat and clean, and took grea pleasure in having every thing aroun him so. My father died when I was nin years old I remember his lessons still and I love cleanliness as my father love it. I hate dirt, and sin, and love holines and cleanliness, because I know it please God; and that the one is the best thing fo my body's health, and the other the bes thing for the *life of my soul.* When went to school, my master would often cal me to him, and point to me as a pattern for careless and dirty children; this m teacher did very often;—it did not mak me proud, for I was a modest little boy and it made me blush; and it seems to m now, when I often think of it, as I see dir ty children, that I was glad to be a pat tern for the careless. For some time they would try to be like me;—for m teacher used to say, this is a nice littl man; his clothes are brushed clean, hi flaxen hair smoothly combed, his face and hands clean;—and see his shining shoes, so tightly tied.

That neat little boy is now a *man;* he still loves neatness and cleanliness, and tries all he can to persuade children and teachers to such good habits; and he is known among his friends to this day as the man that always *scrapes his feet* at the door, *rain or shine;* and my little readers, this old fashioned habit, hurts nobody, and does a great deal of good; for it keeps dirt where it should be, out of doors. I remember how I used to do when a boy; and I have written a few o my rules in verse. Here are some of them. Please read them and put them in practice, and I will send you more and then you may in some things be like

A SUNDAY SCHOOL MAN.

RULES FOR PROMENADING.

Practiced by a little boy forty years ago.

To keep your feet clean as you walk in the *dust*
Be sure to tread firm on *your heels*, you must,—
And when through the *mud* you as *nicely* would go,
Fail *not* to step *lightly* and quick on *your toe.*
And when *dry* or *wet*, coming in from the street
Give a moment to *scraping* and *wiping* your feet
To this I will add only one rule more,
Just do as you're bid—*when it's cold, shut* the door. S. W. S.

Learn this by heart and do it, and save yourself some trouble and gain much credit.

IE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

ESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

RENCE MISSIONARY.—Inquiry has been know where Br. Reeves, our Conference ary, is. He has been, by invitation, at- quarterly meetings in Zanesville sta- nesville, Pennsville and Cambridge cir- hd will shortly start to visit Sandusky where he may probably spend some time.

TIAN WORLD.—The second number of er has not been sent to us. How is this, kton?

MONEY.—We have recently received sev- all notes from about Cincinnati, on shin establishments, which will not pass with ep them away from us, friends, or we ndon our neutrality in politics and turn on your hands.

WEATHER.—We had, last week, a quite ell of weather; on Saturday, it turned , on Sabbath there fell considerable rain Monday it gave some indication of snow.

KINGUM IMPROVEMENT.—The Ohio States- romises that the navigation of the Musk- shall be open late this fall; it states that blic improvements are in such a state of ness as to authorize this expectation.— ally hope these promises may be fulfilled, interest in this valley much demands the g of this channel of commerce again. Our or tells us it costs him seventy or eighty to drag a small trading boat round by the o Portsmouth, when he could have taken he river for ten.

AUTVILLE CASE.—The Judges have still deferred their opinion in this case.

S KENDALL.—This gentleman is on a visit West. The Columbus Statesman says, ter he arrived in Cincinnati, the house friend, at which he lodged, was "insulted sses, groans and unseemly noises on mu- struments," &c., &c. Rather poor busi- hat.

"Lebanon, Miami Bank," which has ormant for a number of years, has recent- n revived.

editor of the New York "New World" "there is too much fun in this world for man;" for, in one afternoon, he was chal- to mortal combat by different persons,— ened with a cow-hiding, and sued for a

WAY TO SERVE LAWYERS.—Mr. H. Hub- sq., of Philadelphia, Counsellor at Law, ntenced by the court of General Sessions, days' imprisonment, for slapping Mr. ter, a member of the bar, on the face, in out.

LIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WAYNESBURGH, PA., Nov. 17, 1840.

Springer: I have just returned from our arterly meeting, which was held at Whitely ng house, near Br. Kirby's. We were fa- with the labors of our President, Br Ra- nd also with those of Brs. Geo. Hughes, J. is and Wm. Ellis. We had a tolerable sting meeting, but nothing of a special ter. We have received into church fel- p, since conference, *twenty-four* members; n of whom have been formed into a class at appointment, at Rinehart's school house, three miles N. E. of this place. We are indebted to the labors of Br. Wm. Ellis, above place.

ere have been several very interesting revi- f religion in different neighborhoods in this recently, among the Baptists, Cumber- Presbyterians, Episcopal and Protestant odists. Among the latter, a class has been d in the south part of Fayette county, near onongahela, of *seventy-seven* members.

Yours, in the bonds of the gospel,

JAMES HOPWOOD, *Sup. Mon. ct.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Business of Philadelphia for Last Week.

marks.—Business along the wharves is fall- ff and transactions in foreign produce have moderate. Wholesale dealers, however, olerably busy executing orders, preparatory e close of the fall business. The forward- ouses have made ample provision for de- hing goods to the West, via railroad to nbersburgh, thence to Pittsburgh, &c. merican Fabrics.—Jobbing houses and others iving a fair amount of orders to Factors prices of cotton goods are looking up.— llen goods are without change.

read.—The export demand is fair, but with- change from last quotations. Cleared this , 265 bbls. and 751 kegs.

ndles.—Sperm 42 a 43c. for New Bedford ds, with very light stocks.

offee.—The chief sales have been of Rio, of h about 1000 bags have been sold to the e at 10¾ a 11 cents per lb. Sales Laguira 1c. per lb.

pper.—Sheating is worth 25½ cts., and old er 19c. per lb.

otton.—Sales of about 200 bales Upland at

A few sales of New Orleans at 11½. The le is rather looking up, with small stocks on d—cleared 101 bales for England.

rugs and Dyes.—A fair inland business con- es to be done by the wholesale drug houses. or oil has advanced to two dolls per gallon, scarce; refined Saltpetre 8c; sales crude petre at 6½ cents.

eathers.—Sales of Western at 42 a 45 cts. Southern 48 to 50 cts.

ish.—Mackerel is firm at 15 dollars for No. 1; for No. 2, which is an advance of 50cts. per No. 3, 7 50. Codfish no change. Sales half No. 1 Mackerel at 7¾; 500 boxes fresh Digby rings at 1 a 1 12½.

Flour and Meal.—Is steady at about last week's prices. The export demand is moderate. Sales of Brandywine Superfine Flour at 5 25; Pennsylvania Flour at 5; bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal at 3; hhds. do. Pennsylvania, 13, in hhds., and 2¾ in bbls.; Rye Flour, 3½ per bbl. Cleared this week, 6718 bbls. Flour, 294 hhds.; 1739 bbls. Corn Meal; 125 bbls. Rye Flour.

Fruit.—The arrivals from the Mediterranean have been backward this season, only one at this port, and but few at New York; the prices consequently have been high. Several vessels are now daily looked for.

Grain.—Pennsylvania red Wheat is worth 100 a 103 cts., and sales prime Southern at 95 a 100 cts. The Liverpool packet of the 20th takes out 16,000 bushels. Rye 58 a 60 cts. Yellow Corn afloat is 50 cts. and white do 46c. Oats 26 cts. Cleared this week 417 bushels Wheat, 500 do Corn.

Hemp.—Clean St. Petersburgh is held at 255 dollars from stores, and Manilla at 155 a 156 dollars per ton.

Hides.—The market is bare of all kinds in first hands. Sales of 30 bales South American Goat Skins, at 35 a 37 cents.

Indigo.—Small sales of Caraccas F at 1 50 per lb., and second grades 1 30.

Iron.—Sales 75 tons, Pa. Blooms at 65 dollars per ton, and 150 tons Juniata Pig, 33 dollars; Bar Iron is steady at former prices.

Lead.—Firm at 5¼a5½c per lb. with very light stock on hand.

Molasses.—We hear of no sales worth reporting; prices are steady at former quotations.

Naval Stores.—Tar is more plenty; sales of large barrels at 2 dolls., small do 1 50. Soft turpentine—sales of 200 bbls. North county at 2,31. Wilmington size held at 2,50. Spirits turpentine has advanced to 31 a 32 cts per gallon. No change in Rosin or Varnish. Cleared this week 135 bbls.

Oil.—Steady at 1,20 for winter, and 1,25 for bleached; Spring 1,10; bleached 1,15; whale oil 36 a 38c. per gallon; linseed oil, 68 a 70 cts. per gallon; sweet oil in baskets, sales at 4,50 for first quality.

Plaster.—Has improved, and sales made afloat at 2,62½ per ton.

Provisions.—The demand is small, and prices declining. Mess Pork, 16 a 16½ dollars per bbl. Lard—new, 10 a 11 cts. There is but little call for Bacon, of which the stocks are very small.—Butter in kegs, 9 a 10 cts. per lb.

Rice.—Continues steady at four cents per lb.

Salt.—The last import of 2000 sacks Liverpool fine, sold at a price not made known. St. Ubes is worth 25 a 27 cts. per bushel, cargo price.

Seed.—Sales Clover Seed at 5 dolls. per bushel. Flax seed 1,20 a 1,25 per bushel.

Sugars.—Have been quiet this week; sales of St. Croix in hhds and bbls. at 9 a 9½ cts. per lb. The stock of box sugars has been much reduced, sales made at last quotations.

Teas.—Continue firm at the advance before noticed, but operations have been very limited for some days and will probably so remain until further advices from China. Recent public sales in New York fully sustained former prices, and which in a measure regulates the prices in this market.

Wool.—Moderate sales continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic.

Freights.—To Europe are dull. Bark is taken at 47s. 6d. in the packet for Liverpool. Wheat 7½d. per bushel. Freights to New Orleans dull. Coal freights to Boston, have advanced to 2,75 per ton; to Providence, 2,25 per ton; New York 1,75. On Schuylkill Canal, 1,80 per ton from Pottsville.

Seamen's Wages.—Continue steady at 17 dollars per month for voyages to Europe. 15 a 16 dollars, South America and West Indies.

Cattle Market.—Beef Cattle at market, 680—200 left over. Sales at 5 a 6½; a few extra at 7 cents. Cows and calves, 230—sales at 20 a 33 dollars; all sold. Springers, 12 a 19 dolls. Dry cows, 9 a 15 dolls. Hogs—460 at market; all sold at 5,75 a 6,25; a few extra at 6,50. Sheep—2700 at market; sales dull, with large surplus, at 1 a 2,25; extra, 2,75.—*Bicknell*, Nov. 17.

Review of the Baltimore Market, for the week ending last evening.

Remarks.—The Presidential election having terminated, there is a return of strangers to our city in the character of customers; and purchases of Groceries to a moderate extent, and of Dry Goods and other manufactures more generally, have been making by them this week quite freely.

American Dry Goods.—After a moderate falling off for about two weeks, business in this department has suddenly started up, and the present has been a week of considerable activity with some of our commission houses and jobbers. The stocks continue ample, it is thought, for the season, and prices are without material variation. But it is evident a better feeling exists between both purchaser and seller, in reference to business, than there did at some of their previous interviews.

Coffee.—The private transactions for the week include 1000 bags Laguira, in two lots, at 10¾ a 11 cts.; 1 a 200 do. St. Domingo, at 9½; and by auction, 4380 bags Rio, the cargoes of brig Arctic, (not of prime quality,) consisting of 2800 bags, at 10 a 11¼, averaging 10½ cts.; and 1350 of 1895 bags offered, of the barque Leonidas, at 10 a 12½ cts., all at 6 mos. The above prices indicate a decline of a shade as compared with those at the last previous auction sales.

Cotton.—Small sales only, not exceeding 180 bales; of which 120 were Louisiana, at 11 a 11¼ cts.; and the remainder Georgia, at 10¾ a 11, all 6 mos.

Feathers.—The transactions have been limited, at 45 a 50 cts. according to the quantity and quality.

Fish.—We continue our last week's quotations, with the remark, that all descriptions are dull of sale. There are no Shad in market.

Flour and Meal.—Howard street Flour continued to be sold from stores at 4 94 a 4 90 for good common brands, (although in very moderate request,) until Thursday, when holders gave way, and several parcels, amounting to 12 a 1500 bbls. were taken at 4 87½; yesterday we heard of the sale of 200 bbls at 4,93¾, and some particular brands will still command 5 00 per bbl. The wagon and car price on Thursday had also declined to 4 75. Large sales of City Mills have been made this week at 4 87½, full, and in one instance 5 a 600 bbls. were sold at 4 80 per bbl. cash. Contracts have been made for future delivery at 4 81¼. We quote Susquehanna 4 94 a 5 00, in limited parcels. There have been no operations in Rye Flour or Corn Meal reported this week. The inspections since our last report consisted of

Howard street.....	9,008 bbls.	181 hf. bbls.
City Mills.....	7,855 "	653 "
Susquehanna.....	363 "	
	17,226 bbls.	834 hf. bbls.

Forming a total for the week of 17,643 bbls. of Wheat Flour; besides 110 bbls. and 10 hf. do. of Rye Flour; and 5 hhds. and 268 bbls. of kiln-dried Corn Meal.

Fruit.—We have no transactions to report. Holders of Malaga demand prices over those obtained at the late auction sales.

Grain.—The prices of Maryland and Virginia red Wheat remain much as noticed in our last report, 90 to 98 cts. for the best parcels offering, none of which are strictly prime. Some white has been disposed of at about 1 03 a 1 04, and for Family Flour 1 15 has been paid. Sales of Susquehanna red early in the week at 1 04, and yesterday other parcels, to the extent of 5 a 6000 bushels, were in market, which sold at 1 03 a 1 04, although not entirely free from smut; the article entirely free of all impurities, would probably command 1 a 2 cents more per bushel.

Hemp.—No sales that we are advised of. There are parcels of Russia and Manilla in market which are held at quotations.

Hides.—None in market, and none of consequence in any of the Eastern markets.

Indigo.—A lot of 5 seroons of common sold at 75 a 92½ cts. per lb. by auction.

Molasses.—This article in general is dull of sale. Good sweet Cuba is held at 25 a 26 cts., and Trinidad at 29, per gallon, without meeting purchasers. Prime Porto Rico and New Orleans are scarce and wanted. By auction on the 10th 60 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 28 a 30½ cts. 6 mos.

Oils.—We note a sale of 20 casks Palm at 7½ cts. per lb. 4 mos. Linseed, Whale and Sperm, are selling in small lots, as wanted, at quotations.

Plaster of Paris.—Small sales only this week, at 3 00, and something less, in one instance, per ton. Sales of Ground to a considerable extent, at 1 50 for Nova Scotia, and 1 62½ for French, per bbl.

Provisions.—The market for most descriptions continues very inactive, without any variation in the demand or prices. The stock of old, tho' large, is receding, to which holders have no objection, as the season has arrived which renders such a measure desirable, aside from other considerations. We note the sale since our last report of 50 bbls. Mess Beef at 13 00, and 100 bbls. Mess Pork, at 16 75 per bbl. cash.

Rice.—We notice a sale of 50 trcs. new crop at 4 00 per 100 lbs. 4 mos. Our quotations remain 4 a 4 37½.

Seeds.—We note the sale of 500 bushels prime Cloverseed, taken for export, at 4 75 per bushel; and quote 4 75 a 5 00, according to quantity sold, as the present market price. Timothy is held generally at 3 00, and some holders demand 3 25. Flaxseed is taken in small lots at 1 a 1,06 and sold from stores at 1 12½ per bushel.

Spices.—We note the sale of a small parcel of Cassia, from second hands, at 28 cts. per lb.

Sugars.—The stocks of all descriptions continue light, and the article is dull. Stocks are also quite small in the Eastern markets; but the prospect of an abundant crop in Louisiana is beyond comparison. The sales this week have been chiefly by auction, and include 15 hhds. Porto Rico, at 8 15 a 8 50; and 178 do. inferior, at 7 05 a 8 00, per 100 lbs. all 4 mos.

Wool.—There have been only a few small transactions at former prices; we believe the stock in market at this time is not large.

Western Transportation.—The transportation by Rail Road and Canal to Pittsburgh, has ceased for the season; and the only medium of communication is now by Wagons—which are taking freight to Wheeling at 1 50, and to Pittsburgh at 1 00 per 100 lbs.

Freights.—A ship has been taken up to load for Amsterdam, at 35s. per hhd. Other frieghts for smaller vessels, of 4 a 600 hhds. are yet offering at 35s. a 37s. 6d.

The Home Market.—The offerings of Beef Cattle were larger on Monday than at any previous period this season, as they exceeded 1300 head. About 700 were sold, 255 of which to the packers, and the remainder to the butchers, at 4 50 a 6 00, a few fetched 6½, per 100 lbs.; 150 were drove to Pennsylvania for stock, and 450 laid over. Live Hogs have sold in lots at 6 a 6 37½, according to size and condition; one lot fetched 6 50, on time. There have been two or three small lots of slaughtered Hogs brought to market this week from Frederick county, the first this season, as they were of desirable sizes, were sold at 6 50 per 100 lbs.—*Lyford, 14th inst.*

Pittsburgh Market.

Business continues very fair all through the city. We found the Iron, Nail, green and white Glass, and Cotton manufacturing business all very much revived and flourishing, and not able in many instances to satisfy the increased demand. One extensive iron and nail manufacturer informed us that although he made about 150 kegs of nails a day, yet he had 1500 and 2000 kegs ordered more than the supplies, and two green glass and lead manufacturers assured us they could not near supply their heavy orders, and an extensive white Flint manufacturer made the same remark. Many of the smaller establishments and our mechanics are also now very busy. The wholesale and retail branches of business, and the commission warehouses are also doing well, and the revival of trade is very cheering. The wholesale grocery stocks are large and excellent. Flour is down to 3,25, from wagons and boats, and a shade higher for choice brands. Sales by one house of about 1000 barrels from store at 3,50 this week.

Grain.—Wheat 55 cts., Rye 37½, Oats 23 to 25, and Barley very dull at 50 cts.

Sugar.—Sales of 40 hhds. prime old, 8¾ currency, and 8½ par funds.

Feathers.—Sales 40 a 41 cts. per lb.; 800 lbs. at 4 mos. 41 cts. per lb.

Cheese.—Sales to one house of about 40 tons good Ohio, at 5½ a 6 cts. per lb.

Salt.—Sales at the river and basin, 1,55 to 1,60, and from stores at 1,75 per bbl.

Seed.—Clover sales 4,50 from wagons, 5 from stores; timothy seed 1,75 to 2,00; flax seed 75 cents per bushel.

Lead.—Sales of 5 tons at 5c per lb. at 4 and 6 months.

Iron.—Sales of about 100 tons Juniata blooms 70 dollars, 6 months.

Pig Metal.—60 tons 30 dolls., 4 and 6 months; 112 tons at 34 dolls., 4 and 6 mos.; 20 tons soft 35 dolls.; 200 tons 30 dolls., 6 mos.; 30 tons, 31 dolls., 6 mos.; 110 tons fine soft 32½ dolls. 4 and 6 months.

Hogs.—Good choice for packers and butchers, 4½ to 5 cts. per lb.

Beef Cattle.—Do. do. do. 4 to 5 cts. per lb.—*Harris' Intelligencer*, Nov. 14.

ITEMS.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Grand Jury on Friday last found a true bill against John Rox, for the murder of Barney Browning.

The usual defence, insanity, has been set up for Shuster, indicted for the murder of his wife.

The Councils are regularly progressing an Ordinance to authorize the American Philosophical Society to erect an observatory in Rittenhouse Square.

A fellow named Thomas Ely, was arrested on Sunday for stealing a National flag, valued at $20, from the tavern of James Hall, in Swanson street, below Mead Alley. This is an excess of patriotism.

True bills have been found for murder against Joseph Stark, committed for the killing of a man at his tavern in Dock street, and against James Morris, colored, for the murder of a hand on board of a sloop up the river near Frankford creek.

A little girl whose parents reside near Fairmount, on Sunday evening, accidentally got a grain of coffee in her windpipe, which caused her death the next morning.

The Grand Jury, on Monday, found a true bill against Jane Callahan, for the murder of her infant.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Perry Braddock the colored man, who last summer brutally murdered his uncle at Moyamensing, by assaulting him with an old broken pot, and beating his brains out.

Mr. James Stimpson has commenced a suit against the city authorities for an infringement of his patent for turn out or rail road curves.—The Councils have prepared to defend the charge.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Marian Wilson, who stands charged with the murder of Tamar S. Filbert, an old lady.

A committee has been appointed by Councils for the purpose of considering the propriety of reducing as much as possible the City expenses, and thus lightening the taxes of our citizens.

On Monday morning, Mr. Robert Newlin, father of Robert Newlin, Jr., of the firm of Abbott & Newlin, brewers, Second street, above Arch, fell dead upon the dock of the Burlington steamboat, and expired without a groan.

Messrs. Wood & Abbott, merchants, in Market street above Second, recovered of the City authorities last week, *seven hundred* dollars damages for injury done to goods in their cellar, by water running in through the trenches dug to lay gas pipes.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

The wife of Mr. Dinneford went to bed in good health on Wednesday night, and was found dead the next morning.

A man named Thomas Prince, aged 111, died suddenly at 22 East Broadway, on Friday.

Sloop Margaret Jane, loaded with railroad iron for the New York and Erie Railroad, sunk on Saturday morning in the North river, opposite the Pallisades.

Gov. SEWARD has fixed upon the seventeeth of December as a day of general Thanksgiving in New York.

Table of Electoral Votes in Twenty States.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Ohio	21	00
Kentucky	15	00
Indiana	9	00
New York	42	00
Pennsylvania	30	00
Virginia	00	23
Maryland	10	00
New Jersey	8	00
Connecticut	8	00
Rhode Island	4	00
New Hampshire	00	7
Georgia	11	00
Tennessee	15	00
Maine	10	00
Massachusetts	14	00
Vermont	7	00
Delaware	3	00
Michigan	3	00
Mississippi	4	00
Missouri	00	4
	214	34

The value of the real and personal property within the limits of Washington, is estimated at 10,447,000 dollars.

A suit for libel has been instituted by Mr. James Cameron against the editors of the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Flour at Cincinnati on the 5th, 3,62 a 3,75; wheat 52 cts. per bushel.

Dead in the Ditch.—We learn from the Greenfield Courier, that an inebriate, named Miller, who had been employed ditching in that town was found last week flat on his face in the mud, dead. It is supposed that he fell too much intoxicated to turn and extricate himself from strangulation.

Shot by Accident.—In Plymouth, Mass., a few days since, the wife of Mr. Joseph Raymond (of Ponds) was accidentally shot by a gentleman who was examining the lock of a gun belonging to Mr. Raymond. A surgeon was immediately called, but before he could return to procure his instruments, she bled to death,

Fiendish Attempt.—An attempt was made last week to burn the Town Hall at Stamford, Conn., while a political convention was being held in it.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The Boston Courier says, we have the pleasure of announcing that contracts for completing the Monument of Bunker Hill were yesterday signed by the contractor, Mr. James S. Savage, on the one part, and by the President of the Monument Association, on the other. It is specified that the Monument shall be completed agreeably to the original design, by the first of October, 1843, for the sum of 43,000 dollars. Mr. Savage will commence operations at the quarry, immediately, and will begin to lay the stone as early as possible in the ensuing spring.—*New World.*

Fire at New Brighton.—The dwelling house of Professor Del Mar, at New Brighton, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. As the house had been closed for some weeks, and no fire used about the premises, it was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Steamboat.—We are informed that the steamboat Swallow broke her wheel in coming down from Albany on Thursday night, which was the cause of her not arriving here yesterday morning. It was reported that she was burnt, which report arose, no doubt, from the light occasioned by the burning of Mr. Talmadge's House at Poughkeepsie.—*New York paper.*

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived at Halifax on the 3d instant, in 42 hours, and left the same day for Liverpool, with 15 additional passengers.

Fire at Poughkeepsie.—We learn that the elegant mansion of the Hon. Nat'l. P. Talmadge, United States Senator, took fire and was consumed on Tuesday night. We did not ascertain whether any or what portion of the property was saved.

From Florida.—The Savannah Republican of the 5th instant, mentions a report received at that city that Lt. Judd and four soldiers had been killed by the Indians, near St. Augustine. A dismissed soldier who came to St. Augustine, stated that he was ahead of the above named party and heard the report of the rifles and saw Lt. J. and the soldiers fall from their horses.—From the fact that nothing has since been heard from them, it is feared that the report may prove true.

NOT SO EASILY SETTLED.—Mr. Walsh expresses an opinion, in letters to the National Intelligencer, that whatever, or how rapid soever the possible success of the Allies, the French Government will not brook the deposition of Mehemet.

A plot has been discovered among the slaves of the parish of St. Martin, near Opelousas, La., for an insurrection. Ten have been arrested on the information of a negro woman, wife of one of the leaders. The chief, on being apprehended, hung himself with his handkerchief.

The tides generally, for the last week or more, in the Delaware, have risen higher than for some years previous.

The barn of Mr. George Pleiffer, a very industrious, though poor man, residing near Germantown, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. Two men, John Keel and David Childs, have been arrested on suspicion of setting it on fire.

The Banks of New Jersey.—Resolutions have been introduced into the assembly of New Jersey calling upon the Banks to state whether they are now paying specie for their notes—and if not when they intend to resume paying specie.

The editor of the Salem Advertiser has been prosecuted for a libel by the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell.

The New York Commercial states, that the Rev. *Henry B. Bascom*, D. D., Professor of Moral Science and Belles Letters in the Augusta College of Kentucky, has been unanimously elected to the Presidency of the College of Louisiana, at Jackson.

Annapolis, Maryland, has a population of two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

An Erie paper boasts of a squash, the growth of that neighborhood, weighing 137 pounds,—also, a winter pear, weighing *two* pounds *nine* ounces.

Cuba, with a population of less than a million and a half, pays to England the enormous revenue of 12,000,000 dollars.

The Barre Gazette states, that there is a guide board in that vicinity, the direction upon which no traveller was ever known to follow, it reads thus: "Both roads to Barree."

A man named John W. Sassean, a deputy post master at Morristown, Jefferson county, Tenn., has been arrested for robbing letters of the money which they contained, as they passed through the office.

The Harrisburgh Reporter says that the vote of Pennsylvania has been increased about THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND over that given at the last general election, and that the full poll will probably be 290,000.

New Coinage.—The United States Mint are coining dollars smaller in diameter than those now in circulation. The die cut a few years since has been broken up.

Man Killed in Maine.—A man by the name of Carr, wass killed on Saturday week, at Frankfort, Me., and another by the name of Hogler, was so badly injured in one of his arms as to render amputation necessary. They were engaged in firing a salute in honor of the raising of a liberty pole. The gun suddenly went off while they were loading it, and caused the dreadful accident.

Caught 'Em.—The Maysville Eagle says that a counterfeiter and his wife have been arrested near Vanceburgh, Ky., in whose possession was found a complete apparatus for counterfeiting gold and silver coin.

The agents of the Cunard line of steamers from Boston have decided not to despatch the Britannia before the 1st December.

Dr. Palmer, of Pittsfield, Mass., who was injured a short time since by accidentally inhaling concentrated sulphuric acid, during a chemical lecture, has since died.

Evening processions are quite frequent among the juvenile partisans of Boston, who seem to be as much infected with political zeal as the more elder partisans. At a resent display of this kind the boys were provided with banners, one of which was inscribed with the motto, "Tall oaks from little acorns grow;" another, "our mothers know we're out."

Return of the President.—In consequence of having encountered a severe headwind from the N. E. which gradually increased to a hard gale with a very heavy sea, against which the ship was propelled for four successive days, without making a greater progress during the whole of that time, than about 300 miles on her way; the Capt. advised the passengers that his opinion was adverse to proceeding, as there only remained a supply of coal which would last but 14 days.—The passengers were all in favor of returning.

The "Liberty Ticket."—It is stated that about 343 votes were polled in Pennsylvania on the 30th ult., for the "Liberty or Abolition Ticket." In Philadelphia county and city, that ticket received 107, in Dauhpin 47, Cumberland 3, Adams 1, Lancaster 3, Chester 25, Bradford 60, Beaver 20, and Susquehanna 31.

A bill has been passed by the New Jersey Legislature enabling the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Morristown to sell their church and parsonage it being now situated too near the rail road.

The rail road has been completed, from Boston to Portsmouth, (60 miles) and the cars have commenced running.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been imprisoned in the Chateau of Ham.

New Zealand has at length been declared a British territory. Gov. Hobson made proclamation to this effect on the 21st of May.

Enormous Price.—A florist lately purchased of an amateur in Bath a dahlia, called the "Maid of Bath," for 100 guineas, or about $525.

New York and Albany Rail Road.—About forty miles from its commencement at Piermont to Goshen, will be ready for use by the middle of this month.

Sorry to Hear It.—At an election fight in St. Augustine, Md., the other day two persons named Julius and Ennis were severely stabbed, and L. O. Harn was so beaten that his life was endangered.

Very Painful.—At Ballston, (N. Y.) a daughter of Issac U. Irish was burned to death, by her clothes taking fire.

The mint of the United Stated is said to be engaged in coining a new dollar. It is of smaller dimensions than the Spanish dollar, and is altogether better executed.

Gone to Cuba.—Among the passengers in the Christoval Colon for Havana, we notice the name of Mr. F. P. Blair, editor of the Washington Globe.

At the recent election in Georgia, it was decided by a vote of the people that the Legislature of the State shall meet hereafter once in two years. The majority in favor of biennial sessions is over 30,000.

Snow fell to the depth of one foot east of Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday of last week.—*New World.*

Dates from Galveston state that Arista had capitulated to Col. Jourdan of the Federalists, surrendering 1200 men. It wants confirmation. Major Howard, with one hundred and fifty regular troops and one hundred volunteers, has left San Antonio on an expedition against the Camanches. This is the second party that is on its way into the Indian country.

Curious case of Pin-swallowing.—By H. H. Birt, Esq., Surgeon, Sussex. A girl of weak intellect, aged 23, came under the author's care in July, 1839. Before this time a surgeon had extracted 254 pins and needles (making in all 281) from almost every part of the left side of the body. The girl had been in the habit of swallowing pins and needles out of bravado, or from the bribe of sweetmeats when at school about 13 years before.—*London Medical Gazette.*

Charge of Piracy.—A letter from Captain Numer of the Brig Malek Adhel who was some time since reported for piracy, has been received in this city, dated Bahia, Sept. 20. in which he states that he has been arrested by the American consul at that port, for "firing his gun on the sea," to use his own expression, and expects to be sent to the United States for trial.

Fire.—The New York Star of Thursday says,—"We mentioned yesterday that Gen. James Tallmadge's splendid mansion at Barrytown, was destroyed by fire. We are now happy to be able to correct that statement. The barns belonging to the farm house, some distance from the mansion house, containing the the grain and about forty tons of hay, were consumed, together with five horses belonging to some German laborers who were constructing a road in the neighborhood, and were permitted to put their horses in these barns. The fire is supposed to be entirely accidental. There was no insurance on the property."—*Bick.*

No less that six attempts have been made to assasinate Louis Phillip, since his elevation to the throne.

POETRY.

From the Lady's Book.

ON THE POETICAL TALENT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

From Professor Walter's new work,

"*The Twenty Years' Captivity of Mary.*"

No care was wanting to give to the young Queen of Scots the most finished education.—The quietude of the royal convent of St. Germain-en-Laye formed a contrast to the bustle and gaieties of the court, favorable at once to her studies, and to the culture of her heart.—Among other accomplishments, that of Poetry was not neglected, and proofs have reached us that the natural turn of her genius was favorable to the lessons of taste instilled into her youthful mind. On the 24th of April, 1558, Mary was married to Francis, the Dauphin of France, and on the 10th of December, 1560, she was a youthful widow mourning his untimely end, having shared with him a transitory reign of but seventeen months. She lamented his loss in an Elegy which does honor at once to her head and heart.

How sadly my plaintive numbers flow
From lips that vainly would repine!
Around my tearful eyes I throw,
And see what countless loss is mine;
In the midst of burning sighs and tears
I pass the fairest of my years!

Did destiny's hard hand before
Such store of bitter sorrows shed;
Or future, in her anger, pour
Such griefs on hapless woman's head;
Who sees her very heart lie here,
Her eyes' sole pride, within this bier!

In the sweet springtide of my day,
When flowers of early joy are rife,
I feel the withering griefs that prey
Upon the closing hour of life;
In nothing does my heart feel pleasure,
Save in regrets that know no measure.

The fond delight of happier years
Are turn'd to pain, and wound the sight;
The day whose genial lustre cheers,
Nor wears the gloom of saddest night:
Nor is there aught of good or fair
That now can claim my thought or care.

Deep in my heart, and in my eyes,
Thy portrait lives; this garb of woe,
Which on my widow'd limbs you spy,
And on my pale features, sadly show,
The semblance of the violet blue,
Unhappy love's own kindred hue.

A prey to cares and anguish keen,
No place my steps can long detain:
Nor yet has any change of scene
The power to chase away my pain;
My worst, my happiest state of mind
In solitude alone I find.

Whether my footsteps sadly stray
Through flowry mead, or shady bower;
Whether at dawn of opening day,
Or at the closing vesper hour,
That bitterest of all human ill,
The grief of absence, haunts me still.

If to the heavens my eyes I raise,
His gentle smile will meet me there;
If on the floating clouds I gaze,
They picture forth his portrait fair;
If on the stream I cast my eye
In crystal hers'd he seems to lie.

When evening with her shade is near,
And when I seek my couch of rest,
In dreams his well-known voice I hear,
My hand in his is gently press'd.
In busy day, in hours of rest,
His image ever fills my breast.

However fair, however bright,
No other object charms me now,
It wakes no feeling of delight,
It cannot claim my bosom's vow,
The deep affection that I bear
To him, will have no rival there.

But hush, my song! no more complain;
The sadly soothing lay give o'er;
The grief that knows not how to feign,
Shall still this simple burden pour:—
"Two hearts to true love fondly plighted
Can by no time be disunited!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

MEASLES—SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever, measles and various other eruptive complaints have, for several months past, prevailed to a very great extent in different parts of Muskingum county, Ohio. The mortality produced in some situations, by the two first diseases, has been truly frightful. This has, doubtless, resulted from the violent and unmanageable character which they are so apt to assume, when they occur epidemically. We fear, nevertheless, that in a considerable number of cases, the violence of the disease and the death of the patients are to be attributed, mainly, to the vulgar and ignorant prejudice which prevails in regard to the nature of eruptive diseases generally, and the improper treatment which is in consequence adopted, previous to a physician being called in, and sometimes during the period of his attendance.

It was once an opinion entertained, even by medical men, that all diseases accompanied with an eruption upon the skin, were produced by a morbific principle generated in the blood, and which the healing power, inherent in the system, attempted to remove from the more vital organs, by throwing it out upon the skin. Hence it was maintained, that the more copious the eruption upon the surface of the patient's body, the greater was his chance of recovery. On this doctrine was founded a plan of treatment, adapted, as it was supposed, to aid the efforts of nature in "driving out the disease." The greatest anxiety existed on the part of the medical attendant to produce a copious eruption, and to prevent it from "striking in;" the poor patient was accordingly placed in bed, in a hot apartment and carefully covered with clothes, so as to prevent the least access of cool air to his skin, while, at the same time, hot stimulating drinks were freely administered internally. Happily, years have elapsed since the instructed part of the medical profession became convinced of the incorrectness of the foregoing views, and of the highly pernicious effects produced by the plan of treatment to which it gives rise. But the errors of physicians, are in most instances, eagerly adopted by the public, and fondly cherished for ages after they have been renounced by the former. We accordingly find, that whenever a child is attacked with scarlet fever, or measles, or exhibits the least symptom of being unwell, during the prevalence of either disease in the neighborhood, the parents, of their own accord, or prompted by the advice of some officious and over-wise neighbor, set to work to force out, as it is styled, the disease. From that moment, the patient must bid farewell to the delightful sensation produced by the inhalation of cool, fresh air, and its free admission to the surface of the body,—no longer is he permitted to quench his feverish thirst by any bland, cool liquid.—However restless he becomes—however hot and parched his skin—however earnestly nature may crave cooling drinks and fresh air, the misguided parents persist in withholding them. Heat is applied externally. The effect of all this, instead of a decrease of the disease, is an augmentation of the uneasy sensation of the patient; increased fever; and too often, serious disease of the throat, or of some internal organ, which the most judicious and best directed efforts of the physician are unable, consequently, to subdue.

It is true, that the disease of the skin is increased, but with this is also increased, the sufferings and danger of the patient. An attack, which, had it been left entirely to itself, might have terminated favorable in a few days, is often, by this system of mismanagement, caused to eventuate in death. Let an individual in ordinary health, of an irritable constitution, be confined to bed in a warm apartment, and drenched with hot stimulating drinks, and he will very soon have fever, and not unfrequently an extensive eruption on the skin. In all eruptive complaints, attendant with fever, the proper course is to reduce the heat of the skin and the general excitement of the system, and by those means *diminish*, not to *increase* the external eruption.

Would parents only learn the importance of relinquishing entirely the management of their children's complaints, and send at once for competent medical advice, however trifling to them the case may appear in its primary symptoms, they would save themselves many days and nights of painful anxiety, and be more certain of escaping the mournful task of following to an early grave a fondly cherished, perhaps, an only child. The saving in expenses, by such a course, I need not urge. No one, who has any pretensions to correct feelings, would, for the sake of an extra dollar or two, jeopard the life of even a stranger.

A physician, when he is called in to a case of measles, or of scarlet fever, will direct the patient to be kept cool, in winter, by permitting only a moderate fire in his apartment, and a light covering for his body,—in summer, by a cool dress and free ventilation.

Perchance, if the case be one of scarlet fever, and of any severity, nothing being present to forbid its use, he may direct the entire surface of the patient to be freely sponged with cold water, or the latter to be dashed over the naked body until the heat of the skin is subdued—the process to be repeated as often as the morbid heat returns.

This may startle some parents, and cause many an ignorant *quack* to hold up their hands in utter horror; but the proper course is to entrust the patient to the care of a physician, in whose skill and judgment every confidence can be placed, and then to follow, implicitly, his directions, however much they may be opposed to ignorant preconceived notions and prejudices, or excite the ill-omened croakings of the knowing nurse. The physician will direct the drinks for the patient to be given cool, and that they shall consist of some mild mucilaginous fluid; a toast, barley or gum water, made slightly sour with lemon or lime juice, or at least, to consist of something equally bland and simple. He will direct the patient to be kept in a large airy apartment—every care being taken to preserve it strictly clean. He will insist upon his being debared the use of all heating, solid or indigestible food. Thin gruel or panada, will be, perhaps, the only nutriment that can, with propriety, be allowed. So far as it regards the keeping of the patient's skin cool—the free admission of fresh air—the restricting him to a very spare and simple diet, and the allowance of cool, mild drinks, the sooner they are commenced with after the attack of either of the diseases alluded to, the better. No danger need be apprehended of this course causing the eruption to strike in, and endangering any of the vital organs. On the contrary, by adhering to it, even were no other means resorted to, the recovery of the patient is rendered more certain than by any opposite course, although the treatment, in other respects should be the more judicious.

The true physician will not seek to cure disease by *trick*, but by SKILL; not by the magical agency of nostrums or specifics, but by a judicious use of those means which the experience of former times have placed in his hands. Nor will he be contented with understanding the structure and physiology of the body alone; but will seek to estimate and to regulate the corresponding influence of the mind. He will judge when it is proper to soothe and encourage the patient, when to alarm his fears, and when to animate his hopes. Although he may seek, on some occasions, to prevent surprise, and to blunt the keen edge of affliction, yet will he never forfeit his patient's confidence by violating the truth in the treatment, even of incurable disorders.—He will endeavor to alleviate or soften those calamities which he is unable to avert. When he can do nothing else, he may still, in the language of the poet, "make langor smile and smooth the bed of death." Even in the last solemn hour, a judicious physician will be regarded as a friend, under whose care the dying man will utter his latest breath with more complacency.

The value of a physician's attendance is likewise very sensibly felt by the friends and family of the sick. They are relieved from a heavy weight of responsibility, from the doubts and fears of erring in matters which may be of importance, and from the painful task of judging often between jarring opinions officiously obtruded upon them. For these things, an appeal to the true physician, is the proper remedy; and not only his skill, but his prudence, should be such as to inspire confidence, to remove difficulties and to enable him to take upon himself, if necessary, the entire charge and management of the sick.

"I have always thought it a greater happiness to discover a certain method of curing, even the slightest disease, than to accumulate the largest fortune; and whosoever compasses the former, I esteem, not only happier, but wiser and better." So said Sydenham. A. W. K., M. D.

Hopewell tp., November, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON A FEW THINGS.

NO. II.

ON THE SCRIPTURES.

The two great leading points which the Bible presents to our views, are, the utterly lost, depraved, and helpless state of man, and the only way of salvation by Jesus Christ. Not only is *every* imagination of the thoughts of man's heart described to be *evil, only* evil, and that *continually*, Gen. vi, 5: but also desperately or hopelessly wicked and *deceitful* above all things, Jer. xvii, 9. This is strongly depicted in the reproof to the Laodicean church: "because thou sayest I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and *knowest not* that thou art wretched and miserable, and poor and blind, and naked." What the grand and leading object of the Bible is our Lord himself declares, in following up the precious injunction: "search the scriptures, for they are they which testify of me, John v, 39. Hence, from Genesis to Revelations, Jesus, as the great redeemer, is held up to our astonished view. The very soul—the leading subject—the main design, therefore, of the scriptures, is to testify of Jesus; and of the way through Him, by which man may escape from earth to immortal glory. Thro' all this blessed volume, the atonement of the great Redeemer is traced in lines of blood. The substance and glory of all the types, shadows and Mosaic ritual, up to His cross is, *behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.*" But there is, moreover, something in the oracles of God suited to every character and situation in life. Let the *worldly minded* read Ecclesiastes to learn the vanity of the world; the *moralist*, the book of Proverbs and the sermon on the mount to learn *true* morality; *the man who depends on his own merits*, the epistles to the Romans and Galatians to know the *true* way of acceptance with God; *the unfruitful professor*, the epistles of St. James to discover the genuine fruits of a living faith; *the profane and unbeliever*, the second epistle of St. Peter with St. Jude to know the fearful consequences of sin and unbelief; *the heart in danger of apostacy*, Hosea and Hebrews to preserve it; *the devotional*, the book of Psalms to purify and heighten his devotions; *the afflicted*, the book of Job; *the true believer*, the epistles to Ephesians, &c., that he may perceive what it is to grow in grace and in the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour; and the prophecies of Isaiah that he may rejoice in the prospect of the future glory of the church and in the final triumph of the christian cause. Compare one part with another; and as you read, *never cease to pray for the illumination of that Spirit by which these books were dictated.* "Lord, open thou mine eyes to behold the wonderful things out of thy law," and the whole compass of abstruse philosophy and recondite history shall furnish no argument with which the perverse will of man shall be able to shake this learned christian's faith. The Bible thus studied, will, indeed, prove to be what we *Protestants* esteem it, a certain and sufficient rule of faith and practice, a helmet of salvation, which alone, may quench the fiery darts of the wicked.

"When'er in error's paths we rove,
The living God through sin forsake;
Our conscience by thy word reprove,
Convince and bring the wanderers back,
Deep wounded by thy Spirit's sword,
And then by Gilead's balm restored.

"Furnished out of thy treasury,
O! may we always ready stand,
To help the souls redeem'd by thee,
In what their various states demand;
To teach, convince, correct, reprove,
And build them up in holiest love."

November, 1840. J. D. G.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: As I do not know the address of Br. Hughes, the Literary Agent, or where to reach him with a letter, you will oblige me by publishing the following for his benefit.

Subscribers to the plan for the relief of the Literary Institution of the Methodist Protestant Church:

	Shares	*Am't due.*	*Residence.*
Jas. A. Lancaster,	1	$4	Wheeling, Va.
S. H. Lancaster,	1	4	"
Robert Guy,	1	5	"
Isaac Pierce,	1	4	Bridgeport, O.
The above subscribed September 15th.			
S. B. Johnson,	1	4	Zanesville, O.
Olcutt White,	1	4	"
James Hockings,	1	4	"
Z. Taylor,	1	4	"
Miss E. A. Clarke,	1	4	"
Col. M. Jewett,	5	20	Columbus,

The above subscribed Sept. 21st, with the exception of Col. Jewett, who subscribed Sept. 24.

Respectfully, yours,

G. G. MOORE.

Jamestown, O., Nov. 13, 1840.

INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.—A national institution for the promotion of science, has just been established at Washington The officers are as follows: Directors—Hon. Joel R. Pointsett, and Hon. James K. Paulding. Councillors—Hon. John Quincey Adams, Col. J. J. Abert, Col. Joseph G. Totten. A. McWilliams, M. D., and F. A. Dayton. Treasurer—William J. Stone. Corresponding Secretary, Pishey Thompson.

The Baltimore Clipper, whence we gather our information, states that there are are 84 residents, three honorary and nine-one corresponding members. All Governors of States and Diplomatic, consular, and commercial agents of the United States are to be *ex-officio* corresponding members, and communications are requested from them.

The departments of the Institution at present consist of 1. Chemistry; 2. Geology and Mineralogy; 3. Geography, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; 4. Natural History; 5. The application of Science to the useful Arts; 6, American History and Antiquities; 7. Agriculture; 8. Literature and the Fine Arts.

The Army and Navy Chronicle truly remarks that "there seems to be a peculiar apropriateness in officers of the army and navy lending to such a cause the aid which their stations enable them to do. Called in the discharge of duty to almost every section of the habitable globe, they have opportunities to collect numerous specimens in natural history; to make observations upon the climate, soil, resources and productions of countries visited, upon the habits, manners, language and pursuits of the population; upon the celestial and terrestial phenomena that almost daily and nightly occur; and in a thousand ways to promote the gratification of their friends at home."

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

THE FISHERMAN AND THE TRAVELLER.

Translated from the French.

By the side of a beautiful river in France, there once lived a poor man, who gained his living by fishing. But though poor, he was contented, for he desired nothing but what he had. One day a fancy struck him to visit a neighbouring city, and he resolved to set out on his journey the following day. While thinking of his expected visit, he met a traveller, who asked him if there was a house near in which he could obtain a night's lodging. There is one about two miles distant, said the fisherman, but it is too late to proceed there; if you will pass to-night in my cabin, you are heartily welcome. The traveller accepted the invitation joyfully, and accompanied him home. The fisherman, desirous to entertain his guest, kindled a fire, and commenced preparing supper. While doing so, he appeared so cheerful and happy, that the traveller said to him, My friend you appear very gay, what is it that pleases you so much? I would give all I possess in the world to be as happy as you are. And what prevents you? said the fisherman; my happiness cost me nothing, and I never have cause to be sad. What griefs have you that prevent your rejoicing? Alas! said the traveller, hear my history. I was once a merchant and gained great wealth, but never enjoyed it. I was continually in dread of becoming bankrupt, that my goods would be injured, and vessels shipwrecked: so I determined to abandon commerce, to be more at ease. I then obtained a situation at court, and after enjoying for some time the favor of the prince, and possessing, as I thought, his undivided affection, discovered that there were others on the list of favorites, who shared, if not more, an equal portion of his regard with myself. The idea of a rival was insupportable to me, and one night I retired to my chamber, overcome with chagrin and disappointment. Suddenly there stood before me, a man of majestic appearance, and beautiful countenance, whom I believed to be an angel: he said to me, Azael, I pity your misery, and have come to bring you relief; do you wish to be happy? Yes, most sincerely, said I.—But how shall I proceed? Renounce the love of wealth, and human applause, leave the palace immediately, and walk for two days in the first road that opens to your view: then retrace your steps, and I will show you a sight that will forever cure you of ambition; and you will learn to be happy. I have already walked one day and shall do so to-morrow, but how little hope of obtaining what has been promised.—The fisherman, after hearing the traveller, wondered at the folly of the ambitious, who make their happiness depend on the word and regard of princes. I shall be happy to see you on your return, and hear of your success, said the fisherman. I intend going to-morrow to the neighboring city; having never been from my cabin, it will be diverting too see the sights there, and gain some knowledge of the world too.—You are wrong, said the traveller, to leave home; since you are so happy, why do you seek to be miserable? Your cabin appears good enough for you to-day, but when you shall have seen the dwellings of the great, it will appear mean in your eyes. You are now satisfied with your clothing, because you are accustomed to it, and have never known better; but when you have seen the splendid garments of the rich, you will despise those you have. Sir, replied the fisherman, these reasons may have weight with you, who are accustomed to courts, and depend on others for happiness; the world is full of those who can counsel others, but cannot govern themselves. The traveller said no more and the next morning departed on his journey, and the fisherman on his. Two days after, the traveller returned to the fisherman's cabin, having had nothing extraordinary to occur. He found the fisherman sitting before his door with his hand resting on his head, and his eyes fixed on the ground. What is the matter my friend? said Azael. I am very unhappy, said the fisherman. What have I done that heaven should withhold its favours from me, and live poor, while there are so many rich and prosperous in the world? At that moment the angel appeared (who had advised Azael to quit the palace.) Why did you not follow the counsel of Azael? said he to the fisherman. The sight of so much splendor in the city where you have been, has excited avarice and ambition in your bosom, and chased away joy and peace. Moderate your desires, and endeavor to recover those precious gifts.

That is not easy, said the fisherman; indeed it is impossible; and I should always be miserable, unless it please Providence to change my situation. That would be your ruin said the angel. Be content with what you have. What? am I always to continue poor and wretched, and never desire the good things of this world. God often grants the desires of the ambitious. Yes said the angel, but it is in anger, and to punish them. I cannot be silenced by your threats, said the fisherman, I must have what I desire.—Well, said the angel, since you are determined to perish, I consent to grant any request you may ask. The fisherman, transported with joy, wished that his cabin might be converted into a splendid dwelling; the river before it become a mighty sea; and his little fishing boat a large ship, laden with gold, precious stone, and merchandize. Immediately it was granted. After admiring it for some time, he entered it. Hardly had he done so, when there arose a great tempest; he would gladly have escaped on shore, but it was too late, there was no means for doing so: then he despised his mad ambition which made him covet that which could not deliver him in the hour of danger, or save him from the dread of death. But regrets were now useless; the sea swallowed him up and his riches with him. The angel turned to Azeal, and said, 'Let this example make you wise; the end of this man is that of every ambitious one; sudden and without hope. The court you have just left is famous for these shipwrecks. Now while you are able, gain a place of safety and quiet. If you wait a day longer, you will not be willing to do it. Azeal, affrighted obeyed the angel and followed his directions. He retired to a country residence where he passed his days in peace and quiet, finding true happiness in the pursuit of piety; and offered continual thanksgiving to God, who had set before him the madness of ambition and avarice, vices which had made him cleave to worldly honours, and closed his heart to the love of his fellow man. C. F. G.

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequaled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and cradle cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style, and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and short notice. CHERRY & GR.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 6

THE CHRISTIAN WORL

1. THE editor desires AGENTS in District, in the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

2. He desires his friends to secure AGE for him in OTHER CHURCHES.

3. He will allow $25 of every $125, collected, as remuneration.

4. He particularly requests the AGENTS of LETTER-PRESS to continue their agency.

5. He will DEDUCT for any Nos. of Letter-Press not received.

6. He will forward to AGENTS, CIRCULARS, &c.

7. He wishes, quickly, NAMES and RESIDENCES of Agents, with COLLECTIONS.

According to the decision of the Post Master General, subscribers to this work will be charged only ordinary newspaper postage.

The editor takes pleasure in stating that the work has been approved by the voice of the public generally, RELIGIOUS, LITERARY and POLITICAL. The next number will furnish a considerable variety of notices relating to its plan, appearance, &c. Its correspondents are multiplying, including several of the first names in the various churches. THS. H. STOCKTON

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1840. 63tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing out and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & CO.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

THE WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 15. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1840. | Whole No. 67. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

PAYING THE DOCTOR.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

er a day of unusual anxiety and fa-
, Dr. Elton found himself snugly
ped up in a liberal quantity of blan-
and bed quilts, just as the clock struck
e one stormy night in February.—
ver half an hour he had lain awake
ng his brain in reference to two or
critical cases which were on his
s; but tired nature could keep up no
r, and the sweet oblivion of sleep
stealing over his senses. But just as
d lost himself, the bell over his
began to ring furiously, and brought
nto the middle of the floor in an in-
Pushing his head out of the win-
he interrogated the messenger be-
ust too late to save that individual
ouble of giving the bell-rope another
t demonstration of his skill.
r. Marvel want you to come and
Charley, immediately," replied the
enger.
Why, what's the matter?"
e's got the croup, I believe."
ell him I'll be there in a moment,"
Dr. Elton, drawing in his head. Hur-
on his clothes, he descended to his
, and possessing himself of some ne-
ry medicines, it being too late for the
y to send out a prescription, wrap-
is cloak around him, and turned out
the storm.
was at least half a mile to the resi-
of Mr. Marvel, and by the time the
r arrived there, he was cold, wet, and
nfortable, both in mind and body. As-
ng to the chamber, he was not a little
rised to find Charley, a bright little
y of some two years old, sitting up
crib as lively as a cricket.
Doctor! we've been *so* frightened!"
Mrs. Marvel, as Dr. Elton entered.
thought Charley had the croup, he
ed so loud. But he don't seem to
worse. What do you think of him,
r?"
Elton felt his pulse, listened to his
ation, examined the appearance of
in, and then said, emphatically,
think you'd better all be in bed!"
s better to be scared than hurt, Doc-
responded Mr. Marvel.
mph!" ejaculated Dr. Elton.
n't you think you'd better give him
hing, Doctor?" said Mrs. Marvel.
hat for, ma'am?"
o keep him from having the croup.
you think he's threatened with it?"
ot half as much as I am," replied
octor, who made a quick retreat,
ng that he should give way too much
irritated feelings, and offend a fam-
who were able to pay.
xt morning, on the debtor side of his
r, under the name of Mr. Marvel,
lton made this entry: *To one night's
son*, $5. "And it's well for me that
able to pay it," added the Doctor,
lly, as he replaced the book in the
r from which he had taken it.—
ely had this necessary part of the
ess been performed, when the same
nger who had summoned him the
before, came post haste into the of-
with the announcement that Mrs.
el wanted him to come there imme-
y, as Charley had got a high fever.
dient to the summons, Dr. Elton
made his appearance, and found both
nd Mrs. Marvel greatly concerned
their little boy.
so 'fraid of the scarlet fever, Doc-
said Mrs. Marvel. "Do you think it's
ning like that?" she continued with
anxiety, turning upon Charley a
f deep maternal affection.
Elton felt of Charley's pulse, and
at his tongue, and then wrote a
ription in silence.
hat do you think of him, Doctor?"
the father, much concerned.
's not dangerous, sir. Give him
nd if he should grow worse, send
."
Doctor bowed and departed, and
d parents sent off for the medicine.
is the form of a very small dose of
b, and poor Charley had to have
se held tight, and the nauseous stuff
down his throat. In the afternoon
the doctor called, on being sent for,
were some slight febrile symptoms,
uent upon excitement and loss of
The medicine, contrary to his ex-
ion, heightened, instead of allaying
and long before night-fall he was
oned again to attend his little pa-
Much to his surprise, he found him
hot skin, flushed face, and quicken-
se. Mrs. Marvel was in a state of
e alarm.
new there was more the matter
im than you thought for, Doctor!"
e mother, while Dr. Elton examin-
patient "You thought it was
g, but I knew better. If you'd only
ibed last night, as I wanted you to,
might have been saved."
n't be alarmed, madam," said the
; "there is nothing serious in this
It will soon subside."
. Marvel shook her head.
the scarlet fever, Doctor, I know
she said, passionately, and bursting
ars.
t me beg of you, madam, not to dis-
tress yourself. I assure you there is no danger!"

"So you said last night, Doctor; and just see how much worse he is getting!"

As Dr. Elton was generally a man of few words, he said no more, but wrote a prescription, and went away, promising, however, at the earnest request of Mrs. Marvel, to call again that night.

About nine o'clock he called in again, found Charley's fever in no degree abated. Mrs. Marvel was in tears, and her husband was pacing the floor in a state of great uneasiness.

"O, Doctor, he'll die, I'm sure he'll die!" said Mrs. Marvel, weeping bitterly.

"Don't be alarmed, my dear madam," replied the Doctor. "I assure you it is nothing serious."

"O, I'm sure it's the scarlet fever! It's all about now."

"No, madam, I am in earnest when I tell you it is nothing of the kind. His throat is not in the least sore."

"Yes, Doctor, it is sore!"

"How do you know?" responded the Doctor, examining Charley's mouth and throat, which showed not the least symptom of any irritation of the mucous membrane. "It can't be sore from any serious cause. Some trifling swelling of the glands is all that can occasion it, if any exists."

Thus assured, and in a positive manner, Mrs. Marvel's alarm in some degree abated, and after ordering a warm bath, the Doctor retired.

About three o'clock the Doctor was again sent for in great haste. On entering the chamber of his little patient, he found his fever all gone, and he in a pleasant sleep.

"What do you think of him, Doctor?" asked Mrs. Marvel, in a low, anxious whisper.

"I think he's doing as well as he can."

"But aint it strange, Doctor, that he should breathe so low? He looks so pale, and lays so quiet! Are you sure he's not dying?"

"Dying!" exclaimed Dr. Elton,—"he's no more dying than you are! Really, Mrs. Marvel, you torture yourself with unnecessary fears! Nature is only a little exhausted from struggling with the fever, he will be like a new person by morning."

"Do not mistake the case, Doctor, for we are very much concerned," said Mr. Marvel.

"I do assure you, sir, that I understand the case precisely; and you must believe me, when I tell you that no patient was ever in a better way than your little boy."

Next morning among other charges made by Dr. Elton, were two against Mr. Marvel, as follows: *To four visits to son*, $4. *To one night visit to son*, $5.

"Not a bad customer!" said the Doctor, with a smile, as he ran up the whole account, and then closed the book.

In the constant habit of sending for the Doctor, on every trifling occasion, whether it occurred at noonday or midnight, it is not to be wondered at that a pretty large bill should find its way to Mr. Marvel at the end of the year. And this was not the worst of it; the health of his whole family suffered in no slight degree from the fact of each individual being so frequently under the influence of medicine. Poor Charley was victimized almost every week; and instead of being a fresh hearty boy, began to show a pale thin face, and every indication of a weakened vital action. This appearance only increased the evil, for both parents, growing more anxious in consequence, were more urgent to have him placed under treatment. Dr. Elton sometimes remonstrated with them, but to no purpose; and yielding to their ignorance and their anxiety, became a party in the destruction of the boy's health.

"What is that, my dear?" asked Mrs. Marvel of her husband some ten months after their introduction to the reader, as the latter regarded with no pleasant countenance, a small piece of paper which he held in his hand.

"Why, it's Dr. Elton's bill."

"Indeed! How much is it?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars!"

"O, husband!"

"Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars, did you say?"

"Yes, one hundred and fifty dollars! Aint it outrageous?"

"It's scandalous! It's downright swindling! I'd never pay it in the world! Who ever heard of such a thing! One hundred and fifty dollars for one year's attendance! Good gracious!"—and Mr. Marvel held up her hands, and lifted her eyes in profound astonishment.

"I can't understand it!" said Mr. Marvel. "Why no body's had a spell of sickness in the family for the whole year.—Charley's been a little sick once or twice; but nothing of much consequence. There must be something wrong about it. I'll go right off and see him, and have an understanding about it at once."

Carrying out the resolution on the instant, Marvel left the house and proceeded with rapid steps towards the office of Dr. Elton. He found that individual in.

"Good morning, Mr. Marvel! How do you do to-day?" said the Doctor, who understood, from his countenance that something was wrong, and had an instinctive preception of its nature.

"Good morning, Doctor! I got your bill to-day."

"Yes, sir; I sent it out."

"But aint there something wrong about it, Doctor?"

"No, I presume not. I make my charges carefully, and draw off my bills in exact accordance with them."

"But there must be, Doctor. How in the world could you make a bill of one hundred and fifty dollars against me?—I've had no serious sickness in my family."

"And yet, Mr. Marvel, I have been called in almost every week, and sometimes three or four times, in as many days."

"Impossible!"

"I'll show you my ledger, if that will satisfy you, where every visit is entered."

"No, it's no use to do that. I know that you have been called in pretty often, but not frequently enough to make a bill like this."

"How many night visits do you suppose I have made to your family, during the year?"

"I'm sure I don't know. Not more than three or four."

"I've made ten!"

"You must be mistaken, Doctor."

"Do you remember that I was called in last February, when you thought Charley had the croup?"

'Yes.'

'And the night after?'

'Yes. That's but two.'

'And the night you thought he had the measles?' 'Yes.'

'And the night after.'

'Yes. But that's only four?'

'And the three times he fell out of bed?'

'Not three times, Doctor!'

'Yes, it was three times. Don't you recollect the knob on his head?'

'Yes, indeed!'

'And the sprained finger?' 'Yes.'

'And the bruised cheek?'

'Well, I believe you are right about that, Doctor. But that don't make ten times,'

'You have not forgotten, of course, the night he told you he had swallowed a pin?'

'No, indeed,' said the father turning pale. 'Do you think there is any danger to be apprehended from its working its way into the heart, Doctor?'

'None at all, I should think. And you remember—'

'Never mind, Doctor, I suppose you are right about that. But how can ten visits make one hundred and fifty dollars?'

'They will make fifty, though, and that is one-third of the bill.'

'You don't pretend to charge five dollars a visit, though, Doctor?'

'For all visits after ten o'clock at night, we are allowed by the law to charge five dollars.'

'Outrageous!'

'Would you get up out of your warm bed after midnight, turn out in a December storm, and walk half a mile for five dollars!'

'I can't say that I would. But then it's your business.'

'Of course it is, and I must be paid for it.'

'And how, Doctor, that don't account for the whole of this exorbitant bill.'

'But one hundred day and evening visits here on my ledger will, though."

'You don't pretend to say you have paid my family a hundred visits, certainly.'

'I will give you day and date for them if necessary.'

'No, it's no use to do that,' said Mr. Marvel, whose memory began to be a little more active. 'I'll give you a hundred dollars, and say no more about it; that is enough in all conscience.'

'I can't do any such thing, Mr. Marvel. I have charged you what was right, and can take nothing off. What would you think of a man who had made a bill at your store of one hundred and fifty dollars, if he were to offer you one hundred when he came to pay, and ask for a receipt in full?'

'But that aint to the point.'

'Aint it, though? I should like to hear of a case more applicable. But it's no use to multiply words about the matter. My bill is correct, and I cannot take a dollar off of it.

'It's the last bill you ever make out of me, remember that, Doctor?' said Mr. Marvel, rising, and leaving the office in a state of angry excitement.

'Well, what does he say?' asked Mrs. Marvel, who had waited for her husband's return with some interest.

'Why, he tried to beat me down that the bill was all right; but I'm too old a child for that. Why would you believe it?—he has charged five dollars for every night visit.'

'Well, that's no better than highway robbery.'

'Not at bit. But it's the last money he ever gets out of me.'

'I'd never call him in, I know. He must think we're made of money.'

'O, I suppose we're the first family he's had who was'nt poor, and he wanted to dig as deep as possible. I hate such swindling, and if it was'nt for having a fuss, I'd never pay him a dollar.'

'He's charged us for every poor family in the neighbourhood, I suppose.'

'No doubt of it. I've heard of these tricks before; but it's the last time I'll submit to have them played off upon me.'

The visit of Mr. Marvel somewhat discomposed the feelings of Dr. Elton, and he had began to moralize upon the unthankful position he held in the community, when he was aroused from his reverie by the entrance of a servant from one of the principal hotels, with a summons to attend immediately a young lady who was thought to be exceedingly ill.

'Who is she?' asked the Doctor.

'She is the daughter of Mr. Smith, a merchant from the east.'

'Is any one with her?'

'Yes, her father.'

'Tell him I will be there immediately.'

In the course of fifteen minutes Dr. Elton's carriage drove up to the door of the hotel. He found his patient to be a young lady of about seventeen accompanied by her father, a middle aged man. Those feelings were much, and anxiously excited. At a glance his practised eye detected symptoms of a serious nature, and a closer examination of the patient convinced him that all his skill would be called into requisition. With a hot, dry skin, slightly flushed face, parched lips, and slimy, furred tongue, there was a dejection, languor, and slight indication of delirium—and much apparent confusion of mind. Prescribing as he thought the case required, he left the room accompanied with the father.

'Well, Doctor, what do you think of her?' said Mr. Smith, with a heavy, oppressed respiration.

'She is ill, sir, and will require attention.'

'But, Doctor, you don't think my child dangerous, do you?' said the father with an alarmed manner.

'It is right that you should know, sir that your daughter is, to all appearance, threatened with the typhus fever. But I don't think there is any cause for alarm, only for great care in her physicians and attendants.'

'O, Doctor, can I trust her in your hands? But I am foolish; I know that there is no one in this city of more acknowledged skill than yourself. You must pardon a father's fears. Spare no attentions, Doctor; visit her at least twice every day, and you shall be paid for your attentions. Save my child for me, and I will owe you eternal gratitude.'

'All that I can do for her, shall be done, sir,' said Dr. Elton.

Just relieved from the care of a dangerous case, in its healthy change, Dr. Elton's mind had relaxed from the anxiety which too frequently burdened it; for a physician's mind is always oppressed while the issue of life or death hangs upon his power to subdue a disease, which may be too deeply seated to yield to the influence of medicine. Now, all the oppressive sense of responsibility, the care, the anxiety, were to be renewed, and felt, with even a keener concern.

In the evening he called in, but there was no perceptible change, except a slight aggravation of all the symptoms. The medicine had produced no visible salutary effect. During the second day, there was exhibited little alternation, but on the morning of the third day, symptoms of a more decided character had superceded—such as suffused and injected eyes, painful deglutition, an oppression in the chest accompanied with a short dry cough, pains in the back, loins, and extremities and a soreness throughout the whole body. These had not escaped the father's observation, and with the most painful anxiety did he watch the countenance of the physician while he examined the case in its new presentation. Much as he tried to control the expression of his face, he felt too deeply concerned and was too conscious of the frequent impotence of medicine, when administered with the most experienced skill.

In the afternoon he called again, and found the father as usual, by the bed side, his patient seemed to be in a narcotic sleep and when roused from it complained of much giddiness, and soon sunk down again in a state of torpor.

'What do you think of her now, Doctor?' asked the father, in a hoarse whisper, on the physician's leaving the chamber of his patient.

'It is impossible to form any correct idea respecting a case like this. I have seen many much worse recover, and have no doubt as far as human calculation will go, that your daughter will get well. But the fever is a tedious one, usually defying all attempts at breaking it. It must run its course, which is usually some ten or fifteen days. All we can do is to paliate, and then to assist nature, when the disease has abated its violence.'

It is not necessary to trace the progress of the disease from day to day, until it reached its climax. When the fever did break, and a soft, gentle moisture penetrated the skin, the patient had but a spark of life remaining. But, as Doctor Elton, in his judicious treatment, had not resorted to venesection nor to any powerful exhibitions of medicine, nature had only to react against the disease, and not against the paralizing effects of medicine; and slowly, but surely, did she begin to recover. Altogether to the skilful treatment of Dr. Elton, as a human agent, did the patient owe her recovery. A less cautious physician, by a single mistake, would have brought all to a fatal end.

At the close of the fifteenth day, when every symptom indicated that convalescence or death would ensue, no one but a physician can imagine the painful, restless anxiety, which was felt by Dr. Elton. He took but little food, and slept hardly any during the night, frequently starting from his brief periods of troubled slumber, in consequence of great nervous excitement.

Early in the morning he called at the room of his patient, trembling, least the first glance should dash every hope to the ground. He entered softly, and perceived the father bending over her with a pale, anxious face. She was asleep. He took her hand, but let it drop instantly.

'What is the matter?' asked the father, in an alarmed whisper, his face growing paler.

'She is safe!' responded the Doctor, in a low whisper, every pulse thrilling with pleasant excitement.

The father clasped his hands, looked upwards a moment, and then burst into tears!

'How can I ever repay you for your skill in saving my child?' he said, after his feelings had grown calmer.

It was nearly a month before the daughter was well enough to return home, during most of which time Dr. Elton was in attendance. For fifteen days he had attended twice a day regularly, and for nearly as long a period once a day.

While sitting in his office one day about three o'clock, waiting for his carriage to come up to the door, Mr. Smith entered, and asked for his bill, as he was about to leave. On examining his account book, Dr. Elton found that he had made about fifty visits, and accordingly he made out his bill fifty dollars.

'How much is this, Doctor?' said Mr. Smith, eyeing the bill with something of doubt in the expression of his countenance.

'Fifty dollars, sir.'

'Fifty dollars! Why, surely, Doctor, you are not going to take advantage of me in that way?'

'I don't understand you, sir.'

'Why, I never heard of such an extravagant bill in my life. I have my whole family attended at home for fifty dollars a year, and you have not been visiting one of them much over a month.'

'Such as the bill is, you will have to pay it, sir. It is just, and I shall not abate one dollar,' responded Dr. Elton, considerably irritated.

Mr. Smith drew out his pocket-book slowly, selected a fifty dollar bill from a large package, handed it to the Doctor, took his receipt, and rising to his feet, said emphatically—

'I am a stranger, and you have taken advantage of me. But, remember, the gains of dishonesty will never prosper!' and turning upon his heel, left the office.

A word to the wise is sufficient; it is therefore needless to multiply scenes illustrative of the manner in which too many people pay the doctor. When any one is sick the doctor is sent for, and the family are all impatient until he arrives. If the case is a bad one, he is looked upon as a ministering angel; the patient's eye brightens when he comes, and all in the house feel more cheerful for hours after. Amid all inclemencies of the weather, at all hours in the day or night, he obeys the summons, and brings all his skill acquired by long study, and by much laborious practice, to bear upon the disease. But when the sick person gets well, the doctor is forgotten; and when his bill appears, complaint at its amount is almost always made, and too frequently, unless he proceed to legal measures, it is entirely withheld from him. These things ought not so to be. Of course, there are many honorable exceptions; but every physician can exclaim:—"Would that their number was greater."

Some persons who are ready to send for the doctor, on every trifling occasion, seem to forget that every time this individual is called in he makes a charge.—Others are strangely oblivious in reference to the number of visits made, and when in the course of a year, the doctor has been summoned some forty of fifty times, will contend that he has not been in the house ten times during the whole twelve months. But, as just said—a word to the wise is sufficient, and so we drop the subject.

Eloquence.—The following "touch of the sublime," was delivered before a court of justice in Pennsylvania:

"Your honors set high upon the adornable seat of justice like the American Eagle perched upon the Asiatic Rock of Gibraltar, while the eternal streams of Justice, like the cadaverous clods of the valley flow meandering at your extended feet."

The post office men sometimes see funny things. A letter, with the following superscription, actually passed through the Newton (Wales) post office:—"To wun Nanny Zindred, as wuz wen a wuz singul, but now a his married to a mon in the Cole pits and livz at the lee holl Bayby Hill."

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

HIGH TIDES.—The Boston Courier of of a late date, says:

"We have noticed for several days that the tide in the bay, west of the city, was remarkably high. The meadows were entirely under water during the flood tides of Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday the lower part of Concord street (formerly the Concord turnpike) was nearly inundated. The Transcript says it overflowed Long, Central and India wharves and extended up nearly to Broad street.

A Counterfeit.—One hundred dollar bills of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie have been counterfeited and are now in circulation in Green county Ohio. One seen by the Editor of the Torchlight, was of the description, Letter A, No. 433; January 10, 1839, payable to R. Winslow. The engraving is tolerably good, but the paper is dark and greasy, and the filling up badly done. The signature of T. P. Handy, Cashier, is bad and the name misspelled.

The Abolition Candidate.—James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, received 60 votes in Philadelphia city, and 47 in the county. Total 107, out of 30,016.

A magnificent chandelier, manufactured by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co. of Boston, has been lighted in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington. It is of cut glass, and of the best workmanship. It has seventy-eight argand burners, arranged in two tiers of horizontal planes, and contains two thousand six hundred and fifty cut glass lustres. The diameter of the chandelier is 13 feet, its weight 7,500 pounds.

A fellow named Gulick, called on Mr. Cline, a butcher in Brooklyn market, N. Y., demanding a fine for non-performance of military duty. Mr. C. told him he had not been notified. He went away, but returned with four carmen, and commenced taking down meat from the hooks, when Mr. Cline not liking that kind of *hooking*, had Gulick sent to the police.

Governor Cass, our Minister at the French Court, has sent a manuscript work, for publication, to New-York, arising out of his late tour in Egypt, entitled "Considerations upon the history of the Ancient Mexicans, upon their Pictorial Chronicles, and upon the System of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Writing."

By the returns of the Marshals employed to take the census of the city of New-York, it appears that the population is 313,629, of whom 144,324 are white males, and 153,530 are white females.—The colored population amounts to 15,675, of whom 6637 are males, and 9038 females.

The expenses of Great Britain and Ireland, last year, exceeded the revenue by over one million pounds sterling.

The steamboat Le Roy Washington, carrying the mail from Chatahooche to Iola, has been totally lost by an explosion, and six persons lost their lives.

A State Agricultural Society has been formed in New Jersey. A very creditable fair was holden at Trenton on Wednesday. We rejoice to witness these efforts to improve the prime branch of real wealth in our country. They should every where be encouraged.

Fifty ships, of over 400 tons each, are owned in Bath, Maine. It is said the Messrs. Patten made $100,000 by freighting cotton to Europe, last year.

During the 4th week in October, over 90 thousand dollars were received in tolls on the New York State Canal.

Death of Professor Bonnycastle.—A letter from the University of Virginia to a gentleman of Richmond, announces the death of Charles Bonnycastle, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in that institution. This event inflicts a serious loss, not only upon the institution, but upon the cause of Science in Virginia.

Religious Statistics.—The following information, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, collected with much trouble by the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, is extremely important.

Christians,	260,000,000
Jews,	4,000,000
Mahomedans,	96,090,000
Idolators of all sorts,	500,000,000
Populatian of the world,	860,000,000

A prize.—In New Orleans on the 24th ult., a marriage took place at the St. Louis Cathedral which excited much attention. The bride is beautiful, worth nearly $200,000 and entirely fashionable.—The bridegroom is a creole and a gentleman of high merit.

Melancholy Case of Intemperance.—At Baltimore, on Monday, a man named Antonia fell dead in a store while in the act of drinking a glass of beer. His body underwent a post mortem examination, and his stomach was found to contain nothing but ardent spirits.

WESTERN RECORDER.

WANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... DECEMBER 2, 1840.

☞Dr. Eldridge.—The Philadelphia Times speaking of Dr. Eldridge's case, says:—"We are told that the lady to whom he was betrothed, nothing dismayed by the power and influence of his enemies, nothing altered by the number or heinousness of the crimes charged against him, still loves him with that intensity of feeling for which woman is remarkable, and which nothing but a woman could feel, for a disgraced, however innocent individual; and intends the moment he is free from his persecutors, to unite her fortunes with his own, despite the frowns of a cold calculating world in order to show her full, implicit, and undiminished confidence in his integrity."

We believe it is exceedingly difficult to conviet this man; and we know that a New York Jury would not do it, upon such testimony as has been advanced.—The case of Redman, tried some years since in this city, is too familiar—or at least its principle features are too well recollected. Upon the positive oath of a bank clerk, to his identity with the person who offered the forged check, he was among other evidence convicted and sentenced. He went to the penitentiary, and after this disgrace had been inflicted upon him it was positively ascertained that he was not the criminal. It is a hard thing for a man to swear to the face of a comparative or entire stranger, whom he has seen once or even oftener across a counter.—*Br. Jonathan.*

The New Cabinet.—Our neutral position permits us to speculate on political affairs with more freedom than the partizan press. A whig newspaper would not for the world commit so great an impropriety, as to discuss the formation of the Cabinet. Without intending, to interfere with General Harrison's arrangements, we do not think it necessary to act the part of the tongue-tied.

The impression seems to be that neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Webster, should enter the Cabinet. General Jackson was not so great a fool as they tried to make him out, when he talked of an *Unit* Cabinet. It is of the right fashion, and one who attempts any thing different must be a poor Cabinet maker. No Presidential Candidates should be permitted to embarrass public affairs with their dissensions.

On one appointment, the public mind seems to be pretty well settled. The office of Postmaster General is generally conceded to Mr. Ewing, of Ohio. A better, and a more honest man cannot be found.

The Secretary of the Treasury will be John Davis, of Massachusetts, if he will accept the place; and Mr. Webster should decline to take a seat. Otherwise, Mr. Verplanck will answer admirably well—no one better. The reputation which he has won as a financier, both in Congress, and the Senate of this State, has elevated him to a distinguished place in the estimation of the public, and New-York would be highly gratified by the appointment.

Having disposed of this office, we are at a loss to know whom to make Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Southard is talked of, but we cannot spare all our able men from the Senate. Besides, Southard has had the office once already, and we see no especial reason why he should have it again.

The Secretaryship of State is considered the head of the Cabinet. For the first twelve years of our history, the "Chancellor of the Exchequer was" the first man; but Mr. Jefferson determined to change the order of things, because he had been mortified by the precedence given to Mr. Hamilton. At the first dinner of Mr. Jefferson after his inauguration, he took Mrs. Madison by the hand and conducted her to the table, thus intimating the priority of rank which he was disposed to assign to her husband, then Secretary of State. From that time to this the precedency has been conceded to the State department. We are not quite prepared to make the appointment to this place. Mr. Preston would do honor to do it. He is well versed in our foreign affairs, acquainted with European politics, and is moreover an accomplished gentleman, well calculated to receive and entertain the diplomatists resident at the metropolis. His talents are of the highest order; and if it were not for his preeminence as a rhetorician, better justice would be rendered to his great abilities as a politician and statesman. He is a man of tact, intelligence, liberal views and elevated character. We can designate no one who would fill the station with more credit to himself and honor to the country.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, has been suggested for the War department. We do not know that a better man can be named. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, would figure as a first rate Attorney General—and thus our cabinet is complete.

Now, it would puzzle Gen. Harrison's Committee to make out a cabinet superior to this. Let us see—Preston, Davis, Bell, Southard, Crittenden and Ewing. If any body can suggest a better we should like to hear from him. Meanwhile we shall let this stand as the cabinet that any jury of twelve sane Whigs would unanimously approve. We have given nothing to Virginia because she has enough already; nor to Pennsylvania, though it might be difficult to designate an individual who would do more honor to a cabinet than John Sergeant—nor to New York, although Mr. Verplanck would make the next best Secretary of the Treasury to John Davis.—*New World.*

The Next Congress.—According to the present indications the Whigs will have a majority of four to six in the next U. S. Senate—and a clear majority at any rate. For the House of Representatives 140 members have already been chosen, of whom the Whigs have a majority of fifteen. Two hundred and two remain to be elected, and if they are of the same politics, as those who now have their seats, the whig majority in the House will be about 26. In the present House the Van Buren men have a majority of six; and in the Senate of nine; there being five vacancies.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

Murder.—We learn that a most atrocious murder was perpetrated near Springfield, Livingston parish, in this State, on Sunday the 18th ultimo, on the body of a young man named Hutchinson, of irreproachable character. The murderer is supposed to be a man by the name of Jerry Durbin, from circumstances connected with the parties, and he having immediately left the country, stating to his brother that he was going to Tennessee.

The incidents which led to the melancholy affair, as we learned them, are as follows:

Durbin had married the cousin of the deceased, but had for a considerable time been separated from her; during that period he had again married. Mr. Hutchinson gave permission to his cousin to occupy his house, which he had erected preparatory to being married himself, which resulted in jealousy on the part of Durbin; and to wreak his vengeance, he sought an opportunity when Hutchinson and his cousin, accompanied by another lady, were returning from meeting. He was shot from his horse by a gun loaded with buckshot. The females were thrown from their horses, and one of them discovered a man running from the place were the murder was committed, but in their confusion could not identify him.—As soon as the neighbors were apprised of the unhappy affair, they repaired to the place and found one of the horses tied fast, and the body laid out with the arms folded across the breast. A gun was also found near the body, discharged of one load, and known to have belonged to said Durbin.—*Louisiana paper.*

The D'Hautville Case.—This case, which has created such a sensation in the fashionable world for some months past, was decided by the Judges of the General Sessions, Messrs. Barton, Conrad, and Doran, on Saturday last. The parties having assembled in Court, Judge Barton proceeded to read the written opinions of the Court. In it he took a view of the principal points of the evidence offered, commenting in proper terms upon each. In the course of his remarks, he paid a just tribute to the conduct of Mrs. Sears, who instead of wishing to bring the husband and wife into collision, endeavored by every means in her power to soothe and reconcile them, frequently enduring rudeness and even insult. He adverted to the intense affection shown by Mrs. D'Hautville for her infant, and noticed the opinion of the physicians who had delivered their evidence before the Court, as to the expediency of removing the child to a colder climate, it being Mr. D'Hautville's expressed intention, should he obtain possession of it, to return immediately to Switzerland. He also spoke of its tender age and sickly condition as demanding those cares which none but a mother can bestow, and after adducing numerous authorities to support the opinion which the Court had formed, adjudged that the child should be delivered into the charge and possession of its mother.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Gen. John Armstrong.—This venerable gentleman, now in his 84th year, and still in the full possession of his uncommon faculties, is in the city on a visit to his son-in-law, Wm. B. Astor, Esq.—One of his objects is, to revise the proof sheets of the concluding volume, now about to appear, of his History of the last War.

Gen. Armstrong is one of the few remaining links that connect us with the men of other days, with the heroic race of the Revolution. He has, too, in our days, filled high and responsible offices: Senator in Congress, Minister to France, Major General of our Armies, Secretary at War—he has occupied a space allotted to few men—and now in vigorous old age, has become the historian of a part, and not the least eventual part of the scenes in which he was a prominent actor.—*American.*

Execution of Robert M'Conachy, the Murderer of the Brown Family.—We learn from the Huntingdon Advocate and Sentinel, that this unfortunate being was executed in the jail yard, a few minntes before three o'clock, P. M. on the 6th.

Down to the hour of his execution, nay to the very moment the drop fell, he stubbornly persisted in asserting his innocence. All hope of his making any acknowledgement was entirely removed by his dogged conduct. He was taken upon the scaffold—every thing was adjusted—the moment arrived—the drop fell!—and not a word confessed. But the rope broke, and instead of hanging, very much to his own astonishment, we suppose, he found himself upon the ground under the gallows! He thought he was "clear" but the illusion was present with him but a moment. He was immediately taken up on the gallows again—every thing made ready—the drop about to fall!—when he begged for "time to talk a little"—and proceeded to make a full confession of his crime to the clergymen present, Mr. Brown and Mr. Peebles, who reduced it to writing in his own words, as he made it, and who will cause it to be published. His confession, it is said, casts yet deeper and darker shades of cruelty over the bloody affair!

He had scarcely concluded his confession, when the last minute that the execution could be delayed arrived—and he was again swung off, and paid his life a forfeiture for his crimes!

Singular Will.—An English miser, John Pleoch, lately died in London, leaving the following will: "I give and bequeath to my nephew my old black coat; I give and bequeath to you my niece the flannel waistcoat, I now wear; I give and bequeath to each my sister's grandchildren one of the earthern pots, on the top of my wardrobe: finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a last token of the affections I have always felt for her, the brown stone jug at the head of my bed." The disappointment of the legatees, when this strange will was read, may easily be imagined. The deceased was spoken of by all in a way by no means flattering to him—and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the brown jug, her legacy, a kick, which broke it to pieces; when lo! a complete stream of guineas flowed out of it, and the general disappointment gave way to joy. Each hurried to examine his or her legacy, and the flannel waistcoats and little earthern pots, were found equally well filled, the testator having only wished to cause them an agreeable surprise.

Electricity.—It has been ascertained from careful and often repeated experiments, that the electric fluid travels at the astonishing and inconceivable velocity of two hundred thousand miles in a single second of time! So that if a wire were passed around this globe of ours, this subtle agent would traverse the circumference, about twenty-four thousand miles, in about the ¼ part of a second!

Charitable Bequests.—The late John Whitaker, Esq., an opulent cotton manufacturer, of Higher Hurst, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, has devised the interest of £100 to the Methodists' New Connection Sunday School, Higher Hurst, and made a liberal provision for the support of his aged work-people, having left them four shillings per week each for life.

☞Extraordinary Accession to Fortune.—A late Maidstone Journal states that a journeyman paper maker, named Robert Howard, who formerly worked at the Ivy Mill near that town received the unexpected information that a chancery suit, which had been pending fifty years, had terminated in his favor, putting him in possession of £200,000—£50,000 of which, by a previous engagement entered into many years ago, and which with the suit itself, was almost forgotten, goes to the attorney who succeeded in bringing the suit to a successful termination.

Earthquake.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday says that shortly after 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, the buildings in various parts of that city trembled and shook for several seconds, as if through the agency of an earthquake.—Many of the citizens were alarmed and the panic which immediately succeeded the shock, especially to those who were in situations of quiet and repose, calculated fully to experience the terrible sensation—was marked by a feeling of awe and solemnity. The waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the same time.

Discovered Relics of Antiquity.—Several relics of antiquity have been discovered by the excavation of a Roman villa at Broham, Wilts. Among them are 2 coins struck in London by Constantine the Great, one upon the dedication of his father, Constantius, who died at the imperial palace at York, A. D. 306, the other in honor of his son Crispus, whose cruel death left so indeliable a stain on the character of the first Christian Emperor. A great number of persons daily visit the scene of these operations.

Betting on Elections.—With great regret we have to chronicle that very large sums were bet on the late elections. In New York city alone, it is said that more than $500,000 were lost on the result of the elections in Pennsylvania.—Great sums were also lost on the New York elections; and we learn such was the case in other States. Cordially disapproving of betting on elections, we have ever felt called upon, in the columns of this journal, to urge people not to bet. It is an interference with the purity of the elective franchise, which no one can too strongly reprobate. There have been instances of persons betting as high as $10,000 on a single result: and some have had different bets amounting to double that sum, as we have been confidently assured.—*Sat. Cour.*

Dr. Eldridge Acquitted—The trial of this individual, for frauds on various banks, at last terminated on Saturday morning. The jury came into Court several times, and reported that they were unable to agree; they were out during three days and nights. It is understood that eleven of the jurors were for acquitting, soon after they first retired; but the twelfth one held out until Saturday morning.—We are told that this acquittal will not prevent the trial of the Doctor on the other distinct charges that have been preferred against him; and that he is to be so tried. The charge of Judge Conrad is a very lucid one, and we regret we have not room for it in our columns.—*Sat. Cour.*

Fire in New Orleans.—The New Orleans papers give the particulars of a destructive fire in Lafayettee, at the corner of Nun and New Levee streets.—The Crescent says: "The number of houses consumed was about fifteen. Several indigent families were turned out of doors, with the loss of nearly all their furniture. We saw several women, frantic with alarm, making their escape from the flames, with their infant children wrapped in the blankets snatched from their burning beds." A fireman was very seriously wounded.

One hundred and Ten Years old.—There is a man living in Jackson township, in this county, says the Rochville Olive Branch, by the name of Conard Eisla, who was 110 years of age in March last. He was a captain in the war of the revolution and commanded a company at the battle of the Brandywine. Although Captain Eisla is very infirm, and his mind has lost much of its natural vivacity, yet when the revolutionary struggle is mentioned, his eye kindles with the fire of youth.

Destructive Machine.—A London paper mentions a newly invented exploding machine, so powerful "that 100 sail of the line might be destroyed by a single small ship, constructed on the new principle." No description is given of the destroying machine.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Caledonia steam packet arrived at Boston on Thursday at 1 P. M. She brings us important intelligence, but happily of a pacific character.—The French ministry has been changed—Louis Phillippe favors the policy of peace, and there is every probability of an amicable adjustment of the Eastern question, although it is still surrounded with difficulties. The English funds have improved, and the money market generally was more cheerful than at our previous dates. By this arrival, we have London and Liverpool papers of the 4th instant, and Paris of the 2nd.

It will be seen that the Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated. There is a rumor of the probable abdication of Louis Phillippe, and also of the Emperor of Austria. Indeed, the movements amongst the European Governments, both actual and expected, are of an extraordinary character. The ports of Syria are blockaded, and indeed the entire coast of that country, by the allied fleet.

We are indebted to the New York Commercial Advertiser for an account of the foreign intelligence, and to the New York Sun for an extra.

The Caledonia left Liverpool at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th, and at Boston on the 19th at 1 o'clock, P. M., thus making the passage two hours short of 15 days, notwithstanding the weather was very boisterous almost the whole passage.

The Columbia was expected to be ready to leave by the 4th. She had arrived at Liverpool, but it was deemed the most prudent course to send off the Caledonia, although she had been in port but five days. She arrived out after a passage of eleven days from Halifax, and was three hours less than thirty-four days absent from Boston.

The Great Western which left New York on the 10th of October arrived at Bristol on the 24th.

The British Queen departed from Portsmouth on the 2d, and had been compelled to put into Sterling, Scotland.

FRANCE.

Resignation of the Ministry.—This event took place on the 22d of October; not unexpectedly except as to time; it was looked for, but not before the meeting of the Chambers. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion between the King and M. Theirs, in relation to the speech from the throne. The particulars are thus given by the correspondent of the Times:

On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, under the Presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that his Majesty should open the sessions of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly inexpedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern question had within a few days assumed. Mons. Theirs persisted in his view of the subject, contending, with much animation, that it was necessary France should assert her independence and maintain her rank in the world.

The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that the proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous.' Passing to another paragraph in the draught of his speech, in which direct reference was made to Egypt and Mehemet Ali, Admiral Roussin, minister of marine, objected that 'it went to bind France to the maintenance of the government of Egypt in the family of Mehemet Ali for ever,' that 'nobody ever heard of hereditary claims to a Pachalic or Government by any subject of the Porte;' 'that with the possessors perished the office,' &c. The set arguments were concurred in by the King, and supported by the ministers of war and finance (Gen. Cubieres and M. Pelet de la Lozerre,) and at midnight M. Theirs resigned.

Marshal Soult was sent for by the King, and a new ministry was quickly formed as follows:—

Marshal Soult,	President and Minister of War.
M. Guizot,	Foreign Affairs.
M. Duchatel,	Interior.
M. Humann,	Finance.
M. Villemain,	Public Instruction.
M. Martin (du Nord)	Justice.
Admiral Duperre,	Marine.
M. Cunin Gridane.	Commerce.
M. Teste,	Public Works.

Another account says that the difference between the King and M. Theirs was not upon the tone of the speech, but upon a distinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sanctioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the army; this the King objected to, as almost equivalent to a declaration of war, and the minister persisted.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from the seat of operations was by telegraph at Paris on the first inst. from Toulon the 31st of October. Beyrout had been taken possession of by the allies; the Emir Beschir had abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali and surrendered to the English. He arrived at Malta on the 27th, on board the English steamer Cyclops, with fifteen members of his family, and a suite of one hundred and fifteen persons, on his way to England. This revolt against Mehemet was spreading throughout the mountains.

SPAIN.

ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN REGENT.

Intelligence of this event was received in London on the 20th of October. The autograph act of abdication was signed on the 12th, having been preceded by a dissolution of the Cortes. The following account is given by the correspondent of the London Chonicle:

The Queen had made up her mind to quit Spain before Espartero and her new ministers arrived. It is known that she consented to their appointment. When they reached Valencia, and proceeded to an interview with the Queen, they stated to her the situation of affairs at Madrid, the anxious expectations of the people, and the necessity of calming them by a kind of address or manifesto, promising the withdrawal of the municipal law, as well as the submission to the future Cortes for discussion or that modification of the regency for which certain parties clamored.

Her majesty was averse alike to any statement of disapprobation of the municipal law, or to any allusion to the question of the regency. She demanded from the ministers present a note in writing of these their recommendations and demands. This, with some hesitation, was drawn up, it being the wish of the ministers to merely allude to the regency question, and not offend the Queen with conditions which the Cortes might reject.

On receiving and perusing the note of her ministers, the Queen Regent withdrew and sent for Espartero, with whom she had a short conference. Espartero quitted the Queen with a countenance full of emotion, brought the ministers instantly to his apartments, and there informed them that she had already drawn up and signed her abdication of the regency, which she seemed determined to persevere in.

After some consultation among themselves Espartero and the ministers returned to the Queen and used their utmost efforts to dissuade her from the extreme of a revolution. All represented to her that the difficulties and disagreeableness of the moment were not so great as she imagined. Senor Ferrer then observed that, if Queen Christina insisted on abdicating and on retiring to Naples, as she proposed, she must leave the young Queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen and Regent. Christina made no difficulty with respect to Queen Isabella, but the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her some hesitation. She said she would reflect upon it till next day. The next day, however, she was resolved on abdicating, and withdrawing to Naples at all events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the first day, to Senor Ferrer. The ministers accordingly announced the event to the nation. They themselves are, by the constitution, invested with the Regency till the meeting of the Cortes. And the ordonnances for the dissolution and convocation will be published immediately.

An American Packet Fired Upon.—The packet ship South America, from New York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d inst. just as she was entering the channel, by an English yatch full of men. The yatch proved to be a revenue crusier, and the conduct of her officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

From the Liverpool Standard.

Our reporter has been on board the South America, and was shown one of the cabin dead lights, of the starboard side, which bears a deep indenture, or hole, evidently made by a ball, apparently considerably larger than a musket ball. It has perforated a piece of canvass outside of the dead light, or shutter. The size of the gun or guns fired is not known but some of those on board conjecture that the weapon was a swivel gun. The first officer of the ship suggests that she might have been a revenue vessel; but this is not very probable, inasmuch as she did not show a pennant. Besides, it is rather "sharp practice" for revenue vessel to fire into ships, unless they have refused to lie to on being summoned to do so, and are making sail to escape, and thus affording strong ground of suspicion that they are engaged in illicit traffic. As the matter stands, investigation, on the part of the proper authorities becomes imperative.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Holman, an under-graduate of Cambridge University, killed himself with laudanum, in consequence of failing to pass his examination. He was studying for the ministry.

The Queen was still at Windsor on the 4th instant, but very anxious for her removal to Buckingham Palace, where preparations were going on as fast as possible.

The grand jury having found a bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for felony in fighting a duel with Captain Tuckett, his lordship will be capitally tried by the House of Lords.

Among the deaths we notice the name of Lord Holland, Admiral Fleming, recently appointed Governor of Greenwich hospital, and Major Jenkins, of the 11th Hussars, Mr. Sparkes, banker of Guildford.

Collision of Two Steam Vessels.—Copious details are given of the loss of the splendid steamer, the Phenix, a regular trader between Havre and London, belonging to a French company. She was lost at sea, off Dungeness, by coming in collision, at about nine o'clock in the evening, with the steamer Britannia, a powerful ship in the same trade, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company.

At the time the vessels came in sight of each other, the Britannia was keeping her course, and she saw the Phenix approaching and altered her helm. The Britannia, at the same time altered her helm for the purpose of going clear of the Phenix, which, however, still kept coming down upon the Britannia. As soon as the Britannia discovered that there was no possibility of avoiding the Phenix, the engines were stopped and the order gave to back astern, but before the latter operation could be effected the collison took place, the Britannia striking the Phenix just before the paddle box on the starboard side, the weakest point of the steam vessel and cut her down to the water's edge.

The Phenix immediately began to sink and the boats of both vessels were lowered, and saved the whole of the passengers and crew of the Phenix, who were taken on board the Britannia. The Phenix went down in 35 fathom water, before the boats reached the Britannia, and was irrecoverably lost.

The Phenix was commanded by Capt. Lefort, a Frenchman, but with an English crew. The loss of vessel and cargo is estimated at £50,000.

The Britannia had her stem knocked away, and a portion of her larboard bow stove in by the collision. The hole was stopped up with blankets and tarpaulin by the crews of both vessels, and the interior covered over with canvass to prevent the water pouring in.

AUSTRIA.

Rumored Abdication of the Emperor of Austria.—The Magdeburgh Gazette of the Universal Gazette of Leipzic publishes the following correspondence from the banks of the Danube, dated the 14th inst.

"It is announced that an European sovereign of the first order has an intention of imitating the example of the King of Holland, by abdicating. Other reports with more probability, qualify this report by stating that this monarch merely intends to divide the sovereignty with his brother under the title of co-regent in order to be able to act with more energy at a period which requires the greatest firmness."

ITALY.

Vesuvius Preparing.—We learn from Naples, 4th ult., that subterranean commotions have for several days been perceptible along the whole of the ground which crosses the road leading from the frontiers of Citerios Calabria to the Roman States, and that Vesuvius had for two days been emitting dense volumes of smoke, spreading a sulphureous odor so that an eruption of the mountain was expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The British Queen arrived at New York on Saturday morning. Her dates are only to the 31st from London, but she has enabled us to complete our files and thus to connect the chain of intelligence. She did not put back as reported.

The Queen made her passage out in 16 days.

Mr. Guizot, at the time of his appointment to the French Ministry was ambassador to London.

The Baron de Bourqueney had been accredited as the French Charge d'Affaires to the Court of England, previous to the departure of M. Guizot.

The abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain, was received by telegraphic despatch at Barcelonia. It is dated the 15th and states that the Queen had determined to resign before her interview with the new ministers at Valencia. Her only hesitation appears to have been in resigning the property vested in her as Queen and Regent. [She is reported to have amassed an immense fortune since the death of Ferdinand.

Fire at the Dock Yard in Toulon.—A letter from Toulon of the 15th inst. states that an alarm was spread the preceding evening that a fire had broke out at the naval arsenal at that port. About ten o'clock the report was first given, and an alarm gun was fired, which filled the whole city with consternation. A large body of troops mustered without arms on the Champ de Mars to be ready to act as required. In less than ten minutes, more than 4,000 persons had assembled before the gates of the arsenal ready to lend their assistance but fortunately their services were not required, as the men employed on the establishment were able to extinguish the flames before they gained any head. The damage done was very trifling, but at a moment like the present the greatest alarm was at first felt. The fire was solely the result of accident.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

ONESDAY, ... DECEMBER 2, 1840.

e say to all itinerant ministers, in any of onferences, who will do any thing for our , if they will tell us where to direct, we end them a copy gratis.

---

e carding machine and woollen factory of Messrs. Dares, on the canal, near the upper e over the Muskingum, was consumed by a the night of the 24th ult. No insurance.

CHAMBERS, son of our old fellow citizen, David Chambers, was buried a few days . This makes the third physician, in our , which has gone to the tomb in less than ear. The other two were Drs. Turner and es.

HEAT, in this town, has gone down to 44 , as we anticipated in a former paper; and bly will so remain until the present supply ound up, when the millers will raise again to out a new supply. The prices of Flour, at east, have been, recently, rather tending nwards. We see nothing to encourage the er to expect a raise in Wheat higher than nts for the present crop, and, indeed, from ent prospects, it is probable a considerable ion of it will be sold for less than that.
ORK, we should judge from present indica- s, will bring from 3,50 to $4 for good. We ld advise the farmer to hold on for that at resent.
AY is 6,00 dollars per ton.
ORN, from 20 to 25 cents.
ATS, 15 to 20 cents.
UTTER, 12 to 15 cents, in market.

HE WEATHER.—We have heard from our ghbors all round us having received a plenti- supply of snow, while we have had none, un- ast week we were favored with barely enough hiten the surface of the earth.

---

ur fellow citizen, Robert Hazlett, sr., pur- ed a lot of goods in Philadelphia, some two hree months since, which were forwarded to ssrs. Taylor & Keys, Baltimore, thence by a oner named Wonderly, or a similar name, st. The goods, not having been heard from e, it was supposed the wagoner had proved eant to his trust, and made off with them.— ently the goods have been discovered by the ce of Philadelphia in an untenanted house r Fairmount. It is supposed the wagoner murdered by a gang of villains, who have ta- possession of the property.

INISTERIAL IMPRUDENCE.—Less than a thou- d miles from here, and while the political con- t was at its highest, previous to the late elec- n, a clergyman was opening the services of olic worship; in addressing a Throne of Grace, prayed fervently for the nation's weal, and ecially that God would bless all men in au- rity, &c. A presiding elder, behind him, in pulpit, responded aloud, so that the congre- ion heard him: "Yes, Lord! bless them, and n them every one out of office."

The Rev. S. J. Harris, of North Carolina, a nister of the Methodist Protestant Church, in prime of life and usefulness, has recently arted this life, with disease of the heart. He s a member of the late General Conference in ttsburgh.

WESTERN WORLD AND WEEKLY MESSENGER the title of a family newspaper, the first num- r of which is before us, published by Henkle, gan & Co., Louisville, Ky. It is a large fine king sheet. The Messenger will no doubt an interesting *Weekly* to those who can relish nething beside political and ecclesiastical con- versies, from which it promises to abstain.— . M. HENKLE & C. B. PARSONS are the editors; tty well yoked, we should say.

The *Protestant* of the 21st ultimo, states that . W. Ball, of Petersburgh circuit, Va., says, at during the late conference year, there have en converted in that field of labor 150,—80 of om have attached themselves to the Methodist rotestant Church.

"Birds of a feather,
Will flock together."

Bishop Smith, of the Protestant *Episcopal* hurch, of Ky., has written a letter to the clergy the Methodist *Episcopal* Church of the Ken- cky Conference, proposing a union between e two churches for various reasons which he signs, one of which is the *congeniality existing tween the two governments*, &c. The editor of e South Western Christian Advocate, in his marks upon this letter, thinks that for the M. . Church, "to give up their name and distinct- reness, would be like swallowing up the sun in e brilliancy of the moon beams."

We learn from the *Protestant* of the 14th ul- imo, which gives an extract from the minutes of e late Kentucky Conference of the Methodist piscopal Church, that M. M. Henkle had re- oined that church and taken the "vow of office" pon him. The editor seems astounded at the act, and somewhat at a loss to account for so trange a procedure.

We would inform the editor that Br. H. took he liberty to kiss another man's wife, who hap- ening to catch him at the act, made him run foot race through the streets of Cincinnati, by way of chastisement for his impertinence, under circumstances which tremendously alarmed him. We rather suspect the cause of his joining the M. E. Church, is, he was afraid if he should con- tinue where he was, that this gentleman might give him such another foot race, and he has "fled" to the old fold as a kind of "city of re- fuge from the avenger of blood." Do not mis- take us, though, to insinuate that we think our old friend was guilty of any capital offence. Far be it from us to give countenance to any such suspicion. It was, however, one of those acts of imprudence that ministers should ever avoid, and if they do not, are every moment liable to be injured in their reputation from miscon- struction.

The same editor seems at a loss to know what is meant by this "vow of office" which Br. H. took upon him. Probably the ceremony of this "vow" is something like that described in Ex- odus xxi, 5, 6, where it is provided, that, if the servant does not wish to avail himself of the privileges of the jubilee, by which he was made free; should he "plainly say, I love my master," —"I will not go out free; then his master shall bring him to the door post, and shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him for ever." Take the "vow," upon him, of per- petual servitude.

All the ordinations Br. H. ever received, if we are not mistaken, were from the Methodist Episcopal Church. But as he had proved recre- ant to his trust, and had said and written so many hard things against his old mother, it is highly probable she could not have confidence in him until she swore him, and we should think, hardly then.

Some person, a short time since, forwarded us the 352 whole No. of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate. It contains some editorial strictures on the resolution of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. P. Church in relation to Mr. Shinn's book; and also some strictures on an article from the Protestant, which makes some allusion to the papacy of the Methodist episcopal govern- ment. The whole is as weak as puddle water, and shows the vaporings of a small but self-suffi cient mind. We give the two following extracts from the latter article:

"Writers of other denominations," as *this writ- ter* does, may class our Bishops "and their subor- dinate, presiding elders, with the Pope of Rome and his Vicegerents," but if God be with us, a thousand such writers will only afford us an oc- casional opportunity to enjoy the pleasurable ex- citement of composition.

Again:

"To writers of all denominations against us we would say: say your prayers and be as good as you can, get as many sinners converted as you can, get as many of your converts to join you as you can, teach them the way to heaven as well as you can, and let your neighbors go and do like- wise; and when you come to die, your rejoicing will be, among other things, that you have *touch- ed not the* ☞*Lord's anointed and have done His prophets no harm.*"

The editor seems to think if "God is for them" they shall be very complaisantly secure. Judging from their actions, we should suppose that church, for some years past, has relied more on her wealth and numbers, for success, than on the Supreme Being. The way they have taken advantage of honest and confiding people in cheating them out of their meeting house property, by an art- ful Trust Deed, is an abuse of confidence, and is beneath the character of honorable and high- minded men. They are more indebted to this piece of Jesuistry for success, a thousand times over, than to the grace of God; we allude to modern Methodism.

The editor's instructions to all "denomina- tions" to "say their prayers," evinces such an amount of vanity as produces perfect nausea.— Who is this editor that he would, with such a swell of importance, direct men, perhaps, a thou- sand times better than himself, to go to their "prayers?" How wonderfully high does he feel himself above his fellows, since raised by the episcopacy (not by merit) to the editorship.— He must have been the person that gave rise to the following stanzas:

Once on a time a paper kite
Was mounted to a wonderous height,
Where, giddy with its elevation,
It thus express'd self admiration:

"See how yon crowds of gazing people
Admire my flight above the steeple;
How would they wonder if they knew
All that a kite like me could do!

"Were I but freed I'd take a flight,
And pierce the clouds beyond their sight!"
It tugg'd and pull'd while thus it spoke,
To break the string—at last it broke!

Ah, foolish kite! thou hadst no wing;
How couldst thou fly without a string?
Unable its own weight to bear,
It flutter'd downward through the air!

Unable its own course to guide,
The wind soon plung'd it in the tide,
Batter'd, torn, and lost beside,
The victim of its foolish pride!

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by the Editor of this paper, Mr. RICHARD FLOWERS to Miss ELIZABETH BUMBAUGH, both of Spring- field township.

ITEMS.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—Mr. C. B. Parsons, the quandom actor, then preacher, then actor again, and the preacher again has turned editor at last, and joined the Louisville Messenger.—*Brother Jonathan.*

The Baltimore Patriot says: There was an- other great rise of the tide last evening in our harbor, the water overflowing many of the wharves and inundating the low grounds in the vicinity of the city. An old resident, a mer- chant on one of the wharves, informs us that the tide rose higher last evening than he ever before observed it, with but one exception, and that occurred many years since.

ALTERED NOTES OF A BROKEN BANK. —Five dollar notes of the broken Com- mercial Bank of Millington, altered so as to read 'Commercial Bank of New York,' are in circulation, without alteration of signatures.

FRAUD.—Our western friends must be on their guard against spurious bank notes purporting to be of the Lebanon Bank, New Hampshire. There is no such bank. Considerable amounts of this faudulent paper have been sent here from Ohio within the last few days.—*N. Y. American.*

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit Trea- ury notes of the denomination of 50 dol- lars, of good imitation and well calculated to deceive the most scrutinizing eye are in circulation in various parts of the coun- try.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Grenville Mellen, the poet, has sailed from New York for Havana; and, we deeply regret to add, in a very precarious state of health.

The Chartists in England are against the pres- ent war measures.

Eight years' time can be saved in 40 years, by getting out of bed at six instead of eight in the morning. Try it, drones.

A destructive fire broke out in the store of Edwards, Hatch & Co., Worcester, Mass., and burnt that and several adjoining stores.

John Smith has been caught at last, having been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the factory of Mr. Handy, Washington city.

A gentleman was digging a well on his farm in Middleborough, Conn. At the depth of nine feet he came to a large flat stone, which, on breaking, freed a live toad from an imprisonment, which may have lasted for half a century for all we know.

The Florida Indians have consented to 'talk;' but it is thought, that like the British diploma- tists, in regard to the Northeastern Boundary, they may consume years in that way.

Capt. John Cady, of New London, New York, had his whole system so prostrated by the colli- sion of the steamboat against Ely's wharf, that he died in a few hours.—*Phil. paper.*

Seven persons went out to fish in Weller's Bay, Upper Canada. The boat was upset, and six found a watery grave.

The orange crop of Florida is, this year, es- timated at 200,000 dollars.

Isaac Hunter, of Massachusetts, hung himself in Charleston, S. C.

The Methodists in Michigan number over ele- ven thousand.

Texas has already eleven papers.

The Quarter Master General of Illinois has joined the Mormons and been baptised according to their faith. Under such a leader, the Louis- ville Journal thinks that they will no doubt be able to whip the Missourians in the next cam- paign.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The sea was recently sounded, by lead and line, in latitude 57 deg. south, and 85 deg. 7m. west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3470 yds., or 2½ miles; no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said, that hauling in the lead, took sixty sailors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bot- tom was found at the depth of 4,140 yards.

IS IT SO?—Macnish in one of his essays says: "I have remarked, and Gil Blas's mother did the same thing, that women generally bear a great dislike to their sons' wives. This is the more remarkable, as they are almost always fond of their sons-in-law." Can any person explain the why and wherefore of these singular facts?

FAIR-HAIRED.—Most of the eminent poets of the present age, such as Woodsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Hogg, Wilson and Moir, have had fair hair; so had Walter Scott, and so, to a con- siderable extent, had Lord Byron, his hair being a light auburn.

At the late Ballinasloe fair, only eight gallons of whiskey were drunk. The average consump- tion at previous fairs, was from eight to twelve puncheons.

SUB-TREASURY.—A series of resolutions have been introduced into the House of Representa- tives in Georgia, directing the Senators in Con- gress from that State to vote for the REPEAL of the Sub-Treasury bill.

John Davis has received the largest vote for Governor of Massachusetts that was ever given for any candidate in that State.

TEA.—Hyson tea is so called from the name of the merchant who first imported tea of that pe- culiar quality into England.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The last Wheeling Gaz- ette says: "A citizen of Elizabethtown re- turning from this city on Tuesday night, was waylaid at the narrows, bound fast to a tree, and robbed of about six hundred dollars in eastern funds. Some arrests have been made of suspi- cious persons."—*New World.*

Dr. R. R. Madden has presented a long ad- dress to Mehemet Ali, expostulating with him on the extent of slave dealing in his dominions. Dr. M. has visited many parts of Egypt for the purpose of observing the state of the traffic in slaves.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—An impor- tant work on the boundary question, from the pen of Hon. Albert Gallatin, will be issued from the press in a few days. It is entitled, "The Right of the United States of America to the North Eastern Boundary claimed by them."— Eight maps accompany the work.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of N. Jersey adjourned on Saturday morning, until the 12th of January. In joint meeting on Friday, Mr. Isaac Southard was re-appointed Treasurer of the State, and Samuel R. Grummere, Clerk in Chancery, in the place of Stacy G. Potts, whose term of office has expired. The appointment of a Senator was deferred until the winter session.

Cusick, a chief of the Tuscarora tribe, who served faithfully for six years under Washington, died a few days since. They are fast fading away.

The population of the State of Connecticut is, according to the recent census, 310,131. In- crease, in ten years, 12,460.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—More than 40 years, and more than 15 millions of money have been con- sumed in fruitless attempts to put down the slave trade; and yet it has doubled during this period. The annual loss of life, caused by the trade, has risen from 17 to 25 per cent. 170,000 Africans are computed to be annually reduced to slavery; 350,000 more annually to perish; and the total annual loss to Africa to amount to *five hundred thousand* persons.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—A blacksmith of Cleveland, named Raiorden, was kicked on the head while shoeing a horse on Monday last and killed. A wife and three children mourn the sudden bereavo- ment.

THE STONE CUTTER'S STRIKE.—The N. Y. Sun says, the strike of the stone cutters employed in building the Trinity Church of that city, extends to all of that trade in the city, and was not oc- casioned by an attempt at reduction of wages, but from a difficulty in relation to the number of hours for a day's work. There is one thing certain, viz: Workmen should not be required to work too many hours per day. Ten hours, well attended to, are far better than twelve, where workmen are physically overtasked. Workmen, too, must have time to attend to their families, and leisure to cultivate their minds. There is no justice in any exactions that would deprive them of such privileges and rights.

The late census exhibits the population of the city of Pittsburgh to be 24,296; in 1839 it was 14,687, showing an increase of 6,909. Al- legheny city contains a population of 10,091, being an increase of 7,200 since 1839, when it was only 2,801.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A woman named Plucket, residing in 3d treet above Tammany, committed suicide on Saturday evening last, by taking a large quantity of laud- anum. The cause of this rash act was not ascer- tained.—*Saturday Courier.*

A woman named Trott has been arrested on suspicion of murdering the Englishman named Hope, near Darby, an account of which we pub- lished last week. She had formerly been employ- ed by the deceased to sell truck for him in mar- ket.—*ib.*

A man calling himself Daniel O'Brien was ar- rested on Friday last for passing counterfeit notes. Some of the new counterfeit Wilmington one's and a Northern Liberty ten's, were found upon him.—*ib*

Tompkins P. Fellows, brought from New York some months since, and committed to Moyamen- sing as a susposed accomplice of Dr. Eldridge, has been discharged by the Court of General Sessions for want of evidence.

An abandoned female, named Emma Ann E- vans, committed suicide on Saturday at the house of a colored family in St. Mary street, by taking laudanum.

ANOTHER CONVICTION.—The jury in the case of Marian Wilson, charged with the murder of Ta- mar A. Filbert, an old woman, returned on Monday evening, a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree."

A WATER-HAUL.—A letter carrier had his pocket picked on Tuesday last, in the Court of General Sessions, of *ten pennies*!

FORBIDDEN GROUND.—A married lady having been left by her husband, in one of the boxes of a Theatre, on Monday night, for a few moments, was grossly insulted by a biped puppy, who was subsequently caught by the husband, and drubbed on the spot.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—During the violent storm a- bout 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that he felt dis- tinctly, a shock resembling that of an earthquake.

Might it not have been one of the peals of ap- plause elicted by Fanny Elssler's dancing?

DROWNED OUT.—A man shot near one hun- dred muskrats one day last week, at high water, along the embankment of a meadow, several miles below the city. A good and valuable day's work —each skin being worth twenty cents.—*U. S. Gazette.*

TRICKS OF TRADE.—The persons engaged in firing the salute on the river Delaware the day before yesterday, were considerably puzzled to ascertain the reason why some powder, which was used, would neither ignite readily, nor explode when ignited. After a close investigation the article was found to be of charcoal alone, pre- pared so as to closely resemble the genuine ar- ticle.—*ib.*

THE RECENT PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN DAMASCUS.

So much has been said in relation to the recent persecution of the Jews at Da- mascus, that a brief account of all the principal facts, cannot but possess inter- est. We gather it from a pamphlet late- ly published in London, and designed to vindicate the Jews from the foul and im- probable charges that were alleged a- gainst them. It is stated that a day or two before the disappearance of Father Thomaso, a Mahommedan, whom the Jews were reported to have murdered— a violent dispute took place between the father and leader of the muleteers. A servant seized the latter by the throat and held him until the blood came; when Tho- maso cursed him and his faith. The af- fair created a strong sensation among the by standers, and a respectable Mehom- medan merchant who was present, made use of violent language; while the mule- teer said that Thomaso should not die but by his hands. Shortly after the father & his servant disappeared; also the merchant and the muleteer. A search was made and the merchant was found hanging dead in his shop, the door being carefully se- cured from within. Immediately a story was put in circulation, that the parties had been murdered by the Jews—but no investigation took place, and the muleteer was not even examined. The excitement forthwith became intense—all sorts of stories were circulated, and several Jews were accused by the French Consul and Sheriff Pacha, of having murdered Fath- er Thomaso, because he and his servant had disappeared. They were put to the most dreadful tortures, and for a long time persisted in their entire innocence but unable at last to bear their horrible ag- onies, they criminated each other and confessed to a participation in a crime of which they were altogether innocent.— The chief allegation urged against these unfortunate men was, that they required the blood of some christian victims, to mix with the bread of the Passover. Hence the murders. A Jew who had lately pro- fessed the Musselman faith undertook to prove that the Talmud required the use of human blood in the manner described. This calumny is utterly refuted by the writer of the account before us. He visi- ted Damascus on the 30th of March, and in vain sought for anything calculated to give a coloring to the charges prefer- red against the arrested. One of the sto- ries circulated at that time was that the Jews dip a handkerchief in Christian blood, dry it and burn it to ashes, and that the day after a Jewess is married, these ashes are strewn on a hard boiled egg, which is eaten by the young couple. This fabrication gave rise to new tor- tures—among which were the following means:

1st. Flogging.

2nd. Soaking persons in large tanks of cold water in their clothes.

3d. The head machine, by which their eyes are pressed out of their sockets.

4th. Tying up the tender parts. and ordering soldiers to twist and horribly dispose them into such contortions that the poor sufferers grew almost mad from pain.

5th. Standing upright for three days without being allowed any other posture not even to lean against the walls; and when they would fall down are aroused up by the bystanding sentinels with their bayonets.

6th. Being dragged about a large court by their ears till the blood gushed out.

7th. Having thorns driven in between their nails and the flesh of fingers and toes.

8th. Having set fire to their beards till their faces are singed.

9th. Having candles held under noses so that the flame arises up into their nos- trils.

This last brutality was one night car- ried on with such pitiless perseverance that the wax dropped upon the poor suf- ferer's breast: it was in the night and the Pacha being present, could no lon- ger endure the sight: he then went away but put no stop to it.

The French Consul strange as it may appear acted a prominent part in the whole transaction.

On the 1st of March, after some fur- ther investigations, two brothers, the prin- cipal victims, named Erari, were called up for further trial. They denied their former confession of guilt, and said it was extor- ted from them by torture, and made it in hope of a speedy execution. The next day five others were brought forward, and again were visited with the most aw- ful tortures. The former confessions were repeated—one of them named Abu- fila, was tortured to for the blood, and said he had secreted it at home in his house. The account adds:

The French Consul, always alive to cruelty, then accompanies Mussa Abufila to his house, followed, as usual, by large crowds, and Mussa Abufila having now undertaken to give up what he never pos- sessed, unlocked a cupboard and feigned to examine it. He then asked his wife, who was in despair to see her husband so lacerated and apparently quite beside herself, "what have you done with that blood?" The poor woman as in a state of frenzy exclaimed, 'what blood had you?' He answered 'I had blood—only give me a knife, and you can take my life's blood; and then say this is it. It is stated, that when the French Consul heard this he, like a mad man, attacked Abufila and his wife. He then laid a rope round his neck, threatening to strangle him: and in the attempt to pull the rope, he laid his victim prostrate at his feet; and not sat- isfied with this, it is related that he drag- ged him about in the court yard with the rope round his neck. The French Con sul then ordered both M. Abufila and his wife to be conducted to the court of the Pasha. I ought to mention that this wanton and ungenerous proceeding of the French Consul was the means of throw- ing an additional victim into his hands;— for Abufila, almost as dead, through the infliction of maddening torture, had impli- cated his wife when he said that he had entrusted the blood to her.

The subsequent accounts are known to our readers. The poor Jews have been released, and an attempt is in progress to do them justice.—*Bicknell.*

Session Ohio Statesman.

WE propose to issue the *Statesman*, during the ensuing session of the Ohio Legis- lature, on the following terms, viz:

Tri-Weekly, during the session,	$2	00
Semi-Weekly, " "	1	50
Weekly, " "	1	00

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is that they desire.

No subscription will be received unless pay- ment is made in advance.

We shall have good reporters, and use what industry we are capable of employing on our pa- per, to give a correct and extensive view of all their doings.

The proceedings of Congress will also be duly given as heretofore.

S. & M. H. MEDERY.

Columbus, Nov, 13, 1840.

Ohio State Journal,

FOR THE SESSION.

THE proceedings of the next General Assem- bly being looked to with much interest, the publishers of the *Ohio State Journal* assures its patrons, that his arrangements will insure, as heretofore, reports which may be relied upon for correctness and fairness.

In addition to the general object of the *Jour- nal*, it will be devoted, during the Session of the Legislature, to a careful and impartial detail of the proceedings in that body. Arrangements will also be made to procure an abstract of the proceedings in Congress; and the readers of the Journal may depend upon the latest and most important news from Washington. For the pur- pose of extending such information, and increas- ing its circulation among those who are not its regular subscribers, the Journal will be furnished on the following terms, invariably in advance:

Tri-Weekly, for the session,.....$2,00
Semi-Weekly,.....*do*..... 1,50

CHARLES SCOTT, *Publisher.*

Columbus, November 13, 1840.

HUMOROUS.

THE BOSTON POST.—We have frequently allu- ded to the happy manner in which the Boston Post gets over political reverses. The following paragraphs are specimens; the recent election in Massachusetts having given a majority for the Whigs entirely unexpected in numbers.—*Bro. Jonathan.*

Don't be Alarmed.—We shall run our flags out a little while this morning, merely to dry them— therefore we beg our whig friends not to be agi- tated at the sight. We assure them that Gen. Harrison and Mr. Davis have both succeeded. The whigs wont believe it until *we* say so, if the Atlas should swear to it for a month.

☞If you are doomed to be whipped, there is a satisfaction even in having it done so effectu- ally that there is no mistake about it—we do not like any of your half way business—give us a decided triumph or a decided defeat.

☞*To all those with whom we have bet.*—Please call one at a time, approaching our office from Washington street, and departing through Con- gress street, keeping in a line, so as not to block up the highway.

☞*Thanksgiving dinners* will be very cheap, if *poultry* is as plenty on the 26th instant, as it was last night and the night before. Some of the largest kind of *turkies* were about.

☞*The Uniform.*—We offered our uniform for sale, yesterday, but the whigs have spent so much money in "laying pipe," they could not raise enough to buy it; so we shall keep it until 1842, when we shall have a chance to wear it again. Gov. Davis's aids will be obliged to ap- pear in citizens' dress.

☞The *hopes* of carrying Virginia for Har- rison *increases* with every mail.—*Atlas Extra.*

☞Major, our sufferings IS intolerable.

☞There is some fun about the whigs, after all. On a banner in a whig convention, held somewhere "out west," was the following:

K. K. K. K. K.
Kinderhook Kandidate Kant Kome it Kwite.

☞The Whigs behave very well about their victory—they were as polite and good-natured yesterday as gentlemen need be, and the demo- crats evinced that cheerfulness which ever ac- companies a conscientious discharge of duty.

☞We wonder if Mr. Davis will make a Colonel of the Major? Men with spectacles have risen to that dignity. All is, Haughton, if you should ever wear spurs, be careful how you step, or you will tear your pantaloons to a dead certainty—it requires some practice to place "de right foot fuss" in true military style.— Observe us in our last grand march in January next.

☞We had two whigs washed yesterday, and put a new suit of clothes on each of them, and hope the rascals will go to meeting next Sunday and ask forgiveness for having bet. We shall have to clothe about a dozen of the scamps for a year to come, and some of them in pretty costly style too.

☞*Election Returns.*—It isn't worth while to fill our columns with indefinite returns from various quarters. If we should hear of a State going for us any where off South or West, we will mention it.

☞Those who think they can aid a cause by gnawing crab apples and spitting vinegar from one year's end to another, are welcome to their "experiment." All we have to say is, "heaven save us from such friends." *Faith* produces cheerfulness.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J. Hopwood for S. Coe,	$2	00
" " for William Lazle,	2	00
" J. Foster balance for J. Lanning, 2v.	1	00
" A. H. Bassett for J. Aid,	2	00
" " for C. Straley,	2	00
" G. Lowther for W. Crooks,	1	00
" J. Adair for J. B. Turner,	2	00
" D. C. Carson for J. M'Ginnis,	2	00
" " for S. Chalfant,	2	00
" " (subject to order,)	1	00
" O. White for J. Anderson,	2	00
" " for J. Sturman,	2	00
" M. Brotherlin,	2	00
" J. H. Thomas for J. L. Fall,	2	00
" " for E. Christman,	2	00
" " for S. Stone,	2	00
" " for Jno. James, Jr.,	2	00
" " for R. M. Dalbey,	2	00
" " for J. H. Thomas,	2	00
" George Clancy for J. Pyle.	2	00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

A. Shinn, J. Hopwood, 1 sub.; Geo. Hughes, 3 subs.; S. Blackley, A. H. Bassett, W. Wilson, J. B. Shearer, 1 sub.; L. Hicklin, G. Lowther, T. J. Addis, 3 subs.; J. Adair, 1 sub.; J. D. G., S. M'Intyre, S. J. Simpson, 1 sub.; I. Smucker, D. C. Carson, H. France, C. Woodruff, J. Sou- der, A. Smith, 1 sub.; J. Allen, 2 subs.; T. Gardiner for J. Clarke, 3 subs.; A. K. Earl, 1 sub.; J. H. Thomas, all right.

We received a letter from Br. J. Souder, of Sandusky circuit, just as this paper was going to press, informing us that Br. Heath had declined his engagement with the President to serve the circuit, on account of ill health; that they were in a destitute condition, and that they wished the President, soon as possible, to send them aid; and also that they wished our Conference Missionary to visit them soon as possible. We will give the letter in our next.

The quarterly conference of Georgetown cir- cuit have agreed to employ Br. Wm. Browning, who has recently joined from the M. E. Church, to travel with Br. Clancy, if they can obtain the sanction of the President. Br. Browning's post office address is St. Clairsville, and Br. Clancy's is Harrisville, Ohio. We are requested to make this statement to the President, lest a letter sent to his address on this subject to Weston, Va., should not meet him.

We inform Br. Thomas that we had not dis- continued the papers of either Sample or Hen- derson; we now discontinue the former and send the latter free.

OWEN COUNTY, IA., NOV. 18, 1840.

Br. Springer: Sixteen have joined the church, on this circuit, since conference, and the pros- pect is promising. May the Lord prosper the good work! JOS. SIMPSON, Sup.

Mill creek, ct.

AS REQUESTED.—Br. Joshua Devore is duly employed to serve as assistant preacher on Union circuit, the residue of the present conference year. A. H. BASSETT, *Pres't. O. An'l. Con.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ANTI-UNIVERSALISM.

Mr. Editor: Several Universalist pamphlets and papers have recently came into my hands, which I have carefully examined, with a view to ascertain the sentiments of that society, and its condition in the United States. From their publications I learn that they are now an organzed body in our country, claiming a membership of thousands; and, if their own statements are to be credited, their cause is rapidly on the increase. I lately had an interview with one of their preachers, from whom I tried to obtain all the information I could, in regard to their sentiments. He said he thought about one-half their members in the United States believe in future punishment; but, be this as it may, I apprehend, from the tenor of their writings, which I have seen, that their whole body is moving on to the conclusion, that there is no punishment for sinners beyond this life. The gentleman himself, with whom I conversed, told me what was his own opinion; which was, if I rightly understood him, that sin being seated in the passions and appetites of the body, when this is put off by death, the soul of every man is pure, and can never sin in a future state. I labored to convince him that sin is deeply seated in the agency of the intellect, and that the strongest principle of wickednes in man is far deeper than the passions and appetites of the body; and admonished him, that, as I conceived, he would have to renounce his opinion, or otherwise, would ultimately become a Deist.

He furnished me with several of their periodicals, containing large quotations from my late work "on the Benevolence and Rectitude of the Supreme Being." One of their editors treated my book with some contempt, because he could not find in it either the sentiment of the Universalist or that of the Restorationist; the other spoke in terms of commendation, because, altho' I was not a Universalist, yet, in his opinion, my principles would necessarily lead to that doctrine: and in this, he agrees in judgment, it seems, with some of my orthodox brethren. The editor of the "Star in the West," for Nov. 7th, speaking of the principles which I have laid down, says: "they are principles that lead, inevitably, to the doctrine of Universalism." By turning to another number of the same periodical, (Sept. 13, 1840,) we learn what Universalism is. A correspondent of that paper writes as follows: "I hope the time is at hand, when mankind will look upon one another as brethren, —heirs alike to the heavenly gift of eternal life. Dear brother, I wish you to take notice, that this heavenly gift is not a *conditional* concern. Nor is it left within the *power* of man to disannul what He has *decreed* shall take place. The final, ultimate salvation of mankind, *can neither be secured nor frustrated by any action left within the power of man to perform.*" (p. 180.) Here all man's *responsibility*, in reference to his "final, ultimate salvation," is unequivocally denied; and if any person can find this doctrine in my late publication, or if he can find any thing in it which necessarily leads to such an untenable and pernicious dogma, I will put my hand upon my mouth and confess that the late outcry against my book was altogether just and reasonable.

In regard to the modern system of Universalism, which denies all punishment of sinners beyond this life, I have published my conviction, that it is a covert scheme of infidelity; and if any persons are disposed to charge me with advancing doctrines which necessarily lead to it, they might as well declare that I have been laboring in the cause of Atheism.

The question must, therefore, be confined to the doctrine of a future universal restoration. It appears to be the judgment, both of Universalists and their strongest antagonists, that my principles necessarily lead to this system; and if so, it would seem that one of two things awaits me: either to give up my principles, or to be a Restorationist. If this be an inevitable dilemma, it must be because the principles which I advocate are essentially connected with the system of universal restoration; and of course, that the doctrine of eternal damnation cannot be sustained upon any other than *opposite* principles to those which are contained in my book. Then, in my judgment, it follows as directly as two and two make four, that said doctrine cannot be sustained on any other ground than either that the Almighty is a being of an evil character, or that He is a compound of good and evil; for one or the other of these is the direct *opposite* of all that I have advanced. All my principles are centered in one; namely, in this: *God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all.* I will not give up this principle, nor any one which is essentially connected with it; and yet, I find myself in no danger, whatever, of being led into the doctrine of universal restoration. Let us take a view of the main pillars of that doctrine, in contrast with its antagonist, which I equally oppose, and which may be distinguished by the name of Acquired Fatalism.

Universal Restoration.	*Acquired Fatalism.*
1. Almighty power will force all the damned to become holy, that they may be happy.	1. Almighty power will force all the damned to remain wicked, that they may remain miserable
or	or
2. All the condemned in a future state will be punished in such a manner, that their punishment will necessarily lead them into holiness, and thence into happiness.	2. All the condemned in a future state will be punished in such a manner, that their punishment will necessarily confine them in wickedness, in order to their continuance in misery.
or	or
3. All fallen creatures will be constrained by *a necessity of nature* to become holy, so that none of them *can* remain wicked.	3. All condemned sinners in a future state will be constrained by *a necessity of nature* to continue wicked, so that none of them *can* cease from their wickedness.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not believe any one of the above contrasted propositions; but view them, on the contrary, as being all alike repugnant to the whole character and government of the Supreme Being. The men occupying those antagonistical fortresses, are like a couple of opposing armies firing at each other from two barren mountains, while the truth of God, which flourishes in a fertile valley between them, is equally and alike overlooked by both.

The proposition, that sinners in a future state will continue wicked from *a necessity of nature*, may, perhaps, be defended, by assuming that their agency will have operated to its own destruction; and by an appeal to *analogy* or to facts which show, that in this world, the effects of sin on the constitution of the sinner become final and without remedy. Hence, the conclusion is adopted, that the fatality under which all condemned sinners will forever remain, though an acquired fatality, is yet as absolute as if it were original. The nature and import of this argument I have thoroughly examined, and my investigation of the subject is now in manuscript, but no part of it can be presented to advantage in this communication. It requires time, space and deliberation. All I ask, is a fair hearing; and it appears to me that candid minds may be convinced, upon rational and scriptural evidence, that there is no weight in the argument just stated, and that we have no need of it to guard us against the doctrine of universal restoration.

It seems to be thought, however, that the welfare of the world requires that I should be put to silence; and I apprehend that Universalists, when they come to understand that the ground which I occupy, instead of necessarily leading to their system, is really a basis on which their system can be demolished more effectually than on any other, will be as eager as any of the orthodox, to persuade mankind that my books ought not to be read.

You expressed the opinion, Mr. Editor, that the common curiosity of men to pry into secrets and heterodoxes, to learn what they are, would yet overcome the fear of ecclesiastical authority, and would, in due time, secure me a hearing. This, however, is counterbalanced by another strong passion of human nature—*the desire of being in the fashion*, and the dread of being found reading a book that, by general outcry, is rendered *unpopular*. Their own standing seems to require that their voice should join in the general denunciation of the book, or at least, that they should avoid patronizing it, at the peril of their reputation. Hence, my prospect is, by no means, flattering; and if I venture to publish another book, I am forewarned that I must publish a very small edition, lest I should be involved in another debt of a thousand dollars, by subscribers being intimidated from complying with their engagements. If you should lose any of your subscribers by presuming to publish this article, or other articles in my defence, I hope you will agree thus to bear a part of a brother's burthen; and that you will ultimate lose nothing for your independence and impartiality.

Permit me, in conclusion, to digress from the theme of this communication, by inquiring where our Conference Missionary, Br. Wm. Reeves, is now employed. I think his labors, and the labors of our President, should be so arranged as to confer the greatest practicable benefit upon the District; and I have no doubt this is desired and intended by both. I hope arrangements will be made for Br. Reeves to spend a considerable amount of time in our region; and I wish to take this opportunity to inform him and sister Reeves, that when they can make it convenient to visit Allegheny, it will give us pleasure if they will make our house their home, so long as it will be convenient for them to tarry. Respectfully,

A. Shinn.

Allegheny, November 18, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bainbridge, Ross, O., Nov. 17, 1840.

Mr. Editor: By the blessing of God I am again favored with excellent health. I returned last month from my tour to the Indiana Conference, in season to meet my appointments in Cincinnati station and circuit. But finding that through delay of mail, my appointments had not yet appeared in the Recorder, I postponed visiting the circuit and station, until after my present route, taking opportunity, the while, to visit Twin Creek circuit, and attend old brother Flood's first quarterly meeting. It was held at West Alexandria, Preble county, commencing the last day of October. At this place a new society was organized last season, under the labors of brethren Dalbey and Thomas, now numbering 26 members. Two were added at this meeting. I was much cheered to find our ministering brethren all in good spirits. Br. M'Guire our Conference Missionary, was with us. The ordination of our aged brother Fall was attended to, on the Sabbath. This meeting was, upon the whole, a reviving time; particularly the love-feast.

I rejoice that this little circuit (Twin Creek) has by the help of the Lord taken a start. But two and a half years ago, left destitute of a preacher, few in number, and surrounded with opposition, some fainted by the way, a number took refuge in another church, concluding that our cause could never rise here. But, a few pillars stood firm in the time that tried men's souls. It was my lot to visit them under these circumstances, to weep with those that wept, and to say unto those who were of a fearful heart: "Be strong—fear not." With trembling, as it were, they were induced to make another effort. A minister was obtained—and they have not since been without the services of one or more faithful laborers. The Lord has done good in His pleasure unto Zion here, and now, the circuit, tho' yet not strong, has the regular labors of two experienced itinerant ministers, who are both highly esteemed for their work's sake. Let us be glad, and rejoice in the Lord, for He is good and doeth good. May these brethren, preachers and people, be yet more abundantly prospered.

I next visited Eagle Creek circuit, and was present at their first quarterly meeting, Nov. 8. It was held at Liberty meeting house, Brush creek, Adams county. We had stormy weather, but I was glad to find an enterprising *turn out* of brethren from distant parts of the circuit, from 25 to 40 miles. Of the preachers, besides those appointed to the circuit, Brs. Goldsbury and Hannah were present. This meeting was lively and encouraging. Some four members were added. I trust that this circuit will prosper under the ministrations of Br. Euans. He is zealous and punctual. The quarterly conference voted to exonorate Br. Edwards, the assistant preacher, judging it impracticable to sustain two upon the circuit. This is, thus far, honorable—not suffering a man to go a warfare at his own charges. The brother consented to accompany me to Highland circuit the following week. Had the satisfaction to visit the family of that veteran of our cause, old Br. Warmsley, living near the Forge on Brush creek. On Monday, 9th, administered the Lord's Supper to his widowed daughter, at her request. She has been bedfast with an infirmity for eight years, but seems a happy example of christian resignation. The same day, our old friend accompanied us to visit a natural wonder, opposite side of the creek from his dwelling. We ascended a large hill and reached the top of a ridge, which we pursued for a short distance. Presently we approached the front of an enormous projection of overhanging rock, far above us, being the termination of a still higher ridge. It is narrowed at the base to the breadth of from five to ten feet; but above, it widens out and projects over from 5 to 15 or more feet on each side. Leaving our horses, we advanced along side, beneath this 'covert from the tempest' a considerable distance, till we found an oppor unty to ascend the precipice. After a laborious clamber, we reached the top; but our aged friend, being of old a mountaineer, outstripped us in scaling this fortress of nature. On this elevation our view was grand, embracing, say twenty or more plantations. Dr. J. Locke visited this place in the course of his geological survey of the State, 1837. He names it *Split Rock Hill*, from the circumstance that the terminating part is sundered from the receding ridge, leaving a fissure from one to two feet wide. Its surface measures 72 by 36 feet, and is almost bare of soil. Yet it is furnished with no small variety of trees and herbs, amongst which are conspicuous, cedar and pine. Dr. L. has given a description of this rock in his Report of Geological Survey, published in State Document, Columbus, 1838, at page 250. He enumerates rising of forty species of trees and plants found growing upon this elevation. He expresses the opinion that the rock is concave, containing a supply of water by which this vegetation is sustained.

But why is it right to occupy time in viewing these natural curiosities and wonders? Because they are the works of the mighty God, great and marvellous. And to admire His wonderful works, and thus to be impressed with His awful majesty, is to glorify Him. In His word it is said: "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things. Stand still, and consider the wondrous works of God." Retiring from this point, we pursued the ridge a short distance, and presently ascended a knoll, which is the summit of Dr. L.'s Split Rock Hill. According to his estimate, this is 442 feet above the plain below, and 524 above low water mark at Cincinnati. At this knoll is a burying place, which has been used by certain outlandish pretenders to civilization. We soon left these heights, and went on our way to West Union, c. h., where I had an appointment at candlelight, same evening. Preached in the meeting house of the M. E. Church, which was kindly granted for our use, well lighted, warmed and peopled. Lodged with Br. A. Woodroe, one of our earliest Reformers. Tuesday, 10.—Rode sixteen miles westward to Br. Jacob Aid's, Brown county, where I had engaged to preach in the evening. Had been here but a few moments when word came that the nearest neighbor had been instantly killed by a falling tree. Hastening to the place, we found that the information was too true. Arrived in time to see the lifeless body of Mr. Samuel Bartholomew, borne by four from the woods to the dwelling. He was falling some small trees for building purposes.—Two he had cut off, and both had lodged. It seems he then cut a third, for the purpose of dislodging and bring down the others. In endeavoring to escape from these falling trees, he must have been deceived in the direction taken by one of them, for he was struck by the upper boughs of it upon his head and face, which were much fractured and bloody. The deceased was considered pious and exemplary—a Campbellite. The widow, though deeply afflicted, was by grace sustained with the most astonishing fortitude.—At her desire, the intended meeting at candlelight was held at her house. An unusual crowd of people attended—a solemn, impressive time—for there in the house with us lay the remains of a fellow man, who ate his dinner to-day in as good health as any of us. Endeavored to improve the occasion, for the benefit of the surviving.

Thursday, Nov. 12. Took leave of our kind friends, brother and sister Aid, not soon to forget them. Rode to Hillsborough c. h., enjoyed a visit with the family of our old friend and brother D. Inskeep, but had not an opportunity of preaching in the place this time. On Friday, 13th, ten miles ride brought us to the limits of Highland circuit, at Br. Thomas Karr's, where there is a society. Next morning, proceeded with some half dozen friends to Mount Olive meeting house in Ross county, where a two days' meeting had been appointed. We had, I trust, a profitable time—one individual joined society. Br. Hughey was with us,—also Br. R. Rose, who, from the state of his health, had to decline the charge of the circuit soon after conference. May he yet have strength to become a valiant and successful laborer. Br. Edwards is employed to take charge of the circuit, for the balance of the year. The Lord be with this our young brother, and make his labors a blessing to the people.—Yesterday, I visited at Br. Chaffins, on Paint creek, and was shown the place were two women were drowned in that stream, a little below the Big Falls, two or three days previous. An aged lady of 80 or more, was in the act of dipping water from the creek for washing, when she fell into deep water. Her daughter, a woman of family, plunged in for her rescue, but after a short struggle, both sunk, to rise no more. After two or three hours search, their bodies were drawn out from a depth of 35 feet water At this place (Bainbridge) I am resting a little at the house of our friend and brother D. C. Carson. After visiting one or two more points in this circuit I go to Washington circuit. Yours, &c.

A. H. Bassett.

Middletown, Mong., Va., Nov. 8, 1840.

Br. Springer: I reached my circuit the 11th of October, and commenced my labors at Laishley's meeting house, where there was an interesting revival of religion in progress, the fruits of the labors of our Br. P T. Laishley, which has resulted in the conversion of scores of precious souls. *Seventy-seven** persons, from the principal families in the neighborhood, have been received into the church, and the work is still going on.

Our first quarterly meeting was held at Salem meeting house; it was a time of interest—fourteen were received into the church. On the Saturday following, we commenced a two-day meeting at Br. McElroy's, at which a number were born again—nine were added to the church. On the Sabbath and Monday evening following, at Snell's school house, the power of God was manifested—souls were converted—eight were received to the church. On the next Friday, I organized a class of fifteen persons, at New Port, making *in all, received* on this circuit, since conference, *one hundred and twenty-three.*

T. J. Addis, Sup.

Middletown ct.

*This is, probably, the revival to which Br. Hopwood alluded in our last.—*Editor.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

VOLS. 22 & 23—1841.

EDITED BY

MRS. S. J. HALE & MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Miss E. Leslie will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own, or their daughters' instruction and amusement.

THE "LADY'S BOOK" has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parents might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one Magazine now in this country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

One original large sized Steel Engraving, by A. L. Dick, in each number.
A Fashion plate, colored, (mark that) every month.
Two pages (generally original) Music in each No.
Forty-eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The same attention to this department will be displayed. These splendid Steel Engravings, by A. L. Dick, Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humor. All tastes shall be consulted.

Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters of London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our long cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number. Two are now in preparation. Our means gives us the opportunity of embarking in this expensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for our outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

The voice of the public press has pronounced Godey's Lady's Book at the head of the periodical Literature of the country, and he is determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—*Mrs. Hale* and *Mrs. Sigourney*, assisted monthly by one of no less ability, *Miss Leslie.*

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last volume, viz:

View of Constantinople, Schuylkill Wa'r Works,
The Pilgrim, The Indian Maid,
Happy as a King, The Death of Luath.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully colored.

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautiful as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce, without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior. The engravings shall be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries do, who would scorn to tell a verbal falsehood, pass off second hand plates as original. Ours are undoubtedly so, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

GODEY'S BOOK

has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America*, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let this be remembered, that we never in any instance will mention the name of a contributor from whom we have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution. There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who, if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish AN IMMENSE EDITION, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT,

the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted, as the Editorial Department is, by the Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the Parlour Companion.

The Times aptly remarks that "a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the ginger bread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

There are other publications that advertise Fashion Plates. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number; which is not the case with any other work published in this country: unless they are colored they are useless.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. S. J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney; to ladies so well known to the world, that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book, it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be recollected that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Literature, tales, essays, legends, romantic incidents in history, extracts from the old poets, reviews, poetry, female education, embellishments, fashions colored, lace, embroidery, fac similes, music, &c. &c.

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons.—We shall endeavor so far as lies in our power to gratify this feeling, by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated female writers of the day.

Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

OUR READING MATTER

is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.

One advantage the subscribers of *this* work will have, is early reception It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of the month of publication.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The price of the publication is *Three Dollars* per annum—the money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the post office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to *Four Dollars.*

We still continue to furnish Walter Scott's novels complete and the Lady's Book one year, for *Ten Dollars.*

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications—Graham's Casket & Gentleman's Magazine—Saturday Courier—Saturday Chronicle—Alexander's Weekly Messenger, or Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book, and any one of these publications one year, upon the receipt of *Five Dollars*, postage paid.

Address L. A. Godey,
211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
December 2, 1840. 3t

Notes Lost.

A NOTE for $200, given by Stephen H. Ludlow, and one for $166 given by William Tait to John Clarke, agent of the Literary Institution of the Methodist Protestant Church. The trustees have directed these notes to be given up to Messrs. Ludlow & Tait. The money for which they were given was to have been a loan for the benefit of said Literary Institution. All I can learn of them is, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Tait say, they gave their notes, as above stated, to John Clarke, when he was agent of said Institution. I cannot learn where they are, or who (if any person) has received them from the said John Clarke. If any person knows where said notes are, it is hoped he will be so good as to communicate the same, either through the Western Recorder, or by letter to me. All persons are also warned not to purchase said notes, as it is not intended, nor would it be just, that they should be paid. David Crall, Agent.
November 18, 1840. 65

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequaled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. Lippitt.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. Lippitt.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

CABINET AND CHA
FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manu ture and keep on hand, at their old st a few doors south of the market house in town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dres and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast bles,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and b cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary furnish a house, either in high or common sty and at such prices as will satisfy all who will fa them with their custom. All the recommen tion they have to offer, is, that they have be able to secure a continuance of their old cus mers and friends. They hope by the qual of their work and a strict attention to busin to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black w nut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of t best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and short notice. Cherry & Gray.
Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

THE
CHRISTIAN WORLD

1. THE editor desires AGENTS in eve District, in the METHODIST PR TESTANT CHURCH.
2. He desires his friends to secure AGENT for him in OTHER CHURCHES.
3. He will allow $25 of every $125, collec ed, as remuneration.
4. He particularly requests the Agents of th LETTER-PRESS to continue their agency.
5. He will DEDUCT for any Nos. of th Letter-Press not received.
6. He will forward to AGENTS, CIRCU LARS, &c.
7. He wishes, quickly, NAMES and RESI DENCES of Agents, with COLLECTIONS.

According to the decision of the Post Maste General, subscribers to this work will be charge only ordinary newspaper postage.

The editor takes pleasure in stating that th work has been approved by the voice of the press generally, religious, literary and political The next number will furnish a considerable va riety of notices relating to its plan, appearance &c. Its correspondents are multiplying, inclu ding several of the first names in the variou churches. Ths. H. Stockton.
Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1840. 63tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!!
CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.
Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Potts & Graham, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

Francis R. Potts,
Nelson W. Graham.
Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29 : 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J Anderson & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29 : 23.)

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 16. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1840. Whole No. 68.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

POETRY.

THE CRUCIFICTION.

foe to God hath done this unexampled deed?
eavens exclaimed, "'Twas Man!
ve, in horror, snatched the Sun
such a spectacle of guilt and shame."
d the Sea; the Sea in fury boiled,
nswered with his voice of storms, "'Twas Man!
aves, in panic at his crime, recoiled,
osed the abyss, and from the centre ran."
d the Earth; the Earth replied aghast,
as Man! and such strange pangs my bosom rent,
still I groan and shudder at the past."
an—gay, thoughtless, smiling Man—I went,
asked him next; he turned a scornful eye,
his proud head, and deigned me no reply!!

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

DEATH—THE GRAVE.

"Death is the gate to endless joy,
And yet we dread to enter there.
——— the grave,
The subterranean road to bliss.
'Tis creation's melancholly vault,
The vale funeral, the sad cypress gloom,
The land of apparitions, empty shades!"

e light in which the subject of death is
d by a large portion of Christendom, clearly
ates a total ignorance of the objects or de-
f the introduction of the *gospel of life*, and
l destitution of its benefits and blessings.
had reigned, and man had been in bond-
rough *fear* of *death*, and the gospel was
ed to bring life and immortality to light,
to deliver those who through *fear* of *death*
ll their lifetime subject to bondage."
the time of the Saviour's advent, man was
d, grovelling and wretched, through fear of
, and the labors, teachings, and doctrines
Saviour were all directed to his emanci-
. But notwithstanding the light of the
has so brilliantly shone upon our degen-
race for almost two milleniums, how numer-
e the members of our fallen family, who
t all their lifetime subject to bondage
h fear of death, and are yet unwilling to
ancipated from the influence of the base,
and inhumanizing principle of fear. With
city bordering on desperation, we cling to
yea, to a life of sorrow, trouble, and pain,

"When Death kindly tenders us relief,
We call him cruel!"

th is the common lot of mortals, and is
f the inevitable incidents to our existence
but how few realize the fact that we must
! How few are fully reconciled to that
e of Omnipotence! The pathway to an
ing and blissful existence leads through
ave, and yet how few are willing to enter
and

Travel this subterranean road to bliss."

acts wisely who takes a rational, philo-
view of death—of the present and the
existence—who calmly "bides his time,"
eerfully obeys, when nature's Author shall
ssion the messenger, Death, to summon
the *spirit land.*

whose feet have trod the path of the just—

ks thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore
at vast ocean, he must sail so soon,"

rects monuments to Virtue, in the valley
pilgrimage,

uments that shall last when Egypt's fall,"

not fear to pass through the silent grave,
he enjoyment of the realities of the future
For him are in reversion, the glories and
ies of the *spirit land!* Felicities and glo-
which "eye hath not seen, ear heard, or
conceived!" S.

LIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ISGAH CIRCUIT, MORGAN, O., Nov. 26, 1840.

Springer: I am happy to inform you and
stant friends, that the Lord has not for-
to be gracious to His needy people in this
f the Conference District. We commen-
two days' meeting nine miles above Mc-
elsville, at Mr. Kinney's residence, on the
ingum river, the first of this month. By
essing of Heaven, it proved to be a time
akening and conversion to God. Twenty-
through faith and repentance, took up
ne of march toward Heaven, and gave in
names as probationers.

quarterly meeting commenced on the fol-
g Saturday at Pisgah, at which place, we
were a needy people; and the blessing of
en came upon us in an extraordinary man-
ven beyond our expectation. Many were
ned and converted, and the Lord's tempted
ried people were powerfully built up in the
of the gospel. Twenty-seven united with
hurch as probationers. The increase of
ers increases our responsibility to God and

May the God of love direct us so that all
tions may be in accordance with that hea-
principle! J. Kreps, Br. Wm. Marshall
N. W. Tracy assisted us. May the Lord
d them for their faithful labors!

B.—I hereby inform the President, that at
st quarterly conference, in view of enlarg-
he circuit, W. W. Tracy, on his liberal
sal, was requested to assist me the remainder
is conference year, if the approbation of the
dent can be obtained. Br. Ragan will please
to me at Zanesville. C. WOODRUFF.

CLARKSBURGH CT., VA., Nov. 26, 1840.

Br. Springer: When I returned from conference I found that the religious excitement which had existed through the summer in this section, had given way to political excitement. But since the latter has abated, times, on the circuit, are beginning to grow better. The last round has been a prosperous one. We had at our first quarterly meeting a large congregation and good attention.

We held a protracted meeting on the 21st of this inst., at which we were favored with the labors of Brs. Ragan and Hughes. During this meeting we had a comfortable time; mourners on several occasions crowded to the altar; fifteen united with the church, on trial, and one by cirtificate.

Your paper, at this time, is read with much interest. I think it ought to be in the hands of every Methodist Protestant family in the west.

Yours, &c. R. SIMONTON, Sup.

MORGAN, ASHTABULA, Nov. —, 1840.

Br. Springer: Since my return from conference, to this circuit, I have received nine members, and our prospects, on some parts of the circuit, are considerably flattering. The great political excitement having measurably subsided, we hope God will wake up an excitement in the minds of the people on the subject of religion. Br. Piper and myself are making arrangements to unite our circuits and our labors together for the remainder of this year.

Yours, in Christ, A. K. EARL.

JACKSONSBURGH, OHIO, Nov. 26, 1848.

Br. Springer: Having to write to you on business, I would just inform you,—and through the medium of your excellent paper, other of our brethren who may feel a concern for the welfare of the church,—that although we are blest with the labors of two of the excellent of the earth, Br. Flood and Br. R. M. Dalbey, yet, religion appears to lag with us, on Twin creek circuit, this conference year, so far. I think I can truly say it is ebb tide with us. This state of things has been occasioned by that which has been too common to all—political excitement. No subject was as familiar and absorbing as that of the politics of the day. It was the first thing and the last with too many.

Another occurrence which took place in the largest society on this circuit, calculated to retard our progress, was the spirit of proscription aimed at some brethren, the members of another denomination, by some, called "New Lights." While we were at conference, some of these brethren, I hope sincere, were engaged in concocting a scheme, calculated in its nature, as we think, to be of the most ruinous consequences to us in that section of country, in which it took place.

When I started in religion, my soul was filled with love to God and my fellow creature. When I set sail in the Radical ship, I was actuated by the same feeling—I hope I ever shall remain the same. Our old brethren, in the ministry, came amongst us and preached, *Union, Union*, then it was we had good meetings; but let brethren assume the judgment seat, and enter into proscriptive measures against others, because, forsoothe, they do not understand mysteries the same way, we may rest assured that that spirit which unites christians will take its flight.—May we, as a church, look back home whence we came, and ever follow after peace, and be directed by the spirit of charity, which is the bond of perfection. It is not on the imperfections of individuals, or individual churches, or individual systems of faith, doctrine, or government that we fix the bond of union, but upon that spirit which has for its object the general good and happiness of mankind.

We hope, as the excitement produced by the politics of the day has in a measure subsided, to have a more prosperous time in religion. May the power of the Lord be felt among the people before this conference year closes! Such is the prayer of your brother in Christ.

JOHN H. THOMAS.

Having given the substance of Br. Souder's communication to the President, in behalf of the Sandusky circuit, in our last, we omit its publication, but give the following postcript to it, and commend the sentiment it contains to all whom it may concern. We will, however, add, that the brethren are very solicitous the President should do something for them, if it is in his power, and that our Conference Missionary should pay them a visit soon as possible. We hope he will, and stay with that valuable people until they are supplied by our executive officer. Br. John Mercer was appointed to this charge by the conference; he failed to go; Br. Heath was engaged by the President to go to their aid, but it seems he has failed also. God bless the delinquents.—*Editor.*

TIFFIN, OHIO, Nov. 19, 1840.

Mr. Editor: I received a letter a few days ago, from a worthy brother, stating that it was difficult to prevail on any of the preachers at conference to come to the Lake country. We are well aware of the character our country bears abroad, in regard to its being a sickly region, or in other words of its being a perfect Golgotha, particularly by those who live east of us.

When I was moving into Ohio, fourteen years ago, I recollect meeting a little boy, somewhere about Fairview, in this State, who inquired,—"Sir, where are you moving to?" Not having any particular point in view, I replied, "to the Scioto country." "Why," said he, "the killdeers can't live there." There are a great many older persons who entertain similar ideas in regard to the Sandusky country. We have a level and fertile country, and readily admit that we are subject to the diseases that prevail all through the level, rich parts of this State, and indeed, of all the States south and west of us. And, in addition to these, we are subject to all the ills of this life, seeing that we are a part of Adam's fallen race. But that there are natural causes to produce more diseases here than in other parts, as above named, we are not willing to admit. It is true, we have had two or three sickly seasons, but in most cases the diseases operated quite the reverse of the causes that used to be attributed to them. The two brethren who have been appointed to this circuit, this year, both attribute their not coming to ill health, so that we see people get sick in the hill country as well as on the Sandusky plains.

But, who are they, I inquire, that "it is so difficult to prevail on to go to the Lake country?" The preachers,—the ministers of Christ; those who profess to be called of Him to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Are these unwilling to go to the Lake country to preach the gospel to the thousands who have emigrated there, and brooked the difficulties and dangers of a new country for the sake of worldly gain, and have now provided comfortable homesteads for themselves and for the accommodation of the ministers of Christ?—After all this, are they unwilling to come and dispense the bread of life to us, through fear of fever and ague? For this, we presume, to be the chief cause. For the honor of Christ and His ministers, and of the Church, let this never be said by a Methodist Protestant preacher.

We make the above remarks with a view to the removing of the prejudice that exists in the minds of many of our preachers in regard to this country,—and, of course, are intended for none but those to whom they are applicable.

JOHN SOUDER.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

"There is no way to make sorrow light
But in the noble bearing; be content;
Blows given from Heaven are our due punishment;
All shipwrecks are not drowning; you see buildings
Made fairer from their ruins."

Departed this life, on Friday, the 13th of November last, at his residence in Waterford township, Washington county, Ohio, Mr. DAVID WHITE, in the 74th year of his age. For more than fifty years Mr. W. had been an unimpeachable member of the Presbyterian church, and during the most of that period filled the station of Deacon in that branch of the christian faith.

During the year 1800 Mr. WHITE left the Green Mountains of Vermont, and emigrated to Washington county, to endure the privations and dangers of the life of a pioneer in a new and thinly inhabited country. He remained a resident of the county until his death, discharging faithfully the duties he owed to his God and to his country. By his death a large circle of relatives and friends have experienced a loss which will be acutely felt and regretted by all. Mr. W. was the eldest of a family of twelve, a brother of whom now resides in Zanesville, Mr. OLCUTT WHITE.

Death, at any period of the life of man, is to be feared and looked upon with an eye of solemnity, whether it comes upon us in the helplessness of infancy, the bloom of youth, the prime of life, or the feebleness of age. At either stage it is to be viewed as the unerring messenger of God, and is not to be deceived or averted. To see the features of prattling infancy tranquillized in the sleep of death, is to make us aware that one spirit is called to its home ere it became imbued with the gall of bitterness, which but too surely awaits all who are permitted to lengthen out life to the span allotted to us. To behold the aged individual, whose locks are whitened by the frosts of many winters, whose every hair is but a memento of some unseen interposition of the hand of a kind and merciful Protector, to save him from some hidden danger, and to conduct him to some friendly harbor of peace and tranquility; interpositions not made manifest unto the children of man until the day of final reckoning and retribution, is a scene of awful sublimity, and one full of instruction.—When the aged are called upon to yield unto God the breath which had been loaned to them for a period, with what joy do those who walk in the paths of righteousness obey the summons, and depart for the happy home of the saint in Heaven; to them the grave has no terrors, for

"'Tis here all meet!
The shivering Icelander, and sun-burnt Moor;
Men of all climes that never met before;
And of all creeds, the Jew, the Turk, and Christian.
Here the Prince, and favorite still prouder,
His sovereign's keeper, and the people's scourge,
Are huddled out of sight. Here lie abash'd
The great negotiators of the earth,
And celebrated masters of the balance,
Deep read in stratagems, and wiles of courts;
Now vain their treaty skill! Death scorns to treat."

Mr. WHITE in his last moments, gave evidence of a triumph in the blood of Christ, and that he could sing with the redeemed on the glorious day of resurrection, the song of Moses and the Lamb.

J. W. W.

Meadow Farm, O., Dec. 6, 1840.

☞ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Thursday night week, Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia, was shot in front of his dwelling. The individual who committed the act is said to have been masked at the time. The ball was received in the lower part of the stomach, and passed around the abdomen to the fleshy part of the thigh, without entering the cavity. The wound, though severe, is not considered mortal.

P. S. We learn since that he died the Saturday following from the effect of the pistol shot.

SELECTIONS.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS' LECTURE.

The first lecture of the season before the New York Lyceum, was delivered on Wednesday, by Hon. J. Q. Adams. Long before the orator appeared, the immense building was crowded in every part; and when he was presented to the audience by the President of the Institution, all in the building rose to their feet.

The lecture was a written essay—in which we were somewhat disappointed,—as we had hoped to hear an extemporaneous address from one at whose command thoughts rally in readier flights, and bring better words to clothe them, than at the call of almost any other living man. What was lost in animation was, however, made up in finish; and though few heard any thing new, all heard acknowledged truisms, aptly arranged, and so delivered as to present the appearance of novelty and freshness.

The subject chosen was the social history of man. The orator commenced by remarking that history is the record of the passage of time—that man is the only being who takes note of that passage, and that all history must therefore have man for its subject. He divided the advance of the race into four stages of progress; the life of the hunter; pastoral life; tillage of the soil; and civilization. Upon the latter he said little, dwelling principally upon the three first.

In the hunter's life he said there could be no social virtues. Woman was a degraded slave; parental and filial affection were unknown, and the greatest act of respect and affection from the child to the parent, was to put the latter out of existence, when his support became burdensome.—In the roving life of the hunter no attachment to place, and little to person could grow up. The hunter or savage has no records, and no written language.

In the next stage, the pastoral life, man becomes from his habits, more inclined to association. Woman, from a slave, becomes a valuable chattel. Chastity is imposed upon her as a duty, but is not considered binding upon man. His habitation is not yet fixed, as he must move from place to place to feed his flocks. In this state man first discovered that the beasts of the field could be tamed to his will. The first tamed were the bull and the ram; the constellations first named in the sky were for those animals.

The pastoral condition was only the second state of society, and its natural tendancy was to wander into polygamy, and also into idolatry. The mind was led from its leisure and meditative tendency herein engendered to inquire into causes; it saw systems in multitudes, and not in unity; and man naturally was led to ascribe intelligence to all the orbs that passed before his eyes; he deemed them self-created, possessing separate souls; he soon saw in the nature of things that the earth was dependent on the sun which ruled the day, as the moon and stars ruled the night; he sees effects only on the earth and causes only in the sky; he fancies a Deity in every star; he believes each an arbiter of his fate; and thus he comes to worship the whole host of heaven. His physical wants satiated with unremitting plenty, his mind softened by his meditative life, and the effective quiet which attended it, and his thoughts led from the multitudes above him to think on earth, not unity, but of multitudes; his love becomes intense, not delicate; general, not individual; his sexual intercourse is indiscriminate; his wives are numerous; the worst state of polygamy succeeds, and produces a harvest of discord, strife and wretchedness.

The hard stage is thatin which man becomes a tiller of the ground, To this stage belongs exclusively,

Unity of Habitation,
Unity of Conjugal Society,
Unity of Religious Worship.

To this state also belongs the establishment of individual property. The shepherd had no permanent possession of the soil. But the tiller of the ground, when he came to bestow labor on the soil, found it necessary that the ground should be inclosed, and that the intrusion of others should be excluded. He finds then, too, that he needs a permanent dwelling place to superintend, and reap the benefit of his labors; that seed time is followed by harvest, and that he needs a garner to gather in his reward. And thus the foot of man becomes fastened to the earth in one constant dwelling place. He builds his habitation to outlast his life; and it passes to his children.

Thus population thickens, the ties of neighbors gain strength; the kindly affections which were first awakened in the shepherd's life, now increase and extend to all around him. His fireside becomes a cherished spot, the lawn before his door, on which he played in infancy, the stream in which he bathed his youthful limbs, the trees from which in childhood he first gathered fruit, these all seem like children, grateful to him for parental care; they all lead the mind through time up to eternity; they are the silent witnesses of God's goodness thro' youth and age; and they grapple round the heart of man, chain him to his house, and strengthen with the best and brightest, and strongest of all human impulses, the unsurpassable and unappreciable, and imperishable love of country. (Cheers.)

After a glance at civilized life, in the course of which he remarked that the word "citizen," in Europe, restricted to the dweller in cities, has with us its full and honored Roman signification; the orator gave a brief review of the condition of women in all ages, and added conclusions which are specially recommended to all old bachelors:

The female is formed in a delicate mould—for sufferance rather than action. In every state of society, woman must live in a state of dependence upon man.—To the savage hunter, she is but as a mere domestic. To the shepherd, she is but as one of the tamed, beautiful, and affectionate animals around him, and shares his regards with the sheep and the ox, who yield him food and raiment. To the husbandman she resumes her native dignity, and is no longer the slave or the plaything of her tyrant, used at will or caprice, worn out and thrown aside; but becomes the partner of his heart and life, the mistress of his home, the prop and stay of his soul; that bosom no longer recked with jealous tortures of other women sharing her husband's love—the love of each forms the happiness of each. She is the common mother of the whole family; and all are bound to her by one holy bond of filial obedience. And in this community alone woman enjoys that true liberty and love which is her birthright and her blessing:

That love intense which sensual joy survives,
Founded on duty and the nuptial vow,
Which with its partner in affection strives,
Beams in the eye, and gladdens in the brow,
Which pain and agony themselves endow;
That love intense which pillow'd in the skies,
On a next world of brighter bliss relies.
That love intense which purer ardors warm,
On blameless lives and faithful breasts which stands,
Which greets the sunshine and defies the storm,
Which Time but strengthens, and which Death withstands,
First of the social charities which form,
Parental, filial, and fraternal bands,
That love with wedlock's rays alone can shine,
Its source, its ends, are deathless and divine.

* * * * * * *

The deductions which we are to draw from all this are, that the cause which most tend to advance human happiness are—

Unity of a permanent habitation,
Unity of conjugal bondage,
Unity of religious worship.

* * * * * * *

What conclusions, then, does all this lead us to? To the firm belief entertained by the humble individual who has the honor to address you, that to the full and complete happiness of men, there is essential but

One fixed habitation,
One wedded partner for life,
One supreme, omnipotent God,
the rewarder of all those who diligently seek and serve him.

The orator concluded with another extract from Thompson; and the audience separated, full of admiration of the veteran statesman, who could lay down the weighty matters which must fill his mind continually, and thus successfully treat of subjects adapted to a popular audience.—One minor matter many noticed. The lecturer, at his advanced age, read without the assistance of any optical contrivances; while the less young men of this generation were busy wiping the "spectacles" which, ere they reach his age, will reduce the wearers almost to total blindness.

For the sketch we have given of the lecture, we are indebted, first to our own memory, on which we drew before the morning papers reached us; and next to the Herald, in which appears a very correct report of the address, with some omissions of parts not essential to the thread of the argument.—*Brother Jonathan.*

DIFFERENT STYLE OF ELOQUENCE.—There have seldom been examples of greater difference of eloquence than the following brief extracts presents:

"Contribute liberally, my brethren; give such a sum as you would not be ashamed to place on the altar of heaven in presence of an assembled universe."—*Bishop Griswald's Charity Sermon.*

"Give generously, my friends, not four pence half-pennies, but run your hands in your pockets up to the elbow, and bring out a handful as a sailor would do if you needed his assistance."—*Rev. Mr. Taylor before the Bristol Seaman's Friend Society.*

NOVEL DISCOVERY.—The London Atlas states that Mr. Marsh, an able chemist connected with the Royal Arsenal, recently discovered that it is an invariable rule with iron which has remained for a short time under water, when reduced to small grains, or to an impalpable powder to become red hot, and ignite any object with which it may come in contact. This he experienced by scraping some corroded metal from a gun which ignited the paper containing it and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact may be useful in accounting for spontaneous fires, the origin of which has never been traced.

THE EFFECTS OF BAD NOVELS.—Among the worst class of bad books are those in which a man of genius writes an interesting tale, purporting, to have in the end a most excellent moral, but in which at every step the chief character is a villain. Some robber hero, a licentious gentleman, or even an ingenious thief, such as the Artful Dodger, is presented in bold relief as the hero of many scenes, and the object of general attention.

The effect of this on young and ambitious minds, is to make the villain model an object of emulation, rather than of abhorence. Such is the depravity of the human heart, that vice clothed in distinction, is more admired than the noblest virtue, in humility. To make youth familiar with the plans and actions of robbers, seducers and thieves, is only to make him acquainted with the way to be a villain. He must have uncommon virtue if he learns no evil, and considers them only as beacons of warning.

Mr. Bulwer was one of the chief criminals in this mode of teaching. He clothed scoundrels and puppies in the drapery of genius, and made robbers and dandies the objects of admiration.

After him, Mr. Dickens has done much to deprave public taste, and lead the young estray. Who does not know that the minute description of Fagan and his pupils, is the very way to teach apprentice boys, who may be without principles or guardians, how to perform the same exploits? None can read the story of Oliver Twist without interest, yet the reader may be assured, that to thousands of youth it is a positive poison, to which there is no antidote.

Jack Sheppard is another story of this class, and one of the very worst. It is criminal to publish, and criminal to spread before a family such a mass of filthy, and at the same time attractive moral deformities.

We have been led to these reflections by a transaction which recently took place in London, and is a very pointed illustration of the *principle* we have stated.

Courvoisier, the valet of Lord William Russell, as our readers know, committed the murder of his master. He was tried convicted and hung. Previous to his execution, he stated that he was induced to commit this awful crime by reading the novel of Jack Sheppard, in which the hero is made to pass through a career of successful crime.

Mr. Ainsworth, the author of Jack Sheppard, thinking, no doubt correctly, that this fact would reflect disgrace upon him and his works, appeared in the London papers in his own name, to say that it was not true, that such a confession was made. The High Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has, however, very properly established the fact. He states explicitly that to *him* the murderer made the statement to which we refer—that Jack Sheppard was the cause of the murder.

But this fact, though more signal than can be adduced, is only one out of thousands, which will illustrate the principle that he who either by reading or observation, makes himself familiar with vice, is hardening his heart and taking steps towards the commission of crime. This truth is one of vast importance in the business of education both private and public,

MARRIAGE IN PROHIBITED DEGREES.—At the last general convention, a committee, consisting of H. U. Onderdonk, Moore, and Brownell, was appointed to report at the next general convention, a canon prohibiting marriages within certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity. In this report, which will be one of much importance, the case of marrying a deceased wife's sister will be of necessity prominent. We allude to the subject at present, in order to direct attention to the fact that a pamphlet has been published in England advocating the repeal of the law in that country, which prohibits marriage within the degree of affinity just mentioned. A circular soliciting the repeal has unhappily received signatures from among the clergy, and the measure is said to receive countenance and active co-operation of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Landaff.—*Churchman.*

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a decently dressed man, was found in the East River, on Saturday. He was about 5 feet 10 inches high, 35 years of age, had on a dark frock coat, mixed pantaloons thick woolen net drawers, cotton shirt marked *H. K.*, dark valentia vest and boots. In his pocket was a bill of exchange for $890:12, dated New York, Nov. 23, 1839, payable 90 days after sight, to the order of Mr. M. Schusterz and drawn by Ed. Black.—*N. Y. paper.*

THE CASE OF THE STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—An indictment against Capt. Roe and James Gibson, of the De Witt Clinton for unlawfully and maliciously propelling that boat against another, the Napoleon, and thereby endangering the lives of the passengers and crew, were tried on Friday. The defendants were both acquitted!! Captain Hancox of the Napoleon, was then put on trial on cross indictment for shooting with intent to kill.—*ib.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... DECEMBER 9, 1840.

Table of Electoral Votes in Twenty-Four States.

	Harrison.		Van Buren.
Ohio	21	Virginia,	23
Kentucky	15	New Hampshire,	7
Indiana	9	Missouri,	4
New York	42	Alabama,	7
Pennsylvania	30	Arkansas,	3
Maryland	10		
New Jersey	8	Total,	44
Connecticut	8		
Rhode Island	4		
Georgia	11		
Tennessee	15		
Maine	10		
Massachusetts	14		
Vermont	7		
Delaware	3		
Michigan	3		
Mississippi	4		
Louisiana	5		
North Carolina,	15		
Total,	234		

Whole number of electoral votes, ... 294.
Necessary to a choice. ..... 148.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The following statement will show the result of the recent elections for members of Congress, in the States which have held their elections since July:

	No.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	
Louisiana,	3	1	2	
Vermont,	5	0	5	
Missouri,	2	2	0	
Maine,	8	2	4	2 vacancies.
Georgia,	9	0	9	
Pennsylvania,	28	14	13	1 vacancy.
Ohio,	19	7	12	
New York,	40	21	19	
New Jersey	6	0	6	
Delaware,	1	0	1	
Michigan,	1	0	1	
Massachusetts,	12	1	10	1 vacancy.
Arkansas,	1	1	0	
	144	57	83	4 vacancies.

☞Whig gain 26, Democratic gain 9. Nett Whig gain 17.

SENATE.—The United States Senate, consisting of *fifty-two* members, is now constituted of *twenty-eight* Democrats and *nineteen* Whigs, there being *five* vacancies.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?—A deep degree of interest will soon be felt as to the monetary or currency policy of Gen. Harrison's administration. We already hear such inquiries as these,

Will the Sub-Treasury be repealed?

Will we have a National Bank?

What will be done in relation to the currency?

These questions are much more readily asked than answered. Our own impression is that whatever may be the disposition of Gen. Harrison, he will find the currency question one that may be managed with great difficulty. The objections to a National Bank will gather much of their force from the wretched condition of the Bank of the U. States at the present time, for although that institution now only holds a State charter, it is still frequently referred to as the Bank of the United States, and people have been in the habit of regarding her as such an institution, or at least their prejudices against the existing Bank, would, in a great measure, be called into action, should a new National Bank be proposed, and yet something will be expected of the new administration, if not as a substitute for the Independent Treasury, at least as calculated to afford a "better currency" than the existing. But in what that something will consist, we confess ourselves altogether unable to say. A correspondent of the Boston Patriot, a respectable Whig paper, has furnished the following view.—*Bicknell.*

A NATIONAL BANK.

There is quite a diversity of opinion as to the expediency of chartering a National Bank; many of the Whig and nearly the whole of the Administration party are opposed to it; the party in its favour is however, very large and intelligent, and may succeed in their object.

All intelligent men are now agreed that as fluctuations in market value of property, of late years, have been extremely injurous, that the unlimited power of the States to charter Banks of issue, with the consequent fluctuations in the amount of the currency, has been the most efficient cause of them, and that we can hope to avoid the constant recurrence of these revulsions only by some efficient check upon the Banks. There are two modes in which such a check can be applied; by direct legislation by the several States, or by the creation by the General Government of a counter-balancing power, whose interest it shall be to apply it. In the remarks I am to make, I shall confine myself to the latter mode.

How then, can we, by a National Bank, most efficiently check the undue expansion of the currency by the State Banks?

To enable us to consider this question intelligently, we must understand the nature of the currency and the mode of operation of the Banks. The currency consists of bank bills and specie in circulation and of the deposits in Bank, payable on demand; it is immaterial whether I have my money in bills, in my pocket, or in the Bank, on deposit; it is equally, in either case, at my command, applicable to the business of transfer and equally currency. On examination, it will be found that in the commercial cities of Massachusetts, and I presume, in all the Atlantic cities, the deposits on demand are equal to the bills and specie in circulation, or in other words, constitute half the currency. As to the operations in the Banks—the loan of their capital would produce but six per cent. on its amount; to meet the bounties exacted from them, their taxes and other expenses, they depend upon the profit they can make loaning their bills and their deposits, for which they pay no interest. It is in these loans that their whole danger lies; they must pay their bills and deposits whenever called for, and they have loaned them for notes payable at a future day. It is obvious that the degree of danger depends on the extent of these loans of their bills and deposits; in other words, their loans beyond their capital, these are often most imprudently extended, and the banks jeopardized or ruined. It is, likewise, obvious that a Bank may be bankrupt, without a bill in circulation, should she imprudently have loaned her deposits.—It is not solely by increasing the currency, but, equally, by using currency which does not belong to her, that her danger arises.

Having thus stated wherein the weakness of our Banks consists and of what our currency is composed, we come to the consideration of the practicability of an efficient check upon the State Banks, by the creation of a National Bank.

To give such an institution efficient control, it is obvious she must not, herself, be exposed by these causes of weakness. Her charter should refuse the power to issue bills, or to loan deposits, or to deal in foreign exchange, in merchandise or land. Even with these restrictions, a charter for a Bank might doubtless be so framed as to produce six per cent. on its capital, and to be safe beyond all precedent. An Institution, employed as the fiscal agent of the Government and fairly paid for it, with a capital of fifty millions employed chiefly, perhaps, in domestic exchange, with Branches in the several States, authorized to discount at the rates there legal, with, perhaps, a *very small* per centage on deposits, such a Bank conducted in good faith, would have averted every one of our suspensions; with no liabilities, it would have had the entire control of the other Banks and have kept them sound; its field of action, in domestic exchanges, would have been immense and extremely profitable, at rates which would merely cover the expense of the transport of specie.

It cannot be doubted that such a Bank would attract an immense amount of capital from Europe, and it would be capital devoted to the immediate purposes of trade, depending on its beneficial employment for its remuneration brought by willing hands; not loaned on unproductive *improvements*, repaid grudgingly, and jeopardising the faith and prosperity of the community.

The above remarks are made on the supposition that a National Bank may be insisted upon, and if we are to have one, let it be with as few objections as possible. For one, I am opposed to any charter of a Bank by Congress. A little more time may enable us, in a less objectionable mode, to attain all the benefits we could derive from the establishment of an institution lodging such tremendous power in the hands of a few, perhaps of one, competing with our own Banks on such unequal terms, and making such a large advance in favour of the doctrine of *liberal construction.* L. X.

A shocking case of traffic in human flesh, is detailed in a paper before us. It will be seen that Mr. John Taylor, a young man of highly respectable connexions, and whose father for many years held a responsible post in the colony under the local government, was indicted for conveying away from the island of Barbadoes certain apprenticed labourers, and having conveyed them to Texas, there selling them as slaves.

The facts were fully substantiated.—Several apprentice labourers were induced to enter into articles with Taylor and a man named Ames. The following is a copy of the contract of service under which the poor men were entrapped:—

Contract of Edward Whittaker.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Edward Whittaker, free man of colour, do of my own free will and consent, hereby bind myself for the time of four years, to the service of John Taylor and Thomas Ames, in this and other places, to serve them for that time to the best of my ability, and to serve no one else without their consent, and to acknowledge myself to all intents and purposes to be fully and fairly bound by this agreement, under forfeiture of forty dollars for the non fulfilment of this engagement.

EDWARD WHITTAKER, his ⋈ mark.
Witnesses—WM. RUSH, Lieut. Col.
WM. H. MATTHEWS.

November 22, 1835.

A schooner was fitted out, and, under pretence that they were going to leeward the men went on board. After calling at two places for provisions, and to obtain other hands to navigate the vessel, the negroes were conveyed to Texas, and disposed of as "fine Barbarian negroes," to the Georgian slave dealers. They were then transferred to persons who purchased them of the dealers, who employed them in various ways, and treated them with the severity and cruelty usually practised on the unhappy beings whose hard fate it is to be regarded as "purchased property." By some means, what had taken place came to the knowledge of the authorities. A vessel was despatched for the purpose of inquiry, and to demand and bring back the negroes. Capt. Hamilton, to whom the commission was confided, performed the duty with alacrity; and it is but justice to the American authorities to add, that on reciving the Governor's dispatch, every assistance was afforded to Captain Hamilton, in prosecuting his search after the departed men, and every facility, given him to collect evidence against the parties who had illegally conveyed them from the British Colony. The Jury having returned a verdict of guilty, the Chief-Justice immediately passed sentence in the following terms:—"John Taylor, feeling a sincere regard for your aged and respectable parents, it gives me great pain that I should be placed in a situation where it is my duty to pronounce the sentence of this Court after the verdict of the Jury. You are sentenced to transportation for the term of 14 years."—*Bicknell.*

The Conventon at London, by their chairman, transmitted to the governors of the several States in the country, a circular on the subject of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

The following is the reply of Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, to that circular.

NEWARK, N. J., July 30, 1840.

SIR—I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of yout communication, in behalf of the convention held in London on the 12th ult. on the subject of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade. Impressed as I am with the importance and the truth of the principles and views therein expressed, it is my earnest desire that this country may, at the earliest day in her power consistent with security and the peace of the Union, join hand in hand with the humane on the other side of the water, in washing out the stain upon her national character. The means to be used, as proposed by your Convention, are of a "moral, religious, and pacific character," and it is by these means alone, I am satisfied, this great object can be attained. New Jersey, by an act passed the 24th of Febuary, 1810, has defined her policy. By that act every child born of a slave within the State since the 4th of July, 1804, or which shall thereafter be born, is declared to be *free*, but to remain in the character of an apprentice in the service of the master, if a male, until twenty-five years of age, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years. Under the operation of this law, slavery has become almost extinct with us, and I am happy to say that, so far as my observation extends, the conditon of servitude is of the most mitigated and indulgent forms.

Thanking you for your kindness in communicating the proceedings of the Convention,

I remain, your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM PENNINGTON,
Governor of New Jersey.

Thomas Clarkson, Esq., &c., &c.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.—The Olive Branch of the 25th ultimo, published at Monroe, La., contains the account of a fatal and bloody rencontre which lately occurred in Mayou Mason, in the Parish of Carrol. The particulars were given to the editor of the Olive Branch by a gentleman from Lake Providence.

It appears that suspicions had long been entertained of a secret association of robbers on Island No. 92, in the Mississippi. The whole country was rife with accounts of their depredations.—After the late murder of a Mr. Webb, on Bayou Mason, it became the determination of the people to use every means for their extermination. One of the clan, a man by the name of Laverty, was known to be at the house of Garret P. Rollins, on the Bayou Mason, and was extensively known as a negro thief. Mr. William A. Colman, deputy sheriff of Carroll, determined to arrest him, and for that purpose started, in company with three others, in pursuit of him. On arriving near the house they separated. Colman and one of the men going in front, and the other two to the back part. Laverty, in the mean time, had been informed that there was a warrant out for him, and when he spied Colman and his companions nearing the house, he snatched up a double barrelled gun and rushed to the door.

Colman commanded him to surrender. He then asked Colman if he intended to shoot him. Colman replied, that unless he surrendered he most certainly would. At this instant they both raised their guns and fired so nearly together, that the difference could scarcely be distinguished. Colman was shot with a double barrelled shot gun, and fell dead on the spot, one buck shot entering his throat, another his chin, and twelve just below the nose. Laverty was shot with two rifle balls, both entering the left side, just below the nipple, and the other about two inches to the right, a little above. He did not fall, but grasped his gun with desperate firmness, and attempted to cock the other barrel. He was then fired on by Colman's companion, who missed him, rushed forward and knocked him down with the but end of his gun. At this instant, one of the other men who had gone to the back part of the house, came up and placing the muzzle of his gun against Laverty's head, fired, and shot him dead.

An old man Marrying his Grand-daughter—The narrative of how it happened by the Antiquated Bridegroom himself.

The event, about which so much gossip ran through the town, has been fully developed; but readers at a distance will not be content unless we print (as we do below) the account which Grand-pa gives of how he came to marry his grand-child. It is certainly too rich to be lost. We shall premise, however, that Alderman Campbell, who married the parties, expressly declares he knew nothing of the relationship which existed between them. Mr. James Eneu, (the grand-father) is said to be aged eighty-four years, and Miss Emma Haines (the grand-child) said to be aged about twenty. The marriage is of course null and void by the laws of God and man, to all intents and purposes. It is perhaps proper to add, that Grand-papa Eneu is represented to be rich. But, we must not longer detain the reader from the account of the affair, penned by himself.—*Philadelphia Courier.*

THE OLD MAN'S HISTORY.

Sir: On the 19th of November, in looking over your paper, I see a piece concerning an unlawful marriage. I will give a true statement of it as near as is in my power. On the 18th of the same month, I found myself touched to the heart by the treatment I received from my relatives. I did not blame them all, for at the same time I knew that two or three was in the lead. I returned home and went to my bed, but could not find rest, nor could I sleep; I thought of one plan after another, and between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, I got it into my head that the only way to spite them was to marry my grand-daughter, and I got out of bed and called to the girls, "are you asleep," and was answered, no. There were three in bed, but I did not know that there was more than two. I then laid out my plan to Emma, and what was my intentions, and she said that she was agreed to marry me, and I fixed the time in the morning, and according to our agreement we went, between 9 and 10 in the morning, to John Dennis, Alderman, and told him that she was my grand-daughter, and that I wished him to marry her and me, and he asked me if I had made up my mind, and I told him yes. He said that he was not well, and that he would come in the evening; and I thought, being as the mother of the girl was not at home, that it would be better to have it done at once, as I knew that she would be at home in the evening. I then went to Alderman Campbell; he was told, not by me, that I wanted to marry that girl; he asked me no questions, but commenced writing the certificate, and we returned home without knowing what we had done. In the evening, Bishop Kendrick came to my house; he had heard that I had fell out with my relations, and had got married to my grand daughter, and he said that it was against the law of the Almighty, likewise the law of the land. I told him that if it was against the law of the country, I should like to see it; he told me to come to his house the next morning, so I accordingly went, and saw and read it for myself. I told him that I would go to the Alderman and have it cancelled. I called on the Alderman, who told me that it could not be done unless by applying to the Legislature or the Court. I then went to the Attorney at once, and he told me that he must see the Judge, and see if it could not be done sooner by the Court, and he proposed to leave it to the Court, and the petition is already drawn. I expect it is to come before the Court; I hope that it will be acted on as soon as possible. About the laws of the Almighty, He is the Judge of all hearts, and He knows what I done it for, and I trust to Him.

JAMES ENEU, Sen.

ENGLAND AND HER INDIA POSSESSIONS—TROUBLES WITH CHINA.—Removed as far as we are from the scene of England's present most pressing emergency, still the people of this country must feel no little interest and anxiety in the aspect of these affairs. Whether a long and costly war is to grow out of the present contest with China or not, may not be known.—But there is one thing which every one, at all acquainted with foreign politics, knows full well, viz: that the power of England in her East India possessions is too gigantic to be endangered; and that she is not and will not be either unmindful of it, or unprepared for a vigilant defence. Russia, however, looks on with obvious jealousy; and whatever may be her diplomatic skill in keeping to herself the knowledge of her deeply rooted dislike, she never has and never will regard the enormous increase of British power in India with any other feelings than those of cordial disapproval. Indeed, it is scarcely to be discovered how it could be otherwise in most of the European nations. Much as the glory of England is lauded, the Island of Great Britain is nothing when contrasted to her enormous possessions in India. "The British Empire in the East Indies now includes one hundred millions of people, and extends over 1,250,000 square miles of all climates, from the snows on the mountains of the Gaut and Himmelaya, to the burning sands of Hindostan, and twelve hundred miles of the navigable rivers Indus, Junga, Sutlege, Ganges, and Bramapoopta, with large cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Benares, Lucno, Poona, Madras, and Bombay. They hold the Great Mogul and all the reigning princes as their captives, and can bring into the field an army full as large as Russia;" and it will be recollected that Russia has a warlike force of 1,200,000 men.

It must be confessed by all readers, that the last news from China, which will be found in another column, looks warlike. Indeed there does not appear to be any doubt now, as to the course England is to pursue; and it is not possible for other nations to remain longer indifferent in regard to the Chinese war.—*Sat. Cour.*

SOMETING FOR NATURALISTS.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that there is a walnut tree now standing in full vigor, in the village of Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, in that State, which bears a nut, one half of which is a walnut, and the other half a hickory nut.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We gave in our last an abstract from the foreing news brought by the Caledonia and British Queen. Since, the Great Western has arrived at New York. We give the following additional particulars from these arrivals, taken from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

SPEECH OF LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

The King had made his speech, in which he expressed great confidence in the continuancy of peace. He thus concludes:

Gentlemen: I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency.—Under whatever form they may be presented, my Government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down.

PROCLAMATION BY MARSHAL SOULT.

The Moniteur of this morning contains a proclamation of Marshal Soult to the French Army, on taking office as Secretary and Commander-in-Chief, calling upon them to act in concert with the National Guard in preserving friendly relations, and preserving the peace of the country.

The War operations—400 Prisoners taken—the Mountaineers rushing in.

TOULON, OCT. 31, ½ past 7, P.M.

"*The Consul of France to the President of the Council:*

"Malta, October, 27.

"The British war steamer Cyclops arrived here this morning from Seyde, whence she departed on the 21st. She has on board the Emir Bechir, with 15 members of his family and 115 persons of his suite, on their way to England.

"The captain of the Cyclops has confirmed the rising of nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the mountains."

On the night of the 23d, five battalions of Turkish troops, one battalion of Royal Marines, and two companies of Austrian troops, were left to cover the camp of Djouni.

The remaining forces of this army, consisting of four battalions of Turkish infantry, one battalion of Royal Marines, and two detachments of Austrian rocketeers, were formed in the upper position of this camp, with a view to attack, at day-break of the 24th, the advanced guard of Ibrahim Pacha, of 1000 men, under Emir Massoud, entrenched at Ardali in a very strong, mountainous condition, in order to maintain the Pacha's communication from his head quarters at Merouba with Byrout.

After a fatiguing march of five hours over very precipitous ground, and having forded the Kelbson river, Commodore Napier, commanding the whole of the above force, menaced the enemy's position in front with the battalion of marines and a Turkish battalion, whilst he ordered General Jochmus, with the remaining 3d battalion of Selim Pacha's division, to turn the enemy's right flank, which movement Gen. Jochmas executed without delay, succeeding, by the rapidity of the movement, in cutting off the enemy's retreat to the Pacha's head quarters, and thus making 400 prisoners, and dispersed the remaining force by 11 A. M.

The four companies are all taken prisoners, the Albanians fled with Emir Massoud, and the Druses dispersed to their houses.

The mountaineers are coming in from the warlike province of Mata in great numbers. There are at this moment distributing 400 stands of Turkish arms to the people of that district, principally to men of Beckfuja, which place was the focus of insurrection some months ago. One thousand stand of arms were distributed on the 24th and 25th inst.

The troops of the allies bivouked on the field of battle and in the neighboring villages on the 25th and 26th Sept.

By the evening of the 26th the troops had returned into the camp of Djouni, with the exception of one battalion, which remained on the left bank of Kelbson, in order to maintain the now open communication of Djouni with the mountaineers of the province of Kate.

The Turkish troops with the Pacha are deserting in strong numbers, and small detachments are sent into head quarters continually.

All the accounts from the seat of war, received since our last, confirm the news of the success of the allies, the rising of the Syrians, and the defeat and discouragement of the Egyptains.

LATER STILL—A BATTLE—7000 KILLED.—The Malta Times of the 28th has this intelligence.

On the 10th inst., an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers. 7,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

The Emir Beschir has capitulated, and is at Malta; the Libanus is in a complete state of insurrection; Ibrahim is straitened in every direction, and, it is thought, will speedily be obliged to evacuate the whole of Syria; St. Jean d'Acre is be seiged.

THE RUIN OF THE CAUSE OF MEHEMET ALI IN SYRIA.—Letters to the 17th, via Egypt, confirms the ruin of the cause of the Viceroy in Syria. According to these letters, the Beschir, with 15,000 men, had gone over to the allies, besides irregular mountaineers. Two Eyptian regiments had also gone over to the allies. Ib him and Soliman Pacha had retreated b fore the victorious allies, and their wh troops were in a state of the greatest moralization.

TYRE AND SIDON TAKEN—560 CAPTIVE

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—On the 24 of September, Admiral Walker, with t Turkish fleet, appeared before Tyre, su moned, and took it with 560 captives. On the 26th Commodore Napier appe ed before Sidon and Saida with two li of battle ships, and with the Austrian vison. The Egyptain commander ha ing refused to surrender, Napier comme ced firing. After two hours' cannona the breach was declared practicable, a 1000 British, with 1000 Turks and 2 Austrians, marched to the storm, and c ried the town. The Archduke Frede ick was first in the breach; 2000 Egy tians laid down their arms. The Aili lost 40 dead and 70 wounded. The sult has been most complete and speed The whole of Lebanon is on fire, a Emir Beschir cannot withstand it. T effect, was even worse on Ibrahim's o troops. The corps of 10,000 men, und Ibrahim, dispersed; and on the news the taking of Saida, 60 officers, wi 4000 men, went over to Napier on t 27th. The four consuls, who had l Alexandria, had joined Napier's fleet.

Constantinople letters of the 7th in states that an Austrian steamer had a rived with despatches, which the frien of the Divan represented as most m nacing for Mehemet Ali. According those statements, Solimon Pacha had t ken refuge in Beyrout after his late d feat, with only 1500 men. The Alli had closely invested the place. Ibrahi Pacha was equally said to have thro himself into St. Jean d'Acre with 25 men.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

By the ship Ann McKim, from Canto at New York, we have papers of 25 June.

The news which we have received b the Ann McKim is of a character whi leaves no doubt as to the result of t great question between Britain and C na. The British force intend to land China and attack its power with 10,0 well disciplined Europeans, 1000 ri men, and 3000 Cameronians, with amp stores of artillery, the whole backed by navel force and four large war steame

The English force did not arrive toget er, and on the arrival of the first or the Alligator, it was immediately enga ed in difficulty, the Chinese having se out fireships to burn the British shippin The boats of the squadron, however, to ed them clear, and got them stranded.

The steamer Madagascar arrived aft the Alligator, and on the 21st June Co modore Gordon arrived with H. M. shi Crusier. Algerian, Rattlesnake, and stea ers Queen and Atalanta, with 18 sail transports, having on board H. M. 49t 28th, (Cameronians) and 18th (Roy Irish) Regiments, with the Sepoy Volu teers, from Calcutta, and a company Sappers and Miners, from Madras.

The blockade of Canton was constit ted on the 28th, by the deposition at t several entrances of ships Druid, Volag Hyacinth, Larne, and the Company Steamer Madagascar. The Admiral, t Hon. George Elliot, is daily expect with his squadron, either direct from t Cape of Good Hope, or from Tincomale The Blenheim 72, Blonde 42, Nimrod 2 Wanderer 18 and the Pylados 18, ha sailed; and the Pique, 42, Inconstant 3 Andromache 36, and Hydra steam frigat are expected to join H. E. in the Indi seas.

Foreign ships would be allowed depart unless detained by the Chinese.

A cargo of poisoned tea, packed small parcels, to be sold to the sailo had, it was reported been sent down the Chinese. It was, however, captur by pirates, and sold to the people on t coast, among whom, in consequence, the had been many deaths.

A part of the squadron had proceeded the North, the object being as is surmis to take possession of Tinghoe district, the province of Chekeang—in oth words, "the island of Chusan." This is "fair, fertile, and populous district," a would be easily subdued.

Every one was preparing to leave Ca ton, and all foreign business would wound up in eight or ten days.

Up to the 25th inst, no other hostiliti had occured.

It was reported in Canton that an ed is just published, offering rewards f Captain Elliot, and the rest of the Englis dead or alive.

The following letter, from the Ne York Herald, contains some interesti particulars:

MACAO, JUNE 23, 1840.

Since writing the proceeding, yeste day, the overland mail has closed, and learn it has been determined that the for shall move immediately to the north, wit out attacking the Bogue forts. The re son of this must be the importance of i mediately landing the troops and putti the transports out of the range of the t phoons. It is whispered that the Chine are preparing to resist the English, son where in the neighborhood of Peki meanwhile, Canton river is to be strict blockaded, and an ingress prevented. But it is thought that ships already in w be allowed to come out, unless prevent by the Chinese. We have accounts fro Canton, 20th June; all parties were pr paring to leave, and the whole busine would be finished there in ten days, which time the Washington, the last sh in, would be dispatched. We are not y aware if it is intended to send the Panan up.

E RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

SDAY, ... DECEMBER 9, 1840.

next number we expect to publish both nor's and President's Message. As ur readers take no other paper, these ubt be called for. As these will occupy ie number our corsespondents will have e a little patience with us.

EATHER.—On Saturday and Saturday , we had a snow storm from the east, to the depth of nine or ten inches.

TION OF MUSKINGUM.—The population unty is 38,777,—increase the last ten 42,—so says the Aurora, whose editor completed the census for 1840.

s Scott, the Register of the Land Office, othe, gives notice through the papers, books were opened on the first of this for the purchase of lands, heretofore sube at this town, this office having been by government.

ouisville Messenger severely reprimands liticians who are beginning to agitate tion, already, who is to be the President s hence. For the sake of peace and of the country, it thinks the subject umber for at least three years, and wishake it a capital offence to agitate the s sooner. We go for that measure.

D'HAUTEVILLE CASE.—The late decision ase, is directly contrary to a similar one York, yet both decisions are abundantly d, it seems, by precedent. Why could ave a method of deciding disputed cases ig lots? We have little doubt but juld be about as well balanced, as on the judicial system, and the former would cheaper.

Louisville Messenger of the 26th ultimo, fire broke out, the night before, in the of Allen & Co., Main street, and that ount of property destroyed was estimated y from 20,000 to 50,000 dollars.

s G. Barney returned from England by at Western, which arrived at New York 24th ultimo.

said that the out-lines of a treaty is on between Lord Palmerson and Gen. on, by which the British Government is gnize the independence of Texas.

attempt was recently made, by two men, the mail within some four miles of Schuylidge.

DS UP! DEMOCRATS.—The Jeffersonian of th ult. says, that the wife of Caleb Sherf Carroll, has added THREE to the demofamily since the late election. If you go reasing thus the Whigs will soon be left minority.

Charleston (S. C.) Mercury thinks it is ture, in the press, to announce the certainpeace in Europe, from the success of the in Syria, and from the change of the h Ministry, intelligence of which events brought by he late arrivals from England ditor thinks M. Thiers has not yet exhibitstrength, and France has not been elecby the ashes of Napoleon. Beside, it is ttled whether the allies will not be willing sh their success to an extent which will l France to interfere.

E CASKET.—We have received the Dec. f this valuable periodical, which is the first, lieve, since its connection with Burton's zine. It is accompanied with an elegant of the fashions, and other ornaments. It n able list of contributors, among whom we e name of our friend T. H. Stockton.

e Governor of Virginia has offered a reward *ree thousand dollars* for the apprehension and conveyance within the limits of his State, hree men who were principal and accessary creting a slave on board the schooner, "Ro Carter," about two years since, by which s he was conveyed to New York, where he mmediatcly arrested and taken back. e men were brought before the Recorder of ity and discharged. The Governor of Vir then issued a requisition upon the Gov of New York to deliver them to the au ties of his State, but the New York Gov r refused. So, he has now offered the above rd.

wford of the 28th ultimo, speaking of the arrivals from Europe, remarks:

In a commercial point, the intelligence by foregoing arrivals is of a higher importance for many years. Aside from the China subit gives evidence, says the Herald, of a dy return of a more favorable state of affa rs. dissolution of the Thiers Ministry, and the rrences in the east, have put at rest the war tion for the present, and have removed the e of the large recent demand for money for tary purposes. An event equally propitious these, has been the settlement of the diffiies between the Russian government and Asiatic, with which hostilities have been ed. The vast demand for money by the Rus government, for warlike purposes, has undoubtedly been the main cause of the adverse e of English exchanges, and assisted by a state of things in France, has caused a powil drain of gold, both from this country and at Britain. In the northern ports of Europe, er has commanded so high a price that it has ced a great deal of coin out of France, where s the standard, and has caused it to be a bet remittance from this country than sterling at a discount of 1½ per cent. In London, continued demand for specie has reached an ent that has called from the Bank measures re stringent than she has been obliged to pt for many years. Although she has not sed the rate of interest, she so restricted the racter of the bills discounted, that very few ne within the limits. The consequence has n severe contraction in all sections of the ntry."

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.—We had a school district set off last spring, one and a half, by two miles in length, on which the householders have erected a neat stone School House, 26 by 22 ft. It is finished except the last coat of plastering and permanent seating. Esq. Moore, the township clerk, whose duty it is made by law to visit the schools, says our house is the best District School House in Springfield township, which includes the town of Putnam. It stands about fifty rods east of our office: school commenced last Thursday.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE.—Flour is less firm, as we last week stated, and prices of Howard street have given way a fraction, as sales of 600 bbls. in two lots were made yesterday at 4,81½, for good brands from stores. The sales of the week previously amounted to only about 1000 bbls. at 4,87½.—Choice brands are held higher. The car and wagon price is steady at 4,75 per bbl.

The offerings of Beef Cattle in market continue large, the number this week amounting to nearly 1000 head; about half of which were sold at 5 a 6,50, chiefly at the former, showing an advance; those at the former rate were mostly to packers. Live hogs continue much as noticed last week, 6 a 6,25 per 100 lbs. Slaughtered hogs from the wagons and stores sell at about 6 dolls. per 100lbs.—*Lyford*, Nov. 28.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour.—The market continues dull for bread stuffs, and some articles have declined. Sales of 2500 bbls. superfine Pennsylvania Flour at 5 dolls., and in one or two instances a reduction of 12½ cts. has been submitted to; 600 bbls. Brandywine at 5,25.

Beef Cattle—860 in market; sales from 4½ to 6½ cts.; 400 left over—330 from Virginia. 230 cows and calves; sales at 22 a 32 dolls; extra 44 dolls. Springers, 16 a 27 dolls. Dry cows, 10 a 17 dolls. 600 hogs—sales from 5 a 5¾ cts.; extra 6 dolls.—200 left over. 2700 sheep; sales from 1 to 1,25: extra 2,75—400 over.—*Bicknell*, December 1.

NEW YORK.—Flour.—The receipts this week have not been so great as during the previous one. The demand has been good for the season, and prices throughout steady.

For common brands the rates are 4,87½ a 4,94 to 5 dolls. for good brands. Ohio 5, and Michigan 4,81½ a 4,87½. No change in Southern Flour.—*Com. Adv.* Nov. 28.

PITTSBURGH.—Flour—Stationary at $3 out of wagons, and 3,25 from stores.

Cloverseed—Sales of 60 bushels at $5.

Dried Peaches—Sales 100 bushels at $1,50 and in demand.

Sugar—Sales of 30 hhds very choice, clarified, a prime article, at 8½; 8 hhds choice, 8¼a8½, and 6 hhds good new, 7¾cts per lb.

Feathers—50 sacks Tennessee, 40 cts.

Candles—25 boxes Louisville, 10½ cts per lb.

Pork—price not given.—*Harris, Nov.* 28.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 19.—*Prices on the river.* Wheat 62; Corn 30; Oats 30 cts. per bushel; Flour 3,50 per bbl.; Mess Pork, No. 1, $15 00; No. 2, $13 00.

MASSILLON.—Wheat 50; Corn 20; Oats 15; Potatoes 18¾; Corn meal 37½; Butter 7; Eggs 8; Lard 6½; Apples 25; Cheese 6; Wood, per cord, 1,50; Flour 3,00; Pork, per bbl. 12,00; Pork, per 100lbs. 3,00; Salt per bbl. 2,50; White Fish, do. 8,00; Pickerel do. 6,50; Mackerel, do. 20,00; Coffee, best per bag, 15 cents per lb.; Bacon, per 100 lbs., $5 a $6; Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs. 1,50; Sole Leather, per lb. 22 a 25 cts.—*Gazette*, Nov. 26.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: With leave of Divine Providence, I propose pursuing the following order of appointments in the Ohio District:

Cincinnati circuit, - -	Dec'r. 6, 1840.
Cincinnati station, - -	" 13, "
At home, (Twin creek ct.)	" 20, "
Miami circuit, - - - -	" 27, "
Finley " - - -	Jan'y. 3, 1841.
Wood county Mission, - -	" 10, "
Lima circuit, - - - - -	" 17, "
Union " - - - -	" 24, "
Springfield circuit, - - -	" 31, "
Xenia " - -	Feb'y. 7, "
Twin creek " - - - - -	" 14, "
Broad Ridge " - - - - -	" 21, "
Ruddles Mills circuit, - -	" 28, "

A. H. BASSETT.

P. S. When convenient to the brethren, I should be glad to be notified, by some means, what points in the circuits I have to strike. My Post Office address is Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio. A. H. B.

Business Department.

Br. Stockton will please send his paper, from the first number, to Jeremiah Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum county, Ohio, and William Dumm, Brownsville, Licking county, Ohio. We have received the cash, and will forward when we get more. We enclosed you *ten dollars* a few days since.

We have received a letter from C. C. Chapman, who is now on a missionary tour in Michigan.—He wishes us to say to his family, he expects to be home on Christmas day.

Br. Warren, on the Deersville circuit, calls on the President for another preacher. He adds: if Br. Stephens cannot come, Br. Matthews, near Cleveland, is requested. He also informs Br. Reeves that his next quarterly meeting will be held at Winchester, commencing the 2d of January.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received the 2d number of the *Christian World*, which had on it, "please exchange." We inform Br. Stockton that we have sent our paper regularly to him since he issued the first number of the *Letter-Press*. If he wishes to receive it regularly he will have to make some different regulations about the post office.

Since the notice of Br. Warren, was in type, we have received a note from him stating that Br. Burgess had came to the circuit with a regular transfer.

ITEMS.

The Pittsburgh Intelligencer says, that a trunk belonging to Mr. C. H. Wolff, of that city, was cut from behind the stage, while returning from the East, and was found next day by the road side emptied of its contents. The same paper says that a number of attempts at house breaking and robbery have been recently made at Allegheny city.

SENTENCE.—In the Baltimore United States Circuit Court, on Monday, George Philips, convicted of robbing the mail in Hagerstown on the 19th of August last, was sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, until the 23d of Nov. 1845.

COUNTERFEIT.—We learn from the Baltimore American that a new counterfeit, in the shape of a fifty dollar note on the Hagerstown bank has made its appearance.

☞FROM FLORIDA.—We have seen a letter from Fort Waucahoote, Florida, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of Nov. 9th, which says: "Tiger Tail, with forty warriors, came to-day at Fort King. A deputation of Seminoles from Arkansas, is also there. I shall be able to give you interesting news in the course of a few days."

The amount of the State debt of Alabama is ten millions eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and is invested in the capital stock of the banks.

FATAL CASUALTY.—A boy named Henry Day, a son of Mr. Dudley Day, of Portsmouth, Ohio, while on a visit with his parents at the house of a relative in Allen, Ill., was playing with some other boys of his age under a sand bank, when suddenly the bank gave way and falling upon them, crushed young Day so severely as to cause his death in a few minutes. The other children escaped without much injury.

The pleasant little village of Canajoharie, in the State of New York, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Nov. 9th. About 40 buildings were burned—among others the printing office of the Radii, with all its contents. A little boy about 4 years old is missing, and it is feared he perished in the flames. The loss by this fire probably exceeds 100,000 dollars.

TRIAL OF DARNES.—A letter received at Balmore, dated St. Louis, November 14th, states that the jury empannelled for the trial of Mr. Darnes, charged with the murder of A. J. Davis, proprietor of the Argus, had just come in with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree; subjecting the accused to a fine of five hundred dollars, which was immediately paid.

The population of Wheeling, with its suburbs, number 8,793.

THE ARREST OF SURTEES.—Intelligence has reached town that our fellow citizen, Mr. Gwynne, who went in search of Wm. Surtees, the absconded Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of this city, has succeeded in arresting the fugitive in the Isle of Jersey, in France. Surtees had assumed the name of John Williams. When apprehended, he was passing under the name of John Topham. Here, he hailed as Wm. Surtees: but it is well known that his proper name is John Bugg. He is a native of Spanding, England.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A SAFE PLACE TO KEEP NAPOLEON.—When the question was agitated in London, which would be the safest state to put Napoleon, so that he could not get out, a gentleman who had a long suit depending, advised ministers to put him in a *court of chancery.*

FIRE IN NATCHEZ.—A fire broke out in Natchez, under the Hill, on the 4th ult., which destroyed an entire square before it was extinguished. The loss is said to be upwards of 30,000 dollars.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A girl aged 18 years recovered 1,200 dollars at Frederick, Md., for a breach of marriage promise.

TWO CHILDREN LOST.—At Madison, Ia., two children of Mr Absalom Waltz of Tuscarawas, Ohio, fell from a steamboat into the Ohio and were drowned.

An animated controversy has been carried on before the Board of Aldermen of New York, between the Catholics and Protestants, about the application of the school fund,—the Catholics wishing a portion of it assigned to them *pro rata*, to be applied in their own way, and the Protestants opposing their claim, unless they would come in on the same terms as others. Some Protestant speaker had made an argument against the Catholic doctrine of purgatory, the Catholic bishop in replying remarked, "if our Protestant friends don't like our purgatory, they may go *farther* and *fare worse*." This is the most genteel mode of giving folks leave to go to old *forkey* we have met with.—*Weekly Messenger.*

THE LARGEST LIBRARY IN THE WORLD.—The largest library in the world is said to be the one in the British Museum. It contains over half a million of printed books, and one hundred and twenty thousand manuscripts. The next largest is the Royal Library of Paris, in which there are over four hundred thousand books, and eighty thousand manuscripts.

VERY AFFECTIONATE AND RATHER SENTIMENTAL.—A sentimental youth having seen a young damsel shedding tears over something in her lap, took the first opportunity to be introduced to her, and made no doubt that she was a congenial spirit.

"What work was it that affected you so much, the other morning? I saw you shed a great many tears. Was it Bulwer's last?"

"I don't know what Bulwer's last is," returned she, "but I assure you I was doing a job which always almost kills me. I was pealing onions."

ANOTHER RAILROAD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A company has lately been organized and officers elected for the purpose of making a railroad up the Swatara creek, in Schuylkill county, called the Swatara and Good Spring Rail road Company. This road will lead to the heart of what is called the Pine Grove coal region, and will, consequently, give a vent to the vast body of coal and iron deposited there which has hitherto lain dormant for want of a market.

PRICE OF A MAN'S LIFE.—Several days since, we noticed the murder of Dr. Sullivan, of Grand Gulf, by Dr. Morehead of the same place. It took place in an affray, in which the latter used a *pocket knife*, three inches long The gashings made by this piece of pocket furniture were horrible, causing instant death.—Dr. M. has been held to bail in ten thousand dollars.

On the 16th ultimo, the mother, the wife and two children of Mr. Carley, of New Orleans, were proceeding to pay a visit to a friend at Springfield, Ill. In attempting to cross a bridge over a small creek, 15 miles from Mount Carmel—the bridge being somewhat in a dilapidated condition—the carriage fell off and was upset in the creek, instantly drowning the whole party.

STEAM SAW MILLS IN BATH, ME.—Four large steam mills, for cutting lumber, are in full operation at Bath, Me., day and night; and there is a still larger number of tide, or water power mills, for the same object. It is said that more houses were built last year, and are now in process of erection, than in any other town in that State.

Since Dr. Spring became pastor of the Brick Church 30 years ago, twenty of his co-presbyters, and every member of the session, at that time, have been laid in the tomb. More than 1700 communicants have been added to the church.

A HINT.—"Recollect, sir," said a tavern keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying 'reckoning;' "recollect, sir, if you lose your purse, you didn't pull it out *here*."

Mr. Hunter, late Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Bacon College, Georgetown, Ky., commences a series of Lectures this evening, at the Stuvesant Institute, principally upon the necessity and reality of a Divine Government.—*N. Y. paper.*

A man named Edward Roney, who sat down to dinner intoxicated, in Chatham, Columbia county, on the 4th ult., was killed instantly by too large a piece of beef, which choked him.—*ib.*

James Morris, the negro who killed one man named A. C. Cross, and tried to kill more on board a sloop in the Delaware, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced at Philadelphia.

MURDER.—In an affray at the Rolla House, Hanover street, Baltimore, on Wednesday night the landlord shot a man named Ferdinand Plain with a pistol. He died in an hour.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Mason, who was so much injured by some of the machinery of the locomotive engine near Trenton, N. J., on Friday, that he expired on Saturday afternoon. The engine ran over a cow on the track of the railroad, and so bent some of the apparatus of the locomotive, so as to retard its progress. While Mr. Mason was attempting to straighten the bent iron, it suddenly broke, and he fell upon the broken shaft, which so injured him as to throw him into convulsions, which continued until he died.

MEXICO.—Vera Cruz dates to the 27th ultimo, are contained in our Havana papers. Under date of the 30th of September, at Tampico, it is stated that the Federalists, under Canales, after having captured Linares and Villagarran, towns on the borders of Tamaulipas and New Leon, compelled the inhabitants to come out against the Central Government, and also to yield heavy contributions of money, arms and horses, for the support of the Federal cause. It was believed that Gen. Rives, who was fortifying Victoria, would take early steps to punish the marauders.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—We learn from the Trumbull county, Ohio, Democrat, that Mr. Hill, of Coitsville, in that county, while engaged in digging a well at the depth of fifty feet, heard a rumbling noise, but did not know whether it was above or below. On again descending with a candle, at the depth of 20 feet, the carburetted hydrogen gas, in conjunction with the atmospheric air, suddenly ignited occasioned a loud explosion. The flames ascended to the height of thirty feet above the surface. Mr. Hill had fallen to the bottom of the well, and when taken up he was dreadfully burnt, his clothes being reduced to tender. He expired in three days afterwards.

LOSS OF SHIP NORWAY.—A letter from Key West, dated November 10th, states that the ship Norway from Havre, for New Orleans, with a valuable cargo, is totally lost on Key Sal Bank. The passengers were taken off and carried to Key West. The ship bilged, but no lives were lost.

The letter adds: "The Indians are becoming more and more bold every day. Two vessels engaged in turtling, were chased by Indians, in three canoes and one whale boat, taken at the burning of Indian Key—this occurred in the Bay, and a short distance from Key Vacas: unless the government send some force here, I should not be in the least surprised if we receive an attack."

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The Cincinnati Gazette cautions the public against new counterfeit five dollar notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville. The names John Andrews, President, and D. Moody, Cashier, affixed to the bill—letter A. No. 424, payable to J. Wilson, date June 6th, 1840. The general execution is said to be pretty good, though the goddess of Liberty on the vignette is course; paper thin and light.

DISASTER.—The British Queen on the 6th ultimo, latitude 49.6, longitude 59.40, fell in with the brig Margaret, of Leven, from Dalhousie, N. S. to Leith, timber Laden, with mainmast and bulwarks gone, and water-logged; observed several men on her forecastle, stopped the engine and sent the cutter and rescued five men, viz: David Smith, master; John Scott, mate; Robert Dalkee, George Beadmont and D. Manning. Before the British Queen fell in with her, Thomas Scott, carpenter; Samuel Patmer, Francis Brown and C McNab, seamen, were washed overboard and drowned.

A small sail-boat was unfortunately run down by the De Witt Clinton, near Hyde Park, on Monday night, occasioning the death of a lad sixteen years of age. A brother of the deceased, aged eighteen, was rescued by a boat from the steamer. It is stated that the sail-boat, by rounding a point, came suddenly in the way of the steamer, and that it was impossible for the latter to avoid her.

DUEL AT NATCHEZ.—"An affair of honor" took place on Natchez Island, on the 5th of November, between Mr. H. B. Barbour, a lawyer; and Mr. G. C. McWhorter, both of Vidalia, La. At the first fire, Mr. Barbour received the ball of his antagonist in his body which resulted in his death in 20 hours.

FLORIDA.—The attempt to form a treaty with the Seminoles has proved abortive. According to the Pensacola Gazette of the 7th ultimo, the Indians have again broken faith and left the whites to *wonder* at their treachery. On breaking loose at Tampa, they killed one man, firing seven bullets into his body and scalping him, within a few hundred yards of two thousand five hundred troops. Gen. Armistead started with a regiment of men for Fort King.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The quantity of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie Canal, during the third week in November, at the places named below, is as follows:

	Bbls. Flour.	*Bush. Wheat.*
Schenectady, ...	2,522	 1,762
West Troy, ...	30'578	 40,950
Albany, ...	73,364	..... 16 540
Total, ...	106,464	58,852

NEW LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.—The Commercial Advertiser says, we are at last enabled to announce the establishment of a New York line of steamships between New York and England. The preliminaries are, we understand nearly completed, and within a short time the keels of four gigantic vessels will be laid. They are to be about two thousand tons, with engines of eight hundred horse power. The construction and performance of the English steamships have been narrowly and patiently investigated; and it is intended that the New York steamships shall make the passage in ten days, on an average.

DIVORCE.—In the case of Mr. Enue, the old gentleman who married his granddaughter in Philadelphia the other day, application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas for a divorce between the parties, on account of the marriage being contrary to law, and within the degrees of consanguinity. The regular steps will be taken in the matter, and a divorce decreed as soon as the necessary forms of law are complied with.

MURDER.—The St. Louis Republican, on the authority of a correspondent at West Point, Lee county, I. T., states that Horatio W. Cordell, proprietor of the West Point hotel, was shot dead while at work in his corn field on the 30th ultimo, by a man named John J. Jones. No cause is assigned for the murder. The letter states that Jones had fled.

By a recent decision of the Chancellor, the assignees of the estate of B. Rathbun are directed to pay over to the New York creditors the amount now deposited, seventy thousand dollars, in the Commercial Bank of this city, being somewhat like 40 per cent. on the original claim. This dividend is to be paid in New York city paper, or funds which are at par in that place.—*New York paper.*

STATE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.—The public debt of the State of Virginia, according to the Norfolk Beacon, is at the present time, six millions five hundred thousand dollars exclusive of its liabilities under acts authorising loans for works of internal improvement, which amount to $3,442,120 more.

THANKSGIVING.—Many of the Governors of the neighboring States have set apart days for general Thanksgiving.—Have we Pennsylvanians no thanks to give? Come, "my friend the Governor," speak out.—*Philad. Cour.*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY.—The whole amount of tolls collected during the year ending, Oct. 31, was $201,092 26. viz: railway, $110,848 70. motive power, $90,24 56.

Ship Norway of Boston has been totally lost with a valuable cargo, on Key Sal Bank. Crew and passengers were taken off by a brig, and carried to Key West.

HORSES FOR FRENCHMEN.—A Berne journal states that French dealers are continuing to make large purchases of horses in Switzerland, and that strings of from 100 to 200 are constantly travelling towards the frontier. Considerable purchases have also been made for Sardinia. These horses are probably destined for the increase of troops in these "agitating times."

The owner of an omnibus in Boston, has been mulcted in $1500 damages for injuries done to a lady, who fell from the steps as she was attempting to enter.—The driver started before she had got in.

RATHER MORE AGREEABLE.—Col. Laborde, one of Prince Napoleon's followers, has been permitted to spend the two years' imprisonment, to which he was sentenced, by the Court of Peers, in a boarding-house in Paris!

A PLUM.—We see it is stated that a young lady was married in New York a day or two ago, who received a marriage settlement of $100,000.

A WITNESS.—In the trial of Darnes, at St. Louis, for the Murder of Davis, the shattered skull of the deceased was introduced in court as an additional witness.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.—The Louisville Messenger gives an account of the death of a little boy in that city, the son of a Mr. Thomas Reese, by hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog some five or six weeks since.

Alabama State debt is over 10 millions of dollars.

St Louis contains 24,585 souls.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE SHENANDOAH—A COLORED CREW.—The packet ship Shenandoah, Captain West, sailed from this port on the 19th inst. with a full crew, consisting of twenty-one seamen and one boatswain, *all colored people* The only whites on board are the captain, and the first, second and third mates. The objection given by the white sailors to ship on board the Shenandoah, was the misusage received from the officers of that ship. But the latter states that there is a scarcity of sailors in port, and the crew taking advantage of this demanded twenty-five dollars per month, which is seven dollars more than the regular rate of sailors' wages; and used, as their plea for this increase, that they were ill used by the captain and officers. The captain deeming this an attempt at extortion, refused to accede to the demand, and knowing that ships had gone out of New York with negro crews, and that they had perfectly succeeded, determined to try the experiment in his own ship.—*Phila. Sat. Courier.*

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Friday, five men, suspected of dealing in counterfeit money, and upon whom was found between two and three hundred dollars in counterfeit notes on the Cumberland Bank of New Jersey, and the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank, were arrested by police officers Gideon and Miller, and committed for trial. Their names are Kuff, Morgan, Kregan, and two by the name of Ramsey.

SOMETHING NEW IN MUSIC.—Mr. D. L. Elder, teacher of Sacred Music, 265 Market street, has invented a system of *notes* which we think cannot fail to aid the learner in compassing church melody.—The notes from A. to G. are distinctly and differently shaped, so that their names and relations are seen and identified thereby, at a glance, without reference to their position upon the lines of the staff, as in the old system. Those interested will do well to look into this matter.—*ib.*

Doctor Crossman performed the operation for the cure of Strabismus, on four persons, with success.

In the case of Perry Braddock, charged with the murder of his aged uncle, by beating out his brains with an old iron pot, the jury, after a full deliberation upon the facts of the case, returned a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. The prisoner is now held at the disposal of the Court.

Passengers from New York on Sunday by way of the Jersey city Rail Road, came through in four hours and a half. Quick travelling.—*ib.*

Two men were buried beneath a bank of earth on Monday near Fairmount. One, John Hamilton, aged 27, an Irishman, was dead when he was got out; the other barely escaped with life.

A number of merchants have petitioned Councils for permission to construct turning platforms and curves from the City Rail Road to their stores, near 3d and Market Streets.

The schooner Fox, of Maine, was robbed a few evenings since, of three hundred dollars in specie, the proceeds of a cargo of potatoes that the captain had just sold.

The trimming store of Jane Massey, at the north-east corner of Sixth & Wood streets, was broken open on Monday night by some double distilled villains and robbed of goods to the value of over $200.

A CONFESSION.—James Morris, the negro, sentenced by Judge Barton, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the 11th inst. to be executed for the murder of Aaron A. Cross, the sailor, has made a full confession of his crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE COURAGE.—A striking trait of courage in a lady, forms the subject of conversation at present in the French metropolis. Madame Aubrey lives in a solitary chateau not far from the town of—. The family consists only of M. Aubrey, his wife, a child about a year old, and one maid servant. In the little town every light is cut by 10 o'clock, and of course the most perfect solitude reigns at that hour in their house, which lies off the road and is completely hidden by trees. One night last winter, Madame Aubrey was sitting alone reading. Her husband had left her in the morning to visit a friend some six or eight miles off, and as he expected to bring home a considerable sum of money, he had taken the usual precautions of arming himself with a pair of pistols. At about six o'clock, the lady went up to her room to put the child in bed. Her apartment was a large room on the first floor, filled up on one side by an old fashioned chimney, and on the other by a deep and spacious alcove, near which, stood her infant's cradle. The night was a gloomy one, cold and dark, and every now and then a dash of rain beat against the gothic windows. The trees in the garden bowed to the wind, their branches came sweeping against the casement; in short, it was a night in which the solitude of the mansion was more complete and melancholy than usual. Madame Aubrey sat down on a low chair near the fire, which, by its sudden flashes, cast an uncertain light over the apartment, throwing its antique carvings and mouldings by turn into brighter relief or deeper shade. She had her child on her lap, and had just finished preparing it for the cradle. She cast her eyes towards the alcove to see if the cradle was ready to receive its little occupant, whose eyes were already closed. Just then the fire flashed up brightly and threw a strong light on the alcove, by which the lady discovered a pair of feet, cased in heavy nailed shoes, peeping out under the curtain in front of the bed. A thousand thoughts passed through her mind in an instant. The person hidden there was a thief, perhaps an assassin, that was clear. She had no protection, no aid at hand. Her husband was not to return till eight, at soonest, and it was now only half past six. What was to be done? She did not utter a single cry, nor even start from her seat. The servant girl probably would not have had such presence of mind. The robber probably meant to remain quiet where he was till midnight; and then seize the money her husband was to bring with him. But if he should find he was discovered, and that there was no one in the house but two women, he would not fail to leave his hiding place, and secure their silence by murdering them. Besides, might not the girl be the robber's accomplice? Several slight causes of suspicion occurred to her at once, and all these reflections passed through her mind in less time than we take to write them. She decided at once what she would do, which was to send the girl out of the room.

"You know that dish my husband likes," said she, without betraying her alarm by the least change in the tone of her voice, "I ought to have remembered to have got it ready for his supper; go down stairs and see about it at once."

"Does madam require my help here as she generally does?"

"No, no, I will attend to every thing myself. I know my husband would be displeased if he was to come home after his ride, in such bad weather, and not find supper ready."

After some delays, which increased in the lady's mind that suspicion she was forced to conceal, the girl left the room. The noise of her steps on the stairs died away gradually, and Madam Aubrey was left alone with her child, with those feet, too, motionless at their post, still peeping out under the curtain. She kept by the fire, with her child on her lap, continuing to caress it, and sung to it almost mechanically. The child cried, it wanted to be put to bed, but its cradle was near the alcove—and, near those dreadful feet—how could she find courage to go near them! At last she made a violent effort. "Come, my child," said she, and got up.—Hardly able to stand erect, she walked towards the alcove, close to the robber.—She put the child in the cradle, singing it to sleep as usual.

We may imagine how much inclination she had to sing. When the child fell asleep, she left it and resumed her seat by the fire. She did not dare leave the room; it would arouse the suspicions of the robber, and of the girl, probably his accomplice. Besides she could not bear the thought of leaving her child, even if it was to purchase her own safety. The clock pointed to seven. An hour yet, a whole hour, before her husband would come. Her eyes were fixed on those feet which threatened her with death at any moment with a fascination. The deepest silence reigned in the room. The infant slept quietly. We do not know whether an Amazon, in her place, would have been bold enough to try a struggle with the robber. Madame Aubrey had no arms; besides, she had no claim to valor, but only to that passive courage founded on reflection, which is rarer of the two—Every few minutes she would hear a noise in the garden. In that noise, a ray of hope shone on her for a moment—it was her husband, it was her deliverer! But no, it was only the wind and rain, or the shutters screaking. What an age every minute seemed to her. Oh, heavens! the feet moved! Does the thief mean to leave his place? No. It was only a slight, probably involuntary movement, to ease himself by changing his position. The clock, strikes only once, it is the half hour only, and the clock is too fast besides! How much anguish—how many silent prayers in these trying minutes! She took up a book of devotion and tried to read, but her eyes would wander from the page to fix upon those heavy shoes. All at once a thought arose that chilled her very heart. Suppose her husband should not come.

The weather is stormy, and he has relatives in the village he went to. Perhaps they have persuaded him it was unsafe to traval at night with so large a sum of money about him; perhaps they have forced him with friendly violence, to yield to their invitations to wait till morning. It is striking eight—and nobody comes. The idea we have alluded to, appears to be more and more probable. After two hours of such agony, the unhappy lady, whose courage had been kept by the hope of final rescue, feels her strength and hope fail her. She soon hears a noise under the window, and listens doubtfully. This time she is not mistaken.—The heavy out door creaks on the hinges, and shuts with clamor; a well known step is heard on the stairs, and a man enters—a tall, stout man. It is he, it is he!—At that moment, if he had been the worst of husbands he would have been perfection in his wife's eyes.—He had only taken off his wet cloak and put away his pistols, and delighted at seeing what he most loves on earth, opens his arms to embrace his wife. She clasped him convulsively, but in a moment recovering her self-possession, put her fingers on her lips, and points to the two feet under the curtain.

If M. Aubrey had wanted presence of mind, he would not have deserved to be the husband of such a woman. He made a slight gesture to show that he understood her, and said aloud, "Excuse me, my dear, I left the money down stairs; I'll be back in two minutes." Within that time he returned, pistol in hand. He looks at the priming, walks to the alcove, stoops, and while the fore-finger of the right hand is on the trigger, with the other hand seizes one of the feet, and cries in a voice of thunder, "Surrender, or you're dead man?" He drags by the feet into the middle of the room a man of most ill favored aspect, crouching low to avoid the pistol which was held within an inch of his head. He is searched, and a sharp dagger found on him. He confessed that the girl was his accomplice, and told him M. Aubrey would bring a large sum home that night. Nothing remains now but to give them over to the authorities. Madame Aubrey asked her husband to pardon them, but the voice of duty is larger than that of pity. When Aubrey heard from his wife all she had gone through, he could only say, "who would have thought you so courageous!" But in spite of her courage, she was attacked that night with a violent nervous fever, and did not get over her heroism for several days.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The German Reformed Church.—From the proceedings of the late General Synod of this church, we learn that the whole number attached to their communion, exclusive of the Synod of Ohio exhibits an aggregate of about two hundred ministers, 600 congregations and 75,000 members. The periodicals of this church, the "Weekly Messenger," and "Zeitschrift" are represented to be liberally supported, and an effort is being made to swell the subscription list of each to at least 5000. Their literary & Theological institutions located at Mercersburg, Pa., are in a very flourishng condition; and at the late meeting of their general synod, it was resolved that during the centenary year, 1841, special efforts should be made to raise an additional sum of 100,000 for the complete and permanent endowment of these institutions, in connection with the cause of beneficiary education.—*Patriot.*

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—Double soled shoes, thick stockings, a flannel petticoat in place of one of thinner material. This is for the sensible portion of the female community exclusively, and those who expect the day may be far distant when their friends will be summoned together to follow their corpse to the place of interment. These are the chief requisites. Those who follow the Atlas' fashions in the above respect will be too sensible to commit any egregious blunders in other clothing. Those ladies who are candidates for death, will continue to wear their silk stockings and very light pumps, so called from their sucking up water.—They will also, as a matter of course, if they can get it by hook or by crook, wear a superb black velvet mantilla or short cloak, lined with white satin and deeply fringed and trimmed with ermine; also an ermine muff to match, by which means they will have the supreme felicity of picking foolish husbands' and fathers' pockets of a few hundred dollars.—*Sunday Atlas.*

Extent and Population of Syria.—This country is estimated to contain about 50-000 square miles. The whole population is somewhat under a million and a half.—The revenue for 1835, amounted to about £640,000 sterling. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by about 500,000.

ARTIFICIAL COAL.—An artificial or brick coal has been prepared in India, in imitation of the Burdwan coal—composed of the refuse of Burdwan coal, charcoal, oil, sugar, river clay and lime. Mr. Aram, who holds the patent, had received from the Steam Company £1000 for the use of it in India.

HUMOROUS.

Wellerism.—"You will see my face no more," as the lady said when she covered her cheeks with paint.

A Poser.—"Pa?" "Well, my dear; what is it?" "Didn't you tell me this world is *round?*" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an *end?*" "My child how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

Why is the bite of a monkey like an adherent of King James II? Ans. Because it is a *Jacko*-bite.—[*New York Atlas.*

"I've screwed my courage to the *sticking* point." as the soap-lock said when he drew a bowie-knife on his grand-mother.—*ib.*

"Much remains unsung," as the tom cat remarked to the brick-bat when it abruptly cut short his serenade.—*ib.*

A notorious miser, having heard a very eloquent charity sermon—'This sermon,' said he, 'proves so strongly the necessity of alms, I have almost a mind to beg.'

Sitting up and Down.—In a recent conversation between two gentlemen on the subject of sitting up at night, with the sick, one of them remarked that he could not *stand sitting up*, to which the other very gravely replied that he did not mind *sitting up* if he could *lie down.*

An old man who had been dreadfully *henpecked* all his life, was visited on his death-bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson endeavored to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors! "Hout, tout, mon, I'm no scar't. The King of Terrors? I've been living sax and thretty years with the Queen of them, and the King cannot be muckle waur."

PARTY SPIRTS.—Doctor afterwards Dean Maxwell, sitting in company with Dr. Johnson, they were talking of the violence of parties, to what unwarrantable lengths party men will sometimes run. "Why, yes, sir," says Johnson, "they'll do anything, no matter how odd and desperate, to gain their point; they'll catch hold of the red hot end of a poker sooner than not get possession of it."

JOHN LOUIS.—This negro, the leader in the late intended revolt in the Parish of Lafayette, is still at large. His master, Mr. C. Monton, offers a reward of 300 dollars for his apprehension and delivery at Vermillionville, or 250 dollars for *his head.*

GREAT RAIL ROAD IN GEORGIA.—The Central railroad in Georgia is advancing rapidly towards completion. One hundred and twenty-two miles are now in use, and on the section between the finished line and the Oconee the superstructure will be laid down. The last 48 miles are now ready for graduation. The road commences at Savannah, and will terminate at Macon—a line exactly 190¾ miles.

TO THE LADIES.—A Boston editor states that of every thousand females who die of consumption, over three-fourths are sacrificed by the prevailing false idea of beauty of form produced by the continued practice of tight lacing.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: I send you the following interrogatories for publication, hoping that our venerable and respected brother Snethen can give satisfactory explanations to them all.

In Br. Snethen's advice to the young preachers, I find the following:

"The primitive christians were babes in Christ. Can babes act the part of revolutionists?"

Did not John thunder the law against adultery in the very ears of the profligate Herod? And that too when the church was in its feeblest infancy. Did not the primitive babes in Christ boldly expose the legalized sin in the face of the Jewish Sandhedrim and the bloated authorities of Rome? Did not young Paul as fearless as old Paul, denounce legalized idolatry? (and will not young Pauls and old Pauls, too, preach against legalized sin when the scales fall from their eyes?)

Again—our brother says:

"With old churches and old ministers, we have no concern. There are things which they may do, because they are old, that we may not do, because we are young."

Have we not as many hoary heads of long tried experience in our ranks, according to our numbers, as older associations? And are we not old enough to preach against sin, and banish all evil from the pales of our beloved Zion, and come out a pure virgin church of the living God?

Again—our brother says:

"Are we then prepared before we have tested the strength of our new attachments, to take our station side by side with veteran churchmen in fierce political party combat?"

Will our brother prove that it is right for veteran churchmen to engage in "fierce party combat?" Would you not deprecate all church associations, whether old or young, joining in "fierce party combat?"

Again, he says:

"I conceive that abolition, so called, has taken on the form of a political party."

Where did it assume this form?

Again:

"But let the all exciting spirit of abolition transformed into political party spirit, come among us, and how will it divide, to destroy! How will it separate chief friends! What limits can be set to the malice," &c.

Has Br. Snethen yet to learn that the great body of abolitionists oppose the third party scheme? I can assure our venerable brother that the party politics that haunts his vision so much is the work of a minority, independent of the society itself—and as a society abolition has nothing to do with it.

Again, he says:

"Bring not these great national and constitutional questions into the pulpit and church."

Who ever brought political abolition into the pulpit and church? Search and see! I have yet to hear it. As a church and as ministers we have to do with all moral and religious subjects. And as citizens we are to discharge all political duties,—and as citizens, is not voting for truth and mercy a moral duty? And if so, why all this dust in the air? Does Br. Snethen know that the Methodist Protestant Church cannot protect her own members from the lust and violence of slavery? And does he not know that slavery is increasing in our church? What young convert in the world has not a 'revolutionary conscience,' that ardently desires the world revolutionized from sin to holiness? Is there one that will not come to the help of the Lord against the mighty to abolish "moral evil" "every where?"

Again, he says:

"So fully persuaded have I been of the existence of the germe of a political party, that I did not dare to join it."

Did you, brother, join in giving your influence in exhortation and prayer against slavery? Did you lift up your warning voice like a trumpet and cry aloud and spare not? Did you weep and groan and pray over a slavery stricken church?

Again:

"We could not have anticipated it, (abolition) and of course could not have provided for it, or its consequences."

Did not you, dear brother, and many other dear brethren, "provide" for the abolition of citizenship in the militant kingdom of Christ, to one whole class of acknowledged members of Christ's body, by inserting the word *white*, so as to discriminate their right of sufferage out of the pales of our liberty loving church? And did you not help expunge one of the general rules as found in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which condemned the buying and selling of men, women and children? And did you not provide a clear, pointed testimony against Sabbath breaking and intemperance? And yet "provide" no testimony against the more dangerous and ruinous sin of slavery, that was even then laying its crushing folds round the vitals of our feeble Zion.

Let me, in conclusion, thank our venerable brother for his kindness. No doubt he sincerely and deeply loves the church, and desires its continued prosperity. But permit me to say the commands,—do unto others as ye would be done by,—and love your neighbor as yourself,—do justice, love mercy, &c., are all plain, simple, moral commands,—the meanest capacity may comprehend them; the wayfaring man tho' a fool need not err. Young and ignorant as we are, when the light shines may we not see it, and love it, too! If, as a church, we are dependent on Almighty God to give prosperity, how vain will all human wisdom be in opposition to His will! And had we not better "come to nothing," nobly contending for the clear, unequivocal precepts of the gospel that ought not to engender any (*) for they are all principles of peace and love—than to shade the whole earth with a corrupt anti-christian greatness? For he that sinneth is of the devil, and slavery being a sin, must we stand by slavery and its father the devil and bask under his sheltering wing, till we gather strength to wage a successful war against our protector and drive him from the field? Why, the devil would give the world and all its glory without a murmur to the Methodist Protestant Church, if they would only fall down and do his majesty homage for it. But we are the Lord's, and Him only will we serve. LEWIS HICKLIN.

Newport, Ia., Nov. 18, 1840.

*Torn out by the wafer.—ED.

Ohio State Journal,

FOR THE SESSION.

THE proceedings of the next General Assembly being looked to with much interest, the publishers of the *Ohio State Journal* assures its patrons, that his arrangements will insure, as heretofore, reports which may be relied upon for correctness and fairness.

In addition to the general object of the *Journal*, it will be devoted, during the Session of the Legislature, to a careful and impartial detail of the proceedings in that body. Arrangements will also be made to procure an abstract of the proceedings in Congress; and the readers of the Journal may depend upon the latest and most important news from Washington. For the purpose of extending such information, and increasing its circulation among those who are not its regular subscribers, the Journal will be furnished on the following terms, invariably in advance:

Tri-Weekly, for the session,.....$2,00
Semi-Weekly,.....*do*..... 1,50

CHARLES SCOTT, *Publisher.*

Columbus, November 13, 1840.

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,

VOLS. 22 & 23—1841.

EDITED BY

MRS. S. J. HALE & MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Miss E. Leslie will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own, or their daughters' instruction and amusement.

THE "LADY'S BOOK" has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parents might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one Magazine now in this country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

One original large sized Steel Engraving, by A. L. Dick, in each number.
A Fashion plate, colored, (mark that) every month.
Two pages (generally original) Music in each No.
Forty-eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The same attention to this department will be displayed. These splendid Steel Engravings, by A. L. Dick, Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humor. All tastes shall be consulted.

Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters of London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our long cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number. Two are now in preparation. Our means gives us the opportunity of embarking in this expensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for our outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

The voice of the public press has pronounced Godey's Lady's Book at the head of the periodical Literature of the country, and he is determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—*Mrs. Hale* and *Mrs. Sigourney*, assisted monthly by one of no less ability, *Miss Leslie.*

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last volume, viz:

View of Constantinople, Schuylkill Wa'r Works,
The Pilgrim, The Indian Maid,
Happy as a King, The Death of Luath.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully colored.

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautiful as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce, without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior. The engravings shall be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries do, who would scorn to tell a verbal falsehood, pass off second hand plates as original. Ours are undoubtedly so, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

GODEY'S BOOK

has been emphatically termed the Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated *Female Writers of America*, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let this be remembered, that we never in any instance will mention the name of a contributor from whom we have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution. There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who, if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce that a small edition only will be published. Contrary to this, the proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish AN IMMENSE EDITION, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favor him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be seen by this advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America; and as

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT,

the Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for ladies, edited by their own sex, and assisted, as the Editorial Department is, by the Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the Parlour Companion.

The Times aptly remarks that "a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the ginger bread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

There are other publications that advertise Fashion Plates. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes it to be distinctly understood that the principal Fashions in this work are colored, and in every number; which is not the case with any other work published in this country: unless they are colored they are useless.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

is placed under the superintendence of Mrs. S. J. Hale and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney; to ladies so well known to the world, that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct the Lady's Book, it is presumed no person will doubt, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be recollected that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Literature, tales, essays, legends, romantic incidents in history, extracts from the old poets, reviews, poetry, female education, embellishments, fashions colored, lace, embroidery, fac similes, music, &c. &c.

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons.—We shall endeavor so far as lies in our power to gratify this feeling, by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated female writers of the day.

Any embellishments to be found in any other magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

OUR READING MATTER

is about the same in quantity as any similar production, probably a little in favor of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to condescend to such means for any supposed advancement of his interest. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.

One advantage the subscribers of *this* work will have, is early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union by the first day of the month of publication.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The price of the publication is *Three Dollars* per annum—the money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the post office unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing, the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to *Four Dollars.*

We still continue to furnish Walter Scott's novels complete and the Lady's Book one year, for *Ten Dollars.*

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for any of the following publications—Graham's Casket & Gentleman's Magazine—Saturday Courier—Saturday Chronicle—Alexander's Weekly Messenger, or Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book, and any one of these publications one year, upon the receipt of *Five Dollars*, postage paid.

Address L. A. GODEY,
211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
December 2, 1840. 3t

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main st Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gerrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connection with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, of all sizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms. The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 1 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style, and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors,*" nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost,*" nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequaled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Session Ohio Statesman.

WE propose to issue the *Statesman*, during the ensuing session of the Ohio Legislature, on the following terms, viz:

Tri-Weekly, during the session,		$2 00
Semi-Weekly,	" "	1 50
Weekly,	" "	1 00

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is that they desire.

No subscription will be received unless payment is made in advance.

We shall have good reporters, and use what industry we are capable of employing on our paper, to give a correct and extensive view of all their doings.

The proceedings of Congress will also be duly given as heretofore.

S. & M. H. MEDERY.

Columbus, Nov, 13, 1840.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

...PRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 17. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1840. | Whole No. 69. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

...WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

...VERNOR'S MESSAGE.

...emen of the Senate
and House of Representatives.

...ce our last meeting, we have had ... to be grateful for the many bles... which we have received from a kind ...eneficent Providence. The gener... ...lth of the State has been good; the ...have been unusually abundant, and ...eat body of our fellow citizens have ... and still continue, prosperous and ...

...e cause of education and intellectu... ...provement has continued to advance ... our liberal and enlightened system ...truction. At no period heretofore. ...our colleges, academies and com... ...chools been in a more flourishing ...rosperous condition than they are at ...resent time. The deep solicitude ...7 parents generally to see their chil... ...receive a good education, and the ... ambition that characterises so ma... ...our youth to attain this desirable ob... ...cannot fail to excite, in the bosom ...ry patriot and friend to our demo... ...institutions, well groundod hopes ...they will long continue to shed their ...ngs and benefits on a great, prospe... ...nd intelligent people.

...s a fact that cannot be too often re... ...d, or too deeply impressed on the ... of the present and rising generation ...ur free institutions can only be pre... ...d and perpetuated by a virtuous, in... ...ent, and uncorrupted people. The ...y of all free governments admonish... ...f the danger to which public liber... ...most exposed. We are differently ...more favorably situated, it is true, ...any of the republics of ancient or ...rn times. Our population are scat... ...over a wide surface; engaged on ...farms and in their workshops; pur... ...well calculated to promote and en... ...ge the growth of that virtue and ...f liberty, the want of which has been ...al to the cause of free government ...er countries and other times. It is ...great producing classes, which con... ...e and ever must constitute a large ...ity of our population, that we must ...y rely for the preservation of our ...stitutions. They are honest, pat... ...and intelligent, and will so contin... ...less the means of education are ne... ...d, and the onward march of intel... ...l improvement, which so pre-emin... ...characterises the age in which we ...should receive some great and un... ...ted check. Notwithstanding, how... our circumstances and population ...auspicious to the growth and per... ...tion of public liberty and free gov... ...ent, we should not be unmindful of ...eans by which they are to be pre... ...d aad best secured. It is the duty ...ery citizen in the State to promote ...use of virtue, and encourage the ...on of intelligence. But it is pecu... ...the province of those who have been ...ed by the people to discharge the ...tant and highly responsible trust of ...ating for the country, to guard a... the growth of vice, ignorance and ...ption, by encouraging, by all prop... ...ans, the education of the rising ge... ...ion, and thereby enable them to en... ...on the important duty, which, in the ...course of time, will soon devolve ...them, of preserving our free insti... ...is in their original simplicity and ..., and handing them down, unimpai... ...o posterity.

...s in vain to talk about a tariff law, ...e protection of our domestic manu... ...es, and to prevent the excessive im... ...tion of foreign goods, while we have ...er currency for the measure of val... ...which can be increased at the will ...se who control it, to an almost in... ...te extent. The best protection ...can be furnished to the domestic ...factures of this country, and the only ...ney can rightfully claim, except that ...is incidentally furnished by a tariff ...venue, is a sound and stable curren... ...omposed of gold and silver, and that ...a is equivalent thereto. Such a pro... ...on would not only be more effective ...any tariff law short of prohibition, ...t the same time be legitimate and ...r,—oppressive to none—beneficial ...

...e evils above alluded to are not the ...ones entailed on the country by our ... system. There never has been in ...ge of the world, a system devised by ...genuity of man so well calculated ...labor of its hard earnings as this. ...it is the more dangerous to the in... ...e of the laboring part of the commu... ...because its operations cannot readi... ...seen. The people of the U. States ...o the banks, annually, a tax, in the ... of interest and other bank profits, ...ss than thirty millions. So far as ...s paid for the use of their paper, rep... ...ting real capital, that is gold and ..., it is legitimate and proper, but ...hole amount of specie owned by the ...s, does not exceed, at most, fifty ...ns; The interest on which would be ... millions, leaving twenty-seven mil... ...which are annually paid to the ...s, by the people; for the use of their ...t or promissory notes, bearing no in... ...t. This is a heavy tax on the people, ...s paid entirely to credit, not to cap... ...either directly or indirectly, by the ... of the country; for it is unquestion... ...true, that labor produces all the ...h of the country. Whatever is paid ... support of government, state or ...ral, or to the banks, who create no ...h, is a tax, in some shape, on labor. ... extraordinary capacity which has ...given to mere credit to tax labor, ...solve the whole mystery why it is, ...hose who create the entire wealth ...e country, after a life of toil, are, ...aratively speaking, poor, while bank... ...ho have been permitted to use their ...t to tax the industry and labor of ...country, have grown rich in a few ... As you diminish, therefore, the paper system, you lighten the tax on labor as you increase it, you add to the burthens labor has to bear. A system of paper credit, which is such a heavy tax on the labor and productive industry of the country, should yield some great corresponding advantages to the laboring portion of the community.

In May, 1837, when the banks suspended specie payments, their circulation was estimated at about one hundred and fifty millions. Their paper being no longer convertible into gold and silver, at once depreciated on an average of ten per cent., making a dead loss to the people of the United States of fifteen millions. In 1838-9, three hundred and forty-three banks again suspended, having a circulation estimated at about seventy millions. Again their circulation depreciated on an average of at least ten per cent., making seven millions of a loss thrown on the community. Thus, in a little more than two years we have had two suspensions of specie payments by the banks, inflicting on the people of the country an aggregate loss of twenty-two millions by reason of the depreciation of their paper circulation. This loss falls not on the banks, except in a small degree, whose incaution, or improper acts produced it, but on the note holders. So far from the banks sustaining any considerable loss by the depreciation of the paper, it is believed that some of them availed themselves of the opportunity, through their brokers, of buying up their depreciated paper at a discount.

Adopting an estimate made by a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1832, (who had every means of obtaining correct information,) the loss to the general Government alone, by the banks, at that time, was thirty-five millions. If we add to all this the loss which the public have sustained by other suspensions not alluded to above and the almost incalculable loss sustained by banks breaking, and, from various causes, becoming insolvent, and that occasioned by the total destruction of their notes by the various casualties to which a paper currency is ever subject, we will have an amount of actual loss sustained by the community through these institutions, which will startle the most devoted advocate of the present paper system.

The insolvency of banks has recently become a common occurrence. Scarcely a week passes but we see it announced that some banking institution has failed to a large amount. Who can estimate the extent of individual misery and suffering, the insolvency, want, and starvation produced by the causes to which I have above alluded? We are daily in the habit (and it is one of the high and responsible duties of those entrusted with the law making power) of legislating for the protection of the property of the individual citizen from the depredations of those who are engaged in criminal violations of the right of property. Yet, if all the losses sustained by individuals, by the commission of the various crimes against private property, were added together, the aggregate would fall far short of the losses sustained by the community, in various shapes, through the banking institutions of the country. What difference does it make to the individual citizen, whether he has lost an hundred dollars by the hands of the midnight thief, or by the insolvency of a bank, or the depreciation of its paper. It is true there may be a great difference in the moral turpitude of the two cases, but the consequence to the individual citizen is the same in both. In each case he has been deprived of the same amount of property without consideration. Are we not as much bound to guard and protect, by our legislation, the property of the individual citizen from being taken from him without consideration, through the agency of banks, as we are to protect his property from the depredations and acts of the desperate and lawless criminal? The answer would seem to me to be obvious. This is a subject in which we are all deeply interested. What is one man's case to-day may be another's to-morrow. It is intimately identified with the interest and prosperity of the whole community.

It is remarkable that an attempt to protect the public against the losses to which I have alluded, and to correct the abuses of the banking system, should meet with any formidable opposition from any quarter. The bankers themselves, who are desirous to conduct their business on fair principles, greatly mistake, in my judgment, their true and ultimate interests, by clinging to a system and resisting every effort to reform it, which has entailed on the country such a vast amount of unmitigated evil. A paper system, which has been the occasion of such a large and heavy loss to the government, and which has been the means, in various shapes and forms, of taking millions from the honest labor and industry of the country must be radically defective, hostile to the interests of the people, and cannot long be tolerated in its present shape by an intelligent and honest community, free to choose their own measures for their own prosperity and happiness. It is believed that the evils and various frauds committed through the instrumentality of banks, as now organized, greatly outweigh all the advantages that the public have ever derived from them. But be this as it may it is the duty of those who have been entrusted with the high and responsible trust of legislating for the good of the whole people, to attempt a reform of the evils and abuses of this system, and to remove as far as practicable, both the means and the temptation on the part of the banks, to injure the community they were intended to benefit.

I am not opposed, as I have heretofore stated, to a part of our currency being composed of paper, provided it can be made safe, but only to the excess and improper use of paper money. It should not become, (as it has in a great degree,) the exclusive currency of the country; and the measure of value, instead of gold and silver, the standard of value agreed on by the civilized world. It should never be resorted to barely for the purpose of increasing the circulation; and when issued, should be equal to the standard measure of value, and at all times convertible, at the will of the holder into gold and silver. Its advantages are not in furnishing an every day currency to the people, but in facilitating exchanges, aiding commerce, trade, and the heavy business operations of the country. Under these restrictions, and for these purposes and objects, bank paper may be highly useful and advantageous to an extensive growing, and commercial community, such as we have in the United States. The present system, however, so far from aiding the commerce, trade, exchanges, and heavy business operations of the country, has a contrary influence, and it would seem to have in view, as its main object, to furnish the entire circulating medium of the country, and constitute a new and unsteady measure of value, fluctuating with every expansion and contraction, and subjecting the price of every man's property and labor to the will or caprice of a few irresponsible individuals, who look alone to their own and not the interest of the public.

The country is undoubtedly laboring under some pecuniary embarrassments; but the idea of paying our debts by the creation of more paper money is a gross fallacy. We cannot pay debt by the creation of more debt. Every additional bank note issued is but the creation of a new debt, which the bank owes to the holder. It is not wealth—it is not capital—and it is idle to think of lessening the debts of a country in this way. We may shift or change our responsibilities, but they will still exist in some shape or other, until paid by the creative energies of the hand of labor. The banking capital of the State is now near twelve millions, which is amply sufficient, in the opinion of prudent bankers and business men, to furnish all the means necessary to carry off the surplus produce of the State.

The creation of a U. S. Bank, with a capital of fifty or a hundred millions, is advocated by some as the most effectual means of restoring stability, uniformity, and safety to our currency. Throwing out of view the constitutional objections to such an institution, and viewing it merely as a question of expediency, I am forced to believe that such an institution would but add to the insecurity and evils of our paper system; and, in its political tendency, endanger public liberty.—What additional security would belong to an institution deriving its corporate powers and privileges from the General Government, over a similar institution deriving the same powers and privileges from a State Government? It is not proposed by any one to make the General Government, in any event, liable for the debts of the bank, further than a common stockholder. Is it a matter, then, of any consequence to an institution, whether it derives its corporate powers and privileges from a State or the General Government? So far as its real and substantial security is concerned, it can make no difference. In each case its credit must, or ought to depend on its ability to meet the demands against it, and the skill and integrity with which its affairs have been conducted.—In each case the institution has to be controlled and managed by individuals subject to the same errors of judgment, the same passions, impulses and feelings that belong to mankind in general. What reason is there, therefore, to hope that a United States' Bank would be governed by more wisdom, prudence, and skill than State institutions? What reasen have we to believe that it would not be characterized by the same round of alternate expansion and contraction—the same system of hazardous speculation and unsafe banking, that we have witnessed in a large majority of the local banks, as well as in the late Bank of the United States? These are evils that appear to be inseparable from the very system itself, and the sources from whence a bank may derive its powers and privileges, can make no difference as to its action or its disposition to do good.

A United States' Bank, it is said, would derive a credit from its national name and character. This may be true; but such credit is unreal, unsubstantial, and delusive, and is calculated rather to deceive than to benefit the public. The credit of a bank, like that of an individual, should always rest on something real and substantial; not on a mere name that can be of no service to the creditor or the bank, in the hour of real difficulty. Such fictitious credit as is thrown around a bank by its national character, may give to its paper a wider range of circulation; but this is only calculated to lead to excessive banking and over issue, without furnishing any corresponding ability in the institution to meet the demands against it. Such was the case with the late bank of the United States. The history of the times prove, that at every period of excessive banking, from 1816, when it was created, down to 1836, when its charter expired, it was the first to expand, and the first to contract its circulation. It is a fact, proved from unquestionable data, that in every expansion that occurred during the whole time of its existence, it increased its circulation in a far greater ratio than the increase of the currency by the other banks. At two different times, it was brought to the very brink of insolvency, as admitted by its own officers. During its existence we had no less than four ruinous expansions and corresponding contractions, with all their attendant evils. For a very considerable portion of its duration, the exchanges were in a more deranged state than they are now.—The prostration of business and prices, from 1816 to 1826, are without any parallel in the history of this country. In this State, the bank was so universally considered as the principal agent in producing this mischief, that the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a law taxing the branch located here, with the sole view of expelling it from our borders.—At this time, and upon this subject, there was but one party and but one opinion in Ohio.—Every one saw and acknowledged the mischievous and ruinous operations of the United States' Bank. So deep and intense was the feeling among the great body of the people, against the Bank, that all united in the propriety of the State exercising her sovereign power, in ridding the country, as far as practicable, of the existing evil.

Its power to act as a regulator is nothing more, as is proved by experience, than a power to induce the local banks to expand as it expands, and to compel them to contract when it contracts. But the same experience proves that it stands full as much in need of a regulator as the local banks themselves. And why should it not? Its object is the same—to make large dividends for its stockholders. Its temptations are the same, and it is subject to the same laws of trade. It was organized on the same principles, and subject to the same impulses with like institutions created by the States. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect, that in its administration there would be more safety than in similar State institutions; or, that it would be capable of regulating the local banks beneficially, when it has proved to be incapable of regulating itself.

The late Bank of the United States, on the expiration of its charter, in 1836, received a new one from the State of Pennsylvania, conferring equal, if not greater powers and privileges, than the former. Its capital was the same; its stockholders the same, and its management continued in the hands of the same officers. It was said, by the President of the Bank, when the new charter was presented to the stockholders for their acceptance, that it was then in a safer, stronger, and more prosperous condition than it ever was; and that the connection which had existed between the Bank and the General Government was an unnatural one, beneficial neither to the Bank or the Government. The stockholders were pressed to accept the new charter from the State, on the ground that it was in every respect more desirable than the old charter granted by the General Government. Yet, notwithstanding all these boasted advantages under the new charter, so far from its being able to regulate the exchanges and the currency, and keep the other banks in proper check, it is now universally admitted to have been one of the leading and most active agents in producing the difficulties under which the country has been laboring for the last eighteen months. So far from its regulating the other banks, it was the first, as under its former charter, to expand its circulation and engage in hazardous trade and speculation. It was among the first to suspend specie payments, and the last to resume. We have seen it, instead of exerting its power to restore to the country a sound currency, using all its influence to prevent the other banks from redeeming their notes in specie. We see this institution now, after having been in operation between four and five years under its new, and, as was claimed, advantageous character, utterly prostrated, in a state of suspension, and asking aid from surrounding institutions in order to save it from bankruptcy. What reason have we to believe that the fate or the influence of this institution would have been different, if it had received its corporate powers and privileges from the General Government instead of the State of Pennsylvania? As I before remarked, the source from which it derived its charter could neither add to, nor take from, its means to meet its engagements, or have prevented it from pursuing that course of policy that has involved it in its present difficulties.

Whether, therefore, we are guided by the light of experience, or by opinions drawn from a critical investigation of the natural tendencies of a United States' Bank, we are forced to believe that such an institution would but add to the derangement of the currency, and by greatly increasing, in a corresponding ratio, the specie basis, tend to involve the whole paper system, sooner or later, in one common ruin. It is not, by the creation of a United States' Bank, or by the multiplication of paper money, that the evils attendant on the present banking system are to be remedied.

The danger to be apprehended from such an institution, in a political point of view, is not to be overlooked or disregarded. Its friends claim, that it would possess the power of regulating the nine hundred and fifty-four local banks, with their capital of three hundred and twenty-four millions. Admitting that it would possess this power, what would be the political consequences, if it should act in friendly alliance with the National Executive, and wield this vast money power for political purposes? It is claimed, that the patronage of the National Executive is already too great, and dangerous to public liberty. If we add to the already extended patronage the entire money power of this country, controlled by one common head, it would, indeed, constitute a mass of power, which would make the patriot tremble for the fate of our free institutions. It is vain to suppose, that such an institution, after its creation has become a party question, would not be political. We but deceive ourselves, when we suppose it would be otherwise.

The most effectual means within the power of the General Government, to provide against the abuses and evils above alluded to, are to be found in the provisions of the law establishing the Independent Treasury. This measure, by separating the funds of Government from the banks, and placing them in the custody of the agents of the people, who are prohibited from using them for private purposes, or speculation, under severe penalties, not only increasing the security of the public funds, but withdraws that stimulant to over-banking, which they were calculated to create, while possessed and controlled by the banks. The evil most to be feared, being exclusively banking, the remedy must be something that will restrain the banks. The Independent Treasury law, though it will have but a partial influence in restraining the banks, and consequently will not remedy the evils of the paper system, only to a limited extent, yet, its general influence on the whole currency of the country, in the course of time, must be beneficial. By requiring, at the end of four years, the revenues of the General Government to be paid in gold and silver coin, a demand will thereby be created in this country for the precious metals. As that demand increases, they will flow in to satisfy it: for there is no fact better established, or the truth of which is more universally admitted, than that the precious metals will find their way to that point where they are in the greatest demand; and the reverse is consequently true, that they will leave the point where they are the least in demand. This being the case, what is the effect on the currency produced by the Independent Treasury law? By creating a demand for the precious metals, and extending the uses to which they are applied, they will flow into this country to supply the demand. What is the effect produced by the paper system? Directly the reverse. By furnishing a currency composed almost entirely of paper money, based principally on credit, and not on specie, the uses to which the precious metals are applied, are greatly diminished, and consequently the demand for them is diminished in a corresponding ratio. The Independent Treasury law, therefore, has a tendency to attract, while our paper system has a tendency to repel, the precious metals.

The fears that some entertain, that by requiring the revenues of the General Government to be paid in coin, the precious metals would accumulate in the Treasury to an injurious extent, are without foundation. It should not be the policy of the General Government to collect more money than may be wanted to defray the expenses of an economical administration. In that case the public money would be received one day and paid out the next. It would not, and could not accumulate to any considerable extent. It will be paid out not merely to public officers in the shape of salaries; (this constitutes but a small part of the amount disbursed by the General Government;) it will be paid out to our seamen in the navy—to our soldiers in the army—to our laborers employed in erecting fortifications, improving our harbors, building ships, and in the various other public works in which the country may engage. It will be paid out to our farmers for their corn, beef, pork, and other articles necessary to supply our army and navy. In this way, the gold and silver received and paid out by the Government will be diffused through the entire community, increasing every year, until, in the course of time, it will form an every day currency for the people, furnish a more extended specie basis for the banks, and enable the Legislatures of the States, with more ease, to confine bank paper to its legitimate objects:—heavy business transactions, and the commercial and exchange operations of the country. Such important advantages to our currency should not be disregarded for the purpose of ministering to the avarice and cupidity of banks. They have no right to the custody of the public money to speculate on and swell their profits. They have no more right to complain of the Government withdrawing its funds from them, and dispensing with them as fiscal agents, than they have to complain of the merchant or farmer who withdraws his deposits. The Independent Treasury law leaves them in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, under their charters. And it is to be hoped that a measure so well calculated to aid in restoring a sound constitutional currency, place the Government beyond the control of irresponsible corporations, and secure the public moneys from embezzlement by public officers, will not be disturbed, either for the purpose of restoring the local banks as fiscal agents of the Government, or the unconstitutional and still more objectionable measure—the creation of a United States' Bank.

The banks of our own State, which constitute a part of the whole of which I have been a speaking, are as unguarded and defective, and present as many opportunities to commit frauds on the public with impunity, as those of most other States in the Union. If we have had less cause of complaint here than the people have had elsewhere, it is owing to the limited temptations to engage in hazardous speculations and unsafe banking—not to any superiority in the organic structure in our bank charters.

It does not unfrequently happen that when a bank fails, the stockholders, or those who manage its affairs, are largely the gainers. This fraud, with impunity, results from that principle, contained in all our bank charters, of a limited liability. The banks, generally, are authorized to issue three dollars of their own notes for every one dollar of capital paid in; and the capital paid in is all that is liable for the payment of their debts. A bank that may be disposed to act fraudulently, can put out three dollars of its own paper for every one that is liable to be applied to the redemption of its notes in circulation. By breaking, the banker looses the one dollar of stock, but gains the three that were issued upon it. This may not often occur; but it is sufficient to know that it has occurred, and that it may again take place, to authorize the Legislature to guard against it. This limited liability of the stockholders, not only furnishes an opportunity to commit fraud with impunity, but holds out an inducement to engage in excessive banking. The banks are not restrained in their operations, because they know that if successful; they are gainers; if unsuccessful, the greater part of the loss may be thrown on the public. The inducement should be the other way. The temptation to commit fraud, or to engage in excessive banking, should be taken from them.—This can only be done by increasing the personal responsibility of the stockholders, and placing the banker on the same footing, as to liability for the payment of his debts, with the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, or other citizen. Is there any reason why the whole community should be made liable for the payment of their debts, while the banker should alone be exempt? If an association should be formed for the purpose of erecting a manufacturing establishment, and, after having exhausted all their means, become involved in debt, each member is liable for the whole of the debts of the association, although they may have lost their joint property by some great misfortune which no prudence could have guarded against. If a similar association obtain a charter, and embark their capital in the business of banking and fail, fraudulently or otherwise, they are personally exempt from the payment of any of their debts. All that can be reached is the stock paid and the assets of the bank, and in nine cases out of ten the creditors can neither find stock, or other assets. Is there any reason for this distinction? Is there any justice in it? The business of manufacturing is as honorable and useful, and as much entitled to legislative protection (and much more so,) as that of banking. Why exempt the one from personal liability and not the other? It is said that, if bankers were made personally responsible for their debts, as other citizens, they would not invest their money in bank stock. Why would they not? Is there any thing more hazardous in banking than in merchandizing, manufacturing, or other ordinary pursuits of life? So far from this being the case, capital is more secure when invested in legitimate banking than in almost any other business, and is equally, if not more productive. If those who own the banks, and have the control and management of them, are unwilling to trust each other, and are fearful of losing their capital, it would seem to be unreasonable that they should ask the public to take their notes and trust them. They ask the public to incur all the risk, or the greater portion of it, while they receive all the profits of the business. Such claims should not be tolerated. Bankers should be placed on the same footing with other individuals, made responsible for their debts like other citizens, and, being so responsible, they would conduct their business with more prudence and regularity, and consequently with more safety to the public.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to state, in detail, my views as to the restrictions, limitations, and additional guards, which, in my opinion, should be imposed on the banks for the public security; to which I would beg leave to refer you.

Having ascertained the evils and imperfections of the present system of banking, it will be your duty to provide, as far as practicable, suitable remedies. In doing this, it must ever be borne in mind, that the interest of the people is the paramount object to be secured.

As the subject of a State Bank is again agitated in the public mind, you may be called upon to consider of this measure. I cannot think that such an institution would be calculated to promote the interest of the public. It would have no advantages over the local banks, unless the State would become a stockholder to the amount of the capital stock, or a considerable portion of it. In order to do this, the State debt would have to be increased to the amount of the stock subscribed by the State. When we shall have finished our public works, now under contract, the State debt, on interest, will exceed sixteen millions. The interest on this, will be yearly over nine hundred thousand dollars. This sum will have to be raised, annually, from the tolls on our public works, and by direct taxation. When paid, the greater portion of it will go direct to England, where the larger portion of our State stock is held. Our State will thus be annually drained of at least half a million of coin to pay the holders of our stock in England. This enormous State debt, which has been accumulating for years, has already become burdensome, and its increase should be arrested. The taxes of the people are already oppressive, and instead of being increased, should be diminished. Would it, therefore, be wise policy to swell the State debt eight or ten millions in order to engage in the banking business? and thus increase our State stock in the hands of English stockholders, and, consequently, increase the drain of specie out of the State? Such a policy in my judgment, is deadly hostile to our true interest. It is true, it may be said that the profits of the bank would pay the interest on the money borrowed. This would depend on the skill and prudence with which the institution would be managed, and whether the times were propitious or otherwise, for banking. It is not probable that a State institution would be as profitable as like institutions owned and controlled by private individuals.

A State Bank, in which the State would own but a nominal amount of stock, would be but lending the name of the State to give credit to the notes of individuals, which is an unsubstantial and delusive credit, only calculated to deceive and mislead the public. In these times of high party excitement, such an institution would be drawn into the party conflicts of the day.—Whatever political influence it might wield, would not be favorable to public liberty or the rights of the many. The influence of money, when brought to bear, either directly or indirectly, in a political contest, is always a corrupt influence, and fatal to democratic institutions.

The causes which have produced the extraordinary scarcity of money for the last fifteen months, and the consequent low price of produce and labor, are worthy of your investigation.—That the price of produce, labor, and every description of property, is materially affected by the amount of the circulating medium, is a fact admitted by all. If wheat will command two dollars a bushel when the currency is ten millions, it will command but one dollar when the currency is reduced to five millions. The power of creating money, or that which is called money, (bank notes,) has been legislatively lodged in the banking incorporations of the State. We have conferred on these institutions one of the most delicate attributies of sovereign power, that of furnishing a currency or standard of value for the whole country; the power of saying whether the currency shall be great or small; the power of fixing, at their arbitrary will, the price of every man's labor and property in the community.—Whether this extraordinary power has been exercised for the good of the public, or otherwise, cannot fail to enlist your attentive consideration, when investigating the subject of Banking and the Currency.

(Concluded on 4th page)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 9, 1840.

This day at 12 o'clock the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following message:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our obedient gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favourable basis than that which they happily occupy at this critical conjuncture in the affairs of the world. A right and preserving abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genious and distinctive character of our Government and the principles to which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others: These, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which alone it can be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years: (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusjusted.

With all the powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace.—Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten the desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentious shadow upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behoves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles o national intercourse, for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew ont of the territorial controversy between the United States and great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the danger with which the questiou is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by great Britain had been received, and that a counter-project including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was receieved, through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissent from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement a speedy answer may be confidently expected.—From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negociation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session, providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State; that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of some friendly Power, in conformity with the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 25th of August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the U. S. have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped that they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the U. S. upon Mexico, having met and organised at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subjects of negotion between the two Governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you, that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828 it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December 1841. when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819 and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the U. States and Texas; for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commissioners adjourned on the 16th of June last, to re-assemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red River. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the U. States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its utter incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviaole position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, made unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand, suspended the collections of millions accruing on merchant's bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period been subject to an unadvoidable continuance of large extraordinrry expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without prejudice to the public interest—Of these, the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without adverting to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been properly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steady progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury Notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposite with the States, is composed of such only as are not due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying-point by which the business of the whole country might be bro't back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism.—It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe in immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and, subsequently, in resisting every temptation to create a new one deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stock holders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indefinitely mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constant accruing interest on borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States.—The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutenize the management of our domestic affairs; if not actually to intermeddle with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed the only Government which having fully and faithfully paid all its crediters has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain distinction so desirable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however, well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relatiens, are, nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequent upon such a condition. Another objection scarcely lest formidable to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency, to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprofitable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government habitually dependant on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enjoy themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual aggrandizement in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who seek their gains in the rise and fall of public stocks, and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avowedly for the accommodation of the public but the real objects of which, are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests. The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to create taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very urgent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the Government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can at all events be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government. Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has it is seen been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable. First, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders, and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constutional, and the expenditure of them also subjected to a standard of rigid but well considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinionss they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives in the Federal Legislature; the second rests upon the fidelity with which their more immediate representatives, and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter.—Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837, may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury; and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revulsion in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838, (the first over which I had any control,) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debts and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between two and three millions less than those of the year 1837. Nor has it been found necessary, in order to produce this result, to resort to the power conferred by Congress, of postponing certain classes of the public works, except by defering expenditures for a short period upon a limited portion of them, and which postponement terminated some time since, at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, it is believed justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida, have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department, and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list one of the heaviest charges upon the treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished or nearly so, and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from border difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury 1st of January next is $1,500,000. This sum, with the expected receipts from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, if the remedial measures connected with customs and public lands heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congress for the safekeeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additionnl guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of bank expansions, a depreciated currency, and official defalcations—yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen the confident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience it affords in conducting the public service, and the ability of the government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant on the collection and disbursement of the public money with promptitude and success, I can say, with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who feel it to be their duty to oppose its adoption, have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive at your hands that attention to which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the constitution. It will serve, also, so, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their developement, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable system of government; I allude to a national debt and a national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology and produces, in some degree, a necessity also for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government, the prostitution of political power, confessed for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is a one sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the source of better and inappeasable discord. If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed, for proof, how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until pulic credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to endure its increasing weight it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession, of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can counterbalance its ultimate but certain results—a splendid Government, and an impoverished people.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not confered by that instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has been reviewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinous construction, which, unchecked, would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation and particularly from its struggles to prepetuate its existence, had confirmed in so strtking a manner, the apprehensions of its opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a consecrated money power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which the Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its capacity to regulate, according to its will and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of ev man in this extended country, had b so fearfully developed; when it was n rious that all classes of this great com nity had, by means of the power and fluence it thus possesses, been infecte madness with a spirit of heedless sp lation; when it had seen that secure the suport of the combination of infl ces by which it is surrounded, could late its charter, and set the laws at fiance with impunity; and when, to had become most apparent that to lieve that such an accumulation of p ers can ever be granted without the tainty of being abused, was to indulg a fatal delusion.

To avoid the necessity of a perman debt, and its inevitable consequence have advocated, and endeavored to ca into effect, the policy of confining the propriations for the public service to s objects only as are clearly within constitutional authority of the Fed Government; excluding from its expen those improvident and unauthor zed gra of public money for works of internal provement, which were so wisely ar ted by the constitutional interpose of predecessor, and which, if they had been so checked, would long before time have involved the finances of General Government in embarrassme far greater than those which are now perienced by any of the States; of limit all our expenditures to that simple, u tentatious, and economical administra of public affairs, which is alone consist with the character of our institutions collecting annually from the customs, the sales of public lands, a revenue adequate to defray all the expenses incurred, but, under no pretence wha ever, to impose taxes upon the people a greater amount than was actually ne sary to the public service, conducted u the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a depe ence upon banks of any description, the management of our fiscal affairs recommended the adoption of the sys which is now in successful operatio That system affords every requisite fa ity for the transaction of the pecuni concerns of the Government; will, confidently anticipated, produce in ot respects many of the benefits which h been from time to time expected f the creation of a national bank, but wh have never been realized; avoid the m ifold evils inseparable from an institut diminish to a greater extent than co could be accomplished by any other meas of reform, the patronage of the Fed Government—a wise policy in all G ernments, but more especially so in like ours, which works well only in portion as it is made to rely for its s port upon the unbiassed and unadultera opinions of its constituents; do away, ever, all dependence on corporate bo either in the raising, collecting, s keeping, or disbursing the public re nues, and place the Goverment equ above the temptation of fostering a d gerous and unconstitutional institutio home, or the necessity of adapting its icy to the views and interests of a more formidable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out th principles, under these circumstances most arduous and discouraging, that attempt has been made, thus far succ fully to demonstrate to the people of United States that a National Bank at times, and a national debt, except i incurred at a period when the honor safety of the nation demand the temp ry sacrifice of a policy, which should abandonod in such exigencies, are merely unnecessary, but in direct deadly hostility to the principles of t Government, and to their own permar welfare.

The progress made in the developm of these positions, appears in the pr ding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concern the Federal Government. The f there stated fully authorize the asser that all the purposes for which this G ernment was instituted have been acc plished during four years of greater cuniary embarrassment than we ever fore experienced in time of peace, in the face of opposition as formidabl any that was ever before arrayed aga the policy of an administration; that has been done when the ordinary re nues of the Government were gener decreasing, as well from the operatio the laws, as the condition of the coun without the creation of a permanent p lic debt, or incurring any liability, er than such as the ordinary resource the Government will speedily discha and without the agency of a natio bank.

If this view of the proceedings of Government for the period it embra be warranted by the facts as they known to exist; if the army and navy h been sustained to the full extent auth sed by law, and which congress deem sufficient for the defence of the coun and the protection of its rights and its nor; if its civil and diplomatic service been equally sustained; if ample provis has been made for the administratio justice and the execution of the law the claims upon public gratitude in half of the soldiers of the revolution h been promptly and faithfully discharg if there have been no failures in def ing the very large expenditures grow out of that long continued and salu policy of peacefully removing the Ind to regions of comparative safety and p perity; if the public int. has at all time everywhere, been most scrupulously m tained by a prompt discharge of the merous, extended, and diversified cla on the treasury;—if all these great prominent objects, with many others might be stated, have, for a serie years, marked by peculiar obstacles difficulties, been successfully accompl ed without a resort to a permanent d or the aid of a national bank; have we a right to expect that a policy, the obj of which has been to sustain the pu service independently of either of th fruitful sources of discord, will rece

al sanction of a people whose unbi-
nd fairly elicited judgment upon
affairs is never ultimately wrong.
embarrassments in the pecuniary
ns of individuals, of unexampled
and duratioon, have recently exis-
his, as in other commercial com-
es, is doubtless true. To suppose
ssary to now trace these reverses
r sources, would be a reflection
e intelligence of my fellow citi-
Whatever may have been the ob-
in which the subject was involved
the early stages of the great re-
, there cannot now be many by
the whole subject is not fully un-
bd.

deeming it within the constitu-
powers of the general government
pair private losses sustained by re-
of fortune, having no connection
e public service, either by direct
priations from the treasury or by
legislation designed to secure ex-
privileges and immunities to indi-
or classes in preference to, and
expense of the great majority ne-
ly debarred from any participation
n, no attempt to do so has either
nade, recommended, or encouraged
present executive.

believed, however, that the great
es for the attainment of which the
al Government was instituted have
en lost sight of. Intrusted only
ertain limited powers, cautiously
rated, distinctly specified, and de-
with sufficient clearness and precis-
ich would seem to defy miscon-
ion, it has been my constant aim to
e myself within the limits so clear-
ked out and so carefully guarded.
g always been of opinion that the
preservative of the union of the
is to be found in a total abstinence
the exercise of all doubtful powers
part of the Federal Government,
than in attempts to assume them
ose construction of the constitution
ngenious perversion of its words,
ndeavored to avoid recommending
easure which I had reason to ap-
nd would, in the opinion even of a
erable majority of my fellow citi-
be regarded as trenching on the
of the States, or the provisions of
llowed instrument of our union.—
ng the aggregate powers of the
al Government as a voluntary con-
n of the States, it seemed to me
such only should be exercised as
at the time intended to be given.
ve been strengthened in the pro-
of this course by the conviction that
rts to go beyond this, tend only to
e dissatisfaction and distrust, to ex-
alousies, and to provoke resistance.
d of adding strength to the govern-
, even when successful, they must
rove a source of incurable weak-
by alienating a portion those whose
ion is indispensable to the great ag-
te of united strength, and whose
tary attachment is in my estimation
ore essential to the efficiency of a
nment strong in the best of all pos-
strength—the confidence and attach-
of all those who make up its consti-
elements.

as believing it has been my purpose
ure to the whole people; and to ev-
member of the confederacy, by gen-
salutary, and equal laws alone, the
fit of those republican institutions
it was the end and aim of the con-
on to establish, and the impartial in-
e of which is, in my judgment, in-
sable to their preservation. I can-
ring myself to believe that the last-
appiness of the people, the prosperi-
the states, or the permanency of
union, can be maintained by giving
rence or priority to any class of cit-
in the distribution of benefits or
leges, or by the adoption of mea-
which enrich one portion of the
at the expense of another; nor can
in the interference of the Federal
rnment with the local legislation and
ved rights of the states a remedy for
ent, or a security against future dan-

e first, and assuredly the greatest,
rtant step toward relieving the coun-
rom the condition into which it had
plunged by excessive trade, bank-
and credit of all kinds, was to place
usiness transactions of the govern-
t itself on a solid basis, giving and re-
ing, in all cases, value for value, and
her encouraging nor countenancing,
hers that delusive system of credits
which it has been found so difficult
cape, and which has left nothing be-
it but the wrecks that mark its fatal
er.

at the financial affairs of the government
ow, and have been, during the whole period
ese wide spreading difficulties, conducted
a strict and invariable regard to this great
amental principle, and that by the assump-
and maintenance of the stand thus taken
e very threshold of the approaching crisis,
than by any other cause or causes whatever,
community at large has been shielded from
incalculable evils of a general and indefinite
ension of specie payments, and a consequent
hilation, for the whole period it might have
d, of a just and invariable standard of val-
will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be
tioned.

steady adherence, on the part of the gov-
ent, to the policy which has produced such
tary results, aided by a judicious state legis-
on, and, what is not less important, by the
stry, enterprise perseverence, and economy
he American people, cannot fail to raise the
le country, at an early period, to a state of
l and enduring prosperity, not subject to be
n overthrown by the suspension of banks, or
explosion of bloated credit. It is for the
ple, and their representatives to decide whe-
or not the permanent welfare of the coun-
(which all good citizens equally desire, how-
widely they may differ as to the means of its
mplishment) shall be in this way secured;
ther the management of the pecuniary con-
ns of the government, and to a great extent,
se of individuals also, shall be carried back to
condition of things which fostered those con-
ctions and expansions of the currency, and
se reckless abuses of credit, from the bale-
effects of which the country has so deeply suf-
d—a return that can promise no better results
n to reproduce the embarrassments the gov-
ment has experienced; and to remove from
shoulders of the present to those of fresh vic-
s, the bitter fruits of that speculative spirit
which our countrymen are so liable, and upon
ich the lessons of experience are so unavail-
. The choice is an important one, and I sin-
ely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress; and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system.—During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy humanity; and that portion of them which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the heats of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed; hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled, by force, to comply with their treaty stipulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in the west. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Maj. Dade's command, the murder of their agent, General Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery.—When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, commanding the troops then in Florida. General Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston; troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, and General Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered over the troops he had brought with him to Gen. Scott.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and, at the close of it, was replaced by Gen. Jesup. These events and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor. Notwithstanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had command there for eighteen months, on entering upon the administration of the Government I found the Territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring these hostilities to a close; and the army, under General Jesup, was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians, having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable, and ruthless banditti. General Taylor, who succeeded Gen. Jesup, used his best endeavors to subdue them, and was seconded in his efforts by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the Territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by General Macomb, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the expressed wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. General Armistead, who was in Florida when General Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and, after active summer operations, was met by propositions for peace; and from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same time, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole Territory.

That this contest has continued so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the government. Experienced generals have had the command of troops, officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for moving hospitals on the lakes and rivers, which I have authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but the appropriations not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop-of-war Boston, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commander Aulick, in the sloop-of-war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, the coast of New Zeland and Japan, together with other ports and Islands frequented by our whale-ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the surveys of the coast of the United States, directed by the various acts of Congress; and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The Exploring Expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zeland, in further prosecution of objects which have thus far been successfully accomplished.—The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 m. south, longitude 154 deg. 27 m. east, and afterwards in latitude 66 deg. 31 m. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 m. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an ardor, ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Post Master General, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that Department, the past year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the Post Masters, with a few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the Department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the Department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future lettings, from the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue that may seasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the Department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined as compared with the preceding year; but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase; the circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected income.

It will be seen that the Post Master General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter-postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave-coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity. The efforts of the several Governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished—Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, & articles connected with the prosecution of the slave-trade, it is understood, are freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave-trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, December 5, 1840.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE.

In 1794, I don't think there were six Piano Fortes in the city; now I suppose there may be ten thousand. The lasses were all better employed, they were the true yoke fellows always drawing equal; helping and cheering their good men, as they trudged along with the cares and burthens of life. The mother and girls made all the clothes in the family. No merchant tailors and their five hundred dollar bills in those days; no notes laying over. In fact for the first fifteen years I lived in New York, I never heard of a protested note. Hence I infer that the pressure in the money market is owing to the increase of play houses and piano fortes; because the solitary little play house at the time, I don't think would hold over three hundred people; but now we have seven or eight play houses, and those so large as probably to hold three thousand each. I have heard that thirty thousand dollars a week won't support the play houses. Now only think how many butchers' and bakers' bills might be paid with this money. I heard of a man living in a five story house one day while at dinner, had the baker's bill amounting to $70 50, brought up to him; he took out his pocket book, his wife looks across the table, "See my dear that you leave money enough to buy the tickets." Ten dollars were wanted for the tickets—there were but fifteen in the book; so the baker had to call again, and the play got the ten dollars. Next morning they had nothing for their money but waking dreams. Now how many thousand supernumerary door keepers and stage sweepers, men singers, lamp lighters and fidlers are killing time in these concerns! If all the men were feeling trees and hoeing corn, and all the women making cloth and knitting stockings, there would be no high pressure in Wall street, and the baker would not need call again for his bill.

When Washington was President his wife knit stockings in Philadelphia, and the mothers made dough nuts and cakes between Christmas and New Year's—now the married ladies are too proud to make dough nuts, besides they don't know how, so they e'en send to Madame Pompodour, or some other French cake maker, and buy sponge cake for three dollars a pound. In these days New York was full of substantial comforts; now it is full of splendid misery; and there were no gray headed spinsters, (unless they were very ugly indeed) for a man could get married for a dollar, and begin house keeping for twenty, and in washing his clothes and cooking victuals the wife save more money than it took to support her. Now I have known a minister lately to get five hundred dollars for buckling a couple; then wine, cake and other etceteras, five hundred more, wedding clothes and jewels, a thousand, six or seven hundred in driving to the spring or some desert mountain; then a house must be got for eight hundred per annum, and finished at an expense of two or three thousand; and when all this is done, his pretty wife can neither make a cake nor put an apple in a dumpling. Then a cock must be got for ten dollars per month; a chambermaid, landress and seamstress at seven dollars each, and as the fashionable folly of the day has banished the mistress from the kitchen, those blessed helps aforesaid reign supreme; and while master and mistress are playing cards in the parlour the servants are playing the devil in the kitchen; thus lighting the candle at both ends it soon burns out. Poverty comes in at the door and drives love out at the window. It is this stupid and expensive nonsense which deters so many unhapay old bachelors from entering the state of blessedness; hence you find more Deaths than Marriages in the papers.

Forty-five years ago, our real wants were few and easily supplied, our imaginary wants, none; now our real wants are just as few, but the world and all its stores cannot supply our imaginary ones. In those days men got married at night, and went forth to work in the morning, with all the sober realities of life on their back; now they get married in the morning, and start off spending money, as if the wedding day would last through life.

Much has been said and sung about the improvements of the age, going to Albany in ten hours and England in twelve days, etc. It may be so; but what then? I know the folks were happier when we took 3 days in going to Newburg, eight to Albany, and three months to Europe. Then people had time to live and enjoy life; when the wind came ahead, we furled our sails or dropped anchor; when the tide turned we floated up; with ten or twelve passengers we had no lack of amusement. Then we had no *harrowing thoughts about home*, our wives kept the keys of the money drawer, and sat in the store either knitting or sewing, to see that the shop boys make the entries and behaved well to the customers. The goods and furniture were insured and we had no *notes* to take up. Now to be sure, you may go ot bed in N. York, and wake up in Albany, run round, collect money, and be at home in time to take up your note; but all the time you are worried; for if detained an hour by accident, your note must be protested. Well, you get home, five hundred short, you go from house to house, and at 3 o'clock P. M., the note is taken up. It is too late for family dinner and you take a cup of coffee and a cold cut, plod away to your office, turn over the leaves in search of means to return the five hundred to-morrow, and get ready for another note which is payable Saturday. You are at home 7 P. M. sore, fatigued and jaded, both in body and mind. For fifty long hours your wife has not seen your face, she hears your foot, she meets you at the door with one of her sweetest smiles.—Your mind is soured, you can scarcely find a kind word to give her in return, nor half an hour to sing a song to the baby; you drop on a chair, fling your hat to the winds; you are fired, and in thirty minutes your head is on a pillow, where you dream of bank bills and brokers till daylight in the morning. These men breathe, they don't live. Before steam was got up man's life was compared to a journey; now it's most emphatically a race, and unhappy is he who is foremost.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A HORRID DEATH.

A correspondent narrates the following facts concerning the unfortunate fate of Mr. Jonathan L. Hill of Coitsville, this county.

Mr. Hill was engaged in digging a well for a Mr. Young of Weathersfield, and had sunk the shaft to the depth of fifty feet, with every appearance of being near water. To ascertain the fact, he drilled a hole in the middle of the well, and heard a rumbling noise, but could not tell whether it was above or below him, supposed, however, to be running water below. He then ascended to the top to make preparations for walling up the well next morning. The noise still continuing, about 7 o'clock in the evening, he again descended for the purpose of bringing up his tools, carrying a candle with him. When let down about twenty feet, the candle coming in contact with carburrated hydrogin mixed with common atmospheric air, occasioned a powerful explosion threw the windlass from its rigging, and enveloped the whole cavity in a blaze of livid fire. The flames shot up in the air to the height of thirty feet.

The windlass was righted as soon as possible, and a rope let down to the unhappy sufferer, who after falling thirty feet, was still strugging in the flames. He seized hold of the rope, fastened it to the bucket which fell with him, and was brought out of the well, literally burned up. His clothes, except the vest were all consumed. He survived from Wednesday, the day on which the melancholy event occurred, until Saturday evening; at which time he died, leaving a wife and seven small children to mourn his untimely end.—*Warren O. Paper.*

THANKSGIVING. Gov. Shannon has set apart Tuesday, the 22d December inst to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout the state of Ohio.

OHIO REPUBLICAN.

ZANESVILLE:

Saturday, December 12, 1840.

Correspondence of the Republican.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 8 1840.

MR. PETERS: I have looked in vain over the long columns of the last Ohio Republican for my letter giving you a faithful account of the proceedings of the college of electors assembled last week in our city. Perhaps you thought that letters from Columbus could possess no interest until after the meeting of the Legislature. Well, both Houses are organized. All the Senators present, and but one member of the House absent, Mr. Reece of Hamilton, detained I learn by indisposition. The Senate, which you know the popular voice has not yet fully reached, elected their last year's Van Buren officers. The House elected Mr. Ford of Geauga Speaker. Mr. John M. Gallagher of Springfield Clerk, and Mr. Chapman of Harrison County door-keeper—all whigs. Mr. Ford has been several years in the House and has distinguished himself by his labors on the committee of Finance. He has done the State much service, for he has saved it some hundreds of thousands of dollars. I like his address upon taking the chair. Though a very modest man, he makes no foolish display of diffidence; indulges in no hypocritical expressions of reluctance in accepting a station which he probably deserved, but plunges at once *in medias res*, and tells the House they are assembled there to do the peoples' business and the sooner they set about it, the better. The Clerk Mr. Gallagher was favorably known as the former editor of the State Journal, and more recently of a paper in Springfield. Mr. Chapman is of more advanced age than the usual occupants of that station, but is I doubt not well qualified to discharge its duties. This election gives me more than ordinary pleasure and you desire to know why.

To day at 3 o'clock the Governor message was read in both houses. I listened to the whole medley of an hour and a half from the gallery of the House. For the information of such of our readers as have heard Governor Shannon on the stump during the past summer it will be quite unnecessary to print much of it. He begins with an allusion to the blessings we enjoy, touches upon the flourishing condition of our public schools, and then enters upon his favorite topic of Bank-Reform one hour's length of the message was the precise speech I heard him make during the canvass in the summer. He said that every bank in the state had violated its charter, and they were therefore all at the mercy of the Legislature. He touched very happily upon frauds in elections, and t is to be hoped that legislative action will grow out of his recommendation to the effectual suppressing of all such frauds hereafter. He stated the State debt at near 15 millions, and that $2,438,000 would be necessary to complete the public works. He wound up with the usual recommendations of an effective militia system.

Immediately after reading the message, an attempt was made in each house to cut off some of the unlawful perquisites of the State Printer. It seems that by the rules of the two houses, when a paper is laid upon the table, it becomes the duty of the Clerks to send a copy to be printed for each member, and for this printing the State Printer has his fees. In the course of a day or two thousands of extra copies of a Governor's message are ordered to be printed, and although the extra copies are only additional copies worked off the same form of types already set up, yet the printer receives the same fees as though the first form was broken up, the type distributed, and the whole set anew. In other words he is paid twice for a service which he performs but once. The house determined, as I understand by an unanimous vote, to suspend the order to print until the number of copies wanted was ascertained. The Senate adjourned before the question was taken.

The snow which fell on Saturday has nearly disappeared. Columbus seems rather more crowded than is usual the first week of a session—The accommodations are good. Corwin's Inauguration will be some day next week. O. K.

The Bishop of Calcutta has contributed £20,000 from his private fortune to the funds of the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts.

General Harrison, was born on the 9th of February 1774—he will be 67 years old in February next.

The electoral vote of Virginia, was cast for Van Buren and Johnson.

Stage to Marietta.—The enterprising proprietor of the line of stages from here to Marietta, has determined to continue the same during the winter, running three times a week. This will be a great accommodation to travellers, for which the proprietor deserves the thanks and patronage of the public. See advertisement.

The official result of the Presidential election in Illinois, gives Van Buren 1939 majority.

Louis Bingham, Jr. of Mississippi, was married a few days since to Miss E. A. Livingston, of Duchess county, N. York. The marriage settlement was $100,000.

Snow fell to the depth of nine inches in this place on Saturday night last. Of course—there was considerable sleighing.

There was a heavy snow storm along the sea board and extended west as far as Frederick, Md. last Saturday—it has caused considerable derangement in the mails.

MR. LANGDON, of the Troy, O. Times, was selected by the Electoral College of Ohio, to be the bearer of the Presidential vote of this state to Washington.

FOR THE OHIO REPUBLICAN.

MR. DARBY.—It will be recollected that Professor W. Darby delivered several lectures to our citizens about a year ago, which embodied a vast mass of statistical facts, relating to the history of the country, and were listened to, with a high degree of interest. Mr. D. has perhaps, devoted more time to the statistics of this country than any man living, and is the author of several valuable works on the subject. He proposes to visit Zanesville about the 20th inst. for the purpose of raising a class. We would suggest that the directors of the Institute enter into an agreemnet with Professor D. so that he may deliver his course of lectures before that body, and such citizens as may subscribe. We doubt not that an agreement of this kind might be entered into, which would prove satisfactory to both parties.

*

FOR THE OHIO REPUBLICAN,

At a meeting of the Physicians of Zanesville, and its vicinity, held Nov. 30th, 1840, Dr. H. SAFFORD, was called to the chair and Dr. Wm KEITH appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove from amongst us our late and much esteemed friend and brother practitioner, Dr. DAVID CHAMBERS, therefore,

Resolved, That this dispensation of Divine Providence in taking from us, in the beginning of his usefulness, one, who was an ornament to his profession, and who had endeared himself to society by the urbanity of his manners and his exemplary deportment, is to us a source of deep and unfeigned regret.

Resolved, That in his recent connexion with the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in the honorable post of assistant physician he had secured a reputation seldom attained by one so young.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family in the painful loss which they have sustained by this melancholy event.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect and regard for the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That Doct. HILDRETH present a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the papers of the town.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at the late residence of the deceased, at the hour appointed for his funeral.

ROBERT SAFFORD, *Chair'n.*
WM. KEITH, *Sec'y.*

DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE.—The tendency of a former age was to cherish doctrine and omit practice, that of the present is, to exhort to practice, and sneer at doctrine. One man frames a house and neglects to finish it, another seeing his folly, attempts to construct an edifice of mere ashes and mortar. The former cannot shelter its owner, and the latter falls about the ears pf its occupant.

Baptist Advocate.

American Ostrich.—The Great Western brought down some fine specimens of these large birds, new entirely to us of this region. They are 3 in number, quite tall, nearly 4 feet, and resemble their namesake of the old continent in action and external appearance. A gentleman of Charlanque county has them in charge.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

Important discovery.—The Hartford (Ct.) Congregationalist contains an interesting account of the success of Mr. William Jones of Manchester, Ct., in rearing silk worms, from which it appears that the use of *air-stacked* lime sprinkled over the shelves and lightly over the worms themselves once in two or three days during the latter part of the feeding produced a very decided and favorable effect. Mr. J. produced FIFTY BUSHELS of cocoons from a single crop of 200,000 worms.

SAILOR'S YARN.—A sailor was once telling of a country where the sun was so hot that the inhabitants used no fire.

"How do they *bile* their *vittles*, then?" said an elderly lady.

"Why, you see," said Jack, "a big glass is rigged in the tops of the chimneys which brings the sun in a focus, right into the kettle."

"La me, what a *curis* world," said the old lady as she replaced her spectacles on her nose.—*Syracuse Signal.*

Married.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. W. A. Smallwood, Dr. ALFRED CADWALLADER, of Thornville, and Miss EMMA ROSALIE, daughter of the late Dr. D. W. Rhodes, of this place.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BIRKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio,
December 16, 1840. 69

Within the last two years there has been a great and extraordinary curtailment of the banks throughout the Union. This has been forced upon them, to a great extent, by their previous enormous, imprudent and ruinous expansion.—"It is the return of the paper flood to the fountains from which it had issued." Although each State, in its political existence, is sovereign and independent, yet, in a commercial point of view, the States are all one, and operated on alike by the same general causes. The consequence is, that the reduction of the circulation by the banks, for instance, in the State of New York, where a great portion of our produce is shipped for market, has as sensible an influence on the price of our wheat and other staple productions, as a similar reduction by our own banks. And so it may be said, with some modification, of the reduction of the circulation in the other States.

In New York the banks reduced their circulation in one year, ending the first of January, 1840, near nine millions; and in the same time they reduced their discounts between fifteen and sixteen millions. A like reduction took place to a greater or less extent, in all the other States, thus diminishing, suddenly, the circulating medium of the country to an extent unprecedented. In our own state a like reduction has been going on. On the 30th of April, 1839, the circulation of the banks of this State was $8,157,873. On the 30th of September last it was but $3,697,098. Thus showing a reduction in the circulating medium of this State of $4,460,775, within the short space of about seventeen months. This extraordinary curtailment of the circulation of our own, and every other State in the Union, together with the unusual abundance of bread stuffs for the last two years, will sufficiently account for the low price of wheat, which has been the cause of so much complaint. Are not the causes to which I have alluded abundantly sufficient to account for all the reduction that has taken place in the price of every thing, without seeking for others?

Having shown that the scarcity of money is the main cause of the low price of produce and labor, and that the banks are the cause of the scarcity of money, the conclusion follows, that they have been the principal agents in bringing about a reduction of prices.

It is said that the banks have been compelled to curtail their circulation by reason of the acts of the administration of the General Government. If so, what acts can be pointed to as having placed them under such necessity? Not the Independent Treasury bill, as that act did not pass into a law until the fourth of July last, and produce had fallen to its lowest point, and the principal curtailment of the banks had taken place previous to that time. What other act will be pointed to? Surely no other of this Administration. It cannot be seriously claimed that the acts of the late Administration—the veto of the United States Bank, the removal of the deposits, and the specie circular—have suddenly, in 1839-40, many years after they occurred, begun to act on the banks and their interest so as to compel them to curtail their circulation. They had no such effect or influence at the time they took place. The banks, long after these acts at the late Administration, continued to increase in number, and extend their circulation, until, in 1836, when the tide of paper money became so great that it began to roll back upon them.

The charge that those who have been intrusted with the administration of the General Government, have made war on the banks, and that, therefore, they have been compelled to curtail their circulation, is not warranted by the facts. Almost the first act that Congress did, after the present Administration came into power, was to repeal the Specie Circular, which the banks complained of as injurious to their interest. In May, 1837, when the banks closed their vaults, with many millions of the public money, which they were unable to pay, Congress, in accordance with the views of the Executive, allowed them a liberal time to make payment, although the Government was forced to issue Treasury notes to supply the deficiency. So far, therefore, from the Government making war on the banks, or taking any harsh measures towards them, a lenient course was adopted, with the view of aiding them to extricate themselves from difficulties into which they had become involved by their mismanagement. There has been nothing, therefore, in the action of the late or present Administration, to justify the banks in the extraordinary curtailment of their circulation.

The charge that the scarcity of money, and consequent low price of produce, has been caused by the Legislative action of the two last sessions of our General Assembly, is equally unfounded. It would be a sufficient answer to this charge, to refer to the diminution of the currency, and the fall in the price of produce, in every other State in the Union. What has caused the scarcity of money and low price of produce in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, and, I might add, in every other State? It has been, undoubtedly, owing to the general cause, which has acted alike on all, and produced the same effects and consequences every where. I am aware that many of the banks, actuated by motives which we are left to conjecture, have curtailed their circulation to a much greater extent than was imposed on them by any actual necessity.

What are the acts of which the banks complain, and which they may call on you at this session to repeal? The first is the act to prohibit the banks from issuing, or putting in circulation, notes under the denomination of five dollars. Is there any necessity for repealing this law?—Has it come to this, that the banks are unable to do business, profitably, unless they are permitted to issue small notes? I admit that small notes are the most profitable issues a bank can make. By putting them in circulation at a distant point, many of them are worn out or destroyed, and never returned to the bank for redemption. This is so much clear profit to the bank, and is estimated by experienced bankers to be worth 15 per ct. But what the bank makes in this way is as much of a dead loss to the public. On a small note circulation of two millions, the banks would make, by the loss and destruction of their notes, fifteen per cent., or three hundred thousand dollars. This would be taken from the community without any consideration, and would be unjust and inequitable; and when the issuing of small notes is resorted to with the view of obtaining this profit, it is a gross fraud on the public. The very reason, therefore, that may make it desirable to the banks to exercise this power, ought to be a conclusive one for not permitting them to do so. There is no necessity for permitting the banks to put in circulation their small bills, and thus drive out of circulation everything in the shape of coin, leaving the public nothing but a paper currency.

The second act complained of is the one that prohibits the establishment within in this State of any branch, office, or agency of the United States' Bank of Pennsylvania, or any other bank or corporation incorporated by the laws of any other State. This act was obviously proper, and demanded by public policy. It certainly cannot be claimed that, because the Legislature has prohibited foreign banks from locating branches here, such prohibition has been injurious to the banks of this State. So far from this being the case, it was intended to protect them from the injurious competition of doubtful institutions over which the Legislature had no control, and the people from a spurious and worthless currency.

The third act objected to, prohibits the banks from issuing bank paper made payable at any other place than where issued, or payable at a future day, or at any other time than on demand, or which is made payable in bank notes, or any thing other than gold or silver; and it makes all notes, which, on their face are made payable at a future day, payable on demand. Is there any thing in this act which imposes on the banks improper restrictions? Is it not right and proper, in order to preserve a sound currency, to prohibit the banks from flooding the country with their post notes, payable at a distant day, or notes payable at some obscure place, or in a worthless currency.

The fourth act, and the one of which the banks have complained the most, is generally known as the Bank Commissioner law. These four acts comprise all the principal legislation of the two last sessions, with the view of reforming the banks and the currency. The last named act provides, among other things, for the appointment of three Bank Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, at least once in every year, to examine thoroughly every banking institution in the state, and oftener, if necessary to the public safety, and to examine the officers of such institutions under oath, as to their affairs. It requires the officers of each banking institution to publish a monthly statement, showing the true situation and condition of the bank. It provides, further, for instituting judicial proceedings against any bank that shall refuse to redeem its notes in gold and silver for more than thirty days in one year, and points out the mode of closing a bank that has become insolvent, and of securing the assets of such institution for the payment of its debts. All these provisions are intended for the security of the public against the insolvency of banks, and they are such as no bank ought to object to. What objections can an honest bank, or one in a sound condition, have to an examination of its affairs by an officer of State? What objections can the banks have to publishing to the world a true statement of their condition, so that the public may see and know whether they are worthy of confidence or not? If they have conducted their affairs prudently, and are in a sound and solvent situation, they ought to desire an opportunity of spreading before the world their true condition. It would give them credit, increase public confidence, and promote their interest. It is only when they have been engaged in illegitimate banking, have violated their charters, or are in an unsafe and insolvent condition, that they should object to an examination, or refuse to publish to the world a true statement of their affairs. Any bank that would refuse to comply with these provisions of the Bank Commissioner law, furnishes just ground to suspect its solvency, and its integrity as a public institution. Its payment should at once be prohibited at the Treasury, or in payment of public dues.

Previous to the passage of this law, the public had no means of knowing whether a bank was worthy of credit or not, until it openly proclaimed its insolvency, and then, in most cases, it was too late to secure any of its assets for the payment of its debts. The whole operations of our banks were to the public as a sealed letter, until the means were provided in this act to enable the public to know and judge of their true condition. It is a law for the benefit of the people, and no way prejudicial to honest banking.

This act further provides, that the actual circulation of the notes of any banking institution, shall not exceed three times the amount of specie, exclusive of deposites, in its vaults, and actually belonging to such bank; *and in case of excess the directors, under whose administration it may happen, shall be liable for the same in their individual capacities.* The policy and absolute necessity of this provision, will be made manifest by reference to the report of the Auditor of State, showing the condition of the banks in May, 1837, from which it will appear that in many of the banks the amount of specie bore no reasonable proportion to the amount of paper in circulation. For instance, the Western Reserve Bank had seven dollars of paper in circulation for one of specie in its vaults; the Mount Pleasant Bank had six and a half to one; the Bank of Circleville had ten to one; the Urbana Bank had nine to one; the Bank of Massillon had over thirteen to one; and the Canton Bank had twenty-three to one. The consequence to this latter bank is too well known to be mentioned here. In order to prevent this dangerous disproportion between the circulation and specie of the banks, the above provision was incorporated into the Bank Commissioner Law. With regular bankers, both in this country and England, it has always been considered unsafe to extend the circulation beyond three dollars in paper to one of specie, and the Legislature only adopted the proportion which had been fixed on as safe and proper by legitimate and experienced bankers. But what is the penalty inflicted by this law on banks, that may extend their circulation beyond three dollars of paper to one of specie? Not that they shall be liable to be closed up by the bank commissioners, or prevented from continuing their business. A violation of this provision of the act by a bank, gives the commissioners no additional control over it. The only penalty which the law imposes, is, that the directors, under whose administration more than three dollars of paper to one of specie has been put in circulation, are made liable for the excess in their individual capacity. A penalty which bankers, intending to redeem their paper, would not consider as presenting any very serious obstacle to an extension of their circulation.

That the banks were compelled to curtail their circulation to a considerable extent, owing to the embarrassments which their imprudent expansions had brought on the country, and the unsafe limits to which they had extended their circulation, is undoubtedly true. But a number of the banks of this State have contracted their circulation much below any actual necessity. The excuse which has been offered to the public is the above provision of the Bank Commissioner law. A reference to their condition, as exhibited in the last quarterly statement of September 30th, 1840, will show how far this excuse will avail them. Take, for instance, the Franklin Bank at Columbus, the Bank of Chillicothe, Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, Bank of Dayton, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville, all located at important agricultural and commercial points, where their contraction would be more sensibly felt by the public than at any other points in the State. These six institutions have an aggregate capital of $2,608,835.—Their circulation was $289,487, and their specie $462,423; thus showing the excess of specie over their entire paper circulation of $172,936. They might have put in circulation $1,387,262 of their own notes, instead of $289,487, and still have been within the provisions of the Bank Commissioner law. Many of the banks might have greatly increased their circulation, and still have been within its provisions; while some have had a circulation beyond three dollars of paper to one of specie. It will appear, therefore, from this data, that it is not the provisions of the Bank Commissioner law that have compelled the Banks of this State to reduce their circulation. They appear to have paid no regard in this particular to its provisions. Some have gone beyond, while others have fallen far below, the proportion prescribed by this law as proper between their circulation and specie. Why a number of the banks have reduced their circulation greatly below their specie, while others have shipped their specie out of the State, and sold it in the eastern cities at a premium, are subjects worthy your investigation. When banking institutions, that are always created for the supposed public good, cease to be so, or if they so act as to oppress the community they were intended to benefit, from political or other considerations they should at once, for the like considerations that induced their creation, be stricken out of existence. All these institutions, it is believed, have, in some shape or other, violated their charters, and hold them now at will of the Legislature. You will have no difficulty therefore, it is presumed, in adopting such proceedings against any banking institution in the State that you may deem no longer worthy of public confidence, as will cause its discontinuance.

All corporations ought to be made to know they are subjects of the law; that they are created for the public good, and are amenable to the people. The legislature has made ample provisions, in the various enactments to which I have alluded, to protect the public against a spurious currency and the frauds of banks.

What would be the effect and consequences, if you would repeal these laws? You would thereby permit the banks to issue their small notes; allow foreign institutions, not amenable to our laws, & of questionable integrity, to locate branches in this State, and fill the country with a worthless currency. You would virtually give a license to the banks, to flood the country with their post notes, payable at a distant day, and notes payable at remote and obscure points, and in currency, or something other than in gold and silver. You would permit the banks to shut their doors on the people, conduct their business in secret, and deny to the public all means of knowing whether they are worthy of being trusted or not. You would permit institutions, about to become insolvent, to keep their true condition from the world, until they had made way with their assets; and when they shall have proclaimed their insolvency, you will leave the public without any adequate remedy against them. And you would allow the banks, as in 1837, to extend their circulation, without having any reference to the amount of their specie. These are the objects which would be obtained, and the consequence which would result, to the public, by the repeal of the laws which have been passed by the two last legislatures, for the reformation of the banks, and the improvement of the currency.

A strict and rigid enforcement of the laws, now in existence, would go far to remedy existing evils. Many of the banks have disregarded all law, and seem to claim the right of acting as sovereign and independent powers. They have disregarded the law against the issuing of post notes, evaded that passed against small bills, trampled with impunity on the act creating the Board of Bank Commissioners, and closed their doors against officers appointed by the legislature to examine their condition. In short, they have placed themselves above the law, deranged and vitiated the currency, and now deride the efforts of the legislature to reform existing abuses. It is in vain to pass salutary laws for the reformation of the banks, and the improvement of the currency, if they are permitted to trample on them with impunity, and point to the consequences of their own violation of law, and total disregard of all existing legal enactments, as an argument to prove the utter futility of all attempts at reform. It is for you, who are the guardians, for the time being, of the public interest, to make suitable provisions for the enforcement of the existing laws against the moneyed corporations of the State. The whole subject is one of great importance, and in which the people have a vital interest, and I commend it to your careful and special considerations.

Your attention is respectfully called to the propriety of a reorganization of our election laws, with a view to render them more intelligible The present statute is construed differently in different parts of the State not only with regard to what constitutes an elector, but as to his right to vote in other counties or districts than those in which he actually resides. All obscurity should be obviated, in order that an uniform construction might prevail throughout the State.

The penalties attached to fraudulent voting, or to an improper or corrupt exercise of power on the part of the trustees and clerks of elections are deemed insufficient. In the recent elections, it is strongly apprehended, that the sanctity of the ballot-box has been disregarded, to a considerable extent; that individuals have voted from other States, having no right to vote, while others have voted in different counties and in several townships, on the same day. It is believed that judges of elections, in some instances, have not been sufficiently careful in the discharge of their official duties, and have permitted persons to vote, when under the law they should have been excluded. No party excitements can palliate a violation of the sanctity of the ballot-box. No excuse can be offered for double voting, or giving or receiving illegal votes, knowing them to be such. It is an assault on the sovereign power of the people, an attempt to break down the majority, and place the minority in power by fraud, and, if successful, is as completely an usurpation of this Government by the minority, as though they had displaced from office those legally elected, at the point of the bayonet. It is moral treason against the State, and those who are guilty deserve severe and exemplary punishment.

One of the fundamental principles of our Government is, that the will of the majority shall rule, when legally and constitutionally expressed; and it is the duty of every good citizen to submit to that will. Fraudulent and illegal voting are designed to destroy this principle, and substitute the will of the minority for that of the majority. The right of suffrage is one of which every American citizen is justly proud.—But this is of no importance, if the power it confers is to be destroyed by the fraudulent votes of others. In what do the citizens of this country differ from the subjects and despots of the old world? Mainly in the fact that they possess the right of suffrage, and the right to keep and bear arms, which principally distinguishes the freeman from the slave. It is by means of this right that the people govern; that they legislate for themselves, and execute the laws when made, through agents of their own choice. Take this right from us, and we are no longer free. Preserve it from fraud and corruption, and we never can be slaves.

It is a matter of vital importance to preserve the confidence of the people in the ballot box. This cannot be done while men are permitted, with impunity, to pass from State to State, from county to county, and township to township, to destroy the will of the majority, by illegal and fraudulent votes. The evil is not confined merely to our own State. In various sections of the Union, developements have recently been made of frauds, in different shapes, at the ballot boxes, of the most astounding and startling character. The fraudulent voting complained of in this State, appears to be but a part of a great system, that would seem to have been deliberately planned and executed with the view of obtaining political power. The evil appears to be wide-spread, and of growing magnitude, and demands prompt legislative action in order to arrest it. The majority of all parties are doubtless honest, patriotic and virtuous, and desire to see the integrity of the ballot box preserved. The true interest of all, and the safety and harmony of the Union, and the people, require this to be done. When the purity of the ballot-box shall be habitually disregarded, there will be an end to civil liberty; and it requires but little foresight to anticipate the consequences. We know they cannot be favorable to the happiness, harmony and prosperity of our country. The extent of the evil complained of may be overrated, while on the other hand, it may not be comprehended. It is enough to know that the ground of complaint is well founded to a certain extent, at least, and that the evil is of sufficient magnitude to excite the fears of a large portion of our fellow citizens, to justify you in taking up the subject, and giving it your careful consideration, with the view of providing, by suitable legislative enactments, against the abuses complained of. I would therefore recommend a careful revision of the law regulating elections; that it be made a penitentiary offence for any person to vote more than once at the same election, or for any person to come within this state and vote, knowing that he had no right so to do; that it be made highly penal for any judge of an election to knowingly receive any illegal vote, or for any person to offer to vote after having voted at the same election; or to vote or offer to vote in any other congressional or legislative district other than the one in which he resides. These provisions, with others which will naturally suggest themselves to your consideration, would throw around the ballot box such additional checks and guards as would at least add greatly to its security, and preserve its purity unsuspected.

The following statement, from the Auditor's books, will show the present amount of the State debt on which interest is paid, and the amount on which no interest is payable; and the sum that will be required to complete the public works now under contract, as estimated by the acting commissioners. It also exhibits the condition of the State Treasury, and the different funds of the State.

The total amount of the public debt is,	$14,809,477 14 0	
The amount due Turnpike Companies on which no interest is payable,	1,084,721 16 0	
Aamonnt subject to interest,	13,724,755 98 0	
The amount that will be required to complete the public works is estimated by the acting commissioners, at	2,438,000 00 0	
The total amount of revenue this year is		306,498 20 2
The amount of bills redeemed at the Treasury	222,407 73	
Transferred to Canal and State Common School Fund,	72,683 20 9	295,090 93
Balance in Treasury,		11,407 34 3
The amount of State Common School Fund subject to distribution is,		200,000 00 0
Virginia Military School Fund,		19,263 08 0
U. States Military School Fund,		7,065 80 0
Section sixteen interest,		50,351 58 7
Connecticut W. Reserve Fund;		9,519 54 0
Total School Fund,		286,200 01 5
The receipts from the National road have been		51,442 94 0
The payments on the same		51,382 62 0
Balance in Treasury,		60 32 0

The amount of tolls, fines, and water rents on the several public works, after deducting repairs, superintendence, and awards of damages, is as follows:

Ohio Canal,	$288,212 00 0
Miami Canal,	40,973 56 0
Miami Canal Extension,	4,454 50 0
Hocking Valley Canal,	1,898 14 0
Muskingum Improvement	1,687 69 0
Turnpike Dividends	16,555 92 0
Total,	354,781 82 0

The Hocking Valley Canal and Muskingum Improvement have been in operation but a few months. The Warren county Canal has not paid costs of collection and contingencies. The increase of tolls received from our public works this, over last year, is twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Our public works have progressed during this year, with a rapidity and success fully equal to our expectations. The embarrassments which were anticipated in the spring as likely to result from the difficulty in obtaining money to meet our engagements on the public works, have not been experienced, except to a limited extent.

Since the opening of the Ohio Canal for navigation in the spring, very little interruption has been experienced. Notwithstanding the very great deficiency in the imports, which ought not to be a matter of regret, the exports have so much increased that the revenue derived from tolls has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The limited appropriation of last winter, prevented the completion of the Walhonding Canal this season; but should a small appropriation be made during the present session, this work can be completed early next summer.

The Hocking Valley Canal is so far completed as to permit the opening of navigation to Nelsonville, about fifteen miles above the town of Athens, the point of termination. Boats, laden with coal, salt, and other products of the valley, have passed through this Canal to different ports on the Ohio Canal. Of the remaining fifteen miles of this line, one-fourth of the work is done.

The Muskingum Improvement is so far completed, that flat boats are enabled to pass from the pool of the dam above McConnelsville to the Ohio river, and from Taylorsville to the Ohio Canal at Dresden. Should future payments be promptly made to the contractors, this improvement can be completed early the ensuing summer.

One half the whole length of the Wabash and Erie Canal, in detached portions, has been completed; and it is confidently expected that the whole line of this improvement will be finished by the first of November, 1841. During the month of September last, the water was let into an eighteen mile level, between the head of the Rapids and Maumee city, on which portion of the Canal boats are now running.

Fifteen miles of the Western Reserve and Maumee road west of Portage river are completed; and a seventeen inch course of metal has been put on ten miles of the road east of Portage river, leaving but five miles between Lower Sandusky and Perrysburgh not covered with stone.

The Miami canal has done a more profitable business this year than any former one—the nett profits arising from the tolls exceeding six per cent. on the total cost of construction.

The Miami canal extension has all heretofore been put under contract, except 33 miles at the northern end, which is easy of construction, and will cost less, in proportion, than any other part of the work. To complete the whole line will require an additional appropriation of about one million of dollars.

The National road is in good repair, and much improved since last year. The amount received from tolls is less than it was last year by $11,053 16. This is not owing to the diminution of the travel on the road, but a reduction of the tolls which was much demanded by the public.

The report of the Board of Public Works will give you a more detailed and satisfactory statement of the condition of our Public Works, than the limits of this communication will allow me to do.

There are about 75 pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at this time, being a small increase over last year. The institution is moving forward steadily and successfully in accomplishing the high object for which it was established—that of bestowing moral and intellectual culture on that portion of our community who, by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, are deprived of the advantages which others enjoy, and whose minds cannot be reached by the ordinary methods of instruction.

The Institution for the instruction of the Blind is in a flourishing condition, in all its departments. The number of pupils is thirty-two, being an increase of thirteen since the last annual report. Their improvement in the various studies and mechanical branches that are taught in the institution has been highly satisfactory, and gives the most gratifying evidence of the practicability of instructing the blind, and of the benevolence of the legislature.

In the Lunatic Asylum, one hundred and one insane persons have been admitted during the past year, and fifty-three have been restored to the use of their reason and discharged, to enjoy the privileges and blessings of society. The Asylum is now full, and a number of applications pending from different counties in the State for admittance. Upwards of twenty pressing applications have been received from surrounding States, which were rejected for the want of room—not being able to accommodate all our own citizens who are laboring under this fearful disease. The inability of the institution to accommodate all who require the medical and moral care which can only be conferred in a well regulated public institution, is a source of regret.—The number, however, that have been restored to their health and reason, and the melioration of the condition of others, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the public, as furnishing the best evidence of the usefulness of the institution, and the blessings it is destined to confer on an unfortunate class of our citizens in time to come.

The condition of the Ohio Penitentiary is favorable as could be desired. The present faithful Warden is entitled to great credit for his ability and attention in superintending the institution. Under his care and management its fiscal affairs are in a more prosperous condition than they ever have been. The total receipts the last year, ending November 30, will be, say 44,000 dollars. Total cash payments 27,000 dollars; leaving a nett balance of 17,000 dollars. The whole amount of the earnings of the institution will be 52,000 dollars; from which deduct the expenditures for general support, and there will be a balance of 25,000 dollars over the expenses. The number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on the 30th of November last, was four hundred and eighty-eight. The general health of the prison has been unusually good the past year, having lost but four by death. This favorable result has been owing, in a great degree, to the skill and strict attention of the Physician having charge of this institution.

In pursuance to the act entitled "An act relating to the management and sale of certain Canal Lands of the State of Ohio," passed March 19, 1838, I appointed in April last, John A. Bryan, Esq. special agent to proceed to Washington city, in order to procure from the proper authorities, a final decision in relation to the claims of this State, for an additional quantity of land under the several grants made by the general government to the State of Ohio for canal purposes. The report of the special agent, which is herewith transmitted, and to which I invite your special attention, will give a full and satisfactory statement as to the character of the claim of Ohio, and the decision of the law officer of the government on the same. I am happy to be able to state, that the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States sustains the legal claim of Ohio, in particular; and that under his decision will obtain an additional quantity of under the Wabash and Erie Canal grant of not far short of fifty thousand acres.

I would respectfully call your attention to the subject of our canal lands, and commend that some system be adopted for their sale. The quality of the lands renders them an object worthy consideration in various points of view. The aggregate quantity of Miami canal land now owned by the State is 185,000 acres; and of the Wabash and Erie canal land, including the amount obtained under the above decision of the Attorney General, is 243,553 acres; making the entire quantity of canal land now owned by the State, 379,552 acres. This large quantity of land not being subject to entry or purchase by actual settlers, is calculated to retard the improvement of the rich and fertile region of country which it is situated. I would suggest the policy of putting in market at least each alternate quarter or half quarter section. In this way you would encourage the settlement and improvement of the country, add to its health and resources, and at the same time double its value, at an early period, of the remaining lands owned by the State.

This measure would seem to me to be dictated by justice towards the actual settlers in the sections of country where our canal lands are situated, as well as the pecuniary interests of the State.

In obedience to a resolution of the 2d of March last, I appointed John Brough, Esq. a special agent for the purpose of procuring a settlement, at the treasury of the United States, of our three per cent fund. The very satisfactory report of the special agent, which is herewith transmitted, and to which I would invite your attention, will give all the information on this subject that you may desire.

The collated laws, ordered by the general assembly, at their last session to be printed, will not be published as soon as was expected, owing partly to unavoidable delay in procuring paper, and partly to the nature of the work. As soon as the paper was received, in the latter part of the month of July last, a power press was procured expressly for the purpose of three or four hand-presses were put up, the work, and about five hundred pages have been printed. All reasonable efforts have been made to hasten the publication, consistent with a careful revision of the sheets, and proper attention to the press work. Thus far, the typographical execution is highly creditable to the officer engaged in the publication.

The old penitentiary has been fitted up under the supervision of the quartermaster general, as an arsenal. The public arms are now deposited in it, and consist of the following military stores: 3,45[illegible] muskets, 2,980 sets of equipments, 1,9[illegible] rifles and accoutrements, 130 carbines and equipments, and eight new iron cannon and six old ones. All the above public arms were received during last spring and fall, except the cannon, sabres, pistols, and carbines, which were received in 1808—'9, and are now for distribution under the law. The quartermaster general has not been furnished with correct and full reports from all the divisions, so as to enable him to make that equitable appointment contemplated by the law.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to call the attention of the General Assembly to the subject of reorganizing the Militia Law of this State, and ventured to suggest some defects in the present Military system, which in my judgment, should be remedied; to which I would beg leave to refer you for my views on this subject.

It is admitted by all, that our present militia system is greatly defective, and has entirely failed to secure the great object in view—a well organized militia. We cannot flatter ourselves that we will always be exempt from the calamities of war. Nor should we forget that our main reliance, in the hour of danger, must be on the militia; and that in peace we should prepare for war. I hope that this subject will receive your careful consideration, and that a system will be adopted, that will render our militia more effective and better able to defend our country and her institutions against the assaults of a foreign or domestic foe.

WILSON SHANNON.

December 8, 1840.

Accident.—On Monday afternoon last Mr. Shields, living west of the river, on Mr. Bostwick's farm, met with a sad accident, from the accidental discharge of his fowling piece—it lacerating one side of his face in such a manner as to render his situation very critical.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

INGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 18. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1840. Whole No. 70.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

nday Mail Report.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 4, 1830.

ion, of Kentucky, from the Committee Offices and Post Roads, to whom the als were referred for prohibiting the rtation of the mails, and the opening Offices on Sundays, made the following

e memorialists regard the first day of as a day set apart by the Creator for exercises, and consider the transporta- e mail, and the opening of the post of- tat day, the violation of a religious du- all for a suppression of the practice.— counter memorials, are known to en- different sentiment, believing that no of the week is holier than another.— olding the universality and immutabil- Jewish decalogue, believe in the sanc- e seventh day of the week as a day of levotion; and by their memorial now committee, they also request that it apart for religious purposes. Each has been left to the exercise of his own and it has been regarded as the proper of Government to protect all, and de- r none. But the attempt is now made about a greater uniformity, at least in and, as argument has failed, the Gov- been called upon to interpose its au- settle the controversy.

is acts under a constitution of delega- mited powers. The committee look in hat instrument for a delegation of pow- izing this body to inquire and determine of time, or whether any, has been set the Almighty for religious exercises. ontrary, among the few prohibitions ontains, is one that prohibits a religious another, which declares that Congress no law respecting an establishment of r prohibiting the free exercise thereof. hittee might here rest the argument up- und that the question referred to them, come within the cognizance of Con- the perseverance and zeal with which rialists pursue their object, seems to re- rther elucidation of the subject. And, osers of Sunday mails disclaim all in- unite Church and State. the committee feel disposed to impugn their motives; ever may be advanced in opposition to re, will arise from the fears entertained l tendency to the peace and happiness ion. The catastrophe of other nations the framers of the constitution a bea- wful warning, and they evinced the ossible care in guarding against the

, as it now exists, makes no distinction days of the week, but is imperative postmasters shall attend at all reason- , in every day to perform the duties of es: and the Postmaster General has instructions to all postmasters, that, at s, where the mail arrives on Sunday, is to be kept open one hour, or more, af- rrival and assorting the mail; but in would interfere with the hours of pub- , the office is to be kept open for one the usual time of dissolving the meet- s liberal construction of the law does y the memorialists. But the committee that there is no just ground of com- less it be conceded that they have a g power over the consciences of others. ss shall, by the authority of law, sanc- measure recommended, it would con- legislative decision of a religious con- in which even christians, themselves, ue. However suited such a decision an ecclesiastical council, it is incom- with a republican legislature, which is political, and not religious purposes. individual character, we all entertain and pursue a corresponding practice subject of religion. However diversi- may be, we all harmonize as citizens, h is willing that the other shall enjoy liberty which he claims for himself.— r representative character, our individ- cter is lost. The individual acts for he representative for his constituents. sen to represent their *political*, and not views—to guard the rights of man; not t the rights of conscience. Despots d their subjects as their property, and Divine prerogative of prescribing their faith. But the history of the world the melancholy demonstration, that the n of one man to coerce the religious another, springs from an unchastened rather than a sincere devotion to any

The principles of our Government do nize in the majority, any authority minority, except in matters which re- conduct of man to his fellow man. A onarch, by grasping the holy censer, lost sceptre and his freedom; a destiny as e envied, may be the lot of the Ameri- e, who hold the sovereignty of power, if he person of their representatives, shall o unite, in the remotest degree, Church e.

the earliest period of time, religious have attained great ascendency over the the people; and in every nation, an- modern, whether Pagan, Mahomedan, or , have succeeded in the incorporation religious tenets with the political insti- f their country. The Persian idols, the oracles, the Roman auguries, and the priesthood of Europe, have all, in their n the subject of popular adulation, and ts of political despotism. If the mea- mmended should be adopted, it would be or human sagacity to forsee how rapid e the succession, or how numerous the measures which might follow, involving st rights of all—the rights of conscience. haps fortunate for the country, that the on should have been made at this early hile the spirit of the Revolution yet full vigor. Religious zeal enlists the prejudices of the human mind; and, directed, excites the worst passions of re, under the delusive pretext of doing ice. Nothing so infuriates the heart to rapine and blood; nothing is so inces- ts toils; so persevering in its determina- appalling in its course; or so danger- s consequences. The equality of rights y the constitution, may bid defiance to itical tyrants; but the robe of sanctity glitters to deceive. The constitution e conscience of the Jew as sacred as he christian; and gives no more author- opt a measure affecting the conscience itary individual, than that of a whole ty. That representative who would his principle, would lose his delegated , and forfeit the confidence of his con- . If Congress shall declare the first day eek holy, it will not convince the Jew Sabbatarian. It will dissatisfy both; sequently, convert neither. Human torts vain sacrifices; but Deity alone can l the affections of the heart. It must cted, that in the earlier settlement of this country, the spirit of persecution which drove the pilgrims from their native homes, was brought with them to their new habitations; and that some christians were scourged, and others put to death, for no other crime than dissenting from the dogmas of their rulers.

With these facts before us, it must be a subject of deep regret, that a question should be brought before Congress, which involves the dearest privileges of the constitution, and even by those who enjoy its choicest blessings. *We* should all recollect that Cataline, a professed patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold, a professed whig, was a traitor to America; and Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his Divine Master.

With the exception of the United States, the whole human race, consisting, it is supposed, of eight hundred millions of rational beings, is in religious bondage; and, in reviewing the scenes of persecution which history every where presents, unless the committee could believe that the cries of the burning victim, and the flames by which he is consumed, bear to heaven a grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, that the line cannot be too strongly drawn between Church and State. If a solemn act of legislation shall, in *one* point define the law of God, or point out to the citizen one religious duty, it may, with equal propriety, proceed to define *every* part of divine revelation; and enforce *every* religious obligation, even to the forms and ceremonies of worship; the endowment of the church, and the support of the clergy

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished, —no matter what our faith may be—that the rights of conscience, cannot be so successfully assailed as under the pretext of holiness. The christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human Governments. Banishment, tortures, and death, were inflicted in vain to stop its progress. But many of its professors, as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religious, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors, were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of Imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the *Holy Inquisition*. Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as it acquired political power. The framers of the constitution recognized the eternal principle, that man's relation with his God is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience inalienable. Reasoning was not necessary to establish this truth: we are conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is this consciousness which, in defiance of human laws, has sustained so many martyrs in tortures and in flames. They FELT that their duty to God was superior to human enactments, and that man could exercise no authority over their consciences; it is an inborn principle which nothing can eradicate.

The bigot, in the pride of his authority, may lose sight of it—but strip him of his power; prescribe a faith to him which his conscience rejects; threaten him in turn with the dungeon and the faggot; and the spirit which God has implanted in him, rises up in rebellion and defies you. Did the primitive christians ask that Government should recognize and observe their religious institutions? All they asked was *toleration;* all they complained of, was persecution. What did the Protestants of Germany, or the Hugenots of France ask of their Catholic superiors? *Toleration.* What do the persecuted Catholics of Ireland ask of their oppressors? *Toleration.*

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs, and saints ever asked? Whence, then, the voice of complaint? Who is it, that, in the full enjoyment of every principle which human laws can secure, wishes to arrest a portion of these principles from his neighbor? Do the petitioners allege that they cannot conscientiously participate in the profits of the mail contracts and post offices, because the mail is carried on Sunday? If this be their motive, then it is worldly gain which stimulates to action, and not virtue or religion. Do they complain that men, less conscientious in relation to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them, by receiving their letters and attending to their contents? Still their motive is worldly and selfish. But, if their motive be to induce Congress to sanction, by law, their *religious opinions* and *observances*, then their efforts are to be restrained, as in their tendency fatal, both to religious and political freedom. Why have the petitioners confined their prayers to the mails? Why have they not requested that the Government be required to suspend *all* its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require us to enact that our ships shall not sail? that our armies shall not march? that officers of justice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the convicted? They seem to forget that government is as necessary on Sunday as on any other day of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on that day. It is the Government, ever active in its functions, which enables us all, even the petitioners, to worship in our churches in peace. Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear from the centre of our Republic to its distant extremes, the acts of our legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the Executive. Their speed is often essential to the defence of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people. Were they suppressed one day of the week, their absence must be often supplied by public expresses; and, besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears, from one extreme of the Union to the other, letters of relatives and friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence: also, the letters of commercial men convey the state of the markets, preventing ruinous speculations, and promote general, as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this wide Republic. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the Sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue, and religion itself, depends in part upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without an interchange between one country and another, and between different sections of the same country, every improvement in moral or political science, and the arts of life, would be confined to the neighborhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent this interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect, and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light irradiates to the extremes of the Republic.— Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one-seventh the advancement of our country. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, the committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater expedition and a greater extension. What would be the elevation of our country, if every new conception could be made to strike every mind in the Union at the same time? It is not the distance of a Province or State from the seat of Government, which endangers its separation; but it is the difficulty and unfrequency of intercourse between them.— Our mails reach Missouri and Arkansas in less time than they reached Kentucky and Ohio in the infancy of their settlements; and now, when there are three millions of people extending a thousand miles west of the Allegheny, we hear less of discontent, than when there were a few thousands scattered along their western base.

To stop the mails one day in seven would be to thurst the whole western country, and other distant parts of this Republic, one day's journey from the seat of government. But, were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God, have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of government be necessary to compel men to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the State Governments possess infinitely more power in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to *them*, and see if they can induce the passage of laws to respect the observance of the Sabbath: for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts, should be made penal, to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreating, except to and from church; all printing, carrying, receiving and reading of newspapers—all conversations and social intercourse, except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow, as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman, and child, should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined, by law, which *that* is, and compel all to hear those teachers, and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain the Jew, or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believes Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieves the whole, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack, and the faggot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? When the State Governments shall have yielded to those measures, it will be time enough for Congress to declare that the rattling of the mail coach shall no longer break the silence of this despotism. It is the duty of this Government to afford to *all*—Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, the protection and the advantages of our benignant institutions, on *Sunday*, as well as every day of the week. Although this Government will not convert itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will practice upon the maxim laid down by the founder of Christianity —that it is lawful to do *good* on the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week as a time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to His worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians, to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals, as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post offices, or receive letters, on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of civil power. When man undertakes to be God's avenger, he becomes a demon. Driven by the frenzy of a religious zeal, he loses every gentle feeling; forgets the most sacred precepts of his creed; and becomes ferocious and unrelenting.

Our fathers did not wait, to be oppressed, when the mother country asserted and exercised an unconstitutional power over them. To have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon a pound of tea, would have led the way to the most cruel exactions; they took a bold stand against the principle, and liberty and independence was the result. The petitioners have not requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails upon the ground of political expediency, but because they violate the sanctity of the first day of the week.

This being the fact, and the petitioners having indignantly disclaimed even the wish to unite politics and religion, may not the committee reasonably cherish the hope, that they will feel reconciled to its decision, in the case; especially, as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, equally respectable, oppose the interference of Congress, upon the ground that it would be legislating upon a religious subject, and therefore unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the committe be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Your petitioners, citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that we labor under an intolerable burden in consequence of the excessive rate of tolls demanded upon the National Road in Ohio, and the payment being required in coin, renders the burden still more onerous. Your petitioners believe, that by proper legislation, these burdens may be greatly relieved. We, therefore, ask, that a law be enacted changing the mode of collecting the tolls, and in conformity with the following outline:

Divide the road into sections of ten miles, with one toll-gate, as already erected, for each section.

Place each section under contract for a term of —— years.

And provide that each section shall be let to that contractor who will keep the road in complete repair for the lowest rate of tolls collected by himself; and provide, that in bidding for contracts, the present law (or one more equitable) fixing the rates of tolls and compounding therefor, shall be the basis whereon to bid for the contracts, and provide that each contractor shall give freehold security for the permanent repair of his section of the road, and provide that —— per cent. of the tolls collected, by each contractor, be paid into the "National Road Fund" to pay a superintendent, whose duty it shall be (after organizing) to visit each section once a year to report thereon, with other provisions necessary to carry this plan into complete effect.

Your petitioners believe that contracts can be thus let at one-half or one-third the present rates of toll, and that thereby, the travel would be increased in about the same proportion, and that the road will be then kept in better repair, because the contractor will be always present and will have a direct interest in keeping the road in perfect repair, and unlike the present mode, which requires such a large proportion of the tolls for "gate keepers" and others; nor do we forget that they are rewarded liberally out of our pockets, without enriching the State—while it is notorious, that many have enriched themselves. Nor shall we urge that many of the superintendents have "devoted their time" to other than their official "duties;" nor do we even submit whether this would be a legitimate inquiry for your honorable body; nor can we conceive that any opposition will arise in any quarter, except from that above alluded to, for the State derives no revenue from this road. She does not hug it for this purpose, as a treasure constructed as it was, at the expense of the general government; the State can assume no such control. The permanent repair of the road will be secured by the bonds of the contractors, and the public reap an advantage by reducing the rates of toll. We, therefore, ask, that the plan herein proposed, may receive the serious attention of the General Assembly, and this or some other mode be adopted, which will be fixed fair, certain, and free from liability of embezzlement of the tolls, and which will reduce the rates thereof to something like what it is on this road in other States, or even down to the fair prices on company turnpikes, and thereby, prevent the Cumberland Road in Ohio, from becoming a desert waste of dust. And your petitioners will ever &c. [NAMES.]

Editors friendly to the objects of this petition, will please publish &c.

Individuals like friendly, will each attach a copy of the Petition to a roll of paper and procure names, and forward them to his Representative. Let all friendly to this object emulate each other, and strive to obtain the greatest number of citizens' names in the shortest time —if convenient, unite several *rolls* together under one copy of the petition and forward to Columbus in the early part of the session.

Let us convince our Representatives that we are in earnest in this matter, and show them by our numbers that there are too many of us to be disregarded with impunity, and they will act vigorously or hereafter reap the consequences. Let, in short, all who feel an interest, exert themselves—reduce the rates of tolls by this method, and the road will be too narrow hereafter to contain the travel thereon.

A TOLL PAYER.

December 7, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON A FEW THINGS.

NO. III.

ON DRUNKENNESS.

As much as has been said and written on this lamentable evil, it still abounds in our land to a fearful extent. It has proved itself to be an evil ever since the days of Noah. An evil that has carried its millions to the tribunal bar of a righteous God; and its thousands (no doubt) to the dreary regions of the damned. Hear the *word of God:* "Be not among wine bibbers, for the drunkard shall come to poverty."—Prov. xxiii. 20, 21. Jesus, the son of God, the Saviour of sinners, thus warned His disciples: "Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness."—Luke xxi. 34. Paul, when animating the christian to a holy warfare remarks, that "every man who striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things."—1 Cor. ix. 25. And when the Apostles are describing some of the vilest men, they speak of them as "feeding themselves without fear; whose god is their belly; whose glory is their shame; whose end is destruction."—Jude 12; Phil. iii. 19.

Just consider how mean it is to pamper a frail and dying body; how foolish to bring dullness and stupidity over the noble powers of the soul; how ungrateful to abuse the bounty of God; how dreadful to contract a habit, a root so apt to grow, and which exposes to the heaviest condemnation!

That men should delight in overturning their reason, that they should voluntary choose, by swallowing a medical draught, to brutify themselves, must appear to other orders of beings wonderfully shocking. No man can bear the least reflection upon his understanding, whatever he may on his virtue; yet men will indulge a practice by which experience convinces them they will effectually lose their understanding and become *idiots!* Unthinking persons are wont to look with great contempt on natural fools; but in what light ought they to view a fool of his own making? What can be conceived more unsuitable to the dignity of human nature than a drunkard with his eyes staring, his tongue stammering, his lips quivering, his legs tottering, and his stomach heaving! The only being on earth formed to be immortal, sunk into sensuality. There is no other vice that so effectually and so suddenly unhinges and overturns all virtue, and destroys every thing valuable in the mind. It takes off every restraint, and opens the mind to every temptation: so that there is no way so expeditious for a man to corrupt and debauch himself—to turn himself from a man into a demon, as by intoxicating himself with strong liquor; nor is there, perhaps, any other habit which so soon becomes unconquerable, as drunkenness. Hear it, then, ye slaves of RUM, BRANDY, and GIN!—ye WINE-BIBBERS and BEER SOTS! I call upon you, in the name of generations yet unborn, to TREMBLE while you learn that ruin

"stops not here;
Sin kills beyond the tomb."

Let me invite you, then, to view the all-sufficient remedy, provided by the God of heaven for all your maladies. Yes, blessed be God! all is not yet over; the decree of death is not yet gone forth; the sentence of wrath is not yet pronounced; the damning vengeance of our insulted God has not yet overtaken you; there is yet "balm in Gilead;" still there is a physician there. Flee to Him then without delay, for

Life is a lamp, while if it burn,
The vilest sinner may return.

Now, as a young friend, let me warn you

"By the sacred tears
Of widows, orphans, mothers, sisters, sires,
Forbear! No other pestilence has driven
Such myrids from the joy of heaven;
To groan, to wail, to gnash and weep
Amongst the damned in the fearful deep."

Therefore, repent of thy sins; forsake them all; turn to God with full purpose of heart; cast thy helpless soul upon Him, relying upon Jesus Christ, whose merits alone procure salvation, and thou shalt realize that "joy which is unspeakable and full of glory."

Heaven grant thee success, is the ardent prayer of a fellow youth.

J. D.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Disciple: In your last, you charged me with unfairness. Your charge is, that I gave all my, "questions fully, but did not give your answers."

I did not think it necessary for me to transcribe your answers, and thus spin out my communication, to an improper length, when all your readers could turn to them at pleasure. I do not wish to charge you with unfairness, yet, I think in some cases I might do it, with as much propriety as you have me as above. For instance, in reference to Math. 12th and 50th, you labor to make the impression upon your readers, that I said there was nothing "embraced in the passage but relationship." I remarked that Christ acknowledged relationship, with those, who did the will of his Father. But how much more it embraced I did not pretend to say.

I called on you to inform me what the will of the Father is. This you have not attempted. Had you attended to this, my 2d question might have been answered. Please attend to this.

You refer me to Heb. 2d, 11th, for an answer to the 2d question. From this passage I learn that Christ calls those his *bretheren* who are sanctified, but this still does not say by what means they came into that relation. You seem somewhat hasty in passing over my question in order to reach my answer to yours. You say "the most exceptionable part is your answer to my four questions, by including baptism in the means of salvation on the the matter of present salvation." In connecting baptism with other things in order to salvation or pardon, I quoted Peter's words; so, if you take exceptions to it I will leave you and the Apostle to settle it.

You reject baptism as a condition of salvation, or pardon. Christ says, Mark 14th and 16th, He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned. Here the Saviour promised *salvation* to the believing baptised person, yet to connect baptism with other means, in order to salvation is with my Br. Disciple very exceptionable. Again, the Apostle Peter, in answer to the inquiry of the penitent Jews, told them to repent and be baptised in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins. Acts 2d and 38th. Again, Ananias addressed Saul of Tarsus, thus, "And now why tarriest thou; arise and be baptised, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." Acts 22d, 16th. Mr. John Wesley had the following note on this passage; "Baptism, to real penitents, is both a means and a seal of pardon; nor did God ordinarily, in His primitive church, bestow his blessing on any except through this means." Ah! Mr. Wesley, this is very "exceptionable" with modern disciples. Before I close, Br. Disciple, permit me to call on you to point to one case where an individual is said to be saved before he was baptised, from the time the Apostles first made the proclamation, under their last commission, down to the close of the book.

Earnestly desiring my Brother Disciple the constant enjoyment of Salvation in this life and a glorious immortality in the world to come, I close.

TIMOTHY

December 4th, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

NO. III.

The great starting point in this new kind of doctrine is the day of *Pentecost*, where *Peter* preached baptism *for the remission of sins;* but even this case proves too much for him, and is out of place in this century;—my friend cannot find a congregation of people in precisely the same circumstances with them. What were the prominent points in their case? we answer: they were Jews, guilty of rejecting *Christ*, and they had said, let His blood be upon us and our children forever. Peter proved in his sermon that this person was *God's messiah;*—therefore, it was in view of this, that they invoked *Peter* thus: "What shall we do?" We have said, let His blood be upon us and our children forever, "Why, repent (they did then believe,) and be baptized, and by that act, show to the world that you have renounced *Mosaicism* and turned to the Lord." Therefore, every reader of the *Bible* must see, at once, that this is altogether a dissimilar case to all that can happen in all after time to the end of the world; therefore, my brother had better wait till he finds a nation or congregation of people in the same predicament with the Jews, and then preach to them precisely as Peter did. Again, we are informed in the same chapter, that the number of the disciples were about a *hundred and twenty.* Can my Br. Timothy prove that this number were ever baptized, at all, in water? I think it will puzzle him,—and he must do it to make his position good,—that baptism is a means of pardon. My worthy Br. Timothy, and those that teach with him in the reformation, lay it down as a general rule, that baptism is for the remission of sins, but we have found an exception to this general rule in the case mentioned above; therefore, it ceases to be a general rule. We believe, with our worthy friend, that the kingdom of *Christ* and *God* is governed by laws that never will be repealed to the end of time.—These laws are faith and repentance to salvation. Is there one exception to these rules or *laws* in all the broad history of man, since the days of the *Apostles?* Not *one.* The *third* law or rule of the kingdom, is baptism to introduce and connect us with the discipleship of Christ, then we must be correct in preaching to Jew and Gentile, bond and free, and all of our republican *folks*, as did Peter in the 3d chapter of Acts and at the 19th verse: "Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."—Br. Timothy, we have only began on this subject.

A DISCIPLE.

For the Western Recorder.

Dear Sir: We are disposed to rank the following amongst the marvellous. The death of Andrew Whitter, which took place on July 25th, at Mr. Raney's, near Cambridge, Ohio, at the extreme age of 125 years, lacking one month. One year ago, last harvest, he reaped eight sheaves of wheat and shocked them; but being some fatigued he fell down, and told the hands if harvest was not cut until he should do it, it would not get done.

To the last, he retained his senses; and his appetite was good, until the day before he died. He seemed quite unconcerned about the state of his mind and its prospects hereafter. We are sure of one thing, however, in his case, that God's mercy was great in sparing him a long time, in order to his salvation.

W. MARSHALL.

December 2, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE CIRCUIT, December 2, 1840.

Mr. Editor: We closed our quarterly meeting on the 16th of November. It was a precious season. Six united with us, and many more are seeking the Lord, as the fruits of this meeting. We had the labors of our Conference Missionary, Br. Reeves, and my neighboring good Br. Woodruff. Their zealous and well aimed efforts will not soon be forgotten on this circuit. Yours, W. MARSHALL.

HACKERS CREEK CIRCUIT, VA. November 27, 1840.

Dear Br. Springer: I inform you that the Lord is doing great things for us on this circuit. I held a protracted meeting, and there were fifteen came out and prayed the Lord, and gave their names to the church. The good Spirit is still working in this place. Twenty-one have joined since conference. The Lord is on the giving hand; glory be to God for His kindness to us! There is a good work on the circuit, in several classes. We may expect better times now—the election excitement is over. We have nothing to fear if we will enforce discipline and live holy. Your friend and brother,

S. CLAWSON.

PENNSVILLE CIRCUIT, Nov. 28, 1840.

Br. Springer: By your permission, I will say to the friends of Zion, that the work of the Lord is still progressing in this part of God's moral vineyard. At our first quarterly meeting, on the first Sabbath of November, we had a time of rejoicing to many; the old vetrons of the Cross were strengthened—the lukewarm stirred up to diligence—and the backslider reclaimed; whilst many sinners were pricked to their hearts. The meeting closed on the following Wednesday, after a feast of love. Several joined the church. Br. Reeves labored for souls; Edwards and Aikins, local brethren, were diligent in the work. May the Lord prosper them, and bring them, with their charge, to inherit eternal peace at God's right hand forevermore.

On the following Friday evening, we commenced another protracted meeting in Roxbury, and our labors were blessed of the Lord. The enquiry was made, "What shall I do to be saved?" and they were pointed to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Many were added to the church;—the meeting closed with the special blessings of the Great Head of the church. "Bless the Lord, O my soul! and forget not all His benefits." Yours, truly,

D. Y. OSTROM, Sup.

WESTON, VA., DEC. 4, 1840.

Br. Springer: Through the tender mercy of God, I have been enabled to meet, thus far, my appointments, and to enjoy some interesting seasons of grace. It was not until the third Sabbath after the conference, that I entered upon the regular labors of the District.

My first visit was to Youngstown, October 7th. It was considered a profitable meeting. On the evening of the Sabbath, by special request, and with the consent of the members, visited a neighborhood eight miles north of Youngstown. Several were added to the church.

My next appointment was Grand river circuit. The meeting was held in Lenox. We have no society in this place, but an organization was contemplated in a short time

The following week I visited Farmington, and found one of the most pious and interesting societies I ever knew. I allude, particularly, to this society, from the fact, that, they have been recently driven from the M. E. Church by persecution. Br. Piper is doing well in this region, and the same may be said of all the preachers, whose fields of labors I have visited.

The next was Mahoning circuit. The meeting was held in Salem. The meeting house bad, the weather cold and the congregation uncomfortable.

Wellsville was my next appointment. The members were united and persevering in the good cause, notwithstanding they were destitute of a regular pastor. Br. Matthews is now in charge of the station. In New Lisbon, among my old and well-tried friends, we had a pleasant, and I trust, a profitable meeting, the following week.

You have had information of my visit to the Monongalia circuit, and also the organization of seventy-seven members in the south part of Fayette county, Pa., in a letter from Br. Hopwood. My next visit was to Clarkesburgh circuit. We had a gracious revival of religion, the particulars of which, you will have in a letter from Br. Simonton. On last Sabbath, I visited Sutton, and found an interesting membership; had a good meeting; preached three times on my return, and arrived safely in Weston last evening.

Br. Mercer is released from his charge and transferred to the Illinois Conference. Br. Heath is appointed to the Sandusky circuit. Br. Chapman is released from New Garden, and appointed to the Adrian Mission. Br. Browning is released from the Deersville circuit, and Br. Burgess appointed with Br. Warren. Br. Pinnell is hereby informed, that I have no authority to assign him a field of labor not recognized by the Annual Conference.—I would also inform Br. Reeves, that the brethren on the Monongalia circuit, desire a visit from him.

In conclusion, I would remark, that the District, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is in a prosperous condition.

Yours, affectionately,
Z. RAGAN,

Please publish the following appointments:

Pittsburgh station,	January	3,	1841.
Ohio circuit,	"	10,	"
Steubenville station,	"	17,	"
Marshall circuit,	"	24,	"
Tyler "	"	31,	"
Woodsfield "	February	7,	"
Georgetown circuit,	"	14,	"
Mt. Pleasant "	"	21,	"

Yours, &c,, Z. RAGAN.

NEW CASTLE, PA., DEC. 10, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Under considerable discouragement I arrived at Youngstown circuit, about three weeks after conference, and have been laboring alone, as Br. Stevens is unable to travel yet, on account of sickness. But, glory to God, in whom I have trusted, He has been with me.

We have been holding a protracted meeting in this place for the last nineteen days, and our labors, in the Lord, have not been in vain. Some fifty souls have professed religion within that time; thirty-six of whom have been added to the M. P. Church, and eight to the M. E. Church, and a number have not yet united with any church. The work is still going on.

We are looking for Br. Brown, or Br. Clarke, and if either of them come to our assistance, we intend, still, to continue the meeting as long as we are able, or the Lord continues to work with the people. For my part, I am about done over, and cannot preach more than once in forty-eight hours. We have got established in this place, notwithstanding the powerful opposition we have met with. We had only four members in town when we commenced, and they were almost discouraged, but not forsaken. The class numbered, in all, 10 or 11 members, some of whom live five miles off; consequently seldom had class or prayer meetings. Prejudice has been made to flee before the power of God. Our M. E. brethren came and proffered us their house, after our meeting had been in progress for eight days in a school house, which we accepted, and they came up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. All sectarian bigotry has, to all human appearance, been buried, and we can meet now in the same house, and pray with and for each other, and for sinners too. Taking all things into the account, it has been a good meeting. We intend to make an effort to build a church in this place, as soon as our meeting is concluded.

This circuit is looking up. We have added, in all, since conference, *fifty* members, and at some of my appointments there is a good state of religious feeling.

Yours, &c. P. INSKEEP.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... DECEMBER 23, 1840.

On our first page will be found JOHNSON'S Sunday Mail Report. We publish it, principally, in order to have it on file, in our possession, as it is a document that has been issued to the public, containing the reasons for the decision of an important public question.

To a well informed mind, it will be seen, at once, that the Report evinces great research.—That it is the production of the Vice President's mind, no one acquainted with the subject, could, for a moment, admit. He unquestionably had aid in the production of this instrument.

The Report contains many trueisms, very clearly and very forcibly stated. But most of them have but a very remote connection, indeed, with the question at issue. For instance, what relation can there be between destroying the tea at Boston, and running the United States mail stages on the Sabbath day.

We mentioned, some months since, that the redoubtable Dr. Glover, of the Senate of this State, in his Report, last year, against extending protection to the worship of God, had borrowed most of his document from this Sunday Mail Report, and a considerable portion of it without any credit whatever. Take the following quotation from the Dr.'s Report as a specimen:

"The history of the world furnishes the melancholy demonstration, that the disposition of one man to coerce the religious homage of another, springs from an unchastened ambition, rather than a sincere devotion to any religion. The principles of our Government do not recognize in the majority, any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man."

From the earliest period of time, religious teachers have attained great ascendency over the minds of the people; and in every nation, ancient or modern, whether Pagan, Mahomedan, or Christian, have succeeded in the incorporation of their religious tenets with the political institutions of their country. The Persian idols, the Grecian oracles, the Roman auguries, and the modern priesthood of Europe, have all, in their turn, been the subject of popular adulation, and the agents of political despotism. If the bill, recommended by the memorial, should be adopted, it would be difficult for human sagacity to forsee how rapid would be the succession, or how numerous the train of measures which might follow, involving the most sacred rights of all—the rights of conscience.

"Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the human mind; and, when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature, under the delusive pretext of doing God service. Nothing so infuriates the heart to deeds of rapine and blood; nothing is so incessant in its toils; so persevering in its determinations; so appalling in its course; or so dangerous in its consequences."

From these facts we make two inferences: 1st, this Sunday Mail Report, as we had said, is a document containing maxims of very general application, which can be wielded, not only to wink at the violation of the Sabbath, but (as by the Doctor,) as arguments to excuse legislators from protecting the worship of Almighty God from the cupidity and ruffianism of the country: 2dly, the Legislature must have been hard run, when they found it necessary to place such important matters in the hands of men who have no ideas themselves upon the subject, and are under the necessity of borrowing what had probably been borrowed before.

In this paper will be found the form of a Petition to the Legislature relating to the tolls on the National pike, which we have been requested to publish. Something, most certainly, should be done by the Legislature to relieve the public from the burden of tolls demanded on that important thoroughfare. About one year ago two dollars were exacted for a common one horse Dearborn wagon, from Zanesville to Bridgeport, 73 miles, which is nearly three cents per mile and carry yourself. No apology can be received for such public swindling as this. Turnpike companies will vest their capital for constructing roads, and then keep them in repair for less than one-half the rate of tolls that our economists charge for simply keeping in repair a road made ready to their hand.—It strikes us that the plan of farming out the road, on the principles of the Petition, will be the better way to dispose of the subject. We ask our readers, especially those along the pike, to take an interest in the immediate circulation of this Petition.

The following extract is from an address, unanimously adopted by the students of the University of Virginia, on the distressing occasion of the murder of Professor Davis:

"Some years ago, a large body of students were dismissed on the 12th of November, and since that time, there has always been a riot on the night of that day. Each succeeding year, however, the disturbance has grown less and less, until the approach of the last 12th excited little or no general attention in College. Some time after nightfall, two, and only two, persons in disguise were seen walking about the Lawn, firing pistols and making other noises. Up to the time when the fatal ball was discharged, the effort at a row was ridiculed, and pronounced a failure. The disorder, however, continued until Mr. Davis was shot. The news spread like wildfire.—Very soon students from every quarter of the College collected before his house. Grief at their Professor's situation, mingled with indignation against the authors of the outrage, was felt and expressed by all. The promptest and most active measures were immediately taken for his detection. The zeal of the students unabated, and their efforts unrelaxed. One who confesses that he was engaged in the disorder, was soon discovered. He, however, has been acquitted, not only of the guilt of Mr. Davis's death, but of aiding and abetting in it. Another student has been arrested and charged with his murder. With his guilt or innocence, God forbid that we should meddle. He is in the hands of the law, and awaits his trial before a tribunal of his country. There we leave him."

Bicknell, of the 18th instant, states that arrangements are completed, on the part of the Philadelphia Banks, to resume specie payments on the 15th proximo. The local banks of Philadelphia, not including the United States Bank, have negotiated a loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars at Boston, and one million of dollars at New York, which have been received with a view to the resumption. The editor remarks:

"In little more than five weeks, therefore, we shall have specie payments. Of course, money will grow scarcer, and our merchants and traders generally, should conduct their affairs accordingly. We may mention for the information of our friends at a distance, that the only Philadelphia notes in circulation at the present time are those of the United States. All the other banks pay out the paper of the 'monster,' and receive it freely on deposit. Of course, when they resume, they will pay specie for it, altho', should the resumption movement pass off with little excitement or no alarm, as we anticipate it will, we shall soon find our banks issuing their own notes as freely as in former times.

"Our Banks, generally, are in a wholesome state, most of them having been in a condition for resumption for some months, and no difficulty in the way except the balances due the East.—These balances have been satisfactorily arranged, and we now indulge a hope that from the present time, confidence will revive and business assume a greater degree of activity."

The M'Grew Robbery—Robbery of the Oneida Bank—The Wife of Harvie was from Philadelphia.

We have before acquainted our readers of an extensive robbery which took place in Cincinnati, from the Jewelry store of Mr. McGrew. Since that time the whole property has been recovered. The Republican states that it was given to the Marshal by the wife of the burglar, whose name is Harvie. He is an Englishman by birth, and resided for a considerable time in Canada, during which time he and another individual robbed the Oneida (N. Y.) Bank of $100,000; the money was divided between them, and this man Harvie remained in the neighborhood without being suspected for a considerable period; he at length commenced purchasing property, and suspicion fell upon him. When called upon by the bank officers, he agreed for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and on condition that they would not prosecute him, to divulge the whole matter. The circumstance was known to some persons here and they knew Harvie, and as soon as they heard of McGrew's robbery, they suspected him, and communicated their suspicions to the Marshal, and Mr. McGrew.

When the Marshal, on the next morning, went in, the wife immediately said, "I presume you are an officer, and I know what you came for, there are the goods,"—pointing to them. She is represented as quite an intelligent and interesting woman, says she is from Philadelphia, and, that she married Harvie after the Oneida Bank robbery. She did not appear disposed to conceal anything in relation to the burglary. She said her husband had no accomplices in the business, that he went to the store between 7 and 8 o'clock, and brought home one handkerchief full, and then returned and brought home another, all before 8 o'clock.

When asked why she continued to live with such a man, she said he had been kind to her; he was also intelligent, and a *gentleman* in his manners, and that her attachment for him was such that she could not leave him. She said she had often talked to him of the danger to which he exposed himself, but all to no purpose. When something was said in her presence of the probability of Harvie having been the person who had stolen the cloaks and coats that have recently been taken from various houses in the city, she repelled the charge with apparent *indignation*, and said her husband never engaged in such thefts.

HORRID NEWS FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans papers of the 30th ult. contain accounts that the Federal Chiefs, Molona, Canalus, and Candemas, who escaped in March last into Texas and induced a number of the young and daring spirits of that country to join their standards, against the central government, after carrying them into that country, and finding that their enterprise was likely to be unsuccessful, treacherously agreed among themselves to deliver those volunteers up to the Government, and that upwards of 100 Texians were barbarously murdered. Dates one day later state that the besieged Texians turned upon the enemy and killed over four hundred of them.

MOST SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 26th ult. gives an account of a most atrocious outrage, which took place at the town of Highland, Oakland county, whereby a Mr. Phiness L. Davis had the whole of the fine stock on his farm killed, destroyed or taken away. He had succeeded in making his farm one of the best stocked in the country by procuring the best and most expensive breeds of animals. It appears that on Sunday morning of last week, before day-light, twenty five men, armed with knives and other missles, came to the farm in wagons, and without any ceremony proceeded to the barns and out-houses and killed some twenty hogs, and drove off some twenty or thirty others, four fine horses, one double wagon and harness, one bull, twenty-three sheep, six hundred bushels of oats, three hundred bushels of corn, besides several harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils; and, worse than all ripped open several fine breeding sows, of the Berkshire breed, by which brutal act between sixty and eighty pigs were destroyed!

Mr. Davis on hearing of his misfortune, took active measures to arrest the perpetrators, and, in a short time, succeeded in arresting nineteen of them, and great hopes were entertained of bringing to justice the remainder of the gang.

The death of Miss Eleanor Macomber, a devoted missionary among the Burmese is noticed in the last Baptist Advocate. She died at Maulmein, 11th of April, aged 39 years.

Bicknell's Reporter, of the 8th instant, says: "The Board of Brokers of Philadelphia, have adopted the rule lately put in practice in New York, to charge one quarter of one per cent. on the *par* value of all stocks, loans, &c., which shall pass through their hands—no commission to be less than 6¼ cents per share. For instance, the commission to the broker for sometime past on the sales of the stock of the United States Bank has averaged about 17 cents; under the present rule, the par value of the stock being $100, the commissions will be 6¼ to 25 cents. So far as this movement will tend to check speculations in fancy and valueless stocks, it is worthy of commendation, but when it is remembered that when the Bank of the United States and other stocks sold above par, that the brokerage was charged on the whole amount obtained, the new regulation, now that stocks are so terribly below par, does not strike us as exactly the fair thing."

THE BANKS OF GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Journal of the 24th inst. says: "The joint committee on Banks to whom the several bills relative to specie payments by the banks were referred, have reported a bill, requiring the banks to resume specie payments on all their liabilities, *on the first day of February*, 1841. On failure of any bank so to resume, the Government is to cause judicial proceedings to be instituted for the forfeiture of their charters, and the assignment of its assets. The Governor is authorized to employ counsel in aid of the Solicitor General. The bills of such defaulting banks are not to be received for any public dues—except those of the Central Bank, and those only for taxes and debt."

A GENTLEMAN PICKPOCKET.—In Philadelphia on Wednesday night, at the Walnut Street Theatre, an individual came up to a gentleman who was standing engaged in conversation with some friends, and inquired, in the politest manner, "if he had lost his pocket book?" The gentleman examined his pockets, and replied in the affirmative. "Then I have found it," said the stranger; "you dropped it upon the seat where you had been sitting, and I am happy in being able to restore it to you." The gentleman cordially thanked him, and the other withdrew. Shortly afterwards, having occasion for some money, he pulled out his pocket-book, which had contained one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and found but two dollars remaining. A similar incident happened at the same establishment two or three weeks since. There is no doubt that in both instances the polite restorers were the theives. So says the ledger.

SHIPWRECK.—The Portland Advertiser states that the schooner Free Trade, Bowe, (late Hacker,) of Portland, arrived at that port on Sunday morning, a complete wreck, and the crew in a distressed condition. She had a cargo of molasses, and was bound for Boston. She left Havana on the 14th October last, and came on to the coast inside of Cape Hatteras, on the 1st of November, since which time she has experienced a continued gale of wind. November 6, the Captain, Isaac Hacker, was lost overboard, but the gale was so severe at the time, that no means could be used for his recovery. On the same day, a part of her cargo was stove, in order to save the vessel. The crew had been on a small allowance about a fortnight, and had used the last drop of water yesterday morning. Capt. Hacker was a worthy and industrious young man, and has left a wife and one or two children in Westbrook, with numerous other friends to lament his loss.

POPULATION OF OHIO.—We give below a very interesting statement of the population of Ohio, obtained through the politeness of Mr. Patterson, Marshall of the State. The whole population of the State, it will be seen is a little over *a million and a half.*

Recapitulation.

Whole number of free white males,	779,709
Do do white females,	718,824
Do do colored males,	8,637
Do do colored females,	8,465
Total population of Ohio.	1,515,695

Total number of

Pensioners for revolutionary or military services,	616
Universities or Colleges,	16
Students in Universities or Colleges,	1,577
Academies and Grammar Schools,	66
Primary and Common Schools,	4,974
Scholars in Common Schools,	164,317
Scholars at public charge,	37,249
White persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write,	34,552
Total,	247,264

A LITTLE EMPIRE.—The State of Ohio by the recent census numbers 1,500,000 inhabitants, all freemen. It is certainly the third if not the second State in the Union, for Pennsylvania and New York only stands before it. We believe it to be destined to become the most powerful State in the Union; both from its situation and its inexhaustable resources.—*Literary Souvenir.*

THE WHITE WATER MONEY.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of a late date says: "We are requested to say one word on this vexed business. That the Company, the City, the Brokers, or whoever are most concerned, must keep this paper at a regular and certain discount, or the result must be its entire rejection. At present it is neither fiish nor fowl. Should it be suffered to go down, the company will have to pay specie ultimately, what they now might easily redeem at ninety per cent."

NEW ALLOYS OF METALS.—A curious and valuable discovery has just been made in the alloy of metals. A manufacturer of Paris has invented a composition much less oxidable than silver, and will not melt at less than a heat treble that which silver will bear, the cost of it is less than 4*d* an ounce. Another improvement is in steel; an Englishman at Brussels has discovered a mode of casting iron, so that it flows from the furnace pure steel, better than the best cast-steel in England, and almost equal to that which has undergone the process of beating. The cost of this steel is only a farthing per pound greater than that of cast iron.—*Mining Association.*

Mr. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, a member of the State Legislature, has published a spirited pamphlet, being a review of a speech of Mr. R. Wickliffe, Jr. on the "Negro Law," in which he has denounced Mr. Clay as an abolitionist. Mr. Clay though he wishes not to be considered an emancipationist—far less an 'abolitionist,' says, "I declare here, in the face of all men, that I believe slavery to be an evil morally, economically, physically, intellectually, socially, religiously, politically—evil in its inception, in its duration and in its catastrophe—an unmixed evil, without palliation or defence save in necessity."

POWER OF STEAM.—The greatest load lifted by any engine now at work in this country, was done by one in the consolidated mines which raised a load of 9000 lbs. every double stroke it made, and did this nine times a minute, amounting to 277,022 tons, lifted seven feet six inches in 24 hours; and this astonishing machine could be started, stopped, or regulated by a little boy.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A letter published in the Bay State Democrat, dated Wiscasset, December 3d, states—"Schr. Tiberius, Brookings, arrived here last evening, picked up yesterday off Seguine a boat with three men and and two boys in her; one of the latter was frozen to death.—They belonged to a small schooner bound to Waldoboro', which was upset in the squall on Monday night. The feet of the captain and the boy are badly frozen."

OUR REVENUE CUTTERS.—An order has been issued by Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, to the commanders of Revenue Cutters on winter service. While cruising, they will speak all vessels approaching the coast which they may fall in with, and afford to those requiring aid or relief such assistance as may be adapted to their condition and necessities.

The Mexican Congress passed, on the 17th October, a law to the following effect: That the government is authorised to contract a loan of $2,000,000, pledging for the payment thereof the 17 per cent. duty; and the President may issue bonds for that amount, which shall be sold to the best bidder, within thirty days—two-thirds of the proceeds of said loan to be expended in acquiring a marine and other necessaries for prosecuting the war against Texas.

MR. VAN BUREN.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Washington, says, in allusion to the manner in which the next *Ex*-President endures his late defeat:—"To all appearance he bears his misfortune with all the indifference of an ancient Stoic, and all the gravity of a modern Turk. He smiles as affably as ever, and a stranger, who should be introduced to him, would not discover by any tale-telling of the countenance, that he is not President for life.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Assistant Vice Chancellor of the First Circuit has recently decided in a case before him, that a mortage of goods and chattles, unaccompanied by an immediate delivery, and not followed by an actual and continued change of possession, is in the absence of all fraud, good and valid as against creditors, &c., where the same or a true copy thereof shall have been filed, pursuant to the provisions of the statue of 1833. This decision is of much importance, as the Supreme Court of this State has expressed a different view.—*N. Y. paper.*

THE SNOW STORM AND THE MAIL.—The snow storm at the South seems to have been even more severe than it was with us. The cars which left here on Saturday evening for Philadelphia were detained on the road many hours. Most of the lady passengers had received no nourishment since leaving Mew York seventeen hours before. They were but three miles from Bordentown by the railroad, and gentlemen had to travel eight miles in sleighs to reach them.—*N. Y. paper.*

SCHOOL MISTRESS WANTED.—G. H. Boon, at the gate foot of the Broad Mountain, advertises in the Minor's Journal for a female teacher for a common school in BARRY township, Schuylkill county. This is the township that rejected the common school system, and whose election returns were lately rejected because they were illegible. We hope the school mistress may go among them. May her industry be equal to the demand.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

SPURIOUS MEDICINE.—The N. Y. Tattler states that one of the firm of a drug store in Market st., in this city, has been taken up and held to bail in the amount of five thousand dollars, for counterfeiting vegetable pills.

The New York Herald says:—"...morals, and finance are all on a p... Philadelphia. Banks refuse to disch... their obligations with impunity, ... laugh at law and equity. A father, ... for example, murders his daughte... der circumstances of unexampled ... city, and a jury refuse to convict hi... a vague suspicion that his intellect... disordered. An unredeemed doctor, ... ELDRIDGE, robs half the banks in the ... and a Jury acquit him, because he ... tact enough to disguise his person so ... a blunderhead of a clerk could not ... tify him. Chevalier D'HAUTVILLE, ... miable, worthy, and exemplary hus... brings a writ of habeas corpus to rec... possession of his child, his own flesh ... blood, & it is refused, because, forsooth ... a foreigner, and his wife's father is a ... man. There seems to be an utte... moralization in every department o... and finance in the city of Brotherly L... A man might as well look for holine... Pandemonium, or mercy from the ac... istrators of Lynch law, as justice in ... adelphia.

CENSUS—MISSOURI, PENNSYLVANIA, JERSEY.—The census of Missouri ... 137,750 as the population. Increa... four years, about 51,000.

Pennsylvania has, it appears, by ... late census, a population of 1,348,23...

New Jersey has 373,272 inhabit... This is an increase in ten years o... 493.

A LUNATIC ASYLEM.—The Goverr... North Carolina in his recent messag... commends the building of a Lu... Asylum. The returns of the Sheri... the thirty-six counties show the nu... of lunatics in that State to be two hu... and forty-nine.

FEMALE COUNTERFEITER.—We ... from the Louisville (Ky.) Gazette t... the recent session of the criminal co... that city, Mrs. Brigham, who was ... on an indictment charging her with ... sing counterfeit money, was convicte... sentenced to two years imprisonme... the penitentiary.

SINGULAR ORIGIN OF FIRE.—Anth... coal should be well broken. Cavit... it contain gasses sealed up, the expl... from which may be most desastro... The cotton mill of Mr. S. Holbroo... Northbridge, (Mass.,) was destroy... cently by such an explosion settin... to the cotton.

MRS. KINNEY INDICTED.—The ... Jury of Boston, after a long and lab... inquisition, on Friday found a tru... against Mrs. Kinney for poisoning ... husband, George T. Kinney. She ... arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

A new sect called "*Come Outists,*" ... Christian Journal says, has re... sprung into being in Massachuse... Their leading, or sectarian views ar... Opposition to a regular ministry. I... one should be his own priest. 2. O... tion to regularly organized church... Every one is a church by himself. ... disregard of the Sabbath, all day ... alike. Meetings have been establis... Centerville, Cape Cod, and Lynn. ... object seem to be to preach against p... ing, to organize against church org... tions, and to hold meetings on the L... day to put down the Christian Sabba...

VESUVIUS IN COMMOTION.—Galig... Paris Messenger learns from Naple... subterranean commotions had for s... days been perceptible along the ... of the ground which crosses the roa... ding from the frontiers of Citerior ... bria to the Roman States, and that ... vius had for two days been emm... dense volumes of smoke, spreading ... phurous odour, so that an eruption ... mountain was expected.

A Hamburgh paper states that ... schild, at Frankfort, had the news ... taking of Beyrout a week before it ... generally known; but kept it st... secret, and sent orders to all the ... exchanges to sell. The actual oper... of that house, in fact, contribute m... the depression of the funds.

WHO DESERVE REMEMBRANCE?—... year of Napoleon's assumption o... imperial Crown, a few and obscure ... lanthropists succeeded in originati... British and Foreign Bible Society. ... influence of each has been felt, bu... differently.

A POLITICAL COINCIDENCE.—It is ... incidence not a little singular, th... total vote cast in Pennsylvania fo... ney, the Abolition candidate for Pres... is precisely the same number as ... majority of the Harrison over the ... Buren electoral ticket in that State.

SUICIDE.—A most melancholly s... was committed on Friday, near Ch... in this State. The victim was a ... and beautiful girl, about 18 or 19 ... old. She had, for sometime, been af... with a religious monomania. Sh... shortly to have been married to a ... gentleman of that vicinity, upon ... she doated.—*Phil. Courier.*

THE MORMONS AND THEIR NEW C... This sect have recently purchase... steamboat Desmoines, formerly ... by the United States, and have pu... complete order, changing the na... that of their new city—Nauvoo. ... boat will run from St. Louis to N... Galena and Dubuque. The Mormo... ulation of Nauvoo, is estimated ... present time at 3000, and six hu... persons of the same sect are said ... now on their way from England.

President Lamar, of Texas, is ... be dangerously ill and wholly un... attend to his official duties.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

NNESDAY, ... DECEMBER 23, 1840.

vill be seen by reference to Mr. Marshall's unication on the first page, that Andrew ter, a soldier of the revolution, died, a few is past, near Cambridge, Ohio, at the aston- ; age of *one hundred and twenty-five* years, g one month.

e mill, near Irville, Muskingum county, rly belonging to Mr. Sidle, was consumed e, a few weeks since.

NG WINDED MESSAGES.—This is a disease affects nearly all our executive officers ghout the United States. *Cure*; the Press termine not to publish any Message which ds four or five columns in length.

. Henderson, of the Senate, will please ac- our thanks for the Inaugural Address which ad the goodness to forward to us. We will eatful for any documents he may favor us

R GLASS FACTORY AGAIN.—We have recent- ed 72 lights from the Zanesville glass facto- our new school house windows. It is with pleasure we state that we have not before a more perfect article. It is clear and ith; but its greatest excellency is, being true, s so level in the grooves of the sash as to but little tinning down in glazing. Al- gh the Judge did, perhaps, unintentionally, us with an advertisement, and we him with mlet, what of all this?—we believe he is a deserving mechanic;—that he is redeeming character of the establishment, and while he us such an article, on as good terms as his bors, we shall give him the preference of our onage.—☞See the advertisement of S. B. son on our last page.

e commend to the reader's notice the arti- om Blackwood's Magazine, on the progress European influence in Asia," on our last . It contains an enlightened and interest- view, of the silent, but overwhelming arrange- ts of Providence, in carrying forward the ences of religion and civilization, to the and benighted nations of the earth,—caus- even the "wrath of men to praise him."— live in an extraordinary age. The energies he human mind are developing with a rapidi- perhaps, unparalleled in the history of our . From every view of the subject we are au- ized to look for great events. But, really, article under notice, exhibits the buddings blossoms of a dispensation which astonishes o contemplate.

he following, without much uncertainty on subject, is the result of the late election President:

Harrison.		Van Buren.	
w York,	42	South Carolina,	11
nsylvania,	30	New Hampshire,	7
o,	21	Virginia,	23
ntucky,	15	Missouri,	4
yland,	10	Illinois,	5
nnessee,	15	Alabama,	7
ine,	10	Arkansas,	3
rgia,	11		—
ssachusetts,	14	Total, ...	60
th Carolina,	15		
necticut,	8		
de Island,	4		
iana,	9		
w Jersey,	8		
higan,	3		
aware,	3		
mont,	7		
isiana,	5		
sissippi,	4		
	—		
Total, ...	234		

ole number of Electoral votes, ... 294.
cessary to a choice, ... 148.

OUNTERFEITS.—The Clarkesburgh, Va., Whig s, there are many ten dollar counterfeit notes the Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, in circulation, that part of Virginia. Letter A; signed C. Smith, Cashier, John Woods, President, da- 1835; paper coarse, and engraving roughly cuted.

☞CASSIE QUIRE.—The two outside quires each ream of paper, heretofore, have generally n made up of defective sheets, unfit for com- n use, and are called *Cassie* or *Quasi* quires. e paper manufacturing establishments at heeling, Steubenville and Zanesville, as we rn from recent transactions with them, have within a short time past, quit this practice, d give all good quires. The reason of this dification, of an old custom, probably is, these per makers are all Whigs, and they are deter- ned our State printer shall have no more cassie quisites.

We see that a number of Petitions have al- dy been forwarded to the Legislature, asking ther protection for religious meetings. A ref- nce has been made of them to committees, the respective Houses, on the Judiciary. In Senate was where the principle opposition se last year to a law for this purpose. Mr. sell is the chairman of the Senate's committee the Judiciary this year. Much will depend this officer in relation to the object of this ss of petitioners. We are told he is a well posed man, but that he had scruples about e constitutionality of such a law as the peti- ners prayed for. All the petitioners ask, is, to permitted "to worship Almighty God accord- g to the dictates of conscience," (which is the nguage of the constitution itself,) without be- g drove from the sacred altar by the mobs which set of vagabond grog and cake sellers bring ound them. The Legislatures of Maryland d Pennsylvania did not think such a law un- nstitutional, and gave one, when asked, with- t any difficulty.

The Rev. George Brown, now of Pittsburgh, d the venerable Daniel Hitt, deceased, got up e Petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature, d forwarded a copy of the Maryland law, ask- g in their prayer for a similar statute, and that intelligent and dignified body accorded to the request of the petitioners without hesitancy.

In fact, the outrage practiced upon the worship of God, in consequence of the inefficiency of the present laws of Ohio, is a disgrace to the State.

GLENTWORTH CASE.—The Grand Jury adjourned after presenting Recorder Morris, who went at midnight in company with the Mayor of New York and seized the Glentworth papers at the house of Mr. Pierce. But nothing has yet been done to those person who were charged with corruptiug the polls, &c.

CONGRESS.—A remarkable snow storm, such as had not occurred to the recollection of the oldest settlers, so early in the season, prevented a quorum until the 3d day of the session.

In the House on Thursday, Mr. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution, which was laid over under a rule of the House, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report how far, and in what manner, the Sub-Treasury law has been carried into execution. On the same day, Mr. Calvary Morris, of Ohio, gave notice that he should on the next, or some subsequent day of the present session, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal said act.

Br. J. H. Thomas suggests the propriety of some of our ablest correspondents writing essays on the various doctrines of the Christian Theology. We approve of the suggestion, if suitable pens could be engaged for the purpose. Brs. Snethen, Shinn, Brown, Reeves and others, could do justice to these subjects. Will they all favor our readers with, at least, an occasional treatise on doctrinal points.

Br. John Clarke, of Pittsburgh, thinks the advertisement of Br. Crall, which we published sometime since, indicates that he embezzled the notes alluded to, and chides us severely for publishing it. Although, we confess that we could see no reason for the publication of that notice, we did not understand it as charging Br. C. with embezzlement, or we should not have published it. For, although, we hold our paper for free investigation and free discussion, we cannot permit it to be a medium of crimination and recrimination. Neither can we agree to be held responsible for the misdoings of others. If there were any thing wrong in the insertion of that "advertisement," at the request of an officer of the Institution, to which the notes belonged, do not ask the public to censure us for the deed—censure the man who had the notice inserted. Although we could not see why this advertisement was sent for publication, yet, as we were not in possession of all the facts of the case, we did not know but its publicity might be called for. And under such circumstances we do not feel free to reject the communications of our correspondents. If we were to act our own private judgment, in all these things, there would be a considerable amount of matter that we publish, which would be rejected.

It is due to Br. Clarke, however, to say, that he has furnished, for our private satisfaction, the copy of a certificate from Br. Bassett, his successor to the agency of Dearborn College, that he "settled" with his predecessor, and received from him "all moneys, books, papers and property of every description, belonging to the said institution," &c., and that after spending some eight days in examining the books of the institution, as kept by J. Clarke, he was satisfied they were "kept on the principle of strict integrity;" and, also the copy of a resolution of the Ohio Conference, expressing thanks for his "faithfulness" in the discharge of his duties as agent, &c.

We have given more general satisfaction in our editorial labors than we anticipated we should be able to do in the outset. Out of the many expressions to this effect, which we are constantly receiving, we shall take the liberty to give the two following. Br. Ragan, the President of the Pittsburgh District, in a communication from Weston, Va., of the 4th inst. which we received on Saturday, says: "the Recorder is one of the best and most popular papers in the western country; and ought to be supported, especially, by all the friends of Methodist Protestantism in the west." Br. Hughes, the Literary Agent, in a letter from Clarksburgh, Va., 9th inst., after giving the names of some subscribers, adds: "the paper is very popular in this section of the District. The postmaster at Connelsville, Penn., thinks it the best paper which comes to his office."

These brethren, since conference, have passed generally through the upper end of the District, and have an opportunity of knowing public opinion on the subject.

We do not give these commendatory notices to gratify any principle of vanity in our own breast. We have reached that period of life, and have that experience with the world, which, we trust, enables us to appreciate such precisely as they should be. Our object in making these references is, to satisfy the public of our claims to patronage. We have not yet as many prompt *paying* subscribers as will insure the continuance of our paper. We have nearly enough if they would all fork up. But the deficiency of so many is a serious draw back upon the concern. We are afraid that some of our agents are not sufficiently careful whose names they send us, for we have ascertained, in reference to many, that there *never* could have been any prospect of their paying. If we are broke down it will be by this kind of boreing.

In an article already in type we have asked our friends to renew their efforts in our behalf.—Who will present us with the most subscribers as a New Year's gift? Whoever forwards to us the greatest number of good subscribers against the 14th of January, we will present with a file of three volumes of the Methodist Correspondent.

MARKETS.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 44 cents; Flour 3 dollars; Pork 3,50 a 4,00.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—FLOUR. The receipts of Flour having been light this week, and the open state of the navigation facilitating shipments, most of the factors are firm at 4,75 per bbl. for Pennsylvania superfine, at which rate sales to some extent have been made.

PROVISIONS.—The demand is small, and prices declining. Mess Pork, 15 dollars and 15½ per bbl. Lard—new, 10 a 11 cents. There is but little call for Bacon. Butter in kegs 9 a 10 cts. per lb. Mess Beef 13,00; prime do. 10,50 a 11; New York prime 8,00 per bbl. New Pork is selling at 4½ a 5 cents per lb.—*Bicknell.*

BALTIMORE, December 12.—FLOUR—There have been very few operations in Flour since our last report; the market, notwithstanding the light stocks and reduced receipts this week, of Howard street, remains excessively dull; and if there have not been sales made at a decline on last week's rates, there are indications, although we quote the store price for good common brands, $4,75 per bbl. with the sales of 200 bbls. in a lot, at that price. The receipt price, as we anticipated, has been established at $4,62½. We continue to quote City Mills 4,87½ *a* 4,81½, credit and cash; and 4,75 for Susquehanna. Sales of Ohio, at 4,62½.

THE HOME MARKET.—There was only a small lot of Beef Cattle in Market this week, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and prices therefore advanced. The offerings amounted to about 300 head, nearly all of which were taken at 6 *a* 6,50; a few inferior sold at 5,50. Hogs are selling at about 6 dollars per 100 lbs.; some at a small advance, 4 mos. Slaughtered Hogs sell at 5,25 *a* 5,50, the latter for prime quality for Family Pork. *Wood* has advanced; good Oak now sells from the wharf at 4,75 *a* 5, and Pine 4 dollars per cord.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, December 11.—Business is becoming dull, and we notice a great falling off and preparations for the new year.

Wheat, 55 cents.

Flour, little coming. Sales from wagons 3,00, stores 3,50 per bbl.—*Harris.*

STEUBENVILLE, December 16.—Wheat 45 cents per bushel.

Flour from the mill and stores, from 3,00 to 3,25 per bbl.

Beef, from 6 to 7 cts. per lb.

Butter, fresh, 10 to 12½ cts. per lb.—*Herald.*

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

John C. Wright has contested the election of Mr. Holmes, the Senator from Hamilton, on the ground of illegal votes. Mr. H. was elected, we believe, over Mr. Wright by some 15 or 20 votes, only.

Mr. Taylor introduced a resolution, instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives, to procure the passage of a law, fixing on the same day, in all the States, for the election of President, so as to prevent frauds at the polls.

HOUSE.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Harlin to instruct the committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act regulating interest, as to give it the following features: 1st, that in all contracts where there was no stipulation as to the amount of interest, it should be six per cent. 2d, that any agreement between the parties for any amount of interest not exceeding 12 per cent. should be collectable by law. But over twelve per cent. to be followed by different degrees of penalty, according to the exorbitancy of the interest.

A Bill was introduced by Mr. Worthington, of Ross, "to repeal so much of an act therein named, as prohibits the reception, as dues of the State, by county Treasurers and others, of bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars." This bill passed on the 14th instant, by a majority of 50 to 21, which appears to have been a strict party vote. It will probably be lost in the Senate, where the administration party have a small majority.

The House is restricting its expenses by refusing to have unimportant bills printed, and the State printer calls it persecution.

By the politeness of Mr. Henderson, our Senator, we were favored with Mr. Corwin's Inaugural Address to the Legislature, in time for this paper, but as we were pre-occupied with other matter, we shall have to defer it until our next, when we will give it either in whole or in part.

ITEMS.

The ochre mine recently discovered in Vermont, is now worked at the rate of 12 barrels per day. It is an important discovery.

The population of Texas is estimated at near 200,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A State Temperance Convention is to assemble at Harrisburgh on the 2d Tuesday of January next.

TO THE POINT.—Gov. Yell of Arkansas, has set an example in his annual message, which is the fourth of a newspaper column in length.

Vermont, according to the late census, contains 281,848 inhabitants, of whom there are about 1500 more males than femals, but, after all the charming girls there are wedded, there is a consolation to know they may cross over into other States for help-mates.

Gen. Harrison was born on the 9th of February, 1773, and is consequently nearly 68 years old.

It is stated by the New York Sun, that the distillers of that city consume nearly three times as much grain, as the citizens do for bread stuffs.

A man named Edward Larkin was recently frozen to death, in the neighborhood of St. Louis.

BURNT—The cotton mill of Mr. Holbrook of Northbridge, Mass. Loss $20,000.

THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—In the county of Rockingham, Virginia, as shown by the late census, there are 1394 white persons, over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write.

WILLIAMS, THE MISSIONARY.—The sum subscribed in England up to the 5th of November, for the widow and family of this deeply lamented individual who fell a victim to the savages of New Zealand in 1839, amounted to $8,300.

The Pennsylvania Reporter compares an advertisement in a newspaper to "a circle in the water," continually spreading itself.

"Pete, are you into them sweatmeats again?" "No marm, them sweatmeats are into me."

Timothy Dwight, formerly President of Yale College, and Aaron Burr, were first cousins.—Their mothers were daughters of the elder Jonathan Edwards.

Brigadier General Atkinson has published a Card in the Globe, contradicting a report of his having an attack of paralysis.

One hundred and twenty persons took the total abstinence pledge, at the St. Peter's Catholic church, at Wilmington, Delaware, on Sunday last.

A Draining Company has been formed at New Orleans, with a capital of $4,000,000, for the purpose of draining and rendering fit for cultivation the immense tract of land in the rear of the city.

Four theatres and one circus are now open in the city of brotherly love.

The steamboat Flying Dutchman was sunk, two or three weeks ago, in the Mississppi, with 200 tons of freight, principally sugar, all of which was lost.

Col. G. W. Phillips, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, from the Assumption, was killed, a few days since, by the bursting of the boiler of a steam engine in his sugar house.

The Richmond Whig says that a man named Benjamin Shephard died in the jail at that place for want of fuel and covering to keep him warm.

James C. King and Richard Richardson, commonly known as "Dick Richardson," have been arrested at Cincinnati, as the murderers of the mulatto Scott, near that city.

Counterfeit Spanish half and quarter dollars are in circulation, in great number, in Quebec.

☞The Richmond Whig says: The trial of Semmes, charged with the murder of Professor Davis, has been, on application of the accused, postponed until Monday week.

John Evans was recently executed at Savannah, Ohio, for a murder. On the gallows, about to launch upon his destiny, he warned the bystanders to beware of intoxicating drinks, ascribing to their influence his own most unhappy condition.

The new steamboat Louisiana arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult. from Louisville. She is the largest steamboat on the river, measuring 720 tons—and can carry 4000 bales of cotton!

It is ascertained that the population of Ohio is but a fraction less than 1,800,000. This will make her the third State in the Union in point of population—New York and Pennsylvania only having a greater. At the next census, Ohio will be second to New York only.

The last St. Louis Argus says: Yesterday the Court of Chancery decided that the trust set forth in the will of the late John Mullanphy, Esq. are null and void.

The boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established, it is said will leave Miller county, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

A gentleman from New York city is now laying down a railroad from Neuvitas to Principi, in the Island of Cuba—distance over 40 miles.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was married on the 26th of November, to the accomplished daughter of Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury, a Van Buren paper, says, with a good deal of force, "Have we not been badly beaten, and shall we be denied the inalienable right of grumbling? On that point we defy the world. 'We know our rights, and knowing, will maintain them.'"

The authorities at the Cape of Good Hope, in removing from circulation the paper money of the Colony, found that the amount of £26,589 had been added to the circulation by forgery or fraud.

Captain Coffin, of the schooner John, of Baltimore, from Porto Cabello, reports the State of New Grenada in a total state of revolution.

The case of the United States vs. Wm. M. Price has been deferred till the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court in April next.

At Philadelphia, Thomas Payne, a native of London, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

Mr. Abner P. Johnson was killed, at Barre, on Tuesday last, by a tree falling on him, which one of his companions was cutting down. He was 28 years of age.

A man in Philadelphia recently took the cradle and bed from his infant child and sold it to obtain liquor. What a couple of abominable beasts were both the seller and the purchaser of the liquor under such circumstances.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, according to the monthly statement just published by the Secretary of the Treasury, is $4,432,823 38. A considerable portion of these notes bear interest.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A Mr. Samuel Jones, of Stockbridge, Mass., has obtained a verdict of $2000 damages for injuries sustained while a passenger on board of the steamboat De Witt Clinton, of which Robert Dunlap, Esq., is owner, by being thrown into the water, and placed in imminent danger of his life, while landing at West Point.

Two students from the South, named John Robinson and Augustine Saunders, left this city on Monday to fight a duel in New Jersey—but having first informed the police, they were arrested and committed for trial.—*Phil paper.*

Jennings and Ortman, convicted before the Court of General Sessions some months since, of participating in the Kensington Rail Road riots, were pardoned by Governor Porter, on Tuesday of last week.—*ib.*

ELECTIONS.—The official majority in Virginia is 1843; Illinois, 1939; Michigan, 1837; Missouri, according to a Jefferson correspondent of the Missouri Republican, 6288.

MELANCHOLY.—The St. John (N. B.) Chronicle of 27th ult. says: "We are informed that a vessel which left St. John, evening of 23d for Boston, was totally lost, and that every soul on board, nine in number, perished."

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Balt. American of yesterday says: "We learn by last night's train that there was a quorum present in the House of Representatives yesterday, but not in the Senate. The House adjourned a few minutes after twelve. Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Adams gave notice that he would submit a motion to the House to-day to rescind the order adopted the last session, which order forbids the reception of petitions, &c. in relation to Abolition.—*New World.*

The Norfolk Beacon mentions as a report, that Mr. Van Buren has tendered the hospitalities of the White House to the President elect who it is said contemplates visiting the City of Washington sometime in the month of Febuary; preparatory to the Inauguration on the 4th of March.

Nathaniel P. Howard, Esq., has been appointed Professor of Law in the University of Virginia, to fill the vancancy occasioned by the melancholly death of Professor Davis.

The trial of Dr. Eldridge, on some of the other indictments against him, commenced on Wednesday last.—*Philadelphia Courier, 5th inst.*

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of Georgia, to abolish capital punishment.

The whole population of the State of New Jersey, is 373,272, in 1830 it was 320,779—increase, 52,493.

IMPORTANT TO CABINEL MAKERS.—An invention is in progress in England, to supercede the necessity of using horse-hair for stuffing chairs, sofas, &c. The substitute is, cork, cut into the minutest particles, which is found upon trial to be superior to horse-hair in every respect, and the saving is about 200 per cent.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From C. S. Hamilton for J. L. Fleming,		$2 00
" A. C. Barnes for F. A. Harris,		2 00
" James Russell,		50
" C. C. Chapman (*not current*) for J. Mills,		2 00
" J. A. Mills for J. Stephens,		50
" John Besant, second volume,		2 00
" L. Davis,	" "	2 00
" J. McCoy,	" "	2 00
" J. Flood for J. Woodward, 2d vol.		2 00
" John Guest for M. C. Ewings,		3 00
" " for J. Swaney,		2 00
" " for W. Eckles,		2 00
" " for A. Warner,		1 00
" " for B. Sparr,		1 00
" " for W. Roller,		1 00
" E. West, (1, *not current,*)		1 00
" D. Y. Ostrom for Shad. Johnson,		2 00
" A. K. Earl for B. Sawdy,		2 00
" E. Collins for G. Hudson,		2 00
" " for W. Monroe,		2 00
" R. T. Boyd for A. Hopper,		2 00
" T. Foster for J. Stoner,		2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

R. Simon, 2 subs.; "A Deciple," C. C. Chapman, 2 subs.; M. Lyon, M. N. Warren, "Timothy," J. A. Mills, S. Burton, W. Marshall, 2 subs.; W. Maynard, S. Clawson, J. McCoy, J. H. Thomas, A. Buskirk, W. Marshall, J. Fordyce, J. Guest, 2 subs.; W. Dowdney, E. West, D. Y. Ostrom, 1 sub.; J. L. Loydd, Jr., J. Clarke, A. K. Earl, 1 sub.; D. McCarty, R. Mitchell, Z. Ragan, Geo. Hughes, 2 subs.; R. T. Boyd, P. Inskeep, 4 subs.; E. D. Norris, J. M. Young, J. C. Hunt, A. Hozey, "L. K. P." J. W. Williams, T. Foster.

The second quarterly meeting for Pennsville circuit will be held the 2d of January, at Sears's meeting house, Morgan county, Ohio.

A protracted meeting will be held in Cambridge, Ohio, under the superintendence of Br. W. Marshall, to commence on New Year's day, and to be continued over Sabbath. We are invited, but it is doubtful if we can attend—will, if we can.

We have transferred two dollars from A. Fordyce to the credit of Wm. Cole, at the direction of John Fordyce. A. F. is now credited with four dollars.

T. B. Graham, at Port William, refuses to take his paper from the office. He owes us three dollars and fifty cents. Will our agent on that circuit see to this matter?

Wm. Collins at Winnomac, Ia., refuses his paper; he owes two dollars. We would be glad if our agent there, would see to this.

Br. Earl requests Br. Stockton to send his paper to Payne & Watkins, Morgan, Ashtabula, Ohio, and as soon as he collects five dollars the cash shall be forthcoming.

Br. Bassett, Mr. Clarke, of our office, forwarded a business letter to you, to Charlestown, Ia., about the time of your leaving; he wishes to know if it has been received.

Br. Clarke, we now send two papers to Sharpsburgh, to John Cooks. We distinguish them on our books by J. Cook, 1st and 2d. The 1st, is charged with the paper from the 48th number, and is credited two dollars; the 2d, from the 66th number, and is credited nothing.

The post master at Bloomington, Ia., informs us that N. Smith does not take his paper from the office, stating that his year is out. He has not paid us, and if he will look at our terms, he will see we don't discontinue until arrears are paid.

As we will have need for a considerable amount of money shortly, we solicit our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions *as soon as possible.*

We ask our agents to make a renewed effort to get us some more subscribers—cash in advance, if possible. As the election is now over, the people may relish something beside politics.

Br. Stockton is requested to send his paper to Rev. George I. Miles, one of the Baptist clergymen of Zanesville, Ohio, and the money shall be forthcoming.

Br. Inskeep wishes Br. Stevens to come to his help, if he should be able to do nothing but aid the brethren in New Castle.

Br. Bassett is informed that we sent his paper regularly to Indiana, until he ordered us to change it, and we then sent him two or three back numbers to Jackson, whither he desired it transferred. We will forward to him all the missing numbers we have, and the two numbers of the Correspondent to complete his file.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—At West Chester, Harrison, O., on the evening of the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. N. Warren, Dr. DAVID H. BELKNAP, of Cadiz, O., to Miss RACHEL STUBBINS, formerly of the same place.

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.
December 16, 1840. 69

A Rich New Year's Present.

YOUTH'S CABINET.

For Families and Sunday Schools, weekly, at $1 per year, in advance.

THE fourth volume of this well known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice Narratives, original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of Useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c., all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly recommended by one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers, in notices and letters like the following:

From a Mother in Springfield, Mass.

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is laid aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sabrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a Clergyman in Central New York.

"My little daughter, eight years old, is very much delighted with your paper; and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Yout's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—*Green Mountain Emp.*

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youth's Cabinet.—*N. H. Baptist Register.*

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—*N. York Weekly Messenger.*

Mr. Southard, its Editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they had paid out their money for so good a paper.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

☞Orders should be addressed, post paid, to the editor, at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, or 25, Cornhill, Boston.

December 23, 1840. 70

LITERARY SOUVENIR.

ON the first of January, 1841, will commence the third volume of the Literary Souvenir, enlarged and materially improved. Its form will be changed from that of folio, its present form, to a large quarto of eight pages. It will occasionally be embellished with Engravings, and also Music, arranged for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c.

We have concluded to make the above arrangement from the fact that, on the account of the large amount of valuable matter contained in the Souvenir, many are anxious to bind their numbers for preservation. The quarto form will render them convenient for that purpose, and though the expense of publishing the paper according to the plan proposed, will at least be double the present expense, the price will not be increased. The music alone, would cost at the music stores more than the price charged for the paper, to say nothing of the engravings.

The character of the Souvenir will be somewhat changed, so as to conform more strictly with the meaning of its title—a literary remembrancer. Its columns will be filled with the choicest reading, embracing the various literary and scientific, and moral and religious subjects of the day, together with such items of news and miscellany as shall be deemed most important and useful to the general reader. While we may sometimes attempt to amuse as well as well instruct, the utmost care will be taken to avoid every thing calculated to offend the tastes of the most chaste and refined. The mechanical execution of the paper will be in a superior style, and, in short, no effort shall be wanting to render the Souvenir a fit ornament for the centre table in the parlor of the wealthy, or a desirable and useful companion for those in humbler life.

TERMS:—$2,00 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than half a year.

It is hoped those who wish to commence with the volume will send in their subscriptions previous to the first of January. People in the country, wishing to become subscribers, can apply to their postmaster, who will probably forward their names and money free of expense, but in case he will not, we will pay the postage, provided the cash accompanies the name.

All communications should be addressed, free of expense, to A. B. F. HILDRETH.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840. 70

LITERARY REPOSITORY

THE second volume of the Literary Repository will commence on the first of January next. It will be enlarged so as to contain about one-third more reading matter than at present, and will be embellished with music and engravings. The Repository is designed more particularly for the patronage of the ladies. A number of ladies will contribute to its columns, and it will contain almost every variety of reading calculated to interest the female reader, such as Poetry, Biography, History, Moral and Sentimental Tales, Religious Tales, Religious Miscellany, Science, the Fine Arts, &c. &c.

TERMS:—The Repository will be published as formerly, every other week, in quarto form, at the extremely low price of one dollar a year, payable in advance.

A title page and index will be furnished at the close of the volume.

Those who are already subscribers and wish to continue, are requested to send in the subscriptions previous to the commencement of the new volume, otherwise the paper will be discontinued.

A. B. F. HILDRETH,
Publisher & Proprietor.

Lowell, Mass., Dec., 23, 1840. 70

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following striking review of the progress of European influence in Asia, is the conclusion of an article upon the relations of England and Russia, in the October number of Blackwood's Magazine.—*Charleston Mercury.*

It will be little to have raised a scruple in the reader's mind on the propriety of considering Great Britain and Russia as natural enemies, if we should neglect to notice that great revolution of mankind, which at this very moment seems likely to force them into friendship. It is, by comparison, a slight thing to have negatived a foolish tendency in men's opinions which never had any facts to support it, when the dawn is already reddening in the sky of an alliance between Russia and England—not to be evaded by either—inevitably—rending like a system of wedges the old cohesions of Asiatic tyranny with Asiatic superstition—and pregnant with far more than political consequences. Already in the sublime language of Wordsworth,

"The aspiring heads of future things appear;"

already, in the mists and vapours which settle on all things which are vast, on all things which are distant, and on all things which in part belong to the future, we see those forces moulding themselves steadily which are destined to the total recasting of the Oriental world. Asia never can be Asia again. Two vast forms of Christian power have now interlocked themselves with the whole machinery of Oriental power or of Oriental influence so effectually, that, even for the sake of securing their hold upon what is won, they cannot dare to relex their grasp. No longer do we behold little teazings of the Eastern nations at their outlying maritime extremities; no longer a Portuguese fort, with a riband of land attached, an English or French factory on the continent, a Dutch one on an island; little local molestations, that spread no sense of power to the centre, hardly, by report, ever reaching the distant head or the heart. At present, we behold the following system of forces applied to Asia. That great Christian power, that depends most on physical agencies, the power that in some features most approaches a barbaric power, we behold in absolute, undisputed possession of Northern Asia, through all degrees of latitude; one clear moiety of the vast continent being gathered into unity under her sceptre. The other great colonizing power of Christendom, depending, most of all nations, upon her civilization and least upon her mere number, we behold in absolute possession, without tyranny, of a region which may be held to constitute one fifth section of Southern Asia—of that part which was not already in Christian hands. We would behold these two great potentates, Britain and Russia, the Colossus of civilization and the Colossus of physical strength, almost meeting in the centre of Asia—and from that centre destined to an expansive radiation, which if, in one sense incalculable, viz: as to the precise lines on which it may travel, is thus far subject to the clearest calculation, that it must terminate in propagating new moral agencies, a mode of civilization peculiar to Christianity, and finally (though more slowly) Christianity itself.

But this is no more than half the case: here we have but half the premises.—Looking north and south in Asia, we have seen the two frontier nations of Europe, the westernmost and easternmost, travelling with gigantic strides upon a stage of gigantic proportions. Now, look east and west, along the whole huge zone of central Asia, and at every interval of a thousand miles you see the levers of European force, moral force reposing on mighty armies, already applied to the frail structure and the false foundation of Oriental grandeur. The first Mahometan power to the westward, and interesting otherwise as the acknowledged head of Islamism, commences to the west of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont. Here is seen the shell, the crater, of a great power that in former times for two centuries, rode up to the gates of Vienna, and kept all christendom militant for ages. Never was there beheld such another instance of power cancered from within, its foundations undermined, props withdrawn or crumbling, but still self-deluded by hollow pomps and mockeries of ancient forms. Turkey, as a self-supporting power, is gone; crazy, paralytic. She is kept erect, she is held up from collapsing into ruins, by mere open force openly applied. To the charity of the great leaders of christendom, operating through their prudent jealousies of each other, the Sultan owes it that his name is not absolutely extinct. The population, properly Turkish, is gone down into a mere shadow of itself, as it stood even two centuries ago. Fortunately for Turkey, as regarded the observation of external enemies, ruinously in the sense of self-delusion, this great decay has been partially concealed by the large intermixture of other races, not exposed to the same unhappy influences. At this moment, there is no reason to suppose the genuine Turkish people, the real Osmanlis, to exceed a total of four millions from the Balkin to Bagdad. The line of Othman have reached the last stage of their career: the race is dying out, their days are numbered, and their names will soon be a fable among fables. For this system of Mahometan power, which includes Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, in short, all that lies west of the Tigris, so completely is it coming within the net work of Christian civilization, were it merely through steam power, European travellers, commerce, and the growing necessity felt in every thriving city of throwing itself on Christian aids of science,—that, even without the late intervention of the Great Power, by the ever memorable treaty of July 15, 1840, all this region would gradually become a neutral frontier for intercourse (on as much of a liberal scale as Mahometanism can ever tolerate,) between that sensual superstition and the purity of Christian truth. It is true, no such absurd scheme will be realized as the re-colonization of Palestine by the Jews; and for this simple reason, if there were nothing otherwise in agricultural habits inconsistent with the training of men reared chiefly in towns, viz: that the land of Palestine happens to be in private occupation already wherever it is worth culture. But without this extensive scheme of colonization, local colonies may, and probably will be introduced in very many parts of Asia Minor, which, at present, is miserably under peopled; that sort of policy, which the Christian powers will compel the Sultan to introduce, cannot but invite settlers.

But this belongs to futurity. What is now certain, for all this section of Asia, is the supremacy of Christian control.—Now, travel onward from the Bosphorus to the heads of the Euphrates, and the regions of Ararat. You have advanced a thousand miles, and you find yourself on the dangerous frontier of another great Mahometan empire; but, like Turkey, a ruin, a wreck, an anarchy, and a mere wilderness over many a vast region, once populous with life. This is the beginning of Persia. And here again you find a great Christian power, and amongst the ancient Christians of Armenia, standing ready with its levers to throw the old tottering edifice from its base as circumstances of invitation offer. A vast fortress (Erivan) renders all partial reserves of no account. A powerful army—Russian in its main elements, but fitting into its discipline, whatever martial qualities or martial means are offered by the wild nations around the Caspian—is kept reined up tightly, but ready, and on the fret for any opening made to its advance.

Thirdly, move from the Tigris a thousand or twelve hundred miles to the east. You have been travelling across Persia, and you find yourself on the Indus. Ask not, for it is of no importance, how much of this country still owns the authority of the Schah, how much the authority of the Doorance prince Schah Sooja, or of minor sovereigns. All this has fluctuated since the time of Nadir Schah—that is, for the last period of 100 years. But the Persian Schah is quite as much a wreck, a phantom, as the Turkish Sultan. An inquiry made by order of Napoleon into the amount of the Persian population, reported, that in the vast area, which (if you assume for the natural limits of the Tigris to the west, the Indus to the east, the Oxus and the Caspian to the north) would repeat the dimensions of Hindostan and ought therefore naturally to carry a population of ten times thirty-two millions (the population of France) there were—how many? Something under twelve millions.

On the Bosphorus stands the whole representative force of Christendom ready for operating upon that section of Asia. A thousand miles to the west, in Armenia, stands a Russian system of power and moral force prepared to act southwards and eastwards. A thousand miles further to the east stands an English system, of the same mixed quality, in Affghanistan. A thousand miles further to the east of that stands a permanent system of British influence acting upon Burmese Asia, &c. And finally, at a thousand miles east of this is now going on such a demonstration of British aggressive power, as must place our future intercourse with China upon a footing suited to our dignity. Even in the extreme part of Asia, a new influence will probably arise for Christian nations upon the inert masses of the East.

But for the present that is less important. It is sufficient that from the Ganges and Burrampooter, westwards to the Bosphorus, comprehending three stages of a thousand to twelve hundred miles each, the Oriental population is henceforwards interveined and penetrated by Christian civilization, in a way that secures the rapid triumph of both elements in that compound power. The European civilization will come first; then Christianity, which has been the parent of that civilization, will in this case, follow—it will follow in the train of what for ourselves have been its results. To the most timid of speculators this cannot appear doubtful, because the major part of the problem has been already accomplished. The population of Hindostan, which is really great in a positive sense, though very small in relation to the extent of India, has been already placed under the influence of European civilization. A law code, modified by our lights, regulates their jurisprudence. Their commerce, diplomacy, taxation, war, treating of prisoners, &c., all are thoroughly British in their moral principles, and Asiatic only in the adaptation of those principles to climate or ancient usage. What has been actually accomplished for the population of Hindostan, may be anticipated with less difficulty for the much smaller population to the West. In the first great chamber westwards, stretching from the Indus to the Tigris, two Christian powers are now operating, instead of the one which has revolutionized India. The second great chamber westwards from the Tigris to the sea of Marmora, is now not only under the operation of all Christian nations who trade to the Levant, but is actually taken under the superveillance of the great Christian powers. In this instance we see the slow but sure advance of European light. At the end of the last century, when France made a lawless invaison of Egypt, no interest was excited by that act, (apart from that of curiosity,) except in England, and there only from anxiety for India. Egypt was shut out from the European balance of power. Now, creeping like a tide over a flat surface of shore, gradually the European system of diplomatic calculations has reached Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor. Another generation will probably carry this tide beyond the Tigris; and if Persia should still exist at that era, she, like Turkey, will have her ruins propped up by a Congress of European princes.

But whatever may be the fate of particular sovereigns or dynasties, nobody can fail to see in this regular succession and chain of European armies, (acting, observe, everywhere as organizing forces, not as blind conquerors;) in these repeating telegraphs for carrying European influences over the whole of southern Asia, (that is, the whole of Asia not already in Christian hands,) that the great preliminary work is finished, of posting and bringing to bear the machinery of a new civilization. All the powers have taken up their positions. It ought to strike every man who fancies that Mahometanism (because better than idolatry) is compatible with a higher order of civilization, that it has never yet succeeded under any circumstances in winning for a people these results: 1. Civil liberty, or immunity from the bloodiest despotism. 2. The power of terminating from within any intestine tumults: nothing but the sword ever heals dissensions in the East. 3. Any such cohesive power as enables a people to resist foreign invaders; military conquest passes like a gale of wind thro' eastern nations. 4. Above all, any progressive state. In every thing the East has been always improgressive.

Now, in the certainty that this state of things must at length come to an end, and that the vast regions of southern Asia, (soon to have vast proportionate populations,) will begin to partake in the great movements of the human race as now occupying the two continents of Europe and America, we see a pledge of pacific counsels for both Russia and England. The ground is so vast, and Persia to much of a nearer temptation to Russia, that we see no opening even for a future ambition pointing to India. The petty objects of ambition that might have arisen on a more limited scale, are absorbed by the grander necessities opened upon each nation through the new civilization which both have assisted to diffuse.

Bible for the Blind.—The lords of her Majesty's treasury have just awarded the sum of £400 towards printing a bible for the blind, under the superintendence of a committee at Glasgow, contained in fifteen volumes, large super royal quarto, and in all there will be 3,300 volumes printed. There will be in each 2,470 pages, each containing 37 lines, and will consist of 1,100 reams of paper, weighing 9,860 pounds. The New Testament has been already completed in 4 volumes, and contains 42 lines in each page. No fewer than 10,850 volumes have already been published by the Glasgow Society for the instruction of the Blind.—*London Sunday Chronicle.*

Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, the able and excellent director of the New England Institution for the Blind at Mount Washington near Boston, carried into successful and perfect effect the printing of Bibles for the Blind, years ago. For that act, Dr. Howe deserves the "effectual, fervent prayers" of righteous men in all countries, and the gratitude of the world. It was an act which, in its effect on the minds of the unfortunate blind, resembled the great command "Let there be light and there was light."—*New World.*

Temperance in Russia.—A letter received from Mr. Baird at the office of the American Temperance Union, states, that he had a very pleasing interview with the Emperor of Russia, at his palace at Psarskoe Zelo, and dined with the royal family. His Majesty and the Grand Duke manifested much interest in the cause of temperance—permitted the publication of the History of Temperance Societies in the Russ, and expressed a wish that it might also be translated into the Finnish. A distinguished Russian nobleman in Courland was so convicted, by reading the history in German, of the evils of drinking ardent spirits, that he agreed to pay the government the sum which the retailers had undertaken to pay for their licences, in order to have no brandy sold on his extensive estates—a fact worthy of the best times of Temperance in any country.

The Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng.—A correspondent of the Tennessee Mirror states that in an excursion in North Carolina he paid a visit to Chang and Eng, at their residence in Wilks county, 18 miles east of Wilksborough.—He says they speak their opinions on all subjects, freely, though in moderation.—They have taken the necessary steps to become naturalized, that they might enjoy the right of suffrage and citizenship, which right of suffrage, they for the first time exercised in the contest for Governor, each one being allowed a vote.

The taxable property of Kentucky is stated to amount to over two hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars.

Resources of Ireland.—Notwithstanding all that is said about the poverty of Ireland, it will be found that she has within herself great resources. She has recently opened a new branch of trade which is likely ta be very profitable, viz: the exportation of *pyrites*, or sulphur prepared from the iron and copper mines. English papers state that the manufacturers find it nearly as good as the Sicily copper, and it can be furnished to them at a little more than one-third of the price. The Irish mines are increasing in productive value. The copper mine of Knockmahon stands at the head. Its weekly produce, as sold recently, amounts to $24,000; the proceeds of the first week in September amounted to $36,604. The principal lead mines are those of Asburn, Armaugh, and Cairn.—*Phil. paper.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: With leave of Divine Providence, I propose pursuing the following order of appointments in the Ohio District:

Cincinnati circuit, - -	Dec'r. 6, 1840.
Cincinnati station, - -	" 13, "
At home, (Twin creek ct.)	" 20, "
Miami circuit, - - - - -	" 27, "
Finley " - - -	Jan'y. 3, 1841.
Wood county Mission, - -	" 10, "
Lima circuit, - - - - -	" 17, "
Union " - - - -	" 24, "
Springfield circuit, - - -	" 31, "
Xenia " - -	Feb'y. 7, "
Twin creek " - - - - -	" 14, "
Broad Ridge " - - - - -	" 21, "
Ruddles Mills circuit, - -	" 28, "

A. H. Bassett.

P. S. When convenient to the brethren, I should be glad to be notified, by some means, what points in the circuits I have to strike. My Post Office address is Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio. A. H. B.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Putnam Foundry, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

Levi Hartley,
Jacob J. Anderson.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840 (Jan. 29: 23.)

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Potts & Graham, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

Francis R. Potts,
Nelson W. Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. Lippitt.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash, or good horses, by A. Lippitt.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost entirely new, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

GRAHAMS MAGAZINE

AND THE

Ladies' & Gentleman's

WORLD OF LITERATURE

And Fashions.

The Casket and the Gentleman's united.

A NEW VOLUME under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, the Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first of January, 1841, with an array of Contributors secured by the union, of talent and fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will, however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of *embellishments unsurpassed* by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance, the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of Contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, *second to no Magazine in the Union.* The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER

will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past.—Writers of the first rank have been regular Contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day, has been every where approved and commended.

THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. Original articles have appeared, during the last year, from the pens of the following:

Professor Ingraham,	David Hoffman, Esq.
" John Frost,	C. W. Thompson,
" N. C. Brooks,	Judge Tremper, N. Y.
" C. F. Wines,	John Du Solle, Esq
Gaptain Marryatt,	Grenville Mellen, N. Y.
Morton McMichael, Esq	P. B. Elder, Pa.
Hon. R. T. Conrad,	The author of 'Stanley,'
W. Gaylord Clark, Esq.	Edgard A. Poe, Phil'a.
C. J. Patterson, Esq.	T. G. Spear, "
Rev. T. H. Stockton,	Au'r of How. Pinckney,
Samuel W. Stockton,	Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
E. Armstrong, Esq.	Miss C. H. Waterman,
Gen. G. P. Morris, N.Y.	Mrs. Ann Stephens,
Leigh Hunt, England,	Benson Hill, England,
Mrs. F. Kemble Butler,	Dr. J. K. Mitchell,
Park Benjamin, N. Y.	Jas. Montgomery, Eng.
Douglas Jerrold, Eng.	A. M'Makin, J.E.Dow,
Joseph C. Neal, the American Boz!	E. Holden, Esq.
	J. Beauchamp Jones,
James F. Otis, N. Y.	Mrs. E. F. Ellett,
R. S. Elliott, Pa.	Dr. T. D. English.

In addition to this brilliant array of names known to fame, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities, have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled, "Cruizing in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of

TALES OF THE SEA,

and from his known abilities as a depictor of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume, also from the author of the well know articles entitled, "The Log of Old Ironside." The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen, to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Port Folio," has also been secured,—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the capacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat, with "Jeremy Short," and "Oliver Oldfellow, is also promised; with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writters of celebriety, as Contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of *unrivalled attractions*, may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelbhia and New York for the month in which they are issusd. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings, and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain; which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art, from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate, and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARL per annum. Or two Copies yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia perodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

is made. For Five Dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

Address, *post paid* Geo. R. Graham,
South-west corner of Chesnut and
Third streets, Philadelphia.

December 23, 1840. 70

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. Anderson & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betwe[en] S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, u[nder] the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissol[ved] by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. Johnson,
J. M. Kirkpatrick

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMIT[H] AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main stre[et] Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gut[h]rie's store, where he will do his best to accomm[o]date customers. He keeps on hand an assor[t]ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &[c.]

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a wat[ch] repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—E[d.]

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Ohio State Journal,

FOR THE SESSION.

THE proceedings of the next General Assembly being looked to with much interest, th[e] publishers of the *Ohio State Journal* assures i[ts] patrons, that his arrangements will insure, a[s] heretofore, reports which may be relied upon f[or] correctness and fairness.

In addition to the general object of the *Jou[r]nal*, it will be devoted, during the Session of th[e] Legislature, to a careful and impartial detail [of] the proceedings in that body. Arrangement[s] will also be made to procure an abstract of th[e] proceedings in Congress; and the readers of th[e] Journal may depend upon the latest and mos[t] important news from Washington. For the pu[r]pose of extending such information, and increas[ing] its circulation among those who are not it[s] regular subscribers, the Journal will be furnishe[d] on the following terms, invariably in advance:

Tri-Weekly, for the session,.....$2,00
Semi-Weekly,.....*do*..... 1,50

Charles Scott, *Publisher.*

Columbus, November 13, 1840.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken th[e] GLASS WORKS below town under his ow[n] management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, a[s]seizes, and of superior quality will be kept con[-]stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to b[e] of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 10[4] Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

CABINET AND CHAIR

FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand a few doors south of the market house in th[e] town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE

AND

CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. Cherry & Gray.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Session Ohio Statesman.

WE propose to issue the *Statesman*, during the ensuing session of the Ohio Legislature, on the following terms, viz:

Tri-Weekly, during the session,		$2 00
Semi-Weekly,	" "	1 50
Weekly,	" "	1 00

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is that they desire.

No subscription will be received unless payment is made in advance.

We shall have good reporters, and use what industry we are capable of employing on our paper, to give a correct and extensive view of all their doings.

The proceedings of Congress will also be duly given as heretofore.

S. & M. H. Medery.

Columbus, Nov, 13, 1840.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Vol. 2.--No. 19. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1840. | Whole No. 71. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WITHAMSVILLE, O., DEC. 12, 1840.

Br. Springer: It appears to be the duty, according to Discipline, of a minister in the M. P. [Church] who is a superintendent of a station or circuit to report the condition thereof, to the [Conference] of the District, once a quarter if practicable. In the discharge of this duty I beg a place in your useful miscellany.

I commenced my ministerial labors on the Cincinnati circuit, embracing Hamilton and part of Butler counties, immediately after the adjournment of the Ohio Annual Conference, which was held in Cincinnati in August last.

There are ten or eleven places for preaching on this circuit, each of which is to be supplied once in the word of life every two weeks. I should rejoice were it in my power, to report the conversion of dozens and scores of souls. This I cannot do. It is, however, a matter of gratitude to God that we have an existence as a people, and humbly hope we constitute a part of God's [spiritual] church on earth, which shall be saved in heaven.

Notwithstanding the many failures and declensions in religion, all over the land, all things considered, I think there is a considerable amount of piety within the bounds of our charge among men and women of deep piety, who love God and delight to do His will on earth. Those who have taken up the cross—those who, if I mistake not, would suffer martyrdom in preference to a recantation of their faith in Christ. May they be blessed a little longer with the temptations of sin for the faith once delivered to the saints, and they will crown them with everlasting victory.

Notwithstanding the admission, that we have a large number of pious souls among us, it is a lamentable fact that there is too small a portion of real christianity among many of us; we, as a church, I tremblingly fear, are defective in spirituality—our piety is too superficial. The primitive object in raising up and organizing the people called Methodists, was to spread holiness over the land; that they should be a holy people, a peculiar people zealous to maintain good works. Is not every sermon or address from the pulpit, every prayer from the altar, and our secret [meetings] from the closet, aim at this object, and all made subservient to bring about a greater amount of holiness in the church?

Our first quarterly meeting was held at Bethesda [Chapel], a neat brick church about ten miles from Cincinnati. The meetings were solemn; the people were attentive to the word preached. The congregation on Sabbath large and respectable. The Lord's Supper was administered to a number of devout communicants. No special excitement nor conversions professed or made known yet, all things considered, it was a good meeting. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

In Withamsville we have a society which promises well. It was much increased the last conference year by the labors and superintendency of Br. Crall, my predecessor on the circuit. Would to God his successor may be blessing near as successful in winning souls and leading them to the church as he was.

The society stands greatly in need of a house for public worship, at present the school house is used for that purpose I am happy to say that society has come to the determination to make a vigorous effort to erect a neat and commodious building to be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, for the benefit of the Methodist Protestant Church. The contemplated house, it is supposed, will cost from eight hundred to one thousand dollars. But how can this [sum] be raised by such a small society, with so few wealthy members? says one. "Faith laughs at impossibility, and says it shall be done."—Without attempting to suggest the method of raising funds to build the house, permit the writer to say, that it is important to our prosperity, and existence as a church, that a suitable building should be erected at or near Withamsville. We expect to be a permanent people in any good or respectable neighborhood, unless we have houses to worship in? I think not. The congregation at Newtown is on the increase, and more encouraging than otherwise. Many listen to the word of truth attentively. May it sink deep root in their hearts.

[Withamsville] as I know, the people here are respectable of all kind. But what is the reason more do not come out on the side of the Lord and take a stand in the ranks of the virtuous, pious and holy? Revivals of religion have been numerous in our happy country, of late years. They are all necessary and should be prayed for and labored after, by every proper means. Would it not be well to walk about Zion; mark her bulwarks; examine her spiritual condition; and see if declensions are visible to the eye, and things to do good—there to make a vigorous and concentrated effort in preaching, expostulation, religious conversation, singing, reading, prayer, and other means of grace, in view of holiness in time, and heaven in eternity.

Br. Bassett will please accept this through you [for the] report.

Your affectionate brother in Christ,

REUBEN T. BOYD.

ADAMSVILLE CIRCUIT, OHIO, DEC. 6, 1840.

Br. Ragan: I would inform you, through the [columns] of the Western Recorder, that our circuit is looking up. We held our first quarterly meeting at Hopewell, on the 21st of November, and were favored with the labors of Brs. Springer, Reeves and Lesslie. Three were added to the church at this meeting. It lasted four days, and closed in a good state of feeling.

In consequence of the affliction of my preacher Br. Inskeep, this circuit had but little preaching last year. Several classes were much disturbed and scattered. I am trying to gather up the fragments that remain, and have some prospect of folding and saving the stray sheep.

We held a protracted meeting at Union meeting house, commencing Dec. 1st. Although we had no accessions at this meeting, yet one professed the remission of sin, and the members were much refreshed. We have an excellent society of forty-five members at this place.

Yours, &c., T. FOSTER, *Sup.*

UNION CT., OHIO CON., DEC. 9, 1840.

Br. Springer. Since conference, we have a cheering prospect in several places on this circuit, a number of conversions, and an addition of thirty-eight members. May the Lord cause revival to succeed revival, until the circuit shall be in a general flame, and until the whole world shall be christainized and liberalized!

I. C. HUNT, *Superintendent.*

WESTMINSTER, ALLEN, O., DEC. 14, 1840.

Br. Springer: For the information of the President, and encouragement of the church, I would inform you, that this circuit has received several valuable additions, while the church has been much revived. Our next quarterly meeting will be held in Westminster, Jan. 30, 1841. Brs. Isaac Hunt, Flood, Jr., and David Moore are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN M. YOUNG.

WABASH CT., TIPPECANOE COUNTY, IA., December 9, 1840.

Mr. Editor: The conference appointed me as superintendent of Wabash circuit, which lies west of the Wabash river, commencing ten miles below Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county, and extends up through the battle ground, across Tippecanoe river, through Carroll and White counties, and into Logansport, Cass county.

The members on this circuit appear to be a kind, loving, and God-fearing people, ready to weep with those that weep, and rejoice with those that do rejoice. Many of them appear to be on the wing for Heaven.

Our quarterly meeting closed on the 7th inst. We had a time of refreshment from the presence of the Lord. Our President, Br. Hannah, and Br. Kains were in attendance, and preached with acceptance to large and attentive congregations. Our next quarterly meeting is to be held at Reaves' school house, six miles west of Lafayette, on the 2d Saturday of February, 1841. We request the assistance of brethren, at a distance, on that occasion.

A. HOZEY, *Sup.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

DOCTOR WINTER'S NOTIONS.

BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

"The glorious feelings which give us life,
Grow torpid in the worldly throng."—*Faust.*

They had been discussing the merits of a new novel, when one of the young ladies, somewhat abruptly, asked Doctor Winter if he did not think it wrong, or very foolish for parents to prohibit their children from reading works of fiction.

"Why," replied the Doctor, "that is a question which must be decided by circumstances. If the parents are agreed in sentiment on this point, if their example is such as uniformly to command the respect as well as love of their children, and if they have sense, taste, and intelligence to direct their pursuits and amusements to noble or more useful objects, then they may not fear to prohibit novels, but as a general rule, I think the prohibition does more injury than good."

"Then you would not prohibit them?"

"No—I would rather teach those under my care to discriminate for themselves that which was worthless; I would cultivate that moral taste till they could not relish the vile, vulgar trash which fills so large a portion in our circulating libraries—I would hear them read and discuss the merits of our popular authors, and make them feel that they could confide in my judgment, when I decided that a work was not suitable for their perusal."

"But it takes so much time," said Miss Barker, "to do all you have described, and fathers are busy earning money and mothers in spending it—and their poor daughters are left to their own ardent desires, the chief of which is novel reading."

"And if that were prohibited," said the Doctor, "what would be your resource?"

"Why, I fear we should break the rule," said Miss Maria.

"I fear so too," rejoined the Doctor, "and I think there are worse consequences resulting from the loss of family confidence, than the perusal of the most idle romance, can usually cause. I once witnessed such a scene, and the impression has never left me."

The young ladies urged him to tell the story.

"It is several years since," he resumed. "I recollect it was my first visit to Boston. I had letters to some of the most distinguished families, and was introduced into what is called by courtesy, "the first circle." I passed my time very pleasantly, in a round of dinner parties, balls, and the usual fashionable amusements, and had been nearly three weeks in the city, before I found leasure to return the early call one of my father's friends had made me.

"Mr. Tuttle was a very rich man, and highly respected 'on 'Change,' as rich *men* are—but his strictly religious character, which he was very scrupulous to sustain, prevented his associating much in fashionable parties. He had been liberally educated, and designed to become a clergyman, but when he had completed his theological studies, the state of his health was such that he was obliged to go on a voyage at sea, and finally he entered business as a merchant. He had been very successful, was a millionare, and his daughters great matches.

"I sent up my name—Mr. Tuttle was out—but his wife met and welcomed me with all a woman's cordiality and grace, when she wishes to please; very different indeed, from the formal reception I had anticipated. She assured me they had been expecting my visit, that she felt quite acquainted with me, because she had entertained so high an opinion of my father, and so on. Compliments cost nothing, would that railroads were as easily made. Mrs. Tuttle led the way to her private parlor, observing, that she wished to introduce me to her daughters as they were. In this she showed a managing mother's tact; for her daughters really needed no foreign aid of ornament. They were lovely enough in their morning dresses; indeed so very beautiful were the two eldest, that I wondered that I had not seen them at the balls I had attended. I soon found it was not for want of interest in such amusements, for they overwhelmed me with inquiries respecting how I had enjoyed them, and then came a sigh and those protentious words—'Papa does not approve of balls!'

"I endeavored to change the conversation by alluding to the book which had so chained their attention when I entered, remarking that I supposed they enjoyed their leisure more that the trifling did society. As I ended I laid my hand on the volume, it was 'Eugene Aram,' then just published!

"I have serious objections to the Bulwer novels, though they have some high merits; but I should never recommend 'Eugene Aram,' for a young lady's reading. However, I found they had no scruples on the subject. They began and poured out their eulogiums on Bulwer and his 'charming novels.' 'Pelham was so interesting, so witty, and full of such delightful descriptions of high life,' and 'Paul Clifford,' was such a fascinating hero—so brave and generous. What signifies his robberies?—Adelaide, the second daughter, declared she should have loved him as well as she did. And then the 'Disowned,' 'what lofty sentiments, what deep, powerful pathos,' &c., &c. Thus they went on while their delighted mother told me, though how she edged in the words no one could tell, that Susan and Adelaide were so fond of Bulwer's works, they had read through 'Eugene Aram,' since the preceding afternoon.

"I tried hard to make them praise my favorite writers, Miss Austin and Miss Sedgwick—but it would not do. The former was too natural, and only seemed to know the middle classes—no lords or ladies of any note figured in her volumes; and Miss Sedgwick, who only described American life and scenery, could not expect to be read—except by country girls. We want pictures of fashionable manners of the *beau monde* in Europe, said Miss Susan. 'There is not any spirit or originality in the works of Miss Austin,' said Miss Adelaide.—'One might as well read a tract or sermon.'

"I do rather like 'Pride and Prejudice,' said Rosanna, the youngest and much the plainest of the three. I thought at the moment she was prettier than her sisters, for there seemed more of the true woman's delicacy in her nature. In the midst of these discussions on novels and fashionable life, Mr. Tuttle entered, unexpectedly, I presume. The conversation ceased *instanter*. I observed that Susan dexterously threw her handkerchief over the 'charming book,' and gathering it up placed it behind her on the sofa, and then hastily reaching her work from the table, seemed wholly absorbed in the progress of her needle.

After the usual salutations, inquires, and welcomes, to me, Mr. Tuttle, who appeared very fond of his children, told Adelaide that her eyes looked heavy, and he feared she confined herself to her work too closely, (she was knitting a bead purse,) and inquired if she had been out that morning."

"No papa—I have been so engaged."

"To finish that purse, I presume. I wish my dear," turning to his wife, "you would be more particular, and see that these girls walk out every pleasant morning. I do not wish to have them so constantly engaged at their work."

"You know, my love, their work is designed for charity. How can they be better employed?" And Mrs. Tuttle looked so innocently on her husband.

I thought of 'Eugene Aram,' and determined to probe the matter a little.—Perhaps I was wrong, but I wished to learn the father's opinion of his daughters' studies. So I asked him if there were any new books worth reading in the 'Literary Emporium.'

He replied that really he did not know. He found little time for reading, except the newspapers; but his daughters could tell me.

"O," said I, with a very grave face, "I was not alluding to the new novels."

"Novels!" he repeated, with a solemnity of accent that was almost severe—"my daughters never read novels; I never permit them to be brought into my house." Here the young ladies looked at each other, and their mother grew fidgety.

"But you do not utterly discard novels?" said I, inquiringly.

"Indeed I do, sir. I know exceptions are often made by Christians, nor will I say that all novels are bad. But the habit of novel reading *is* bad, most pernicious to young ladies, and my girls, as they have never been in this exciting and dangerous mode of killing time, find, as you see, their amusements in such employments as are either beneficial to ourselves or others. They never read novels, Mrs. Tuttle being entirely of my way of thinking."

"Were not the ladies utterly confounded?" said Miss Barker.

"Not in the least," replied the Doctor—"on none save Rosanna; she blushed crimson, and looked so pretty, that I half fell in love with her; but the mother and her two eldest daughters wore an air of the greatest *nonchalance*. It was quite a scene for a drama.

"Whom do you think most to blame in this matter?" inqured Miss Barker.

"The mother. Mr. Tuttle was wrong, very wrong, in devoting his whole time, as he did, to the acquisition of wealth. No doubt that this first laid the foundation of the mischief—the want of sympathy and confidence between the husband and wife. He had made *business* the *duty* of his life, till he had no taste for any other worldly pursuit. It was easy for him to renounce all pleasures but the one of money getting—so he called all others sinful, forgetting that the word of God has declared, the *love of money is the root of all evil*. It was this bitter root which was destroying his family. His riches had given them leisure and the means of luxury, and they felt the want of amusements. He could not spare time to regulate these or to teach them the true principles of self-government. He was proud, indeed, to bestow on them every means of self-indulgence. And this led the mother, a vain woman, whose object of ambition it was to get her daughters into the most fashionable society, to a series of falsehoods and dissimulations in order to give them accomplishments considered most fashionable. Novel-reading was one of these; she foolishly supposed it would teach them the *beau ideal* of European manners. To obtain these graces, she was willing to sacrifice *truth*, that pearl of the soul, the reverence for which, when once lost, is rarely restored."

"Did you become acquainted with them?" inquired Miss Maria.

"No—I never saw them afterwards. But their history might serve for a warning to many of our would-be-fashionables. Mr. Tuttle failed a year or two since, and is now with his family, gone to the "far West," to build up some new settlement among the back-woodsmen. I doubt not, that he will be a much better man for this reverse; but his wife and daughters will have hard lessons to learn. I hope one will be that of sincerity."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... DECEMBER 30, 1840.

Inaugural Address

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

DELIVERED TO

BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE,

December 16, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Having been properly advised of my election to the office of Governor of the State, I am here, in obedience to the law, to enter upon the discharge of those duties which the Constitution and laws of Ohio devolve upon that officer.

Few and comparatively unimportant as are the duties which our Constitution has assigned to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, still it is obvious that an upright and faithful discharge of these is due to the interests, as well as the just expectations of the people.

Whilst I am fully impressed with that truth, so prominent in all systems of representative government, that every public functionary, chosen by the people, is but the instrument selected for the execution of those principles of government which prompt the bestowment of their suffrages upon him, yet I cannot omit the present, as the most proper occasion for expressing the deep sense I entertain, of the honor which, in this instance, that selection has conferred upon me. The grateful recollection which I shall ever cherish of this distinguished testimonial of its confidence, with the interest I cannot but feel, in common with every citizen, for the advancement of the lasting prosperity and true glory of the State, will, I trust, furnish at all times adequate motives to myself, and sure guaranties to the people, for at least an honest and faithful effort, in all things falling within the constitutional limit of Executive duty.

The narrow limits within which Executive power is circumscribed by the Constitution of Ohio, has been the subject of much curious speculation, of no little censure by some, and of high encomium by others. Neither the Constitution of the United States, nor those of few, if any of the States in the Union, furnish a parallel to this strongly defined feature in ours. With us the Executive has no agency whatever in the enactment of laws, except the very feeble and humble one, if agency it may be called, of "RECOMMENDING such measures as he may deem expedient." The laws, when passed through both branches of the Legislature, are not submitted for Executive approval; nor has he in any contingency that "Veto power" which, by one class of political philosophers, has been deemed essential to protect the people against a supposed hasty, impolitic, or unconstitutional action of the legislative department. Except in one or two instances of very subordinate character, the power of appointment to office by the Governor is limited to such vacancies as may occur in the recess of the Legislature; and such appointments, when made, expire, by express limitation, at the close of the next succeeding session of that body. The admirers of a strong Executive, have, in my judgment, most erroneously supposed, that a large patronage, resulting from the power of appointment to office, was a necessary branch of Executive power, in order to give stability to the government, and secure a prompt and faithful execution of the laws. The denial of this, as well as the VETO POWER, to the Executive, by our Constitution, (forming as they do a striking peculiarity,) can probably only be rationally accounted for, by reference to the history of the time which gave it birth.

The Constitution of Ohio was formed in November, 1802, very soon after a most animated struggle between two great political parties in the United States, which had resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency. Of the questions which divided the people of that day, that touching the powers and patronage of the Executive was prominent. They who favored a restricted power, and stinted Executive patronage prevailed; and of this school (then denominated Republican) was the convention that framed our Constitution. A fearful jealousy of Executive power, with a strong conviction of the pernicious influence of Executive patronage, all will agree, are indelibly impressed upon their work: and our experience of nearly forty years, has given abundant proofs of the wisdom which (in this respect at least) exerted its influence upon their labors. Under this system, Ohio, it is believed, has advanced, with a pace equal to any of her sister States, in the augmentation of her population, and in the development of her resources: nor in those laws and social institution which advance the intellectual and moral condition of a people, need she fear a comparison with much older communities, governed by different organic laws. Under this Constitution, the rights of person and property have been fully protected; all the guaranties of civil liberty have been preserved, and in the vicissitudes of war and peace, the laws have in general been promptly and vigorously enforced. If occasional, and even flagrant exceptions, to this view of our history, are to be found, it will be readily seen, that they were of short duration, and had not their origin in the want of Executive power to prevent or control them. After an interval of forty years, the people of the United States have again agitated the subject of a strong or restricted Executive action in the Federal Government, and again decided it, as they did in 1800—furnishing to the citizen of Ohio another proud testimonial of the excellence, in this particular, of the Constitution under which he lives.

I advert to this subject now with no view to particular legislation, but upon the supposition that a contingency may arise when it may become the duty of the Legislature to express, in the usual way, the opinions of the State upon it, in reference to some modification of the Executive power, as defined in the Constitution of the United States.

Under our complex system of government, no subject has given rise to greater difficulty, nor variety of opinion, than that of the true division of the legislative power, under the Constitution, between the General Government and the States.

On all subjects of this character, prudence and patriotism alike demand, that both parties should forbear, if possible, to enter the field of conflict in pursuit of a questionable claim of jurisdiction. That spirit of concession, so powerfully operative in the formation of the Federal Constitution, should always be invoked by those, whose duty it may be, either as officers of the General or State authorities, to fix its true interpretation. When we regard, however, the invariable tendency of power to reach after still further and more extended dominion; and when we consider the obvious advantage, which the National Government enjoys in a conflict with a single State of the Union, arising from its greater wealth and patronage, and by consequence its superior influence over public opinion, it becomes the obvious duty of the State Legislatures to watch with vigilence, and, on all questions not within the province of the judiciary, to assert, in a peaceful, yet resolute tone, the claims and powers of the weaker party. The present financial condition of our State, as well as the intrinsic importance of the subject, will, I am sure, justify me in bestowing, at this time, a passing notice, on a claim often preferred by Ohio, with many other States in the Union, the adjustment of which, though at one time on the point of completion, still remains a subject open for the consideration and final action of Congress.

Several years ago, Congress, by very full majorities in both branches, passed an act providing for distributing the moneys arising from the sale of public lands among the States. This act was predicated upon the proposition that the public lands were held by Congress in trust; that the objects of the trust were specified in the deeds of cession comprehending these lands; that these deeds of cession were compacts; that the parties to these compacts had agreed that the lands so ceded should be sold by the General Government, and the moneys arising from the sale should be appropriated to the payment of the then National Debt, and then the remainder should be distributed among the several States of the Union in a specified proportion. At the time of the passage of this bill the National Debt was entirely extinguished, and it was believed by Congress that the contingency had occurred, upon which the distribution among the States should commence. This argument, derived from the notion of a compact embracing the subject matter of the bill, did not comprehend that portion of the public domain embraced within the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, ceded directly to the General Government, by France and Spain respectively.

The propriety of subjecting this last class to the principle of distribution, was founded on a variety of considerations. It was believed by many, whose opinions are entitled to great consideration, that the public domain was not properly, nor ever should be, considered a source of revenue to the national treasury. A belief then prevailed, to such extent as to amount to almost universal admission, that under any properly adjusted system of impost duties on foreign goods, the moneys arising from that source would be always equal to the wants of the General Government in time of peace, whilst those wants should be limited by that strict economy and republican simplicity which should always characterize the institutions of a free people. The principles of administration, then and since avowed by the General Government, also give to this claim of the States an equity, which under other circumstances, might not be clearly appear. With very few exceptions, the General Government will expend no money out of the national treasury for the internal improvement of the country. This necessarily left the whole expense of prosecuting a system of internal improvement to be borne by the States, and for which the States have contracted debts that bear heavily upon their citizens, in the shape of direct taxes. Many of the works thus undertaken, were of a character truly national, and demanded alike by the enterprising spirit of the age, and the true interests of the whole country. In the same spirit of enlightened patriotism, and believing that our institutions are based upon equality, and that every such system implies equality in knowledge, and the means of attaining to it as nearly as possible, systems of common school education, carrying its benefits alike to the high and the lowly, the rich and the poor, have been adopted by many of the States. These impose additional taxes upon the people of the States, which, though as yet cheerfully paid, I am proud to declare, in our State, do nevertheless go to promote objects of vital import, as well to the nation collectively, as the States, considered in their separate and sovereign character. Against any appropriation for this great and essentially national object, the doors of the Federal treasury have been, and probably in all time to come will remain forever closed. These and other kindred considerations brought Congress, the legitimate trustees of the fund, to the conclusion that it should be distributed among the States. The Federal representation of each was assumed as the most equitable rule of distribution, and adopted accordingly.

It would seem that the justice and propriety of conceding this claim to the States, should not now be a question.—By the passage of the act to which I refer, Congress, the proper trustees of the fund, and the only legitimate guardians of the national treasury, has acknowledged the right, and given its sanction to the expediency of the measure. The reason, and the only reason, why we are not at this moment in the enjoyment of our proportion of this rich fund, is to be found in the fact, that the President, then in the Executive chair, refused his assent to the bill for that purpose; thus, by the will of one man, nullifying the combined resolves of the representatives of both the People and the States. It is a singular fact, and worthy our attention, as illustrating the operation of the veto power

of the President; and the influence it gives to the opinion of one man, over the opinions of many, that a majority of the sovereign States of the Union have, at various times, insisted on the distribution of this fund, as a matter of policy, and many of them as a matter of positive right, and Congress have, in pursuance of this undoubted expressions of the wishes of the States and People, enacted a law; and yet, by the simple interposition of the will of one other branch of the Government, the will and power of the People and the States are rendered of no effect.

Neither duty nor inclination invite me to bring to your notice all those subjects to which your attention has been called by my predecessor, in the proper discharge of his duties; yet, in the present condition of our affairs as a State, and in view of the onerous taxation, which must continue for some time to press heavily on the People, I have thought it my imperative duty, at the earliest possible moment to solicit your attention to this subject.

It is scarcely possible to suggest an idea touching the proper revenues of the State or our prospects as a People, without associating with these, in our thoughts, the condition of that currency which is the measure of value to all property and labor, and which therefore may be considered as one of the indispensable elements of a social state of existence. Wherever society has advanced to the point where there is such a division of labor, as that the products of one become necessary to another, there some representative of the value of such exchangeable commodities has been invented. As any community advances in population, and multiplies the variety and quantity of its productions, this representative of value also increases in amount, so as to ensure a ready and convenient transfer of the labor of one portion to another, without the slow, and in many instances, impracticable process of barter between the two. Wherever a thriving and industrious community, with ample means to apply its labor to future acquisitions, has been found, there the proceeds of that labor in the future have supplied the place of this medium of exchange, in the form of credit; and this last has, by experience, been found in general so safe, that in governments where a stable order of things prevails, and the rights of the citizens are well protected, it has obtained universal prevalence. Amongst the inventions of nations most commercial, and farthest advanced in civilization, to supply this medium of trade, banks of circulations, as modern institutions of that sort are called, have borne a conspicuous part. After the experience of hundreds of years since their first appearance, they still survive, and may be said at this time, to be more prevalent than at any former period. So thoroughly have these institutions been wrought into the texture of the affairs of the world, that they have, even in our country, been chartered and sustained by the common consent of those who differed widely on every other great question of public policy. It is not now, therefore, a question whether banks shall continue amongst us in Ohio; but only, under what modifications and restrictions they shall be permitted to live. With three or four exceptions, the charters of all the banks in Ohio will expire in two years from this time. They have, I believe, at this time a debt due them, which in the aggregate amounts to about ten millions of dollars. If their charters are not to be renewed, then it is not merely the dictate of prudence, but the command of necessity, that they should cease to make further issues, and by every proper means endeavor to collect their debts, and close finally their entire business. Should the great curtailment, almost ruinous, which has taken place in the circulation of the banks of this State within the last eighteen months be followed by the collection of the debts due the banks, while their capital remains unemployed, it must produce a state of things in this country which has never been paralleled by any of those contingencies in trade, or unusual expansions and contractions in banking, which in former times we have had occasion to deplore. With the present Legislature it remains to determine whether the permanent interests of the State are to be promoted by encountering such a crisis.

As the establishment of some permanent system of banking in this State devolves on the Leaislature, and as that responsibility must be encountered now, and as the subject is one of such pervading and deep moment, I have thought that my duty would not be discharged without adding my recommendation to the universal expectation of the people, that it should receive your early and most anxious consideration. I am aware that the subject has been, and is considered one of great difficulty in theory, and hazardous in practice.

If we analize all the objections to banks, as instruments for furnishing a currency, it will be found that they resolve themselves mainly into two, which are said in practice to be the natural results of the system.

In the first place, it is said that the banks use the credit which their charters give them to extend the circulation of their paper; that, either from imprudent management, or from fraudulent motives, they at times refuse to pay gold or silver for their notes; that this depreciates the value of their paper, and to the extent, more or less, of such depreciation, occasions a loss to the holders of their bills.—That instances have occurred in the past history of the Banks, to warrant this objection, no one can deny. But it is not true that this has been either an invariable or general consequence of our system of banking. The occurrences upon which this objection is founded, have been occasional, with chartered institutions, and not general. If we compare the losses sustained by the community, from the partial and total failures of incorporated banks to redeem their promises, with the failures and bankruptcies of individuals engaged in trade, to the same extent, we shall find the latter exceed those of the former class by an almost incalculable sum. That banks under the management of men, like all others of our race, not perfect, either in integrity or wisdom, have sometimes failed, is a fact not less rationally inferred, from the imperfection of all human institutions than it is clearly shown, by historical facts. It could not be expected that any contrivance of man would always and invariably, produce the good, and nothing else, which it was designed to effect. Our admirable system of government sometimes, through the wilful delinquency of those to whose care it is entrusted, fails to bring us all the blessings it is calculated to bestow; yet, for these occasional failures, no American statesman thinks of abandoning our system of republican liberty, and going back to the royal or despotic governments of former times, for a better state of things.

If the community were deprived of that credit which is now furnished by banks, any one conversant with the enterprising spirit of our people will, at once, see that individuals and voluntary associations would furnish that credit in other forms. It then becomes a question, which of these two is safest to the laboring and productive classes? If this be the true question, and our experience is not utterly deceptive, its solution at once results in favor of incorporated companies, guarded by every provision which the wisdom of the Legislature may suggest.

The second objection to banks is, that they expand their circulation at one time to an unnatural extent, and thus raise the price of labor and property; and by a sudden withdrawl of that circulation, either from necessity or choice, reduce the value of both,—thus, reducing the value of the debtor's means of payment, in effect augmenting the amount of the creditor's demand against him. That this may be, and has been often done by banks, is certainly true; but that the same amount of credit in any other form, or a sudden influx of the precious metals, and its sudden efflux, would produce the same evils is equally true. Instances of the latter kind are numerous, and too well known to justify me in recapitulating them here, in which banks had not the remotest influence; happening in countries too, where a metallic was the only currency.

In those instances, however, in which banks have produced either of the evils complained of, it is worthy of consideration, whether the fault lay in the institutions themselves, or originated in an extraneous influence exerted upon them.—In the notable instance of suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England in 1797, it is a well known fact, that an order of the King and Council given to the bank, produced it, and that it was continued by act of Parliament from time to time, until the year 1823, when by the judicious arrangements of the bank, it resumed payment without producing any derangement in the commerce of the country, or prejudice to the finances of the kingdom. The large issues, and consequent suspensions of the banks in our country, which took place from 1812 to 1820, have been, with great justice, ascribed to the loans made by the Government of the banks which were the only means of prosecuting the war; which, returning upon them at the close of the war, with a foreign demand for specie, with the failure in business, at that time, of many of their debtors, rendered suspensions inevitable, and in many instances were followed by an ultimate close of business. Amongst the causes that produced the recent suspensions in 1837, the influence of the Government, though by no means intended, is nevertheless distinctly perceivable. The whole revenues of the General Government were deposited with them, under an injunction from the Treasury Department, to use them as banking capital. A confidence in their strength, arising from this connexion with the Government, natural enough, though, as the event proved, delusive, contributed greatly to those large issues prior to 1837, of which so much complaint has been made. The contractions, too, which have followed, producing the most disastrous effects upon the country, although to a great extent a necessary consequence of previous over issues, were nevertheless hastened and pushed too rapidly forward, by well meant endeavors on the part of the Legislature to improve the currency. Surveying the past history of such institutions and availing ourselves of a dispassionate view of our own errors, as well as theirs, we may hope that a faithful effort at this time, to establish them on a firm and secure basis, will be attended by happy results. To this end I have to suggest a brief outline of those plans which appear to embrace a preventive of the two great evils I have noticed—insolvency of the institutions and consequent loss to the community—and unnatural expansions and contractions of the currency. The first is a State Bank, with a convenient number of branches, at proper points in the State, with a capital of such amount as the business of the country would seem to require. Each branch to own its own stock as its own separate property; but to receive its paper from a common source, and be subject to the control of a parent board chosen by the stockholders of all the branches. In this plan, the whole capital employed in the State should be bound for the redemption of every branch—the parent board having power, under proper limitations, to control the business of all the branches. As the whole capital is to be pledged for the liabilities of each seperate branch, a board representing the capital should have full power to protect it against the mismanagement of those for whose conduct in this scheme it is made ultimately responsible. In this plan, it is proposed to give the State a proportion of the stock, not exceeding one fifth of the whole, which should be represented in a corresponding vote in the election of officers. The books of all the institutions should be open at all times to the inspection of the parent board, and subject also to the inspection at any and all times of the Legislature, in such mode as it should direct. The amount of circulation at any and all of the branches to bear a proportion to their capital, to be fixed by the Legislature in their charter. It is especially desirable, that the charter should specify the cases, if any, on which a forfeiture of the charter should follow, and that the facts in such cases should be found by a trial, in proper form, in the judicial courts of the State. In this scheme, also, it would seem to be proper to make the notes of each branch receivable in payment of debts at every branch in the State. To withdraw from the directory all inducement to extravagant and injudicious issues, and to put an end to the practice, said to prevail to some extent, of adopting improper methods to avoid the provision of law, which forbids the receipt of more than six per cent. per annum on loans, it should be provided that the amount of dividends, when they exceeded a given per cent. per annum, should be paid into the State Treasury.

The second plan, which had been much the subject of discussion, and which would seem to be a great improvement on the existing system, embraces the proposition of re-chartering so many of the present banks of the State, as shall be thought necessary, and such of them only, as on thorough examination shall be found to be in a sound and healthy condition.

In this scheme, it is proposed to compel all that shall receive charters to unite in the election of a Board of Control; each bank being entitled to vote in proportion to its capital. This board, who may, or may not hold stock in any bank, as the Legislature shall determine, to issue all paper, and to sign it by officers to be chosen by it, to receive reports from each bank at stated periods, embracing all its transactions, verified by the oaths of its officers. It is proposed, also, to vest the board with power to examine into the affairs of all the banks at stated periods, to be fixed by law, and oftener, if they deem it necessary; and to close the business of any bank, when in its judgement, such bank had conducted its business in such a manner as to render it unsafe to permit its further continuance; and in all such cases the assets of such bank should be transferred to the board for the purpose of liquidating all claims outstanding against it.

In this plan it is also proposed, to make the capital of each bank, and all of them, who shall accept of charters, liable for the debts of every other bank and to compel them to receive the notes of each other at all times in payment of debts, and to redeem each its proper proportion of the notes of any other that may suspend specie payment, or be closed by the Board of Control.

It would also be a salutary provision in this scheme, to limit the dividends to stockholders, and bring into the State Treasury all the profits arising from the operations of the banks above such limitation; and also to limit in the charter the amount of circulation as compared with the capital of the several banks.

I have, as it must be obvious, only thought it necessary to sketch an outline of some of the most prominent features of the scheme proposed. I have been impelled at this, as to some it may seem, unusual time, to bring them to the view of the Legislature, as the loud call of the People of the State summons it to immediate action, of some sort, upon this all important subject.

In either of the plans which are here suggested, it is believed sufficient guards are provided against over issues, leading to a dangerous expansion of the currency, whilst a capital varying from six to ten millions of dollars, with all property of the banks, are pledged as a perpetual security to the holders of the paper of every bank embraced in the scheme. It is undoubtedly proper, that the Legislature should reserve the power to inspect the books and examine into the affairs of the banks, by such agents as they may from time to time select, and that the Board of Control should make an annual report to the Legislature, embracing a full statement of the business and condition of the banks under its supervision. It is important in this, as in every other charter, which creates a compact between the State and its citizens, that those acts, which should work a forfeiture of the corporate powers granted, should be specifically named; and the mode of adjudicating such forfeiture clearly pointed out.

It is believed that the establishment of the banking capital of the State on a permanent and sure basis might be the means of great occasional relief, in the future prosecution of our public works.—The want of funds for this purpose, arising from the temporary derangment of the money market abroad, could be supplied by the banks of our own State, were they assured of the further continuance of their charters, on proper principles.

The losses which have been sustained by contractors and laborers, at times, occasioned by a failure of the State to make punctual and frequent payments, might in such cases be avoided. They might be made useful to the State in this way, in enabling it to fulfil, as it always should with rigid precision, its compacts with both its foreign and domestic creditors; an object which it is hoped will never be lost sight of by any who may be charged with the preservation of the character and honor of the State. The high reputation which our stocks have maintained in the markets of the world, has been earned by a scrupulous fidelity in complying without contracts. The public improvements of the State, those enduring monuments of her enterprise, are the fruits of that character. That faith-keeping principle which shrinks with abhorrence from the idea of a broken promis , is alike the offspring of the pure morality of a christian people, and that lofty public honor which is a prominent characteristic of our republican institutions.—Whatever theoretical speculators upon the nature of legislative compacts may argue, he has been but a superficial observer of the People of Ohio, who does not know that their tax payers would gladly pay taxes fifty fold more burthensome than the present, rather than endure, for a day, the deep disgrace which attaches to broken promises and violated public faith. Such an idea is the less tolerable in western America, because of its boundless resources, and the constantly increasing energy and numbers of its people.

Our present position as a member of the Union, compared with the past, cannot fail to awaken in the bosoms of our citizens proud and gratifying reflections Our State occupies a commanding position in the great valley west of the Alleghany mountains; a valley which, by the estimates of these well informed, contains a greater quantity of productive soil than is to be found in one body else more on the face of the globe. Though many parts of Ohio presents to the eye of the Western American what seems to him a crowded population, yet it is certain, when compared with its capacity to sustain and feed its people, no portion of our territory has yet been filled. If we glance our eyes over the statistics of other parts of the world, not more fruitful in whatever contributes to the sustenance of a dense population and see to what extent the productive powers of the earth may be carried, which population has long pressed upon subsistence, we shall find, that any portion of Ohio, compared with such, is as yet little better than an untenanted and uncultivated waste. Looking forward to the time when the yet occupied agricultural and manufacturing powers of the State shall be fully developed, and taken our past progress as a guide to the future, we may, without egotism, indulge proud hopes of the ultimate destinies of the State. When we entered upon a State government in the year 1802, our population numbered sixty thousand. Now, after a laspe of thirty-eight years, we count a million and a half within our borders. Then we were a few scattered settlements, trembling in the presence of the lately subdued Indian tribes that still hovered on our frontier, and were entitled to but one representative in the popular branch of Congress; now we rank third in numbers amongst the twenty-six States of the Union, and have a larger share of power in the Legislature of the Nation, than many of the oldest States whose settlements began two hundred years before the white man built his first cabin within the limits of the State.

Through the valley lying between the Rocky mountains on one side, and the Alleghany range on the other, following the course of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Alleghany rivers, we have an uninterrupted steamboat navigation, of twenty-four hundred miles length. This great channel of commerce on one side, and the Lakes of the north on the other, intersected by canals, roads and rivers, with a rich soil and a healthful climate, while they account for our past history, furnish certain and most cheering augury of our future progress.

The direction which shall be given to that future, under our Constitution, mainly depends upon the legislative department. To subject to useful purposes all the physical resources of the State, and through these to ensure the great ends of our existence, the moral and intellectual improvement of all the people, to the highest attainable point. These are the great objects of legislative regard. To the Legislature belongs the lofty glories that awaits a wise exertion of that power; and on it devolves, also, the fearful responsibilities which its high position imposes.

Fully assured, that your deliberations will all aim to advance the interests, and secure the happiness of our common constituents; as it has become my duty, so shall it be my greatest pleasure, within my proper sphere, to extend a most hearty co-operation.

THOMAS CORWIN.

Columbus, Dec. 16, 1840.

Later from Rio Janeiro and the La Plata.—By the ship Douglas, Capt. Bourne, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have Rio Geneiro papers to the 30th Oct. containing Monte Video dates to the 5th of October.

The transports with troops despatched from Rio Ganeiro for Rio Grande, had reached their destination. The negociation with Bento Gonsalves, the leader of the insurgents in that province, had failed of success. The war was about to be prosecuted with new vigor on both sides.

Advices from Monte Vedio to the 5th of October, state that a British ship of war had just arrived from Buenos Ayres, with a new proposition from Governor Rosas to the French Admiral. The state of things at Buenos Ayres remained as before. Rosas is said to have committed fresh acts of cruelty.

Amistad Case.—This case, which is to come before the Supreme Court of the nation, during next month, for a final adjudication, is already in its preliminaries, before the lower house in Congress. It came before the House of Representatives by a resolution presented by the Hon. John Q. Adams, asking for the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers to ascertain wether the document transmitted by the President during last session, had not been falsified, and made to differ from the manuscript; if so, to ascertain by whom the falsification was made

Mr. Adams states his immediate object to be, the justification of the President, and the translator of the department of State, and then to ascertain by whom such a fraud was committed upon the House of Representatives, and upon the country.

He quotes Judge Jay's criticism at large upon the fraud, and upon the two Spanish terms Ladinos and Bozals, paying Judge Jay at the same time, great deference, but not greater than he is entitled to. If the term Ladinos is applicaple to these Africans, then Montez and Ruez, by the laws of Spain, had a right to ship them from Havanna to the place to which they were destined. If the term Bozals applies to them, they were freemen, and could not be made slaves, and they, Montez and Ruez, were doing it in violation of the laws of Spain, and of the treaty of Spain with Great Britain.

Upon the application of these terms, to these Africans, will depend their release or their delivery up to the Spanish authorities. The object of Mr. Adams further is, to ferret out the fraud, supposed to have been perpetrated at Havana, in applying to these men the wrong term, and to ascertain, and prove, if possible, that they are Bozals, and therefore free, and to be released. They have been proved to be Bozals by the language they speak and from their own showing, as well as from Dr. Maddan's testimony, who was then just from Havana, and knowing about the case. Mr. Adams is just the man, he will leave no stone unturned, we are glad to see the favorable dispsition of the House, in adopting the resolution by a large majority.—*Colored American*

The Post Office and the Press.—Mr. Coddington, the Post Master of this city, has commenced legal proceedings against us for sending, in a package enclosing a newspaper, a sheet on which was printed the contents of the New World for a certain week. The Post Master of the office to which the paper was directed, opened the enclosure, detained the handbill from the agent, and returned it to Mr. Coddington, as evidence of an intention to vioate the following section of the Post Office laws;—*New World.*

"If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter, *or other thing*, or any memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, *in the order that the same may be carried by the post free of letter postage*, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence."—*Sec.* 30, *Art.* 2. *March*, 1817.

LATER AND BETTER.

From the New Orleans Bulletin Dec. 1.

Retreat of the Xexophons!—Slaughter of the Murderers and escape of the Texian Patriots.—Since our publication of yesterday, in which the accounts from our correspondent at Matamoras left more than one hundred young Texians at Saltillo, about to be sacrificed at a shrine of cowardice—we have conversed with a passenger from Texas, by the New York, Mr. Ed. Dwyer, of San Antonio, who has communicated to us some new and heart cheering facts. Mr. D. was only six days from San Antonio to Houston, and on the journey put up at houses where Col. Jordan (the commander of the 114 Texians whom the Mexicans had planned to murder) had just before stopped for refreshment.

Mr. Dwyer learned, and has no doubt of the correctness of the information, that when the Texians became convinced of the intentions and treachery of the Mexicans, they retired by themselves to a walled enclosure in the vicinity determined to face the worst. At this time the citizens of the place, considering the contest at an end, opened their houses and gave the solders whatever they wished to eat or drink. The consequence was, that the bulk of them got beastly drunk; and in this situation they were ordered by their commander to attack the outlaws, (as the Texians were termed.)

The battle commenced about 2 P. M. and lasted near nine hours. The Texians were all protected from the fire of assailants—and were moreover well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition. The result was, that the ignorant and intoxicated cowards who assailed them, incapable of inflicting injury were slaughtered on all hands. At this juncture the beseiged sallied forth and captured three peices of artillery, which they turned upon the enemy, and mowed them down like grass. More than FOUR HUNDRED of the treacherous foes were left lifeless on the ground that night, by

this small branch of the Anglo-
race.

The Texans, having cleared the
supplied themselves with appar
which they were much in want
other spoils of victory, and comm
their march homeward, and pursue
way without molestations, having lo
four companions killed in the figh
one who died from disease.

From the Commercial Adver

Latest From Africa.—By the br
lanta, Captain Lawlin, from the Co
Africa, we have letters to the 26th
tober, and the papers to the 20th
sive.

The Slave Trade.—We copy th
lowing from the Liberia Herald of
tember 30th.

Escape.—Captain Monroe, of the
ican sch. Kathleen, informs us that th
Viper made a successful escape from
Cess, about ten days ago, with 680 s
This vessel was formerly called the
la dore," and about eight years ago
a load of emigrants to this place.

Extract from a letter from Gov
Buchanan to Dr. Proudfit, the ven
Corresponding Secretary, dated,

Monrovia, Oct. 24, 18

Rev. and Dear Sir: As the Atala
Philadelphia, is expected to leave t
or to-morrow, for the United St
avail myself of the opportunity to

The colonly is at present in an u
al healthy state, and every thing
prosperous and flourishing. The
culties which threatened us last s
have all passed away, and perfect
and security are again established thr
out all our borders.

But the commanding influence
the colony has obtained during th
year, we have been able to negotiat
cessfully with all the tribes in our n
borhood, and some at a considerabl
tance, for the termination of their h
ties with each other; and the whole
try, from Bo Porto to Cape Palmas,
this moment, I believe, enjoying the
perfect tranquility—a thing which
not been known before in the memo
man.

At those points along the coast
we have routed the slavers, the n
have been obliged to turn their atte
to more honest and peaceful pursuit
already find their advantage in in
ed prosperity, comfort, and safety;
our enterprising merchants are b
ted by an enlarged traffic in the sta
native production.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. Buchan

Body of Napoleon.—The ship
met, Capt. Shreve, which arrived a
ton on Sunday from Canton, left St.
na, Oct. 21. On the 17th the cere
of exhumation of the remains of
leon took place with great parade.
body, which on his death was emb
by French chemists, was found in a
of complete preservation, the feau
being preserved. It will be remem
that Napoleon died May 5, 1821.
body was conveyed on board the
Poule, which with the Favorite, sail
France on the 19th. These ships s
from France July 7, and arrived
Helena, Oct. 8th.

Pretty Fair.—A London paper
that a Yankee has offered Congr
build ships of India Rubber, conta
more valuable properties than
wooden or iron vessels. Congress i
to have thrown every discourageme
his way, fearing that in sailing acros
line, the ships may *rub it out.*

The Collector of Pitt Township,
gany county, Pa., is stated to have ab
ded, taking with him what money h
collected, and leaving his bail to bea
responsibility as best he can.

There is an article in the way of B
ing lately come out in London cal
"Ne Plus Ultra," which is entirel
perceding Day and Martin's, War
&c. The inventor is a Mr. Robert
geant, lately of Hamden New-H
Connecticut; it has been introduced
the Queen's household, and that of se
of the nobility.

Medal.—In the late battle, a s
medal, about the eighth of an inch in t
ness, and two and a half inches in di
ter, was taken from an old Indian,
posed to have been upwards of 100 y
of age, who was killed; one side w
presents a profile, in relief, of James
ison, with the words "James Mad
President of the United States, 180
The reserve presents clasp hands,
the calmut and tomahawk, and the w
"Peace and Friendship."—*Austin (T
City Gazette.*

Mr. Editor: The very appropriat
marks which you have recently mad
the Register upon the sin of irrever
in our approaches to God, called u
memory the following anecdote, whi
the knowledge of the writer, is fully
thentic. A little boy in the villag
C———, in this State, had been hea
a somewhat distinguished revivi
whom every body was praising, but
withal, was remarkable for the appe
familiarity of his public addresses t
Throne of Grace. Among others,
little boy was asked by some one his
ion of the preacher. He replied, "I
like him a bit." "But why?" said
individual questioning him. "I don't
to hear him pray," said he, "becaus
is so saucy to God."—*Babtist Regist*

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

NESDAY, ... DECEMBER 30, 1840.

. CORRESPONDENTS.—We have no doubt but are scores of young men, members and s of the Methodist Protestant Church, who take the liberty to send us communica- that they would send to no one else. They ore at home and can take greater freedom is than others. Being persuaded of this 've desire to deal as tenderly towards such, as ity to the character of the paper will per- One design of our periodical is to make s. And, with a view to this object, we h many essays from young beginners, with hill, without scrutinizing them too closely. nowever, occasionally receive a communi- n, that we cannot, in justice publish, and we are compelled to decline, it gives us

We have now on hand, several pieces of merit, which we think will not quite do for ress. We shall take the liberty to pass a iendly criticisms, occasionally, upon those are beginning to compose, with a view to improvement.

e received a communication, a few days , from an esteemed youth, who signs him- *Evangelist.*" His manuscript is well writ- his words correctly spelled, the hand wri- quite legible, and the general sentiment . But the violation of that rule of rhetoric h forbids the use of mixed figures, spoils the e piece. Take a specimen or two. Speak- of the late political excitement, the writer :

"The great political *campaign* commenced; the political parties drew themselves in *array* nst each other; every one *enlisted*. The of political excitement came *sweeping* down,"

gain:

"The *victors* have appointed their days of joli- cion, and given their shouts of triumph.— *conquered* and disappointed are being re- iled to their fate.—the *waters* have abated."

ere the two great contending political par , of the country, are figuratively represented rawn up in battle array—in military style; the next minute they are turned into a l of waters. If this error had occurred but e or twice, it might have been mended, but uns throughout the piece, and could not be ected without essentially altering the whole y.

t is not young writers only who are guilty of practice of using mixed figures, but sometimes ters of experience, for the want of attention, culpable on this ground. Instance the poet:

bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
Which longs to *launch* into a bolder strain.

re his poetic genius is figuratively represented a horse restrained with a "bridle;" but unch" is the quality of a ship. To "bridle" orse, therefore, to keep him from launching is nsense. Whenever a figure is introduced, no perty should be attributed to it but what be- g thereto.

Our young friend would do well to read Blair's etoric. Or, he will find connected with Mur- 's larger Grammar an excellent treatise on rules of composition. He has no cause of couragement, for his first essay is far better, haps, than the first attempt of many who have imately succeeded to admiration. Persever- ce is every thing in a matter of this kind.

GOV. CORWIN'S MESSAGE.—Having given Gov. annon's Message to the Ohio Legislature, it due that we should give Gov. Corwin's Inau- ral to the same body, accordingly it will be nd in this paper. We commend the document the gentlemany and respectful style in which is coutched. In this respect it is an example public functionaries.

We cannot allow ourself to take any party ound, in relation to the question of the Banks, c., of which this document mainly treats. In- ed, we are satisfied that the correct course, on is subject, lies directly between those of the o great political parties of the day. That anks, in an extensive commercial community ce ours, are indispensable, we think will not denied, by well informed and candid men; on e other hand, when organized, that they will disposed to oppress the public unless proper- restricted, will be admitted by every man read the school of human nature. The difficulty ith the honest of all parties, appears to be about hat amount of restriction should be laid upon em. If you tie their hands so they can do you o harm they will be able to do you no good; ive the power to do good and you give the pow- r to do harm. Experience, and not abstract heory, will have to teach us on this subject.

Gov. Corwin's address before us, appears to take uite a liberal view of this subject. One of our ealous democratic neighbors is well pleased with he Governor's sentiments on the currency.

SECESSION FROM THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A secession of some fifteen or twenty persons from the society in Putnam, opposite this town, has recently taken place. Among them is the Rev. John Goshen, one of the oldest and most substantial Methodists in this county.—The cause, as we have been informed, is the arbitrary character of the episcopal government. They have not yet, we believe, attached themselves to any church, nor have they determined to what branch they will go. They ought, in justice to the cause of liberal Methodism, to unite with the Methodist Protestant enterprise. But whether they will is doubtful, from the fact, that some of them censured us pretty severely for leaving the old ship for the very same reason; and to unite with us would be virtually saying that they had blamed us wrongfully, and we find it is the toughest thing in all the world, for human nature to say, either directly or indirectly, *I am wrong*. But let them go where they will they shall have our sympathies.

We have heard it indicated from some of our old episcopal brethren that we rejoice at such events. This is all a mistake. But we do deeply regret that the ministry does not modify a government which we believe to be anti-scriptural, and which will never set easy upon American shoulders. If they would conform their ecclesiastical polity to the genius of the gospel and the spirit of the times, it would tend to preserve the purity of their body, and qualify them to do as much good as any church in the land.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE

Has done but little yet, except spar about retrenchments. The State Printer complains that they are all at work to reform him, and thus laboring to establish a new maxim that charity begins *from* home.

A resolution has passed the House, by a majority of 38 to 28, that unimportant bills and reports of committees shall not be printed except by order of the House. This resolution, it is said, will save considerable expense to the State.

Mr Dunham, of the House, has asked leave to introduce a "Bill more effectually to provide against damage to sheep and other property, by dogs." A provision of this kind is most certainly called for. Such has been the destructive operations of the dogs, in this neighbor hood, for many years, among sheep, that many farmers will not risk their capital in that kind of stock.

The Senate has had considerable excitement as to who shall bear the expenses of the contest of Mr. Holmes' election, whether the parties contending for the seat, or the State. They have decided by a vote of 19 to 16 that the State shall defray expenses, and S. F. Vinton and T. L. Hamer are appointed commissioners to examine testimony on behalf of the State.

CONGRESS.

Nothing yet of importance has been done in this body.

Mr. Adams has offered a resolution in the House, calling on the President to give a history of our past and present relations with China.

Mr. Clay has introduced nto the Senate a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury law.

Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, introduced into the Senate, a bill to limit the term of office of the Judges of the Federal Courts of the United States; and Mr. Duncan has given notice that he will introduce a bill to repeal the Naturlization Laws, he has also given notice that he will bring in a bill to fix a particular day for the election of President and members of Congress throughout the Union.

The Senate has elected Rev. Mr. Cookman, of the M. E. Church, Chaplain, and the House Rev. Mr. Braxton.

Mr. Talimadge introduced into the Senate a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to render the same individual ineligible to the Presidency for more than one term of four years.

Mr. Webster took up that portion of the President's message relating to the Finances, and gave his views at length on that subject, showing the inaccurrency of some of the conclusions of the President.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.—An elderly man by the name of Samuel Johnson, was cooly murdered by a man by the name of Heffron, of Philadelphia, for a few dollars in cash. He was found by his wife, a short time afterwards, in Heffron's shed, connected with his doggery. The circumstances of this murder have produced a great excitement in Philadelphia.

ANOTHER COLD BLOODED MURDER.—Mr. Sydham, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey, disappeared, a short time since, under very mysterious circumstances. The first impression was that the affairs of the Bank might have caused his departure; on examination, however, every thing was found straight and correct. But the mystery is now cleared up; he has been found buried under the floor of a man by the name of Peter Robinson, who is supposed to have murdered him, to get from him a mortgage on his property, held by Mr. Sydham, for the amount of sixty dollars, only. It is supposed he was killed while calculating the interest on the mortgage in Robinson's house, by the latter striking him with some deadly weapon from behind.

NAVIGATION OF THE MUSKINGUM.—The McConnelsville Standard of the 24th inst. states, this navigation to be in a miserable condition; that a lot of flour and salt boats, after being detained hy the dams, and some of them injured and others destroyed by jumping them, had all but five reached Marietta, and at that time lay there blocked up with the ice.

JAMESTOWN, O., DEC. 17, 1840.

Friend Springer: I now begin to observe that with all your liberality, you cannot quite publish things directly opposed to your own traditions. My short essay *vs.* Baptism coming in the room of Circumcision, has not been published. That tradition is so old that it has with many become as sacred as though it were really a part of divine revelation, whereas I think I can shew that it has neither shadow nor substance in the Bible.—But when an editor speaks of the lack of time to reply to a correspondent, it shews that he is tired of him, and when he speaks of his production as not worthy of a reply, it (to me) indicates that he lacks arguments wherewith to reply—or that he is disposed to treat his correspondents with contempt, by calling them ignoramuses, or fools, beneath his notice.

I shall not urge you, however, to publish things opposed to your own views, where you are conscious you cannot sustain them. And if you were confident of the ability to sustain your views, it would be unnecessary to urge you to it—for you you would certainly do it. Yours, &c.

M. WINANS.

We remark on this communication:

1st. In reference to refusing to publish for our Br. Winans we deny the charge. To the best of our recollection we have published every article for him which he has forwarded to us for that purpose. If any thing has been omitted it has been through mistake. The very communication he complains was not published, will be found on the first page of our 61st number.

2d. We are chided severely for complaining of the want of time to reply to correspondents whose sentiments we disapprove of. If our friend knew our situation he certainly could not be so severe on us: first, our office is six miles from town; it takes us nearly one day in the week, on an average, to go thither to do the business connected with our agricultural and publishing interests Secondly, we both edit and publish a paper; the latter duty requires something like one day in each week—for the accounts of such a concern are often times very perplexing—Thirdly, as a minister of religion, we are often called on to attend funerals, protracted meetings, &c., which consumes a considerable portion of our time. Fourthly, we do not rely on the proceeds of our paper for the support of our family, but on our agricultural pursuits. We have have spent for the last year upon our farm, in labor and attention, near two days on an average in the week. Fifthly, we have, the past year, been wonderfully promoted in the civil department. We were elected supervisor of the public highway; appointed director and treasurer of school district No. 10, and Postmaster at Meadow Farm. These important offices all demand a portion of our time. Substract all the items of time spent at these other matters, and we will have little more, on an average, than two days out of each week to select the matter and write for the paper, and a considerable portion of this time is spent in reading proof sheets and correcting the press. Now, Br. Winans, do you believe all this? If so, you certainly will never censure us again for complaining about the want of time for writing for our paper.

3d. We think your charge against us for treating our "correspondents" with "contempt," or as "beneath notice," is peculiar unkind. You certainly must have suffered your feelings, my brother, in this instance, to overcome your better judgment. It is, most assuredly, our highest ambition to treat all our friends and correspondents with proper courtesy. We certainly design to treat no man with contempt, unless his actions are contemptible, then we simply wish to treat him character.

4th. As the only shadow of objection you can possibly have against us, is, that we have not noticed your arguments, &c., we will try and remove even that difficulty, if you will wait until the holidays are over, and until there comes a big winter storm, so that we cannot get out of the house. We shall then notice your "Circumcision" article. If we are not mistaken, we shall succeed in convincing others, if we cannot yourself, that it is not so formidable as you suppose.

CHRISTIAN WORLD.—We received, before the issue of our last paper, the 3d number of this work, but being pre-engaged, had not time to look it over. Since, we have taken time to give it a cursorary examination. Our attention was particularly called to a long article, in which, the "World" ably defends itself against the attacks of the Emancipator, of New York. The editor of that paper had mistated the fact with regard to the price of the "World," putting it at $1,50, instead of $1,25; attacked its literary character by representing that there was nothing in it which "indicated the hand of a master spirit;" but that it was filled with a kind of "after dinner sort of reading," &c.; and then with that keenness of scent which distinguished the old Monk, who received a dispensation from the Pope, to hunt relics in the Holy Land, by which he could smell one *forty miles*, the editor smells abolition heresy in the "Christian World," which he charges upon it by a total perversion of its meaning. The whole attack of the Emancipator was entirely uncalled for. It contains as much unfairness,—bile and bitterness as would be discreditable to a Turk.

We have before expressed the opinion, that it was a pitty abolitionists could not get men of a little more discretion and self-command to conduct their public journals. The colored man ought to be free, and will be free, and the sooner the better. But the rashness of such men, who exhibit a "zeal without knowledge," greatly retards the work of emancipation. Their conduct is calculated to disgust the minds of calm and candid men, who will feel an aversion to cooperate with such "master spirits" in promoting any cause, whatever.

We do not bring this charge against all abolition editors; as far as we have noticed, the editors of the "Charter Oak," the "Observer," in its day, and the "Christian Witness" refrain from such bitter *personal* attacks. But, really, it would seem as though the editors of the "Philanthropist," "Watchman" and "Emancipator" spent a considerable portion of their time in chewing crab-apples and spitting vinegar upon their neighbors. All, whether abolitionists or otherwise, with whom they come in contact, and who will not go in the leading strings of these "master spirits," have to be strangled in the overflowings of their gall.

We are at a loss to know how any man of a correct moral principle could be guilty of such an unprovoked attack as this under notice. The Rev. T. H. Stockton, the editor and publisher of the "Christian World," is a man of superior talents. His life has been spent in constant efforts to do good. His claims upon public patronage are, at least, equal to any of his neighbors'. And while the "Emancipator" was sneering at the price of his paper, indicating that it was an imposition upon the community, and ridiculing its literature, as though it were the judge, it might just as well, according to our moral code, have been picking its neighbor's pocket. We should not have expected such treatment as this, save from a philanthropist.

But even on the mooted question of abolition, we had thought the Rev. Stockton had given evidence to satisfy the "Emancipator" itself, of his orthodoxy. We heard him assert in open conference, before slave holders and a promiscuous crowd, that slavery was "an evil; a natural evil; a moral evil; a political evil; a domestic evil;—yea, a thrice accursed evil." We know, that after his election to the editorship of the "Protestant," the central organ of the church, the Book Committee, who had a supervision over that periodical, passed a resolution to exclude the discussion of slavery from its pages, that he, from principle, resigned the editorial charge, before he entered on the duties of his appointment. Has the New York editor, himself, given such evidence as this, of his attachment to the interests of the slave? He sticks to the "Emancipator," and well he may, for it feeds him. But where has he ever, as in this case, sacrificed his bread and cheese to principle?

We apologize to the reader, if he should think our remarks severe, for we feel peculiarly indignant at the coarse and ungentlemanly attack of the "Emancipator" on the "Christian World," while struggling for existence. Especially, as there is not an allegation brought against it, but what is founded in perversion or misrepresentation.

P. B. Wilcox, Esq., has been appointed Reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio, in place of Charles Hammond, Esq., deceased.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 44 cts.; Flour $3; Pork 3,00 a 3,75.

We were in one of our best flouring mills a few days since which was standing idle for the want of wheat. On a proposition, some two weeks since, to deliver wheat at 50 cents and wait for the pay, say until April, as paying interest seemed to be an object with the purchaser, it was declined on his part, who expressed a fear that the prospect would not justify that price; but he offerred to take wheat on deposite and give the rise of the market. But the same person now offers to accept the proposition. There can be no doubt but wheat must be up in a few days, or else the mills will all be idle. There is an abundance of wheat in the country, but the farmers will not sell it for less than 50 cents. And all correct enough too, for it is worth 37 to feed the stock, and 6 will not take it to market. The millers had better raise at once to fifty cents, and be content with a less profit, than keep their mills and hands on expense idle. Then they will get the wheat and not before.

PHILADELPHIA December 22.—Flour is firm with rather an upward tendency. The receipts are light, and the demand for Eastern and other maket fair Sales Penn. at 4,75; some factors ask 4,87½ per bbl.—*Bicknell.*

NEW YORK, December 22.—Flour per bbl. Ohio, 4,94 a 5,12; Troy, 4,87½; Western Canal, 4,81 a 5,00; Michigan, 4,81¼ a 4,4,87½; Philadelphia, 5,25 a 5,50; Baltimore Howard street, 5,25 a 5,37½; Richmond C. M. 6,25; do country, 5,25 a 5,50.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour.—The price of flour has further declined, and sales of Howard street to the extent of 6 a 700 bbls. in lots. have been made from store at 4,62½ per bbl. for good brands; a few hundred bbls. fancy brands have sold, also in lots, at 4,75. The wagon price, paid in Franklin street, has been uniform this week at 4,50; the last car price paid was 4,62½, the next settling price will be 4,50. Sales of City Mills and Susquehanna have also been made this week at 4,75, and the above were the market prices at the close of yesterday, with the further offers of Howard street at the same price. The stocks are not large.

Western Transportation.—The rates of freight for wagons to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, remains as noted last week; 1,37½ to the former, and 1,62½ to the latter, per 100 lbs.—*Lyford.*

MASSILLON, December 25.—Wheat 50 cts; Corn 20; Oats 15; Potatoes 18¾; Corn-meal 37½; Butter, per lb. 7 cents; Flour, per bbl. 2,75; Pork, per bbl. 12,00; Pork, per cwt. 3,00; Salt, per bbl. 2,75; White Fish 8,00; Pickerel 6,00; Mackerel 20,00.—*Gazette.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 15th inst. by the Rev. W. Munhull, Mr. JAMES MILLER to Miss NANCY IRVIN, both of Licking county.

On the evening of the 22d inst. by the Rev. James Gurley, Mr. SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Jr. to Miss REBECCA BESANT, both of this county.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. G. I. Miles, Mr. WILLIAM SIMMS to Miss ELIZABETH ROBINSON, both of this place.

On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss SAMANTHA DAVIS, both of this place.

In Dresden, on the 20th inst. by Benjamin Adams, Esq., Mr. MANSFIELD G. CARTER to Miss MARGARET JANE DEWAR, both of this county.

On the 22d of November last, by the Rev. I Thrap, Mr. GEORGE FONDERSMITH to Miss MARY CAMP, both of Coshocton county, Ohio.

OBITUARY.

From the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

Died on Saturday morning, 21st ult., *Francis Asbury Springer*, son of the editor of this paper, aged 11 years and 2 months. His disease was typhus fever, of which he had been sick a little more than three weeks. Francis was a child of many prayers. He possessed a most amiable disposition, and was a pattern of filial obedience. He had been for years in the practice of daily prayers. He professed experimental faith in Christ, during the revival in this city last spring, since which especially he has appeared to those intimately acquainted with him, as a child of God. With his parched and dying lips he assured his afflicted father that he loved the Saviour. He was indeed a plant too precious for the uncongenial clime of earth, and his Heavenly Father has early transplanted him to Heaven.—Even so, Lord, for it seemed good in thy sight. What thou doest we know not now, but we shall know hereafter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE PACKET SHIP SHERIDAN.

Louis Philippe sustained by the Chambers—Certainty of Peace—Disasters in India.

We have our regular files by the Sheridan, and from them and the New York papers, we glean the following items of foreign intellegence. The Liverpool dates are to the 14th, the Paris to the 11th of November. The intelligence is dicidedly pacific.

The King of the French had been fully sustained by the Chambers.

The allies continued to be every where successful in Syria. Acre, the last post, being on the point of surrendering. At Beyrout, tranquility was restored, and business measurably resumed.

No disturbance followed the progress or speech of the King of the French, on meeting the Chambers.

The news is decidedly in favor of continued peace. The Chamber of Deputies have elected all the Ministerial candidates, for Presidency and Vice Presidency, by large majorities.

The candidates put forward and the number of votes stood as follows:

M. Sauzet,	220 votes
M. Odillon Barrot,	154
M. Theirs,	4
M. Berreyer, M. Dauphin, and M. Dufaure, one each.	

In the minor elections of vice presidents and secretaries, the cabinet were equally successful. The four vice presidents elected were M. Calmon, M. Dufaure, M. Jacqueminot, and M. Salvandy. These results are considered to indicate that the chamber will support the ministry in a peaceful policy.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The seizure of the National yesterday, on account of its article on the army under the late ministry, in which it attacked with great virulence, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, charging them with having been the cause of disasters in Africa—and the late Minister of War for entrusting command to them, to the injury of the service, appears to have given general satisfaction to all the friends of order and good discipline—the object of the National being evidently to create a deep feeling of dissatisfaction in the army. It is not yet quite certain, however, whether the Procureus du Roi will go on with a prosecution against the editor.

It is of little interest here. Among the topics of congratulation are the abundant harvests of this year.

The intelligence from China is not later than we have direct.

From India it is both later and disasterous. The Morning Post of the 12th gives this summary:

From India the intelligence is disastrous and gloomy in the extreme, and the miserable results of the premature withdrawal of our troops from Schinde and Affghanistan are now being reaped. In the interval that had elasped since the deprature of the previous mail from Bombay, accounts had been received there of the British arms having sustained more reverses, and of the loss of a greater number of officers and men than during the whole of the Caboul campaign.

Khelat, the stronghold, which General Willshire captured in such gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection, and every day intelligence of fresh disasters was received at Bombay. The 1st Bombay Grenadier Regiment had been nearly cut to pieces in an engagement with the Beloochees, when marching through a pass in the mountains to the relief of Kahun.

Five officers and 200 men were killed, and all the baggage, consisting of upwards of 1000 camels, laden with supplies, horses, ammunition, and between 40,000 and 50,000 rupees in hard cash, fell a prey to the Belooches. "Such," says our correspondent, "is the effect of the premature withdrawal of our troops from the country—such the result predicted by the Duke of Wellington, more than a year and a half ago, of the foolish attempt to conduct extensive warlike operations on a peace establishment." Vigorous efforts were making at Bombay to retrieve the disasters, brought about entirely by Lord Auckland's penny wise and pound foolish measures.

Business Department.

The post master at West Carlisle, Ohio, says that W. Henderson, of that place, has not taken his paper from the office since the 1st of October, of course he took it until then. Our first volume, for which he paid us, was out the 19th of August. He has taken, if the post master be correct, some five or six numbers of the second volume which included the Minutes of conference, and then quit without informing, having us to send half the 2d vol. before we find out he does not take his paper from the post office. Our terms says: "a failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement." We shall, therefore, continue to send the paper "until he pays arrears." If paid immediately, one dollar will do.

We inform Br. W. Davis, on examination of the subject, we found the fault, of his paper not coming, was ours. We regret its occurrence in reference to so good a subscriber. When we see him we will explain. It was not intentional.

We inform Br. Chapman that the three dollar note he sent us, on the *Oneida Bank*, is counterfeit. We have credited the two names he forwarded us, and charged him with four dollars, and will return the note so soon as we know where to send it.

The second quarterly meeting for Newark circuit will be held at Bethlehem meeting house, to commence on Friday 11 o'clock, A. M., January 29, 1841.

Brs. C. Springer, T. Fairchild, Marshall, Munhall and Kinney are invited to attend, and make their arrangements to tarry with us one week at least, as we expect to continue the meeting for that length of time. I. THRAP.

CORRECTION.

Br. Springer: In looking over the 68th No. of the Western Recorder, I noticed two mistakes, (perhaps I did not write plain,) referring to our second quarterly meeting, fot 2d of January read "23d," and for Winchester read "West Chester," and confer a favor on M. N. WARREN.

Br. Williams, of Tyler circuit, expects to hold his next quarterly meeting, to commence on Saturday preceding the second Sabbath in February, [but he has not said where,] and invites the assitance of Bros. Waddle, Simonton, Allen and Clawson.

We owe an apology to Br. Boyd for not inserting his marriage notice. We cut the slip out of his letter containing it, and, as we thought, sent it to the office for our last paper; but it has disappeared somehow, and we cannot lay our hands on it. We'll do better next time.

It is now asserted that the shameful project of completing the Bunker Hill Monument with the avails procured by the feats and exposures of Fanny Elssler has been abandoned. The sum, though impliedly accepted by the President's answer to the dancer, has never been received by the Treasurer; and such is the indignation expressed universally at the proposed pesecration, we presume it will never be.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

☞IN THE WORLD.☜

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

When subscribed for in Clubs of ten or more.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Will be materially improved in its typographical appearance, at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive printing establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the *WEEKLY MESSENGER* still more satisfactory to its THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PATRONS, distributed as it is, thro' every section of the Union. Every exertion will be used to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the newspaper press, and the publisher pledges himself that his journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the *Weekly Messenger* is just such a newspaper as persons living out of large cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the publisher, after an association of twenty years with the newspaper press, pledges himself that his journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *WEEKLY MESSENGER* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the *largest class*. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers, every week during the year, for *Two Dollars*, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note*, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of beautiful engravings will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate sketches of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

Over Thirty Thousand.

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the 4 years past, since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and Cheapest!*" Now, we propose that no person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil.

PREMIUMS

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to Fifteen Copies of the Messenger for one Year, and either of the following works:

Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
The Art of Dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal Sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakspeare.
Henrietta Temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and Beauty, a volume much asked for.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a Newly Married Pair.
The Prayer Book, 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every Body's Album, with engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or post master who shall forward *thirty dollars* to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also to be entitled, as a premium, for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines and Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainment, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any agent procuring a club of *fifty* subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the Management and Disease of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful engravings.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Messenger,

PER ANNUM—*Payable in advance:*

One Subscription, - - - - - - - -	$2 00
" " six months, - - - - -	1 00
Four Subscriptions (a 1,25) - - - - -	5 00
Ten Subscriptions (a $1) - - - - -	10 00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume, will please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen, who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from *imposition*, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the *Philadelphia Post Office*, which order, if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgment of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated. CHARLES ALEXANDER,

December 30, 1840. 6w71

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON A FEW THINGS.

NO. IV.

ON LUKE, x, 42.

"*One thing is Needful.*"—This is the declaration which the Lord Jesus Christ made to Martha, and with strict propriety, may be applied to every soul who, though favored with ever so large a portion of this world's treasure, is unconcerned about this one thing needful, upon the possession of which, depends their present and eternal happiness; for, though a man enjoyed the whole creation, and were destitute of this one thing, he would be like the church of Loadicea, wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked. In Christ are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge; in Him we have present and eternal happiness or good; for He is all and and in all, to the believer. This one thing needful, *is pure and undefiled religion.* O reader! whatever else thou lackest, be careful thou art a possessor of this one thing needful; thy eternal all depends upon *it.* If thou art sensible of thy need of this blessing, and hast a fervent desire to enjoy it, go to Jesus; He invites such to come to Him; and He will freely give himself unto thee, without money and without price; for He has been pleased, graciously, to promise, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

Lovers of pleasure, more than God,
For you He suffered pain;
Swearers, for you He spilt His blood:
And shall He bleed in vain?

Misers, His life for you He paid,
Your basest crimes He bore;
Drunkards, your sins on Him were laid,
That you might sin no more.

J. D. G.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Timothy, Must think that he can chase a thousand. In his last communication, he appears to think that "Clerical Supremacy is based on the doctrine (or notion) as he calls it, of praying for seekers at the mourner's bench."—Then he goes on to teach us, that we are to pray for kings, and for rulers, and all that are in authority. Can the Br. tell us, whether the kings, or rulers, or all that are in authority, belong either to Israel or Judea? if not, he, as well as the Protestant clergy, belong to one of the branches of Popery. Neither he, nor I, neither any one belonging to the Protestant Church, believes that *God* will pardon any man, if he is a *king*, in his own unbelief; but, we do not believe, and so must he, if he is a consistent man, that when a sinner is seeking salvation, it is right and proper to pray for him as we are informed, Mat. xvii, 19. Again, I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree, on earth, as touching any thing, that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father, which is in heaven. Then, I do hope, that no one will be deterred from asking the Lord, in prayer, to convert mourners in Zion, as one of the things they may ask for.—May the Lord give His people more of a disposition to pray for sinners, and aliens, and all men. I do candidly think, that many of the Protestant clergy, know as much of the world, and the church, and God, and religion, and real enjoyment in it, as my worthy friend, *Br. O.*

A DISCIPLE.

For the Western Recorder.

PUZZLE.

I am composed of *twenty* letters:

My 13, 19, 11, 18, 9, is the name of a useful animal;

My 18, 8, 6, 10, 20, 19, 10, is the name of a late Governor of Ohio;

My 8, 6, 11, 16, 2, 18, 17, 10, is the name of a county in Ohio;

My 1, 14, 11, 15, 9, 20, is the name of a county in Pennsylvania;

My 7, 6, 5, 10, 9, is the name of one of the States in the Union;

My 17, 11, 19, 10, is the name of an article much used in the United States;

My 1, 17, 4, 3, 2, 14, 7, 18, is the name of a small town in Massachusetts;

My 13, 9, 20, 15, 12, is the name of a county in Georgia;

My 19, 16, 3, 9, 6, 10, 18, is a county in New York;

My 15, 19, 18, 9, is the name of a beautiful and fragrant flower;

My whole is the name of a late General in the United States Army. J. L. L., Jr.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1840.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

We perceive that several of the leading Whig papers of the Union are calling upon Congress to repeal the sub-treasury. A substitute is not proposed. Senator Buchanan, if we remember aright, alluded during the last Congress to a sub-treasury and a national bank as the only available currency expedient for this country.—*Bicknell.*

SUICIDES.—The number of suicides registered in England and Wales in 1838 was 1044, of registered deaths 342,000 out of a population of 16,000,000. In France, the number of suicides is estimated at 1750 out of a population of 30,000,000.

The newspapers of this country have recently been producing long disquisitions on the rapid increase of suicides in these States. Some have endeavored to account for it in one way, and some in another. But whatever may be the cause, the great increase, especially, during the past few months, strikes any reflective mind with a sense of deep melancholy. We have no table at hand to compare the suicides in the United States with those which occur in other countries but an old and observant gentleman at our elbow declares that in number they are fast verging upon those which occur in the Old World.—*Spt. Cour.*

MAJ. GEN. MACOMB had a severe attack of apoplexy on Monday last, at Washington, which was thought in the first instance, to be fatal; his friends, however, are relieved from any apprehensions of immediate danger. This is the second attack the commander-in-chief has experienced.—*New Yorker.*

STATE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.—The public debt of the State of Virginia, according to the Beacon, is at the present time $6,500,000, exclusive of its liabilities under act authorizing loan for works of internal improvement, which amount to $3,442,120 more.—*ib.*

HON. W. C. PRESTON, the Pendleton, (S. C.) Messenger reports, intends to resign his seat in the Senate, in which case Mr. M'Duffie, it is supposed, will succeed him.

HELPING ONE FORWARD IN LIFE.—Rachael Ramsay, convicted in Baltimore of the murder of Ann Durke, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary until the 30th of August, 1855.

WELCOME.—The Ann Eliza at New York from Vera Cruz brought $120,000 in specie.

Letters from Georgia say that the Cotton crop of that State will fall at least two-thirds short of a general average.

LAUNCH.—The Steamship Kamschatka, ordered by the Emperor of Russia and built by W. H. Brown, was launched a few days since in a fine style. She is to have an engine of six hundred horse power, which is greater in proportion to her tonnage than the steam power of any other large vessel.

Two kidnappers have been arrested for stealing slaves in Delaware, who have been engaged in the horrid business for years, and have stolen over thirty-five.

DROWNED.—Mr. Hartler Mercer was lost overboard from the Schr. Henry, Norton, near Grand River, yesterday.—The foresheet got twisted around his leg in jibbing, and threw him about 40 feet from the vessel. Every exertion was made to rescue him, but without success. —*Cleav. Herald, Nov.* 21.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Boston Transcript speaking of "pretty girls," says: 'This bringing up daughters to think of nothing but dress, and finery, and balls, and parties, and beaux, is not discharging the duties of a mother who wishes the welfare of her children. Send them into the kitchen, it won't hurt them; it will do them good, both mentally and physically.'

A paper devoted to American news and interests is about to be established at London, called the Anglo-American.

A further appropriation of $100,000 has been made by the city of New York for the Croton works.

The barque Jones, captain Gibbet, of N. Y. has been seized by H. B. M. brig Dolphin as a slaver.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Joseph Neff, a Fireman, was run over by the cars, near Hollidaysburg, Pa., a few days since and killed.

HUNG.—Zachariah Freeman, Jr., was executed at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 19th ult. for killing Sarah Boyd, on the 18th of May last, by stabbing her with a knife.

ANTIDOTE.—Muriate of Narcotine is said to be a perfect substitute for Quinine. It has been used by Dr Stewart, of Calcutta, with good effect in remittant fevers, which are so dangerous and fatal in Bengal.

It is stated in the Cincinnati Gazette, that a square of ground in the western part of that city, has been purchased and conveyed to Bishop Purcell, as a site for a new Catholic Cathedral.

HONESTY OF THE SWISS.—A modern traveller relates that in a town in Switzerland, it is customary for those who have found any thing lost, even money, to affix it to a large crucifix in the churchyard; and that there is not an example on record of an article being taken away except by the rightful owner.

MURDER.—On Monday, Mr. Alfred D. Myres, store-keeper at the English neighborhood, New Jersey, was found lying dead in his store, with several severe bruises on his face, head and body, and a handkerchief tightly tied about his neck.

There are 250,000 persons in Great Britain, who receive dividends of and under £200 per annum, as interest on the public funds. Or, in other words, who have invested in the National debt a principal yielding that interest.

The Ayre (Scotland) Observer, relates the following excellent anecdote: In a village church, a few Sundays back, the clergyman having published the bands of marriage, was aptly followed by the clerk reading the hymn commencing, "Mistaken souls who dream of heaven."

Seth Converse, Esq., of Illinoistown, was thrown from his horse and run over by a carriage which was directly behind. He expired in a few hours.

Mr. Brandt, mate of the schr. Elizabeth, Capt. Remington, of this port, was lost overboard in the Delaware, a few nights since.—*Phil. paper.*

It is stated that the amount of toll received on the Columbia rail road, for travel from Fairmount to the Bridge, for the last month, was $5, and that the State agent, who has charge of that portion of the road, receives $60 per month for his services. A money making concern—'ever the left!"—*ib.*

MRS. WORTHINGTON BURNT TO DEATH. Baltimore papers state that Mrs. Worthington, the accomplished lady of John T. H. Worthington, member of Congress from Baltimore county was so severely burnt on Tuesday evening, by her clothes taking fire during the brief absence of the nurse from her room, that she died the next morning.

RESPITED.—The Albany Evening Journal of Friday says that "the convict Jacob Leddings, who was sentenced to be executed this day, we understand has been respited, and the execution of his sentence postponed to the 18th instant, by the Governor, upon the urgent representation of clergymen of the city of his total unfitness for the awful event."

WARNING TO BOYS.—In Philadelphia on Monday evening, a lad who was clinging to the back part of a sleigh, while it was passing in Third street, near Market, received a very severe cut in his eye from the lash of the whip in the hands of the driver. The boy was so much injured that he will be deprived of sight hereafter.

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. Joseph Cunard, an old and respectable resident of Whiteplain township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in a fit of mental derangement, committed suicide on Friday, by hanging himself.

KEEPING WATCH.—The Hawk-Eye, of Burlington, Iowa Territory, says that the ballot-box at Burlington was in the shape of a tin bucket with a paper cover, and was placed in the Land Office over night, before the votes were counted.

SHOT HIS SISTER BY ACCIDENT.—Near Cattaragus, N. Y., a little son of Mrs. Hannah Colt, a widow, playfully pointed a gun at his mother and snapped it, supposing it not to be charged. The gun, however, had a full charge in it, and it exploded, missing the mother, but sending the entire load into the neck of his sister, about nine years of age, killing her instantly.

VESSEL AND CREW LOST.—The Cleveland Herald informs us that the schooner Gleaner of Ohio city, Capt. Chase, with a crew of three men, left that port on the 28th September, with a cargo of corn, for Kingston, U. C., from the office of C. McDonald & Co., since which time nothing has been heard of her. She has undoubtly foundered and all her crew lost.

A regular packet has been established between Philadelphia and Matagora, Texas.

A VIPER.—A boy named Henry Wolff who had been preserved from the House of Refuge by Alderman Johnson, basely robbed his benefactor who was sick in bed, a few days ago, of $10.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Please publish the following appointments:

Pittsburgh station,	January	3,	1841.
Ohio circuit,	"	10,	"
Steubenville station,	"	17,	"
Marshall circuit,	"	24,	"
Tyler "	"	31,	"
Woodsfield "	February	7,	"
Georgetown circuit,	"	14,	"
Mt. Pleasant "	"	21,	"

Yours, &c,, Z. RAGAN.

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.
December 16, 1840 69

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.
Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash, or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

A Rich New Year's Present.

YOUTH'S CABINET.

For Families and Sunday Schools, weekly, at $1 per year, in advance.

THE fourth volume of this well known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice Narratives, original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of Useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c., all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly recommended by one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers, in notices and letters like the following:

From a Mother in Springfield, Mass.

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is laid aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a Clergyman in Central New York.

"My little daughter, eight years old, is very much delighted with your paper; and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—*Green Mountain Emp.*

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youth's Cabinet.—*N. H. Baptist Register.*

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—*N. York Weekly Messenger.*

Mr. Southard, its Editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they had paid out their money for so good a paper.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

☞Orders should be addressed, post paid, to the editor, at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, or 25, Cornhill, Boston.

December 23, 1840. 70

LITERARY SOUVENIR.

ON the first of January, 1841, will commence the third volume of the Literary Souvenir, enlarged and materially improved. Its form will be changed from that of folio, its present form, to a large quarto of eight pages. It will occasionally be embellished with Engravings, and also Music, arranged for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c.

We have concluded to make the above arrangement from the fact that, on the account of the large amount of valuable matter contained in the Souvenir, many are anxious to bind their numbers for preservation. The quarto form will render them convenient for that purpose, and though the expense of publishing the paper according to the plan proposed, will at least be double the present expense, the price will not be increased. The music alone, would cost at the music stores more than the price charged for the paper, to say nothing of the engravings.

The character of the Souvenir will be somewhat changed, so as to conform more strictly with the meaning of its title—a literary remembrancer. Its columns will be filled with the choicest reading, embracing the various literary and scientific, and moral and religious subjects of the day, together with such items of news and miscellany as shall be deemed most important and useful to the general reader. While we may sometimes attempt to amuse as well as instruct, the utmost care will be taken to avoid every thing calculated to offend the tastes of the most chaste and refined. The mechanical execution of the paper will be in a superior style, and, in short, no effort shall be wanting to render the Souvenir a fit ornament for the centre table in the parlor of the wealthy, or a desirable and useful companion for those in humbler life.

TERMS:—$2,00 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than half a year.

It is hoped those who wish to commence with the volume will send in their subscriptions previous to the first of January. People in the country, wishing to become subscribers, can apply to their postmaster, who will probably forward their names and money free of expense, but in case he will not, we will pay the postage, provided the cash accompanies the name.

All communications should be addressed, free of expense, to A. B. F. HILDRETH.
Lowell, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840. 70

LITERARY REPOSITORY

THE second volume of the Literary Repository will commence on the first of January next. It will be enlarged so as to contain about one-third more reading matter than at present, and will be embellished with music and engravings. The Repository is designed more particularly for the patronage of the ladies. A number of ladies will contribute to its columns, and it will contain almost every variety of reading calculated to interest the female reader, such as Poetry, Biography, History, Moral and Sentimental Tales, Religious Tales, Religious Miscellany, Science, the Fine Arts, &c. &c.

TERMS:—The Repository will be published as formerly, every other week, in quarto form, at the extremely low price of one dollar a year, payable in advance.

A title page and index will be furnished at the close of the volume.

Those who are already subscribers and wish to continue, are requested to send in the subscriptions previous to the commencement of the new volume, otherwise the paper will be discontinued.

A. B. F. HILDRETH,
Publisher & Proprietor.
Lowell, Mass., Dec., 23, 1840. 70

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.
Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

GRAHAMS MAGAZINE

AND THE

Ladies' & Gentleman's

WORLD OF LITERATURE

And Fashions.

The Casket and the Gentleman's united.

A NEW VOLUME under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, the Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first of January, 1841, with an array of Contributors secured by the union, of talent and fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will, however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of *embellishments unsurpassed* by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance, the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of Contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, *second to no Magazine in the Union.* The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER

will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past.—Writers of the first rank have been regular Contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day, has been every where approved and commended.

THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. Original articles have appeared, during the last year, from the pens of the following:

Professor Ingraham,	David Hoffman, Esq.
" John Frost,	C. W. Thompson,
" N. C. Brooks,	Judge Tremper, N. Y.
" C. F. Wines,	John Du Solle, Esq.
Captain Marryatt,	Grenville Mellen, N. Y.
Morton McMichael, Esq.	P. B. Elder, Pa.
Hon. R. T. Conrad,	The author of 'Stanley,'
W. Gaylord Clark, Esq.	Edgard A. Poe, Phil'a.
C. J. Patterson, Esq.	T. G. Spear, "
Rev. T. H. Stockton,	Au'r of How. Pinckney,
Samuel W. Stockton,	Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
E. Armstrong, Esq.	Miss C. H. Waterman,
Gen. G. P. Morris, N. Y.	Mrs. Ann Stephens,
Leigh Hunt, England,	Benson Hill, England,
Mrs. F. Kemble Butler,	Dr. J. K. Mitchell,
Park Benjamin, N. Y.	Jas. Montgomery, Eng.
Douglas Jerrold, Eng.	A. M'Makin, J. E. Dow,
Joseph C. Neal, the American Boz!	E. Holden, Esq.
	J. Beauchamp Jones,
James F. Otis, N. Y.	Mrs. E. F. Ellett,
R. S. Elliott, Pa.	Dr. T. D. English.

In addition to this brilliant array of names known to fame, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities, have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled, "Cruizing in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of

TALES OF THE SEA,

and from his known abilities as a depictor of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may, be expected during the volume, also from the author of the well know articles entitled, "The Log of Old Ironside." The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen, to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Port Folio," has also been secured,—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the capacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat, with "Jeremy Short," and "Oliver Oldfellow, is also promised; with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as Contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of *unrivalled attractions*, may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of FASHIONS MONTHLY, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings, and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art, from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate, and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Or two Copies yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia perodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

is made. For Five Dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

Address, *post paid* GEO. R. GRAHAM,
South-west corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia.
December 23, 1840. 70

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.
Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betw S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, der the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dis ed by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th ins

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRI
Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSM AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main st Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. G rie's store, where he will do his best to accom date customers. He keeps on hand an ass ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a wa repairer he has given us good satisfaction.— April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Ohio State Journal,

FOR THE SESSION.

THE proceedings of the next General Asse bly being looked to with much interest, publishers of the *Ohio State Journal* assures patrons, that his arrangements will insure, heretofore, reports which may be relied upon correctness and fairness.

In addition to the general object of the *Jo nal*, it will be devoted, during the Session of Legislature, to a careful and impartial detai the proceedings in that body. Arrangeme will also be made to procure an abstract of t proceedings in Congress; and the readers of t Journal may depend upon the latest and m important news from Washington. For the p pose of extending such information, and incre ing its circulation among those who are not regular subscribers, the Journal will be furnish on the following terms, invariably in advance:

Tri-Weekly, for the session,.....$2,0
Semi-Weekly,.....*do*..... 1,5

CHARLES SCOTT, *Publisher.*
Columbus, November 13, 1840.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conne ion with the former company, has taken t GLASS WORKS below town under his ow management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, e seizes, and of superior quality will be kept co stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms. The experience of the proprietor, in the manu facture of the article, will insure all made to b of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 10 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufac ture and keep on hand, at their old stand a few doors south of the market house in th town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE

AND

CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast ta bles,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.
Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Session Ohio Statesman.

WE propose to issue the *Statesman*, during the ensuing session of the Ohio Legislature, on the following terms, viz:

Tri-Weekly, during the session,		$2	00
Semi-Weekly,	"	"	1 50
Weekly,	"	"	1 00

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is that they desire.

No subscription will be received unless payment is made in advance.

We shall have good reporters, and use what industry we are capable of employing on our paper, to give a correct and extensive view of all their doings.

The proceedings of Congress will also be duly given as heretofore.

S. & M. H. MEDERY.
Columbus, Nov, 13, 1840.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 20. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1841. Whole No. 72.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

'RATHER LATE IN THE DAY."

says the P. C. Advocate, in refer- to objections to "the nature of Meth- Episcopacy." "The principles of iastical tyranny," &c.,&c. I shall estion the correctness of this say- the meaning is, that the power ed will not be relinquished, but with a tenacious grasp. That sound opher, Paley, says, "they who are possession of power, do what they keep it." And Lord Chatham said, nited power, is apt to corrupt the of those who possess it." And Dr. said, that its "tendency is to ulate." This saying might have sed in 1792, when O'Kelley, Coke cKendree opposed, without success, pal prerogatives; when failed, they have said, and the adherents of might have said, "*rather late in y.*"

t might have been said in 1824, resolutions, to curtail Episcopal , were advocated by many choice , and favored by two Bishops—but —and suspended, by the influence who opposed that power in 1792, Bishop elect! Emory and Waugh, l as Shinn, Bascom and many oth- o opposed Episcopal power, might aid, "rather late in the day." The anguage might have been repeated 8, when the most weighty petitions emorials were repulsed, and the right of the Bishops and the itin- clergy to teach and govern, assert- e venerable men, such as Snethen, gs, Shinn, &c., &c., who prayed qual rights," might have said, as vocates of power were want to say, r late in the day."

enerable old local minister had a recently, in which he saw an old a state of decay, which he thought emblem of the M. E. Church; its d limbs and trunk seemed to indi- nger to all around,—an attempt it failed—its wood was too hard— r late in the day." Many, very "fawn on success and power, re acquir'd." Its roots have struck sts branches have shot up; numbers, , popularity, power, &c., &c.,have her an imposing form,and rendered the estimation of some, impregna- t, like Jonah's gourd, there may worm at the root: for God putteth one and setteth up another. When united societies," whom Mr. Wes- dressed in 1784, as "disentangled the English hierarchy," as "at perty to follow the scriptures and rimitive church," it was not too in the day" for them to have fol- his advice, "the scriptures and the ive church." In that case there have been no "ecclesiastical ty- " or Episcopal power to complain write against. But, ah! those sands, in these States," were unap- of what was going on—were not ted—as were "the multitude of sciples," and "the whole church" The "suffrages and voices of the e or "assembly of the people" were ught or regarded, as in the primi- hurch, down to the third century. hen the itinerant clergy alone had d "an Episcopal Church" and es- ed a clerical aristocracy, and gull- simple-hearted and unsuspecting e, it was "rather late in the day" y thing but "passive obedience and resistence." When "the people first in authority" and "invested he sovereign power," "chose their rulers and teachers," "rejected or med, by their suffrages, the laws ere proposed by their rulers to the bly," and "exercised all that au y which belongs to such as are in- l with the sovereign power." See eim. Then, it was not "rather late day" to have watched encroach- upon their liberty and rights. But "the Bishops aspired to higher de- of dignity and power," "trampled rights of the inferior clergy," and people were excluded from all part e management of ecclesiastical af- " See Mosheim. When "riches nor were heaped on the clergy," mperors found it to their interest to ise Bishops—then, it was "rather the day" to declare against "ec- stical tyranny," "the Pope and his erants." The splendor of fine hes, the dignity of the title "Bishop," ultiplication of titles, the vast in- e of the monkish order, whose inte- t was to sustain the pretentions of ishops—all this, with wealth and ption, like a torrent, swept over the e, until the cardinals made the Pope he Pope made the cardinals, and versa. It was then, indeed, "ra- ate in the day" to oppose the strides wer; they could say, "our march ward!" It is true, that we live un- republican government, with laws and lenient—so did the primitive ians. It is also true, that the odist preachers have done much in rting men to real christianity—so e primitive preachers; to this, and present efforts to do good, no man bject. But it is yet true, that what has been, may be again—that human nature is ever the same—that there is danger in power, and that it becomes every christian and patriot to be zealous of his liberty and rights, to watch the encroach- ments of power—and if he see the sword, to give the alarm. The elements of destruction have been in motion, the clergy have mingled in the strife, the in- fluence of the clergy and of the church have been caught at by heated partizans; but, I trust in God, that it is not yet "ra- ther late in the day" to guard our liber- ties and lift the veil that hides the "iron hoof" of insidious power. G. L.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGHENY, PA., DEC. 20, 1840.

Br. Springer: We are at this time holding a protracted meeting that begins to promise pretty well,—about twenty have been added to the church since con- ference. Some eight or ten have found peace since the commencement of our protracted meeting. May the Lord give us success. Yours, &c.

JOHN BURNS.

TYLER CT., VA., DEC. 9, 1840.

Br. Springer: Our first quarterly meeting for this circuit was held on the 8th of November. We had no particular excitement, but had a state of good feel- ing,—one was added to the church. We, not expecting any help from our own min- isters, called on a Baptist brother from Middleburn, who kindly aided us on the Sabbath day.—We have, in this section, large congregations, and the people gen- erally favor our principles. God grant prosperity to Zion. Yours, &c.

W. G. WILLIAMS.

MANCHESTER, MICH., DEC., 14, 1840.

Dear Br. Springer: I arrived at Adrian mission, November 7th, and have been laboring since then amongst a very intel- ligent and loving people, whose doors are open to receive me, and their hearts to receive the gospel. The fire of divine grace is beginning to burn in the hearts of the people.

We have organized two classes under favorable circumstances,since we arrived, and the community seem to bid us God speed. We have seen the tear rolling down the sinner's cheek,while saints have rejoiced in the love of God.

Yours, &c.

C. C. CHAPMAN.

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE GENEROUS REVENGE.

'Charles,' said Henry Morris to his brother, one fine summer morning, 'Charles, will you lend me your kite this morning, a little while? Do, if you are not going to use it; I will be very care- ful to keep hold of the string, and not lose it.'

'No, I shan't lend you my kite! You may go and make one for yourself! I ain't a going to lend my kite to every body, I know,' answered Charles in a loud and surley tone.

'But I should think you might lend it to me a little while, if you are not going to use it,' still urged Henry.

'I tell you I won't!' again answered Charles in a surlier and louder tone than before. 'You nedn't ask me again for I won't lend it to you. Besides I am going to use it myself!'

'Oh, if I had thought you wished to use it yourself, I would not have asked you to lend it to me I am sure,' mildly replied Henry. 'You will let me see you fly it, won't you?'

'I don't care what you see!' was the gruff reply of Charles, as he left the room to fetch his kite. Henry waited patient- ly for the return of Charles, who soon came back with the toy in his hand, and seating himself by the open window pre- tended to be occupied in fixing the string. All at once he took out his pen-knife, and opening it, began to cut the kite to peices, and in one minute had entirely destroyed it and thrown the fragments out of the window.

'Oh, Charles,' cried Henry, 'how could you do that instead of lending it to me? You said you were going to fly it.'

'No I didn't say I was going to fly it, either; I said I was going to use it, and I have used it all up, hav'nt I?' answered Charles, looking at Henry's sorrowful face, with a malicious laugh. 'Now you may go and look as blue as you please about it, and be revenged too if you like, as I suppose you will, you are such a re- vengeful fellow!'

'May be I shall!' said Henry in a low voice, as he took his hat and went out to walk in the garden. When he was out of sight of the window, he sat down under a large tree and was quite melancholy. 'How can Charles always treat me so?' said he to himself, 'any body would think he hated me, he always takes so much pains to plague me. To destroy his own kite rather than lend it to me? And then to call me revengeful, and talk about my being revenged on him, as if I was such a wicked boy as to want to be reven- ged on my own brother! But I told him that may be I should be, and may be I shall too, but it will not be in a way he thinks it will.' Henry sat a long time musing, when his countenance suddenly lighted up as if some pleasant thought had crossed his mind, and he arose and walked into the house

A few days after this Mr. Morris went to the city and brought home a beautiful set of little garden tools, watering pot, wheelbarrow and all complete. After calling his two sons to him, he said to Charles, 'I overheard your conversation the other day with Henry, when, instead of lending him your kite, you tore it to peices: and as it was in keeping with the numerous other instances of the same kind I have noticed in you,I have thought it my duty to punish you for your bad conduct, and to reward Henry for his uniform mildness and forbearance to- wards you. I have, therefore, bought him these beautiful garden utensils, that you may be both convinced that neither the good nor the bad conduct of my chil- dren pass unregarded by me. Take them Henry they are yours. As for you Charles, you may go and spend the af- ternoon alone, and reflect upon the evil consequences of your wicked disposition; and remember that unless you correct it, and amend your course of conduct, you will be hated and despised by the whole world.' The mortified Charles retreated from the room without a single word, and hiding himself in a little grove be- hind the house shed bitterer tears than he had wept for many a day. 'Is it true,' said he to himself, 'that I am such a wicked dispositioned boy? I must be, or my father would never have looked and spoken so harshly to me. And now I look back upon the past, I remember that whenever I have ill-treated Henry, he has never in any way returned my abuse. My father is right. Henry deserved a reward and I a punishment. Oh, that I could only be as good a boy as he is!'

In this manner, shame, repentence, and a resolution to reform, filling his mind by turns he passed the afternoon. When it began to grow dark he slowly returned to the house, and crept, without observa- tion to his chamber. As he opened the door, how was he surpirsed to see the garden utensils, which his father had given to Henry, standing near the table, and on it a letter directed to himself! He snatched it up, and opening it, read the following lines:

'My dear brother Charles—

'I know you have been long wishing for a set of garden implements, and I beg that you will do me the favor to accept of mine. I should not take half the pleas- ure in using them myself, that I shall in seeing you enjoy them.

'I hope you will not think I have any hard feelings about the kite; I have not I am sure, for I forgive you with all my heart, and when I said that perhaps I might be revenged, believe me I meant nothing but this kind of revenge.

'My dear brother, let us be loving and kind towards each other, as brothers should be, and then we shall always be happy. Your affectionate brother,

HENRY.'

The letter fell from the grasp of Charles and covering his face with his hands, burning tears of shame and regret trinkled fast through his fingers. When he was a little composed, he took the let- ter in his hand and went down stairs to find his father and Henry. They had just finished supper and were sitting to- gether in the porch before the door. 'O, father, oh Henry,' said he forgive me for all my past misconduct, and I will try to be a good boy in future; only forgive me this time!' The gratified father assu- red him of his forgiveness, and Henry heartily shook his hands, and laughed and cried both together. 'But you must take back your present, Henry,' said Charles, 'I cannot except of that.' 'Keep it,' said his father, 'keep it, it will help you to bear in memory your good resolutions, and remind you of your brother's *'gener- ous revenge.'*

C. M. S.

WHEN WILL YOU LOVE GOD.—One Sab- bath morning I had been talking to a class at the Sunday school about the love of God in giving up his only Son to die for us. The children were all very atten- tive: at length I said, 'Since God has shown so much love for us, ought we not to love him in return?' I waited for an answer but no one replied. I then turn- ed to one little girl, and said, 'What do you think about it Fanny?'

'I cannot love God *now*,' the little girl replied.

'Cannot love him, my dear!' I said; 'why cannot you? God gave Jesus to die for you, your friends, your food, clothing and every other blessings which you re- ceive; and if I am not very much mista- ken, you love your mother in return for her kindness to you, and why cannot you love God in return for his kindness?'

'I cannot love him *now*, teacher,' the little the girl replied.

'And why not *now*?' I asked. 'If you cannot *now*, when will you love him?'

'I will love him when I get to heaven, teacher,' said Fanny.

'But nay, dear child, if you do not love him *now*, do you think God will take you to heaven? O no! you must love him now, and thus, when you get to heaven, you will love him much more.'

'And when, my, dear, will you love God?' said I, turning to another little girl.

'Oh! teacher,' said the little girl, and the tears started into her eyes, 'I do love him a little now, but I want to love him more.'

'And what must you do if you want to love him more.'

'I must pray to God to help me ma'am.'

'Yes,' I replied, 'and he will help you; he delights in the prayers even of a child, and he will hear your prayers, if you pray in sincerity.'

'I then turned to another, and said, 'When will you love God, Emma?'

'I will love him now, teacher; and thus when I die, I shall go to heaven, and I shall see little William; for mother says that he is gone to heaven.'

I had no time to reply, for the signal was now given to close the school; but, as I was collecting the books, Fanny said, 'I will love God *now*, teacher; I will pray to him to help me.'

'Do pray to him,' I replied, 'and he will help you.'

And now my young readers; I will put the same question to you—When will *you* love God?' Do not put it off, and think you cannot love him *now*, for you have great cause to love him. If you had committed a crime for which you were to be severely punished, and a friend came forward and begged to take the punish- ment which was due to you upon himself, would you not love him in return? would you not fear to offend him? How much more, then, ought you to love God, seeing that he has given up his only Son to die to save you from the punishment which was due to you for your sins! O for such love to guilty sinners can you do less than love him in return? Give him your heart—seek to please him, to serve him, and love him now; and, when, you die, you will go to heaven, and love him for ever.—*Child's Companion.*

LADY'S DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE TO WIVES.

BY J. A. JAMES.

Economy and order in the management of her personal and domestic expenditures are the obvious duties of a wife.

You are to preside in the direction of household affairs, and much of the pros- perity and comfort of the little community will depend upon your skilful and prudent arrangements. A showy, luxurious, and expensive taste, is almost universally cherished, and is displayed in innumera- ble instances, where there are no means to support it. Christian families are in the most imminent peril of worldly confor- mity in the present day; and the line of demarkation between the church and the world is fast wearing out. It is true thhe have no cards; they do not frequent the theatre or the ball-room; and perhaps they have no midnight routs; but this is all—for many are as anxious about their furniture, the fashions of their habits, the expensiveness of their entertainments, as the veriest worldling can be. Now a wife has a great influence in checking or pro- moting all this. It has been thought that this increasing disposition for show and gaity, is to be attributed chiefly to female vanity. It is woman that is generally regarded as the presiding genius of such a scene, she receives the praise and the compliment of the whole, and *she*, there- fore, is under the strongest temptation to promote it. But let her consider how little all this has to do with the happiness of the family, even in its most prosperous condition; and how the recollection of it agravates the misery of adversity, when a reverse takes place. Then to be found in debt for finery of dress and furniture; *then* to have it said that her extravagace helped to ruin her husband; then to want for bread which was formerly wasted on *luxury*; *then* to hear the whispered re- proach of having injured others by her own thoughtless expenditure! Avoid, my female friends, these miseries; do not go on to prepare wormwood and gall, to em- bitter still more the already bitter cup of adversity. Endeavor to acquire a skillfull- ness in domestic management, a frugality, a prudence, a love of order and neatness, a midway course between meanness and luxury, a suitableness to your station in life, to your christian profession, and economy, which shall leave you more to spare for the cause of God and the mise- ries of man. Rather check than stimu- late the taste of your husband for ex- pense; tell him that it is not necessary for your happiness, nor for the comfort of the family; draw him away from these adventitious circumstances, to the mental improvement, the moral culture, the religious instruction of children. Let knowledge, piety, good sense, well-formed habits, harmony and mutal love, be the source of your domestic pleasure; what is splendor of furniture, or dress, or en- tertainments, to these?

Without reason, as on a tempestuous sea, we are the sport of every wind and wave, and know not, till the event hath determined it, how the next billow will dispose of us; whether it will dash us against a rock, or drive us into a quiet harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSAULTS UPON DIVINE REVELATION.—At one period arose *Geology*, from the earth's depths, and entered into mortal combat with a revelation which pillard on the evidence of history, has withstood the assault. At another time, from the atti- tudes of the upper firmanent was *Astrono- my* brought down, and arrayed in hostile attitudes against the records of our faith- and that attack has also proved powerless as the former. Then from the *mysteries of the human spirit*, an attempt has been industriously made to educe some discov- ery of wonderous spell, by which to disen- chant the world of its confidence in the gospel of Jesus Christ. From lecture- rooms of *Anatomy*, the lessons of materi- alism have been inculcated, and for the purpose of putting a mockery on all reli- gion, and driving it, if possible, from the face of the earth. But the most singular attempt to graft infidelity on any thing purporting to be a science, has been made by those who associate the doctrines of *Phrenology* with their denial of the Christian Revolation,as if there were any earth- ly connection between the form of the hu- man skull, and the truth or falsehood, of our religion? The science of Theology has been made a sort of play-ground for all manner of inroad in regard to human speculation; but it is not without a pecu- liar evidence of its own unassailable posi- tion, and beyond the reach of external violence. The hammer of the *Geologist* cannot break that demonstration—the tel- escope of the Astronomer cannot enable us to discry in it any character of false- hood—the knife of the *Automist* cannot find the way to the alledged rottenness which lies at its core—nor by a dissecting of *Metaphysics* can the *Mental Philoso- pher* probe his way to the secret of insuffi- ciency, and make exposure to the world, of the yet unknown flaw, which vitiates the proof of the Christian faith. All those sciences have cast their missiles at the stately fabric of our Christian philosophy and erudition, but they have dropped harmless and impotent at its base.—*Chal- mers.*

EARLY LOVE OF READING.—It should be an object with every parent to induce a- mong his children an early love of useful reading. The sooner a taste for this is es- tablished, the better. It tends to liberal- ize and exalt the young mind, and to store it with valuable furniture of knowledge, without which the subsequent life will in probability be a chapter of follies and ad- verse fortunes. But great care should be taken to make the most judicious selec- tions. Children should never be left to cater for their own mental appetites. If they are allowed to devour the nonsense and foul stuff that too often emanate from the press, they will be likely to grow up the worse for their reading. Poisonous food is worse than none.

Let parents keep trash out of their chil- drens way. Select for them only useful and instructive booke and periodicals, and create within them a taste for such read- ing in preference to that which is light and vain.

Now that the evenings are long, it would be an excellent arrangement to pro- vide for some course of systematic read- ing at the family fireside. To this end, where parents are not able to purchase a complete family library, let access be had to some social library, or the circulating libraries of the book stores. It will be, too, an agreeable relief from the confine- ment of domestic reading, for youth to become interested in the meetings of Ly- ceums for mental improvement, if such are established in the neighborhood.— But whatever the facilities for instruction may be, we repeat that an early love for reading is a very sure defence against the thousand follies and temptations that are in the way of the young, and should be encouraged as an object of deep solici- tude in every parent's heart. A system- atic course of home reading in evenings will at once be entertaining and instruc- tive, will have an excellent social effect, where brothers and sisters are taught to be helpers of each other in the pleasing duties of mutual instruction, and will save them from the evil influence of grog holes, gaming haunts and ball rooms.—*Maine Cultivator.*

THE OUTFIT OF A WHALER.—The outfit required for a whaling ship constitutes no inconsiderable item of the expense, amounting in a vessel which is fitted out for a three years' voyage, to be no less a sum than eighteen thousand dollars, while the hull, not unfrequently, cost twenty-two thousand dollars more, while many have sailed whose total cost does not vary far from sixty thousand dollars. The principal kind of provisions required for the crew upon their voyage, consists of beef and pork, bread, molasses, peas, beans, corn, potatoes, dried apples, coffee, tea, choclate, butter, besides from three to four thousand casks, made from white oak, and a quantity of spare duck cordage, and other articles which may be required in the course of the voyage. In a ship which mans four boats, from 30 to 32 men are employed. The contract entered into between the crew and the owners of the ship, and contained in the shipping articles that are required to be signed by each sailor, makes it binding on the owners to provide the ship and all the necessary outlays of the voyage; and upon the crew to perform their duty on board the ship, obeying all proper orders to the end of the voyage. As a compen- sation, they are entitled to such part of the oil, or whatever else may be obtained, as shall be agreed upon for their services, and if in any case of death or accident, any portion of the crew is unable to perform his part of the voyage, they or their legal representatives are empowered to draw in their own right, whatever of compensation would have fallen to their share had the voyage been completed, this compensation being proportioned to the time they shall have served. The "lays," or shares of the captain, officers, and crew, are measured by the amount of their experience and value in the voyage. When wages, however, are high in New York or Boston, seamen are difficult to be procured. These lays are of course depending upon various circumstances; but generally the captain's lay is one seventeenth part of all which is obtained; the first officer's, one forty-fifth; the 3d, one-sixteenth; the boat-steerer draws from an eighteenth to a hundred and twentieth, and the common sailors before the mast from a hundred and twentieth to a hundred and fiftieth, according to his experience, activity and strength.—On the outward passage, the crew are divided into two watches, similar to those which exist in the merchant service.

Our American whaling ships generally pass to the Pacific by the way of Cape Horn; others go by the eastern route, south of New Holland; others pursue their game in the Indian Ocean, the vicinity of Madagascar and the Red Sea, reach the Pacific through the straights of Timor, between New Guinea and the Pelew Islands, and advance onward to the coast of Japan. By these adventur- ous mariners, every part of the Pacific is explored, and many new discoveries are made, which are of a great service to the cause of navigation.—*Hunt's Mer- chants' Magazine.*

THE MARSEILLAISE.—The "Marseil- laise Hymn," as it is erroneously called, the war song of the army of the Rhine, is the production of Rouget de Lille, a French officer of Engineers, who was quartered at Strasburgh in the year 1791, when Marshall Luckner commanded the army, at that time entirely composed of young conscripts. The Marshal was to march the following morning of a cer- tain day, and late in the eventng previ- ous, he inquired if there were any men of musical or poetical genius in the army who could compose a *soul inspiring* song to animate his young soldiers.— Some one mentioned Captain Rouget de Lille, who was immediately ordered into the presence of the Marshall, to receive his commands on the subject, which hav- ing been given, and a promise made by De Lille that a song would be ready on the following morning, he went to his quarters, and during the night he not only wrote the song in question, but absolutely set it to music, and the next morning the army marched to its tune, and carried every thing before it, with an enthusiasm only to be equalled by absolute phrenzy. The song got the name of the "Marseille Hymn," from a body of troops being marched from Marseilles and entering the city of Paris, playing that tune, at a time that it was little known in that cap- ital. Capt. De Lille appears to have been a man of great poetical genius. At the French revolution of 1830, he was living in great obscurity in a garret at Parris, and the first act of Louis Phillippe on his accession to the throne, was to direct inquiries to be made for Captain De Lille, upon whom a tolerably hand- some pension was settled during his life. He died at Paris about four years since, and his manuscript poems and songs were sold, or rather were intended to have been sold, by auction. The writer of this was desirous of purchasing the *original* of the "Mareeillaise," which was beautifully written, and had but few cor- rections in it; but that and the whole of the manuscripts were bought by Louis Phillippe, in whose possession they now are.—*Post.*

PORK AT THE WEST.—It is supposed that the market price for Pork in Ohio and Indiana will rule at about $4: such were the last indications at Cincinnati and Madison. The market, which opened at about $4,75, has been gradually decli- ning until it has got down to 4,25 *a* $4 per 100 lbs. Last season the ruling prices were 3,50 to $4. It will be well to ob- serve, that there are large stocks of old barrelled Pork and Bocon in market at this time, both at the South and the East, and holders are pushing them off when- ever they can meet with a *purchaser.*— New Pork, or dressed Hogs, as brought to the New York, Philadelphia and Balti- more markets at this time, are offered in either at about 5 *a* $5,50, which is 1,25 to $1,50 below the price of the correspon- ding season of last year.—*Lyford.*

Resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of Kentucky in favor of a Bank of the United States.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 6, 1841.

FOOLERIES OF THE LAW.—The following illustrates the ridiculous nonsense that distinguishes the legal profession in many of its phases.

Language of lawyers.—If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," which one would think would be what is called, in legal phraseology, "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all the rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same or give the same away, as fully and effectually, as I, the said A. B. am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, wi h or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, any thing heretofore or hereafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding;" with much more of the same effect.

Such is the language of lawyers, and it is very gravely held by the most learned men among them that, by the omission of any of these words, the right to the said orange would not pass to the person for whose use the same was intended.

Governor Lucas, in his Annual Message to the Ohio Legislature, in December, 1835, holds the following language on this subject:

"I urge it upon your consideration, to make such alterations in the rules or practice in our Courts of Justice as to abolish all fiction in actions of ejectment, as well as special pleadings, and all other technical formalities that are calculated in their nature to obscure the laws and retard the ends of justice. I have never been enabled to discover any good reason why the citizen of Ohio, in this enlightened age of the world, should adhere to rules and customs adopted in England in the darker ages, and which are not applicable, at the present time, to the genius of the American people. Our constitution declares 'that all courts shall be open, and every person, for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay.' How often do we see the law obscured, rights withheld, and justice delayed, by the fictitious pleadings and technical formalities now practiced in our courts of justice!"

True indeed! Our courts of civil jurisdiction are governed by so many forms and technicalities, that justice seems to be buried behind them, like truth, in former years, behind the categories of the school men. By a failure to respect one of these arbitrary forms, which probably has no more to do with the justice of the case, than a ceremony in the manner of approaching an Asiatic Prince, the poor man is defrauded out of his honest dues. No person can have been a strict observer of the transactions of our courts of judicature, in relation to this matter, but what must feel inclined to tune a note to "the glorious uncertainties of the law."

Delolme, on the British Constitution, remarks that these forms, and technicalities, were, in the first establishment of courts, introduced, therein by the professors of the law, and a great deal of sacredness and importance thrown around them, in order to make the *services* of these professors indispensable in prosecuting the claims of justice, as they alone had time sufficient to study and become acquainted with these numerous formalities. But this enlightened age calls for an abandonment of these technical fooleries.—The manner in which they retard the operations of justice is fast sinking the profession of the law and the whole judicial system into disrepute. The intelligent yeoman repairs to the sanctuary of civil justice to prosecute his honest claims, and has brought with him all the evidence and light that his question admits of, and which is indeed abundantly sufficient to sustain his pretentions, but because he has unintentionally omitted to respect one of these ridiculous formalities, he has the mortification to find himself driven out of Court, chastised with a tremendous bill of cost, for this want of courtesy, and thrown back to the starting place at law.—He can return from this scene with no other than indignant feelings, which excite his contempt for such judicial farces. The daily recurrence of such things has greatly impaired public confidence in the judicial operations of our country; so much so that decisions of law are now considered, by the great mass of the people, to be little better than games of chance—that the only importance they are of at all is, that they put an end to disputations, it being better for a man to have his case decided in error than to be perpetually embroiled. A system of casting lots would accomplish the same object, secure justice, no doubt, equally as well, and as it would be so much cheaper, why not adopt it?

It is said of Charles the II, that he lived at a time when the spirit of the law was contrary to the genius of the people, and attempting to govern by *old rules* instead of conforming to the spirit of the times, he fell in the universal convulsion. This maxim is applicable to the present question, and the proper authorities would do well to consider it in time, lest our judicial system be overturned for the want of public confidence. It is well if the spirit of *lynching*, now so common, is not greatly strengthened from this very principle.

FOLLY OF LITIGATION.—The folly of litigation is well exhibited in the following, related to us by a friend who resided for some time in the State of Illinois. It bears, that a gentleman who had accumulated a fortune by the practice of the law, had retired from the profession and settled in this State. He opened an office for the purpose, and offered himself to his neighbors as a *Pacificator*. Associated with the label over the door, he had the pictures of two men drawn, the one *naked*, and the other in *rags*. The former had this sentence issuing from his mouth: "I went to law and *lost the suit!*"—the latter, "I went to law and *gained the suit!*" He "*gained* the *suit!*"—but another such victory, like that of Pyrrhus over the Romans, would have totally ruined him:—this had already clothed him in rags, but another such conquest would have left him, like his fellow litigant, entirely naked.

[*Communicated.*]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Springer: I am anxious to see published, in a form capable of preservation, for future reference, the result of each Presidential Election since the adoption of our Federal Constitution. Accordingly, I send you the following, as a correct statement of the number of Electoral votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, at each of the fourteen elections that have been held since the formation of our Government. It will be observed, that previous to the fifth election in 1804, the highest number of votes elected the President, and the next highest the Vice President. The difficulties growing out of the contest of 1800, (Jefferson and Burr having an equal number of votes in the Electoral Colleges, and also an equal number of States, during thirty-six ballotings,) led to the adoption of the present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President.

I have been at some trouble to collect from various sources, the information contained in the following table of Elections and it is believed to be correct. If you concur in opinion with me, as to the propriety of publishing it, you will give it a place in the Western Recorder.

First Election, 1788.—Number of Electors 69. George Washington received 69, John Adams 34, John Jay 9. Washington was elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Electors, 135. George Washington received 132 votes. John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Electors, 138. John Adams received 71 votes, Thomas Jefferson 69 votes, Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Electors, 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received, each, 73 votes; John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pinckney 64. As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, and after balloting by States, thirty-six times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vive President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Electors, 176. Thomes Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. Geo. Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Electors, 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. Geo. Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Electors, 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and DeWitt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Electors, 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820.—Numbers of Electors, 232. James Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins received 218 for Vice President, and were both re-elected.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Electors, 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President, John Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority of the whole number of votes, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, where Adams was elected on the first ballotting. The vote stood for Adams 13, Jackson 7, Crawford 3. John C. Calhoun received 192 votes for Vice President, Nathan Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

Eleventh Election, 1828.—Number of Electors, 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Q. Adams 82. John C. Calhoun received 171 votes for Vice President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832.—Number of Electors, 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President, Henry Clay 49, John Floyd 11, and William Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President, John Sargent 49, William Wilkins 30, Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836.—Numbers of Electors, 294. Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President, William Henry Harrison 73, Hugh L. White 26, Daniel Webster 14, and Willie P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President, Francis Granger 77, John Tyler 47, and Wm. Smith 23. As neither of the candidates for Vice President had a majority of the whole number of votes, the duty devolved on the Senate to elect one of the two highest candidates. In the Senate the vote stood Johnson 33, Granger 16. Van Buren was elected President, and Johnson Vice President.

Fourteenth Election, 1840.—Whole number of votes, 294.—William H. Harrison received 234 votes for President, and Martin Van Buren 60. For Vice President, John Tyler received 234 votes, Richard M. Johnson 48 votes, Littleton W. Tazewell 11, and James R. Polk 1. Wm. H. Harrison was elected President, and John Tyler Vice President.

Of the nine Presidents of the United States, five were natives of Virginia, one of South Carolina, one from New York, and two of Massachusetts.

Harrison was the oldest at the time of his election, and Van Buren the youngest of our Presidents.

Four of the nine Presidents were "military chieftains," and four only of our Presidents survive.

Harrison was elected by the largest majority of Electoral votes since the election of Monroe in 1820. Jackson received the largest majority of the popular vote in 1832 that has been given to any President since 1820. The majorities of the popular vote are as follow, since 1824:

Jackson's majority in	1828,	137,000
" "	1832,	145,000
Van Buren's "	1836,	26,000
Harrison's "	1840,	139,000

S.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN OHIO.—As we have received the Minutes of nearly all the Associations in the State, we have made out the following statistical table for the satisfaction of our readers. The statistics of the Miami and Scioto anti-effort Associations, and of the Salem Association are from the minutes of last year. Those of the Muskingum and Walholding Associations, from Minutes of a still older date:—*Cross and Journal.*

ASSOCIATIONS.	Number of Churches,	Ordained Ministers,	Licentiates,	Baptised,	Total,
Miami, (mission)	13	8		283	1004
Miami, (anti-mission)	22	8		13	682
Scioto, (mission)	10	5		140	475
Scioto, (anti-mission)	18	7		22	545
Muskingum,	26	15			958
Mad River,	35	13	4	345	1542
Strait Creek,	19	9	5	227	788
East Fork Little Miami,	15	7	2	375	1332
Grand River,	19	9	3	20	1026
Columbus,	19	23		357	1371
Huron,	20	14	1	130	1089
Meigs Creek,	22	8		159	1119
Rocky River,	19	13	4	213	990
Portage,	19	8	3	138	799
Walholding,	5	2			132
Mohickan,	14	7		92	489
Salem,	10	7	1	11	239
Ohio,	18	11	7	49	1053
Todd's Fork,	5	2		24	138
Zoar,	13	9		119	567
Owl Creek Harmony,	15	6		116	609
Sandusky River,	12	8	2	44	450
Sandusky,	11	5		24	347
Geauga,	14	11		46	580
Lorain,	16	9	1	296	899
Wooster,	11	11	1	149	453
Wills Creek,	20	11	2	179	952
Trumbull,	9	4		12	244
Totals,	449	249	36	3580	20904

MORE HORRID MURDERS—Tuesday morning's Southern Mail brings the particulars of more murders; exceeding in atrocity, if possible, the recent horrid cases with which the newspapers have been filled.—We subjoin details, from the Portsmouth, Va. Times, of December 16:

We learn that a series of most atrocious murders was perpetrated by a miscreant in Southampton county, on Monday night. An aged Quaker of the name of Scott, residing not far from Jerusalem, his sister, also aged, a little girl, about 9 years old, named Pretlow, a negro woman and her child, were successively butchered to further the design of robbery, entertained by their destroyer. Six persons were on the premises at the time—and but one escaped. This was a young negro girl. She relates, we understand, that a man residing in the neighborhood visited the house a little after sunset and spent the evening by the fireside of Mr. Scott in conversation with the family. As he was about to quit, he asked Mr. S. to walk with him to the gate, as he had a word to say to him in private. To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderer armed with a short heavy dogwood pestle, had seized the negro woman, and was beating out her brains when the aged sister of Mr. Scott, attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design he instantly despatched the poor negro, and seizing the old lady felled her to the floor with a blow of the pestle. A negro boy about nine years old was then killed in the same manner. He next proceeded in search of the little white girl, and the young negress. The latter made her escape unobserved. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to his fearful secret, the monster made a careful search in the rooms, turning over the beds and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that one of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone off without consummating the robbery. The girl fled immediately to the nearest neighbors, and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired to the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled, and the house was burning slowly. The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies, or done much injury to the building. In the morning, among the spectators of the night's bloody fruit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as proof of his innocence. He denied also, we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood, however, it is said, were found among his whiskers, and he was detained till search was made at his house. This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit of his clothing excessively besmeared with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder, as boldly conceived and deliberately executed as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan. If she had fallen, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible. The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in security the poor reward of his atrocities, beyond the fear of detection.

Another case of murder is given in the Virginia Star, of December 16, as occurring in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on the Sunday previous. Edward Lewis, a young man aged about 18, who resided in the family of Jeremiah Conway, had just stepped out on the porch, to go to church, when Conway came up behind him, and fired a whole charge of buckshot into the back of the head and neck of Lewis, who died instantly. Jealousy is the only assignable cause of the act. Conway made no attempt to escape, and denied all knowledge of the murder. He is awaiting bail in jail.

THE MURDERER OF ELLEN JEWETT.—Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, whose trial and acquittal left a stain upon the tribunal before which he was arraigned, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—that arm with which he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail, but to him an unoffending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay weltering in blood, thus attempting to conceal murder by committing arson—that right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder, in a fight with the Mexicans!

Nor is this the only retribution, that has visited the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong the infatuated grocer, who went into court and committed voluntary perjury by swearing that Robinson was in his store on the evening of the murder, became a maniac and drowned himself.—*Alb. Journal.*

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The New Orleans papers bring us accounts of the explosion of the boilers of the steamboat Cherokee, at Louisburgh. Her boilers burst just as she was putting off from the shore, several of the cabin passengers and some of the crew were killed by the explosion. Some of the people on the banks of the river were severely wounded by fragments of the boat, and one or two, it is said, were killed. It is reported that sixteen persons were killed or missing by this dreadful calamity.

One hundred and thirty thousand dollars of specie belonging to the Government was recovered. The engineer and several of the deck hands were killed.

Killed—Mr. Osgood, of New Orleans; Mr. Pitman, of Louisburgh; Capt. Wyman, of steamer Lady Morgan; Mr. Smith, of Louisville; Senior Forsyth, of Louisiana; Mr. Miles, of Van Buren; Mr. Cook, of Arkansas; Thomas Fanning, (boy,) of Arkansas; Budd, watchman; S. Gibson, hand; Mr. Hobson, of Steubenville, Ohio; R. L. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Mr. Kensy, and two other, names unknown.

From the Colored American's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 17, 1840.

MR. EDITOR:—The halls of Congress resound once more with the thunders of oratory, Clay and Calhoun, Webster and Wright, are already in the field; and I need not therefore, tell you we are participating in a rich intellectual banquet, at the present juncture. Nor, will you understand me as meddling in politics, or approving of the anti-abolition views of the political and intellectual giants of Congress, when I speak of their oratorical or mental powers.

As an orator Clay stands first in Congress. He is all nature. I wish some of the starched, affected, school-boy kind of speakers, in New York and elsewhere, could hear him. They would learn a lesson in this way, that would be serviceable to them, and would then know better than to exercise their hypercriticism on a speaker for speaking and acting as he felt—the only true oratory—all the rules of the schools, to place your foot thus, and to move your hand so, and to raise your voice to such a pitch, being just so many trammels to nature, and obstacles to real eloquence. If one would be truly eloquent, let him understand his subject, and feel it, and then "go ahead," paying no regard to intonation, gesticulation, or attitude, but being intent only on his subject, without laboring to express himself in pompous diction, but in terms that most naturally suggest themselves; and if he "has the root of the matter" in him, if he has fire and a ready imagination, (without which no man can be an orator,) he will, in this way, be sure to succeed.

Calhoun is, in my opinion, the most interesting speaker in the Senate with the exception of Clay. There is something portentious and fearful in the man. His tones, his countenance, his manner, his whole appearance, remind one of some ancient oracle uttering its dark sayings, and curdling the blood by its dire forebodings. Calhoun, Mr. Editor, is one of the most extraordinary men of the age.—In saying this however, I am very far from approving of his course.

But though I prefer Clay and Calhoun, as interesting speakers, do not understand me as disparaging Webster. He is a man of prodigious powers of mind—a giant—a Sampson, though *as an orator*, he is by no means to be compared with Clay. By the way, I have it from a source in which I have confidence, that Webster is to be Secretary of State under Harrison. It is understood that Clay will take no post, it not being in accordance with his wishes or his objects so to do.

BLOWING UP SHIPS.—A correspondent of the London Times, who writes from Egypt, says that some Americans, who have taken up Fulton's torpedo project for blowing up vessels of war by grenades attached under water, are negociating with the Chinese for rendering them assistance against the English men-of-war in this destructive capacity. The thing is not a mere speculation, but is known to be in practical existence, and has been ready to be applied in case of an American war, ever since the burning of Washington.

ACCIDENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—At 10 o'clock on Friday morning the large chandelier recently suspended in the hall of the House of Representatives composed principally of cut glass, and with its counterpoise weighing between three and four tons, fell and was broken into countless fragments. Had the House been in session the consequences must have been lamentable as the desks of many members were shattered by the falling mass. It appears that on last evening, the chandelier had been lighted, by way of experiment, and this morning, at the time of the accident, several men were employed in cleaning it. Their escape was almost miraculous.—The Chaplain, in a fervent prayer returned thanks to Almighty God the great disposer of all events, that the lives of so many had been thus mercifully spared. After remaining a short time in session, the House adjourned until Monday next, in order to afford time for cleaning the hall and making the necessary repairs.

Globe.

The cost of the above chandelier, was we believe, about $5000.

New World.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.—The following table shows the increase of the population of some of the principal cities of the United States:

	1840.	1830.	Increase.
New York.	312,234	202,589	109,545
Philadelphia,	258,922	188,797	79,125
Baltimore,	101,378	80,625	21,853
New Orleans,	106,674	42,310	64,454
Boston,	83,452	61,892	33,060
Brooklyn,	36,283	12,403	24,830
Cincinnati,	46,380	24,831	21,551
St. Louis,	24,585	5,852	18,783
Washington,	23,777	18,827	3,950
Pittsburgh,	21,296	12,542	8,724

This table makes our neighboring city of Pittsburgh appear to disadvantage.—By adding Allegheny, Birmingham, Manchester, Sligo, Lawrenceville, Oakland, and other suburbs, all, to the eye of a stranger, forming part of the city of Pittsburgh, the population reaches about 40,000 inhabitants. Were Philadelphia subjected to the same rule that has been applied to Pittsburgh, and confined to its own corporation, it would exhibit on paper a less population than Baltimore or New Orleans.

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—In preference to the dangerous experiment of pulling a rearing horse backward, I recommend the adoption of the following methods. Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, seperate your reins, and prepare for him; the instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. The bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely around two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him around, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spur sharply, as he will not fail to go forward. If the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spur or whip two or three times severely. The horse perhaps will not be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may be disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist, &c., as before, and you will find in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion—in fact, you will perceive him quail under the operation.—It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way prescribed, will resort to his tricks a third time. But on going into others hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to have recourse to rearing.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Mrs. Asalah Harrington, who died recently at New Salem, N. H., aged 86, was the wife of three revolutionary soldiers, successively.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

INFORMATION WANTED.—PEACHES.

I find it to be the prevailing opinion amongst many old farmers in Virginia and Kentucky, that where a peach-kernel, the produce of an original or unbudded tree, is planted, the produce is a peach closely resembling the parent fruit. On the other hand, where stocks are raised from the kernels of indifferent peaches, and upon these are budded the finest varieties, the kernels from the fruit of such trees, produce trees that sport very much, the peaches being almost always small and worthless. The inference from this is, that the stock so far overrules the bud, as to cause the produce to partake almost entirely of its own character. One intelligent and experienced fruit-grower of this city, with whom I have recently conversed on the subject, states that the results of his own experience would induce him to believe that such is the case; yet he cannot be satisfied that it is so.—He thinks with me, that if a kernel was planted, that grew on a tree, the stock of which was the growth of the kernel of a cling-stone peach, on which was afterwards budded a free-stone, that the produce would be free-stone peaches, and that the rule would hold good, whether the stock grew from the kernel of an indifferent or of a fine peach, the coin or bud would still overrule it. The truth is, the peach, like every other *cultivated* fruit, sports, so that no reliance can be placed on a seedling. We consider it an ill-judged waste of time and ground, to cultivate any but trees, on which have been budded choice and well known fruit. Still we are anxious to and well known fruit. Still we are anxious to have information on the subject, from those who have been able to put it to the test of careful and judiciously conducted experiment. Our pages are open to the discussion of this and every other useful subject connected with farming and g
ening. T.

We remark upon this article:

1. From considerable experience in the e
vation of the peach tree, we are satisfied t
the seed will always produce its kind. And
quality of the fruit may be improved or de
ciated, by your mode of selecting your seed.
you select from the best of the crop, and
which ripens the first, you will have ea
peaches and an improved quality; if otherw
they will depreciate on your hand.

2. That if you engraft apples upon crab-ap
and plant the seed of this production, tho'
ever so good an apple, they will produce cr
If you enoculate a free-stone peach upon a c
and plant the kernel of this production,
will have a cling-stone peach. The orig
stock enoculated or engrafted upon, rules u
these circumstances. About nineteen y
since, we ate an apple from a tree in the ya
old Mr. Musselman, near Chillicothe, who
formed us that the tree was the production
pear seed. We insisted there was some mis
in the matter. He avered there could be no
stated that the pear was brought to this cou
and ate in the family before any fruit had
growed; that his mother planted the seed ir
garden, and when the scions were of suit
size, she gave each of her children one,
that that tree from which we ate the apple
the one which had fallen to his share.

3. If it is an object with any person to
the very best quality of peaches, let him se
the very best kind and plant his trees on
ground. A light soil, mixed with consider
sand, or vegetable mould, is better than h
clay. In this section of country, the high
oak ridges are the best for peach fruit, and
more elevated the more certain to bear;
situated, trees rarely fail to produce mo
less, while on the lower levels, most of w
consists of fine specimens of white oak clay
at least equal to any land in the world for
and grain, and very good for many other kin
fruit, yet, the peach crop proves a total fai
except in something like one year out of fiv
an average. And when they do bear, the
ity of the fruit is not quite so good as that
duced from trees situated as above describe
you wish to keep up the quality of your p
fruit, clear another piece and plant again b
your trees get too old, as the products of y
trees are always superior in size and flav
those of the old.

ANCIENT PEAR TREES.—The Anc
Pear Tree planted in 1628, by Gove
Endicott, on his farm in Danvers, is
in full life, and has this year produc
crop of good pears. It is a Bon C
tien.

In Eastham, on Cape Cod, is ano
Pear Tree, planted in 1640, by
Prince, in his garden It is a flouris
lofty tree, and produces on an averag
teen bushels a year.

MAKING PORK—COOKING FOOD FOR
MALS.—Making pork is one of the
essential interests of the farmer, and
be made one of the most profitable.
question, however, whether, as gener
conducted, much money is made by
ding swine, and the reasons are suffic
ly plain. In the first place, but littl
tention, if any, is paid to the kind of
used for feeding. It is enough, if the
mal, caught and caged in the pen, is a
the fact that a given quantity of food
to some breeds will make nearly or
as much again pork as when fed to s
other breeds, is overlooked; and an as
ishing quantity of roots and grain is
annually wasted. In the second place
mode of feeding is very defective.
food may be good, but if given to the
unprepared, or uncooked, much of its
ciency is lost. To keep hogs profita
they should from the first, be kept
thriving state. Not half fattened at
time, and then allowed to fall away
they are miserably poor; but kept
stantly improving from the time
leave the sow until they are ready
slaughtering. It takes a much large
mount of food to raise an animal of
kind allowed to become poor, than to
one constantly thriving. Again, the
alloted to feeding, is usually too lim
good firm heavy pork cannot be mad
matter what may be the food used, s
of three or four months. Hogs ma
puffed out, and made to look pretty
but their meat will not be hard and
and will be affected with the comp
called shrinking in the pot. Hogs fa
much faster in moderate weather,
in severe cold weather; and hence
process of fattening should commenc
early as the food to be used can be ha
After the process of feeding begins,
that the hogs have enough; to suppo
squealing, ravening hog will fat,
mistaken, but unfortunately a com
one.

Farmers in general miss a large
of the profits that might be made f
feeding pork by not paying attentio
the making of manure from swine.
corn, a variety of experiments has
victed us there is no manure that ca
compared with that of the pig; and
farmer who permits any of this to be
ted, or does not give the animal an
portunity of converting as much m
vegetable matter, &c. into manure as
be done, is a great loser in the end. S
able farmers have estimated that the
nure made by a lot of pigs, where
proper materials are provided, will
pay the expense of feeding; but ther
no doubt if they do not this, they will
fermenting the most enriching com
for crops, and essentially to the ultim
profits of the farmer. To make
pork, a hog should not be less than
teen months old, kept constantly thri
not have a yard as large as the farr
the highway, and be fed on good food
less than three months.—*American
mer.*

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... JANUARY 6, 1841.

'r Weather.—We had on Saturday and ith last, quite cold weather. There is a ent quantity of snow to afford comfortable ing.

s earnestly demanded of us, where is our r, the President of the Indiana Confer- Some brethren, in his District, are anx- o know his *whereabouts*. We are told that g last year he was favored with eminent ss in his circuit, but published not a word her of our periodicals. We shall be glad ar from him occasionally, and it would less gratify many others.

e reader will find, on our last page, recom- lations to the Youth's Cabinet. We add at is there said that there is no paper comes r office which so much interests the young t our establishment. It is, to children, the interesting paper we have knowledge of.

e Prospectuses of the Lowell Souvenir and ository, by Mr. Hildreth, will also be found ur last page. These works are very interest- to young ladies and gentlemen who have ex- ed them.

e had forgot to say that the Ohio State rnal and the Ohio Statesman are issued daily ng the session of the Legislature, and both nise, and no doubt will, give correct reports he doings of our General Assembly. These each $3 during the session.

Decatur" in our next.

Wm. Walker, of Upper Sandusky, in a letter he Bucyrus Democrat of the 23d ultimo, re- ts the murder of three Indians, two men and woman of the Wyandot nation, in Putnam nty, on the "night of the 5th inst., while ping in their camp." The murder is sup- ed to have been committed by a set of vaga- nd whites. Every exertion is making to ferret m out.

'Gift for the Hollidays.—The New World, the 1st of January, came to us in advance.— is a splendid sheet, indeed; it is five feet ht inches by four feet four inches. Cost of paper, as stated by the editors, is twenty dlars per ream. It contains 820,000 ems of mposition, and would make three ordinary odecimo volumes.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A Petition of 111 citizens of Brown county, as presented to the House by Mr. Dunham, aying the repeal of the law which relates to ugitives from service," passed February, 1839, hich, after some effort to refer it to a special mmittee, was referred to the committee on the diciary.

Mr. Nye, of the House, has reported a bill to mend the school law.

Mr. Henderson, our Senator from Muskingum, resented the memorial of Mr. Samuel Thomp- on, of Zanesville, praying for the reduction of he wages of the members of the Legislature and ther State officers, which was read and laid on he table. On a proposition to refer the Me- morial to Mr. H., he said he did not conceive it o be in accordance with the opinions of his onstituents or he should have no objection to ake charge of it. Now we are one of Mr. Henderson's constituents, and we are of opinion, hat considering the nature of our general em- barrassments, the amount of taxation upon the people, the low price of wages and produce, that a general system of retrenchment should be adopt- ed. We think the State Printer should be re- formed; but then we would like to see those who attempt this good work set an example them- selves.

The House passed a resolution, as we noticed in our last, to prevent the printing in that branch of the Legislature, unimportant bills, in order to save expense to the State. In conform- ity with this resolution, a House bill to vacate a certain road in Hamilton county, was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, on the 30th ult., not being printed. Honorable members became somewhat excited,—became very con- scientious about acting upon what they could not see, &c., and finally laid the bill on the table; since other unprinted bills from the House have shared the same fate. It is propable from these movements that all unprinted bills from the House will be piled upon the table of the Senate and permitted to lay there. Though they may print and act on them ultimately. These move- ments will be understood when we tell our read- ers that the Whigs have a majority in the House and their opponents in the Senate. One goes for reforming the State Printer, and the other for his remaining in his sins.

A bill containing an appropriation of $4,000 to the State Printer, was on the 31st ult. order- ed to its third reading, on Monday. This appro- priation, if we understand it, is for printing, &c. under the contract of last year.

If a Bill should be reported for the protection of religious worship, will Mr. Henderson be so good as to forward us a copy thereof immediate- ly?

Illinois Legislature.—We learn from the correspondent of the Alton Telegraph, and from other sources, that the political parties in that body have been, for some time past, in a state of disorder and excitement. A Bill passed both Houses, on Saturday the 5th of December, to adjourn *sine die;* then on Monday the House was opened again, and commenced what is called a *new session*. The object of this discreditable movement appears to have been to compel the State Bank to resume specie payments, as its suspension had been legalized until the close of the session of this term by a former act of that body; but the final object to break down the present Bank and establish another which would be more particularly under the influence of the dominant party of the State. The Bank has resumed specie payments, probably in order to meet the case, and prevent any action against her on the ground of having forfeited her char- ter. The way to prevent such disorderly and discreditable doings, is for the *sovereign* people to bid the leaders of such disgraceful factions to stay at home—no difference to what political party they belong.

A Bill has passed both Houses making provi- sion to pay the interest on the State debt fall- ing due on the first Monday of January, inst.

"A Bill incorporating the city of '*Nauvoo*,' the place of residence of the *Latter Day Saints*, passed the Senate. It is very liberal in its pro- visions, and is the greatest guaranty Illinois can give to this hitherto persecuted and much abused sect, that they will here be protected in their constitutional rights, and in the enjoyment of the same privileges that are enjoyed by our other citizens."

The Rev. Charles Cook, editor of the Pitts- burgh Christian Advocate, makes the following remarks on the notice we took of him some time since:

Rather a Curiosity.—The following appear- ed editorially in No. 15 of the 2d Vol. of the Western Recorder, a paper edited and published at Zanesville, Ohio, by Rev. C. Springer, of the Methodist Protestant Church. We invite a pe- rusal of it by all our readers. We hope no one will fail to read.

[Then follows our article entire.]

Now we should be pleased if you would turn to our paper and read the entire articles alluded to. Having done so we would ask how long do you think it would require the religious press to evan- gelize the world by the exhibition of such a spirit as Mr. Springer manifests? If he has much im- proved by leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church, what must he have been before his reformation! It "shows the vaporings of a small but self-suffi- cient mind" to advise professing Christians not to abuse one another, but to pray one for another! What a sage discovery! And how painfully in- sulted is this Christian minister to be advised not to quarrel but to pray. He says: "the editor *seems* to think if 'God is for them' they shall be very complaisantly secure." We not only *seem* to *think*, so, but have no doubt on the subject.

"In this our strong tower for safety we hide, The Lord is our power—'The Lord will provide."

Look gentle reader at the charges preferred against the Methodist Episcopal Church in one small paragraph of less than fifteen lines:— 1. She has for years past relied for success, not on God, but on wealth and numerical strength. 2. She has *taken advantage* of honest and confiding people, and *cheated* them out of their church prop- erty. 3. She has abused confidence. 4. She has acted beneath the character of honorable and highminded men. 5. She is more indebted to "*Jesuistry*" [Jesuitism?] for success, a thousand fold than to the grace of God!

Who is this accuser of the brethren? A min- ister of the gospel of peace? No; it surely can- not be. We have heard of a certain Rev. C. Springer who publicly said he wished the Metho- dists would strike out the whimsical notion from the Discipline that men are "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them the office of the ministry in the Church of Christ." If this pious editor and he be identical, the article un- der consideration accounts very clearly for his whimsical wish.

As to what is said about our advising men to pray who are a thousand times better than our- self, we will not demur. Is the editor of the Re- corder so immaculate as never to have preached to persons more holy than himself? This seems as much like vanity as any thing we have seen in print lately, but yet it may not be so; at least it does not in us produce any "nausea." Mr. S. has one consolation. If this "kite" of an editor is to be destroyed, and thus to become the victim of his elevation by the Episcopacy without merit, as soon as his string is broken, surely such cutting and slashing as are aimed at him by his highly *meritorious* and *reformed* brother will soon set him adrift. Let any one read the 18th paragraph of the section of our Disciples on the "Printing and circulating of books" and learn from it if he can, that the editor of The Christian Advocate "was raised by the *Episcopacy* to the editorship."

A Jesuit we believe admits the dangerous principle that *the end sanctifies the means*. Now Mr. S. has great enmity to the episcopacy, and in his zeal to put it down has said it raises men without merit to the editorship of our official pa- pers. But all such editors are appointed not by bishops, but are elected either by the General or an annual conference. Is stating what is not true to accomplish an end, any part of "*Jesuistry*?" If it be, who is the Jesuit?

We would conclude by advising the brother to "*say his prayers*," but fear it might be an over dose and as the former advice produced "*nausea*" this might result in———. Well, we will advise it any how, for if a little bile were thrown off it might conduce very much to spiritual health.

We remark upon this:

1. As, according to the genius of the gospel, and according to the example of our Lord, we should be more sensibly alive to the good quali- ties of our fellow men, than to their misgivings or defects, we, therefore, give our friend Charles credit; first, for giving our article entire to his readers, without mutilating or misrepresenting, under circumstances that his readers would have no chance of correcting him. But, then, we are afraid, what the critic says to the young divines, will also be applicable to many of his readers, when he cautions them not to make a practice of stating the objection of infidels, in order to shew their dexterity in answering them, lest the objection will have more force than the reply. Secondly, he has sent us a paper contain- ing his animadversions. In these particulars he has done us a piece of justice that we rarely meet with from his brethren.

2. Our Pittsburgh friend, in this article, indi- cates that our spirit is not a very good one. To this charge we shall have to plead guilty, in part at least; it is not so good as we could desire. But then it is certainly a matter of consolation to be informed that he has a better spirit.

3. We had said that the episcopacy raised Br. Cook to the editorship. This he tries to twist into a misrepresentation, by referring to his dis- cipline, which provides that the General Con- ference, &c. shall have the appointments of ed- itors, and "not the *bishops*." Did we say that the "bishops" "raised him?" We said the *epis- copacy*. What is the meaning of "episcopacy?" Our dictionary says it is the "government of bishops." Our erudite and critical editor does seem yet to have learned to distinguish between the bishops and that which belongs to the bishops. Your government is an episcopal government, and your bishops have things just as they desire them, when they see cause to use the power with which they are clothed. This our friend Cook cannot help but know.

4. He represents us as taking exception to him for advising people to go to prayer, and to refrain from quarrelling. "Thou that sayest another shall not steal, dost thou steal?" thou that sayest another should not misrepresent, dost thou misrepresent? We made no objection to the simple fact of your advising people to go to pray- er, but it was your *manner* of doing it; your or- dering them with a "swell of importance." Would it be right for a man no way distinguish- ed for religious integrity, and who had but few more brains than a goslin, or any other person, to utter an ironical and imperious command to his fellow christians to say their prayers? certain- ly not. Then just so far as you are culpable on this ground, so far we had a right to reprove you, and no farther. And as for your advising people "not to quarrel," so far from thus understanding you, we considered what you said a kind of pre- siding elder authoritative direction, to all other denominations to let you itinerant preachers alone in the quiet possession of your anti-scrip- tural and ill-gotten prerogatives. But other de- nominations, we trust, have not so learned their duty to Christ as to regard such manifestos as this; but will raise their warning voice to show even the House of Israel their transgression.

5. Our brother makes us bring against his church a list of five very serious charges, not one of which has he attempted to answer. As he seems to lay the greatest stress on *cheated* and *Jesuistry*, (O! Jesuitism,) by italisizing these words, we will refresh his memory upon these subjects. We will refer the editor to the records of his own City and State. He, no doubt, had his eye upon the attempt of his brother ministers and their dupes, in Pittsburgh, to cheat and bully the "honest" and "confiding people" of that place out of their church property, is the reason why he is so very mum upon the subject. The man- ner of these Episcopal preachers in spreading the gospel, is so peculiarly "apostolical," that they went into the sanctuaries of civil justice to contend at law for two meeting houses and a burying ground. But the court gave the prop- erty to the defendants, and decided the Metho- dist Episcopal Trust Deed to be contrary to the laws of Pennsylvania. The church forwarded a host of petitions to the next session of the Le- gislature to stay them in the use of their prop- erty, but that body adopted the opinion of the Supreme Court, and refused to act upon the subject. Thus, two of the highest functionaries of your own State have decided that your Dis- ciplinary Deed conveys an unconstitutional or "dishonest" trust. The seceders who were bul- lied out of the church by the ministry, constitu- ted the majority of the society, and held the seals of the corporation. They offered, to avoid litigation, to divide the property equal with the Bishops' party, or to leave the whole matter at issue to disinterested referees. But no, the Bishops' boys would have all the property or none. After the suit went against them, they, however, accepted a proposition to receive half the property from the Protestant Methodists.— While a suit was pending before the Sepreme Court of this State, involving the very same question, the Episcopal Methodists, at their college in Augusta, Ky., conferred the title of L. L. D. upon John C. Wright, a leading and influential member of the bench. Br. Cook, was this Jesuistry? If not, what was it?

6. As soon as Br. Cook stated the list of char- ges which he said we brought against his church, instead of answering them, he immediately ut- ters a slander against us, thus verifying the maxim of Goldsmith, "the mouths that want argument are filled with abuse," or defamation. He says, "we have heard of a Rev. C. Springer, who publicly said, that he wished the Methodists would strike the whimsical notion from their Discipline, that men are 'inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them the office of the ministry,'" &c. Now, my dear brother, we do most unequivocally deny uttering such a wish or making any such declaration, either "publicly" or privately. But assert we have always believed, and do still believe in the call of the Holy Spirit to the work of the ministry. We are not excited upon this subject, for such attempts to injure our reputation are so com- mon from that quarter, they have ceased to produce much effect. We could give scores of just such attempts as this to injure us, but the heart would sicken at the recital, and the honor of christianity requires, as far as consistent, a veil should be thrown over such depravity on the part of professors of religion. However, we shall hold you, Br. Editor, to the proof of this matter. You say our heresy was "publicly" ut- tered, of course it is susceptible of proof. When and where was this declaration made? Come, Charley, sustain your slander or take it back.— As a christian or a gentleman, you are bound to do one or the other.

7. As it respects the editor's attempt to be witty, when he states, in a blank, the supposed effect of prayer upon us;—we have to say, that, we are fond of wit, especially, when it runs in a *high-vein*, and are prepared to do it homage, even though we should be the victim of it; but, such, gentle reader, is not wit; it is something only fit be addressed to low minds and filthy tastes.

Br. Charles, previous to your incumbency in the office of the Advocate, we tried to effect an exchange with that paper, but there was too much dignity around the office for that. Now, will you not send us your paper regularly in exchange for ours? We will try you at all events. Come, let us live neighborly. You say your peculiar institutions are the best in the world; although we are not fond of controversy when it can be avoided, yet, if you desire to discuss the points at issue between us, we will agree to enter the field with you. If you choose a subdued and respectful style, we shall try to meet you more than half way. If you prefer the castigating boreing method, we will do the very best we can to accommodate you on that subject. Any way that will suit you, so it is within the circle pre- scribed to christians. Or if you would prefer trying to live neighborly, without such public collisions, by endeavoring to bear with each others infirmaties without growling too hard, we are agreed to that. Any plan that will accom- modate the matter will suit us, as we are not hard to please. Come, Br. Charley, now show yourself to be a gentleman and a liberal chris- tian.

Br. Cook, of the Pittsburgh Advocate, will see a notice of a late article of his on our first page, relating to the Protestant Methodists, from one of the oldest and most venerable Methodist ministers in the western country. One who was cradled in the forests, and who has been acquaint- ed with Methodism through all its phases in this country.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP "ACADIA," AT BOSTON.

The arrival of the Acadia at Boston on Mon- day, at three P. M., has put us in possession of dates to the 4th December from Liverpool and to the 3d from London. The most important items of news are the capture of St. Jean D'- Acre by the allies; the submission of Mehemet Ali; the avowedly pacific tone of the new French Amnesty, and the birth of a princess to the crown of England.

The most important event in all the intelli- gence received, is unquestionably, the safe de- livery of the Queen, and the health of her off- spring. In the event of the death of both, the crown would have passed to Ernest of Hanover. Of how much importance this escape is consid- ered, may be gathered from the following para- graphs, which we clip from the leading English journals:

"No event, since the general peace, has cau- sed such unbounded joy throughout the metro- polis, as the safe delivery of our beloved Queen High and low, rich and poor, rejoice alike, and though many wished that the offspring had been a Prince, the unanimous voice of the public is expressive of gratitude to Almighty God, that her Majesty has survived and given birth to an Heir Presumptive to the throne. Can there be any mistake about the ardent feeling displayed on this auspicious event, when we reflect for a moment on the awful position in which this country would have been placed had it been the will of Providence to afflict us by a calamity like that which occurred some 23 years ago?

On that occasion the whole nation mourned that an illustrious Princess, heir to a great empire had been suddenly cut off in the prime of life, and buried in the same tomb with her dead born child. Then there were many heirs to the Throne, respected and beloved by the people. We had no dread of the successor to her Royal Father. The national grief was solely caused by the untimely end of the sufferer.

But had such a fate befallen the Queen, we should have mourned not for her only, but also for the nation, because her peaceable reign would in all probability have been followed by commo- tions which might have convulsed the kingdom and endangered the monarchy. Since the reign of Charles II—nay, we may say, in the whole history of the Sovereigns of England, no succes- sor to the reigning Prince were ever looked up- on with such horror and dread as the heir presump- tive, but two days ago, to the throne still occu- pied, through the mercy of God, by our beloved Queen. For such a gracious delivery the nation may well be thankful, and it will display its thankfulness by rejoicing unequalled in this country. They have already commenced.

Throughout, we believe, in every Chapel, Catho- lic and Dissenting, of the metropolis, yesterday, public thanksgivings were offered for the safety of the Queen and her child. The Catholic Church in London adopted a prayer for the Queen before her delivery. The people pray in their hearts and in words also return thanks, for one of the grea- test blessings ever conferred on this country.

It is said that the Princess Royal would re- ceive the names of Adelaide Victoria Louisa, and that the christening, which was to be on a scale of vast magnificence, would take place shortly after the meeting of Parliament. Par- liament, it will be recollected, was on the 11th of November, at a Privy Council, at which Victoria was present, prorogued to Dec. 10.

Daily bulletins of the health at the palace were published, but it is sufficient for us to say that at the latest dates mother and child were as "well as could be expected." On the third Her Ma- jesty was so far recovered as to affix her signature to the official documents sent her from the pub- lic offices.

The principal medical attendants at the birth of the child received £1000 each. The usual presentation of "candle" to the royal servants was made, but the form of giving it to the public was dispensed with.

Great Storms in England.—Extensive da- mage has been done on the coast, by reason of the heavy storms which occurred on the 12th and 13th of November last. The loss amongst shipping was very great, and the loss of lives in proportion. The accounts are truly heart-render- ing, especially from Plymouth, Portsmouth and Sunderland—such a hurricane has seldom occur- red. The men of war at Portsmouth rode it out well. It does not appear that any foreign vessel has suffered; the loss being chiefly amongst the coasters and vessels from France and the ports of that line of coast.

Another and more violent gale was experien- ced in England on the 21st of November. Many vessels were lost, including the steamer City of Bristol, with all on board (30 persons) except two; the brig Grecian, with all on board; the sloop Kemis, Leith, with all on board; the brig Mary, and seven other vessels, near Ispwich. All on board the Mary perished except the Captain, and the entire crew of one of the other vessels.

A large American ship was reported to be on shore at Coquenville, near Barfleus, and the crew lost except four, Nov. 20. On the 18th, part of the deck of an American vessel came on shore at Port Talbot.

At St Agnes on the night of the 21st, an Amer- ican vessel, supposed to be the General Sloke, was totally wrecked, and the crew were drowned.

The masts, yards, sails, &c. of a new schooner, supposed to be an American, were passed by the Senator from Liverpool for New Orleans, lat. 45, long. 7. The Senator was bound into Fayal to repair.

Miscellaneous.—The Acadia brought 95 pas- sengers to Halifax and Boston. She had a very rough passage.

An improvement had taken place in the price of cotton. The rate of interest at the Bank of England was 5 per cent.

The treaty between England and Texas re- cognized the independence of Texas, was signed at the Foreign Office, Nov. 16.

FRANCE, THE EAST, &C.

The answer to the King's Speech had been carried in the Deputies, by a majority of 101.— The new ministry in the debate, avowed their pacific determinations.

The French fleet had returned from the Med- iterranean. The discovery squadron had also reached France.

The Ex-Queen Regent of Spain had reached Paris. Tranquility continued in Spain, though there had been some sharp replying by the Re- gency to Christiana's parting address to the peo- ple.

The French Deputies had appropriated 5,000,- 000f. for the relief of the sufferers by the late in- undations.

It is said that Austria and Prussia have com- plained to France upon the subject of her large military preparations—and that France has given every assurance that no further additions are to be made.

At Marseilles the greatest storm within the memory of man, took place on the 3d December. It was a perfect deluge, and the streets ran like so many rivers. The Refugee Queen of Spain was nearly drowned out of her hotel, and many accidents took place. The river Rhone mounted 70 centimetres. 300 houses were carried away at the Guillotiere, and more than 300 at the Vaise, and all along the banks of the river the damage was in the same proportion.

St. Jean D'Acre had fallen before the allies.— This event is regarded as the most brilliant a- chievement of the British Navy since the peace of 1815, not even excepting the attack upon Algiers. The fall of St. Jean D'Acre has left the Pasha of Egypt without a single stronghold on the we- stern coast of Syria.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat remains at 44cts. per bushel—Flour per barrel $3.— Pork has fallen to $3—rather dull sale at that price.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29th.—Flour is firm with an upwards tendency. The receipts are light, and the demand for Eastern and other markets fair.— Sales Penn. at $4,75; some factors ask $4,87½ per bbl.

Provisions—The demand is small, and prices declining. Mess Pork, $15 a 15½ per bbl. Lard—new, 10 a 11 cents. There is but little call for Bacon, Butter in kegs 9 a 10 cents per lb. Mess Beef $12; prime do $10½ a 11; New York Prime $8 per bbl.

Cattle Market—The supplies have been barely equal to the demand, and the ad- vance noticed last week is fully main- tained. At market, 550 head of Beef Cattle, which sold at $6 a 8¼. Cows and Calves—220 at market—sold at $26 a $35; extra $35; Springers $20 a $27. Dry Cows $16 a $18. Hogs—350; all sold at $5¼ a $6. Dead Hogs, $4,87½ a $5½. Sheep—1509, all sold at $2,25 a $2,75; extra $3,50.—*Bicknell.*

BUFFALO, Dec. 22d.—Flour 3,88 per bbl.; do. fine 3,25; wheat 75 cts. per bushel; corn 44; barley 37½; oats 22.— *Commercial Advertiser.*

BALTIMORE, December 26th.—Flour—There is a further small decline in the prime of Flour since our last re- port; the article not in brisk demand—and there still seems a tendency to a further decline. We heard of no sales of Howard street from store at less than $4,62½, un- til Thursday, when 300 bbl. sold at $4,56½, The car and wagon price remains at $4,50. Of City Mills, the price continues $4,75; and there is apparently some movement in it, either by purchasers or on millers account—it has been going on ship-board. Sales of Susquehanna at 4,62½ *a* $4,75, stock light.—*Lyford.*

ITEMS.

Sabbath and Bethel Convention.—This Convention, held in Cincinnati in November appears to have been very well attended. The proceedings, we understand, will soon appear in pamphlet form. A general Convention on the subject of the Sabbath and Bethel cause was appointed to meet in Cincinnati next year.— *Cross and Journal.*

The American Baptist Publication Society have announced that a new Hymn Book, intend- ed for general use, is now in course of publi- cation.—*ib.*

The Baptist Church at Windsor, Chester co., Pa., has recently enjoyed a revival, during which about 80 were hopefully converted, and 31 added to the church by baptism.—*ib.*

Marietta College.—A fire recently occurred in the upper part of the college building, which was extinguished without any material loss, ex- cept destroying a portion of the upper part of the building. Some injury was also done to the Library and Philosophical apparatus. The ex- ercises of the institution are continued as usu- al.—*ib.*

Another Crazy Man.—Z. W. Wilcox, of Highland county, Ohio, advertises in the Cincinnati Gazette that he has, "after sev- eral years of close investigation, succeeded in discovering the principles on which is founded perpetual motion;" which fact he says he is prepared to prove, "both by ac- tual experiment and sound philosophy."

A Bank Convention in the West.— The Louisville Journal says—"The Banks of this State have issued a circular to most or all of the banks in Mississippi valley, proposing a convention, in Louisville, on the 25th of January, to confer in relation to the resumption of specie payments.— *Bicknell.*

Counterfeit twenty dollar notes of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, are in circulation in the West. They are said to be well executed and calculated to deceive.—*Bicknell.*

In our last Reporter we noticed the al- teration of $5 bills on the West Branch Bank, to $50. To-day we have a letter from the Cashier, in which he states that the issues of the bank has been confined to 5's 10's and 20's.—*ib.*

Between a good teacher and a bad one, there is as much difference as between bright sun-shine and a total eclipse.— Don't choose a director who cannot see such a difference.

He that never changed any of his opin- ions, never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find out any mistakes in himself, will not be charitable enough to excuse what he reckons mistakes in others.

A gentleman in London, it is said, has made a contract for the exclusive naviga- tion of the Amazon, the largest river in the world, by steam, for 45 years, and is now arranging for a line of steamers be- tween Brazil and England.

Acid in Earthern.—The Washington, (Penn.) Observer, mentions the poisoning of a whole family, by using apple butter which had been kept in an earthen vessel. The acid of course decomposed the gla- zing; and the lead produced spasms, and other symptoms of the painters' cholic. All have recovered, and have learned a lesson.

Fatal Accident.—A man named John Foster, employed on the Columbia (Pa.) Railroad, was killed by the locomotive, and train of cars passing over his body a short distance from Fairmount. It ap- pears that two train of cars met at the spot said to be rather an unusual occurrence, and owing to a curve in the road, Foster, not being on the look-out, did not observe them till they were close upon him. In the attempt to get out of the way he fell or was thrown under the engine, and thus in an instant lost his life.—Balt. Patriot.

Seduction and Exemplary Damages. A verdict of $4,000 has been recovered by the father of a young lady at Worces- ter, Mass., against Seth Maynard, a marri- ed man, for the seduction of his daugh- ter—who was a member with him of a church choir.

Resumption.—The Cashier of the State Bank of Illinois officially notifies the public that the Bank *resumed specie payments* on the fifth of December, 1840.

The Grand Gulf Advertiser states that the Arkansas State bank has resumed specie payment.

Counterfeits.—We learn that on Thursday last the High constables of the Court of General sessions obtained pos- session of $1000 in counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of the United States, which is supposed to be the entire amount struck from that plate. The agent of the bank also recovered and brought to this city $100,000, in $20's and 50's, of letter D and A, dated June 1, 1837. Very few of the latter it is thought have been put in circulation. They are tolerably well done—the filling up being extremely good.—*Bicknell.*

It is stated that the Wayne county Bank at Palmyra, has been closed by the Bank Commissioners.—*ib.*

Earthquake at Zante.—Extract of a letter from Zante, 11th Nov. in the Mediterraneo of Malta:

"On the 30 ult. at half past nine in the morning, a violent earthquake overthrew numerous houses in this city, and eight persons were buried in the ruins. The total number of houses that have fallen is 240, but all the others, without excep- tion have been more or less injured; and in the fortress only two or three have been left standing. The damage caused to the country is immense; some villages may be almost said no longer to exist, as only some portions were left to mark the spots that have been inhabited.

From Texas.—We have Galveston dates to the 13th.—McQueen, the absconding Post Master of New Orleans, was arrested and placed in custody at Hous- ton. The treacherous attempt of Canales to Massacre his Texian auxilleries, is spoken of by the Texians in terms of fitting indignation.

Congress has indefinitely postponed the bill creating the system of bankrupt- cy, and regulating the collection of for- eign debts. The salary of the chief Jus- tice has been fixed at $3,000. A reso- lution has been passed by the House of Representatives, directing the Military committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept of the services of 5000 men, for the invasion of Mexico, allowing them what they take from the enemy, and a league of land out of any they may conquer.

A large quantity of sugar has been made on the Colerado this season.

A correspondent of the Louisville Jour- nal writing from Columbia, Adair county, Ky., details the circumstances of a most heart rending murder and suicide. The facts, briefly stated are these: A Mr. Jacob Burke, a plain and honest farmer, residing about two miles from Columbia, lost his wife about two years ago, for whom he entertained a more than ordin- ary fondness. After her death he became morbidly sensative on the subject of his two little boys, in their lone and mother- less condition. One of these was five years old at the time of his mother's death and the other seven. To add to his misery he took to drink, and by this course his mind was measurably destroy- ed. In this condition, he determined, it is supposed, to take his own life, but un- willing to leave his children behind him, he first, with an axe, while they were a- sleep, nearly severed their heads from their shoulders, and then went to the barn and hung himself.

It is said that Gen. Harrison files ap- plications for office, in the order of their dates, and when he takes them off the hook, will adopt the scripture rule, "the first shall be last, and the last shall be first"

Business Department.

Br. Bassett will please return Mr. C's note to Meadow Farm Post Office, if it comes into his possession.

Br. Bassett is informed that a quarterly meeting is appointed on Union circuit, at Newbury, Clarke county, on the 23d and 24th January, to accommodate his visit; and that the superintendent will have an appointment for him at Middlebury, Lo- gan county, on Thursday evening the 21st, whither he will meet him on his way from Lima, and conduct him to the quarterly meeting.

For the Western Recorder

Mr. Editor: Is "*William Henry Har- rison*" the word of twenty letters, which constitutes the *puzzle* of the Junior, all the way from Pittsburgh, in the columns of the Western Recorder of last week? I think it is. O.

January 1, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baptist Register.

TOBACCO.—"Tobacco is a native of America; and although cultivated in Oronoco from time immemorial, and smoked nearly all over the Continent at the time of the Spanish conquest, the Spaniards first discovered it in Yucatan in 1520.—It was transported to Europe in the beginning of the 16th century by Heamandez de Toledo, who went from Herida to Portugal. From thence the seeds were sent to Catherine de Medicis by Jean Nicot, an agent of Francis II., after whom it received its genuine name of Nicotiana; the specific appellation of Tobacco being taken from *tabac*, an instrument used by the native Americans in smoking 'the weed.'"—*Humbolt.*

Tobacco is one of the most virulent vegetable poisons; causing headache, nausea, vomitting, extreme prostration, cold sweats, convulsions, and death. The leaves when distilled yield an essential oil, upon which all its active properties depend; the poisonous effects of which are well illustrated by the use the Hottentots make of it in destroying serpents. Barrow, in his Travels in Africa, informs us that "a Hottentot applied some of it from the short end of his wooden tobacco pipe to the mouth of a snake while in the act of darting out his tounge. The effect was as instantaneous as the electric shock; with a convulsive motion that was momentary, the snake half untwisted and never stirred more; and the muscles were so contracted that the whole animal felt regid, as if dried in the sun."

Tobacco belongs to the Materia Medica, but the extreme prostration and deadly sickness which it produces, renders its effects so frightful that few practising physicians are bold enough to use it, except in the most desperate cases.

Notwithstanding its efficiency as a medicine, it is far less used as a remedial agent than as an article of luxury; and its general use, in its varied forms, may be adduced as an illustration of the perversion of taste, as well as the capacity of the human system to receive with pleasure what was at first disagreeable, and to bear with impunity what is constantly injurous.

The use of tobacco by smoking, was first introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, at one time became the almost universal practiee of both sexes in the higher walks of life; but it is at present more confined to the lower class of the people. 'It is a curious fact that in England an edict was published against its use, the reason of which was, probably, the apprehension thus stated by Camden: "that the English might become savage by indulging in savage customs.' Urban VIII., anathematized those who used it in churches; and in Constantinople, where its use is now so general, the custom in the beginning of the 17th century was thought so ridiculous and hurtful, that "a Turk found smoking was conducted through the streets with a pipe transfixed through his nose."

Votzebue says, in his "Voyage of Discovery," that since the introduction of tobacco into the Sandwich Islands by the Europeans, "it is so generally used that young children smoke before they learn to walk, and grown up people have carried it to such excess, that they have fallen down senseless, and often died in consequence."

The most common forms of using "the weed" in this country, are by *chewing*, *snuffing*, and *smoking*. The practice of plugging is now happily exploded. This "consisted in twisting the leaves of tobacco in the form of a plug and stuffing it up the nostril." We are ready to sicken at the idea, that the ancients should delight in the odor of *putrid fish*, which was to them what the perfumed preparations are to us. And yet a noxious poison, the most disgusting and filthy in its operations, is seized upon by us with a gusto equalled only by the filthy Turkey Buzzard preying on a carcass already putrid.

It is a singular fact that man is the only creature that delights in tobacco and ardent spirit—he is the only creature that will even taste them; so far is he placed above, or so much does he sink himself below the brute creation. Very few ever learns to use tobacco without at first suffering the most distressing sickness.—The general system never becomes roused to its deleterious qualities as might at first seem; as many who have, perhaps, for the space of forty years rolled "the weed" as a sweet morsel under their tongue; and who always carried the "*cud*" on the same side of the mouth, will be as sensibly affected by a change to the opposite side, as if they had never tasted it and by discontinuing its use for a length of time are readily made sick on resuming the use of this loathsome "weed."

But so strong do persons become attached to this poisonous article, that even when they become convinced that it is undermining their health, as spirit does that of the besotted rum-drinker, it is with the greatest difficulty that they break off from its use. Persons of the strongest minds, capable of performing the greatest intellectual labor, make themselves the slave of habit—they voluntarily submit to the yoke of bondage.—Although great in other respects, he who cannot break off from the habit of using this foul and hurtful drug, under any circumstances, lacks one important characteristic of greatness—*self-command.*

If tobacco is so poisonous as to destroy life instantaneously when applied to the tongue, no other argument is necessary to prove its hurtful tendency to health when habitually used. In naturally delicate constitutions, and in those who lead a sedentary life, its ill effects are most conspicuous. Multitudes enjoy excellent health who freely use it, but they are the robust, the strong and the vigorous, who withstand many of the common causes of disease; but strong as they are, tobacco has a direct tendency to impair their boasted health and strength.

The use of this poisonous "weed" in the form of snuff, besides its extreme filthiness, induces pain in the head and eyes by producing a determination of blood to these parts, and also excites in the head numerous indiscribable nervous sensations. It destroys the sense of smell, and obstructs respiration through the nose by thickening the lining membrane, thus obliging the more advanced snuffer to let fall the lower jaw in order to prevent suffocation. It gives a nasal twang to the voice, which discovers at once the disgusting habit, notwithstanding the box containing this precious powder is kept in the most secret place. The taste, also, as in chewing and smoking, is rendered almost useless, leaving them in a condition to find no fault with cook or butcher.

The luxurious practice of smoking is, of all methods of using tobacco, the most benevolet and philanthropic. Says Dr. Ticknor, "Here is manifested none of the contracted disposition to selfishness!—When a man smokes, he does it for the benefit of his friends, and all within the atmosphere of his influence. The inhalation of smoke from a rank cigar, or what is still better, a pipe grown old in service, is peculiarly grateful; and as rum-drinking and smoking often accompany each other, the fumes of tobacco mingled with the steam of rum, renders the enjoyment doubly exquisite. Smoking is an indication of manhood and gentility; this is evinced by the fact that we are regaled in the streets, particularly of an evening, by frequent puffs of tobacco smoke in the face, from those who, in the *day-time*, conceive themselves to be *gentlemen*. It is so very civil, and polite, and evinces so much real goodness of heart, to share any good thing with our neighbors, that the practice of smoking, especially in the principle streets, and public places where ladies resort, should be encouraged by all who lay claim to generosity or refinement. Besides, it adds so much to the dignity and personal appearance of a *gentleman* to transform himself into a walking volcano, that he should be seen as seldom as possible without a cigar in his mouth and a dozen or two in his pocket."

Chewing is, perhaps, the most injurious of the modes of using this nauseous drug, yet all these modes do produce a greater or less derangement in healthy action—and when that comfortable protean disease, vaguely termed Dispepsia, gets a fast hold, the enjoymens of the great luxury, tobacco, is inexpressible.

Why continue its use in any of its forms? The plea commonly made far its use is too flimisy to notice, as thousands of witnesses would testify, were it not that they found it convenient to have an excuse for this filthy practice, that not a tooth has been preserved, or a pain soothed, by the long-continued use of tobacco. L.

"You are quick of apprehension," as the man said to the constable.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

Please publish the following appointments:

Pittsburgh station,	January	3,	1841.
Ohio circuit,	"	10,	"
Steubenville station,	"	17,	"
Marshall circuit,	"	24,	"
Tyler	" "	31,	"
Woodsfield	" February	7,	"
Georgetown circuit,	"	14,	"
Mt. Pleasant	" "	21,	"

Yours, &c., Z. RAGAN.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

☞IN THE WORLD.☜

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

When subscribed for in Clubs of ten or more.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Will be materially improved in its typographical appearance, at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive printing establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the *WEEKLY MESSENGER* still more satisfactory to its THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PATRONS, distributed as it is, thro' every section of the Union. Every exertion will be used to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the newspaper press, and the publisher pledges himself that his journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the *Weekly Messenger* is just such a newspaper as persons living out of large cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the publisher, after an association of twenty years with the newspaper press, pledges himself that his journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *WEEKLY MESSENGER* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the *largest class*. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers, every week during the year, for *Two Dollars*, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note*, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of beautiful engravings will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate sketches of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

Over Thirty Thousand.

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the 4 years past, since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and Cheapest!*" Now, we propose that no person who can not satisfy himself after one year's trial that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil.

PREMIUMS

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to Fifteen Copies of the Messenger for one Year, and either of the following works:

Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
The Art of Dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal Sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakspeare.
Henrietta Temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and Beauty, a volume much asked for.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a Newly Married Pair.
The Prayer Book, 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every Body's Album, with engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or post master who shall forward *thirty dollars* to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also to be entitled, as a premium, for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines and Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainment, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any agent procuring a club of *fifty* subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the Management and Disease of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful engravings.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Messenger,

PER ANNUM—*Payable in advance:*

One Subscription, - - - - - - - -	$2 00
" " six months, - - - - -	1 00
Four Subscriptions (a 1,25) - - - - -	5 00
Ten Subscriptions (a $1) - - - - -	10 00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume, will please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen, who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from *imposition*, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the *Philadelphia Post Office*, which order, if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgment of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated. CHARLES ALEXANDER.

December 30, 1840. 6w71

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash, or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4, 63tf

GRAHAMS MAGAZINE

AND THE

Ladies' & Gentleman's

WORLD OF LITERATURE

And Fashions.

The Casket and the Gentleman's united.

A NEW VOLUME under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, the Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first of January, 1841, with an array of Contributors secured by the union, of talent and fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will, however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of *embellishments unsurpassed* by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance, the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of Contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, *second to no Magazine in the Union.* The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER

will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past.—Writers of the first rank have been regular Contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day, has been every where approved and commended.

THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. Original articles have appeared, during the last year, from the pens of the following:

Professor Ingraham,	David Hoffman, Esq.
" John Frost,	C. W. Thompson,
" N. C. Brooks,	Judge Tremper, N. Y.
" C. F. Wines,	John Du Solle, Esq.
Captain Marryatt,	Grenville Mellen, N. Y.
Morton McMichael, Esq	P. B. Elder, Pa.
Hon. R. T. Conrad,	The author of 'Stanley,'
W. Gaylord Clark, Esq.	Edgard A. Poe, Phil'a.
C. J. Patterson, Esq.	T. G. Spear, "
Rev. T. H. Stockton,	Au'r of How. Pinckney,
Samuel W. Stockton,	Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,
E. Armstrong, Esq.	Miss C. H. Waterman,
Gen. G. P. Morris, N.Y.	Mrs. Ann Stephens,
Leigh Hunt, England,	Benson Hill, England,
Mrs. F. Kemble Butler,	Dr. J. K. Mitchell,
Park Benjamin, N. Y.	Jas. Montgomery, Eng.
Douglas Jerrold, Eng.	A. M'Makin, J.E.Dow,
Joseph C. Neal, the American Boz!	E. Holden, Esq.
James F. Otis, N. Y.	J. Beauchamp Jones,
R. S. Elliott, Pa.	Mrs. E. F. Ellett,
	Dr. T. D. English.

In addition to this brilliant array of names known to fame, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities, have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled, "Cruizing in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of

TALES OF THE SEA,

and from his known abilities as a depictor of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume, also from the author of the well know articles entitled, "The Log of Old Ironside." The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen, to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Port Folio," has also been secured,—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the capacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat, with "Jeremy Short," and "Oliver Oldfellow, is also promised; with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as Contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of *unrivalled attractions*, may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of FASHIONS MONTHLY, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings, and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art, from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate, and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Or two Copies yearly for FIVE DOLLARS, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia perodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

is made. For Five Dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year.

Address, *post paid* GEO. R. GRAHAM,
South-west corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia.

December 23, 1840. 70

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm o Hartley & Anderson, are earnestly requested to call at the Foundry and make settlement, as the change of owners makes this step absolutely necessary. We ask the attention of all persons concerned, to this notice.

J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

A Rich New Year's Present.

YOUTH'S CABINET.

For Families and Sunday Schools, weekly, at $1 per year, in advance.

THE fourth volume of this well known and highly approved Juvenile paper commences the first week in January, 1841, edited by N. Southard. It is made up of choice Narratives, original and select, pleasing Moral and Religious, Literary and Scientific Instruction, a variety of Useful Information, Juvenile Poetry, Anecdotes, &c., all designed to promote the best good of the young. It inculcates impartial Benevolence, Temperance, and all other Christian Virtues.

It is neatly printed on half a royal sheet, and each number contains one or more engravings. It has been highly recommended by one hundred editors, and many parents and teachers, in notices and letters like the following:

From a Mother in Springfield, Mass.

"My little girl is delighted with the Cabinet. She can scarcely wait for the week to come round; and when the little welcome messenger arrives, her work or play is laid aside, to have a feast, as she calls it, with the welcome guest. She is willing to make any sacrifice rather than give up her paper."

From a Clergyman in Central New York.

"My little daughter, eight years old, is very much delighted with your paper; and indeed, I read it myself with great interest."

We would refer those who wish for a neat, appropriate paper for their children, to the Youth's Cabinet, which they will find all they could desire in such a publication.—*Green Mountain Emp.*

We hope all the young who can afford it, will have the opportunity of reading the Youth's Cabinet.—*N. H. Baptist Register.*

We must say, that it is decidedly the most interesting youth's paper we have seen.—*N. York Weekly Messenger.*

Mr. Southard, its Editor, has a happy faculty to convey instruction in an interesting manner, so as to leave a strong impression upon the minds of his juvenile readers. Its moral influence is decidedly good. If any family of children should unite and send one dollar, post paid, they will never be sorry that they had paid out their money for so good a paper.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

☞Orders should be addressed, post paid, to the editor, at No. 9, Spruce street, New York, or 25, Cornhill, Boston.

December 23, 1840. 70

LITERARY SOUVENIR.

ON the first of January, 1841, will commence the third volume of the Literary Souvenir, enlarged and materially improved. Its form will be changed from that of folio, its present form, to a large quarto of eight pages. It will occasionally be embellished with Engravings, and also Music, arranged for the piano forte, flute, guitar, &c.

We have concluded to make the above arrangement from the fact that, on the account of the large amount of valuable matter contained in the Souvenir, many are anxious to bind their numbers for preservation. The quarto form will render them convenient for that purpose, and though the expense of publishing the paper according to the plan proposed, will at least be double the present expense, the price will not be increased. The music alone, would cost at the music stores more than the price charged for the paper, to say nothing of the engravings.

The character of the Souvenir will be somewhat changed, so as to conform more strictly with the meaning of its title—a literary remembrancer. Its columns will be filled with the choicest reading, embracing the various literary and scientific, and moral and religious subjects of the day, together with such items of news and miscellany as shall be deemed most important and useful to the general reader. While we may sometimes attempt to amuse as well as instruct, the utmost care will be taken to avoid every thing calculated to offend the tastes of the most chaste and refined. The mechanical execution of the paper will be in a superior style, and, in short, no effort shall be wanting to render the Souvenir a fit ornament for the centre table in the parlor of the wealthy, or a desirable and useful companion for those in humbler life.

TERMS:—$2,00 per annum, payable in advance. No subscriptions received for less than half a year.

It is hoped those who wish to commence with the volume will send in their subscriptions previous to the first of January. People in the country, wishing to become subscribers, can apply to their postmaster, who will probably forward their names and money free of expense, but in case he will not, we will pay the postage, provided the cash accompanies the name.

All communications should be addressed, free of expense, to A. B. F. HILDRETH.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 23, 1840. 70

LITERARY REPOSITORY

THE second volume of the Literary Repository will commence on the first of January next. It will be enlarged so as to contain about one-third more reading matter than at present, and will be embellished with music and engravings. The Repository is designed more particularly for the patronage of the ladies. A number of ladies will contribute to its columns, and it will contain almost every variety of reading calculated to interest the female reader, such as Poetry, Biography, History, Moral and Sentimental Tales, Religious Tales, Religious Miscellany, Science, the Fine Arts, &c. &c.

TERMS:—The Repository will be published as formerly, every other week, in quarto form, at the extremely low price of one dollar a year, payable in advance.

A title page and index will be furnished at the close of the volume.

Those who are already subscribers and wish to continue, are requested to send in the subscriptions previous to the commencement of the new volume, otherwise the paper will be discontinued.

A. B. F. HILDRETH,
Publisher & Proprietor.

Lowell, Mass., Dec., 23, 1849. 70

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 641f

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 631f.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing betw S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, der the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was diss ed by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th ins

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRIC

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSM AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main str Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gu rie's store, where he will do his best to accom date customers. He keeps on hand an ass ment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a wa repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—I

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Ohio State Journal,

FOR THE SESSION.

THE proceedings of the next General Asse bly being looked to with much interest, t publishers of the *Ohio State Journal* assures patrons, that his arrangements will insure, heretofore, reports which may be relied upon correctness and fairness.

In addition to the general object of the *Jou nal*, it will be devoted, during the Session of t Legislature, to a careful and impartial detail the proceedings in that body. Arrangemen will also be made to procure an abstract of t proceedings in Congress; and the readers of t Journal may depend upon the latest and mo important news from Washington. For the pu pose of extending such information, and increa ing its circulation among those who are not i regular subscribers, the Journal will be furnish on the following terms, invariably in advance:

Tri-Weekly, for the session,.....$2,00
Semi-Weekly,.....*do*..... 1,50

CHARLES SCOTT, *Publisher.*

Columbus, November 13, 1840.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conne ion with the former company, has taken th GLASS WORKS below town under his ow management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, a seizes, and of superior quality will be kept co stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.— The experience of the proprietor, in the manu facture of the article, will insure all made to b of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

CABINET AND CHAIR

FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufac ture and keep on hand, at their old stand a few doors south of the market house in th town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE

AND

CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast ta bles,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Session Ohio Statesman.

WE propose to issue the *Statesman*, during the ensuing session of the Ohio Legislature, on the following terms, viz:

Tri-Weekly, during the session,			$2 00
Semi-Weekly,	"	"	1 50
Weekly,	"	"	1 00

Persons subscribing will please designate which paper it is that they desire.

No subscription will be received unless payment is made in advance.

We shall have good reporters, and use what industry we are capable of employing on our paper, to give a correct and extensive view of all their doings.

The proceedings of Congress will also be duly given as heretofore.

S. & M. H. MEDERY.

Columbus, Nov, 13, 1840.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.—No. 21. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1841. | Whole No. 73. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Editor: A great many curious things hap- these times of enterprize. In proof this po- please read and publish the following ectus, so that the public may have an op- nity of seeing what an enterprizing people dicals are.

oposal for publishing a weekly Religious spaper, devoted to the interest of the Meth- t Protestant Church.

The title of said paper shall be the WEST- ERALD.

The profits of which, after paying all neces- expenses of publication, shall go to the sup- of the ministers and preachers belonging se Annual Conferences who may patronize ork, by whom the proceeds may be divided ding to the number of subscribers within bounds.

The Western Herald shall be printed at nnati, or some other central point, on an ial sheet, at two dollars a year in advance e delivery of the first number.

The editoral management of said paper e entrusted to some competent person, who be a member of the Methodist Protestant h, within the bounds of the Ohio District, hall be remunerated for his services on the linary principles regulating the support of avelling preachers.

The paper shall be commenced as soon as a ient number of subscribers shall be [shall been] obtained to warrant the certain suc- of the enterprize, and a majority of the ers of said conference shall so determine.

SUBSCRIBERS.

ould a paper be published on the foregoing we hereby agree to become subscribers to it. asons for getting up said paper as under- by the copyest of the Prospectus:

. The Protestant is so far off it don't an- the purpose of the west, therefore, discon- this and subscribe for the WESTERN HER-

The Western Recorder don't answer the oses of the church; it is not religious gh, and don't give character to the church; her a disgrace; therefore, drop it and sub- e to the WESTERN HERALD.

Yours, respectfully,

RADICAL.

e above is news to us really. We have re- d a number of communications from the , but none of our correspondents have said rd about this enterprize, nor does the friend e say a word as to who are its projectors and oters; in this respect he still leaves us in lark; he simply says, he believes it to a planting concern," and therefore opposes it. correspondent is a man of great strength of l, and well versed in human nature, and of se capable of given correct judgment in re- n to such matters, yet we hope in this case mistaken.

ow, as we are satisfied that two papers can- be sustained in the west—that an attempt wo will only break down both; and as we are satiated with the pleasures of an editorial we therefore propose to those enterprizing hren, whoever they may be, that we will give to them, provided they will take our print- materials and pay us for them, and provided ner the conferences are agreed to accept their ices. We acknowledge our inability to do ice to our task, but then we rejoice that there men capable of conducting a paper that would e character to the church;" these are the men that should be at the work. As it re- ts remuneration on the "disciplinary princi- " as we are but a half hand we will be satis- with half pay. If the church will appoint a mittee to examine our accounts, and will us half what the discipline allows to a trav- ng preacher, for our *past services*, after defray- expenses, they may have all the overplus.

ED. REC.

For the Western Recorder

"THE ITINERANT."

Under this head, the travelling minis- of the Methodist Episcopal Church e indiscriminately eulogized in a late itorial of the church organ, as "faith- , humble, self-sacrificing ministers, for- king all for their Master." Such a rtraiture would have applied well to inerant preachers in the early history the christian church, when their Mas- had "not where to lay His head," and structed His itinerants that "all ye are ethren" upon an equality—to "take ither purse nor scrip," &c., &c. They uld say, "we have forsaken all and fol- wed thee." They did not deem it fit at they should leave the word of God serve tables. In the early history of inerant Methodism, such a picture might ve been drawn of itinerant preachers ithout distinction—when they were per- tually changing and travelling from he extreme of this continent, then peo- led, to another—now facing the bleak inds of the North, and then trying the ltry regions of the South—now tra- ersing the low-lands on the sea coast, nd presently climbing the mountains nd exploring the rude forests of the Vest—enduring hardships more easily agined than expressed—laboring day nd night to save as many souls as possi- le—their deadness to the world—and ingle eye to the glory of God, as well s the deep and enduring effect of their ious toil, was known and read of all nen. Their simple, earnest manner in he pulpit and in families, as well as the oly unction that attended their words, ave proof of their high and holy call- ng. Their grave and solemn air, and heir words which ministered grace to he hearers, made an impression like ngravings upon a rock. Their plain ress and cheap travelling equipage made hem known wherever they passed—be- oved by the good, and dreaded and per- ecuted by the evil doers. They were, what would have been esteemed, bad company for the world,—the volatile, the gay, the frivolous and fashionable shunned their presence, or were awed into rev- erence. They did not court a grin when they would woo a soul. They were in- deed and in truth *itinerant*—not cloistered in colleges—cooped up in a book or edi- torial rooms, or stationary, for a series of years, in a town or city, and yet, by a misnomer, called *itinerant*.

Their mode of travelling enabled them to pursue bye-paths and find the cottages of the poor, where they received a homely, but hearty welcome, and to whom their pious example, and lessons of instruction were a savour of life. The writer speaks from actual observation,—he left a wid- owed mother in 1794, in the far-west; pas- sed a hazzardous wilderness; traversed the mountains and valleys; passed to the low-lands of Virginia and North Caro- lina, and again sought the lost sheep, in the then new settlements, on the Cuber- land, Green and Ohio rivers. This was itinerancy that was free from drones, town-pets, dandies, and such as are itinerant in name, but local in reality.— But appearances must be kept—newspa- per presses must be put in requisition— boys are soon great men—ministers, pas- tors, that "instead of truth, displaying their own beauty or oratory, starve their flock—superficial in precept and chaffy in example—no wonder if piety is shal- low, and revivals, though loudly puffed, evanescent.

But there are yet laborious and useful itinerants, both in the old and new con- nexion of Methodists, who preach the gospel to the poor, and missionaries, who carry the news of redeeming love to re- mote and distant regions—verily, they shall have their reward. What a host of simple-hearted, zealous itinerants, sowed the good seed which produced abundant fruit in days gone by, when there were no papers to puff their achievements, eu- logize their talents, or chronicle their names,—but their reward was on high. And there is a charm in the word *itiner- ant*, and something of superstitious rev- erence, growing out of the usefulness and success of the plan which is liable to abuse, and enables the designing to prac- tice deception, and impose on the ignor- ant and credulous,—"there is no institu- tion so pure and excellent, but what it will, in time, by the corruption and folly of man, be altered for the worse. G. L.

For the Western Recorder.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Mr. Editor: A man by the name of John P. Miller discharged a rifle at a young man by the name of Isaac Kile, on the 6th instant; the ball entered the thigh just above the knee joint, which split the bone into several pieces for the distance of four or five inches. His leg has since been taken off, but he is not expected to live. They had both been working on the canal for the firm of Pettit, Martin & Co., men who are strictly temperate, and do not allow any of their hands to get drunk and remain on the work—they are immediately discharged when guilty of intemperance. Miller, a few days before he shot Kile, had pro- cured some whiskey from a grocery hard by.

The next morning he, as usual, hitched the horses to the car and drove out, but when he returned into the pit, the super- intendent discovered that he was intoxi- cated, so as not to be able to manage the car, he then directed another man to take charge of the team and ordered Miller off of the works. Miller set to abusing the foreman, and swore that he would imbrue his hands in his heart's blood. These threats were not made in the presence of the foreman, but in the presence of some six or eight of the working hands. He took his gun and followed the foreman to his house, some four hundred yards from the line, but happily, he did not shoot at him. Then, after he was arrested for shooting Kile, he said he would be satis- fied to go to the State's prison for life, or be hung, and let both soul and body plunge into the most augmented torments, and remain there to all eternity, if they would but let him come back to the deep-cut again, that he might get revenge of the superintendent for having discharged him. He was then taken to Lima and there re- leased from prison on a bond of $1,000.

Should he whom he has threatened, have him arrested, through fear of his life, could he not be again released by his friends? So then, by our law, money is thought to be equivalent to the life of the innocent. The laws of our State are insufficient to protect the innocent against the assaults and threats of the lawless. Is not the threatened induced to have recourse to violent means to pro- tect himself, and the threatener encour- aged to dip his hands deeper in crime? And does not the law become the promo- ter of that which it is intened to suppress?

DECATUR.

Hartford, Allen co., O., Dec. 12, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COSHOCTON, O., JAN. 4, 1841.

Br. Springer: I take this opportunity to write a few lines for the Recorder, for the purpose of informing our friends of the prospects of Cosho- cton ct. My worthy colleague and myself enter- ed upon our labors the second week after the rising of conference. We found the circuit in a tolerable good condition, and I trust it is no worse at the present time. Our first quarterly meeting we held at Pleasant Hill meeting house, on the second Sabbath of November. We had a reviving and heart cheering time. Br. Linder was at his post full of zeal and reforming spirit. We were favored with the labors of Br. Thomas Hessen, a local preacher, that joined us at the camp-meeting held by Br. Warren. We think the class at Pleasant Hill is looking up. There were nine joined on probation at the meeting.— We have reason to be thankful for the mercies we enjoyed while together.

We have had quite good meetings all around the circuit, but more particularly at Bird run class. We had there a gracious out pouring of the spirit of God. We commenced our protract- ed meeting under rather unfavorable circumstan- ces on Thursday evening, but by the next Sun- day evening our members, with some of our Old side friends, began to get quite warm in the work of the Lord. Br. McConnell came to our assistance, and preached on Sunday evening, and continued with us until the next Saturday, and then Br. Linder continued the meeting until the next Friday evening. It was a time of rejoicing to many new born souls. The meeting contin- ued with interest from the first to the last. As the result of this meeting there were twenty-six added to their number; thank the Lord for His goodness to the children of man.

Our brethren in Coshocton are somewhat en- couraged. I believe the Lord is about to revive His work among them; they have held prayer meetings one mile from the village at a school house, and the Lord has blessed their labors, and ten has joined the Coshocton class.

We had an excellent meeting at Br. Ross' class, about one week since, a livelier meeting I think I never saw among the members; several were re- claimed and two professed to be born again— two cast in their lot among us, and I think there is a prospect of some more additions,—so you perceive the Lord has not forsaken us: may He continue to revive His work so that we may see greater displays of divine goodness, and ul- timately be brought to swell the happy number of the redeemed in glory.

Yours, in the bonds of peace,

WM. L. BALDWIN.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, JAN. 1, 1841.

Br. Springer: We are just commencing a protracted meeting in this station. I will com- municate the result in a few weeks. Prospects are now good. We are all in peace and harmo- ny. Yours, truly, J. DALBY, JR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., DEC. 22, 1840.

Br. Springer: We have good times on Clear- field circuit. At our first quarterly meeting sinners were converted and backsliders reclaim- ed. I held a protracted meeting which com- menced on the 13th and closed on the 17th, at which some professed to find peace. Our con- gregations are increasing. We have had some accessions since conference.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH.

MORGAN, O., DEC. 30, 1840.

Br. Springer: The prospect on the east part of my circuit promises fair for doing good, and I shall do all I can in getting you good subscribers, for I will not, if I know it, send worthless ones for the purpose of boreing you. The subscribers, I am happy to inform you, on this circuit, are all good,—there are only two delinquents, I believe, and I will speak to them shortly; they are able, but the times have been hard and money scarce. I believe the enconiums of brethren Ragan and Hughes are in accordance with the views of those acquainted with the Recorder in this region.

I am yours, in Christ,

A. K. EARL.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

THOMAS DEAN, a promising youth, son of John and Sarah Ann Dean, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was born May the 26th, 1823, and died on Sunday morning, the 8th of November, 1840.

In April last, he was afflicted with a fellon on his finger, which was excessively painful. He exposed himself by sitting and lying on the damp ground, from which he took cold. On the 27th day of April, he was taken down with a pain in his side, which shifted about through various parts of the system so as to baffle the skill of the physicians, until about a week before his death the disease settled on the lungs.

A few days after he was first taken down, his parents conversed with him on the subject of his spiritual condition, but he admitted his unpre- pared state for death. Meantime, the brethren of both the Methodsst Churches, with the min- isters visited him; all of whom encouraged him to pray and put his trust in God.

On the 14th of May, after his parents had both talked with him about the affairs of his soul, he requested his father to read from the *Western Recorder* the biographical notices of Mrs. Bassett and Mrs. Flowers. After which his father made some appropriate remarks to him, and took up the bible and commenced read- ing. During these exercises, his soul was emar- cipated from the thraldom of sin, and he cried aloud, shouting glory to God; testifying to all around that he never knew what peace was be- fore. Then it was he expressed a willingness to die.

He continued steadfast in hope until he left the world. A short time before his death he repeated that he would not give his prospects of heaven for worlds. He died without a strug- gle, and his spirit returned to God who gave it. B.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE DESERTED CHILDREN.—"I will re- cord in this place," says Mr. Flint, in his travels to America, "a narrative that im- presses me deeply. It was a fair exam- ple of the cases of extreme misery and desolation that are often witnessed on the Mississippi river.

"In the Sabbath school at New Madrid, we received three children who were in- troduced to that place under the follow- ing circumstances. A man was descen- ding the river with three children in his perogue. He and his children had lan- ded on a desert island on a bitter snowy evening in December. There were but two houses near, and these at a little prairie opposite the Island. He wanted more whiskey, although he had been drinking too freely. Against the pur- suasions of the children, he left them, to cross over to these houses and renew his supply. The wind blew high, and the river was rough. Nothing could dis- suade him from his dangerous attempt. He told them he should return that night. He left them in tears, and exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm, and started for his carouse. The children saw the boat sink before he had half crossed the passage—the man was drowned.

"These forlorn beings were left with- out any other covering than their own scanty, ragged dresses, for he had taken his blankets with him. They neither had fire nor shelter and no other food than uncooked pork and corn. It snowed fast and the night closed over them in this situation. The oldest was a girl of six years, but remarkably shrewd and acute of her age. The next was a girl of four and the youngest a boy of two.

"It was affecting to hear the oldest girl describe her desolation of heart, as she set herself about to examine her re- sources. She made her brother and sis- ter creep together and draw their feet un- der their clothes. She covered them with leaves, and branches, and thus they passed the first night. In the morning the younger child wept bitterly with cold and hunger, the pork she cut in small peices. She then pursuaded them to run about, setting them an example. Then she made them return to chewing corn and pork. It would seem as if Prov- idence had a special eye to these children for in the course of the day some Indians landed on the island and found them, and as they were coming up to New Madrid, took them with them."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Cor. of the New York Herald.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19, 1840.

Sketch of Robert Newton and the Metho- dists of England.

The Rev. Robert Newton, of Leeds, has recently paid a visit to London, and preached twice in one day, and then re- turned to Leeds. He dined and supped at a house where I am boarding, and I was introduced to him and found him a clever man, both in the American and English sense of the term.

The Methodists, next to the Quakers, are the most wealthy dissenting sect in England. The Quakers are the richest, but the Methodists are the most numer- ous. The Quakers occupy some splendid residences in the neighborhood of Lon don; but the Methodists beat them in number and elegance of their churches. They are both good sects in their way. John Wesley was a great man, and much good has resulted from his labors. The Methodists have always had a strong hold upon my feelings and good will. My mother and father were early disciples of John Wesley in America. My mother died when I was only four years of age. She enjoyed a high reputation among all her friends for her consistent and sincere piety. My earliest recollections of her was my kneeling beside her in her pray- ers. My last recollection of her was seeing her on her bed of death, and see- ing her die shouting with happiness, which have left impressions on my mind, no change or circumstances of future life has ever been able to efface.

The Methodists have opened a most magnificent chapel in Queen street, in London. It is one of the most elegantly finished churches of modern times in the city, inside. Robert Newton preached in it last Thursday night to over 3,000 people. I attended service in it to-day, and heard an excellent sermon in it from the Rev. Mr. McDonald. The house was well filled with a very orderly and attent- ive congregation. The Methodists also have a very neat and pretty chapel in the new City Road, the plan of which was supplied by Mr. Wesley himself. In the church yard of this chapel, John Wesley lies buried, and also Dr. Adam Clarke and Mr. Watson, and other eminent Methodists divines. In an old church yard, opposite to this Methodist chapel, lies buried the celebrated John Bunyan, and the famous Dr. Watts, who lived and died at Newington, a village within two or three miles of London.

The Methodists, with a portion of mo- ney collected during their centennial an- niversary, purchased the City of London Tavern, in Bishopsgate street, for £15,- 000 sterling. They have enlarged it, and given it a most beautiful and splen- did front, which has cost them an addi- tional sum of £10.000 sterling. They expect to use it as a kind of book and missionary house. There were two large Taverns in Bishopsgate street—one called the City of London tavern, and the other the London tavern. They were principally used for public meetings and public dinners, as they both contain- ed large rooms, built after Exeter Hall was built in the Strand, as a place ex- pressly designed for public meetings.— There appears to be no use for two Lon- don taverns, especially in one short street, so that one was sold out to the Methodists as above stated, who have succeeded in making a very imposing and beautiful building of it. It is inten- ded to be somewhat of a monument of their Centenial Anniversary, and hence is more highly ornamental than would otherwise probably comport with the feelings on the subject.

The Rev. Dr. Olin of the Methodist Church, and an American gentleman of distinguished learning and abilities, and well known in the United States has just arrived in London from his travels in the east. He has been three years in Europe, and during the time visited ev- ery part, including Italy; when in Naples he had the misfortune to lose his amiable wife. Since when, he had visited Egypt and abided in *Alexandria, Cairo and Thebes*—and crossing an arm of the Red Sea proceeded to explore Arabia, Patria, and Syria. He went to Nazareth, Beth- lehem and Jerusalem, returned to Beyrout then to Smyrna, and thence to Constanti- nople, and thence to the mouth of the Danube, and up that river to Vienna, where he was taken down sick and lay a month with an intolerably severe attack of intermittant fever. As soon as he could travel, he bent his way on to Paris and from thence to Havre, and from there to London; and took lodging at the same house I am boarding at. But, poor fellow, he came back in wretched health —in crossing the Channel, during a rough and stormy passage, he had a vio- lent return of the intermittant fever, and has been confined to his bed a week—and having known him and esteemed him much, as a friend in America, I put all my skill to work to devise means to cure him; and fortunately, with good nursing, his intermittant fever, contracted on the marshy shores of the Danube, has been subdued, and he is convalescent.

He was some time back elected Presi- dent of Middleton college, at Middleton, Connecticut to supply the vacancy occa- sioned by the death of the late Dr. Fisk, and his great anxiety at present is, to proceed to America to fill the station as- signed him. Dr. Olin, early in life, grad- uated at Middlebury College, in Vermont, and for many years resided at the South, and at one time was professor of BELLES LETTERS, in the University of Georgia— and subsequently President of Randolph Macon College, Va. But, his labors, stud- ies and duties in various and important stations of life, combined with the hot cli- mate, to undermine and sink his health, and for three years past he has been trav- elling with the hopes of restoring his health. He is a man of uncommon mind, indeed of the highest order, and no tou- rist has ever travelled abroad, who, by intellectual endowments was so well qualified to describe all he saw in his long journeyings as himself. He has collect- ed a large mass of the most valuable ma- terials—and should he ever publish a book of his travels, it will possess an in- terest beyond any thing of the kind in the present age. It is his purpose, he tells me, should his health permit, when he returns to the United States, to arrange his materials for publication, which, I trust, may be the case.

I went the other day to the agent's of- fice, and secured for him a berth in the Acadia, to sail from Liverpool to Boston, on the 1st of October—so that if nothing happens, he will return to his native coun- try, which he longs to see again, by the ship.

I have enjoyed much interesting and instructive conversation with him since his return from the East. Whenever his disorder would give way sufficient to en- able him to converse, he never failed to gratify me with the most agreeable de- scriptions of his journeys through Egypt, Arabia and Syria;—countries that have lately beome of great interest to the civi- lized world. And what appeared remark- able to me was, he stated that the largest number of travellers he met in his route, were Americans, although France and England were so much nearer to these countries than America, and so much more populous.

At Jerusalem he met with a Miss Liver- more, from America, who evidently is the subject of a monomonia. She says she is one of the four witnesses spoken of in Revelations. She says within two years she is to die, and is to rise again from the dead, and has accordingly taken up her residence in the Jews' quarter of the city, with the intention of awaiting her de- cease. He gives a favorable account of the security enjoyed in Turkey, by for- eigners who reside or travel in that quar- ter of the world. Of all the cities he has been in since his arrival in Europe, he prefers Paris and Vienna. His health is improving every day.

OURANG OUTANG OF MALLACCE.—The ourang outang, which simply means a wild man, has been classed as a species of the simia, or ape genus, though it is gen- erally admitted by zoologists to have much more resemblance to human beings.— Many attempts have been made to procure adult individuals, and it is now one of the greatest disiderata among naturalists particularly in America, to compare the habits and capacities of this singular burlesque upon humanity, if such it is.— In the wild state, ourang outangs are universally gregarious, and as they can use missiles, generally fight erect, with clubs, they are invincible except to the musketry of man; and often attack tigers with success. Young specimens, howev- er have been taken and trained in Africa, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, and although they have survived but a few months the restraints of civil life, enough has been noted to encourage the belief that the ourang outang and chimpanzee, if not a species or race of humanity, must be the connecting link between it and the brutes. Buffon strongly advocated the former, and relates his own observations of an ourang outang which he saw; he was mild, affectionate, and good natured; and signs and words were sufficient to move him. 'I have seen, says he, this animal presents his hand to conduct the people who came to visit him and walk as grave- ly along with them, as if he had been one of the company. I have seen him sit down at the table, unfold his napkin, wipe his lips, and use a spoon, knife and fork, to convey his victuals to his mouth, and besides pour his liquor into a glass and make it touch that of the person who drank with him," Francis Byrad in his voyages says: 'In Serra Leone there is a strong species that labor as servants; carry water on their heads, and rinse glasses, and carry them round to the com- pany.' Grant, too, says he saw in Java, 'an extraordinary ape, a female, very modest—who walked erect, with no hair on her face, except for eyebrows. She made her bed neatly every day, laid on her side, and covered herself with bed- clothes. When her head ached she bound it with a kerchief.' Malte Brun speaks of others that mixed with the Af- ricans; and M. de Grandpre saw a fe- male Chimpanqee or simia troglodytes, that could heat an oven with care, and on a voyage was as expert at the capstan or in the rigging as an old tar. In Suma- tria, I was myself told by many that in one of their villages a family is known which sprang from an ourang outang that was married by a Malay. She soon followed the customs of other women in her mode of living and working, and al- though her offspring for more than three generations were nearly dumb, they now speak the same as the natives. Indeed many of the old men on the coast more resemble ourang outangs than they do men. One in particular, a man of rank too, who came off from Pulo Kio to the ship, was very like this kind of beast.— He had the flat nose, deficient chin, short pursey front, ears very large, eyes too near, and a profusion of hair covering his whole person, but excepting the long arms, extra distance of upper lip from the nose, and thirteen ribs. He had also, that same ludicrous gravity and melan- choly quizzicalness of expression which the ourang outang always has. Of course I cannot vouch for the truth of the ourang outang story, but, as Heroditus says, they so informed me who had the best chance to know.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF DIVNE POWER.— Last week an awful instance of the pow- er of the Almighty was manifest in the town of Staines; in which there had been for years resident a laboring man, about fifty years of age, named Joseph Nixon, who was generally known as a man of very reprobate and questionable habits. Having been employed by Mr. James Clark, a wharfinger in the town, in men- ding the sail of a barge, on meeting in the Blue Anchor public house, Mr. Clark ac- cused Nixon of purloining part of the twine he had given him to mend the sail with, which Nixon denied, and, with dreadful imprecations, declared he had used the whole of it in doing the repairs, and then called upon God to strike him dead if it was not the truth. A few min- utes afterwards, before he had again spo- ken, he was struck with a paralysis, and rendered completely speechless, in which state he was carried to his own residence, when he expired in the course of a few hours. An inquest has subsequently been held upon the body, and a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God," was re- corded.—*Scottish Guar.*

☞HOW TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody. Put on your hat, and go and visit the sick and the poor; inquire into their wants, and minister to them; seek out the desolate and oppressed and tell them of the conso- lations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

To be kind and obliging in our dispo- sition, is essential to our happiness and usefulness in life. Kindness is a trait of character, which is not only prized by man but secures to its possessor the love and esteem of those with whom he is ac- quainted. Who will not strive to be al- ways kind?

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 13, 1841.

The following article is from the "Protestant" of the 2d instant:

PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—Our brother of the Methodist Espiscopal Church, notices the establishment of the Windsor Theological and Literary Institute, and speaks favorably of Rev. Dr. Waters, the Principal. For this we acknowledge our thanks. We are moreover pleased to hear such language as the following: "We certainly feel no opposition to this denomination, nor to any increase of its influence by Theological Seminaries."

There is through the greater portion of his article a seeming kindness of feelings, which we sincerely reciprocate. Nor do we at all feel disposed to censure him for resisting, so far as consistent with his opinions of propriety, attacks made upon the government of the M. E. Church.

We think however, that he has mistaken the spirit of *our* correspondent whom he quotes.—Were all our M. E. friends like himself, we acknowledge the observation of our correspondent might be thought indicative of a bitter and persecuting spirit. But it is notorious, that very many of them evidence towards our society the most determined persecution; and the article to which he has alluded exhibited, we are confident, a *true* picture of a real occurrence.

The *propriety* of such articles as he has cited from the pages of a contemporary, we have *long* doubted. Editors are too prone to exhibit unkind feelings toward each other in their discussions upon principles and measures. Indeed, the excellent editor of the Advocate is himself somewhat guilty here. While admonishing his brother of the Recorder, he has, perhaps unwittingly, slipt into the same error. After deploring that "the religious press" should thus neutralize its efforts "to evangelize the world," he thus discourses—

"Who is the accuser of the brethren? A ministers of the gospel of peace? No; it surely cannot be. We have heard of a certain Rev. C. Springer who publickly said he wished the Methodists would strike out the whimsical notion from the Discipline that men are "inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them the office of the ministry in the Church of Christ.' If this pious editor and he be identical, the article under consideration accounts very clearly for his whimsical wish."

Now this is hardly characteristic of that apirit which doeth good for evil. It may, perhaps, after a sober second thought, teach our brothers as it does us, that great charity should be exercised toward offending brethren; and that we should never lose sight of the old adage, "*Humanum est errare.*" Still we dicidedly disapprove any thing that is *course* or *rude* in our contemporaries of the same denomination; and if we, editorially, or through our correspondents, have ever thus sinned, we are ready to ask God's forgiveness, as well as the forgiveness of our offended brethren.

The aged and venerable editor of the Protestant has had the goodness, here, to indicate the "impropriety" of our manner, and that our style is "course" and "rude." We thank him very kindly for the suggestion, and shall try and improve from his experienced admonitions.

However, we will suggest one thing for his consideration, that he may not have thought of, as even the greatest minds cannot know every thing;—we, out here in the forests, to use a "course" expression, have been raised on "hog and hominy." So that our food is "course,"—our digestive organs are "course," and our stomachs relish strong "meat." And all this is owing to our bringing up. Why, bless us, my dear friend, we would starve to death here, on your Baltimore sweet-meats.

The old Methodist Correspondent and the Western Recorder breathe the very life and spirit of our enterprize. That there have been exceptions,—that there are still exceptions made to their manner, from various motives, and sometimes with much justness, is not denied, but that the great body of the people are suited, we are satisfied. Look at the success which has attended our enterprize, under the influence of these periodicals;—greater, by far, than any section of the United States. By their fruits ye shall know them.

Our western periodical was suspended for several years. During all that time, we enjoyed the full and unrivaled benefit of the Baltimore paper. At the close of that period, we, in this region, scarcely knew whether we were destined, as a church, to live or die. Our brethren, generally, feeling the imperious want of a medium of communication and defence, in relation to our enterprice, located in this region, perseveringly urged us to undertake the publication of the Western Recorder, which we did after long pursuasion, contrary to our own inclinations, being under the influence of our friends in this matter. And the effect that this paper has had upon the interests of our cause, in this region, is kown and felt by most of the church.

As it respects our "cotemporary," the Protestant, we say it is as good a family paper as we know in the country, and can recommend it as worthy the patronage of any family in the United States, so far as general reading is concerned. Its selections are good,—its correspondence is very respectable, but its editorials are tame,—and tame from the very best of reasons,—and so far as our particular enterprize is concerned, calculated to do little good, and sometimes to do harm. We will give the article before us as a specimen.

The editor of a "*Christian Advocate*" utters a vile slander against his neighbor, and hangs it up, in his columns, under this attractive heading. The Protestant officiously quotes the heresy into its columns, before it has time to know whether it is denied or not, without uttering a syllable of disbelief as to the truth of the charge, and after indicating that its "cotemporary" was guilty of "impropriety," and was "course and rude" in his manner, proceeds to become the apologist for this Episcopal defamer of his brethren; after passing various encomiums upon him, styling him the "excellent editor," &c., it quotes the slander,—then adds: "Now, this is *hardly* characteristic of that spirit which doeth good for evil." "*Hardly* characteristic!" yet it may pass. Do you suppose if Luther had met such slanders from the pope or his emissaries, that he would have thus rolled them under his tongue as a sweet morsel? No! indeed; he would have denounced them with suitable severity and indignation, even at the risk of being called "rude" by a modern "*Protestant.*"

Indeed, it is a charge which writers have bro't against Luther, that he was "course" and rough in his manners; and they have sought an apology for this in the "rudeness" of his times. But, mark ye! without that bold, daring, "Nathan" like bluntness which distinguished him, the reformation would never have succeeded. If he had acted up to what our finical city-boys think decorum, we might have been groaning under the lash of papal tyranny to this day. What would a thousand such milk and water articles, as the one before us, do towards saving us from the influence of popery in this, or any other age? Taking all the circumstances into view, it goes more to favor it than otherwise.

What a "course," "rude" person our Lord must have been, to tell the Pharisees, the most wealthy, learned, numerous and respectable sect of religionists in His day, that they were "hypocrits" and could "not escape the damnation of hell." How rough and uncouth it was for St. Paul to tell Peter to his "face" that he was guilty of "dissimulation," for St. John to charge Diotrephes with "prating malicious words," and for the old prophets to call the priests "dumb dogs" and to charge them with being more attached to their tythes than their duties. Pity these ancient worthies had not been schooled in the city of Baltimore, the church would not then have been disgraced with their "rudeness."

As it regards the "exhibition of unkind feelings" toward Br. Cook; whatever we may have "exhibited," and whatever may have been our manner of reproving him, we can assure the brother, that we feel nothing unkind at heart towards him, and have not yet lost confidence in him as a christian. If he could, at this hour, pay us a visit we would receive him with cheerfulness, and extend to him the hospitalities of our humble domicil with great pleasure. For we yet believe that the charge of heresy which he has published against us, was not done through studied malevolence, but from the want of experience and proper reflection. It, to us, bears these marks. For instance; he has said our heresy was "publicly" uttered. Now, if he had deliberately intended to injure us he would have omitted the word "publicly." For he cannot sustain his charge, without perjuring some of his brethren, and this he cannot well do under the circumstances he has named. But in order to secure a continuance of our confidence, in his christian integrity, he has one thing to do. As hundreds of his readers implicitly believe what they see stated in the Advocate, we will of course be deemed as a heretic in their estimation. Now, he has got to remove that impression. The fuller and fairer he will do it, the better we shall esteem him.

What we consider the most exceptionable in our "Cotemporary" in this matter, is, inserting in its columns the charge of heresy against us without expressing its disbelief of its truth. We are aware that to charge a man with a want of soundness in the faith, injures him more, with a large portion of professors, than to report against him delinquency of moral conduct. It would almost seem as though the Protestant was co-operating with its "excellent" brother of the Advocate to give circulation to a charge of heresy, under circumstances calculated to excite suspicion against us.

We are certain we have our editorial foibles. But if we have been guilty of greater editorial indiscretion than the Advocate with its slander, or the Protestant with this officious interference in our matters, we know it not.

If our 'cotemporary' shall feel disposed to make any remarks upon this article, we shall claim the right to have it inserted *entire* in its columns, and then, of course, it will be at liberty to make what strictures it may think proper.

FROM WASHINGTON.—In the Senate, on the 18th Dec., Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, in reference to spoliations committed prior to 1800, which was referred.

In the House, Mr. Rives, chairman of the committee on elections, moved that the report of the committee on elections, in reference to the payment of expenses in the case of Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor, be made the special order of the day for the first Tuesday in January. After some words, it was agreed to.

In the Senate, one Tuesday among the bills reported, was one from the committee on commerce, more effectually to provide for the safety of passengers conveyed by steam.

In the House, the bill from the Senate, supplementary to an act to abolish imprisonment for debt, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A long debate on the public land question sprung up on the presentation of a petition from Illinois, praying reduction in the price. It was cut off the adjournment. Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton gave notice that he should move the bank taxing bill, presented by him to the Senate on Thuesday, as an amendment to the first revenue bill which came from the House.

Among the petitions presentend to the Senate, was one by Mr. Sturgeon of Pa., from the heirs of Robert Fulton, praying Congress to recognizs and to pay their claims upon the Government. It appears as if the delay in this case was cruel.

In the House, Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, chairman of the commitiee on Naval Affairs, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the bill making appropriations for the Naval Pension Service for the year 1841. The bill passed after discussion.

A large number of petitions and memorials have been presented from different parts of the country, in favor of a general bankrupt law. They have been referred.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was finally passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

January 4, 1841.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Norvell presented a petition from citizens of Michigan, praying for the passage of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Allen of Ohio presented a memorial from Ohio in favor of the same object. The memorials were laid upon the table, a bill having been reported for that object.

Mr. Norvell also presented a memorial from citizens of Michigan, praying for a tax upon the fish brought from Canada,—Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Porter presented a petition from citizens of Michigan, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories over which the United States have jurisdiction. The memorial came from a quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends. On motion of Mr. Clay of Al., the motion to receive was laid on the table.

Mr. Clay presents a number of memorials from America citizens, praying that the spirit rations given to mariners and sailors be dispensed with, and that tea and coffee be employed as a substitute.—Mr. Clay said the petitioners gave many reasons why their prayers should be favorably considered. Without reading, he moved its reference.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware presented a similar memorial from citizens of Michigan, which with the memorial presented by Mr. Clay, was sent to the committee on Naval Affairs.

The morning business having been disposed of, Mr. Clay of Al. called for the special orders of the day, which were one of the bills in reference to the public domain.

The first bill called for by Mr. Clay was the bill introduced by himself, and reported from the Committee of Finance in favor in the graduation system.

Mr. Clay of Ky., after the introduction of the bill, said it would be recollected that at the moment the bill named by the Senator was introduced, he accompained it with a resolution calling for information from the Treasury Department. It was obvious to every Senator that such information was necessary to a just action upon the bill before the Senate. He hoped there would be no action until the information sought for was received.

The appeal of Mr. Clay had the desired effect, and the bill passed from the consideration of the Senate for the present.

House of Representatives—Petitions.—Many of the petitions were presented this morning and followed by reports from the Standing Committees of the House.

Of the Reports presented, but few were of public importance.

Mr. Anderson, of Me., from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a new Pension Bill, designed to modify the Act of 1837.

Mr. Adams, of Mass., made reports as Chairman of the Select Committee in regard to the L'Amistad negroes. The error complained of was the error of the proof reader, and not of the translator.—The word in controversy was in regard to "some negroes." (*Cadimos.*)

Steamer Caroline.—Additional correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, explanatory of what has heretofore been said was read by the Clerk, and 6000 extra copies ordered to be printed. A spirited debate followed between Messrs. Fillmore, of New York, Granger, of New York, Davis, of Ind., and Pickens, of S. C. The South Carolina member was opposed to printing, and disposed to get rid of the subject as quietly as possible.

Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Granger spoke impressively of the importance of the subject. Mr. Davis. of Ind., had his voice turuned for war.

Mr. Walker moved the Previous Question, and after a second the House adjourned.

The Vicksburgh Sentinel thus details an outrage:

"Three gentlemen of the highway, being, no doubt, short of the needful, concluded to levy black mail upon a flat boat owned by two industrious mechanics from the upper country. They effected an entrance without noise, and, in the most genteel manner, demanded, 'Your money, that's all we want.' The boatman, not understanding their claim, showed a four inch barrel in part pay, but unfortunately the cap exploded. His companion, in the mean time, being apprised of what was going on, slipped his Bowie knife into the back of the assailant. The three gentry, finding it getting rather warm, sounded a retreat, and, in trytng to escape by the stern of the boat, received the fire of another pistol, the ball striking the lower part of the back and passing out in the region of the groin. He plunged into the water and swam ashore, where he was found in the morning, writhing in pain and agony. He is a rough looking man, with long sharp features. He gave his name as Godfrey, of Cincinnati, and also gave the names of his companions. It is thought he will recover."

LOVE OF CHILDREN.—Tell me not of trim, precisely arranged homes where there are no children; "where," as the good man has it, "fly-flaps always hang strait on the wall;"—tell me not of the never disturbed nights and days; of tranquil unanxious hearts, where chilren are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kind sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out our faculties, to extend enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children!—*Mary Hewitt.*

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT BROOKLYN.—We have an account in the Atlas that through the indefatigable exertions of the Mayor and Police of Brooklyn, a discovery of the cause and the perpetrators of the dreadful murder of Mr. Phelp's son, which occurred about four months since, has been effected. It appears that a gang of some half dozen young men had associated themselves and had effected several most daring burglaries. The robbery of Mr. Phelps' house was resolved upon, and the deceased was appealed to, to aid in the nefarious project. This he refused to do, and threatened to disclose the whole plot if it was persisted in. The gang of burglaries became alarmed, and to prevent disclosure, the horrid act of murder was committed.

The leader of the gang is a lad of not more than 18 years of age, and is the son of a highly respectable member of the New York Bar, resident at Brooklyn. He has confessed the whole facts, and efforts are now making to procure his admission as State's evidence against his accomplices, of whom three out of five have been arrested and are now in prison. How should we weep over such a development.

AN UNPLEASANT SITUATION.—On Thursday afternoon last about 4 o'clock one of the Gloucester steamboats left the Point House, for the opposite side of the river with passengers, carriages and eleven horses, and became so jammed in the ice that it was carried a considerable distance down the river and back by the tide, and did not reach the wharf at Gloucesters until near noon the next day—having been upon the river all night.—*Phil. paper.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BOOK FARMING.

Sir:—On a visit to a young and neighboring farmer, one who has left "the busy town for the peaceful country," as he says, and who reads the agricultural works of the day in his own defence, I saw many things about his house and premises which even I an old farmer, with perhaps a pretty strong spice of prejudice, especially against book farming, at once could perceive were improvements upon the old plans adopted by my grandfather. I had called upon him to offer my services by way of advice, but I vow that before I had entered the house, I was sensible that I had come to the wrong place for that business: so I made what is called a virtue of necessity, and held my tongue. Why, Mr. Editor, before I left him, I found that he was the oldest in point of knowledge, and only wanted a little practice to render him by far a better manager than myself; I guess he talked like a book, and had a chapter and a verse at his fingers' end for ever thing he did, and something better than that too, for he had the modesty to listen, while I described some of our old fashioned modes of management, which, however, he would demolish, although very quietly, in about half a minute, by turning to his books, where I declare he seemd to have the power to find just what he looked after; and the truth of his notions was, I am compelled to say, as plain as A, B, C.—There is one thing, however, in which I think he is wrong; he says we do not, according to his calculation, plough deep enough. Now, I think, if any thing, we plough too deep, and so I told him, but he only answered, he was young, and was desirious of getting information by *laying* it, and was making *experiments* which would convince him of the truth or falsity of the theory; and then he asked me if ever I had given the thing a fair trial? which I was bound to say I had not; and there, Mr. Editor, these youngsters have the advantage over us, for nothing will satisfy them but rooting to the bottom of things; and it was in vain for me to say, as I did repeatedly, "he may be sure that I was right in my notions on that subject, and he would find it so."

His dairy cows, which he had bought but the last year, were all of the proper age and in full milk, for he told me, as often as he was convinced he had a bad milker, he sold her right away and bought another; for, added he, "my books tell me there is more than a hundred per cent. difference between a good and a bad milker, for while a good milker gives a *profit*, a bad milker gives a *loss*." This was physic to me, for I knew that one half my dairy cows were too old or too young, and the other half far from good—I said nothing.

But there was one thing in which he shamed me, and that was the way in which he had changed the situation of his cattle yard, so as to prevent the drainage of the dung from passing over the high road and down the ditch, as had been the case for the last age or two, and this he had done so easily too, for by digging up the bottom of the old yard two or three feet in depth in the centre, he had cast it hollow, and obtained by these means many hundred loads of the richest mould, exactly in the place where it was required, and all without the cost and labor of carting, to act as a sponge to soak up the draining during the winter; and now I found him turning it up with his long manure, a heap, I had almost said, as large as a barn! This was killing two birds with one stone, you see, and I wondered how the idea could have entered his head—for I am sure it had never entered mine—but he took down a book where there was a picture of a cattle yard as natural as life, and pointed out the advantages of the alteration, and made a calculation of the saving it would be to him in the course of the year, in the article of manure, that quite astonished me; and then he went to work with his figuring to show me the quantity of capital mould he has obtained, merely by digging, multiplying together, as he called it, the length and breadth by the height, and turning the whole into loads, without ever loading a bit of it; I declare it made me feel all-over-like to see him go from Dan to Beersheba it about a whistle.

But there was a machine in the shed at the end of the house, that was a caution to me; it was a large grindstone set upon rollers, so true, that with a single finger it might be set off as though it would go a month; now that was a tool which I had promised to get for the last ten years, but never found time to do it, although it had cost me hundreds of hours, and something more than *time*, to go to the tavern a mile off, every time we want to grind a scythe, or hook, or axe, and operate on an old worn out rickety thing, about as smooth as the back of my hand, a quality which it never before struck me was chosen by the owner and tenant of the tavern for the purpose of keeping the noses of his customers so long at the grindstone; as to bring on a desire for drink; and now I think of it, it is placed in the nine-pin alley! I would have passed without noticing it, but my young friend remarked, "here is the cheapest article I ever bought. It is large and cuts so readily that it is no labor to use it; I guess it has saved me about the amount of rent already; all our tools, from the knives of the table to hoes, spades, shovels, and pick-axes, are kept sharp, and it is pleasure to work with them; at hay-time and harvest we generally give our scythes a touch every morning, which saves hours in the day, and many a weary back, besides cutting the crops closer and cleaner; I cannot calculate the value of such a convenience, because I had never been without one;" but I thought *I could*, and from that moment determined to get one right away.—He had many other strange things about him, the knowledge of which he told me he had obtained from books; but as I must have tired you by this time, I shall reserve a farther description of them for another opportunity.

One of the Old School.

P. S. He had, also, what he termed a *course of croups*, different from ours which I must notice in my next.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI.—The following is a synopsis of the course of instruction pursued in our Common schools, and alluded to in our yesterday's report of the Board of School Trustees and Visitors.

GRADE I.—The *Alphabet*, thorough—spelling easy words of *one*, *two*, *three* and *four* letters progressively—spelling easy words of *two* syllables—spelling and reading easy sentences—spelling a reading more difficult lessons. The teacher giving the necessary *oral* instruction, and teaching the pupils to use the eyes as well as their ears.

GRADE II.—Spelling, correct pronunciation, reading accurately, modulation of the voice, accent, emphasis, stops and marks in reading, spelling sentences, simple tables in arithmatic, learning to count &c., writing after copies on slates and blackboards. The teacher giving the necessary *oral* instruction, and guarding against error.

GRADE III.—Spelling—higher reading—analysis of words and learning the meaning—analysis of sentences—spelling sentences—writing after copies on slates, black-boards and books—copying words and sentences from books and manuscript, *oral*, *mental*, and *written* arithmetic—tables in arithmetic. The teacher giving the necessary *oral* instruction and insisting upon correctness.

GRADE IV.—Spelling—reading with definitions—stops and marks—analysis of words and sentences, the nature and power of letters, modification and influence of words upon one another—writing after copies on slates, black-boards and books—copying from books or manuscripts—higher arithmetic—geography and history of the United States with maps—the definition of grammatical terms—simple parsing—classification of words and their constructive influence on one another—modern geography and history with maps and globes—chronology.—The teacher giving the necessary *oral* instruction.

GRADE V.—Analysis and definition of words more extended—rhetorical reading—penmanship as applied to forms of business, such as copying from books or manuscripts—letter writing, notes, bills, receipts, &c..—higher arithmetic with all its kindred branches, as applied to business—English Grammar, parsing, correction of false syntax, writing with grammatical accuracy—rhetoric and composition—modern and ancient geography, and history with maps and globes—algebra, geometry, trigenometry, mensuration, surveying, chemistry, botany, natural history, geology, natural philosophy and rural economy—to these may be added, as circumstances may suggest; the study of the constitution of the United States and all the higher branches of mathematics. The teacher giving the necessaay oral instruction.

The three last grades should also read at certain intervals in the bible, of which the authorized version, without comments is used. All of which is respectfully submitted.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1841.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	SUN RIS'S H. M	SUN SETS H. M	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
Jan.						1	2	7 17	4 43	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 14	4 46	Full Moon, 7 9 16M
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 9	4 51	Last Quarter, 14 6 49M
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 4	4 56	New Moon, 22 11 24M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 57	5 3	First Quarter, 30 5 18M
	31									
Feb.		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 50	5 10	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 43	5 17	Full Moon, 5 8 23E
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 34	5 26	Last Quarter, 13 0 56M
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 26	5 34	New Moon, 21 5 48M
	28									First Quarter, 28 2 21E
March		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 17	5 43	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 9	5 51	Full Moon, 7 7 54M
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 00	6 00	Last Quarter, 14 8 37E
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 52	6 8	New Moon, 22 8 54E
	28	29	30	31						First Quarter, 29 9 16E
April					1	2	3	5 43	6 17	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 35	6 25	Full Moon, 5 7 49E
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 27	6 33	Last Quarter, 13 4 22E
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 19	6 41	New Moon, 21 8 49M
	25	26	27	28	29	30				First Quarter, 28 3 15M
May							1	5 11	6 49	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 4	6 55	Full Moon, 5 8 23M
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 58	7 2	Last Quarter, 13 10 39M
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 52	7 8	New Moon, 20 6 1E
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 48	7 12	First Quarter, 27 9 27M
	30	31								
June			1	2	3	4	5	4 43	7 17	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 41	7 19	Full Moon, 1 10 00E
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 41	7 19	Last Quarter, 12 2 16M
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 41	7 19	New Moon, 19 1 36E
	27	28	29	30						First Quarter, 24 4 54E
July					1	2	3	4 43	7 17	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 45	7 15	Full Moon, 3 0 56E
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4 49	7 11	Last Quarter, 11 2 48E
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 54	7 6	New Moon, 18 8 30M
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5 00	7 00	First Quarter, 25 2 38M
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 1	6 59	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 7	6 53	Full Moon, 2 4 39M
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 21	6 46	Last Quarter, 10 0 36M
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 29	6 31	New Moon, 16 3 50E
	29	30	31							First Quarter, 23 3 27E
										Full Moon, 31 7 51E
Sept.				1	2	3	4	5 37	6 23	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 46	6 14	Last Quarter, 8 8 30M
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 54	6 6	New Moon, 15 0 20M
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 3	5 57	First Quarter, 22 7 40M
	26	27	28	29	30					Full Moon, 30 10 26M
Oct.						1	2	6 11	5 49	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 20	5 40	Last Quarter, 7 3 29E
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 28	5 32	New Moon, 14 10 34M
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 36	5 24	First Quarter, 22 3 19M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 44	5 16	Full Moon, 30 0 15M
	31									
Nov.		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 52	5 8	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 59	5 1	Last Quarter, 5 10 31E
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 5	4 55	New Moon, 12 11 47E
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 10	4 50	First Quarter, 21 0 28E
	28	29	30							Full Moon, 28 0 55E
Dec.				1	2	3	4	7 15	4 45	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 18	4 42	Last Quarter, 5 6 34M
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 19	4 41	New Moon, 12 3 52E
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 19	4 41	First Quarter, 20 9 6E
	26	27	28	29	30	31				Full Moon, 28 0 52M

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

NESDAY, ... JANUARY 13, 1841.

IE WEATHER.—The cold weather closed one week since, and the snow went off a rain; since when it has been warm, and drizzly.

SON.—The barn of Wm. Hull, Esq., near t, in the edge of Licking, with its contents, cently consumed by fire. His neighbor, Ritner, has been recognized to Court, on pposition of his either communicating the the barn or having it done. The diffias we have understood it, between the s, is as follows;—Mr. R. is the son-in-law Smith, dec'd., who on his demise, instead ring his property to his daughter, left it to ildren. One of the heirs having been d, sold her share of the land, on which her was residing, without his knowledge and t, to Mr. Hull. Mr. Ritner became very displeased with his neighbor Hull, for tasas he supposed, the advantage of him, he g to have bought the property himself, in lat of his excitement utterred some threats effect that he would do Mr. Hull this f injury. On these threats, we presume, ot on any positive testimony of the fact of pposed arson, the recognizence is predi-

commend the following to the notice of egislators. But add again, that there is ctual way to stop this imposition upon ligious community, without forfeiting the ty on sale. Worthless villains can always *esponsible* tools to sell for them.

amp Meeting.—The Legislature of Vermont d a law at its last session, enacting that if erson shall sell or offer for sale, any vituals, or merchandize within two miles of the of holding any camp meeting, within that during the continuance of such meeting, ll be punished by a fine not exceeding forty s, to the use of the town in which such ng is held."—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

Ohio State Journal says the movements Whigs indicate a determination to form mense escort to conduct Gen. Harrison to ington city; but has its doubts whether eneral has yet concluded, in his own mind, render himself into the hands of the people s matter.

E DISCOVERED PAPERS.—Under this head Olive Branch is giving a development of aracter of the Episcopal Methodist Book rn. The papers which it is publishing on ubject, purport to have been written as ck as 1830, by some one intimately acted with the establishment. The views are taken by this writer, are pretty strong, ey give little which is new to us, and so far, a good deal unsaid on the subf that shaving establishment which has seen the light. We are afraid that if end Norris does not hold his hand a little, ll be considered by the old folks and their gists, as rather "rude."

. A. McCaine has recently visited Balti- He states that the cause of Protestant odism is taking deep root in some parts of uth; that in Charleston, (S. C.) the white ers of the church out-number those of the lowship.

editor of the New York Luminary, Br. . Wallace, states in his last paper, he was on to dedicate a new Methodist Protestant h, on the 3d instant, at Wallabout, L. I.

trial of Dr. Eldridge, on a second indict- is still progressing, in Philadelphia, be- ne Court of General Sessions.

GHTON ACADEMY.—This is situated in the iful village of Brighton, some four miles Cleveland, Ohio. Our brethren purchased of the stock in this Institution, about one since; this, together with what was given has put them in possession of three-fourths establishment. These brethren were in- to make this investment by promises (unrized) that the church would aid the conby sending scholars from a distance to sushe school. A school was commenced last but no scholars were obtained, but those of ighborhood, and there being a similar school half a mile, it failed for want of support. our brethren have made the investment of capital, and as they have procured an act orporation from the Legislature, by the aid ich they can transact their business in a ate capacity, and as they are aware the erity of their society will depend upon the ss of this enterprize, they are extremely re- t to abandon the concern.

, could not the Pittsburgh District; ought e Pittsburgh District, under these circumes, to sustain this school? We are aware it y to one side from the great mass of our ership. But it has some special advantages; situated in a very delightful, healthy coun- The inhabitants are mostly New England e,—intelligent, moral, industrious. Just situation as any intelligent parent would e for his child.

ery branch common to such an Institution e taught. Mr. Fuller, the Principal, is, we e, a member of the church. A letter of efore us, evinces ripe scholarship. Boarding ot exceed $1.25 per week; of the price of n, we regret, that we are not informed.— proposed to commence the school in May if *twenty* scholars can be raised. Will the hers, on the circuits, immediately commence g inquiry, to know if there are any within respective charges, who might want to go to chool, whose promise to do so could be relied nd let us know by the last of March, so that n give the brethren information?

believe the last Annual Conference passed lution, recommending this Academy to the nage of the church. The brethren do not r your money, but for your scholars.

LIBERALITY OF SENTIMENT.—We have had an occasion to mention that the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury is a paper conducted with as much liberality of sentiment, as any party political paper which comes to our office. It goes strong for the present administration, but at the same time exercises a generosity, which is not common among political partizans. Take the following from the paper of the 23d ultimo, as a sample:

"*Proscription.*—We have seen with regret several of the *changes* made by our Legislature. We know not the circumstances, but hope that difference of political opinion was not the cause of the change in the office of State Reporter—also for the removal of our fellow citizen Mr. McNeile from the Bank direction, while another gentleman more conspicuous in the late whig doings here was retained. If there is proof or strong suspicion of an officer under the State abusing his official influence for party purposes—let the dominant party against whom he uses the power they give, take it from him—but where this is not the case—it is impolitic, because it is wrong to proscribe one whose office is not a political one—but merely one of profit and trust. Generosity apart—the party strength gained by the new appointment, seldom counterbalances the 'heating of enemies and cooling of friends' which result from a removal for opinion sake."

We see from several notices that a Theological Seminary has been recently established by the Protestant Methodists about Baltimore, called the Windsor Theological and Literary Institute. Whether this Institution is merely nominal, or whether it is established on a permanent basis, we have not learned; probably the paper containing this information did not reach us. Dr. Waters, of Baltimore, is appointed principal. He is a matured scholar, and as much of a gentleman and christian as the country affords.

Br. H. T. Lawson, of Braxton, Va., in a letter, dated the 21st ultimo, informs us that the previous Saturday, he preached the funeral sermon of a "mother in Israel, whose age, at her decease, was rising 102 years.

The citizens of Clarkesburgh, Va., are about petitioning the Legislature for a road from Wheeling, via Clarkesburgh, Weston, Bulltown, Sutton and Summerville, to intersect the Guyandott turnpike near the Gauly river. A good road is much wanted on that rout. The road has been surveyed, but the *means* to erect is what is called for.

W. K. Shinn is a candidate, at the approaching election, for Senator, for Harrison county, Virginia.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

House.—On the 1st instant, *twenty-six* petitions were presented from sundry citizens of Ohio, for an act for the further protection of religious worship.

Senate.—"Mr. Faran introduced a bill to preserve the purity of elections, which was read the first time. After much discussion, the Senate have decided to act upon unprinted bills from the House. In the House, a bill to amend an an act entitled, "An act to provide for the revaluation of real property in this State," was passed by a vote of 47 to 18. Much discussion has been had on Mr. Bell's bill to provide for the sale of the Canal lands of Ohio."

On the 2d instant, the House was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on the presentation of the petition of Mr. Walker, of Logan, praying for the disfranchisement of slaveholders in office in this State. After a great many spirited efforts to give it the go-by, or turn it out of doors, it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary by a vote of something like 41 to 19.

On the 6th instant, on motion of Mr. Harlan, of the House, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to inquire what offices, clerkships, and agencies, if any, can be abolished; and what salaries and pay of officers, clerks, superintendents, engineers, and other public servants in the employ of the State, can be reduced or abolished without injury to the public interest; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

That appears to be coming to the point.

A series of resolutions from the Senate, calling on the Board of Public Works for information in reference to water privileges on the Muskingum river, below Zanesville, was agreed to in the House.

Mr. Perkins, from the Judiciary committee, on leave, reported a bill to amend the act for the prevention of certain immoral practices; which was read the first time.

MCLEOD AFFAIR.—It is known to most of our readers that an armed party of men from the Canada shore, some time since entered the American territory, on the Niagara frontier, and burned the steamboat "Caroline," and murdered one or more of her crew. Application was made, some time since, by our Minister at London to the British government, for compensation to the owners of the "Coroline," but no answer has yet been received. Mean time, McLeod, a British subject, and one of the party, as it is alleged, who destroyed the "Caroline," voluntarily entered into the State of New York, and has been arrested by the civil authorities of that State, on a charge of arson and murder, and in default of giving bail, is now lying in jail at Lockport, to await his trial.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister, resident in Washington city, has recently, in a communication to Mr. Forsythe, demanded the surrender of Mr McLeod, and placed his demand upon the ground, that the party who destroyed the "Caroline" were acting in her Majesty's service, obeying the officers who had the right to command them, and therefore the act according to the usages of nations can only be the subject of discussion between the two Governments, &c.—The President, through Mr. Forsythe, takes a different view of the subject and refuses to surrender Mr. McLeod. This correspondence is published.

This case has produced much excitement on the Canada shores, and is likely to become a very serious matter between the two Governments. Though it cannot be otherwise than that, it will be amicably adjusted.

Harris' Intelligencer of the 2d inst. states, the Mayor of Pittsburgh is authorized to give $400 reward for the recovery of the money recently stolen from Mr. Isaac Goodin, the wagoner, which amounts to 6000, or proportionally for a part;—also 100 dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in the larceny.

The Olive Branch complains that the M. P. Banner, for two months past, has not reached its office. We have the same to say. What is the matter?

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 44 cents; flour 3 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour is steady at 4,75 for superfine Pennsylvania, and 5,12½ for Brandywine.—Bicknell.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Flour, western canal, 4,94 a 5,00; Ohio via canal, 4,94 a 5,12½; Philadelphia 5,25; Baltimore, Howard street, 5,25. Wheat 1,00 a 1,07.—Br. Jonathan.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—The market for Flour continues dull; and although there have been sales of about 2000 bbls. of Howard street, both buyers and sellers negociate reluctantly, the former unwilling to pay over 4,50, and the latter demanding 4,56¼ a 4,62½; a compromise, however, was the consequence, and about 700 bbls. were sold in lots at 4,53, and other parcels at 4,56¼ per bbl. for good common brands. A lot of 300 bbls. sold on Wednesday at 4,50 per bbl. Some choice brands have been sold at 4,62½ a 4,75. The car and wagon price remains at 4,50. We continue to quote City Mills 4,75, on short time without interest; but 900 bbls. in lots, sold a few days since, at 4,62½, full. The market is bare of Susquehanna. The stock of Howard street does not exceed 15,000 bbls.; and of City Mills from 5 to 6000—total stocks in first hands, 20,000 bbls.—Lyford.

PITTSBURGH, Januaxy 2.—We close the business of the year and our paper both on Thursday evening, the following being a holyday. Business is extremely dull, and few or no sales to report.

Flour—Small sales from wagons at 3,00; for choice brands 3,12½ per bbl.

Grain—Wheat 55; Rye 35; Corn 35 a 37½; Barley 37½; Oats 20 cts. per bushel.

Sugar—New Orleans, by the hhd. 7½ a 8 cts.; by the bbl. 8 a 9 cents per lb.—Harris.

ITEMS.

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

☞We have had something of a novelty here. Gen. Gaines and his lady have been lecturing before very large audiences, under the auspices of the William Wirt Institute. The husband speaks on "National Defences," and the wife follows immediately on "The Horrors of War."

There appears to be the greatest difficulty to get a jury to serve on the proposed assessment of damages in the Pennsylvania Hall case. There is such a diversity of opinion as to the right of damages, among the public, that it is no doubt an undesirable office.

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton took possession of his new church, and held meeting, at least in the session room, on Christmas Eve.

A young man named Sleeper, of 121 N. 2d st. was knocked down and robbed in the street a few evenings since of twenty-five dollars.

An unknown young man, calling himself John Jefferson, on the 24th ultimo, presented at the counter of the Girard Bank, a forged check in the name of John W. Downing, merchant, No. 21, Chesnut street, for the sum of $115,25.—The forgery was immediately detected, and Mr. Jefferson taken before the Mayor, who committed him.

It is stated that the expenses of the Schuylkill Incline Plane, during the past year, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Nauman, have been 1000 dollars less than for any previous year. What the travelling has been, we are not told.

Marian Wilson, the woman convicted of murdering the old lady, Tamar S. Filbert, was sentenced on Saturday last to ten years' imprisonment in Cherry Hill. She continues to protest her innocence.

A girl by the name of Tamar Anderson was burned to death last week, by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

A young man named McNeely, a resident of Kensington, while returning home on Saturday night, was waylaid and his murder attempted.—He miraculously escaped with little injury.

Edward Peak, the husband of the ill-fated and unfortunate Sarah Ann Wood, died last week at the Blockley Alms House, of which he had been sometime a resident.

The case of Thomas H. Shuster, charged with the murder of his own wife, has been laid over to the next session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

On the 22d ultimo, a man by the name of Madley, aged 67 years, a tailor, at the corner of Spafford street and Prospure's alley, died from inhaling gas from burning charcoal used in his room for cooking his breakfast.

Jane Callahan, tried for infanticide, has been found guilty, not of the felony of murder, but of the misdemeanor of concealing its death.—She was remanded to prison to await her sentence.

In this city and New York, the last foreign news, so far as it produced eny effect, was decidedly favorable on the money market; but this is the season when no extensive business operations are expected. The banks here are still arranging to resume.—*Philadelphia paper.*

ENGLAND AND TEXAS.—It is stated that a treaty between these powers has been agreed to. The treaty recognizes the independence of Texas, and provides for the mediation of England for an immediate pacification of the former and Mexico.

SPEEDY FORTUNE.—Mr. Perkins, of Boston, is said to have realized 1,000,000 dollars on his teas, over and above what he would have realized previous to the China difficulties.

Joseph Gurney, the celebrated Quaker, during his late visit to this country, made donations to charitable associations to an amount exceeding 80,000 dollars!

The manufacture of ardent spirits in Ireland is three millions of gallons less this year than it was the last.

Gen. Milroy has made a treaty with the Indians, to purchase 500,000 acres of the Miami lands, at one dollar and ten cents per acre, which are said to be worth ten dollars.

A. W. Crane, of Newark, N. J., has taken out a patent for an improved clock. It runs 378 days with one winding, and is said to be a most ingenius piece of mechanism.

The steamboat Cherokee exploded just as she was about to leave the landing of Louisburg, in Arkansas, by which 15 persons were instantly killed. The boat was literally torn to pieces.

As a proof of the richness of the soil in Ohio and the ease with which its inhabitants can gain a livihood, the rapid growth of her population may be named. In 1802 the population was 60,000; now she counts a million and a half.—*Phil. paper.*

Mr. McLaughlin has passed through Woodstock, N. B., and was believed to be the bearer of despatches to the Governor General of Canada, in relation to recent events on the disputed territory.

The Chartists of England are not to be so easily quelled, probably, as some seem to suppose. It is now said that they have declared for repeal if the Union between England and Scotlan.

A man named Willian Stephens became accidentally entangled with a diangonal driving shaft, in the paper mill of J. Elliott & Co., by which his neck was broken instantly ending his life.

The Chronicle is out in favor of early rising, laconically advising sluggards "to give a spring out of bed at once. Peleg says 'tis nothing, and that you will soon get used to it."

It is now stated that the pistol shot which caused the death of Professor Davis, was accidental.

British barque Westminister, with 4600 chests of tea, has been lost on the rocks near Margate. Crew saved.

150,000 hogs were packed at Cincinnatti up to the 10th ult.

The London papers now consider the Eastern question as settled in favor of peace.

The coroner of Liverpool reports three deaths in the streets from actual starvation!

The taxable property of Arkansas is $23,283,690 02.

The penitentiary of Ohio netted an income of $25,000 above all expenses last year.

The population of South Carolina is 531,339.

Indiana contains 683,314 souls.

The District of Columbia has a population of 43,712.

The Oldest person in New Hampshire is a lady of 110 years, resident in Brookfield.

If the Queen of England should die, the infant princess would succeed to the throne.

WELL PAID.—The members of the Georgia Legislature have voted themselves five dollars per day.

LOVE.—Earthly happiness springs mainly from love—to brothers and sisters, parents and friends. Then let us treat all as brothers, and make all mankind friends to each other and to God, and we remove the causes of human wo.

A ROBBERY.—The Pittsburg Mercury says—"A wagoner just arrived in this city, had in his possession about $6000, belonging to various merchants here.—Soon after, he went to his supper, and left his bed in which his money was, in his wagon. Presently he bethought himself of his neglect, when he went to look for the bed, and found that his money was missing. Nothing has yet been heard of it."

KENTUCKY SENATOR.—Hon. J. J. Crittenden was re-elected to the Senate of the U. S. from Kentucky, last week, for six years from the 3d day of March next. The vote stood for Mr. Crittenden 100; for Mr. Gutherie 29.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A person attempted to commit suicide at the Merchants Hotel, in Boston, on Friday last by cutting his throat with a razor, but it is thought the wound will not prove mortal.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The extensive property of Wm. Phillips, Esq. at Point Levi, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult., and one woman, a Canadian girl, perished in the flames.

DEATH OF HON. FELIX GRUNDY.—We regret to learn that this Seantor of the United States died at Nashville, on the evening of the 19th inst, after a short illness.

The Madisonian states that Senator Grundy was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, on the 11th of September, 1777.—His age was therefore a little upwards of 63 years. His father, an Englishman by birth, removed to Kentukcy about the 1780, at a period when, to use his own language, "death was in almost every bush, and every thicket concealed an ambuscade;" three of his brothers having been soon after murdered, and his mother robbed, by the Indians.

OHIO PENITENTIARY.—In a letter published in the Springfield Republic, Mr. Gallagher, Clerk of the House, gives the following abstract of the Report of the Directors and Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary, November 30, 1839, was	489
The number of convicts in the Penitentiary, November 30, 1840, was	488
Convicted during the past year,	137
Discharged by experiation of sentence,	78
" " Executive pardon,	47
" " President United States,	2
Escaped—while at work at brick-yard,	6
Died 4—writ of error 1,	5
White males,	434
" females,	3
Colored males,	47
" females,	4

During the past year Hamilton county sent 24; Cuyahoga 16; Clark 4. When compared with 1839, the convictions for past year have decreased 35—a favorable sign. Of the prisoners confined 30 are for horse stealing, 25 grand larceny, 14 burglary, 13 passing counterfeit money, remainder miscellaneous. 26 are natives of Ohio, 25 of Pennsylvania, 24 of New York, 12 of Virginia, remainder miscellaneous.

There are 5 insane persons in the institution.

200 hands will soon be employed on hardware manufacturing, which will not at all conflict with the mechanical industry of the State.

The Religious Teacher was dismissed at the commencement of the present year. It may well be questioned whether society has the right to shut up five hundred fellow beings, and deny them the advantages of moral and religious instruction. The humanity and christianity of such a course are still less obvious. This is a subject that demands the prompt attention of the State Legislature.

The earnings exceed the expenses the past year $26,235.

TRIAL OF MRS. KINNEY—*Her Acquittal.*—The trial of Hannah Kinney, charged with poisoning her husband, George T. Kinney, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston, on Monday. She was placed at the bar dressed entirely in black. Her appearance was very proper, and she appeared firm until the reading of the indictment, when she covered her face with her veil and wept. She was quite pale, and exhibited the marks of her recent imprisonment. Her forehead is very high—her eyes large and hard, and the general expressions of her countenance, highly interesting.

The prisoner was married 26th Nov. 1838, by Rev. Mr. Blagden, and was five years older than her husband. He was her third husband. Mr. Kinney, during his sickness, was exceedingly thirsty, and was advised by an attendant friend to take some herb tea. This tea was prepared by the prisoner, who was requested not to sweeten it. His friend, Mr. Goodwin, who administered the tea, tasted of it before he administered it to the sick man—and the small portion taken by Mr. Goodwin, caused him to fall sick.

There was a post mortem examination and the contents of the stomach were analyzed by Dr. Martin Gay, and proved to contain arsenic, some of which was resolved into a metallic state. The post mor tem examination was made by Drs. J. B. S. Jackson, Storer and Bigelow.

It was testified that, when Mrs. Kinney was told that the analyzation had proved that her husband had taken arsenic, she exclaimed "Indeed!" and wondered at it.

Doctors Storer and Bigelow, previous to the analyzation, pronounced the death of Mr. K. to have been of Asiatic cholera. A few days afterwards, Mrs, K. called on Dr. Storer and requested him to give her a certificate that her husband died ot cholera, assigning as a reason, the reports in circulation of her having poisened him.—She spoke very incoherently, and hinted that her husband had taken the poison himself. The Doctor refused the certificate then, and also when requested by Miss Collins on the Thursday afterwards by Mrs. K's desire.

The testimony of William F. Goodwin was, "that Mrs. Kinney called on him to attend her husband on the Saturday night when he died; and that in giving some herb tea to the deceased, which Mrs. K. had prepared, he observed a whitish sediment at the bottom of the bowl, which rolled over as the bowl was turned, and seemed to adhere to it. He tasted the tea himself and was exceedingly sick and thirsty the next day."

The servant, Hanney Varney, produced in Court a small piece of paper marked "poison," which she found a few days after Mr. Kinney's death in the sink in the kitchen.

The defence set up was that Mr. Kinney had committed suicide. In support of this, it was proved that he was dissipated, eccentric, and liable to great depressions of feeling; that he was a gambler, and had made himself completely insolvent by his habits; and that he had expressed a determination to destroy himself rather than expose his ruin to his friends. A large number of witnesses were examined, who abundantly sustained this position of the defence by testifying to frequently declarations of the deceased that he was "weary of life." Franklin Dexter,, Esq, senior counsel for Mrs. Kinney, made a powerful speech in her behalf.

When Mr. Dexter had concluded his argument, Mr. Austin, the Attorney General, addressed the jury for four hours.—Chief Justice Shaw then charged the jury, which was evidently favorable to the prisoner. The case then went to the jury, on Friday night just after 10 o'clock, and in three minutes afterwards they returned into Court with a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

A smile at first spread over the countenance of Mrs. Kinney, but the expression immediately changed, and she burst into tears.

The Court then ordered here to be discharged, and the Clerk said, "Hannah Kinney! the Court find you Not Guilty of the murder of George T. Kinney, and order that you be discharged and go without delay!"

Her friends crowded arouud her to offer their congratulations, and she was immediately conducted from the Court room to a carriage. Sheriff Eveleth kindly provided a force of officers to protect her from the rush of spectators.

ILINOIS SENATOR.—Samuel McRoberts (Van Buren) was on the 16th inst, elected, by the Legislature of Illinois, to be a Senator of the United States from that State for six years from the 3d of March next, when the term of Mr. Senator Robinson will expire. The State of the vote was as follows: For Mr. McRoberts 77; for Cyrus Edwards (Whig) 50 votes.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Wm. Munhall, Mr. JESSE CULP to Miss EVELINE NESMITH, both of Fairfield county, Ohio.

On the 24th ult., by George Taylor, Esq., Mr. JAMES E. COOK to Miss SUSANNAH HOWELL, both of this county.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. James Gurley, Mr. GEORGE BUTLER to Miss — CUMRINE, both of this county.

In Winchester, Fairfield county, on Tuesday, 29th ult., by the Rev. G. I. Miles, Mr. JEFFERSON CHAMBERS, of Zanesville, to Miss ADELINE LANGWORTHY, daughter of Dr. J. Langworthy, late of Zanesville.

In Dresden, on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., by Benjamin Adams, Esq., Mr. HEMAN C. ABBEE to Miss MARY LAWSON.

In Madison township, on Thursday evening, 31st ult., by the same, Mr. HENRY WOLFORD to Miss ALMIRA BOYD, both of this county.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Cannonsburgh, Pa., December 15, 1840, the Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in Jefferson College.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From C. C. Chapman for John Sailor,	$2 00
" " for Geo. J. Barber,	2 00
" Israel Thrap for J. Summerville,	2 00
" J. Burns for W. Davis,	2 00
" " for W. Miller,	2 00
" O. White for Samuel Wilson,	3 00
" " for A. Herron,	2 00
" N. Cash,	1 00
" M. Jared, for himself,	2 00
" " for J. J. Jared,	2 00
" W. L. Baldwin for G. Henderson,	2 00
" W. W. Paul, (on account,)	3 00
" D. Sarchit for M. Sarchit,	2 00
" " for P. B. Sarchit,	2 00
" " for Western Farmer,	1 00
" W. L. Baldwin for E. Duling,	2 00
" " for S. B. Barton,	1 00
" A. K. Earl for W. Wheeler,	2 00
" J. Robinson for G. P. Rogers.	2 00
" " for E. Huston,	2 00
" H. T. Lawson for W. Morrison,	2 00
" S. Fairbank,	2 00
" M. Winans for 2d vol.	2 00
" J. Simpson for H. Collings,	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Whitney, C. Seevers, J. K. Moorehead, M. Winans, J. G. Pigman, 1 sub.; L. Garrett, W. G. Williams, Jno. Burns, I. Thrap, C. C. Chapman, 2 subs.; M. N. Warren, H. Rudisill for L. Hicklin, 6 subs.; S. Bell, N. Cash, 'Decatur,' S. M. Jared, 1 sub.; L. Marshall, J. P. Brookins, W. L. Baldwin, 1 sub.; W. R. Hall, A. H. Bassett, J. K. Moorehead, J. Williams, W. M. McCullough, *W. W.* Paul, D. Sarchit, J. L. Diselm, J. Dalbey, Jr., *W.* L. Baldwin, H. T. Clawson, 1 sub.; A. Shinn, J. Robinson, R. Rose, J Tross, M *Winans*, 2: J Simpson, S S Meckle.

We have received several notes recently upon the "Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Cincinnati" and other shinplaster establishments about there, which do not pass with us. Will our friends send us good money?

Br. Foster has his next quarterly meeting at Pleasant Valley meeting house, the 20th and 21st of February. Brs. Fairchild and Kinney are invited. We are also invited, but it is doubtful if we can attend; were it later in the season we would try.

Could not our agents make inquiry at the various post offices, as it regards any who might not take their papers out, as post masters, in many instances, are so very negligent in giving information of delinquences. This practice, if adopted, would save us much expence.

We ask our agents to collect and forward money, soon as possible, as we have a considerable amount to make up shortly.

CHARLESTOWN, IA., DEC. 28, 1840.

To the President of the Indiana Conference:

Mr. President, not knowing where to reach you by letter, I hereby inform you that I have closed my labors on this circuit by mutual consent—the quarterly conference furnishing me with the following certificate:

"This is to certify that, at the first quarterly conference of Charlestown circuit, held at the Guernsey meeting house, on the 26th of December, 1840, Br. Wm. W. Paul was exonerated from further official duty on this circuit the present year.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the quarterly conference. GEO. WHEATLEY, Ch'n.

"THOS. P. ARMSTRONG, Secretary."

At the same time of my release, the qr. con. engaged with Br. Wheatly to serve them for the ballance of the year. To both of these acts your official sanction is respectfully solicited.

Yours, &c., W. W. PAUL.

Br. McCullough, you say send W. Gifford's paper to "Cherry Tree" instead of "Diamond," but you do not tell the county, and of course, we will not alter till we get right directions.

Br. Stockton is informed that the post office address of Wm. M. McCullough, a travelling preacher is, "Chess, Clearfield, Pa."

We inform Br. Earl, that we have forwarded the paper to Weston Wheeler "Penn Line, Crawford, Ohio," from the 70th No.

Br. "Reuben Rose" requests Br. Stockton to send his paper to him, "Greenfield, Highland, Ohio,"—says he will forward the money to us in the spring.

Br. Marshall, the post master at Cambridge, Ohio, gives the names of Peter Corbit and Wm. Raney, who he says, do not take their papers from the office, and one of them he knows nothing about. Will you be so good as to call and see to this matter for us.

[By Request.]

ERUPTIVE FEVERS—*Scarlet Fever—Measles.*—On page 101 of this number, we have inserted an article from the Western Recorder, published at Zanesville, in which an M. D. (who is ashamed to fix his name to his principles) labors hard to prove that the steam practice in scarlet fever, which he dares not openly assail, is the cause of "great mortality in Muskingum County." He insinuates that the people confine their children in hot, close rooms, and in beds burthened with clothing, and pour down them hot, stimulating drinks till they produce a powerful eruption,and greatly increase the amount and danger of the disease. Now, every one who knows any thing of the steam practice, knows that it is as much opposed to keeping a patient uncomfortably warm and in a state of suffocation in bad air, as it is to covering him with ice, and sending him out in a snow storm or a hurricane. Our patients are kept *comfortable* in temperature, and well supplied with fresh air.

He says, that the eruption should be prevented. If he will look at Eberle's Practice, as good "authority" as any other, he will find a host of evil consequences attending the "repercussion of cutaneous eruptions," as consumption, bronchitis, hepatitis, enteritis,etc. And if he will look at the mineral practice in *any* hands, he will find that, when they cannot bring the disorder out, their patients generally die. He does not seem to think that there is any specific cause for these forms of disease! and that their violence and mortality are altogether owing to the heating and stimulating practice of "ignorant parents," or "knowing nurses."—He gives a sort of half-way regular and half-way let alone treatment—he does not dare say any thing about calomel, the lancet, opium, &c.,(because,perhaps,those to whom he is speaking have not, as Rennel Coates says, "obtained the moral right to employ the most potent but most dangerous weapons, by the acquisition of extensive learning, aided by long-continued observation and experience.")—R. Coates's Pop. Med., Preface, page 6.

He therefore very benevolently advises them to send for a "true physician" immediately, and not to regard the petty sum he may charge them for the use of their "most potent and dangerous weapons." Very kind—thank ye, Doctor.

Now for the treatment of "*the true physician.*" Whenever there appear symptoms of scarlet fever, measles or any other kind of eruptive fever, give an emetic of lobelia and several enemas containing it, with bayberry and other canker tea and slippery elm. Then put the patient into the vapor bath, and keep him there till the perspiration is free, giving him a plenty of catnep, sage, balm or pennyroyal tea, and, if hot, washing the whole surface with *pleasantly* warm water, till the perspiration has been free for some time. Now rub dry, (do not dash with *cold* water, that will check the eruption, as Dr. A. W. K. says; and you know, if you do not wish to kill your patient as he does, you must do the reverse of what he recommends.) Then put your patient in bed or let him put on his clothes and sit up in a room that is kept comfortably warm but well ventilated. Let him have enough of the teas to keep the surface pleasantly moist, and a moderate quantity of light, nourishing and unirritating diet,such as panada,rice, gruel,and drinks, &c. There must be fresh air in the room, but he must not sit in the draught. If the patient be an infant, you may sometimes put it into a warm bath instead of a steam bath, not because it is better, but more convenient. If the fever continues very high, notwithstanding the use of sudorific teas, repeat the emetics and enemas, till it yields. But little stimulus is generally required; unless in cases where an M. D. has been exercising his "moral right of employing the most dangerous weapons" to "check the eruption" by "diminishing the vitality of the system." It then sometimes requires a pretty severe dose of cayenne to raise that action again. We have treated in the above described manner a great many cases of scarlet fever and measles; and we have yet to lose the first case which we treated from the commencement throughout, and but two or three have died that we ever had *any* thing to do with.

Let the mothers of Muskingum apply the above practice, and they will have no need to call that a-w-k*ward* M. D. to use his "most dangerous weapons" nor to carry off their "trifling sums," and, what is more, they will have no use for the cabinet maker or the sexton, nor scarcely or very seldom, for even a "knowing nurse," *alias* steam doctor.

Will friend Springer copy this article for the benefit of his readers? Give them both sides, brother Editor. We'll take the responsibility.—*Botanico-Medical Recorder.*

A SUICIDE.—A letter in the Bangor Whig, dated Woodstock, N. B. Dec. 12, says:—"A man calling himself John Jones, and one of a firm of money brokers in New York, has lately committed suicide near the mouth of the Restook. There where no papers tending to a discovery of friends or connexions found upon him or his baggage. It is supposed he had destroyed them."

The Acadia brought over 20,000 letters to Boston, beside packages, newspapers, &c. It was found impossible to send off more than half by the steamboat mail on Monday. The rest followed in the land mail.

AWFUL EXPLOSION—AN ENTIRE BUILDING DEMOLISHED.—On Monday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, a most terrific explosion took place by the bursting of the steam boiler in the paper manufactory of Mr. Gabriel Moore, situated in the upper part of the district of Kensington, between Edward and Lydia streets on School and William streets, which demolished and laid in one mass of ruins the entire building, which was partly brick and frame, two or three stories high. The accident is attributed to the filling up of the feeding pipe with a hard deposite which prevented the water from flowing into the boiler. At the time of the explosion, the engineer, Enoch Garside, and John Grant, machine engineer, were in the building preparing for the day's work by attempting to get up the steam, both of whom were dreadfully scalded and otherwise injured by the falling of the building upon and around them. Mr. Grant had one or both of his legs broken,—his situation is considered dangerous. Mr. Moore himself was hurt by a large piece of the building falling upon his head while standing in the yard—supposed to have fractured his skull. The boiler, which was situated in the basement of the building, was forced upward, and changing its direction, was forced through the back wall of an adjoining two story brick house, a distance of about 40 or 50 feet from its position in the factory. The boiler forced its way some ten feet into the bed room of this house, knocking away a staircase, and scattering large fragments of boards and brick upon a bed, from which three children, had just arisen, who very fortunately escaped serious injury and perhaps death. Fortunately at the time there were but two of the hands in the building, the number usually employed is somewhere about twenty. One of the workmen was within a few yards of the building at the moment it fell in ruins before him. The concussion was tremendous, shattering all the houses in the immediate vicinity, and felt for a great distance around the neighborhood. Mr. Moore was an industrious man and will feel the loss severely, which cannot be less than ten thousand dollars. He is confined to his bed from the injuries received. The other two men were soon dug from among the ruins, and may possibly recover, although the nature and extent of their injuries make it extremely doubtful.—*Bicknell*, 29th ult.

MCLEOD.—The Upper Canada papers appears to take great interest in the case of this individual who is imprisoned in Lockport, on a charge of murder, connected with the destruction of the steamer Caroline. His trial will take place next month. "Out of this arrest and trial," says the Albany Advertiser, "there is likely to grow one of the most serious questions that has yet sprung up between this country and Great Britain. It is well known that the midnight attack made by a party of British troops upon the defenceless steamer Caroline, lying along side the wharf at Schlosser, in American waters, was and is regarded by all parties in this country as an outrage without justification. The British Government, on the other hand, so far from taking this view of the matter actually conferred the honor of knighthood on Col. McNab, who commanded the militia, lavished a deal of praise upon Captain Drew and his band for their success in their piratical expedition; and thus far persist in refusing the reparation demanded by our Government for this very grievous wrong. In 1838 the Grand Jury of Niagara county found true bills for murder and arson against the persons who composed the expedition in question. McLeod is, we believe, the first person arrested under this indictment. His imprisonment and approaching trial have excited a good deal of feeling in Canada, and Sir George Arthur has, as we learn from the British Colonist, "taken the proper steps for redress." If, as McLeod states, he was several miles distant from Schlosser at the time of the destruction of the Caroline and can establish this *alibi*, he will have nothing to apprehend. But, on the contrary, if the fact of his presence and participation at the burning of the Caroline, and murder of some individuals of her crew should be established, it is difficult to imagine what 'redress' Sir George Arthur expects, though not difficult to predict what he is likely to obtain."

Marcus Cicero Stanly, said to be a brother of the member of Congress from North Carolina, has been accused of committing several robberies in London, and was tried on a charge made by Mr. Catlin, of stealing from him, and was found guilty and sentenced to six months hard labor in the House of Correction, six weeks of the time in solitary confinement. He was shortly to have been married to a rich heiress. At the solicitation of Mr Stevenson, the American Minister, he was ably defended by the celebrated Charles Phillips.

SPURIOUS MONEY.—The Cincinnati Republican of a late date says: "A man by the name of John Adams, was committed by the Mayor, on Saturday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $100 note, on the *Merchant's and Planters' Bank of Illinois.* It seems this Adams went into the Eagle Hotel, on Friday evening, called for a glass of liquor, and threw down the bill in question, for the landlord to change.—Mr. Rombach, the landlord, having some doubts about the bill, had the man bro't up before the Mayor. On examination, there were three bills of the same denomination found upon him. The notes are all letters "D," and numbered 365, 686 and 104, made payable to S. C. Morris, and dated Chicago, Dec. 31, 1838, M. N. Hamilton, Cashier, J. B. Robinson, President. We should be more particular in describing them, but as there is no such bank in the State, it is unnecessary."

THE CROUP.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat describes a new remedy for the croup. He states that a little daughter had a most alarming attack of the disease, and that her case appeared so critically that he believed it dangerous to leave her even to go in search of a physician. He adds—

We had no medicine in the house which we had ever known to have been administered in like cases. We could think of nothing at hand which would be likely to operate as a vomit—not even a bottle of mustard. Our fire was nearly out, and heating water was no quick process. In this dilemma we remembered that we had read in the Graham Journal, the case of a child who had been relieved from similar distress and danger by the application of *cold water*. But though I had at the time been strongly impressed with the soundness of the philosophy which indicated the treatment, yet when the life of my own dear child depended upon the result of an application which universal prejudice had considered most fatal, I shrunk from the experiment. But we were shut up to the one thing, and had no time to lose. I accordingly broke the ice in a pail of water, and my wife with a sponge applied it suddenly and freely to her neck and chest. Instantly she was so far relieved as to take a single swallow, and in a moment she got breath enough to take another and then another, and in less than a minute she drank nearly or quite half a tumbler full of cold water.

In the mean time, her mother had wiped her dry and wrapped her up warm, and in less than three minutes from the first application of the water, she breathed with perfect freeness. She slept sweetly through the remainder of the night. The next day she was very pale and had considerable cold; but in a day or two was quite well again. Some months after she had another but much less severe attack of the same disease, which we treated successfully in the same manner.

This is all very well in similar cases, and when it is difficult or impossible to obtain the services of a medical practitioner; but the best course in all cases where a physician may be obtained, is to send for one with as little delay as possible.—*Bicknell.*

NEWS FROM THE "PATRIOT" CONVICTS. Benjamin Mott, one of the persons sent out to New Holland by the British authorities for being concerned in the late "patriot" movements in Canada, has written a letter to his friends in Vermont, in which he states that he is at a place called Longbottom, about eight miles from Sydney, at work, cutting timber and sawing blocks for paving roads for government, under charge of a government officer; that he is used well and not compelled to work hard; that he is locked up at night in a room with a dozen more convicts, and called again at break of day to resume his labor; that they have every Saturday afternoon to themselves to do their washing and prepare for the Sabbath, and that he goes about a mile with the keeper and inhabitants to church. He writes that the inhabitants are well pleased with their good conduct; that he expects within a few months to get the liberty of the Island, and indulges the hope that he will again get his liberty, as they are not sentenced for any particular term of time. He was five months on his voyage.

PERILS OF THE SEA.—A record has been kept by the Seaman's Friend Society, of disasters at sea, reported during the year 1840. Those only have been noted which have resulted in the total loss of the vessel. The whole number is 521. Of these, 67 were ships and barges, 130 brigs, 233 schooners, 14 sloops, 6 steamboats, and of the rest the class is unknown. 212 of these vessels were lost during the close of the year 1839, but were reported in 1840. Most of the vessels lost were American, and were lost on the coast of the United States.

Thirty more vessels, in addition to the above, have been reported as missing.—Six hundred and eighty-four lives are ascertained to have been lost, without including the crews of the missing vessels, or the crews of foundered or wrecked ships, whose death is not positively known.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We learn that Major Graham and his party have just passed through this city on their return from running the meredian line North of the Monument, at the head of the St. Croix river. We understand, the line has been run as far North as the Aroostook river, at which place, the new line is about half a mile east of the old line. The line has been run with great care and accuracy, and solely by astronomical observations. One portion of the party has been engaged in taking a line from the tide water at Calais, to the Monument, and thence following Major Graham. This party has not yet reached the Aroostook. The line as now run does not touch any part of Mars Hill, but passes considerably to the east of it. The survey, we understand, will be resumed in March and carried through in the season to the St. Lawrence river.

Bangor Whig.

Major Graham and party arrived in this city on Wednesday evening.

Boston Atlas.

THE LONDON PRESS AND THE UNITED STATES BANK STATEMENT.—The following comments on the statement of the Bank of the United States, published by Mr. Jaudon, in London, are the only ones we find in our files. They are from a morning and evening paper:

Mr. Jaudon,who is returned from America in the President steamer, has published an account of the assets and liabilities of the United States Bank of Philadelphia, made up to the 1st of October last, showing a surplus of three millions of dollars. But we are sorry to perceive that this document is fallacious, and calculated to mislead rather than to enlighten the shareholders and the public on the real condition of the Bank. In the account published, the bills discounted and the stock accounts are all estimated as assets for their full amount, without any allowance for depreciation in price of stocks, or for bad or doubtful debts on the bills discounted. The last item must be very considerable, if we take it in the same ratio with the claims of the late Anglo-American firms upon debtors in America; we should say 30 per cent. on the total sum of $24,000,000 was a moderate allowance for contingencies on these bills, many of which are known to be renewals. The deception on canal and railway shares and other securities constituting the stock account, for thirty millions of dollars, must also be large. We regret to see this document presented to the public in so imperfect a form, after the length of time employed in preparing it, and after we were promised a fair and honest statement of the actual condition of that institution. It will convey an impression to many persons that the real situation of the bank is too bad to publish to the world.—*London Globe, Nov.* 30.

A "balance sheet' of the affairs of the "United States" Bank has been published, but it is so little better than those of the same kind which have preceded it, as not to be worth printing. Of what are termed "assets" the greater part are of very doubtful value, and to include under that head the value of the unexpired term of the charter is an absurdity. A very different account must be prepared before the deputation from Philadelphia can hope to succeed in negotiating the loan which is said to have brought them to England.—*London Times, Dec.* 1.

These "balance sheets" are great humbugs. They are all Greek to the great multitude.—*Bicknell.*

GEN. GAINES—OUR NATIONAL DEFENCE.—A crowded audience assembled on Saturday evening to hear General Gaines' view in reference to a system of defences for our whole frontier, by means of rail roads and floating steam batteries, which, to use the words of the enlightened projector, "*would render our beloved country invulnerable in war, and enrich it in times of peace,*" The subject was invested with the deepest interest by its able expounder, and freed entirely from that heaviness which one might at first think inseparable from its discussion. The General was frequently applauded during his speech, which lasted about an hour, when Mrs. Gaines was requested to continue the subject. The fair lecturer followed in an able address upon the Horrors of War, and never was more applause bestowed upon a lady's efforts to contribute to the successful advancement of her husband's views, than following the closing of Mrs. Gaines' remarks,

We hope that the veteran will be induced by some of the scientific bodies of our city to repeat his lecture.—*ib.*

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the PUTNAM FOUNDRY, under the firm of HARTLEY & ANDERSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Putnam Foundry will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Anderson & Co.

LEVI HARTLEY,
JACOB J. ANDERSON.

Putnam, Jan. 1, 1840. (Jan. 29: 23.)

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

S. C. Haver,

IN the flourishing town of Putnam has on hand 40 or 50 SADDLES ready for sale, of different qualities, comprising nearly all the varieties in fashion in our Buckeye State.

A good assortment of Bridles and Martingales: Riding and driving Whips: between 180 and 200 Carriage and heavy draft Collars, which will compare and wear with any others made here or elsewhere.

Also, fine York, Dearborn, heavy team and common Farming Harness. A lot of first rate Carriage and Buggy Harness, (brass and silver plated.)

Trunks, vallises, saddle-bags, and double covered wagon whips, varying in quality and price to suit purchasers.

The only recommendation he now offers for his work, is the testimony and long experience of his old customers and friends. He is still anxious to please and accommodate those who may call on him, and hopes to share so much of the public patronage as his attention to his business shall merit.

Putnam, April 29, 1840. 28tf

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

☞IN THE WORLD.☜

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

When subscribed for in Clubs of ten or more.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Will be materially improved in its typographical appearance, at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive printing establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the *WEEKLY MESSENGER* still more satisfactory to its THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PATRONS, distributed as it is, thro' every section of the Union. Every exertion will be used to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the newspaper press, and the publisher pledges himself that his journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the *Weekly Messenger* is just such a newspaper as persons living out of large cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the publisher, after an association of twenty years with the newspaper press, pledges himself that his journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *WEEKLY MESSENGER* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the *largest class.* Single copies are forwarded to subscribers, every week during the year, for *Two Dollars*, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note*, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of beautiful engravings will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate sketches of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

Over Thirty Thousand.

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the 4 years past, since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and Cheapest!*" Now, we propose that no person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil.

PREMIUMS

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to Fifteen Copies of the Messenger for one Year, and either of the following works:

Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
The Art of Dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal Sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakspeare.
Henrietta Temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and Beauty, a volume much asked for.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a Newly Married Pair.
The Prayer Book, 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every Body's Album, with engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or post master who shall forward *thirty dollars* to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also to be entitled, as a premium, for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines and Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainment, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any agent procuring a club of *fifty* subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the Management and Disease of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful engravings.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Messenger,

PER ANNUM—*Payable in advance:*

One Subscription, - - - - - - - - $2 00
" " six months, - - - - - 1 00
Four Subscriptions (a 1,25) - - - - - 5 00
Ten Subscriptions (a $1) - - - - - - 10 00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume, will please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen, who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from *imposition*, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the *Philadelphia Post Office*, which order, if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgment of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated. CHARLES ALEXANDER.

December 30, 1840. 6w71

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.
December 16, 1840 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between S. B. Johnson and J. M. Kirkpatrick, under the firm of S. B. Johnson & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, on Thursday 19th inst.

S. B. JOHNSON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

Zanesville, March 31, 1840. 32tf

illiam Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMI AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main st Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Gu rie's store, where he will do his best to accom date customers. He keeps on hand an ass ment of spectacles,watch trimmings, pencils,

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a wa repairer he has given us good satisfaction.— April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his conn ion with the former company, has taken GLASS WORKS below town under his management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, seizes, and of superior quality will be kept c stantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms The experience of the proprietor, in the ma facture of the article, will insure all made to of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

CABINET AND CHAI FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manu ture and keep on hand, at their old sta a few doors south of the market house in town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND **CHAIRS,**

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dres and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast bles,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessar furnish a house, either in high or common st and at such prices as will satisfy all who will f them with their custom. All the recommer tion they have to offer, is, that they have b able to secure a continuance of their old cu mers and friends. They hope by the qua of their work and a strict attention to busi to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black nut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shor notice. CHERRY & GRA

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRA for the transaction of a general mercantile siness; and will occupy for that purpose the stand of Spear & Helmick, where their fri and others wishing to purchase goods, are spectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHA
Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUN

UNRIVALED and unequalled in cu Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Wh ing Cough, and all diseases of the Breast Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed o concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarho Boneset, and several other vegetable substa *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT a S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT B GAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COS

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catch system that we seldom advertise a We however give our friends and the public tice that we have just received a fine stock

***FALL AND WINTE* GOODS.**

We don't profess to have brought "*New Yo your doors,*" nor to *undersell* every body else to be "*selling off at cost,*" nor to be "closing and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any rea able person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & C

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w5

THE

WESTERN RECORDE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be pub ed weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 0 annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of t months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, cept at the discretion of the publisher, unt arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pas charges, who do any thing at all for the p if they will direct us where, a copy shall be gratis; any other who forward to us $1 for new subscribers, shall have six copies se any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, mu directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, M ingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance fore the expiration of the subscription year, be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WES RECORDER will be open to discussion on all ral questions;—it will give articles on Li ture, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstra Religious and Political intelligence, and w ever may be interesting and instructive to ilies in general. A portion of its columns be open to Advertisements and Prices Cur —another portion to sustain the interests o Methodist Protestant Church in the We These two latter objects will not likely oc more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand ag Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

NGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 22. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1841. | Whole No. 74. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

OLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

nistad Africans.

AY'S LETTER ON THE AMISTAD CASE.

BEDFORD, OCT. 20TH, 1840.

R SIR,—As one of the committee with the legal defence of the Amistad, please to accept nt of the enclosed check. In ma contribution to your fund, I am l, not merely by sympathy for ch injured men, but also by a laid in thwarting the unrighteous the administration, to sacrifice party purposes. In reviewing ct of the President and his cabne subject, it is difficult to avoid of language apparently incon- ith decorum and Christian char- FACTS speak for themselves. of the Amistad has been greatly by ignorant and by wicked com- s. It is, in truth, simple and free iculty.

laws of Spain the African slave holly prohibited, and the crown has explicitly declared, that ans who may be clandestinely d into any of her dominions, held to be free men and not

e, 1839, a slaver under Portulors, and named *Tecora*, landed f Africans by night at a small vilr Havana. About ten days after r of them were purchased by two iz and Montes, who put their d property on board the Amistad, y it from Havana to Principe, a of about 100 leagues. On the the Africans rose, killed the capcook, but spared the lives of their owners, and brought the vessel g Island Sound. It was there the 26th August, by Lieuteant of the U. S. brig Washington, and oes were committed to prison in icut on a warrant charging them rder, issued by the U. S. Judge District.

and Montes, who had attempted to their plantations as slaves, om they well knew were en- their liberty, had the consumpudence to publish at New Lonrd, expressing their gratitude for scue "from a ruthless gang of *Af*iccaneers."

Amistad and her cargo were imly libelled by Lieutenant Gedney age.

he 6th September, the Spanish r in a letter to Mr. Forsyth, the ry of State, demanded the delivery essel and cargo under the treaty , and also that "the negroes be d to Havana, or be placed at the d of the proper authorities in that Her Majesty's dominions, *in order being tried by the Spanish laws hey have violated.*" After dwelling e danger to the *internal tranquili*ba, which would result from its to the knowledge of the slaves in and, that the Amistad Negroes had l punishment, his Excellency pro: "If, on the other hand, they be condemned by the incompetent l, (the court in Connecticut,) that en upon itself to try them as pind assassins, the infliction of *capiishment* in this case, would not be d by the salutary effects had in y the law, when it resorts to this and terrible alternative, namely, ent the commission of *similar of*" That is, in order to prevent the slaves from imitating the example Amistad negroes, it is important ose negroes should *be put to death a* and not in Connecticut.

treaty stipulation with Spain, unhich the minister claimed the de- of the vessel and cargo, provides restoration of vessels of either parced into the ports of the other, thro' rsuits of enemies or "other urgent ity," and it also declares that all *handise*" which shall be rescued out hands of pirates or robbers on the seas, shall be restored "*to the true tor as soon as due and sufficient shall be made concerning the properreof.*"

Holabird, the U. S. Attorney for the ct of Connecticut, on the 9th of Sepr, wrote to the Secretary of State, e was satisfied the Africans could tried by our laws for murder, and, uired "whether there are no treaty ations with the government of Spain would authorise our government, *to r them up to the Spanish authorities, f so, whether it could be done before urt sits.*"

e Secretary was unable to gratify niable solicitude of the Connecticut ney. The treaty makes no provi- or the surrender to the Spanish Au- ties of alleged criminals; and the titution confers no power on the dent to supersede the criminal war- of 'our court.' But it might be pos- to manufacture out of these foreign- little political capital for the south- market; and the Attorney was instruca the 11th Sept'r, "to take care that roceedings of your circuit court, or other judicial tribunal, places the ls, cargo, or *slaves* beyound the conof the *Federal Executive.*"

The southern journals were generally clamorous for the surrender of the Africans, and the extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Van Buren justifies the belief, that he was not unmindful of the influence which a surrender of insurgent slaves, might have at the South, on the approaching presidential election.

In the mean time, the able counsel employed by some friends of humanity and freedom, to defend the Africans, addressed a letter to the President, protesting against any extra judicial interference on his part, against their unhappy clients. The letter, by order of the President, was on the 24th Sept., submitted to Mr. Grundy, the Attorney General of the United States, for his advice. The opinion given by this distinguished functionary, accorded more with his personal character and feelings than with the laws and constitution of his country. His devotion to Slavery and his bitterness towards its opponents had, not a great while before, betrayed him into the extraordinary indecency of expressing in his place, as a Senator of the United States, his approbation of Lynch law, as applied to Abolitionists. It is not, therefore, surprising that he was not very scrupulous in applying legal principles to insurgent slaves. Mr. Grundy, as might be expected, was in favor of surrendering the Africans, and he thus demonstrates that they are not freemen: "This vessel cleared from one Spanish port to another Spanish port with papers regularly authenticated by the proper officers at Havana, evidence that the negroes were *slaves*, and that the designation of the vessel was to another Spanish port. I cannot see any *legal principle* upon which the Government of the U. S. would be authorised *to go into an investigation* for the purpose of ascertaining whether the facts in those papers are *true or not.*"

Here was a question not merely of freedom, or bondage, but of life and death, affecting forty human beings; and resting on a custom-house certificate, and yet the Attorney General of the United States cannot see any legal principle on which the truth or falsehood of that certificate can be inquired into, although, as will presently appear, its *falsity* was not merely palpable and obvious to all, *but denied by none.*

But neither Mr. Grundy himself, nor the political party with whom he acts, had any difficulty, shortly after, in discovering legal principles in abundance, to justify the House of Representatives in refusing to regard the certificate of the Governor of New Jersey, authenticated by the great seal of the State, as even prima facie evidence that certain individuals had been elected members of Congress ! !

The Attorney General is for surrendering the Africans under the treaty; but moreover, "these negroes are charged with an infraction of the Spanish laws, and, *therefore*, it is proper that they should be surrendered to the public functionaries of that Government; that if the laws of Spain have been violated they *may not escape punishment.*"

For this dictum, the Attorney, of course, cites no authority, and it is certainly very extraordinary, that occupying the responsible station of legal adviser to the President, it should have escaped his recollection, that it had been expressly decided that the Federal Executive had no authority to surrender fugitives from justice to a foreign government, unless provided in the treaty; and in consequence of this decision, the demands of the Canadian and Irish authorities for the surrender of murderers have been rejected by the present administration. Perhaps Mr. Grundy thinks that Africans, like abolitionists, are entitled to *Lynch Law.*

The opinon of the Attorney General on the *power* of the President is no less remarkable, than on the sanctity of Havana permits, and the right of surrendering criminals. "My opinion," says he, "is that the proper mode of executing this article of the treaty in the present case, would be for the President of the United States to ISSUE HIS ORDER directing the Marshal in whose custody the vessel and cargo are, to deliver the same to such persons as may be designated by the Spanish Minister to receive them." In confirmation of this opinion, he quotes *verbatim* the 9th Art. of the treaty providing that ships and merchandise rescued from the hands of pirates, &c., shall be "restored to the *true proprietor*, as soon as due and sufficient *proof* shall be made concerning the property thereof." Ruiz and Montes claim to be the true proprietors of the negroes—their claim is contested:—before whom is the due and sufficient proof required by the treaty to be offered? Mr. G. insists that the President is to be both court and jury, and short work he is to make of it; for a Havana passport describing the Africans as *slaves*, is like proof from Holy Writ, not to be questioned. Now this sacred document declares that Ruiz and Montes are the "true proprietors" of the negroes—the claimants are on the spot with their "due and sufficient proof"—and our magnificent Attorney General recommends, that in defiance of the express words of the treaty, the negroes be withheld from their true proprietors, and be delivered to such persons as may be designated by the Spanish Minister! And the reason—"These negroes deny that they are slaves; if they should be delivered to the claimants, no opportunity may be afforded *for the assertion of their right to freedom!!*" Verily, Mr. Grundy is a perfect fanatic in behalf of the poor *slandered* Africans. His heart yearns over them, and despite the treaty, he is for committing them to the Spanish Minister, that they may have the privilege of proving before Havana courts, they are MEN, and not CHATTELS! Assuredly, if once surrendered to his Excellency, they would soon be, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Mr. Grundy's ideas seem to have been thrown into some little confusion, for shortly before he had assigned a very different reason for surrendering the Africans, viz, "that if the laws of Spain have been violated, *they may not escape punishment!*"

On the 17th September, the Circuit Court assembled at Hartford. The Africans were in custody solely on the charge of murder, a charge which it was foreseen could not be tried in any of our courts. Unless, therefore, some other pretext was found to detain them, they would, contrary to the orders from Washington, be placed "beyond the control of the Federal Executive." Hence the day after the Circuit Court met, an attachment was issued from the *District* Court against the Amistad and her cargo, in behalf of Gedney's libel; and libels were also filed in the same court, in the names of Montes and Ruiz, claiming the negroes as their property; and the District Attorney filed a libel in behalf of the government, claiming possession of the negroes, in order, that if slaves, they might be delivered to the Spanish Minister; and if freemen, be sent to Africa under the act of 1819, authorizing the President to send back re-captured Africans. Thus were the Africans enclosed in various legal nets in the hope, that should they break thro' some of them, others would be found strong enough to hold them.

The court decided that no indictment would lie against the Africans for an alleged murder committed at sea, on board a Spanish vessel. Mr. Holabird, however, opposed their discharge. "I stand here," said he, "to contend that these blacks are FREEMEN—that they have been bro't within the jurisdiction of the United States, and may be holden to abide the decision of the proper authority, and if found to be, *as I suppose*, native Africans, they may be sent to their own native land." Most extraordinary philanthropists, these United States Attornies! Mr. Grundy is for giving up the Africans, first, to be *punished*, and, secondly, that they may prove their freedom. Mr. Holabird knows they are freemen, and as such begs they may be imprisoned in order that Mr. Van Buren may send them home. Only eleven days before this gentleman anxiously inquired of Mr. Forsyth if they could not be delivered to the *Spanish authorities* "before our court sits."

The Circuit Court refused to discharge them on the ground that in consequence of the libels and attachment against them in the *District* Court, they must be considered as in custody of that court.

In the mean time the Spanish legation to this country had been changed, and on the 26th November, the new Minister addressed the Secretary of State, denying the right of our courts to take cognizance of the case, and complaining that in consequence of the delays they had interfered, "PUBLIC VENGEANCE has not been satisfied, for be it recollected, that the legation of Spain does not demand the delivery of *slaves* but of ASSASSINS." Thus was the cabinet at Washington a second time officially informed that in surrendering these negroes, they would be consigning them to a Spanish gibbet; and moreover, that they were not demanded as *merchandise*, under the treaty, but as fugitive felons.

The District Court was to meet on the 7th January, 1840. On the 30th of the preceding December, the Spanish Minister wrote to the Secretary of State, "In the conversation which I had with you on the morning of the day before yesterday, you mentioned the possibility that the court of Connecticut might, at its meeting on the 7th of January, declare itself incompetent, or order the restitution of the schooner Amistad, with her cargo, and the *negroes* found on board of her, and *you* showed me it would be necessary for the legation of her Catholic Majesty to take charge of them *as soon* as the court should have pronounced its sentence or resolution. I venture to request you to prevail upon the President to allow the Government of her Catholic Majesty the assistance which it asks under the present circumstances, from that of the United States, by placing the negroes found on board the said schooner, and claimed by this legation, at the disposition of the Captain General of Cuba, transporting them thither *in a ship belonging to the United States.*"

We here find the Secretary of State not merely anticipating the action of the District Court, but warning the Spanish Minister to be in readiness to seize his prey "*as soon* as the court shall have pronounced its decision." The Minister, not well knowing what to do with the negroes, asks the favor of the President to send the "assassins" in a government vessel to Cuba, suggesting that the best means of testing their claim to freedom would be to bring them before the courts of Havana. As they were destined to the gallows, it would seem to be no great matter to them whether they were hung as freemen, or as slaves. Mr. Van Buren eagerly catching at this miserable and ridiculous pretence for surrendering the Africans, replied, through Mr. Forsyth, on the 6th January, that the President would cause the necessary orders to be given for a vessel of the United States to be held in readiness to receive the negroes, and convey them to Cuba, with instructions to the commander to deliver them to the Captain General of the Island, adding, "the President has the more readily been inclined to accede to your request in this particular, on account of one of the *leading motives* (!) which prompted you to make it; that the negroes, having asserted before the court of Connecticut, that they are not slaves, may have an opportunity of proving the truth of their allegation before the proper tribunals of the Island of Cuba, by whose laws alone, taken in connection with circumstances occurring before the arrival of the negroes in the United States, the question of their condition can be legally decided."

Never, perhaps, in the annals of diplomacy, was an assigned *motive* more palpably and foolishly false than this. The Spanish minister expressly tells the President *to recollect* that the negroes are demanded "not as slaves, but as assassins;" he complains that the Connecticut court, by its interference, has delayed "public vengeance;" he shows why "capital punishment," inflicted on these negroes in Connecticut, will not have the same effect in preventing similar offences, as if executed in Cuba. But Mr. Van Buren, anxious that these men should have an *opportunity* of relieving themselves from the reproach of slavery, although at the cost of their lives, determines to be at the expense of sending them to Cuba in a national vessel. The zeal of the cabinet in behalf of the *reputation* of the negroes outstripped their professions. The orders *promised* on the 6th January, had, in fact, been given on the 2d. On that day the Secretary of the Navy had been directed to cause "the vessel destined to convey the negroes of the Amistad to Cuba" to be anchord off the port of New Haven as early as the 10th of January.

And here we may surely ask what authority the President possesses forcibly to transport men from this to foreign countries, to give them an *opportunity* to prove their freedom? By our own laws no alleged fugitive slave can be sent to another State for such a purpose; but his claimant must PROVE his property where he finds it.

But the tender mercies of Mr. Van Buren did not stop here. *Before* the letter of the 6th of January, to the Spanish minister, consenting to send the Africans to Cuba, that they might establish their claim to freedom, was written, Lieutenants Gedney and Mead were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed with the negroes, "*for the purpose of affording their testimony in any proceedings that may be ordered by the authorities of Cuba in the matter.*" This is one of the most detestable measures connected with the whole of this wicked transaction.—These two officers had captured the Amistad on her coming on our coast, and the President of his own free will, now orders them to proceed to Cuba, in a national vessel, at public expense—for what? to aid the negroes in proving their freedom? to hasten their execution as PIRATES, by testifying that the vessel was found in their possession.

On the 7th January, the very day the court met, the President signed a warrant directing the marshal of Connecticut "to deliver over to Lieutenant John S. Paine, of the United States Navy, and aid in conveying on board the schooner Grampus, under his command, all the negroes late of the Spanish schooner Amistad in his custody." This warrant was delivered to the commandant of the Grampus who was directed on his arrival at New Haven to communicate with Holabird, that he might "receive the *earliest* information of the decision of the court." Lieutenant Paine, on receiving this early intelligence was to serve the President's warrant on the marshal, and receive the negroes from him.

It is very evident that the cabinet had full confidence that the decree of the court would be such as they desired: a confidence probably founded on the political partialities of Judge Judson, and the zeal he had sometime before exhibited against the Abolitionists. Hence the costly preparations made for carrying his anticipated decree into execution; hence an armed schooner was stationed off New Haven; hence two naval officers were detached from the service to repair to Cuba to give their evidence against the Africans. But it did not occur to the government that an appeal lay from the district to a higher court? and did they not know that the counsel for the Africans in case of an adverse decision, would avail themselves of this privilege? Certainly, and hence the abominable contrivance to kidnap the negroes before an appeal could be entered. On *Sunday*, the 12th January, Mr. Forsyth wrote to Mr. Holabird a letter marked "*confidential*," instructing him, "if the decision of the court is *such as it is anticipated* the order of the President is to to be carried into execution, unless an appeal shall actually have been interposed. *You are not to take it for granted that it will be interposed.* And if, on the contrary, the decision of the court is different, *you are to take out an appeal*, and allow things to remain as they are till the appeal shall have been decided." Observe, sir, the ingenuity of the plot. The whole arrangement about the Grampus was kept a profound secret. The court is sitting at New Haven, and the vessel anchors in the harbor, nobody knows why. Her commander has in his pocket the President's warrant for the negroes, and the District attorney is to give him "the earliest information" when to serve it. Mr. Holabird is, moreover, "confidentially" instructed that in case of a decision virtually condemning the negroes to death, he is not to take it for granted that their counsel will, like honest men and faithful lawyers, interpose an appeal. Dull indeed of comprehension, would the District attorney have been, had he not understood his instructions as requiring him to allow, if possible, *no time for an appeal.* The night following the expected decision, (had it been made,) would have been occupied by Lieut. Paine and the Marshal in conducting the Africans under cover of darkness, on board the Grampus, and the next morning, when their counsel met to prepare the appeal, the ocean billows would have been bearing their unhappy clients to a bloody grave in Cuba. But while in a case of life and death these unfortunate men were to be thus cruelly robbed of their right of appeal, the Government, as we have seen, took care to secure it for themselves.

On the 7th January the District Court was opened at New Haven. The wretched Africans seemed a tempting carcass over which a flock of greedy vultures were hovering. Two lawyers appeared in behalf of Gedney's libel, another for a Mr. Green, of Long Island, who also claimed salvage, because he had first descried the vessel, and held some intercourse with her crew; a fourth condescended to appear in behalf of Montes and Ruiz, not to deny their villany, but to secure the fruits of it; and lastly, to the disgrace of the American Government, Mr. Holabird came into court, to defend the libel he had filed, and in which it was falsely asserted that the Spanish minister claimed certain slaves found on board the Amistad, as "*the property of Spanish subjects,*" *and that they be restored to the true proprietors and owners thereof*, as required by treaty; and this notwithstanding the official letters of the minister himself, demanding their surrender, not as slaves, but "assassins," not to their owners, but to be placed "*at the disposition of the Captain General of the Island of Cuba.*" See letters of November 26, and December 30.

It will be recollected that in September Mr. Holabird opposed the discharge of the Africans by the Circuit Court, because he was pursuaded they were *freemen*—native Africans, and he wished them detained in prison that the President might send them back to their own country. But the President had since kindly resolved that they should first have an opportunity of vindicating themselves in the Havana courts from the aspersion that they were slaves; and the obsequious attorney on the 8th January, insisting before the court for their surrender, thus expresses himself: "The Spanish minister claims that it is the duty of the government of the United States to surrender these men. This *property*—property because so considered by the laws of Spain, should be surrendered. We cannot *go beyond the Spanish papers of the Amistad, and must respect them.* We cannot show they are contrary to the laws of Spain. The papers are prima facie evidence that they were in possession of the Spaniards.—Slavery is sanctioned by the law of nations, *and if so, is right*, where no law exists to the contrary, and it is to be presumed that no Spanish law forbids the slave trade."

The court decided that the Spanish papers, which Messrs. Grundy and Holabird deemed unquestionable, were false and fraudulent; that the men were *Bozals* or native Africans, illegally imported, and were not slaves; and that they should be sent back to Africa by the President, under the act of 1819.

Thus was the Connecticut Attorney caught in his own trap. His assertion that the negroes were freemen was confirmed by the Court—his application that they should be sent to Africa was granted—and then, in obedience to his Sabbath day instructions he *appealed* from the very decision for which he had asked.

Having now contemplated with me, the cruelty, hypocrisy and chicanery of the Federal Government with regard to these men, let me next ask your attention to a bold, palpable and wicked FRAUD.

The documents from which I have quoted, were laid before Congress by the President in March last. On such occasions, it is usual to give *foreign* documents in their own language, *verbatim*, with English translations. These last, it is understood, are made in the Department of State. Among the documents submitted are the Amistad papers, in Spanish, with translations. They include two permits, granted at Havana, for the transportation of the slaves belonging to Montes and Ruiz. We have seen what a sacred impregnable character Messrs Grundy and Holabird found it expedient to attach to these permits. There are two of them. The one for Ruiz's forty-nine slaves, merely states that the negroes, naming them, "*all belonging to Don Jose Ruiz*" are permitted to go by sea to Principe. The other, for Montes' three slaves is similar. The expression "all belonging to," words inserted of course in every permit asked for by a master, words forming part of a printed form, constituted, in the opinion of our government lawyers, such irrefragible evidence of title, as in case of life and death, to be beyond all investigation.

The permit signed for Ruiz's slaves, for example, as given in the Congressional documents, begins thus: "Concedo licencia a cuerenta y nueva negros *ladinos.*" I grant permission to forty-nine "ladinos negroes." What is the meaning of "ladinos?" Dr. Madden, who was the British Superintendent at Havana of liberated negroes, and who has been a judge of the mixed Commission Court in Cuba, testified in the District court, that *ladinos* "was a term given to negroes long settled in Cuba, and acclimated there, and introduced before 1820," Africans *recently* introduced, cannot legally be held as slaves; and are called *Bozals.* Now the Amistad Africans had been introduced only a short period before the date of the permit. How came they then to be designated as *Ladinos* in that document? The explanation is given by Dr. Madden. "The object of giving the name *Ladinos* to Bozals, in the permit or *traspasso*, is to prevent capture by British cruisers on the *coast of Cuba.*". That is, as recently imported Africans cannot legally be held as slaves in Cuba, and as British cruizers are authorized by treaty to capture all Spanish vessels transporting such Africans, it was deemed most prudent, in order to protect the Amistad from capture, that the Havana officer should certify to a LIE. Accordingly, he furnished her with papers declaring her negroes to be *Ladinos*, or Africans imported prior to the prohibition of the slave trade. "DEMOCRACY SCORNS THE BROAD SEAL OF NEW JERSEY," but her officials do homage to the lying Havana permit, when it can be converted into the death warrant of insurgent slaves!

From the Havana fraud, let us turn to an extraordinary falsification of papers, perpetrated, probably in the Department of State. I have no proof that either the President or Mr. Forsyth was privy to it. It has been stated by the Rev. Mr. Leavitt, that the original permit to Ruiz. is on file in the United States Clerk's office in New Haven, and that it begins thus—"Concedo licencia a cuerante y nueva *ladinos.*" This is rendered in the official translation submitted to Congress, "I grant permission to forty-nine *sound negroes.*" Thus a passport for Africans imported prior to 1820, is, by State necromancy, converted into a bill *of health* for forty-nine negroes "belonging to Don Jose Ruiz." Now is this translation a blunder or a fraud? Observe that *ladinos* is used in the permit as a substantive; as the specific name of a class of men—the translator has made it an adjective, although there is no substantive which it qualifies. This is awkward; but the awkardness vanishes the moment we examine the professed copy of the original permit in the Congressional documents. The copy reads "concedo licencia a cuerenta y nueva *negros* ladinos." This interpolation of negros, if accidental, is certainly no less convenient than extraordinary, since it renders the translation at least grammatical, by furnishing a substantive to which the adjective "sound," may apply. But how came the translator to suppose, that *ladinos* was the Spanish for sound or healthy? Did the dictionaries mislead him? In the great dictionary of the Spanish academy is the following:

'LADINO—El que sabe otra lengua a lenguas : demas de la surja. *Alterius a patria linguæ peritus.*" One who is acquainted with a language foreign from his own country.

The dictionary of Nunes y Taboda, gives the definition in French.

"LADINO—Habile daus une langue.

ESCLAVO LADINO—Esclave qui est dans un paye depuis un an."

We thus find that the original meaning of the term, is one who speaks a foreign language, and hence we understand why, when applied to an imported African, it means one who has been long enough in the country to speak Spanish, and as the legal presumption is, that no Africans have been brought into Cuba since the slave trade was prohibited, the conventional meaning in that island is, an African slave imported before the prohibition of the trade.

Now as these permits were the *only* evidence that the Africans of the Amistad were *slaves*; and as they alone could justify the government in surrendering them the importance of concealing in the translation, the fraud of the Havana officer is obvious. If claimed as *Ladinos*, there was abundant evidence, besides the admis-

sion of Ruiz himself, that they were Bozals. But is claimed merely as *sound negroes*, there was no proof that they were *diseased* at the date of the permits.

I remarked in the beginning of this letter, that the case of the Amistad was simple and free from difficulty; and do not the facts I have stated warrant the assertion? If ever there were a justifiable homicide for the recovery of personal liberty, surely that committed by these negroes was one. But admitting they are murderers, they did not violate *our* laws and cannot be punished under them. Nor can they *as murderers* be surrendered to the Spanish authorities. Mr. Van Buren has himself decided that he possesses no authority to surrender Irish or Canadian murderers; and what article of the constitution, we may ask, empowers him to surrender *African* murderers?

Now admit, for the argument, that these negroes are *slaves*; and admit also, that the word "merchandise," in our treaty with Spain, embraces slaves, ought they to be surrendered under the treaty? Recollect that the treaty provides that the merchandise shall be delivered to its *true proprietor*. The Spanish minister never pretended to own these men; nor did he pretend to be the agent of their masters; therefore, under the treaty, *he* had no claim to them. But were Montes and Ruiz entitled to them under the treaty? Not until they made "due and sufficient proof" of their ownership of the merchandise; they bring their title deeds into court, and they are found tainted with palpable uncontradicted FRAUD—the property does not answer the description given, and the two "Spanish Gentlemen" are proved beyond all question, to be receivers of stolen goods. Whether the Africans were slaves or not, the assertion that they now legally belong to the two scoundrels who claim them, is an impudent and palpable falsehood.

We know—all know, President, Secretary, Judge, every body, that these men are entitled by both divine and human laws to their liberty. Why then have they been immured for fifteen months in prison? Why is the Habeas corpus suspended? Why is the Federal Government plotting against the lives of these men? Why does not the base and cruel conduct of the government arouse the public indignation? Alas! a presidential election renders both parties competitors for southern votes.

The Supreme Court of the United States is now to decide on the life or death of these unhappy foreigners, and we shall learn from the result, whether the national temple of justice is elevated above the foul miasma that has enshrouded and poisoned the Federal Executive.

But, whatever may be the fate of the Africans of the Amistad, you, my dear Sir, will have the consoling reflection, of having done your duty toward them.—May your labors in their behalf be continued, and may God crown them with ultimate success.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM JAY.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 20, 1841.

A friend has forwarded us the following bill, reported by Mr. Perkins, of the House of Representatives, of this State, and which is designed to meet the object of the petitioners who call for an act to protect religious worship:

A Bill to amend the act entitled "an act for the prevention of certain immoral practices," passed February 17, 1831.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That no person shall keep any shop, booth, tent, wagon or other carriage, vessel or boat, for the sale of spirituous or other liquors, or any provisions or other articles of traffic whatever, or sell or expose to sale give, barter, or otherwise dispose of, in or near such shop, booth, tent, wagon or carriage, vessel or boat, or in any other way or place, any spirituous or other liquors, or any provisions or other articles of traffic whatever, at or within the distance of two miles from the place where any religious society or people are collected or collecting together for religious worship in any field or woodland. Provided, that nothing in this act shall effect tavern keepers exercising their calling, at the places named in their licences, nor distillers or manufacturers *or others*, in the prosecution of their ordinary calling or business, from vending or exposing to sale the articles above forbidden at their usual place of vending the same, or at their residences, nor any person who shall have a written permit from the person or persons having the oversight, charge or management of such religious society, to sell bread or other provisions for the supply of persons attending such religious worship, their horses or cattle, such person conforming to the legal regulations of said religious assembly and to the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall be guilty of a breach of this act, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollrs, to the township where such offence shall be committed, for the use of common schools; and any judge of the court of common pleas, sheriff, coroner or justice of the peace of the proper county, or any constable of the proper township shall, and any two freeholders of said county may, upon a view and without warrant apprehend any person so offending, and seize such booth, tent, wagon or other carriage, vessel or boat, spirituous or other liquors and other articles of traffic, and convey the same to a place of safe keeping, and the said person so offending to take before the next justice of the peace, together with an inventory of the things seized, and the said justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath or affirmation of the officer or one of the freeholders apprehending such offender, shall issue his warrant, which the said officer or one of the freeholders shall have authority to serve, and cause the said offender to be arrested, and proceed forthwith to inquire into the accusation, and if found true, shall enforce the penalty of this act.

SEC. 3. If the accused shall fail to pay such fine as said justice of the peace shall inflict, together with all costs of the proceedings, including the necessary expense of such seizure, the said justice of the peace shall forthwith issue a *venditioni exponas* commanding any constable of the township in which such inquiry shall be had, to make the said fine, and costs, necessary expense and costs of execution by sale of so much of the things so seized, as shall be necessary therefor, and make return thereof in ten days thereafter.

SEC. 4. That in the execution of said *venditioni*, said constable of court, two days before the sale, shall advertise the things so to be sold, at two of the most public places in the township, where the same is to be sold, at one of which places to be designated in the notice, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., said sale shall be held; and the overplus of the things so seized, as aforesaid, after the satisfaction of said *venditioni exponas*, shall be delivered to the defendant on demand; but if he shall fail to demand the same for ten days after such sale, the same shall become forfeited to said township, and if the said things so seized shall be found insufficient to satisfy said *venditioni exponas* and costs of execution, said justice of the peace shall at any time thereafter, on request of the treasurer of said township, issue a fierie facias to collect the balance thereof.

SEC. 5. That in any action against any person for doing, or causing to be done, any thing in pursuance of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence thereunder, and if in said action, judgment shall be given for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit or discontinue his action, the defendant shall recover double costs of suit.

In relation to this bill, we would say, that, we have the utmost confidence in the good intention of its framer, and believe that its general features are such as to suit the object contemplated, but unless some particulars in it are modified, we are certain it cannot answer the purpose of its enactment.

1. The first and most essential objection, is, that provision in the bill which authorizes the arrest and detention of the offender, "without warrant," &c.; this is directly contrary to the 5th section of the 8th article of the constitution, which declares; "That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unwarrantable searches and seizures; and that general warrants whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without probable evidence of the fact committed, *or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described, and without oath or affirmation*, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be granted."

The provision of the bill referred to is clearly in direct contravention to the article of the constitution here quoted. What intelligent "freeholder" would attempt the arrest of a transgressor under such circumstances, when he would be liable to be put on the defensive, himself, with little doubt of being immersed in cost and damages. The property exhibited for sale at places of worship should be confiscated, and "freeholders" should be permitted, "on view," to seize it for the public benefit. Such provisions would, as we conceive, be constitutional. The offender then might go untouched; the penalty would be sufficient without his arrest. But any bill which does not provide for the forfeiture of the property, and its seizure by "freeholders" will not meet the object contemplated. For regular officers can seldom be had when needed for this purpose; and unless the property is forfeited the owner can always shield himself by procuring some irresponsible person to sell for him. From the property seized a sufficient fine can be levied and the balance returned to the owner.

2. Unle the words "or others," (which we have put in italics,) in the *proviso* of the first section of the bill, be stricken out, it will open a host of cabins and shanties throughout the country, to those contemptible cake and mellon men which can give any amount of annoyance to the worship of God.

3. The distance should be *three* miles instead of two, in order to afford ample protection. The Pennsylvania law has three miles. The Maryland law, from which, we understand, the Pennsylvania law was mainly taken, we have been told keeps trespassers still farther. We published a petition, at this office, asking for trespassers to be kept *two* miles distant. Our conference in Steubenville, in September last, adopted this petition with the exception of the distance, which they unanimously resolved should be three miles, and ordered the petitions then printed, to be altered in accordance, but which we are afraid was not done.

In conclusion, we do not ask the Legislature to grant any unconstitutional or unnecessary power for the protection of religious worship.—We Methodists, who would be the most interested in this act, are, too many of us, quite fond of a little brief authority, and when power is put into our hands, there are too many of us willing to use it all. But in the name of our common christianity, do give us a law to protect the "Worship of Almighty God" from the cupidity and ruffianism of the country. On the subject of what would answer this purpose, we profess, from long experience, to have some knowledge, and we repeat it the law of Pennsylvania, given for this object, we believe, is as perfect as human wisdom can devise.

MR. ASBURY'S BIOGRAPHY.—Mr. Robert Emory, son of the late Bishop Emory, is preparing a biographical notice of Bishop Asbury, and is calling on all who may hav any interesting facts, in relation to Mr. Asbury, to furnish him therewith. We think, with Mr. Emory, that, it is rather a strange matter, the church has let twenty years pass since Mr. Asbury's death without giving his biography, while their book shelves are loaded with a host of such notices of his less important "sons in the gospel." At last, it seems, it has to be undertaken by a comparatively young and inexperienced man, who could have had very little personal acquaintance with the deceased, or else not done at all. We think these facts evince one thing,—whatever *veneration* and dread may have been held towards Mr. Asbury, among those best acquainted with him, they could have had but very little *esteem* for h m.

TEMPERANCE.—The Massillon Gazette, of the 7th instant, says that Mr. Chipman, of Rochester, N. Y., is lecturing with them on the subject of Temperance, and reports him to be a most able advocate of the cause; it speaks of him as visiting this State, and as calculated to give the enterprize a new impulse. Send him this way, for we are becoming rather lukewarm in the matter, in this quarter.

We commend the following article, from the Nashville "Christian Advocate," as worthy the notice of our own readers. What is here said about the *modus operandi* of the south will suit a more northern latitude also. What we particular favor, in this communication, and recommend to our readers, is the spirit of zeal and enterprize which it evinces.

Bro. M'Ferrin: I have nearly completed my second round on my circuit. I have been a preacher for fifteen years, but have always sustained a local relation, until our last Conference. On my first round I came to the conclusion, unless a change can be produced, and all circuits were like mine, we might as well discontinue our itinerant operations in the *week*, at least during the winter. I looked diligently for the causes, and I think I can assign many that have conspired to bring about this state of things. Our church and the world have gotten much in the habit of looking alone to camp and protracted meetings for revivals. Many of our travelling preachers go round their circuits like they were riding express—filling two appointments in one day so as to make more rest days—consequently having no time for class-meetings or pastoral visits; not becoming acquainted with one half of the members that wait on their ministry, and staying but at one place in each neighborhood. That these difficulties do exist, none who are acquainted with the church, will deny. To remedy these evils every minister should engage—our people need cultivation and training in their class meetings especially—stimulated to cultivate "a close walk with God"—and urge upon them that God has wisely made our measure of happiness to depend on our diligence in the use of the means of grace.

The people of the South, you know, act almost entirely from feeling—fill their eyes with tears, and there is nothing too hard. If we can get them to attend their circuit preaching, class and prayer meetings, we may expect them to feel these sacred impulses, and Zion will then "look forth as the morning—fair as the moon, as clear as the sun, and as terrible to all opposition as an army with banners." Twenty years ago this was the case, conversions were common at all our meetings, and our converts at camp-meetings we numbered by hundreds—and shall we retrogade? Our doctrine is, go on to perfection—in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, I go in for such times again and expect to see them.

I told a brother who has long been in the itinerant field my views and the course I was pursuing—(perhaps he had "mellowed down,") he said, "You are green, you'll have to move your backband back, your coulter's too digging." But I have raised the standard high, and onward is engraven on my banner, and you know difficulties vanish when we approach them with a determination to overcome. During the last war in one of the battles to the North, the commander said to Col. Miller, "can you carry that point," pointing to what was considered a "forlorn hope." Said he, "I'll try, sir." He made the effort and succeeded, and victory perched on the American standard. Our general is at the head of our noble army; and he requires us to carry no "forlorn hopes;" his commands are all reasonable, and he strengthens our hearts, nerves our arms with strength for every blow. On my second round I had good reason to believe "there's a better day a coming."

In most neighborhoods, I have preached day and night, and invariably held class-meetings. I visit from 4 to 8 families at each appointment and generally pray with them and always talk closely and affectionably on the subject of religion—the wicked as well as religious families.—The comfort it brings to my soul and the thanks I receive from those on whom I call, the sincerity of which is often evinced by tears, impels me on.
M. CLARKE.

THE CONCESSION.—We say to our Br. Winans that his concessions in his communication on our last page, are more than satisfactory. We consider them characteristic of a generou mind.

The communication of Br. Clarke, in this No. is cheering to the members of our particular fellowship, as well as to all who rejoice at the prosperity of Zion, irrespective of whose instrumentality. It shews that in one village sixty-seven have been added to the flock of Christ, within a few weeks, and 500 dollars raised to build a house for the service of the Lord.

The last Protestant contains some information in relation to the Baltimore "Theological and Literary Institute," which we will give in our next paper, this having been pre-occupied with other matter before it was received.

Dr. Baily, of the Philanthropist, in his paper of the 6th instant, speaking of the editor of the Christian World, says: "Thomas H. Stockton brings to his task talents every way better proportioned to its magnitude, than is imagined by two or three hypocritical religious editors, who have passed premature sentence upon him."—The Dr., being well acquainted with the resources of Mr. Stockton, is well prepared to give a correct opinion. But what he says is no compliment on Br. Leavitt.

From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

ROBBERY OF THE WESTERN MAIL.

It was stated in the Baltimore Patriot, of the 1st inst., that about the 14th of November "the pouch" containing the letters for New York, and all places East of that city, was stolen from the coach on its passage from Wheeling to Frederick. Since then the New York letter pouch has been stolen seven times. The agents of the department, from investigation, suppose the robberies were committed near Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

In these pouches were the letters for New York and offices East of that city, from Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Natchez, St. Louis, and all the other Western and South Western post-offices. The letters are known to have contained large remittances, as well of bank notes as drafts, &c.

The letters for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and all the intermediate places between Baltimore and Wheeling, were in another pouch, which is enclosed in a large bag, and all have duly come to hand.

Active measures have been employed from the time these facts reached the Department, to ferret out the robbers. No doubt existed that the mails were abstracted between Wheeling and Baltimore, and the agents of the Department, Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Plitt, and others, spent several days in unremitting efforts to obtain a clue to the matter. Suspicions having been excited against several persons in Uniontown, a warrant was procured by Dr. Kennedy, from Judge Ewing, on the night of Wednesday, with which he proceeded to this place in the Mail stage, arriving here on Thursday morning. The warrant was here put into the hands of Constable Hays, who arrested *Wm. Corman*, the driver of the mail between this and Uniontown. Corman was asleep on a bench in the barroom of Mrs. Sweitzer's hotel when arrested, and betrayed great alarm. On being taken before Justice Blain, he voluntarily gave a statement of facts which go to implicate with himself Dr. *Braddee*, an arrant scoundrel of long standing, together with two men named *William Strayer* and *Prunnel*, a Clerk in Dr. Braddee's office, all of Uniontown.

We learn the following facts, as to the manner in which these repeated robberies have been effected, from the confession of Corman. On reaching the Post Office in Uniontown, where the coaches are usually changed, all the mails were discharged except the Eastern Mail above referred to: this was retained in the coach, per arrangement, until driven into the yard, where the accomplices of the driver received it, and conveyed it to the Office of Dr. Braddee, when, on being rifled of its contents, the bags were thrown into a privy appurtenant to the premises. This was done on the nights of the 15th, 19th, 23d, and 29th of November, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th of Dec. Corman voluntarily divulged the foregoing facts, and alleged that he had been the victim of Braddee and his confederates; that he had resisted their importunities to embark in the robbery for a period of eighteen months, during which time he had been, alternately, plyed with promises and threats, until his better genius yielded and he fell a victim to the tempters.

Dr. Kennedy left on Thursday afternoon, with the prisoner in charge, for Uniontown, where he will undergo a more thorough examination previous to his commitment.

Suspicion rested upon Corman before he lef Uniontown on Wednesday night, but it was thought best by the Agent to make the arrest here, lest some of his accomplices might take the alarm and make off. Consequently, Dr. K. with the warrant of Judge Ewing in his pocket, rode all the way from Uniontown to this place on the box with Corman, the latter not suspecting in the least the object of his journey.

Braddee, the master spirit in this extensive robbery, as we infer from the developments of Corman, is a fellow of notoriously infamous character, having been arraigned before the Bar of Fayette county under indictments for Arson and Forgery, at two several terms. He was acquitted by the Jury, in both cases, from the insufficiency of the evidence, though in the public opinion he has ever been held guilty of both offences. His life is dissolute and depraved, and no doubt has existed, for a long time, in the minds of the public, that his career is one of secret crime and perfidy. Should the statement of Corman be confirmed by subsequent developments, the probability is strong that society will be rid of the artful and accomplished rogue—and truly it will be a happy riddance.

P. S. We understand by this morning's mail that Dr. Braddee, Prunell and Strayer, were arrested in Uniontown, on Thursday evening.

The Genius of Liberty says, that "in making an authorized search of the premises of Doctor Braddee, upwards of ten thousand dollars of the stolen money, as is believed, were found in a hay mow. Mail bags, cut open, were also found on his premises. A variety of circumstances, connected with the robbery and with the arrest of the above individuals, have been detailed to us, which, in the present posture of affairs, it is deemed advisable not to publish.

Braddee is held to bail on $100,000: 50,000 on his own part and 25,000 each on two securities.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—One of the most heart-rendering calamities we ever heard of, occurred in Berkshire, on Monday night, 21st ult. The house of Mr. Jesse Smith, a respectable inhabitant of that town, took fire and was burned to the ground, together with all the inmates, consisting of Mr. Smith, his wife and three children, the youngest of which was eight years old.

It is remarkable that the fire was not discovered by the neighbors, until they arose in the morning, when the building was nearly burned down. Not a single individual saw the fire; and the house and family were consumed by the devouring elements, without the knowledge of any, save Him who seeth all things. How the fire originated is left to conjecture, none being left to tell the sad story. One child, a girl of 16 years, was absent from home, and she alone is left of this hapless family.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that the remains of the five bodies have been discovered, and will be interred to-morrow. The surviving daughter, we understand, says that her father was in the habit of making a large fire in the stove, just before retiring to bed, and of putting wood on the top of the stove, which he intended for kindling in the morning. This, then unravels the mystery. The wood on the stove took fire and brands fell on the floor, which being heated by the fire in the stove, easily kindled. Thus have this family fallen victims to a most heedless, but we beleive a very common practice. Let the awful consequences admonish all, that too much care cannot be taken to guard against the ravages of fire.

The family were undoubtedly smothered in their beds by the smoke. At the head of the bed occupied by Mr. Smith, was a window, which he might easily have opened had he been conscious of the danger he was in. Probably none of the family awoke from their sleep, but went from time to eternity unconscious of the transition. There is, indeed, but a step between the living and the dead.—*Oswego Advertiser*.

DEATH OF PRENTISS MELLEN.—The Eastern Argus, of Thursday, mentions the death of Prentiss Mellen, of Portland, aged seventy-six years. The Argus says, "Mr. Mellen was the oldest member of the bar in this country. He had practised here, we believe, since 1789. He was made Chief Justice of Maine, at the time of the separation from Massachusetts, and continued in that distinguished station until about six years ago, when he went out on the constitutional limitation. After that period, he engaged in the practice of law again, with almost youthful zeal, and continued in it until the sickness of which he died."

Hon. Felix Grundy died on the 19th ult. at Nashville. His place in the U. S. Senate will be supplied by Executive appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which does not take place till about a year from this time. Governor Polk will of course appoint a Democrat. The Legislature is decidedly Whig.

The name of the wretch, who committed the series of murders a few days ago in Southampton county, Va., is Drake, and he is now in jail awaiting his trial.

There arrived at Cincinnati on the Miami Canal, during the year ending 1st December, 165,762 barrels flour, being a large increase upon former years.

LYNCH LAW AT OBERLIN.—A most extraordinary and painful transaction occurred at Oberlin on the night of the 26th of July last, the affair was reported in the papers at the time, but, for want of positive proof, we forbore to repeat it to the public. The leading facts have now been brought to light by the action of the Presbytery of Huron, in the case of Mr. H. C. Taylor, for licentiate of that body, and an editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, who acted a prominent part in the affair.

It seems that a Mr. Norton, a member of the Oberlin Institute, was suspected of being the author of certain anonymous letters of a bad character, addressed to young ladies in the institution. The indignation of the virtuous was very naturally aroused by this outrage, and twelve young men, of whom Mr. Taylor was one, resolved to ferret out the scoundrel, and teach him better manners; for this purpose they opened an anonymous correspondence with Norton, and one of the letters, written with the privity of Mr. Taylor, purported to be from a young lady. They also employed a female to go upon the ground at a time and place designated, as a decoy, by which means Norton was entrapped and seized. Having secured his person, gagged and blindfolded him, the party consulted together for some time, and sorry are we to say, prayerfully, on the punishment they should inflict on him. They adjudged him to be guilty of writing the letters alluded to, and of attempting to mislead several young women in the place, and that he should be punished by receiving on his naked back 25 stripes with a raw-hide.—This sentence was inflicted by one of their number, not Mr. Taylor The Presbytery further say:

'The whole transaction was not completed until after the Sabbath had commenced. The young man was about seventeen years of age, and was directed before his release to leave the town forthwith without even going to his room. Mr. Taylor freely admitted that, as editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, he had fully discountenanced a resort to Lynch law. His apology for engaging in this transaction of lawless violence, is that the moral purity of the community at Oberlin, required that such measures should be adopted as the only effectual remedy in a case that the civil law did not reach—that there were many things in the Providence of God indicating it as a course of duty, and that their general plan of operations was submitted to one of the Professors in the theological department of the institution, and was assented to by him. While Mr. Taylor regards the inflicting of *stripes* as wrong, and asks the forgiveness of the Presbytery and of God, he still thinks as his mature, deliberate, and prayerful opinion, that, under the circumstances, *all* the other proceedings in the case were right and proper.'

We hardly need add, that in view of these facts in the case, the Presbytery have recalled the license of H. C. Taylor.—*Connecticut Observer*.

Among the callers on Mr. Clay on Tuesday at the Astor House were Aldermen Purdy and Nash, the first as acting Mayor of the city (in consequence of the prolonged illness of Mr. Varian) inviting Mr. Clay to make use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall for the reception of company during his stay in the city.—Mr. Clay seemed highly pleased with this compliment from his political opponents, and expressed his thanks cheerfully, but added, that as he was to leave town on the next day, he must decline the courteous proffer.—*N. Y. paper*.

THE MALEK ADHEL.—The Boston Patriot gives the following as an extract of a letter received by Messrs. Chapman & Willis, Liverpool, dated, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 13:—"Aug. 12, lat. 5, lon. 2d, I was boarded by a vessel which fired five times at us: four of the shots passed through the flying jib, and one through the topsail; a statement of which I gave to the Consul, and one to the Commodore here, and it seems the vessel is in Bahia. A brig of war has gone after her."

Mr. James Iliff, one of the Harrison Electors of New Jersey, died suddenly at his residence in the township of Newton, (Sussex co.) on Thursday last. He was writing at his desk, when the mortal pang assailed him, and, calling for assistance, he was conveyed to a bed, where in about 30 minutes he expired, without uttering a word. Mr. Iliff was an humble and unassuming Christian of the Methodist persuasion—an estimable citizen and a kind neighbor, with "a hand open as day to melting charity."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived Wednesday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ult. She brings London dates to the evening of the 8th—five days later than our previous advices. The intelligence is favorable and interesting.

From the London Correspondent of the New York "New World."

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1840.

On Thursday last, the greatest surprise was excited throughout the metropolis on learning that a boy had been found under a sofa in her Majesty's dressing room.—He was immediately given into custody.—He stated on being questioned, that he had, on Monday night, at nine o'clock, scaled the wall at Constitution Hill, and having reached the palace, effected an entrance at one of the windows. H not, however, been long inside bef considered it unsafe to stay, as he the steps of several persons moving and he therefore left by the same r he entered.

The next day (Tuesday,) abo o'clock in the evening, he again a an entrance over the wall on Const hill, and by a window, in the same ner as on the previous night; and h on to state that he remained in the the whole of Tuesday night, the day on Wednesday, and up till one on Thursday morning, when he w covered under a sofa in her Ma dressing-room, as above described.

The prisoner's name is Jones. H is about 17. He is the same yout effected an entrance into Bucki Palace, under similar circumstanc years ago He has worked with ther for some time as a tailor, b latterly acted as boy in the sho chemist in Westminster. His thinks he is of unsound mind. A repulsive looking young man is seen. At his examination at the office he assumed very consequentia desiring the police and others to a him in a respectful manner. As no we were found on him, he was senten three months imprisonment in the of Correction as a rogue and a vag

The remains of Napoleon have ed at Cherbourg, in France. They ed that place on the 30th ult. voyage was performed with great pedition than was expected. The fi ceremony is fixed for Thursday ne 10th inst. It will be a memorable sion in the estimation of all Frenc and in the history of France.

Louis Philippe, King of the Fren it is understood, a sufferer to a c erable extent by the failure of M Wright & Co., bankers, Hunretta

We have just seen a gentlema has been with the father of the man who entered Buckingham P and he says he has received the m gid injunction from the Home office the preservation of secresy resp his examination there. He men however, that he believes the ca the conduct of his son is a wish to himself into notice, as Oxford did by at the Queen.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 8

The overland mail from India has received this morning by extraord express. The news is of the utmos portance.

EGYPT.

By this conveyance dates are rec from Alexandria to the 26th. The l ade which was to have commenced 21st had been recalled, and on the 2 communication was conveyed from modore Napier to the Pacha, informi the Sultan's willingness to restore hi hereditary Pachalic of Egypt if the was immediately restored and the t withdrawn from Syria. This has bee ficially acceded to, and *the war in th vant has now terminated*. The arr ments were not finally concluded unt 26th, the main difference being as t manner of evacuating Syria. The P wished to march his army homewar land, but Commodoer Napier insiste their being transported by sea unde own immediate inspection.

CHINA.

From Bombay this mail brings dat the 31st October and Macao to the 4t August. The island of Chusan wa ken by the English on the 5th of the Chinese having fled on the disch of two broadsides. The squadron anc ed in the harbor the day previous, o site the chief town. A conference was with the leading Mandarians, who, o ing told they must surrender, prom an answer next morning, at the s time stating that they dare not for t own safety give up the place without s contest. As no communication was ceived on the following day, a shot fired over the town. This the Chi answered by discharging their batte and war junks. A couple of broads from the fleet produced a general sc per, and the British flag was soon ho on the fortifications. The loss of the nese was but trifling, not exceeding killed, among whom was the Governo the island. The English sustained damage of any description excepting Mellville frigate, which struck on a s ken rock.

INDIA.

The India news also possesses strong terest, by intelligence of the defeat of D Mahomed, near Berneau, on the 1 Sept. The Dost, supported by the Wa of Khohun, has collected from 7,000 10,000 men, to make one more desper attempt to recovery his throne, and fast advancing on Cabul. The Brit troops, numbering only 700, and th swarthy natives made an attack, wh they executed with such precision as throw the enemy into immediate con sion. They soon rallied, however, charged in the most ferocious manner The British stood the shock with gr coolness, and after an action of seve hours, forced the enemies' troops to flig leaving 500 men dead on the field, all their camp equipage, and all the hea pieces of ordinance in their possession They carried their wounded with the which are reckoned at 1500, among wh the Dost himself, and who has since f into Kohristan, with only a few followe The loss on the British side is said to 18 killed and wounded. This signal feat is most important in a political po of view, and will certainly prevent a further attempts from the same quarte

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

EDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 20, 1841.

ORRECTION.—In our last number, in the ar- e which relates to the Protestant, the word rse' frequently occurs but is spelled 'course.' umber of copies were stricken off before the r was discovered. It was correct in the nuscript, but put up so through mistake.

THE WEATHER.—It continued warm until bath noon,—the wind veered to the west, n it cleared up cold, and is freezing pretty l. So, as Pete Gumbo said to Sam Jonsing, New Orleans, we now have "sudern weder wid deren principles."

Our Eastern papers come very irregularly, for e weeks past. The Philadelphia Saturday rier of the 26th ultimo, reached us on the h instant. We received three Daily Chron- s at one time. Some of our New York pa- s of two or three weeks back, have not reached yet.

THE ORPHANS.—We received, some time since, oem of twenty-two verses, so styled, from a th, which has considerable merit, but, is yet her defective for the press; and the writer not authorized us to mend. Indeed there oo much of it for that if he had.

The 4th number of the *Christian World* is eived. We will give an extract from its er in our next.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat has risen to 50 cts. is as we predicted, the millers would have to e to that at last, to get wheat. Now the ds are so bad they will get but little at 50.— ir mills have been idle; they are now all out shorts, so they cannot supply their customers h rough feed,—this they will have next sum- r laying on their hands spoiling. They had ter by far continued at 50 cents.

AT THE EAST.—Flour remains about at for- quotations. In Baltimore, at our last dates, price was said to be rather unsteady and the rket dull.

FIRE.—The saw mill of Isaac Dillon, connect- with the dam at the mouth of Licking, was sumed by fire on Saturday evening last.— se of fire we have not earned.

colored man by the name of Swede, living hort distance below town, in a dispute with family, was struck with an axe by his son, a of about 19 years of age, some four or five ws on Saturday evening, and mangled in a cking manner. He was alive the last we rd from him.

MUSKINGUM OBSTRUCTIONS.—Th McConnels- e Standard of the 15th instant, says, that Mr. its, of that town, has received instructions n the proper authorities, to make arrange- nts for the completion of the Lock at Devol's n.

What has become of the *Lady's Book?* We e not yet seen the number for January.

The Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, we learn n the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, have com- nced, in that city, the publication of a semi- nthly sheet, to be called the "*Gospel Re- tor.*"

A woman by the name of Flint, in Philadel- a, on the 10th instant, attempted to destroy husband, his sister and mother, by throwing vitrol upon them. The two former were siderably injured, but the last so badly that is thought she will not recover.

It is said in the Philadelphia papers that the tement of the United States Bank on the instant, shows the affairs of the institution a better condition than was supposed, and had the effect to restore confidence in her lity to resume payments.

TRYING IT AGAIN.—The publishers of the New rk New World have had such a call for the endid sheet we noticed in our paper of the h instant, that they could not near supply the nand. They propose issuing another "*Leviathan*" number so soon as they can make arrange- nts, for that purpose, of which due notice ll be given. It will be an extra and sold to oscribers at $8 per 100 copies; 10 copies, $1; single.

MURDERED WYANDOTTS.—Two men, in Hen- county, Ohio, have been arrested as the mur- rers of the Wyandott Indians, to whom we al- ded a short time since; their names are An- rson and Lyons; the former having no perma- nt home, the latter residing at present with widowed mother, where most of the goods ken from the Indians were found. They have en committed to jail in Napoleon, the seat of stice for Henry. Pursuit is made for a third rson suspected for being engaged in the mur- r also.

The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle charges Mr. ddle with interfering at the late election of e United States Bank for a Board of Directors, d defeating the stockholders. It states the ue of their paper to be over 11,000,000 dollars, ile the specie in her own vaults and those of her agencies, is but 2,171,722 dollars. The itor adds:

We bear no enmity whatever to the Bank of e United States, but on the contrary, believe to be, while in judicious hands and well man- ed, the most useful Banking Institution in e country, the great regulator of our exchan- s, and a healthful stimulant to trade and com- erce. There unquestionably was a time when e old institution was well managed, and exer- d an immense influence in favor of business over the country; the new one has experien- d many difficulties of late, and we fear that her struggles to do too much, an injury has en inflicted upon her monetary concerns which lls for a watchful and prudent course hereafter, prevent their resulting in the most serious nsequences.

LARCENY.—A company of boys have been ar- rested in Putnam for larceny. A correspondent says: "The party consisted of five and commen- ced operations at Mr. Wiles' store, A. B. & Co. next, and so through the town, calling at each store with the pretence of buying needles or some trifling article, while another of their company secreted sundry articles under his cloak, such as caps, shoes, small pieces of sattinets, &c. &c. Saturday evening, the 9th inst. they got to quar- relling among themselves, and the watch closed upon them and secured one of the boys, who has turned state evidence. They were all boys and young men, having, as has been proven, accom- plices in Zanesville."

The remains of Napoleon have arriven, and immense preparations are made to receive them. What is the reason the world will pay more at- tention to scoundrels than to honest men?

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Worthington, of the House, presented the petition of 70 colored citizens of Chillicothe, for a repeal of all laws making a distinction on account of color. Mr. Jenkins moved to reject it, which motion was ultimately lost by a majority of 42 to 24. The petition was then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By a joint ballot of both Houses, on the 9th instant, Joseph Whitehill (Whig) was elected Treasurer of State; O. T. Fishback (Whig) President Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit; Jacob Parker (Whig) of the 11th; J. R. Swan (V. B.) of the 12th.

On certain abolition petitions the Whigs go for their reception and reference, and the Van Buren members for their rejection. These move- ments are of some importance as they involve the right of petition. The petition of Mr. Walker, from Logan, to which we have alluded, which caused such excitement in the House, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, who reported a resolution on the 9th instant, asking to be discharged from the further consid- eration thereof, which was agreed to.

The bill for the protection of religious worship was discussed on the 14th inst.; a call for the the previous question was not sustained, and the House adjourned. We have no further proceed- ings on the subject. Members seem to get very warm on this questio.

Mr. Nye, of the House, chairman of the com- mittee on Banks and the Currency, has reported a bill of 111 sections, the object of which is to create a State Bank of Ohio, with branches.— We have received the bill but have not had time to examine it.

GREAT FRESHET.—The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle describes a severe freshet in the Schuylkill, on the 8th instant, which entered the cellars and basements of the houses on its banks injuring much property, as well as carrying off a large amount of coal, wood and lumber of various kinds on its banks. A Mr. Thompson had sixty cords of wood carried off, for which he refused, the day before, eight dollars per cord, his asking price being ten. The offer was made by a benevolent institution who wanted it for the relief of the poor. So nobody pities him. The Delaware river was over the wharves some two feet. The Chronicle of the 11th instant, adds:

The heavy freshet experienced in this city for the past few days appears to have been felt with great loss in New York State, and farther east. The extensive Croton Water Works, which have cost the State of New York millions upon mil- lions of dollars, were in many places seriously injured by the freshet. The dam erected at Croton, and the new bridge over the dam, have been washed away. The bridges of the New York and Albany post road, and several mills, as well as dwelling houses, both above and below have also been swept away, and three persons, inmates of the dwellings, lost their lives. The flood came in the middle of the night, and with such rapidity that the people had scarce time to escape from their beds and seek refuge to the tops of trees.

More of the Freshet.—A gentleman from Bea- ver Meadows, reports that most of the dams on the Lehigh works, together with nearly all the fixtures at Mauch Chunk, have been carried away by the freshet.

The Freshet at Easton.—By a letter in the Pennsylvanian, the late freshet appears to have made considerable havoc in the vicinity of Eas- ton. The splendid bridge on the Delaware, about eight miles from Easton, together with several others, was swept away. The letter which is dated on the 8th says:

Last night Elam Lowrey, who keeps the grand lock at Coleman's dam, three miles above this place, together with his son were on the abut- ment of the dam at that place, when it gave way, and they were precipitated into the river. The son is believed to be drowned. Mr. Low- rey got hold of a log and floated down to this place, where he was taken off by Mr. John Beam, an intrepid citizen of our borough, in a batteau, at the risk of his life. He deserves to be immortalized for the heroic act. No one except an eye-witness can realize the irresistible force and destructive character of the flood.

Governor Porter, of Pa., delivered his annual Message to the General Assembly of that State on the 6th inst. We learn from it the following particulars:

It states, that the Banks of the Commonwealth, according to the best information he has derived, are prepared to resume specie payments at the time appointed by law.

The condition of the public improvements during the past year, has been attended to by the officers entrusted with their management, with untiring assiduity. They are in a much better state of repair than they ever have been since their construction, and but little delay or interruption in business has occurred.

The public debt is $36,720,775 69, and the State owns in bank, canal, rail-road, and other stocks, $36,498,370 06. The resources for pay- ing off the debt, though abundant, are not imme- diately available.

It recommends the enactment of a law author- izing the Canal Commissioners to treat with the authorities of the State of New York, for such a connection of our internal improvements with theirs, as will best promote the interest of the two Commonwealths.

The Geologist and his assistants have been actively employed in developing the mineralogi- cal features of the State. Much statistical in- formation has been derived from their labors, and a farther appropriation is recommended, in order to enable them to prosecute their searches.

The coal field of the Commonwealth embraces more than one fifth of its area, and more than three times as much as belongs to entire Europe, and large beds of iron are almost in immediate contact with it.

The citizens of Philadelphia have appointed a committee to consider the best measures ne- cessary to be adopted to prevent the western trade from taking the direction of Baltimore. They have issued a "circular" to the public, the following extract from which will give some idea of the difficulty:

"The character of the trade, by the Tide Water Canal, as evidenced this year, renders it certain, that unless measures are forthwith taken to furnish Cheap Transportation for the boats from Havre-de-Grace to Philadelphia, and back, the greater portion of middle and western Penn- sylvania business, as connected with the sale of produce, and purchase of merchandize generally, will inevitably attach itself to Baltimore; and, as a necessary consequence, a speedy, large, ef- ficient, and cheap communication between Bal- timore and Pittsburgh, and through Pittsburgh to the whole western country will follow; the effects of which, as respects the varied and gen- eral interests of Philadelphia, as now existing in the possession of the Trade of the Great West and Pennsylvania, need only to be stated to be properly appreciated by our Trading com- munity of all pursuits."

It appears from the statements of the commit- tee, that the trading interest of Philadelphia will have to provide for the towage of boats from and back to Havre-de-Grace, at a sacrifice upon the expence, in order to compete with Baltimore, as transportation is now less from that point, thither, than to Philadelphia. These two great cities will no doubt be industrious competitors for the trade of the west. The geographical sit- uation of Baltimore, in many respects, gives her the advantage of her rival.

Lyford, of Baltimore, in his paper of the 9th inst. remarks:

"There is considerable apprehension manifest- ed by some of the citizens of a neighboring city at the idea of a canal being constructed to con- nect the Tide Water Canal at Havre-de-Grace with Baltimore, and probably not without cause. For it is this finishing link only which Baltimore requires to place her in a position to compete with her contemporaries to the eastward, and it is what the enterprizing and enlightened farmer, miner, and trader in the great valley of the Susquehanna also requires, to give them a choice of markets—because, by such an improvement, the mineral and agricultural products of those prolific regions can reach the Baltimore market, at all seasons of business without detention, without risque, and at a less expence than pro- bably any other; if not, there is another market on the other side."

SMALL NOTES.—Bicknell, we believe, is about as good authority in money matters as any other in the country. His paper is neutral in politics, and he maintains this position so well that we have not been able to detect, from his columns, which way his political predilections lead him. Though some say they think he favors the lead- ing measures of the present administration.— Well, be it so. He gives it as his opinion that if the Legislature of Pennsylvania would repeal the act which prohibits the circulation of small notes, it would greatly facilitate the resumption of specie payments. We give the following ex- tract from an article of his on this subject, as matter of speculation:

"Our Legislature passed a bill prohibiting small notes, under the impression that thereby they would prevent the circulation of this description of paper altogether, would also introduce specie, and would thus benefit the currency in a perma nent sense, without the slightest disadvantage to business. Our citizens experienced the great- est difficulty for a time, for the want of small change, and they were compelled, in absolute ne- cessity, to resort to the small notes of other States, in order to transact the ordinary purposes of bu- siness. This description of paper is now circula- ting among us to an immense amount, and at a loss in interest, we are assured, of $100,000 per annum to Pennsylvania. The law therefore is violated by the community, while the citizens experience serious injury in a pecuniary point of view. On the resumption of specie payments by the banks, these small notes of other States will be employed as a matter of convenience, counterfeits will continue to appear, and much difficulty will be experienced, that might be measurably avoided at last, by the issue of notes by our own banks. It is a fact that cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the Legislature at this time, that in the States of the Union where small notes are permitted, the currency is better and the rates of exchange are lower than where such notes are prohibited. Another important fact is, that in States where specie payments have been continued throughout the period of suspensions in the South and West—in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, for exam- ple, small notes constitute a very large portion of the currency. It is not contended this kind of paper is better than specie, or as good, or that it should not be prohibited at the proper time."

We cannot think the following, which is an extract from an article in the "Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer," can be any thing more than a burlesque. It certainly cannot be that grave and dignified Virginians would exhibit such con- summate folly on the arrival of a strolling dan- cing girl, whose whole exhibitions have little oth- er effect than to create laciviousness, and pro- duce dissipation of mind. If such consummate- ly ridiculous transactions ever took place, as is here stated, we have no other motive in record- ing them, but to put our readers on their guard against the deceptions and depravity of the hu- man heart, which is capable of such degrading folly.

THE DIVINE FANNY ELLSLER.—That "charm- ing *danseuse*"—that "accomplished *artiste*"— that "most graceful *pirouetter*"—that "admirable *figurante*," Mademoiselle Fanny Ellsler, has ap- peared on the boards of the "Marshall Theatre, George Jones, Lessee," and run all Richmond Opera-mad.

Her arrival in the Metropolis on Wednesday was announced by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon.

On her stepping from the cars at the Depot, she was met by the Mayor of the City, who, in a neat and appropriate speech, welcomed her to Rich- mond—after which a procession was formed, in the following order:

1. Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen.
2. Governor and Councillors of State.
3. Judges of the Court of Appeals.
4. A litter containing the Divine Fanny, borne on the shoulders of six members of the Senate of Virginia.
5. Members of the Senate of Virginia, headed by their Speaker.
6. Members of the House of Delegates, headed by their Speaker.
7. Members of the Sweat House Association.
8. The Officers of the Army and Navy.
9. Editorial Corps of the City of Richmond.
10. Citizens generally.

The procession moved from the Depot at pre- cisely 11 o'clock A. M., preceded by a brass band, and marched to the Capitol, when the Divine Fanny was escorted into the House of Delegates, and placed on the right of the Speaker, who call- ed the House to order. Several speeches welcom- ing the distinguished stranger to Virginia were made, and the House adjourned to meet at the Theatre at 7 o'clock P. M.

The procession was again formed and moved to the Marshall House where the Divine Fanny was comfortably enstalled in a magnificent suite of rooms.

During the remainder of the day, the house was crowded with visitors "of all ages, sexes and condition," who thronged in crowds to catch a glimpse of the illustrious stranger. Some peti- tioned for a lock of Fanny's hair—others for a piece of her shoe string—while many declared they would be content with a bit of her GARTER by way of a souvenir. Fanny was most agreeable and fascinating, and complied with all their requests with a kindness and amiability which was truly admirable. The day passed off agreea- bly and rapidly, and soon

"Night came,
And with her cloudy wings brought things,
Such as with his poetic tongue Young sung."

At 7 o'clock P. M. "precisely," the "Marshal Theatre, George Jones, lessee," was crowded from top to bottom: pit, galleries, and boxes, were crammed to suffocation, with ladies and gentlemen, men, women and boys.

The eastern exchanges received just as our pa- per was going to press, give moving descriptions of the effects of the late freshet in that region. A correspondent of Bicknell names five bridges on the Lehigh and one on the Delaware which were swept away, besides an immense amount of property. The Delaware, he states, was 35 feet above low water mark. Great damage has been done to bridges, dams, and public works, as well as to the grain, hay, and lumber along the water courses.

Just as our paper was going to press, we recei- ved a letter from Br. Miller, of New Castle, Pa., with *eight* new subscribers, making *eleven*, in all, recently forwarded by him. See what a *lay* brother can do in one village. He is entitled to the volumes of the Correspondent. How will you have them sent?

If our friends generally would but follow this example, there is no doubt but they could greatly cheer us at our toil.

Mr. Henderson, of the Senate, will please accept our thanks for several documents which he has had the goodness to forward to us.

ITEMS.

GEORGIA AND MAINE.—The Quaran- tine bill passed by the legislature of Georgia will not, it is believed, receive the sanction of the Governor.

MEXICO.—The latest intelligence from Mexico, states that all the bakers had suspended operations, owing to the scar- city of flour, which article was worth $35 a barrel.

FLORIDA.—The latest southern papers are filled with rejoicings at the capture of forty Indians, and the hanging of ten— there were illuminations and processions in consequence.

MORE OF THE FRESHET.—An immense deal of damage has been done by the freshet to the meadows along the Dela- ware, below the Point House. League Island has also been overflowed. Sever- al cattle on the Island, belonging to W. P. Hughes, Esq., of Southwark, have been drowned.

BRIDGES ASHORE.—Two of the bridges that came down the Delaware from above are ashore, one at the Pea Patch Island, and the other at the mouth of Raccoon creek. They are both covered bridges, and very long.

ELECTED.—An election was held on Monday last in the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts, for the choice of a Representative. Nathaniel B. Bor- den, (Whig,) received 4320 votes, and Henry Williams, (V. B.) the present in- cumbent 3730.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—The members of this Convention will assemble at Har- risburgh on the 18th of this month, to de- liberate upon a proper plan for the amend- ment and reform of the militia system.

GONE AT LAST.—Died in Brookfield, N. H., 27th December, Jenny Kennison, aged 110 years. This is the lady repor- ted in the late census as the oldest person in New Hampshire.

THE BARRY CASE.—The Court for the Correction of Errors, by a vote of 19 to 3, have reversed the decision of the Su- preme Court in this case, and affirmed that of Judge Inglis—thus giving to the mother the custody of the infant.

MELANCHOLY.—An avalanche of earth fell on the premises of Judge Jabez Wright near Huron, Ohio, on the 15th ult. while he was standing on the brink of the lake, and buried him beneath the falling mass. the body was washed off by the waves and found the following day at Huron.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A colored woman named Susan Fricks, was burned to death in the destruction of a small house by fire, in Wilmington, Delaware, on Mon- day last.

RETURN OF MR. STEPHENSON.—The Richmond Enquirer says,—We under- stand that Andrew Stephenson, Esq. our accomplished Minister at the Court of St. James, has requested to be recalled. He may leave London, perhaps, about the 1st of March.

KENTUCKY.—A bill was reported on the 14th ultimo, in the Legislature of Ken- tucky, to remove the obstacles which now exist by law, to the purchasing of negroes brought from the states. A Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal expresses a belief that it will not pass.

A DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—A letter, says the New York Courier, has been re- ceived dated Accomack, 14th December, which states that a schooner was wreck- ed on the north end of Hogs Island, about the 20th of November, and all hands lost.

Three American fishing schooners have been condemned at Halifax, for encroach- ing upon the fisheries of that province, under the treaty of 1818.

ERASING AN ENDORSEMENT IS FORGERY. The Supreme Court of Ohio decided re cently, that an endorsement on a note purporting that a partial payment has been made, and which endorsement was written by the maker in the presence, with the concurrence, and by the direc- tion of the payee, is a receipt, the alter- ation or erasure of which, by the payee, will be forgery.

NEW WORK.—Mr. N. P. Willis is a- bout to publish a work called the Dollar Magazine.

RECOMMENDED.—The Legislature of North Carolina have adopted resolutions recommending their Senators and Repre- sentatives in Congress to vote for the bill to pay the spoliations by the French pre- vious to 1800.

BAIL GIVEN.—The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday states that Moyer Miller, ar- rested some time since in this state, on the charge of being a party to the late wagon robbers, was brought into court on Friday on a writ of habeas corpus, for further examination, which resulted in his being released from imprisonment on his own recognizance in the sum of $500 to appear at the February term.

HEIGHT OF FOLLY.—Telling an editor to "keep cool," who has to burn exchange papers to keep warm.

INDIANA.—In the House of Represen- tatives on the 23d ult., the committee on the Federal Relations, reported a joint resolution instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the Sub-Treasury law; and on the 24th the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the State Bank to issue $1,000,000 in notes of the denomination of $1's, 2's, and 3's which are to be kept in circulation for 3 years from the 1st of January, 1841.

Hon. Francis Mallery (Whig) has been elected to Congress for the member of the present term from the Norfolk District, Va. in place of Hon. Joel Holleman, (V. B.) resigned. Mr. Mallery was a member of the last Congress, but beaten in 1839 by Mr. Holleman on political grounds Mr. H. now resigned because his district gives a large majority for Harrison.

Messrs. George C. Dromgoole and Fran- cis E. Rives, (both V. B.) members of Con- gress from Virginia, announce that they will not be candidates for re-election next April.

The Franklin Bank, of Baltimore, has stopped payment. It was pressed for the payment of a balance of $6,000 of the Merchants' Bank, but would give nothing but its own notes. The latter than refus- ed to receive its paper, when it struck its flag. It is said to be in a bad way, but there is little apprehension of loss except to the stockholders. Its President is James Howard, brother to Benj. C. Howard, M. C. from Baltimore.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature adjourned on the 22d ult. The day before the ad- journment the bill quarantining vessels from the ports of Maine was passed with an amendment proposed by the Senate.— The amendment provides that whenever the Governor of the State of Maine shall comply with his constitutional obligations to the State of Georgia, the Governor of Georgia shall suspend the operation of the law.

SHIPWRECKS.—The brig John Gilpin, Capt. Eyere, which left this port on the 1st, for Valparaiso, struck upon a bank near the mouth of the harbor. No assis- tance was rendered and the vessel will no doubt be a total wreck. She was own- ed by Mr. John Griswold & Co. The car- go was valued at $60,000, above half of which is insured.

By a letter received at Accomack, Va., it appears that a schooner was wrecked on Hog's Island about the 20th of November, and all hands lost.

Hon. John Leeds Kerr, of Easton, Cecil Co., has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland a Senator of the United States in place of Hon. John S. Spence, deceased. The vote in joint ballot was for Kerr, (Whig) 70: blanks 19; scattering 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of five weeks.

KENTUCKY AND A NATIONAL BANK.—Mr. Bullock's resolutions in favor of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and also a National Bank, have passed the House of Repre- sentatives of that State by a vote of 73 to 18.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Major Witsell, late of Charlston, S. C. was instantly killed on Tuesday the 22d ult. by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hand of a com- panion while they were riding out to hunt.

THE ELDRIDGE CASE.—The expense to the county, of the first trial of Dr. El- dridge, was between $1000 and $1100. The cost of the second trial now pending, will probably amount to at least three times that amount.

AN INCREASE.—At the accession of George III, to the throne, the debt of England was £120,000,000. At his death, it was $820,000,000.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Newport, R. I., Mercury, in noticing the death of Mr. George Sisson of that town, states that he was a subscriber to the Mercury from 1780 to the time of his decease, a period of over sixty years.

DECISION.—In the Superior Court of New York, it has been decided, that land- lords cannot proceed for rent after remo- ving the tenant.

Business Department.

Our second quarterly meeting for Zanesville circuit will commence on the 13th of Feb. next, at Ebenezer meeting house, in the town of New Salem. We earnestly invite Brs. Ostrom, Scott, Myers, Maynard and Fairchild, with others who can make it convenient to attend.

WM. MUNHALL.

The second quarterly meeting for Eagle cir- cuit, will be held at Hamersville, Brown county, Ohio, to commence on Saturday, the 6th of Feb. at 11 o'clock. Br. Evans, the superintendent, requests Brs. Dobbins, W. Hughey, R. Rose and Br. Boyd, of Cincinnati circuit, to render their assistance at this meeting.

The next quarterly meeting for Cambridge cir- cuit will be held at the Lutheran meeting house, commencing the first Saturday in February.— Br. Marshall solicits help.

Rufus Richardson has sent us one dollar for the "Christian World." Br. Stockton will please direct his paper to "Divid M. Millner, Mount Pleasant, Jefferson, Ohio," and we will forward the above dollar when we get four more.

Br. Richardson gives the President notice that there will be an appointment for him in Mount Pleasant on Thursday night previous to his reg- ular appointment on that circuit, the Monday night following at Smithfield, and Tuesday night at Wesley chapel. His Sabbath appointment will be at Rehoboth.

VAN BUREN, HANCOCK, O., JAN. 6, 1841.

From Ruddle's Mills, I purpose crossing the river to Eagle creek circuit, there to spend the first Sabbath in March, if the Lord will. Thence, the 2d Sabbath in Highland circuit.

A. H. BASSETT.

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the household- ers of School District, No. 10, Springfield township, at the school house, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday next, to settle up the affairs of the Dis- trict and to determine about the ways and means of discharging the debts in building said house.

By order of the Directors.

January 23, 1840. 74

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Read- ing Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notic- es as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidi- ous, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out mat- ter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."— *Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great de- light as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renew- ed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in Eng- land, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medi- cines.

THESE medicines are recommended and ex- tensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Pro- fessors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Alms- houses, and by more than three hundred Clergy- men of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an ex- tensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bron- chitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick head- ache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all de- rangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for fe- male diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fe- vers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.— Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Obligation of mankind to advance in the knowledge of truth.

Mr. Editor: Having observed in your number for December 23d, an invitation to correspondents to write "an occasional treatise on doctrinal points," I concluded to attempt a brief illustration of a doctrinal point, which, if it can be sustained as a true doctrine, will at once show the propriety of your invitation, and the obligation of your correspondents to comply with it. The point of doctrine is the following: *God created mankind, and placed them on this earth, in order that, as social creatures, they should make constant advancement in the knowledge of truth.*

The proposition applies to all mankind: when individuals make efforts to acquire knowledge, it should be to communicate it to others; and all should duly employ their thinking faculties, to treasure it up and improve them, that society at large may make constant progress in the knowledge of truth.

The evidence on which this doctrine rests, is the following:

First. The mental faculties, in their own nature, are susceptible of improvement, and cannot remain stationary without essential injury; just as a plant, if kept from that growth which is natural to it, will remain in a withering and sickly condition.

Secondly. The desire of knowledge is deeply planted in the mind, with a conscious delight arising from every new discovery of truth; which shows the intention of its Creator, for the human mind to advance in knowledge; and this inherent desire to know the truth, and this delight in the discovery of it, would produce a regular advancement in all men, if they were not obstructed by various conflicting causes.

Thirdly. The means of knowledge are within us and all around us, and naturally invite the mind to contemplation: which facts abundantly evince our Maker's intention, that all these paths of improvement should be pursued by the intellect of man. If we lift up our eyes to the heavens, or look upon the earth beneath; if we attend to the structure of our bodies, or to the constitution of our souls, we are impressed with interesting indications, that there is something in all these matters well worthy our research, that we may acquire a more adequate and satisfactory knowledge both of ourselves and of our Creator.

Fourthly. The constitution of society, as established in nature, shows the design of the Author of nature, for mankind to advance in knowledge. We are born ignorant of ourselves and of every thing about us, and are dependent on parents and tutors for the amount of knowledge that is necessary to keep us from running into destruction. These parents and tutors have to keep their own attention alive to the various means of knowledge, and to the evidences of truth, in order to be qualified to instruct the rising generation; and the best school-master is he who studies most to improve his own mind, that he may keep in advance of all his pupils, and thereby continue qualified to be their teacher. This shows the intention of Him who constructed human society, that no part of it should remain stationary.

Fifthly. Social happiness depends very greatly upon advancement in general knowledge: for the causes which interrupt social happiness, are for the most part, the offspring of ignorance, and of those passions and prejudices which ignorance promotes and strengthens. The more knowledge individuals have, the better they understand *how* to promote the happiness of society, and the more clearly do they perceive that their own individual welfare depends upon maintaining that of the community. The same thing that is thus true of one individual, is true of all; and hence it is the duty of all to make the necessary advancement in knowledge, in order to promote the common welfare. Now, if it be admitted, that God intended mankind should enjoy social happiness, and that general knowledge is necessary to this end, it follows that it is the will of God for entire society to make improvement, and thus regularly to advance in the knowledge of truth.

Sixthly. The same divine intention is indicated by the wonderful variety of mental talent and qualification. Some are peculiarly fitted, both by capacity and mental taste, to make improvements in *mechanical* knowledge; others in *agriculture;* others in *geography* and *history;* others in *grammar* and *languages;* others in *government* and *political economy*, and others in *ethics* and *theology*. Now, all these branches of knowledge are necessary to the common welfare of society, and for the world to march forward to that high destiny which its wise and benevolent Creator intended. But in order to this, it is not more necessary for a few men to study and to communicate what they acquire, than it is for all men to examine their instructions and to treasure them up in their minds: therefore, it is the duty of all men, and not of some only, to labor for a regular advancement in the knowledge of truth.

Seventhly. All truth leads to a true knowledge of God. The more we know of God, the more cause do we find to repose *confidence* in Him, and the more clearly do we see, and the more powerfully feel our obligation to honor and glorify Him; but He intended that mankind should confide in Him and honor Him; therefore, He intended that they should make regular advancement in the knowledge of truth, which so clearly shows forth His glory.

Lastly. The Apostle Paul says to the Corinthians, "awake to righteousness and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God; I speak this to your shame." 1 Cor. xv, 34. This implies, that a knowledge of God tends to prevent sin, and that it is a shame for men to be destitute of this knowledge, because the means of it are within their reach. To the Hebrews the same Apostle says, "ye are dull of hearing. For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again, which be the first principles of the oracles of God." Heb. v, 11, 12. This was addressed to the whole body of the people; therefore, it proves that it is the duty of the whole body to aim at improvement, so that they may become qualified to be "teachers," instead of passively remaining "such as have need of milk and not of strong meat."—To which may be added the words of the Apostle Peter, that christians are not only to "grow in grace," but also, "in the *knowledge* of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" and likewise the words of our Saviour himself, "this is life eternal, that they might *know* thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." John xvii, 3.

The conclusion has long been rested in by many, that such scripture passages refer exclusively to *experimental* knowledge; to which we may justly reply,—first, that although there may be *mental* knowledge without *experimental*, just as there may be *morality* without *religion*, yet mental knowledge is as essentially associated with experimental, as morality is essentially associated with religion. Secondly, the practice of making experimental knowledge an excuse for mental ignorance, is a practice for which no authority can be found in the oracles of God.

From the whole subject, I draw these two inferences:

First, that ignorance is NOT the mother of devotion.

Secondly, that the favorite dogma, that in *divinity* or *theology*, the world ought to remain *stationary* to the end of time, for fear of running into heresy, and for fear of detracting from the honor and authority of the fathers, is a groundless prejudice gotten up and promoted by ecclesiastical policy; and that there is no more reason in it, than in the proposition that natural philosophy ought to remain stationary, in deference to the honor and authority of Sir Isaac Newton; or that intellectual philosophy ought to remain stationary, for fear of calling into question the infallibility of Dr. Reid, and of Dugald Stewart.

Presuming, Mr. Editor, that you do not desire to have long articles, I shall reserve the further illustration of this subject for a subsequent communication. Yours, truly, A. Shinn.

For the Western Recorder.

"RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE."

This is a favorite department in many religious periodicals. And it is pleasing, profitable and encouraging, to read of the success of the gospel, and missionary enterprise—but like all other good things, this is liable to abuse—and the lovers of far-famed revivals, are often fed on chaff, or unreal and exaggerated accounts of revivals—furnished by sincere enthusiasts, or those who love to see their names emblazoned on the chronicles of fame. The time was, within my recollection, that revivals were like the Saviour advised the giving of alms—although, perhaps, more deep and genuine, than some now puffed in newspapers. Some accounts of revivals, remind me of straw-fires—which soon disappear—and perhaps some, about which they give glowing accounts, are fires of their own kindling—in which the spirit of God has little to do—some of these have come within my own observation, which have been of short duration, and when the effects or fruits were inquired for, were not to be found.

To count the number at the mourner's bench, or that profess religion, or join the church, is now a desideratum—altho' many such are short-lived—and but little change in their demeanor is visible—as volatile as ever—no one would suppose that they had professed religion! The revival in Kentucky, in 1790, was thorough—the floors and the ground was often covered with the slain—no persuading to come to the altar—such things were unknown—the word preached, in demonstration of the spirit and with power, produced the effect. Few to labor with mourners, and no counting, and exaggerating the number of converts—the work was deep, and the effect permanent. The Lord was in Zion—when she came up out of the wilderness leaning on her beloved—and little in her own sight. G. L.

For the Western Recorder.

Friend Springer: An apology is due from me to you readers for not marking the communication, published in your paper of the 30th ultimo, *private*, I did not intend it for publication. And, I am not only bound to apologize to you for overlooking the publication of my little squib *vs.* baptism coming in the room of circumcision, but I feel bound to ask pardon—and do, hereby, ask your forgiveness.

As it regards my strictures on a former apology of yours, I may have been too sensitive, and no doubt was; inferring that I was one of those scribblers not worth answering—forgive this weakness also; the reasons assigned by you are satisfactory—and you stand higher in my estimation than before this little chiding and explanation took place.

As it respects my arguments against baptism coming in the room of circumcision, all I have to say at this time is, that you demolish them if you can, by fair and scriptural arguments, taking care that you do not make Paul a hypocrite, by trying to make the Jews believe that he did not teach the Jews among the Gentiles not to circumcise their children—he was accused of doing so, but took a vow and entered into the Temple to prove that the accusation was false. If neither Paul nor any other Apostle ever taught the Jews not to circumcise their children, the fair inference is, that they did continue to circumcise, and if so, that baptism did not come in the room of it. But I shall wait till you demolish this argument before I strengthen it by others equally strong in my estimation. But I agree with you, that pre-possession has, in determining the strength of arguments, great influence; that which appears strong in my estimation, may be weak in yours; and, vice versa I am aware, that among your readers, my arguments must be strong indeed, if yours do not seem to out-weight them. Not but what I consider your readers as intelligent and honest as any other man's readers, the proof of this is manifest in sustaining your paper, but their pre-possessions are on your side, and where that is the case, bare assertion is sometimes mistaken for proof.

Thus far, you have measurably avoided that prominent inconsistency every where met with among pædo-baptists, namely, that of condemning *immersion*, and at the same time admitting it to be valid and practising it themselves, opposing those that preach it and then acknowledge it to be a divine institution.

This course, not only shows inconsistency, but it shows a true sectarian spirit—let them join our party and immersion is not objectionable, it is then as good, if not better, than either sprinkling or pouring. I say *better*, because no body disputes its being baptism.

Respectfully, yours,
M. Winans.

Jamestown, Ohio, January 7, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

THOUGHTS ON MEDICINE.

See, the critic takes his measure and his balance; he measures you by his height, weighs you by his weight, and estimates you by his value; he has no other rule for his judgment. If, in writing, you show energy and fire, he says it is mere emphasis and declamation—if you display elegance, he calls it tinsel and affectation—if you are simple and natural, he asserts you have fallen A-W-K-wardly in common places—if you show learning, according to him, it is pedantry—if you are sparing of quotations, you are a-w-k-wardly ignorant of what has been done before your appearance upon the stage of action. The magnifying glass of his malevolent criticism alters and distorts every thing. What is to be done? Wait. This great man, so difficult to be satisfied, takes up his pen, and, wonderful to say! his subject is hacknied, his principles false, his logic pitiful. Add to this, his style is incorrect, heavy, flat and wearisome, and no one is so ignorant as not to be aware of the fact, that the style is a true characteristic of the man.

As there are nearly ten thousand organs in the human body, and each of them has a multitude of parts, which are themselves divisable, until we arrive at atoms, subject to molecular affinities, then setting out from this point, descending from harmonies to harmonies, from one organic sphere to another, we arrive at the ensemble, the whole, the sensive and moral unity, the "I." This is man. But of what does this vital and plastic force consist? What is the hidden bond, the primordial element, which generates this surprising variety of action? The unknown quantity in this problem has not been discovered. All the parts of the body have life, and yet they converge towards this unity with an admirable concord; every faculty terminates and loses itself in the abstract and hyper-organic faculty of personality. By what means does nature effect this great phenomenon? The triple scale of ignorance still covers our feeble eyes. What problems to resolve, what veils to lift, what depths to sound! You may now understand the splendor of Stenon's words: (Pulchra sunt quae videntur, pulchriora quae sciuntur sed longe pulcherrina quae ignorantur;) if you are irritated against a criticism; it annoys, it wounds you.—Weigh it well, however; if it is by a fool, forget it; if it is by an envious man, forgive it; if it is by a severe friend, make use of it. In any case, remember that it requires as much talent to profit by a good critique as to be able to do without it.

In conclusion; there is nothing new in the doctrine of the Thompsonians. It is that which emperics and imposters in all parts of the world have constantly pursued. It is the crude dogmas of bold and impudent pretension which these ignorant and barbarians, Charlatans, substitute for the matured results of severe study, and extensive and profound knowledge and experience in those numerous branches of science, an intimate acquaintance with which is absolutely indispensable to him who ventures upon the perilous and responsible office of exploring the terra incognita which lays between life and death. The Thompsonians, therefore, stand in an inverse ratio to civilization and common sense, and are always found hovering on the confines of new countries and new settlements, and in the narrow lanes and about the wharves of densely populated cities, where, like carron crows or turkey-buzzards, they prey and feed upon the offscourings and offalls of the population, who, as grossly ignorant and superstitious as themselves, become the ready victims and dupes to the vile tricks and a-w-k-ward nostrums imposed upon them. But looking at Thompsonianism, or the a-w-kward and fatal administration of their famous new emetic panacea, lobelia, an old and well known remedy, by the by, in the most favorable light, these panders to human folly and credulity, who so unmercifully fleece the miserable victims of their cupidity, forget in their outcry against mercury and arsenic, and other mineral medicines, to which I in a great measure respond, that the most dangerous medicines known, and those most immediately destructive to life, are, alas! from the vegetable kingdom. Take morphia for example, or strychine, or emertine, or the croten oil, or elaterwm, or henbane, or bellebore, or belladonna, and a thousand other vegetable poisons, and which annually destroy, by being improperly administered or eaten by mistake or design, so many lives. Now, we are fully persuaded it is bad enough to be murdered, secisndum artem, by licensed practitioners, as a certain portion of us must be content to be, by the swarms of inexperienced tyrois with which our country is annually inundated from medical colleges, and who, for want of bedside knowledge and close application to dissections, and pathological and surgical anatomy, must necessarily kill their way into practice, like Baron Wenzel, who destroyed, he confessed, a hat full of eyes before he could operate successfully. This is bad enough, and we must put up with it; but to have your regular murderers to butcher us, sans ceremonie, with their steam and lobelia, we raise our humble voice against it, and cry aloud, down with quackery, down with imposters. A. W. Knight, M. D.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

PITTSBURGH CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor: This circuit continues in a prosperous condition. We have peace in all our borders, and general mutual confidence and affection among the members. The social meetings are generally well sustained—lively and profitable. Our last quarterly meeting, (held at Bakerstown,) was a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The members in attendance were generally much revived and strengthened in their religious purposes and attachments. Seven were united to the church at that place. We were very profitably assisted in the labors of the meeting by Br. Burns, of Allegheny station.

Br. Porter and I have since held a two-days' meeting at Braddock's Fields, which was well attended by the members and citizens of that neighborhood, nothwithstanding the exceeding inclemency of the weather, a snow of ten inches depth having fallen during the meeting. All things considered, it was an interesting and profitable meeting.—This church is gradually rising.

On Christmas forenoon Br. Porter delivered a very interesting address to the parents, teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School in Sharpsburgh, at the conclusion of which a good "Sabbath School Society" was formed, and funds sufficient pledged to furnish and keep up a good library. This institution is now an important auxiliary to the church in that place. On the evening of the same day I lectured to a large congregation on Temperance; thirty-five names were added to the pledge. Total abstinence is the order of the day with them. So you see our people here go in pretty liberally for the moral and benevolent enterprises of the day.

On New Year's eve we held a watch-meeting in the same place, at which the Lord manifested Himself most graciously to His people. We have since been holding meetings every night, and the Lord has sanctioned our endeavors, and revived His work: glory to His name. Our congregations have been regularly good, and solemnly attentive to the word of life. And we have had some special seasons of Divine influence among the people. The church has been greatly revived—some souls have been converted—many are anxiously seeking the Saviour—from seven to ten have distinguished themselves at the altar, as penitent inquirers, each of the three past evening.—May the Lord carry on His work among us.

Shortly previous to the last named meetings I returned from Br. Inskeep's protracted meeting at New Castle, and have been requested to furnish some account of its progress and results subsequent to Br. Inskeep's communication respecting it. In company with two worthy lay brethren from Pittsburgh, I arrived at the meeting on the evening appointed for its close. The appointments were renewed, and for seven successive evenings were favored with large congregations, and occasionally with a burst of rich devotional feeling in their midst. After preaching an invitation was regularly given to awakened inquirers to meet us at a private room, where we were as regularly meet by from seven to fifteen penitent souls, and each evening as regularly witnessed the happy conversion of from five to eight precious souls. I believe the average number "born again" each night, was seven. The meetings continued to increase in interest until the last, and on the evening previous to our leaving awakenings were more numerous and powerful than on any that preceded. The number converted to God during the meeting, up to the time of my leaving, as nearly as could be ascertained, was seventy, fifty-six of whom had united with our church. This number embraces a large proportion of young men of great promise to the church, and includes also, parts out of some of the most influential families in the community. Thus the well-directed, persevering and laborious efforts of Br. Inskeep, have been crowned with glorious success; and the place he has obtained in the affections and confidence of an intelligent and liberal people, is a great reward; but how infinitely surpassing will be the reward when all the faithful fellow laborers shall return from the harvest, bringing their sheaves with them, and enter where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest.

But this interesting church has no house of worship. We were kindly favored with the M. E. house during the meeting, but the school house to which they have now to retire, will not contain over half the congregation; neither are they able to build such a house as they need without foreign help. Will not brethren at a distance, as a thank offering to God, for what He has done for us, as a people in New Castle, send them some aid? They have set about building, and any thing sent in aid to Br. W. B. Miller, New Castle, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, will be thankfully received and judiciously applied to this object. Jno. Clarke, Jr.

Allegheny, Pa., January 6, 1841.

P. S.—I learn from a letter just now received from Br. Miller, that though they have had no preaching since I left, they have kept up prayer meetings regularly, and the Lord has been working with them; says my informant, "we have the best state of feeling I ever witnessed," "at nearly all our meetings some have professed religion." "We now number seventy-six,—sixty-seven of whom have united during our meeting." He also states that $500 are subscribed towards building. J. C.

Braxton Co., Va., Dec. 21, 1840.

Mr. Editor: Sutton circuit is located principally in Braxton and Nicholas counties, Va. It was formed by Br. Wm. G. Williams. Owing to its remoteness from the main body of our conference, it has had to endure some difficulties and discouragements in relation to a supply of ministerial service. But during the last year it has improved, and is still getting stronger. We now have twenty-three appointments, adopted by the quarterly conference, six regular organized classes, and one hundred and twenty members.

In Sutton, county seat of Braxton, we have a good class; thence seven miles south we have another small class; twenty miles west from that at the mouth of Big Birch we have another; thence we go up Big Birch south-east forty miles into the Glades on the Gauly river, and preach three times; from the Glades we go thirty miles north to the Union mills, where, on Saturday last I preached the funeral of a mother in Israel, whose age was 102 years and 5 months. She retained the spirit and power of religion until her departure from the world. At the Union mills we have a class; thence we go to the Flatwoods where we also have a class; thence we pass by the way of Bulltown to the West Fork of the Monongalia, sixteen miles above Weston: thence by the way of Oil creek and Bryon's Fork to Sutton, the place of beginning.

Our last quarterly meeting was a good one. The power of the Lord was felt, particularly in love feast and on Sabbath night. Believers were encouraged to go on their way to holiness,—mourners were converted, and some were added to the church. Yours, &c.,
Henry T. Lawson, Sup.

Connelsville, Pa., Jan. 5, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to write on business, I will say that God has not forgotten to be gracious to His people on Union circuit, but according to the multitude of His tender mercies, has blessed us with a season of refreshing from His presence. Our first quarterly meeting was held at the Franklin meeting house, on the land of our much esteemed friend, Col. James Paul. Here, of a truth God has recorded His name, and here He has an excellent people, not merely Methodist Protestants, but of other denominations, and especially Presbyterians.

We looked forward to our meeting with considerable anxiety and enlarged expectations, hoping, praying and believing that God would then and there revive His work; and blessed be His name, we were not disappointed. We rejoiced, and no doubt but angels did too, to see sinners renounce their sins, crowd to the anxious seats, seek and obtain redemption in the blood of Jesus.

During our meeting a number of interesting conversions took place, some of which I would like to notice particularly but have not room.—Fifteen united with the church, which makes twenty-one since conference. We were favored with a visit from Br. Hopwood, who labored zealously and successfully during the meeting. My worthy colleague, Br. Davis, shows himself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

Yours, &c. James Robison.

Adams Co., Ia., Jan. 4, 1841.

Br. Springer: As you once observed of Br. Joel Wood, I have taken another "dodge." You will therefore please to change the direction of my paper from Rochester, Warren county, Ohio, to Willshire, Van Wert county, O. Although I am settled in the wilderness twelve miles* from a post office, I cannot reconcile it to my mind to do without your valuable paper, which is always read with much interest, especially as it is the only P. M. preacher in this section of country. But we hope for better times. There are five members from the Waynesburg class of the Monongahela circuit, in this neighborhood, and we do trust that we will yet be favored with a preacher, at least occasionally.

Yours, affectionately,
S. S. Mickle.

*Several of our subscribers have discontinued because of their inconvenience to a post office. We ask their attention to the above.—Ed.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

We so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

New and Cheap Goods.

Potts & Graham, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

Unrivalled and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

Can be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.

April 22, 1840. 25tf.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

☞IN THE WORLD.☜

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

When subscribed for in Clubs of ten or more

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Will be materially improved in its typographical appearance, at the beginning of the next volume in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive printing establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous literary correspondents at home and abroad, shall be united to make the *WEEKLY MESSENGER* still more satisfactory to its THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PATRONS, distributed as it is, thro' every section of the Union. Every exertion will be used to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the newspaper press, and the publisher pledges himself that his journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the *Weekly Messenger* is just such a newspaper as persons living out of large cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the publisher, after an association of twenty years with the newspaper press, pledges himself that his journal shall not be excelled either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *WEEKLY MESSENGER* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet of the *largest class.* Single copies are forwarded to subscribers, every week during the year, for *Two Dollars*, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note* free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of beautiful engravings will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate sketches of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

Over Thirty Thousand.

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the years past, since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and Cheapest!*" Now, we propose that no person who can not satisfy himself after one year's trial that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil.

PREMIUMS

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to Fifteen Copies of the Messenger for one Year, and either of the following works:

Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
The Art of Dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal Sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakspeare.
Henrietta Temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and Beauty, a volume much asked for.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a Newly Married Pair.
The Prayer Book, 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every Body's Album, with engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or post master who shall forward *thirty dollars* to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also to be entitled, as a premium, for the same to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines and Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainment, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any agent procuring a club of *fifty* subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the Management and Disease of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful engravings.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Messenger,

PER ANNUM—*Payable in advance:*

One Subscription, - - - - - - - - $2 00
" " six months, - - - - - 1 00
Four Subscriptions (a 1,25) - - - - - 5 00
Ten Subscriptions (a $1) - - - - - 10 00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume, will please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen, who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from *imposition*, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the *Philadelphia Post Office*, which order, if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgment of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated. Charles Alexander.

December 30, 1840. 6w71

An Apprentice Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the Tailoring Business. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. Berkshire.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840 69

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. Lippitt.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 23. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1841. | Whole No. 75. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

O DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

OMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

E STUDY OF HUMAN ANATOMY.

us truly said by the great *Aberne-* t "Anatomical knowledge is the undation on which the structure cal science can be built." And it evident to reason and manifested ical history, that this knowledge y be attained and improved in one here is no royal road to the attain- f medical knowledge, the path ve have to pursue is long and diffi- our progress we must frequently our abode with *death* and *corrup-* Nay, we must even risk and injure n health in order to be able to e or restore that of others. Whilst g thus, for the public good, is it asonable to expect co-operation ouragement on the part of the

But instead of encouragement met by an array of popular preju- itter invective and legalized atro- For be it known that the enact- f the statute book have legalized osurd prejudices.

the absurdity of human legisla- en made to conflict with the best of those whom it should defend. gh time that the laws of society o longer present the monstrous tency of making a physician pun- for the mal-treatment of a patient, punishable for resorting to the eans by which he can get informa- surgical cases. A sweeping leg- on dead bodies does appear to us because, it makes of consequence f matter, which must speedily re- he elements which compose it. all due deference to the existing es of society, permit me to inquire the most horrible and revolting, iliating process of decomposition, uarks the end of the lower orders imal creation, or the useful sep- of the constituents of the body by tomist. The fiat is irrevocable, ou art and unto dust thou shalt

It is manifest that funeral ser- ils not the dead. The very sub- ual of that service places before ls the valueless nature of the dead the most emphatic language.— "doth teach us to render the mercy" and benevolence to those d them, which deeds, can never rly administered to the afflicted a knowledge of the structure of an body. This truth might be il- l by the recorded presumption of s. Instance a few cases:

g the brilliant campaign of our 1814, on the Niagara frontier, ases of severe wounds required operations. A man occupying a ished station, through his com- but certainly not through any pro- d qualifications, was a chief oper- his person in attempting the am- of a thigh, failed to cut through t *sciatic nerve;* after the bone was rough, the limb still hung on by e. Ignorant of its nature "the n made a plunge at it with his saw; ams of the poor tortured soldier the concentrated agony of a l operations, until the ignorant was implored by an assistant to d use a knife. Again, a captive ad received a wound in the fore ich caused a profuse hemorrhage, operator spent two days in fruit- npts to stop the bleeding by a et; the tume-faction caused by the of this instrument proved mor- the poor fellow fell a victim to t of scientific skill. See the North n Journal of the medical sciences e above facts are recorded.

are the lamentable and shocking ences of entrusting the lives of le to those uneducated in anato- me good people propose to our of medicine, to go elsewhere for atomy; to New York, Philadel- is or London. No matter where eave Ohio. This is certainly very d unreasonable. If dissections oper, you would impose this evil er places for your own benefit. position also assumes what is to fact, that every student of is in circumstances sufficiently enable him to encounter the ex- a foreign education.

rong is suffered by the dissection n bodies, this wrong is inflicted n the feelings of the living, who ly allied to the dead. But cases ly occur, in which from want of and friends, it is impossible for lings to exist. Our meaning is, sanctity of the *tomb* should be ll by sufficient laws, but, that in prosecution for violating it, it e made to appear that there is an d party, and a more substantial than the prejudices of society; that strictions shall not apply in the those who have no friends to de- ir loss or bestow upon them the sepulchre, or who have been kept blic expense.

proposition, though sound, is deli- draws an obnoxious line between and the rich, and is therefore li- opular objections; and much as I the promotion of medical knowl- disdain the idea of the bodies of the poor being considered public property. Far better that medical science should cease, and our bodily sufferings continue, than that the natural rights and best feelings of humanity, should not be equally respected in all classes of society; or merely, that, because persons are poor they should be prevented from paying the last tribute of respect to their departed relatives by attending their remains to the grave.

It appears to me that the best way to avoid this dilemma would be, to declare by legislative enactment (what is admitted by reason and revelation,) that no dead body is intrinsically of any value, and that in cases of individuals not connected with the living by any cherished associations, their bodies are to be estimated only by the rule of positive value, and that, if a grievance can be proved to have been suffered by any one, through their dissection, the party so aggrieved may obtain equivalent damages by law or otherwise. It is an egregious mistake, to suppose, that in a case of dissection, the interests of society are on one side, and those of the physician on the other. For, as dissections are practised for the public good, the proper array of parties is to put upon one side the relatives of the deceased, and on the other, the community with its medical corps. Here then we would say *fiat justicia ruat celum.* The issue of a fair trial would then show the amount of damage sustained and a suitable verdict would be rendered. It is high time that an art so important as anatomy, to the interest of society, should have fair play in courts of justice.

Mr. Editor, I have taxed your columns too heavily already with this delicate, though important subject; and as I haste, permit me to remark, that I have but little doubt the that progress of the human mind and the application of the benevolent principles of christianity, will ultimately put dissections upon a proper footing, and we should rejoice to see Ohio, the focus of political independence, become the cradle of mental regeneration, in this matter.

When will society awake to its true interest and appreciate its true advantages? When will it learn to estimate aright useful services? The man who has driven the "plough shear of destruction" through the earth, or falls by the foeman's hand on the field of carnage in a quarrel of sordid interest, passes from the world shrouded with its glories.—Mausoleums are erected to perpetuate his fame! eulogy pours forth its pompous harangues! poetry lavishes its gorgeous decorations to blazon his memory, and a nation's coffers are opened to protect his widow from want and his orphan from desolation.

But the man who dies a sacrifice to the best interest of mankind; who devotes his life to the promotion of science, and the melioration of suffering humanity, passes from the stage unnoticed. The world looks coldly on the tears of the philanthropist which bedew his grave, whilst the philosopher, in his retirement, turns from his meditations to sorrow for his loss, but the widow and the orphan must look for consolation to the sad remembrance of his virtues.

E. H. McCOY, M. D.

Smithfield, Ohio, January 1, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

NOTES LOST—DAVID CRALL.

Mr. Editor.—An advertisement with the above caption and signature has been published in the 13th and 15th numbers, current volume of the Recorder, containing insinuations so manifestly designed to operate against character, as to make some notice of it, a matter of duty both to the church and myself. The character of both is concerned. D. Crall says, in relation to the notes said to be lost, "*all I can learn of them is, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Tait say they gave their notes to John Clarke, when he was Agent. I cannot learn where they are! or who, (if any person!!) has received them from the said John Clarke!*" "*All persons are warned not to purchase said notes—as it would not be just that they should be paid.*"

In the above it is plainly insinuated:

1. That David Crall had made every proper exertion to "learn" all about the notes--*who had them--and where they were*, previous to advertising, and that "John Clarke" had either refused or neglected to give information concerning them.

2. That "John Clarke" has either embezzled the notes, or in some unwarrantable manner detained them in possession.

3. That there is reason to apprehend that he will attempt to make a use of them "that would not be just."

4. That David Crall is "Agent," and advertises as a matter of official duty.

In relation to the matter, I remark, 1. The only word of information I ever received on the subject, is contained in the above advertisement. 2. When I gave up the agency, I also gave up all the "notes" and other matters pertaining thereto to my successor, who gave a receipt as follows:

"Settled this day with John Clarke, former Agent of Dearborn College, and have received from him all moneys, books, papers and property of every description, belonging to said institution or to its trustees, also a donation of five hundred dollars for the benefit of said institution.

(Signed) "A. H. BASSETT, Agt."

3. David Crall was once employed for a season, as a manager on the farm, but I do not know that he ever was an "Agent" or that he has sustained *any* official relation to the concern, for more than sixteen months past. Here the reader may draw his own conclusions, it is no part of my object to *recriminate*. But that such an advertisement has been *twice* published in the *organ of the church*, the *writer*, *publisher* and *myself*, all being ministers of the same holy gospel, in the same fellowship, is to my feelings very humiliating. I am very little concerned, for my own sake, about the attacks, which have been repeatedly, publicly and privately, made *from this quarter* upon my reputation, and this one never would have received from me this public attention, but that it is made in the assumed* character of an "Agent" of the conference, thereby acquiring an importance which otherwise it would not have, and beside, the concurrent opinion and advice of several intelligent brethren have urged it upon me, as due to the church. It is well known to most of the brethren in the Ohio and Indiana Conferences, that similar attacks by David Crall has heretofore required on their part the appointment of an intelligent committee of investigation, who after "a patient examination," of all that he had to say or show in vindication thereof, in their report to the conference repudiated the whole as being "without any grounds in any instance whatever," and the conference by a unanimous vote, not only adopted the report, but did also, tender a vote of thanks to "John Clarke" for "his faithful, and disinterested attention to the interests of the institution." It is in view of these circumstances, and the conciousness of having sacrificed three years of unremitting toil, and all of pecunary means I had at command, to the erection of that institution, that I now feel so little concerned on my own account, for these late attacks. The only explanation of causes I can furnish is, that some men of apparent intelligence, under an inexplicable infatuation, do lend themselves the willing tools of a violent *Anti-Abolition* prejudice, supposing that therein they do God's service.

JOHN CLARKE, JR.

Allegheny, January 7, 1841.

P. S. The remarks of the Editor, in the eighteenth number of the Western Recorder, in relation to the above matter, being predicated entirely on a *private* communication, and chiefly designed to justify himself in publishing the advertisement, does not in my view supercede the above article. A communication lately received from a worthy brother says "I have looked every week for some explanation of the matter from *your own hand*. The Editor's remarks are not sufficient. The impression I have received is, that the institution is in your debt, and you have retained the notes as collateral security. Is this the case." As it regards the testimonials to which the Editor alludes and others of similar character in my possession, I do not conceive that the case demands them or they should be furnished entire for publication.

J. C.

*Mr. Crall may possibly have an agency by *private* appointment. The minutes of the Ohio Annual Conference report Br. G. G. Moore as successor to A. H. Bassett, and do not report any connection between Mr. Crall and the Institution.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

THE CONFERENCE MISSIONARY FOR HIMSELF.

As the Conference Missionary is, to a considerable extent, a circumstancial creature, inquiries respecting him—*where* he is and *what* he is doing—appear both natural and proper. With pleasure, therefore, we furnish an account of our travel and labor, hoping that it may be measurably profitable, as well as satisfactory, to those who are interested in the matter.

The duties and privileges of the Conference Missionary are not as clear and well defined in the Discipline, as could be desired. He is to act, in some sense, under the direction and supervision of the President of the District. The Annual Conference, however, by resolutions, prepared the way for the free visitation to circuits and stations, and pointed out the plan for our support. But to avoid any innovation upon the spirit as well as letter of the law, we obtained the verbal sanction of the President to take a tour through those portions of the work where labor might be bestowed, and attention paid to some secular affairs, with the understanding, however, that as early as convenient, we should spend some time among the disappointed and neglected friends on the Sandusky circuit. It is, therefore, due to the *President* and to ourself to state the reasons why we have lingered so long on the way to the Plains, to the apparent neglect of so deserving a people.

In the first place then, *five weeks* were delightfully spent among our old friends in the vicinity of Zanesville, where, in much weakness, our first itinerant attempts were made. As mention has been made of most of those refreshing seasons, they need not be repeated by another pen. At *Clay Lick*, however, may be noticed an interesting meeting of three days' continuance, we attended after those already published. Thence we set out for Sandusky, but were detained on the way, in one place, one week longer, at least, than the heavenly messenger was detained on the way to the prophet *Daniel.*—Yes, full *four weeks* were we in *Mount Vernon.* The propriety of such a protracted stay may not appear to all. Then, permit an explanation.

In the *first* place, we were, last Annual Conference, according to the first reading of the report of the Stationing Committee, appointed to that circuit; but from some peculiar reasons, then assigned, a change was effected, and our present relation obtained. Assurances were given to the delegate, that the decline grew not out of disrespect either to the people or place. Hence, secondly, a cheerful promise was made to visit them and hold a protracted meeting. It was not expected, however, till after the contemplated visit to Sandusky; but on our arrival in Mt. Vernon, learning that an effort of that kind was to commence the following week, we consented to tarry and commence operations forthwith. A more inauspicious beginning is not often witnessed, and a pamphlet might be written of its history and exercises. Some events, we believe, will remain in the memory of some of us, while life shall last. As *Br. Roberts* will, probably, give some of its details, suffice it for us to say, that it *ended well!* It may be observed, however, that we had to hew into the *flinty rock* for accessions to the *building of God;* and for a long while, only now and then, with great toil, an individual *petros* was taken from nature's quarry. But before the close of the meeting, more were brought *from darkness to light, and from the power of satan unto the living God.* Oh! that these converts may "*stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath so happily set them free.*"

At such a meeting, of course, much ministerial labor was bestowed. Without boasting, be it said, (and in the use of the singular pronoun for once) that I preached *thirty-one* sermons in *twenty-nine* days, besides other services. One fear, on entering upon the duties of Conference Missionary, happily has not yet been realized, viz: of spending much precious time in *idle visiting* and unprofitable conversation. O, for wisdom and grace to do the *work of evangelists!*

A remarkable circumstance which took place in Mount Vernon, during our protracted meeting, doubtless contributed to the interest of religion, and the relation of which may be profitable, as a warning to others. It was the sudden sickness and death of a young man who had attended the meeting, but who, like many more, hardened his heart against the solemn truth of God. He was observed in the company of other young men who smiled in apparent derision, while an awful death-bed scene of one who had similarly rejected the offers of mercy, was related by an eye witness of the tragical event.—How little did he expect, that before the close of the meeting, he would be brought to drink "the *bitterness of death.*" It is said, that on Saturday forenoon, Dec. 26th, he solicited a relation to *play cards* with him, and on receiving the reply, "after dinner," he swore they might all be in *hell* before that time. Presently, he found others to play with him and while in the act, this same young man was smitten with a pain in the stomach, (cramp cholic,) and arose from the table with profanation upon his lips, that he could play no longer, and the next day, about the same time, he *expired!* Ah! how *true* as well as *awful* the declaration of Solomon, "*He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.* We were sent for on Sabbath morning, from the congregation, to visit and pray for that afflicted and distressed young man; but he was too low to effect any thing by conversation. A minister of another denomination was also sent for—he came and also engaged in prayer for the unhappy sufferer. We returned to our respective congregations, and immediately after the dismission, the writer of this article hastened to the *house of mourning*, met a messenger at the door in quest of some person to pray again for the young man. On entering the room, he inquired who was come, and on being told it was "*the preacher,*" he exclaimed, "*Lord have mercy on my soul!*" The throne of grace was again addressed on his behalf; and when done, he was already in a dying state. Before he gasped his last, a sister of his, who had been convicted at our meeting, now almost frantic, retired to an adjoining room and cried aloud for mercy; and before the brother breathed his last, she obtained the blessing sought, and shouted aloud for joy! How solemn the scene! Some screaming with almost frantic *distress* and *anguish*, while another, with loud exultation, exclaimed, "*glory to God,*" and the poor young man *gasping in death!!* On the afternon, these words came to mind: "*It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting,*" and so said my soul.

Another delay was on the *Bucyrus circuit.*—We tarried to attend a *qarterly meeting*, as well as on account of the inclemency of the weather, through the urgent solicitation of some friends. We had a comfortable time.

At Sandusky at *last.* So, beloved friends, you see that the Conference Missionary has been both detained and engaged, circumstantially, and we trust, *providentially.* It is hoped, therefore, that the brethren, in different parts of the District, who have kindly invited us to visit them, will receive this explanation as a sufficient reason for delaying to attend to their calls. *Br. Shinn* will please accept our grateful acknowledgments for his kind proposals to us. At present we cannot tell when a visit from us may be looked for. The friends in the Monongahela country are not forgotten, it would afford us great pleasure to spend some months in that region. It would seem to require *several* years to go round the District, as we have been travelling. Surely, then, by *Conference Missionary*, we are not to understand an agent to travel round the conference in a few months. Brother *Warren* will please observe the reasons why we are not with him.

WM. REEVES.

Tiffin, Ohio, January 13, 1841.

VAN BUREN, HANCOCK, O., JAN. 6, 1841.

Mr. Editor: I visited Washington circuit the fourth Sabbath in November last. Preached at Jamestown. Br. Clemmons, the superintendent, is at his post. May success attend his labors.

November 28 and 29, attended a two days' meeting in Rehobeth circuit, at the Rehobeth meeting house, which has of late been comfortably fitted up. The Lord favored us with a season of refreshing. Eight persons were added to the society. Old Br. Dobbins, the superintendent, was present. It is interesting to see this veteran, now nearly 72 years of age, with almost undiminished vigor, pursuing the even tenor of his itinerant way. Peaceful be his last days.—It will be gratifying to some to learn that Br. James Betson has been brought again from the border of the grave. And though yet very feeble, it is hoped that he may yet recover strength to labor some in behalf of Zion's cause. He has returned from Indiana to this circuit. Xenia and Rehobeth circuits are by act of Annual Conference, united for the time being. Brethren Dobbins and Stephens travel in co-operation through the entire route, but each circuit holds separately its regular quarterly meetings. On Tuesday, December 1st, preached twice at Urton's school house, in Warren county, for Br. Dobbins.

December 5 and 7, attended a three days' meeting at Withamsville, in Cincinnati circuit. Here a good society has been established, and a spirited effort is now under way to get up a house of worship the coming season. Br. R. T. Boyd, the superintendent, seems an indefatigable laborer, performing the entire route in two weeks.

Spent the second Sabbath of December at Cincinnati station. From indications at some precious social meetings, I was led to conclude that our brethren here are about being somewhat revived, on the termination of the recent political war. Our aged Br. Snethen, you will be gratified to learn, continues in tolerable health, so that he is enabled generally to preach once every Lord's day. About the time of my visit, Br. Barnes, the superintendent, was called to sustain the loss of an only child, by measles.—It was an interesting daughter, nearly six years of age.

Mr. Editor, I am now performing my northern tour, taking advantage of the mid-winter, whilst the ground is frozen solid, and I shall, perhaps, hereafter trouble you with some account of my visitations to the remaining circuits.

As ever, yours,

A. H. BASSETT.

NEW CASTLE, PA., JAN. 11, 1841.

Dear Br.: Having to write to you on business, I embrace the opportunity of informing you, and the church generally, what the Lord is doing for us in this place.

Br. Inskeep stated, in his last, he was expecting Br. Clarke to his assistance; he accordingly came on the Thursday following, and remained with us for eight days, and labored successfully; to the entire satisfaction of this community.—After he left, we were two weeks without ministerial aid. But the Lord was with us, and the members kept up prayer meeting four nights in the week, at which five or six professed religion.

At the return of Br. Inskeep, on Sabbath the 3d inst., the work took a fresh start and it has continued ever since with increased interest.—We have now received in our society, in all, *seventy-six* members. On last evening there were eighteen or twenty forward soliciting the prayers of the church, and four professed to find peace. Our house is constantly crowded, and there is, in the community, a very excited attention to the interesting theme of religion. Last Monday evening the excitement was beyond description. Before Br. Inskeep had closed the first proposition of his discourse it seemed as though every one in the house was moved; the outcries of sinners for mercy, and the rejoicings of professors were so loud that he had to desist from preaching. Praise the Lord, O! my soul, for what He has done for us here!

Our superintendent is respected by all classes of the community throughout his charge, and the Lord is blessing his labors on the circuit, at every appointment. In Youngstown there has been thirty converted to God, and the interest is still kept up,—and so at Vienna.

There is a considerable number of the subjects of the work here who have not united with us or any other church. About twenty or twenty-five have attached themselves to the Episcopal Methodists.—We thought prejudice, some time since, was entirely destroyed. But, to our astonishment, it has been rising, so that at present there are but three or four members of the M. E. Church who join in our congregations. But praise the Lord a greater than they meets with us!

We are about erecting a house of worship in this place, and have a sufficient subscription to build one 35 by 45. We are going at it immediately.

Yours, &c.

WM. B. MILLER.

BROWNSVILLE, OHIO, JAN. 18, 1841.

Br. Springer: I wish to inform the friends, through your periodical, that the Zanesville circuit is, at present, in a healthy and prosperous condition. Our first quarterly meeting commenced on the 7th of November, and continued several days, during which time, we were favored with the labors of Brs. Reeves and Fairchild.—It was a meeting of considerable interest. The hearts of believers were animated with the riches of divine grace. The lukewarm were stirred up, and sinners were brought to reflect on their lost condition.

We have also held several protracted meetings at different points on the circuit, all of which were of a similar character. We have had an accession of twelve to the church. My worthy colleague, Br. Kinney, is studiously engaged in trying to promote the happiness of the people on the circuit.

WM. MUNHALL.

MT. PLEASANT, OHIO, JAN. 12, 1841.

Br. Springer: I would inform you, that the cause of God is beginning to revive on this circuit. We have held some very profitable meetings, and the brethren seem to be aroused to go on "to perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord." We have received some into the church, and are big with the expectation of many more. We have peace in all our borders. Your paper is well received, and I could get a good number more subscribers for it, if it were not for the scarcity of money.

R. RICHARDSON.

AN APT RETORT.—Fischer, who was a member of the private concerts of his Majesty, George III., was a great favorite, as he was also of her Majesty, Queen Charlotte. These royal personages, who delighted to listen to the solos on the hautboy, declared that the tones which he produced might be fairly compared with the most perfect human voice; indeed, he had acquired the reputation of being the finest performer on that instrument that ever was known. Fischer was a humorist, and no respecter of persons. He very frequently attended the King; and one morning being at Windsor Castle, and having just made his retiring bow to his majesty, at the moment was familiarly accosted by the Earl of Harcourt. "Oh, how do you do, Fischer?" said his lordship. "Have you received a card for Lady Harcourt's party to-night?" "No mine lord?" said he. "I know it was intended to invite you." Fischer bowed. "Ah—Fischer—but as we have *met*—a—a—perhaps you will put your hautboy in your pocket." "Thank you lordship," said the German, "*pote mine hautvoy never eads no sappers.*" This short dialogue passed in the hearing of the king, who immediately went and related it to the queen and her amiable daughters, to the delight of all the illustrious party, who mightily enjoyed this instance of the *brusquerie* of the musician, the more so, for they had not the highest opinion of the earl's liberality. *Fraser's Magazine.*

MURDER.—The following paragraph is from the Nashville Banner of the 21st ult:

"A foul murder was committed on Monday, 14th inst., near Hendersonville, Summer county, on the body of Mr. Linsey, a respectable clergyman of the Methodist Church, of near 30 years standing, and 55 years old. He was shot to obtain the money he had about him, $300 it is supposed, by a man by the name of Carroll, and thrown into the Cumberland river; where the body was found on Sunday evening last by drawing with a net. Carroll is a citizen of Missouri, but for the last six months has been in this State, and wherever he is known, is rather celebrated for his expertness with his rifle. He has not been seen since, and a handsome reward will be paid for his apprehension. A man by the name of Johnson, a supposed accomplice, has been taken up."

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—From many ports in this country, particularly the small ports of New England, vessels sail with men in the forecastle who can navigate the vessel as well as the captain, and often better. The advantage of this is frequently experienced. A recent instance is the case of the brig Crosar, which sailed from Wiscasset, Me., with a captain, mate and four men, for Trinidad de Cuba. At this port, the captain, Norman T. Parsons, died. The mate, Decatur Greenleaf, took command, and put Freeman Task, from before the mast in the berth of mate. The brig then proceeded to Cienfuegos, and on the first day out, on her return passage hence, Captain Greenlief was taken sick, and in a few days died. The new captain, Freeman Task, has brought his vessel safe to New York, with his crew of three men and cook.

WIVES ADVERTISING.—The following *unique* advertisement appeared in the *Manchester & Salfors Advertiser*, an English paper:—"Matrimony—A wise and prudent farmer, aged thirty-six, is desirous to meet with a lady that possesses wit, £120, one that can churn, clean shippons, milk and go with butter to market. Size age no meterial. None need to apply that got red hair. Any lady that got the money may meet with a good husband by applying to Landsend Hunts Farm near Middleton, Lancashire."

GERMANY.—Mr. Walsh writes,—"It is ascertained that the German Governments are fully agreed on a combination of their forces to resist France on the Rhine, and that their subjects heartily concur."

The Contribution and Subscription taken up at the annual meeting of the City Tract Society at the Broadway Tabernacle last Wednesday evening, amounted to over $3,000.—*N. Y. paper.*

SLAVES.—In Louisiana there are three slaves to two freemen.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JANUARY 27, 1841.

An Indiana correspondent forwarded to us, some time since, the copy of a prospectus for a new paper, which we published; since, three or four of these prospectuses have been forwarded to us, and having before given a copy of them, we here give, without note or comment, the Circular connected therewith:

CIRCULAR.

Dear Brother—We commend to your attention the following plan for the establishment of a weekly Religious Newspaper, and sincerely hope it may meet with your co-operation and efficient agency. Among the many importa t reasons for the existence of such a periodical within our bounds, may be presented the following:

First. We have no paper in the West *exclusively* devoted to our interests as a church.

Secondly. We have *lost*, in a great measure, the *confidence* of a religious community for the want of such a periodical. The members of our church and congregations have no direct means of becoming acquainted with the official acts of their legislative bodies, of the numbers in society, of our annual increase, of the state and prosperity of our Sabbath Schools, &c., and of our operations generally; all of which is of vital interest to our existence as a religious denomination.

Thirdly. It will be a valuable auxiliary in spreading "Scriptural holiness through these lands."

Should you be successful in procuring subscribers, please forward their names by letter, to either of us at Cincinnati, as early as you conveniently can.

N. SNETHEN,
A. C. BARNES,
G. G. MOORE,
R. T. BOYD.

Cincinnati, January 1, 1841.

The Congregationalists of the Western Reserve having called a convention on the 20th instant, to be held at Hudson, with a view to effect an organization of such churches as adopted the principles of Congregationalism, have postponed their intended meeting because it falls on the same day of the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in Columbus.

THE WASHINGTON CHURCH.—The sisters of the Washington city church, D. C., propose holding a fair, "during the last week in February next," the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the liquidation of the church debt in that place. The General Conference, held in the District in 1834, passed a resolution recommending the connexion, at large, to aid the brethren in the erection of a suitable house of worship at the seat of the National Government, as they were few in number, and the situation of importance to the whole church. Those enterprising brethren have erected the house, but they say, the assistance on which they relied, has, but in part, been realized. If any of our friends feel it their duty or privilege to aid in this matter, now is the time. Whatever you may wish to contribute can be forwarded to the Rev. A. Webster, Washington, D. C. Their call for aid is pressing.

As we have already committed all our cash means to the service of the church, we regret that it is not in our power to render any assistance of this kind. But we propose to the brethren, if they will raise us from five to ten subscribers, either in the District or elsewhere, we will forward our paper to them for one year, and they may retain the money for the benefit of the church. As we have no subscribers in the District, we will be thankful to the Protestant to copy this article, and we will reciprocate the favor when desired.

The reader will recognize in the following, which we extract from an article in the New York Luminary, the sentiments of a clear and discriminating mind, well acquainted with the interest of the Methodist Protestant enterprize. We commend it to the particular notice of the membership of that church. The reasons assigned for the want of more success in New York, are applicable, to a considerable extent, to this region also. We have suffered ourselves to be greatly imposed on by the reception, into the itinerancy, and the promotion of strangers; and it seems, we are hardly willing to learn by the things we suffer, on that subject. The want of the wholesome exercise of discipline, especially on the part of itinerants, greatly injures public confidence in our cause. A preacher may take an appointment, and through sheer indolence omit to meet the classes, neglect his appointments, come to others hours too late, so that the work falters and dies on his hand, and no notice taken of it at conference. Or, after he has asked for, and received an appointment, if it does not just suit him, he never goes nigh, and still he passes without censure. Or, if he should go to his charge and not find every thing exactly to suit him, or should he meet with some little real or imaginary difficulty, from his people, he walks off as big as Cæsar, yet the sympathies of brethren are so morbid they let him off without objection. Or, after he has labored faithfully awhile, if some body else offers him a little more money, he betrays the cause for "thirty pieces of silver," and leaves a confiding people destitute for the sake of getting a little more money; yet, dear creature, our sympathies are so excessively refined, we must still let him pass without blame. Should some one, now, from pure regard to the interests of the church, offer a resolution to place the Judas in the relation he ought to bear, the sensibilities of brethren become wonderfully excited, in favor of the dear delinquent;—God bless him! It is well if the "rude" mover is not mounted with speeches and action, of brethren, in a style which shall severely chastise him for his "coarseness."

Some of our readers, probably, know that we do not speak in parables. Now, as long as such delinquency is tolerated from a laxity of discipline, portions of the work, every year, will be distressed, like Sandusky at the present. If we would provide against such abuses of public confidence, we must cease to be children and become men in our sympathies.

The reason for our want of success, which have occurred to him, will be given in this communication, without fear, or a desire for favor. Let every one examine for himself and decide whether these things be so.

1. We have spent too much time in talking about church polity. This is indeed an important subject, but its discussion will not get sinners converted, neither will it induce our enemies to come over to our side. We may, it is true, gain here and there, a friend, by this course, but we shall find that our Methodist Episcopal friends generally, like Ephraim, are joined to their idols; and we think it proper to cry out to the friends of mutual rights, "let them alone."

2. While we have spent too much time in talking about church government, we have spent too little time in preaching up, and striving for "holiness of heart." This doctrine, which was ever so prominent with Methodists, has been almost forgotten by us, and we have come short of our privileges in Jesus Christ. Brethren, this is the greatest reason why we do not increase in numbers and in piety. God calls upon us to depart from all iniquity, and to be holy in our lives. Our preachers must hold up this doctrine, and declare unto all that they *know* God has power to cleanse the heart from all sin. Our members must be sanctified, and then we shall prosper.

3. We have been more anxious for an increase of numbers, than for an increase of piety. A hard saying, but, alas! too true.

4. Men have been admitted to the itinerancy, who ought to have been rejected. We have received all who have made application with but few exceptions. The result, is, we are continually changing, and where we find one man standing firm—one who proves really useful, we find a half a dozen who do us much injury, while they remain and then forsake us for some other employment, or some more popular church. Let us take warning by what is past. Let us guard well the entrance to the ministry, and *and let no man come in, until we know him.*

5. Another reason why we have not prospered more, is, that our *discipline has not been properly administered*, or in other words, our rules and regulations have not been enforced. An attendance upon the means of grace, is a condition of membership with us, and yet how often are our class and prayer meetings forsaken. How frequently do our people neglect the preaching of the word. The rules should be enforced, and individuals should be taught that their names cannot continue on our church books unless they attend to their duty.

6. I present another obstacle, which is the last I shall offer at present, viz:—*an inefficient ministry.* I do not mean that the men who sustain a ministerial relation, are not fit for the office, for I believe the contrary to be the fact; but our ministry is rendered inefficient by attending circumstances. Many of them have their energies paralized by poverty. The support given to them, is so small, that they are continually cast down, and know not how to support their families or pay their debts. Now, I say, a man in this situation is not prepared for the service of the church. If he is a *prudent* man, he must do all he can for the future—if he is a *moral* man, he will feel very uncomfortable while in debt—and if he is a *feeling* man, he cannot bear to see his family suffer. Now, I do not expect, nor do I desire to see preachers living in luxury, but I do want to see them placed above want. I want them to have a few dollars each year to spend for books, &c.—The church has the power of doing this, and if she desires a successful ministry she must make them comfortable. Then our men will not be compelled to locate, or enter other churches. Now, I ask any member of the church to place himself in the situation occupied by some of our ministers, and then he will know how to feel for them. He will find that it is a hard business for a man to preach the gospel while his family are suffering.—A man may be willing to suffer all things if *necessary*; but when he sees that this necessity does not exist, that his sufferings are the result of carelessness and meanness upon the part of the membership, he will not feel so well.

To the ministers and members of the church, I would say, I have no personal complaints to make. I write for the good of the church, and though some of my remarks will be read with prejudice, yet I hope they will meet with as candid a consideration as possible, and if I have pointed out real errors, let all resolve that they shall be removed. We try to find a "reason for failure" in our system, but I imagine that the system will be found good enough if it is properly carried out. Leave the system alone—touch it not, until all other means have failed.

A. R. SPEER.

Albany Jan. 1, 1841.

We were under the impression that the Rev. T. H. Stockton, from his mild and forbearing disposition would be illy quallified to make his way through the rank and file of a certain corps of pugnacious editors that are pretty numerous in the land. But the manner he used up the editor of the Emancipator, and has handled some others, induces us to alter our opinion on this subject. We now think him able to take care of himself. We here give two short extracts from the cover of his last paper, to illustrate his manner of meeting these mighty combatants.

Several editors take him to task about classing the Universalists with Christian denominations, &c. After noticing one of them, he further rewarks:

Next comes the "Boston Recorder," which we respect highly. Out speaks the veteran editor: "By what right are they classed among *Christian* denominations? And why should the notorious falsehoods of their newspapers, and their vainglorious boastings, be entered," &c. Perhaps if the editor had written a longer article, his style would have become easier. We have often noticed that the locomotive makes most noise when starting. The faster it moves, the more quiet it becomes; unless, indeed, an intruder appear on the track—then, no matter what, *a! e!! i!!! o!!!! u!!!!!*—how it shrieks! But is Christianity a Rail-Road? And has one Company a chartered and exclusive right to run cars on it? Rather, have we thought it a sort of *Mac-Adam*-ized turnpike; a highway for all the sons of Adam—with nothing to do but pay a fair toll, and ☞*keep to the right—as the laws directs.*

Again; after alluding to the Abolitionists of New York, he adds:

The editor of the "Emancipator" is said to be absent. We have not heard from him.

The "Watchman and Observer" says, one of our friends told him we desired a notice of our agent's visit, [not so, if memory serve us] and that he "*designed* and supposed" he was doing us an "act of kindness." He thinks our charge, therefore, "RATHER SINGULAR." We thank him for his *design*, and submit a short parable to illustrate our thoughts and feelings in regard to the manner of showing it.

Abel Brown visited New York. Benjamin Clark, his friend, soon after met David Earl. "David," said he, "Mr. Brown, my friend, is in the city. I wish you to show him some attention—introduce him to your acquaintance," &c. "Certainly," said David, "with pleasure." The next Thursday, a procession of the party passed along Division street. Abel Brown happened to meet it. Francis Green, the leader, suddenly and strangely knocked him down with a club. Abel arose. David inquired of Francis who it was that he had thus abused; and, on learning, cried out to the company. "Gentlemen, I make you acquainted with Mr. Brown," and then, just as Abel was bowing to the sympathizing throng, seized the same club that Francis had wielded before, and knocked the stranger down again. Abel, again, sprang to his feet, and uttered his contempt for such an assailant. "*Rather Singular!*" said David, with hands and eyes uplifted—"Rather Singular! Benjamin Clark requested me to introduce Mr. Brown to my friends, and I have done so. Now, he charges me with conduct that is contemptible. Verily, I *designed* and supposed I was doing him an act of kindness!" Hearing which, Abel looked down at him a moment, curled his lip silently, and then walked away, feeling as if his feet were on Chimborazo, and his head among the stars.

Those who are acquainted with the circumstances, here alluded to, will see great point in this parable. What particularly strikes our fancy is, that after the Watchman had seized the club (republished the article) of the Emancipator, and knocked "Abel" down a second time; he, "looked *down* at him a moment, curled his lip silently, then walked away, feeling as if his feet were on Chimborazo, and his head among the stars." This is very poetic, but it is just such a conception as none but the right sort of mind is capable of.

We are informed that it is represented about Cincinnati that we "did not advocate the college measure last conference." If such representations have been made they are not correct. For we did advocate the measures of the Ohio Conference at Steubenville and have done so since by giving their plan, &c. repeated publicity in our columns. And we were in favor of the agent of the lower conference occupying the whole ground, as we were satisfied that one man could do all that was to be done. There is nothing connected with our enterprize that gives us so much painful sensibility as this college affair, not so much on account of the institution itself, though we much desire its prosperity, as on account of some valuable and benevolent men who have become involved on account thereof; and if it were in our power we would soon rid both them and the institution of difficulties.

The only question which produced any difficulty at the Pittsburgh Conference, was about how the moneys collected in this District were to be applied. The agent from below wanted what might now be collected to meet some immediate emergency, but the conference generally wished them applied to our former agent who had borrowed some ten or twelve hundred dollars, more or less, and forwarded to the Trustees, for which his property is pledged. This controversy involved a principle of delicacy which made us silent. But as for not advocating the general measure, it is an entire mistake.

☞Our friend of Clinton county, Ohio, will please excuse us for not publishing his strictures on the *prospectus* which we lately published.—His views are perfectly correct, and we feel grateful for his good intentions, but still the subject involves a matter of delicacy which induces us to decline giving publicity to his communication.

The following is from the Labanon Star of the 22d inst. It is cheering to the hearts of all honest christians to know that good is doing, no difference by whom.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—The Protracted Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, still continues. It commenced on New-Year's Eve and from that time to this scarcely a day has passed in which souls have not been happily converted to God. The meetings are regularly and largely attended, and almost our entire population seem to be thoughtful and concerned upon the subject of religion. Up to the 20th inst. 59 had attached thmselves to the Church—53 of whom professed to "receive the remission of sins," "in the name of Jesus Christ."

The revival commenced in the Baptist Church early in December, under the ministry of the Rev. Messrs. French and Parr. Twenty four "tasted of the good word of God" and "were justified freely by his grace thro' the redemption which is in Jesus Christ," and were baptised.

It will be seen by a notice in to-day's paper that a protracted meeting will commence in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on the 3d of February next. God speed the work of salvation in *all* the Churches! We trust, that "the Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world," and "that all kindreds and nations shall worship before him;" "that from the rising of the sun, even to the going down of the same," the name of Christ "shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place incense shall be offered to his name, and a pure offering."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—Galveston papers have been received at New Orleans to the 3d inst.. Houston to the 31st, and Austin to the 23d ult. Texas is about to be invaded under Arista. The President pro tem. has sent a message to Congress, in which he says: "The intelligence received last evening from the West, is of an exciting nature, and I doubt not that the Congress of Texas will be animated and cheered with the prospects of a speedy termination, by the sword, of our protracted controversy with Mexico. Mexico is again marshalling her forces for the invasion of Texas. The crisis is propitious, and Texas should avail herself of its advantages. Texas Proper is bounded by the Rio Grande. Texas, as defined by the sword may comprehend Sierra del Madre. Let the sword do its poper work."

It was reported in Galveston on the 29th ult., that the Vice President (Burnett) had challenged Ex-President Houston to fight a duel.

MORE TROUBLES.—The correspondent of the Boston Mail, writing from Derby, Vt., a town on the Boundary line, states that quite a serious row had occurred between a party of Vermonters and a party of Canadians, who were fishing in Lake Memphremagog. The Vermonters beat the Canadians off, and it was said that the Canadians were preparing to come over and burn the house of one of the Vermonters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clay stated in the Senate, that in consequence of the vacancies in the Senate not being filled, he should not now ask for action on his motion to repeal the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr. Anderson, of Tenn., presented the credentials of his new colleague, A. O. P. Nicholson. The new Senator appeared and was sworn in.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Monroe, from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to found a Military asylum for the relief and support of invalid soldiers of the army of the United States, committed to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A bill making compensation to the State of Maine for the service of her militia, in the North-Eastern Boundary, has passed.

Numerous petitions have been presented, asking the passage of a law abolishising the use of ardent spirits in the Army and Navy.

The most important bill, perhaps, which has been before Congress this session is what may be called "The permanent prospective pre-emption system." It has been warmly discussed. Mr. Crittenden proposes the following amendments:

1st, To distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states of the Union, in just and equitable proportions. 2nd, To grant the actual *bona fide* settlers on the public lands the right of pre-emption, to any quantity thereof, not exceeding one-half section, or 320 acres, including the place of settlement, at the minimum price of $1,25 per acre.

Mr. Underwood, from the select committee appointed to the subject of steam boiler explosions, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of the patent of Ruab's double acting safety valves for the use of the Government. It was read twice in the House, and referred, and made the special order of the day for Monday two weeks.

Mr. Jones reported a bill authorizing the issue of five millions of Treasury notes, which was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

An extensive freshet and very destructive in its progress, prevailed along our coast towards the close of last week, from Cape Henry to the Eastward of New York, and far into the interior of the country, causing loss of life and much property. The mails in this section of country were interrupted by the swollen streams; and between this and Philadelphia by the sweeping down the river of the ferry steam boat Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, on Saturday morning last, with the Southern and Western mails and passengers on board. Their situation was a perilous one—driving down the river, surrounded with ice and drift-wood, with a small portion of fuel only, and no provisions. Capt. Virdin, however, succeeded in bringing the boat to anchor some 10 or 12 miles below, where she remained until the next day when she was visited by the steamers Relief and Carroll, which had been dispatched from this port as soon as the express from Havre-de-Grace arrived here with the painful intelligence, and succeeded in taking off the passengers (all in good condition, and who have in a card, returned Capt. Virdin their thanks for the intrepidity & collectiveness manifested during their stay with him,) and the mails, and they were forwarded toward Philadelphia on Sunday. The Susquehanna, having had her rudder knocked off, the only injury sustained, has been towed round to this port to replace it.—*Balt. Com. Jour.*

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—A new edition of this great work is about to be published in large 8vo. It will contain from 8,000 to 10,000 words not included in the quarto heretofore published. The whole number of words will be at least 80,000; being 20,000 more than are contained in Todd's Johnson, and 35,000 more than are to be found in Richardson's Dictionary.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN N. YORK.—The New York Board of Aldermen have decided against the claim of the Catholics for a separate portion of the public Common School money for the purpose of sustaining sectarian schools. The vote was—Yeas 1, Nays 15.

TO BALL VISITORS.—A man recently recovered damages in Baltimore from the person who had charge of the "coat and umbrella" department for the loss of an overcoat. The fact of his having paid for its keep entitled him to the damages.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—We learn that the Delaware Legislature have elected the Hon. Thomas Clayton, and the Hon. Richard H. Bayard, both friends to Gen. Harrison, to represent that State in the Senate of the Union.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The Washington, Pa. Reporter, says that the body of Mr. Samuel Donahey was found by his family in a yard near his dwelling house, where, it was supposed, he had fallen in an apoplectic fit.

REFORMATION.—On New Year's day, five renowned city rowdies went before one of the Aldermen, and made solemn oath that they would abstain from intoxicating drinks during the present year.—*Phil. paper.*

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—REMEDY.—This destructive scourge was prevailing to a considerable extent in India by the last accounts; but we rejoice to find that a medical officer in Bombay has discovered a plan of treatment which has proved successful in fourteen cases out of fifteen! The cure is effected thus: After administering an emetic and copious potations of hot water, the following pills are given, one every quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, or half an hour, according to the urgency of the case: Aloes, grs. 250; colocynth, scammony, gamboge, of each, grs. 75; opium, grs. 12 3-8; calomel, grs. 125; these are to be powdered fine, and thoroughly mixed, and beat up with 12½ grains hard soap, adding mucilage sufficient to form a hard mass; add equal quantities of oil of cloves, and cajuput sufficient to soften the mass, which divided into fifty pills, is to be kept for use in close phials. These pills, it must be remembered, are intended for adults; for younger persons they are divided, and for children smaller quantities are given, ground down in honey or syrup.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 30.

We have late advices from Europe—to the 19th of Dec. from Liverpool, and 21st from Havre, the most imposing features of which are the particulars of the arrival of the remains of Bonaparte from the island of St. Helena, and their reinterment in the church of the invalides at Paris, on the 15th of December. The pageant was very splendid; severely cold as was the weather, such an one was never seen before "even in Paris." It is stated that 50,000 persons visited the church on the 15th Dec. [We doubt much if these ashes will repose as quietly as at Longwood.]

Ten steam ships are being built in France, to ply as packets between Havre and New York. They are in great forwardness.—*Balt. Com. Jour.*

TAX UPON KNOWLEDGE.—The proposition of the Postmaster General to increase the postage upon newspapers one hundred per cent., meets with little favor—not less, however, than it deserves. In England the acquisition of knowledge is encouraged, and its dissemination favored, by removing the tax upon its circulation; while in our free, enlightened, and republican government, it is proposed to increase the restraint upon its free circulation one hundred per centum! We look for a more liberal policy to be adopted, rather than one less liberal. The People and the cause of intellectual light and political knowledge, require it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

STRANGE AND FEARFUL DISEASE.—The Huntingdon Advertiser, West Tennessee, dated Dec. 9th. states that a most fatal disease had made its appearance, within a few day past, in this sister county, Henry, about 10 miles west of Paris. It is said to be contagious, but unlike in its symptoms to any other disease known to the humane family; and in its fatality; far more dreadful than the cholera. Several deaths have occurred in a few families. On Saturday night four deaths occurred in one family. Its victims live from one to four hours after being attacked. The citizens of Paris are greatly alarmed. Many talk of leaving the town.

CONDITION OF GREECE.—Late London papers contain letters from Greece of the most discouraging character, as to the condition of that country. It is said that Greek citizens are imprisoned on the most frivolous charges—that terrible cruelties are practised—and the Slave Trade is carried on with the tacit consent of King Otho, who appears to take very little interest in the general prosperity of the people.

THE FRESHET.—We have heard that not a single bridge is left standing between Easton and Trenton; those at Reiglesville, Centre Bridge, New Hope, Taylorsville and Yardleyville, having all yielded to the resistless power of the flood. The cost of each of the two latter was about twenty thousand dollars, the New Hope sixty-nine thousand dollars, the Centre Bridge probably thirty or forty thousand, and the Reiglesville perhaps about the same.

☞LATE FRESHET.— Some idea of the height of the water at Westchester, N. Y., during the late freshet in the Croton, may be gathered from a fact stated in the Westchester Democrat. A barn was carried over the tops of some apple trees, and a portion of the hay it contained left in their branches.

HORRID DEATH.—A man named Henry Cramer, while engaged in oiling the machinery near the large cog wheel in the mill of John H. Cathkamier at Poughkeepsie on Monday last, was caught by the coat in the cogs of a small wheel drawn in, and instantly killed.

GOING IT STRONG.—Three persons, charged with selling lottery tickets, were arrested in Boston on Tuesday, and committed for trial; two in default of bail in *twenty thousand dollars* each, and one in default of four thousand.

HAVANA.—A letter from Havana, dated 27th Dec., says that great excitement and indignation prevails throughout the island, on account of the arrival there of D. Turnbull, Esq., an active and zealous abolitionist, as British Consul.

The present debt of Maryland is over 15 millions of dollars.

From the Norfolk Beacon

SOMETHING REMARKABLE.

A Ship found abandoned at the th hold of the port of her destination.—Saturday evening the fine ship Gr Brown, of and bound to Baltimore fr Liverpool, with a valuable cargo on bo was brought into this port in charg the crews of the Baltimore Pilot bo Baltimore, Pocahontas, and Liberty.

We learn from Capt. Thomas, on the pilots, that the ship was discove on Friday afternoon, the 8th inst., al 15 to 18 miles to the north of Cape H ry; on approaching her found she ashore. and on boarding her discove she was abandoned, the crew he suppo having left her in the long boat, as ta els were rigged to the fore and mainya Capt. Thomas with his associates f the boat Pochahontas, being unable get the ship off, sent for the pilot which was cruizing a short distance f them; and on her arival, with the as tance of her crew, they succeeded about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning getting her off, and worked the shi and up as far as Craney Island, whe she was towed up to town by the steam Star.

When Capt. Bean, of the boat B more boarded the Grace Brown, he fo that she had upward of nine feet wa in her hold—during Saturday, while der way, they reduced the leak tw inches. One of the ship's anchors a chain were gone, the other anchor broken.

Capt. Duff, a skilful and enterpri ship master of Baltimore, was in c mand of the ship when she left Ham Roads the 9th September last for Li pool.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

After the above was in type, we re ved from Captain Duff the follo statement. It will be seen that Capt and his crew arrived here on Satur night a few hours after the ship had brought in by the pilots:—

The ship left Liverpool on the 12t November, for Baltimore—laden salt, iron, coal, dry goods and hardw &c.; on the first of January, within t ty-five miles of the land, South of Henry, was blown off by a heavy W W. gale across the gulf to the longi of 72½. On nearing the coast on nesday night the ship struck on S. E. point of the middle Ground stripping the ships mizzen mast and sing her to leak badly, and immedi running into four fathoms water. sea being very high and weather t the ship continuing to leak, and then ing two feet water in the hold, Capt determined to anchor his ship, and p out a full score of chain, to take his and crew and make for the land and cure assistance to return to the should the weather become modera Capt. D. and his crew, supplying the with provisions, clothing, &c., lef ship at half past four o'clock and encountering tremendous weather hardships landed on the Eastern s next morning, in safety, being 18 h in the boat.

He immediately proceeded to pr such assistance as he deemed neces and succeeded in engaging several sels and their crews. About 8 o' on Saturday morning, however the w er clearing, to his surprise, he sa ship under way, when he with his took passage in one of the vessels ged, from the Eastern shore, and ar here at 11 o'clock the same night; re ed on board the Grace Brown and de ded possession of his ship, which w fused him by those in charge.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS AT C CHRISTI.—The schr. Byron, at New from Matamoras, brings us the i gence that the villian Gonzales, tog with Rodriguez and Panando, two principal men, have been arreste imprisoned at Matamoras. It may collected they were concerned in t the American sloop at Corpus Chris the murder of her men. Maj. Smit American Cousul, is doing every th his power to bring proof sufficient t vict them. The Byron brought no news.

THE PATRIOT SON OF A LARGE F The Electorial Messenger from In is Col. M. G. C. Clark. Col. C. was Harrison at the Maumee and Tippec and has been a resident of Indiana, the period when there were but s habitants within its territorial boun But what is most remarkable he is *twenty-nine sons and two daughters same father and mother!* This, we on, will be hard to beat.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

HANGING.—The Bennington (Vt. zette says that the children of Mr. D of that town, in playing "*hanging*," the absence of their mother, on F last, slipped a cord around the nec little sister about two years old, they hung, the children discoverin child strangling became affrighte ran to a neighbor for help but on t rival of the neighbors the little s was dead.

FREIGHTS.—The New York E says:

"We are glad to perceive there i cided change for the better in fr from England. Our packets are ving with full cargoes and good lists. From this to Europe there a few goods offering, and at the lowe sible rates."

IE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

ESDAY, ... JANUARY 27, 1841.

Conrad's charge to the jury on the second of Eldridge occupied nearly three Wonder if the jury did not get lost in

MPTION.—The Governor of Georgia has is proclamation, to the Banks of that o resume specie payments on the 1st of y next.

fog was so great on the 8th and 9th inst., e steamers could not navigate the channel e Fear, so as to pass with the Eastern om Wilmington to Charleston, S. C.

THER.—The weather continued severe for days about the time of our last issue; t has turned milder. We have a little n the ground, which from present appear- will soon leave us.

SON, THE MAIL ROBBER.—He was an ac- ece of Porter in robbing the mail in 1830. was hung and Wilson sentenced to ten imprisonment. His time expired on the f Oct., but he was detained in prison for f suit, and to wait the sentence of other ments to which he had plead guilty. He ed the President's pardon on the 13th in- which freed him from these costs and ments, and was set at liberty.

e Columbus State Journal of the 20th it, says:

e learn by a letter, received by a gentle- n this city, from an authentic source, that ral Harrison has formed his arrangements aving Cincinnati, for the East, on Tues- e 26th inst. His intentions, at the date e letter alluded to, were to proceed to eling, by the way of the river. The present eather, however, should it continue, may the navigation, or render it dangerous.— tat case, he will take the land rout, and be expected in this city on the 27th or instant."

he correspondent of the Zanesville Gazette

n. Harrison is not expected in this city e the 1st of February. Great preparations making in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, for attending, in companies, families and es, the inauguration in this city on the f March. W. H. H. Taylor, Esq., General ison's son-in-law, will be his private Secre- . In the absence of Mrs. Harrison, (who been seriously ill for some time) Mrs. Taylor, irginia, the mother of Gen. Harrison's son- w, will open the White House, and have ge of the domestic affairs, until Mrs. Har- n can leave North Bend.

ONGRESS.—This body has done but little, so of importance to the nation. A bill has introduced into the House making an ap- riation for the continuation of the Cum- and Road through Ohio, Indiana and Illi- , which, it is thought will not pass. A bill abolish imprisonment for debt, in certain es, has passed the House:

The most important questions before Congress those in reference to the disposal of the blic lands. There are, at present, four distinct position before that body, each of which has eady elicited much animated discussion. The t is the Graduation Bill; the object of which o graduate the price of the lands according quality; $1,25 to be the maximum and 25 nts the minimum price. The second is the ll introduced by Mr. Benton, which grants to ery head of a family, who shall settle on the blic lands, a pre-emption right to 160 acres, condition that he shall erect thereon a log- in and make a permanent improvement.— he third, is the bill of Mr. Calhoun, which poses to cede to the new States the lands thin their limits, reserving a small per cent- e for the general treasury. The fourth, is the position of Mr. Clay, which provides that e proceeds of the public domain be divided hong the States in an equitable ratio, to be ed by the States for internal improvements, ducation, or any other purpose, that may be emed wise by the several States receiving said stribution.

DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The enterprizing pub- shers of the "Brother Jonathan," of New York, ave got up a monthly magazine, each number onsisting of 32 large pages, at the very low rice of one dollar per annum, in advance. It s edited by N. P. Willis and H. H. Weld, and ill give an abstract of current American and oreign literature, plates of fashion, music, &c. &c. Address "Wilson and Company," post paid, 62 Nassau street, N. Y.

BICKNELL'S REPORTER, &c.—We have been a egular peruser of the Reporter for something like ne year, and there is not a paper which comes o our office of which we make more use. It is a mammoth sheet; its first page is filled with judi- cious selections from the current literature; the last page is confined principally to the exchan- ges, and the inner form gives the prices current, the state of the money market, and an abstract of the news of the day, domestic and foreign What we particularly appreciate in this journal, is, the tact of its editor in abstracting from the great mass of passing events those which are of interest and importance to the reader. The foreign news has usually come to us in the Re- porter in advance of all its weekly cotempora- ries. Indeed such a paper could not be issued weekly without immense labor and attention.— We are told by those who were acquainted with this paper under its former management, that it is conducted with more ability, if possible, by Mr. Miller, its present proprietor, than it was by Mr. Bicknell himself.

The Reporter is three dollars per annum, in advance: five dollars will pay for one subscriber two years, and each subscriber to the Reporter will get the Counterfeit Detecter for July and January. Every business man in the west should have this work.

The Counterfeit Detecter and Bank Note List is published by the same person, monthly, at $1,50: two copies two years $5.

Address Matthew T. Miller, post paid, No. 76 south third street, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat 50 cents. Flour 3 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.—FLOUR.—The receipts continue light, with a moderate export demand. Sales 3500 bbls. Pennsylvania Flour at 4,75.—*Bicknell.*

BALTIMORE, January 16.—FLOUR—The market for Flour in Howard street is firmer, without sales having been made over 4,50 for good brands. The late intelligence from England mainly contributed to the stability of the article, added to the light receipts; and the fact, also, that the orders to which we referred in our last having been filled, mostly at 4,44, thereby materially reducing the previous stocks, as well as the competition among holders. Some shipments are making to Liverpool, by the Alexander, which is to sail from this port via Charleston.

PROVISIONS.—Except for the purpose of filling a special order, which includes the larger items under-named, the market for all descriptions remains excessively inactive. We note the sale of 130 bbls. Mess Pork at 16,00, and a small lot of Prime at 14,00 per bbl. Beef is held generally at quoted rates, 13, 11 and 9 dollars per bbl., for Mess, No. 1, and Prime, except a few bbls. No. 1, which sold at 10,50. A sale of 43,000 lbs. Baltimore cured Sides, has been made at 8¾c., which is a reduction of ¼ cent per lb. on the last previous operation of moment. A parcel of 6 a 7000 lbs. Hams at 10 cents; and another of 3 a 4000 lbs. assorted have sold at 9 cts. Sales of Western assorted at 7¾ a 8 cts. Hams, Sides and Shoulders are held nominally at 10½, 9 and 8 cents per lb. for the various parts of Baltimore cured; and for Western, a reduction of ½ a cent per lb., in making a bill of magnitude, would probably be submitted to. Lard has further declined, sales of 2 a 300 kegs prime No. 1 having been made at 8½ cents cash and 4 months. The stock is very large both in kegs and bbls., and prices still tend downward.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION.—Wagon freights remain as last week: to Pittsburgh, 1,25; to Wheeling, 1,50 per 100 lbs.

THE HOME MARKET.—There was a tolerable fair supply of Beef Cattle in market this week, numbering about 300 head, over half of which were sold; the inferior at 5,00 dollars, and other qualities from that price to 7,50, the latter for prime. These rates establish an advance on the prices paid the previous week, of about 50 cents per 100 lbs. Live Hogs are only in moderate request at former rates; except in some instances for choice parcels of desirable sizes, an advance of 25 cts. has been paid: a drove of 130 Western of this description has sold at 6 dolls.; we quote 5,75 a 6,00 per 100 lbs.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, January 15.—Since the opening of the navigation, business with our manufacturers and wholesale houses has revived, and a good deal has been done in the shipping and forwarding of goods. About 350 tons of Iron and Nails have been shipped to the various ports and markets along the rivers. We have never seen at this season of the year, better nor larger stocks of Groceries, Iron, Nails, &c. &c., on hand, nor the prices lower—giving great facilities for a cheap and ample supply in our market, and merchants, who visit us with cash, or punctual, sound men can buy on excellent terms.—Great facilities will be afforded in taking Western currency on the best terms.

FLOUR.—Flour is plenty and dull. Sales of 200 bbls. at 3,00 dollars, currency, from stores, and 120 bbls. at the river at 2,87½ per bbl. at which price a lot was refused. We may quote 2,87½ to 3,00 for good and choice brands.

BUTTER.—Sales of 18 bbls. fresh roll, 8 c. and 20 kegs, 6½ c. currency, cash.

LARD.—Sales of 20 kegs good, 7c. currency, cash.

CHEESE.—Dull. Sales 10 casks, choice, 6½ cts. cash, currency.

CLOVER-SEED.—Sales of 10 and 19 bbls. at 4,50 from stores, and other sales from wagons, 4,25 currency; retail 4,50 to 4,75 per bushel.

SUGAR.—A fair stock on hand, and sales of two parcels, amounting to 10 hhds good new N. Orleans at 7 cts. currency.

LEAD.—Sales for curren y of 10,000 lbs. at 5¼ cts. and 16,000 lbs. at 5½ cts. 4 mos.—*Harris.*

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The bill, which we published in our last paper, for the protection of religious worship, was passed, on the 15th instant, by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative were

Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bliss Brown, Carothers, Carpenter, Clarke, Cochran, Cook, Dunham, Florence, Giddings, Hawkins, Israel, Johnson, *of Cuyahoga*, Kaylor, Koontz, Lamine, Lawrence, Marsh, Moore, M'Anelly, McGugin, Perkins, Pollock, Reece, Robins, Reeves, Scott, *of Crawford*, Scott, *of Greene*, Smith, *of Adams*, Spindler, Streater, Stinson, Vincent, Van Vorhes, Watkins, Way, Weaver, Welch, Wheeler, Wood, Worthington, Young and Speaker,—*forty-five.*

Those who voted in the negative, were

Messrs. Aten, Bartley, Brough, Burns, Harlan, Hinkle, Hockinberry, Jenkins, Johnson, *of Monroe*, Morris, Probasco, Raffensperger, Reynolds, Riblet, Shober, Smith, *of Stark*, and Warren—*seventeen.*

Mr. Perkins of the House, reported, on the 10th instant, a bill to repeal all laws now in force prohibiting colored citizens from testifying in courts of justice, in cases where white citizens may be a party,—which was read the first time.

On the 20 inst. Mr. Bliss of the House offered the following preamble and resolution; which were agreed to:

Whereas, a difference of opinion exists, to a considerable extent, as to the construction that should be given to the 9th section of the School Law, passed March 7, 1838, and also the 7th sec. of the amendatory act, passed March 16, 1839, in this, that it is doubted whether the Directors in the several School Districts can continue a School any longer than the public money shall hold and levy a tax for its support. Therefore,

Resolved, That the standing committee on Schools be instructed to inquire whether said act needs any amendment in this particular, declaratory of its provisions, or otherwise; and also, that the committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the general School Law, so as,

1st. That no tax exceeding — mills on the dollar valuation, shall be levied in any one year for building any School House, nor more than three-fourths of said tax shall be assessed on residents within the School District.

2d. That no School District shall hereafter be divided so as to make a School District containing less than —— legal voters.

3d. That no person shall be entitled to vote at any School District meeting for building a School House, unless such person shall have been one year within the District, and shall be liable to be taxed for such building.

MCLEOD CASE AGAIN.—We alluded to the McLeod case, not long since, as likely to make a difficulty between the British and American governments. McLeod was arrested at Lewiston, N. Y., on the 12th of November last, on a charge of murder and arson, on the supposition of his being one of the party of Canadians, who destroyed the steamboat Caroline in American waters, in December 1837. His trial will be had the coming month. The British Minister having demanded the release of Mr. McLeod, a correspondence took place between him and Mr. Forsythe, the whole of which was laid before Congress on the 4th instant, and drew forth some very warm remarks from members. We give the following, from this debate, as it gives a history of the facts of the case, which may be satisfactory to some of our readers:

Mr. Fillmore, said he had one remark to make: and that was in relation to the facts stated by the British Minister about the steamboat Caroline.

That boat, as he, (Mr. F.) was informed from the best authority, belonged to a man in the city of Buffalo, by the name of William Wells, who was then and is now a very respectful, peaceable citizen. The boat neither belonged to the patriots, as they were called, or the insurgents from Canada, nor was it in any manner under their control or authority; and what reason there was for the appellation that was given to it by the Minister of Great Britain, he (Mr. F.) could not conceive. The Minister had called it a piratical vessel in the employ of those who had been denominated Canadian patriots. This he (Mr. F.) believed was an entire mistake. The simple facts of the case he understood to be these.

Williams Wells, during the time that these insurgents were occupying Navy Island, in the Niagara river, (which was on the Canada side, and within her Britannic Majesty's dominions,) was owner of this steamboat, which was then at the city of Buffalo, nearly twenty miles above.—He applied to the Custom-house for a license to run the boat from Schlosser, on the American shore, to Navy Island, (where these patriots had their fortifications,) to which she was to ply simply as a ferry boat, unarmed. The boat was licensed and went down the river upon the day previous to its destruction—stopping at Schlosser, the last stopping-place above the Falls. The boat then passed over that afternoon once or twice, carrying passengers; but, as he (Mr. F.) was informed, without any arms or munitions of war on board. She returned again to our own shore, and was moored at our own shore, and within the national territory of the United States, (not as expressed in the communication of the British Minister,) but within the undoubted territory of the United States, as much as was this spot on which that House was now standing. She was moored at the wharf, and was there left in charge of the usual watch of the boat who were wholly unarmed.—There was only one piece of arms on board, and that was a pocket pistol not loaded, there being no ammunition.

While thus moored, in the night, she was attacked by an armed force, which, it now appeared, was sent from the Canadian shore under the direction of her Majesty's authorities. She was attacked without warning, and one or two (certainly one) of the boat's hands were killed, and others were driven from on board without resistance. The boat itself was towed into the current, set on fire, in that condition, sent over the Falls.

This was the outrage complained of; this was the arson complained of, and that this was the murder complained of. One of our citizens, wholly unarmed, had his brains blown out, and was found next morning on the wharf. There was also good reason to suppose that others in the boat went over the Falls, being unable to escaped.

He was aware that this was a difficult question between the two Governments.—By the laws of the State of New York, this was a murder; and the person committing that murder, and that arson was liable to be tried and punished for these crimes; and neither this Government nor the Executive of this Government, that he could see, had any control over the matter, unless the Government of Great Britain should see fit to respond to the claim in relation to this outrage, by entering into some treaty stipulation. Possibly, by the treaty-making power between this Government and Great Britian, (as treaties, so soon as ratified, become the supreme law of the land,) the individual now implicated might be pardoned. He (Mr. F.) could not see that there was any other way in which it could be done—nor did he know that it could be done even in this—But he did foresee that if the same spirit was manifested by the people at home that was exhibited by the Minister of Great Britain here, the necessary course of events must almost inevitably lead to a collision, if M'Leod should be convicted. That he would be tried he (Mr. F.) had no doubt. He hoped he might be innocent, and that if he was so, he might not be convicted. But if he should be found guilty, he would no doubt be executed, unless a force stronger than he, (Mr. F.) conceived could be brought, were sent from the other side to prevent it, or unless the event could be prevented by the treaty making power.

These are the circumstances and facts, that some think, threaten our relations with Great Britain very seriously. But should McLeod be acquitted, there will be no difficulty in the matter. If he be found guilty, he will, undoubtedly be executed. But in that event, we cannot believe the British government will avenge the supposed wrong by an appeal to arms.

The Banks of Philadelphia have commenced paying specie for their notes. Bicknell of the 19th inst. remarks:

The work of resumption commenced as early as Wednesday last, when several of the banks, the United States among the number, freely payed out small amounts in specie. But it was not until Friday that any thing like a rush was made, and then it was confined almost exclusively to the U. S. Bank. Before the doors were opened, a large number of persons were in waiting, most of them with notes varying in amount, from ten to one hundred dollars. The Bank paid them promptly, and as fast as they could be paid by six or eight persons who had been deputed for the especial purpose.—At one time there might have been three hundred persons within the walls of the institution, the greater part, however, being mere spectators. The excitement was limited, and very little confusion or disorder took place. Towards midday the crowd thinned considerably, and the excitement had nearly subsided. The next day, Saturday, a scene somewhat similar took place, but particularly good humored, the desire being merely to obtain a small quantity of specie for change.—Yesterday the demand was still more limited, and it is probable that before the close of the present week, every thing will progress as usual. The other banks, with the exception of the Commercial, freely paid out their own notes and also specie when required. But the whole sum drawn from them by our citizens on their own account must have been very light indeed. We may then, we think, confidently state to our friends at a distance, that the resumption has passed over with little or no excitement, and that Philadelphia is now once more a *specie paying city.* Long may she continue so.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—A Paris correspondent being present on the 15th of December, when the remains of Napoleon were exhibited at the Hotel des Invalides, previous to their re-interment, thus remarks:

It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with what emotions, those who were present waited for the moment which was to expose to them all that death had left of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find any thing but some mis-shapen remains of the least perishable parts of the costume to evidence the identity. But when, by the hand of Dr. Guillard, the satin sheet was raised, an indescribable feeling and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears.—The Emperor himself was before their eyes! The features of his face, though changed, were perfectly recognized—the hands perfectly beautiful; his well-known costume had suffered but little, and the colors were easily distinguished—the epaulets, the decorations and the hat, seemed to be entirely preserved from decay—the attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of the satin lining, which covered as with a fine gauze several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we saw before us Napoleon still extended on a bed of state. General Bertrand, and M. Marchand, who were present at the interment, quickly pointed out the different articles which each had deposited in the coffin, and in the precise position which they had previously described. It was even remarked that the left hand which General Bertrand had taken to kiss for the last time, before the coffin was closed up, still remained slightly raised. Between the legs, near the hat, were the two vases which contained the heart and entrails.

The two inner coffins, were carefully closed again; the old leaden coffin was strongly blocked up with wedges of wood and both were once more soldered up with the most minute precautions, under the direction of Dr. Guillard.

The mortal remains of Napoleon reposed where his last wish was that they should repose—a wish which he thought in his dying moments to have been a vain one—in the heart of his own country, in the place worthy of France's greatest General—under the dome of the Invalides.

More splendor and cost were exhibited on the reception and re-interment of the remains of Bonaparte than, probably, on any similar occasion, in the history of France. It strikes us very forcibly, that, it would have been vastly more creditable to the French nation to have applied the money thus expended to the relief of the widows and orphans, thus made, to gratify the wicked ambition of the man whose ashes they were idolizing.

The correspondent of the Colored American has the following remarks on the right of petitions:

I have witnessed, during the present session, several instances of the presentation of abolition petitions, and their rejection; and it has struck me, as an insult to the members offering the petitions, and to the petitioners themselves. I say an insult; for what is it to refuse a petition so much as a hearing? It is as much as to say to the petitioners, "You are guilty of outraging all propriety, by presenting something to Congress unfit to be listened to;" and to the member offering it, "You, sirrah, are guilty of offering trash unfit to come before this body." If it were in reality so, such a member should be expelled from Congress. But it is not so; the petitioners should be heard, and therefore, the House in refusing to receive and hear the abolition petitions, violates the rights of the petitioners, and of the members offering the petitions, and adds insult to the usurpation. And you will, no doubt, recollect, that Henry Clay, although he was averse to the grant of the petitions, was, at the same time for giving them a hearing. Nay, even in the recent message of Gov. Yell, of Arkansas, he thinks it *possible*, that abolitionists, have the right to a hearing in Congress, and he advocates the idea of receiving, the petitions, and referring them to a committee of abolition members, so that the South may understand precisely what ground abolitionists assume in relation to Southern slavery. At the same time, he says, that if they have not the right to be heard, they ought to be punished for misdemeanor in presenting petitions. If abolitionists have not the right to petition Congress, they ought to be punished for doing so, and the members offering their petitions should be expelled; but if they have this right, they ought to be heard. There is no proper middle ground; and consequently Congress, in its State of betweenity, occupies a very unreasonable position. And then, just think of the precedent, of refusing to hear these petitions. If Congress may thus exercise their own discretionary power, as to what petitions they will hear or not hear, where is the security for the right of being heard in any case? Any subject disagreeable to the majority may in this way be blinked and got rid of. And then what becomes of our rights and liberties! What becomes of our constitution, which provides for the right of petition? for it is the mockery of this right not to hear a petition when it is made. Hence, Congress are manifestly guilty of violating the Constitution, in refusing to hear abolition petitions.

The Abolition Convention met at Columbus on the 20th inst. About 300 it is said were present.

ITEMS.

RUMOR.—It is rumored that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has requested his recall.

DECISION.—It has been decided at Albany in the Supreme Court, that the city was not liable for houses torn down to stop a conflagration.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—An Upper Canada paper says, that within the last four years more than 12,000 runaway slaves have made their escape into Canada, from the United States.

LONG ENOUGH.—The Boston papers of Monday contain the Message of Governor Davis of Massachusetts, to the legislature of that State. It is but one column and a half in length.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Petitions have been put in circulation, in Ohio, praying the removal of the Seat of the General Government from Washington city to Cincinnati, Ohio,—*Phil. Chronicle.*

God loves the poorest saint on earth incomparatively better than any angel in heaven loves God.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The Buffalo, N. Y. paper states that two companies of artillery have been ordered from that station to Lockport. Rumor attributes this to an anticipated attempt of the Canadians to rescue McLeod.

Massachusetts Legislature assembled on the 6th. The Senate was organized by the choosing of Daniel P. King, President, and Charles Calhoun, Clerk, without opposition.

Major Noah, late editor of the New York Evening Star, has been appointed Associate Judge of the New York Court of Sessions.

Why is the motion of a watch like vegetation? Because both are occasioned by *the Spring.*

It is now said there is a prospect of peace in Florida. It is to be hoped so

The last intelligence from Florida states that 40 Indians have been captured, and that ten were hanged.

The "new disease" which created so much alarm in Henry county, Tenn., is found to be the spotted fever.

COMMENDABLE.—A firm in Baltimore, having a note to pay in the exploded Franklin bank, advertised to take its notes at par of such poor persons as might possess them.

The Charleston Courier *cannot agree* with some of the newspapers, that there is nothing in the Fanny Elssler exhibition calculated to offend the most fastidious delicacy.

FAIR.—The Anti Slavery Society of Boston at their late fair, realized from the sale of articles the sum of $2000.

ABOUT RIGHT.—The Quebec Mercury of the 12th inst. closes an article on the subject of the Caroline and McLeod affair, with the following paragraph; "All this at the commencement of a session looks "squally" enough: however, the American press, like its government, is given to loud talking, and as it is not to the interest of either country to go to war notwithstanding the fee-faw-fum articles we have spoken of, we are under no apprehension of immediate hostilities ensuing."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Patrick Henry, which sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived in New York on Friday last, bringing papers from London of the 24th and Liverpool of the 25th Dec., but which are destitute of any very important news.

The steamer Great Western reached Liverpool in 14½ days after leaving New York.

The terms of the convention entered into between Mehemet Ali and Capt. Napier have been agreed to by the members of the conference in London.

Spain and Portugal are quarreling and about to engage in hostilities concerning the navigation of Douro. The intervention of Great Britain would, it was thought prevent any collision.

Her Majesty's ship Fairy, Captain Hewitt, while exploring the eastern coast of England, went down in a squall of wind, and every soul on board perished. There were thirty-five persons on board at the time. The Fairy is the eighth brig that has turned over and gone down—cause, faulty, build or construction.

The coal mines at Ringley Field, near Bolton, were suddenly overflowed on the 10th. Of thirty persons, all but three escaped almost miraculously.

It appears that there have been rumors that the East India Company were to bear the expenses of the Chinese expedition. The Governor of the company states, however, that assurances had been received from government it would not be required.

THE JEWS.—There seems to be a movement among the Continental Jews in relation to the late events in the East. The following is the concluding paragarph of an address to the Jews, published in *Der Orient*, a German newspaper:

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber. Rally round leaders! have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers; build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely thro' the vale of misery thousands of years.—He also will not forsake you in your last conflict."

MISSIONARY.—The Mission Family that left New York in October, 1839, for the Sandwich Islands, have safely arrived at the point of their destination in good health. They reached Oahu on the 10th of April.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From F. B. Thompson for D. Harbaugh,	$2 00
" T. Robinson for J. J. Amos, 2d vol.	2 00
" S. H. Euans for W. Hunt,*	2 00
" W. Marshall for S. Mitchell,	2 00
" A. C. Barnes for W. Cones,	2 00
" " for Mrs. E. Hall,	2 00
" R. Richardson for E. Johnson,	1 00
" " for 'Christian World'	1 00
" O. White for H. Elliott,	2 00
" George Waddle, for C. Arnt,†	2 00
" J. White for Ira Wright,	2 00
" R. Richardson, for J. Scott, Steub.,	1 00
" L. S. Delaplain for F. W. Bassett,	2 00
" R. Dobbins for J. Johnson,	1 00
" J. H. Thomas for E. Stibbins,	2 00
" S. Bloomer for W. McPherson,	2 00
" J. Herbert for Wm. Melvin,	2 00
" T. Forshee, in full, for the following persons,	15 00
" " for P. Ferrel,	
" " for P. Stiver,	
" " for J. Pettier,	
" " for S. Mills,	
" " for P. Roe,	
" " for E. Stuckey,	
" " for S. Mitchell,	
" " for J. Ross,	
" " for W. P. Bryant.	
" " for J. Mulingan,	

*Mawreytown, is that right?
†Is that right?

LETTERS RECEIVED.

S. H. Euans, D. Lewis, T. Robinson, B. F. Thompson, J. Clarke, J. Woodruff, 1 sub.; J. S. Robinson, E. H. McCoy, M. D., A. H. Bassett. W. Munhall, R. Richardson, 2 let., 1 sub., E. D. Norris, J. Hale, "A Disciple," W. Reeves, W. B. Miller, 8 subs.; J. J. Hamilton, 1 sub., J. Herbert, Geo. Waddle, J. White, W. K., J. Clarke, T. Forshee, TEN subs.; A. C. Barnes, S. Bloomer and J. H. Thomas.

We say to Br. White's inquiry, Gallipolis money does not pass with us.

We send a paper for Br. Joseph White to Lawrenceburgh, Ia., and S. H. Euans to Hamersville, Ohio.

Br. West, at Moons, is informed that we succeeded in getting off his uncurrent note and have credited him in full for 2d vol.

T. Forshee, all right, but you sent us *ten* names beside your own. Thank you in the bargain.

Several new subscribers have called for the back numbers of this volume; we have them not, and have to commence with the time of the forwarding of the names.

We have received the cash in advance for *ten* new subscribers from Br. T. Forshee, of Mercer, Ohio. That is the way to cheer the heart of an editor. We think if our friends would try and bear it on their minds, and act on all suitable occasions they could do considerable for us yet.

We received a letter some weeks since from Eaton, Ohio, charged 75 cents postage. This letter we cannot take from the office, as we do not wish to pay such a heavy tax. Our readers will recollect that when any package amounts to one ounce and over, it is charged by weight, which comes to more than the single sheet.—For instance; we have received two sheets of paper, under one seal, which amounted to $1,00 postage, by weight, which if sent separately would only have been 37½ cts.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

By Lewis Garrett.

This is to many in this country a novelty and by some esteemed a mere humbug, although it has been in successful operation for some four thousand years in China, and long known as a profitable branch of industry in Asia, Africa, Europe and in some portions of America. Fifty years ago, the cotton culture, and the notion of its becoming the leading staple of our country—an important article of commerce and a source of individual wealth, would have been esteemed visionary. Thirty six years ago, when I first knew the country, then familiarly known by the name of Cumberland—now middle Tennessee, a few acres of ground cultivated in cotton, were interspersed through a limited country thinly populated. At that time the Western District of Tennessee, the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and a great portion of Mississippi, were not thought of as cotton regions. To have talked *then* of large fields of cotton in Tennessee—extensive farms white with this article, in regions then the habitations of savages and wild beasts—of thousands of cotton bales being shipped to New Orleans, and a rich cargo brought back in return in so short a period, would have been pronounced a humbug. But we have seen this in all its details and benefits realized. It is well known that what was called the 'cotton fever,' raged to excess at one period, but this was no proof of the inutility of the enterprise. The business, however, is overdone—the land in many places exhausted—as it regards Middle Tennessee, from some cause or combination of causes, the culture of cotton has become difficult and uncertain, and we are almost destitute of any leading staple.

The Silk Culture—which has contributed to make the Chinese empire the richest and most independent country in the world—that has given employment and bread to destitute millions of men, women and children in numerous other regions less favorable to the enterprise, as it regards climate and soil—which has given an impetus to industry, to merchandise and to navigation—this branch of domestic industry, presents itself to us under favorable auspices—at a time when the stagnation of business, pecuniary pressure and the want of some leading staple—some important article calls loudly for such a desideratum. It presents itself in the simplest imaginable form.

The material from which silk is made is easily obtained—that species of Mulberry, (the Morus Multicaulis) deemed the most suitable and convenient, is readily procured, and requires only a little experience, care and industry to render it abundant. The laborers—the simple insects—the silk worm, which with instinctive skill, converts the mulberry leaf into a valuable and useful fabric, is easily obtained, and only requires a little reading, plain common sense, practical experience and industrious habits, to manage the whole and conduct it to a profitable and useful issue. It may be undertaken and carried on with or without capital—by many or few—strong or weak hands—upon a large or small scale—the aged and infirm—women and children, who cannot perform hard labor, can gather the leaves, feed the worms, take care of the cocoons, which contain a rich treasure—manage the reel, &c. &c. and be profitably and usefully employed.

The ladies, have, in some instances, taken the lead in this enterprise so beneficial to mankind. History relates that the "lawful wife of the Emperor of China, Siling-chi, began the culture of silk—had a large quantity of those insects (the silk worm) collected, which she fed herself," &c., and posterity rendered her particular honors under the name of the "*goddess of silk worms.*" This business, found profitable at first, was continued—"the fair sex of all ranks did not fail to copy a precedent at once honorable in its character and profitable to themselves." In the year 1755, Mrs. Pinckney, of South Carolina, "took with her to England, a quantity of excellent silk, which she had raised and spun in the vicinity of Charleston." "The silk culture, it is asserted, commenced in South Carolina, as in Georgia," about the year 1732. "The *ladies* of South Carolina, hesitated not to devote their attention to what had, from time immemorial, constituted the care of the *empresses of the Celestial Empire.*"

The annual drain of the precious metals for the single article of silks is immense—and that too from the United States—a country possessing climate, soil mechanical genius, and other facilities every other way adequate to check or stop this drain, and to compete with other countries in the production of this article—and it is stated on unquestionable authority, that the importations of manufactured silks in 1836, 'amounted to $22,-079,000.'

"The success of the silk culture in France," more than 200 years ago, induced James I., king of England, to say, "that in a few years our brother, the French King, hath both began and bro't to perfection the making of silk in his country, whereby he has won to himself honor, and to his subjects a marvellous increase of wealth." "In 1661 the company of silk throwsters in London, then employed 40,000 men, women, and children." Would our uninformed fellow-citizens denounce this rapid progress of "silk or multicaulis fever?" As early as 1662, it is stated that James I. king of England, encouraged the culture of silk in the colonies of North America—it was commenced and prospered for a time in different places—a "report on the Mulberry and Sugar beet, published during the second session of the twenty-fifth Congress," assigns reasons why it was neglected—the white Italian mulberry, "was the only variety cultivated, and this was unfit for use for several years."—"The difficulty in the process of reeling," and "the want of a market for cocoons or raw silk;" and that "*the culture of silk was not abandoned in this country on account of the soil or climate.*" These difficulties are removed by the introduction of the Morus Multicaulis, which is of quicker growth and more abundant foliage—the improvements in the process of reeling, and a ready market for cocoons, or raw silk.—For the superior advantages of the Morus Multicaulis, above other species of Mulberry, we have the testimony of G. B. Smith, Dr. Pascalis, the Silk culturist, and sundry other scientific and practical writers. It is stated by Mr. Judson, that "The foliage which may be gathered from annual shoots on an acre of ground, will furnish food enough to sustain a family of worms, sufficiently numerous to make 128 pounds of silk, worth at present prices, $8 or $9,00. Practical men say, that an acre set in this tree, will furnish food for a million of worms—allowing 3000 cocoons to make a bushel, the amount will be over 300 bushels, which will command a ready market at four dollars per bushel. The progress of the silk business in this country, will probably be gradual, but certain, in proportion to the success of actual experiments, and the degree of information circulated among the people—example has a more powerful influence than theory. The example of China, by degrees, spreads its influence to other regions—the example of the French King attracted the attention of the King of England, and the success of France gave an impetus to the business in England. It is a business within the reach of every industrious family—and the example of one will influence and benefit many. It cannot be monopolized—companies and the wealthy may establish factories—all the better—the industrious poor can own or rent a small piece of ground, can raise cocoons, and find a ready market—nor will it interfere materially with ordinary cropping.

From the Methodist Protestant.

Windsor Theological and Literary Institute.

(FOUR MILES FROM BALTIMORE.)

Rev. Francis Waters, D. D., Principal and Professor of Didactic Theology and Sacred Literature.

By a resolution of the convention, at its late session in this city, the Rev. Isaac Webster, Rev. William Collier, Rev. Francis Waters, Mr. John Clark and Mr. Beale H. Richardson, were appointed a committee "to make arrangements for the immediate organization of a Theological School for the education of young men for the Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church." In pursuance of that act, the committee have already made arrangements with Dr. Waters to serve as instructor of the candidates, and have the pleasure to inform our brethren of this, and other Conference Districts, that the school is now open for the reception of students.

Tuition and board, including lights, fuel and washing, will be $150 per scholastic year; that is, from 1st September to last of July following.

Bed and bedding, furnished by the student.

Agreeably to the resolution of the convention, each applicant for admission into the school, must furnish to the committee satisfactory testimonials of religious character, and of definite intentions to prepare himself for the Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church. The committee would further state, that the Institution is intended to be for the benefit of the church generally, and, in view of the incalculable importance of the object, in all its bearings, would earnestly recommend the instant formation of education societies, or the adoption of some plan equally efficient in all our circuits and stations, for the purpose of collecting materials for the school, and of raising funds to sustain, in whole or in part, such of our young brethren as may need assistance in pursuing the course of studies. It may hence be inferred that the school is equally open to any, who are able to incur their own expenses; although it may reasonably be concluded, that the greater number will consist of such as will require assistance. The proposition had, we believe, the unanimous and spirited sanction and suffrage of the whole convention; and believing, as we do, that no other could have merited higher consideration, or can be of greater importance and interest to the church, we now cherish the hope and the confidence, that our brethren, one and all, will at once manifest a zeal and enterprize in carrying it out, that shall justly correspond with the high and acknowledged claims of the subject.

Persons desiring further information, for the present, may address Dr. F. Waters, Baltimore.

(Signed,) ISAAC WEBSTER, Ch'n.

Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1840.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Government of the Committee, having charge of the Education of Young Men for the Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church, and of the School under their charge.

1. The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman, a Recording Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary; to perform, each, such duties as usually belong to similar appointments.

2. There shall be four meetings of the Committee, in the year; last week in December; last week in March; last week in July; and first week in October;—and, also special meetings to be called by the Chairman, when business of importance may require it.

3. All elections of officers shall take place at the December meeting—except in cases of resignation, or other sudden vacancy.

4. The Books, and all other property of the Committee, or under their superintendence, shall be held responsible to their control and disposal.

5. Every candidate for admission into the School—personally unknown to the Committee—shall be required to present a certificate of his religious character, and of his definite intentions to prepare himself for the Itinerant Ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church, from the President of a conference District, the superintendent of a circuit or station, or a quarterly conference.

6. No applicant shall be admitted into the School, until examined in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

7. Each candidate must be sustained by a responsible pledge for the payment of his bills, and must comply with the mode of discharging the same, prescribed by the Committee.

8. Each student—whilst at the School—will be required to attend strictly and punctually to all its regulations, religious, literary and domestic; to pursue, under the direction of the Principal, the course of studies prescribed; to assist in conducting exercises of worship; to aid in Sabbath School instruction; and, in short, to engage in all such duties as may be deemed by the Committee suitable to prepare young men for the services and labors of the Itinerant Ministry.

9. The course of study shall occupy so much time as the Committee shall judge necessary, and each student, upon completing it, shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary.

10. Money advanced, in the way of assistance to a candidate, should be considered as a loan, to be refunded by him, in annual payments, suitable to his ability and convenience—after entering upon his Itinerant labors—for the purpose of raising a fund, to assist other young men upon the same terms.

11. There shall be occasional examinations of the students upon the subjects they are pursuing, in presence of the Committee, and of other persons whom they may invite to attend.

12. It shall be the duty of the Principal to make quarterly reports to the Committee, of the state of the School, the number and progress of the students, &c.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

1. ACADEMICAL. It will be the aim of the Committee to have the candidates well acquainted with the English language; and, when necessary, the lessons of instruction will accordingly embrace the principles of Grammar, with Rhetoric, Logic, Pronunciation, Composition, and such branches of Mathematical and Natural Science as may be thought requisite to complete a usegul English education. To those will be added, in selected cases, according to the judgment of the committee, instruction in the Latin and Greek languages, and in Hebrew; that students evincing a taste and aptitude for such acquirements, may be permitted to attain them, so far at least as to be able to read the Septuagant, Greek Testament, &c., &c.

2. THEOLOGICAL. This Department will embrace Moral Science, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, the Doctrines of Christianity, Ecclesiastical Polity and Jurisprudence, Church History, Pulpit Eloquence, Composition of Sermons, &c., &c. Instruction will be given in the form of regular recitations and lectures.

Text Books will be selected, so far as doctrines are concerned, to teach and maintain the distinctive faith of our Church, in its agreement with the sacred Scriptures.

A well selected Library being very important to the purposes of the School, the Committee would respectfully suggest the proposition to the consideration of the church, and solicit contributions, in money or books, toward its establishment without delay. All such contributions may be forwarded to any member of the Committee, at Baltimore, and the same shall be duly acknowledged in the Methodist Protestant. A list of the Books mostly needed will be shortly published. ISAAC WEBSTER, *Chairman.*

December 15, 1840.

DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD WIFE.—She had'nt no *ear for music*, but she had a capital *eye for dirt*, and for poor folks, that's much better. No eye never seen as much dirt in my house as a fly couldn't brush off with his wings. Boston gals may boast of their spinnets and *gytars*, and their *eye-talian* airs, and their *ears for music*—but give me the gal I say, that has an *eye for dirt*, for she's the gal for my money. SAM SLICK.

A young man named Benjamin Oliver, a native of New York, and recently a clerk in New Orleans, committed suicide in that city on Sunday, the 6th instant. He accomplished the deed with a small penknife, severing the arteries of his throat, and stabbing himself in some twenty places with it. He assigned poverty as the cause.

If Queen Victoria has a son hereafter that son will take the crown in preference to any sisters whether born before or after him. The rule of descent is the same as in regard to lands—the oldest *son* is heir, if there be a son. Therefore the infant Princess is only heiress-presumptive, not heiress apparent.—*Com. Advertiser.*

The President steam-ship is laid up for alterations. She is to receive considerable additional steam power. She will leave England on the 10th of February; the British Queen will leave on the 10th of March. The two ships will continue to sail from their opposite ports on the 16th of each month.

THE SLOTH.—Few enemies are so hard to conquer as the enemies within. Of these early prejudices are among the most invincible. We have a letter now before us, lately received from a friend in the West Indies, which was written expressly to correct the erroneous impressions prevailing in this country, respecting the Sloth.

We will first extract a few sentences from "A Description of the Sloth," with which some of our readers are familiar. It is found in Marshall's Spelling Book, which was in common use in some parts of New England 15 years ago. It is there said:

"The Sloth, which is an animal of South America, makes the most despicable appearance of all the animal race.—This poor creature seldom changes its position but by constraint."

Then follows a detailed, but not very intelligible account of its slow, painful and awkward motions; and it is added that it sometimes advances no more than three feet in an hour, and that "all motions, which it makes, seem to torture it."

To give a more just idea, of the Sloth, (or *Bradypus,*) we have combined the information of our correspondent sends us, with what we glean from other sources, in the following article.

Our young readers will doubtless fancy that this picture represents the Sloth in an unnatural and painful condition. If so, you mistake. He is now in the happiest position he can be in. He suspends himself beneath a branch when he wishes to rest, and there he quietly sleeps.

You see at once that strong crooked claws which are made to hook naturally upon a horizontal branch, would be very awkward things for a heavy animal to stand upon. Now it happens that most of our accounts of the Sloth have been given by travellers to whom it was exhibited by Indians and others, who had brought it from its native forests to the seashore.—They have seen it on the ground, *where it was never designed to be,* and where it is in as unnatural a position as a man would be in, who should try to support himself on the ends of his fingers and toes.

In that condition, it is even said that the poor creature sheds tears. At any rate, he moans dolefully, and looks up with a countenance which seems to say: Have pity on me, for I am in pain and sorrow.

If he could then be restored to the forest, where he might pursue happiness in his own way, by running about *under the branches,* his whole appearance would be changed. In such a condition the sloth was seen and described by Mr. Waterton, a Naturalist and traveller. He believes that it was made to live no where but among the branches of trees. He says:

"Hence his seemingly bungling conformation is at once accounted for. In lieu of his leading a painful life and entailing a miserable existence on his progeny, it is but fair to suppose that it enjoys life just as much as any other animal, and that his extraordinary formation and singular habits are but further proofs to engage us to admire the wonderful works of Omnipotence.

"There is a saying among the Indians, that when the wind blows, the Sloth begins to travel. In the calm weather he remains tranquil, probably not liking to cling to the extremity if the branches, lest they should break with him in passing from one tree to another. But as soon as the wind rises, the branches of the neighboring trees become interwoven, and then the Sloth seizes them as they are blown within his reach, and pursues his journey in safety. There is seldom an entire day of calm in the forests between the tropics. The trade winds generally set in about 10 o'clock in the morning, and thus the Sloth may set out after breakfast, and get a considerable way before dinner. He travels at a good round pace, and were you to see him pass from tree to tree, as I have, you would never think of calling him a *Sloth.*"

One day Waterton found a large two-toed Sloth upon the ground, upon the bank of the Essequibo. He gives the following amusing account of his adventure.

"As soon as we got up to him, he threw himself upon his back, and defended himself in gallant style with his fore legs.—'Come, poor fellow,' said I to him, 'if thou hast got into a hobble to-day, thou shalt not suffer for it. I'll take no advantage of thee in misfortune; the forest is large enough both for me and thee to rove in: go thy way up above, and enjoy thyself in these endless wilds! it is more than probable thou wilt never have another interview with man; so fare thee well.'—On saying this, I took a long stick which was lying there, held it from him to hook on, and then conveyed him to a high and stately mora He ascended with wonderful rapidity, and in about a minute, he was almost at the top of the tree. He went off in a side direction, and caught hold of the branch of a neighboring tree; he then proceeded toward the heart of the forest.

"Thus I felt persuaded that the world has hitherto erred in its conjectures concerning the Sloth, from descriptions being given of him *on the ground,* and not in the only position in which he ought to have been described, namely, *clinging to the branch of a tree.*"

Our young readers will learn from this to guard against rash judgment, and unfounded prejudice.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

THE LARGEST LAKE.—The Caspian sea between Europe and Asia, is the largest lake in the world. Its era is 150,000 square miles. It is a remarkable fact that the surface of this lake is 300 feet below the level of the ocean.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS,* to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

☞IN THE WORLD.☜

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

When subscribed for in Clubs of ten or more

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Will be materially improved in its typographic appearance, at the beginning of the next volume in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive printing establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous literary correspondents at home and abroad, shall be united to make the *WEEKLY MESSENGER* still more satisfactory to its THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PATRONS, distributed as it is, thro' every section of the Union. Every exertion will be used to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the newspaper press, and the publisher pledges himself that his journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the *Weekly Messenger* is just such a newspaper as persons living out of large cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the publisher, after an association of twenty years with the newspaper press, pledges himself that his journal shall not be excelled either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go-a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *WEEKLY MESSENGER* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet of the *largest class.* Single copies are forwarded to subscribers, every week during the year, for *Two Dollars,* in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note* free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of beautiful engravings will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate sketches of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

Over Thirty Thousand.

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the 4 years past, since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and Cheapest!*" Now, we propose that no person who can not satisfy himself after one year's trial that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs *the paper is invariably discontinued,* unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil.

PREMIUMS

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to Fifteen Copies of the Messenger for one Year, and either of the following works:

Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
The Art of Dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal Sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakspeare.
Henrietta Temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and Beauty, a volume much asked for.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a Newly Married Pair.
The Prayer Book, 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every Body's Album, with engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or post master who shall forward *thirty dollars* to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also to be entitled, as a premium, for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines and Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainment, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any agent procuring a club of *fifty* subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the Management and Disease of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful engravings.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Messenger,

PER ANNUM—*Payable in advance:*

One Subscription,	$2 00
" " six months,	1 00
Four Subscriptions (a 1,25)	5 00
Ten Subscriptions (a $1)	10 00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume, will please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen, who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from *imposition,* we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the *Philadelphia Post Office,* which order, if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgment of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated. CHARLES ALEXANDER.

December 30, 1840. 6w71

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 24. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1841. Whole No. 76.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

INDIANA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY.

Br. Springer: I have passed through perils of snow and cold, but I have reason to praise my heavenly Master for His goodness in opening the door of hope, and making the wilderness and solitary place rejoice and blossom as the rose. I arrived on the St. Joseph Mission, on Sabbath the 29th of November, and commenced by filling an appointment on Eel river, which I protracted five days and organized a society which now numbers *twenty-three;* the power of God was present to convert sinners and reclaim backsliders.

At Bear creek, in DeKalb county, we held a watch-night, New Year's Eve. Almost every sinner in the house presented themselves at the anxious seats, and blessed be Israel's God, most of them received a New Year's Gift right from the Father of all our mercies and the giver of all perfect gifts. At this place, *twenty-two* have united with us. On the Maumee, six miles east of Fort Wayne, where satan was thought to reign without a rival, I held a meeting of six days. Here, sinners were brought into the kingdom, and backsliders were reclaimed. Our society numbers *nineteen* in this place.

Our quarterly meeting was a refreshing season; the power of the Highest was with us. On Monday night, six young converts rejoiced in the love of God their Saviour; some that had wandered from the fold were brought in. The children of the Kingdom drank deep from the fulness of God's love, their cups of rejoicing were full to overflowing. Tuesday night, we held a general class-meeting and organized a class of *nineteen.* At Lake, in Allen county, I held a meeting of four days, at which the grace of God was richly poured out; praise the Lord for sin subduing power. Awakened sinners opened their hearts to let the blessed Jesus in, and *eighteen* banded together in church fellowship.

From there, I went to the Feeder dam, on the 6ty. Here, wickedness has greatly abounded—may the grace of God much more abound. They told us if we could do any thing here, that we could work miracles; and truly it is a miracle of grace for God to convert great sinners. We preached to them Saturday night, Sabbath and Sabbath night, but there was no mercy cloud, not even the bigness of the palm of a man's hand. Monday night, the cloud broke; six or eight souls drank of the waters of life freely.—Our meetings continued to increase in interest, Israel's God was present to answer by fire; 20 or 30 souls drank from the streams of salvation. Here I organized a class of *twenty-four.*

At my meetings, I always visit from house to house, and I find it almost as necessary as preaching, to get up a good state of feeling; and it is almost useless to preach once and run off to give the devil time to pick up or choke down the good seed. I have organized the St. Joseph circuit with seven societies, numbering 152 members; and the world is before us, inviting us to swell the number by gathering in the bundles of life. May the Lord send some devoted brother to our aid. The harvest truly is great.—Had we the privilege to enter in and occupy, other circuits might be formed.

Last Monday week, I had the pleasure of administering the dear mementoes of a Saviour's love, to an aged Baptist mother in Israel; she was unable to go to our communion, and requested me to administer it to her at home, for she thought it would be the last time she would have the privilege of obeying her Saviour's dying command. She received it reclining in bed; and with a full heart she testified, trembling with age and affliction on the verge of eternity, of a Saviour's matchless love. The tears of the melted audience gave an index to the deep subdued feelings of the heart. The occasion—the atonement—the tremendous sufferings of Christ—thoughts of an afflicted mother at home, that perhaps I might never see till we met with the sacramental hosts of God's elect,—were too overpowering; my feelings were too full for utterance. Could the infidel world have been present, they would have quailed before the majesty of christianity, thus triumphing in the jaws of mortality, and giving glory to God in the highest. I have lectured a few times on the second coming of Christ, that has excited some interest.—My post office address, is Newville, DeKalb co., Indiana.

Yours, in the bonds of christian love,
LEWIS HICKLIN, *Con. Mis'y.*
Fort Wayne, Ia., Jan. 19, 1841.

DILLSBOROUGH, IA., JAN. 11, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to communicate on business, permit me to say through the medium of the Recorder, to the friends of our Zion, that the Lord of hosts is truly with us, manifesting His saving power in bestowing the rich blessings of Divine Grace upon His humble followers.—And while the heart cheering intelligence of the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit in other places, is almost weekly borne to our doors upon the faithful pages of the Western Recorder, we feel that we too are participating in some degree in a "refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Our first quarterly meeting was held in the Stone Chapel on the east fork of Tanner's creek, commencing with a watch-night, December 31st, and continuing over Sabbath. Unexpectedly Br. Collins came to our assistance and labored with us faithfully in word and doctrine throughout the meeting. On Saturday Brs. Murray, T. Hicklin and Stibbens, from Ohio, arrived. May the Lord reward them for their labors of love.—At our first interview we had intimations of good from the Great Head of the church, which continued until Sabbath morning, when in love feast the clouds of unbelief seemed to break in sunder—the hallowed flame ran from heart to heart—the songs of praise ascended the hill of the Lord, so that we could exclaim, we indeed sat together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus, while numerous witnesses arose and testified, "the son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins." After public preaching the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, where our Old Side friends joined cordially with us in commemorating the sufferings of our common Lord.

In the evening after preaching we again resumed our love feast. And truly it was a feast of love, a blessed foretaste of that ineffable glory reserved for the saints of God, when they shall have passed the Jordan of death, and borne aloft on seraphs' wings to that rest which is prepared for the people of God, where the wicked shall cease from troubling and the weary be forever and eternally at rest. One joined the church.

"O what a blessed hope is ours,
While here on earth we stay,
We more than taste the heavenly powers,
And antidate that day."

Our second quarterly meeting will be held near Allensville, on the last Saturday and Sabbath in March. Brs. Collins, L. and T. Hicklin, Boyd, Dalbey and Flood are specially requested to attend.

J. WHITE, Sup't.
Tanners creek ct.

WOODSFIELD CT., O., JAN. 22, 1841.

Mr. Editor: After a considerable silence I take an occasion to inform you of the state of things on my circuit. I am happy to say prospects are now pleasingly changed for the better. At my first quarterly meeting, which was held in Summerfield, we had a very interesting meeting; on Sabbath evening we had a glorious manifestation of the Divine Power. Three persons professed to be converted, and three were added to the church.

We had also a two days' meeting at Woodsfield, at which two more were added to our number.

We had no meeting house that we could call our own on the circuit, save a little cabin one near the river on Sunfish. I have since I came on made an effort and have succeeded in getting up a building spirit. We have commenced one house on Buffalo, near Sarahsville, 40 by 30.—For this house when I was last there they had eighty dollars on one paper. Also at Summerfield we have a beautiful lot given to the church. They have subscription papers out, and we think the prospect is fair for getting these two houses built this year. This latter house is to be also 40 by 30. Yours, &c.

GEO. WADDLE.

FAYETTE CO., O., JAN. 13, 1841.

Br. Springer: On Christmas we held a meeting at Port William, which was continued until the next Thursday night. The meeting was blessed with the presence of the Lord; believers were refreshed, and seven united with the church.

Xenia and Rehoboth circuits are united for the present, and I have charge; there is a good work going on on both.

A few weeks ago I formed a class of eleven; eight of whom were new members. At a small village in Clinton county there is a prospect of a large in-gathering. The work has been very general on the northern part of the two circuits; there has been a large accession of valuable members.

For my own part I am blessed with health not common for one of my age, being within a very short period of 72. Such has been the mercy of God that I have been able to reach my appointments regularly. Yours, &c.

ROBT. DOBBINS.

JACKSONBURGH, O., JAN. 21, 1841.

We are advancing moderately on Twin creek circuit. At our second quarterly meeting we received five into society,—and since have received some few more at this place.

Yours, respectfully, &c.
J. H. THOMAS.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Charles Scott, Sr., of Washington county, Pa., departed this life on the 7th of December last, aged 88 years and 4 months.

The deceased was born in Lackagh, county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1752. His parents were members of the church of England, but he lived destitute of religion until the 35th year of his age, when it pleased God, through the instrumentality of Matthew Steerte, a Methodist preacher, whom God had greatly owned in that section of country, to awaken him to a sense of sin. After tasting of the bitter cup of repentance, he obtained mercy through faith in the Saviour. He united with the Methodists, though then a poor and despised people, and opened his house for preaching the word of life, and for the reception and accommodation of the ministers of religion. While he tarried in the land of his nativity, amidst surrounding difficulties, he remained firm as a rock in the cause of truth.

In 1792 he removed to America, landed in Philadelphia, and settled in Chester county, Pa., with his family, where he remained five years. Here he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and again opened his house to the embassadors of Christ.

In 1797 he removed to Washington county, where, as usual, his house was the preachers' home, and his means dedicated to the interest of the gospel. He was licensed to preach in 1805, and received ministerial orders in 1818.

In the latter end of March last he was taken ill, but was perfectly resigned to his fate, and even expressed a solicitude to depart and be with Christ. His peace in God was unwavering, and his confidence unshaken. And so he remained steadfast even unto the end.

O! my friends, had you beheld his serene and happy countenance; had you heard his heavenly and delightful sayings your soul would have instinctively breathed the prayer;—"O! let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like unto his!" I have often heard of happy deaths, and have been witness of some, but such a triumph over death and the grave never came under my notice before. Truly has the poet said,

The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privilege beyond the common walk of life,
Quite on the verge of heaven.

Br. Scott was a man of strong, good sense, and of ardent, devoted piety. As a minister he was plain, spiritual and practical. Having attached himself to the Methodists in the days of their primitive simplicity, he ever remained a strong advocate for old fashioned Methodism. Being a friend of liberal principles, in ecclesiastical as well as civil polity, he, with nearly all the Bethel society, of which he was a principal member, at an early period of our enterprise, connected themselves with the Protestant secession. Of this church, he remained an honored member until he left it to join the church triumphant.

He has left behind him some 14 children, 54 grand children and 24 great grand children May they follow his footsteps to the kingdom of heaven.

J. H.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

NOVEL READING.

MISS JANE PRUDENCE AND MISS MATILDA JONES.

The following dialogue was spoken at the first exhibition of Sunday School No. 48, connected with the North Baptist Church—for which occasion it was expressly written.

Miss. P. Good evening, Miss Jones; I hope I see you well; how is your sister Margaret? Miss Jay was saying that she had met with a very severe accident.

Miss J. She is a little better than she was; but she is very miserable still;—but it was nothing more than mother told us both; and I was very fortunate that I did not fare the same as she.

Miss P. Do tell me what has taken place; I have not heard any of the particulars, only that Margaret was burnt badly.

Miss J. Why you see we made it a practice, (unknown to mother, for she forbid our reading novels,) when we retired to our room for the night, to sit up as long as we could, and read most of the *new novels*, pretty near as fast as they came out. Well, last Thursday night we both became so deeply interested in one of the most charming things I ever read, and got so tired of sitting up, that we went to bed, and Margaret held the light for me to read by. Some way or other, we both fell asleep!—the candle set fire to our night clothes, and not only burnt them very much, but burnt Margaret's face and arm so bad, that I'm afraid she won't get over it in a month, if she does then. Oh, its shocking!

Miss P. I hope she is not dangerously injured,—but you both did wrong, very wrong indeed. I hope, too, that it has taught both of you a lesson, that you'll not very soon forget.

Miss J. Now, Miss Prudence, don't you begin to censure me, *too:* for mother has made *such* a time about it, and seems really to forget that she was once young herself; and I suppose used to sit up as late, and read as many novels as any body: for my part, I don't think there is any harm in reading a good novel at any time.

Miss P. You surprise me, Matilda; you do indeed. I hope, though, that what I say to you, will not be received as censure, for I wish to advise you, and reason with you, and not to censure you or make you angry.

Miss J. Not at all, Jane; you may be assured that I shall not get angry with you; for I always tho't too much of you to get angry, when you saw fit to scold me a little, or to correct me.

Miss P. I do not feel myself competent to "correct" you, but I shall endeavor to give you my opinion of your conduct, as well as I can. In the first place, you disobeyed your mother's command, and thereby violated one of the commands of the Bible.

Miss J. Now, Jane, I beg of you, don't begin to talk to *me* about what the Bible says, for it's time enough for me to think about what is in *that Book*, when I get to be an old woman, and want to settle down in the world.

Miss P. Mistaken girl! How do you know that you will *live* to be an "old woman?" It was the saying of a great man, that "Men think all men *mortal* but themselves;" and you seem to have imbibed the same idea. It is wrong. Don't you know that there are a great many girls as young as we, who are dying all around us, and almost every moment? You don't know how soon you may be called to go the same way.

Miss J. Now, Miss Prudence, don't talk so to me; you make me feel very bad. I know I am not good, am not prepared to die; but I do *not* want to hear about it *now.* I want to enjoy myself while I am young, and have pleasures while I can.

Miss P. Such pleasures as you receive from novel reading, and the like, is, and must be, only momentary. You derive no *real* benefit—you have nothing but a dream of happiness. Perhaps you read some tale of romance; you read, and read on with intense interest to know the conclusion. You finish it, probably, in tears—and what is it, after all?—nothing but fiction. Are you any better than you were before? Are you any more acquainted with yourself? Are you any more prepared to meet your Judge, if you should be called to meet Him as soon as you had finished your novel?

Miss J. These are questions that make me very unhappy, Miss Prudence,—I am sorry I told you anything about it. I did not expect to receive such a lecture, or I should not have said anything to you on the subject. I thought you would be a little more compassionate, than to harrow up my feelings in the manner you do.

Miss P. Ah! Miss Jones, you will see the time, depend upon it, when you will feel the necessity of more compassion than mine, and you will feel it, unless you are "born again," when it will be too late. I am sorry to make you feel unhappy; but there is great need of your changing your course;—we sing a hymn in our Sunday School that runs thus:

"Twill save us from a thousand snares,
To mind religion young."

And if you could only feel that, as many do that have grown old in the course you are pursuing, you would alter your ways very soon; and you would not blame me for telling you the truth, either.

Miss J. You may go on now in that strain, just as much, and as long as you like—I mean to attend to all those things one of these days; but I can't *now*,—I have commenced my career of pleasure—I have my associates; those that do as I do, and what will they think of me if I shun them now? Oh, I cannot bear the idea for one moment.

Miss P. Why, Matilda! you seem to think your pleasures, your enjoyments, and your associates, of more consequence than your *immortal soul!* I advise you.

"Stoop and think before you farther go."

You are on a precipice & cannot too carefully guard yourself. Just as sure as you pursue the course that you have marked out, you will have to come to the conclusion that all others have come to, that have gone on in the same manner, and that is, that "All, all is vanity."

Miss J. Would you then have me give up all my enjoyments, and live the life of a nun? exclude myself from all society—see nobody, and know nobody?

Miss P. Not at all—but I would have you, instead of reading novels, read the *Bible*—instead of going to dancing school, and to balls, go to church, and come to Sunday School. I would have you seek that religion which is not only the most profitable, and the best enjoyment to *live* by, but is good in a dying hour.

Miss J. Ah! Jane, I've nothing to say—I feel the truth of your remarks. I know—I know I ought to read the Bible, and to go church; but I am so much engaged in other matters that I do not get time.

Miss P. Well now, Matilda, as you have not time to attend to both, I advise you to quit *all* your vanities, and endeavor, immediately, to obtain the religion I have been speaking to you about;—put yourself in the way;—be in the constant use of the means to obtain it, and there is a good promise for you, for Christ says: "They that seek Me early shall find me."

Miss J. I'll renounce the whole; I see my folly, and I will endeavor to mend my ways. I thank you for your kind advice, and hope to be enabled to find mercy, that can wash away my sins and fit me to enjoy the blessings of religion.

Miss P. Matilda, I am most happy to hear you take so proper a stand, and hope most sincerely, that you may *continue* to seek religion till you are blessed with it; and I assure you, that religion alone, is all that can render you perfectly happy in this world, or will prepare you for a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

B. C. W.

NEWSPAPERS.—According to a recent calculation, there are now one thousand five hundred and fifty five newspapers and other periodicals published in this country: two hundred and sixty-seven in New England, (Massachusetts one hundred and twenty four:) two hundred and seventy four in the State of New York; two hundred and fifty three in Pennsylvania, and one hundred and sixty four in Ohio. The next largest number in a single State is sixty-nine, and the smallest number three.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Columbia arrived at her wharf at Boston, at half past 7 o'clock, Thursday morning, in 15½ days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M. She arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M., on the 19th, and sailed thence for Boston at 6 P. M. On the passage, they lost a boy overboard. The Columbia left Liverpool with 75 passengers, for Boston and Halifax.

The news brought by her is highly important and interesting. Is eleven days later than that heretofore received, being from Liverpool to the 5th, from London to the 5th, and from Paris to the 3d inst.

All the papers speak of the continual severity of the weather in almost every part of Europe. In the South of France it had been colder than ever before known, and fears were entertained of the effect upon the vineyards.

The Chartists held a meeting at Newport, for the purpose of getting up an address to the Queen, praying for the restoration of Frost, Williams and Jones from banishment. There was no disturbance of the public peace, and the concourse, which consisted of some thousands, separated quietly.

The latest French journals are filled with New Year addresses to the King, and his answers.

Louis Phillippe, in his reply to the speeches made to him by the diplomatic corps, on the preservation of peace, said.

You know the value which I have never ceased to attach to the duration of the political repose enjoyed by Europe, and to the maintenance of the general peace. Convicted as I am that this state of things is alike the interest of France and of all other states, nothing shall relax my efforts to co-operate with all the sovereigns for the preservation of this great blessing to our nation, and I hope with you that in the year which has just opened to us, the wisdom of the Cabinets will effect its consolidation. I feel very sensibly the solicitations of the corps diplomatique, and the good wishes which you offer in its name for France, my family and myself.

The addresses of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies have no distinctive marks of political sentiment—but the answer of the King to both prove that he is determined to preserve peace under all circumstances.

The Nile has risen to 22½ feet this year, and the inundation is so great, that incalculable mischief has been done to the country.

A manuscript, relative to the military and naval positions of Corsica, entirely written in Napoleon's own hand, has been found in a library at Toulon.

The commercial city of Leghorn is in the most melancholy condition, owing to the failure of several first-rate houses.

A lamentable accident occurred at Dublin, on the 25th ult. at the Roman Catholic chapel in Francis street. One of the timbers of the gallery, which was thronged with people was heard to crack—a cry was raised that the building was falling, and a rush ensued, in which three persons were trampled to death, and several were dangerously injured.

A person named Borel has been arrested in Switzerland, charged with being an accessory to the attempt by Darmes, on the life of Louis Phillippe on the 15th October last.

Further plots against Louis Phillippe's life are again spoken of as having been found in the pocket of the driver of a Paris omnibus, who committed suicide; a paper is said to have been found, setting forth that being a member of a secret society, his turn had come by lot to kill the King; but finding himself unable to commit the crime, he had determed to hang himself.

The King had remitted that part of Madame Laffarge's sentence, which condemns her to *exposition publique.*

The Paris journals are indulging in a notion, says the Spectator of the 2nd instant, that Russia may be induced to enter into a separate alliance with France against England and the other two powers, parties to the quadruple treaty.

There were a great many fires in London during the Christmas festivities.

Nearly 1,000,000 persons are said to have visited the church of the Invalides, Paris, during the space of ten days.

Shocking accidents had happened on the London and Brighton railroad. Near Chuckfield a driftway had been made through a large mound of earth, and an arch composed of wood had been temporally constructed, sufficiently high to allow the engine to pass through. The tender was forced off the line, dragging the engine after it, and after removing another portion of the woodwork, when an immense quantity of superincumbent earth folded in upon the engine, burying the engineer and the storer, and stopping the engine. One man was suffocated by the steam in his attempt to get the other two from the earth.

A second accident of a more serious nature was reported to have taken place a few miles beyond Haywood's Heath, by which several lives were sacrificed. Seventeen men were buried by a fall of earth. Six bodies had been dug out. It was said that a third accident had taken place further up the road. Since the commencement of the works on this line, the railroad had furnished the Sussex county hospital with between 200 and 400 accidents, and about seventy or eighty lives have been lost exclusive of the accidents above mentioned.

A rumor that the allied powers had called upon France to account for her proceeding with warlike preparations, has received partial confirmation.

The Paris correspondent of the Commerce Belge writes—"The French government gives way to the demands of foreign powers. The ministry of the 20th of October has decided on disarming."

The budget, or expositon of ways and means was laid before the chamber of Deputies, on the 30th of September. It discloses the fact that the revenue is not adequate to the expenditure, even without reference to accidental necessities, and asks a loan of 450 millions and a credit of 250 millions in Treasury bonds.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The convention entered into with the Pacha by Commodore Napier, was disallowed by Admiral Stopford, and at one time there seemed reason to apprehend that a renewal of hostilities would be the consequence. The refusal of Admiral Stopford was communicated to the Pacha on the 6th of December, and required from the latter the evacuation of Syria and the restoration of the Turkish fleet, within three days, offering in return his replacement in the government of Egypt, but for life only.

The poor Pacha, thus deluded by his magnanimous enemies was compelled to submit. His reply to the proposition, addressed to the Grand Vizer, was given to Admiral Stopford's messenger on the 11th of December, and contained a full and frank acceptance.

Orders have been issued for the Turkish fleet to hold itself in readiness for sea. It was to be delivered up to the English in the course of a month.

There was a dreadful gale in the vicinity of Constantinople on the 1st of December. Among the vessels lost was the Russian steamer Neva, or Emperor Nicholas, Rogers, from Odessa, 13 of the crew and six passengers lost, the captain, first engineer and four of the crew with four male and two female passengers saved.

FOREIGN MARKETS, AT THE LAST DATES. In Liverpool, American Flour, free, is held at 36 shillings per barrel, and small quantities have been sold for export, in bond at 26 shillings, per barrel. In the London Market but few sales had been affected of imported wheat, and the value of the article had receded 1 shilling per quarter. Very few buyers had appeared at the Corn Mart, and though the trade might be said to be in a state of inactivity still the tendency of prices was rather upwards than otherwise.

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He grazes his mowing land late in the Spring. Some of his cows are past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his buildings.—He sows & plants his land till it is exhausted before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has place for nothing and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimlet, a chisel or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will perhaps hear of his being in a bar room, talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted fruit, and he will tell you he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses cider for want of a hoop; his plough breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season, because it was not housed, and in harvest time when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden, for want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has tired your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprise, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifice to get it: and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after daylight in winter. His horse stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles, and clapboards are seen off his buildings month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If the lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor Christian.—*Exchange paper.*

A DRIVING BUSINESS.—Fifteen weddings took place at Winchester, Ky., on Christmas day.

PEPPER.—Nearly eighteen hundred thousand pounds of black pepper are consumed in the United States yearly.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

THE PROTESTANT AGAIN.—This little matter between us and the Protestant, is briefly this: some time since, a number of the Pittsburgh "Christian Advocate" was forwarded to us, either by the editor or some one else, containing strictures on the doings of the late Pittsburgh Conference, and also on an article from the Protestant, in relation to the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We were, at the time, attending to our own business, not heeding either the Advocate or the Protestant. As we presumed the paper was forwarded to us to notice the article, we answered it precisely as we understood Solomon to have directed us.—This brought forth, from the editor of the Advocate, a splendid reply, in which he pays both us and the Protestant off all dues and demands.—The latter editor, in reply to the former, honeys him up in real mawkish style; then gratuitously and officiously, attends to our case, as though we were not able to take care of ourself,—tells his brother of the Advocate, in substance, that our style is "rude and coarse," that our manner was "improper," and that he "decidedly disapproved" of the whole. Now, reader, just look at this; the editor of the "official organ," so called, of the Methodist Protestant Church, without the least provocation under the heaven, joins with a pampered ecclesiastic, who cares no more about either of us, than the sole-leather he scours beneath his feet, to throw a little dirt at his brother. Before we would be guilty of such pitiful conduct, may our "right hand forget her cunning."

As we were satisfied that the editor of the Protestant was prone to this habit of reproving, and as we had come to the knowledge of the fact he had used his reproving prerogative, with an uncalled for severity, which had done injury to the cause, we intended, in our paper of the 13th ultimo, to rebuke him in a style that might put him on his guard in future. This was all we intended. And being sensible that the editor would feel himself in a tight place, and anticipating that he might be tempted to misrepresent us, in order to get as easily out of his difficulty as possible, we requested him positively, if he should see cause to animadvert upon our article, to give it a place in his columns, so that the reader might see for himself. But in his paper of he 23d ultimo, he devotes something like half a column to strictures upon us, in which we are misrepresented by inuendoes, &c., in a style which is little better than public slander, but he refuses to let us be heard for ourself.

And, really, has it come to this? A boy of "*twenty-five*," almost entirely unknown to the church; with little experience beyond the corporation of Baltimore, has the control of her "official organ." He commences an unprovoked and an uncalled-for attack upon his brother, of at least twice his years, representing him as guilty of "impropriety," "coarseness" and "rudeness," and then refuses him an opportunity to be heard in his own defence in the "official" which has thus attacked him. We have done, at least, as much for the church as this editor, and think we have as good a right to the use of her "organ" as he has. But he holds the power to do as he pleases, and appears disposed to use his little brief authority to prevent any one from talking in his columns, on this subject, but himself. So be it; we must submit.

Now, Br. Editor, of the Protestant, we had both better be at something else. But, you will recollect that you brought on this controversy.—If you had not made your invidious allusions to us, there would have been nothing of it. We have such an utter aversion to impertinence in young men, that we could not, in duty, pass you without rebuke.

GEOLOGY.—This bids fair to rank highest among all the Natural Sciences except that of Chemistry. It is certainly of more practical importance to the owners of the soil than those who have no acquaintance with it can admit.—We will state a case to illustrate this subject. There are in the west part of this county four distinct veins of stone coal. The first is about the water courses, and is frequently found in the beds of the streams, and varies from six to thirty inches in thickness. The second is some fifteen or more feet above this, and lies immediately under a bed of limestone which pervades this whole section, and is from three to six inches in thickness. Above this, at an elevation of some twenty-five feet or upwards is a third vein, and which is the only workable one, varying in thickness from three to five feet. Still above this, near the summit of the ridges, is a small vein twelve or fifteen inches in thickness. These several veins, on a level, pass through every hill which is high enough to receive them, dipping a few degrees to the south-east.

A neighboring farmer, wishing to burn a lot of lime for his land, had on one side of him abundance of stone uncovered ready for blasting.—On the other side, some farther distant, was the same vein of limestone jetting out of a bluff bank, and under it the appearance of some two or three feet of coal. The idea of getting the limestone and the coal to burn it, together, induced him to abandon the first situation, where there was no prospect of coal, to attempt the second. After a considerable expense in throwing off a high bank, he found that his coal was nothing but colored shale. Had he but acquainted himself with the geological arrangements of his neighborhood he might have saved himself this expense, for he would have known there was no prospect there of the amount of coal which appearances seemed to indicate. There are also many farmers who are now buying their coal, and hauling it considerable distance, if they but understood this matter could have the article on their own premises with but a few hours work.

These veins of coal may always be found by the springs, either permanent or wet weather.—Let any man examine his farm and he will, if it be elevated enough, find some two or three tiers of springs, on a level coming off these several veins of coal. There are two beds of limestone between the first and second veins of coal. If these can be ascertained, the first tier of springs, above, comes off the workable vein of coal.

There are some good thoughts on the subject of geology, in the following extract from the Nashville Christian Advocate:

"We would take this occasion, to recommend this study to our young readers; especially preachers. In the minds of many honest, intelligent christians, there still exists a strong prejudice against this branch of Natural Science, owing to the unfavorable bearing, in regard to the Scripture, given it by some of its early Professors. To those infidel writers, however, who have made this use of it, the homely adage—"They hollowed before they got out of the woods," is very applicable; for it now bids fair to become more strongly and directly confirmatory of the truth of the Bible, than any of the other Natural Sciences can be. The existence of this prejudice shows the weakness of the faith of those who have unfortunately yielded to it. They should have known, that God is the author both of the *Book* of *works* and the *Book* of *words*, and that, therefore, they could not disagree.—Instead then of opposing the 'science of Geology,' which proposes to investigate the works of the Creator, they ought to have been the most eager in pursuit of the knowledge here—having the firm conviction, that whatever may be the present appearance of things, arising from our limited acquaintance with facts, in the end, there will be found a perfect accordance between Revelation and the principles established by this science. Geology being then so closely connected with revelation, is peculiarly the study of the minister of the gospel; and in addition to this, commends itself to their notice by its manifest tendency to enlarge the mind, and to fill it with high and ennobling thoughts.

"Methodist preachers have a better opportunity to prosecute this study than any other class of men. They generally remain in a section of country about long enough to become acquainted with its geological phenomena, and travelling as they do extensively, in a few years, with a little labor and no loss of time, they might amass a very considerable store of useful knowledge.—It requires no apparatus, no expensive fixtures, as do most of the Natural Sciences—a hammer, and you are ready to begin, and with this only, you may make considerable advancement. Tho' if you expect to prosecute to any great extent the study, Mineralogy and Chemistry will be necessary. Be not alarmed at these names—a few weeks application will give you knowledge enough to suffice for years in your geological investigations.

"This study will not at all interfere with your higher and never to be neglected duty—but rather aid you therein. It calls up those feelings and inspires those thoughts that should belong peculiarly to the minister of our Holy Religion.—With a knowledge of this science you can never be alone—never idle—never uninterested. The rocks under your feet will no longer be *but Rocks*—but changed to eloquent companions, they will discourse to you in your lonely rides or evening rambles of times and circumstances long gone by, when the earth rolled and quivered as if upon the billows of subterranean seas of moulten elements—when fearful cataclysms and catastrophies swept over the earth's surface or rent its rocky crust." E.

☞The following article, from the Nashville "Christian Advocate," on *pronunciation*, is a word in season. We commend it to the particular notice of young ministers:

"*Pronunciation.*—An intelligent gentleman in conversation with us a short time since, remarked, that it is a lamentable fact, that less attention is generally paid by public speakers and especially by ministers of the gospel, to correct pronunciation, than almost any other branch of Belles-Letters. In reflecting on the matter, we are inclined to believe that there is much truth in the remark.

"At first view, it may be supposed that there is but little importance attached to the proper pronunciation of words; that it is rather an arbitrary matter at best, and shows a kind of pedantry in any one to be very particular. This course of reasoning has created a kind of indifference in the minds of many, and for want of proper attention, they have formed habits that are exceedingly awkward and destructive to the influence of public speakers.

"One grand object to be attained by a public speaker, is to secure the confidence of his auditory. He must make an impression upon his hearers that he is capable of imparting instruction; for there is a principle in human nature that does not readily submit to be taught by those who are regarded as less wise than ourselves. Now, although a knowledge of one particular grade of science or literature does not conclusively argue a man's competency to teach others; although a man's being fluent, and exceedingly correct in the pronunciation does not prove that he is a good divine, yet his manner of speech never fails to make an impression for good or evil on the minds of his auditors. If a speaker betray ignorance in these minor matters, his hearers take for granted that he is not well informed in subjects of greater moment.

"Again, all public speakers should avoid whatever might be offensive. To a refined ear, an awkward pronunciation is not only grating, but is calculated to arrest the mind and call off the attention from the thread of the discourse, and thus the effect of the discourse is partially destroyed.

"An improper pronunciation is productive of another evil. It destroys the force of language. There are many words in the English language pronounced nearly alike, which are entirely different in their signification, and convey to the mind sometimes a meaning exactly opposite.

"How frequently do we hear the words *far* and *fair* pronounced alike. He went into a far—*fair* country. She is a fair—*far* lady. The stars—*stairs* of heaven declare the wisdom and power of God.

"Most of our readers have heard of the preacher, who arose on an interesting occasion, to instruct his congregation on some great moral subject, when he read for his text, 'I knew that thou art an *austere* man.' He confounded this with the word *oyster*, and then proceeded to give a learned discourse of the method of 'catching oysters.' Young ministers should be careful, not only to study the true signification of words, but the best standards of pronunciation.

"While we avoid pedantry on the one hand, we should be studious to steer clear of awkwardness on the other.

"Affectation we dislike exceedingly, but at the same time we cannot help being prepossessed in his favor, who introduces his discourse in a neat and correct style. Keep your standard dictionaries always near you in your study.—Pay particular attention to the best speakers, and you will find it very easy to acquire correct habits of speaking. Get clear at once of your provincialisms. Rid yourselves of the phraseology of your 'leading strings,' and study a correct and dignified style, and you will command an influence that you will never otherwise exert."

A correspondent of the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, under date 6th January, writes in relation to the doings of the Legislature of that State:

"A communication was made to the House this afternoon, inclosing a letter from Samuel Allison, of London, the broker who acted as the negotiator between our Fund Commissioners and Wright & Co. Mr. Allison, after stating the failure of Wright & Co., and assigning the causes of it assures the Executive that our State Bonds, which were in the possession of Wright & Co., *are safe*. They are now deposited with, and under the control of, the Court of Bankruptcy, and can be obtained, as Mr. Alison asserts, at any time by any legally authorized agent of the State. Mr. Allison makes another disclosure, which adds one more item to the list of swindling operations that this unfortunate State has been subject to. He states, that our Rail Road Iron, which was purchased at £9 10s. per ton, was only worth *then* and is *now* worth but £7 5s. The contract with Thompson and Forman, as appears by the volume of Reports of the last session of our Legislature, page 410, made by Rawlings & Oakley, was for *six hundred and fifty tons* of Rail Road Iron. If Mr. Allison's statements are to be relied upon, the difference between the *price paid* by our State and the *market price* of the Iron, was £2 5s. on each ton; which, in the aggregate, makes a *loss* to the State in this one contract of £1,375, or nearly *one hundred thousand dollars!!* Want of time alone precludes my referring more particularly to this disclosure in this letter."

From the Bucyrus Democrat.

WYANDOTT EXECUTION!

'I saw the criminal stand forth at trial;
He offered no excuse, made no denial:
He heard the witnesses—the Judges speak
The laws dread sentence, with unchanging cheek:
To questions of the past he deign'd no reply;
His crime, its cause, are wrapp'd in mystery.
——————— looking down
'As coldly on the guns that near him shone,
As if they did not shine for him that day.
And when the priest besought him still to pray,
To fix his last thoughts on eternity.
He said old man, I cannot DREAM like thee!"

Doubtless many of the readers of the Democrat have heard of the execution of young Wyandott, by the authorities of the Wyandott Nation, for murder in the first degree on the fifth day of October last, at Upper Sandusky. I have thought a statement, (tho' at a late period,) of all the circumstances attending the murder, trial and execution of the murderer from an authentic source, would be interesting to your readers. Should you deem it worthy of a pace in your columns, it is at your service.

On the afternoon of Monday, September 22d, some 8 or 10 roistering, intemperate fellows, (Wyandotts) among whom were Henry Johnson, the unfortunate victim, and Thomas Long, Jr. the murderer and step son of the former, generally known by the sobriquet of "Chuckle-head," met in the neighborhood of Osceola, and getting liquor, got into a drunken spree. The next day the same individuals met, and it was proposed that some one of the party should be dispatched to procure a supply of liquor, and Thomas Long was named as the messenger; but he at once objected and proposed Henry Johnson, his step father, the latter, after some hesitation, consented, whereupon Thomas Long volunteered to accompany him: then a young man by the name of Seneca John, offered his services, and the three set out for a distillery in the neighborhood.

Nothing occurred worthy of remark on their way to the distillery—nothing like quarrelling or angry words passing, all three being duly sober. When they arrived within sight of this *Devil's Den*, they halted. Henry Johnson proceeded with a two gallon tin kettle, purchased the liquor and returned to the spot where he left his bon-vivant comrades. Thomas Long then pulled out of his pocket a pint flask and ordered Henry Johnson to return to the distillery and get it filled, he refused, saying *he had done his share;* after some altercation he consented, went and returned with the flask filled. Thomas pulled out the cork and emptied the contents into the kettle, handed Johnson the flask and ordered him to go again, but he again refused, saying *he might go himself if he wanted any more liquor*, however, after some conversation, he went the third time. Upon his return they each took a dram, the first they had taken that day, and set our for their place of rendezvous, Seneca John leading the way, carrying the kettle of liquor; Henry Johnson next following and Thomas Long in the rear. After travelling about a half mile, Seneca John being then some distance ahead, heard (as he described it) a crashing resembling the breaking of a limb, and upon looking back, found that Thomas had knocked Johnson down with a large club which had broken into two, and was beating him with the remaining piece, then seizing another club dispatched his victim. Seneca John upon discovering this, dropped his kettle and was hurrying to interfere. Thomas, discovering his approach, warned him not to approach at his peril, as he would certainly kill *him* also, (as he stated in his testimony on the trial) knowing the desperate character of the murderer, was deterred from interfering. Having perpetrated the bloody deed, he walked off a few steps and sat down by the root of a tree.

At this juncture two of the company they left at their place of rendezvous, becoming impatient at the delay of their messengers, rode up, and seeing Henry Johnson slain, demanded who had killed him, upon which the murderer sprang to his feet and answered the question by saying, 'he was killed by white men!' and immediately fled.

On Friday, 25th of Sept. he was arrested and imprisoned to stand his trial the next day. On Saturday the 26th at 11 o'clock the male part of the nation, from sixteen years old and upwards, assembled as the tribunal and grand inquest before which he was to answer for his crime. After an examination of the witnesses, the principal being Seneca John, in which the prisoner evinced considerable tact and ingenuity in cross examining them, he was informed by the presiding Chief (Francis A. Hicks) that the nation was ready to hear his defence. His defence was, in substance, as follows:

"I have but little to say in the way of self-defence. It may be supposed by many that I had for some time past entertained hostile feelings to the deceased, but this was not the case. I entertained no hostility towards him; we have heretofore frequently been together in drunken sprees and carousals, and have had frequent opportunities of taking his life, but never availed myself of them; and at the time that I suppose I perpetrated the murder, I was so much intoxicated that I have but a feint and indistinct recollection of what did take place. The murder, if committed by me, was prompted by circumstances which have borne with much weight upon my mind, and which I deem worthy of being related and which I hope you will deem worthy of serious consideration, and I wish it to be taken as part of my defence.

"For more than a year past, I have heard frequent rumors in our neighborhood that the dec'd. practised WITCH-CRAFT, and that several of the deaths that had occurred in our immediate neighborhood were brought about through his means. The deceased, when intoxicated, frequently had stated that he could enter a dwelling through a window when only a part of a pane of glass was out of the sash, and could even pass thro' a keyhole into a dwelling and be invisible to the inmates. It was also rumored that the death of all Saint Peters's children was his work. There are witnesses present who will testify to the existence of these reports. These reports did not, at the time, give much concern. Subsequently a dispute arose between the deceased & my sister, (widow Gray Eyes) about the ownership of a blanket, and after some disputing and contention, he was heard to utter the following significant remark. 'Well, let her have the blanket, it will do for a winding sheet for her child.' A short time afterwards the child died. This made a deep impression on my mind, and I could not divest myself of the conviction that he was the cause of the child's death. Prior to this, I had given myself but little concern about the rumors against him; but now he had invaded my house and family connexions with his witchcraft, it roused me to serious reflections, and I felt bound to notice this invasion; still I never had formed a determination to take his life, notwithstanding my firm belief of his guilt. It must have been under these feelings that the fatal deed was done.—Whether this will be considered as a justification or a palliating circumstance or not, I leave for the assembly to decide. I am done.

He was then remanded to jail.

After some discussion a vote was called for as to his guilt or innocence of the charge of murder. Tellers were appointed, and the result was almost unanimous, *guilty of murder in the first degree*, when he was sentenced to be shot by a platoon of six men on Monday, October 5th. He heard it with cold indifference, remarking, "Well, I supposed so."

On the day appointed for his execution a vast concourse of people assembled to witness the *modus operandi* of the Wyandott code of executing criminals convicted of capital crime.

At half past two o'clock the prisoner was bro't out of jail, a procession was formed by William Walker, acting as marshal of the day, assisted by Summeudowst and S. Armstrong, and marched to the place of execution; the multitude numbering about 1500, was formed into two parallel lines, one on each side of the grave, the rear closed up and the front (the direction in which the executioners were to shoot,) left open. The coffin was brought which the prisoner scrutinized very closely, as though endeavoring to detect some fault in the workmanship, and gazed about upon the multitude with as much unconcern and nonchalance as though he were only an idle spectator. The head Chief delivered a short address, after which he directed the marshal of the day to read, first in Wyandott and then in English, the following proclamation:

"*Citizens:* You will doubtless expect from the constituted authorities of the nation, the nature and character of the offence committed by the prisoner now before you, and about to suffer death by capital punishment. The offence is one of the highest in grade in the catalogue of crimes—shedding the blood of one of his fellow men without just cause—in other words, guilty of murder in the first degree." (Here follows a general statement of the circumstances attending the murder, which I omit.)

"He has been heard, tried and condemned by almost unanimous voice of the nation to die; and it remains for the Council to carry the decision into execution.

"The sentence, therefore, is that he be bro't forth from his place of confinement and be shot by a platoon of six men till he is dead.

"It may appear to you a severe measure, thus to cut off in the morning of life, a fellow being. Humanity may plead loudly for mercy, but the inexorable demands of justice, and the stern decrees of the law, alike require an example which shall not only prove a warning to all, but to convince our people, that the laws of the nation are not to be violated and trampled upon with impunity."

After this, the prisoner was taken to the foot of the grave, blindfolded and made to kneel down—the executioners were marched into the square under the escort of two men having charge of the fire arms, ready charged with balls except one, which was only charged with a blank cartridge. The guns were distributed indiscriminately among them, so that no one should know who had the gun containing the blank. At a signal the fatal volley was discharged. The marshal then requested Dr. Hetich to examine him and pronounce him dead. The Doctor did so, and announced that life was extinct. Such was the melancholy fate of Thomas Long, Jr., having scarcely attained the twentieth year of his age.

During his confinement he appeared to be perfectly indifferent to his fate, and when visited by his friends, maintained an air of cheerfulness and unconcern. The only time he betrayed any symptoms of trepidation was when the carpenter entered the jail and measured him for the purpose of making his coffin. Running the *two foot rule* up and down his body, seemed to have the effect of relaxing his hitherto turged muscles, and created a palsy-like tremor in his nerves. His mother and sister called upon him on the morning of his execution, gave him some clean clothes and bade him the last and bitter farewell. OQUANOXA.

THE CASE OF PIRACY AND MURDER ON BOARD THE SCHOONER ALEXANDER.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the full particulars, which follow, of this painful tragedy.

Bill Smith, Willian Jones, and John Swal, were yesterday brought to the Second Municipality prison by Lieut. Winters and police officer Rockwell. They are charged with murder and robbing the schooner Alexander, the particulars of which are as follows:

The schooner Alexander, Capt. Butler, left this port for Pensacola on the 24th December. She stopped at the lake end of the Ponchartrain rail road to take on board a crew of six sailors, as passengers, who were being sent to ship on board a vessel lying at Pensacola by a shipping master in this city. On the 26th, one of the prisoners, Smith, who appears to have taken a leading part in the bloody drama which followed, quarrelled with the cook of the schooner; the captain remonstrated with him, when Smith and some of the other strangers evinced a most turbulent spirit. The captain said he had arms aft and would use them if any disposition was shown to munity. Smith replied that if he had arms aft, they, the passenger sailors, had arms forward and would use them, and finally said that it should be decided that night whether he or the captain should command the schooner. The schooner in the meantime got aground on the Shell Banks. About dusk, and while Smith and his bloody-minded companions were in the forecastle, the captain and the whole of his own crew excepting the steward, who unfortunately was left behind, got into the yawl and shoved off from the schooner, leaving her aground and in possession of the pirates. As they put off, Smith happened to come on deck and saw them, when he immediately asked for his Bowie knife and called up all hands; but the captain and his men were out of his power. They then turned to and commenced drinking, and the next day it was proposed to lighten the schooner by throwing the cargo over-board, with the view of getting her off. They intimated their design to the steward, who remained in the cabin. He objected, when Smith replied that whosoever would not join with them should be considered their enemy and be treated as such.—The steward replied they might do as they pleased. They then went to work, discharging the freight into the lake.—One of them, an old Englishman, who felt unable and refused to work, Jones beat about the head and face with a marlinspike till he murdered him, and then threw him overboard. The report of a shot was now heard from the cabin where the steward was; they ran in and struck at him with blood-thirsty violence. He begged his life, but Jones told Smith to give him no mercy. He got out, and one among them who neither approved nor participated in their proceedings threw a plank into the lake on which the steward jumped. They then threw at him billets of wood and other missles, till they drowned him They next turned on the one who threw out the plank to the steward, and despatched him.—There were now but four hands remaining who managed to get the schooner off. Swal was sent to the helm who shortly run her aground again near Cat island. They then ransacked the vessel, and took possession of two hundred dollars, two watches and some other property, put on some other clothes than their own, and made a raft on which to go ashore. A storm was blowing and they did not venture, but staid on board that night, the 27th. In the morning they saw a boat nearing them with armed men in it, and as they saw no chance of escape, they concluded that death, instant death was inevitable. They expected to be shot as soon as the party reached the schooner, and Smith and Jones said they cared not—they were prepared for it.—Not so an old man of the party jumped overboard and was drowned, making the fourth life that was sacrificed.

The party who were seen approaching in the boat consisted of the captain and some citizens of Pass Christian, who came with him armed to retake the vessel.—The cowardly murderers on their approach ran down and hid themselves under deck where they remained till they were arrested. After this, the captain put his schooner in order, returned to this city, and informed the police of the transaction.

These facts have been gathered principally from the confessions of Swal, who says that he took no part in the murders; and in giving his assistance only acted from fear. Smith and Jones, he says, were the principals, one acting as captain and the other as mate. They say Swal (he is a Dutchman) is as much implicated as they are—that they desire death and wish to be shot.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—When Congress passed the famous law for the prevention of steamboat accidents, the hope was indulged that the dangers attendant on this species of navigation would be greatly diminished. But very different has been the result. So far as we can tell from recollection, disasters on steamboats are as frequent now as they were before the law was passed. Nor is this all. The same impunity is enjoyed by those who may be presumed as not entirely innocent of the blame where such disasters happen. Notwithstanding the number of steamboat accidents, of recent occurrance, we hear of none of the officers being punished for the neglect which we well suppose, must, in some instances at least, have been committed. We do not even hear of legal investigations being instituted. It is high time that something was done to arrest this wanton sacrifice of human life. If the present law is so defective as not to be susceptible of enforcement, let it be amended, or a substitute provided that will furnish some security to travellers. If, on the other hand, the inefficacy of the law is owing to mal-administration, let the delinquents, whoever they may be, be held up to the public opprobrium. The indifference exhibited on the subject looks much like barbarism, and is far from creditable to the American character.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

GEN. HARRISON.—Mr. George Endicott of 152 Fulton street, has published a highly finished mezzotint of the President.—The likeness is said to be perfect. If it be so, then is the old hero of Tippecanoe a much handsomer man than we took him for. His bust and all other pretended likenesses, that we have seen, are decidedly homely. They show a hatchet-face—the features being void of any particular expression—and indicate altogether a frail old gentleman. In the face of this picture there is a full, hearty, cheerful look—such as we might attribute to the man from his well-known character.

We are inclined to confide in the fidelity of this portrait, on account of the high reputation of the painter, Mr. Marchant. The engraving is exceedingly creditable to Mr. H. S. Sadd.—*New World.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Baltimore Sun gives some information, copied from the Catholic Almanac for 1841, in relation to the Catholics in the United States. The Catholic population in the United States is 1,300,000. The number of clergymen, 545, of which 436 are in the ministry, and 109 otherwise employed. The number of churches and chapels is 512; churches building, 27; other stations, 394. There are 17 ecclesiastical institutions, with 144 clerical students. The female religious institutions number 31, and the female academies, 49. There are in the female academies, 2,782 pupils. The literary institutions for young men number 24, and the young men in them, 1,593.—The number of Catholic bishops in the United States, is 17. During 1840, the accessions to the priestly office have been eighty-five.

A HISTORY OF THE DEVIL.—There is a preacher in Chicago, Ill., nightly holding forth to large audiences, and giving, as he says, "a history of the devil." The Democrat says that all who hear him are entirely convinced of his thorough acquaintance with the subject.

A meeting of citizens of Philadelphia was held in November, to take into consideration the utility of establishing an "Asylum for the cure of Inebriates."—Alexander Henry was appointed Chairman, and Doctor W. Darrach, Secretary. After a free interchange of sentiment, it was unanimously agreed: That the subject be laid before our citizens generally in the form of an Address; when Dr. W. Darrah, Isaac Collins, Townsend Sharpless, Dr. John Bell and Isaiah Hacker were appointed a committee for that purpose.—*Saturday Courier.*

INTEMPERANCE.—Another proof of the fatal effects of rum, is the death of an aged man, named John Kelsey, residing in Salisbury, Conn. It appears that he had been an habitual drunkard for years, was in the habit of leaving his home for a length of time, without any notice being taken of it, but having been absent recently about a week, search was made when he was traced to one of the grog shops with which that town abounds, and eventually was found frozen to death, at the side of the fence in a lot near the house of Capt. Everty, with a jug of brandy by his head! just fourteen days from the time when he was last seen at the grog shop—snow having fallen in the mean time, and hidden him entirely from view!

A TRANCE.—Two young ladies residing in Fourth street, between Master & Phœnix, district of Kensington, one named —— Skull, the other Sarah Middleton, have been lying in a trance since Sunday evening. They attended, as was their custom, religious meeting on the evening alluded to, and had for several weeks previous devoted their whole thoughts to religion; but, on that occasion, returned home apparently more affected than at any former time, retired to bed, and have not, up to yesterday morning, shown the least possibility of a revival; notwithstanding several attempts have been made to offer them some nourishment they appeared to take no notice of the endeavors.—*Philadelphia paper.*

THE EARTHQUAKE.—In Morristown, N. J., an earthquake, similar to that experienced in New York, on Monday, was experienced. In some instances the windows rattled to an alarming degree, and the noise resembled a heavy stage passing rapidly over frozen ground. In Pequannac, some ten or 12 miles to the north, the shock was sensibly felt, and many ran out of doors to see what occasioned the unusual sound and shaking.—A brilliant meteor was seen toward the east by several persons, the explosion of which is said to have been superb, which may probably account for the phenomenon.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday morning says: "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at New Brunswick commenced specie payments on the 15th, but stopped payment altogether on Thursday morning. The Directors say they expect to be able to pay all demands against the Bank but that they thought it not their duty to make further sacrifices. The bills are bought by the brokers at heavy discounts."

THE DEEP, DEEP SEA.—According to a paragraph in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Capt. Ross, R. N. found bottom, 3d of March last, in lat. 33 21 south long. 94 east, at the depth of 2677 fathoms. He had over 5000 fathoms of line on the reel, and the weight employed was 540 pounds. Captain Ross says: "Nothing could be more satisfactory than this sounding, and it is the more so from showing that we have the means of getting soundings however deep the sea may be, and I trust our next trial may be in deeper water. I have ordered the line to be completed again to 5000 fathoms; but it would be useless to attempt it any more on this side of the cape."—The mean velocity of weight in descending 2677 fathoms, was at the rate of three miles and one-fifth per hour. The first 50 fathoms, descended at the rate of 7.1 miles per hour, and the last 100 at 2.4. On a previous occasion Capt. Ross found bottom at the depth of about 3700 fathoms, or about *four miles.*—*Balt. American.*

METHOD OF BURNING LIME WITHOUT KILNS.—The practice of Lime burners in Wales was formerly to burn lime in kilns, made broad and shallow, but lately they have begun to manufacture the article without any kiln at all.

They place the limestone in large bodies, the stones not being broken small, and calcine these heaps in the same way prepared for using charcoal. To prevent the flame from bursting out at tops and sides of these heaps, turfs and earths are placed against them, and the apperture partially closed; the heat is thus regulated and transferred through the whole mass, and notwithstanding the increased size of the stones, the whole becomes thoroughly calcined. As a proof of the superior advantages that lime in these clumps has over lime burnt in the old methed, a preference is always given to that burnt in heaps. This practice also prevails in England and Scotland. —*Picton Mechanic.*

DELAWARE BRIDGE.—Some of the braces under the Trenton Delaware Bridge were carried away by some of the upper bridges passing under it during the late flood; not however endangering the structure in the least.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... FEARUARY 3, 1841.

weather is very changeable, latterly. We warm and clear one day, rainy the next, iating with snow, and thus perpetually g.

abolition riot is said to have taken p'ace ton, in which an assault was made upon olored people, in which one or two whites eir lives.

v England Christian Advocate.—Since st we have received the 2d and 3d Nos. of per, to which we alluded some time since. lublished at Lowell, Massachusetts, once a under the editorial care of the Rev. Luther t $2 per annum in advance. This paper ducted with ability and in a good spirit.— l be mainly supported by the members of I. E. Church, and will go, we hope, for the ipation of the white as well as the colored

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

e bill of the Senate authorizing the town nesville to borrow money for the erection of works, passed on the 25th ult.

e House bill to "protect religious worship" eferred by the Senate to the committee on diciary, and reported back on the 28th ult. nt amendment: after being read was laid e table.

e Legislature is still at the good work of re- g the State Printer, but he appears to be a hard case. We are afraid his reforma- will cost the State considerable.

bill is introduced into the House giving eves from service the right to trial by jury arrested by their supposed owners.

e Ohio Star, alluding to the Wyandott exe- n recorded on our second page, remarks:

hough justice, according to the forms of e law, was thus done to the murderer, it rs strange that such a proceeding should been permitted in an organized and popu- county of Ohio. From the narration it d appear that some white men participated e ceremonies at the execution."

e Columbus State Journal, alludi g to the e of the *Star*, further says:

We copy the above for the purpose of adding xpression of our surprise, that such an ille- nd unauthorized act could have been per- d to have taken place within the jurisdic- of this State. The white men referred to, d probably find it a difficult matter to justify art they are said to have borne in the busi- before a proper tribunal."

e remark upon these notices:

We are not satisfied, from the narration, there were any who participated in this tution, but such as belonged to the nation. We have understood that, by treaty stipu- n, these Wyandotts were to govern them- s by their own regulations. If so, what is violated? Or, how could it be any more inal for white men to take a part in this tution, than to participate in an execution anada? Who can inform us on this subject?

PRICES CURRENT.

ANESVILLE.—Wheat, 50cts.; Flour, $3.

ALTIMORE, January 23.—Flour.—At close of the last and the beginning of the ent week, Howard street Flour advanced 4,50 to $4,56¼, and a few hundred bbls. e sold at the latter rate. On Wednesday the icle got up to 4,62½, at which considerable s of common brands were made from store; holders were firm. On Thursday and yes- ay many were willing to sell at the latter e, but not as many disposed to buy; and on former day small sales were made at 4,56¼.— quote the present rates 4,56¼ a 4,62½, with a ted demand at either price.

Western Transportation.—There is a small line in the rates of Freight westwardly, but e appears to be little demand for Wagons.— quote 1,12½ to Pittsburgh, and 1,37½ to eeling, per 100 lbs.

The Home Market.—There were probably exceeding 200 head of Beef Cattle in mar- this week, and only 120 of them disposed of; remainder were laid over. The prices paid e at a further advance on last week's rates, ging from 6,50 to 7,50, with a very few prime, ch were sold on Sunday, at 8 dollars per 100

There are no Live Hogs offering, but are nted; and those of good quality would readi- command 6 dollars, at which price the last e, noticed in our last report, was made.—*Ly- d.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Flour.— e receipts continue light, with a moderate port demand. Sales of Pennsylvania Flour 4,75, choice brands at 4,87½ per bbl.

Cattle Market.—Beef Cattle—480 in mar- t; 61 from Virginia; sales 6½ a 8 cents, which a decline of ½ cent.—*Bicknell.*

MASSILLON, OHIO, January 21.—Wheat, bushel, 50 cents; Corn 20; Oats 15; Corn al 37½; Potatoes 18¾.

Butter 7c. Eggs 8. Lard 6¼.

Apples, per bush. 25. Cheese, per lb. 6.

Flour, per bbl. 2,75. Pork 12,00.

Pork, per cwt. 3,00.

Salt, per bbl. 2,75; White Fish 8,00. Pickerel 00; Mackerel 20,00.

Coffee, best per bag, 15.

Bacon, per cwt. 5 a 6c.

Buckwheat flour, per cwt. 1,50.

Sole Leather, per lb. 22 a 25.—*Gazette.*

Zanesville Postmaster.—By a letter receiv- d this morning from Washington, we learn at Mr. Israel Hoge has been nominated by e President to fill the vacancy in the post of- e at this place, occasioned by the resignation Col. Cassidy.—*Zanesville Aurora.*

All the Banks in Wilmington, Del., resumed ecie payments on the 15th ultimo. There as no run upon them, and all passed off qui- ly.

The mahogany coffin which enclosed the remains of Napoleon at St. Helena, and which was exchanged for the ebony one brought from France, was cut up by order of the Prince de Joinville, and distributed in pieces to the officers and men of the Belle Poule and Favorite.—Several pieces were disposed of by the sailors, on their arrival in France, at from 300 to 500 francs each.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, has signed a bill for the loan of *eight hundred thousand dollars* to the State, at six per cent. interest. This loan is to pay the interest on the State debt which must be met next month.

ITEMS.

The ship Grace Brown has been taken into Norfolk by the pilots, who found her abandoned on the south east point of middle ground. Capt. Doff and all the crew had gone ashore for assistance, as he says. The pilots claim salvage, and if they get it, they will not make a bad day's work, for the amount will not be less than thirty to fifty thousand dollars.

Removing the Deposites.—In cleaning out a well in Wilmington, Del. a few days since, a vessel was found containing gold coins to the amount of about six hundred dollars, which, for aught that is known, may have been deposited there during the revolutionary war.

Bombastes Furioso.—The Montreal Transcript bursts out in a furious strain upon the subject of McLeod's imprisonment, and intimates that if any harm shall befal him, a hundred thousand American lives are but a fair equivalent for every hair of his head.

"Whoever does these boots displace,
Shall meet Bombastes face to face."

The New York Planet has the following good Wellerism—"I'm lost in grief," as the fly said, when he was drowned in a tear.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, at its late session, swept from the statue books every vestige of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. James O'Connell, M. P., in a recent speech to the Dublin tailors, alluding to the common scandal that nine tailors go to the composition of a man, expressed his conviction that it would take nine men of any other country to make an Irish tailor.

Georgia.—We learn from the Milledgeville Journal, that in 56 counties, Hines Holt, Whig, for the present Congress, in the place of Judge Colquitt, V. B. resigned, has received 20,336 votes, against 15,124 for Mr. Watson, V. B. Holt's majority may be somewhat reduced by the remaining counties, but his election is certain.

The Richmond Compiler of Monday last announces the death of Hiram Haines, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., editor of the Virginia Star.

New County in Pennsylvania.—A public meeting of the citizens of Mercer, Butler and Beaver counties was lately held at Newcastle, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a new county out of parts of the above, to be called Lawrence. Newcastle, in Mercer county, has been suggested as the seat of justice.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Van Buren has not acceded to the request of Mr. Stevenson (our Ministers at St. James) that he may be recalled; but, in consequence of the new aspect of affairs in regard to the boundary question, and the affair of the Caroline, has desired Mr. Stevenson to remain in England until a successor should be appointed and reach London.

Free Against Slave Labor.—The population of Virginia has increased a little more than 20,000, and that of North Carolina almost 19,000, in the last ten years. The increase in Ohio, in the same time, has been over half a million. Virginia enjoys now a representation in Congress, of two more members than Ohio.—In the next, she will have but two-thirds as many.

Escaped.—Dr. Hines, who was condemned at Baton Rouge, La., to fourteen months' imprisonment, for negro stealing, has effected his escape from prison.

Capital Punishment.— A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts to abolish capital punishment.

A terrible gale had visited the southern coast of Mexico on the 3d of November.—In Acapuleo, 200 houses were destroyed and at Coyuca, only three houses were left out of 360.

A correspondent of the N. O. Bulletin, writing from Buenos Ayres, says:—"It is certain that peace has been concluded, and the French question settled, but I am unabled to inform you of the conditions.

"Some excitement exists here against the French, and insults are offered them daily."

Who shall decide when Doctors Disagree.—A suit was brought before a Justice in Baltimore, on Friday last, Dr. Smith against Dr. Whittaker, to recover a fee of $100 for professional services.—Dr. W. pleads the established custom among physicicians not to charge each other for professional services. It was contended that, though the custom of doctors not charging each other for professional services is well established, yet there is a perfect right to do so if they think fit. The Justice is unable at present to decide.

N. E. Boundary.—Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, sent a message to the Legislature on Friday, accompanying a resolution of the Legislature of Maine, in which he expresses his fears that there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain to settle this long disputed question, in regard to which the terms of the treaty of '83 are plain and intelligible.

The Greenfield, Mass., papers announce the death of John Leland, of Chester, Berkshire county, for a long series of years a distinguished minister of the Baptist persuasion, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

McLeod.—The Niagara Chronicle says that McLeod intends to give bail for his appearance, and accept a release. The Rochester Democrat has heard nothing of the intended removal of the prisoner from Lockport to Rochester.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that Insurance Companies are not liable for accidents in steamboat explosions, as the explosion is presumptive evidence of carelessness.

The company who have leased the lead mine at Sunbury, Pa., will commence operations as soon as the weather will permit.

Baptists.—In the United States this denomination has 423 associations, 7,992 churches, 4,495 ministers, and comprises 551,582 members.

A Vessel Lost.—Captain Paul, of the ship Ruby, of St. Johns, N. B., arrived at Norfolk, Va,, on Sunday last in the brig Sidney, Capt. Chammerlaine, from Turk's Island, and informed the editor of the Beacon, that his ship was cast away on the Blue Caycos, on the 18th of Dec. last. She was from Liverpool with a cargo of salt bound to New Orleans. Ship and cargo lost. Crew and part of the materials saved.

Mrs. Davis.—The judges of the court of General Sessions, yesterday granted the counsel in the case of Mrs. Davis, convicted on Saturday, of the murder of Julia Ann Jordan, till Friday week, to file reasons in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Consequence of a Wrong Vote.—One of the most talented members of the Indiana House of Representatives, has been stricken with insanity, in consequence, as it is supposed, of his vote in the election of Secretary of State, and the part he took against one of the candidates.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Important to Office-Seekers.—It is currently reported, says the Boston Atlas, that General Harrison will not appoint any man to office who does not promptly pay for his paper.

Wm. C. Rives, Esq., was elected a Senator from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March, 1839. His majority is six over all others.

Gallipolis money has been thrown out of circulation for a few days past. The directors have since published a statement of the affairs of that bank, in which they assure the public that its notes are good. From all we can learn, it redeems its notes with current paper of other banks. It has also on hand a considerable amount of specie.—*Steub. Herald.*

Recorder Morris, of the city of New York, has been removed from office, and Mr. Tallmadge, late State Senator from that city, appointed in his place. Egbert Benson is appointed Tobacco Inspector, in place of Mr. Glentworth removed.—Morris and Glentworth are names familiar to our readers.

☞Fire.—The drug store of Messrs. Shinn, Sellers & Williams, corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d ultimo.

Robbery.—The dwelling of Henry H. Dodge, of Cleveland, Ohio, was entered on Sunday night last, and robbed of $2550, principally Ohio bills of the Miami Exporting Company, Gallipolis, West Union, and other banks; with some Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, and Kentucky paper. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension and recovery.

More Steam.—An application is now before the Legislature of New York for the incorporation of the New York and New Orleans Steam Ship Company, with an adequate capital to purchase, equip and man four steamers.

The United States Bank has obtained a loan in England of about five millions of dollars. This is an important matter, and will greatly assist the permanency of resumption. The stock, however, will not, in all probability, rise higher than 56 or 57 for some time. An increase of indebtedness is not calculated to render an individual more solvent.—*Bicknell.*

The Harrisburg Daily Chronicle, of Tuesday says: "There has been no extraordinary run upon the banks here since the resumption."

The Albany Daily Advertiser says, the bills of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, at Batavia, are no longer redeemed by their agent in this city.

The Debt of Ohio.—According to the annual report of the Auditor of the State of Ohio, the total debt of the State is $14,809,477 14; of this sum, $13,724,755 98 is subject to interest. The annual interest is $823,485 45. The debt has been increased, within the last year, $2,309,477 14.

The profits of the New Jersey State Prison last year, were $10,000.

Gen. Harrison's Departure.—Yesterday morning, (Tuesday) about 11 o'clock Gen. Harrison and suite, left the city for Washington and Virginia, in the splendid new boat Ben Franklin, fitted up expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Strader & Gorman. Early in the morning the crowd began to gather, in the neighborhood of the Henrie House, from where it was understood the General would move. He left that house under the escort of the Cincinnati Greys, and proceeded on foot to the boat, attended by an immense crowd. On board, the General took his station near the wheel house, surrounded by his friends, until the military were arranged upon the hurricane deck. He then came forward upon the deck and addressed the immense crowd of both sexes that filled our spacious landing, and the windows and tops of houses and boats. He adverted to the difference between his present situation, and the present state of the city, and contrasted them with what both were short of fifty years since—*Then* an Ensign, he landed upon these shores, where the only marks of improvement were a few log-cabins—*now* raised by the voices of the working men of the real Democracy of the country, to the highest station in the world, he departed from a large and splendid city, taking leave of his friends, perhaps for the last time, to take upon himself the cares of Government. If any man living had reason to be thankful and grateful he had.—The General went on to say that his future conduct should be governed by that vital principle of Democracy—the greatest good of the greatest number. He requested his fellow-citizens to *judge him only by his acts*,—and, as he did not ask their *approbation in advance*, he hoped they would not permit him to be *abused in advance*. He then took an affectionate farewell of his friends and fellow-citizens.

The General was in fine health, and spoke in a remarkably strong and clear voice. The boat moved down the river and returned past the city, the military on board the boat and on the shore firing vollies, and the fine Brass Band on board playing lively and animating airs.—Cheers, loud and long, were exchanged from the boat, and the multitude on shore. The General stood uncovered, out from the throng, viewing his fellow-citizens, with a palitating heart and moistened eye.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Jan.* 27.

New York, 4½ P. M.—A shock of an *earthquake*, says a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, was experienced in this city about half past five o'clock this morning. The sounds resembled the noise of a loaded wagon passing over a wooden bridge, and continued about half a minute, during which several slight vibrations of the earth were perceptible.

The same shock was experienced, according to advices by the New Jersey Rail Road, sixty miles south. In Jersey city the sound is represented to be similar to that which accompanied the meteoric shower in Fairfield, Conn., thirty-five years ago.

From Rio Janeiro.—The ship William C. Nae, has arrived, bringing dates to the 28th November. The blockade of Buenos Ayres is removed, which convinces many that war in Europe is certain, in consequence of which exchange had declined. A large quantity of Baltimore flour had been sold at Rio at 15‖600 but it was doubtful whether any more could be sold at such high rates. Good coffee was scarce and difficult to be obtained.

Important from Texas.—The Cincinnati Republican says—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the Austin Gazette as late as the 23d ultimo, from which we learn that a courier had arrived at Austin the previous evening, announcing the fact that a body of hostile Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, and penetrated the thinly settled country of San Patricia. Exciting information of a meditated invasion had previously reached Austin; President Lamar was absent, in consequence of severe indisposition—Vice President Burnet had transmitted a message to Congress, recommending speedy and efficient measures for defence. He suggested that the present invasion would afford them an opportunity of settling their long controversy with Mexico, and he spoke with confidence of success. A joint Committee of both Houses of Congress reported resolutions in conformity with the suggestions of the President, and all appearances indicate a renewal of the war. Gen. Felix Houston is at Austin, ready to parade, and anxious to lead the Texas troops into service.

Daniel Webster.—It appears that this Senator (sometimes called "black Dan") is sure to be appointed Secretary of State by *Mr.* Harrison, as the old General is sarcastically called by John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas. The Cincinnati Daily Gazette—a paper in the confidence of the President, if not his organ—says: "The newspaper announcement of the selection of Daniel Webster to be Secretary of State, gives great satisfaction. The Whig press regards the matter as settled, and most cordially approves the choice of *the able Defender of the Constitution.* His talents and experience eminently qualify him for the place, in our estimation."

Printing in Pittsburgh.—Number of printing offices in Pittsburgh, eighteen; binders, seven; daily newspapers, four; weekly do., eleven; periodicals, ten; men employed, one hundred and thirty; amount of capital invested *ninety-eight thousand dollars!*

Discharge of the Eldridge Jury.—Last night the jury in the case of Eldridge came into court and declared their inability to agree upon a verdict. They then deliberated among themselves, and stated to the court that it was the unanimous wish of the jury to be discharged. Judge Conrad then consulted with his colleagues and put the question to each juror whether he thought it possible, if they were kept together longer, they could agree upon a verdict. Ten of them thought it utterly impossible to agree; the eleventh also thought it impossible to agree, but was willing to remain out a month provided they could agree upon a verdict; the twelfth said he did not think it possible to agree, but was willing to remain out a twelve-month, if he thought it likely they could agree upon a verdict. The court then consulted, when a majority being for the discharge of the jury, they were discharged forthwith, Judge Conrad dissenting, stating that no lapse of time would justify him in discharging them. At the time of their separation they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. They have been out thirteen days.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The Spirit in Canada.—Several of the Canada papers hold very violent language in relation to the Canada affair and the arrest of McLeod. The Toronto Colonist says—

We conclude for the present with the expression of a confident hope, that, at whatever *cost*, our government will not suffer one hair of McLeod's head to be injured. There are perjured villains enough on the other side ready to swear any thing to procure his conviction, who would that moment desire and assist in putting him to death, and as the sheriff's interests may be closely indentified with those of this desperate mob, there would be little chance of *his* conniving at McLeod's escape, as has been done, in the cases of all the border prowlers who have been tried in the United States, and convicted, but afterwards set at liberty.

The Montreal Herald is still more violent, thus:

"As nothing is now too base for the officers of the republic to sanction, we should not be surprised to hear of British officers, who were engaged in the war of 1812, being seized and put on trial for damage done to the citizens of the separate States, by orders of government. The principle of Mr. Forsyth holds good in all cases of a similar nature. And the British government is so much respected by the Americans, that it is powerless to save its servants for obeying its lawful orders. This state of feeling cannot last. The cup of iniquity is fast filling up, and we should like to see that country left to itself.—Those persons who firmly believe in Providence overruling the affairs of the world, cannot but be impressed with the conviction, *that a government which does not acknowledge a God and acts as if there were no God, must ultimately be brought to desolation.*"

Latest from China.—By the ship Moctezuma, arrived at the Breakwater from Manilla, we have accounts from Macao to the middle of August. The forts at the Bocca Tigris have been put in complete order, and two hundred cannons are now mounted on the walls. The prevailing opinion is, that the force of the British in that quarter is too insignificant to effect much, and that nothing of consequence can be done until it is reinforced. An English Missionary, who had been bathing in the river, had been seized and carried to Canton, where he was threatened with instant decapitation. His release was demanded by the English, and it being refused, the fort which divides the Chinese from the Portuguese jurisdiction, near Macao, was attacked, with but trifling loss on the part of the British; the Chinese had about 70 killed. It is thought by many that there will be no renewal of the Foreign trade for some years. The Moctezuma left at Manilla, 1st Sept., ship Adelaide for this port, to sail immediately, and the Merchant and Washington to sail in about thirty days for the United States.

Latest from China—Additional Particulars.—By a gentleman who came passenger in the Moctezuma, we learn that there were two Americans remaining at Canton, Messrs, Shillaber and Coolidge, the Chinese authorities allowing them to stay in compliance with earnest solicitations, but advising them to confine themselves within the factories.

The Chinese are confident in their superiority, and will not yield to any demand made by the British.—Commissioner Lin has said that if a few towns on the sea coast, were destroyed, it was of but little consequence, and the English could never penetrate the interior. He places the utmost reliance upon the superiority of his cannon, and avers that certain destruction awaits every Englishman.

No teas will be brought from the interior to Canton this season, and of course the trade may be considered as having ceased. In Manilla and Signapore, but little Chinese produce could be found.

As yet the British have been foiled in all attempts to communicate with the Emperor.

Pennsylvania.—The census exhibits a population of about 1,659,717 for Pennsylvania. This is 153,932 more than Ohio contains. The increase in Pennsylvania since 1830, has been a little more than 350,000, whilst in Ohio the increase has been over 577,000.

Deduct from Pennsylvania and Ohio, the population of the largest city in each, to wit: Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and Ohio contains more inhabitants than Pennsylvania.

Ohio will have, under the new census, about six members of Congress more than Virginia, and but two, or at most three, less than Pennsylvania. Ten years more and Pennsylvania, too, must knock under. Then must the Empire State look out.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Fire!!—A fire broke out in the stable attached to the Exchange hotel, kept by Mr. Egbort, in this place, on Tuesday morning last, between 5 and 6 o'clock, which destroyed the stable, a new buggy, much harness, 30 or 40 mantle cloaks, and we are sorry to add, four horses, though unfastened could not be driven out of the burning building. The other horses all made their escape on the doors being thrown open. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design. Total loss estimated at about 2000 dollars.—*Leb. Star.*

Canal Land Sales.—The President of the United States has issued his proclamation postponing the Sales of the United States alternate sections of public land on the Wabash and Erie Canal (Maumee Valley) in Ohio, from March, as heretofore advertised, to June next,—that is, the sale will commence at Bucyrus on Monday the 7th day of June, and at Lima on the 14th day of June.—*ib.*

J. B. Glentworth—This celebrated individual has had no less than seven bills of indictment preferred against him, by the Grand Jury of New York, at the present session. Mr. Glentworth is under bonds of $5000 to appear and answer.

Business Department.

In answer to the inquiries of H., we say, use soft words and hard arguments, and you shall be heard.

We have had application for back Nos.; we are sorry we have not the ones called for.

Br. White, I. Wright is not credited for first volume Recorder, and you forwarded for the second. Has he paid for the first and who? let us know in your next.

The P. M. at Donegal, Pa., informs us that Abm. Gallentine does not take his paper. He now owes us for half a volume. If he pays us we will discontinue: see terms. Will Br. Robison please attend to this matter?

Br. John Guest wishes us to inform Br. Ragan, that if he can make it convenient to be at Tiffin, Ohio, or in the neighborhood thereof, on the 17th of June, or the 1st of August, that his old friend, A. H. Bassett, and himself, will be pleased to spend a night with them.

We inform John Marfoot or Maffit, of Bucyrus, Ohio, that his name had not before reached us, but we commence sending the paper to him from the 75th number.

We have received one dollar for the Western Recorder, in a letter post marked "East Bethlehem, Pa.," and neither the name of the person who forwards, nor of the person to whom credit is to be given is in the letter, and we have no such office on our book. We give this notice so the person who should have the credit may see and let us know.

Prospectus.

THE WESTERN WORLD & WEEKLY MESSENGER is published every Thursday morning, by *Henkle, Logan, & Co.*, Main street, three doors below Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

The country is flooded with political newspapers in great abundance; but these, generally, are so devoted to political controversy as to afford little else, and many of them are so bitter in spirit and so violent in language as to render them unfit, and even unsafe visitors of the family circle. There are also a number of papers of a religious cast, under the special patronage, and devoted to the inculcation of the peculiar views of the different religious sects, but these are not quite suited to the general reader and do not serve the purposes of a miscellaneous family newspaper. A few literary papers there are too in the west—some light, some *heavy*—chiefly published but monthly. All these are well enough in their way, and we have nothing to say in opposition to them. But there is not among them what can be properly called a Family Newspaper. Several attempts have been made to get up weekly papers to supply this deficiency in the periodical literature of the west, but they have not been adequately sustained; and in consequence, the entire west is supplied with family newspapers from the east, so far as there is a supply at all. And our great western valley drained of thousands of dollars to pay for eastern papers, which come to us not so fresh as we could have papers of our own, and burdened with a heavier tax of postage.

We have now undertaken to supply the *desideratum*, by presenting the western public with a western family weekly, containing a *larger quantity* of select reading matter than any western paper of any description we have ever seen, and at a *lower price.* This we are enabled to do, by publishing our weekly in connection with a family daily paper, as we can thereby use the choice reading matter of six daily papers (besides other matter) in making up each number of the weekly paper. Feeling ourselves prepared to furnish our patrons as good and as cheap a paper, at least, as they can get by sending their money away from among us, we may confidently expect a liberal support; and our liberal encouragement thus far, assures us of this result.

Local Agents will be appointed at all the principal points in the west and south-west, which will save subscribers the expense of ordering paper by mail and of making remittances.

The "*Western World*" is printed on good type and fine paper, on a mammoth sheet of the largest size, each paper containing about thirty columns of select reading matter, at the very low price of two dollars a year, or—still lower—six copies for ten dollars—payable in advance in all cases. All letters to the editors or publishers must be post paid.

Editors in the west and south, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor—which, on occasion, will be reciprocated—by inserting our prospectus and noticing the paper.

Louisville, Ky., January, 1841. 76

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

CLASS LEADERS—CLASS MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor: That the office and duties of class leaders, and the institution of class meetings, in the Methodist Protestant Church, are of very high importance to the welfare and religious prosperity of the members, and also to the whole church in all her interests, is a matter too apparent to escape the notice of the most superficial observer of her economy. It is the business of a class leader, "to instruct the members in the *principles* and *duties* of christianity; to comfort them in affliction; to advise them in cases of difficulty; to exhort them to diligence and perseverence in doing and suffering the whole will of God." In order to this, it is not only plainly and imperiously the duty of *each* member to meet the leader "at the stated time and place appointed for holding the class meeting:" but to accomplish so great a work as that which pertains to his office, the leader himself must be acquainted with the particular state of each member in his class. This knowledge can only be obtained by careful, plain, and diligent inquiry, pursued, not only in the class room, but on all proper occasions, and the leader who would be thoroughly furnished for this work, must have his own heart sensibly influenced by the grace of God, and possess such knowledge of the human heart, the devices of satan, and the things of God, as will not only enable him by his inquiries to search the heart, but also to *instruct*, to *comfort*, to *advise* and to *exhort* as occasion may require.

This is the true intention and *design* of class meetings; and in proportion as we have departed from the original plan, established by Mr. Wesley, have we depreciated the benefits of this means of grace. No particular form of questions, or inquiry can be adopted in meeting a class.—The various cases and circumstances of the members, and the experience and good judgment of the leader, must govern in this matter. Yet the leader will do well, I apprehend, to adopt some general *outline* to be filled up as occasion may require, and prudence dictate. And,

First. It will be found requisite to inquire of *all* the members, relative to their attendance on *all* the means of grace.—Do they attend the *public worship* of *Almighty God? the Lord's supper?* secret prayer? searching the holy scriptures? family prayer?

Secondly. As believers, have they the *evidence* of the pardon of their sins? Have they the spirit of adoption, "whereby they cry Abba father?" Are they *growing in grace?* Have they habitual access to God in prayer? Have they joy and peace in the Holy Ghost through believing? Does temptation have no dominion over them? Have they increasing delight in the ways of religion? Are they resolved by the grace of God not to stop short of the privilege of believers, "*holiness of heart?*" Are they fervently seeking after it?

Thirdly. As seekers of religion, are they pungently convinced of the evil of sin and their own guilt? Is it their chief desire to *flee the wrath to come and to be saved by grace through faith?* Have they clear views of the way of salvation by *faith in Christ?* Do they diligently and perseveringly use *all* the means of grace, and *only as means?* Many penitent seekers of salvation look for some kind of mediatorship in the means of grace, or in their own exercises, rather than to Christ as the *one only* mediator between sinners and God. A false, or affected humility, such as refuses mercy because they think they are not *fit* to receive it, not humble enough, or not penitent enough, is a very general hinderance to seekers. Have they no *favorite* sin, or idol which they are unwilling to give up?

If a course of plain scriptural inquiry, in conformity with the above outlines, were to be faithfully pursued in the spirit of meekness and affection by class leaders, I doubt not but it would be accompanied with the most happy effects, and the profiting of the church by class meetings would become very apparent. Those who have joined the church under partial awakenings, would be led to a deeper sense of their sinfulness, and their need of salvation; the truly penitent would be bro't to "the knowledge of salvation, by the remission of sins;" the wavering and the believers would be encouraged and comforted and strengthened; and those who have received 'the full assurance of faith,' would "go on to perfection;" the *lukewarm* and superficial would be excited to self-examination; and many in our fellowship who have nothing of religion but the name and the form would find themselves detected, and either withdraw or reform.

It too frequently happens that in speaking in class meeting a kind of habitual sameness is observable in the members, and sometimes in leaders, in which the understanding, the judgment or the affections seem to be but very little concerned, and consequently the exercises degenerate into a lifeless and irksome form; but *close*, confidential and affectionate examination, will tend to improve the mind and excite and strengthen holy affections, and make the meetings "lively and interesting." But to secure these blessed results, it will also be found very important not to let any class be too large, or held too long; from twelve to eighteen I think will be found a sufficient number to be associated under one leader, and as many as he can properly attend to in one hour, which is generally as long as a class meeting can be profitably continued; and further, it will be found necessary to guard these meeting (and all similar ones) against the intrusion of careless persons; much of their spirituality will be lost, if their end is not *entirely* defeated by allowing them to be held "promiscuously."

CLARKE.

Allegheny, Jan. 21, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: In No. 71st, there is a communication addressed to "*Timothy*," but the writer aims his remarks at "O." This "Disciple," like many others of the modern clergy, has mistaken himself for an Apostle, or for one of the first disciples of our Lord, to whom he gave the words of His Father, and the glory or power that the Father had bestowed on Him.—Saying, "and the glory which thou gavest me, I have given unto them." These disciples who were commissioned by the Lord and empowered to confirm the word wherever they went, had promises made to them that were not made to any body else. Such as "greater works than these (done by me) shall ye do."—"Whatsoever you shall ask in my name that will I do." "Verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven. Again, I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on earth, as touching any thing they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father, who is in heaven." That these promises were special and belonged to the Apostles only, is evident from the subsequent history of these men. Peter and John asked for the healing of a lame man who begged at the beautiful gate of the Temple, and he was healed according to the promise. Again, they agreed in asking that the Holy Spirit should be given to the Samaritans, and it fell upon them according to the promise. When these men, to whom the promises were made, asked—the thing asked for was instantly done, as the Lord had promised. But this cannot be said of modern disciples who mistake themselves for "embassadors of Christ."—They often agree to ask for things which are not done, and the reason is, that God has not promised to do those things for which they ask. They frequently ask God to pour out the Holy Spirit as on Pentecost, but He has not done so, since the *last days* spoken of by Joel the Prophet, because He did not promise to do so before or after those *last days*, in which He would show signs in the heavens above, and wonders in the earth beneath, &c., which signs and wonders were exhibited in the last days of the Jewish polity, from Pentecost when the prophecy began to be fulfilled as Peter declared, until the destruction of Jerusalem, when all those signs and wonders ceased.

Perhaps this "Disciple" can find some place or time, that the Apostles called seekers around them, or to a mourner's bench, to let them pray for them. If he find any such practice among the Apostles, I will thank him to turn down a leaf at the place where it is mentioned, and show it to me—among all the things bound by these Apostles on the earth, they never bound one man to bow down before another to be prayed for—this practice belonged not to the Apostles, but is a relic of Popery, and lies at the very foundation of *Clerical Supremacy*. It is one thing to pray to God who rules the destinies of nations for good kings and rulers, or that kings and rulers may disseminate wholesome laws, that the people may have peace, and it is quite another thing to pray to Him to remit the sins of such kings and rulers.

It is one thing to pray to God that all men may be blessed with a knowledge of the truth, that they may be saved,—and it is another thing to pray to God to remit the sins of all men, without the means appointed.

"O" does not claim to know any thing of God, of the church, of religion, or of the enjoyment thereof, other than what he has learned from the record that God has given of these things—he knows nothing above, or beyond, what is written, and not near all that is written.—Many of the clergy know more than he does of the things written, and some of them profess to know things not written.

As for this modern "Timothy," of whom "Disciple" speaks, I know not what kind of warrior he may be, whether he would run towards or from an enemy. But, as for "O," I know him to be rather cowardly; he will not venture far from the battle ground of his captain, nor will he use any other weapon than the one originally furnished the soldiers to fight with, namely, the sword made by the spirit, which is the word of God. When he gets the right hold on this sword, he fears no adversary, not even if he wield spiritual wickedness in high places, as the clergy sometimes do.

This is all "O" has to say to "Disciple," at present. When he is desirous to address "O," he will find him in the "Recorder," ready to ask and answer all questions concerning the kingdom of God, and the name or authority of Jesus Christ

May we all learn right, believe right, and do right, that we may feel right. O.

For the Western Recorder

NO. IV.

To Timothy.

So, as Br. Timothy is to judge what is necessary and what is not, what is answered and what is not, we will try again.

Question—What is the will of the Father?

We call your attention to St. John xv. 8: Herein is my Father glorified that ye have much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

Question—The means by which they become disciples. The means, the means.

We call the brother's attention again to 1 Peter i. 22: Seeing ye have purified your souls in obeying the truth *through the spirit.* What, give the spirit to an alien? Yes, according to the doctrine of Peter; but what is obeying the truth? St. John xvii. 17: Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth.

Question—How is this done?

Look at Acts xv. 9: And put no difference between us (Jews) and them (Gentiles,) purifying their hearts by faith.—But we want the cleansing power; this we will find in Hebrews ix. 14: How much more shall the blood of Christ who thro' the eternal spirit offered himself without spot to *God*, purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living God. The blood of Christ is the cleansing power, according to this declaration, conveyed by faith in Him, &c.

We will now proceed with our former position; we closed with *pentecost.* The next in order is the Acts of the Apostles, tenth chapter, embracing the house of Cornelius. And,

1. His general character was by occupation a soldier. 2. By his religion a proselyte or converted Gentle; of which there were two sorts. One sort were of the covenant, that is, they submitted to circumcision on the whole Mosaical pedagogy; others were called proselytes of the gate—of these was Cornelius.

2. His religious character. First; he was a devout man—that means *pious, religious, sincere.* Second; he feared the Lord. Third; he gave much alms to the people. Fourth; he prayed to God always.

3. The evidence that he was a good man. First; the Lord sent an angel saying unto him, thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God. The next point, is, Peter is sent for; he came and while he was preaching of the prophecies relative to Christ and of His death, and that God raised *Him* up the third day,—verse 40. While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word,—verse 44. Can Br. Timothy promise any more after *baptism* than this man received before; if he cannot, why then so strenuous in teaching that there is no remission without water baptism, when this man must have received it before.—This, glory be to God, is our model, we commence at this case, and preach of, ye believe that Christ hath died, and again, thou shalt be saved. The penitent believes it; then and in that case, the holy spirit comes from the High Court above, and sanctions the truth, and seals pardon upon the penitent's heart; there we have it to bear witness with our spirits that we are born from above. May the spirit of God come upon His people, and quicken them to duty. I thank the Lord for a religion that can be felt, and enjoyed in life, and death, and glory:—Amen.

A DISCIPLE.

Cincinnati, Jan. 12, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Having seen a notice in the Zanesville Aurora some time in December past, stating the efficiency of allum dissolved in water, for extracting frost from a member of the body effected therewith, and as my feet were painfully afflicted with a burning sensation from that cause, I immediately tried the experiment, and found relief, by dissolving about ¼ of an oz. in about 1½ gallons of warm water, and bathing fifteen or twenty minutes.

I ask you to record, also, a remedy for coughing at night. It is simply this; draw the bed clothes so close around the chin and lower parts of the cheeks that no air can pass up or down. Many persons are a trouble to themselves and others with a disagreeable cough, while in bed, which effects them not at other times. I have experienced the benefits of this remedy for more than twenty years; any person can easily try it. The paroxism of coughing may be stopped at any time by putting the throat and lower part of the cheeks in a situation to receive the warm air from under the bed clothes, at the same time leaving the organs of breathing so they can receive the fresh air.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: In the Recorder of the 30th of December, we noticed a puzzle; here is the

SOLUTION:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
W i l l i a m H e n r y H a r r i s o n

Your 13 19 11 18 9, is the name of a useful animal,—which is a horse;

Your 18 8 6 10 20 19 10, is the name of a late Governor,—which is Shannon;

Your 8 6 11 16 2 18 17 10, is the name of a county in Ohio,—which is Harrison;

Your 1 14 11 15 9 20, is the name of a county in Pennsylvania,—which is Warren;

Your 7 6 5 10 9, is the name of one of the States in the Union,—which is Maine;

Your 17 11 19 10, is the name of an article much used in the United States,—which is Iron;

Your 1 17 4 3 2 14 7 18, is the name of a small town in Massachusetts,—which is Williams;

Your 13 9 20 15 12, is the name of a county in Georgia,—which is Henry;

Your 19 16 3 9 6 10 18, is a county in New York,—which is Orleans;

Your 15 19 18 9, is the name of a fragant flower,—which is a rose.

J. J. H. & J. K.

Evansville, Va., January 7, 1841.

ENTERPRISE.—The Springfield, Ill., Journal states that a company has been formed for building a steamer on the Rock River, and that a ship is now contracted for, to be built at Cairo, the ensuing summer, to run as a direct trader between that city and Liverpool.

SUMMERS IN BRITAIN FROM 1816 TO 1839.

1816—Extremely cold and wet thro'-out—the worst harvest ever known.

1817—Very cold and wet in July and August, but very fine in September, which favored the harvest.

1818—Intensely hot and dry—the thermometer twice at 89, and often about 80.

1819—A very hot summer—the month of August intensely hot—scarcely any thunder.

1820—A fine summer on the whole and very productive.

1821—Some very hot days occasionally, but for the most part cold and showery. Immense rains during harvest, which did great damage.

1822—A splendid year—hot and dry for the most part, but heavy rains at times with much thunder. A very abundant harvest.

1823—A very cold and showery summer. In July it rained every day except the 24th—very little thunder. Remarkable for abundance of wasps.

1824—Very fine and warm throughout, but never intensely hot. The thermometer stood highest, September 1, and was at 79.

1825—Very hot almost throughout. On July 19, the thermometer stood at 90 which is the highest observation in the course of all these summers.

1826—The hottest and driest summer ever known—it began early and continued late. The thermometer was twice at 88, and often at 84.

1827—Hot and dry, but not to such extremity as in the preceding summer—much thunder.

1828—Immense rains, which began July 9, and continued almost without cessation. Large floods July 16 and 30. Heavy thunder storms; bad harvest.

1829—A very cold stormy summer; in September the rains were exceedingly heavy.

1830—Very cold and wet especially in June. Much thunder.

1831—Warm, gloomy, showery, and electrical. A sickly summer, great number of insects especially house flies.

1832—Moderate for the most part, without much inclination either one way or the other.

1833—Very fine, the early part especially. An abundant harvest.

1834—A very fine hot summer, but heavy rains in the end of July. An early and productive harvest.

1835—Hot and dry, with some showery exceptions. Another abundant harvest.

1836—Very different in different parts of the kingdom. In the midland countries dry weather predominated. Remarkable for the almost entire destruction of the turnip crop by smother fly. Harvest not amiss.

1837—A fair average of hot weather, but preceded by a very severe spring. Harvest deficient.

1838—A cold wet summer, and a late unproductive harvest.

1839—Very heavy rains, almost without cessation. A large flood August 2nd, and smaller ones frequent. The harvest not unproductive, but much damaged.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The Sunday School Union of the Methodist E. Church, was organized, in New York, Monday evening, November 30th.

The New "Methodist Quarterly Review," edited by George Peck, D. D., has made its appearance. We have not read it. Its style is worthy the church.

"Benson's Life of Fletcher has been translated into German, and published in Germany, with a preface, by Dr. Tholuck."

"Zion's Herald," is now edited by Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M. He is an admirable preacher and writer.

The Missionaries in Texas, are said to be very successful. They report numerous conversions, baptisms, and additions to the church.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.—We have noticed reports from several of the smaller conferences:

	Itinerant Preach's.	*Visited.*	*Members.*	*Increase.*
Georgia Conference,	27	6	981	269
Illinois Conference,	33	22	1267	not stated
Virginia Conference,	16	4	1485	167
Indiana Conference,	21	24	1368	not stated
Onondaga Conf'ence,	15	—	687	—
Ohio Conference,	33	53	2911	—
Vermont Conference,	21	16	1107	360
Genesee Conference,	15	9	889	—
Boston Conference,	11	5	700	—
	192	139	11395	696

It will be seen that these reports are imperfect. There are eight or ten other Conferences in the connexion, two of which, alone, contain a much larger membership than all the above.—*Christian World.*

FROM FLORIDA—INDIAN MURDERS.—Intelligence contained in the Charleston Courier states that Lieut. Sherwood, and a Mrs. Montgomery, wife of Lieut. Montgomery, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, were riding out for pleasure, under an escort of soldiers, and when only two miles from the military post at Micanopy, they were fired on by a party of Indians.—Lieut. Sherwood, Mrs. Montgomery, a sergeant major and two privates of the escort were killed. Mrs. M. was from Cincinnati, and had been married but a short time.

EXPENSE OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Secretary of War has applied to Congress for about two and a half millions more dollars to carry on the Florida war; one million three hundred thousand of which is to pay up arrearages.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

☞IN THE WORLD.☜

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

When subscribed for in Clubs of ten or more.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW YEAR.

ALEXANDER'S

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Will be materially improved in its typographical appearance, at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as to justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive printing establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the *WEEKLY MESSENGER* still more satisfactory to its THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PATRONS, distributed as it is, thro' every section of the Union. Every exertion will be used to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the newspaper press, and the publisher pledges himself that his journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the *Weekly Messenger* is just such a newspaper as persons living out of large cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the publisher, after an association of twenty years with the newspaper press, pledges himself that his journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *WEEKLY MESSENGER* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the *largest class.* Single copies are forwarded to subscribers, every week during the year, for *Two Dollars*, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a *Ten Dollar Note*, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of beautiful engravings will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate sketches of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

Over Thirty Thousand.

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the 4 years past, since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and Cheapest!*" Now, we propose that no person who can not satisfy himself after one year's trial that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs *the paper is invariably discontinued*, unless the Subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phil.

PREMIUMS

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any Agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to Fifteen Copies of the Messenger for one Year, and either of the following works:

Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
The Art of Dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal Sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakspeare.
Henrietta Temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and Beauty, a volume much asked for.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery, for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a Newly Married Pair.
The Prayer Book, 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every Body's Album, with engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or post master who shall forward *thirty dollars* to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also to be entitled, as a premium, for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on Females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour on Locomotive Engines and Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainment, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any agent procuring a club of *fifty* subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the Management and Disease of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful engravings.

TERMS OF THE

Weekly Messenger,

PER ANNUM—*Payable in advance:*

One Subscription, - - - - - - - -	$2 00
" " six months, - - - - -	1 00
Four Subscriptions (a 1,25) - - - - - -	5 00
Ten Subscriptions (a $1) - - - - - -	10 00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume, will please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen, who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from *imposition*, we guarantee to forward our paper to all who send us payment in advance, directed to the *Philadelphia Post Office*, which order, if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgment of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

December 30, 1840. 6w71

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians, the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Alms houses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs, throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, a preparation which will positively bring new hair on bald heads, and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we have said little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. The stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, assorted, seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street, Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—EDS.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 25. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1841. | Whole No. 77. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

"THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE."

This may or may not be a useful in-tution. If the object is, to qualify se who are "called of God, as was ron," to minister in holy things—and convert men to *real* christianity—then ould say with Dr. Hawies, that "the in story of the illiterate man, telling the sufferings of Christ, and the glo-s that followed, has done more in con-ting men to real Christianity, than all great polemics put together." A lebrated Statesman on being visited by lergyman, near the close of life—re-rked—"I have light enough, I want t." The Jewish Church had light—a bernacle,—Priests, learned doctors, &c.,—but they needed that kind of t, peculiar to the baptism of the Holy ost—and the power of simple truth, awaken the conscience, and move the ections. The English Church had nt—a learned clergy—forms of wor-p, &c., but they lacked that heat pecu-to experimental religion—the reli-n of the bible—the religion of God.—is Wesley, and his lay preachers—extraordinary messengers, urged h simplicity and zeal. Perhaps in hing, is any branch of the Christian rch in more imminent danger, than hat of departure from primitive sim-ity—relying too much on human pru-ce—human means—and of adopting ns to create distinctions in the minis-—and gratifying that anti-christian pensity of "heaping up teachers, hav-itching ears." When men are to be ght in the science of religion—in the of salvation, "not in the words which 's wisdom teacheth, but which the y Ghost teacheth," that "their faith ld not stand in the wisdom of men, in the power of God," & when the "ex-ency of the power may be of God and of us," a Theological College would n to be an useless appendage, if not a arture from the precepts and example Christ and his holy apostles. The iour said to his ministers, "all ye are hren"—upon an equality—and the ldly-wise esteemed Peter and John "il-rate and ignorant men—not taught t college of any description—thrust from the common avocations of life, commanded, "as ye go, preach"—ach and learn, and learn and preach—each the gospel to every creature"—souls are mine"—"go into the hedg-nd highways"—"the streets and the s"—"to the poor the gospel is ached"—the souls scattered in the atry—in the mountains and vales—g huts and in the wilderness, are aluable and as much the purchase of Redeemer's blood as the rich and t—as the tasty and fashionable he city. But the polished graduate of ollege, or the refined student of a ological College, would not be likely lish the coarse fare and rough scenes circuit, they would probably be like e popular preachers, and men high ffice, who profess great zeal for s, but seem to care only for those s to be found in cities, towns, and ages, and fine houses—where they be surrounded by gay equipage—a ionable crowd—caressed by the rich, solaced with the delicacies and luxu-of life. If then, to foster pride, to te distinctions in the ministry—es-ish a system of favouritism—to mul-y fashionable and formal professors—ender the church popular with the ld—and furnish a *partial* supply of larly qualified clergy, be the object, n with a Theological College—while titudes can slumber in their sins, un-the dull sound of fine spun theories—l rounded periods and well arrnaged ological discourses—and thousands ve for want of the bread of life.

od hath chosen the weak things of world to confound the mighty, and foolish things to confound the wise. good that is done upon earth, he h it himself. In His hand, at the d of the ram's horn, the walls of cho fell—and the simple sling and a smooth stones, by the youthful Da-achieved for Israel a signal victory. fishermen of Gallilee,—esteemed terate and ignorant men," by the ldly wise, had to tell the simple story he cross, to a world shrouded in su-stition and idolatry—to contend with learning of the Greeks—the wisdom prejudices of the Jews—the corrup-and hypocrisy of a corrupt hierar-—but they were not cased in the ned lore, or polished in a Theological lege. They were to tarry at Jerusa-—not long, however,—for what?—ake a regular course in a Theological ege? No truly, but "until you receive *er from on high*,"—the same power "the same spirit" (although it may n different degrees) every man re-es, who is truly called of God, or mo-by the Holy Ghost to preach the gos-

The spiritual prosperity of a church r her growth in useful members and nt piety,—which is the only pros-ity of much worth—depends on the er of simple evangelical truth,—ght or preached in demonstration of spirit and with power—and when the unction of the Holy One rests upon the preacher whether in the pulpit or elsewhere, signs and wonders will follow—though it may be but the plain story of the "illiterate man." To decry learning—to neglect education, study, and improvement, is one extreme—and to place too much reliance on human attainments, means and plans, is another. I have been an observer of the effects produced, by the ministrations of different classes of preachers for near half a century—and I have found, that the men "full of the Holy Ghost"—and "mighty in the scriptures"—have been most successful in spreading the flame of pure religion, and turning many to righteousness.—Let young men called of God to preach the gospel instead of becoming recluse in a Theological College—go in quest of perishing souls, and "as they go preach"—let them read the bible on their knees, and study it with humble prayer—let them be deeply imbued with the spirit of their master, and their mission, and success will surely crown their labors—they will be "mighty through God." While such as trust in being clad in something like Saul's armour—or blow "the silver trumpet"—may be foiled—or only realize the fable of the fly on the chariot wheel. It is God that worketh in us and by us.

G.

For the Western Recorder.

ON A PLURALITY OF CHRISTIAN SECTS.—NO. I.

Isaiah xliv. 5. One shall say, I am the Lords; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel.

"Nothing," said the amiable Fletcher, "is more common than for man, under the plausible pretext of avoiding one extreme, to run into another." And even so it is now. While on the one hand, we behold a deplorable disposition to anarchy and insubordination; on the other, an inclination equally objectionable to bring every species of religious sentiment into one general organization, (if organization it would be.) Hence the common outcry against the *sects*, and the fascinating but indefinite and indefinable proclamation of *union! union!* Now, while we deeply deplore the bitterness of spirit, and unhallowed prejudices, and in some instances, woful and wicked misrepresentation, and vile contumely, among rigid, narrow minded, sectarian bigots; yet the opposite course, flying off in a tangent, omitting an elusive glare, and eliciting a pestiferous vapor from the rich soil of the human heart, and spreading moral death wherever they go is, we think, to say the best, to manifest as little of the meekness and gentleness of Christ, and equally as unlovely and dangerous a course as the other.

The design of these remarks, then, is not to endorse, en masse, the distractions in christendom, or to encourage, in the least, any unkind and uncharitable views and feelings among brethren of the different denominational folds of our great and good Shepherd; but to remind brethren of the error and dangerous position they occupy, who petulently refuse to unite with any branch of the christian church themselves, and indulge a rancorous invective against those who do.

The position we occupy is, that all things considered, a *plurality* of christian denominations is both reasonable and proper. There are two methods of defence:—one is to show that the *opposite* is false; the other is to prove the position assumed to be true. In the present case, it is proposed to offer a little of both.

First. Then, we will attempt an answer to all the leading objections:

1. The ostensible objections. And 1. It is alleged, that great *confusion* is produced by the different sects, in the mind of the inquirer. Answer, [1.] Men differ in sentiment upon every *other* subject, without confusion; and why then should grievous perplexity be viewed an inevitable attendant on diversity in our religious opinions? In every lane of life, from the humblest plebian, to the executive officer of the nation, may be found great diversity of sentiment, but no such grievous complaints of confusion are heard on *that* account. Why, then, should it be regarded as an intolerable outrage of divine things, to differ in sentiment upon religious subjects? In every avocation, too, differences appear; in agriculture and horticulture, men differ, yet the earth is cultivated, and grain and fruit produced without much confusion. In all the mechanical arts, also, men of various views upon the same trade and calling, are found, yet without distraction. So also in schools, academies, &c., institutions for the improvement and cultivation of the *mind*, men differ in regard to the best means and measures to attain the desired object, but without the alarming outcry of confusion.—And why not men differ in sentiment respecting the method of moral and religious improvement—the cultivation of the *heart?* What need of confusion?

[2.] But we apprehend not half the confusion is produced, which is supposed; generally, we find not more than four or five different denominations in a village, not so many in a country neighborhood, and but few more in the larger towns and cities, and in the latter, few persons are acquainted with all which do exist.—Are our objectors so easily confused, that they cannot bear a *second* thought upon the subject of salvation? If so, are they not afflicted with that distressing complaint—sectarian monomania? Are they not peculiarly the "men of *one* idea?" If so, verily they are to be pitied. But shall men of sound mind, who honestly agree to differ on "points which God has left at large," throw away all their distinctive peculiarities, and make a general sacrifice of sentiment to prevent confusion in the minds of a few moral maniacs? We trow not. [3.] And much *more* confusion must be produced, should the christian world adhere to the notion of our objectors. For, the mere change of their relation to the different sects, would not, could not, change their sentiments, and bring every man to think alike. And if brethren of every name were brought into *one* association, *confusion* indeed, would inevitably ensue. For, of course, upon the proposed plan of union, the *ministers* as well as the members must come together, and occupy the same *pulpits*, and preach to the same people. What *contradiction*, and distraction, must then follow! Who among our objectors, would be found to possess stomachs strong enough to digest such a heterogeneous mass of relegious aliment? Surely spiritual *dyspepsy* would be the consequence, if not *death!* If the nature of the subject would admit of it, we might indulge imagination, and fancifully gaze with amazement upon the probable ludicrous scenes produced by such a spiritual irritation of the nerves! But we forbear. Suffice it to say, the worst of consequences, evidently would be inevitable!

[4.] But some have thought that an unanswerable argument may be drawn from the following figure: Suppose a traveller on his way to the metropolis of Ohio, should come to a point where more than *three hundred* roads met, and all pointed differently to "*Columbus;*" after some time spent in *confused* cogitation, the *conclusion*, it is presumed, would be, either that no such place as Columbus exists, or that all the different ways pointed to, are *false!* Reply, [1.] Granting the premises to be correct, if we mistake not, the conclusions are not legitimate. In regard to the (1) conclusion, we remark that the mind must be confused indeed, to conclude that, because there were so *many ways* to Columbus; therefore, *no such place* exists! Surely our objectors, themselves, with a little sober reflection, will see that such a conclusion would be incorrect. Would not the conclusion rather be, that Columbus must be a most noted and marvellous place, or there would not be half so much attention paid to it? And is not that the truth, as it respects the christians' city of habitation?—is not heaven a most marvellous and noted place, and so it excites more or less attention through all the land below?

The (2) conclusion, viz: that *all* those roads are *wrong*, would, to us, most obviously appear to be, not right. The conclusion, supposed, would be drawn from the mere *number* of roads, all purporting to be *right*, and not from the knowledge or admission that any given number of them were false. Besides, if it could be ascertained that *half* of them, nay, *all* but one, were false, it would not follow that the *other* was *also* false. So far from it, it would afford strong presumptive evidence that the other *one* was *right*. For, surely, with the proclamation of the fact, that such a place exists, some way to it would be pointed out; besides, it is a truth, generally acknowledged, that there would be no such thing as falsehood if there were no truth. [2.] But we are disposed to attack the *premises*, as well as rebel against the conclusions, in this imaginary irrefragable argument.—And if it had not been so viewed and used, by high and popular ministerial authority, we should have taken less notice of it. In reviewing this argumentative similitude, we observe (1) the facts of the case are miserably distorted, or, in other words, a very incorrect statement of the case, in the premises. It should be observed that every variety of sentiment in the christian *world*, is put into the form of a road, and then, all those roads huddled together in some imaginary point, and every one furnished with a guide board, pointing their respective directions to Columbus! Now, every man must see, with a single glance, the fallacy of the objection. Did any man on earth ever meet with such a case,—every road, lane and path, leading to a town or city, collected from every point of the compass, and grouped together in some kind of multitudinous corners! (2) But this self-same figure, properly presented, would prove, probably, more than our objectors would desire, to-wit: that *all* those professional paths or roads are *right!* For example. Take the city of *London* instead of Columbus, and restrict the distance, to say twenty miles from the city, and in the circle of that extent, probably more than three hundred finger boards could be found, all pointing to London! And yet, all *true!* How easy a matter it is to prove any point by forced similies!

Ec. INNOMINATUS.

Eight Presidents of the United States have been farmers

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MT. VERNON, O., JAN. 27, 1841.

Br. Springer: In the flourishing town of Mt. Vernon, the county seat of Knox, we, as Protestant Methodists, have had an organized existence I think about eight or nine years, and a commodious house of worship. Some of the members composing this society, both male and female, are as generous spirits as ever I became acquainted with,—their motto is, "we will serve God whether we have light or darkness;" we will sustain the interests of the M. P. Church in adversity as well as prosperity.

During our first visit to this society we devoted considerable time visiting those who were to be found. We were informed that they had had but little preaching for some months, although our predecessor was faithful. We will here leave the reader to judge of our prospects under these circumstances. But notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which we labored, we determined to make an effort through the instrumentality of a protracted meeting, and as Providence would have it, about one week previous to its commencement, our Conference Missionary, Br. Reeves, on his way to the Sandusky circuit, gave us a call, and through solicitation consented to remain with us a few weeks. Consequently we commenced the meeting one week sooner than we otherwise would have done; it continued from day to day for four weeks.

During the first two weeks there was nothing of a special character occurred; only a tremendous struggle between the powers of darkness and the spirit of God—probably as great a struggle as ever was witnessed; the contention was so visible that the children of God were made to tremble and quake, and we were frequently, to all appearances, upon the eve of gaining the victory, but were as often repulsed and driven back. Notwithstanding these repulses the Lord would invigorate our exhausted spirits, and fill the house with His glory, but apparently to no purpose,—sinners were not converted! But firmness of purpose characterized every effort,—our cry was we will "prove thee and see if thou wilt not pour us out a blessing." We not only exercised faith, but we used means, and truly "man's extremity is God's opportunity." After we had fasted and prayed one day and part of two nights, and lay (so to speak) with our faces in the dust, the heavens gave way,—the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and God did indeed and in truth "gird His sword upon His thigh," and in His glory and majesty He reigned in the midst of His enemies. Sinners were pricked to the heart—mourners comforted—and believers made to rejoice,—truly the Lord, considering the circumstances, has done great things for us, whereof we are glad. As the result of this meeting sixty determined to be on the Lord's side,—about thirty were happily converted to God, and thirty-one were added to the M. P. Church.

The indefatigable labors of Br. and Sister Reeves were highly beneficial and no less appreciated.

Yours, in the gospel of Christ,
J. B. ROBERTS.

Br. Springer: In addition I would say that the christian community in this region, seem to be in the spirit of protracted meetings. A short time previous to our meeting in this place, above alluded to, the Presbyterians of the New School held a protracted meeting which continued four weeks. Much good was done, and at this time there are three protracted meetings in progress, in this town, viz:—the Episcopal Methodists, the Lutherans and the Old School Presbyterians, and a short distance from here the Congregationalists are holding one. May all be successful in winning souls to Christ. I would farthermore observe that our second quarterly meeting will be held in Mt. Vernon, commencing on the morning of the 20th of February. We would like to see the editor of the Recorder here; and we would regard it as a favor if Br. I. Thrap would attend, and should Br. W. Reeves return about that time from Sandusky circuit, he will be pleased to give us a passing visit. Yours, &c.

CHARLES CADDY, Sup't.
Mt. Vernon Ct.

LOWER SANDUSKY, JAN. 19, 1841.

Since my last, we have held two several days' meetings. The first in *Tiffin*. There our brethren, to their praise be it spoken, have a very commodious house of worship. Our congregations were very numerous and attentive; and considerable interest manifested in the meeting. The Lord bless that kind and deserving people!

We have just closed a very interesting meeting in *Lower Sandusky*. With great regret, be it said, that in this place of promise, our worthy friends have *no meeting house*. It is true, we occupy a large *school house*, which is seated and may be easily fixed to entertain a much larger audience than one would suppose; but what is that for a town of that size—a county seat? But the greatest difficulty is, it cannot be occupied for a *protracted* meeting, of much length. With extreme reluctance, we closed a memorable meeting in it, yesterday evening. It was a thronged place, indeed, but heavenly.—There was no room to separate the anxious, but some *rose up* to testify their desire to receive the benefit of *special prayer*. I think, all present, saw and felt the necessity of a house of worship. In the morning, we had an unusually good season in the love feast. At the close, *ten* persons united with the society. To-morrow, we leave for another part of the circuit. It is very desirable indeed, that this charge had a *superintendent*. Br. Ragan, try your best to supply this needy and deserving people.

In haste, Yours, W. REEVES.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Departed this life on the 31st December, 1840, in the 25th year of her age, MRS. MARGARET ROBERTSON, a member of the M. E. Church, consort of David Robertson. She died of a pulmonary disorder with which she was partly confined for several months. She bore her afflictions with christian patience and resignation. Shortly before her death, in a conversation with her neighbors, she expressed a strong confidence in her God, and firm belief that she had a house in heaven, and in a short time after departed in peace without a struggle. She has left an affectionate husband and three children to mourn their loss. *

Franklin Square, Columbiana, Ohio.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOOL MASTER.—The Boston correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce tells the following capital story of a New York school master, whose perseverance and fertility of resources, must have fitted him for operations on an extended scale!

I heard one of your committees interfering with a vengeance, and turning out a school master for committing enormities by way of illustrating his lessons.—It appears that he had enlisted the feelings of his pupils in natural philosophy, and tried to get some apparatus, but was told to do the regular teaching and leave the nonsense. But nothing daunted, he got some apparatus himself, and told the boys if they would bring a mouse or two the next day he would show them the effect of nitrogen gas upon them. The next day, came in great wrath, the committee, to reprove him, because, forsooth the boys in their eagerness to learn, had been up all night trying to catch mice for their master, and disturbing their houses. He promised to do better, but when he came to astronomy, he committed a more attrocious crime,—for being deficient of an orrery, he took the biggest boy in the school, and placing him in the middle for the sun, told him how to turn round and round slowly upon his axis, as the sun did; then he placed a little fellow for Mercury, next to him, then a girl for Venus; then a representation of the Earth; then a fiery little fellow for Mars, and so on, till he got all the planetary system arranged, and explained to each one how fast he was to go, and how many times to turn on his heels as he went round in his orbit.

Then giving the signal, the sun commenced revolving and away went the whole team of planets around him, each boy keeping his proper distance from the centre, trotting with the proper velocity in his orbit, and whirling around in due proportion as he performed his revolution. It must have been a rare sight, and a lesson which the boys long retained; for do you think, my dear sir, that John, who represented Mercury, would ever forget that he was nearest the sun, and that he had an easy time walking round the stationary lubber in the center, while Will, who represented Herschell, must have been out of breath scampering round his orbit.

But if the boys did not forget the lesson, neither did the master; they danced, but he paid the piper; for horrified, the committee dismissed him at once—he had been teaching, for aught they knew, the dance of the Turkish dervishes.

HOW TO CURE A HUSBAND.—A woman whose husband used frequently to beat her went to a cunning man to inquire how she might cure him of his barbarity. The sagacious sooth-sayer heard her complaint; and after pronouncing some hard words, and using various gesticulations, while he filled a phial with colored liquid, desired her, whenever her husband was in a passion, to take a mouthful of the liquor, and keep it in her mouth for five minutes. The woman, quite overjoyed at so simple a remedy, strictly followed the counsel which was given her and by her silence escaped the usual chastisement. The contents of the bottle being at last expended, she returned to the cunning man and anxiously begged to have another, possessed of the same virtue.—"Fool," said the man, "there was nothing in the bottle but brown sugar and water. When your husband is in passion, hold your tongue, and, my life for it, he will not lay a finger upon you."

England receives 311,585,800 pounds of cotton annually from this country.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 10, 1841.

By the politeness of Mr. HENDERSON, of the Senate, we have been favored with the second report of the *Ohio Lunatic Asylum*. This states the whole number of patients, admitted into the Institution, to be 258; of whom 140 were males, and 118 females. The whole number discharged is 120—80 of whom are recovered.—There are a variety of tables giving information relating to the Asylum, that our limits prohibit us from giving.

We shall take the liberty of giving an extract from the Report of the Superintendent, Dr. AWL, which, we think, will be interesting, as well as instructive, to our readers:

"The moral treatment, we have thought, can be illustrated in connection with a brief description of leading and important cases. We therefore only remark, in general terms, that our government is kind and respectful, and as far as possible, parental; with a becoming firmness at all times in respect to the order and discipline which reason and experience have approved. As a primary step, we are anxious to secure the confidence and good will of our patients, and endeavor to retain it, by kind hospitality and attention to their wants, without any extraordinary officiousness or unbecoming authority; always desirous that they shall have every allowable privilege, and participate in the enjoyment of every pleasure, which their capacity and condition may admit. Males and females, in seperate parties, frequently ramble over the country, in all directions, accompanied only by a single attendant. The matron (Mrs. C. W. Atcherson) regularly invites all the ladies, *who behave well*, to her social parties, on Thursday afternoon: and a carriage is always ready, in pleasant weather, if they feel anxious to take a ride. The gentlemen are provided with a variety of amusing games, and books and stationary are freely distributed to all. We also have our sports upon the green, and our music and dancing parties in the halls. We celebrate the National Independence on the fourth of July, and hold the annual election for the officers of state in October. But, above all, and before every thing else in the world, for the substantial welfare and improvement of both mind and body, is regular and profitable labor. "Man was made to be active: even in paradise he was employed in the healthy and pleasant exercise of cultivation a garden. Happiness, consisting in folded arms and pensive contemplation, beneath rural shades and by the sides of purling brooks, never had any existence, except in the brains of mad poets and love-sick girls and boys."* It is impossible for us to go into particulars; but we may observe, that many of our male patients find useful employment, at present, in clearing up the premises, and grading and leveling the grounds: in attending to the vegetable gardens; assisting in the care and management of the stock upon the farm, and preparing all the fuel that is used.—The females find constant employment within doors, and it will be sufficient to say of them, that the making and mending of all the wearing apparel for the indigent, and all the washing and ironing for the entire household, is chiefly performed by their assistance.

According to an accurate estimate of the male and female work performed by our patients in the last six months, made by the Assistant Physician, (Samuel M. Smith, M. D.) we find them entitled to the credit of 3690 days labor; so that, with all our amusements, we belong to the laboring classes, and may be considered an industrious, though crazy community.—We never, indeed, fail to improve the condition of any one who will agree to work, and, with many, it is the best medicine this world can afford.

We proceed to the description of a few leading cases, with some remarks:

No. 65. A remarkable case, on account of the extraordinary character of the prevailing ideas, which, for the most part, consisted of imperfect reminiscences of past events, combined with the most absurd and superstitious delusions that a morbid fancy could possibly suggest. She was the widow of an enterprizing young farmer, who removed west, with the laudable design of improving his condition and making a comfortable provision for a rising family. A native of Scotland, and a lady of unusual intelligence for her opportunities, she was quite prepossessing in her manners, and pleasant and sociable in her disposition; very strong in all her attachments, and a strict and worthy member of the church.

The attack occurred shortly after the birth of a child, and seemed to be immediately occasioned by excessive grief for the loss of her husband, together with the hardships and privations incident upon their location in a new and unhealthy settlement. Her derangement was melancholy and despair, with scarcely any of the active symptoms of violent and open mania. But it is almost impossible to sketch even a general outline of the various hallucinations for which the case is chiefly remarkable. The most prominent

*Dr. Rush.

appeared to be, that she was a hypocrite and devil; that her excellent husband was a notoriously bad character, to whom she been illegally united; that she was, in fact, the wife of another and very different person; that her own dear mother was base, and neither she, nor her brother and sisters, were the legitimate offsprings of their reputed father; that she was a serpent, and washed herself in the blood of her husband's heart and mother's liver; that her proper place was hell, and she had sealed her condemnation by refusing to read the license for her marriage, which had been offered and pressed upon her attention by her husband, who made use of every argument to convince her of the impending doom, assuring her that his eyes had been opened by looking upon the paper, and she would find that God himself was opposed to their marriage which would inevitably bring a curse instead of a blessing, both to themselves and friends; and representing to her, above all, that their situation would be similar to Adam under the covenant of works; and numerous equally shocking and ridiculous compounds, that it were improper and indelicate to mention. The great leading idea seeming to be, that she had gone astray in the light and duty, and was prematurely in the reception of the wages of sin.

It may be here observed, that as a general rule, the decline and removal of delusive impressions will depend upon the cessation of morbid excitement and irritation, and the perfect restoration of all the functions of the system to health. In curable cases, we commonly prefer to avoid the delusive subjects entirely, until there is a favorable change in the general health unless they are pressed upon our attention, when we meet them with such discretion and judgment as circumstances may seem to require.

With all these painful and tormenting associations and delusions, this estimable woman was a kind, affectionate, and submissive patient, and uncommonly industrious, being anxious to recover her health and serenity of mind, and at the same time render herself useful to the unfortunate persons around her. She was a long time under the operation of medicines calculated to control irritation and restore & invigorate the nervous system; and we ultimately had the pleasure of restoring her in health to her little family of helpless children, grateful and happy for the benefits received whilst an inmate of the institution. Since her discharge, she concludes a letter in the following words: "My mind is now so well recovered, that I feel willing to press on in the way of duty, and leave the event to God. And accept my humble thanks for your kindness, and believe me your affectionate friend," &c.

No. 71. The exciting cause was quite of an opposite character in this instance, which was distinguished for its activity and violence. The patient was a young widow, with a lively sparkling eye and interesting countenance, who had always enjoyed good health and spirits, and was industrious, almost to a fault. After the loss of her husband, and a series of domestic troubles, she suddenly became "excited and almost frantic," with the unexpected intelligence of the recovery of an only daughter.—She was brought to the Asylum two months after this avent, in a complete state of mental derangement; raving, reckless, headstrong and desperate—a perfect fury: vulgar, profane and abusive: with a determination to do as she pleased, and "go her own road if it led to *Jamaica*," stating at the same time in a spirit of defiance, "that she was not to be conquered, as a number had already found to their everlasting sorrow."

Usually, general intellectual and violent mania of this description is more easily managed and overcome than the lesser shades of partial derangement.—Under present circumstances, we had for a time to submit to considerable abuse and violence; but we were decided about matters and took the right course; she was put under the influence of active remedies, which soon began to display their power in calming

"The wild frenzy of the brain,"

and we had the satisfaction of beholding the transformation of the diseased fury into a healthful woman, regaining her own natural countenance, with every prospect of returning health and reason, which was all duly accomplished, and she left us, happy, thankful and delighted with the pleasing change.

No. 67. This patient, a little past the prime of life, had been the subject of mental alienation about three months previous to his committal to our care. Possessing an excitable temperament and a mind in which the susceptibility to emotions was not counterpoised by a strength sufficient to sustain their excitement, the invasion of strong religious feeling, together with disappointment in an "affair of the heart," at once submerged the intellect in their tide. When first brought here, he was listless and inactive, careless as to his bodily habits, and giving no attention to any thing around him. A continued whistle or hum, was the uninterrupted employment of each successive day; and for months, this dull, sad monotony was unbroken. All signs of mental existence, much more of mental activity, seemed equivocal. Mind had sunk so near to a state of imbecility, that no consciousness of previous years, with their active habits, exciting scenes an family endearments, remained. The mind that had engaged with activity and interest in the pursuit of an honorable employment, and the heart that had cherished, with all the fondness of a parent-

the warmest emotions of affection, seem, ed now unlighted by intellect, and unwarmed by a single sentiment.

After the most judicious efforts to restore the bodily functions had at last proved in a great measure successful, a shade of change for the better gave encouragement to persevere; but, thus far, it has been labor uncheered by hope. The first indication of the least interest excited in his own condition, was the displeasure manifested toward a pair of "*hard times*," with which his nether limbs were invested. As soon as mind had awakened to the consciousness of its own existence, the novelty of the scene around him excited his inquiries, as to where he was? how he came here? and for what purpose? and when satisfied on all these points, he manifested the surprise of one aroused from a dream. His trunk was brought to him, and in turning over with curious interest, its contents, some simple token of a daughter's affection struck his eye, and, at once, the sealed fountain of emotion found vent in a flood of tears. The recollections of the past, that had been crowded from the mind, rushed in to fill up the dreary waste which their exile had made, and with remembrance came affection and intellect.

From this time, he continued rapidly to recover, making frequent and anxious inquiries concerning his family and friends, taking a deep interest in his own progress, and expressing the warmest gratitude to all who had in any degree contributed to its happy consummation.

No. 69. To use a grand flourish, in his own peculiar style, this was "*jist about the keenest cock that ever was gaffted on the Sun-Fish Hills.*" He certainly "knew a thing or two," besides being able to "put out fire with his breath by blowing up a burning house!" and in the full tide and action of disease, was quite a striking character. Dreadfully in love, and careless about himself and every thing in the world, except his clothing, in regard to which his fancy ran, that he was as well off, if not better, without any at all. A coat was perfectly out of the question, and he commonly disposed of the *cotton* and *unmentionables* without much ceremony, and by the most convenient process to suit his humor.—The sheriff had, amongst other matters, provided him with a pair of coarse pantaloons, of unusual capacity and strength, the quality and cut of which took our attention, and, aware of his destructive inclination, we immediately commenced speaking their praise, remarking, aside, that these were the right sort of pants. "Well," said he, "*stranger, they jist about are!*" We at once became interested in the cloth, and began to inquire as to the purchase, price, and tailor's name; desiring him at the same time to turn about and show them all round; and asked him, in the most earnest manner, if they set easy? "Well," said he, "*stranger, they jist about do;*" which was just about the amount he felt inclined to say in a strange place. As to the *invincibles*, they, *by our particular direction*, soon became the admiration of every man engaged about the house, and eventually grew into such favor with the owner himself, that he felt inclined to stick to them night and day; particularly after we had slyly insinuated, that he was surrounded by a slippery set of fellows, and, as good looking trousers were much in demand, he had better keep a sharp look out. He improved on further acquaintance; became quite familiar, and eventually took such a fondness for dress, that he was not only willing to wear his own clothing, but those of any other patient that would agree to exchange. Other pranks and mischief followed, until a shower-bath became indispensable, which, being altogether new, alarmed him exceedingly, and at once put an end to every caper in his head. His fright was quite amusing, for he supposed we were about to drown him, and sung out, at the top of his voice, "Oh, doctor! for God's sake let me out! I can't swim a stroke!"

Medicine had a speedy and happy effect upon his vigorous and hardy constitution; and he was soon able and willing to labor daily, and entirely recovered the full use of his somewhat droll and eccentric faculties.

No. 68. Was a lady, near the prime of life, whose insanity was of puerperal origin, and of two months' duration at the time of her admission into the asylum. At first, a cheerless listlessness, amounting almost to the hopelessness of imbecility, was the prevalent feature of her case. For some weeks after her entrance, she could not be induced to converse, or observe any thing around her; but sat in listless silence, regardless of all the attentions bestowed upon her, and apparently desiring to exclude all observation. At last, by perseverance in all the appliances of kindness which her situation required, she could, by earnest solicitation, be induced to raise her head, yet with a trembling becoming the lowest humility. Her natural simplicity of character had, by the invasion of insanity, degenerated into the merest childishness, characterized by even more than a child's timidity. To this was added a most depressing despondency, darkened by the gloomy forebodings of a religious melancholy. With this saddening companionship of unhappy illusions, the mind retired into its gloomy recesses, and there seemed to brood over its woes; and for a time, every effort to drag it from this cheerless contemplation seemed fruitless. But perseverance at last secured the slight change alluded to, and a gradual improvement continued to reward our labors. By degrees, the dark shadows which melancholy had projected on the countenance began to disappear, and joy to relumine with its smile the cheerless despondency, and, over all, returning reason began to assume its wonted sway.—She was first induced to engage with freedom in conversation; then, to employ herself in knitting, and, by slow degrees, her interest extended to things around her, early begetting a warm attachment for her attendants. At last, there seemed the trembling suspense between hope and fear; between an humble faith, that almost feared to trust, and yet, casting away despair, dared to hope; and she was heard to repeat these simple lines, that were the very embodiment of her feelings:

"I am a stranger here below,
And what I am, it's hard to know;
I am so vile, so prone to sin,
I fear I am not born again.

When I experience call to mind.
My understanding is so blind,
All feeling, sense, seems to be gone,
Which makes me think that I am wrong.

I find myself out of the way,
My thoughts entirely gone astray;
Like one alone I seem to be,
Oh! is there any one like me?"

To this date she refers her first consciousness of her true situation, and from this period her improvement was rapid and uninterrupted. Anxiety and affection for her friends and children returned. She attended, with pleasure and interest, the religious services of the house, and on the Sabbath was in her place, undisguised, attending on the public services of the sanctuary. She left us, with a heart swelling with gratitude to the God of mercies, again to fill the place of an affectionate mother and devoted wife. [*To be continued.*]

CONVICTION OF MRS. SARAH ANN DAVIS.

Judge Barton, in his charge to the Jury, (a full report of which was printed in the Daily Chronicle) thus briefly recapitulates the incidents of the tragedy, which has resulted in the conviction of a female for murder in the first degree!

On the tenth day of July last, Julia Ann Jordan resided with the defendant and Alfred H. Davis, the latter's paramour or husband, in a house, belonging to Michael McCloskey, at the corner of Juniper street and Norman's alley, and which had been rented from Mr. McCloskey, by Davis, some six or seven weeks before. Between twelve and one o'clock on that day—as nearly as it has been possible to ascertain, about ten or fifteen minutes after twelve—the neighborhood was alarmed by repeated screams and cries of murder; and upon hastening from their various houses and avocations to the vicinity where the sound of these cries directed them, a female, soon ascertained to be the deceased, was perceived by the neighbors to rush to the window of the passage in the third story of the back building of the house, tenanted by Davis, with the blood streaming from her neck, uttering, as several of the witnesses have testified, faint ejaculations, and almost immediately disappeared from the window. Upon entering the house, the defendant was found in the area passage, or upon the steps leading therefrom to the yard, at or near a tub of clothes, which she had apparently been engaged in washing—while the deceased was found in the front room of the upper story, bleeding from several wounds upon the neck and throat, evidently inflicted with some sharp instrument. A pool of partly congealed blood at the head of the stairs, betokened the immediate spot where the injuries had been received or inflicted; and a razor lying upon the blood, indicated the means of their infliction. Surgical aid was promptly sent for and soon arrived; but the resources of science were unavailing; and the sufferer, after lingering for something more than half an hour, during which time she received every assistance that humanity could prompt or skill afford, died, without having been enabled to articulate a word, although she appears to have made more than one endeavor to communicate with those around her. Suspicion naturally directing itself against the prisoner and Davis, they were arrested some time during the night, by Charles Downer, then one of the Special Constables in the appointment of the Mayor; and, after a patient and careful hearing, continued from day to day, the evidence, in the opinion of the Mayor, not warranting the detention of Davis, he was discharged, while the defendant was committed for trial.

After a protracted trial, which occupied weeks, the Jury came into Court on Saturday afternoon, with a verdict of murder in the first degree against Sarah Ann Davis. The foreman of the Jury, Hugh Smith, Esq., then read to the Court a communication, which ran in these words, and which was ordered to be filed:

"The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against Sarah Ann Davis, find the prisoner guilty of murder in the *first degree*, but respectfully request the court, in conjunction with the jurors, to recommend her to the mercy of his Excellency the Governor."

The prisoner, on the verdict being rendered, shrieked aloud, swooned, and fell into the arms of Davis. The court room was crowded with spectators; and altogether it was a scene of great solemnity and pain. The prisoner appeared to be in an insensible state when she was conveyed from the court room, where she had received a verdict for the commission of a crime which makes the blood run cold to think of. The judges of the Court have granted the counsel until Friday next, to file reasons in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.—*Phil. Sat. Courier.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—Quite a scene was produced in the House of Representatives, on Mr. John Quincy Adams' presenting sundry anti-slavery petitions, and especially in regard to petitions which prayed that all applications from States and Territories for admission in the Union, should be disregarded, if they recognized the legitimacy of slavery. Many members participated in the excitement, but as usual it ended without any serious consequences.

Both branches have passed the bill authorizing a settlement by compromise with sureties of Samuel Swartwout, the former collector of New York; but who now resides in the fashionable metropolis of France.

The Secretary of the Treasury's proposition for a revision of the Tariff, is that the change should be to articles of luxury rather than those of necessity, and even to make this a matter of favor, as high as 20 per cent. where the foreign articles of luxuries compete with American productions. It is stated by the Secretary that "the value of free articles imported in 1838, exclusive of specie, was about $37,161,583. A duty of 17 per cent, on these would yield a nett revenue near the five millions that may be needed in 1842.

Selecting from the free articles those which may be regarded most as luxuries, as teas, coffees, silks, &c., and adding them to these which conflict with American productions, as worsteds, linens, &c., there would be an amount of $29,026,448, (taking the year 1838 still as a guide) on which a duty of 20 per cent. would also yield the amount of about five millions."

Mr. Calhoun's amendment, ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, was negatived in the Senate 18 to 22; and the distribution scheme was lost, 18 to 25.

The Senate of the United States has been summoned by the Executive to meet on the 4th of March next, for the transaction of business, being of course of an Executive character, connected with the commencement of a new Administration, the formation of a new Cabinet, &c. &c.

The great subjects to discussion are the Pre-emption Bill, and the Treasury Note Bill, authorizing an issue of $5,000,000.

CONGRESS, ON SATURDAY.—In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Rives of Virginia, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The pre-emption bill was then discussed by Messrs. Calhoun, Mangum, and Clay, of Ala., until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Pickens asked that the following resolution be read for information, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with public interest, any information or correspondence he may have in relation to recent seizures or search of any of our vessels on the coast of Africa or elsewhere by British cruizers or sailors, and the cause of said seizures, and the authority under which they have been made.

Mr. Adams offered the following amendment—"And also copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States, and of Great Britain relating to the African slave Trade, since the 3d of March, 1837, and all despatches from Nathaniel P. Trist, Consul of the United States at the Havana, to the Department of State relating in any manner to the African Slave Trade."

Which amendment was accepted, and the resolution as modified, adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cushing it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join the committee for that purpose, of the Senate, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

Various communications were laid before the House from the several departments: when the Treasury Note Bill was further considered until the hour of adjournment.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER—*Case of McLeod.*—The intelligence from Western New York, and the Niagara Frontier begins to be highly interesting. The official correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and Mr. Forsyth, respecting the burning of the Caroline, and the arrest of McLeod, have created a flame all over the border. Public meetings have been held on the subject in Buffalo, Batavia, and other places, denouncing the claims and conduct of England.

We have despatched a correspondent to the Niagara Frontier, from whom we have received the following:

LOCKPORT, Jan. 25, 1841.

The trial of McLeod cannot take place until the 4th Monday in March, unless a special commission of Oyer and Terminer should issue, which is not probable. His case will come before the Grand Jury at the County Court, to be held early in February; but that Court can only indict him. The evidence before the Grand Jury is private, of course, and not to be reported. It has been stated in some prints, that he was to be tried immediately—this may have misled some.

I have not been able to obtain any information in relation to his history, to be depended on. There is nothing peculiar in his situation in jail, except that he sleeps all day and is up all night, probably expecting assistance from Canada, to enable him to escape. If I can find any one who can give any of the information asked by you, I will procure it to be done.

The statement that Mr. Brotherston, the Cashier of the Suspension Bridge Bank had become McLeod's bail in $5000, is also erroneous. McLeod was arrested under a charge of murder, which is not a bailable offence. The excitement on this affair increases every day. Meetings are holding all over the western district, and if an attempt be made to rescue him, I would not answer for the consequences.

WAR IN EUROPE.—There are not a few who appear to think it certain there must be something like a general war in Europe. And they infer this, from the extensive preparations which many nations have been, and are now making, for war-like demonstrations.

By the last foreign intelligence, it does appear that Spain and Portugal were likely to have a serious quarrel. "The government at Lisbon had determined to resist the proposals of that of Madrid as to the Douro Navigation Treaty. A spanish force, therefore, had been marched to the frontiers of Portugal, and the time for a definite answer fixed for January 4; by which time it was determined by the Portuguese Government that every thing should be prepared for war, on land, as well as that their old crafts were to be hastily put into such a state, as to be able to blockade Cadiz and other important Spanish towns on the coast.

The German States are making war-like preparations on account of similar preparations in France. The London Spectator remarks that the whole continent seems bristling for war. There is certainly no impossibility of a war between France and England, though it may be distant.

But to look to more distant regions, it is by no means certain that there will be no further troubles growing out of the Turco-Egyptian question, for any obstinacy on the part of Mehemet Ali to adhere to the rules of the treaty, or any sinister motives on the part of Russia, may open the whole subject again.

It is stated that the French Government are determined on demanding satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco for the insult offered the Consul General of France at Tangiers. Admiral Hugon was said to have received orders to hold himself in readiness to sail at the first signal with his ten ships of the line and two steamers. A French paper says: "We shall perhaps have an opportunity of trying our Patxhan guns against the walls of Tangier, Salee and Mongador, and ruining the important trade carried on by the English along the coast, in retaliation for the destruction of our factories on the Syrian shores."

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—By way of St. Augustine dates to the 22d. It was reported that Tiger Tail and 30 or 40 Tallehassees had gone in to Fort Fanning. A letter under date of the 22d says:

"Our only intelligence from the interior is, that Gen. Armistead has issued orders that the Indians shall not be molested. Yes, a General commanding 4,500 regulars, comprising the most efficient and best provident army the United States ever in the field, and sent to Florida, not to protect the inhabitants (that is allotted to the volunteers under Gen. Reid) but to whip the enemy, has issued orders that this enemy shall not be molested. And why?

Another letter of the same date contradicts the reported appearance of Tiger Tail, but expresses a belief that he will come in, and intimates that the Indians generally are more pacific in their views.

The whole subject of Slavery has recently been discussed in the Legislature of Kentucky, on a bill to repeal the law which prohibits the importation of Slaves into the State. The effect of the repeal would be to make Louisville and other Kentucky cities slave marts. The repealing bill was, after a full discussion conducted with dignity and propriety, *defeated* by a vote of 53 to 34. Last year a similar bill passed the Lower House, but was arrested in the Senate. In noticing the subject the Cincinnati Chronicle remarks:

"The very best anti-slavery speeches we have seen, have been made in the Kentucky Legislature, by noble minded, honest men, who feared not to do their duty, because a mean spirit of jealousy or interest was ready to censure them."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CASE.—The law case between the Old and New Schools came up in Philadelphia last week. The whole court, as it is known, had, some months ago, set aside the opinion of Judge Rogers, and ordered a new trial. At the opening of the court this week, Judge Kennedy presiding, the counsel for the Old School moved that this case should take precedence of all others; but the New School counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that, it being unexpected, they were not ready, and the court refused the motion which brought the case so low on the Calendar that it will probably not be reached this term.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned to the court of General Sessions six true bills, one of the bills was the second found during the present term against Gustavus A. Robinson, broker in Market street, for vending lottery tickets.

The Grand Jury came into Court a second time, yesterday, with some twelve or fifteen additional true bills; all of which were for minor offences.—*Phil. paper.*

LEHIGH COAL COMPANY.—We had a sa change last week in the prices of th stock and loans of the Lehigh Coal an Navigation Company. The former sol as low as $18 a 20—the latter at 65 fo $100 paid. This depreciation is attrib table in a great measure to the recer freshet, by which property to a conside able extent, belonging to the Company was destroyed. It is feared that they wi not be able to effect a new loan in order t make the necessary repairs. The pani among the stock and loan holders, at th close of the week, was distressing indee About 18 months ago, the stock sold a high as $90 per share, and the Compan was looked upon as one of the best in th land.—*Bicknell.*

THE SOUTHERN BANKS.—Our Baltimor friends are beginning to reconsider th motion of their continued suspensions.—The Patriot says—"The measure has bee tried in Pennsylvania, where there wa a legal necessity for its adoption on th 15th Jan. It was found to work well, whic is likely to be the case; we presume tha Maryland and Virginia, and the State farther South, will take order ere long and act in concert, to follow the exam ple thus afforded them, north of Maso and Dixon's line."

P. S. We have just received a lette announcing the determination of the Ma ryland and Virginia Banks to resume o the 1st of Febuary.—*ib.*

THE BANK CONVENTION AT LOUIS VILLE.—The Nashville Journal of Tues day last says—"The convention of We tern banks, took place in this city yeste day. The Bank of Indiana, and he branches, four Cincinnati banks, one o the banks at Columbus, Ohio, and th banks of this State were represented.—We were not able to ascertain the re sult of the deliberations of the convention They will adjourn without fixing a da for resumption, and will probably re commend another convention. Letter were read in the convention from th banks of New Orleans and Tennessee expressing the opinion that the resump tion of Specie payments would not b proper under existing circumstances."—*Bicknell.*

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—The N York Herald says,—"We understan that preparations are making to call great mass American meeting in th Park, for the purpose of taking into con sideration the conduct of the British Gov ernment, in relation to the burning o the Caroline—also on the North Easter Boundary Question—also on the Nort Western Territory—also on the recen seizures of American merchantmen b British cruizers on the African seas.

We learn further that the conduct o England in her aggressions and aggran dizement throughout the world, will b considered and presented to the nation i several strong points of view."

CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE FRANKLI BANK.—The failure of the Franklin Bank at Baltimore, is attributed to the loss o $100,000 occasioned by the defalcation o Mr. S. L. Hawkins, the former Cashier o the Bank, who managed to abstract tha amount during the twenty years he held his office, and to avoid a discovery of the fact till the 31st ult., when the books were thoroughly examined. The effect of the development caused great affliction among Mr. Hawkins' friends and family, and so disasterous was it to the health of his wife, that, on hearing the news on Thursday last for the first time, she laid down on her bed, and was taken thence a corpse on Sunday night.

GEN. HARRISON.—This gentleman arrived at Wheeling, on Thursday, the 28th of January. He was received in a very enthusiastic manner, and left the same night for Pittsburg, which place he reached the ensuing afternoon, and took lodgings at the Pittsburg Hotel. He was to address the citizens at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning and to leave the city on Monday.

GEN. HARRISON.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday says, the President elect addressed an assemblage from the front of the Iron Hotel, at 11 o'clock that morning. He was to remain there until Monday, and then ascend the Monongahela to Brownsville, where he will take the National road.

GEN. HARRISON.—Rooms have been provided for the accommodation of Gen. Harrison upon his arrival at Washington at Brown's Hotel.

MCLEOD.—The Buffalo papers of the 28th ult., says that after McLeod had been released on bail, two or three hundred armed men forcibly re-conducted him to jail. Their object was to afford an opportunity to the owner of the Caroline to arrest McLeod for the destruction of his boat and thus detain him on this side."

THE MAIL ROBBERS.—On Thursday last Dr. John F. Bradee, charged with robbing the United States Mail, was discharged from Jail by the Hon. Judge Irwin, on bail. Dr. B. becoming bound in $60,000, and twenty-two of his neighbors from Uniontown in the same amount for his appearance to stand his trial.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—The jury to try this individual for the third time was not empanelled on Monday, as was anticipated. The trial was yesterday laid over until next Monday week.

E RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

SDAY, ... FEARUARY 10, 1841.

s propose to any company who may will forward FIFTEEN DOLLARS shall have the paper sent to TEN *one year*, provided they receive their the *same office*. But the cash must be dvance.

Miller, at New Castle, Pa., will send FTEEN DOLLARS for his TWELVE s, *within four weeks*, it will be received ar's subscription.

F GALLIPOLIS.—This concern has gone ard. It is stated in the Gallipolis Jour- t is feared an unparallel fraud has been d upon the public by the officers of this on, by issuing thousands, if not hundreds nds of dollars, without the knowledge of ctors, and circulating them through the by secret agents. But they have not e yet to ascertain the extent of the im- Mr. Farring, the President, has been on two processes relating to the bank, st of which he was committed to jail to trial.

AINE WESLEYAN JOURNAL.—The Olive tates, that this paper has failed and is ed to Zion's Herald, of Boston. The was an Episcopal Methodist paper, and y the Rev. Moses Springer. His pen nerve than any we know of, employed ining Methodist episcopacy. If our e be a descendent of Charles C. Sprin- Delaware, the Swede, we shall regret to at he could so betray the spirit and s of his nation, as to become an advo- such an anti-scriptural and unrighteous cy.

ave heard that the Bethlehem quarterly , on the Newark circuit, which commen- Saturday week, has been an extraordi- son of grace. It is said their meetings nuing up to the present with increased . A number of distinguished and hope- rsions have taken place, and some twen- ore have been added to their number.— rch, which lies some seven miles north of e, contains some valuable members, but een a long time since they have had such of refreshment. Truly the promise of on, in their case, is at length verified,— hat wait upon the Lord shall renew their h."

MEN OF CHASTE ELOQUENCE.—Dr. Bond, of the great Episcopal Methodist official, g to the Rev. Luther Lee, a man of fine says:—"further south, he (Lee) would een classed with metaphysical tadpoles, incessant restless wriggling is ever mud- he fountain of truth." This is a specimen "Dr.'s ability;" yet this is the man that ges and rules of the church were reversed e in the editorial chair of the principal organ; this is the man that the itinerant are at the present eulogizing as a writer perior talents." The church who would promote and thus flatter such a man, must in the scale of intellectual taste and at- ents.

TON MOB.—We alluded, in our last, to a that a mob in Dayton had attacked a occupied by some blacks, and that in the one white man was killed and three more ed, one mortally. The mob commenced sion on Saturday evening the 24th ultimo, view of preventing Ex-Senator Morris elivering a lecture on slavery, which they plished, and for two or three days kept the in an uproar, assailing houses, individuals, On Sabbath evening, the mob was preven- om doing any damage to the Abolitionists eld a concert of prayer, at Dr. Jewett's, by resence of the Mayor and civil officers. Dayton correspondent of the Philanthropist, ks:

oon after the close of the meeting the r retired, thus committing a signal error. mob soon returned, and with clubs and s beat in the windows of Dr. Jewett's shop, roke several medicine bottles. They then to a short distance to a shop rented by a d man, owned by Mr. Brown, president of ti-slavery society, beat in the doors and ows, and broke some of the furniture with- They then proceeded to a colored settle- in the S. East part of the town, with the tion, as they say, of visiting a white woman fame residing in a colored family—(who is *white* woman, but partly *colored*.) In attempt to enter, one of the white men illed upon the spot, and three others woun- one of them supposed, mortally. Two of olored men were wounded, but not dan- asly."

gain, the next day:

The truth in regard to the stabbing of the e man is simply this: A woman of ill fame, st white, came a short time ago to Dayton, was living in a colored family in the S. E. of the town. After the mobites had done ing stones at Dr. Jewett's house, a number em, I know not how many, went to visit this an, with no other motives than usually actu- such characters in paying such visits. The ch of the colored people in that vicinity, du- the Sunday night previous, while the con- ation was worshipping, had been entered by a ; the people driven out, and the candles ex- uished. It is very reasonable to suppose, the colored people of the neighborhood would urse after that be prepared to act on the de- ive. Under such circumstances the visit was e. I suppose they entered the house without ble; but soon difficulty ensued, and I under- d, the first blow was given by one of the es. Chairs were seized, and several blows t; but an athletic black man, named Price, only armed person in either party, killed one with his dirk, and wounded two more. The d might have been wounded in some other ."

The mob burned the house of the colored man which the fracus took place.

Price, who killed McClary, with two or three ers, have been arrested and committed to . Strange that we hear nothing of any of mob being arrested, the very beginners and igators of all this difficulty.

We refer the reader's attention to the long article on our last page, from the *London Globe*. In the first place, it affords the best account of the British Chartists,—who they are and what they want,—that we have seen in the papers for more than one year, tho' allusions are perpetually making to them. They are the bone and sinew of the nation, calling for a modification of that system of policy which makes the poor man work hard and starve himself, to support an old rotten aristocracy.

In the *second* place, it is an inimitable bore on the inconsistencies of some Abolitionists.—The British nation deserve credit for their efforts to suppress that most abominable of all traffics, the slave trade. But at the same time, how inconsistent and discreditable to them, that they have a system of oppression, at home, which takes from the great mass of the people, almost every thing but personal liberty, and greatly abridges that.

There are some of our Episcopal Methodist brethren, so rampant upon the subject of Abolition, that you could scarcely steady one of them in a ten acre field; yet, they go the "whole hog" in sustaining a spiritual despotism, the tendency of which, is to reduce every thing, under its influence, to a perfect state of vassalage. Zion's Watchman is their organ,—a paper, which we consider, a burlesque on consistency.

And some Abolition editors have vilified and abused their brethren of the press, because they would not publish every thing, on *their theme*, which they dictated should be published, when they have been called, in turn, to open their columns to essays against spiritual despotism, were perfectly mum.

But we are not the apologist for slavery of any species. We go against oppression, either domestic, political or ecclesiastical, and in favor of universal emancipation, or rational and well defined liberty in Church and State. But these ridiculous inconsistencies ought to be burlesqued, and the article, under notice, certainly does it, so far as the British nation is concerned, in a forcible style.

FIRE.—A destructive fire recently occurred in Philadelphia, originating in the umbrella manufactures of Wright and Brothers, 125 Market street, above third, in which was destroyed, in goods alone, near 100,000 dollars. Two firemen, Rink and Douglass, lost their lives by a falling wall, and others were badly injured; one of whom, it is thought, will not recover. The Philadelphia Courier, of the 30th ultimo, says, in relation to the deceased:

"Mr Douglass was universally esteemed in his business and social relations. His employers contemplated taking him into partnership, and consider his loss irreparable. One of them purchased a lot at Laurel Hill, for his burial place: whereon the late Pennsylvania Engine Company, to which he belonged, propose to erect an appropriate monument. He was also a member of the Washington Greys, who paraded at his funeral and awarded the honors of war to his remains.

"Although of quite a lively disposition, Mr. D. had long entertained a strange presentiment that he would die an unnatural death, and his effects were found directed expressly with a view to disposition, in case of *accidental death*. He was ever known as one of the most daring and effective firemen, though of slight and delicate frame.

"His dearest surviving friend, with whom all must sympathise, was an affianced bride, of high respectability, from whom he had separated but a short hour previous to his lamented death, full of hope and pleasure, alas! how cruel to be thus baffled and destroyed.

"The funeral of Mr. Rink, was attended by one of the most numerous retinues of his friends, firemen and fellow-citizens, that ever gathered on a similar occasion in this city. He too, was much respected, and a "widow's son." His bereaved parent and other kindred, have the consolation of the entire public for their unexpected bereavement. The firemen have determined to erect a monument over his remains, which now repose in the Monument Cemetery on Broad street."

We received a communication some weeks since from a friend in Highland county, Ohio, which breathes a good spirit, contains some fine sentiment, and is respectfully submitted to our discretion. We have heretofore intended its publication so soon as we could find time to prepare it for the press, but up to this period we have not found leisure for that purpose: And the intense application that we have given to our editorial duties for the past seven or eight weeks has so affected our health, that we are afraid we shall not be able to attend to it at all. Our friend did not take pains enough with his communication. He states that it was written in about three hours, and it would make between three and four columns of our paper. If he will write again, be brief, and prepare his MSS. with the ability that we are satisfied, from what he has written, he possesses, we shall be glad to number him with our correspondents.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced into the House on the 30th ult., to incorporate the first Methodist Protestant Church of Steubenville, and read the first time.

On a resolution, in the House, 1st inst., to reduce the wages of members from three to two dollars per day, it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 36 to 29,—Mr. Watkins of our county, voting in the affirmative and Mr. Pollock in the negative.

The House is laboring with assiduity and it is said with considerable proficiency, on the Bank bill.

The correspondent of the McConnelsville Standard, says, the camp-meeting bill is laid on the Senate's table, there to remain until awakened, next fall, by the Whig thunders.

It is reported and believed that Dr. Flowers, formerly of Brownsville, late of Rehobeth, Perry county, Ohio, has joined the M. E. Church.—Some of the brethren of that church used to consider him as discreditable to our cause when among us; it is to be hoped that they will now entertain a better opinion of the Dr., as circumstances alter cases.

We have received the fifth number of the Christian World. It states the "Emancipator" does not "even breathe an apology" for its ungentlemanly conduct. Strange, that so soon as a man turns to be a Philanthropist, there is no living in peace with him, nor getting justice out of him.

In relation to the leading article on the first page on "*Theological Colleges*," we believe the arguments there used are correct and forcible.—But still we favor an institution of this kind, not for the purpose of manufacturing preachers, but in order to give those who have been made such by the endowments of nature and of the Holy Spirit, an opportunity to prepare for greater usefulness. And, thus far, if we understand our intelligent correspondent, he would agree with us. We would, however, apprise our friend of the fact, that, although his arguments lie with resistless force against such systems as Episcopal Methodism, where the clergy bear rule, and where a dandy sycophant can shield himself behind the episcopacy, from public opinion, and can be imposed upon the people at will; yet, in a system like ours, where the laity have so important a part, in controling the affairs of the church, they are not so applicable.

We consider our Pittsburgh Conference as fairly organized under the principles of our polity,—and these principles as producing their legitimate results. Their tendency, as found in the practicable operations of our system, is to drive from the itinerancy, all dandies, drones and loafers, and to encourage spiritual and useful men. If our correspondent could attend some two or three of our Annual Conferences, where the rights and claims of the laity are attended to, did he witness the solicitations of the delegates, from the circuits, for useful ministers, and could he see how those who were not useful were passed without invitation, we are of opinion that a new train of reflections would open to his mind, when he would see the tendency of lay-delegation to purify the church.

The following is the copy of a letter sent us:

"*Mr. Editor:* Please to stop the Western Recorder from coming to Canaan, Jefferson county, Indiana." J. SALYERS, O."

We have sent a paper to the above office, to Jeremiah Salyers, from the commencement, for which, as yet, we have received nothing. With the above note was sent two sheets of paper, containing nothing but the above, for which we were charged 37½ cents postage; the act was evidently designed to impose on us. Now, if Mr. Salyers is the author of this letter to us, which bears his name, or, if he had any participation in it, we have little doubt but there is better men than him in the State prison. We shall not stop his paper until he pays arrears, as per terms, and this 37½ cents postage, unless we should learn he is not worth this small bill. We are determined to collect it off of him if he be responsible. Will some of our friends in Indiana, give us information as to this fact? If he will now forward us FIVE DOLLARS we will discontinue.

YOUTH'S MAGAZINE AND JUVENILE HARP.—This is the title of a very neat, attractive little monthly of 24 pages each, published by Benj. F. Smith, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and dedicated to the interest of the youth. From the specimen before us, we should say the work is calculated to promote the object it proposes. The following is the plan on which it is proposed to conduct this work:

"Our plan contemplates a series of sketches under the following heads: Bible stories; short and interesting Sermons, and Addresses for the young; Religious and Missionary intelligence; pleasing dialogues of a moral and religious character; the Sabbath School; Parent's department; Teacher's Department; Natural History; Natural Science; Instructive Anecdotes; Poetry; &c. We shall also, furnish two pieces of music in each number, chiefly from the Juvenile works of Mason, Hastings, Ives, Webb, Day and others, composers of distinguished merit. Our means are ample—we have already secured the services of *a choice circle of correspondents*, from whom we expect much assistance. Arrangements are also being made to receive from Europe a number of their *best periodicals* and publications, from which the choicest extracts will be made.

TERMS.—One number of 24 pages, enclosed in a cover, will be published every month at 62½ cts; without a cover, 50 cts. per year, always in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Sabbath School Depository, Wood street, at the Book Store of A. Ingram, Jr., Market street, at the Methodist Book Store, Liberty street, and at the printing office, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

T. L. Johnson, Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

S. Brainard, publishing Agent, Cleveland.

B. F. SMITH, Publisher."

WESTERN FARMER.—We have received the January number of this agricultural paper. It is greatly improved under the management of the present proprietors, and should be in the hands of every farmer in the West. The Western Farmer is edited by E. J. Hopper and T. Affiec, and published at Cincinnati, Ohio, once a month, at *one dollar* per annum.

The article in this number "*On a Plurality of Christian Sects*," contains some forcible remarks. The author has promised us several more on the same subject.

Br. C. C. Chapman, of Adrian Mission, Michigan, reports sixty members as having attached themselves to the church in his field of labor.

The Board of the Baptist Convention will hold a meetiag, on the 17th instant, at Granville College, commencing at 6 o'clock.

CONGRESS.—This body is doing but little of importance to the nation, or of interest to the reader.

LOUISIANA.—Alexander Barrow, Esq., Whig, has been elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Louisiana.

Several of the French papers declare "war is inevitable in the spring." Mercantile contracts are not made for a longer period.

There are two reason why we don't trust a man—one, because we don't know him; and the other, because we do.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, 2d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Munhall, Mr. JACKSON GREY to Miss HARRIET RODMAN, both of Springfield township.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Flour $3, Wheat 50 cts.

PITTSBURGH, January 30.—Flour—Sales from boats and wagons, 2,94 a 3,00, and for very choice, 3,12½.

Bacon—Is arriving in small lots, and moderate sales at 6½ a 5¾.

Coffee—The stocks on hand are large and excellent, and prices fair. Sales at 12½ to 13½ cts. per pound.

Sugar—Stock good. Sales 6½ a 6¾, and for choice 7 cents by the hhd., and by the bbl. 7½ a 8 cents per lb.—*Harris.*

BALTIMORE, January 30.—Flour—We closed our account of the Flour market last week, with sales of Howard street from store, for common brands, at 4,62½ *a* 4,56½, holders generally asking, though very willing to sell at, the former price. The market opened this week with sales at 4,56½, but buyers refusing to operate to any extent, holders conceded, and subsequently between 2 and 3000 bbls. have been sold at 4,50 for cash; and short credit, with interest. The article is freely offered at 4,50. The car and wagon price is 4,37½ per bbl.. The Alexander, loading for Liverpool, has her freight all going on board, but we learn there are yet unexecuted, though limited, orders nearly sufficient to load another ship.—*Lyford.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Flour.—The export demand for flour is limited. We note a sale at 4,75 per bbl. Holders generally ask this price, though on Broad street there are sellers at 4,96 for fair brands.—*Chronicle.*

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 6.—Wheat 53; Flour 3 dollars.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: You made some remarks, not long since, about the remissness of our Annual Conference in letting off those, without censure, who had betrayed the confidence reposed in them, in not filling their engagements to those circuits to which they had been appointed. I have no doubt but circuits will continue to suffer every year so long as brethern will let their childish sympathies govern them in these matters. I have been a member of the Annual Conference, and from what I have noticed, some of the preachers make common cause with these delinquents, and a bustling clamor to defend them.—Now, all who take active part on such occasions, certainly let themselves down in my estimation. Nothing is more satisfactory evidence, to me, that a man is rotten at the core himself, than to see him habitually defending delinquents. It is an evidence that he is one of the cast, and that in defending his man, he is indirectly defending himself.

These remarks were elicited by reading the charge of Judge Barton, of Philadelphia, to the jury, in the case of Sarah Ann Davis who was convicted of the murder of Julia A. Jordan. He prefaces his charge with some general remarks on the cause of the prevalence of crime, which will forcibly apply to the prevalence of delinquencies among us. From these we give the following extract. A LAYMAN:

"*Gentlemen of the Jury:*

"Before reviewing the testimony which this case has furnished, I will avail myself of the present as an appropriate occasion to address to you a few remarks of a general character. The increase of murders, however appalling, is not in the least degree astonishing. It is idle to speculate about causes, when the cause is self-apparent: to dig the soil in search of reasons, when the reason lies upon the very surface. No intelligent man need or can hesitate an instant to say, that it is chargeable mainly to the criminal weakness of *Jurors*. By the mild and benevolent laws of Pennsylvania, one crime and one crime only—is punishable with death; that of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated murder.—Many good and wise men doubt the right of society to inflict, even for this last and worst of crimes, the punishment of death; and others, who entertain no such conscientious scruples, question the expediency of capital punishment. As I remarked upon a former occasion, "it may be that capital punishment is inexpedient; and, indeed, it is scarcely questionable that if the doom of the wilful murderer were the cell of a penitentiary for life, with no hope of pardon save from legislative enactment, the safety of society would be thereby greatly promoted;" but, while it *is* the law of the State, those jurors who, (having disavowed, before taking their seats in the jury box, such scruples, upon their solemn oaths or affirmations,) in the teeth of the most clear and conclusive proofs of a defendant's guilt, screen him from the penalties of his awful crime, are, I hesitate not to say, scarcely less culpable than the criminal himself. While his hands may have been stained with the blood of but one victim, they, by turning him loose again upon society, through mawkish sensibility and unmanly weakness, give him a license to commit more murders and tell every other assassin, almost in so many words, that, however foul his offence, he will experience no difficulty in securing an acquittal.—It is scarcely too strong language to say, that to all such renewed murders, they are very little short of accessaries before the fact.

"The columns of every day's gazette or journal are reeking with the revolting details of some attrocious murder; the hand of the assassin is busy alike in the crowded city and in the most lonely solitude; human life appears to be held almost as cheap as flesh in the butcher's shambles—but when the vigilance of police, or the voluntary efforts of private citizens, have ferretted out the assassin, and he is placed upon trial, it is but too often the sad and painful spectacle, to behold a jury, sworn to render faithful and impartial justice between the Commonwealth and the accused, straining every nerve, distorting every fact, and misinterpreting every proof, that the gibbet may become cheated of its due, and that a wretch, whose heart is black with guilt and whose hands are red with blood, may be screened from the consequences of his crime. While this deplorable state of things is permitted to continue, it is wholly impossible for any individual in the community to regard his life as for a moment safe. If laws are made only to be outraged with impunity—if the institution of trial by jury is to be perpetuated and perverted into a mere process for the protection of offenders,—it is better by far that the first should be all repealed, and the latter itself abolished."

TENDENCY OF THE WRITINGS OF BOZ.—One of the ablest reviews of the day, well says, of the writings of the author of "*The Old Clock*," that what he writes never raises a blush on the face of modesty. Boz is never vulgar. His humor is always quiet, but pure—there is no coarseness about it—and it may be said of all his productions, that they may well be perused at every fireside.

A perfect cure for the gout is the application of sal volatile rubbed with the hand on the gouty member.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

Important from China.

We are indebted to our New York friends, and particularly the Commercial Advertiser, the Times, American, Sun and Herald, for late European advices received at that port by the packet ship North America, in 22 days from Liverpool. The London dates are of the 6th and the Liverpool of the 7th. The chief intelligence is that which relates to China. We give the accounts below in all their details. The only fact, says the Commercial, about which there can be no question is, apparently that the Emperor's envoy who met Admiral Elliott at Pecheelee, had wit enough to effect a transfer of the theatre of negociation from Pekin, or its vicinity, to Canton; the very policy which we pointed out months ago, as that the Chinese government would be likely to pursue.

It will be seen that the results of the expedition, thus far, are not considered very brilliant or promising by the London editors.

Some of them, however, appear to consider the difficulties as settled, and attempt to raise a full shout of triumph. The London Mercantile Journal says:—"The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears with it this great zest—it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail, to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliott have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain."

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliott, in proceeding to the Pecho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese empire, though some accounts say the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliott had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay £3,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and £1,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself, or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the accusations of Commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should be so influenced,) that the Emperor is greatly annoyed at the occupation of Chusan, and his Minister hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island!"

The Earl of Somers died at his residence at Brighton on the 6th of January. The death of Rear Admiral Sir Philip B. Verebroke, the officer who commanded the Shannon in her engagement with the Chesapeake during the last war, on which occasion he was severely wounded, and for which he was made a Baronet, is also announced in the London papers.

A great fire had occurred at Dundee. The venerable Cathedral which had weathered the storms for 700 years, and two of the other churches, were entirely consumed—the damage being estimated at between 30 and £40,000.

The packet ship President had arrived at St. Catharine's Dock, and was found to have received very little, if any, injury.

From the London Morning Post—Second Ed'n.

Morning Post Office,
Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Bombay,	Dec. 1	Chusan,	Oct. 1
Calcutta,	Nov. 29	Macao,	Oct. 6
Madras,	Nov. 24	Singapore,	Oct. 25
Ceylon,	Nov. 16	Manilla,	Sept. 7

From our Bombay Correspondent.

Accounts have been received from Chusan to 1st of October, which are generally regarded both at Bombay and Calcutta to be of a highly unsatisfactory nature. Admiral Elliott, in the Wellesley, had returned from the Gulf of Pecheelee. This squadron, consisting of the Wellesley, Volage, Blonde, Modeste, Pylades, Madagascar steamer, and transports Ernaud and Malcom, arrived off the mouth of the Pecho on the 9th of August, on the 11th Captain Elliott proceeded into the mouth of the river on the steamer, with boats of all the men-of-war present, manned and armed, and on arriving at the bar, the steamer anchored, and the boats proceeded up the river, with the flag of truce flying. On their arrival off the forts at the entrance, a mandarin boat pushed off to them, and received the Admiral's letter; at the expiration of six days a chop was received, stating that the Emperor required ten days to consider, which time was agreed to; at the expiration of which an interview took place between Captain Elliott (the Admiral declined meeting him) and Khe Shan, the Imperial commissioner, who is the third man in the empire, a mandarin of the first class and red button.

Nothing further is known; but it is generally believed that the Emperor has agreed to send Khe Shan to Canton for the purpose of conducting the negotiations. The Emperor is stated to be willing to permit a renewal of commercial intercourse, provided we evacuate Chusan and confine our trade with Canton as before. He is also willing to give us an island near Lintin, and to pay for the opium. Lin is said to have exceeded his instructions, and to suffer whatever punishment the English shall think fit, if it shall be proved, after an investigation into the circumstances, that the representations of his conduct contained the Admiral's letter are correct. He says, however, that Lin gives a very different version of it.

Now all these professions are regarded as a mere pretence on the part of the Emperor to get rid of our force, which is in unpleasant proximity to his capital. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done until the Bogue forts are destroyed, and that the Admiral and Captain Elliott have allowed themselves to be completely overreached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations. Mr. Astell, formerly of the company's factory, is of opinion that affairs cannot be settled amicably. Mr. Clark differs on this point.

The following, from the Bengal Hurkaru, speaks the sentiments of the great majority of the Indian community:

"We laid before our readers, in our yesterday's extras, the substance of the intelligence from China. We are apprehensive that they, as well as ourselves, will experience a feeling of no little disappointment upon the occasion. It would seem, that although we have a prospect or rather a promise of remuneration for offences offered by the Chinese authorities, yet we have, as it appears to us, from all we can learn, very little security that the promise will be fulfilled. We are reluctant to say that we believe the Chinese Government has gained its point.—That it has referred us to a land of promise, and we have consented to forego possession and accept of the bond of promise.

"Some little time ago, we stated that if we wished to make an impression upon the Chinese Government, we must strike at the heart and not at the extremities; it would seem that we have made an ineffectual blow at the heart, which having failed, we have been referred very coolly to the extremities. We have consented to go to the extremities, and by so doing we have given to the Chinese authorities, be it Emperor or mandarin, a basis whereon to erect a "mighty big lie." The empire of China exists on a "mighty big lie"—they will now swear that they, that is the Chinese Government, have made us knock under, that is again to say, that they have forced us to go to Canton to settle preliminaries, and we shall be placed just in the position *ante bellum*. We have thus lost our opportunity, we shall have our work to do again, and at last we shall be obliged to do that which we ought to have done at first, to strike at their heart."

Opium was in great demand on the coast, and had advanced to 900 and 1000 dollars per chest.

Her Majesty's ship Cruizer, which bro't these accounts, passed Macao on the 6th of October, but had no communication with the English there; all, however, was quiet at that date.—The latest direct accounts from Macao are to the 22d of August; they are interesting but unimportant.

It appears that a Mr. Vincent, officiating chaplain at Macao, had gone out incautiously to bathe, beyond the natural Portuguese territory, when he was seized by the Chinese and taken to Canton. The British authorities demanded him of Lin, who, instead of delivering him up, sent down a large force to Macao, and fortified a fort and a joss house there. Captain Smith, the naval commanding officer, determining to anticipate their designs, brought up his ships and battered the fort severely, the joss house leniently, it being on neutral ground, and then landing the marines and volunteers, dispersed the Chinese forces. The Chinese lost many more, of course, than they will confess, but they stood better to their guns than we had thought they would.

H. M. S. Alligator on her way down from Chusan went into Amoy, and found all the fortifications rebuilt, and about one hundred cannons mounted. The Englishman states "that there were not the least signs of any thing like commerce to be expected at Chusan, and there was a total stoppage of all trade to the south." The Indian Oak, proceeding down with despatches, was wrecked upon the coast, which accounts for our continuing so long without intelligence.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Extra, Nov. 16.

The troops of Chusan have been suffering severely from sickness—the deaths, since the occupation of the Island, being, Europeans, 69—natives, 19. H. M's 26th had particularly suffered. Want of fresh meat had caused dysentary to break out among the troops, and the bazaars were ill supplied. The navy, at sea, had also suffered severely from dysentary, but few casualties had occurred.

Captain Shean, of H. M's 59th, was the only officer that had died at Chusan. The sudden transition from heat to cold had caused much suffering among the troops, who were forthwith to go into winter quarters at Chusan, and supplies of fresh provisions were expected from Manilla and elsewhere. There seems a strong disposition on the part of the Chinese to sacrifice Commissioner Lin, who has become very unpopular.

At Amoy the Chinese attempted to capture H. M. ship Alligator, and a few days after to cut off three of her boats, but failed on each occasion, suffering very considerable loss, though the Alligator has only small brass guns. Captain Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, and his servant whilst walking in Chusan, were kidnapped and carried off to Ningpo, where they are detained, but treated with kindness.

The armed brig Kite, a vessel taken up for the service, and employed in surveying the mouth of the Yangzea river, had either been wrecked or captured, and her commander and Lascar crew were also detained at Ning-po, and treated kindly likewise. The news from Macao is, that affairs remain in *statu quo*. Mr. Stanton was detained at Canton, and no farther collision had taken place between the Chinese and our forces.

From the London Times of the 6th Jan.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA. Death of Kurruck Singh, and of his Successor Nou-Nebal Singh, and the accession of Shere Singh to the Throne of Lahore—Surrender of Dost Mahomed.

We have received, by extraordinary express from Paris, the Messager of Monday night. It contains the following most important Telegraphic Despatch:

"MARSEILLES, Jan, 2, 6 o'clock, evening,
"Received in the afternoon of the 4th.
"MALTA, Dec. 28.

"The Consul of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Kurruck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During the funeral ceremony, his successor, Nou Nebal Singh was killed by accident. Shere Singh was to mount the throne.

"The affairs of China are on the point of being settled. The English are to receive three million sterling as an indemnity.

"Dost Mahomed has definitely surrendered to the English."

In these three pieces of intelligence, brought no doubt by the Indian Mail, are comprised, the settlement of the China quarrel, the termination of Cabool war, and the menaced hostility of the Sheiks removed; for the prince, announced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was considered likely to make use of his power against the English.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From D. Lewis,		$2 00
"	E. H. McCoy for C. Belknap,	2 00
"	William Kidd,	1 00
"	C. C. Chapman for J. Chalker, in full,	2 00
"	" for W. Baughton,	2 00
"	" on account of T.&B.	1 00
"	C. Caddy for W. Weirrick,	2 00
"	" for J. Shunk,	2 00
"	J. Fordyce for T. Maple,	2 00
"	" for J. V. Evans,	2 00
"	" for D. Hook,	1 00
"	J. Burns for J. Moon,	2 00
"	" for J. Struthers,	2 00
"	" for J. P. Morris,	1 00
"	S. Bloomer per I. Thrap for R. Reed,	2 00
"	" " " for R. Coulter	2 00
"	J. Everett,	1 00
"	C. Fairbank,	1 00
"	B. Dotson,	1 00

Br. Warren, you say, "the West Chester brethren wish you to send their papers *via* Cambridge," &c. Now, we have but one West Chester on our book,—that is in Harrison, and there is only one subscriber there, N. Lapelly.—As we presume you have not given the correct office, we can do nothing until we hear from you again.

The post master at Lima, Ohio, informs us that Anthony Hall has not taken his paper from the office for some time. He owes us $3,50,—will our agent there be so good as to see to this matter for us?

Br. Chapman is informed that the counterfeit bill is addressed in a letter to him Adrian, Menawee, Michigan.

Br. Chapman, Michigan paper does not pass here.

From the London Globe.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN NORWICH, ENG.

INTERFERENCE OF THE CHARTISTS.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in Norwich for some days past, owing to the promulgation of a requisition for a county meeting, presented to H. Villebois, the high sheriff of Norfolk, by a numerous and highly respectable body of the freeholders of Norfolk and of the inhabitants of Norwich, to consider the propriety of forming an auxiliary society (in connection with the one lately formed in London) for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa.—No sooner had an arrangement for the meeting been made, than a handbill was put in circulation by a Chartist leader, named Dover (a weaver by trade) calling upon the Chartists to attend with their wives and families in St. Andrew's hall on the day of meeting—an invitation which led to the presence of some 50 or 70 Chartists and their families. The county court was opened *pro forma* on Wednesday in the Shire hall, and immediately adjourned to the St. Andrew's hall. Long before the hour appointed, 12 o'clock, the seats in the body of St. Andrew's hall, as well as those on the platform, were filled by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of the elite of the ladies of the city and county.

We noticed among those present the Dowager Lady Suffield, the Dowager Lady Francis Suffield, Mrs. Stanley, the Lady of the Bishop of Norwich, Mrs. Opie, &c., Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart. and Mr. A. Johnson and family, were early on the platform. Soon after 12 o'clock, the High Sheriff entered the hall, accompanied by the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Weyland, M. P., Mr. Woodhouse, M. P., the Dean of Norwich, Lord Berners, Lord Colborne, the Hon. Lord Irby, Mr. John Joseph Gurney, Sir Charles Clarke, Bart., the Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, Mr. Jeremy, recorder of Norwich and a large assemblage of the wealth of the city and county. At the same moment the party of Chartists, to whom we have already alluded, headed by *Mister* Dover, the weaver, obtained ingress to the hall at one of the lower doors, and it soon became apparent that it was the intention of the party to attempt to gain the ascendency in the day's proceedings.

The High Sheriff, on taking the presidential chair, opened the business of the day by reading the purport of the requisition, and his proclamation calling the county meeting pursuant to that requisition. He had to request that all present would give a calm and patient hearing to those gentlemen who should come forward to address them.

The Bishop of Norwich then rose to propose the first resolution, and was received with mixed demonstrations of approbation and dissatisfaction. The Right Rev. Prelate commenced by observing that he had rejoiced at the opportunity afforded him of taking a prominent part in this great, this influential, and he would say, this most important meeting; a meeting which he was happy to find had met with the universal approbation of the county, as testified by the requisition on which it had been called together, and by the numbers of the assembly he saw before him. At this, however, he was not surprised, for the subject which had this day called them together was one which entwined itself, which intermingled, and which identified itself with every honorable feeling and worthy feature which constituted the superiority of the British character. It was a subject which combined their duty to God with a due and proper sympathy for the suffering community. Upon the list of the requisitionists stood the names of 13 peers. The name of one peer connected with the county was, it was true, wanting, but this was owing to his absence in London. He alluded to the liberal peer, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal of England, who held a permanent and honorable position in the immediate presence of his sovereign. (Applause on the platform.) He (the Bishop of Norwich) had received a letter from the noble duke this day expressive of his Grace's unqualified approbation of the objects for which the meeting was assembled, and desiring him (the Bishop of Norwich) to make those feelings on his Grace's part known to the meeting. But to return to the requisitionists. It contained the names of no less than 18 baronets of the county, Sir John Boileau being abroad, owing to the illness of a near relative. Of the municipal officers of this city, and the boroughs within the county, he believed that all had appended their signatures. Of the members of Parliament, seven in number, he believed all had signed: and tho' last, not least, one-fifth of the 210 signatures, he was happy to say, was composed of those of that profession to which he (the Bishop of Norwich) belonged. (Slight applause.)—The remainder of the list was composed of the members of the army and navy and leading land owners of all sects and persuasions, all happy to lend their names to this great and godly cause. [Applause and slight murmurs.] He [the Bishop of Norwich] could not avoid also still further congratulating the High Sheriff, as the representative of the laws, the justice, and equity of England, upon holding on such an occasion the station in which he was so properly placed. Still more he congratulated the meeting on the fact that the lord lieutenant of the county, the representative of her Majesty in it, had accepted the office of President of this Society. Not that her Majesty required an inferior representative on such a question, for be it remembered she had delegated to her royal consort the expression of her opinions on this question at the most numerous and splendid meeting ever held in Exeter Hall, he alluded to the meeting at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert had presided and attended in her Majesty's name; a meeting which would never be forgotten by those who had the satisfaction of attending it. [Applause, partial cheers, and sensation among the Chartists.] All these were anxious to declare throughout the land that slavery ought to be abolished. [Loud cries from the end of the hall, "Why don't you look at the New Poor Law?" and "Where's the slavery of your work houses?"] This, continued the Right Reverend Prelate, was a proud day for Norfolk and for the representatives of all ranks, professions, and sects by whom the meeting had been convened. [Renewed cries of "Why don't you look at the New Poor Laws?" followed by loud hisses and groans.] It was far from his wish to wander for a moment from the question really now before the meeting, but he trusted he might be allowed for a moment to say, in reference to other meetings which occasionally take place for political and religious discussions, at which strife was rather engendered, that he [the Bishop of Norwich] was a man of peace—ready to bear and forbear with others—to give the right hand of fellowship to those who differed from himself in opinion, and required only that they on their part would allow him to hold those opinions which through life he had conscientiously maintained. In the present day it would not be thought possible that the church should have always supported slavery; to say so in the present day would be to traduce the clergy of that church, by the bare suspicion that any of the clergymen would refuse to raise his hand, and heart against the odious and detestible traffic in human flesh. [Hisses, groans, and cheers, mingled with cries of "Look at home before you go abroad."] Now, it had always been his [the Bishop of Norwich's] principle to speak manfully and boldly, and he begged to ask the meeting how long they meant the veil to obscure the truth, and not permit a gleam of light to approach their understandings? He came, however, back to the point from which he had digressed. It would scarcely be believed that Mr. Wilberforce in his time had actually been opposed by some of the Bishops of the church. [Loud hisses and groans.] He [the Bishop of Norwich] attributed that opposition to the circumstance that they lived in prejudiced times, and he could imagine that now brighter days were dawning—nay, he believed he could pledge himself that at the present moment there was not a single clergyman who supported slavery. [Cheers and groans.] The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by moving the first Resolution, which was:

"That while this meeting rejoices in the total abolition of the slave trade in this country, and the influence which Great Britain has so long exerted with other nations in promoting this great cause, we learn with the deepest regret that the Foreign Slave Trade has increased and is still increasing under circumstances of aggravated horror, and that it prevails to an extent which imperatively calls for the strenuous and continued exertions of the whole Christian community to effect its extinction."

Mr. Weyland, M. P., seconded the motion.—During the whole of the address of the honorable member, the uproar and confusion were beyond description.

The High Sheriff, in the midst of the uproar, inquired whether any person desired to move an amendment upon the original motion.

The Chartist leader, Dover, started up, and said that he was prepared to move an amendment, upon which he was determined to take the sense of the meeting.

The High Sheriff inquired whether the claimant to be heard was either a freeholder or inhabitant of the county of Norfolk?

Mister Dover, who was attired in a fustian jacket, replied that he was a freeholder of the county, and a freeman of the city of Norwich.

The High Sheriff, on receiving this intimation, declared that Mr. Dover had a right to be heard. The uproar and confusion at this moment were past all description.

Mr. Dover proceeded, amid frequent interruptions from the vociferous plaudits of his friends, to propose his resolution. He said (in a strong provincial tone) there was no man in the present meeting who was more opposed than himself to slavery; but there was a misunderstanding on behalf of the gentlemen in the orchestra or platform as to where slavery existed; and he thought he was capable of proving that the gentlemen who had addressed the present meeting after the chairman, were really the advocates of slavery to the greatest possible extent. Before he did so, he must remind the meeting that the bishops were too avaricious of filthy lucre. (Groans and hisses.)

The High Sheriff reminded the speaker that he was deviating from the subject, and he (the High Sheriff) could not sit there without keeping him strictly to his text.

Mr. Dover. You should have kept the bishop to the text too. He (Mr. Dover) had heard the bishop from the pulpit speak respecting the employment of the laboring classes in a factory in their city, where £20,000 per annum wages were paid. But what was that divided amongst the work people? Why about 8s. per week. Now, was not that slavery, when the bishop, who so boasted of the employment of his fellow men, received £12,000 a year? (Loud hisses and groans.) But perhaps it would be well to point out the inconsistency of the bishop who had spoken today. Why, last week he had presided at a Temperance meeting, and the next day had taken his share at a wine party. Now, where was the consistency in this? (Loud groans from all parts of the hall.)

The High Sheriff again interposed, and said he could not allow Mr. Dover to go on if he did not stick to his text. (Great uproar and laughter.)

Mr. Dover said he was just coming to his text. (Renewed laughter.) He begged to ask what was slavery? He called that slavery where a man did not get an equivalent for the labor he performed. (Loud cheers from the Chartist party.) A man that did not receive that fair equivalent for his labor was a slave to all intents and purposes. (Renewed applause from the same quarter.) He begged to ask whether a man in this country obtained a fair equivalent for what he produced? No such thing. The productions of England were £300,000,000 annually. This was produced by the labor of 5,000,000 of the population for the remaining 25,000,000 to enjoy. This was a fact which he defied the gentlemen in the orchestra or platform to deny.—(Applause.) Such, however, were the facts; and though he did not presume to set himself up as a legislator, still it was for the Legislature to provide a stop gap for the great difference now existing between the producer and the consumer. (Cheers and hisses.) If wealth was not obtained without producing a fair equivalent for labor, there would be no slavery. If the slave drivers paid a fair equivalent it would never be in their power to buy slaves. (Loud applause from the Dover party.)

At this juncture, and in obedience to the call, a forest of hands were displayed by their owners, who had gained possession of the lower or extreme end of the hall from the platform.—The display was welcomed by loud and long continued cheers from the Chartist party. As soon as silence was comparatively restored,

Mr. Dover proceeded. Those who were not represented were indeed political slaves, for they were called upon to pay taxes from their hard earnings—to fight the battles of their country, if called upon or pressed into the service; and, looking to these and other responsibilities, why, he begged to inquire, in this land [as it was called] of freedom, persons so liable should not have a vote in the choice of their representatives?—[Great cheering from the Dover party.] He repeated, this state of things had brought about political slavery; and what had been the result? Why, in 1793, France wished to relieve itself from the notion that they were a nation of slaves; and yet Great Britain and other powers, with the aid of still smaller states, had contributed no less than £1,200,000 to prevent the emancipation of France from thraldom. Talk about freedom—what, he must inquire, had this country done to preserve Poland from the aggression of the Autocrat of Russia? And yet emancipation from slavery was talked of! [Loud applause and some tumult.] But to come nearer the mark, what had been done after 20 millions of money of the British people had been voted away in order to put an end to negro slavery in the West Indies? After all this, he found in a Jamaica paper, now three months old, that the clergy had taken a predominant part in order to defeat emancipation. But there still remained another kind of slavery to which the English people were subjected—he meant mental slavery.—That had been a system of slavery pursued now for nearly two thousand years, and that system was to allow a man to enjoy £400 a year at the expense of another who could be made to live upon 4s. a week. Thus it was that the people were insulted and their pockets picked to the amount of £8,500,000 a year; but ere long the veil would be drawn aside, and the buggaboo which had frightened and alarmed them be done away with. [Great cheers from the Chartist party.] Having said this much, he begged to move the following resolution by way of amendment to that proposed by the Right Rev. Prelate the Bishop of Norwich. It was as follows: "That this meeting views with deep regret the many proofs of despotic slavery at home, and pledges itself to use all exertions to put a final stop to slavery wherever it is found to exist." [Loud and general plaudits from the Chartist party.]

A person, who gave his name as Robert Fayne, rose to second the amendment, but in answer to questions put by the High Sheriff, he admitted that he was neither a freeholder of the county nor an inhabitant therein. The High Sheriff, therefore, at once declared his ineligibility to address the meeting.

Mr. Thomas Hewett, who was accoutred in a fustian shooting jacket, announced himself as prepared to second the amendment. As an operative he came to that meeting to be heard in behalf of his oppressed fellow-countrymen. Last week Mr. Gurney had, at a meeting at which he was in the chair, described the state of slavery in America. He [the speaker] did not want to travel so far. He was content to go a few yards from the spot in which he stood—namely, to the workhouse door. [Loud cheers, and general cries from the body of the Chartists of "Look to the slavery and misery of the new poor laws—Emancipate the white slaves before you think of the blacks."] He should like some of the gentlemen who stood on the platform to attend at the door of the workhouse, and see the poor girls driven, without hats or shawls, thence to the factories. He would ask them what did they call that but slavery? [Tremendous cheering.] This was not all, however, for he had himself found a weaver in this city who, after working sixteen hours a day, could only earn 9s. a week. This was to support six children, his wife, and himself; and deducting the outgoings, those earnings just left him 1½d. a day per head for that family to subsist upon. He could go with the bishop who had supported the new poor law bill to-morrow and show him, not an individual case, but a hundred such instances of destitution. He could take the right reverend prelate to houses where the husband worked as a weaver for eighteen hours a day, and yet had nothing but a lock of straw for his wife, his children, and himself to lie upon.—[Great applause.] Mr. Gurney, on Friday last, had described a pic-nic party he had been at of the negroes in the West Indies; but what was the sort of pi-nic the laborers at home had to partake of? Why, it amounted, after all their exertions, to one of Mr. John Harvey's messes of red herrings and potatoes. [Great confusion, hisses, and groans.] But with £385,000 given to the Queen for pocket money, and 14,000 parsons, how could England expect things to be otherwise? [Loud shouts from the Chartists.]—Priestcraft and kingcraft must be done away with; he was willing to work to support himself, but starve, come what might, he would not, to support others. This country had now three kings and queens to maintain. There was Queen Victoria with her German husband, who cost the people £30,000 a year; there was the king of Belgium and his wife; and lastly, there was the bloody king of Hanover and his spouse. [Tremendous yells.] This was a true state of slavery, which could only be abolished by the adoption of the people's charter. Taxation without representation was tyranny, productive of slavery, and with these views, he cordially seconded the amendment. (Loud cheers and groans.)

The Venerable Archdeacon Bathurst came forward amidst the confusion which prevailed, and said, before the question was put, he had an amendment to propose—an amendment which he thought would command the support of all parties. It was with very great pain he had heard the speeches which had been made by the two last speakers; not because he was one of those who considered that there was nothing in the present state of the country to call forth such feeling as has been exhibited at the present meeting—in short, he considered that to call a meeting like that now assembled, at such a moment, was injudicious; for why should Englishmen be asked to lend their ears to the details of misfortune and oppression which existed at a great distance, when the people themselves felt—whether right or wrong, it was not for him to say—they had great cause of complaint at home? He therefore must say the present was not a very fortunate moment at which to hold such a meeting. (Loud cheers from the Chartist party.) It was with great pain, he repeated, that he, making all allowance for excited feelings, had heard to day speeches which, alluding to priestcraft, were a libel upon the clergy, and still more upon the worthy and excellent bishop with whom it had been his misfortune to have some difference, which happily was now at an end. Of that Right Reverend Prelate he would say, and he spoke with a recollection of what his father, so long the diocesan here, had done—that no prelate had opened his purse strings more liberally or readily than the Right Rev. Prelate now on the platform.—(Cheers and shouts of "Your father could afford it with twelve thousands pounds a year!") It never realized more than 5000*l*. He had heard a great deal about the new poor law, and, on the whole, he was not a friend to that law, because, as a permanent measure, he considered it harsh and impracticable; but, at the same time, he admitted that the evils which existed under the old law called for a remedy; and though he looked upon the new law in the same light as the Jewish laws, as compared with those promulgated by Christ, it was not for permanent adoption, but like the Jewish law, to be amended and made less stringent and severe. He hoped ere long to see a more generous system in operation—a system which would give satisfaction to all classes of the community. In his opinion the affections and confidence of the people of Africa now redeemed in the West India colonies, must be acquired, before any successful interference could be made with the chiefs of the African coast; and looking to the state of Jamaica so lately as April last, he could not think that confidence and affection were at present to be acquired. Looking at these points in this light, he should move as an amendment the following resolution: "That this meeting, while it warmly advocates the rights of humanity, by the exertions this day made to form an auxiliary society for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, does hereby express a hope that this auxiliary society when formed, will, together with the institution lately formed in London, take every opportunity of holding out to those who have in the British colonies been already redeemed from slavery by the generosity of the British public, the bounden duty of those so redeemed to make the only return in their power for the benefits conferred upon them, while so many distresses amidst the British people require alike the aid of public and private beneficence, namely, by kindest feeling towards their employers, by the most zealous industry and interest in their employers' welfare, and by a docile and respectful demeanor towards those whose bread they eat, and whom they, by their own voluntary agreement, serve." The venerable archdeacon, who was frequently interrupted in the course of his address, resumed his seat amidst continued tumult.

The High Sheriff then proceeded in the midst of great confusion to take a show of hands. Archdeacon Bathurst's amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder, and on the show being taken for the original resolution and Mr. Dover's amendment, the number appeared to be tolerably equal. The High Sheriff, however, declared it to be his opinion that the majority of the meeting was in favor of the original resolution. This announcement was productive of increased tumult, which continued without cessation throughout the remainder of the proceedings.

The very Rev. the Dean of Norwich then came forward to move the next resolution—"That the meeting, deeply sensible of the debt which we owe to Africa, is convinced of the importance of promoting legitimate commerce and productive agriculture on that continent, and of doing every thing in our power for the civil, social, and moral improvement of its benighted inhabitants."

The resolution was carried;

This announcement drew forth peals of laughter from the opponents of the meeting, who responded to it by calling for and heartily giving three groans for "The Whig Bishop of Norwich and the New Poor Law."

Mr. J. J. Gurney next presented himself to the noisy auditory, but with no better success.—While he was warmly cheered by the leading personages on the platform, the hisses, groans, and yells, issuing from the body of the hall, were absolutely deafening. He called upon the Chartist Dover to use his influence with his party to give him (Mr. Gurney) fair play and a hearing, but

Mister Dover remarked that his friends were not slaves, and therefore would not allow themselves to be gagged. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. J. Gurney—then, pray do not let them gag and make a slave of me. (Renewed confusion.)

Mister Dover—What! Mr. Gurney, how is it that you have become so unpopular here in Norwich as to be obliged to appeal to me, a weaver, to get you a hearing? (Loud cheers from the Chartists and increased confusion and uproar, in the midst of which

Mr. J. J. Gurney gave up the attempt as hopeless, and handed to the high sheriff as his motion, the following resolution:—"That the meeting cordially approves of the society lately formed in London under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for these express purposes, and that a society be now formed in aid of that institution, to be called 'the Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Society for the suppression of the Slave Trade and the Civilization of Africa."

The Honorable Admiral Irby, seconded the resolution, which was declared by the High Sheriff (but without being put to the meeting) to be carried. Great confusion followed and the demands by the Chartists for "Fair Play" were loud and deep.

Mr. J. J. Gurney then, in almost dumb show, moved a resolution to the effect, that Lord Woodhouse the Lord Lieutenant of the county, be appointed president of the society; that Mr. H. Buckbeck be appointed treasurer; and a long list of clergy and gentry be the committee.

Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart. rose to second the resolution; but his reception was but little better than that with which his immediate predecessors had been saluted. Sir T. F. Buxton resumed his seat amidst the strongest demonstrations of chagrin and disappointment.

The High Sheriff then (as before) declared the resolution to be carried, and after a vote of thanks had been suggested to the High Sheriff for his conduct in the chair, by Lord Colborne, the meeting separated in the greatest uproar and connfusion.

PRESENTMENTS.—Jackson, in his life of Watson, says,—"In passing the churchyard, Mr. Watson pointed to a conspicuous grave and said, 'the first time I travelled this way that grave stone caught my eye, especially the words *who died * * * aged forty-two.* A very strong impression, for which I could not account, was immediately made upon my mind, that I should die at precisely the same age. The impression was both strong and sudden; I have already passed that age, and this shows how little stress can be justly laid upon those sudden impulses and impressions, of which some people make so much account. This impression, it appears, had created considerable uneasiness in the family of Mr. Watson; but its effect, on his own mind, it is not easy to determine." Watson possessed a vigorous mind, one that we should suppose would be the last to indulge fanatical or whimsical ideas; we may learn, therefore from his case, the liability of weaker minds to be deluded by such impressions. Had he been similarly susceptable with his anxious family, it is not improbable that he would have worn away under the impression, fallen into some fatal disease and expired at the precise time; and all this the result merely of imagination.—Medical history is full of proofs on this subject, and it is altogether probable that most who die under such circumstances, fall victims to their own folly, instead of a revealed design of Providence. Cases have been known where criminals, condemned to death have been blindfolded, lain upon the block, slightly struck on the neck with a cane, and taken up dead, without the loss of a drop of blood. It is singular with what tenacity these morbid fears will cling to the mind. We knew a young man who once received one of these presentments of his death, and received it upon his knees in private prayer. The circumstances were strong, the impression at the time he represents as singularly clear and forcible, like an intuition.—Subsequent circumstances seemed confirmatory of it. The very next day an excellent Christian died in his neighborhood who had just such a presentment, and had even provided his coffin for the event.—As the time passed, the omens became stronger; by an accidental exposure he caught a cold, was taken with a cough, confined to his room with incipient symptoms of consumption. How easily would some minds have given way under these circumstances, and have realized the expected result? He, however, was not disposed to give away to superstitious fears. He knew the caprices of the imagination, and its dangerous influences on health. He therefore calmly prepared his mind and circumstances for any result, and waited throughout the period of six months, within which he expected to die, and which terminated precisely with the year; all this time he was confined to his room, the impression was still present; he treated it with respect but not with fear; it might be from God or it might not. The last night came, but still there were a few hours, and what might not occur in them? He watched until midnight, and not until the last moment of the year had flown was he clear from this remarkable illusion. He states that he then fell upon his knees, thanked God that he had not fallen a victim to his own folly, and prayed that he might better remember that "the secret things belong to the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us, and to our children forever, that we may do all the words of His law."—We would not say that God does not, in rare instances, reveal their dying hours to His people, but that we never have known a case which we could rely upon, and that the best reasons apply against such a course on the part of his Providence.—*Zion's Herald.*

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: As puzzles have found their way into your paper, you will please give this a place.

PUZZLE.

I am composed of *sixteen* letters:

My 7 10 2 8 14 is the name of an article much used;

My 14 4 2 16 14 3 12 is the name of a beautiful city in New Jersey;

My 10 8 4 4 15 7 is the name of a thing much used in agriculture;

My 14 2 12 16 6 9 9 2 6 is the name of one of the States in the Union;

My 10 6 4 4 11 16 1 is the name of a fish;

My 13 4 6 8 14 7 2 9 14 6 4 12 is the name of a ship;

My 15 10 11 3 is the name of a river;

My 5 4 6 2 16 is the name of a county in Ohio;

My 9 14 2 7 8 4 14 is the name of a county in Georgia. My whole is the name of a brave man.

Pittsburgh, Jan., 1841. W. N. M.

Prospectus.

THE WESTERN WORLD & WEEKLY MESSENGER is published every Thursday morning, by *Henkle, Logan, & Co.*, Main street, three doors below Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

The country is flooded with political newspapers in great abundance; but these, generally, are so devoted to political controversy as to afford little else, and many of them are so bitter in spirit and so violent in language as to render them unfit, and even unsafe visitors of the family circle. There are also a number of papers of a religious cast, under the special patronage, and devoted to the inculcation of the peculiar views of the different religious sects, but these are not quite suited to the general reader and do not serve the purposes of a miscellaneous family newspaper. A few literary papers there are too in the west—some light, some *heavy*—chiefly published but monthly. All these are well enough in their way, and we have nothing to say in opposition to them. But there is not among them what can be properly called a Family Newspaper. Several attempts have been made to get up weekly papers to supply this deficiency in the periodical literature of the west, but they have not been adequately sustained; and in consequence, the entire west is supplied with family newspapers from the east, so far as there is a supply at all. And our great western valley drained of thousands of dollars to pay for eastern papers, which come to us not so fresh as we could have papers of our own, and burdened with a heavier tax of postage.

We have now undertaken to supply the *desideratum*, by presenting the western public with a western family weekly, containing a *larger qaantity* of select reading matter than any western paper of any description we have ever seen, and at a *lower price*. This we are enabled to do, by publishing our weekly in connection with a family daily paper, as we can thereby use the choice reading matter of six daily papers (besides other matter) in making up each number of the weekly paper. Feeling ourselves prepared to furnish our patrons as good and as cheap a paper, at least, as they can get by sending their money away from among us, we may confidently expect a liberal support; and our liberal encouragement thus far, assures us of this result.

Local Agents will be appointed at all the principal points in the west and south-west, which will save subscribers the expense of ordering paper by mail and of making remittances.

The "*Western World*" is printed on good type and fine paper, on a mammoth sheet of the largest size, each paper containing about thirty columns of select reading matter, at the very low price of two dollars a year, or—still lower—six copies for ten dollars—payable in advance in all cases. All letters to the editors or publishers must be post paid.

Editors in the west and south, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor—which, on occasion, will be reciprocated—by inserting our prospectus and noticing the paper.

Louisville, Ky., January, 1841. 76

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Alms-houses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as the most admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs, throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, chills and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appropriate alternative or purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, which will positively bring new hair on bald heads, and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which are undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we have little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street, Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

S SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 26. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841. | Whole No. 78. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEA

OMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

LLEGED ORDER——HIGH PREROGATIVES.

he itinerant clergy of the Methodist Episs Church are not a privileged order, and if lo not claim and exercise high prerogatives, are not the true signs of ideas,—lexicons guide and facts fail to develope the nas f things. But "facts are stubborn things;" he following in condensed form: "At this rence WE formed OURSELVES into an endent CHURCH,"—"WE thought it o become an EPISCOPAL church." Here r root or origin of a privileged order—an *opal* church (i. e.) "belonging to a Bishop—d in a Bishop." See bound minutes for

And, according to said minutes, this and OURSELVES was an Annual Conce composed of itinerant preachers!

1828, this privileged order claimed to be divinely instituted ministry" and "the ly authorized expounders of gospel doc, ordinances and moral discipline!" So he root, planted in 1785, had, in forty-three produced a stalk or tree of tremendous nd of gigantic strength! See report of ittee, adopted by the General Conference 8. These high prerogatives, were strengthor explained, if not enlarged, in May, by that privileged order, in amending the line, so that the Bishop in an Annual, Presiding Elder in a quarterly conference, "*decide all questions of law,*" "or what r is not discipline!" And to finish imax, to make more legible and to defend igh prerogatives of this privileged order, reat official" at New York, in 1841, anes that "the right of the society to admit xpel church members is not Wesleyan or ppalian Methodism," and "that the Methoreacher who concedes this right, betrays his and should be held amenable to his ren." This caps the climax of high prerog, and leaves not a vestige of rights to the , or local preachers, more than that enjoyRoman Catholics of "implicit faith and e obedience!" Add to this, the fact, that rivileged order have the entire control of a ern," worth some six hundred thousand s, and increasing in value on a ratio of some or seventy thousand dollars annually—church property amounting to millions—ous colleges, and the government of some 00 people, increasing at the rate of some annually! "No class of men," says a tated statesman, "is the safe depository of dinarian power, even for the most holy" Allow to a privileged order of clergy, itive, executive and judicial power—con- them a "divine right," to make laws—und moral discipline"—"decide all ques- of law"—and to "admit and expel church ers"—and you have what another eminent man says, "may justly be pronounced the ssence and definition of tyranny."

ousands of simple-hearted people, and a f sincere and eminently useful preachers, contributed to strengthen and promote this establishment, who never pryed into the or nature of the government—and inable good was done, while the powers ves- ere like the sword in the hands of a son of

And multitudes of people and preachers s hour, scan not the dangerous features in ydra hierarchy, which may, e'er they are , overshadow and crush the tree of liberty t has been, may be again. Who does not religious and civil liberty?

CANDIDUS.

For the Western Recorder.

Disciple: I find, under No. 3, what I und as a reply to my last. Had I not found your signature and allusion made to myI never should have thought of its being a as none of the points of which I have are touched.

to No. 3, you say: "the great starting in this new kind of doctrine, is *the day of ost*, when Peter preached *baptism* for the *ion of sins.*" Why do you call this a kind of doctrine," admitting at the same that "Peter preached it on the day of Pen?" This only by the way.

u next speak of the case of the Pentecosas being unlike any now in existence.—ay, "they were Jews." Peter says, God o difference between the Gentiles and the You say, further, "they were guilty of ng Christ"—so is every sinner. Paul says, has concluded all under sin"—"in unbe—where now is your great *dissimilarity?*

will again call your attention to the comn as recorded by Mark, xvi, 15th and 16th: e into all the world and preach the gospel ry creature: he that *believeth* and is *baptiall be saved*, but he that believeth not shall nned." Was not this gospel to be preached tiles as well as *Jews?* and was not salvaromised to "every creature" on the same ions? This you must admit.

in, take the commission as recorded by xxiv, 47: "And that repentance and ion of sins should be preached in His name all nations, *beginning at Jerusalem.*"—this, we learn that as the gospel was to at Jerusalem," so it was to go "to all s." By what authority then, does my Br. le say, we are not now to preach to the as Peter did "on the day of Pentecost?" will be perfectly safe, my dear brother, in ing the "*new* kind of *doctrine*" which preached eighteen hundred years ago.

n the commission as recorded by Mark and we find that faith, repentance and bapre conditions made known to us by the and salvation or the remission of sins is ed to those who comply with those conditions. Let us, in the next place, see the commission carried out.

Paul went to Corinth to preach. The commission said, "go preach"—"he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." "Many of the Corinthians believed and were baptized." 1 Cor. xviii, 8. The Corinthians were saved.—See 1 Cor. xv, 1st. Now, Br. Disciple, here we have the gospel carried out. Do you not think that sinners now can be saved by the same process?

You next call on me to "show that the one hundred and twenty disciples were baptized." Well, suppose I cannot. You say, "the 3d law or rule of the kingdom is baptism, to introduce and connect us with the discipleship of Christ," and you say "the laws of Christ's kingdom never will be repealed to the end of time." Now, if you are right, they were baptized, otherwise you have one hundred and twenty disciples *unconnected* "with the *discipleship* of Christ." Strange disciples! I hope my brother Disciple is not one of those *unintroduced, unconnected* disciples. I hope, hereafter, to show, at least, the probability that those disciples were baptized, but I must, for the present, come to a close. You say, you "have only began on this subject." *Go ahead*, brother, I want to learn; but don't mix up Br. "O" with Timothy, hereafter; they are different persons. Yours, in the hope of eternal life,

TIMOTHY.

For the Western Recorder.

Financial Report of the Ohio Conference, with the apportionment of the President's Salary for the present year:

Circuits and Stations.	Preachers' Names.	Salary.	Received	Members.	Probationers.
President,	Jonathan Flood,	$400 00	$135 75		
Cincinnati station,	A. C. Barnes, N. Snethen	1050 00	1050 00		
" circuit,	D. Crall,	260 00	107 82	468	36 50
Springfield station,	D. H. Stephens,	220 00	137 81	124	10 00
Rehoboth circuit,	J. Edwards,	100 00	61 55	158	14 75
Eagle "	Jas. Rose, D. Hannah,	206 79	172 10	150	14 00
Xenia "	Robert Dobbins,	150 00	123 00	261	21 00
Highland "	S. H. Evans,	260 00	188 56	230	18 50
Washington "	W. W. Paul,	300 00	136 59	230	18 50
Union "	I. Hunt,	260 00	187 87	210	18 50
Miami "	Joseph Parke,	240 00	103 40	376	29 25
Lima "	John Guest,	200 00	86 00	187	14 75
Finley "	Robert Thornton,	200 00	47 71	171	14 75
Twin creek "	R. M. Dalbey,	100 00	100 00	161	16 75
Broad Ridge "	W. Williams,	100 00	49 50	81	6 50
Conference Missionary	A. McGuire,	50 00	43 24	105	6 00
Ruddle's Mills,	no preacher,	not sp'f'd		60	5 00
				2911	

Conference funds paid by the Cincinnati Aid Society, $121 00

Paid by the Steward to Jonathan Flood, $10 00
" " D. Crall, 6 00
" " D. H. Stephens, 10 00
" " J. Edwards, 5 00
" " D. Hannah, 5 00
" " Robert Dobbins, 5 00
" " S. H. Evans, 10 00
" " W. W. Paul, 10 00
" " I. Hunt, 15 00
" " J. Parke, 15 00
" " John Guest, 15 00
" " Robt. Thornton, 15 00

121 00

DAVID CRALL.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JACKSONBURGH, O., FEB. 4, 1841.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned from a route of six weeks, and near 500 hundred miles travel in the northern circuits. I spent the last Sabbath of December, 1840, in Miami circuit.—Held meetings at Br. Fish's and Br Stephen's in Shelby county. Was happy to find that the Lord has blessed the labors of our junior brother Flood, who travels the circuit, and given him favor in the eyes of the people. One new class has been organized since last conference, near Troy, of which your readers have been advised.

I reached Lima circuit at Dr. Besse's near Wapaukonetta in Allen county, where I rested during a stormy day. On the Thursday which closed the year, proceeded to Lima, where I met Br. J. M. Young, superintendent of the circuit, and Br. Guest of Findley circuit. We attended a watch-night at Br. Rumbaugh's, three miles from town. Found that, as a matter of convenience, brethren had changed the order of my appointments for the two following Sabbaths. This gave me an impracticable distance to reach Wood county Mission in time, with the existing condition of the roads, and of course I did not effect it. Had I got word a day or two sooner all might have come right. We attended, first Sabbath in January, 1841, a three days' meeting at Brother Tipton's, in Putnam county, where a class has lately been formed. The weather was severely cold, but we had some blessed times,—several joined society.

I accompanied Br. Guest to his circuit—held meetings at some half dozen places in the northern part thereof. But in the freshet of January 7, high waters prevented our crossing Blanchard's Fork of Au Glaize, to attend quarterly meeting, which was to have been held near Williamstown, on the 10th. I find that this circuit suffers much by being divided longitudinally by the above mentioned stream. Br. G. has had some accessions, and will I trust yet reap abundantly if he faint not. Two camp meetings are in contemplation. One is to be held at Br. Swaney's 16 miles west of Tiffin, last Sabbath in June. How glad I should be to see my old friend and colleague, Br. Ragan, should it suit his convenience to visit Sandusky circuit, about that time or the Sabbath previous. For the want of bridges or ferries I was unable to pass the river until Friday, 15th, and so could not reach Br. Young's meeting until Sunday morning, when I found the brethren engaged in a lively love-feast meeting. This was at Br. Mahan's, in Hardin county. Our aged Br. E. Keraw, a veteran Reformer, was with us here, and what is better, the Master of assemblies did not hide His face from us. After Sabbath, I preached for Br. Young at 3 other points. Lima circuit is evidently rising. Am glad to find that preacher and people are much encouraged by the addition of about 60 to their number since last conference.

Br. Young accompanied me to Union circuit. At Middleburgh, Logan county, we joined Brs. Hunt and Devore. I rejoice to find that the Lord is blessing the labors of these brethren.—They report about 60 accessions since conference. Held meeting in Middleburgh. Preached also at Mechanicsburgh, Champaign county, in the commodious church of the M. E. brethren, the use of which was kindly furnished us. Next we attended the quarterly meeting at Catawba, 24th Jan. This meeting was continued through Monday and Tuesday following, and seemed to advance in interest and in good results to the close. Several happy conversons took place, and several joined society.

On the 30th and 31st ultimo, attended the quarterly meeting of Springfield circuit, at Pleasant Hill. Had a profitable season. The labors of Br. Crall are highly appreciated in the bounds of his charge. Our little church in Springfield, though bereft of so many prominent members, by deaths and removals, is looking up. The congregations have, of late, decidedly improved.—Our conference session is anticipated here next summer, not without interest. It is a coincidence that the election of delegates to General Conference took place here four years ago, and is to take place here again at next session. Mr. Editor, can you not visit us on that occasion?—It is but a moderate distance, and might be a pleasant trip by the National Road. And we shall be glad to greet you once more. Farewell.

A. H. BASSETT.

P. S.—Br. Z. Ragan will please take notice that a small misfake must have occurred in regard to Br. Guest's note. He meant to have said June 27th instead of 17th.

ALLEGHENY, PA., FEB. 1, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to write on business, I would say for the information of the friends of the good cause, that we are getting along pretty well, all things considered. The meeting you noticed some time since, as having commenced, continued about three weeks, and resulted in a number of convictions, the church revived, and 26 of an increase to her membership. Our Sabbath congregations are large, but owing to various causes, our week night meetings are not so well attended as we could wish.

We commenced yesterday another protracted meeting, to be continued, probably, two weeks, and if the Lord should bless, you may hear from us again. Yours, &c.

JNO. BURNS.

CLEVELAND, O., FEB. 6, 1841.

Br. Springer: Through the medium of your widely circulated paper, I wish to inform our friends, and the President in particular, that we are prospering on this circuit as well as can be expected. Through mercy I met my appointment on the 25th of September, and also met a host of difficulties.

Hear we have a good officiary, and they are all but three or four, determined to defend our constitution. Thank God, I am not discouraged. We are gaining public confidence, the congregations are large and respectable generally, and the work is reviving in many places. I have added 19 to the church since I came, and the prospect is tolerably fair.

Yours, with all due respect,

R. BAMFORD,
Cleveland ct.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMER ON FIRE.—The steam-ship Columbia took fire on Monday morning week at 2 A. M, when within about four hundred miles of Halifax. But few passengers were awake at the time; the Captain was immediately called up, and succeeded, by great exertions, in the course of half an hour, through the agency of the crew, who conducted themselves manfully on the occasion, in suppressing the flames. For a few minutes much consternation prevailed, and the vessel was put for the nearest land. The life-preservers were collected together, the boats were placed in readiness, and due preparations were made for the worst.—The conduct of the Captain was cool, self-possessed, and creditable in the highest degree.

MIGHTY MEN.—Dr. Adam Clarke said that "the old proverb about having too many irons in the fire was an abominable old lie. Have all in, shovel, tongs and poker." It is not so much the multiplicity of employments, as the want of system in them, that distracts and injures both the work and workman. Wesley said, "I am always in haste, but never in a hurry, leisure and I have long taken leave of each other." He travelled about five thousand miles in a year; preached about three times a day, commencing at five o'clock in the morning; and his published works amounted to about two hundred volumes!

EXTRACTS

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM.

[Concluded.]

No. 12. This was a gentleman, of fair complexion, light make, and modest appearance, about twenty-one years of age. For some months he had been a student in college, and was of good repute amongst his fellows; unexceptionable morals, and disposed to make the most of his time and opportunities. From indigence, or some other cause, he had attempted to board himself, subsisting for several months upon the most frugal and coarse fare, chiefly bread and water. The subject of religion engaged much of his attention, and it was said that he suffered greatly from mental perplexity and anxiety upon this subject; at one time, strongly impressed with the conviction that he had forfeited every hope of redeeming mercy, by the commisssion of the unpardonable sin. Subsequent to these feelings of distress, he had an acute attack from a disease of some violence, and passed many sleepless nights and anxious days. Upon his partial recovery, he applied for admission into the church, and was received, there being no suspicions of mental alienation. It was remarked that he was unusually loquacious and zealous on religious subjects; very soon, he was a violent theologian: then, an inspired angel, and, in a short time, completely deranged. When received at the asylum, he was furious, profane, obscene and filthy, and disposed to abuse his person and clothing; dancing, singing, whistling, swearing, shouting and muttering incoherently in rapid succession. We were obliged to place him in solitude in one of our strongest rooms, and, when left to himself, he became, if possible, more violent and shocking in conduct than before: destroying his clothing, and tearing up his food like a beast, and smearing it over his person in the most disgusting manner.—Medicines were administered with great difficulty, and, for many days, appeared to be of little service in controlling the violence of his disease, which almost immediately was disposed to relapse the moment it began to yield. A variety of means were tried, with little or no benefit, and we began to despair of permanent relief, when we happily discovered both the difficulty and cause of his intractable malady, and were able, by the persevering use of suitable means, to restore him to health, and reason, and prospects of usefulness in society.

MASTURBATION.

We have been successful in but two or three instances of mental derangement from this peculiar cause. One of them was of a very furious and obstinate character, which, for a long time, baffled all our efforts, and appeared to be hopeless, until we fortunately discovered the cause of his disease, in the practice of masturbation, to which (as he subsequently confessed) he had been addicted for several years, without appearing to understand that it was exceedingly sinful and destructive to health. It will be unnecessary to give the history of our difficulties, whilst gaining the ascendancy over his violence and pernicious habits; and an endless task to describe, in proper language, the various means that were used. Happily, we found a remnant of the moral sense, in his more lucid moments, and were by degrees enabled to make a profitable and permanent impression upon his shattered mind: so that, through the blessing of God, he eventually recovered, in all respects, and was discharged, a sound man, willing and zealous to lay aside this ruinous vice.

The secret indulgence of this disgusting and debasing practice is much more common to the youth of both sexes than parents and guardians suppose; and its debiliating influence upon the general health, and the brain and nervous system in particular, is every way deplorable.—It impairs the memory; weakens the general powers of the mind; prostrates the moral faculty; and is a fertile source of insanity, fatuity, and permanent old age. So far as our observations extend, the practice is more common in those of a diffident, modest and fair character; and whilst it is so delicate and painful a subject, that it can scarce be spoken of, or hinted at, without tinging the cheek, it is greatly to be feared that it is, in numerous instances, wholly unsuspected; and the pale face and downcast look, with the cold and trembling extremities, general lassitude, drowsy disposition and extraordinary appetite, pass for the symptoms of constitutional disease. It may be proper to add, that constant bodily labor is among the most important means for the restoration of both mind and body, in this, as in other cases.

OF THE CHRONIC STATE OF INSANITY.

Recoveries, though more striking and apparently satisfactory, are far from being the only important and beneficial results of a well regulated and pleasant retreat for the insane. Very many unfortunate instances of this fearful disease will prove to be incurable; owing to the violence of the attack and a strong predisposition to insanity, or, more frequently, *the duration of the malady before the application of suitable means.* The tissues of our frame cannot hold out against time and decay. Months and years of irritation must impair the strongest brain: and disease of *structure* will succeed to disease of *function;* rendering what was transient and occasional, both permanent and irreparable. In these, and other chronic conditions, from a variety of causes and circumstances, it is impossible to cure; the injured structure can only admit of a certain amount of repair, which will indeed be gratifying, and, in many cases, promise fair; but the stationary point once reached, science and skill shall persevere in vain.

Incurables demand our warmest sympathy and most tender regard; and to a vast majority of these, the blessings and comforts which the institution confers exceed, if possible, all the good of the most perfect recoveries; which was, doubtless, a part of the design in the erection of this noble structure. We are always indeed trying to cure; our second great duty is to take care of those that are past cure, and make them comfortable, happy, and useful to themselves and others around them. They must form an extensive class in every public institution; and the visiter, in passing through this asylum, will find many, who, for years, had been violent, unmanageable and wretched, naked and filthy, now decently clad, industrious and civil, and in the enjoyment of all the outward comforts and blessings of life.

The following examples, we trust, will be interesting:

Mrs. E———, is about fifty years of age, and in many respects, quite an interesting and remarkable woman; lively and talkative, her animated countenance and lady-like appearance is sure to attract attention and excite the sympathies of every feeling heart. She usually carries a book in her hand, and is very obliging with a song of the olden time, particularly '*Highland Mary,*' and Campbell's simple, but touching ballad of "*Lord Ullin's Daughter,*" which she occasionally sings with much taste and feeling. Her favorite stanza—

"Oh! haste thee, haste! the lady cries,
Though tempests round us gather;
I'll meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father."

Her pleasing vivacity and kind disposition are thus exhibited, while you are perhaps busy in examining the strong lines of character, and lamenting the ruins of her once fascinating and accomplished mind. She has been deranged a number of years, and is the widow of an officer, who did this country some service,—It is not at all probable that she can ever recover the use of her mental faculties; but she has greatly improved, both in appearance and disposition, and though still occasionally excited and rude, is comparatively happy and contented; with few wants beyond a cheerful cup of tea, her spectacles and bible, and pleasant companions.

Mrs. C———. This was a most dreadful and furious maniac, who, after having been chained some twelve or fifteen months, in a public institution, was taken into the country and shut up in a cell, or dungeon, for five or six years, in the worst possible condition; noisy, and filthy and degraded. She was brought to the asylum by force in a strong wagon, bound down in a straight-jacket, with straps and ropes; screaming, swearing and shouting at every person she could see. All efforts to control her wild fury, or induce self-restraint, were entirely disregarded, and there seemed for a long time no hope of relieving or improving her sad condition. At length, we resolved to command such assistance as might be necessary, and commence and persevere with active remedies, against every opposition. She almost immediately became more composed, and, in a few weeks, was entirely under control, so as to allow us to improve her dress and appearances, and direct the administration of her food and drinks.—In a month or two, she was quite sociable, and willing to hear a proposition for her removal from solitude in the lodge, to good company in the house, where she was promised a clean bed and a pleasant apartment. She was a little wary and suspicious at first, but, with some persuasion, eventually consented to take an arm, and accompany us over. Here she was much surprised, but delighted with the appearance of the halls, and soon became attached to her attendant, and made an offer to assist her with the work. At this time, she is very industrious, neat and careful, and has become perfectly docile and harmless, though still entirely deranged.

Mr. W———, is a gentleman who has been more or less insane for a number of years, and was a source of much anxiety to his neighbors and friends. As early as 1823, he made an unsuccessful trip, with produce, down the river, where he suffered much from an attack of fever, which greatly impaired the strength of his mental powers. Since that time he has, in many respects, acted imprudently and unwisely. His friends think he has never been the same man, in habits and business capacity, since this unfortunate adventure. At the time of his admission, he was completely deranged upon the subjects of politics and religion; believing in regard to the one, that he was endued with power from Heaven to raise th dead, perform miracles, heal the sick, an converse with departed friends and disembodied spirits: and of the other, that the destinies of the general government rest upon his shoulders. He has, accordingly, been severely engaged in defeating the fancied designs of several distinguished politicians, especially, General Jackson and Henry Clay; considering them dangerous to the welfare of the nation in general, and certain plans of his own in particular. Other delusions exist, of a superstitious character. He was greatly dissatisfied with those who were instrumental in procuring his commitment to the asylum, insisting from day to day, with great energy and zeal, that he had no opportunity to defend himself before the jury of inquest, and that the whole proceeding was conducted improperly and unfairly. Wearied, at length, with his everlasting din upon this subject, we one day asked him how he would like to refer his case to a select jury. He was delighted with the idea, and quickly replied, that it was the very thing he had so long desired. We told him it was the easiest matter in the world, and immediately requested him to pick one man, and we another, and so alternately, until each party was satisfied; at the same time asking permission, on our part, to be represented by council, which was cheerfully agreed to; and we all prepared for the trial without delay, having, on the part of the institution, engaged the services of a loquacious gentleman in the same class, who was willing and every way qualified to do us justice. The jury were perfect Solomons. They were duly seated, and the case opened with a speech of unusual length and variety, from our complaining opponent, which was succeeded by an equally able one in reply, from our attorney. The jury, at last, were permitted to retire, and after extraordinary deliberation, returned their verdict in writing, declaring, as their united opinion, "*That he ought to stay where he was for three months longer!*" What arguments led to this unexpected conclusion, we never could exactly ascertain; but it was a woful disappointment to the unlucky plaintiff, who solemnly declared it "the most botched piece of work that ever happened since the creation of the world," and "the foolishest jury that ever got stuck together."

Under the constant use of medicine, this man has considerably improved, and, of late, has shown some disposition to become useful. A recovery is even yet possible, though we think it exceedingly doubtful, and have the strongest reasons to fear that his derangement must be permanently established.

Mr. V———, the state's attorney in the above interesting trial, may also, be very properly mentioned. He is a singular compound of good nature and self-esteem, with a strong leaning towards eccentricity, and originality. His derangement has existed for a number of years, and is said to have been caused by disappointed love, on which occasion his brain was sadly perplexed. Amongst other qualifications, he is a writer of some notoriety in this institution, where his productions have been quite numerous, upon a variety of subjects, more especially freemasonry, and the arts and sciences in general; no doubt very extraordinary and interesting, if they could be read. Altogether, he is a clever fellow, in his way; quite affable and accommodating in his disposition; and always ready to do any one an accommodation, when he has it in his power. He is engaged with us for a series of years, on what he considers a highly favorable contract, and with a little watching, is an industrious and quite an useful man. He has opened a subscription for the erection of a "*National Sanctuary,*" and is very anxious to obtain subscribers.

HOMICIDICAL INSANITY.

The following case, though somewhat long, we hope will be interesting, as an instance of that fearful species of *Moral Insanity,* which in jurisprudence, has received the appellation of HOMICIDAL.—This is a form of mental derangement in which there are few or no delusions, or hallucinations, and apparently, very little impairment of the intellectual faculties; but a morbid condition and perversion of the moral sense and social affections, feelings and propensities. Persons thus diseased may be capable of reasoning, particularly when calm; but under any excitement, the moral alienation entirely misleads and perverts the judgment, and consequences can neither be estimated nor regarded. Directed by an impulse, which is headlong and irresistable, the unfortunate subject of this disease may be hurried to deeds of outrage and blood, which will shock the stoutest hearts, and excite the strongest sympathies of human nature. We know that it is exceedingly difficult effectually to distinguish between vice and perverseness, the legitimate consequences of disease: but, certainly, there is such a distinction, and is clearly marked by the following strong and remarkable features, *want of motive; unconsciousness and indifference as to the crime; admission of the fact, with the absence of grief, remorse, repentence or satisfaction.*

To illustrate this important definition

we give the history of this case, with all important circumstances in detail, as taken down from the simple narrative of the person who is the subject of this peculiar form of disease, now entirely free from excitement, and apparently in the enjoyment of reason, at least upon all the ordinary matters of life. A modest and diffident female, with a pensive and imploring countenance, and perhaps the last person that would be selected as a homicide in our halls. Her body is now wasting to the tomb, and her spirit must ere long ascend to God who gave it.

"I was born in the State of Maryland, and am forty-four years of age. From my earliest recollection, I was of a quiet and steady turn of mind and have seen nothing but hardship, and trouble all my days. I was married in my twenty-fourth year, in opposition to the will of my parents, but was devoutedly attached to the man of my choice. He received an injury in his shoulder sometime after our marriage, and was in the habit of assisting him with his work on the farm. I worked uncommonly hard at making fence, burning brush, and clearing up the land. The stooping, heat of the sun, and hot fires of the burning brush, appeared to affect my head very much. On a certain day, while engaged in the field, I was suddenly struck almost blind, and felt an uncommon stiffness in the back of my neck, accompanied with a drawing down of the skin over my eyes, and forehead, and the sensation of tight cords passing through my head. It was some time before I felt able to return to the house and attend to my domestic duties. I had lost much sleep for two or three weeks previous to this attack, and felt troubled in my mind, on account of our difficulties in getting along in the world. On the following night I was greatly distressed, and thought somebody was coming to kill me. I could not go to sleep, and by morning, I believe I was completely deranged. I continued out of my head for three or four months, and suffered much distress and anxiety of mind, from the apprehension that I was to be killed; but through the attention of the physicians and kindness of my husband, I began to recover by degrees, and eventually got entirely well.

"After I got well, we concluded to come out to the State of Ohio. We were very poor, and the journey was accomplished on foot. It was in March, and the three children and myself suffered greatly from cold and fatigue. Husband had taken to drink, and we had hard work to get along; and in the month of November following, I had another attack of derangement. I forgot to tell you, that my health began to fail previous to my first attack, (*Amenorrhœa & Leucorrhœa,*) and I think this brought on the second attack also. I continued ill for several months, during which time we removed to the north west part of the state. I did not know what was to become of me; my distress was so great, that I longed to make my escape, and hide where no mortal could find me. We again had to make our journey on foot, and I cried and fretted most of the road. I wished I had never been born, and often said to my husband, 'there's my poor children, and I've got to go to hell for having them:' he would scold me for talking so, but I could not help it, such dreadful thoughts would come into my head in spite of all I could do. I sometimes tried to drive them out of my head, by beating it against the fence. Frequently it appeared to my mind as if it would rain hail and fire upon my head, and I should be beaten to pieces with thunder and lightning; and when I did once in a great while fall into a troubled sleep, I would suddenly start up in a fright, with my hands before my face to keep the awful danger off. It was all, however, respecting myself and the children; I did not think that anything was to happen their father.

"At this time husband was sometimes a little crabbed, but he could not get any liquor and did not get drunk. I was as much attached to him as ever, for he was a kind and good man to me. I don't think two persons could have been fonder of each other. At last, however, I took an idea into my poor head that *he* was going to kill me! This painful idea continued to torment my mind for two or three weeks. It was dreadful. We had lived together so many years, and why should he want to kill poor me?

"One Sunday, I was full of this idea the whole morning, and about 12 o'clock ran off on the wild prairie, where I wandered during the whole afternoon, and did not think of returning till near night. I met husband coming after me, with one of the children, and we all returned to the house together. I got the supper and the family went to bed as usual. I could not sleep. It was a terrible night to me. About day-break I got up and built a fire. Something appeared to tell me, there was dreadful work to be done. I was very much agitated when the thought came into my head that I must kill him; but my mind was so much excited that I cannot tell any body exactly how I felt. The same thought came into my head in the night, but I succeeded in putting it down. I had a confused notion that I was born to be lost; it appeared like a hidden mystery; but the thought that I was born to be lost was uppermost. At the same time I supposed he would be saved. I often thought that every body was made righteous beside myself.

"I stood alone by the fire. All were sound asleep. Husband partly wakened when I first got out of bed; he merely opened his eyes and then went to sleep again immediately. I knew he was sound asleep, and I felt I must kill him, to save myself. I accordingly went to where the children lay, and drew out a broad axe from under their bed, that he had borrowed from a neighbor. I went right to his bed, with the axe in my hand, trembling like a leaf. He was laying on his right side, with his neck bare, and I immediately struck him the one fatal lick across his neck! He kind o' struggled, and partly raised himself to his knees, and wakened the children, a dying. My daughter came running to me in a fright, and took the axe out of my hands, screaming that I had murdered father! and sprung to him, and kissed him on his forehead, crying, "oh! he's my poor, poor father!"

"As quick as they could get their clothes on, the children ran off to the neighbors. I sat down, and staid in the house alone, until the neighbors came.—A gentleman first looked in at the door, and asked me what I had done. I said (*evasively,*) that I had not done any thing—that I had to go to hell, and I would have something to go there for. He came in and said he must tie me. I told him I did not want to run off, and would go along with him without tying. He first took me to the next house, and in three days they sent me to jail. I was as distracted as ever; and what I had done gave me no relief nor satisfaction. I think it was as much as three months before I began to come to myself. I was not tried for the murder, which I never attempted to deny, but sent here to the lunatic asylum. I supposed they would hang me, and did not expect any thing else, for a long time. My mind now appears to be clear, and I want to go home to my children. I feel much better, tho' very weak. I am thankful they brought me here. My mind is altered now about going to hell: I have hopes, and think when I die, I shall go to rest. I like to go to your evening worship, very much when I am able to walk up stairs," &c.

To our question, "well, Mrs. S., you say your mind is now clear: don't you know it was wrong for you to kill your husband?" "Yes, doctor, I know it was wrong." And are you not sorry you did it?—This question appeared to touch the very cord that had been so long diseased. Her eye flashed; the pupils contracted; and her whole frame shook, as she raised herself up, and emphatically replied, "No, doctor, no! I'm not sorry for it! It was God's will—why should I be sorry? He made me do it, to show me His power—and I was willing to do something to go to hell for!" It was but the flash of a moment, and all was calm as before. Her next remark was in reference to her general health, and perfectly rational.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Through the blessing of Almighty God, we have been permitted to continue our regular family worship every evening in the week, and the reading of a short sermon on the Lord's day; not only without interruption from the patients, who, to the number of thirty or forty, usually attend; but with the most happy influence and positive benefit to many of our patients and the large family of officers, attendants and assistants, connected with the institution. At first, it is true, we had some doubts concerning the necessity and propriety of daily religious exercise for the insane mind; and the difficulty of conducting the service appropriately appeared great; but we felt constrained to make the experiment, through a strong sense of duty; and the experience of two years has abundantly satisfied our mind upon the subject.

In an institution of this description, we have an extensive family to govern, as well as to provide for the daily wants of the insane; and, merely as a moral regulation, the daily worship of God is of the first consequence to inspire confidence and respect, and to harmonize the feelings; but above all this, we are fully prepared to add our testimony to the importance and value of religious exercise with the insane, *as a special means of grace*, well calculated to bring light and wisdom to the mind, relief and peace to the heart and conscience. By many of the convalescing, it is estimated as a blessed privilege; and in respect to them, there can be no doubt of its propriety. We have never seen any evil effects from the practice, with the more diseased and unsteady; and when we find many of the positively deranged who are anxious to accompany the rest, and half an hour in social worship, and not only conduct themselves with propriety and order, but sincerely thank us for the privilege, and we are satisfied, that in many instances the soul has been refreshed, though there may have been but an imperfect and beclouded view of a merciful Redeemer.

When the bell rings for worship, they gather in from the different galleries, each several class accompanied by its proper attendant, and all are regularly seated, without strife or confusion; males on the left, and females on the right of the superintendent's table; and there is the most respectful attention when the blessed Bible is opened, and the words of eternal life are read. There, amid the group upon the right, is the countenance of one who has been a witness to many sorrows. Upon the opposite side, sparkle the wild eyes of a stronger mind in ruins; and directly in front, is the pale form of the female homicide, who, with one awful stroke, severed the head from the body of her sleeping husband!—all ready and willing to unite in the praise of God, and, in greater or less degrees, enjoy the spiritual blessings of the gospel of righteousness and peace.

In the wreck of mind and loss of reason, perhaps the very last ideas which remain will be something of the reverence and respect which is due to the "Maker of our frame;" and it is not at all uncommon to see the aged and demented christian reverently bend the knees, when years of darkness, to all human appearance, have shut out all correct knowledge of earth and heaven.

*Upon this subject the Directors remark:

The Superintendent has reported the symptoms and progress of recovery in several highly interesting cases, showing how far the intellectual and moral faculties may be disordered, and even suspended, and yet, by proper treatment, restored to healthy action. The last case reported, is one of rare occurrence. It explains the state of mind existing in certain cases of moral insanity leading to homicide, and probably always existing in suicide, where no previous alienation had been observed. Here, the patient is, at present, perfectly sane on all subjects, except the one relating to the homicidal act. On that, the perversion of sentiment remains unchanged. It is a case of moral insanity, distinctly marked, exhibiting in the strongest light the effect of perverted sentiment and feeling in controling physical action. No malice or ill-will previously existed; on the contrary, tender affection. The act was not denied; no regret followed, notwithstanding the nature of the deed appeared to have been understood. Every circumstance proves it to have been the effect of an uncontrolable impulse, placing it beyond the guide of reason. So far as the intellectual faculties were concerned, the act was irresistible.

This case, in connection with numerous others of similar character on record, may contribute in divesting human actions, under peculiar circumstances, of that odium and criminality, too often attached to those of a mysterious nature, or such as have been perpetrated without apparent motive.

To medical jurisprudence belongs the analysis of motives and causes of criminal action, and the application of such analysis to the prinples of justice. Every case, therefore, having reference to this intricate subject, unconnected with general insanity, is worthy of preservation. The present affords a striking instance of disorder of the moral faculties prevailing over the intellectual, and must afford a subject deserving the consideration of the most profound medical jurist.

EXPLOSION OF AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."—Some time during the last summer, a common soap-box, directed to "*Peter Weed, Wilkes Durkee, care of Mr. Kelsey, Birmingham,*" Oakland co., was left, by some unknown person, at the Eagle Tavern, in this city. It has remained, and almost unnoticed, in the baggage room ever since. On Saturday night, however, Mr. Lawson, the keeper of the hotel, having occasion to be in the baggage room, tossed over the box with his foot, when an explosion ensued which knocked the siding off from the room—tore away the partitions—broke in the sashes of six or eight windows, tore up the floor—several of the joice—and severely injured Mr. L., particularly his hands, from which he will lose one or two of his fingers.

An examination of the fragments resulted in the discovery of what had constituted a very strong oaken box, capable of holding two or three lbs. of powder, which had been fastened together with strong iron bands. Attached to this box, was a steel spring, to which appeared to have been attached a small hammer, which was doubtless constructed to strike upon a percussion cap, the explosion of which would communicate with the oaken deposite of powder: the whole doubtless designed to explode upon the opening of the box which encased it.

The explosion was as destructive as would have been the explosion of a keg of powder. It is a miracle that Mr. L. was not killed upon the spot. Measures will doubtless be at once taken to solve the mystery which now attaches to the affair; and if murder was designed, to bring the wretches to punishment.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, sent a message to the Legislature on Friday, accompanying a resolution of the Legislature of Maine, in which he expresses his fears that there is no disposition on the part of Great Britain to settle this long disputed question in regard to which the terms of the treaty of '83 are plain and intelligible.

McLEOD.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that McLeod's bondmen have withdrawn his bail, and that the owner of the Caroline has commenced suit against him, and he is required to find bail for twelve thousand dollars.

GEN. HARRISON.—The Harrison party in the Pennsylvania Legislature held a meeting on Tuesday and appointed the Speakers of the Senate and of the House to receive General Harrison, should the President elect come to Harrisburgh.

GEN. HARRISON.—Arrangements have been made by the citizens of Washington to receive the President elect in a suitable manner. The Mayor of the city is to deliver the welcoming address.

Many doubt the accuracy of the last news from China. The next arrival will be looked for with deep concern, as we have large interests in this country, which must be affected by the result between England and the Chinese.

McLEOD.—Accounts from Lockport say that McLeod still remains in jail, to protect himself from popular violence. He is said to be largely a defaulter in his capacity of sheriff.

There has been a shock of an earthquake and a terrible thunder storm in and around London; Spitalfields spire is destroyed; so is that of Streatham's church.

It is said that the British are fortifying Halifax in the most imposing and formidable manner.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—The leaders of the several religious persuasions, are actively engaged at present, in making converts to their faith. The success that has attended the exertions of Doctor Meriarty, has awakened those of opposite persuasions to action. We have heard it stated that Dr. M. in a short time converted upwards of three hundred to the Catholic faith; and that the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. Boardman, and others, have been successful in converting many to the Protestant faith. On one evening of last week, a reverend gentleman, whose name we have unfortunately forgotten, preached at a church in the lower part of the city, against "Romanism," and we are informed, that during his sermon he was interrupted by a female, a believer of the sect he was preaching against, who arose in the church, and told him he was uttering falsehoods, but the reverend gentleman was but little moved, and continued. During the latter part of the week, it was announced that he would preach at Broad street church, (Chambers,) on Sunday evening, and the result was the large building being crowded to excess, with many persons around the outside, some expecting a disturbance, and others anxious but unable, to gain admittance. During the sermon or lecture, several men among the auditory, at some assertions of the reverend gentlemen, exclaimed aloud that he was speaking what was false, and for a time it was feared serious results would ensue, but the calmness of the preacher, which deserves commendation, prevented any farther outbreak, by his not paying any particular notice to the exclamations.—Will not some of our religious friends furnish us with communications on this matter—we should esteem it as a kindness, and will promptly lay all truths before the public.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

THE DISCOVERY.—The N. O. Bulletin says:—"On the death of our fellow citizen, Nicholas Girod, his large estate was administered upon a vacant succession, as he died without heirs in the State and was supposed to have left no will. Within a few days past, however, discoveries were made in rumaging the contents of an old desk sold as part of the estate, which may lead to a very different disposition of the property from what was anticipated. The desk alluded to was purchased at public auction by a gentlemen of this city, and on examination was found to contain in a secret drawer, due bills signed by the deceased, giving to certain individuals, corporations and public institutions, large bequest. We have heard the following legacies mentioned:—To the city of New Orleans, for building an Asylum for French Orphans, $100,000; to the Orphan Asylum, $30,000; to Second Municipality, $100,000; to Charity Hospital, $30,000; to E. Moutamat, $50,000; to E. Mazareau, $20,000; to Mechoud, $20,000; to Denis Prieur, $41,000."

FROM THE OREGON.—We have interesting intelligence from this far country, but the state of our columns to-day precludes its insertion in detail. The mission under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in a very prosperous condition, and since our last advices about one thousand of the natives have become converts to Christianity. It is worthy of notice that when the ship Lausanna entered Columbia River, with the reinforcement, under the charge of the Rev. Jason Lee, Mr. Daniel Lee, his nephew, was addressing a congregation of natives on the bank of that noble stream. The meeting of the Messrs. Lee, after so long a separation, was one of high interest.

The mission packet-ship Lausanne was to leave the Sandwich Islands on the 15th of October, for New York.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Chapel was laid on the 6th of August, at the Sandwich Islands, His Majesty, Gov. Kekuanasa, and the officers of the French frigate La Danaide, being present.

AN ATTEMPT TO FORFEIT THE UNITED STATES BANK CHARTER.—We learn that on application of Mr. Andrew Miller, a grocer of this city, and last year a candidate for State Senate, the Bank of the United States has been cited to appear before Judge King on the 15th inst. to show cause why its charter shall not be forfeited, for refusing to pay him specie for certain notes, amounting to some twenty or thirty dollars.—*Bicknell.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Friday the following resolution was submitted,

Resolved, That a committee of—— be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate, should that body appoint one, to investigate the affairs and condition of the Bank of the United States, and report the result of said examination to this House—and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.—*ib.*

OUTRAGE.—The Rochester N. Y. Democrat gives a full account of the seizure of the schooner Llewellyn of that port by the British authorities of Presque Isle in July last, and the maltreatment of her officers and crew, remarking that these outrages demand the prompt interference of our government.

An article in the London Quarterly expresses the opinion that Patrick Henry must have been equal to Chatham and Mirabeau.

MONEY MARKET.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

U. S. BANK.—At three o'clock yesterday, the Cashier gave notice to those persons who had made demands upon the Bank, for various large sums amounting to nearly $100,000, that they could not be supplied. The Cashier, Mr. Lardner, upon announcing the inability of the Bank to continue specie payments, appeared deeply affected, and exclaimed that the continued calls from Banks, Brokers and the East, had exhausted their means, and as there was no evidence but that they would be still subject to the same want of confidence, they "might as well quit first as last." The announcement of the suspension has caused the greatest excitement, and rumors and speculations as to the effect upon the city Banks, are rife among all classes. The Banks were represented at a special meeting last night; the result is that they will continue specie payments This resolution was unanimous, and the "monster" is at last separated from them.

At last this ill-starred institution has met its fate. It would have been much better for the city and State if it had not resumed so prematurely, but the mandate of the Governor and Legislature could not be resisted, and we now see the sad consequences. It is evident that the Bank did not anticipate the continued run upon her; she has paid on an average $100,000 per day since the resumption, making $2,000,000 that has left her vaults, most of which has gone to New York.

It is impossible to anticipate the result of this important era. The credit of not only the city but the State is involved, and will suffer in common with that of the Bank. The recent loan of 800,000 dollars to the State has not yet been paid, although subscribed; and on the part of the United States Bank cannot be complied with, unless the notes of the institution are again the circulation. The Bank has no other means to provide for it. If the remainder of the Banks agree to suspend, doubtless we shall see the same state of things as for thirteen months past. But we much doubt if they will longer link their fate with her. Nearly all the city Banks have suffered severely, and have been drained of a large proportion of their specie.

Yesterday there was a general settlement of balances, and in the "melee" a heavy load was thrown upon the United States Bank. We cannot contemplate calmly the prospect before us.—In financial affairs the whole system appears to be fast dissolving, and ruin and dishonor to be coming upon us. In the event of a general suspension in this State, the Baltimore and Virginia Banks will not be able to retain the position they have recently taken.

Exchange on New York will keep pace with the panic. The bill holders of the U. S. Bank need anticipate no loss, as long as the stock is worth one farthing—they will receive the full face of them. United States stock sold yesterday at 45, seller 30 days.—*Phil. Chronicle, 5th inst.*

THE BANKS.—Yesterday a tremendous rush was made at the different banks in the city, by all classes and descriptions of persons, from the millioniare, to the fish market loafer. Every one that had a five dollar note was jostling and crowding his neighbors for a chance at the counter, anxious to be served with specie. Corns were mashed, noses skinned, pockets picked, and we should not be surprised to hear that some ribs were broken. At the United States Bank, Mr. Biddle's fame and name were subject to the deepest execrations, and many jokes were also bandied about, having allusion to the "Great Financier." We looked into most of the banking institutions, during the forenoon, where many a scene was presented, pathetic as well as ludicrous. We noticed several poor, honest, industrious women, who had earned their money by hard work, but who were so unfortunate as to possess bills of the denomination of tens, and, when refused payment in specie, burst in tears and retired broken-hearted. They had slaved themselves day after day, and night after night, to earn the means whereby to live—had worn themselves to mere skeletons for the sake of providing for their children—had toiled and drudged, late and early, and garnered their gains in what proved to them nothing more than worthless rags. We pitied them from the bottom of our hearts, but alas! we could not relieve them, having been disappointed ourselves in procuring silver. Much misery and distress has been created by the action of the banks, in refusing to cash notes of a higher denomination than fives', and when or where it will end time only will show.

It was stated, on the best authority, last evening, that all the banks would suspend the payment of specie to-day.—*Phil. Chron. 6th inst.*

THE ACADIA.—The snow storm on Monday was very severe at the east.—The steam ship Acadia left at two o'clock, and the storm commenced very soon after. She was off the Light at 3 P. M., when she discharged her pilot and proceeded to sea. The snow storm continued throughout the night. There were rumors in Boston, late in the evening, that she had put back, but nothing certain was known. The Boston Daily Advertiser says that the Acadia takes about 30,000 letters, and the amount of exchange, it is said, is more than ever taken by one vessel from America before. The number of newspapers must be very large, several wagon loads having been sent on board.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—A powerful revival of religion is now in progress in this place in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. About sixty conversions have taken place within the last ten days and of the persons converted, forty have been added to the Church. Great excitement prevails, In all the neighboring towns, the Lord seems to be pouring out his Spirit. At Wilmington, an astonishing revival has taken place and is still going on. A good work we understand is begun at Franklin: and indeed, from all quarters we hear that the people are anxiously inquiring, "Men and brethren, what must we do?"—*Leb. Star.*

PRIVATE BANKING.—Mr. John L. Harris, of Lynching, Va., has petitioned the legislature of that State for a charter as private banker, with a capital of $220,000; and he proposes to place himself under the provisions which apply to other banking institutions, of making regular reports to the Executive, and of subjecting his affairs at any time to the scrutiny of Executive commissioners.

THE EXPLOSION AT DETROIT.—A man named Warren, now a resident in Upper Canada, is believed to be the author and contriver of the infernal machine which exploded lately at Detroit. Jealousy is the alleged cause, one of the individuals to whom the box was addressed being suspected by Warren. The matter is in the hands of the authorities.

THE RECORDER

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... FEARUARY 17, 18

☞THE PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOC. AGAIN.—A neighbor of ours, a worthy mem of the Methodist Episcopal Church, happen to see the paper containing our former rema on the Pittsburgh Advocate, stated, in substan that we had hitched our horse to the wrong ra —we would have our hands full of Br. Cook. are beginning to think he understood the mat pretty well. Br. Cook appears to be rathe hard case; and principally from the conside tion, that he does not appear at all times know when he is beaten. He is a tolerable c rect exemplification of Goldsmith's school mast "In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill, For even though *vanquish'd* he could argue *sti*

After a preparation of several weeks, Cook makes a lengthy reply to us in his pape the 3d instant, in which we have to dodge missiles like a duck in a hail storm. Now, do not think it worth while animadverting up all his erroneous positions and inferences, there are some things, in this long-hatched a cle, in relation to ☞"Mr. Springer," wh may deserve a passing notice.

1. The first we shall call attention to, is t heresy matter. On this subject, Br. Cook marks:

"He says we slandered him in saying we h heard of a Rev. Mr. Springer who had publi denied that men are called by the Holy Ghost preach the gospel. We plead not guilty. had heard what we stated, and did not doubt because the impression from some other sou had previously reached us. We have conver with our informant since, who is of age and c answer for himself. As Mr. Springer, howev denies he ever uttered such a sentiment, or t he holds it, we will with cheerfulness accord him the best right of knowing his own views the subject, and suppose our friend may hims have been misinformed."

Reader, look at the casuistry of this artic This editor publishes a palpable falsehood in columns, going to slander the christian repu tion of his neighbor, and now he "pleads guilty," because, forsooth, he had heard some o else utter the untruth. A few years since, ju such a case occurred in this neighboorhood; itinerant preacher had circulated reports wh were not true, to injure the character of a m ister of the Methodist Protestant Church, a when confronted and called on for the proof his slander, he stated he had heard so. He w reminded by the injured party that a christi minister was not at liberty to give currency tales of scandal, until by examination he fou them to be true. But the other took the po tion here assumed, that it was not wrong circulate what he had heard, &c. Now, fr the understanding we have of the precepts the gospel, a man who will give currency to famatory reports, gathered from the breath slander, is equal in depravity to him who origi ate falsehoods to injure his fellow. If Br. Co will examine the jurisprudence of his own Sta if we are not mistaken, he will find it does n allow a citizen, when prosecuted for slander, give the truth in evidence, going upon the su position that it is slander to state even defam tory *facts*, when they are not called for. recommend him also to look at Mr. Wesley evil speaking, which, we think, may help ideas some little. However, in charity, we w concede that when our brother published charge of heresy against us, he may have thoug it was true. But, as he is, no doubt, satisfi by this time, that these reports are false, w does he not, like a gentleman and a christia acknowledge his error, and *frankly* unsay wh he has said against us?

2. The editor of the Advocate makes anoth effort to be witty, by effecting to discard wi Says he:

"Our attempts at wit, it is alleged, 'is som thing only fit to be addressed to low minds a filthy tastes.' We do not profess to be witt We may be tempted to try this weapon som times, but we are certain we should never attem it except in addressing minds so low, and tast so unrefined, that our awkwardness cannot detected."

Very great compliment this upon your reade indeed. If this, and what Dr. Bond, of t New York Advocate, utters, be correct, when says of some of his most talented brethren the ministry, they are nothing but "metaphysic tadpoles," (fine classical style this,) it is hi time you were making efforts to raise the cha acter of your church. We have not, howev quite so unfavorable an opinion of your reade Br. Cook, as your account of them would see to justify.

3. The editor, in discoursing about chur property, alluding to the secession at Pittsburg asserts that the "number left exceeded the nu ber which went out from us." The assertio that the episcopal party had the majority, w made at the time of the secession, by the cler all through the country, and was repeated open court when the property question was bei investigated, and responded to by the judge the bench, who stated it was very evident th the seceders had the majority, from the fact th they were able, on all occasions, to elect their ficers,&c. This very consideration of the secedi party having the majority, and thus holding t seals of the corporation, ruled the case. A now to parry off the charge of an attempt cheat the people out of their property, on t part of the itinerant clergy, Br. Cook re-asse what legal investigation has decided incorre right in the face of scores who know better. Why is this? Can it be done to maintain the character abroad, with the thousands of reade of the Advocate who know nothing of the ma ter only what they see stated in its columns?

4. Our Pittsburgh friend seems to be ve much distressed about some plain epithets v have used, and makes a formidable parade them. We are sorry that he is thus afflicte But still we cannot well avoid giving such offen under the circumstances. As we have n learned that kind of refinement which induc the modern priest to tell the sinners of his co gregation, if they did not repent, they wou "go to a place that was too bad to be named

pit." We have been taught, and still he habit of calling things by their proper Our friend, will, therefore, have to bear r plainness with christian patience. And ould occasionally, as the wag said, "joke *facts*," he must not take it too much to Old Philip, of Macedonia, esteemed n who told him his faults to be his friend. ly, a minister, from a lot of the best in the world, ought to exhibit as much n forbearance as the old heathen. ut the most wonderful part of the article is yet to be noticed. After quoting ge from the Methodist Protestant, which mighty much like surrendering to the acy, he thus declares:

he ministers and members of the Meth- rotestant Church will abide by the senti- t forth in the paragraph quoted, so far as concerned, and our influence can reach, apons of warfare' shall be laid aside and fields shall be assiduously cultivated.— e will further cheerfully admit, that the list Protestants are a Christian Church, at them with all those christian courte- ich are due from one denomination to r. But on the other hand, if that people, pulpit, by the press, or conversationally, sail us as popish, having ill-gotten preroga- cheating the people out of their property, other respects being a dangerous power- people, necessity will compel us to assume titude we do not admire. If hostilities ot ceased, we must 'hold them as we hold t of mankind—enemies in war—in peace ."

brethren of the Methodist Protestant , you here learn the terms on which dependence will be acknowledged. Doff ats, seal your *mouths*, and bow down to scopal juggernaut, and then you will be acknowledged as "a Christian Church." ay dear brother Charles, why do you make requirements of us than of other denom- ns? The Protestant Episcopalians boldly u that your episcopacy is a spurious con- et you treat them as christians. The terians often handle your clerical supre- with rude hands, yet you extend to them "courtesies which are due from one de- ation of christians to another." Again, merican people denounce the despotic ments of Europe, both from the press and he stump, as destructive of the rights and ess of mankind, yet these very govern- acknowledge our independence as a na- c. Are politicians more liberal and for- g than our good brother of the Advocate? Br. Cook, to be plain, we do most solemnly at we are not conscious of having un- an or unkind feeling towards you or the rs of your church. We are willing to your claims to christianity, and to treat christians. But we must be permitted to distinction between you and your prin- Your government contains the very e and elements of papacy. This we do ess at, but we know it. We claim no or powers of mind, but we do claim to have perior opportunities to become acquainted he spirit and genius of your church polity. t is the honest convictions of our mind, *theory*, there is not a greater spiritual ism under the heavens, though surround- cumstances have greatly modified its *prac-* The right to oppose such unscriptural and ed power as is held by the itinerant clergy Methodist Episcopal Church we will never der—let the consequences be as they may. Protestant be disposed to make its obeis- o the episcopacy, be it so, old Mordecai, n assure you, will still remain at the gate is hat unmoved.

it respects the "attitude" you have threat- is with, if we should continue our hostili- your assumptions, we are not much alarm- out it. We do not consider you very for- le in any "attitude" that you may assume. ially as there is not "electricity enough in political elements to give effect to spiri- thunder."

Cook, we must bid you adieu for the pres- n hopes that we will both improve on each hands, on a better acquaintance.

LLIPOLIS BANK.—We have seen a statement tory by J.J.Coombs, present Cashier of this of the frauds practiced upon the public by rmer President and Cashier of this institu- It certainly exceeds any thing of the kind as ever occurred in the history of bank ras- . The directors were, no doubt, honest but, both them and the citizens were y imposed upon by a few strangers,—New sharpers. The extent of the imposition t yet be ascertained. They had their s all through the country vending and traf- their paper. We see it stated that 20,000 's were vended but a short time before the sion in St. Louis. After Farrington's re- 1 700,000 dollars in bills were found in the ready for signing, and 100,000 signed and d up, which had never been in circulation. article alluded to, is a long one, but inter- g. Probably we shall give it in our next.

---

he "News" of Hillsborough, Ohio, speaks revival of religion in that place, at a pro- ed meeting of some eighteen days' continu- , during the Christmas holidays, by the opal Methodist brethren, at which 110 added to the church. The editor highly ends the example of thus cheating the out of his holidays. If there be any one of the year more particularly dedicated to ervice of old *forkey*, than an other, it is the stmas holidays, so called. We, too, com- l the practice of thus breaking in on his ned time, and appropriating it to the servi- f religion.

IE PRESS.—We are sorry to see a portion e press endeavoring to excuse the Dayton crats by attempting to throw all the blame e late riots in that place, on the abolition- and negroes. A press which could thus titute itself, ought to be sent where the olic bishop, of New York, in a late speech e the Council of that city, in relation to school funds, indicated his opponents might when he stated: "If the Protestants do not our purgatory they may go *farther*, if they sc, and *fare* worse."

UNITED STATES BANK.—The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States:

"FEBRUARY 4, 1841.

"At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, held at the Banking House, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Bank of the United States, in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having, since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount little, if at all, short of *six millions of dollars*, in coin or specie funds: And whereas, the effort to maintain specie payments by this Bank, has been rendered abortive by the intentianal accumulation, and extraordinary enforcement of its instant liabilities: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Bank is under the necessity for the present, of suspending specie payments.

"Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the Directors, to collect the debts, and convert into cash, the assets of the Bank for the purpose of resuming payments in specie, at the earliest practicable moment.

"Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

"Extracts from the minutes.

"A. LARDNER, Cashier."

Why are men like cattle? Because, when one gets on the lift the whole herd immediately commence goring it, as in the case of the U.S.Bank.

We give in this, and our former paper, large extracts from the second Report of the Superintendent of the Ohio "Lunatic Asylum." In perusing the history of these cases of moral and mental aberation, we have virtually realized the truth of Solomon's aphorism: "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." Our sympathies and moral feelings have been far more interested and improved than they would have been by mixing with the gay circles and festive scenes of life.

We gave it as our opinion, last year, that Dr. Awl possessed a genius which particularly fitted him for the superintendency of such an institution. We were sorry to see some attacks afterwards which we feared were merely political, calling in question his ability to do justice to those afflicted children of Adam. For we care not what a man's politics or religion is, if he possess a liberal mind, and have talents to administer relief to the unfortunate; he is the person we desire to see placed in a situation to be useful.—The large extracts which we have given from the Dr.'s Report will certainly satisfy our readers that he possesses the ability to understand the cases submitted to his care, and that he is attentive to their several pecularities.

We call particular attention to the case of *Homicadical*, or moral *insanity*, in this number. Ministers of religion who have to do with the moral character of church members, should pay particular attention to this subject, without which they will not be prepared to make a proper estimate of many cases that may come under their notice. Every pastor of a congregation should read Dr. Rush on the "Diseases of the Human Mind." Such study will not only qualify him to give suitable counsel on many important occasions, but it will prepare him properly to appreciate many afflicting cases, and to afford his sympathy, which would otherwise receive his condemnation. In our church relations we have come to the knowledge of several monomaniac jealousies, which were of course without the least foundation in fact, and which ultimated in the ruin of the families concerned. We are sorry to say that the want of skill, or information, on the part of pastors who attend to the morality of these cases, tended to produce a state of desperation on the part of the monomaniacs.

It will be seen by articles in this paper that the banks of Philadelphia, after a specie paying career of nineteen days, have again suspended cashing their notes. In thus doing, by the explicit law of Pennsylvania, they have all forfeited their charters. The public will look to the issue of this affair with much solicitude. As the legislature is now in session, some action upon this subject will, no doubt, shortly be had. We should suppose the public good would call for the exercise of lenity towards these institutions, on the part of that body. Many a business man, if pressed under embarrassed circumstances will be ruined, but if borne with, might recover from his difficulties. So in regard to the banks.

In relation to the respectful invitation of the President of the Ohio District, in his communication in this paper, to attend their conference at Springfield, in August next, we have to say when we heard of its appointment at that place, owing to its convenience, we had thoughts of trying to attend, though it is somewhat uncertain whether we shall be able to accomplish it or not, owing to the confining nature of our editorial duties.

The last New York Luminary reports the Methodist Protestant Church in Sullivan street, as in a prosperous condition,—and the Sabbath School as increasing in interest. The whole of Harper's Family Library, consisting of 129 vols., have recently been procured for the benefit of the school.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last we have had a week of as cold weather as we have had this winter. The ice did not freeze quite so thick, probably, as some time back, but owing to the keen westwardly wind, which was constantly blowing for several days, the cold effected the system severely. It has became milder.

We are called on to explain what we mean by the *emancipation* of the *white man*. We mean his deliverance from political or ecclesiastical *bondage*, wherever these exert a control over him.

ECLIPSE.—The Philadelphia Chronicle states that on the evening of the 5th instant, time of the eclipse of the moon, the night was radiant with beauty at that place; here, it was cloudy with a slight drizzle of rain.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will hold its next session in New York city, in the church in Attorney st., commencing the 2d Wednesday in March.

☞ The OLIVE BRANCH and NEW YORK LUMINARY have both animadverted upon the difficulty between the Protestant and us. We have a slight personal acquaintance with these editors, and as far as this acquaintance went, it prepossessed us much in favor of both the gentlemen. We also esteem both their papers as ably conducted and useful journals: And have been waiting for a suitable opportunity to tell our readers that the Luminary is much improved under the editorial management of its present incumbent. What they have said, in relation to this matter has not in the slightest degree interrupted our good feelings towards either of them; yet, we think on mature reflection, they will see that their statements have done us some injustice.

The Olive Branch represents us as "*sparring* about trifles," or "small matters." The Luminary says, we have been "disagreeing about trifles." Now, if these statements be correct, we both deserve reprobation. But we very decidedly differ in opinion with these worthy editors in relation to this matter. And what we complain of, is, that they did not give the facts of the case, so that their readers might be able to form an independent opinion, and not have to take the thing for granted on their mere say so.

In order to place the merits of this question, in its proper light, we will propose an inquiry to our brother of the Olive Branch: Suppose that while you were handling the "giant hierarchy with a rough hand," that your brother of the Luminary, of whom you have made so many commendatory notices, should step forward and put a weapon in the hands of your adversary with which to beat you. Would you call this a "small matter?" Such, precisely, do we consider the treatment of the Protestant to us. If, what it said, had been said in connection with any other subject, we should not, probably, have noticed it. But making such an invidious reference to us, under the circumstances, we tho't both merited and called for the reproof which we administered. And this was not given in a 'moment of excitement,'—for we have not been at all excited on the subject,—but deliberately; and it is not probable that we shall see cause to repent of it,—though we do regret that the occasion ever occurred.

The above is all the objection we have to the remarks of the Luminary; but, in addition, the Olive Branch has done us much injustice by representing us as "sneering at the youth of the editor of the Protestant." Certainly we never intended to sneer at *youth;* because, we know there is neither merit nor demerit in the mere circumstance of age. It is no crime to be young, nor is there any virtue in advanced life, abstractly speaking. It was the *acts* of the youth, and not his age we rebuked. The Luminary is correct when it says, "Br. S. does not dispise his youth."

Now, Br. Norris, let us beg of you, whenever, hereafter, you feel it to be your duty to pass a censure upon any man's reputation, who has any claims to respectability, be it ever so slight, to always give the facts upon which you predicate your censure, that your readers may be able to judge of the matter for themselves; otherwise, should you be wrong in your views, you will injure the person who may be the subject of your condemnation, in the estimation of all who confide in your opinions.

But we repeat it,—these remarks of our esteemed brethren shall not interrupt our relations with them in the slightest degree. For we cannot for a moment suppose they *intended* us any wrong. And their general style is quite respectful towards us.

PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—Br. Cook has indicated his intention to exchange with us. Very well, we shall be glad to hear from you weekly. But in order to get along together we will have to agree to disagree. We have exchanged with the Tennessee Advocate nearly ever since our commencement, and so far we have not had a spar with it. And it has treated us with more candor than our own folks have on some occasions. For instance, its former editor did our church much injustice in an editorial, which seemed to be authorized from a communication, from one of our own brethren, found in our columns. When this communication was replied to, and the matter set right, by another of our correspondents, we called the attention of the Advocate to the reply, by marking it with a pen, in the paper we sent to him. Upon which, like a christian gentleman, he acknowledged his error, and published so much of the article as set the matter right.

WYANDOTT EXECUTION.—We see by the Bucyrus Democrat that the view we took of this execution is sustained by Mr. J. Scott, Representative from Crawford, who writes a letter to the editor of the State Journal, correcting him on that subject, and which is republished in the Democrat. Mr. Scott says, the account of the execution was written by one of the Wyandott nation. We suspected at the time, from the style, it was written by our old friend and acquaintance, Wm. Walker, than whom no man in the State writes with more ease and elegance, and who is, or has been one of the Chiefs of that nation.

CORRECTION.—We stated in our last that 20 or more had joined the church at the Bethlehem quarterly meeting. We have since paid them a visit; but *thirteen* have united with the church. We do not rely so much on the great argument of numbers that we would falsify facts to avail ourself of such an argument. The meeting as stated, was a season of refreshment.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.—We have been in the regular receipt of the Philanthropist, for several weeks past. We presume the editor has again placed us on his list of exchanges, and accordingly we have entered him on ours. If he be agreed we will bury past difficulties, and begin good friends anew.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.—Both the Baptist churches in this town are favored with revivals of religion. Mr. Parr, of the 1st church, b ptized fifteen last Sabbath, and Mr. Miles, of the 2d church, some five or six on the Sabbath previous.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Carpenter, of the Senate, on the 8th inst., made before that body the following statement of facts, in relation to the Dayton mob. Mr. Barnet, Senator from that county, admitted the statement to be correct, but said the proceedings alluded to have been decidedly disapproved by a large portion of the citizens of Dayton:

More than a year ago, Thomas Morris was written to by the Mayor, and fifty or more of the citizens of Dayton, the most of whom are not avowed abolitionists, to come to Dayton and deliver a public speech. It was expected that his speech would be on the political bearings of slavery. The incidents which resulted from this, and to which he (Mr. C.) had alluded, were as follows:

1. Thomas Morris entered Dayton, Saturday afternoon, January 23, 1841.
2. Hand-bills were circulated, giving notice that Mr. Morris would speak in the Court House that evening.
3. Mr. Morris was prevented from speaking by the mob.
4. The carriage in which Mr. Morris and friends rode, was attacked—whereupon he determined to leave town immediately.
5. When ready to set off, Mr. Morris and friends were attacked by the mob—the driver was knocked down, and the horses ran away with the carriage.
6. The house of Dr. Jewett, where Mr. Morris lodged, was assailed that night with filthy missiles.
7. Mr. Morris left town next morning, (Sunday.)
8. Sunday night the colored people were driven from their meeting house, and from a religious meeting.
9. A prayer meeting for the enslaved everywhere, had been for some time held in the city on the last Monday in each month. At the last meeting, it had been agreed to hold the next, at the house of Dr. Jewett. This meeting was not disturbed, but the house was soon after attacked—much of his property destroyed, and his life threatened, because a prayer meeting, which had been appointed a month before, was held at his house.
10. Soon after this attack upon Dr. Jewett's house, some young men went from the coffee house to the house of a colored man, in search of a woman of ill fame—not a white, but a yellow woman.
11. Not finding the woman, but forcibly making search, the affray and bloodshed followed.
12. The house of a colored man was subsequently burnt.
13. On the night of the 3d of February, the mob, about one hundred in number, drove three colored families from their beds and set their houses on fire, giving no time to the fugitives even to take the clothing necessary to shelter them from the inclemency of a winter night. One young man was driven out by the flames before he could get his clothes or money, which lay in the house; and, on his rushing in to recover his property, the ruffians shut the door upon him. It was only by a desperate struggle that he burst the door and escaped.

The House is still progressing with the State Bank bill. The Journal of the 13th instant, thinks that in three or four days the final question will be taken on its passage.

Rather discreditable sparring took place in the House on the 10th instant, between Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Bartley, which caused considerable excitement. The words, liar, scoundrel and dastard, were used by Mr. Bartley, conditionally, in reference to Mr. H.

The bill for the protection of religious societies was taken up on the 6th; Dr. Glover moved to have it recommitted to a committee of three, but his motion was negatived by a vote of 18 to 16; it was then laid on the table.

Dr. Glover is becoming quite an author it seems. Mr. Senator Bissell said in a speech before that body, they had "Glover on Banks; Glover on Campmeetings, and now Glover on Grogeries." We expect he is able to discuss this last subject with greater ability than either of the former.

It will be seen by reference to the remarks of Mr. Carpenter before the Senate, that the houses of three more colored families have been burned by the mob in Dayton, since we last noticed that subject. We have no language to express our contempt of a city which would permit such things. Savages would be humane gentlemen beside them.

We expect to be away from home to attend a quarterly meeting in Mt. Vernon on the 20th inst., near one week. We have injured our health by close application to our editorial duties for some eight weeks past, and must take relaxation. As letters will not be opened in our absence correspondents will have to exercise patience.

The counsel for Sarah Ann Davis, of Philadelphia, who was recently convicted of murder, have filed twenty-seven reasons why the defendant should have a new trial granted her.

"*Wesleyan Methodist*," is the name of a new monthly paper commenced at Utica, N. Y., by the seceders who have recently left the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Olin, on account of ill health, has resigned the Presidency of the Wesleyan University, and Dr. Bangs, of New York, is about to succeed him.

Gen. Harrison has been received in Baltimore and Washington city with much cordiality.

There are some doubts, on the part of the press, about the settlement of the Chinese question.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The result of the meeting of the officers of the Banks of Baltimore, held on Monday, 8th inst., was the adoption of a resolution, by an unanimous vote to suspend specie payments. The American says, this course was unavoidable, in view of the general suspension, which had previously taken place among the Banks of Philadelphia. On Saturday perhaps upwards of $100,000 in specie were drawn from the Banks of Baltimore by note holders and on drafts; and on yesterday morning a number of brokers and agents from the eastward stood ready to draw the coin, had not the determination to suspend interposed to prevent them. The Virginia Banks will, without doubt, also suspend. *Phila. Chronicle.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Flour 3 dollars; Wheat 50 cents.

NEW YORK, February 6th.—Flour.—The market for Western Flour continues extremely inactive, and although holders of Genesee generally demand 4,94, yet on the part of some there is a disposition to recede a trifle, and the article may now fairly be quoted 4,87½ a 4,94, for common brands, as they were offered on Tuesday at the former rates. Ohio and Michigan are without material change. Southern is also dull, and the only sale which has come to our knowledge, is 600 bbls. Georgetown at 5,00 cash, for export, a reduction of 12½ cents on this description. Howard street is offered at the same price.

Provisions.—Mess and prime beef are without change, with small sales. Mess pork is dull at a small decline; 800 bbls. city prime have been sold at ten dollars, a reduction of 25 cents per barrel. Lard continues inactive, with an increasing stock of Western. Hams, smoked beef, &c., are in fair demand.

Beeves.—At market, 1110 beeves, including 150 left last week; 160 were from the South, and balance from this State. 810 were sold at 6½ to 9c, average 7,25 per cwt. Demand steady.—*New World.*

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Flour.—Except a lot of 400 bbls. Howard street, at $4,44, cash, we cannot perceive a feature to distinguish the market from its condition of last week. The store price is generally $4,50, cash; in some instances at 60 and 90 days, with interest, and the sales amount to 2 a 3000 bbls. The car and wagon price continues at $4,37½.—Sales of several thousand bbls. City Mills at $4,62½, full, taken for shipment to the South American and West India markets.

Teas.—The arrival of a packet ship at New York from Liverpool, bring advices of an overland mail from China, with accounts to Oct. 1st, that peace was restored between England and China, very materially affected the Tea market in England, as well as in the U. States. In London, the price on the lower qualities of Green declined 7*d.* per lb. at once; and in New York, where the great bulk of the articles is concentrated, the market completely unsettled; and it will require some time to establish a price—at all events, not until the accounts already received are confirmed or disproved by other arrivals.—*Lyford.*

From the Colored American.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 1, 1841.

Mr. Editor: It was a most interesting period, last week, in the Senate. Mr. Clay made a speech which will be deemed one of his very best. As to his sentiments on slavery, and several other subjects, of course you do not agree with him, nor do I. But this ought not to prejudice our minds, as to prevent our doing him justice in other respects. That Henry Clay is one of the very first orators and statesmen; that he is the American Demosthenes is a matter past dispute. And if I speak of him in terms of eulogy, it will be in these respects, and not with reference to his principles, political, moral or religious.

The speech of Mr. Clay, of which I have spoken, occupied the principal part of two Congressional days, which, as you are aware, consist of 3 or 4 hours each. The Senate was crammed to overflowing during the whole time, and the interest felt by the audience increased to the end. Every one must have felt regret when he closed. He gave many fine touches of oratory; and the concluding one will remain indelibly impressed on my mind, while memory retains her throne. He was speaking of the tendency of the distribution of the receipts from the public lands among the States, to preserve and perpetuate the Union. And here his imagination winged its flight to the distant future, and the boundaries of the continent. With a countenance radiant with the enthusiasm of glorious anticipation, he exclaimed: "When this vast public domain shall be peopled, and new States shall spring up in the farthest West; then will the representative from Oregon scale the Rocky Mountains; pass through the land of the grisly bear, and in this very capitol, find himself at home!" Come from whom it may, Mr. Editor, I could sit all night and hear such eloquence.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster have likewise been upon the stage. They have been out in their intellectual majesty and might. Thus you perceive, "the Northern ox and the Southern bull" have been hooking and pushing each other again. I was never before so strongly impressed with the beauty and power of unadorned reason, as when listening to Mr. Webster's speech on this occasion. I could think of nothing else so appropriate as the sun, with which to compare his mind, when I was thinking of his remarks.—He poured the beams of noon on the subject.—"Show me," said he, "the constitutional authority for purchasing Louisiana, and I will show you the constitutional authority for distributing the proceeds among the States." This is but a specimen of his speech.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Tallmadge, and several other distinguished Senators also participated in the discussion, more or less. On the whole, it was, I think, the most interesting week of the session, thus far.

In the House, the time was principally consumed by set speeches on the treasury note bill. But little interest was excited except by a speech of Mr. Wise, in which he came out against the distribution bill, an extra session of Congress, &c., contrary to the spirit of the Whig party in general, of which he is a prominent member.—And it was rather a curious coincidence, that while Mr. Clay was advocating with all his transcendant powers, the distribution bill, at one end of the capitol, Mr. Wise was vehemently opposing it at the other.

It will, I presume, afford you some gratification to learn that one flagrant case of abuse has been publicly rebuked in this Hall. Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, one day last week, observing the Secretary of the House, Mr. Garland, for once, as a rarity, at his post, inquired whether it would not be quite as well for that functionary, who was receiving $3000 per annum, to attend to his appropriate duties, as to be absent from his post three weeks at a time, closeted in his own private room, reading Shakespeare, and writing articles for the Democratic Review.

Mr. Vanderpool, of your own State, has occupied the attention of the House to-day. He is called by some the Kinderhook roarer. He is one of the ablest and most interesting speakers of the administration party in the House. He commands much attention when he speaks, and produces no little sensation.

The temperance cause has recently taken a prodigous start in this place. The Washington City Temperance Society held a meeting on Wednesday evening last; and during the exercises, a deputation arrived from another meeting near by, held by the Catholic Temperance Society, tendering us their most cordial fellowship in the good cause in which we were engaged, and announcing that they had that night received 51 additional names. We took 38 names.—In this meeting, I got the Society to institute an inquiry into that "striped pig" affair at the capitol; and likewise to petition Congress, in remodelling the charter of the city, to make provision granting the people the right of deciding, by a direct vote, whether they will permit the traffic in spiritous liquors. A union temperance meeting of Catholics and Protestants is to be held to-morrow evening. A Youth's Temperance Society was formed on Friday evening last. The Catholics are holding a weekly, Sunday evening, temperance meeting. Last evening 200 names were obtained by them in Georgetown. The Sunday evening before, 59 names were obtained in this city. The Sunday evening before that, 300 names were obtained in Georgetown. There's for you.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Herald, Extra.

Sunday, Feb. 7, *Two o'clock P. M.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Emerald, Capt. Howe, arrived this morning from Havre, bringing dates to the 9th of January, her day of sailing.

The state of Paris was tranquil; the emeute which was expected when the North America left Liverpool, had not broken out.

The important news from China, which was brought by the North America, and which reached London by a telegraphic despatch overland, via Marseilles and Paris, was doubted by many mercantile men in Paris. The "Courie Francais" says that if the Chinese have agreed to pay the English 65,000,000 francs, 35,000,000 of this sum must go to pay the opium merchants, leaving only 30,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war; whereas the war will cost England double that sum.

The same paper adds that Admiral Elliott could not have had any authority to make a treaty with the Chinese, unless he thereby obtained some permanent advantage to the British government, which was not spoken of in the late news.

The Courier Francais further says, that they are assured upon the highest authority that the British government will positively insist (as an ultimatum to their reconciliation with China) that they shall be allowed to have a resident minister constantly at Pekin.

In Paris, M. Theirs had not made any further progress. M. Guizot was strengthening himself, and endeavoring to preserve pacific relations all round.

The Count de Pointois and M. Cochelet had not been recalled from Constantinople and Alexandria when the Emerald left.

Great dissatisfaction still existed in the public mind in Paris relative to the state of the Egyptian question, but no further demonstration had taken place in the Chambers.

The weather was still very cold in Paris.

The fortifications around the city were progressing slowly.

WAR SPIRIT IN MAINE.—The following resolutions were introduced in the Maine Legislature, on the 3d instant:—

Resolved, That the Governor be authorised to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory, called disputed by the British Government, but by the treaty of 1783, by the Resolutions of both Houses of Congress, passed in 1838, and by repeated Resolves of the Legislature of Main, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this State.

Resolved, That the resources of this State be and they hereby are placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the specific sum of four hundred thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying said Resolutions into effect.

The Resolves were referred to the Committee on N. E. Boundary.

Business Department.

Br. Bamford, superintendent of Cleveland circuit, O., wishes Br. Stockton to send the 1st No. of his paper to him, Warrensville, O. He also requests that the "Christian World" be sent to O. Hinkley, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga, O., and he will account for the pay.

Br. Ross. J. Maxwell and J. Davis of Mount Pleasant are credited 2 vol. of the Recorder.

Leviathan New World.

SECOND NUMBER.

The largest and handsomest newspaper ever issued—to contain forty-four columns of printed matter, each column about four feet in length, splendidly illustrated with original engravings, prepared expressly for this paper.

BEFORE the last day of this month, we shall print and publish the second number of the Leviathan New World; of which an edition of FORTY THOUSAND COPIES will be struck off—order for TWENTY THOUSAND copies having already been received.

The literary contents will be of a most varied, interesting and novel character—as they will chiefly consist of new works, just received from abroad, which have never appeared in any other shape. Seasonable announcement will be made of these contents and of the pictorial embellishments.

TERMS.—Single copies 12½ cents each; ten copies, one dollar; one hundred copies, eight dollars. All orders from the country must be free of postage or other charges. Address

J. WINCHESTER, New World Office,
30 Ann street, New York.

February, 1841. 78

An Impressive Case.—We had at one time in the employ of this office a person whose life and its termination adds one more to the many thousand instances of the fickleness of fortune. He was a gentleman of education and refinement, possessing a high sense of honor, a blandness of manner, and, in his palmy days, a noble bearing that distinguished him from the crowd. When he first visited this country, his position was an enviable one: possessing an accomplished family and a princely fortune. It was our chance to have become, almost at the outset of his career, the intimate of that family and the adviser of its head, in matters relating to business, with which a stranger to the country was necessarily unacquainted.—After a sojourn of a few months in our delightful city, partaking liberally of the elegancies and luxuries which wealth insured, he removed to a distant part of the country, where, on a luxuriant farm, determined to participate in the healthful exercises and the ennobling charms of a country life, varying its attractions with those of an occasional city residence.

Without intending to follow up the varying scenes through which they reached the humiliating point, at which we next meet them, we will briefly observe, that after a few years' absence, we received, with profound astonishment, a letter of solicitation, dated from a neighboring city, portraying a scene of distress, and begging, for charity's sake, employment, to keep the wolf from the door. So painful an appeal we of course need hardly say, met a ready and hearty response.—Employment such as we had was furnished, and we again were occasional inmates in that family circle which we had last met in apartments rivalling the richest and the proudest of the city. But now how changed the associations!—how altered the man!

As he possessed a competent knowledge of commercial affairs, and was an accurate accountant and a good penman, a larger field of enterprize opened itself in the West, and thither he went. His family shortly after followed him, and for a while there appeared a glimmer of sunshine—a hope of comfort, if not of prosperity.

Not long since, we opened a newspaper published in the "far West," and among other matters of every-day occurrence, we read a notice of a "melancholy suicide" It stated that a gentleman recently settled in that place, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, was found in a grove, adjoining the town, with his brains blown out. The pistol by his side, the letter to his wretched family, and other matters, clearly indicate the nature of this shocking event. It was death voluntarily sought as a relief from the anguish of a distracted head and a broken heart. The name of the sufferer accompanied the notice, and revealed to us the termination of our friends' earthly career. The accomplished gentleman, the man of honor and of high expectations, landed upon our shores with an independent fortune, and in a few brief years we find him laying on the green sward of a remote wilderness, with his brains blown out

We might hazard a homily on the misfortunes of life and the hardships which poor mortality is heir to. But we shall not do it in this case though it may be suggested that so faithful a text should be suitably improved. Were we to do so, it would be to insist on the too common error of ascribing all our ills to the wrong source—of throwing upon misfortune the blame which more rightly belongs to ourselves; to insist more fully on the important truth, not duly or profitably recognized, that we are the architects of our own fortunes. In the case related above, this was particularly & emphatically illustrated. The misery here entailed tho' doubtlessly ascribed to misfortune, was in reality the result of a settled preference, a voluntary assumption, made and decided by the individual himself. All the reverses which befel himself and family; all the wretchedness that prostrated him and lacerated the heart of those he loved, were the plain, legitimate results flowing from a deliberate devotion to the transient pleasures and endless pains of an indulgence in drinking. He lived and died a victim to *intemperance.—Philadelphia Courier.*

Interesting Incidant.—The Milledgeville Standard of the 24th relates the following. In the examination before the Legislature of the claim of Jas. Hunter, of legislative clemency or pardon, for the crime of murder on B. Lovejoy; Mr. Jones, Senator from the county of Paulding, made the following statement, which he said he had not heard contradicted: "After the conviction of Hunter, he was visited in his prison by his wife. During one of her visits, she clad herself in his apparel and he dressed himself in her's; and in that disguise made his escape.—After some hours the affair was discovered, and the jailor detained the wife in prison. H. hearing in some way, that his wife was kept in jail, came forth voluntarily, and gave himself up to the proper authority, to suffer upon the gallows, in order to relieve an affectionate and confiding wife from the walls of a prison." Such conduct is truly ennobling, even in a felon, and the mention of it created a deep emotion in the legislative halls.—Hunter was pardoned by the Legislature, and has bsen restored to the bosom of his family. And we hope that his subsequent conduct will prove him not unworthy of the enjoyment of those civil privileges to which he has been again restored.

Newspapers.—The intellectual spring into which every body dips his bucket, while few thank the fountain for its supply.

The London Dispatch complains that Prince Albert has not yet appeared at the head of any public meeting of great domestic interest, and desires to know his opinion upon the Corn Law, the Ballot, and the Suffrage. Alluding to the British efforts on behalf of the Abolition of Slavery, the Dispatch remarks:

"We have already spent thirty-five millions upon the Slave Trade, and if one quarter of that sum had been expended upon the education of the people at home, the Slave Trade would have been exterminated fifty years ago. All that has been laid out has only aggravated the evil.—The point to pursue in Africa is to engender commercial habits, and teach the natives that it is more profitable to make their soil fertile, and exchange vegetable and mineral commodities, than to trade in slaves. The way to civilize Africa is to instruct the people in the construction of roads and warehouses, the application of the ordinary principles of barter, and an appreciation of commerce. It is of course, a very distant day at which the Africans can be taught the principles of political economy, and this observation applies to our own country, especially with respect to the Corn Laws, but still the practicability of bringing the western coast of Africa into commercial connexion with this country is palpably. We have just signed a commercial treaty with the Republic of Texas, and yet in Texas there is not a single inducement to a connexion that does not exist on the western coast of Africa. Here we acknowledge an independent State, and upon the casual calculation that Texas can maintain its independency. The people of Texas have started on noble grounds; they have decreed an unlimited liberty with respect to religious opinions, have adopted the Republican system of the United States, and have declared the Slave Trade to be piracy. During our Peninsular war we had great qualms of political conscience with respect to acknowledging the independence of Republican governments, and now we find that there is a disposition to acknowledge them prematurely, and before they can have established a claim to existence. We admire the conduct of our Foreign Department, after the North American orators had so condemned the establishment of Texas as a Republic.—In less than ten years, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and even France, will be Republics, or in a very critical situation between the two stools. We do not take up the principle, or wish to intrude upon the public mind, but it is the principle gaining ground every day, and becoming absolutely rampant throughout the western continent of Europe. Our Government acknowledging the State of Texas, is indeed extraordinary. We shall soon hear of New Zealand being recognized at our Court as an independent country, and we may have its ambassador kissing hands with her Majesty."

The Story of a Defaulter.—We recently adverted to the defalcation of James L. Hawkins of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, to the amount of $138.000—nearly one-fourth of the capital. The Boston Atlas has a long and interesting account of this individual. It is stated that he resigned his office in the bank some time last summer, before it was known to any, save the directorship, that he was largely indebted to the institution. He had been its cashier for twenty years, during all which time he was believed by the world to be a man of incorruptible integrity.—When he first entered the institution he was poor, but his salary increased gradually, until it reached 25 hundred dollars, and a dwelling; yet it was certain that his expensive style of living could leave but little to be laid up from this source.—He first received some ten thousand dollars from his wife's estate, and this he is understood to have invested so fortunately, that the ten thousand grew to twenty, then to thirty, and forty, and fifty; and going on in equally fortunate investments and speculations, it grew to one hundred thousand. Then he drew a prize of twenty thousand dollars in a lottery, and fortune smiled on him, every thing prospered with him, and he became a wealthy man. But he was prospering by fraud the while. Like Dadney and Levis, he had ventured once to appropriate to his own use a small amount of the property of the bank; and, the Rubicon passed, compunctious visitings were like those of the angels. He paused not, until, by chance, during his absence for a brief time, last spring, his long concealed frauds were discovered, and then, surrendering privately his property to the bank, he precipitately left Baltimore. His wife, on learning that he had become involved in pecuniary difficulties, sent for one of the directors and handed him a release of dowry in the real estate. She had then no thought that crime could be laid to his charge, and it was only two weeks ago that the fact was made known to her. She was a devoted and affectionate wife, noble hearted and high spirited—one who could have met poverty with a smile, but, as she said, could not survive dishonor.—She sank quickly under the accumulation of mental suffering, and on the evening of the 16th, died of a broken heart. She told those around her that she was dying, and besought them to send for her husband. He came from his concealment in time to receive the last look of the partner of his young years, and the solace of his old age—the victim of his crimes, whose parting words were yet of forgiveness and affection.

A Comparison.—A southern editor calls pulling a tooth "making an elegant extract."

The Ring.—Queen Elizabeth gave to the Earl of Essex a *ring*, assuring him that into whatever disgrace he might fall, or whatever prejudices she might herself be induced to entertain against him, yet if he sent her that ring, she would, immediately upon the sight of it, recall her former tenderness. Difficulties at length arose, and he was imprisoned in the tower. He sent the ring to his mistress, and wondered that he did not receive from her some favorable regard. The ring had been stopped on the way. The Queen, not receiving it, supposed him obstinate, and signed the death-warrant, the Earl was executed. Was no wrong done him? Who would be willing to take the responsibility of stopping that ring? The individual who did it, the Countess of Nottingham, when she came to die, was overwhelmed with remorse. She sent for the Queen, and disclosed to her the fact. The Queen, bursting into a furious passion, shook the dying countess in her bed, crying to her, "*that God might pardon her, but she never could.*" (See Hume's History of England, chapter xliv.) The Bible is much more than the ring. It is a token of love from God to His creatures. Into whatever difficulties they may fall, if they present to Him this, in humble reliance on the grace it reveals, He assures them of His compassion and the return of His favor. He will remember them in mercy, He will save them. Who will not fear to have this token of heaven's love stopped on its way in his hands? Who will not hasten it to its destination, that every creature may know his privileges, and by the use of them, obtain eternal life? Neglect may bring guilt which it will be difficult to forgive. It may fill the soul with anguish, when it will be too late to rectify the evil.

THE CHIEFTIAN'S DAUGHTER.
BY GEO. P. MORRIS.

Every part of the brief but glorious life of Pocahontas is calculated to produce a thrill of admiration, and to reflect the highest honor upon her name. The most memorable event of her life is thus recorded: After a long consultation among the Indians, the fate of Capt. Smith, who was the leader of the first colony in Virginia, was decided. The conclave resumed their silent gravity—two huge stones were placed near the water's edge—Smith was lashed to them, and his head was laid down as a preparation for beating out his brains with war-clubs. Powhatten raised the fatal instrument, and the savage multitude, with their blood-stained weapons, stood near their king, silently waiting the prisoner's last moment. But Smith was not destined thus to perish. Pocahontas, the beloved daughter of the king, rushed forward, fell upon her knees, and with tears and entreaties prayed that the victim might be spared. The royal savage rejected her suit, and commanded her to leave Smith to his fate Grown frantic at the failure of her supplications, Pocahontas threw her arms about Smith, and laid her head upon his, her raven hair falling around his neck and shoulders, declaring she would perish with or save him. The Indians gasped for breath, fearing that Powhatten would slay his child for taking such a deep interest in the fate of one he considered his deadliest foe. But human nature is the same every where; the war club dropped from the monarch's hand—his brow relaxed—his heart softened—and, as he raised his brave daughter to his bosom and kissed her forehead, he reversed his decree, and directed Smith to be set at liberty! Whether the regard of this glorious girl for Smith ever reached the feeling of love, is not known. No favor was expected in return. "I ask nothing of Capt. Smith," said she, in an interview she afterwards had with him in England, "in recompense for whatever I have done, but the boon of living in his memory." —*Sketches of Virginia.*

Whitefield.—Once upon a time, when the celebrated Whitefield was addressing an immense crowd, with his accustomed fervor and eloquence, under the shade of a venerable tree in the Meadows of Edinburgh, a poor creature, thinking to turn him into ridicule, had perched himself on one of the overhanging boughs just above the preacher's head, and with monkey like dexterity mimicking his gesticulations, endeavoring to raise a laugh among the audience. Guided by the looks of some of his hearers, Whitefield caught a glance of him, but without seeming to have noticed him, continued his discourse. With the skill of a practised orator, he reserved the incident for the proper place and time. He was expatiating at the moment on the power and the sovereignty of Divine grace. With gathering force and earnestness he told of the unlikely objects it had often chosen, and the unlooked for triumphs it had often achieved. As he rose to the climax of his inspiring theme, and when in the full sweep of his eloquence, he suddenly paused, and turning round, and pointing slowly at the wretch above him, exclaimed in a tone of deep and thrilling pathos: "Even he may yet be the subject of that free, that resistless grace." It was a shaft from the Almighty. Winged by the divine Spirit, it struck the scoffer to the heart, and realized in his conversion the glorious truth it conveyed. —*Scottish Guardian.*

New Discoveries in Phrenology.—A Michigan paper says that a lecturer on the science in the Far West, has discovered several bumps not before noticed.—He calls them Brassfaceittiveness and Softsoapability. But he says the organ of Mind-your-own-businessitiveness has entirely disappeared.

Folly of Petty Distinctions.—Mr. Bethune, in his eloquent address before the 'Philomathean Society,' speaks justly of the false distinctions which would-be aristocrats sometimes seek to maintain even in American society.

The orator very truly says, "The prejudice of dark ages, when a false aristocracy contemned labor in any form as a dishonorable necessity, is passing away, and should have no place in a philosophical or republican mind. To determine a man's position in society by the honest calling he follows in life, is as contrary to justice or good sense, as it is to the genius of our political institutions. The petty distinctions of social rank, which have obtained in this country, excite the deserved ridicule of calm observers from other lands. Nothing can be more absurd than pride of family, in people who scarcely know the birth of their grandfathers; or an assertion of superior nobility, by one who sells cloth in packages, over another who sells ribands by the yard; or by the importer of bristles in hogsheads, or of hides in cargoes, over him who makes brushes or shoes; or by the professional man over either, when he is in reality the paid servant of all. We are members of one body, necessarily dependent upon, and contributive to each other's well-being. To look down upon a neighbor because his way of serving the community differs from our own, is to despise ourselves. We should own no superiority but that of age, worth and wisdom."

A Good Example.—That excellent little sheet, the Baltimore Sun well asks, what better can illustrate the genius of our institutions than instances like the following, which we remark, are almost daily occurring? The incident is related of Mr. Craddock, now a member of the Kentucky Senate, from the counties of Hardin and Meade, who is said to be not only a respectable Senator, but a good lawyer. A debate had occurred, and Mr. C. in concluding some remarks, said:—

"Sir, what I have said here to-day, has been said in a rough way, and, if it has wounded any Senator, I hope he wil no t attribute it to unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your superintendent of common schools has said that there are many men of family in this commonwealth who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true. My *own* marriage bond bas my *mark* to it; and my son, who sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to write."

For the Western Recorder

The Antidote.—*By J. M. Fulton.*

Oh, when the sickly mind begins to flag
And with'ring thoughts of sorrow long gone by
Come like keen bayonets to the sensate heart,
When wave on wave of mental miseries dash
And for a time oer'whelm the struggling soul,
Let us look backward to those pleasures past,
Where blessed delights of youthful days once reigned,
And thus draw joys to back the woes we feel
And give prepond'rance to a pleasant state.
Perchance, chill poverty has blighted prospects fair,
And laid your tow'ring castles in the dust;
Perhaps some friend, or, may-be two or more
Have proved unfaithful to the vows they made
And given cause for unexpected grief.
Well, cast your eye to yonder school-mate kind
Whose friendship for you ne'er was born to die,
Who loved you kindly and though life will love
Through weal and woe the mention of your name.
Suppose you departed when in youth [met;
And numerous years have 'lapsed since you have
You in some distant land from that where born
Apparently by accident now meet.
O! what is such a meeting with my friend worth?
'Tis as the meeting of the blessed above,
Tears of affection stream and words are frail,
Too frail to tell the half that there is felt.
All those deep sorrows goading at the heart
That as a vulture, hungry for his prey,
Have nearly drank the wounded spirit up,
At once are gone and scattered to the winds;
Suppose when earth, by long continued drought,
Has seemed to paint the inward blight you feel.
Suppose you cast your inward eye aback
To that green waving field of thrifty grain,
Through which you passed but a few months before;
Perhaps you're stiff and feel that age is here
And life will soon be all her sands poured out;
Then look beyond the tomb to that blessed world,
Too blessed, too happy, even to be told,
And lift your pinions, plume yourself for flight,
And mount to reach your destined home above.
There night never comes, there reigns eternal day,
There sorrow has no place and tears are dried
Or kindly wiped away by that kind hand
That felt the roughewed nail on Cal'vry's brow;
There youth, unfading as eternity,
Blooms through the cycles of eternal day;
There, while earth stands and men are born anew,
Angels rejoice that penitents return.
And burst on burst of constant joys are heard
Re-echoing through the lofty dome of heaven;
There old acquaintance, long apart, now meet
And hail each other on the eternal shore
With warm emotions and in language sweet;
There the storm-rent and weather-beaten soul,
That crawled through life beneath a load of woes
Too much, almost, for mortal man to bear,
Is safely landed on that happy shore.
No more to wander through a friendless world
No more to feel the least attack of pain,
Nor writhe beneath a disappointment more;
But vain are words to tell the joys above,
They fall far short as arrows at the sun
By some vain marksman fruitlessly shot forth.
Let wild imagination take her wing
And soar to every pinacle of thought
To furnish figures to portray that state,
Let reverend divines deduce from Holy Writ
Strong texts to show how blessed a place is heaven,
Still it remains unknown, unfold at last,
For words are wanting and conceptions fail.

A Yankee named Sam Scott, has been figuring in England as a great American diver. Some of his feats are described as quite marvellous. On a recent occasion, says an account before us, he gave a flying leap from the top gallant yard of the coal-brig Wakefield, of Blyth, lying off Rotherhithe, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, who had lined the shores on both sides of the Thames. He astonished the spectators for upwards of an hour, on the topgallant yard, by his feats, although it was blowing a gale at the time. On mounting aloft he fixed himself on the topgallant-mast-head, and with his feet kicking in the air, and his head on the top of the mast, remained in that position for some time. He then descended to the yard, which was braced taut, and, although the ship was any thing but steady, ran from one end of the yard to another, without holding on by any rope, occasionally haranging the people. He made a slip-noose, which he placed round his neck, and threw himself off the yard. He remained suspended for a few seconds, with the rope under his chin, and raised himself with great dexterity on to the yard, when he exclaimed, "Come to-morrow, and you will see me hang myself again." He then hung to the yard by one foot, with his head downwards, and exhibited many other antics. All this was done with the greatest apparent indifference, and indeed he appeared the only unconcerned person present. He stated that he had jumped off a place below the falls of Niagara, a height of 597 feet from the water, and amongst his other exploits he had leaped from a cliff at Pori Isaac, in Cornwall, 347 feet high; into the sea, from Bangor bridge, the highest in Great Britain, 210 feet high, and frequently from the top-gallant-masts of English and American line-of-battle ships. At last he prepared for his leap, first making fast a handkerchief round his head, and securing one of his hands with a rope, which he twisted about his fingers. After doing this he held up his arm, and exclaimed, "I only use one hand; the other is tied up, and I can't move it." He then told the people that his head was as hard as iron, and to convince them that it was so, he rattled it against the topmast until he actually made the lower mast shake. He then made his last address previous to the leap, by acquainting the people that it was erroneous to suppose that a man's breath was taken away by falling from a great height, for while he was descending he would speak something, which he hoped would not be forgotten. He then pulled off his shoes, held them above his head, and exclaimed, "Now, here he goes," he made a flying leap from the end of the yard into the water, calling out as he descended, "Good bye, don't forget me as I come ashore." When he fell into the river the spray rose above him to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and in an instant his head and arms appeared above the surface of the water, waving the silk handkerchief which he fastened about his head while on the yard. Loud cheers greeted him from all quarters, and he swam ashore, and the people as he landed rewarded him with money, which he deposited in his shoes, and in a box carried by a man on crutches, for his benefit.

A British officer attached to the Thunderer, furnishes the following interesting sketch in a letter to his brother in London. The horrors of war are here adequately pictured:

"Sidon is a most extraordinary town.—The streets will hardly admit of three persons walking abreast and they are nearly all arched over, which renders the town in many places bomb-proof.—They are also very short, and go off at right angles, so that if the Eygptians had not been paralysed (which certainly they were,) they might have killed every one of the besiegers from the houses, which commanded the whole of the streets. The marines met with a good deal of resistance in taking the castle in the town, but when they came to the charge, the Egyptians fled in dismay. In many places the marines were obliged to burst open the doors of the houses, and force people out. Such a miserable body of troops I never saw; they were more like slaves than soldiers, and they seemed weak, sickly, and dispirited. I went through the town on the following morning, and witnessed the most deplorable spectacle, dead bodies lying in the streets covered with blood, and flies in myriads around them, wounded men groaning in their agonies, houses and shops deserted doors and windows battered in, immense holes in the walls from the shot and shells of the ships, rubbish and stones lying in the streets, articles of merchandise strewed about, and swords and muskets in every quarter.—The smell was sickening—the sight fearful. Now, however, every thing is quiet; the inhabitants have returned to their shattered abode, shops are open, the dead bodies have been removed to the grave, and the wounded to the hospital. I visited the hospital, and the scene presented there was of the most dreadful description.

Well, there is no end to 'go-aheadism.' It is said there is actually to be built this season a steam-packet to run from the new city of Cairo to Liverpool. This city is situated on the extreme southern point of Illinois, on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Ohio & Mississippi rivers. It is a town of yesterday.

Amusements.—Under this head, the Inquirer of yesterday had an Item of Court News, stating that the jury in a case of murder had returned a verdict of not guilty.—*Phil. paper.*

Licentiousness of the Press.—Duri the heat of the Presidential contest a l ris editor announced that he had receiv a file of American papers, and regrett exceedingly, to find by them, that the t candidates for the Presidency were t greatest rascals in the country.—*I change paper.*

This is but one of many evils arisi out of the abuse of the press, and espe ally some portion of the political press. the coarseness, vulgarity and vitupe tion indulged in times of high party e citement, effected only the degradati and shame of those who participate in as it ought to, we should have less cau of regret and mortification; but it exten abroad, and among those who do not f ly understand the spirit of our institutio the result must be determined to our N tional character. Honor, virtue, libert all call aloud for the abolishment of th vile and pernicious practice, and perha the present is a proper time to establish *sanative* code for the "infected district We hope this suggestion will be second by all who have a love for their countr or a respect for the profession which the should adorn.

Controversy.—There is no learne man but will confess that he has muc profited by reading controversies, h senses awakened, his judgment sharpe ed, and the truth which he had held mo firmly established. If then it be profit ble for him to read, why should it not least be tolerable and free for his adve sary to write? In logic, they teach th contraries laid together more evidentl appear: it appears then, that all contr versy being permitted, falsehood will a pear more false, and then the truth th more true: which must needs conduc much to the general confirmation of th implicit truth.—*Milton.*

Abolition.—At an Abolition conve tion held lately at Rochester, N. Y., reso lutions were passed to rescind the chu ches of the South from all fellowshi with their Northern brethren.

The operation of tapping the head for hydrocephalus, or water on the brain, was performed recently by a surgeon in Biddeford, England, on a child thirteen months old, when sixteen ounces of water were taken off, and the little sufferer immediately relieved.

There is a family in Montreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

We hope it is true that a farmer near Harrisburgh has discovered a "complete remedy for the Hessian fly in wheat." If so, he should make it known. It would be invaluable.

Maine Elections.—The election held in the Oxford district, on the 18th ult., for a member of Congress, resulted in the choice of Mr. Littlefield, of Bridgton, the Van Buren candidate

The total population of the United States, according to the census, will stand about as follows: whites, 14,250,000; free colored, 400.000; slaves, 2,355,000; total, 17,000,000.

Messrs. Johnson & Co., of London, whose failure was recently announced, have paid their credirors in full, and re-commenced business.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by
A. Lippitt,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 741f

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.
April 22, 1840. 351f.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. Lippitt.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 27. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1841. Whole No. 79.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

POETRY.

THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
oud wind dwindled into a whisper low,
ighed for pity as it answered "No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play:
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
oud waves rolling in perpetual flow,
ed for a while, and sighed to answer "No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such holy face
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in night's embrace;
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
d a cloud the moon withdrew in wo,
voice sweet, but sad, responded "No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith!
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin and death!
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Hope and Love, best boons to mortal given,
their bright wings, and whispered "YES,
HEAVEN!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I noticed in the Recorder of this morning, (i. e.) came to hand this morning, a communication from one of your correspondents, who denominates himself "*A Layman,*" who steps forth to second your effort to arouse the Pittsburg Annual Conference to a sense of its "childishness" or carelessness of duty, in not administering deserved censure upon certain delinquent brethren, who it is said, failed to comply with their obligations to their appointments and the conference.

I do not come up to excuse brethren who will-fully and unnecessarily (if there be any such) neglect their work, or to inquire into matters gone by; but, if possible, to suggest a few thoughts that may tend to prevent their recurrence.

Does 'Layman' live within the bounds of a circuit or station that regularly and promptly meets the just claim of the itinerant, and renders it impossible for him to spend his time and talents in building up the church? if so, he is the very man I want to hear. Give it to the eloquent preacher, and also to the equally eloquent *Layman.*

But if "Layman" should have the misfortune to be connected with one of those charges, that pay their preachers the enormous sums of from $100 to $160 salary per year, by which the *indomitable* man is to feed, clothe, &c., himself, wife and children, I would, most respectfully, suggest that he take up his pen, at least, one other time, and after having ascertained something near the number of thousands that some of his brother laymen are worth, who inquires not after the wants of the suffering preacher. Then write an article on the mutual rights of the ministers and members of the M. P. Church, also, on mutual *suffering.* And if the article should not be written to that proper effect, then we shall hope, at least, for a diminution of the cases complained of.—Then, every brother and sister should consider themselves but "stewards" of the bounties of heaven, and should be willing to offer even their all to God in the spirit of sacrifice. To elucidate on this subject, allow me to "show my opinion." If dollars came as free and easy as cents, many a good preacher would be relieved of the painful necessity of feeling his pockets, and sighing for naught, when informed by the partner of his sorrows, that the flour barrel, meat tub, &c., were empty, and the store-keeper has sent his bill. And further, I doubt not but your receipts, Mr. Editor, for the Recorder, would tell more plainly upon your feelings.

I have another subject that I wish the privilege of introducing; and, as I don't take these liberties often, I hope you will indulge me in this matter. The subject alluded to, I wish to present by way of an interrogatory or two; trusting that some of your correspondents will be kind enough to favor me with a little light.

1. What are we to understand by a "free discussion paper?"

Is it a paper in which every body, who can or is capable of writing an article, that will not have to be re-written before it goes into the hands of the compositor, may say what he pleases on any and every subject?

2. If so, do we do well to circulate disrespectful and untrue insinuations upon our church [illegible], coming from a source (as we judge) from which we could look for very little better. The [illegible] seat or mourner's bench ridiculed. We are represented in inviting mourners to the "altar" for prayer."

This brings to my mind, what is said can be [illegible] without going very far: a certain *gentleman* who became a convert to the faith of a certain people, having the gift of the tongue, threatened all the sects of christians in the place with a speedy overthrow, especially the Methodists. Consequently, he prepares for his work of conversion, by having painted on one side of a paper a mourner's bench with the mourners and preacher, and on the other side John the Baptist, baptising, &c.; after exhibiting the mourner's bench, then he turns the other, crying, this is the way! come on, &c. But some, probably, would say, the paper is open to correct such invidious attacks upon the church. This may be so, but it is my opinion, that there are few indeed, who are capable of writing, that feel disposed to meddle with such creatures of contention, for a similar reason why the lion avoids the [illegible].

I shall stop for the present, hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not lay me *under* the table, but allow me to be set *up* to appear in the Recorder. If it should be in the midst of the advertisements, I'll be content. Yours, &c,

J. B****.

For the Western Recorder.

A SKETCH.

Jesse Walker was a plain, unlettered man, and although poor and incumbered with a family, he was an enterprizing pioneer, and such was his zeal and activity in searching out new fields of labor, destitute places, and enlarging his work, that one said of him, "if he had an infinite body, an infinite horse, and infinite space, he would have an infinite circuit." In the fall of 1803 I found him forming a new circuit in Livingston county, Kentucky, above the junction of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers,—having myself travelled about eighty miles, along a small path, through barrens and forests, where there was but here and there a hut, and nothing to nourish man or horse, to meet him and hold a quarterly meeting,—for I was then travelling in the capacity of a presiding elder, which was in those days not only a laborious office, but its power was used like the power which St. Paul used, "for edification and not for destruction." This new region was quite thinly populated, but that spirit which attended Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost was at work, and many collected and much good was done.

The indefatigable Walker shunned no swamp, or smoky hovel, where he could find souls, and pour forth with a warm heart and in simple strains, the story of the cross, and point to that balm that was to heal the wounds of a bleeding world,—many a star will be in his crown from this solitary region. We planed a tour to the small portion of Illinois, then settled, in May, 1804, but the Ohio being out of its banks, and the waters of the wilderness impassible, we turned our course up the Ohio, crossed Trade Water, Pond river and Green river, formed a circuit, and in the vicinity of Hartford organized a large society. Here we found the plain, zealous blacksmith, Thomas Taylor, a local preacher, doing much good, and a thorough revival in progress. The old man was long useful, but men rose up that knew not Joseph,—aspiring young men tyranized over the staunch old pioneer, which his republican soul could not so readily relish, and after he had borne long, sought an asylum in the M. P. Church, where he finished his course.*

Here now was work enough to fill the heart and hands of the enterprizing Walker—two new circuits united. But James Axley and Peter Cartwright, just merging from obscurity, were useful helpers. This was then indeed the far West, the extreme boundary of white population westward. Walker continued to fan the flame, and after a tour around the district, bounded north by Green river, east by Cumberland mountain, south and west by savage tribes, I returned in July, when a camp-meeting was appointed at a spring in the woods, and a small shelter made,—the people came from 30 or 40 miles, with their wallets of provision, to spend four days, and great grace rested upon them—many found the pearl of great price.

The persevering Walker afterward went to Illinois, where he was entensively useful; crossed the Missouri, kept pace with emigration, still a pioneer. If he yet lives he must be aged and infirm. But little has ever been said of him in print—the days of "puffing" had not arrived when his revivals were in progress, nor was he the kind of a man to puff straw-fires, and exaggerate evannescent revivals—he was content to be "little and unknown, lov'd and priz'd by God alone." It is well that the record of early pioneers is on high, and that the Chief Shepherd knew them—saw their work and labor of love, as well as their sufferings and privations, for which those who have entered into their labors care but little!

L. G.

*This is the Taylor, we believe, who is the author of a large portion of our camp-meeting songs which were so happily instrumental in stimulating the revivals of the West. It is an honor to our church that such a man chose to end his days in her.—ED. REC.

For the Western Recorder.

OREGON TERRITORY.

The events of the last few years have tended to call public attention, to some extent, to that portion of the western hemisphere, commonly called the "Oregon Territory." The book entitled "Astoria" written by that splendid American author, Washington Irving, has thrown much light on the subject. The departure of some missionary families, recently, for the Oregon regions, has also elicited queries in the public mind in regard to the localities and history of that section of our country. The subject of the claim of the United States, to the Oregon Territory, and to our right to occupy it, has been several times brought before the United States Senate, by that indefatigable Senator, Dr. Linn, of Missouri, and has resulted in bringing before the American people many interesting facts, and much information, in relation to that, in some respect, interesting portion of our country.

My object is to compile, for publication in the Recorder, the facts in my possession, touching the geography, resources, and history of the Oregon Territory, and the title of the United States to the same. The compilation and publication, in a brief manner, of these facts, it is thought might interest, at least a few, of your numerous readers. "*Oregon Territory comprehends that portion of country drained by the Columbia river, together with the sea coasts of that territory.* It is bounded *on the east* by the Rocky Mountains, extending about nine hundred miles, from the fifty-fourth parallel to the forty-first; *on the south*, by the Snowy Mountains, in their whole length about seven hundred miles, from the Rocky Mountains to Cape Mendocius, on the Pacific, near the fortieth degree of latitude; *on the west*, by the Pacific Ocean, from Cape Mendocius, about five hundred miles due north to Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Strait of Fuca, near the forty-eighth degree of latitude; and *on the north*, by the Strait of Fuca, from Cape Flattery, about one hundred and twenty miles eastward, and thence by a line running north east, along the summit of the highlands separating the waters of the Columbia from those of Frazer's River, to the Rocky Mountains, which it would reach about the fifty-fourth degree of latitude. Such are the natural boundaries of the Oregon Territory, the surface of which is estimated at about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles."

"Oregon Territory presents a constant succession of mountain ridges and valleys, or plains of small extent. The principal ridges are two in number, besides the Rocky Mountains, running nearly parallel to each other and to the coasts; and the country is thus divided into three great regions, which differ materially in climate, soil and productive powers. The *first region, or low country*, is that between the coast and the chain of mountains nearest to the sea; *the second region* is between the mountains nearest the sea and the middle ridge, called the Blue Mountains; and the *third region*, or *high country*, is between the Blue Mountains and the Rocky Mountains. All these divisions are crossed by the Columbia, the main stream of which is formed in the middle region, by the union of several branches flowing from the Rocky Mountains, and receiving in their course supplies from innumerable smaller tributaries draining the intermediate countries."

The climate of that portion of the Oregon Territory, which is situated between the coast and the chain of mountains nearest to the sea, is regarded rather adverse to great productiveness, though generally considered more favorable to agriculture than the other portions of the territory. The summer is warm and very dry. From April to October, while the westerly winds prevail, rain seldom falls in any part of Oregon; during the other months, when the south wind blows constantly, the rains are almost incessant in the lower region, although sometimes the dry season there continues longer. Farther from the Pacific, the rains are less frequent and abundant; and near the Rocky Mountains, they are reduced to a few showers in the spring. In the valleys of the low country snow is rarely seen, and the ground is not often frozen, so that ploughing may generally be carried on during the whole winter. In 1834 the Columbia was frozen for thirteen days, but this was principally in consequence of the accumulation of ice from above.—"This country," says Capt. Wyeth of Massachusetts, who had command of two expeditions which crossed the continent into the valley of the Columbia, since 1830, "is well calculated for wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, apples, potatoes, and all the roots cultivated in the northern States of the Union. Indian corn does not succeed well and is an unprofitable crop. The yield of wheat, with very poor cultivation, is about fifteen bushels of the best quality to the acre. Horses and neat cattle succeed tolerably well; the winter being mild, they are enabled to subsist upon the produce of the open fields. Hogs live and multiply, but cannot be made fat on the range of the country. The agriculture of this region must always suffer from the extreme dryness of the summer.—The products which ripen earliest sustain the least damage, but those which come late are often injured."

Of the soil of this region the same accute observer says: "The uplands are tolerably good, but the cost of clearing the enormous growth of timber on them would be beyond their worth; it is too thick and heavy to allow crops being obtained by girdling the trees; and it must be removed or burnt, the labor of which is beyond the conception of those acquainted only with the forests of the United States. There are however, prairies sufficiently numerous and extensive for the cultivation of the next century, which, being chiefly on the second bottoms of rivers, are extremely fertile, and above inundation." The forests in this part of America are from all accounts magnificent. Ross Cox describes a fir, growing on the Columbia near Astoria, which measured forty-six feet in circumference at ten feet from the ground, one hundred and fifty feet without a branch, and not less than three hundred feet in its whole height. Another tree, of the same species, is said to be standing on the banks of the Umqua, the trunk of which is 57 feet in circumference, and two hundred and sixteen feet in length below its branches. Cox adds, "that prime sound pines, from two hundred, to nearly three hundred feet in height, and from twenty to forty feet in circumference, are by no means uncommon."

The *middle region* of *Oregon*, between the mountains nearest the coasts on the west, and the Blue mountains on the east, is more elevated, more dry, and less fertile, than the low country on the coast. It consists chiefly of plains between ridges of mountains, the soil of which is generally a yellow sandy clay, covered with grass, small shrubs, and prickly pears. Timber is very scarce; the trees, which are small, and of soft useless woods, such as cotton wood, sumach and willow, being only found in the neighborhood of the streams. The climate during the summer is universally represented as agreeable and salubrious; the days are warm, and the nights cool; but the want of moisture in the air prevents the contrast of temperature from being injurious to health. The rains begin later in the year and end sooner, than in the lower country, and they are less constant and heavy. There is little snow in the southern valleys; farther north it is more common.

Few attempts have been made to cultivate this region, and they have not been, upon the whole, successful. Capt. Wyeth conceives that "the agriculture of this portion of Oregon Territory must always be limited to the want of a pastoral people, and to the immediate vicinity of the streams and mountains; and irrigation must be resorted to if a large population is to be supported in it. This country, which affords little prospect for the tiller of the soil, is perhaps one of the best for grazing in the world. It has been much underrated by travellers, who have only passed by the Columbia, the land along which is a collection of sand and rocks and almost without vegetation; but a few miles from the Columbia, towards the hills and mountains, the prairies open wide, covered with a low grass of a most nutritious kind, which remains good throughout the year. In September there are slight rains, at which time the grass starts; and in October and November there is a good coat of green grass, which remains so until the ensuing summer; and about June it is ripe in the lower plains, and, drying without being wet, is like made hay; in this state it remains until the autumn rains revive it. The herdsmen in this extensive valley, (of more than one hundred and fifty miles in width) could at all times keep his animals in good grass, by approaching the mountains in summer, on the declivities of which, almost any climate may be had; and the dry grass of the country is at all times excellent. It is in this section of the country that all the horses are reared for the supply of the Indians and traders in the interior. It is not uncommon that one Indian owns some hundreds of them. I think this section, for producing hides, tallow and beef, is superior to any part of North America; for, with equal facilities for raising the animal, the weather in winter, when the grass is best, and consequently the best time to fatten the animals, is cold enough to salt meat, which is not the case in Upper California. There is no question that sheep might be raised to any extent, in a climate so dry, and sufficiently warm, where very little snow or rain falls. It is also the healthiest country, I think I have ever been in, which I suppose, arises from the small quantity of decaying vegetable matter, and there being no obstruction from timber to the passing winds." S.

(Concluded in our next.)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGHENY, PA., FEB. 15, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our meeting again is closed. Br. Dalbey spent a week with us, and his labors blessed in building up the good cause. Some ten or twelve professed to obtain peace with God, through Christ Jesus our Lord; and ten more united with us in church fellowship. The winter, thus far, has been rather unfavorable for protracted meetings in this place, there being but very little paving done, and the streets and walks being very muddy. But, on the whole, we have much cause of thankfulness to our heavenly Father. There is a very considerable improvement in the church, as to spirituality and attention to the means of grace. May the good Lord bless us more abundantly, with the pouring forth of His holy spirit.

Yours, &c., JOHN BURNS.

SMITHFIELD, O., FEB. 6, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to write you on business, I will give some information of the state of religion on Mount Pleasant circuit. We have held several protracted meetings, all of them have, to a greater or less extent, been profitable. The reviving influences of God's grace has been experienced by His children. Sinners brought to weep on account of their sins, while some, at all of these meetings, have consented to be saved by grace through faith, and have cast in their lot among us.

Two weeks since, we commenced a protracted meeting at Lagrange, which was a time of abundant refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We had to hold our meeting in a store room, not having any meeting house at that place; this was tolerably large and was generally filled, and frequently crowded to overflowing; yet, the congregation was characterized by deep solemnity from the first to the last of the meeting. Better attention to the preaching of the word I never witnessed. The meeting continued five days. There were eight belonging to the society when we commenced; during the meeting thirty-one were added to their number,—it increased in interest from the first to the last, and had it not been for other appointments we might have continued it to great profit. We hope the good work will still progress. May the Lord carry it on with mighty power.

We have just closed an interesting meeting in Mount Pleasant. Seven were added at this meeting. The congregations were large, attentive and solemn. We have much encouragement. Between sixty and seventy have, in all, been added to the church on this circuit since conference. Unworthy as we are, and feeble as the efforts are which have been put forth here for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, God has owned us, and by His blessing sanctioned the efforts. Glory be to God for His abundant goodness and mercy to us. Is it not exceedingly strange that this circuit is not cursed with deadness on account of the Anti-Slavery sentiments held and vindicated by brother Richardson and myself?

Yours, in Christ,
WM. ROSS, JR., Ass't Pr.

WASHINGTON, PA., FEB. 4, 1841.

Br. Springer: The discipline makes it the duty of each superintendent of a circuit or station to inform the President, once a quarter, of the spiritual welfare of his circuit or station. I suppose the intention is that the above rule should apply, only, when such information may be interesting or important. We have nothing to communicate at present, that is very especially important or interesting, and yet we think the friends of Zion, especially those brethren who have labored in this region, will be pleased to hear from us.

At the first quarterly meeting I attended on this circuit, more than two years since, the Lord was with us to the great joy of many souls. A gracious work then commenced which has been extending its influence to the present time. We think we may say, without exaggeration, that the present condition of the circuit is, in every point of view, at least, one hundred per cent. in advance of the condition in which we found it.

We have held several protracted meetings since conference, all of which have been crowned with considerable success. Three new classes have been organized and considerable accessions have been made to several other societies on the circuit. About fifty, in all, have joined the church this year, and present appearances are of a pleasing character.

We have just closed our second quarterly meeting at this place. The meeting, throughout, was quite interesting. The congregations were uniformly large and attentive. Much liberality was manifested by the citizens in aiding to support the gospel and sustaining the meeting. Br. Davis was with us and labored with much acceptability and profit to the close of the meeting; five joined the church and much good seed was sown, which we trust will be seen hereafter. To God be all the praise and glory. It does appear to us that our principles must and will prevail among the intelligent who are not prepossessed in favor of old customs and usages.

JAMES HOPWOOD, Superintendent
of Monongalia circuit.

KANE P. O., GREEN, ILL., FEB. 4, 1841.

Br. Springer: I am taking papers from six or seven presses, and I would not exchange your paper for any other that I know of, for a family newspaper.

Our little Zion is still alive and her march is onward. Our members are few in this county, but we live in peace and, I trust, in the enjoyment of the love of God. This, I prize above numbers. I can say of a truth that I know of nothing that affords me more satisfaction than reading the Recorder, and learning from its columns that religion and religious liberty is alive and marching forward in the strength of our God. May the Lord bless both you and the church, is the prayer of your humble brother in the bonds of a peaceable gospel.

C. J. GARDINER.

EVANSBURGH, PA., FEB. 12, 1841.

FRANKLIN MISSION.—This mission embraces a large section of country, sufficient for the employment of several missionaries. Here are a number of circuits and preachers of the Episcopal Methodists; here are the Old School and the New School Presbyterians, Cumberlands, and two circuits of Wesleyan or Howard Methodists; the Albright Methodists and several other denominations, all laboring more or less, agreeable to the economy of the sect to which they severally belong.

Our Protestant church, with a few exceptions, is not known in this region, and the people in general, on my introduction, manifest a desire to become acquainted with us. I have visited and preached with and among all the above denominations, and had some refreshing seasons. I have visited some settlements where they had no preaching, and have been well received, and have seen some fruit of my labor in the vineyard of the Lord. The prospect is flattering, and I feel disposed to go forward and sow the good seed in the morning, and in the evening not to withhold the hand, in hope of reaping a plentiful harvest.

If you will favor me with your excellent paper, the Recorder, I will endeavor in return to get as many new subscribers for the same as I can. Please direct to Evansburgh, Crawford county, Pa.

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful gospel, BENJAMIN WESCOTT.

FREEPORT, O., FEB. 1, 1841.

Br. Springer: We have just closed our second quarterly meeting, held at West Chester, it was protracted nine days and resulted in the conversion of twenty or more—I think, eleven joined the church, and a prospect of more—and great rejoicing and encouragement to christians.—Our ministerial aids were Brs. Ferguson, and Neal, of the M. E. Church, and Br. Lynder, of our own persuasion,—all labored with christian zeal for the salvation of sinners. We have one protracted meeting in progress, and one for next Sabbath. M. N. WARREN.

This letter was mislaid, which has caused its delay.—EDITOR.

WESTMINSTER, O., FEB. 9, 1841.

Br. Springer: We commenced our second quarterly meeting, January 30.—We had to our aid Brs. Hunt, Devore, Flood, Stephens, Kerans and Dr. Bassy, all of whom contributed by their efficient labors to the interest of the meeting, which resulted in the conversion of several persons. Twelve were added to the church, making an increase of seventy this year to our charge.

Yours, &c. J. M. YOUNG, Sup't.
Lima ct., Ohio Con.

OBITUARY.

It becomes my afflicting duty to record the death of LEWIS W. WARREN, (son of Wm. H. and Anna Warren, of Warrensville, Cuyahoga county, O.,) who died at Warrensville, on the 22d of December, 1840, after a protracted illness, in which he endured indescribable pain, with inflamation on the brain and lungs. Aged, nearly, sixteen months.

M. N. WARREN.

Freeport, February 1, 1841.

N. B. Mr. H. Warren's letter was mislaid, that caused this delay. M. N. W.

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.—The expedition which is now fitting out in England for Africa, is an important one to the cause of humanity, and deserve the good wishes of every friend of the human race. The expedition is to consist of three iron steam-vessels—the Albert, the Wilberforce, and the Soudan. They will take with them surgeons and men of science, botanists, surveyors, geographers, geologist and agriculturists. They are provided with seeds, implements, medicines and presents, furnished from private as well as public sources. This expedition is intended to proceed to the mouth of the Niger, and ascend that river and lay the foundation of commerce with the African tribes; extend among them the principles of Christianity and the blessings of civilization; and in this way give a mortal blow to the odious and unnatural traffic in slaves.

The greatest obstacle to the success of this expedition, will probable be found in the unhealthiness of the climate, which has proved so fatal to Europeans. But the nature of the disease on the African coast has been studied with much attention within a few years, and every possible precaution will be taken to preserve the health of the persons who will embark in this noble enterprize.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

WEIGHT OF MILITARY MEN.—The following Memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

AUGUST 19, 1783.
Weighed at the scales at West Point.

Gen. Washington,	209 lbs.
Gen. Lincoln,	224 "
Gen. Knox,	280 "
Gen. Huntington,	132 "
Gen. Greaton,	166 "
Col. Swift,	219 "
Col. Michael Jackson,	252 "
Col. Henry Jackson,	238 "
Lt. Col. Huntington,	232 "
Lt. Col. Cobb,	186 "
Lt. Col. Humphreys,	221 "

It appears, from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers, was 214 lbs. The heaviest weight having been Gen eral Knox, who weighed 280 pounds, and the lightest Gen. Huntington, who weighed 132 pounds. It is somewhat singular that the biographers of eminent men never, unless under circumstances of a peculiar character, record the weight or dimensions of the clay tenements which were the abode of their immortal spirits.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL CULTIVATION.—Gov. Moorehead, of North Carolina, urges the importance of education. He says:

"If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to our *people* moral and intellectual cultivation—that man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh, endeavors to give it the proper direction, from the precepts of our Holy Religion, who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him—*that man will never become a tyrant, and he can never be made a slave.*"

A FACT WORTHY OF NOTICE.—It was ascertained by a careful investigation of the New York Temperance Society, that out of 939 innkeepers selling ardent spirits, 693 became bankrupts.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

METHODIST AND PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS.—We, sometime since, referred to a notice we saw running the rounds of the Episcopal Methodist papers, with reference to a letter of Bishop Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Kentucky, making a proposition to the Episcopal Methodists for a re-union of the two churches. The Methodist papers seem to treat this proposition, of his excellency, rather cavalierly. He does not seem to have understood the matter; his proposition, if he wished a union of the two churches, should have been for him and his to have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and become merged in that establishment. He would then have received the most respectful attention, and it would have been the finest thing in all the world.

We learn from the Rev. T. B. Crouch, of the Kentucky Conference, that the letter of the Bishop was not addressed directly to that body, but simply to the clergy of the conference in general, published in the public prints, and thus circulated, and that the conference paid no attention to it, and that no action has been had in reference thereto.

Some one is now writing a succession of articles in the Cincinnati "Episcopal Observer" on this subject, over the signature of "B. B. S.," which are the initials of the Bishop's name, from which we give the following extract:

"It is certainly true that the Protestant Episcopal Church has gone very far in its admiration of every thing peculiar to the Church of England. No attempt shall here be made to abate that admiration. That the Church of England is the fairest daughter of the Reformation, that she has been the bulwark of Protestantism, that her liturgy and ritual far transcend any thing of the kind in modern use, let this hand wither, before this pen shall deny. But all this erects no infallible claim to our reverence and admiration of those special points in which the Church of England differs, as she certainly does in some few things, from the primitive church.

"Episcopalians are getting to draw this obvious distinction, and the numbers are many who are ready to concede to any denomination all such points. During the two last General Conventions, the writer, with great satisfaction and delight, heard reverend and right reverend divines maintain, that Episcopalians ought to be willing to impart either the apostolic succession, or our scriptural liturgy, or our clerical costume, to as many as might be willing to receive the one though not prepared to receive them all. Unfettered as we are by acts of Parliament, the influence of American circumstances enables and constrains us to offer to surrounding denominations what the Church of England never could.—In other words, strip the primitive Episcopal Church in America of all that is accidental and European, and there is no good reason left why a Methodist might not be an Episcopalian. In like manner, strip the Methodist Church in America of all that is European, *and restore to her all that is primitive*, and there is no good reason why an Episcopalian might not be a Methodist.

"This simple and single view unfolds the entire foundation of Bishop Smith's letter to the Conference of Kentucky. Its brevity did not allow of its being drawn out there; but this principal pervades it.

"It will be remembered that the Bishop expressly declined making overtures, or specific suggestions. It may be said, however, that traces of some scheme are clearly discernible. If so, it is this: Let the Methodists exchange a doubtful for an undoubted Episcopacy—let them exchange their novel scheme of interchangeable circuits for their Bishops, for primitive diocesan Episcopacy: and the work of union would be more than half effected. Few other points of difference (none, perhaps, except that of a primative liturgy) which could involve the scruple of an enlightened conscience, would remain. An itinerancy, class-meetings and love-feasts, properly regulated, are all primitive, and would highly subserve the outward growth and inward purity of any branch of the Church Catholic.

"The remarks and feelings drawn forth on all sides, by the Bishop's letter, serve only to deepen the painful conviction, that the period of such return to a primitive and apostolic standard on the part of all concerned, is yet remote. And it should lead all true friends of the church to more fervent prayers, that the God of peace who holds the hearts of all men in His hands, would shed abroad a blessed divine influence, mellowing all unkindly feelings, removing all prejudices, destroying every degree of pride and passion, and disposing all hearts to that unity of the church in the bond of charity, which, more than any other human influence, will hasten the introduction of millenial glory."

Upon this extract, the editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate makes the following remarks:

"The admiration of the writer for all that is 'peculiar to the Church of England' is very strong. It is nevertheless admitted that the Protestant Episcopal Church possesses advantages over her elder sister:—Unfettered 'by act of Parliament' she can 'impart either the apostolic succession, or our (her) scriptural liturgy, or our (her) clerical costume, to as many as might be willing to receive the one, though not yet prepared to receive them all.' This 'the church of England never could' do. 'In other words,' the P. E. Church in the United States has the power of admitting all the Methodist ministers and all the Methodist members within its pale, by unchurching us. If we will say our ordination is invalid, or at best is very *doubtful*, that our general itinerant superintendency is newfangled, and will admit that the unbroken apostolic succession is a boon only to be *imparted* by Protestant Episcopalians, as they could bestow a prayer book or a great grown, *alias* 'clerical costume,' then we may all be made members of *'the* church.' No objection possibly would be made to our taking with us 'itinerancy, class meetings, and love feasts,' provided that they be *'properly regulated'* by *'the* church!' Thus this contemplated union between the Methodists and Episcopalians is to be effected—by the former becoming merged in the latter. This is *returning* 'to a primitive and apostolic standard.' We highly respect the P. E. Church—in her we were baptised—in her communion our parents died—in her ministry and membership are some of our near connections—our earliest predilections were for her. But neither the prejudice of education, nor any argument we have yet seen—has weighed a feather against constantly accumulating reasons for attachment to the M. E. Church, and conviction of the apostolic legitimacy of our ministry. Far be the period of such a return as is sought after, of our church to any other. Long may other evangelical denominations live, by a holy ministry, a pure gospel, and a spiritual membership, to 'hasten the introduction of Millenial glory.' But we hope when freedom's banner waves in triumph over an evangelized world, that instead of being only known as having been, and as having ingloriously surrendered our very existence, we shall be present, with the Protestant Episcopal and other *sister* churches, to shout, 'not unto us, O Lord—not unto us—but unto thy great name, be the glory.'"

Sampson Henkle, of Tippecanoe, Indiana, in a letter to the Protestant, dated 5th instant, states that when he settled where he now resides, four years since, there was not an organized society of Protestant Methodists nearer than fifty miles. He now has a society of 80 members within three miles; *fifty* of whom were recently added at a protracted meeting.

Our old esteemed friend, Eli Henkle, in a communication in the same paper, giving an account of various items of religious prosperity, on his circuit, near Baltimore, Md., names one meeting of four weeks' continuance, at which sixty or upward were converted, and thirty added to the M. P. Church.

THE PROTESTANT.—It appears that our sermons to the editor of this paper have produced some effect; in his last number he asks us to pray for him. It seems he must be under conviction. He also wants us to "*love*" him. Certainly! How could we do otherwise? He has never made any invidious allusions to us—has never misrepresented us—said no hard things about us—and when we have asked for the use of his columns to defend ourself, they have generously and liberally been granted. How could we do otherwise than "love" so amiable and accommodating a man as this?

A protracted quarterly meeting was in progress in Zanesville, when the editor left for Mt. Vernon, which was very profitable. When it is over we shall give particulars.

For the Western Recorder.

BELMONT, OHIO, FEB. 16, 1841.

Br. Springer: When I wrote from Weston, I was on my way to the appointment for that circuit. My meeting was held on Little Skin Creek, fourteen miles east of Weston. The weather was very disagreeable, and the meeting house being in an unfinished state, the congregation was unpleasantly situated. Our people in that neighborhood will have a neat country church, when finished; and the members are deserving of public confidence for their enterprize and christian liberality. The meeting was believed to be a profitable one. Journeyed with the company of Br. Hughes, we proceeded by the way of Clarkesburgh and Pruntytown, preaching in each, to the appointments on Middletown circuit. The meeting was held in Middletown. Here we have one among the best societies in Western Virginia. The cause of God is prospering on the Middletown circuit. I am told that one hundred and fifty have been added since conference,—the circuit numbers nine hundred members.

Our next effort of a protracted character was in Bridgeport, on the Brownsville circuit. Brs. Hughes, Clarke and Davis labored with christian zeal. The sermons and exhortations were of the most pointed and appropriate character, but no revival of religion ensued. St. Paul preached Christ crucified to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness; *therefore*, ministers of Christ ought not to be discouraged when sinners turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. It may be that after we have finished our course and gone home to heaven, the sermons which we have preached will be remembered by many who now spurn them, and they may become our companions in glory. "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

The first Sabbath of the New Year, we spent with Br. Brown in Pittsburgh. The most interesting part of the meeting was the love-feast, on Monday night. Such an amount of religious intelligence I have seldom witnessed. We left on Wednesday. The meeting was still in progress. It is hoped that some good may be done. Being under the necessity of passing by the way of Lisbon, I was prevented from reaching my appointments on the Ohio circuit, in consequence of the river being impassable.

The 16th ultimo, I visited Steubenville station. A meeting was in progress from the commencement of the month. Br. Dalbey's health was very delicate, in consequence of which, he labored comparatively little. Brs. Hughes, Dorsey, Burns and Matthews were laboring faithfully for a revival of religion. I remained until the 21st. Seventeen were added to the church. The Church, in this place, possesses a great amount of influence. Ill health prevented me from visiting Tyler and Marshall circuits.—Through the mercy of God, my health is measurably restored, and we are now holding a meeting in Belmont, on the Georgetown circuit, which is increasing in interest. I am glad to learn that Br. Reeves is laboring on the Sandusky circuit. I take this opportunity of saying that I deemed the reasons of Br. Mercer quite sufficient for granting him a release from his charge, and would respectfully suggest that the editor of the Recorder suspend his judgment in relation to the executive operations of the District until he is in possession of all the circumstances.

The obstacles which were in the way of Br. Mercer's going to the Sandusky circuit being now removed, he is willing to take the appointment until the close of the year. Should the brethren desire his services they will please signify it through the Recorder.

It will afford me pleasure to comply with the request of Brs. Bassett and Guest to meet them in Tiffin on the 17th June next, and I hope they will make arrangements for remaining over the Sabbath to aid in a protracted meeting.

We have cause of gratitude to God that He is carrying on His work through the instrumentality of His servants, in many places within the bounds of this District.

Yours, affectionately,

Z. RAGAN.

Mr. Editor: Please publish the following appointments:

Allegheny station,	February	28
Deersville circuit,	March	14
Pleasant Hill,	"	21
Woodsfield,	"	28
Pisgah,	April	4
Pennsville,	"	11
Cambridge,	"	18

Yours, truly,

Z. RAGAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

There was a very exciting scene in the House the other day, during the discussion of the Treasury Note Bill. Mr. Adams addressed the Committee of the Whole, in a wide range, upon the various matters that have been brought before them. During his remarks, he intimated that the tone of Mr. Wise for several days had indicated a determination to consider himself as leader; but Mr. Adams declared that the sentiments of Mr. Wise on the subject of duelling and other measures, were such as would never permit him (Mr. Adams) to rank himself under his standard. Mr. A. went on to hold Mr. W. up as a duellist, and was several times called to order by Mr. Wise.

The Baltimore Sun's correspondent gives the following report of the affair:

Feb. 5.—Last evening after I closed, Mr. Adams spoke at some length on the subject of the anti-duelling law, and its connexion with the course of Mr. Wise. Mr. A. was repeatedly called to order on the ground of irrelevancy, but the Chairman, Mr. Casey, could not call him to order on that account, inasmuch as other gentlemen, during the debate on the Treasury note bill, had wandered much farther from the subject.—After Mr. Adams had concluded, Mr. Wise replied in a very impressive manner. He reviewed his past conduct in relation to duelling, and repeated that he looked upon the practice with the greatest abhorrence. As for the language used by the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, had it come from a younger man, it would never have been tolerated. Mr. W. then proceeded to express his respect for Mr. A. notwithstanding all his faults, and to say that he would strike down any man who would attempt to injure so venerable a man, who himself, and his father before him, had filled the high office of President of the United States. The mild and forbearing reply of Mr. Wise, called forth loud applause from the galleries.

The pre-emption land bill passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 19. The amendments, embodying the distribution and cession systems, were rejected. The bill is the original permanent prospective pre-emption system.

The treasury note bill, authorizing the issuing of five million of dollars worth of Treasury notes, has passed the House of Representatives, after having been so long one of the standing subjects of debate.

The general bankrupt bill has been taken up without opposition in the Senate. Mr. Hubbard moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report certain amendments materially affecting the bill, and designed to effect its passage.—"To include Corporations," was one of the instructions given. Other amendments were equally objectionable. The yeas and nays were ordered and the proposition was voted down—yeas, 15—nays, 20.

The House, on motion of Mr. John W. Jones, of Va., went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Pension Bill.—Mr. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., moved an amendment to appropriate $100,000 to carry on the negociations now going on for peace, between the Florida Chiefs and General Armistead, of the United States Army. Mr. Thompson supported his motion to amend, and was warmly replied to by Mr. Giddings of Ohio. This bids fair to produce a long debate.

General Harrison was received by the inhabitants of Washington city on Wednesday. Thousands of the citizens were out to welcome him. The approach of the cars was announced by the firing of cannon, and upon their arrival a procession was formed composed of the Tippecanoe Clubs of the city and crowd of citizens. The procession marched from the depot to the City Hall, accompanied by thousands of the people. The Mayor of the city extended a welcome to him, to which the General answered in a brief speech. He has taken apartments at Gadsby's. There are great numbers of strangers in the city.

PAY OF FEMALE LABOR IN ENGLAND. The Nottingham (Eng.) Journal states, in illustration of the poverty of the female lower classes in that town, who are principally engaged in the lace manufactories, that it is the practice to let out gowns, shawls, bonnets, cloaks, and shoes, at from a halfpenny to a penny per day for the use of them. There is no instance of an article's being detained. This speaks well for their morality, as this punctuality is observed by females who can only earn 2s. 6d. per week.

THE CABINET.—Letters were received here from Washington last evening, stating that the Cabinet is to be composed as follows: Secretary of State, Mr. Webster; of the Treasury, Mr. Clayton; of War, Mr. Bell; of the Navy, Mr. Granger; Attorney General, Mr. Crittenden; Post Master General, Mr. Ewing. We are inclined to believethis will be the composition of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.—*Philadelphia paper.*

CASE OF MCLEOD.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Friday that a large number of witnesses were in attendance at Lockport, before the grand jury, which was empannelled on Monday. In his chrge the grand jury Judge Bowen urged the propriety of committing all the testimony to writing, which of course retarded the progress of the investigation.—*Phil. paper.*

AN OLD POSTMASTER.—The oldest postmaster in the United States, died recently, Henry Tutwiller, P. M., at Harrisonburg, Va. He was appointed by Washington, and had held the office 40 years.

News from our Exploring Expedition—Massacre of American Officers by the Sandwich Islanders.

An arrival at New York brings dates from the Sandwich Islands to Oct. 24.—By it we learn that the exploring expedition had arrived at Honolulo. The following extract from a letter received at New York will give the particulars:

On the 24th of July, while on duty in the boats under the command of Lieut. Alden, surveying the island of Malaio, one of the Fejee Islands, Lieut. Underwood obtained permission to land with his boat's crew. Midshipman Henry also joined the party. His intention was to obtain some provisions that had been promised by the chief of the island the day before.

They had just made their landing when the natives rushed upon them from an ambush, in great numbers. Lieut. Underwood & Midshipman Wilkes Henry were killed as they were endeavoring to secure the retreat of the men, in which they succeeded, but at the cost of their own lives. Their bodies were rescued from the cannibals, for cannibals they are, as they afterwards confessed that the attack was made solely to procure human flesh for food.

They were buried on a small uninhabited island of Underwood's Group, which was named Henry's Island in memory of that gallant and ill-fated young officer.

The whole island on which the massacre took place was severely punished two days afterward, when the brig and schooner arrived. Nothing was spared but the women and children, and these, I am sorry to say, are by this time slaves to some chief of the neighboring group.—Fear is the only influence that can be brought to operate on the natives of the Fejee, except such as have been taught by the missionaries, and they are but few indeed.

THE SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL. Our readers will recollect that Lieut. Matson of the British Navy, seized and sent to the United States, the American vessel Tigris, on the charge of her having been concerned in the slave trade. She was sent into Salem, Mass. We learn from the Boston Post, that Judge Davis has delivered the opinion of the Court, which, in substance is that "The British officer had captured the Tigris, even without any order from his own government, and in violation of the National rights of the United States. Such a proceeding was not to be regarded with favor, and might be sufficient reason why the United States would not proceed in the matter of forfeiture."

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION. The following advertisement under the head of "Wife Wanted," is in the Batesville, (Ark.) News.

"Any gal what's got a bed, calico dress, Coffee pot and skillet, knows how to cut out briches, can make a hunting shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us."

LADY AGRICULTURALIST.—The successful competitor for the primiums offered for the best crops of Wheat and Indian Corn by the Agricultural Society of Kennebec Co., Me., was Mrs. Content W. Hames, of Winthrop. Her wheat crop was 29 bushels to the acre, of Tea wheat. Her corn crop consisted of 132 bushel of ears to the acre.

INSOLVENT LAW.—A petition is before the Legislature of Massachusetts for a repeal or modification of the Insolvent law. The complaint is that the officers and lawyers get all, and that the fees are high, the poorer and honester the debtor is, the less chance he has of relief, and unless he runs in debt $500, he cannot be benefitted by the act.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Public Advertiser quotes the Lexington Observer and Reporter as saying that "Kentucky would this day abolish slavery, if a Convention were called to re-model the Constitution," and "concurs" in the opinion. The two papers represent, in part, the two political parties in that State.

The greatest man living is said to be a modern Goliah, named Charles Freeman, now at Boston. He is a native of the State of New York, but nineteen years old, measures seven feet three inches in height, and weighs three hundred pounds. He is double jointed, a very Sampson in strength, is well proportioned, and formed with the most perfect symmetry.

SUSPENSION IN DELAWARE.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Saturday says: "We understand that the Directors of the several Banks in Wilmington, (Del.) held a meeting yesterday and resolved to suspend specie payments in consequence of information received from this city.

IS THE HUSBAND TO PAY HIS WIFE'S DEBTS?—In the Court of Common Pleas in New York, a case was tried, in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board." His Honor, Judge Inglis, charged the jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will, he is not liable even for her necessaries. But if he drive her out, he is, in effect, giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him for all the necessary contracts she makes. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant—the husband.

THE SLAVE TRADE AT RIO JANEIRO.—An officer of the United States ship Potomac, writing to the editor of the Delaware "Free Press," gives the following picture of the Slave Trade at Rio:

The slave trade has never been prosecuted with more vigor and success in Brazil, than during the past five years. Angola is the port in Africa which chiefly supplies this market. The difference in price between a negro in Angola and Rio, is but one hundred dollars—selling for one hundred and fifty dollars in Angola, and two hundred and fifty dollars in this place. Indeed, it is said to be common for vessels to bring slaves, as passengers, from one port to the other for one hundred dollars per head. This shippers can afford to do, as insurance can be effected on a cargo, for ten per cent., ad valorem. Some years since government took measures to suppress the trade, but they have not been or are not now very sincere in their profession, or more might have been done towards effecting it. In 1836 there was a Colonization Society founded here, by the charitable donations of individuals, for the purpose of returning all freed negroes to Africa, (I think Liberia,) but I do not know that any good whatever has resulted from it. One cargo, I am informed, was despatched, but was never heard from, and it is supposed the whole number (four hundred) were captured by a slaver and taken to Cuba. It is however, most probable the agents betrayed the confidence reposed in them and instead of taking them to Africa, shipped them to a slave-trading country and sold them.

VESSEL OF WAR SUNK.—A letter from J. L. McNamee & Co., dated Rio Janeiro, Dec. 17, informs us that the U. S. Sloop of War Marion, while the workmen were engaged in heaving her down for repairs, was sunk. It is said that every thing went on well until it was discovered that the vessel was taking water, but such was the leak (after it was discovered that the ship was sinking,) that it was impossible to right her, by making proper use of the pumps, which she had in addition to her own, to save her from going down. She finally sunk in about six fathoms water, still fastened to the Arsenal hulk by which she was being hove down; a part of her stern floated about two or three feet above water, and the remaining part of the hull, including bow-spirit and jib-boom were out of sight.

NEW INVENTIONS.—We learn from the London Standard that a Mr. Hill, a gentleman of great scientific ability, has ascertained that a woollen band or belt, if passed over two plain rollers, one fixed at the top of a shaft or a well, and the other below the surface of the water, by turning the upper roller at the rate of 1000 feet per minute, the adhesion of the water overcomes its gravity, and a much larger quantity, as in the case of the common pump, is raised and discharged in a uniform and continuous stream. The inventor at once secured a patent for so valuable and important a discovery, and it is now in use in various noblemen and gentlemen's estates throughout England. It is likewise applied to the drainage of waste lands, mines and coal pits.

THE INAUGURATION CAKE.—A most ingenious and beautiful piece of confectionary has been prepared at Georgetown, D. C., as an appropriate ornament to the festal board at the approaching national festival.

It is a correct model of the Capitol; its length is nine feet, breadth eight feet and a half, height to the top of the dome six feet.

The workmanship throughout is excellent: the statues of War and Peace, the figures on the tympanum, and even the smaller architectural ornaments, are executed in a style which does great credit to the artist.

The interior is filled with poundcake of superior quality—the weight about 800 pounds.

MCLEOD INDICTED.—On Saturdry, the 6th inst., the Grand Jury found a true bill for *murder*, against McLeod. The regular term of the Court of Oyer and Terminor will not be held till the 4th Monday of March, until which time unless a special commission shall be issued by the Governor and Senate, he must remain in jail.

UNITED SRATES BANK.—We understand, says the United States Gazette, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have prepared a memorial to the Legislature, and sent it forward, setting forth the causes which have operated to defeat their unparralleled exertions to maintain specie payments, according to the requsition of the act of Febuary, 1840. They have referred to the unholy combination in New York to break down the banking interests in Philadelphia, and have pointed to the direct advantages which the commonwealth has derived from the funds of the United States Bank. The memorial is said to be written with remarkable vigor, and contains facts which cannot fail to give full force to the arguments of its author. The bank asks for itself what is asked for the other banks and no more.

GENEROUS.—The editor of the Boston Atlas, after being confined at home for a long time with a severe illness found, upon entering his printing office, a new press valued at $2000, that had been placed there by some of his warm-hearted and kind friends.

APPALLING PICTURE.—The Liverp... Albion contains a series of papers in re... tion to the wretched condition of the p... of that town. They proceed from the ... of a gentleman named Johns. The w... ter states that it was in Liverpool that ... first found families immured in und... ground dwellings, which exclude th... from sunshine and air, and only ad... enough to show in what dismal abo... life could linger in. He states that ... once visited a poor man, who, when ill... a dangerous fever, was obliged to r... from his bed three or four times in ... night, to help his wife in casting the ... ter out of the cellar. His bed was sta... ing in the water, and he, in that st... of disease, was obliged to wade through ... to eject it. On occasions of heavy rai... or the melting of snows, many of th... cellars are flooded, as a matter of cour... and, as it is impossible that there sho... be sufficient ventilliation in them to ... them, the foul moisture sinks into ... walls and all that they contain infecti... the whole with unwholesomeness a... dampness. He has seen five famil... huddled together in one of the cellars, ... some of them perishing for want. Ma... infants die in these places. If contagio... diseases enter them, they are rarely c... fined to individuals.

"It is said," continues the writer "t... among these places, there is carried o... great deal of reckless and immortal c... duct. We all know how important ... the influences of society. But what soc... ty can there be in these cases? W... communion can be there expected to t... place, but such as is depressing and ... grading? A man whose path is in ... light of Heaven, and who feels that ... eyes of his fellow creatures are upon ... conduct, has many impulses to good, ... many restraints from evil. In such ... state of things it may naturally be expe... ted, that the instinctive reverence of ... man nature for itself, shall have, at lea... a fair field for development and proj... motives to call it forth. But surely, t... can only apply, in strictness, to those w... live and act in the light of day. Wh... man becomes an under-ground animal, ... cannot be expected that he should be as... might have been upon the surface. Son... thing of the murkiness of his dwelli... may be expected to fall upon his soul. ... There are good men in cellars, but a c... lar is not the best school for goodness. ... is always bad to withdraw men from ... healthy notice of their kind. Much ... what is good in society grows out of t... silent influence which numbers ha... upon the individual. From much of t... the inhabitants of these caverns are ... cessarily cut off. They have, compa... tively, little to do with the upper wor... What marvel then, if, removed from t... blessings and cheeks of society, there ... found among them things which give p... to the good and the wise?"

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT—*Disgrace Conduct.*—Last night a large congregati... assembled in Dr. Wylie's churgh, El... enth street below Market, to hear a l... ture on Romanism, by the Rev'd. M... Sparry. After a prayer by Dr. Wyl... and singing by the congregation, the R... gentleman commenced his discourse. ... He had scarcely given out the head ... his lecture when some one outside bro... one of the windows. This caused great ... citement, especially among the femal... many of whom left the church.

After order was again restored, he ... sumed, but during the lecture was repe... edly interrupted by auditors, many ... them calling him a liar, and pronounci... what he related, lies. One man and ... female, were summarily ejected by t... congregation, and we regret to say, t... female dissentents were very lavi... with their tongues, in displaying their ... imosity.

EXCITEMENT AT SHIRLEY.—It is s... that the Shakers at Shirley, have in th... possession two children which they ... tained from their parents somewhere ... New Hampshire or Vermont, who a... very poor, and destitute, and that t... children have since become dissatisfie... and their parents desirous to take the... back; the Shakers, however, refuse ... give them up, although both parents a... children are exceedingly desirious ... break of all connection with the Societ... Whenever the father comes after t... children it is said they are secreted; a... at other times kept in such a situati... that they cannot escape. The moth... it is said, has nearly gone distracted ... the idea of her children being kept amo... such people against their will. The e... citement on the subject in that region, ... extensive, and widening daily.

EXCITEMENT AT LOCKPORT.—It is s... ted in the Rochester Advertiser that ... guard of militia volunteers is station... near the jail in Lockport every night, ... prevent the possibility of McLeod's e... cape. There is a settled apprehensi... of some fraud in relation to this perso... which, it seems the people are determi... ed to prevent. Other papers decla... there is much exaggeration about t... whole affair.

SHOCKING.—The Detroit, Michiga... papers state that an Irish carman a... his wife, attended the wake, over t... body of a friend, and in order to do ... they left two twin infants, 14 months o... in the cradle at home; but, becomi... intoxicated, they did not return home u... til morning, when they found their i... fants dead! The decision of the Co... oner's jary was that they came to the ... death by cold and starvation.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

DNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

he editor's absence will account for the lack nterest which may be discovered in this week's e. The duties of the publishing department o our *hands* in employment, without allowing e sufficient to ransack the *head* for many sage tations. Such as the bill of fare is, we ask indulgence of our readers. J. W. W.

We call the attention of the reader to the eresting article of "S." on our first page, in tion to the Territory of Oregon.

---

child of widow Wickizer, near our office, l on the 16th inst., with the Scarlet fever. nother child of the same lady died on Satur- last. J. W. W.

From Columbus we have no news of import- e, or that would be of much interest to readers. In the Senate the camp-meeting is still under discussion. J. W. W.

The revival noticed in our last as being in gress in the Baptist churches in this place, is l continued with unabated zeal. On Sabbath twenty-one were baptised by the two church- J. W. W.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—This is the all-prevailing ic of conversation at present, and to what gth it may extend, one wiser than ourself st foretel—it is beyond our ken. As noticed our last, the United States Bank was the t to close her doors against the drains that e constantly made upon her for specie.—lat every effort on her part to meet the de- nds which were made, after the suspension, have not much doubt,—but the tide was re- tless,—public confidence was impaired, if not olly lost.

The consequences of the course pursued by United States Bank were severely felt by all other banks of Philadelphia and the neigh- ring cities—and rumor and excitement became order of the day—no two individuals think- ; alike upon the subject matter brought so *kingly* home to all, yet each willing to relieve public mind by some suggestion of his own;

low poor are they that have not patience! hat wound did ever heal but by degrees?"

The Philadelphia banks continue to cash their e and ten dollar notes. All are looking with tense anxiety to the Pennsylvania Legislature relief—for, from that quarter alone, relief ust come. If the law forfeiting their charters rigidly enforced, for all the banks have violated provisions, an incalculable amount of misery ust ensue. When they commence collecting their debts then will privation stare many an nest man in the face.

An order has been introduced into the Legis- ture to have an investigation into the affairs the United States Bank.

Public meetings have been held, and advise fferent courses to be pursued. One calls upon e Commonwealth to enforce the law against nks refusing to pay their liabilities in specie, d that an immediate law be passed by the Le- slature to prevent the circulation of notes of less denomination than five dollars.

At a meeting which had been called "without istinction of parties," at which Geo. M. Dallas esided, and Joseph R. Chandler officiated as ecretary, after much discussion, resolutions ere adopted, the substance of which was: that he Legislature ought to render prompt relief to is community in its present financial difficul- es, by suspending the penalties for the omis- ion of the banks named in the following reso- ution to pay their obligations in specie. This esolution includes the bank of North Amer- a, the Farmers' and Mechanics', the Girard, he Commercial, the Mechanics', the Western, he Northern Liberty, the Moyamensing, the Manufacturers' and Mechanics', the Southwark, he Kensington, the Penn Township and the Germantown. The resolution says the above anks are believed to be in a condition which ill enable them beneficially to receive and to ender available to the people the contemplated elief and assistance.

The resolution to include the United States Bank was lost.

The meeting also appointed a committee of even to proceed to Harrisburgh and urge upon he Legislature the adoption of "such measures f relief and assistance as are called for by the resent emergency." J. W. W.

BANK OF GALLIPOLIS.

As stated in our last, the present Cashier of this Institution, Mr. J. J. Coombs, has given to the public through the columns of the Gallipolis Journal, a narrative of this distressing calamity which has so suddenly fallen upon the community, through the instrumentality of this institution. This, the gentleman thinks, requires at the hands of its officers, an account of its origin, progress, and present condition, together with the causes which has led to its total failure.

The extreme length of the article renders it necessary for us to abridge in order to lay the subject before our readers, and in doing so we shall endeavor to present all the leading points, without descending to the minutiæ, which would be of but little interest to those at a distance from the scene of transaction.

Mr. C. informs us he had no connection with the Institution whatever prior to the 22d of January, 1841, and then only accepted the Cashiership at the earnest solicitation of the Directors and others, who thought his services might prove in some degree beneficial to the interest of the Institution and the public. No personal interest induces him to misrepresent or withhold facts in regard to the management of the Bank.

In the spring of 1837 some one in the village, in examining the act incorporating the Bank of Gallipolis, passed in 1817, came to the conclusion that said act was still in force. This led to a meeting of the Commissioners named in the act of incorporation, and on the 17th April, 1837, five of said commissioners met, and took measures to obtain the legal opinions of able counsel upon this subject. A legal opinion of high authority was obtained, that said act of incorporation was still in force, and that nothing hindered the commissioners named from opening books for the subscription of stock, and putting the Bank of Gallipolis into operation. The attempt was made, and the 5th day of the next June was fixed upon for the opening of books for the subscription of stock. Before the day, however, arrived, the general suspension took place, and the project for the time being was given up. This was the only attempt made by the citizens alone to establish the bank.

In the spring of 1839, a stranger by the name of Sherwood, from the State of New York, visited the village, representing himself as agent of some capitalists in Buffalo, N. Y., who had examined the act incorporating the Bank of Gallipolis, and who were desirous of subscribing a part or the whole of the stock, and putting the Bank into operation The citizens, generally, were highly gratified with the prospect of a Bank located in their village; and it was supposed by many that, in consequence of its bringing a large amount of capital amongst them it would be much better that the stock should be subscribed abroad than by the citizens. The commissioners were again got together by Sherwood, on the 3d day of June, 1839, and books were immediately opened, when Sherwood subscribed one thousand sbares in the name of Edmund F. Smith, and one thousand in the name of George N. Kinney, both of Buffalo, and paid in ten per cent. of the stock subscribed, being ten dollars on each share, and $20,000 in the aggregate. On the 8th of July following books were again opened, and twelve citizens of the place subscribed one share each, and paid in ten per cent. on each share, for the purpose of making themselves eligible as Directors, it being necessary to have some resident stockholders in the county, to constitute a Board of Directors, before the Bank could go into operation. This is all the stock ever subscribed, or owned, by any citizen of this State. An election of Directors was then held, and E. F. Smith, Lewis B. Menager, Augustin Loclercq, Lewis Newsom, Augustus H. Scoville, F. Carel, C. Creuzet, E. Naret, H. Cushing, Peter Menager, John Cating, Simeon Nash and Nathl. Gates elected; all citizens of the place except Smith and Scoville, who were from Buffalo, and who, it had been previously agreed with Sherwood, should be made President and Cashier, and who were accordingly elected to those offices; the former to that of President, and the latter to that of Cashier.

Notice of the election of a board of Directors was given to Gov. Shannon. After the reception of the report of Gen. House, who was appointed to examine and count the funds, the Governor issued the necessary proclamation, and on the 9th of Augnst, 1839, the Bank commenced business. The Bank at first, received but little credit abroad, and the officers and Stockholders being strangers, was regarded with some suspicions at home. The gentlemanly conduct of the President and Cashier won upon the citizens, and their apparent honesty and ability soon gained for the Bank unlimited confidence. In fact, its notes were preferred to that of any other Institution in the State.

Up to October, 1839, the business was conducted principally by the President and Cashier, but chiefly by the latter. About this time a young man from Buffalo by the name of Frederick E. Whiting came on and was employed as clerk and travelling agent, and continued as such up to the time of the late catastrophe.—Some sime last summer, another young man from Buffalo, by the name of James E. Eaton, came into the Bank as a clerk, and remained here until the change of officers, which took place on the 4th inst.

During the past summer and fall, occasional rumors reached them, of the bad credit of the paper of the Bank abroad, but at home the confidence of the public remained unshaken.

It August last, Mr. Smith left Gallipolis for the East, and had been absent but a short time before news came of his dangerous illness at Lowell, Mass. He partially recovered, but took a relapse and died in Buffalo, in November last. Scoville was elected President, and Whiting Cashier.

Early in last November, an unusually large number of gentlemanly looking strangers were observed about the hotels in the village, some of whom remained a day or two, and others a week or more; and the curiosity of the citizens was somewhat excited to know their business. Among these strangers were A. C. Farrington and E. N. Stratton, the late President and Cashier of this Bank. Stratton was there a week or ten days, and disappeared. Farrington, however, remained. He had no apparent business, but amused himself in drawing maps, and represented himself as having been a civil engineer. A few days before the late annual election of Directors of this Bank, Stratton again made his appearance; and it was soon rumored about town that Farrington had become the purchaser of a principal part of the capital stock of the Bank, and was to be elected President, and Stratton Cashier. On the day of the election (the 4th inst.,) these rumors were confirmed.—Scoville communicated to the Directors and stockholders, that Farrington had become the purchaser of the one thousand shares originally subscribed in the name of E. F. Smith, and that he, (Scoville,) together with Whiting and Eaton, were about to leave the institution and the place. This sudden change in the affairs of the Bank, excited some surprise in the minds of our citizens generally, and, we suppose in the minds of the Directors too. From representations made by Scoville, and the strangers about the place, suspicions of the citizens were lulled and no one doubted for a moment that the transfer was not a fair business transaction, or that the affairs of the Bank would not be conducted with the former supposed ability.

Farrington and Stratton were elected Directors in the place of Smith and Scoville, and Darius Maxon and Julus Regnier were elected in the place of John Cating and Augustin Leclercq. Farrington was then elected President, and Stratton Cashier. A committee of three of the Directors was appointed to examine the condition of the Bank, who, after a thorough examination of its affairs, were induced from their confidence in the honesty of Scoville to publish their report along with his last monthly statement, assuring the public that the same was strictly correct. The committee were all honest men, but unacquainted with practical banking. They were deceived; the rascality of those with whom they were unwittingly associated, proved an over-match for their honesty. Mr. Hatch, one of the Bank Commissioners, and an old Cashier, during the last summer, spent several days in examining the affairs of the Bank; and expressed not only his entire satisfaction with the result of his investigation, but commended the officers, in terms of the highest praise, to some of the Directors.

Immediately after the change of officers an unusual run upon the Bank commenced. All paper which came was redeemed in specie, currency and eastern drafts, until the currency was exhausted, and the specie to less than $15,000. Eastern drafts were still offered, but bill holders refused to accept them without an endorsement; and the firm of P. & E. S. Menager & Co. endorsed drafts to the amount of some 13 or $14,000, on a pledge of so much specie as security. During all this run, no apprehension as to the soundness of the Bank was felt by the citizens, and depositors not only suffered their deposits to remain, but actually continued making them up to the time of the failure, and the bills continued to pass currently in town till the last moment before the final explosion. For some time before Farrington came into office, the former officers had been selling, and giving in redemption of their circulation, a large amount of time drafts upon the Phenix Bank of N. Y. Farrington had drawn upon the City Bank of New York to the amount of $25,000. Just before the explosion, some of the Directors ascertained that Scoville's drafts came back protested. This was represented by Farrington as being the result of mistake as to the time of presentment, and insisted that they would still be paid. The large amount of protested drafts returned led to the suspicion that there was more paper in circulation than shown by the statement of the Cashier. On the 23d January the Directors met at the Banking House and demanded of the officers the register of notes issued, for the purpose of comparing the numbers on the bills redeemed, with a view of ascertaining whether a false statement had been made. This register could not be found. They then demanded the bill of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, the engravers, to ascertain how many impressions had been furnished by them; and that was missing also. Farrington and Stratton were then removed from office, and Mr. L. B. Menager elected President, and Mr. J. J. Coombs Cashier. These events becoming known, the depositors and bill holders became alarmed, made a rush upon the Bank. The new officers found the currency all gone, the specie in pledge, and although nothing certain was known as to an over issue of circulation, yet the alarm was such, that depositors and bill holders offered to take the discounted notes of the Bank in satisfaction of their claims. This was done until all the paper supposed to be of any value, was disposed of in redemption of their notes, and in satisfaction of claims of depositors; and still large amounts of paper in circulation are heard from in almost every direction. There can be no doubt that a large over issue of circulation has been made, but to what extent is yet unknown. Some of the mysterious strangers have been traced, and it is certain they were all agents for putting the paper of the Bank in circulation, although they transacted no regular business with the Bank.

Investigations satisfy all that a conspiracy has existed between Scoville, Whiting, Sherwood, Farrington, and a host of others, to carry out one of the most stupendous swindling operations through the instrumentality of this Bank, which has ever been practiced by any set of scoundrels upon any community. The home business of the Bank was conducted prudently and honestly; still there can be but little doubt but that secret agents were admitted into the Bank at the hour of midnight, to freight themselves with its paper, for the purpose of distribution in different parts of the country. Hill, Andrews, Weed, Evans, Walbridge, Murry and Strider, are known to have been engaged as such agents. Stratton, the late Cashier, and Eaton, former agent, are also suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy. Examinations have been had before magistrates, in which the fact of such a conspiracy was proven to the satisfaction of all present. It was proved by a drayman, that during the last fall, he hauled to the river, for Scoville, at three several times, in the dead of night, specie amounting in all to twenty-one boxes, supposed to contain 1000 dollars each. A bag containing 5000 dollars in gold, which was examined and counted as part of the assets of the Bank, was afterwards carried away by Scoville, who showed Farrington a certificate that said gold was a special deposit, made by one Sykes, of Buffalo.

Farrington is now in jail, for the want of bail in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

While Farrington was drawing upon the City Bank of New York, he was asked by some of the Directors, what assurance he had that his drafts would be honored? He answered, that from the character of one man, *John Murphy*, who was upon paper falling due in said bank, he had the most perfect confidence that his drafts would be paid; and, that he had funds of his own in said bank, upon which he was drawing. After Farrington had been removed, upon examining the discount book, it appeared that two bills of Exchange, drawn by *Maurice Sullivan*, and accepted by *John Murphy*, of N. Y., and two promissory notes, drawn by *John Murphy*, and endorsed by *John O. Batley*, had been discounted in this bank, amounting to $59,900—and in the letter book was found a copy of a letter written by Farrington, since he came into office, enclosing said bills and notes to the City Bank, N. York, for collection. Afterwards a small package was found in the vault, neatly sealed up, and endorsed in pencil mark, "for Indiana and Ill., notes and acceptances." On opening this package it was found to contain notes and acceptances of the said Maurice Sullivan, John Murphy, and John O. Batley, payable at the United States Bank, Philadelphia, and at the City Bank, New York, amounting to near 400,000 dollars. Mr Smith's name is believed to be forged on a large amount of the bills in circulation. Mr. Smith's connection with the swindlers is the only evidence we have that he participated in this nefarious scheme.

Notwithstanding Farrington positively denied being, in any way, connected with the fraudulent transactions of the Bank of Millington, there was, on examining his baggage, a package discovered containing *twenty thousand dollars* in *Millington notes*.

"Frauds of the character of those which have been practiced in this Bank, must strike every one as crimes of the deepest dye. Yet, strange to say, the Legislature of Ohio has provided no penalty for such crimes, except a paltry fine, and thirty days imprisonment in the county jail. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will not adjourn, without passing a law to punish such scoundrels according to their deserts. Farrington is in jail, it is true, on a charge which, if he is found guilty, will send him to the Penitentiary. It is a crime, however, not necessarily connected with frauds of this character, and if he should get into the Penitentiary, it will be in consequence of stumbling into a crime, not at all necessary to the accomplishment of such frauds." J. W. W.

☞We propose to any company who may unite and will forward FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, they shall have the paper sent to TEN names for *one year*, provided they receive their papers at the *same office*. But the cash must be sent in advance.

The Pekin, (Ill.) Reporter say—"The number of hogs packed in Pekin, this year will vary but little from 14,000 head. The average prices for the entire purchases were about $3, per cwt. altho' in consequence of an unexpectedly large quantity brought to this market, & the difficulty in procuring barrels and kegs, it declined towards the close of the operations to an average of about two dollars per cwt. We feel confident that 25,000, or more will be packed here in the ensuing season, and that no point west of Cincinnati will in a few years, do a larger business with the country in Pork and other produce business than Pekin.

THE CANADAS.—The Montreal Herald of the 16th inst. contains the proclamation of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which took effect on the 10th. His excellency, Lord Sydenham, was to be sworn in as Governor General of the Province of Canada on that day. The 10th of February is by no means an unremarked day in the history of Canada. On that day, in the year 1763, the treaty of peace between France and England was signed, which ceded over Canada in full sovereignty from the crown of France to the crown of England.

MORE CITATIONS.—Two writs of citation, returnable in ten days, the time specified by law were awarded yesterday by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, against the Bank of the United States, one at the instanee of Andrew Miller, for refusing to pay $1,350, and the other at the instance of George Alberti, for refusing to pay ten dollars. It is thought that applications will be made to the Court of Common Pleas now, daily, by persons holding the notes of the Bank.

THE NAZARETH CHURCH DISTURBANCE. The person who called the Rev. Mr. Sparry a liar at the Nazareth church on Sunday afternoon, was arrested and taken into the committee room of the Church, where he was shortly afterwards delivered into the custody of officers Miller and Wonderly. While being carried to the watchhouse he escaped from the officers.

BREACH IN THE CANAL.—The collector at the Cincinnati Office, states that the west embankment of the Miama Canal gave way on the 9th inst., about three miles from that city. The breach is large and will require something like a couple of weeks for its repair. This breach is particularly to be regretted just now, as large quantities of produce, which had been ice-bound in the interior, were daily making their way into the city.

PAID UP.—The United States Bank, yesterday, paid to Andrew Miller, who, it will be remembered, took out a citation against the institution, the full amount of the notes presented at their counter.—The money was paid over in gold.

CHEROKEE MISSION.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate states that all the schools in the Cherokee nation supported by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are discontinued on account of the Treasury being in debt.

DONATIONS.—Mrs. Christain Baker, of Boston, has bequeathed to the American Board of Foreign Missions and the American Education Society, equally, an estate worth probably forty or fifty thousand dollars; to the American Bible Society two thousand dollars; and to the American tract society one thousand dollars.

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.—In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Pickens from the Committee on Foreign Affairs made a Report on the correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand for the liberation of McLeod. The Report in the first place recapitulates all the principal facts connected with the burning alluded to, and then proceeds to analyse the correspondence between the British and American Ministers. Towards the conclusion, our other points of difference with Great Britain are alluded to, such as the Boundary Question and the Right of Search; and the Report concludes with this language:

All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations.—Our flags float side by side over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knowns no bounds. And wherever she has had a conflict of interest, she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position, being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionia islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, give her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn—while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Carribbean sea. *Halifax* at *one point*, and *Bermuda* at *another*, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms Her continued conflicts in the mighty regions of the east, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near each other, that in the event of any future conflict, *war with its effects*, will be precipitated upon with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing everything to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of *national defence will stand the test* of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Flour 3,00; wheat 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—Flour—3 a 4000 bbls have been sold for exportation on the Delaware at $4,75 per bbl. In Broad street it is held at $4,62 a $4,75, choice brands in small lots sell at a trifle above these rates.

Grain—Pennsylvania, Wheat is worth 93 a 95 cents, and southern 84 a 90 cts per bushel.

Cattle Market—Beef Cattle—540 in market; 106 from Virginia—sales from 6¼ to 8c; Cows and Calves—140 in market, sales from $27 to $35; Springers sold from $18 to $27. Dry Cows, sold from $10 to $17. Hogs—480 in market, sales from $5½ a $6. Sheep—1600 in market, sales from $2,25 to $3,50.

CINCINNATI, February 9.—Hogs per cwt, 3,25 a 3,75; Flour from City Mills, 3,31; do wagons, 3,18; Bacon, hog round, 6; Shoulders, 4½; Sides, 6¼ a 6½; Hams, 8 a 9; Duffield's & Davis' sug. cu'd 11; Joles, 3 a 3½; Pork, in bulk, hog round, 5; Sides, 5; Shoulders 3½ Hams, 6½.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour. There was a slight improvement in the price of Howard street Flour early in the week, induced probably in part by the sudden re-suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and sales of a few hundred bbls. of uniform brands were made from store, at 4,53a$4,56 per bbl. On Thursday, some holders were contending for these improved prices and even for something further, but without realizing, while others were operating at $4,50. Good brands were taken freely at his latter price yesterday, but the demand has fallen off, and the market closed with the article rather dull. In some instances, early in the week, as high as $4,50 had been paid from wagons, but generally, both from wagons and cars, the rates were $4,37½ and so remain. City Mills Flour continues firm at $4,62½, with a moderate demand.

THE HOME MARKET.—There were between 220 and 250 head of Beef Cattle in market this week, not exceeding 120 sold; the inferior qualities, which were few, at $5,50 and the others at 6a7,50, chiefly at $7 per 100 lbs. From 20 to 30 head were taken to Washington, and the remainder laid over. Live Hogs are more plenty, and have sold at 5,75a$6, the latter price it is now difficult to comand.—*Lyford.*

MASSILLON, February 11.—Wheat, per bushel 56; Corn, 20; Oats, 15; Potatoes, 18¾; Corn meal, 37½; Butter, per lb. 7c; Eggs, per doz. 8c; Lard per lb. 6¼; Cheese, 6c; Flour, per bbl. $2,75; Pork, $12; Pork, per cwt, $3; Salt, bbl. $2,75 White Fish, $8; Pickerel, $6; Mackerel, $20; Coffee, best per bag, 15; Bacon, per cwt. 5a$6; Sole Leather per lb. 22a25.—*Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH, February 12.—Owing to the cold weather, and the difficulties in the money market, business is very dull. The stocks of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Shoes, Iron, Nails and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, are good for the season, and the stock of Dry Goods are daily improving. As our merchants very cheerfully take all kinds of good bank notes in payment, country merchants, and our citizens generally, can visit our market to good advantage.

Flour—is dull. Sales at $2,87½a2,94 from wagons, and $3 to 3,25 per bbl from stores.

Cloverseed—From wagons $4, and from stores 4,25, at which about 100 bushels were sold in two lots. Timothy seed, $1,62½a1,75 per bush.

Sugar—Is firm. Sales of about 12 hhds at 6¾ cts per lb. currency.—*Harris.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 14th instant, by the Rev. Daniel Kinney, Mr. HENRY B. INMAN to Miss MARY ANN BAKER, both of Fairview county, Ohio.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From	Joseph Wortman,	2 00
"	S. Brown,	2 00
"	David Jones,	1 50
"	J. McKinney, for D. Ridenour,	2 00
"	" " J. W. Pierpoint,	2 00
"	R. Bamford, for T. Foster,	3 00
"	" " D. Warren,	2 00
"	" " W. H. Warren,	2 00
"	J. Armstrong for W. McDowell, 2d&3dv.	3 00
"	C. Woodruff for G. Crow,	2 00
"	J. Hopwood for J. McCurdy,	3 00
"	J. M. Young for E. Kerns,	2 00
"	" " J. Boyd,	2 00
"	" " J. Morrison,	2 00
"	" " George Mouse,	2 00
"	" " H. Parker,	1 00
"	C. J. Gardiner,	5 00
"	G. W. Lorentz,	2 00
"	A. C. Barnes for J. Haughton,	3 00
"	" " A. Higby,	2 00
"	H. Bailey,	3 50
"	Jer'h Springer for Joseph Springer,	2 00
"	C. Woodruff for A. Smith,	1 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

S. Wilson, 2 subs.; L. Hicklin, "W. N. M." C. C. Chapman, M. Loon, E. H. McCoy, 1 sub.; J. Guest, L. Garrett, E. G. Chambers, T. Oliver, W. Reeves, *no*; J. B. Roberts, C. Caddy, J. Fordyce, M. Warren, J. Burns, 1 sub., cash in advance; I. Thrap, 1 sub., 2 letters; "Radical," "Timothy," J. O'Harris, J. Linton, Holdship, Hanna & Co., D. Crall, A. H. Bamford, J. McKinney, J. E. Wilson, J. Hopwood, 1 sub.; J. M. Young, N. Snethen, W. Ross, O., E. A. Brindley, C. J. Gardiner, A. C. Barnes, "J. B.," S., J. Burns, A. M. Postable, W. Davis, B. H. Andrus, B. Westcott, E. K. Mahin, J. Clarke, W. McDowell.

Our thanks to Br. Gardiner, of Illinois, we have credited him with 1st, 2d, and half of 3d volume. Do what you can for us.

Br. Barnes, the paper shall come free to the family of Br. J. Haughton. I recently sent a list of dues in your place to Br. M. Lyon; if he has mislaid it let me know, and I will send again.

The post master at Summerford, Madison, O., says, W. Rowen does not take his paper from the office. He owes us *four dollars and fifty cents.* Will some of our agents see to this matter?

Br. E. K. Martie, of St. Marys, Mercer, Ohio, has written to us to know why the obituary of U. McKinnon was not published; he will find it in our 61st No., a copy of which we have forwarded to him.

We have received of C. Woodruff $1,25 for the Christian World, to be directed, "Rev. G. W. Warren, Canal Dover, Tuscarawas county, Ohio." As this subscriber is a Baptist clergyman, Br. Stockton will be so good as to send the numbers from the beginning, promptly.

Br. J. Clarke, if you will refer to the 17th No. of the Recorder, you will see the names of Collier, Eubank, Harris, Murry, G. Smith, W. Smith and T. Smith, which we acknowledge to have received the pay for by you, though, in reality, we have received but ten dollars, (eight by Br. Johnson, and two per 43d No. Recorder,) leaving a balance in our favor, in your hands, of four dollars; you now acknowledge to have received two dollars from I. Wright, which we have credited to him and charged to you; so you now owe us six dollar for dues collected in advance for 1st vol. Western Recorder, from the above names.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD.

Would'st thou a wanderer reclaim,
A wild and restless spirit tame,—
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,
And lead A LOST ONE back to God?
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirred,
Speak not to him a bitter word.
Speak not—that bitter word may be
The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he hath gone astray,
And dark excess has marked his way,
'Tis pitiful—but yet beware,
Reform must come from kindly care.
Forbid thy parting lips to move,
But in the gentle tones of love.
Though sadly his young heart hath err'd,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear,
The venom'd chidings will not hear.
The ardent spirit will not brook
The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke.
Thou would'st not GOAD the restless steed
To CALM his fire or check his speed,—
Then let no angry tones be heard,—
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him,—make him feel
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal:
Tell him the dangers thick-that lay
Around his "wildly devious way"—
So shalt thou win him, call him back
From pleasure's smooth seductive track,
And warnings thou hast mildly given,
May guide the wanderer up to Heaven.

NOT MARRIED YET.

Not married yet! ah, let me think—
How horrid is the thought,
That eighteen summers have escaped,
And still am not caught;
And still—and still—'tis like to be,
If thoughts don't alter soon—
No matter—I'll live on in hope,
At least another moon.

No offer yet!—ah, what a thought,
For a maiden past eighteen,
With face and form as faultless too,
As any ever seen;
Ah, wherefore do they keep me back,
Ah, why this long delay?
No man need ask *this* maid but once
To name the wedding day.

MR. BAIRD IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 17, 1840.

It was with no little anxiety that I came to this city six weeks ago. On a former visit, made three years ago, I made arrangements to have my History of the Temperance Society translated into the Russ and published. This task was undertaken by Dr. Haus, of Moscow, and the sum of $400 was sent, about two years ago, for the accomplishment of that object. But as I had not been able to learn that the work had been published, and as I had heard that the formation of temperance societies, which had been commenced in the Baltic provinces a year or two since had been discouraged and forbidden by the Minister of Finance, I had many fears lest nothing could be done for the promotion of this great cause in this vast empire. It was with such feelings that I came hither, as I have remarked, a few weeks ago.

Upon my arrival, I found that the Temperance History had not been published. This led me to go to Moscow as soon as possible, to ascertain what were the reasons which had caused the delay of its appearance in the Russ. I there learned from Dr. Haus, that various difficulties had prevented an earlier publication of the work; but that it was now finished, and only awaited a revision, in order to be submitted to the Censors. I therefore sat down and wrote a continuation of the work from the year 1835, until the present time, which was at once translated into Russ, and added to the original work. Having done this, and having met with the friends of the cause in several meetings, both here and at Moscow, I prepared to leave the country. This I was anxious to do, both because I dreaded a longer stay in this climate, in my infirm, or rather delicate state of health, and also, because I thought there was no possibility of having an interview with the Emperor, who had just returned from a long absence in Germany, and was, as might be expected, greatly occupied by the accumulated cares of the State. My stay, had, however, made me acquainted with several distinguished men here, who were induced to take an interest in the object of my visit. Among these were Prince Alexander Gallitzin, and the Ministers of the Interior, and of the Domains of the Crown. All of these gentlemen were extremely desirous that I should remain two or three weeks longer, and see if I could not have an audience from His Majesty. The last named of these gentlemen, in particular, was deeply interested in the subject. As Minister of the Domains of the Crown—a new and very important department of the government—he has charge of the serfs or peasants of the Crown, who are twenty-one millions in number.—Over these it is his duty to watch, and he has long been desirous of arresting among them the habit of excessive drinking. And he had even taken some measures to effect this most important object. Of course he was greatly interested in my visit; and it was through him that the subject was brought before the attention of the Emperor. The consequence was that I was invited by his Majesty to attend to the service of the chapel, in the Palace Tsarkoe Zelo, one of the Imperial summer residences, at the distance of about sixteen miles from St. Petersburg,) last Sabbath morning, with the view of being presented to his Majesty immediately after the services. I accordingly repaired thither at the appointed time, and was presented to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Grand Dutchesses, their daughters. The Emperor, in a long interview, in which I was allowed to present the subject fully to him, alone received me in the kindest manner, and acceded at once to the proposal to have the History of the Temperance Societies published in the Russ. He even went further, and expressed a desire that it should be translated into the Finnish language, and be published in that language, and widely circulated in the part of the Empire in which that language is spoken. This I of course rejoiced to promise him should be done. And as I expressed some fear of the censors, his Majesty was good enough to say that he would see to it that no hindrance should be experienced from that quarter. Nor was this all. At the dinner which succeeded the audience his Majesty alluded again to the subject, as did the Empress, and the Hereditary Grand Duke, and assured me of his interest in the subject, and that he would not lose sight of it.—On that occasion I was also presented to many distinguished Russians whom I there met, some of whom I trust, feel not a little interest in the cause, although it is to most of them a new one.

Since my interview with the Emperor I have arranged with the Count Strogonoff, the Minister of the Interior, for the publication of the Temperance History, in Russ and Finnish, as the Emperor desired me to do. And as it is desirable that large editions should be published (at least 10,000 copies in the former, and 5.000 in the latter,) the sum of $600, at least in addition to the $400 already sent to accomplish the object. This sum the friends of temperance in our country must furnish. Without doubt, the Russian Government will one day greatly aid this good work; but I did not think it prudent to ask this favor of the Emperor at this time.

During my stay in this city, and before I saw his imperial majesty, I met in little groups of twenty to one hundred persons who had become interested in the temperance cause, and endeavored to strengthen their hands. It was in answer to the prayers of these people, without doubt, that God has so wonderfully ordered this matter. Many of them are living proofs of the blessedness which flow from the adoption of the temperance principles having been rescued themselves from the destroyer. Nor are these the only persons in Russia who have adopted the principles of total abstinence. There are many in the southern Baltic provinces.—By the way, I have just heard a most interesting anecdote in relation to a distinguished Russian Nobleman in Courland who was so convinced by reading the temperance history in German, of the evils of drinking ardent spirits that he agreed to pay the government the sum which the retailers had undertaken to pay for their licences, in order to have no brandy sold on his extensive estates. This fact is worthy of the best times of temperance efforts in any country.

H. BAIRD.

From the Cross and Journal.

REMARKS

On the 1 Cor. 13: 13, by the Rev. THOS. HUGHES, Welsh Missionary; translated from the Welsh by D. E. THOMAS, Newark, Ohio.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity"—in Welsh, LOVE.

In this chapter the Apostle designs to teach the Corinthians, to value things according to their intrinsic worth, and not admire all that glitters, whether gold or tinsel. Like many others, the church at Corinth overvalued spiritual blessings, or gifts, and sought their own credit in the use of them; but the Apostle declares that the most valuable of these—the gifts of miracles and prophecy—is comparatively nothing. Love, the image of God, the bond of perfection and the fulfilling of the law, would flourish abundantly, when the gift of miracles and prophecy, human science—splendid abilities—admired eloquence would vanish away.

The blessings mentioned in the text are three; 1st, Faith. 2d, Hope. 3d, Love.

1. *Faith is a firm belief, or credit on the declarations and promises of God.*—It views God through his word as characterized by veracity, and recognizes the Almighty as the source and author of truth. When the inquiry is made, Has God promised, and will he not fulfil? Has he threatened, and will he not execute? Faith answers without hesitation: What God said he will perform. Being convinced, merely, is not faith. The Spirit of God shall *convince the world* of sin, &c., while but a part of it shall place that implicit reliance upon God and his word, which constitutes Faith. Men, who are without Faith, place God in an attitude which they would not wish to occupy. How often is it said "what is a man without his word?" Can an unbeliever speak thus of depraved humanity, and yet disbelieve the Deity in his declarations?

2. The *object* of Faith is the Holy scriptures or the word of God. It is impossible to exercise Faith towards God or man while no declarations are made.—Hence, without Divine Revelation there could be no Faith. The evidence of this revelation is unquestionable; therefore it must be the greatest sin on the part of man in the land of bibles, to be without faith.—The unbeliever charges God with lying. No sin can be greater. They who commit it are called by the Apostle to decide the greatness of their own punishment when he inquires, "What shall the end be of them who do not obey (Welsh disbelieve) the Gospel of God."

3. The *effects* of Faith is a disposition to glorify God—to trust in him and place entire dependence upon him for every promised blessing. Good works are also the effects of Faith. Faith without works is dead, like a body without a soul, clouds without rain, or a house without inhabitants. Faith to man, is known by good works. Your neighbors have no evidence that you have Faith, if you do not abound in good works.—Let your Faith be as the Faith of Abraham.

II. The second grace mentioned in the text is Hope. This grace, in its nature, is a patient expectation of some good to come. It disclaims all relation with every thing that is not good. Like the magnet turning to the north, Hope turns to the future. Hope that is seen is no hope; for what a man sees why does he hope for it? The *object* of Hope is the unalloyed and endless happiness of the saints in heaven, and the constant expectation of being delivered from corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God. Our hope should have a good foundation, for many will be disappointed. Every Christian should place his hope upon the foundation of Moses and the Apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone. Hope well founded is an anchor to the soul. The *effect* of Hope is joy and gladness. Although Hope penetrates futurity, yet the joy arising from it is present. "We," said the Apostle, "rejoice in the hope of the Glory of God." Rom. 5: 2.

III. The third grace in the order of the text is Love. This term is intended by the Apostle to show the affections being made holy, or when the affections are placed upon holy and spiritual things. From this definition it will be seen, that the impenitent do not possess it; hence they are destitute of the first principles of the gospel, which requires Love to God and man. Were any one to possess Faith and Hope it would lead to the possion of Love. Every one of the three mentioned, grow together as different members of one body. Love to God is a sign of our acquaintance with him; and the want of it shows that we are strangers to him. The *object* of Love is Jehovah himself, in particular, and his Word, his people, his house, & his work in general. Christians love God because he is what he is; and that he is their portion, their inheritance and their all.—Because of his infinite goodness towards them—his intimate relation to them as a Father and Saviour, and in a word, because he first loved them. The *effect* of Love to God is the keeping of his commandments. "If ye love me, keep my commandments." 1 John, 2: 3, 4.

After noticing thus every grace mentioned in the text, we will notice particularly the declaration, "the greatest of these is charity."

1. They abide now, or (according to Welsh) this hour. Faith, Hope, and Love are not like visitors, come and depart, but they abide with us. Many may have an imperfect profile or likeness of these. You may always know the genuine by their *abiding* with you. There is a difficulty in getting a profile of these blessings. A profile is designed to show likeness at a particular period, such as youth, middle age or old age; but in no instance can it show the exact likeness at all of these periods. Faith, Hope, and Charity, or Love, are always on the march of improvement, becoming stronger and brighter. Therefore you cannot receive a form of them to any advantage. The likeness is stationary, but the genuine is progressive. Again: They abide *now*. It is in vain to dream of heaven, if you have nothing *now*. *Now* we must have everlasting life, or be without it forever. *Here* is the faith and patience of the saints. These three *abide in conjunction together*—like Ruth and Naomi they love to dwell together. They abide *visibly*—like strong fire, love burns up every thing designed to cover it from the sight of others. They abide for the good of the possessor. Riches are often bestowed as punishment upon the possessor, but those for good.

2. "The greatest of these is love."—This does not imply that Faith and Hope are insignificant. All may be great, but Love is the greatest. Faith is much admired in Hebrews, 9th chapter, and Hope in the 6th chapter of the same epistle.

1. Love is greater in its *nature*. The law requires this, and the blessed lawgiver decided that "On these hang all the law and the prophets."

2. Love is the greatest in its *object*.—It is no small thing to trample under foot the object of Faith—the Holy Scriptures: How much more the Author and giver of them. The object of Hope—the happiness of the saints—is far above the comprehension of the best of men. But he that prepareth the feast is greater than the feast itself, as the builder of the house is greater than the building. God is above all.

3. Love is the greatest in its *effects*—keeping the commandments. We are taught by the wise man, Eccl. 12: 13, 14, that this is the conclusion of the whole matter. "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty, or happiness, of man." The effect of faith was trusting in God, &c., and of hope joy and gladness. These seem to be directed to increase the comfort of man, but love to promote the cause of God.—The effect of faith and hope is best known to the possessor, but of Love, known to all, hence the Saviour exhorted men to let their light shine that God may be glorified.

4. There is more of the image of God in love than in faith and hope. We do not read at any time that God believes or hopes, but how often is it said that God loves and gives evidence of that love, and last of all we are told that God is love.

5. Love does more good to others, than faith and hope. While the two latter comfort and cherish the hearts of christians, the former opens the door of liberality and bestows her bounty upon the poor, the fatherless and the widow. The heathen are witnesses of these things. Love made a Judson to leave a home, undergo the perils of a long journey and the privations of a barbarous land.

6. Love, in point of existence, is prior to Faith and Hope. Man in his primitive state had no particular need of Faith and Hope. He could not have believed the promise before it was made, or hope for a better condition when he had the image of his Creator.

7. Love is the greatest in point of *duration*. "Love never faileth." We believe that which we do not see, and hope for that which we do not enjoy. We love what we see and enjoy. Faith will soon be turned into vision, and Hope into enjoyment; but Love will continue forever, and increase through eternal ages.—The promises of God are so many drafts upon the Bank of Heaven made payable to Faith. Faith presents the drafts, God pays the demand, and the draft is put in the vault of Heaven. The possessor is perfectly satisfied with the honesty and the ability of the Heavenly Bank.

THEY MET BUT ONCE.

BY THOS. MOORE.

They met but once in youth's sweet hour,
And never since that day
Hath absence, time, or grief, had power
To chase that dream away.

They've seen the suns of other skies,
On other shores have sought delight;
But never more to bless their eyes
Can come a dream so bright.

They met but once,—a day was all,—
Of love's young hopes they knew,
And still their hearts that day recall
As fresh as then it flew.

Sweet dream of youth!—oh, ne'er again,
Let either meet the brow
They left so smooth and smiling then,
Or see what it is now.

For, youth, the spell was only thine,
From thee alone th' enchantment flows
That makes the world around thee shine
With light thyself bestows.

They met but once—oh, ne'er again,
Let either meet the brow
They left so smooth and smiling then,
Or see what it is now.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: In your last I noticed another puzzle: here is the solution.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
G e o r g e W a s h i n g t o n

Your 7 10 2 8 14 is the name of an article much used—which is wheat.

Your 14 4 2 16 14 3 12 is the name of a beautiful city in New Jersey—which is Trenton.

Your 10 8 4 4 15 7 is the name of a thing much used in agriculture—which is a barrow.

Your 14 2 12 16 6 9 9 2 6 is the name of one of the States in the Union—which is Tennessee.

Your 10 6 4 4 11 16 1 is the name of a fish—which is a herring.

Your 13 4 6 8 14 7 2 9 14 6 4 12 is the name of a ship—which is the Great Western.

Your 15 10 11 3 is the name of a river—which is Ohio.

Your 5 4 6 2 16 is the name of a county in Ohio—which is Green.

Your 9 14 2 7 8 4 14 is the name of a county in Georgia—which is Stewart. W. D.

Allegheny city, Pa., Feb. 12, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: If you see proper please publish the following sum as a puzzle.

	R	Y	F	I
From	2	0	0	0
Take	1	5	1	3

I consider the present sum to be fair the way it is stated, without reducing either part to any lower denomination.

The answer is easily determined, but the rule is asked for. W. D.

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED. April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT, Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

CABINET AND CHAIR

FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Leviathan New World.

SECOND NUMBER.

The largest and handsomest newspaper ever issued—to contain forty-four columns of printed matter, each column about four feet in length, splendidly illustrated with original engravings, prepared expressly for this paper.

BEFORE the last day of this month, we shall print and publish the second number of the Leviathan New World; of which an edition of FORTY THOUSAND COPIES will be struck off—order for TWENTY THOUSAND copies having already been received.

The literary contents will be of a most varied, interesting and novel character—as they will chiefly consist of new works, just received from abroad, which have never appeared in any other shape. Seasonable announcement will be made of these contents and of the pictorial embellishments.

TERMS.—Single copies 12½ cents each; ten copies, one dollar; one hundred copies, eight dollars. All orders from the country must be free of postage or other charges. Address

J. WINCHESTER, New World Office, 30 Ann street, New York.

February, 1841. 78

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4 63tf

Prospectus.

THE WESTERN WORLD & WEEK MESSENGER is published every Th day morning, by *Henkle, Logan, & Co.*, M street, three doors below Fifth, Louisville, K

The country is flooded with political news pers in great abundance; but these, genera are so devoted to political controversy as to ford little else, and many of them are so bit in spirit and so violent in language as to ren them unfit, and even unsafe visitors of the fan circle. There are also a number of papers o religious cast, under the special patronage, devoted to the inculcation of the peculiar vi of the different religious sects, but these are quite suited to the general reader and do serve the purposes of a miscellaneous fan newspaper. A few literary papers there are in the west—some light, some *heavy*—chi published but monthly. All these are w enough in their way, and we have nothing say in opposition to them. But there is among them what can be properly called a Fa ily Newspaper. Several attempts have be made to get up weekly papers to supply t deficiency in the periodical literature of t west, but they have not been adequately s tained; and in consequence, the entire west supplied with family newspapers from the ea so far as there is a supply at all. And our gre western valley drained of thousands of doll to pay for eastern papers, which come to us n so fresh as we could have papers of our own, a burdened with a heavier tax of postage.

We have now undertaken to supply the *desi eratum*, by presenting the western public wi a western family weekly, containing a *larg quantity* of select reading matter than any we tern paper of any description we have ever see and at a *lower price*. This we are enabled to d by publishing our weekly in connection with family daily paper, as we can thereby use t choice reading matter of six daily papers (b sides other matter) in making up each numb of the weekly paper. Feeling ourselves prepare to furnish our patrons as good and as cheap paper, at least, as they can get by sending the money away from among us, we may confident expect a liberal support; and our liberal encou agement thus far, assures us of this result.

Local Agents will be appointed at all th principal points in the west and south-wes which will save subscribers the expense of orde ing paper by mail and of making remittances.

The "*Western World*" is printed on good typ and fine paper, on a mammoth sheet of the larges size, each paper containing about thirty column of select reading matter, at the very low pric of two dollars a year, or—still lower—six copie for ten dollars—payable in advance in all cases All letters to the editors or publishers must b post paid.

Editors in the west and south, with whom w exchange, will confer a favor—which, on occa sion, will be reciprocated—by inserting ou prospectus and noticing the paper.

Louisville, Ky., January, 1841. 76

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians o the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 29. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1841. | Whole No. 80. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

THE PLEDGE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

oft we breathe and echo round
h cheering shout and minstrel sound
ame that honesty would write
olors any thing but bright.
shame be on the hands that hold
wine cup at the shrine of gold;
ne on the slavish lips that part
tter what belies the heart.
ihigh, fill high, while Truth stands by
cho back the lauding cry;
gall be on the goblet's edge
him who yields the worthless pledge.

rever rich the stream that's pour'd
omage at the banquet board;
coward, fool, or wealthy knave
let us spurn the tainted wave.
sweeter is the foaming ale,
t circles with the fire-side tale;
dle sacred words and beaming eyes,
claim we pledge the sou s we prize.
ihigh, fill high, while Truth stands by
echo back the lauding cry;
let the glad libation prove,
meed of friendship, worth and love.

warm Affection light the draught,
n be the nectar deeply quaff'd;
Genius claim it—gift divine,
d all shall drain the hallow'd wine;
Goodness have the honor due,
nk to the poor man if he's true;
l ne'er forget that star's the best
t's worn not *on* but *in* the breast.
high, fill high, while Truth stands by
echo back the lauding cry;
gall be on the goblet's edge
him who yields the worthless pledge.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

"TRY THE SPIRITS."

human creeds, human prejudices, or the
and caprice of fallible men were to be the
r standard of trial, hopeless indeed would
e condition of a great portion of the world
ankind. Inquisitorial tortures would be
nfortunate lot of many. But the Bible,
at precious book, is the only and sufficient
"Ye know not what manner of spirit ye
f," said the Saviour, when the disciples
have commanded fire to come down out of
n to consume those who would not imme-
y receive them and their Master. Ah,
forbearance the Saviour evinced—an im-
nt lesson to bigoted christians, who would
mn any who differ with them in opinion,
specially on the unsettled *form* of church
rnment. "We saw one casting out devils
y name," said the disciples on another oc-
n, "and we forbade him because he follow-
t us." Oh, bigotry! "Forbid him not,"
the benevolent Jesus,—"he that is not
st us is for us,"—"let every man be fully
aded in his own mind." Popery would not
this—the relics of Popery is yet extant—
pirit that would anathematise for an honest
ence of opinion about non essentials—
l burn at the stake as heretics those who
to differ in opinion from those in power, if
d with the civil arm.

the gospel is preached, which is peace on
and good will to man, if good is done, if
are saved, it is carrying out the great de-
of Christ's mission, no matter by whom—
r what name, or form of church government.
often mistake their own spirit for the spirit
hrist, and exult over fires of their own kin-
, and consult their own self-interest, rather
the true interests of the Redeemer's king-
—try the spirits. G.

For the Western Recorder.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Concluded.

e third and last natural division of Ore-
is the *high country*, between the Blue and
y Mountains. The southern part of this
n is a desert, of steep rocky mountains, deep
w valleys, called *holes* by the fur traders,
wide plains, covered with sand or gravel, gen-
y volcanic, which can never be reduced ca-
e of supporting more than a very small num-
of inhabitants. The distinguished features
is portion of Oregon, are its extreme dry-
, and the great difference in temperature be-
n the day and night. It seldom rains, ex-
during a few days in the spring; there is
snow in the valley in winter, though a
t deal falls occasionally on the mountain
; and no moisture is deposited in dews.—
thermometer, says Capt. Wyeth, stood at
teen degrees of fahrenheit at sunrise, on the
s of Snake river, in August, 1832, and at
ty-two degrees at noon of the same day;
that a difference of forty degrees between
ise and noon is not uncommon. Such cir-
stances are alone sufficient to render any
mpt at cultivation, in this region, entirely
less; and a great portion of the surface is
over so strongly impregnated with salts of
ous kinds, that plants could not flourish in
ven if a sufficiency of heat and moisture
regularly supplied.

he two branches of the Columbia river rise
his region, the northernmost of which rises
the fifty-fourth, and the southernmost in
forty-second degree of latitude. Lakes also
nd in this region of the Oregon.

he northern part of the third division of
region, about the Clarke river, is less barren
n that which has just been described; the
ys are wider, the rains more frequent, and
soil is freed from salt by the numerous streams
h traverse it.

The country east of the Rocky Mountains, for more than two hundred miles, is about as dry and barren as that immediately on the western side; offering no means of support for a population, except in the vicinity of the rivers, which flow through it from the great chain into the Mississippi. The interposition of this wide desert tract between the productive regions of the Mississippi and those of the Columbia, must retard the settlement of the latter countries and exercise a powerful influence over their political destinies.

Columbia is the principal river in Oregon.—There are, however, many others of considerable magnitude, all abounding in fish, particularly the salmon, which ascend the Columbia and its branches to the Blue Mountains, forming the principal means of subsistence for the natives of the first and second, or middle regions of the Oregon, which are supposed to number about twenty thousand.

In the Oregon Territory, near the Columbia, on the Wallamet, the Hudson Bay Company have formed a settlement for its retiring servants; and another has been formed by American citizens, under the direction of Methodist missionaries, which is said to be in a prosperous condition. A large body of emigrants to this place sailed from New York in the latter part of 1839, previous to which there were employed on the Oregon mission upwards of twenty persons.

"Astoria, the first settlement made on the Columbia river by the Americans in 1811, is on the south side of the river, eight miles from its mouth. It consists at present of only one house, occupied by the Hudson Bay Company, and called Fort George."

Capt. Gray, of Boston, of the ship Columbia, entered the mouth of the Columbia river, which he named after his ship, on the 11th of May, 1792. He was, in all probability, the first to ascend that stream in a ship. He ascended about twenty miles, where he anchored and remained trading with the natives a number of days, and then again returned into the Ocean. If, therefore, priority of discovery, furnishes a claim to a country, the American title to the regions watered by the Columbia, is undoubtedly the best that can be furnished.

Julius Rodman and a party of citizens of the United States made an expedition from the mouth of the Missouri across the continent to the Pacific, between the years 1791 and 1794.

In 1804, Capts. Lewis and Clarke began their expedition across the continent, and on the 15th of November, 1805, they arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river. They returned to St. Louis on the 23d of September, 1806.

A trading post was established on the head waters of the Columbia river, in 1810, by the Missouri Fur Company; at its head was an enterprising Spaniard, named Manuel Lisa. The post was established on the Lewis branch of the Columbia, and was the first ever established by white men in the country drained by the Columbia.

The Pacific Fur Company was formed at New York in 1810, by John J. Astor, a very rich German merchant, and a few other gentlemen.—The company fitted out the ship Tonquin, for the purpose of establishing trading posts on the north west coast of America. The Tonquin sailed from New York in September, 1810, and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in March, 1811. Her goods and passengers were landed at a spot eight miles from the Ocean, which, in compliment to the founder, was called Astoria. The company, during this year, also established a trading post on the Columbia, four hundred miles from its mouth. Meanwhile, a party of the Pacific Company's men proceeded from St. Louis, under the direction of Mr. Hunt, up the Missouri, to the country of the Arickara Indians, thence across the Rocky Mountains, and down one of the branches of the Lewis in the Columbia, and down to Astoria, near its mouth, where they arrived in the spring of 1812, having undergone innumerable difficulties from cold, fatigue and want of food.

During the year 1811, a detachment of persons in the service of the North West Company arrived at the mouth of the Columbia. They had left Montreal the year previous, with the object of anticipating the Astor company in occupying the mouth of the Columbia. After crossing the Rocky Mountains, on their way down the Columbia, they built huts and hoisted flags, and bestowed names on various spots, *by way of taking possession*, as they considered it, of the Territory for their sovereign. *But they were too late. The most important point was occupied.*

Thus, if priority of occupancy, strengthens a title to a country, ours has that advantage.—America, therefore, presents her claim to the Oregon Territory, on the ground of priority of discovery, if indeed her claim to it needed any additional force or validity.

In 1823, General Ashley crossed the Rocky Mountains with a company of one hundred men. In 1832, Capt. Bonnerill, of the United States Army, led a company of men into the Oregon Territory, for trading purposes.

Capt. Wyeth has made two expeditions into the regions watered by the Columbia.

The southern boundary of the United States, according to the Florida treaty, concluded on the 22d of February, 1819, commences at the Sabine, from thence to the sources of the Arkansas, and from thence to the 42d degree of latitude, and thence along that parallel westward to the Pacific. According to this treaty, a small portion of the Oregon Territory belongs to Spain; that is, from Cape Mendocius near the 40th degree of latitude, to the 42d degree.

Our northern boundary, according to the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, signed at London, October 20th, 1818, commences at the north western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the 49th parallel of north latitude, to the Stony Mountains. That is the most northwesterly point to which our boundary on the north west is defined by treaty or contract. By the 3d article of our treaty with Russia, dated February, 1824, it is agreed that the citizens of the United States shall form no establishments on the north west coast of America *to the north of 54 degrees and 40 minutes of north latitude;* and that there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel.

It cannot, therefore, be denied, that the titles of the United States, to the possession of the regions drained by the Columbia river, derived from treaty, negociations, priority of discovery, and priority of occupation, are, as yet, stronger and more consistent with the principles of national right, than those of any other Power—from whatsoever source derived. That those regions must eventually be possessed by the people of the United States only, no one acquainted with the progress of settlement in the Mississippi valley, during the last fifteen years, will be inclined to question; but that Great Britain will, by every means in her power, evade the recognition of the American claim, and oppose the establishment of an American population on the shores of the Pacific, may be confidently expected, from the dispositions evinced by her Government in all its recent discussions with the United States.

Permanent settlements are now made and making in the Oregon Territory, and I doubt not the population will in a few years, very rapidly increase; with proper encouragement and protection on the part of our government, it will soon contain a population entitling a territory to admission into the great family of American States!

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

S.

FOREIGN.

Civil war at Tonga--An Encounter of the British with the Savages—They were beaten off.

A London paper gives a sad account of the British sloop of war, the Favorite, Capt. Croker. She was beaten off by the savages of the Tonga, one of the South Sea Islands. It seems that a civil war was raging at Tonga, when the vessel arrived, and Capt. Croker took part with the Missionaries against the people of Tonga. The inhabitants and their chiefs, with the sovereign, determined to have nothing to do with the Missionaries, and retired to a fort. At this juncture Capt. Croker endeavored to effect a reconciliation; the natives treated the Captain with the utmost deference, and in a conference they listened with patience to the most insolent terms to surrender. The terms were:—"That the fortress then occupied by the heathens, with two other small and less formidable garrisons, should be surrendered and immediately demolished—all furniture, stores, &c., to be removed—that the fortifiers of the garrison should resume their former avocation and intercourse with the Missionaries and their converts on the same terms as before the dispute, the Missionaries being at liberty to preach without restraint in their endeavors to make proselytes to the Christian faith, and that an immediate meeting should take place to ratify the condition, if accepted."

While negociations were in progress, Captain Croker ordered three carronades to be brought from on board his ship, and dragged to an eminence commanding the heathen garrison, being distant about 500 yards. These guns he had mounted, and brought a supply of ammunition to enable him to drive the natives from the fort, should they attempt to resist, or refuse to comply with the condition offered them.

The Captain entered the fort, and said that unless the natives should yield in an hour, he would storm the fort. They refused to yield, and the quarrel now assumed a more aggravated character.

"Scaling ladders, &c., were hastily constructed, and a large party of seamen, marines, and converted natives, to the No. of 1,700 or 1,800, were assembled on the eminence, ready to open a fire on the fort. The garrison, ere the time allowed had expired, sent to the European camp to state that they were willing to concede all things demanded of them, save humiliation to which they imagined they would subject themselves in at once meeting and holding intercourse with their foes; they would rather not meet them face to face for some time to come. Captain Croker's reply was, that the terms proposed must be complied with, and, no further communication arriving at the appointed time, the Favorite's gunner opened fire upon the fort; but this playing at long balls not according with the ardent temperament of the commander, he ordered his men to follow him, and proceeded to within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort."

"Captain Croker ordered all hands up to the wall, manning the scaling ladders or bridges, himself leading the way, to endeavor to scale the wall; we accordingly formed, the marines and tars giving three cheers, and charging forward, following their gallant and impetuous leader, till within pistol-shot of the fort; our poor fellows now began to fall fast on every side; our commander was struck in the thigh by a bullet, the First Lieutenant seriously wounded, and at last a dozen of our hands hit. The Captain, despite his wound, pressed forward to the gate of the fort, and, thrusting his sword against it and through the jamb of the gate, made frantic efforts singly to enter. From violent exertions, high excitement, and the loss of blood, the Captain was seen to retire fainting from the gate, and to lean for support against a tree, where he had leaned but for a few seconds when a rifle ball struck him in the left breast, penetrated the heart, and passing through the back."

THERE IS A GOD.—Go out beneath the arched heaven in night's profound gloom, and say if you can, "There is no God!" Pronounce that dread blasphemy, and each star above will reprove you for your unbroken darkness of intellect—every voice that floats upon the night winds will bewail your utter hopelessness and dispair. Is there no God? Who, then, unrolled that blue scroll, and threw upon its high frontispiece the legible gleamings of immortality? Who fashioned this green earth—with its perpetual rolling waters and its expanse of islands and main? Who settled the foundation of the mountains?—Who paved the heavens with clouds, and attuned, amid banners of storms, the voice of thunders, and unchained the lightnings that linger, and lurk, and flash in their gloom? Who gave to the eagle a safe eyrie where the tempests dwell and beat strongest, and to the dove a tranquil abode amid the forests that ever echo to the minstrelsy of her moan? Who made thee, oh Man, with thy perfect elegance of intellect and form? Who made light pleasant to thee, and darkness a covering and a herald to the first beautiful flashes of the morning? Who gave thee matchless symmetry of sinews and limb? The regular flowing of blood? The irrepressible and daring passions of ambition and of love? And yet the thunders of heaven and the waters of earth are calmed? Are there no floods, that man is not swept under a deluge? They remain, but the bow of reconciliation hangs out above and beneath them. And it were better that the limitless waters and the strong mountains were convulsed and commingled together—it were better that the very stars were conflagrated by fire or shrouded in eternal gloom than that one soul be lost, while Mercy kneels and pleads for it beneath the Altar of intercession.

MRS. GENERAL HARRISON.—As this lady is soon expected to occupy "*the White House*" at Washington, any thing relating to her history will be gratifying to the public.

After the severe and desperate struggle of the Miami, in 1794, Gen. Wayne went to the Atlantic States, leaving Capt. Harrison in command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. The next year Capt. Harrison married the daughter of Judge John Cleve Symmes—who was born at Riverhead, Long Island, and removed in early life to New Jersey, where he married the daughter of Gov. William Livingston, and was soon after one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1787, he became the proprietor of "the Miami purchase" of near a million of acres, and removed to that country.

Mrs. Harrison was educated at East Hampton, Long Island, and when young was esteemed a lady of great personal and mental accomplishments. A writer for the National Portrait Gallery, for 1836, thus speaks of her: "She is distinguished for her benevolence and piety; and all who know her, view her with esteem and affection. Her whole course through life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

MECHANICS WIVES.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes:—"There we behold woman in all her glory, not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration, reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she would exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her as a wife partaking the cares and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her for his sake, sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them, placing all her joys and her happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them up to thought and virtue, to piety and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world."

A petition has been presented to the Mississippi Legislature to dispose in a summary way with defaulters in that State. It prays the Legislature to "hang all public agents who abuse their trusts, and to banish all swindlers."

PLEASANT INCIDENT.—"*I love you as purely as ever.*"—The Baltimore Clipper relates an incident of a very agreeable nature, of a very beautiful young lady of that city, who not long since signed her name to a temperance pledge, one article of which prohibited her receiving the *affectionate* attention of any young gentleman who was in any way given to intemperance. It happened that the tender-hearted damsel had at the very time she put her name to the paper, a beau with whom she was well pleased, but who unfortunately, (according to report) took occasionally "a *leetle* too much." The maiden was therefore under the painful necessity of addressing her "fondly loved one" a polite note, stating her situation, the nature of the pledge she had taken, and the utter impossibility of her ever after receiving his attention as a lover. "I love you as purely as ever," was the language of the note, "but my word has gone forth, and honor bids me respond to your kindness only in the light of a friend."—The young man found himself completely subdued. The words, "I love you as purely as ever," were too potent. Determined not to forfeit such devoted affection, he sought the earliest opportunity to become a temperance advocate himself, signed the pledge, and is now a member of the Washington Temperance Society. Young love's dream with them, had already brightened into engagement, and is, we understand, shortly to be consummated in matrimony. Powerful and beautiful is thy influence, oh woman!

THE INEBRIATE—THE DEAD MOTHER.—The Lowell (Mass.) Courier prints the account that follows, which is indeed most painful. "On Thursday Dr. Huntington was called to Mrs. Arven, a miserable inebriate, living in Belvidere. He left medicine for her, and she was again visited on Friday and Saturday, and each time was found to have been drinking, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the physician to the contrary. She, her husband, who had just returned from the House of Correction, and two little boys, aged seven and nine, all slept in the same room. Sunday morning one of the boys got up and went into another tenement in the same house, and told a woman whom he found there, that his mother was dead.

"Some of the neighbors were immediately summoned, and upon entering the room, they found the words of the boy were true, and that his mother was dead. She had died some time during the night, in the trundle bed with the two boys. On another bed in the same room, lay the beastly husband, sound asleep, and entirely ignorant of his wife's death. The woman had drank a pint of brandy, which she sent for by one of the boys on Saturday; the husband had drank, according to his own confession, a pint of rum, which he had procured in the same way, and under the head of his wife's corpse lay a half emptied rum bottle. The boy, to protect himself from the cold, had again crawled into the bed, beside his mother's dead body, where his brother was also lying."

PAYING SPECIE.—An amusing account is given of the resumption day at Macon, Georgia. A run being apprehended on the Rail Road bank, the teller gravely went to work, weighing the specie for demand upon it, and succeeded during the day in paying out $30, and some odd cents the first day. A correspondent of the Chronicle says:—"Could you but see the teller with a gravity on his countenance, as if the fate of nations depended on the correctness and decorum with which he weighed out dollar after dollar—each one I saw composed of a half and other small coins—taking out one and replacing it by another, till the just and accurate weight was ascertained—it would have cured you of the yellow fever or any other ill that flesh is heir to."

FEARS OF UNBELIEVERS.—"There is one thing," said Mr. S., a professed infidel, to one of his companions in sin, "which mars all the pleasures of my life."

"Ah," replied his companion, "what is that?"

"Why, I am afraid the Bible is true.—If I could know for certain that death is an eternal sleep, I should be happy; my joy would be complete. But here is the thorn that stings me!—This is what pierces my very soul! If the Bible is true I am lost forever! Every prospect is gone, and I am lost forever!"

This unhappy man soon undertook a voyage, was shipwrecked and drowned, and most probably sunk into the mighty deep in all the horrors of absolute despair.

BAGGAGE NOT AT THE OWNER'S RISK.—An important Court in Ohio, have decided that proprietors of stage coaches are common carriers—that as such, they are responsible for the safe conveyance of passengers and baggage—that their giving notice to the contrary cannot relieve them from liability—that a watch is a customary article of baggage, and the trunk of a traveller the proper place for its deposite—that the stage proprietor will be charged if it be lost, notwithstanding the usual cautionary notice of "*All baggage at the risk of the owners.*"

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—About 1 o'clock, last Saturday night, the house of Mr. Welch, four miles west of Paris, Illinois, was attacked by a party of five persons with their faces blacked, and otherwise disfigured to avoid detection. Mr. Welch received the contents of a rifle (supposed to have been fired through the window) while laying in bed; and when the door was broken open, the defence of the family entirely devolved upon his wife and his son, (a lad of sixteen,) the balance of his household consisting of children under eight years of age.

As soon as the party obtained entrance, a person, who proved to be Geo. Redman, a near neighbor, rushed upon the elder Mr. Welch with a butcher knife; but before he could accomplish his diabolical purpose, young Welch knocked him down with a stick of wood, and followed up his blows until he broke the assassin's skull in several places. Redman lingered until Sunday evening, when he died of his wounds. While the boy was thus successfully defending the life of his father, Greenup James, one of Redman's accomplices, attacked Mrs. Welch, first by firing at her in bed, and subsequently, with a large hickory club, prepared for the purpose. Mrs. Welch, with more then Spartan bravery, seized the tongs, knocked down her assailant, and, finally, succeeded in disabling him so as to prevent his flight, and render his efforts at mischief impotent and harmless.

During the progress of the affray, three of the party (two of whom are supposed to be the son and brother of George Redman) fled; and young Welch, (leaving his mother to take care of G. James, and prevent his flight,) went to Paris and procured medical aid for his father, who was nearly exhausted from the loss of blood caused by his wounds. Mrs. Welch in the mean time, attended well to the safety of her charge, paralyzing his efforts at flight by applications of her trusty weapon.

Though badly wounded, it is believed the elder Welch will recover, as the ball has been carefully extracted. Mrs. Welch and her son (through a singular interposition of Providence) are entirely free from injury. A younger son (a boy of 7 or 8) was wounded in the head during the affray, by one of the assassins, altho' not dangerously. This shocking attempt to murder a whole family, originated, it is supposed, in a misunderstanding or family quarrel of some months standing.

G. James is secured in the Paris jail; and the officers of justice are in pursuit of the other accomplices of Redman, but by the last accounts nothing had been heard of them.—*Terre Haute Courier.*

WAR MOVEMENT IN MAINE.—On the 3d ultimo, resolutions on the subject of repelling British aggressions, were offered in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary. We learn from the Portland Argus of the 15th ultimo, that these resolutions were taken up by the Senate on the 13th, and after being amended by inserting one million of dollars instead of four hundred thousand dollars, for the defence of the State, were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Davies then offered the following resolve, which was also referred to the committee on the N. E. Boundary:

"Resolve for repelling Foreign Invasion, and providing for the protection of the State.

"Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested and urged to cause the immediate removal of the foreign armed force, by which our State is invaded, stationed upon the valley of the St. Johns, and that the government of the United States be earnestly invoked to relieve this State from the present heavy, needless burthen of its own defence."

GEORGE III.—This monarch's reign will be ever celebrated, but posterity will judge it severely. On his accession to the throne the debt of England was one hundred and twenty millions of pounds, but at his death it had swelled to eight hundred and twenty millions of pounds. Thirty-three of the fifty-nine years he sat upon the throne, were passed in war; war, to be sure, in which the genius of English statesmen and generals shone with sun-like brightness, but war, too, which fearfully increased the burdens of the English people, and the effects of which still hang like a mill-stone around the neck of English labor. During his reign, the taxes were increased from £6,000,000 a year to £60,000,000. So much for national glory. Fortunate for him will it be, if posterity assents to the maxim of the English constitution, that the king can do no wrong.

"CAUGHT IN THE SUDS."—A few nights since a thief, in attempting to rob the dwelling of Mr. J. Connor, in Shippen st., fell into a tub of soap suds, left sitting on the floor, and was discovered by the floundering noise he made, and was arrested.—*Phil. paper.*

During the rush for specie at the Philadelphia Bank, on Friday last, a lad named Derrick, was pressed against the counter by the surrounding crowd, till his breast bone was broken.—*ib.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

☞Our Visit to Mt. Vernon.—We got on the stage at Zanesville, about 10 o'clock at night, on Thursday the 18th ultimo,—the seats within being all pre-occupied we had to take our station on the top, out side. In side and out side there were seventeen passengers in all, and a heavy baggage also. Add to these, the team had run the rout to bring down an extra, once before, the same day. Thus situated, the horses could go little out of a walk, so that we were the principal part of the night getting to Jacktown. As our system was, just at that juncture, pre-disposed to take cold, and our lungs being slightly affected, riding all night in the chilly air, confirmed the disorder, so that we have not been more afflicted in this way for several years. This was the only draw back on the pleasures of our visit.

We found the society in Mt. Vernon, in a much better condition than we had inferred from the published reports of its recent prosperity. The late recruits are principally a lot of interesting young people, who seem to take much pleasure in waiting together in the house of the Lord, and have great delight in His service.—They received the word with that attention and readiness which made the dispensing of it a very agreeable task. Indeed we could have spent a month, or more, among them, with great delight. The revival has proceeded with but little extravagance.

We will here relate a fact, for the encouragement of others similarly situated, with a view to induce them to trust in the Lord. Our old friend Benjamin McCracken, was the principal male member of the society in town. Its spiritual condition remained so discouraging for years that he had determined to leave the place and seek a church were he could enjoy better privileges, and accordingly visited Lancaster and Zanesville, and tried to purchase property in both these places, but failed. So that he had to content himself to remain in Vernon. He is now, by the goodness of God, better situated in reference to society, in all probability, than he would be in either of the other places, and in thus saying, we mean nothing invidiuous.

The Mt. Vernon circuit has a considerable portion of very valuable members. A number of these were in attendance at the quarterly meeting and seemed to enjoy the occasion.

We have forgotten the number who have recently joined the church in Mt. Vernon, but it is some where about fifty, more or less, ten or twelve of whom are from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mt. Vernon.—This is the county seat of Knox, which is situated in a fertile region of country, and is a pleasant, thriving village of 3000 or more inhabitants. As wood is the principal fuel, the buildings appear remarkably clean and bright, and form a fine contrast with our coal-smoked towns. It contains a number of houses of worship and its inhabitants generally appear to be a church-going people. But an occurrence happened, at the time of our late visit, which did not give us a very favorable opinion of its moral character. Passing up Main street, on Saturday evening, the 20th ultimo, we witnessed a very revolting sight. A drunken man, who acted as tho' he might have been one of the tragical furies from hell, uttering, in a very passionate and stormy manner, the most profane language we ever heard from man, swaggered round in the centre of the street, and about him was a collection of some fifty, or more, men and boys, provoking and agging him on, who seemed to be greatly amused with his exhibitions. As we passed, some of the company called the attention of the drunken fury to the fact that a preacher was passing. Civil treatment this to a stranger.

Now, what we complain of is, that the police would permit such profane exhibitions as this on the public streets. It is satisfactory evidence to us that the moral tone of the place must be rather low. If these profane drunken debauchees were lodged in jail until they sobered off, and parents were to learn their children to let such loathsome objects pass without molestation, it would have, without doubt, a fine influence upon the moral character of the place.

Better Late than Never.—Br. Leavitt, of the Emancipator, has, at last, referred to his treatment towards Br. Stockton, of the Christian World. The following are his remarks:

"*The Christian World.*—Our brother Bailey thinks we are quite unreasonably severe in some remarks made a few weeks since on a paper with the above title, published in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton. We have reconsidered the article referred to, and we cannot see how *we* could have taken Mr. Stockton's paragraph otherwise than we did, as *allowing* the use of broad and unqualified phraseology of freedom and equal rights of ALL MEN, with reference to the institutions of our country, calculated to deceive foreigners and blind our own consciences, while at the same time we mean to have the language understood among ourselves only as applying to *white* citizens. We could not know the editor's thoughts, but from his words and actions, and when he spoke and acted precisely like the great mass of temporising clergy who have drugged and stupified the national conscience, we could not but suppose he stood on the same ground with them. And so we spoke our mind without mincing, as we are wont to do. We had no unkind or disrespectful feelings towards Mr. Stockton, for whom, both personally and in his religious connections, we had long cherished a high respect. But we set him for a class of men. Mr. Stockton, it seems, has replied to our remarks, and in his reply has set forth his own views on the subject, and his purposes with regard to his paper, with a manly independence and vigor of style that we should look in vain to find in his earlier numbers.—That we did him injustice, both in regard to his talents and his position on the subject of slavery, is sufficiently apparent. We, therefore, cheerfully retract every word of disparagement in these respects, and cordially ask him to overlook an error, which arose solely from our ignorance of his past history, and our zeal for the cause in which we are engaged."

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, probably to take his seat in the new Cabinet.

We have been in the reception, every few weeks, of a little 7 by 9 sheet, dubbed, "The Aurora," from New Lisbon, Ohio, poorly edited and worse printed, from which we give the following:

"The Western Recorder, a religious paper, thus refers to the transaction, and this is all it says about the outrage:

"'An abolition riot is said to have taken place in Dayton, in which one or two whites lost their lives.'

"How comes it that our Rev'd. friend denominates this an 'Abolition Riot?' He certainly cannot mean that those who were killed were Abolitionists, or that Abolitionists participated in attacking them, and yet his language—or the language of the item—would lead to this conclusion, for it will admit of no other construction. This will convey an incorrect impression on the minds of those who may see no other account of the affair; hence, I conceive it would be but an act of justice to correct it. The mob organ at Dayton—the heart of whose editor is far blacker than the Ethiopian's skin—attributes the difficulty to Abolitionists. This is his vocation; but that a religious editor should walk in such footsteps, is not quite the thing.

"If Abolitionists must be made the scape-goat for the doings of the mob, why the latter may go on with impunity while the former, though innocent, must suffer the disgrace. Is this fair? On the same principle the early Christians must be considered responsible for the persecutions and murders committed by their enemies. When the Jews crucified the Saviour, on this principle it ought to be charged to the Christians—call it a Christian act. No Christian will say this: and yet it would be just as near the truth as to call the Dayton Mob an 'Abolition Riot.'"

This editor, it is highly probable, imagines, in point of wisdom, he was born at least a century before Solomon, and as it respects philanthophy, that he inherits the mantle of Howard himself. He represents the heart of the Dayton editor as "blacker than the skin of the Ethiopian," and we as walking in his "footsteps." Very courteous this, but none but a Philanthropist would have been capable of such liberal sentiments.

The editor wishes to know how we come to call the Dayton affair an "Abolition Riot."—Did this erudite gentleman never know that "custom was the arbiter of language;"—that, in this democratic country, the people claimed the right to call things by whatever appellation they think proper. And has he never been apprised of the fact that all parties have agreed to call such frays, where ablitionism was made the occasion, "Abolition Riots," without intending by such expression to give any opinion as to who was in fault? If he had attended to this matter a little he might have been saved his hypercriticism upon us.

As for the article he quoted from us being all we "said on the subject:" when we closed the paper which contained that article, we had seen but a bare allusion to the Dayton mob, and that so expressed as to leave some doubt whether there had ever been such an occurrence or not. So soon as we came in possession of the facts of the case we gave them, and thought we had expressed ourself sufficiently severe against these mobocrats, to suit the morbid appetite of even an ultra-abolitionist.

Br. Ragan, in the communication which we published from him in our last paper, "respectfully suggest that the editor of the Recorder suspend his judgment of the executive operations of the District, until he is in possession of all the circumstances." Now, we know not what our worthy friend alludes to; for we have not, to the best of our recollection, *intentionally* made any disrespectful allusions to his administration either directly or indirectly. We really hope that the old adage, "a guilty conscience needs no accuser," is not applicable to him on this occasion.

Gospel Publisher.—We are in the weekly receipt of this paper from Harrisburgh, Pa. It is the organ of the "Church of God," commonly called "Winebrenners" after the founder of the sect. The paper seems to be intelligently conducted, and to breathe the spirit of Christ. It records many revivals of religion among that people.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Please publish the following appointments:

Deersville circuit,	March	14
Pleasant Hill,	"	21
Woodsfield,	"	28
Pisgah,	April	4
Pennsville,	"	11
Cambridge,	"	18

Yours, truly,
Z. Ragan.

For the Western Recorder.

To Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes the following lines are respectfully dedicated, as a token of sympathy on account of the loss of a very promising child.

Oh, let me weep—they'r tears of grief—
Nought save the balm that Calvary gave
Can sooth one sigh, or bring relief,
Or gild the gloom that shrouds the grave.

My child of hope, of promise bright!
The first, the last, affection's pledge,
A star that glimmered on the brow of night,—
Now rests in slumbers with the dead;
And shall no more that dimpled cheek
With mine on earth be warmly pressed?
Ah! no a *Saviour's smile* that cheek shall greet,
A Seraph's robe that form possess.

Then hush my heart, be calm, be still;
In patience wait the joyful hour,
When Elsea's tomb on Auburn's hill.
Shall yield to resurrection's power.

So shall we meet at *Jesus'* feet,
Tranquil and bright, as rays at 'even
And all our tears and bitter griefs,
Exchanged for symphonies of *Hearen*.

G. G. Moore.

For the Western Recorder.

Steubenville, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1841.

Br. Springer: We held a protracted meeting in this station, which commenced on New Year's Eve, and continued nearly three weeks, during which, fifteen joined the church on probation, all of whom, so far as I know, promise fair to become ornaments to the church. The meeting was valuable, also, in reviving the members of the church in general.

We were favored with the labors of Brs. Ragan, Hughes, Burns, Matthews and R. Richardson, all of whom preached with the zeal and fervor becoming their high and glorious calling.

As a church, we are all in peace and harmony among ourselves. And I think I may safely say, that I know of no station or circuit in the bounds of our work, where christian love and mutual affection abound to a greater extent than in this. We are now engaged in erecting a parsonage. The money is subscribed—lot purchased—much of the materials procured—and workmen at work. It will be completed as early in the season as circumstances will allow. Will not many of the circuits and stations do likewise, the present year? Much of the difficulty endured by itinerant ministers arises from a want of this convenience.

Yours, truly, Joel Dalbey, Jr.

Zanesville, March 1, 1841.

Br. Springer: We commenced our quarterly meeting in this place on the 14th ult. We had no prospect of ministerial aid, but our reliance was on the Lord. Several other denominations in this town were holding protracted meetings at the same time, who were able to afford the public the attractions of strange and talented preachers. Br. Marshall came to our assistance. The members went to work in aid of the ministry, and the Lord poured out his spirit in a most powerful manner. Upwards of thirty professed religion, and thirty-nine have attached themselves to the church. Our meeting is still continued. Some who have stood in the front ranks of wickedness are the subjects of this work.

One incident which happened, in the progress of the meeting, was rather remarkable. Some irreligious young men came to the altar, when the mourners were called for, and united with an air of unconcern in the singing exercises. But such was the powerful demonstrations of the spirit, that as the poet sings,

"They melted like wax at the glance of the Lord."

Yea, if the infidel world had been present, their hearts, for the time being, at least, would have been subdued by the conquering influence of grace.

Yours, &c., A Member.

Our Relations with Great Britain—The Affair of the Steam Boat "Caroline."—Great interest must necessarily be felt among all classes to understand correctly the facts which bear upon the various controverted questions, which unfortunately exist between this country and Great Britain. The most exciting one now before the public, is the affair in regard to the Steamboat Caroline. On this subject a very long and decided report was made in Congress on Saturday, by Mr. Pickens, from the committee on Foreign affairs. We will state the positions of this report as briefly as possible.

"It appears that the steamboat Caroline was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the city of Buffalo, and on the morning of the 28th of December, 1837, she left the port at Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States.—The original intention seemed to be, to run between Buffalo and Schlosser, or perhaps, from Black Rock dam to Schlosser and, should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island and touch at Grand Island, and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, said to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion the frontier, at this period had collected a great many in the neighborhood—some from curiosity—some from idleness—and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men gathered together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was *nominally* in the British territory. The Caroline was merely used for one day as a ferry boat, and on the night of the day she commenced running, she was seized while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the deck.

"The British Minister is pleased to call the Caroline a 'piratical steamboat.' The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognise as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast, with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognised as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the cause upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a 'piratical boat,' as the Minister asserts it to be; yet the moment it touches our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

"There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history, than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of *her* vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was 'piratical,' and the citizens murdered were out-laws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

"It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that 'the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province,' and again affirms that 'it was a public act of person in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities.'"

McLeod was arrested in the territory of New York. On the first arrest he was discharged, but on a second arrest he was imprisoned for trial. As the arrest was made in a time of profound peace, without an invasion of the territory of Great Britain, McLeod, so far as he is concerned, is alone answerable to the criminal jurisdiction of the State of New York; and the Committee deem any interference on the part of the Federal Executive, an exercise of power not conferred by "law or by treaty."

The report produced a very warm debate in the House of Representatives, in which Messrs. Adams, Granger, Fillmore, Everett and Pickens took part. A motion to print it was lost, 110 to 77,—when the report was laid on the table. There appeared to be a feeling in the minds of many members that Great Britain would regard the report, if it should be accepted, as equal to a declaration of war.

Fanaticism.—A man laboring under religious frenzy in New York, refused the Coroner admittance to his house to view the body of one of his children, just deceased. From the statements of Doct. Perry, No. 282 Third avenue, it appeared that the mother of the child had been delivered of twins on Monday last, and that the other infant is alive. He also stated that the fanatic had repeatedly asserted that he would restore the child to life, and that it was while engaged in his vain attempt that he refused the Coroner admission. The poor fanatic, it seems, kept an exchange office some years ago, but subsequently had undergone various reverses of fortune, and becoming connected with the Mormons, had suffered latterly under partial aberration of mind.

U. S. Supreme Court.—A letter from Washington says: "The Supreme Court has been thronged through the day to hear the argument of Henry Clay, in the Mississippi slave case. I heard the opening of the argument; and it was equal to almost any thing I have heard from the eloquent Kentuckian—as eloquent at the bar as in the Senate—unequalled any where as an advocate. Mr. Webster will reply. With such men for counsel, the case would excite intense interest every where; but in the case before the court, millions of dollars are involved."

Canadian News.—The Detroit Advertiser states that there are 20,000 regulars in Canada, and that in addition, each regiment of militia is required to have two flank companies in constant readiness.—As there 113 regiments in the Upper Province, this will give 16,000 men. A force of 36,000 would thus be called into the field at a moment's notice.

More Writs *vs.* U. S. Bank.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, there were two more writs of citation awarded against the U. S. Bank, for refusing specie to the holders of her notes.—Isaac Abrahams cited the institution for the amount of $660, and Fisher J. Snow for $160—*Chron. 22d ult.*

Religious Scruples.—The Orthodox Society of Friends, in the State of New York, have petitioned the Legislature to be relieved from the payment of fines for non-performance of militia duty. The Friends are conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms.

Another Citation.—Yesterday in the Common Pleas, another writ of citation, on application of Alexander Brown, was awarded against the U. S. Bank, for refusing to pay specie for notes to the amount of some twelve or thirteen hundred dollars.

The President Elect.—General Harrison arrived at Richmond on Wednesday evening. A great concourse of citizens assembled to greet him at the depot, and thence escorted him to the Powhattan House.—*Chro. 22d ult.*

General Harrison.—The President elect has visited the two Houses of Congress, and was received with marked attention. He was expected to leave the city this day for Virginia.

The Banks and the Legislature.—The intelligence from Harrisburg, with regard to the Banks is *not* favorable. Mr. Spackman's resolution, authorising that the penalties for suspension be postponed and suspended for forty days, has passed the Senate, but it is not likely that it will pass the House for some days, and even then the Governor may veto it. The probability is, however, that he will permit it to become a law without his signature—but even with this law we fear that little relief will be experienced. The Banks will be afraid to act, and the community will continue to labor under the difficulties and apprehensions by which they are now afflicted. The Governor, as we understand, is adverse both to small bills and any act legalizing the suspension for another year—and it is the general impression, that should the Legislature pass any such bill, he will veto it.—It is merely possible that he will change his views after the adjournment of the 4th of March Convention, especially should the members of that convention be in favor of mild measures as regards the Banks. Should they urge harsh measures the influence upon the mind of the Executive will of course be unfavorable. On the whole, therefore, the intelligence from Harrisburg is rather adverse to any measure of permanent relief to the Banks, so far at least as the Governor is concerned.—*Bicknell.*

Quite a Discovery.—During a debate in the House of Representatives on the 15th ult., on a motion to strike out the allowance of $1500 a year for a clerk to sign land patent deeds, Mr. Lincoln announced a very astounding fact, viz: that every patent signed by this clerk for the last four years, was *invalid* by means of a clerkical blunder! The fact seemed not to be contradicted, and Mr. Lincoln stated that the only way to remedy this evil was to pass a special act to *legalise* those 300,000 deeds.

A Hint to Chambermaids.—Nothing is more injurious to health than warming a bed with coals, the carbonic acid gas that escapes is almost suffocating, particularly if there be no fire-place in the room. The remedy is easy and cheap; get a piece of chain about a yard long, make it red hot, and put it in the pan, instead of pursuing the dangerous and unhealthy plan that is now better honored in the breach than the observance.

On Thursday morning last, a row of four frame buildings in Seneca street, Buffalo, were destroyed by fire. The sufferers were, Dyer Green, building and contents, Benjamin Willey, building and much furniture, Joel Ray, the same, and Wm. Trontine, considerable furniture.

The British Colonist (official paper) of February 3d, says that Gov. Arthur has forwarded despatches to the Governor General, and also to Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, in reference to the recent proceedings which took place at Lockport in relation to McLeod.

The Christian religion is admirably adapted to the wants of our natures. At no period of life—in no situation—shall we find it unwelcome to our souls. It will cheer our drooping spirits, animate our hopes, and give us an assurance of a rest in heaven.

The commissioners who are to run a boundary line between Texas and the United States, left Opelousas on the 21st ultimo, for the Sabine. The line, it is said, will probably be finished in about three months.

Fire.—Three buildings were burned down on Thursday last at Buffalo, N. Y. Several other houses took fire, but were saved by the prompt arrival and efficient exertions of the fire companies.

From Port au Prince.—An arrival at Edgartown, from Port au Prince, 23d ult., reports that it was very sickly at that place; several vessels had lost part of their officers and crews.

Alfred H. Davis.—The examination of this man, which was to have taken place before the Recorder yesterday afternoon, was postponed till Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Eldridge.—The time for the trial of this individual was on Saturday, in the Court of General Session, fixed by the Attorney General for Monday, the 29th ult.

Mrs. Davis.—The counsel for this prisoner will commence their argument on the motion for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment in her case, to-morrow morning.

A. H. Davis.—The examination of this man takes place before the Recorder this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Governor McNutt has vetoed the bill passed by both branches of the Legislature of Mississippi, pledging the State to redeem its bonds.

A heavy failure occurred in this city on Saturday last. Messrs. Pope & Aspinwall have 'stopped' for upwards of $400,000.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Discharged.—William H. Stokes, recently arrested for the Brooklyn murder, has been honorably discharged.

The Banks.—The Suspension Bill is progressing in the Pennsylvania House.

More Indian Troubles.—The Rock Gazette states, on the authori a gentleman recently from the I country, that great excitement has created among the Cherokees, by th ecution of an Indian named Achilla S one of the treaty signers, who had tried and convicted of murder. Pre to his execution he had asked and ob ed leave to have a personal inter with the chief, John Ross, with a vie obtain a reprieve. While before the he was earnest in his protestations o nocence of the crime of which he been convicted, but stated that he had ed three or four other men. Ross re to grant him a reprieve, and Smith executed. After this event the excite became intense among the party to w Smith belonged. Threats were mad gainst the life of Ross, and he thoug prudent to surround himself by a guard of some forty persons. He shortly to leave the nation for the e

It is farther stated that Ross desp ed a message to a distinguished me of the Ridge party, a relative of Boudi who had (it is said,) expressed threats against him to know what hi tentions were. The reply was chara istic of the man, and of course unsat tory to Ross. Thus the matter s when the informant of the Gazette l

The people of Arkansas with good son implore the Federal Governmer send to the frontier a force sufficie large to keep in check the numerous tile tribes that it has concentrated on borders of that State.

Berkshire Swine.—This breed app to be the aristocracy of the hog-yard a present time. They are a large, well hog, possessing length, breadth, and de with a fine bone, small ears, and ver tle offal compared with other hogs o same size. Their color seems to b objection in the eyes of many, it bein a shining black, or a bronze black, white feet. Somehow or other, the t of the New Englanders and the Old E landers, in regard to colors of hogs cattle, white or roan cattle and b hogs. The Berkshires of the present seem to be a very different animal f the Berkshire of a former. A breed once brought into the country, called B shires, that were very different. T were white or speckled, with large ears, and required two or three year come to maturity. These come to m rity early and are a smaller boned br with very small ears. We lately ex ined one purchased by Capt. J. Wing of this town, of Capt. Lombard, of Wa Capt. L. imported it from England. has all the requisites of a good hog, of the Berkshire breed, and those in vicinity, who are anxious to impr their swine, had better embrace the portunity now offered them.

Establishment for the Construct of Steam-Ships of War in Massac setts.—It is proposed to establish a tional Foundry, and a Yard for the struction of Steam Engines and St Ships of War, in Boston Harbor. The tensive and valuable lands, now and since owned by the United States Gove ment, in Chelsea, have been pointed as the most suitable site for the purp in the county of Suffold. These la consist of from seventy to ninety ac exclusive of flats; and for a long distan border on the water—their shores be constantly washed by the waves of Upper Harbor and those of the My River. They are nearly opposite Navy Yard in Charlestown, and for present contain only two or three bu ings—one of which is occupied as Naval Hospital—the Marine Hospita Chelsea being situated in another p of the town.

Horrid Tragedy.—The last Illino states that a certain individual nan Williams, was committed to the Pike C jail and a short time since for having s at and killed another man, having s for his wife and children under prete of wishing to see them, on Friday of l week, cut the throat of the former, s after her entrance into the jail, and th his own, so that they survived only a f minutes. It is supposed that he inten to murder his children also, had not l cries of the woman, by alarming the j or, induced him to despatch himself, fore he had carried his plan into full fect.

Revival of Religion.—There is a p tracted meeting now being held at t Rev. Mr. Brettle's church, Baptist, Eeast Chesnut street, Lancaster, in t State. During the last week, we und stand, many members were added to t church, and on Monday last, ten membe were formally baptised in the Conesto river, before a large number of perso who had assembled to witness the ce mony. On Thursday last, Mr. Bret commenced holding meetings through t day.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Special Mission to London.—T Richmond Whig of Thursday says: ' rumor is afloat, and devoutly hopes it m prove true, that Mr. Clay will be despatc ed forthwith to London on a special m sion to open negociations for the final a justment of difficulties. The occurrenc at Lockport seem to require immedia action to avert so direful a calamity war."

Best Mode of Suicide For Ladies.— Wear thin shoes, lace with a bed wren and rope, and you may kill yours without being suspected.—*Bost. Trans.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 3, 1841.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We did not return to the post until the outer form of this paper was made. As this is the portion of our paper we devote to original communications, such as came in our absence will have to lay over until our next.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister, made a demand of Mr. Forsyth, that, the President release the negroes of the Amistad, and placed his demand upon treaty stipulations of Great Britain, both with Spain and with the United States. Mr. Forsyth refuses the request on the ground that these negroes are in the hands of the law, and that the Executive has no control over the subject. This correspondence was made the 20th of January, and has been recently published.

It is indicated that the houses of the colored people, which were burned in Dayton, Ohio, a few weeks since, were set on fire at the instigation of some unprincipled speculators who wanted to get their property under value. The devil himself would be disgraced in a comparison with such heartless scoundrels. The Herald of that place has the following:

BASE OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday night, some infamous scoundrels set fire to three houses belonging to and occupied by negroes, in that part of the town east of Seely's basin, called 'Africa,' which were entirely consumed, the inmates having barely time to escape with their effects. The perpetrators of this infamous deed are unknown, and will probably remain so. We have heard it surmised, however, that they were instigated by some unprincipled speculators, who wish to alarm the blacks and compel them to sell their property, which from its location is becoming valuable, for less than half its value and leave the place.—It is difficult to what particular 'excitement' to attach the blame, and a dangerous experiment to express an opinion, so completely have the mob usurped the reins of government in our town.

The Abolitionists are still divided and disputing about independent nominations. The Philanthropist and Xenia Free Press have came in collision with each other on this subject.—We have no objection to making the question of the abolition of slavery a political one, provided the church be not called on to act on the subject in her official organs, as we are of opinion she should not thus take part in any political campaign whatever.

The State Temperance Convention held in Harrisburgh, Pa., on the 13th and 14th January, adopted the following form of a petition to the Legislature, of which they had one thousand copies struck:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—

"The subscribers, citizens of the county of—— beg leave respectfully to represent, that, in their judgment, the evils which the prevailing use of intoxicating drinks inflicts upon the people whom you represent, are, both in kind and degree, highly deserving your enlightened attention and official interposition; and are persuaded that the facts upon which the Temperance Reformation is based, if they were ascertained with the utmost possible precision, and spread before the public, so avouched as might command the attention which they deserve, would arouse the virtue and intelligence of the people to the immediate adoption of an adequate remedy for the enormous evils which such an investigation would disclose.

Your petitioners therefore pray that committees of your honorable bodies may be raised, with power to send for persons and papers, to institute a thorough inquiry into the many and grievous crimes, suffering and losses, which are produced by the use of intoxicating drinks: and that the results of your inquiries be as widely circulated throughout the Commonwealth, as, in your wisdom, the importance of the subject may seem to demand.

Your memorialists being, persuaded after long and thorough consideration, that the traffic in distilled and fermented liquors, which now exists under our present license laws, is the principal remaining obstacle to a reformation, promising blessings infinite in value, extending to every rank in life, and embracing every interest in humanity, most earnestly pray, that the laws be so altered or amended, as to give to the electors in each ward, borough or township in the State, the right of determining by vote, whether licenses shall be granted for retailing intoxicating liquors, within their respective limits.

Believing that legislative action on this most important subject is required, and required *now;* and that the mode of action here suggested, is perfectly accordant with the principles of republican government, and at the same time acceptable to public opinion, which in our beloved country is the source and support of law, we earnestly ask the early attention of your honorable bodies to the subject of our prayer.

BICKNELL'S REPORTER, &c.—We have been a regular peruser of the Reporter for something like one year, and there is not a paper which comes to our office of which we make more use. It is a mammoth sheet; its first page is filled with judicious selections from the current literature; the last page is confined principally to the exchanges, and the inner form gives the prices current, the state of the money market, and an abstract of the news of the day, domestic and foreign. What we particularly appreciate in this journal, is, the tact of its editor in abstracting from the great mass of passing events those which are of interest and importance to the reader. The foreign news has usually come to us in the Reporter in advance of all its weekly cotemporaries. Indeed such a paper could not be issued weekly without immense labor and attention.—We are told by those who were acquainted with this paper under its former management, that it is conducted with more ability, if possible, by Mr. Miller, its present proprietor, than it was by Mr. Bicknell himself.

The Reporter is three dollars per annum, in advance: five dollars will pay for one subscriber two years, and each subscriber to the Reporter will get the Counterfeit Detecter for July and January. Every business man in the west should have this work.

The Counterfeit Detecter and Bank Note List is published by the same person, monthly, at $1,50: two copies two years $5.

Address Matthew T. Miller, post paid, No. 76 south third street, Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER.—We have had for some time past, a considerable amount of clear, pleasant weather. The frost is not yet out of the ground, but from appearances it will have to depart shortly.

Our worthy Br. Cooke, of the Pittsburgh Advocate, seems to be much distressed about the continuation of the "war." Don't be alarmed brother, while nothing but ink and paper is consumed, it is not probable any lives will be lost. The following article, from his last paper, shows that he is in considerable agony on the subject:

"*The Olive Branch.*—We do not get this paper but learn, through the Methodist Protestant, that it holds the following language:

" 'We will not contend with the organs of our own church, where we differ in small matters; but we mean to handle the giant Hierarchy we have abjured, with a rough hand. We may be wrong, but conscience and judgment say *no.* If life is spared, we have only begun with that truly *iron hoof of despotism.* Brethren, in this, take your own way—we *shall* ours.' O mercy! what next? Instead of the war being ended, it has 'only begun.' Then we suppose '*reformation* or *extermination,*' must be regarded as the watchword. Look out friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and prepare for more than a Pelloponesian war; but let the weapons of your warfare, 'be not carnal,' and they will be 'mighty through God.' 'The Lord is with you while ye be with Him.' "

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The bill to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio passed the House on the 18th ult., by a vote of 41 to 21. The Senate has not yet had any definite action on this bill.

The Senate has had considerable spouting on the House bill for the protection of religious worship; some members warmly oppose its passage. It was recommitted on the 18th ult. to Messrs. Henderson, Scott and Utter, with instructions to conform it to the law of Pennsylvania. This is exactly what we want so far as we are concerned. We are much better pleased with the Pennsylvania law than we were with the provisions of this bill. Up to the 26th ultimo, which is our latest dates from Columbus, this bill was still in the hands of the committee.

There are four bank bills before the Senate, which have all been referred to the committee on the currency, with instructions to report a single bill. It is among the possibilities that something may be done this session on the subject of regulating the banking system of the State.

Dr. Glover has favored us with a copy of his Report against the House bill, No. 88, for the "protection of Religious Meetings." He makes this bill violate some eight or ten provisions of the constitution. When a man is disposed, from any cause whatever, not to do a thing, he can always find abundance of reasons to excuse himself from acting.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, March 3.—Flour $3; wheat 50 cents.

PITTSBURGH, February 19, 1841.—Notwithstanding the stocks of almost all kinds of goods are large and excellent, and daily improving by fresh arrivals, business has become extremely dull and flat during the past week, and we are free to confess we scarcely have ever seen less doing and our city so completely at a stand for a currency, and unless something is immediately done by our Legislature, the Banks and the people, whose interests are all one and indivisible, we will have sorry times in all departments of trade, for our merchants, manufacturers, farmers and mechanics, and indeed all classes seem now at a stand, and much of the best produce of the country brought to our city is stored for want of money to purchase, for bartering or storing is now the order of the day.

Flour—Is dull out of wagons at 2,87½ to 3, for choice brands and from stores, 3 a 3,25 per barrel.

Bacon—Plenty and dull. Sales from wagons at 5¾ a 6c, and 3000 lbs. from stores at 6½ cents per pound.

Sugar—New Orleans stock moderate, and prices for good firm at 6¾ a 7c; sales 9 hhds. inferior at 6½ cts. per lb.

Cheese—Plenty and very dull at 4½ a 5¼ cts. per pound.

Iron—Pig Metal—Sales 15 tons Tennessee, 29 dollars, 4 months.—*Harris.*

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour—There is a small decline in the price of flour since our last report. The demand for Howard street has been very limited; not exceeding probably 1000 barrels from store were sold early in the week at 4,50 per bbl.; subsequently, 400 a 500 bbls. sold at 4,44, cash; and on Thursday and yesterday, 4,37½ were the best offers that the few purchasers were disposed to make. The wagon and car price continues as yet at 4,37½. Sales of City Mills, standard brands, have been made at 4,50 cash; and other parcels at 4,62½, sixty days without interest, and in some instances interest was added; at this price, also, extra quality has been sold for cash. The stocks, in general, are light.

Provisions.—The market has been rather quiet during the week for all descriptions, and prices generally remain without any material variation. Our quotations for Beef are 12,50 a 13 per bbl. cash and 4 months, for Mess; 10,50 for No. 1; and 8,50 for Prime. The prices of Pork have declined a fraction, new Mess being offered at 14,50, and Prime at 12, cash. A lot of 100 bbls. old Mess has sold at 12,25, six months. We note a transaction early in the week of 900 pieces prime Baltimore assorted Bacon, the Hams especially selected for their small or desirable sizes, at 8¼ cts. per lb.; other smaller lots, less select, but not inferior in quality, at about 8c., and prime Western assorted in lots of 5 to 7000 lbs. at 7¼ cts., all cash. Moderate sales of Hams, 10 a 10¼ cts.; sides, 8; and Shoulders, 7. We are not informed of any operations in Lard; but prime No. 1. in kegs is generally held at 8 cts per lb., four months, or 2 per cent. off for cash; and bbls. at 7c. A lot of about 60 kegs Nos. 2 and 3, western Butter has been sold at 8c. cash, which is an improvement. Nothing doing in Glades. Fair Roll in bbls. is offered at 12 a 14 cts. per lb.

Western Transportation.—Wagon Freights remain as quoted last week, 1,25 to Pittsburgh, and 1,50 to Wheeling, per 100 lbs.; but with a tendency to advance.—*Lyford.*

NEW YORK, February 18.—Flour—The decline in Genesee Flour may now be considered as established. Two hundred barrels, common brand Genesee and fiat hoop Ohio having been purchased for export to England at 4,75; smaller parcels of the same descriptions at the same price. The supply of Western is still abundant and the market again closes inactive. The demand for Southern is quite limited, with increasing supplies, and we have only to notice a sale of two hundred and fifty barrels Georgetown at five dollars. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change; 150 puncheons Brandywine sold at thirteen dollars cash. Exportation 1st to 10th February; Wheat Flour, eight thousand five hundred and sixty-three barrels.

Provisions.—Mess and Prime Beef is in limited demand, without change in prices. Of Ohio Pork small sales have been made of Mess at 11,75, and Prime at 9,75; lower country is held firmly at 12,25 for the former, and 10,25 for the latter. One thousand kegs Ohio Lard embracing nearly all of this description in first hands, have been disposed of at 7 cents. Hams, Smoked Beef, &c., are in a fair request at former rates.

New York Cattle Market, Feb'y. 15.—Beeves—At market, 750 beeves, including 300 left last week; 175 was from the South, 200 from the East, and the balance from this State—775 were sold at 6½ to 9¼c, average 7,75 per cwt. Market well attended and sales brisk.

Cows and Calves—There were 110 offered, all taken 25, 33 and 42 dollars, each.

Sheep & Lambs—1600 at market, all of which were taken at 2 to 8 dollars. Good demand.—*New World.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—REMARKS. Within the last few days a better feeling seems to be abroad among business men; inspired by the belief that the Legislature of our State will extend to us a helping hand in this our hour of need; besides which the indications of a fair inland business are being developed by the arrival of a goodly number of remote Western Merchants among us, with funds in hand—although a dull period of the year for shipping, several vessels are now loading for the Mediterranean and other foreign ports, with our agricultural products, and home manufactures.

FLOUR.—Flour has declined. Early in the week, a sale was made of 6000 bbls. of Flour for the Liverpool markets, at 4,56¼, which is about the rate to-day.

SEEDS—Cloverseed has improved since last week, and is in demand for the New York market at 4,87½ a 5,00 per bushel. Flaxseed has advanced to 1,35 per bushel.

CATTLE MARKET.—The market has been scantily supplied this week, there being no arrivals from the South or West. Only about 200 fat Cattle offered, which sold at 7,00 a 8,00—extra 8,50.—*Bicknell.*

STRABISMUS OR SQUINTING.—Within the last three months, Dr. Crossman has cured forty-two persons of squinting.—With four the eye turned outwards—with thirty-eight the obliquity was inwards from infancy. We have seen a number of these cases. The position of the eyes now appear to be perfect—no one could possibly tell that there had existed a previous deformity. Several had been operated on once or twice before by persons incompetent; this had made the operation exceedingly difficult on account of abnormal adhesions, consequently great caution should be used in the choice of surgeons in the first attempt, if persons are anxious to be relieved. Dr. Crossman's success in curing, as a matter of course, proves his skill. So far, he has had no equal in this country, and perhaps in no other. Certainly, no one has pretended to perform the operation without assistance. But this he had done with the greatest facility in upwards of twenty instances, in the presence of some of the most respectable physicians and gentlemen in Philadelphia, by a most ingenious apparatus of his own invention. The operation was consummated on a highly respectable young gentleman not far from our office, a few days ago, in fifteen seconds. It must certainly be gratifying to those laboring under the misfortune and disagreeable deformity, to learn that they can be so speedily and easily relieved.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans True American says,—"From information we have obtained from various sources, upon which we can place reliance, we have come to the conclusion, that the sugar crop of this year will not exceed 80,000 or 85,000 hogsheads, against 125,000 last year. In the Attakapas the falling off will be fully one-fourth; in Lafourche one-third, and although as regards the river our information is not so exact, yet it may be stated at one-fourth. The aggregate diminution in the whole State will be rising one-fourth."

CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The Catholic Herald says:—"We have heard from a source entitled to credit that the Papal Bulls have been received, appointing the Rev. Mr. Richard Whelan, to be Bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Chance, President of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, to be first Bishop of the newly created See, of Natchez, Mississippi."

McLEOD.—It is feared in Lockport that McLeod will escape. The inhabitants of that place held a meeting in consequence on the 15th ult. After sundry speeches they came to the conclusion that the Niagara county jail was not safe enough—and McLeod is to be removed to a more secure prison.

An actor named Clausel, while playing on the New Orleans stage, a few days since, was attacked with apoplexy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 17, 1841.

The correspondence between the British minister and the Secretary of State, in relation to the negroes of the Amistad, has attracted great attention here. Mr. Presten alluded to it incidentally in the Senate to-day, and characterised the conduct of the British Government in the matter as an authorised interference with the concerns of this country, which he hoped no department of the Government would favor or sanction in the slightest degree. His course of remarks on the subject, arose upon the presentation of a memorial by Mr. Norvel, of Michigan, from citizens of New York, urging the interposition of the Government in behalf of certain "patriots," who were taken in arms during the Canadian insurrection, and condemned to death, but whose sentence has been commuted to banishment. Mr. Preston expressed the strongest objections to any interference with the domestic concerns of a foreign nation; and after adverting to the proceedings which have taken place on the Canadian Frontier, and declaring that the Government had taken no part in any of the proceedings which deserved censure, he hoped that no color of apology would be given for the interposition of Great Britain in the case of the Amistad negroes, by this Government committing any act of interference. He thought the Senate ought to mark with its rebuke, the very proposition to interfere in favor of the persons described in the memorial, With what face can we censure or complain of the course of the British Government in the case, if the proposition of the memorialists is entertained? He was decidedly opposed to entertain the opinion even so far as to suggest the idea that the President would consider the propriety of interfering.

The Senate manifested their concurrence in Mr. Preston's views against the memorial, by quietly laying it on the table whence it will never rise again.

The Washington Correspondent of the Star, under date of Feb. 20, says:—A proposal is now before the government from a highly respectable member of your mercantile community, to build four splendid steamers, of 2,500 tons each, to run between New York and Liverpool. The proposition is, to carry the mails for a given sum, to be paid him by the government, the latter, of course, receiving all the benefit arising from postages, the contract to be for ten years. In the interim, if war takes place with England, or any other power, the government to buy the steamers at a valuation agreed upon by both parties. The vessels to be built in all respects as men of war, and also to carry 1,500 to 2,000 tons freight, with 200 passengers. It is intended to burn anthracite coal, and it is expected that ten days will make the run from New York to Liverpool.

The capital to be employed is two millions of dollars. If the government accede to his proposition, two of the steamers will be ready in May, 1841—the other two the following year; the two first to run monthly, and, when the others are complete, to run twice a month, except three months in winter, when they will run only once. Although he has said ten days for the run to Liverpool from New York, he feels confident that he will accomplish it in nine days. Each vessel will have engines of about 1600 horse power.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We regret our inability to announce any favorable change in money matters. Every thing is still in confusion, nothing definite has been done by our Legislature, and nothing we fear, is likely to be done till after the 4th of March. In our last, we gave the proceedings of two public meetings that had been held in Philadelphia, both in reference to the then existing condition of affairs. A third meeting has since been held, at which Mr. Frederic Stoever presided. The principal speakers were young lawyers, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the banking system generally, the United States Bank in particular, and also advocating that the present law enforcing penalties against the banks for non-payment in specie, and also a forfeiture of their charters, should be rigidly enforced. The meeting was quite large, but it was, nevertheless, not composed of the material likely to have much effect upon the Legislature. Our advices from Harrisburgh are, that the Legislature will pass a bill legalizing suspension for a time, and probably one authorizing the issue of small notes.—What the Governor will do—yet remains to be seen.—*Bicknell.*

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—Under this head the Cincinnati Gazette, of Monday has the following remark: "In times past, the former of these two cities has freely stepped forward, and rendered her assistance to the latter in periods of pecuniary difficulty. In 1835, we believe Philadelphia loaned New York five millions of dollars, to relieve her of the distress consequent upon her great fires of that year. How she has reciprocated the favor, her recent run upon her benefactor will show."

When Gen. Harrison visited the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol on his arrival at Washington, the Vice-President, Mr. Benton, Mr. Calhoun, and other Van Buren members of the Senate crowded around him, to tender him their respects and give him a cordial shake of the hand.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP BRITANNIA.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important news from Europe—arrival of the Levant Mail with despatches from Turkey, Egypt, Syria, &c., &c.

The Boston Royal Mail steamer reached that city on Monday morning at seven o'clock. We received our files by her this morning at nine o'clock. She brings London dates to February 3d, and Liverpool to Feb. 4th, inclusive.

The news by the arrival is not interesting; the most important is the settlement of the Eastern question. There is nothing later from China, than that bro't by the North America, and the news in relation to the settlement of the difficulties between England and China is neither confirmed nor contradicted.

American Stocks in London.—The latest quotations that we find are those of the London Colonial Gazette, of Feb. 3d, viz: Alabama (sterling) 5 per ct. 78; Indiana (sterling) 5, 75; Illinois 6, 75; Kentucky 6, 86; Louisiana (sterling) 5, 87; Maryland 6, 85; Massachusetts (sterling) 5, 100; New York (1855) 5, 85½; Ohio 6, 91, ex d.; Pennsylvania 5, 74; South Carolina 5, 90; Tennessee 6, 82; United States Bank 11½. In the London Speculator of January 30th, United States Bank stock is quoted at £13½.

The London Money Market was rather heavy.

In the markets there was not much doing. Cotton was dull; tea was heavy, and very little doing in wheat. Money was scarce, and stocks heavy.

Parliament was opened on the 26th of January, when the Queen delivered a speech, in *propia persona,* the substance of which is that a friendly disposition is manifested by all foreign powers; a convention formed by England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the Sultan of Constantinople, to effect a permanent pacification of the Levant, and maintain the independence and interests of the Ottoman Empire; a negociation is being made with the Chinese, which is expected to terminate favorably, and treaties have been concluded with Hayti and the Argentine Republic for the suppression of the slave trade.

Earl Cardigan is to be tried by the House of Lords for fighting a duel with Mr. Tuckett.

The young Princess of England was to be christened on the 10th ultimo. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke of Sussex were to be the god-fathers, and the Duchess of Kent and Gloucester god-mothers.

Scott, the American diver, killed himself accidentally.

There was a report in London on the 3d that Chusan had been re-taken by the Chinese, and that two British ships had been burnt. It gained but few believers.

Garry and Curtis, a leading firm in the Riga trade, have stopped payment. Mr. Curtis was Governor of the Bank of England in 1838—9.

Several very large meetings have been held at Leeds and other towns by the Chartists and Farther Reformers, but they do not require any farther notice, as they were of the same character as many former ones, breaking up without any serious trouble.

London Agency of the United States Bank.—It is understood in London, that Mr. James Morrison, of the firm of Morrisen, Cryder & Co., has accepted the agency in London of the U. S. Bank, formerly held by Messrs. Baring, and of late years since the stoppage by Mr. Jaudon, the cashier of that institution, who had an office in London for the transaction of that business. The European holders of stock in this bank exceed, in fact, the American, being estimated at £4,000,000,000 out of the $8,000,000,000, which constitutes its capital. The new agent has, therefore, a most difficult and responsible part to play,

Death of the American Consul in France. Died on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, in Paris in the 68th year of his age, of typhoid exhaustion after gout, Daniel Brent, Esq. Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

The Eastern question is settled. The most important intelligence was received in London on the 1st instant is despatches from Admiral Stanford. Affairs seem to have been so successfully arranged by Com. Napier, that on the 14th January, the Pacha made his complete submission to the Sultan, and gave up the whole of the Turkish fleet. Mehemet engaged to send Egyptian officers and men to navigate the fleet to Marmorice Bay.

The news from France is not important.

The report of M. Theirs on the fortifications of Paris occupies a great space in the French journals, but it does not appear to have produced much effect upon the people, who regard the subject with little interest.

The whole subject of the war expenditures, was, at the last dates, occupying the attention of the French Chambers.

The French Funds declined in consequence of the unfavorable impressions produced by the speech of the Queen of England, in which there was no allusion to France.

Letters from Paris state that the accounts received from Poland, representing the situation of that kingdom as becoming hourly more deplorable.

It is asserted in the French papers, upon the best authority, that English agents had been endeavoring to excite the Circassians to revolt. It is also stated, that three vessels laden with ammunition, which were forwarded from Bir at the expense of the British Consul at Erzeroum, were lately captured by the Russian flotilla.

It is announced in the Madrid papers, that the Regency had accepted the mediation of Great Britain in the Douro affair. The war fever had for the most part subsided, and there was every prospect of a satisfactory and peaceful termination of the dispute.

There has been another revolt in several towns in Switzerland, whose people recently adopted new constitutions, proposed by the government of each. The aristocratic party and the Catholics resisted the government troops for three days, and the result was the utter rout of the insurgents.

In consequence of much publicity having been given by the English and Continental newspapers, to the recent horrible acts of torture and cruelty practised by the police of Athens, sanctioned, as it would appear, by the King, some attempt at explanation has been put forth by an Athenian journal in the interest of the Court, but not one of the charges has been refuted.

The military preparations now being made with several German States are for the sole purpose of restoring the corps of the army to the peace establishment. The corps of the army of the German Confederation, together with the reserve, are to be to the amount fixed in the act of the Confederation, which is 300,000 men.

Copenhagen, Jan. 9.—The official account of the finances for 1839 is extremely satisfactory. It shows a surplus of 2,136,958. The public debt has been reduced from the year 1835 to 1839, by 5,850,000 rix dollars. The saving in the interest is 230,000 rix dollars.

The King of Hanover intends soon, it is said, to institute a law suit against Queen Victoria, to recover a portion of the jewels of the English crown.

The Persian State Gazette of the 18th ult., contains a detailed account of the ceremonies at the coronation of the King of Prussia. Only a few orders were conferred by his Majesty on this occasion.—The festival was closed with a superb banquet.

The horrid murder of the venerable Bishop of Ermeland, Dr. Von Hatten, on the 3d ult., by a journeyman tailor, has caused the greatest excitement in the principal towns of Prussia. The murderer had been arrested.

M'LEOD.—A letter from Angus M'Leod, brother of Alexander, dated at Kingston, U. C., February 11, in which Angus alleges that at the time of the Caroline affair—for a participation in which Alexander is now capitally indicted—the accused was four miles from the scene of the tragedy, and consequently could have had neither lot nor part in it. He appears to think, however, that had he been present, he would have gone into the outrage heart and hand.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have adopted a resolution to suspend the penalties of the existing law against banks for the period of forty days. The House will concur, and in the meantime some measure to meet the exigencies of the times will be brought forward and matured.

The Pittsburgh American states that Mr. William Hogg, of Brownsville (Pa.) died at his residence, on Friday last, leaving an estate of one million one hundred thousand dollars to collateral heirs.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 14th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Kinney, Mr. HENRY B. INEMAN to Miss MARY ANN BAKER, both of Fairfield county, Ohio.

Business Department.

Br. W. Turner, superintendent of Mahonan circuit, informs Br. Stockton that his post office address is Salem, Columbiana, Ohio.

Will our subscribers and agents be so accommodating as to send us good money and not the notes of suspicious banks. We have been bored rather severely in this way latterly. You recollect, no doubt, what we said would be likely to be the result of this practice, a month or two since.

We again request our friends, in forwarding money, to always give the name of the *post office* where the subscriber receives his paper, otherwise there will be no certainty about the credit being correctly given; beside it often takes a two hours to find the name on our books where the office is not given.

Some person forwarded us the name of J. McCarroll, Greenfield, Hancock, Ia.: after we had sent him the paper some over half a year the P. M. informs us for the first time that he could find no such man. This is the way we are constantly bored by carelessness in forwarding subscribers, and then the negligence of post masters.

Br. Springer: I have not seen the paper, but a friend informed me that the request for Br. Ragan is "17th of June or 1st Sabbath of August;" if so, it is an error, and I expect of my making. Our request is, that Br. R. should visit Sandusky circuit on the *last* Sabbath of June or the *first* Sabbath of July, if convenient, as it is contemplated holding a camp-meeting thereon. Br. Bassett is also requested to make arrangements to meet us on that occasion.

Yours, in the gospel,

JOHN GUEST.

Tiffin, Ohio, February 15, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

PITTSBURGH CIRCUIT—ACTION ON SLAVERY.

Whereas, about three millions of human beings, who are equally interested in the death and mediation of the great Redeemer, and the hopes of a future state of being, are held in the United States in slavery; and whereas, slavery is an assault upon all the rights and interests and relations which belong to humanity, and is, therefore, a violation of each and every precept of the law of God: And whereas, the practice of slave-holding has intruded itself within the precincts of the church, claiming the sanction of the Holy Scriptures, the defence of the pulpit, and the fellowship of the communion table: And whereas, the last General Conference, after much discussion of the subject, referred it back to the church in her primary assemblies; it, hence, becomes a legitimate subject of church action: And whereas, while we take no action, under existing circumstances, against this enormous evil, we indirectly, at least, give it our sanction and become accessary to its continuance and its crimes; and inasmuch as the church is the light of the world—an exemplification of the morality, religion and benevolence of the gospel—is set for the defence of all that is morally wrong; and yet the discipline of our church, in the distinction which it makes between *white* and *colored* members in respect to the right of suffrage, &c., deprives a portion of our brethren of their rights as christians and their attributes as men, simply because God has gave them a skin differing in color from their own. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we regard slavery as a moral evil of the greatest magnitude—a henious sin against God, that ought immediately to be repented of and abandoned.

2. *Resolved*, That prejudice against color, so inveterately cherished by so many professing christians in this country, is most offensive to God, wickedly pours contempt on *His work* and quarrels with the allotments of *His providence*—is cruel to the colored man, and is a main support of the system of slavery.

3. *Resolved*, That the apparent sanction put upon slavery, in the discipline of our church, by making a distinction of rights on account of color, and by admitting those guilty of the practice to the ministry and to the fellowship of the church, ought to be entirely withdrawn.

4. *Resolved*, That slavery, being contrary to the morality of the Holy Scriptures, is a proper subject of church discipline, and members who persist in the crime, or in aiding and abetting in it may and ought to be expelled, as for other immoralities, but the same patience, and meekness, and persevering effort to enlighten and reclaim, as are requisite in reference to evil customs, which have been long suffered to prevail, and in relation to which the public mind is not fully enlightened.

5. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend that there be an anti-slavery convention of the ministers and members of the church, belonging to the Pittsburgh district, held at the place of the meeting of the next Annual Conference, on the Monday first preceding its session.

6. *Resolved*, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Quarterly Conference and forwarded for publication in the Western Recorder.

THOMAS C. LEWIS, *Chairman*.
THOMAS GARDINER, *Secretary*.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted with great unanimity by a full meeting of the Quarterly Conference of Pittsburgh Circuit, held at Sharpsburgh February 8th, 1841. T. G.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: I feel it my duty to contribute my mite in the furtherance of the gospel of *Christ*. In doing which I will cast a few reflections on the following text: 2 Cor. v. 20. Now we are embassadors for Christ. Some confound embassador with apostles, but we conceive that a man may be an embassador without being an apostle; an embassador is a person sent, an apostle is not only sent, but he had power to work *miracles*—who sends them? *God* and the *Church;* a man whose duty it is to preach the gospel it will take God and the church to get him at it; one called by the *devil* it takes God and the Church to keep him from it.—Therefore, an embassador must be called of God as was Aaron. Romans x. 25.—How shall they preach except they be sent? as it is written, how beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace. "We pray you in Christ's stead," 20. They must pray, not only for *kings* and those in authority but for sinners too. We call the reader's attention to Acts viii. 18.

1. Peter directs Simon to pray God, if, perhaps, the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. 2. Simon requested Peter, pray ye to the Lord for me,—but Simon was baptized. What of that? the bond of iniquity was not broken. Therefore, if he got pardon, it was through prayer. This was an Apostle: grant it. Did he do *right?* Yes, because he was inspired. If we do as did the Apostle, will we not do right? Certainly, if there is any truth in the Bible. We enjoy all that an Apostle enjoyed, except the power to work miracles. For the truth of this let us look back at the promise, John xiv. 13—16: this comforter may abide with you forever, that is all christians, to the end of the gospel age. If asking or praying closed with the Apostles, so did the spirit, and if the spirit, so did discipleship, for Christ informs us, Romans viii. 9: now if any man have not the *spirit* of Christ, he is none of His. But again, James v. 16: confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another that ye may be healed. Healing embraces the doctrine of the remission of sins. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. A DISCIPLE.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12, 1841.

DEATH OF VOLTAIRE.—If, during his life time, you had been asked to point out the man who would have been most likely to confront the king of terrors, with insolent defiance; to rail, in his last agonies, at the terrors of the Lord; and to make e'en "the scaffold echo with a jest," you would have pointed to Voltaire, and said "thou art the man!" Voltaire! who inoculated France with the soul destroying virus of infidelity; who maddened her with the insanity of atheism; who deluged half Europe with blood; who sowed the poisonous seeds of that universal anarchy and insubordination, whether to God or man, for which the world is now reaping the bitter harvest. Voltaire! the watchword of whom and his party, in blasphemous mockery of the humiliations and sufferings of the Son of God, was "Crucify the wretch!" as if, unsated by the groans and agonies of that meek and patient sufferer, they would "crucify unto themselves afresh the Son of God and put Him to open shame." But Voltaire, too, the Apostle of Infidelity, must die. And did he, like the great Apostle of Christianity whom he derided and despised, when standing upon the brink of the two worlds, look forward with unblanched countenance into the future; look back without regret upon the past, and, in calm triumph, exclaim, "The time of departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness?"—Did he like that Apostle "*know* that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens?" Were *his* groanings that he "might be clothed upon with his house which is from heaven?" Did *he* "desire to depart and to be"—I will not say "with Christ," but with the idol which he had enshrined for the adoration of his country, the goddess of Reason? Did he know whom he had believed, and that *she* was able to keep that which he had committed to her unto that day? *No.* The infidel confederacy indeed studiously endeavored to veil with the shroud of oblivion their dying leader; but in spite of all their efforts, fearful sounds and gleams of horrid light issued from that chamber of *death indeed*, to tell the secrets of the prison and scare the guilty soul. The martyr of infidelity was tortured on the rock of a guilty conscience—with all the agonies of a spiritual crucifixion; no ray of hope cheering him; no "angel from heaven strengthening him." In the wild horror of despair, he offered his physician an enormous sum, if he could protract for but a few months the wretched existence which had already run its course of eighty-five years, and this not with any defined hope but in the spirit of those who cried, "Art thou come to torment us before the time?" He asked that a priest whom he named might be sent for. But the demons in human form who hovered round that death bed, fearful lest these strange misgivings and womanish weakness of the hitherto daring leader in the apostacy might dispirit the host which he had raised, and damage their bad cause, refused to him the broken reed of superstition on which the hardened infidel could cast himself in despair, when the arrows of the Almighty drank up his spirit, and the iron entered into his soul. They compelled him shivering and reluctant, to take what a brother infidel termed "a leap in the dark," and to plunge from his solid footing on the cliffs of time into shoreless, fathomless, gloomy eternity. Beneath those closing waves, we look not. "To his own maker he standeth or falleth!" But surely, we have seen enough even on this side of the great gulf fixed to make the sinner tremble. Surely we have awful materials, in the death-bed of the infidel philosopher, for strong and impressive contrast with what every minister of the Gospel must have often witnessed, as he sat beside the death bed of the timid female, the unlettered peasant, the humble Christian.—*Lon. Chris. Adv.*

HARD UPON THE BACHELORS.—A Mr. Olds, during the late session of the Illinois Legislature, introduced a bill to levy a tax on "Old Bachelors," or single men over 25 years of age, one half of the proceeds of which was to be appropriated to the purchase of flannel for indigent ladies who have arrived at that period of life when they are "as old as they ever will be." The other moiety of the tax, to be applied to the liquidation of the interest on the State debt.

BOZ, AUTHOR OF THE OLD CLOCK.—The London correspondence of the Signal says that Mr. Dickens is in receipt of about $3500 a year for the labors of his pen; his first publishers, Chapman & Hall, whom he has never deserted, not even while he lent his name and Oliver Twist to Bently, have realised a fortune out of the sale of his works. Master Humphrey's Clock is purchased weekly by forty thousand people.

"How dreadful short the days are," as the woman said when she let her breakfast dishes stand till she had read a novel.

From the Norfolk Herald.

WONDERS OF VENTRILOQUISM.

AN AMUSING ANECDOTE.

A few years ago, towards the dusk of evening, a stranger in a travelling sulkey was leisurely pursuing his way towards a little tavern, situated near the foot of a mountain in one of the Western States. A little in advance of him, a negro, returning from the plough, was singing the favorite melody of

"Gwyne down to shin-bone alley
Long time ago."

The stranger hailed him with—"Hallo—uncle!—you snow ball!"

"Sah?" said blackey holding up his horses.

"Is that the Half-Way House ahead yonder?"

"No sah, dat Massa Lemon's Otel."

"Hotel, eh?—Billy Lemon?"

"Yes sah,—you know Massa Billy?—he used to lib at de mouth o' Cedar creek—he done move now do—keep monsous nice tavern now, I tell you."

"Indeed."

"Yes sah, you stop dar dis ebenin I spec, all spectable gentleman put up dah. You chaw backah, massa?"

"Yes, Sambo; here's some real Cavendish for you."

"Tankee, massa, tankee sah; Quash my name."

"Quash, eh?"

"Yes sah, at your service. Och, grunted the debtor, "tankee sah; tankee."

"Well Quash, what kind of a gentleman is Mr. Lemon!"

"Oh, he nice man, monsous nice man, empertain genplemen in the fus stile, and I take care of de hauses. I'longs to him, and do I say it, Massa Billy mighty clebber man; he funny too—tell heap o'stories 'bout ghosses, an spirits, notwithstandin he fraid on'em he self to, my pinion."

"Afraid of ghosts, eh?" said the traveller musing. "Well go ahead, Mr. Quash—as it's getting late I'll tarry with Mr. Lemon to-night."

"Yes sah; gee up hoa! Dobbin: go along lively;" and setting off at a brisk trot, followed by the traveller, the musical Quash again broke out in

"Gwyne down to shin-bone alley,——

The burthen "*Long time ago*" was taken up by some one apparently in a adjoining corn-field, which occasioned Quash to prick up his ears with some surprise; he continued, however, with

"Dah I met old Johnny Gladden."

And the same voice again responded from the field, "*Long time ago.*"

"Who dat?" said the astonished negro, checking suddenly his horses, and looking around on every side for the cause of his surprise.

"Oh, never mind; drive ahead, snow ball, its some of your master's spirits I suppose."

Quash in a very thoughtful mood, led the way to the tavern without uttering another word. Halting before the door, the stranger was very soon waited upon by the obliging Mr. Lemon, a bustling, talkative gentleman who greeted his customers with, "Light sir, light—here, John take out that chair box, come, sir—and carry this horse to the stable—do you prefer him to stand on a dirt floor, sir."

"If you please, sir, he's rather particular about his lodgings."

"Carry him to the lower stable, Quash, and tend him well—I always like to see a horse well tended, and this is a noble critter, too," continued the landlord, slapping him on the back.

"Take care, will you!" said the horse.

"What the d——l!" exclaimed the landlord, starting back.

"None of your familiarity!" said the horse, looking spitefully round at the astonished tavern keeper.

"Silence, Belzebub," said the traveller, caressing the animal; and turning to the landlord, he observed—"you must excuse him, sir, he's an aristocratic horse—the effects of education, sir."

"He's the devil, sir."

"Wo-hoa, Belzebub! loose the traces, Quash, what are you starting at? he won't eat you."

"Come, landlord," said Belzebub, "I want my oats."

Quash scattered; the landlord backed up into the porch, and the traveller was fain to jump into the vehicle and drive round in search of the stable himself.—Having succeeded to his satisfaction in disposed of his horse, he returned to the tavern.

Anon supper came on; the eggs had all apparently young chickens in them; the landlord was in confusion at such a mortifying circumstance, promised the traveller amends from a cold pig—which as he inserted the carving knife into it, uttered a squeal, which was responded to by a louder one from the landlady.—Down went the knife and fork, and the cold perspiration began to grow into large beads upon the forehead of the poor host as he looked fearfully at the grunter—his attention was soon taken, however, by voices from without calling——

"Hilloa! house! Landlord!"

"Aye, coming gentleman, more travellers, do help yourself, sir."

"Landlord!"

"Coming gentlemen; here John, a light bring a light to the door, Sally, wait on the gentleman," and out the landlord bounced, followed by John with lights, but soon returned with a look of disappointment; he declared there was no living being without. The voices called again—and the landlord after going returned a second time, declared his belief that the whole plantation was haunted by evil spirits.

The stranger presently rose from the table and drew his chair to the fire, having made a pretty hearty supper from the eggs and young porker, their cries to the contrary notwithstanding.

That night, rumor saith, Mr. Billy Lemon slept with the Bible under his head, and kept a candle burning in his chamber till morning, and those who pass there to this day, may, upon close examination, discover the heels of old horse shoes, peering over the casement, as a bulwark against witches, hobgoblins and all other evil spirits.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—In Mrs. Hall's book on Ireland, occurs the following beautiful passage, which a person will hardly be able to read without emotion:

"We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We will tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them.

"My husband is a wheelright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good work man, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me more than five shillings out of the pound on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. O! didn't I give thanks on my bended knees that night? Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and, glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings, so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a bran-new suit, and upon his plate I put the bill and restate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby but 'twas with thanks to God; and now whereas the healthier man than my husband in the country of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or dacenter or better fed children than our own four?"

It is most unlikely that such a family will again sink into poverty and wretchedness.

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy of the United States consists of eleven ships of the line, four of which is on the stocks—one razee of 54 guns; twelve frigates of the first class, vated at 44 guns each, six of which are on the stocks, and two of the second class, rated at 36 guns each—twenty-one sloops of war, of from 16 to 20 guns each—four brigs of 10 guns, and schooners of 10, 8, and 4 guns each. In addition to the above, two steam frigates are now building at New York and Philadelphia. The oldest ships in the Navy, are frigates Constitution, built at Boston, the United States, built at Philadelphia, and the Constellation, built at Baltimore, all in the year 1797. The oldest ship of the line is the Franklin, built in Philadelphia in 1815.

The number of Post Captains in the Navy, is 55, the oldest in rank being Jas. Barron. The number of Master Commandants is also 55; of lieutenants 290; of passed midshipmen 191; of midshipmen 231; of surgeons 61; of passed assistant surgeons 17; of assistant surgeons 51; of pursers 51; of chaplins 13; and of sailing masters 29.

The pay of a senior captain on sea service, is $4,500 per annum; of do. on leave, 3500; captains of squadron, 4000; do. on other duty, 3500; do. off duty, 2500; master commandant on sea services 2500; do. on leave of absence, 1800; lieutenants commanding, 1800; do. on other duty, 1500; do. on leave, 1200; surgeons, from 1000 to 2700, according to their terms of service; assistant surgeons, from 650 to 1200; chaplins at sea, 1200; do. on leave, 800; passed midshipmen at sea, 750; do. waiting orders, 600; midshipmen at sea, 400; do. on other duty, 350; sailing master of a ship of the line at sea, 1100; do. on other duty, 1000; professor of mathematics, 1200; teachers of naval school, 480.

THE STANDING ARMY.—By a late report of the Adjutant General of the Army, it appears that there are in the United States Militia, 685 general officers, 2,864 general staff officers, 15,941 field officers, &c., 52,413 company officers; total commissioned officers, 75,050; non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, 1,431,902. Aggregate. 1,503,952.

COAL IN ARKANSAS.—A vein of coal has been discovered and worked in Arkansas, which is described by the Little Rock Advocate as possessing superior qualities, and as fully equal to Anthracite. This is the first mine opened in Arkansas, and is called the Spadra Mine.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—A day when men get boozy by Proclamation.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—They have had the heaviest kind of rain in Alabama, and one of its editors is complaining bitterly. He says that the powder horn is choked by the adhesion of its contents; the sand in the hour glass is still; the beautiful ringlets of the girls are all wet, and hang as straight as if life to them had no twist; whilst the ripe beauties were pouting and wasting their sweetness in a vain effort to produce a curl with heated tongs and gum water. Even the "little pigs" who erst

"Slept with their tails curled up"

now enjoy the delights of repose, with that graceful ornament

"Stuck out a feet."

AN EXCELLENT HIT.—We find the following good one in a New Orleans paper:—"A *talking match* lately 'came off' in this place for five hundred dollars a side. It continued for thirteen hours—the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!"

FOR THE FARMERS.—The New York Sun states "that the largest hog that paper ever heard of, passed through Peekskill, on its way to the City of Washington, intended as a present to William Henry Harrison, the President elect.—This animal stands four feet high, is eight feet long, and weighs twelve hundred and fifty-five pounds. It was raised by Peabody Mosely, of Madison county, town of Lebanon, in that State, and his swineship is two and a half years old.

CURIOUS!—At the parish church in this town, on Sunday last, a man of about forty years of age attended the morning service, and among the bans of marriage published he listened to those of his own father and his own son! Probably such an occurrence is not in the memory of that traditionary person, the "oldest inhabitant."—*Blackburn (Eng.) Standard.*

THOMSONIANISM.—The select Committee of the Assembly on the petitions of numerous citizens of the State praying for the passage of a law authorizing Thomsonian Physicians to collect pay for their services, have come to an unanimous conclusion in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and directed their Chairman to ask leave to introduce a bill.—*N. Y. Cour.*

TWO GREAT VIRTUES.—Delaware can boast of two virtues which no other State in the Union can claim. The one is an overflowing Treasury, free of debt, and the other that there is not a single Distillery upon her soil. May not the former be the consequence of the latter?

A HAPPY CHANGE.—The report of our friend Noland's assassination, at Little Rock is contradicted. Instead of his being *killed*, he was merely—*married*. Instead of its being true that he is *no more*, he bids fair to be a *dozen more.—Louisville Jour.*

TRIAL BY JURY IN TURKEY.—The new code of law recently promulgated in Turkey, provides that every Turk, Musselman, or Christian within the territory of the Sultan, is entitled to trial by jury. If he be a christian, he is allowed to have one half of the jurors of the same creed.

A GOOD ONE.—The Mercantile says: A farmer's boy was told to give the cows some cabbages, and to give the one that yielded the most milk the largest share. He literally obeyed the order, and laid the largest share on the *pump!!*

LARGE FAMILY.—A single Hotel in New Orleans called St. Charles, has a population of 700—inhabitants enough, says the Picayune, to stock a good sized country village, and make considerable of a show at that.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Louisville Journal, speaking of social parties in Indianapolis, says: "They are generally closed with prayer."

SUICIDE.—Saml. Innes, editor of the Easton Pa. Argus, committed suicide on Monday last by cutting his throat. This unfortunate act is another warning to the living to beware of the intoxicating draught.

BAPTISING.—On Thursday the Rev. Mr. Shadrack, of the New Market street Church, baptised in the river Delaware, opposite Kensington on the Jersey shore, thirty-one persons.

The Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser says that there is not a distillery to be found in that State.

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,

Is published every Saturday Morning, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Holliday streets, up stairs.—First entrance on Holliday street.

By W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Five Dollars per annum, } Payable
Three Dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by
A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of
POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.
December 16, 1840. 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
WO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 30. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1841. Whole No. 81.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

AIR—OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

ow painfully pleasing the fond recollection,
uthful connections and innocent joy;
n blessed with parental advice and affection;
ounded with mercies and peace from on high,
I view the chairs of my father and mother,
seats of their offspring as ranged on each hand,
richest of books that excelled every other,
Family Bible that lay on the stand.

CHORUS.

old fashion'd Bible, the dear blessed Bible;
family Bible that lay on the stand.

he Bible the volume of God's inspiration,
morning and evening could yield us delight;
the prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation,
mercies by day and for safety by night.
hymns of thanksgiving with harmony swelling,
warm from the hearts of the family band;
raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling,
crib'd in the Bible that lay on the stand.

e scenes of tranquility long have we parted;
hopes almost gone and my parents no more,
orrow and sadness I live broken hearted,
wander unknown on a far distant shore;
how can I doubt a dear Saviour's protection,
getful of gifts from his bountiful hand,
tet me with patience receive his correction,
think of the Bible that lay on the stand.

Bless'd Bible, the light and the guide of the stranger.
th thee I seem circl'd by parents and friends,
kind admonition shall guide me, from danger;
thee my last lingering hope then depends;
e wakens to vigor and rises to glory,
hasten and flee to the bright promis'd land;
d for refuge lay hold on the hope set before me
veal'd in the Bible that lay on the stand.

Hail thou the brightest and best of the morning,
r that hath guided my parents safe home;
e beams of thy glory my pathway adorning,
ll scatter the darkness and brighten my gloom;
wandering sages to worship the stranger,
hasten with rapture to Canaan's fair land;
bow to adore him, but not in a manger,
's seen in the Bible that lay on the stand.

Though age and misfortune press hard on my feelings,
flee to the Bible and trust in the Lord,
ough darkness should cover his merciful dealings,
y soul is still cheer'd by the heavenly word;
t now from things earthly my soul is removing,
oon shall shout glory with heaven's bright band;
nd in rapture of joy be forever adoring
e God of the Bible that lay on the stand.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WITHAMSVILLE, OHIO, FEB. 16, 1841.

Br. Springer: The Lord is yet good to us in reserving our unprofitable lives, in favoring us with health and confering upon us many blessings, especially the blessings of the gospel—the gospel of peace—the gospel of glad tidings—the gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth—and the gospel which brings life and immortality to light. This gospel must be considered an unspeakable and indescribable scheme of mercy and goodness to the human family. To preach this gospel should be the chief business and principal delight of all those who take upon them the ministerial office.

So far as our information extends, in every age of the world, the Deity in His providence, has designed one class of mankind to instruct another, and for this purpose a set of men, generally to some considerable extent, have been separated or set apart from the secular concerns of life, in order to be more eminently devoted to the service of God, and to promote the happiness of the human family. God, under former dispensations, raised up patriarchs, prophets, priests, &c., to be the leaders and instructors of the people; but since the coming of the Messiah these have mostly been superseded by others,—such as apostles, or persons sent by Christ to preach the gospel, those that saw the Saviour and were favored with a high degree of inspiration. Evangelists, who also were enabled to preach the gospel with the Holy Ghost, sent down from heaven, and to write the things which were bro't to their remembrance. But they are more generally called ambassadors, ministers, or preachers. I have no recollection of any minister of the gospel being called a PRIEST in the New Testament. Be this as it may, these ambassadors, or ministers, or preachers, have a great work to do, a work which calls for all the grace, wisdom, love, learning and divine or spiritual power, that they can possibly acquire, and for this purpose, it is their indispensable duty to pray, read and meditate on divine truth, that their minds may be richly stored with sacred, useful, and substantial knowledge.

We have taken our stand among the different denominations of christians in these United States; it is, undoubtedly, our duty to maintain this position, so far as scripture, truth and righteousness, will sustain us. And I know of no better plan, by which we can succeed, than to improve ourselves as ministers and preachers of the gospel, and raise up a pure, talented and energetic ministry. Certainly, we can aim at improvement, without despising the day of small things, or forgetting the rock from whence we were hewn. Our grand and ultimate object of raising up a holy people should not be lost sight of for a moment. God is respresented as holy—as the Holy One of Israel,—heaven is holy—angels are holy—the spirits of the just made perfect are holy—and, according to St. Peter, as He which hath called you is holy, be ye also holy in all manner of conversation. If the gospel be not designed to make us holy, what real benefit is it to the world? Should not Christ's ministers insist on the doctrine of entire sanctification; that the blood of Christ is efficacious to cleanse the soul from all sin, or unrighteousness. It is the doctrine of the Bible—of the Church—of the Wesleys,—do we desire to do good and witness great revivals of pure and undefiled religion, and to see the gates of Zion thronged with happy converts to christianity? Let then, the ministry and membership of the Methodist Protestant Church live holy lives—let the ministry proclaim, that without holiness no man shall witness the approbation and smiles of God in eternity.

Our second quarterly meeting is past. We had but little ministerial help, but the Lord was our helper. I trust the word and spirit of God made deep and lasting impressions on many.—Two individuals attached themselves to the visible body of Christ. About four hundree dollars have been subscribed to erect a house of worship in this place. It is thought it will take eight hundred to build the house, but the brethren are determined to "go a-head."

I attended Br. Euans' quarterly meeting on Eagle circuit—the Lord was with us. It lasted from Saturday morning until Tuesday morning; four attached themselves as members, and there is good prospect for more.

Yours, affectionately,

R. T. BOYD.

MIDDLEBURGH, O., FEB. 19, 1841.

Br. Springer: Since my last we have had several protracted meetings, at which the Lord was pleased to meet with us.

We held one on the 16th ult. on Bogg's creek, at which several professed purifying grace. We had no society here, but we formed one, on this occasion, of thirteen members. Our Episcopal Methodist brethren of the neighborhood united with us in the meeting as christians should.—Our cause is gaining upon the confidence of the people of this vicinity. They talk of building a meeting house at this place.

Our second quarterly meeting commenced on the 23d ult. and lasted seven days. We had to our assistance Br. Bassett, our President, Brs. Young, Crall and Devore, whose labors were all profitable. Some four our five professed conversion, and three united with the church. The membership were much refreshed.

The day before yesterday Br. Devore met me at my regular appointment, where we have recently raised a class of fifteen members, five of whom joined at this meeting.

The revival intelligence which reaches us weekly through your columns, is cheering to the hearts of God's people. My prayer is that God may give us a humble and faithful ministry, and yet more and more enlarge the borders of our Zion.—72 have united with us on this circuit, since conference. Yours, &c.

ISAAC C. HUNT.

We have received an anonymous communication from some person in Bridgeport, Pa. This gives a description of a meeting held at that place, under the pastoral management of Br. J. Clarke, Sr., which is stated to be very profitable. A number of backsliders were reclaimed,—also of conversions. Nine were added to the church.

It is our general rule not to publish communications, especially those which involve statements of facts, unless accompanied by the proper name of the writer. But as we do not doubt the statements above, we think proper to make this reference to the letter. EDITOR.

For the Western Recorder.

UNION CIRCUIT.

On motion, resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to the next General Conference on the subject of *slavery*—And, that the superintendent present the same to the members of each class on the circuit. Whereupon, Brs. Isaac C. Hunt, John Inskeep, Sr., and James L. Smith were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the secretary forward the same to the Recorder for publication.

J. P. BROOKINGS, *Secretary.*

Mt. Zion M. H., Jan. 23, 1841.

Criticism is a system of rules whereby authors are tried on a general charge of writing worthless books. For *Krites*, the original word, was a criminal judge, who in the nature of law, should try only those who were indicted; charged with some delinquency—and it was his office to determine by evidence whether the accused were guilty or not guilty. Thus the presumption is always, legitimately, that an author has committed an *offence* in publishing, and presumption stands in the place of the indictment in criminal law. Hence it is suggested, that the reason why Job exclaimed—"O, that mine enemy had written a book!" had something of malice in it—covering this implied consequence—"for then I might have him tried and hanged, and so get rid of him." But we doubt this latter. It seems to us that Job only meant to express his disgust at the everlasting succession of harangues that his visiters were dinning into his ears, and at last in thorough impatience, shouted out—"I wish you would write down your accusations in order, and deliver me forever from your intolerable jabber."—*Charleston Mercury.*

CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY.—Some excitement has recently been manifested in Philadelphia, in relation to a controversy which was going on between the Protestants and Catholics. We give the following report, relating to the subject, from the Daily Chronicle.—ED.

THE SUBSTANCE *of a lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sparry, on the doctrines and Practices of Romanism, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth below Green street, on Tuesday afternoon February*, 23, 1841.

Mr. Sparry, after some preparatory remarks, said, that the abomination and usurpation of the Papal throne is a work of man's invention, and against the desire of God. The authority of the Pope must be obeyed in all things, and his infallibility and supremacy must be acknowledged even if it be against the dictates of virtue and morality. Pope Boniface says, "That the belief of this is necessary to salvation," and quotes Daniel, 7th chap. 14th verse, and 13th Revelation, 5th v. as proof that this doctrine is inculcated in Scripture, not one word of which applies to Popery. Pope Innocent III. blasphemously asserts, that he is in the place of God; another Pope styles himself God, Lord God, Priest of the world, Heaven's Vice-quesent, God's Vicar on earth. It is the custom of the Pope to ride out in a carriage drawn by six horses, and the Cardinals also ride on white horses, which is entirely anti-christian, and not compatable with the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus.

INFALLIBILITY.—The most eminent writers in the Romish church differ as to what part of the Church is to be vested with this power. Some asserting it to be with the Pope; others, in the General Council, some in the Pope and Council; and others in the whole of the Church combined; they derive this power from Peter, who they say, was infallible; and consequently his successors are likewise so. Now, if Peter was infallible, the rest of the Apostles must have been so, but we deny the infallibility of Peter, and no passage of scripture can be shown to prove such doctrine. One Romish writer asserts that the conduct of some of the Popes was too bad for Devils.

The Popes have ever been inimical to the progress of knowledge; one of the Pope's condemned Galileo for asserting the motion of the earth.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.—It was remarked by a heathen, "that the Romish religion was a most ridiculous absurdity, for they not only made their God but eat him afterwards." No part of the worship of Pagans, says Mr. Sparry, are equal to such abominations. What must be the indignation of God, at the blasphemous adoration paid to a small portion of flour and water,—little wafer Gods. MASS.—Mr. Sparry mentioned the fact of some thieves breaking into the Cathedral at Baltimore, and, says Mr. Sparry, they stole away their Gods, and masses were said on the occasion, and sermons preached, and the text was, "They have taken away our Gods." The Priests in Europe are merchants, and it is customary there for a Priest when he has more masses than he can attend to himself, to bargain with some supernumerary priest for 20 or 30 cents, or as cheap as he can, to perform them for him; and, said Mr. Sparry, I have known Priests stand at the altar and make such a contract.

PURGATORY was then considered, of which, said Mr. Sparry, no traces can be found in Scripture, and to show how absurd such doctrine is, I will ask, how can the Almighty forgive sin, if, after we are forgiven, we are to suffer the pains and penalties of purgatory. If, says Mr. Sparry, I owe a note and pay it, I cannot be said to be forgiven it, because I pay the debt. God forgives the sinner, and the debt is paid.

Palermon says, that a lady of his acquaintance saw a man, that came from Purgatory covered with flame, and when she asked him whom he saw there he replied Pope Innocent, who told him he was to be there a number of years, and that a great many Cardinals and Bishops were also there, and while he was there he saw a d——l catch up a burning soul and throw at him, and it burnt his face and clothes; he also stated an anecdote of a sick widow lady, whose husband was in Purgatory, and the Priest informed her that he would suffer the torments of the damned, and unless an immense sum was given to the church to obtain his release: which she was not willing to give at the first, but on being told that his sufferings were increasing, she came and threw the money at the feet of the Priest and exclaimed "pray him out! pray him out!!"

AURICULAR CONFESSION was next considered, which, said Mr. Sparry, is the worst feature in this system of abomination; the vice and wickedness in Europe and America, in the confessional, is appalling; if, said Mr. Sparry, the citizens of Philadelphia knew half the abominations that took place through the women confessing to the priests, they would be indicted to the Grand Jury. He then related an anecdote that occurred at the last lecture. A gentleman, a friend of his was walking behind two Irishmen (Catholics) who had been to the lecture. "Well what do you think of it," says one. "Well I don't know," he replied, "but I'm afraid, there is too much truth in it; I shall take care to look after my wife the next time she goes to confess."

THE WORSHIP OF IMAGES was commanded by the Council of Trent, as also the paying of adoration to the Relics of Martyrs, and Saints, and in a note of the Rheims Testament, the wood of the Holy Cross was worthy of being worshipped, and, said Mr. Sparry, there are pieces of the Crosses enough to make ten thousand crosses. The Rev. Gentleman here exhibited a scapular which, he said, was worn nearest the heart to keep away Devils, and to prevent persons from going to the bottom crossing the Atlantic; he then described what it consisted of. It was a dirty piece of muslin, sowed in the form of a bag, and it contained a scrap of Latin, and something else, but we could not distinctly say what; this, said Mr. Sparry, was sometimes called the Gospel, and no Romanist would go to bed, or on a journey without having this gospel with him. He then concluded by saying, that if the gentlemen that offered them the use of the Musical Fund Hall would now come forward and make the same offer, he would present such a mass of facts, as would astonish the people of this city, and lay bare the horrors of Popery.

FOREIGN.

FARTHER NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 4th, and arrived in Boston harbor on the 22d, at 7 o'clock—bringing 28 days later news from England On the day after leaving England she broached to, stove her bulwarks, and broke her iron tiller short off. She has had a very rough passage, the weather having been boisterous in the extreme. She has made the passage in 17¼ days.

Lord Brougham, Melbourne, John Russel, Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, all made long speeches, either for or against the Royal Speech, on account of its having omitted any allusion to France; and in the course of their remarks entered fully into the merits of the Turco-Egyptain question and affairs of the Past.

Repeal, Chartism, the Revenue, the Boundary Question, Canada, and the war in India, not having been noticed in the speech, as well as only a mere allusion to the China war, a lengthened discussion took place in consequence.

The Journals from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, notice the unusual severity of the winter and its lamentable effects upon the poor, who are in a state of extreme suffering.—Many persons have died from cold and famine in London, and verdicts have been rendered, "died from the want of the common necessaries of life!"

By the dreadful shipwreck of the Thames steamer, on her voyage from Dublin to London, on the 3d ult., it is ascertained that out of sixty-five passengers only four were saved.

Scott, the American diver, has met with an awful death. He had, for a long time, been in the habit of diving from the mast heads of ships into the Thames, and from the different London bridges. On the 12th ult. he announced an exhibition, and had a staging erected on Waterloo bridge.

To the top pole he fastened a rope, at one end of which he made a noose, in which he placed his head, as was his usual custom, to go through a mock execution. He performed the trick three times; but the third time the noose slipped, and the wretched man was hanged in earnest. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present at this exhibition.

The Paris papers have made a great noise about the dramatic censorship having stopped the representation of a melo-drama, reflecting on or ridiculing the Queen of England.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Boulogne on the 15th ultimo. The French steamer from London to Boulogne, not being able to enter the harbor on account of its being low tide, several persons undertook to go ashore in a boat with the mail bags, and among the rest an American named Webster, of Virginia; unfortunately the boat swamped, and Mr. Webster was drowned.

HOLLAND.—The terms of the treaty between France and Holland are now known. France receives colonial produce from Holland by the Rhine, which is favorable to the manufacturers of Alsace, as well as to the consumers of coffee and sugar, but very disastrous to Havre. The duties on Dutch cheese are also diminished. Holland, in turn, diminishes, by one half, her duties on French porcelain, paper-hangings, cutlery, lace, and silks. The duties on French wines and brandies are taken off. This is the most important concession.

RUSSIA.—A letter from Moscow states, that the British expedition against China had given a very unfavorable turn to the trade between China and Russia. The quantity of tea sent to Moscow diminished from 100,000 chests, the amount of the last year, to 40,000, as the Chinese can now only send their goods by land.—The export of Russian goods to China, chiefly cloth, had also greatly diminished.

LAWYERS.—We find in Dicken's last work, the "Old Curiosity Shop," the following sly hit at the lawyers.—"As doctors seldom take their own prescriptions, and divines do not always practice what they preach, so lawyer are shy of meddling with the law on their own account, knowing it to be an edged tool of uncertain application, very expensive in the working, and rather remarkable for its properties of close shaving, than for its always shaving the right person."

RAIL ROADS.—There are 3319 miles of rail-road in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of 6,000,000 dollars, and yielding an average of about 5¼ per cent; 1802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished, and routs examined, is nearly 10,000.

THE AUTHOR.—It has been announced positively that the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," is Mr. Murray, son of Sir James Murray, of Dublin. He is said to write for fame, not money.

LAW OF DIVORCE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. If a man becomes an habitual drunkard, and have a wife, she may leave him in three years, and marry again.

MAHOMET, THE IMPOSTER.

The tribe of the Koraschites held the first rank in Mecca. Mahomet, descended from a younger branch of this family, was born in the year 571, of the Christain æra. His parents dying almost as soon as he was born, Aboutaleb, his uncle on the father's side, brought him up. From his uncle he went to live with a shopkeeper in Mecca, and soon gained the confidence of his master. He having failed, Mahomet was sold to an Ishmælitish merchant, who sent him on his employ into Syria. There, while Mahomet was attending to the affairs of his employer, he had an opportunity to see, to study, and to compare the manner in which the Romans lived; their legislation government, manners, and chiefly their religion. In the country where Mahomet then was, the law and the gospel, or Judaism and Christianity, were blended together. He compared the two religions, and, struck with the great reputation of Moses and Jesus Christ, forms the project of becoming the author of a new religion, which might enlighten and polish his countrymen. He soon emancipates himself from slavery, enters into the employ of Cadigah, a rich widow, and marries her. His circumstances changed from poverty to opulence, he the more eagerly pursues his scheme, his marriage furnishes him with the necessary assistance, and he becomes the head of a new sect. To bring this to bear, he affects a solitary life, performs many acts of charity, retires sometimes into the desert, and returns with an air of astonishment on his countenance. By this conduct, he procures admirers, speaks of the revelations he was favored with, and brings over his wife to believe them to be true. The fame of Mahomet and his revelations soon spreads through Mecca; crowds go to hear the new prophet, and the number of his followers daily increases.

The fundamental doctrines of Mahomet's new religion, are these: to believe the unity of God; that he is eternal, infinite, wise and good, the creator of the world, the supporter and friend of man; to love, and pray to him seven times a day, to think continually of him, and to honor him by religious ceremonies. To observe the laws of society, which promote and secure our own and our neighbors happiness; to love all men and support the poor, and be merciful to all, not excepting that part of the animal creation which is useful to man; such are the doctrines Mahomet taught. He adapted the moral part of his religion to the sensual appetites of the Arabians. Living in a warm climate, the love of unlawful pleasure with the female sex, was their predominant passion. Mahomet allowed his followers the use of four wives, and of slaves as many as they chose. He, in quality of a prophet, allowed himself fifteen. Though barbarously intolerant, he took care not to discover this spirit at the commencement of his mission; knowing that inhumanity would render him odious and entirely frustrate his views.

Convinced that men need external signs to remind them of their duty, Mahomet instituted the particular ceremonies of circumcision, pilgrimage to Mecca, and frequent ablutions; and declared, that God bound the faithful to the performance of these. He acknowledged Abraham, Moses, and Jesus Christ, to have been great prophets, and the two first of whom had given laws, adapted only to the Jews; that the blessed Jesus, infinitely greater, wiser and more the object of God's love, had comprehended the whole earth in his mission; but that christians having become corrupted, God had chosen Mahomet his last prophet, to restore truth and virtue to the earth. To the faithful he promised those taken captive in war, and a paradise, that his sensual imagination had filled with all sorts of pleasures, particularly the enjoyment of beautiful women; a doctrine, which, with that of fatalism, was calculated to inspire his followers with an enthusiasm superior to dangers and death. In a word, Mahomet said that the angel Gabriel interpreted to him the will of God, brought these laws to him from heaven, and the book in which they were written.

This is the spirit of Mahomet's religion and the substance of the Alcoran. The Arabian imposter, to gain the affection of the virtuous, wisely incorporated Christian morality into his system; and to please the vulgar, always attached to superstition, he allowed many errors of their ancient worship still to remain. Indeed, the Alcoran abounds in confusion, absurdities, and contradictions, with innumerable religious, political, historical and chronological errors; but the poetry is sublime, and this work is esteemed the masterpiece, and model of the Arabian language.

The new prophet, however, found opposers; a formidable cabal set themselves against him; authority endeavored to bring to an account, and to punish him as a cheat and seditious person. Persecuted in Mecca, he flies to Medina,* where his fanaticism spread with amazing rapidity. The inhabitants of Medina soon become proselytes to his doctrine, proclaim him their chief, and acknowledge subjection to no other. He puts himself at the head of his followers, determined to shed the last drop of their blood in his cause; he marches to Mecca, which opens her gates, and submits to him as her sovereign.—From thence he traverses Arabia, reduces to his obedience the Arabian hordes, till then divided from, and independent of each other, and becomes their king and priest.

Having reduced all Arabia, Mahomet turns his arms against the Romans, defeats them, and takes from them the provinces they had been in possession of for several centuries. After having performed many wonderful exploits, he dies at Medina, leaving his country united by his religion, polished by his laws, and formidable to its neighbors. Finding himself dying, he convenes his friends, and recommends three things to be always observed by his followers: to be frequent in prayer, to extirpate idolatory from Arabia, and to bestow upon every proselyte, all the privileges of mussulmen.—This advice was respected as the command of heaven.—*Spirit of General History by the Rev. Geo. Thomson.*

*From Mahomet's flight, which happened A.D. 622, in the 44th year of his age, and 10th of his ministry, the Mahometans compute their time, and the æra is called in Arabic, Hegira, i. e. flight.

FROM MATAMORAS.—By the schooner Creole, arrived at New Orleans, advices from Matamoras, to the 27th ult. have been received. In that port and its vicinity perfect tranquility reigned. In the neigborhood of Saltillo, however, the inhabitants had been troubled by incursions of the Comanche Indians, who had stolen large amounts of property. It is stated that 10,000 horses and mules were driven away by the barbarians. The Indians, it appears, made a simultaneous attack on various sections of the interior, apparently with their whole force. This irruption had caused Gen. Arista to take measures for the general defence. All the states and departments invaded had been called on to furnish their quotas for the army.

The whole number of volunteers or drafted militia called for by Gen. Arista is 2,000; they are to assemble at the different rendezvous on or before the 1st of March, and it is believed that in one or two months the whole of the savages can be driven out of the inhabited part of Mexico. On the 1st of January, President Bustamente transmitted to Congress his annual message. He congratulates them that the relations between Mexico and the European and the American States, continue to be those of peace and amity. The claims of some of the citizens of the United States upon Mexico, are now about to be adjusted by the Commissioners of the two governments assembled in Washington, or otherwise by the arbitration of the King of Prussia. A new treaty is to be made with the government of the British Queen for the suppression of the slave trade.

RUMORED "ABSQUATULATION."—A rumor was current yesterday, that a heretofore highly respected carpenter of Kensington had "absquatulated" on Saturday last, with money to the amount of some twelve thousand dollars, which he contrived to raise by borrowing, in greater or less sums, from nearly every one, both rich and poor, and high and low, with whom he was acquainted. The said-to-be delinquent, has done an extensive business, and is well known in Philadelphia. Some of his journeymen are reported to be heavy sufferers by his absquatulation.—*Phil. Chron.*

MAPLE SUGAR.—The quantity of Maple Sugar made annually in the State of New Hampshire, is set down at 1,065,020 pounds. The Coos County Democrat remarks that in many of the new towns of the northern counties, so abundant is the supply, that no other sugar is used, while a large surplus is frequently carried to the nearest market and exchanged for other necessares of life.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.—The Rev. Stephen Olin, formerly a Professor in Franklin College, Georgia—then President of Randolph Macon College, and now President of the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, has been elected by the trustees of the University of Alabama, to the chair of English Literature, vacated by the death of the Rev. Horace S. Pratt.

NEW YORK STATE PRISON.—During the year ending 30th Sept. 1840, there were discharged from the State prison at Sing Sing, by expiration of sentence, 179 prisoners; of whom one was but 15 years of age, three were 16, and twenty-six were under 20 years old. During the same period, 19 were discharged by pardon.

ALIENS ENTITLED TO VOTE IN ILLINOIS. We learn from the Chicago Democrat, that "the Supreme Court of Illinois have decided in favor of the right of aliens to vote, and declared that the judges of elections had no right to ask the elector whether he was a foreigner or not."

T T T.—They have Temperance wagons in the West, marked with three Ts, to denote that the owner is a tee-to-taller.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 10, 1841.

☞The Protestant.—We received the No. of this paper for the 13th ultimo, which contains its last allusion to us, a few hours before we left home, on our visit to Mt. Vernon, since when, we have not had time to pay suitable respects to it until now. We feel it to be a duty we owe to ourself, and to the cause, to notice it once more, and then, if it be agreed, we will let the matter rest.

We will again state the difficulty between us and our "*Contemporary*," which is briefly this: the "Pittsburgh Christian Advocate" passed some strictures upon the doings of our late conference, &c., which we noticed in a style which we adjudged appropriate to the occasion. The Protestant, without the least provocation whatever,—for we did not at the time, nor at any former period, make any disrespectful allusions to it,—officiously interfered and stated to the Advocate, in substance, that our style was "coarse and rude," our manner "improper" and that it "decidedly disapproved" of the whole.

As we considered this uncalled for attack upon us, perfectly invidious; calculated, and probably designed to injure the character of our paper, we reproved the Protestant as we conceived its demerits required, and demanded of it, should it see cause to animadvert upon us, to insert our article in its columns. This demand, as a member of the church, we considered we had a right to make, and it was done to save us from misrepresentation which we had good reason to fear. But instead of complying with our requisition, in its number for January 23d, we are misrepresented in a style which would be discreditable to a two penny party political newspaper. Our article is represented as not being fit for its columns, and we as "quoting scripture" to prove that "christians had a right to abuse" each other. And such sentences as the following, are used in a way that the reader is left to apply them to us: "ebullitions of editorial wrath," "exhibitions of personal vanity," "where the argument is obscured in the foam and spatter of harsh words, and where the writer evidently desires to figure *himself*, and to show the peculiar force of his vocabulary powers," "because we did not froth, and foam, and rave," &c. This is a specimen of the beautiful, classical style of the article above alluded to, in which we consider ourself grossly misrepresented, all of which would have been avoided, if the Protestant had given our article, as we desired, upon which it animadverted, so that the reader might have seen for himself.

In our paper, of the 3d of February, we made some strictures on this article, in which we considered it a slander upon us. The Protestant of the 13th ultimo, replies again, and after repeated protestations of innocence, on its part, but keeping up the idea of "anger" and "wrath" on ours, concludes with the following eloquent paragraph:

"Alas! what a lesson upon human nature—whereby the young may learn and profit,—when the experience of fifty years, aided by the Grace of Piety for so long a portion of that period, has not quieted the asperities of our nature, nor entirely subdued the turbulence of those feelings, which operating unrestrained in the hearts of the ungodly, lead to wars and commotions, to strugglings and to blood."

That is, in other words, while the Protestant states itself to be in all this matter, innocent and blameless, this Recorder man is so full of "anger," "rage," "foam" and "wrath" that he would even push matters to "wars, commotions, and to blood."

Reader, you will recollect all this time there is nothing from us in the pages of the Protestant, but such garbled extracts and misrepresentations as suited the design of the writer, and not the least admission on his part of any thing wrong whatever. He studiously keeps out of view the ground of our complaint, so that none of his readers can have any idea of what the matter between us is. Indeed, there is more Jesuitical management of this case than we can believe an inexperienced young man capable of; especially as it not unfrequently happens, in the history of this world's affairs, that, while the puppets have played their part upon the stage, the managers of the wires have remained behind the curtain. Be this as it may in the present case, as the editor has agreed to father the precious bantlings, we shall give him the full benefit of this parentage.

The last article referred to in the Protestant, addresses us in the following language:

"*Dear Brother:* We are sorry that you seem to have misunderstood us from the beginning. We intended no such thing as you seem to attribute to us. Our feelings have always been those of a friend and co-worker. ☞We never dreamed of making an attack upon our 'brother.'"

Now, if the editor really be such a *gourdy* that he does not know, that, to charge a man who is not molesting him, with "impropriety," "coarseness" and "rudeness," is not "an attack upon his brother," we think it high time he would retire from the editorship on the score of incapacity. The reader will recollect that these remarks, of which we complain, were made under peculiarly aggravating circumstances. They were uttered in reference to our strictures upon an Episcopal Methodist editor; so that this act of the Protestant was putting weapons into the hands of a common opponent who he has since employed against us.

Then, to sum up the whole, the state of this question between the Protestant and us, is this: It officiously interfered between us and the Pittsburgh Advocate, and gratuitously, in substance, conceded to the Advocate that our treatment toward it was "coarse," "rude" and "improper." When we rebuked it for this interference, its reply to us, as we understand it, is one of the most disingenous specimens of treatment that we have ever met with from any editor political or religious. When we expressed our disapprobation of such treatment, its next reply was more sickening to us than any thing which had preceded, because of the **———— cant which distinguished it. Thus the matter stands, in our estimation, between us, at present. If the editor had at the out-set, made the least apology for his indiscretion, we would have generously met him more than half way. But he has seen cause, as we take it, to add insult to injury.—And the difficulty, from beginning to end, is all of his own seeking.

It may be thought by some of our readers that we pay more attention to this subject than its merits demand, and without a full knowledge of the facts there might be some apparent ground for this opinion. But it will be recollected by many, and we now inform all, that, some four or five years since, we were attacked by two or three anonymous writers in this very Protestant, who misrepresented and slandered us in its pages.—We held, at the time, the weapons of defence and chastisement in our hands, but for the sake of the cause we forbore to use them. We were congratulated by a score or two of brethren, who applauded our forbearance. This forbearance and these gratulations were all right and proper at the time, but it is to be hoped our friends will not require us always to submit to the invidious and personal allusions of that paper without resistance.

There is a principle of resentment, placed, by the Creator of our beings, in the breast of every man and every animal, which is designed to protect us from insult or injury. This principle, when aroused, even in the old hen, makes her a formidable antagonist, both to man and beast, as she repels their encroaches upon her brood.—The very knowledge of the existence of this principle imposes a powerful restraint upon mankind, because, there is a general dread of arousing it. The legitimate province of this passion, is to repel injuries on our own part, or that of the public. But when we have resisted an assailant so as to secure our own interests, or the public weal, we should then desist; for, if we follow a person further, merely to gratify this passion of resentment, when no good end would be accomplished thereby, it then degenerates into revenge, and "vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord." Wrath is the highest disposition to revenge. When our Lord commands us to be angry, in short, and sin not, He simply means that we must confine our resentments to the repelling of injuries and then stop. We must see that the sun never, either "sets" or shines upon our wrath.

Having restrained our resentments so long under the assaults of the Protestant, and assaults from some other quarters, the inference has probably been made that we were destitute of this principle, and, of course, that insults might be given with impunity. Now, all we have meant to do in this controversy, is to teach the Baltimore editor that we are a man of like passions. Indeed, he appears, at present, to be satisfied on this subject, but complains that the process of tuition has been rather severe. He lets on now to be very sorry that the difficulty between us ever happened. Of this, we have little doubt, for these are matters we pretty well understand, but then, judging from his actions, we are afraid his sorrow is like that of the negro when caught stealing the bacon. His master ejaculated, "Jim, are you not sorry for this?" "No, massa, not sorry me took de meat, but sorry me caught at it."

We come now to a point that we consider of some importance to the church, but which we should not here have introduced if it were not in self defence. It will be recollected by some, that, at the last General Conference, after the North and South had disputed for some time about the principles on which the "church paper" was to be conducted, without any prospect of compromising their question, that we made a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. On this motion, we gave it as our opinion, and offered reasons to sustain it, that the existence of such a paper which should be considered as the "official and general organ of the church," was incompatible with such a liberal government as we were proposing to establish.—The proposition seeming to meet with considerable favor from the conference, the ultras on both sides became alarmed,—(for it seems to be taken for granted, by many, that we cannot prosper without some kind of a bishop, and if we cannot have one in the form of a general superintendent, we must have him in the character of "*a general church paper*,")—they agreed to compromise their difficulty if we would withdraw our motion. We accordingly did so with a view to accommodate the matter.

When we engaged in this ecclesiastical enterprize, our first impressions were that it would be best for us to give all our support to one paper, and that paper already existed in Baltimore.—We were very reluctant to yield our assent to the getting up of a western periodical. But we noticed in the progress of time that the "church paper" often arrogated a high degree of importance to itself, and frequently set on needless airs. These facts called our mind to a train of reflection, and induced us to make a series of observations, which have thoroughly convinced us, years gone by, that an "official general church organ" is a dangerous instrument in such an experiment at ecclesiastical liberty, as we are attempting. But, as we are opposed to be perpetually introducing new and exciting topics of discussion before the people, we have heretofore said little on the subject, except as above stated. And it is not our intention at present, to do more than call the attention of the church to the question, so they may reflect upon it hereafter.

The Presbyterians, who understand rational and well-defined ecclesiastical liberty, as well as any church in the land, have no general paper. Such an organ is not necessary only to sustain the controlling acts of a general superintendency. Such a superintendency our people have determined not to have, yet the "organ" is constantly assuming to exercise it, as in our case.—In any controversy in the church, see what a fatal advantage the party who controls the "organ" would have over their opponents. Let our matter answer for an illustration; the official makes an unprovoked attack upon us, charging us, in substance, with "impropriety," "rudeness and coarseness." We sent up our answer to these charges, and asked to be permitted to be heard, in the columns of the church paper, in our own defence, but the request is denied us, and we treated so as to make the impression, upon the uninformed reader, that we were little better than a common blackguard. Indeed, we have little doubt, if this "Church Organ" were to be permitted, unrivalled, to dictate the reading for our fellowship, half a century, but it would raise up a bishop in Baltimore with a pope in him as large as an ox.

The two principal arguments in favor of a "general church paper," are—first, "as we have no general superintendency to unite our fellowship, that this paper would be a kind of bond of union to the church, and would tend to mould the whole into similar habits, &c.: secondly, it will be a medium through which our official acts can be communicated to the whole body."

Now, let us inquire how this paper answers the objects here proposed. In the first place it has done but little and can do but little towards assimilating the habits and feelings of the different sections over which our fellowship is spread. This, owing to the stubborn nature of habit, it cannot accomplish, without wielding a despotism which would be ruinous. The very foundation of this conflict between it and us, is, because of an ill-judged attempt on the part of the "church paper" to conform our feelings and modes of expression to its standard.—In this land of democracy, we all feel disposed to serve God, either by singing long or short metre tunes, as we fancy, and will suffer no authority to dictate to us in such particulars. The church organ, in this case, in attempting to assimulate or conform our habits and feelings to its standard, becomes an apple of discord. Instead of being a bond of union it is a source of contention. A little sober reflection, on the general principles of human nature, and upon our condition and feelings as a church, ought to satisfy us of the correctness of this position without any facts to illustrate it.

But secondly, "it will be a medium by which our official acts can be communicated to the whole church." How the "Official Organ" answers this proposition will be seen by a statement of facts. The last General Conference refused to pass a resolution to prohibit the discussion of slavery in the church paper, and elected the Rev. T. H. Stockton editor thereof. The publishing committee, of Baltimore, who have a supervision over this paper, passed the resolution to exclude from its pages the discussion of the slave question which the General Conference rejected. So, let Annual Conferences pass what action they please on this subject, their "official" acts can find no place in the "Official Organ" of the church. When we were attacked, in its columns, we forwarded our reply, but we could not get a hearing in the "*general* paper." Br. Benton's golden era is not a greater humbug, in the estimation of the Whigs, than the idea that such a paper is an "official" or "*general* organ" of the church.

We are not to be understood, however, as favoring the introduction of the exciting subject of slavery into our church papers; there are so many in the land dedicated to that particular enterprise, that there is no special necessity for diverting these organs from the express object of their establishment. But look at the principle; a church, which has said so much against the Episcopal Methodists for suppressing free investigation, to have her principal organ gagged with a resolution excluding from its columns the investigation of an important moral question, is rather a burlesque on consistency, and discreditable to us as a people.

When this resolution was passed, by the publishing committee, the Rev. T. H. Stockton, who was chosen editor by the General Conference, as above stated, resigned his connection with the paper, and the present incumbent took a situation from which an honorable and high minded man retired from principle; of course we ought not to have expected any better treatment from such a mind, than we have received.—Meantime we hold the highest respect for the moral integrity of the man, who, blushing at such inconsistency, walked away from the humiliating act with his "feet on Chimborazo and his head among the stars." With such integrity to principle we would cheerfully divide the last cent of patronage we had in the world; and we call on the church to sustain this brother in his present enterprise, for such moral worth is worthy of all encouragement.

We see, then, that the "Official Organ" is not likely to answer the expectations of its friends. It is more likely to prove a "curse than a blessing." The church might just as well knock the thing on the brain first as last; for it will always be vaporing round with this kind of importance, to the annoyance of the public tranquility, until it be killed off. We do not want it dispatched, because we desire its patronage, for it is very little in our way, but we wish the church rid of its vexations. Let it be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, and let the Maryland Conference get up a paper; this would answer every purpose to the church the other does, and not being dubbed with the distinguishing and bedazzling epithets,—"Church Paper," "Official Organ," &c., &c., and, feeling itself to be but an equal, would not be disposed to swagger into importance and set on airs over its neighbors.

We are satisfied that such are the diversified feelings and habits of the different divisions of this nation, that the organ which is suited to one section is entirely unsuited to another. Our community will never be accommodated only with sectional papers. And any attempt to force upon the Methodist Protestant Church a periodical containing the elements of popery must prove a failure. For a large portion of the church are not satisfied to confine their opposition to papacy among their neighbors, but are disposed to attack it wherever it rears its head, whether at home or abroad. The folly of attempting to make one periodical suit every section of this extensive country, has been fairly demonstrated in the case of the Episcopal Methodists. With one of the strongest and most despotic executives the sun ever shown upon, they have failed, in a persevering effort, to make the New York Advocate answer the purpose of the whole church, and have had to yield to the necessity of sectional papers.

In conclusion; the editor of the Protestant, in his number dated 13th ult., expresses "a hope that we will hereafter live in love." It would afford us great pleasure if we could comply with this proposition, but, under the circumstances, it will be impossible, from the plain fact, that he has exhibited towards us no qualities of mind but such as excite the opposite feelings. So soon as he satisfies us, by the proper fruits, that he is in possession of such qualities as command esteem, we shall take much delight in rendering him the proper regard. We can assure Br. Reese that we have no disposition to do any thing more in this matter than act upon the defensive; and when he ceases to bring new charges against us, or to represent us in a false light to his readers, we will let the subject drop.

We claim the right to have this article inserted in the columns of the Protestant, as our defence against its attacks upon us. We have been grossly misrepresented, in its columns, to hundreds we cannot reach through any other medium; and if that paper has any regard at all for its character, it will give us a hearing. If it will insert this article we will risk our reputation with it.

Our Br. must not think us so full of "wrath" and "rage" as he indicates. The heat of our blood has been allayed by the frosts and snows of fifty winters, and it has to pass rather more than an ordinary distance to get from the heart to the brain, so that it has ample time to cool.—Hoping and believing that this "partial ill" will be productive of "general good," we bid the editor adieu for the present.

"WANTED.—*A Journeyman Printer*, is wanted immediately at this office. A young man who has worked two or three years at the business, and can bring recommendations that he has left his employer honorably, would be preferred."

The above we clipped from an exchange paper, in which it was inserted first under the editorial head. It is to such advertisements—for so we must call it—that the reckless of the craft of journeymen printers are indebted for their ruin. The idea of asking for a "young man who has served two or three years at the business," under the head of "Journeyman Printer wanted," is preposterous. No man can be a journeyman under five or six years close application to the business, and not then, unless he has been very assiduous to business. The art of printing is not to be learned in two or three years. We know of some in this city who left their employers 'honorably' for such an inducement as the above, and after working a score of years cannot now claim the title of journeyman printer, a calling honorable to any man, and one that the first men in the land, having elevated themselves by assiduity to important stations, now glory in.

We set our faces against all such advertisements as the above—they are calculated only to ruin the young and forever blast their future prospects. A lad at sixteen or seventeen, when he steps into such an office as the one from which it was issued, at once imagines himself a man—a journeyman printer—perhaps, because he can set a stick full, he thinks himself a first rate workman; but how disappointed he is when he enters into an office in a city—those who have experienced the sensation, or witnessed their embarrassment are the best judges. We recommend to all young men entering upon apprenticeship, to be in point of law and fact an apprentice, then there is a bond between master and boy that makes it imperative for both to perform their duty, and the result is a good workman and an honorable man.—*Phila. Chron.*

Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 13th ult., announces, probably, from the terms in which it is done, upon information derived from the President elect himself, the following individuals, as those who will be called upon to fill seats in the new Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, of North Carolina.

Postmaster General—Francis Granger, of New York.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.

It will thus be seen that one half of the Cabinet will be composed of gentlemen from free States, and one half from slave States. The States, also are equally divided in this respect, there being thirteen free and thirteen slave States; but the free States have forty-two electoral votes more than the slave States. Before the resignation of Mr. Kendall, Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet consisted of four from slave and two from free States, but it now consists of three from each, being equally divided between free and slave States.

The Register, published at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio., states that counterfeit notes of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. are in circulation in that neighborhood. The denomination is notes of $5, letter B. payable to O. Lane or bearer, dated Cincinnati, Nov. 9. 1836, (some of the notes, however, being differently dated,) J. S. Perkins, Cashier, M. T. Williams, President. As the paper is represented to be flimsy—the engraving pale and defective, and the filling up and signatures badly done, and all in the same hand writing, it is doubtful whether they got into a very extensive circulation.

Effective.—The authorities of Cincinnati have recently enriched the city treasury to the amount of some $3,000, by vigorously enforcing the law which subjects unlicensed traffickers in ardent spirits to fines. The business has been pretty much stopped by the means.

State Board of Equalization.—This board closed its deliberations early last week. Robert Mitchell, was the member of the Board from this senatorial district; S. A. Barker, from Perry, Morgan and Washington; John Yontz, from Licking. From a table published in the Statesman of the 26th ult., we select the following equalization of Muskingum and other counties, compared with the average value per acre of lands as equalized in 1835.

	1835.	1841.
Muskingum,	2.99.9	4.35.6
Licking,	3.98.5	5.05.5
Coshocton,	2.43.1	3.01.6
Guernsey,	1.76.1	1.75.4
Morgan,	1.33.2	2.29.2
Perry,	2.12.2	2.99.4

The whole number of acres of land in this State subject to taxation, is 19,637,272. When the State Equalization of 1835, was made the No. of acres was, 17,028,859. The average value per acre, as at present equalized, is about *three dollars forty four cents*, making the aggregate value of all the farming lands in the State, $67,493,303. The grand total valuation of all real estate, including city and town property, is set down at $99,154,745; this is an increase on the valuation of 1835, of $26,221,863.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

From Harrisburgh.—The most important measures acted upon since last week, has of course, been the resolutions introduced by Mr. Spackman, in the Senate, the purport of which would be to suspend the act of last session in regard to the banks, for the term of forty days, i. e. the penalties attached to a suspension of specie payments would be enforced during that period. On the 19th the Senate passed these resolutions on a final reading. They embrace the United States Bank with all the others.

On the day following, the resolutions above named were reported to the House. A debate ensued on the question of naming the day for the consideration of them, and Tuesday week was finally fixed upon by a vote of 49 to 36.

European Agency.—Will some of the Pittsburgh editors inform us whether Mr. Stuart intends taking his accustomed tour in Europe this year? If so, at what time he will start from Pittsburgh.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Mr. Jas. Stranaghan and David King esq., are the Agents for James Stuart, European agent in Pittsburgh, and attend promptly to all business. We presume Mr. Stuart will visit Europe the ensuing spring, though it is not necessary, he having agents in almost every town in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and on the Continent. Mr. Stuart is married, and now has his principal office in Philadelphia.—*Harris.*

A Master of 50 Languages.—Mr. Burritt, the learned blacksmith, as we learn from the Northampton Courier, recently delivered a lecture before the Lyceum, which for literary beauty and performance, astonished all who heard him. Says the Republican of that place: "His subject glowed and sparkled on his anvil. Mr. Burritt is about 32 years of age, of modest, prepossessing manners and appearance. He still continues his manual labor daily, and the study of foreign languages. He has already become master of more than fifty languages."

Gen. Harrison.—The General remained in Richmond on Monday. He was present at a dinner at a Log Cabin on the preceding Saturday, where, in response to a sentiment of the company, he made a speech which afforded great satisfaction. Gov. Gilmer, who was present, also responded to a complimentary sentiment. Tuesday was fixed for his departure for the old mansions of the Harrison family on James River, to spend a few days with his relatives, before assuming the responsible duties of the station to which he has been elevated.

The Mendicant's Victim.—The little son of Chester Bradley, of Dansville, near Rochester, mentioned a few weeks ago as having been frightened into fits by seeing the strolling beggar who pretends to be incapacitated from labor by the St. Vitus' dance, died on the 13th Feb. of that disease. His age was nine years.

Elections to 27th Congress.—During 1840, fourteen states elected Representatives to the 27th Congress, numbering in all, 144. Of this number, 84 are classed as friends to Gen. Harrison, and 60 are supposed to be opposed to him.

Levis.—A letter dated Galveston, 7th inst. says: Mr. Levis, late cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has been staying here for the last month. His son, a young man about twenty years of age, accompanies his father.

Later from China.—The New York Journal of Commerce yesterday publishes later news from the Celestial Empire; but it contains nothing of particular moment to our readers.

Elected.—The Hon. Rufus Chote, was on Tuesday elected Senator in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Webster.

Settled.—Messrs. Pickens and Stanley, the fractious members of the House of Representatives at Washington, have amicable settled their late difference.

Washington refusing a Crown.—The following letter has recently been brought to light by Mr. Sparks. It was written in reply to a proposition made to Washington at the conclusion of the war, by certain officers of his army, to accept a crown. The following sentiments show the republican spirit that animated the man.

"Sir—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensation than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you express, and I must view with abhorrence, and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address, which, to me, seems big with the greatest mischief that can befal my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable.**

"Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your minds, and never communicate as from yourself, or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature. I am, &c.

George Washington."

Mob at Cleveland.—A most outrageous & disgraceful riot occurred at Cleveland a few days or rather nights ago. A peaceable and quiet citizen was dragged from his house, wantonly beaten and left for dead. The mob destroyed nearly every thing belonging to him, with the house in which he lived we believe. We have mislaid the paper containing an account of the riot. After the mob left him he came to himself, and in attempting to escape was discovered and beaten the second time. And for what? Of what was he guilty? He was a *black man!* The mob afterwards proceeded to the residence of other blacks but they escaped. Three of the rioters were arrested the next day and fined $50 each for a breach of the city ordinance. They were subsequently required to enter bail for their appearance before the court of common pleas, in default of which they were committed we believe. The name of one is Van Valkenburg, famous in the annals of crime in Cleveland, the other we have forgotten.—*Medina Constitutionalist.*

Don't look into the Letters of the Ladies.—Joseph Bond, Baker, of Wilmington, Mass. was on Tuesday arrested and held to bail in 800 dollars in the U. S. Court on a charge of having stolen from the post office in that town a letter addressed to widow Sally Chandler. There was no pretence that the letter contained any money; but the whole thing appeared to be a gossipping transaction. When the letter arrived, it would seem that there was considerable anxiety to know who wrote it. It was subsequently missing; and the defendant, who is of respectable appearance, was accused by the post master. It appeared that Bond had been a witness in a divorce case, in which a daughter of Mrs. Chandler was a party, and Mrs. Chandler had written to New York to get information respecting his character—the letter containing which information he is charged with having stolen.

Mount Vernon.—The celebrated Admiral Vernon was commander of a fleet of six ships, which attacked and destroyed Porto Bello. During the engagement the Admiral saw in one of the ships, a young man who always appeared to be employed where his services were most needed. In the thickest of the fight and in the most exposed part of the vessel was this youth seen performing his duty with cheerfulness and courage. After the battle was over Admiral Vernon sent a captain to call the young man. He came and received the praises and thanks of his commander, for his fidelity and boldness. Before parting the Admiral asked his name, it was *George Washington.*

When the Father of his country purchased his estate upon the banks of the Potomac, he named it, in honor of his early commander, *Mount Vernon.*

Monthly Repository.

The Cold Plague.—It pains us to learn from the Knoxville Register of the 6th February, that the fatal epidemic which lately made its appearance in West Tennessee, is gradually extending itself, and has created much alarm in the vicinity of Henry county. It is supposed to be the disease known some years since in that section of country as the "Cold Plague." Its ravages are well remembered in several of the upper counties of East Tennessee, and the western counties of North Carolina.

Senator Elected.—The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on Wednesday evening the 18th ultimo. James T. Morehead was elected on that day Senator in Congress for that State, for six years, from the fourth of March inst., in the place of Mr. Crittenden, resigned, all the other candidates previously named being withdrawn, and J. R. Underwood being nominated, the final vote was—for Morehead, 72—for Underwood, 61. Both the above gentlemen are Whigs.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

ONESDAY, ... MARCH 10, 1841.

e again request our friends, in forwarding y, to always give the name of the *post office* e the subscriber receives his paper, otherwise will be no certainty about the credit being tly given; beside it often takes us two to find the name on our books when the is not given.

ie Rev. O. Scott has had, in consequence of alth, to resign his pastoral charge in Low- Mass., and has retired to Newbury, Vt., with w of repairing his health.

VIATHAN NEW WORLD.—This splendid ex- for March 3d, has introduced itself to our . Its very appearance produced excitement ay be called the "World's" wonder. Reader, t and see for yourself.

titions have been presented to the Penn- nia Legislature from Erie and Allegheny ities, praying for a repeal of all laws which de for the observance of the Sabbath, sign- t is said, by some names from whom better s were expected. We are glad to learn the ions were not entertained.

e are indebted to the politeness of Messrs. erson and Watkins, of the Ohio Legisla- for Reports on the Penitentiary and Insti- n for the Blind. We will examine and prob- give extracts from them in our next.

e feel grateful to our friends who have re- ed to our late call for cash. Their atten- to this subject has enabled us to meet our diate liabilities. If they will continue efforts a little longer they will place us be- straitened circumstances.

IE WEATHER.—We have had considerable which has continued to fall and melt since rday last, making it wet and disagreeable over head and under foot. Monday evening, this article was written, the ground was covered with snow.

E OHIO SENATE.—This body had the bill e protection of religious worship up again, e 27th ultimo, and after lugging it round le laid it down on the table once more.

ADICALISM.—The last New England Chris- Advocate inquires: "What is radicalism?" a scare-crow—a term of reproach in the h of every appendage of Methodist episco- , to alarm and put on their guard their un- ecting and confiding people against all those are aiding to apply the lever to overturn the piritual power of that spiritual despotism.

'STERN FARMER AND GARDINER.—The Feb- r number of this work is received. We are ed at the progressive improvement of this ultural paper; it bids the fairest of any thing ave seen, of the production of the West, to an impression on the public. It is a thly pamphlet of 24 pages, at *one dollar* per m, in advance. Get it farmers! Address, Hooper and T. Affleck, publishers, Cincin- Ohio.

ADICAL.—We get hold of no northern Meth- paper which is not fairly in the "collar," does not take great pains to satisfy its rea- it is no "radical." It seems this term is with great Jesuitical success, at present, in north and east. It used to be so in this re- , but the public here have long since come understanding of this matter. If the term ical" has any distinctive idea attached to t present, in this quarter, it means, *honest* .

ORTHERN ADVOCATE.—This is a weekly pa- just commenced at "Auburn and Geneva, Y." under the patronage of the Episcopal thodists, but got up on individual responsi- y. We have read the manifesto of this pa- but what its character is to be we cannot from this, because it is as vague as the hic oracle. The editor takes pains to in- his readers that he is no "*radical*," but, yet, re he is done with the subject, leaves it btful whether he is not what is so styled in Methodistical sense of that term. Br. Cooke, he Pittsburgh Advocate, seems to speak well , and thinks it will succeed to the patronage he conference paper lately discontinued at urn.

CEDING METHODISTS.—There are now at the h the "Reformed Methodists," the "Wes- n Methodists," the "Protestant Metho- s," and we believe several independent Me- dist churches, all dispersed through the same on, the *essential* principles of each being the e, and all probably driven from the old pa- t stock by the exercise of arbitrary power. roposal was made by the New York Luminary ently, for an effort to form a union of these eral segregations. The proposition seems to t with considerable favor from the parties cerned. The last Luminary says the "Wes- n Methodists" suggest the first or second k in May next as a suitable time to hold a vention in view of this object; the organ of "Reformed Methodists" mentions the last of gust, and Rev. George Storrs the 21st April. y all means should those Methodists be uni- , who have either left or been cast from the d ship," on account of her arbitrary manage- t. One hundred men united can do more promote any enterprize than one thousand ting forth individual efforts. The proposition only has our assent, but our warmest sympa- es and most ardent prayers, for the plain rea- that we believe to carry it into effect would o the advancement of liberal principles, a se which lays nearer to our heart than any er.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, March 10.—Flour $3; wheat 50 cents.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Flour—How- ard street flour continues to decline in price, and from the views of holders freely expressed, taken in connection with the condition of for- eign and domestic markets, it is difficult to form an opinion at what point it will stop. The sales this week from stores amount to about 2000 bbls. at 4,37½, for good brands, taken chiefly for the Liverpool market, and are now going on board. The stocks are not large, but sufficiently so, as circumstances exist; and yesterday the article was not in demand at any price. The car and wagon rate is 4,25 per bbl. We repeat our re- marks of last week in reference to City Mills: the stocks are light, and so is the demand; hold- ers are willing to sell at 4,50 cash, 4,62½ at 60 days, without interest.

Fruit.—Moderate sales only to the trade con- tinue to be made of Bunch Raisins at 2,25 per box. Considerable parcels of Dry Peaches at 2,00, and Dried Apples at 1,00 per bushel; in smaller lots the rates are 12½ per cent. higher.

Provisions.—We hear of no transactions in Beef, which continues to be held at quotations. Mess, 12,50; No. 1, 10,50; and Prime, 8,50.— Pork hangs heavy; and from the large and in- creasing stock, has further given way, and we find it difficult to quote a price, from the differ- ence that exists between the *asking* and *selling* rates of holders; it is represented to us by pur- chasers, that Mess has been offered to them at 13,00, and Prime 11,50 per bbl. Mess of last year's packing *has been sold* recently at the for- mer price, cash; and old Mess at 11,25 per bbl. 6 mos. About 20,000 lbs. bulk, assorted, for smoking, received via New Orleans, have been sold this week at an average of about 6 cts. per lb. Sales of prime Baltimore cured and smoked Bacon, to the extent of 40 a 50,000 lbs. have been made at 10 a 10½ cts. for Hams; 8 a 8¼ for Sides: and 7½ for Shoulders. Assorted Western, 7½ cts. Lard remains much as noticed last week, 8 cts. 4 mos. for prime No. 1, at which a lot of 425 kegs sold on Wednesday; and a parcel of about 70 bbls. this week at 7 cts.

Western Transportation.—As we intimated in our last, Wagon Freights have advanced, and we now quote the rates 2,00 per 100 lbs. to either Wheeling or Pittsburgh.

The Home Market.—The transactions in Beef Cattle on Monday were rather light, in conse- quence of drovers having advanced their rates. About 200 head were offered, and 80 sold at 7a 8,00; and subsequently 20 to 30 more at 7,50 per 100 lbs. Hogs are not in active request, and a few only have been disposed of this week: the prices were 5,75 a 5,97½ and some holders wanted 6,00.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, February 26.—Business con- tinues extremely dull, and our merchants, man- ufacturers and mechanics almost literally at a stand, not knowing what to do, and many orders received are not filled, as few are willing to buy or credit out more goods or make any sales of im- portance, without knowing what our Legislature will do, as nothing but a wise and prompt legisla- tive action and an early tariff can save our coun- try from a constant drain of specie to pay for foreign goods. Par money scarce and exchange high.

Flour—Is coming in plenty at 2,87½, and from stores 3 to 3,25 per bbl.

Wheat—50; Rye 31 a 33; Barley 40; Oats 18 cts per bushel.

Bacon—Is plenty and dull. A sale of large, hams at 7½c, and a few small sales from wagons hog round, 5 a 5½ cts.

Butter—Roll in bbls 8 to 8½; keg 6 a 7½ cts per pound.

Sugar—Has advanced a shade. Sales of a few hhds, 7, and in bbls 7½ a 8½ cts.

Molasses—From store at 31 a 32, and 33 to 35 to the country.

Cotton—30 bales Mississippi at 10½ cts, cur- rency.

Flaxseed—100 bushels at 87½cts, currency.

Lead—Sales 8000 lbs 5½ cts, 4 a 6 mos.

Pig Metal—31 tons fine qy., 31,00 4 mos.— *Harris.*

MASSILLON, February 25.—Wheat, per bush 56 cts; Corn 20 cts; Flour, per bbl. 2,75; Pork, 12,00; Pork, per cwt. 3,00; Salt, per bbl. 2,75; White Fish, 8,00; Pickerel, 6,00; Mackerel, 20,00; Coffee, best per bag 15; Bacon, per cwt. 5 a 6.—*Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA March 2.—*FLOUR.*— The market for bread stuffs generally, continues dull and prices depressed. Sales of Pennsylvania Superfine Flour in Broad Street, $4,50, on the Delaware 4 56 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, late advices from New Orleans & Cincinnati, shew an improvement, but prices here are steady at 13 00 for Mess Pork, and Prime 10 a 11 dollars. Lard—continues at our quotations of last week; at 7 and 7½ cts per lb.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is steady at 4,75 a 4 87½ per bushel: Flaxseed, 1 35 per bushel.—*Bicknell.*

NEW YORK, March 1.— *FLOUR.*—Ohio 4 75; Troy do.; Western Canal do.; Michigan 4 69; Philadelphia 5 25; Balt. Howard st. 4 87 a 5 00 Richmond C. M. 6 25 a 6 62½; do. Country 5 00; Georgetown 5 00.

PROVISIONS per bbl; Beef, mess 9 25 a 9 75 do. prime 5 50 a 6 00; do cargo 3 75; Pork, mess 11 75 a 12 25; do prime 9 75 a 10 25; Hog's Lard lb. 7 a 9.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—*Provisions.*—Ba- con 8½ a 9; B. hams 9 a 10: Sides 7 a 8½; Shoul- ders 5½; Lard 8; Butter, plenty 6 a 10: Flour bbl 4,50 a 4,56.

Pork—Mess, bbl. 10,50; Clear 13; Prime 9; Lump, 9. Phil.

RATES OF DISCOUNT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Ohio.—Mechanics' and Traders', Cin.	8
Bank of West Union,	8
Cincinnati,	8
Bank of Steubenville,	–
Bk Circleville, H.H. Warren, Cash.	–
Bk Circleville, H. Lawrence, Cash.	8
Bank of Granville,	10
Manhattan Bank,	*no sale.*
All other solvent Banks,	8a10
Small notes,	10a12½

Small notes of neighboring States were at a premium of 1 to 3 per cent. in our city on Sat- urday last, and will no doubt be so again to-day, unless some provision be made in the mean time by our Legislature to supplant them.—*Phil. Cou.*

The trial of Dr. Eldridge will again commence on Monday next.—*ib.*

THE QUEEN AND HER HUSBAND.—The allow- ance of the British Parliament for the support of the Queen, her husband, and his horse and hounds amounts to over two millions of dollars a year, or $6000 a day.

Cincinnati now has 36 newspapers and other periodicals. This is well for the "Queen city of the west."

The Legislature of Delaware has suspended that provision of the bank charters of that State which made them liable to twelve per cent. in- terest on refusual to pay their notes in specie.

Col. Andrew Jackson Hutchings, aged 28, an adopted son of the "old chieftain" and educated in his family, died at the residence of the late General Coffee, in Alabama, on the 15th inst., of pulmonary consumption.

MORE OF THE MISSING.—The cashier of the Chicopee Bank, Springfield, suddenly and unex- pectedly resigned his situation a few day ago.— The Directors on examining his accounts, discov- ed that he was a defaulter to the amount of $13,- 000. It does appear that the Legislatures of the different States must affix penalties to such de- falcations that will be more likely to prevent their occurrence.

MORE IRRITATING CORRESPONDENCE.—A letter from Washington to the New York Herald says,—

"During the last three days, the subject of the Caroline, McLeod, and the recent riotous events in Lockport, have been the subject of a bitter and angry correspond- ence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. A Queen's messenger arrived recently from Upper Canada, with important des- patches from Governor Arthur to Mr. Fox. On these despatches Mr. Fox re-opened the correspondence, and has made new and menacing demands upon our government to interfere and protect McLeod from the legal authorities of Lockport, New York. He has gone over the recent riotous events and indulged in a strain of acrimony and harshness, which has rekindled a fresh flame in the breast of our Secretary.— There is reason to believe that the organ- ization of a war army of 40,000 men, re- gulars and militia, in Canada, is intended to enforce the demand of the British government for the delivery of McLeod, nor is there the slightest hope to think that the disputed territoy in Maine will ever be given up by England."

FROM HARRISBURGH.—In another col- umn will be found an abstract of the bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Hinchman of this city. It provides for Small notes, and legalizes the suspension until 1843. Its provisions are of the right kind, and we trust most sincerely that it may speedily become a law. It has been made the order of the day for Thursday next, but will not in all proba- bility be finally acted upon for at least a fortnight. We hope for the best. The Governor cannot, as it strikes us, in the present critical condition of the State, but sanction some relief measure.—*Bick- nell, 2d inst.*

United States Bank Stock sold in this city on Thursday last, on time, at $15 per share.—*ib.*

THE BEGGAR AND THE CASTOR OIL.— The Portland Argus relates an amusing case, in which a beggar in that city receiv- ed what he asked for, but not what he wished for.

A few days ago, a full grown, able-bo- died man presented himself at the door of one of our citizens, and solicited the lady of the house to give him two cents. She remarked, that she had none and inquired what he wanted with them. "To buy a dose of *castor oil*, marm," was the reply, "for I feel dreadful sick."

The lady had no cents, but she had plenty of oil and she prepared him a stiff dose. He tried hard to get excused from taking it; but she was firm; he was a sick man, and it must go down. The loafer found he was caught in his own trap; and, where he meant to have a glass of liquor, he got a dose of physic; but, ma- king a virtue of necessity, and with sun- dry wry faces, he gulped it down and cleared. He'll not call at that house again, we dare say.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A pettifogging law- yer, named Cornelius W. Qerhune, who has been "up" before the New York po- lice at least a dozen times on as many char- ges of swindling poor clients, and hereto- fore escaped that punishment he has long and richly merited, is at last caught in his own trap. He was fully committed on Friday last to stand his trial for fraudent- ly obtaining money from a man named Peter Multee, of that city.

A late French paper says that the 200 slaves & young Arabs found on board the ship taken by the Preloyante, and carried into the island of Bourbon, were in a perfect state of nakedness and starvation, so that the magistrates of the Island were forced to clothe as well as feed them. The Arabs were free men, whom the pirates had car- ried by force, and reduced to slavery.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.—The Sac and Fox Indians complained to Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, on the 28th ult., that the U.S. Agent for paying their annuities, (Major Pitcher) offered them impracticable bank notes, and that he went to St. Louis for specie but did not return.

WABASH TREATY.—The Senate has ra- tified, with some slight amendments, the late treaty made at the forks of the Wabash River, in the State of Indiana, with the Miami Indians. 500,000 acres becomes extinguished, and they will remove west at an early day.

ANOTHER SIGN.—A letter from Halifax to the Madisonian, under date of the 19th ult. says: Several regiments have been ordered to New Brunswick, and we are informed that orders have been sent from the home Government to the West In- dies, to embark all the regular troops there for this place; the Islands to be gar- risoned by the militia.

PREPARATION.—The Emperor of Rus- sia is preparing an army of 150,000 men and 420 pieces of cannon, to be ready in the month of March.

APPOINTED.—It is said that James Booth, Esq., of New Castle, has been appointed to the Chief Justiceship of the State of Del- eware.

FLOUR.—The price of this article at Augusta, Geo., is $6,50 per bbl.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren in Philadelphia have tendered a dinner to him as he passes through the city after the 4th of March, which he has declined.

M. THIERS OF FRANCE.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

This distinguished man is, unquestiona- bly, the most adroit and able statesman of all those who have taken part in the ad- ministration of France since the death of Talleyrand. He was born in Marseilles, where his father followed the trade of a saddler. Through the interest of some influential person, he was admitted to a free place in the Lyceum in his native town. In this institution he made such proficiency in his studies that these gen- tlemen determined to send him to the law school at Aix, in Provence. He there gave evidence of those brilliant talents which have since acquired for him universal celebrity. A prize was proposed by the faculty for the best essay upon a certain subject, and Thier's ambition determined to win it. His manuscript was sent in to the committee, by whom its superior mer- it was acknowledged. They were, howev- er, unwilling to adjudge the prize to Thiers, because of his opposition to the res- toration of the Bourbons, which he had made the subject of a discourse to his fel- low students. He, however, gained a sig- nal victory over his enemies, a year af- ter, when he won the prize at Paris for an essay upon the same subject, which was his original one, with some altera- tions.

Thiers was first brought into public life by the celebrated orator Manuel, who had him selected as editor of the liberal journal, the "*Constitutionel.*" In this of- fice he distinguished himself for the vig- or and manliness of his style. During his editorial career, he wrote his famous history of the French Revolution. In the year 1828, he established, in connec- tion with the well-known Armand Carrel, the "*National*," the most effective and important of the French Opposition jour- nals until the Revolution of 1830. He took an active part in the overthrow of the Polignac ministry and the dethrone- ment of Charles X. He was subsequently appointed Minister of the Interior, but, in consequence of some misunderstanding with his colleagues, he retired from pub lic life, and devoted himself exclusively to literature. Like Lord Brougham, he found leisure to write upon history and philosophy. His active mind, however, was not satisfied with the exclusive pur- suit of literature, and he again entered the political arena as Deputy, and contri- butor to the political journals against the Mole administration. Upon this change he was appointed President of the Coun- cil. The Egyptian Question having pro- duced a diversity of opinion between Lou- is Phillippe and himself, he consequently resigned, and is now leading a violent op- position to his successor, M. Guizot.

M. Thiers, like Mirabeau, may have the distinction of being one of the ugliest men of his time. He is small, meagre, and badly formed, but agreeable in his intercourse with society. He is now forty- three years of age, and being a most rigid disciple of the diatectic school, his physi- cal and intellectual energies may be long preserved.

AN IMPORTANT BANK DECISION.—In a case recently before the Court of Common Pleas in Dauphin county, Judge Parsons decided "the true rule of policy, and of of law, to be: That when bank notes are current at that place in which they are received without objection, and paid in good faith, without any knowledge that the bank had failed; or where, from the facts it could not be inferred that it had. although at the time, the notes in the place where the bank is located, are not current but utterly worthless, still, in law it is a valid payment of a pre-existing debt, and when so received, and the debt or judgment satisfied, it is a payment, and the original debt is relinquished."

The case has been removed to the Su- preme Court for revision.—*Bicknell.*

ABOLITION.—The Baptist Convention of Alabama recently resolved to withhold all appropriations to certain missionary societies, until they give satisfactory ev- idence that they are or are not, either di- rectly or indirectly, concerned in anti- slavery movements; and in case of their refusal, the convention recommends the establishmeut of a southern Board of Missions, entirely distinct from the north- ern Baptists.

We are sorry to learn, says the Nation- al Intelligencer, that Jeremiah Leary, the coachman of the Hon. John Q. Adams, who was seriously injured on the 18th ult. in the Capitol yard, as noticed in Friday's paper, died at the residence of Mr. Adams that night about 7 o'clock, to the great regret of his distinguished employer, by whom the unfortunate sufferer was re- spected for his fidelity and excellent con- duct.

THE U. S. BANK CASE.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday Judge Ran- dall gave his opinion in the case of the Citations, upon the Bank of the U. S., that the proceedings had were correct, that the tenth day from the issuing of the writ, it being a judicial day, was the pro- per day of return. On Wednesday the point of the applicability of the late law to this bank will be argued.

FOR WASHINGTON.—The number of people that are pouring into the Capitol, to witness the inauguration, is beyond all precedent, and if some of them do not find it difficult to procure accommodations we are much mistaken.

The Britannia brought over 20,000 let- ters and 40 bushels of newspapers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Late news from China—Illness of the Duke of Wellington—Debate on the McLeod case in Parliament—Passage of the Paris Fortification Bill, &c., &c.

The Steam-Ship, President, Captain Roberts, left Liverpool on the 10th ult., and arrived at New York at 3 o'clock, 3d inst., at which hour she was boarded by a pilot. At 10 o'clock she passed the foot of Wall street on her way to her berth. She experienced a boisterous pas- sage.

The papers brought by her are from Liverpool to the 10th, London to the 9th and Paris to the 8th ultimo. The news is both important and interesting.

Among the list of passengers we notice Wm. Ogilby, H. B. M. Consul for North and South Carolina, bearer of despatches to Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Wash- ington.

There has been much warm discussion in the British papers and parliament, on the subject of the Caroline affair. This was to be expected. We venture to predict, however, that the matters in dispute be- tween the two countries will be amicably settled—because it is for their national interest that there should be no war.

The posture of English affairs in Chi- na, is deemed, by the whole of the British press to be gloomy and unsatisfactory.

The London Times of the 8th ult. says —"Then what has been the fruit of El- liott's famous expedition, sent forth and maintained at an expense of near £600,- 000 sterling, to make an example of the so-called swindlers of Canton, and teach them to swallow poison with a better grace hereafter."

The Liverpool Mail is ridiculously wrathy about the McLeod or Caroline cor- respondence between Fox and Forsyth.

The London Times of the 6th ult., ut- ters a good deal of violent twaddle about the McLeod affair, in the course of which it predicts that the "matter will come to whipping."

In the House of Commons, in the even- ing of the 8th, Lord Stanley, pursuant to notice, put some questions to her Majes- ty's Government, on the subject of the detention of Mr. McLeod by the authori- ties of the State of New York. The no- ble lord entered into a detailed statement of all the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Caroline. He then passed on to the diplomatic correspon- dence to which that event led between the British and American Governments, as far as that correspondence has been laid before the public.

Mr. Hume made a statement that the American Government had repeatedly urged the British Government, to say whether the latter adopted the responsi- bility of the seizure of the Caroline; but no answer had ever been obtained. The American Government, therefore, look upon the transaction as an attack of free- booters, unsanctioned by any government, and had proceeded accordingly.

Lord Palmerston said that the Ameri- can government had instructed their Am- bassador in London, not to press for an answer on that subject. They had them- selves, in the first instance, treated the occurrence as a government transaction, and until the persons engaged in it were disavowed by their own government, the American government could not change their ground.

Mr. O'Connell expressed regret for the course taken by Mr. Hume. The life of Mr. McLeod was at stake,—and there ought to be ananimity to save the gen- tleman's life.

In the House of Lords on the same even- ing, the Earl of Mountchasel introduced the same subject to the notice of their Lordships in a belligerant speech, to which Viscount Melbourne made an elo- quent reply. He said he would not an- swer the question which the noble earl had put to him, without entering, on the present occasion, into all the facts and arguments which the noble earl had pre- ferred on the subject, &c., &c.

The christening of the Princess Roy- al is postponed until Tuesday the 16th inst. His majesty, the King of the Bel- gians, is not expected to arrive from Os- tend until Wednesday.

The Gazette of Friday night contained an order in council, directing that in all the "prayers, liturgies, and collects for the royal family, the words 'the Prince Albert' be inserted after the words 'Ade- laide, the Queen Dowager.'"

Chamberwell old Church was destroy- ed by fire on the 6th ult.

American Stocks, London, Feb. 5.— Alabama £ sterling fives 78; Indiana 5s 67; do. £ sterling, 75; Illinois sixes 75; Kentucky do. 84 a 85; Louisiana £ ster- ling fives 87; Maryland do. 82; Massa- chusetts fives 86½; do. £ sterling 100; New York fives 85½; Ohio 6s 90½ a 91 ex- div; Pennsylvania fives 84; South Caro- lina do. 89 a 90; Tennessee sixes 81 a 82 Virginia do. 89 a 90; New York city fives 83½. United States Bank shares £11.5s a 12 a 11.10s; do. debenture 100.

In France, the fortification bill having been carried with some amendments, the French Minister, says Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 6th ult. may now be considered secure. Marshal Soult is in Paris, and the Duke of Wellington is in England, holding his own opinions on some points, but a staunch friend to the King and his government. M. Guizot, also, bears a like resemblance to Lord Melbourne; a kind of moderate liberal- ism, with good temper and good manners have given him some weight with people of all parties.

The French authorities at Havre have released the Steam-ship James Watt, of whose detention we gave an account the other day. The Court at Rouen, to which the English owners appealed decided against the right to seize and detain her.

China.—The news from China is to Nov. 3, and was not considered satisfac- tory. It is yet doubtful whether the ce- lestials have not been playing a double game with Admiral Elliott—and the Times gravely intimates that certain stars and stripes from the West may have a finger in the pie before it is disposed of.

By the overland mail news has been received that Lin had been deprived of all authority, but he had petitioned the Emperor and appealed to his mercy; pleading his good intentions, but admitting his inability. He declares he is unjustly accused of robbing the English of opium since he has in his possession Captain Elliott's petition entreating him to receive it.

The British squadron was still at Chu- san, where sickness was making fearful ravages; out of 3,650 men landed there only 2,036 were fit for duty.

The plague had broken out in three villages in the Delta, and, it was suspected in Rosetta also; it continued in Alexandria but had not increased there.

India.—From India the accounts are more favorable to British policy. Anoth- er victory had been gained over the Be- lochees in Scinde, some five hundred of them being killed. Confident hopes were entertained that both Scinde and Affghan- istan would be tranquilized in a few months.

AN EXTENSIVE LOCOMOTIVE ESTABLISH- MENT.—Mr. Norris, at his extensive loco- motive establishment at Bush Hill, em- ploys at present 300 hands. He can fur- nish a new locomotive to order in less than a month. In 1839 he built 48 engines —in 1840, he built 44—and in the pres- ent year, he expects to build 50. He has built 139 engines altogether, of which there were 16 for the British and Glou- cester Railway, Eng; 3 Berlin and Pots- dam R. R; 3 Berlin and Stettin R. R; 10 Berlin and Frankfort; 3 Emperor Fer- dinand R. R., at Vienna; 1 Mocel Royal Museum, Berlin; 1 do. Emperor of Rus- sia; the rest were for domestic use.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—General Har- rison left James river on Friday, and proceeded to Washington via City Point, Petersburgh, and Richmond. The Pres- ident elect is accompanied by the Vice President elect and Col. Todd, of Cincin- nati. The party expect to reach Wash- ington city this evening, March 1st.

Business Department.

Will our subscribers and agents be so accom- modating as to send us good money and not the notes of suspicious banks. We have been bored rather severely in this way latterly. You recol- lect, no doubt, what we said would be likely to be the result of this practice, a month or two since.

Mr. EDITOR: As the winter is well nigh past, and but little has been known of the President of the Indiana Conference operating on the District, I would desire, through the medium of the Recorder, respectfully to solicit him to fur- nish you with an arrangement of his appoint- ments through the District for publication, that his "whereabouts" may be known; as there are many brethren desirous of knowing it.

Yours, &c. A RADICAL.

Br. S. Wilson, near Adelphia, Ohio, wishes Br. Scott to inform him through our paper when he will be in Jackson, as he wishes to see him to make arrangements, if possible, to have his place taken into the circuit.

The post master, at Pittsburgh, informs us that W. J. Miller refuses to take his paper from the office. Will Br. Brown please see to this?

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From R. Everett for 2d volume,		$2 00
" D. Kinney for H. Eyeman,		2 00
" George Brown for W. Morrison,		2 00
" " for S. Remington,		2 00
" " for W. Rinehart,		2 00
" " for J. Anderson,		2 00
" " for S. or Jas. Clenny,		2 00
" J. Dalbey for N. Murray,		2 00
" " for W. Armstrong,		2 00
" " for A. Devinny,		1 00
" " for J. Armstrong,		4 00
" " for R. H. Halstead,		2 00
" " for E. S. Jones,		2 00
" " for ——— ———,		2 00
" S. Wilson for J. H. Smith,		1 00
" C. Ebby,		1 00
" A. K. Earl for C. H. Bardwell,		2 00
" N. Lake,		2 50
" J. Guest for W. Roller, *is that right?*		1 00
" W. L. Baldwin for Dean & Davis,		2 00
" M. Scott for P. R. Hitt,		2 00
" " for "Protestant,"	3 00	
" T. Fairchild for C. Wertz,		1 00
" D. Vanhorn,		4 00
" W. Harry for J. Addy,		3 00
" L. Hurdle,		2 00
" James Russell,		1 00
" A. Jones for P. Lewis,		2 00
" " for T. Isherwood,		1 00
" T. J. Addis for W. Smith,		2 00
" " for J. Vandewort,		2 00
" " for J. Kearns,		1 00
" J. C. McCown for D. Hodgson,		2 00
" W. Reeves for E. D. King,		2 00
" " for R. H. Caldwell,		1 00
" H. Brown,		1 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

D. Kinney, G. Brown, J. Dalbey, S. Wilson, I. C. Garrison, received no letter from you; A. K. Earl, G. G. Moore, A. C. B., T. McCarty, E. H. McCoy, M. D., J. Guest, W. L. Baldwin, 1 sub.; M. N. Warren, M. Scott, R. T. Boyd, W. Shestian, I. C. Hunt, J. Addy, D. Y. Ostrom, 1 sub.; "D. R.," "G. W. L.," A. Jones, W. W. Paul, T. J. Addis, 2 subs.; J. C. McCown, J. K. Moorehead, Mrs. M. Moore, T. Miller, M. N. Warren, 3 subs.; W. Reeves, 1 sub.; G. W. W. Dingman, O. White, 3 subs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

THE JEWS.

There is nothing in the history of nations so unaccountable on human principles, as the preservation of the Jews. Scattered among all nations—where are they not?—in what part of the habitable globe are not the Jews familiarly known? They have wandered every where and are still every where wanderers. Banished from city to city, and from country to country, they have had no secure dwelling. All nations have united to oppress them; all means have been employed to exterminate them. Robbed of property—bereaved of children—buried in the dungeons of the *Inquisition* or burned at the stake of deplorable bigotry. No people ever suffered the hundreth part of their calamities, and still they live. Their national identity is unbroken; they have resisted all affinities, and may be traced unchanged in the most confused admixtures of human beings, having never been assimilated to any other nation. They exist a distinct people, waiting the voice that shall call again the outcast of Israel and the dispersed of Judea.

Meanwhile, where are the nations by whom the Jews were led into captivity? Where the Assyrian, the Chaldean? Their names live only on the map of buried ages. Where is the empire of ancient Egypt? the Macedonians destroyed it. Where are they of Macedon? the Roman sword subdued their kingdom and their posterity mingled with the Greeks and Turks. Where is the empire of ancient Rome? the last conqueror of the Jews and the proud destroyer of Jerusalem? the Goths rolled a turbed flood over its pride, and another people inhabit the "eternal city." The Goths, where are they? the Jews, where are they not? They beheld the glory of Egypt, and of Babylon, and of Nineveh, they were in mature age at the birth of Alexander and the Cesars. Mighty kingdoms have arisen and perished since they began to be scattered. Now they traverse the ruins of all—the same people as when they left Judea; a monument of the days of Moses and the Pharoahs, as unchanged as the Pyramids of Memphis which they are reputed to have built. Such being the notorious peculiarities of that wonderful race, it may not be amiss to inquire a little into their moral condition. Their disbelief of the gospel is supposed, by many, to render them liable to the penalty of eternal death without any exception.

That the Old Testament is sufficient to conduct men to eternal life is evident from the testimony which it bears of itself, as well as from the grand design of revelation,—for, it would be a reflection on infinite wisdom, to suppose it capable of communicating a revelation which necessarily failed of its principal object, that of making men wise unto salvation. Nor, is it less certain that some of the most eminent saints of the Most High flourished under the Jewish dispensation. As a subsequent dispensation, however, has been given, enforced by the penalty of eternal death, it may be thought this is sufficient, at once, to determine the future condition of the Jews. The position in which christianity stands to modern Jews is very different from what it was in the days of Christ and His apostles. The absolute sufficiency of the writings of Moses and the impiety of daring to add to these lively oracles, are among the first principles instilled into the infant mind of a Jew. He is taught from infancy to repose the utmost confidence in a religion which even christians confess to be of divine origin. Respect for parental authority, veneration for an illustrious ancestry, deference to age and rank, combine with the fear of innovation, and an attachment to Moses and the prophets, to keep them ignorant of the New Testament, and consequently estranged from the principal means of conviction. The portion of revelation which the Jews profess, already contains whatever is absolutely essential to be known in order to obtain eternal life. Jews and Christians affirming unanimously that it was for upwards of 2000 years, the only authentic revelation of the will of heaven. A Jew, therefore, cannot doubt of its competence to make him wise unto salvation. He is necessarily ignorant of the New Testament, which never engaged his attention, because of an exclusive attachment to an authentic revelation of an earlier date. Supposing him from these, and similar causes, to remain all his life time ignorant of the christian system, have we any authority for asserting that he cannot possibly be the subject of divine favor, possessed as he is of an instrument of sanctification which the Holy Spirit, for ages, condescended to employ. A new revelation can make no alteration in the INTRINSIC nature of that which precedes it, and if the Hebrew scriptures were ever sufficient to make men wise unto salvation, why should we doubt of their still being competent for that purpose?

The question before us is, strictly speaking, a question *de jure*, rather than *de facto*. It does not so properly relate to the fact whether there are any Jews in a state of salvation, as to the possibility of it. That christian Demosthenese, the late Rev. Robert Hall, whose giant mind shed additional light upon every department of inquiry, was assured by a learned Jew, extensively acquainted with his own nation, that numbers of their people spend whole nights, preceding their great festivals, in their synagogues, prostrate in tears and supplications, praying for the sins of their people and for the appearance of their long-expected Messiah.—Who will dare to say, that He who delighteth in mercy, would despise the prayer of such penitents because they wanted that explicit knowledge of Christ which was for ages withheld from the Jewish church?

The Jews in Poland, says the Rev'd. Mr. Thorpe, frequently assemble in their synagogues for fasting, humiliation and united supplication to the God of their fathers, with their faces turned towards Jerusalem and the ruins of their Temple, under a general persuasion that the days of their tedious captivity are hastening to a close, and that their God will very speedily turn again the captivity of Zion. In every part of the Eastern world the earnest expectation of the speedy coming of the Messiah is as intense as that which preceded His first advent. Thirty years since, scarcely 300 Jews were to be found in Palestine, but at this day there are upwards of 20,000 and their number is annually increasing. Indeed, the whole nation, especially in the East, seems to be at this moment, while I am writing, on the move towards the Holy Land. All these things speak aloud, as if the voice of God were telling us that that prophecy is now being fulfilled which says, that after the children of Israel have been for many days without a king, without a sacrifice, without a priest, without an ephod and without a teraphim, afterward shall they seek the Lord their God and David their king, and shall fear the Lord and His goodness in the later days.

E. H. McCOY, M. D.

Smithfield, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON A FEW THINGS.

NO. V.

ON THE PITTSBURGH PUZZLE.

Mr. Editor: It is my opinion that we Ohio folks are either gaining ground, or we need teaching. This must certainly be the opinion of the *wise* men of the *east*, for the following reasons: 1. They have understood, probably, by some means or other, that we are coming out of the kinks, and hence have sent us this interesting puzzle by way of examination. 2. And, I suppose, if the above be correct, that after we have answered to their satisfaction, that *they* intend to affix to our names the honorable title of M. A. What encouragement!! Fellow-students, press forward with gigantic strides! Look aloft, ye lubbers! Popularity and fame awaits you.

But it may be that they, the wise men, may be influenced by the latter opinion, viz: that we need teaching; and I suppose, they have taken the method of teaching us by puzzles, thro' the Recorder, by way of charity.

I was once in a shoemaker's shop in Pittsburgh and twice on the wharf, and I judged them to be quite a charitable people. They must either be "wise in their own conceit," or they wish to become teachers, or they are spending their time for naught. Now these may all be the fact. But we wish to inform the puzzler, that if he would have us thrive, he must give us food that answers our condition. True, things of this kind, composed on or from the names of brave men, may excite our attention for a while, and cause us to peruse the pages of history, but we want *food* for the SOUL. Food that will create within us a hungering and thirsting after the BIBLE; (the best of all books;) after its Author; after the verification of its promises. The Bible—the Bible, is the food we need—is the food we want. Will some of the fathers, or some of the mighties of Pittsburgh send us some of this food as cheerfully and as cheap as they have sent us their puzzles?

After making the above remarks, and in order to accommodate the puzzler this time, we will now try and give an explanation to his mighty puzzle.

The name is GEORGE WASHINGTON—Wheat—Trenton—-Harrow—Tennessee—Herring—Great Western—Ohio—Green—-Stewart.

J. D. G.

Ohio, February 18, 1841.

☞We have received answers to the "Washington" puzzle from the following persons—"A. W. S. & G. W. L.," "D. R.," "W. W. P.," William Hughey, Jr., "A. C. B."—EDITOR.

THE GENEROUS MASK.

A TALE IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN.

A beautiful lady of Bordeaux, mourned with the sincerest grief for her husband, who, as she heard by report, had perished by shipwreck. A numerous crowd of suiters, attracted by her youth and charms, only waited the confirmation of this rumor to solicit her hand. She behaved towards them with the utmost decency and propriety; yet, as she wished to make a return for the politeness they showed her, she made a splendid entertainment for them on one of the concluding days of the carnival. While the company were engaged in play, a stranger masked and habited as a genius, entered, and sat down to play with the lady. He lost, demanded his revenge, and lost again. This adverse fortune attended him ten or twelve times successively, because he adroitly managed the dice in such a manner, that the chance was continually against him. Other players then wished to try their luck with him, but the experiment did not turn to their advantage. The lady again resumed her place and won an immense sum, which the mask lost with a good humor and gaiety that astonished the spectators. Some persons observed loud enough to be heard, that this was not playing, but lavishly throwing away one's money; on which, raising his voice, he said he was the demon of riches, which he valued not except so far as it was in his power to bestow them on that lady; and immediately to prove the truth of his words, he produced several bags of gold, and others filled with diamonds and different kinds of precious stones: offering to stake them, one single throw against any thing of the most trivial value, she might please to propose. The lady, startled and embarrassed by this declaration, now refused to play any more; and the company knew not what to think of this occurrence, when an old lady present observed that he must certainly be the devil; and that his riches, his appearance, his discourse and his dexterity of play, all sufficiently showed that he was. The stranger overhearing this, profited by the hint. He assumed the air and style of a magician, which could be known only to the lady; spoke several foreign languages, performed many tricks, and concluded by declaring that he had come to demand a certain person in the company, who had given herself to him, and who, he protested, belonged to him; asserting, at the same time, that he would take her to himself, and never leave her more, in defiance of every obstacle.

All eyes were now on the lady, who knew not what to think of this adventure; the women trembled, the men smiled, and the genius continued to excite the perplexity and admiration of the company. This extraordinary scene lasted so long, that some grave personages at last arrived who interrogated the demon, and were on the point of exorcising him.

The mask, however, turned every thing into ridicule with so much wit, that he had the laughers on his side. At length when he found it was no longer time for raillery, he took off his mask, which immediately, on the denouement of his extraordinary entertainment, by exciting an exclamation from the mistress of the house. In the generous stranger she recognized her husband; who having been in Spain, had gone from thence to Peru, where he made an immense fortune and returned laden with riches. He had learned on his arrival, that his lady was to give an entertainment, a masquerade ball to some particular friends. An opportunity so favorable to disguise, inspired him with a wish to introduce himself without being known, and he had chosen the most extravagant dress, he could meet with. The whole company, which in a great measure, consisted of relations and friends, congratulated him on his return, and willingly resigned to him his amiable lady whom he had very justly claimed as his own.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER.

ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.

Now, Polly, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, time and death. New ones are formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind, united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored from the first to the present time to bring you up in such a manner as to form you for future usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain in nature, planed and formed by the Almighty Parent of the Universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide, and for the wife to take care and see that every thing within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing and every thing in time, are good family mottos.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants every day. But in those things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor, above all things, to make your fireside the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantry and a happy disposition will ever be considered necessary to this important end—but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide—these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition render life happy; and without these it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the highest prospects; but, from a petulant, peevish, complaining disposition and negligence, every thing went wrong and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and do not readily believe an ill report.—Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your Bible show that it is used.—Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography and travels, be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore, read some journal of the day.

As to friends who may call on you—never be confused or in a hurry: treat them with hospitality and politeness, and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this or that which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so: let it be regulated by reason.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinaries excepted, let your seat be vacant at church.

As to dress; decency is becoming to all; but extravagance opens a door to want; follow the fashion of the day as far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat loaded with flowers, will not cure the head-ache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.—*American Farmer.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

SCENE BETWEEN J. Q. ADAMS AND H. A. WISE.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Feb. 4th.

Mr. John Q. Adams having obtained the floor, made a most extraordinary harangue. He was listened to with much interest, and it would seem that his remarks will bring upon him much censure from some quarters. I did not hear the first part of his speech, but I am told that his object, from the beginning, was to give his reasons why he should not support Mr. Henry A. Wise as a leader of the House of Representatives under General Harrison's administration. It was a queer subject, and it was treated in a manner equally remarkable.

In the first place, as I am told, he protested against the discussion of this and that question here, Tariff, Bank, &c.; in advance of the recommendation of the President. He read from the Constitution that clause which provides that 'the President shall, from time to time, recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' Until this was done, it was idle, in his opinion, for the House to debate questions of policy not brought before them for their action.

He referred to Mr. Wise's remarks as dictatoral to the new President and to the House, and strongly expressed his dissent from his views. That member assumed to be a supporter of General Harrison, and to state what his policy ought to be. He disagreed entirely from him as to the course of policy that General Harrison would pursue and ought to pursue.

In the course of Mr. A's remarks, he adverted to some prominent principles advanced in the House by Mr. Wise, and expressed his dissent from them. One was *duelling;* another was *slave-overseeing;* and the third, nullification.

Mr. Adams sent to the chair a newspaper with the remarks of Mr. Wise on the controversy between Cost Johnson and Duncan, wherein Mr. Wise says, 'there will be no *fight.*' Mr. Adams commented on this, and represented Mr. Wise as lamenting that the duel law had been passed, and that there would be no fighting.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Johnson both interrupted Mr. Adams and called him to order. Mr. Adams was sustained by the chair, and went on. With the leave, he said in the most scornful manner, of the House and professed duellists, he would proceed in his remarks. He did proceed, and in a manner that defies description.—The outpourings of sarcasm on the individuals whom he wished to reach, was as copious as it was bitter. The manner of the speaker, as well as his venomous and stinging words, told, through every sentence, as he went along.

He was resolved, he said, to bring to the notice of the committee and of the country the subject of duelling, at all hazards, and he would not be put down nor dictated to, by the duellists. He insisted that some Southern men were in the habit of brow-beating the Northern men, because they, the Southern men, were supported by their constituents in the practice of duelling, while the Northern men were not. He said this was a matter for the House and for the country to look at—it concerned the independence of the Northern members, and the freedom of speech on that floor. If the Southern men were permitted to menace us with the pistol, whenever we dissented from them, there was an end to free deliberation in this Hall. It must be decreed by public sentiment, as well as by law, that duelling here should not be tolerated. He said, he hoped to see no more duel murders in this nation. I cannot, said he, shoot a man through the heart, and then shed tears over his fate. The constituents of the gentleman applauded his duelling, and required it of him, as the gentleman had stated in a public letter. But his (Mr. Adams') constituents would not justify him in fighting a duel.

Mr. Wise several times explained, in the course of this attack, and with great force. As to the last idea, he explained that his constituents were opposed to duelling, and that they had often begged him to avoid it. When he fought, it was against their wish, and he might add, his own.

Mr. Adams also attacked Mr. Wise as to his course on abolition petitions, and dwelt with great emphasis on it. His remarks were stronger on this point—the suppression of petitions, than I ever heard from him.

Finally, he came to what he considered Mr. Wise's nullification, and exulted in the fact that he had sustained the Administration in its course on that subject.

Mr. Adams declared that he would not support such principles. Mr. Wise, he said, had raised a *tri-colored standard,* and called on the House to follow him; one color was black, the emblem of slavery; another was red, the color of murder; and the third was of pale, and death-like hue, representing nullification. This standard he (Mr. Adams) would not follow.

But it would be idle for me to attempt even to allude to Mr. A's points. The speech surpasses any thing that the imagination can form, not only in regard to personal invective, but to originality of views on public questions.

"I've got in my element again," as the fish said when he was put into the pot to be boiled.

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,

Is published every Saturday Morning, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Holliday streets, up stairs.—First entrance on Holliday street.

By W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Five Dollars per annum, Three Dollars for six months, Two dollars for three months, } Payable in Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors,*" nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost,*" nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 3w58

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS,* to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, generally in the schools of *New England,* other parts of the *United States,* and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see the land relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we have little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow our books of this description."—*Charleston C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Alms houses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, a which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Oh

December 16, 1840. 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West. These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

A. H. Bassett,
Jackson,
Butler, O

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 31. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1841. Whole No. 82.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

FRIENDS.

BY MINERVA MOORE.

id all the varied scenes of life,
hat'ere of pain, what'ere of strife,
hat'ere to bitterness may 'tend,
save me from a treacherous friend!
rather live in penury's cot,
rget the world and be forgot:
r from society and drear,
an have a friend that's not sincere.
rather dig or beg my bread,
with wild roots and herbs be fed;
d ne'er be vexed with golden dust,
an have a friend I cannot trust.
rather far my life resign,
darkness in some dismal mine;
shut out from the light of day,
an have a friend that would betray.
ould not dwell in tents of ease,
ith every luxury to please;
d with refinement's purest sons,
d friends that are but hired ones.
ould not have a monarch's place,
styled your highness, lord, or grace;
here cringing sycophants attend,
?were not graced with one true friend—
true, disinterested friend;
whom we can alike depend
adverse as in prosperous days,
mands our most warm hearted praise;
let us never place our trust
o much in mortal, friendly dust.

uary 11, 1841.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

A PLURALITY OF CHRISTIAN SECTS.

NO. II.

ction 2. "The party *prejudice* excited, the concomitant evils of religious bigotry, ed by dividing the church!" Great plau- appears in the face of this objection.—e readily confess that, if this objection be unded, great weight is contained therein. hat on earth is more obnoxious to the re- palate and pernicious to the health of the piritual, than the numerous and bitter gate but too often found flowing in some streets and lanes of the city of Zion! We truth to say, that we heartily join our rs to deplore every unhallowed feeling and word and action among the followers of mb. And rather than utter a sentence, syllable, to increase the evils among ildren of God, may our tongue cleave to f of our mouth, our voice in silence die; lsied be our right arm rather than write ame any unholy passion among professors religion of the meek and lowly Saviour.— n is rather to build up than destroy. We en agree with our objectors in the *end*, we differ in the *manner*. Upon reflection ears to us that this plausible objection is und. Probably it will so appear to the from the following observations. (1.) Up- eful examination, the evils complained of ot to be a *necessary* consequence of a plu- of denominations. If it were so, the force objection would be granted. But it is gly otherwise. And herein we detect one f the fallacy before us. For it is not the nce of sentiment itself which produces the ties complained of in the objection; for ould the complaint be both inevitable and ble, in the present life at least, and this ectors themselves will reject. But the real of sectarian jealousies, party bickerings, lovely tempers among the professors of re- appears to be *pride of opinion*, and an attachment to *party interest!* And if so, ils may be remedied, and different denom- ns retain their organized identity. And en is our recommendation—*cure the dis- but do not destroy the body.* (2.) With eory, agrees our *experience*, and we doubt at of others. Yes, the kindness the wri- these Nos. has received from *other* denom- ns, could not be exceeded by our *own*.— eart melts with grateful emotions at the brance of the most extreme kindness re- in time of the greatest need, from belov- thern and sisters of the *Baptist* church.— s long as life shall last will their names balmed in thankful remembrance. While declarations are gladly penned, the tear of ionate recollection involuntarily flows, and art blesses those dear friends whose names thhold. And the time would fail us to tell ppy seasons and joyful hours, spent with ters and members of the Presbyterian, Con- cional and Methodist Episcopal Churches, ther different branches of our common Fa- family, so that we feel in our inmost soul tful demonstration of the truth of the po- assumed—that christian friendship and nce of sentiment, (aye, and differency of nination too) are not necessarily inimical. But our objectors themselves are not free the evils of which they so sadly complain g sectarians. With great sorrow and re- nce be it spoken, that so far from it, as a al thing, so far as our opportunities and vations extend, they really are among the ibigoted. And not only so, but their prom- peculiarity appears to be, *great* prejudice *tle* things. Suppose we give a specimen of f the most liberal. A good brother, and a ster, whose heart was touched with sympa- t the thought of all unimmersed christians ; forever lost, with a wonderful and ingen- stretch of charity, invented a theory to save Pedo Baptists from the bottomless pit.— pray, what was that new theory? say some. shall hear. It was this: Granting to all unimmersed members of the different churches, who were otherwise pious and obedient, a *fatal* existence here below. *Respirative* existence, in a spiritual sense, he deemed impossible, without being "*born of water.*" Now, passing over the difficulty, how that charitable theory could afford much encouragement to expect a safe accouchment and a life of joy above, is it not amusing to see these liberalists, on merely *cold water*, (and only one use of that,) raised to all the size and strength of manhood? While all their Pedo Baptist brethren, who have used water too, and use all the other means of grace, cannot even *breathe* below! Is not this saying with a witness, "*Stand by thyself, come not near to me, for I am holier than thou.*" And what does the Almighty say of such? "These are a smoke in my nose, a fire that burneth all the day." Is. 65: 5. But if this passage be too strong, take one from the New Testament, Rom. 2: 21—23. "Thou therefore which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Thou that sayest a man should not commit adultery, dost thou commit adultery? Thou that abhorest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege? Thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonorest thou God?"

(4.) Another fallacy apparent in the objection is, that it assumes the sentiment, that prejudice, &c., would not live in the association, were all the different sects merged into one!—Now, so far from that being the case, we opine the very opposite would be the natural result. For thus it appears to us: It would be like sending a proud, unbelieving and fashionable American to *France* to cure him of these evils, and teach him the faith and humility of Christ. Or a man beset with the sin of falsehood, recommend him to emigrate to *Crete*, to cure him of lying—to advise the libidinous to lodge in a bordel to acquire habits of chastity—and the tippler to keep a grog shop to make him a sober man! For, with the little brief authority with which some ecclesiastics are clothed, and with all the check of other churches, ministers can now persecute and expel worthy members from their societies on account of mere difference of opinion, "with all the sangfroid that a butcher takes the life of a lamb," what would be the course and the consequence were all the different denominations of christians amalgamated into one immense mammoth church? How soon would new fires be kindled in Smithfield, and the holy inquisition set up in the land of our pilgrim fathers! Brethren, ponder these things in your minds and hearts.

Objection 3. "*Human legislation!*" This is a prominent, and frequently regarded as a very formidable, objection. But we esteem it not unanswerable. That some churches have egregiously erred in their legislative matters—that they have assembled and exercised authority in direct contravention of the law of God, and the right of their fellow men, and repugnant to the feelings of the brotherhood of Christ, is both admitted and lamented. And under the excited disgust of ecclesiastical tyranny, it is no marvel that many good meaning brethren have ran to the opposite extreme and decried all human authority, to enact even a few bye-laws for the regulation of religious society. The candid attention of those objecting brethren is invited to the following observations. (1.) Not *all* human forms of government are *forbidden*, and consequently, not all are sinful. Now for the proof. In that interesting and instructive colloquy between the mother of Zebedee's children and our Saviour, Matt. 20: 20—28, it is readily granted that all unrighteous and tyrannical forms of church polity are not emphatically and expressly forbidden. Hear what the Saviour says in reply to the proud application of the mother—that her two sons might sit, not humbly at the feet of Jesus, but haughtily be exalted to the right and left hand of the son of God. Part of the reply only need be given. "Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it *shall not be so among you.*" Here, most unquestionably, all those forms of government which exclude the rights of the *people*—the *laity*—are positively prohibited by the Great Head of the church; whether *antocracy*, limited *monarchy*, or *aristocracy*, or a compound of any or all of these, to the exclusion of the voice of the church. But where is the promised proof of your position? some may inquire. Answer, it is very notable that only *certain forms* are forbidden, and not all human government. "It shall not be SO," says the Saviour. Now, so far from all forms of human polity being prohibited, it should seem that other forms of government are not only not forbidden, but impliedly sanctioned. As clear, therefore, as antocracy, &c, are antiscriptural and wrong, so sure is a wholesome republican form scriptural and right. (2.) And with this view agrees the following didactic addendum, verses 27, 28: "And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant. Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," &c. Collate with this passage, Matt. 23: 8, &c. "But be not ye called Rabbi: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are *brethren*," &c. And we are furnished with the grand *elementary principle* of true and righteous church polity. So far, therefore, from *all* human rule being contrary to the scriptures, we are, in fact, furnished with the foundation upon which to erect, in some form, a democratic edifice; unless, indeed, we associate with the figure of a family, the idea of anarchy and confusion, and with the relation of a brotherhood, under obligation to no man, but at perfect liberty to do what is right in his own eyes. (3.) Agreeably with these views, we find the first exclesiastical council both in composition and conduct. See Acts, 15. Upon which a few brief notes will suffice. This conference is of fundamental importance to Protesaants in general, and Methodist Protestants in particular. For, (1.) as Dr. Clarke has observed, *James* and not *Peter* was chairman, v. 13. So that the doctrine of Peter's supremacy is hereby confuted.

(2.) *Laymen* as well as *ministers* were present, and acted conjointly with them, v. 22. Then pleased it the apostles and elders, with the *whole church*, &c. (3.) Subjects both of doctrine and discipline were discussed and decided upon, vs., 5, 9, 20, 22, 29. (4.) That notwithstanding they were holy men, and had the spirit of God with them, yet they evidently exercised their own judging faculties upon the subjects brought before them. Hence, v. 28, it is said, "For it seemed good to the *Holy Ghost and to* us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things." After this last observation, it would seem unnecessary to notice an objection, raised by some, against the proof drawn from this chapter; but some may desire it. It is about the last we should have looked for. It is this: 'But the council here was *apostolic!*' When we heard this objection, some time since, we were not a little amused. For, if we cite the *Fathers* or church *history* for proof, then the ready answer is, aye, but that is not *Scripture*—is not *apostolic*, and if we quote from the living oracles themselves, then the objection is, it is *apostolic!* Is not this "blowing hot and cold" with a witness? It reminds one of Lorenzo Dow's "iron bedstead," with ye can and ye cant, ye shall and ye shan't, &c. (4.) Minor matters are obviously left with the "church at large," in the parlance of the poet, to be managed and modified at their discretion, according to the circumstances of the times, place, &c. Such, for instance, as where, when, and how often to *preach*. It is most undeniably clear that God has enjoined on the ministry the duty of proclaiming the word of life; but the time, place, &c., He has not specified, but left for the decision of human wisdom; but to exercise these faculties upon the subjects here specified, is, in some sense, to legislate: therefore, all human legislation is not sinful, but plainly a duty. And on the part of the people, many passages prove it to be their duty to *support* the ministry, but no particular "way and means" bill is given by inspiration, but left to the judgment and discretion of the people; therefore, again, the duty to legislate in some way, that ministers may live and the gospel be continually preached.—Once more. It is, moreover, the duty of the church to try and expel unworthy members; but we have not the judiciary particulars in the New Testament, not even whether the accused is to be tried by the whole society, or by a committee, &c., but left with the discretion of man; therefore, again, in some things, it is the duty of the church humanly to legislate.

(5.) Some of our objectors themselves belong to religious organizations. And, accordingly, are under human rule in some form. They may not have printed *disciplines*, it is true, but they have rules or bye-laws, either written or understood, and agreed upon; and yet loudly decry against others who have the candor to confess it and publish them for the convenience of the societies. Mr. *A. Campbell*, for instance, after all he has said and written against *sects*, *human rules*, &c., in his "Christian System," repudiates "*ultra democracy*" in the church. And upon the subject of church discipline, he assigns good, and we think, sufficient reasons why an accused person should not be tried by the whole *society*, but by a *committee*, competent to judge of the nature and degree of evidence. These things call to remembrance the sayings and doings of an inspired Apostle, "Therefore, thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things." And again: "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth."

EC. INNOMINATUS.

LAW FOR OVERHANGING TREES.—A committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts lately made a report—that it is now well settled that where the trunk of a tree stands upon a man's land, and the fruit and branches overhang another man's property, they nevertheless belong to him upon whose possession the trunk stands. It is true that the overhanging boughs may be considered a trespass or a nuisance, and may be remedied or abated in the proper mode. The neighbor intruded upon may cut down the annoying boughs, though it should seem there ought to be a previous request to the owner of the tree to abate the nuisance, before the aggrieved party takes the matter in his own hands.

As to whether the owner of the tree may gather the fruit when it falls upon his neighbor's land, the law is unsettled. The better opinion seems to be that he may.

ALL FOR LOVE.—A young girl, beautiful and rich, lately eloped with a lover from Newburyport, Mass., while on the eve of being married to another. The bridegroom waited for a long time, but the bride had flown. Mrs. J——, the mother, did not suspect any thing until a note was found in her daughter's chamber addressed to her, of which the following is a copy verbatim et literatum:

Newburyport, Feb. 7, 1841.

Dear Mother—

I am O. P. H.

A—— J——.

The police were immediately in pursuit of the runaways, but no trace could be discovered of them.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

DAMP STABLES.

SIR—When I came to the farm which I now hold by purchase, I found the stables built under large trees and near a spring of water, with a northern aspect; my horses were soon in poor condition, with long and rough coats, and almost always wrong in their bowels, nor could I get them up by extra food or lighter work; but my cows suffered the most, for they were always sick; their milk fell off, and their butter was poor and of a bad color and taste, and four of them slipped their calves before the time; when the spring came, they left their winter-quarters in a worse state than I had ever seen them, and two of them died from the scours on going to pasture. On inquiry, I found that the tenant who had left, had always been, what the neighbors termed, unfortunate in his horses and cattle, and from that cause, more than any other, he had not been able to make both ends meet. The truth flashed upon me in an instant, and in a very little time longer than it has taken me to tell you my story, I had commenced pulling down my stable, the unhealthiness of which had been, I was convinced, the cause of all the evil and all the loss, and it was not more than two days before there was not left one stone upon another of the whole fabric. I now set to work and erected another on higher ground, removed from water and clear from the shade of trees, with a south-east aspect and dry capacious yard; and from that day I have neither sickness nor sorrow in my out-door household; my horses live on less food, are always sleek and in good working condition, and my cows are a credit to their keep; our butter brings two cents a pound more in the market, and for the last year our sales are more than doubled from the same number of cows, and the same pasturage; and no more premature calves. Instead of watering my cattle, as heretofore, at the spring under the trees—the water cold, with a deadly taste and bad color—I sunk a well and put in a pump, and at a long trough in the yard for the summer, and another under shelter for the winter, my cattle lake their thirst, without setting up their coats as they always used to do after drinking at the hole under the trees; even when the weather was warm, they were accustomed to shake all over as though they were in a fit of the ague, after drinking their fill of this water; and to this, with the bad aspect of the stables, I attributed all the sickness and misery which I have experienced among my cattle and horses.

I have been induced to tell you the above, by reading in a valuable English work, called "Stable Economy," some observations which would go to show that the writer, like myself, and enjoyed the experience of the truth of what he so well describes; and as they fully corroborate all my convictions, I should be glad of the opportunity to present your readers with what he advances on the subject, if it meets with your approbation, and I am your constant reader.

"A damp stable produces more evil than a damp house; it is there we expect to find horses with bad eyes, coughs, greasy heels, swelled legs, mange, and a long, rough, dry, staring coat, which no grooming can cure. The French attribute glanders and the farcy to a humid atmosphere, and it is in fact that in a damp situation we find those diseases most prevalent; when horses are first lodged in a damp stable they soon show how much they feel the change; they become dull, languid and feeble, the coat stares, they refuse to feed, and at fast work, they cut their legs in spite of all care to prevent them—this arises from weakness; and while some of the horses, catch cold, others are attacked by inflamation of the throat, the lungs or the eyes; most of them lose flesh rapidly and the change produces most mischief when it is made in the winter season. Horses in constant and laborious employment must have good lodgings and kind treatment, but where the stables are bad, the management is seldom good, and it is no exaggeration to say, that hundreds of valuable horses are destroyed every year by the combined influence of bad stables and bad management. And although excessive toil and bad food have much to do in the work of destruction, every hostile agent operates with much force where the stables are of the worst kind.

"Stables should always be erected on dry ground or that which will admit of perfect draining, with the surface a little sloping. Stables built in a low or on marshy land are always damp, and when the foundations are sunk in clay, no draining can keep the walls dry, the dampness will follow up the walls from the deepest foundation; it is true that damp stables may be rendered less uncomfortable, by strewing the floor with sand or saw dust, and in some cases a stove pipe might be made to pass through the stable near the floor but such stables are liable to frequent and great alterations of temperature at every change of the state of the atmosphere. Some of the means usually employed against dampness in dwelling houses might be adopted in the construction of stables, so as to prevent the wall from absorbing the moisture of the soil, such as a foundation of whinstone to the surface of the ground, covered with a coat of Roman cement, or a sheet of lead; or the foundation may be sunk so low as to admit of its being laid in coal-dust or other substance which does not absorb water; and, although precautions of this kind may sometimes prove salutary, they ought not to be trusted to where a dry, airy, healthy situation can be obtained; frequently white-washing the walls with lime seems to have an influence in removing moisture and keeping them dry. The owner of a damp and uncomfortable stable often wonders why so many of his horses catch cold. "there are always some of them coughing;" now, if he were to make that stable his abode for four-and-twenty hours, he would have but little to wonder at. Large stables are objectionable, and have nothing to recommend them but cheapness in the erection, so that when it is more important to have a cheap, than a healthy stable, a large one may be indulged in; the saving in the end, however, may eventually prove a loss, if the builder of the stable be the owner of the horses. A very large stable cannot easily be ventilated; it requires a lofty roof to give any degree of purity, and contagious diseases once introduced into such, spread rapidly and lead to extensive mischief before they can be checked."

There is, perhaps, something more of serious fact than poetry in the following rhymes:

I hate long stories, and short ears of corn,
A costly farm-house and a shabby barn;
More curs than pigs, no books, but many guns,
Corned toes, tight boots, old debts, and paper duns.
I hate tight lacing and loose conversation;
Abundant gab and little information;
The fool who sings in bed, and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and who talks while eating.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—Dr. Guillard, who accompanied the Prince de Joinville in the expedition to St. Helena, has published an account of the exhumation of Napoleon, from which the following are extracts:

"The upper part of the leaden coffin was then cut and raised with the greatest precaution; within it was found a coffin of wood, in a very good state and corresponding to the descriptions and recollections of the persons present who had assisted at the burial. The lid of the third coffin having been raised, there was found a lining of tin slightly oxydised, which having also been cut through and raised, allowed us to see a sheet of white satin; this sheet was raised with the greatest precaution by the doctor only, and the entire body of Napoleon appeared. The features had suffered so little as to be immediately recognized. The different objects deposited in the coffin were remarked in the exact positions where they had been placed; the hands were singularly preserved; the uniform, the orders, the hat but little changed; the whole person, in fact, seemed to indicate recent inhumation. The body remained exposed to the air for only, at most, the two minutes necessary for the surgeon to take the measures prescribed by his instructions, in order to preserve it from further alteration.

"Something white which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position as when it was placed in the coffin; the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh; the lower limbs were slightly bent; the head, a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hair, and yellow integuments closely adhered to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on the edges. The bones of the nose and the integuments which covered them were well preserved. The tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The integuments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. Those of the chin were slightly blue, a tint they had borrowed from the beard, which had grown after death. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon. The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth were very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adharent, and very white. The legs were in boots; but in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were out on each side. The skin of those toes was of a dead white and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the throat was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing, appear to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the old guard, was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat and its bright red facings. The grand cordon of the legion of honor was across the waistcoat, and the whole of the breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold crown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surrounded by an eagle, which rose above the knees, they were found entire and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I uncovered them a little, the king's commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a clear examination."

SUCCESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—At St. Mary's Church, Endicott street, Boston, last Sunday afternoon, Dr. O'Flaherty, after delivering an eloquent and impassioned sermon—in which he vividly portrayed the blessings flowing from temperance, and the miseries which follow in the train of intemperance—administered the pledge to over eight hundred persons.

Father Matthew, in one of his recent addresses, stated the number of teetotallers in Ireland had increased to 3,300,000.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 17, 1841.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Nothing is more creditable to the State of Ohio, than the establishment of her benevolent Institutions. Her Penitentiary, her Institution for the Blind, her Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylums, are so many monuments of her charity, that they justly entitle her to the character of the GOOD SAMARITAN. Through these she visits the regions of crime, ignorance and distress, and rescues from wickedness and misery hundreds of human beings, and restores them to society by fitting them for usefulness.

The Blind are instructed through the sense of feeling. Books are made with large letters, raised on one side of the leaf, which the pupil distinguishes by the touch, and it is said to be astonishing the proficiency they make in learning to read. We refer the reader to several interesting essays from our intelligent correspondent, "*Howard*," which will be found in our paper for February and March, 1840, on the benevolent institutions of the State.

We here give the Report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind. We sat down to extract it, but before we got through with the task it so gained upon our sympathies that we could not resist the conviction, that the whole of it, though long, was due to our readers. The number of pupils now in the Institution is thirty-six, which is twelve less than the law of the State agrees to support at the public charge:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Instruction of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to state, that our institution is in a prosperous condition and continues to realize the benevolent object of the Legislature, in the moral and mental improvement of the Blind, committed to our care.

It is about three years and a half only, since a small class of these pupils were collected for instruction, and but little more than a year, since they have occupied a building suitable for their accomodation.

At the date of the last report, there were nineteen pupils; since which, one has died, one has not yet returned, and nineteen new pupils have been received; making the present number thirty-six. A portion of this increase is the result of a tour, which was made, under your direction, with four of the pupils, during the past vacation. We travelled nearly 600 miles, in the northern and eastern sections of the state, and gave public exhibitions in the principal towns on the route. These exhibitions attracted very large audiences, who manifested, every where, the highest gratification, at the attainments of the pupils, in their musical and other exercises. More decided testimonies of approbation, on the part of many thousands of our citizens, in favour of the institution, and the liberality of the Legislature in its support, could not have been given.

It has been found extremely difficult, in many cases, to prevail upon the blind to leave their homes, and partake of the advantages here offered. This proceeds chiefly from the mistaken kindness of their parents, who are reluctant to commit them to the care of others. It has also resulted, in part, from ignorance of capacity of the blind to receive instruction. These difficulties have been extensively removed by our recent tour and exhibitions, which proved how little was really known of the character and advantages of this institution. These considerations suggest the expediency of continuing such tours annually, at least for a few years to come, as the best means of increasing our number to the extent contemplated by the Legislature.

I would mention, among other tokens of kindness of the people of the towns we visited, their contributions for the purchase of instruments for a Brass Band. Our pupils are much interested in this additional scource of enjoyment, and have already made encouraging progress in the performance of several pieces.

Mr. A. W. Penniman continues to discharge his duties, as principal teacher, with ability and faithfulness. Whatever proficiency the pupils have made, is due, chiefly, to his persevering attentions and experience in the instruction of the blind.

Mr. W. H. Churchman, teacher of vocal music, and, at present, of the piano, has been successful in imparting to the pupils a knowledge of the elements of music, and in improving their taste and execution in this, to the blind, important and interesting science. Mr. C., it is due to remark, is entirely blind, and was a late pupil of the Pennsylvania institution.

Mr. A. Machold has given entire satisfaction, as a teacher of instrumental music. His services, are at present, confined to the pupils on the brass band, in which difficult task he has exhibited commendable skill and perseverance.

Our late matron, Mrs. Sloane, has been obliged to leave, on account of ill health. Her faithful labors and attention, in the care of the female pupils, call for an expression of regret at her loss, at this time. Her place has been supplied, temporarily, by a lady of suitable qualifications.

Our course of instruction embraces

spelling, with definitions; reading, writing, geography, including maps and statics, grammar, arithmetic, mental and on the slate frames; lectures on natural and moral philosophy, and other subjects of useful knowledge; and reading to the pupils, in history, biography, miscellaneous literature, modern discoveries, news of the day, &c., &c.

ORDER OF EXERCISES IN WINTER.

Rise at 6. From 6½ to 7½, a lesson in geography, and grammar, three times a week; on alternate days, arithmetic, mental and on slates. From 10½ to 11½—singing in choir, by all the pupils. From 11½ to 1—reading the raised letters and writing. Dinner and recess, until 2. The afternoon is devoted to work; the boys, in the shops, at their trades; the girls, under the care of the matron, making various fancy articles, sewing, braiding, &c. There is also a familiar lecture, or reading lesson, one hour, every afternoon, for the females, who take their work with them, and such pupils as are not otherwise engaged. From 7 to 8, P. M.—a music lesson and reading history, alternately. At 9, P. M., the younger pupils go to rest, and at 10, all are expected to retire.

These exercises are varied in the summer, by rising one hour earlier in the morning, and by having lectures, arithmetic and grammar lessons daily. It is proposed, in the course of the term, to add algebra and geometry

Morning and evening prayers are attended to, immediately after breakfast and tea.

During the day, a number of the pupils receive lessons and practice upon the piano.

Great pains are used to give the pupils a thorough understanding of these branches; and, it is believed, they are as much advanced as ordinary seeing children, with the same advantages. It is hoped that they will exhibit, at the end of the allotted term of five years, the usual proficiency of scholars in our well regulated academies.

With few exceptions, the blind are anxious to receive instruction. Shut out from ordinary objects of attraction, the lights of science and knowledge open upon their minds new scources of happiness. They are equally surprised and delighted to find they have capacities for education equal to others. The influence of instruction and kind and affectionate treatment, is soon visible in their cheerful deportment and faithful attention to their studies. Some, who, only a few months since, were mourning their hapless condition, are now contented and happy. A new and bright existence seems to have dawned upon their minds.

A female pupil, who, until recently, regarded life as a burthen, has, in a few weeks, learned to read tolerably well in the New Testament, and to write a legible hand. In a letter to her mother, in her own hand, she says, "I am now happy and contented. I can read in the New Testament, and understand something of geography, music and arithmetic. I once thought life had no enjoyment for me. I do not now feel so dependant on others."

Another female pupil, who has been under instruction but a little over four months, and learning to write, about six weeks only, thus writes to one of her teachers, in a legible hand: "My heart is filled with gratitude, when I reflect on your kindness to me and my fellow sufferers. But I despair of communicating to you my real sentiments, for my heart is more grateful than words can express. I dare not reflect on the day which will separate me from the institution, for every day brings increasing delight and I look back on the time spent here, as the happiest of my life; for here I have been taught to read the word of God. As this is my first letter, you will please pardon my mistakes."

Another pupil, with a few weeks instructien, thus dedicates her first attempt at letter writing:

"My dear mother:—I now attempt to write to you. It is my first letter, and you most deserve it. Perhaps you will be pleased to see my own hand-writing. I am very happy here, and never regretted coming, except at parting with you. My love to all that inquire after blind Mary."

Another pupil, a lad aged 12, being told that some one doubted that the blind were capable of instruction, writes: "The doubts about educating the blind are very foolish. Why may we not as well receive instruction by the ear and the touch as others by the eye? How many blind persons have become eminent in learning and science."

These simple specimens, while they indicate the facility with which the blind may be instructed, breathe a language of unaffected contentment, which may teach the parents of the blind who are still retained at home, that they would best consult their happiness and welfare, by sending them to the institution, to be educated.

Books for the blind are necessarily limited in number, and somewhat expensive. Some of our pupils, in their restless desire of improvement, are constantly inquiring for more books; and whenever any new volumes arrive, the first eager inquiry of a dozen voices is, "are they in *our print?*" On this account, it is to be regretted that we have not a uniform print for the blind. The different characters now employ two presses; one at Boston and the other at Philadelphia; whereas, one press would be sufficient, with a uniform letter, to do double the work with about the same expense.

Every attention is paid to the moral improvement of the pupils. Our government is based on Christian principles.—The constant aim is to plant in the heart of every pupil a love of virtue, as the highest motive to do right. And we have every encouragement to believe there is a gradual improvement in the morals and affections of the pupils. They are taught to be kind and affectionate, and to regard each other as members of one family, united by a common object, and by a bond of sympathy in one common privation.

They have the full enjoyment of religious privileges, on the Sabbath, and choose their own place of worship, to which they are regularly taken, without the slightest restraint. When the weather is unpleasant, appropriate religious services are held in the institution, carefully avoiding every thing of a sectarian character. These privileges are highly valued, and attended to with becoming seriousness.

The pupils take their meals at the same time, and partake of the same kind as the teachers and family of the superintendent.

The mechanical department, which may perhaps be regarded as more important than any other, for the substantial welfare of the blind, bids fair to realize our best hopes. We have recently engaged the services of Mr. H. Hawenstein, of the Philadelphia institution, a skilful and experienced teacher of several of the branches taught to the blind. To the trades already commenced here, shoemaking, and brush making, we propose to add the manufacture of baskets and door mats, and weaving list and rag carpets. Experience in other institutions, as well as our own, teaches that shoe-making is not the best branch, in most cases, for the blind. It will be, therefore, confined to those who have a decided preferance to it. Several of our pupils have turned out very creditable specimens of this work. They have also been very expert in the manufacture of brushes, and will soon be able, when all the proper tools are received, to compete successfully with seeing mechanics.

Basket making has been found to be a good business for the blind. It will be introduced as soon as the willow can be procured. This is the principal branch followed in the New York institution, and is found to be profitable. From specimens of the finer manufactures of various fabrics, by the pupils of the institutions at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, there is abundant evidence of the ingenuity of the blind, and their ability to execute very beautiful and difficult work. But it is undoubtedly the best policy of the institution, to confine its pupils to the manufacture of articles in common use, which find a ready market, require the least waste of material, and the least outlay of capital.

In justice to the pupils, I am happy to state, that they all feel a laudable ambition to acquire the means of support by their own industry. They look upon a life of hopeless dependence as a misfortune even greater than blindness. They ask, that the means may be placed in their hands, by which they can take their station among their fellow beings. This noble feeling we delight to cherish. It is an appeal to the most honorable sympathies of our nature and will not be overlooked.

When our pupils shall become advanced in their several branches we have reason to believe the proceeds of their work will nearly or quite repay the expenses of the workshop, including the salary of their teacher.

While I feel indisposed to make any suggestions tending to increase, unnecessarily, the expense of the institution, I cannot omit to refer for your consideration, the early erection of a suitable work shop. The recent increase of our numbers has already rendered the present shop too small, and will require the use of another room in the basement of the building, and a separation of some of the pupils from the immediate and constant presence of their teacher. This necessity, of course, will be greater, as the pupils continue to increase.

Much inconvenience is occasionally felt, from the difficulty of providing comfortable clothing for some of the indigent pupils. In some cases they are entirely neglected by their parents, or guardians. This extremity falls upon those who have their immediate care. In some of the eastern institutions, a moderate provision is made for clothing of indigent pupils. Whether a small sum to be applied contingently, or other provision may be made for such cases, is respectfully submitted.

Of the pupils returned in this report, several, lately received, are over twenty-one, the age limited by law, and their reception depends upon the action of the legislature. They all come well recommended, and their moral and correct deportment, and capacity to receive instruction, entitle them to a favorable consideration. Some of them have already learned to read, and give as much promise as an average number of young pupils. The infancy of our institution, and the want of information of its restrictions in respect to age, are, it is believed, strong reasons why, in certain cases, exceptions should be made in favor of those, who, in every other respect, present the strongest claims to our sympathies. It is believed a discretionary power, vested in the trustees for a few years to come, to receive a limited number of such pupils, might be beneficially exercised.

Our new building is, in most respects, convenient and well adapted for the purpose. The painting of the outside, and parts of the interior, remain to be finished; and are required, as much, perhaps, on the score of economy as beauty. The exhibition room is yet to be furnished with seats, and some additional plain furniture is necessary. The surrounding grounds are in a rough, unfinished state, and need grading and improving by shade trees.

The institution owns but one piano, and is at present dependent upon the temporary use of one belonging to the teacher of vocal music. Our music instructions on the piano, has heretofore suffered for want of more instruments, and in this respect we cannot compare favorably with other similar institutions.

We are also greatly in need of an organ. If we propose to furnish any of our pupils an opportunity of making music a profession, an organ will be almost indispensable. The citizens of Cincinnati have already made a generous effort to procure one. This benevolence is still active, and we are invited to visit that city again with the pupils, to give a public exhibition, with a view to some further effort towards that object.

Our acknowledgments are due to the New York Institution, for the favor of a donation of some beautiful specimens of basket-work, rug and Manilla mats, the work of their pupils, which we daily exhibit to visitors.

Our thanks are due also to the American Tract Society, for a donation of a library of forty-five volumes, and also to the Sabbath School Union, for some of their publications, the reading of which gives another source of consolation to our pupils, for which they are very grateful.

I cannot close this communication without remarking that our institution, as organized, is fully prepared to receive an additional number of pupils, with but a trifling increase in the expense of instruction; and that its benevolent objects might be extended, by the reception from the adjacent States, of a limited number of pupils, in the same manner as those sent to the Pennsylvania Institution by Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.—While such an act of benevolence would require but a moderate expense on the part of our sister States, it would increase the interest of our own institution, and enlarge its sphere of usefulness to this class of our fellow beings.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM CHAPIN.

Columbus, January 1, 1841.

LEAGUE AGAINST THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his late charge, thus enumerates the different parties engaged in 'a formidable combination against the Church.' He mentions, first, unbelievers in God and piviac revelation, second, those believers in Christ who are prepared, by the prejudices or notions of ecclesiastical government, to unite with those they most disapprove of, in effecting the ruin of the Established Church. Next are the professors of liberal sentiments, who regard all forms of faith as indifferent; next, the advocates of the voluntary system, and, finally, the chartists and socialists. This is, doubtless, a true state of the case, and the combination is indeed formidable to the establishment. But that establishment must be of questionable utility and justice, which unites against it *such* and so opposite interests. There must be some *cause* for this singular combination of opposite elements. In the days of the Reformation, there were united, against the spiritual thraldom of Rome, the real reformers, statesmens, and philosophers of a latitudinarian creed, ambitious princes, and restless fanatics. And there was good and substantial reason for the Reformation, though it resulted from such opposite elements.

But who is responsible for this combination? There is no mutual understanding between the parties. The Established Church has given them what unity they have, by placing them all in the same category. The pious non-conformist, the profane infidel, the orthodox presbyterian, the licentious socialist, all lie under the same anathema and ban of intolerance, pronounced by this church. Robert Hall, and Robert Owen, are confounded in the same supercilious contempt of dissenters, inculcated at the Oxford schools; 'And,' (asks the London Patriot, to whom we are indebted for these statements,) 'is it for the prelates of the church to turn round upon us, and reproach us for the combination which is the pure result of their own intolerant classification, by which Christ and Belial are impiously represented as leagued together?'

The same writer further says, that the religious portion of the people in England know, that if there be any real religion in the country, apart from priestcraft and state-craft, it resides with the evangelical dissenters—not exclusively, but preeminently; and, therefore, the blows aimed at dissent, either recoil upon the Church, or fall upon Christianity.—*Puritan.*

INHUMANITY.—George W. Jones, who had been convicted of forgery in Charleston, S. C., has been sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in May next. He was indicted for two crimes, larceny and forgery, for the former of which he was punished with the lash two several times, and is to receive two other whippings prior to his execution—and which he would have received ere this, had not the physician pronounced him too feeble to bear the punishment. The heart sickens at the thought of a human being obliged to undergo the infliction of the lash when under sentence of death. But so it is—*civilized* man prates of *his* humanity, and sends missionaries to subdue what *he* terms the cruel passions of the savage.

INAUGURATION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1841.

The spectacle presented to-day has been the noblest specimen of a Republican Government I have ever seen. The throng of people has far exceeded all calculation, and left an impression on those who have participated in the ceremonies which can never be effaced.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Secretary, Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, submitted a resolution that William R. King, of Ala., be elected President, *pro tem.*, and that the oath be administered to him by Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

The resolution was put to the Senate by the Secretary, and carried unanimously.

Mr. King took the Chair, and retained it until the Vice President was sworn.—As soon as the organization took place at 11 o'clock,

The Diplomatic Corps, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, entered a few minutes before the Vice President.

The Vice President entered the Chamber at half past 11 o'clock, with the committee of arrangements, and was conducted to the chair.

The oath was then administered to the Vice President by the President pro tempore.

Mr. Tyler made an eloquent and able address to the Senate.

The President elect arrived at a quarter past 12 o'clock, and was met by a committee at the entrance, and conducted to a seat prepared for him in the Senate Chamber.

At half-past 12 o'clock those assembled on the floor of the Senate, proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol.

The President elect was greeted with acclamations that made the welkin ring, upon his arrival at the front of the portico. The acclamations were repeated, and louder than ever when the reading of the Address commenced.

The arrangements on the Portico were as follows:

The Ex-Vice President, the Committee of Arrangements, and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, occupied a position several feet in the rear of the President elect.

The Vice President, Secretary, and members of the Senate occupied parallel lines next in the rear.

The Diplomatic Corps were the next in position; and the late Speaker, Clerk, and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The ladies, and such persons, as, by the rules of the Senate and arrangements of the committee, were enumerated in the programme, occupied the steps and the residue of the portico.

On the conclusion of the address, the oath to office was administered to the President of the United States, by the Chief Justice; after which, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The Inaugural was from a manuscript copy, in a clear and audible voice, and was heard by the very many of the fifty thousand persons placed within and in front of the Capitol. Of the pageant itself, especially during the delivery of the Address, it is impossible to give a description. Every one speaks of the attendance, both for the number and interest, as unparalleled and astonishing.

The oath of office having been administered to the President by the Chief Justice, tremendous applause followed, and guns were fired as a signal of the glorious event from Capitol Hill, and in different parts of the city, and the crowd dispersed.

The new Senate immediately convened in the Chamber.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution of thanks to the Hon. W. R. King, as President *pro tem.*

Mr. Magnum submitted the following resolution, which he asked should be laid on the table until to-morrow: "Resolved, That Blair and Rives be dismissed as Printers to this body."

On motion of Mr. Huntington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The whole country of New Granada is involved in a civil war. Fifteen provinces out of twenty have declared for a federal government, and have collected and sent troops towards Bogota to compel the Central Government there to come to terms. The government has concentrated all its forces near Bogota, and is determined not to yield to the wishes of the revolted provinces. Gen. Herran and Tomas Mosquera, are carrying on the operations for the government: Gens. Garmona and Pineres, Col. Gonzales and others for the provinces. Panama will separate from the rest of New Granada.

MURDER AT NAPOLEON, HENRY CO., O.—A man by the name of Reynolds got into a broil with some Irishmen on the canal at this place, a few days since, and drew a dirk, which was taken away from him upon which he went home and got his gun, and returned, shot one man through the heart. The offender has been secured.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Olef Swedensterned obtained a verdict for 500 dollars damages against Matthew Rowe, for striking him on the head with a bung starter, by which he was badly wounded, and rendered insane and deaf for a part of two months.

METHODISTS IN TEXAS.—The Methodist Church in Texas comprises 1,623 white, and 230 colored members, and 27 local preachers.

From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 26.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The following sentence was pronounced by his Honor Judge O'Neall, on Tuesday last, on George W. Jones, who was convicted of forgery at the last May term of the Court of Sessions.

"George W. Jones—To day is the second time you have been before me, as the minister of justice, to receive the sentence of the law. It is, on this occasion, the dreadful judgment of the death of the body. I would say to you, prepare to die! And in order to commence that work of preparation, it is my duty to call your attention to yourself:—to point you to that beautiful star of hope, which hung over the Saviour's lowly birth place, and which guides alike wisdom and folly to his extended arms of mercy.

What has been your past life? I know of but two incidents in it, the base theft of a stranger's all, and the forgery for which you stand condemned. But, if report be true, you are no child in crime. I have heard it said, by your able, eloquent and indefatigable counsel, that you have talents and information, much above the common herd of criminals;—they have spoken of your position in society being once respectable and honest. If these things be so, what must be your feelings? How can you look back upon the beautiful flowers of youth, withered, blasted and trampled under foot by your crimes, without exclaiming, "Oh that I had never been?" How can you remember your parents, your friends, who once looked to you with pride, and not now feel the harrowing thought, that your parents "grey hairs are bowed with sorrow to the grave," and that your friends have been estranged by your crimes? You look around you, and there are none to sympathize with you in the present awful moment, but some merciful stranger, who utters for you the Saviour's prayer of mercy, "father forgive him." Nothing to a mind possessed of any feeling, can be a more distressing reflection than that in youth, in crime and in folly, a life's whole expectations have been lost! To you, unlessexe cutive clemency should be extended, time will soon cease and an awful eternity, will commence. Let the bitterness of your reflection on the crimes and folly of your life, prepare you for the change that may come upon you under the sentence of the law; but if that ignominous ending of your days should be spared to you, still in a few years more, it will certainly come, you must meet the Everlasting Judge of quick and dead. I trust, in the solitary cell, which you have tenanted for some time, and which is still to be your home, that you will read the Book of Life—if you cannot understand it, call to your aid the holy men of God, who are its interpreters, and who stand as it were on the mount of God, to point the trembling sinner to the day spring of mercy on high. They will, with unwearied patience and industry, explain the way, the truth and the life, until you may be able to lay hold on the hope of everlasting life. Let me intreat you to be not an idle and uninterested beholder of the wasting sands in the hour glass of your life. Nothing but "ceasing to do evil and learning to do well" can save you from everlasting punishment in an everlasting world. Nothing but faith in your Redeemer can give you that repentance which is unto life. Say not, "I cannot be saved,"—the thief on the Cross was snatched by faith, from the yawning, burning abyss of punishment which opened at his feet. The Publican, who could only cry, "God be merciful unto me a sinner," was accepted. None ever came to Christ and was rejected. To-day, He stands before you and cries—"come unto me, and I will give you rest!" He walks with you in your prison house, and in the silent watches of the night He stands by your couch of crime and punishment, and says to you, ask and ye shall receive. To Him, by whom the fountain was opened in the house of David for sin and uncleanness in which you may wash and be made clean, I would commend you.—The help of man is vain! Expect it not! desire it not! Look forward to the hope which is in glory, far beyond the brightness of the sun, and which is to endure beyond time, and to flourish in immortal youth at the right hand of God. May you realize the fullness and certainty of this hope, and walk through the dark valley of the shadow of death and fear no evil.

"The sentence of the law is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you last came, and there be closely and securely confined, until the first Friday in May next, on which day, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, you will be taken by the Sheriff of Charleston District to the place of public execution, and there, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, you will be hanged by your neck, until your body be dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

RECOVERED.—Major Harris, editor of the Nashville Union, has recovered from the wounds received some weeks since from a Mr. Foster, who attempted to take his life by discharging a pistol, loaded with ball, at him, and has resumed his editorial duties.

"Thank God for his mercy," as the deacon said when he saw that it was his neighbor's house, and not his own which was on fire.

A CHANGE.—The English language has been substituted for French, in the law courts of St. Lucia. This island is said to be in a miserable condition.

THE RECORDI

ZANESVILLE,

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 1

☞The following is from the Pittsbu
vocate, of the 3d instant:

"*The Western Recorder again.*—The
this paper has filled nearly two columns
our use again. We have neither time n
nation to pay back either in quality or q
But the following paragraph we present
readers that they may see, especially
vicinity, what justice may be expecte
certain quarters."

Then is given our article in relation
majority at the time of the secession, upo
the editor remarks:

"The truth in the case we believe is abo
there were more *voting* members who
than remained, but every member, acco
the charter, was not entitled to the right
frage, and it so happened that though the
might be elected by the voting majority,
jority of the whole were still with us. Wh
been the comparative results since? The
odist Protestants have one congregation
city and one in Allegheny; while the Ep
Methodists have been greatly blessed of t
and their borders abundantly enlarged.
have three Churches in this city and two
about to be built, a German and an Engli
one of which is already contracted for and
actually being built, and we have two in
gheny. And yet, according to Mr. Spr
showing, we were a minority when his
seceded. But perhaps it will be said tha
prosperity is not to be attributed to the b
of the Lord. What then—a more enligh
ministry?—A more spiritual membership
more popular or a more efficient governme
We shall not pretend to say, as we wish
draw invidious comparisons between othe
ourselves; but the fact is certain, and
have had a cause. We would not con
numbers, and infer, *solely* from this, tha
Lord is with us; but other things being
we should depreciate the kindness of G
overlook this mark of His favor. That H
blessed the Methodist Protestants, and th
will continue to do so, if they "study to be
and to do [*their*] own business," we as
doubt. Nay, we shall rejoice in their prosp
The field is the world, and there is room e
in it for all to gather sheaves, if we can
divest ourselves of the conviction that we
received a special commission to teach our
laborers how they must work."

Upon the whole of this we add:

1. Br. Cooke admits the seceders had a
jority of the "*voting*," that is, the *male* "
bers" at the time of the division. This
far, so good, and we believe it is the first
the concession has ever been made, and w
disposed to give him full credit for thus mu
But he contends they had a majority incl
those who were not allowed to vote by the
ter; that is, in other words, including the si
Now, as to who had a majority of females
not been made a matter of legal investiga
we cannot pronounce upon this question wi
much positiveness as we could with regard t
members of the corporation; but still, we
pen to know considerable about this matter
and we dispute his assumption, even in
particular, also. We have no doubt but a
time of the separation, there was a majori
the church, including both male and female,
went with the seceders. But soon after
division, the authorities of the church impo
into Pittsburgh two young men, the most li
of any they could find, to succeed with
sisters, and after they had commenced operat
awhile, we were shown a long list of girls w
had been added as lambs of the flock. So, t
although we deny to them a majority of
whole church, at the time of the division,
without hesitancy, accord to our Episc
brethren a majority, including the sisters, w
the church suit was decided, which was some
years, or more, afterwards.

2. Our brother, after briefly admitting
the Pittsburgh seceders had a majority of the
poration, immediately flies to their old argum
of numbers. And although some of his st
ments are qualified and very modest on this s
ject, yet the drift of his reasoning evider
is, that, inasmuch as they have so far out *nu*
bered the Methodist Protestant Church, in
city, since the division, their principles must
in the same proportion better; for he seems a
loss to account for their success on any ot
score. Some thirty-three years since, when
attached ourself to the Methodist Episc
Church, in this neighborhood, they were v
few in number, and not very reputable at th
The ministers of that church were then c
stantly endeavoring to satisfy the public, t
their paucity of numbers was a presumptive arg
ment that they were right;—that Christ's flo
had always been a "little flock;" many were call
but "few chosen," &c. They insisted th
whenever a people became numerous and wealth
they invariably grew proud, haughty and im
rious, and that they relied more upon their wea
and influence, than they did upon the Lord
success. Observation upon the state of gene
society compelled us to admit the truth of the
reasonings. Now, if Br. Cooke will only gi
us the "Primitive Methodist argument," it w
prove, from the facts he has stated, that there
more probability that his opponents are rig
than he. If any reliance is to be placed up
the mere argument of numbers it would go
disparage the religion of the Bible itself, and
prove that heathenism was true. So far fro
great success, in winning the attention of t
multitude, to any cause, being an argument
favor as the editor indicates, it is *prima fac*
evidence that there is something wrong in t
inducements which it holds forth, inasmuch
man generally attends more ardently to his te
poral than to his spiritual interests. A gre
multitude once *followed* our Lord, but when H
came to scan their moties, it was for the "loav
and the fishes." But so soon as He reprove
them for their sordidness, and preached to the
the heart-searching doctrines of the Cross, the
with the exception of the honest *few*, soon fo
sook Him. Then, as numbers prove nothin
positively, either for or against a system, the ma
ters at issue between us and our Episcop
Methodist brethren must be decided by othe
evidence.

3. Br. Cooke thinks there must be "a cause"
why his church has prospered so much more i
Pittsburgh than that of the Methodist Protes

nt, and modestly asks whether it is to be attributed to "a more enlightened ministry? a more spiritual membership? or a more popular or efficient government?" We will state to our Br. another "fact" which "is certain" also, viz: that the Roman Catholics, at present, in his city, probably out number his church three to one, yet at the time of the secession alluded to, they exceeded the Episcopal Methodists very little, if any, in numbers. Is this because they have "a more enlightened ministry—a more spiritual membership—or a more popular or efficient government" than his church? Now get your slate, Br. Charles, and work out this question, and perhaps, before you reach the answer, you will find that though one man has been more successful in accumulating popularity, wealth or earthly grandeur, it is no evidence that either his principles or practice are any better than those of his neighbor.

4. Our friend admits, "the Protestant Methodists have one congregation in this city and one in Allegheny." For several years after their organization they had but one congregation, now they have two. And when the disadvantages under which the Pittsburgh church has labored, are considered, they have done well. While the Episcopal Methodists are receiving ship loads of members from Europe, and canal boats full from the Eastern cities, to swell their numbers, this church receives but few from those quarters, but is annually drained by a large emigration to the West. She has, probably, sent out fully another congregation, scores of whom will become nucleuses, around which churches will ultimately collect in other regions. Indeed, we consider the M. P. Church in this quarter, to be precisely in that situation which is most conducive to virtue. On the one hand, she is not so flattered with numbers and success that she is stimulated to swagger round with an air of importance, so as to render her loathsome in the estimation of a scrutinizing public, but has enough to keep her humble; on the other, she has sufficient amount of prosperity to induce the belief, that if she be faithful, she shall succeed in the face of all opposition. In fine, she is so situated that her very being depends upon her virtue. Men, so circumstanced have stronger inducements to integrity than when they can get along without it.

In conclusion; we have not toward you, Br. Cooke, the least unkind feeling. You stand fairer with us now, than when this controversy began. And we should esteem it a pleasure to have an hour's social chat with you. But still, we cannot consent "to be quiet" on the subject of your unscriptural church polity. We as honestly feel it to be our "business" to expose the errors of that system as you may to build it up. But we have learned, though, to distinguish between man and their principles.

Our Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Buchanan, of the United States Senate, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, stated, on the 1st instant, that he was instructed by the committee to move to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to the committee, "requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have taken place between this government and that of Great Britain, in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, not heretofore communicated to the Senate." The Senator stated, in substance, that the committee had examined the whole subject, and had free access to all the correspondence between the two governments, and that they saw nothing which "had occurred inconsistent with the sincere and anxious desire which had always been expressed by the British government at any stage of the progress of the negociation" to settle the Northern Boundary Question.—The Senator stated, that the late rumors about an angry correspondence between Mr. Forsythe and the British Minister, was without foundation. Mr. Fox had addressed a bare note to Mr. Forsythe, in relation to the McLeod affair, to which the latter had replied, since the last published correspondence between them, which had not been communicated to the Senate, but he did not deem it of sufficient importance to the public to be laid before them.

Mr. Clay gave it as his belief that there were no serious fears of a rupture between the two governments; that peace was the essential interest of each, and that if war ever come it would be from collateral causes, over which the governments could have no control. He gave it as his decided opinion, that the state of the differences between the two countries was not such as to require a special Minister; that the Minister resident there would be able to do all that would be necessary in the premises without difficulty, and he thought without delay.

Junius.—We never had any satisfactory opinion as to the authorship of Junius, until we read an article in the Brother Jonathan from Tait's Magazine. The writer coincides with a book, to which he alludes, written by a Mr. Taylor, in which the authorship of Junius' letters is attributed to Sir Philip Francis. Sir Philip, at the time he is supposed to have written these letters, was but a clerk in the War office under Lord Barrington. He is thought to have betrayed the secrets of the King's government, which his relation to the office furnished him, and thus made himself formidable to the ministry; and, ultimately, taking advantage of the state of public feeling which he had produced by his treachery, raised himself to power and eminence. The reason of his not admitting the authorship of Junius, is thought to be because it would, at once, expose his perfidity and meanness. The article to which we allude may also be found in the first number of the Dollar Magazine. It certainly makes out the strongest case we have yet seen, on that subject, although volumes have been written.

☞We have been called on several times for our "Circumcision Argument." We have not found leisure, up to the present, to give any attention at all to that subject. There are several letters, on our table, which have remained there for some weeks, calling for information, &c., which we have not yet had time to attend to.

Declaration of Rights.—On our last page will be found a "Declaration of Rights" which is from the pen of the Rev. Henry B. Bascom. It was written for the express purpose of being prefixed to the Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church, and was forwarded to the Book agent, Mr. Harrod, at the time the convention which formed the Discipline, was in session, who accordingly had it connected with the Constitution and Discipline of said church when published.

We pronounce this, without hesitancy, the most able document we have ever read on the elements of government. Its maxims are so clear, and so forcibly expressed, that their truth is irresistable. We do not think it possible for an uninspired pen to do better justice to the subject. The author was one of the principal writers against the claims of Episcopal Methodism, in that controversy which ultimated in the establishment of the Methodist Protestant Church. This bill of rights shows how well the leaders of this enterprize understood their subject. We doubt, if the fathers of the revolution ever discussed their controversy with the mother country, with greater ability than the reformers of the Methodist Episcopal Church discussed the matters at issue between them and their ecclesiastical rulers. Indeed, we have little doubt, but the developements of this discussion will lay at the root of this hierarchical tree, which, at present, seems to treat with equal contempt the storms of heaven which beat upon its summit, and the reptiles of earth which crawl around its base, until, like the worm at the root of Jonah's gourd, it will ultimately prove its destruction, or overthrow; though it may be a length of time before this will be accomplished.

The questions are often started,—"how does it come to pass, that Mr. Bascom, seeing he took such an active part in this controversy, did not share the fate of his brethren, and go with those who were convinced by his arguments, or expelled for *reading* the essays which he wrote? How can a man be honest after uttering and adopting such opinions as are contained in this "Declaration of Rights," especially in the 14th and 15th articles, and yet remain in the Methodist Episcopal Church under existing circumstances?

These questions, we admit, are very hard to answer, so as to exculpate the writer of the "Declaration" from the most glaring inconsistency. The author of the Bill of Rights and us were, we believe, the two first, among the itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the West, who wrote against the power of the bishops. Having a similarity of views and feelings upon this important subject, we soon formed an intimacy, and the opposition which we met with, naturally led to an attachment. This continued, unabated, until a division of the church separated us. But we still feel a respect for the many good qualites of our former friend.

The Rev. Bascom was treated by the appendages of the Episcopacy, while his pen was employed in exposing the errors of their system, with a great deal of contempt and severity. We were present at the General Conference of 1828, where the final appeal of the Baltimore expulsions was settled. George Rozel, during the investigation, after reading to the conference an article from the Mutual Rights, written by Mr. B., made a personal assault upon him. He drew a comparison between the popularity of Mr. Bascom and that of the learned Pig which was exhibited in this country some years since; "thousands," he said, "ran out to witness the pranks of the animal, but after all, it was but a *hog!*" While the half savage (for such the speaker looked like,) was delivering this coarse ribaldry, the Bishop, in the chair, chuckled at it, as tho' he were much amused.

It is probable that the managing spirits of the Methodist Episcopal Church calculated that they could suppress this effort to abridge their power, without any thing very serious growing out of the matter. But when they saw that the organization of a new church was likely to be the consequence of their doings, they set to work to prevent it. And, to use the language of Mr. Bascom, they commenced "buying up men by the sale of indulgence." And, as he was a very important man, they offered him the professorship of Moral Science in Augusta College, with a salary of seven or eight hundred dollars. As the College was little more, at that time, than an Academy, save the name, we considered this professorship, which appeared to be got up for the special purpose, a perfect sinecure. And to complete the Jesuitism of the arrangement, the church did not raise the means and endow a professorship of this kind, and place the annuities at the control of the Trustees of the College—for, as Mr. B. was very popular in Kentucky at that time, these might have sustained him in a conflict with the rulers of the church,—but they sent an agent among their wealthy members, and got them to subscribe so much *annually* for the benefit of this professorship, so that if the gentleman did not behave himself they could easily stop his bread and cheese.

When Mr. Bascom was made the offer, above alluded to, he wrote to a wealthy and liberal friend of his in the M. P. Church, naming to him this fact, and also stating his necessities, and then asked his advice as to what he ought to do under the circumstances. It was thought, by some, that this was fairly putting himself in the market; that if this friend, who had the ability, had promised to sustain him, he would have been with the seceding Methodists. But, as he declined giving him any advice in the premises, he took the bait tendered to him.

However, we cannot entertain so severe an opinion of our old friend, as to suppose he would deliberately sell himself for gain. He is a man of some sterling moral qualities. He, at the time, had an aged father and some other relations who were dependent on his personal efforts. The exertions he made, and the solicitude he manifested, to provide the comforts of life for these, are worthy of all commendation. We are, however, by no means, his apologist, so far as he has erred, nor shall we attempt to exculpate him from the charge of inconsistency, yet we think it possible that he found reasons, growing out of the peculiarities of his case, to satisfy his own mind that he was justified in staying where he is, without being chargeable with selling himself for a professorship.

But what shall we say of a church who would turn out, from her fellowship, comparatively innocent and unoffending men, merely for reading what Mr. Bascom and others had written, and not only let these pass without expulsion, but turn round and buy them up. Expel the innocent and not only let the guilty go free, but caress and reward them. Where is consistency here? A church who could thus act would do almost any thing else to sustain her pretensions. Mr. Bascom, it is admitted on all hands, wrote the severest things that were published in the offensive periodical, against Methodist episcopacy. And this Declaration of Rights, the production of his pen, like the sun which gives pain to the vision of the owl, will give much annoyance, in future ages, to clerical tyrants.

We publish this Bill of Rights at the present, because we have been called on for some copies for the purpose of framing and hanging up.

Inaugural Address.—This address of President Harrison is now before the public, and has been read with much avidity. It is too long a document for our columns. He goes against the use of the vetoing power, except on extraordinary occasions; also, against an exclusive metalic currency as peculiarly aiding the rich to add daily to their hoards, and as sinking the poor deeper into penury. He gives it as his opinion that the power of the Chief Executive of this Union, owing to his being the dispenser of the immense patronage of the government, is dangerous to the rights and interests of the States. That, although, there is no open rupture between the general and particular governments of this nation, yet there is a powerful under-current at work, which if not timously checked will sweep away the State authorities, and leave our government ultimately, in substance, a consolidated monarchy. He says nothing directly on the subject of a "United States Bank." He thinks the States have no constitutional right to interfere with the domestic institutions of each other in any other way than with advice. He renews his declaration,—that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the Presidency a second time,—and concludes with the following appropriate paragraph on religion:

"I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the christian religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness, and to the good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time."

To which we respond—Amen!

Harrison's Inaugural.—The Ohio Statesman says, this document "contains more words and as few ideas as any paper of the kind we ever saw;" and that "no one will say Gen. Harrison did not write it, for it is Gen. Harrison *'all over!'*" The Globe, another opposition paper, attributes it to Webster. Now, these gentlemen have unwittingly united to give a high character to this Address. The one, his neighbor, and being supposed to know, says, no one will doubt but Harrison wrote it,—the other, so struck with the talent of this State paper, thinks it must have been written by one of the greatest men in the nation. What becomes now, of the doctrine of incompetency?

We do not charge one class of politicians with more inconsistency than another; but the above is a specimen of the miserable shifts, to detract from the merits of an opponent, resorted to by both parties. It seems there is not much difference between priests and politicians, in this respect.

Dollar Magazine.—The February number of this work was received in our absence. It contains 32 large pages, issued monthly, at $1 per annum, in advance. We presume it to be the cheapest work for the amount of matter it contains in the nation. It gives an abstract of American and Foreign literature. Should any of our friends want the work, and will send us the cash, we will have it ordered for them by forwarding the money: or they can address *Wilson & Co.* 162 Nassau street, New York.

☞We forgot to record in our last the death of Judge Barbour, of Virginia, a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. The court being in session at Washington city, he discharged his official duties on Wednesday and was found dead on Thursday morning. The court adjourned three days on the occasion.

Seventh-Day Baptist Register.—This paper has reached the 1st No. 2d Vol. It is an excellent family paper, and though sectarian, yet liberally conducted. Their argument in relation to the Sabbath is very hard to refute. It is now edited and published by James Bailey, per $2 in advance, at De Ruyter, N. Y.

The Weather.—We still continue to have disagreeable March weather. We have snow, rain and sunshine, all within a few hours.—Monday 15th—while we write—have a considerable snow storm from the east, which has fallen to the depth of 6 inches. The roads are remarkably bad.

☞We have to put our paper to press on Tuesday morning, as it takes us the whole day to work it off and put up the packages so as to be ready for delivery on Wednesday, the day of publication.

☞The Amistad case has been argued, but we have not yet learned the decision. Mr. Adams is said to have acquited himself with ability in the defence.

☞The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle had the President's Inaugural out before any of its contemporaries. It came to us in its paper of the 5th instant.

Good.—Gen. Harrison, in his Inaugural, says: "we admit of no power by divine right." "*No* power," of course, either ecclesiastical or civil.

Party Spirit.—We give the following paragraph, from Harrison's Inaugaration, on political party spirit, which he promises to use all his influence to suppress. We think it high time that the public would abandon those noisy, abusive political writers of both parties, and sustain men of more calmness and candor. An abusive pestilential political newspaper, no difference from what party press it may issue, ought not to be permitted to visit any family.

"Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which, at this time, those parties are governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that they become destructive of public virtue, the parent of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually, its conqueror. We have examples of Republics where the love of country and of liberty at the same time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remained in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "in the Roman Senate, Octavius had a party, and Anthony had a party, but the commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet together in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statutes of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and the Decii. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipos, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the several parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul or Egypt, or the lesser Asia, would furnish the largest dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia—and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our capitals and forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, immediately checked."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Senate have lugged around the bill "for the protection of religious worship," until they have became fairly exhausted, and are not able to lift it any more. On an attempt to raise it off the table on the 7th instant, they failed to accomplish the object, in the proportion of 7 to 22.

The Senate have agreed to the resolution of the House to adjourn on the 29th inst.

Mr. Green introduced into the Senate, on the 10th inst., a bill to incorporate "the Campmeeting Company," which was read the first time.—Wonder if this is for the benefit of Dr. Glover, to authorize him to sell cakes and melons, on those occasions.

After resting until the 12th, the Senate were able once more to get up the bill for the "protection of religious worship;" and after worrying round awhile with it, committed it, for the time being, to the care of Messrs. Henderson and Utter.

Thursday, March 11.—The Bank committee have made their reports to-day. Mr. Faran from the *majority* presented a bill to re-incorporate the Banks on the so-called Safety Fund principle, adopting as the basis of his scheme, the bill sometime since introduced by Mr. Bissell. Mr. Vance, from the *minority* of the committee, submitted an able and interesting report upon the subject of banking generally, with reference to the present wants of the State, accompanied by the House bill with amendments. The several reports of course go to the printer's; when returned we can speak of them more particularly. —*State Journal.*

Friday, March 12.—The House after debating an important proposition for two or three days, have to-day adopted it by a decisive vote. It was contained in an amendment to the appropriation bill for the public works, and provides in effect for an authorised suspension of the Banks, for one or two years, as the suspension of specie payments may be continued in the adjacent States, on condition that the Banks shall make a temporary loan to the State of one and a half million of dollars.—*ib.*

Amistad Africans.—A letter from Washington city, dated the 9th inst., states:

Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the United States Court, this day, in regard to the case of the schooner Amistad. The decree of the Circuit Court of Connecticut is confirmed, except that part which ordered the negroes to be delivered to the President for transportation.—The cause was remanded to the Circuit Court, with directions to discharge the negroes from custody and allow them to go free.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, March 17.—Flour $3; wheat 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Flour—Prices continue depressed, with moderat sales. We quote Pennsylvania superfine Flour at 4,50 a 4,56 per bbl.

Provisions—The receipts from New Orleans have been to some extent this week. Pork continues low, but holders look for an advance.—Sales of about 30,000 lbs. bulk Pork on landing, at 6 cents. 60 hhds. old Shoulders, at a low price. New Bacon, the hog round, (loose,) 7½ cents.—Considerable sales Western Lard, in kegs and bbls. at 7 a 7½ cents per lb. Butter in kegs, at 7 a 8½ cents, as in quality.

Cattle Market—Beef Cattle; 377 in market; sold at 6,00 a 7,50; extra 8,00.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—Flour—Is plenty and dull, and few sales. From wagons 2,75 a 2,80, and for choice brands 2,87½; from stores 3,00 a 3,12½, and choice 3,25 per barrel.

Sugar—Sales of 22 hhds 7cts cash, currency; 5 hhds 7½c currency, and a large lot terms not transpired.

Molasses—Sales of 20 bbls at 30 cts.

Bacon—Plenty and few sales. 10 hhds hams at 7½ cts, 4 mos.

Iron and Nails—Flat Bar Iron, common sizes, per lb. 4 a 4½; do. smaller sizes, 4¾ a 6¼; Lock Iron 5; Round and Square Iron 4 a 7¾: Hoop Iron 4¾ a 8; Sheet Iron 6¼ a 7¾; Boiler Iron 6¼ a 7¾; Stove plates 7; Nail rods 6; Deck and Spike rods 5½; plough Slabs 5½; do. Wings 5½; 10, 12 16, and 20d nails 4¾; 8 and 9d 5; 5 and 6 inch spikes 5.—*Harris.*

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour—Sales of Howard Street Flour to the extent of 2 a 3000 bbls have been made this week from store, mostly for shipment. In the early part, 4,31½ was the price paid; but subsequently, to meet the views of buyers, holders conceded, and the larger portion of the sales were made at 4,25, which price we now quote.

Provisions—We hear of no transactions in Beef. Mess is held at 12,00 a 12,50; No 1, 10,00 a 10,50 and Prime, 11,50. The sales of bacon, chiefly Western, in small parcels, have been to some extent. Baltimore cured hams, 10 cts per lb. Sides 8 a 8¼; and shoulders 7½. Western, in lots of 5 to 10,000 lbs, of prime assorted, have sold at 7 a 7¼ cents per lb, cash and 4 mos., and 1,000 lbs, sides at 7½ cts. Sales of Lard from store, in lots of 1 a 200 kegs of prime No. 1, at 7 a 7¼ cts. 4 mos. Butter is not in demand but Western is offered at 7 a 8 cts, for Nos. 3 and 2, of good quality.

The Home Market—The market for Beef Cattle remains much as noticed in our last report about 200 head sold at 7 a 8 per 100 lbs.—*Lyford.*

U. S. Bank.—The balance sheet of the U. S. Bank, the same that we gave at length in the columns of the Reporter, and which had such an unfavorable effect on the stock, arrived in London, on the 5th of Feb. and created a strong sensation. The conclusions drawn from it says the London Times, "varied a good deal according to the interest different parties had in the result, but it required to have a strong bias on that score to take a favorable view of it, or even to adopt the belief that cash payments may be resumed with any prospect of their continuance."—*Bicknell.*

Important Disclosure by McLeod.—A letter from Lockport, dated the 22d ult., states that several gentlemen of that place have held conversations with McLeod lately, in which he disclosed the particulars of a plot which had been formed in Canada, at the time of the Caroline outrage was agreed upon, to set fire to Erie, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and other towns on the American lines.

Resignation of the Governor.—Governor Woodbridge sent to the Legislature of Michigan, on the 23d ult., a communication accepting the office of United States Senator and resigning that of Governor. Mr. W. left Detroit the same day for Washington.

Ominious.—The wife of a zealous advocate for the election of Gen. Harrison who resides in Boston, presented her husband on Thursday morning, with two blooming daughters, as the first fruits of the new administration.

Murder.—On the 21st ult., a horrid murder was committed about four miles north-east of Centerville, Ia., on the body of a respectable young woman named Rachel Whitaker, by breaking her skull in several places with a club. A young man named George Kem has been arrested as the murderer.

A sore footed pedestrian, travelling in Ireland, met a man, and asked him, rather gruffly, why the miles were so plaguey long? when the Hibernian replied, "You see, yer honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure."

The Deaf and Dumb.—We have been favored with the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for 1840. It contains many interesting facts. We learn that on the 31st December, 1839, there were 118 pupils in the Institution, viz: 72 boys, 46 girls—and since that period 23 have been admitted, viz: 10 boys and 13 girls, and there remained on the 31st Jan. 63 boys and 47 girls,—total 110. Of the whole number 65 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania—16 by Maryland—8 by New Jersey—and 21 by their friends or by the Institution. No change has been made in the management of the establishment.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

The Rev. Dr. Elliott has been consecrated Bishop of Georgia for the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Charleston Banks have refused to accept the terms proposed by the Legislature in the late Anti-suspension Law.

Industry Unrequited.—A loafer was arrested a night or two ago, in New York, and on searching him no less than eight hundred silk and cambric pocket handkerchiefs were found concealed about his person.

Be Cautious.—The house of Mr. Skelly of Gettysburg, Pa. was set on fire last week, from the reprehensible practice of keeping ashes in a wooden box.

E. P. Grant, Esq., has been elected Cashier of the Farmers' bank of Canton, Ohio, in the place of Lewis Fogle, Esq., resigned.

Steamboat Disaster, Lives Lost, &c.—The steamboat General Gaines arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. with the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the steamer Creole, with about one thousand bales of cotton, and is apprehended the destruction of twenty human beings.

An Episcopal minister is now located at Galveston, Texas, and a church has been regularly organized. Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches had been before establishd.

Broader Declarations of the British Ministers.—The British Minister in his place in Parliament, is reported to have declared in a subsequent stage of the debate on the McLeod affair, that the British Government fully and deliberately justified the act of burning the Caroline and the conduct of her captors on that occasion! He also stated that Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Forsyth had been officially notified that such was the feeling of the British Government; and that the latter had sent out final instructions to Mr. Fox to act in the matter.

This is indeed important. Deep anxiety will be felt for the next movement by Mr. Fox at Washington. The following are the exact words used by Lord Palmerston. He "considered the capture of the Caroline a perfectly justifiable proceeding, warranted by the necessity of defending her Majesty's territory."—(Loud cheers)—*Bicknell.*

Specie.—We understand from the Sentinel that there are persons engaged in this city in bringing suits against the Banks for the nonpayment of their notes in specie, and as soon as it is paid to them by the Banks, on the return day of the writ, go immediately to the brokers and sell the specie at a premium of 5 or 6 per cent for other notes, upon which they again commence new proceedings against the Banks. These are the persons who cry out lustily for a specie currency, and the moment they get any specie sell it for notes. We have heard of sums of specie as low as three dollars being offered for sale to the brokers. On some notes the premium obtained is much greater.—*ib.*

Imposition.—Some of the Boston news boys in the streets on Saturday, were busily employed in selling, for General Harrison's Inaugural address, the Inaugural speech of Thomas Jefferson, to which was appended the signature of William Henry Harrison. The sheet purported to be "The Ledger Extra." The hoax was soon discovered, and an end was put to the vile imposition by the proper authorities Such instances of rascality are becoming too common.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Money Matters at New Orleans.—At New Orleans on the 23d ult, specie was at 3½ a 4 per cent. premium; exchange on Philadelphia at par; United States Bank notes 7½ to 10 per cent. discount; United States Treasury notes 3¼ a 4 per cent. premium.

Printing Office Burnt.—The printing office of the Advertiser, published at Fayette, Miss., has been destroyed by fire, together with all the printing materials, books, files, accounts, &c.

An English editor, with much gravity says that the way they procure black writing ink in South Carolina, is by whipping the negroes until they cry and then catching the tears.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 18th ult., by the Rev. William Munhall, Mr. Elijah Berry to Miss Elmira Culp, both of Fairfield county, Ohio.

Business Department.

☞A protracted meeting will be held at the Springfield Chapel, in the neighborhood of this office, to commence to-morrow two weeks. Any help, from either ministers or laymen, which can be afforded, will be thankfully received. The members of the society, as they have been informed that Br. T. Mapel, of Green co., Penn., talks of visiting the neighborhood this spring, desire, if possible, that he should be here at the time of this meeting.

Our third quarterly meeting for Union circuit will be held the first and second days of May, coming, at Rushsylvania, on the Sandusky road, eight miles north of Bellfontaine, Logan co., O. We solicit the attendance of Brs. Bassett, Flood, Young and Guest. This is a new organization and chiefly from the old church, and being new we will need help. The door is being open for us at Mechanicsburgh, Champaign county, owing to the exercise of clerical power.

I. C. Hunt, Sup

March 5, 1841.

Br. Stockton will please credit the following persons for the Christian World and charge us.

W. Marshall, Zanesville, O.,	$1,25
John Parker, " "	1,00
Moses Sarchit, Cambridge, Guern., O.,	1,00

The latter is a new subscriber and wants his papers from the 1st. No. Mr. Parker, above, takes the paper of Hugh Elliott, Chandlersville, Ohio, which you will please transfer to him at Zanesville. Br. Marshall wants his two first numbers as he has not received them.

Mr. Editor: Please give notice of the following additional appointments for the undersigned:

April 4, Cincinnati station.
" 11, " circuit.
" 18, Rehoboth "
" 25, Washington "
May 2, Springfield "
" 9, Xenia "

Respectfully, yours,
A. H. Bassett.

Br. Ragan is requested to make his arrangements so as to visit Zanesville circuit about the middle of May, as the third quarterly meeting will be held about that time.

W. Munhall, Sup.

Mr. Raney never gave us notice to discontinue his paper, and we have sent it him half this year, and he is bound to pay us. Will Br. Marshall present our bill?

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS,

EXPLANATORY OF THE

REASONS AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

PREFIXED BY THE PUBLISHER,

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

ARTICLE I.

GOD, as the common FATHER of mankind, has created all men *free* and *equal*, and the proper equality and social freedom of the great brotherhood of the human race, in view of the gifts and grants of the CREATOR, are to be inferred from all His dispensations to men. Every man, by the charter of his creation, is the *equal* of his contemporaries; the essential *rights* of every generation are the same. Man as the child of God's creation, continues man immutably, under all circumstances; and the *rights* of ancestry are those of posterity. Man has claims, which it becomes his duty to assert, in right of his existence, such as the *indefeasible right* of thinking and acting for himself, when thought and action do not infringe the rights of another, as they never will, when *truth* and *justice* are made the basis of human intercourse. These rights, common to the great family of man, cannot be abolished by *concession*, *statute*, *precedent*, or positive *institution;* and when *wrested* or *withheld* from the multitude of mankind, by their RULERS, may be reclaimed by the people, whenever they see proper to do it.

ARTICLE II.

Man was created for *society*, his *natural rights* are adapted to the social state, and under every form of society, constitute properly, the foundation of his *civil rights*. When man becomes a member of civil society, he submits to a modification of some of his natural rights, but he never does, he never can, *relinquish* them. He concedes the exercise of these rights, for his own and the *general good*, but does not, cannot, cast them off. His rights receive a new direction, but do not terminate; and that government which deprives man of rights, justly claimed in virtue of his creation, and interwoven with the constitution of his nature, and the interests of society, denies to him the *gifts* of his CREATOR, and must be unjust.—GOD can be the author of no government, contravening the *wisdom* of His arrangements, in the creation of man.

ARTICLE III.

In every community there is a *power*, which receives the denomination of *sovereignty*, a power not subject to control, and that controls all subordinate powers in the government. Now, whether this power be in the hands of the many, or the few, it is indubitably certain, that those members only of the community are *free*, in whom the *sovereign power* resides. The power of a community is essential to its freedom, and if this power be confined to a few, freedom is necessarily confined to the same number. All JUST government must be founded upon the nature of man, and should consult alike the natural *rights*, civil *wants*, and moral *interests* of his being. All rightful *authority* is founded in power and law; all just power is founded in right, and as one man's natural right to the character of LAWGIVER, is to all intents, as good as another's, it follows, that all legitimate law must have its origin in the expressed *will* of the *many*.

ARTICLE IV.

As all men are essentially EQUAL, in their *rights*, *wants* and *interests*, it follows from these that representative government is the only legitimate human rule, to which any people can submit. It is the only kind of government that can possibly reconcile, in any consistent way, the claims of *authority*, with the advantages of LIBERTY. A prescriptive legislative body, making laws without the *knowledge* or *consent* of the people to be governed by them is a DESPOTISM. Legislators without constituents, or peers and fellows, deputing them, as their representatives and actors—thus constituting themselves a legislature beyond the control of the people, is an exhibition of TYRANNY in one of its most DANGEROUS forms. In the momentous affairs of government, nothing should be made the *exclusive property* of a FEW, which by right, belongs to ALL, and may be safely and advantageously used by the rightful proprietors. The justice of every government depends essentially upon the original consent of the people; this privilege belongs to every community, in rights of the law of nature; and no man, or multitude of men, can alter, limit, or diminish it. Constitutional law is an expression of the will of the people, and their concurrence in its formation, either personally, or by representation, is essential to its legitimate authority.

ARTICLE V.

No community can be said, without mockery, to have a constitution, where there is a consolidation of the different powers of government in the hands of the same men, and the remaining portion are left of course, WITHOUT ANY SECURITY FOR THEIR RIGHTS. Such a case, presents an absolute GOVERNMENT; a government of men, not principles. A constitution is not the creature of government; the nature of things renders it impossible that it should be an act of government. In strict propriety, it exists anterior to government; government is based upon, proceeds from, and is the creature of the constitution. A constitution contains the elements and principles of government and fixes the nature and limits of its form and operations; but it is an instrument distinct from government, and by which government is controlled. It is a preliminary act of the people, in the creation of government. It sustains to government the same relation that laws do to the judiciary; the latter is not the source of law, cannot make laws, or annul them, but is subject to, and governed by law. A constitution recognizes the right of the people, and provides for their assertion and maintainance. It settles the principles and maxims of Government. It fixes the LANDMARKS OF LEGISLATION. It is the sovereign voice of the people, giving LAW and LIMIT to themselves and their representatives.

ARTICLE VI.

A government uniting the *legislative*, *judicial* and *executive* powers in the hands of the same men, is an ABSURDITY in theory, and in practice, TYRANNY. The executive power, in every government, should be subordinate to the legislative, and the judicial independent of both. Whenever, therefore, it happens, that these three departments of government are in the hands of the same body of men, and these men not the representatives of the people, first making the laws, then executing them, finally the sole judges, of their own acts, there is no liberty, the people are VIRTUALLY ENSLAVED, and liable to be *ruined* at any time. In a government, civil or ECCLESIASTICAL, where the same men are legislators, administrators and judges, in relation to all the laws, and every possible application of them, the people, whether well or ill treated, are, in fact SLAVES; for the only remedy against such a DESPOTISM—is REVOLT. No constitution can be presumed a good one, embodying the principles of correct government, which does not sufficiently guard against the chances and possibility of mal-administration. All absolute governments owe their character to the manner in which they are administered; whereas, in a representative government, with proper CHECKS and BALANCES, it is the interest, even of the *vicious* to promote the *general welfare*, by conforming to the laws. The greater the equality, established among men by government, the more virtue and happiness will prevail; for where the voluntary consent of the governed is the basis of government, interest and duty combine to promote the COMMON WEAL.

ARTICLE VII.

Every community should be the *asserter* and *guardian* of its own rights. No government can be administered to the advantage of the governed, for any considerable length of time, unless the people retain sufficient power in their own hands to COMPEL their *rulers* to act *correctly*. When a government is so constructed, that its acts are final, and preclude remedy by appeal to the people, its principles are unjust, and its administration cannot fail to be injurious;— a virtuous administration can never change, or redeem the vicious principles of a government. And whenever the subjects of a government, whose legislative, executive and judicial functions, pertain to a few, independent of the choice of the people, find themselves aggrieved and oppressed by the conduct of their rulers, without any constitutional remedy for the redress of existing evils, it *then* becomes the *duty*, and is the *imprescriptable right* of that people, to CONTROL *their rulers* by *extra judicial* measures.

ARTICLE VIII.

Where all the power and forms of government are held and managed by a few, who act without delegated right by consent of the people, the authority of the rulers is *absolute*, and the people are disfranchised of all right, in the various relations existing between them, as subjects, and those who hold the reins of goverment. Such a government must always lead to *mental debility*, will depress the *moral vigor* of a people, and necessarily abridge the liberty of *reasoning* and *investigation*. In all governments of this kind, right is the *creature* of FORTUNE, and the *slave* of CAPRICE. Those who live under a government, which denies to the people the right of representation, blindly engage to submit to the will of others, RIGHT or WRONG, and must continue to do so, or else deprive themselves of all the advantages of the community in which they live, in order to get rid of its evils. The enactment of all laws and rules, therefore, should be with and by the consent of the people, and their *execution* strictly under their CONTROL.

ARTICLE IX.

The right to be represented, where law is made to govern, is not only essential to civil freedom, but is equally the basis of *religious liberty*. Civil and religious liberty are intimately connected, they usually live and die together, and he who is the FRIEND of one, cannot consistently be the ENEMY of the other. If liberty, as is admitted on all hands, is the perfection of civil society, by what right can *religious society* become dispoiled of this CROWNING EXCELLENCE of the social state? The New Testament furnishes the principles, but not the forms of church government; and in the adaptation of forms to these principles, christian bodies should be governed mainly by the few facts and precedents, furnished in the Apostolic writings. The will and mind of the GREAT HEAD OF THE CHURCH, on this subject, so far as clearly revealed, whether by express statute, or fair implication, cannot be contravened without *impiety;* but in relation to a variety of topics, connected with the internal police and external relation to the church, on which the scriptures are silent, it is left to every christian community to adopt its own regulations, and the same is true of nations. Ministers and private christians, according to the New Testament, are entitled to *equality of rights and privileges*—an identity of interest implies an equality of rights. A monopoly of power, therefore, by the ministry, is a USURPATION of the rights of the people. No power on the part of the ministry, can deprive the people legitimately of their elective and representative rights; as the ministry cannot think and act for the people, in matters of *principle* and *conviction*, so neither can they legislate for them except as their *authorized representatives*.

ARTICLE X.

The government of every christian church should be strictly a government of principle, in relation to the governed; and every private christian is as deeply and reasonably interested as the ministry. DOMINION OVER CONSCIENCE is the most *absurd* of human *pretentions*. The assumption that absolute power in the affairs of church government, is a sacred deposite in the hands of the MINISTRY, libels the *genius* and *charities* of the New Testament. Whenever a christian people place themselves under a ministry, who claims the right of thinking and deciding for them, in matters of faith and morality, they are guilty of IMPIETY, however unintentional, to the GREAT HEAD OF THE CHURCH, inasmuch as it is required of every christian, to reflect and determine for himself, in all such cases, and the duty cannot be performed by another. And those ministers who aim at a *principality* of this kind, in the personal concerns of FAITH and PRACTICE, are plainly guilty of usurped dominion over the *rights and consciences of the* PEOPLE.

ARTICLE XI.

EXPEDIENCY and RIGHT are different things. Nothing is expedient that is *unjust*. Necessity and convenience may render a form of government useful and effective for a time, which afterwards, under a change of circumstances, and an accumulation of responsibility, may become oppressive and intolerable. That system of things, which cannot be justified by the word of GOD, and the common sense of mankind, can never be expedient. Submission to power, gradually and insidiously usurped, should seldom or never be received as proof of the legitimate consent of the people, to the peculiar form of government, by which they are oppressed; as such submission may be the result of principles, attachments and energies, which owe their existence to causes foreign from the government, which is supposed to produce them. Peaceable submission by the people, to a system of government, can never be construed into a proper approval of it, as one of their own choice; for, as men by birth and education, may become the subjects of a form of civil government they do not approve, so thousands may be born into the KINGDOM OF GOD, and nurtured in His family, under forms of ecclesiastical polity, materially inconsistent with the LIGHTS and NOTICES of revelation on this subject. The continued sufferance and submission of the people, so far from proving the DIVINE right of those who govern, does not even furnish proof of any right at all, except the claim which arises from mere FORBEARANCE.

ARTICLE XII.

Without insisting upon those portions of the New Testament, which go directly against the right of the ministry, to exclusive rule, the well known *indefiniteness* of its language, on the subject of church government, should admonish the claimants of such power, that their pretentions cannot be *sustained*. Nevertheless, in all ages since the apostolic, and in all parts of the world, with but few exceptions, a large majority of those calling themselves christian ministers, have shown a disposition both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, to maintain an influence in matters of government, independent of the people, and to suppress the right of inquiry and freedom of discussion. And this is readily accounted for, by adverting to the fact, that the liberty of thinking and acting, and especially the free expression of opinion, have always lessened the influence of ministerial pretensions, and abridged the claims of an aspiring ministry *to irresponsible domination*. It is lamentably true that in a thousand instances, in the various divisions of PAPAL and PROTESTANT CHRISTENDOM, oppression has been exercised under pretence of duty, and professed veneration for the dead; and their doings, and an earnest contention for pre-existing customs has been urged, as sufficient reasons for withholding the rights of the people, and *lording it over GOD'S heritage*.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is true, to a great extent, that throughout all the divisions of the Christian world, INTELLECT has taken but comparatively little hold of the subject of *religion*, and still less o the subject of church GOVERNMENT, and this affords the ministry an opportunity of misleading the people on the subject of their rights, and in but too many instances, they resign themselves the passive subjects of their religious teachers, without once inquiring whether, in doing so, they do not dishonor the GREAT HEAD OF THE CHURCH in His members. Christian ministers are men of like passions with other men, they are equally liable to err and become depraved; they should not be watched with an eye of malignant jealousy, but their errors, oppressions and usurpations should be met and resisted by the people, with confidence and firmness. The people should *teach* their *rulers* that they will find them alike free from the spirit of *faction*, and the tameness of *servility*. They should let them know, that with every disposition to render proper obedience, they are determined not to be OPPRESSED.

ARTICLE XIV.

Whenever the members of a church resign the right of suffrage, and of discussing freely and fearlessly the conduct of their rulers, whether it be done by direct concession, or indirectly by attaching themselves to, and continuing within the pale of a church, where such a system of polity obtains, they renounce to a fearful extent one of the first principles of the PROTESTANT RELIGION and bring dishonor upon its name. Whenever spiritual rulers attempt to check a perfectly free communication of thoughts and feelings among the people,—when the lips and the pens of the laity are interdicted, without their oversight and license; when they attempt to repress honest convictions and free inquiry; when their disapprobation is shown to all, who do not support them, and their displeasure incurred by the diffusion of intelligence among the people, not calculated to increase their power and reputation; then it becomes the duty of the people, to decline their oversight, as men unworthy to rule the CHURCH OF GOD. The rock on which the church has split for ages, is that the sovereign power to regulate all ecclesiastical matters, (not decided by the Scriptures, and which of right belongs to a Christian community as such,) has by a most mischievous and unnatural policy, *misnamed* EXPEDIENCY, been transferred to the hands of a few *Ministers*, who have been in part, the partricians of the MINISTRY, and the ARISTOCRACY of the Church.

ARTICLE XV.

Government as a fixed and stable cause in the progress of human affairs, is finally productive of a large amount of good or evil; it is strictly in its operation, a *moral cause*, in the formation of character; for it necessarily presents circumstances and considerations, in the light of reasons and motives which lead to results in the formation of character, that become *habitual* and *permanent*. The good of all concerned, therefore, should be the object proposed in the adoption of any form of government; and when a system of government is adopted, which calls off the attention of the governed from the general welfare, by depriving them of all control in the enactment and execution of the laws, the natural and unavoidable tendency of a government of this description, is vicious and *demoralizing:* and such, are the character and influence of all non-elective governments. The members of a community, who place themselves under the exclusive control of a few *irresponsible* persons, as their sole masters, in matters of government, thus tamely depriving themselves of the right of representation, and even of existence, except by EXPATRIATION, betray a criminal negligence of their best interest, and great inattention to the general welfare, and all governments recognizing such a distinction, contravene necessarily the influence of enlightened conviction and *independent inquiry*.

ARTICLE XVI.

Any government that does not allow the people to meet, deliberate and decide upon matters that concern themselves, is evidently oppressive. For those who are not the representatives of the people, to make laws for them, and then deny them the freedom of candid inquiry and honest animadversion, is a measure, as irrational as it is unjust. The maxim which assumes, that the ministry have a right to rule and dictate exclusively, in the great concerns of RELIGION, is the fruitful source of *implicit faith* which tamely and without inquiry, receives instruction at the hands of men as AUTHORATIVE and final—impiously receiving "for doctrines, the commandments of men, and perverting the ORACLES OF GOD." When the ministry judge and determine for the people, without their legitimate concurrence, as matter of right, conformity becomes a question of *policy*, instead of resulting from conscience and principle. A government which denies to the governed, the right to inquire, remonstrate, and demand withheld justice—which from its structure and operation is calculated to darken the understanding and mislead the judgment, and thus compel obedience to its measures, in the great interests of right and wrong, must be essentially unjust, and ought not to be submitted to.

ARTICLE XVII.

No power possesses so fatal a principle of *increase* and ACCUMULATION in itself, as ecclesiastical power. Its facilities for reproduction and multiplication are many and fearful, and should be vigilantly guarded against by all, who consider the *image of God*, as closely connected with the *rights of man*. And whenever the growth and manifestation of this power, in any of its innumerable forms and modes of operation, shall clearly amount to an invasion of christian rights, the injured and oppressed, should resist the encroachment with manly decision and *unyielding remonstrance*. In every church, where the principle of representation is excluded in the affairs of its government, the right of private judgment becomes a nullity, and faith and practice are, necessarily, to a great extent, the offspring of prescription. The right of deciding what are the will and mind of GOD, in matters of faith and discipline, by prescriptive interpretation, is conceded in the scriptures to no man, or body of men exclusively; of course, the right of judgment belongs to all, *equally* and *inalienably*, and when the ministry avail themselves of the indifference, inattention or ignorance of the people, brought under their charge from time to time, to constitute themselves their LEGISLATIVE MASTERS and EXECUTIVE GUARDIANS, they usurp the dominion of conscience, and although never complained of, are *de facto* religious TYRANTS, because they assume and exercise rights, that do not, and cannot in the nature of things, belong to them. It should not be overlooked, moreover, that when the ministry are considered by the laity, as the sole judges and depositories of faith and discipline, the people lose the only powerful *motive*, the only direct *incentive*, they can possibly have, to inquire and decide for themselves in the infinitely momentous concerns of TRUTH and DUTY. Such a monopoly of power, by the ministry, tends directly to *mental debasement*, consequent INDECISION of character, INSINCERITY and MISGUIDED ZEAL.

ARTICLE XVIII.

That form of ecclesiastical polity under which the revenues of the church proceed from the people, when they have no participation in the enactment of its laws, furnishes no proper constitutional BALANCE OF POWER; for the legislative counsel of the church consisting of the ministry alone, have it in their power, at any time, to render the contributions of the people to an amount sufficient for their competent supply and even their influence, not a voluntary service but a *condition of membership*, when such government ceases to be free, and necessarily becomes tyrannical. Any government which places the public property of the governed in the hands of its rulers, so that it must proceed from their gift exclusively, without any constitutional negative in its appropriation on the part of the people, is unjust and vicious in its nature. Property is dominion held in right of power, and if in the hands of a few, the balance of government is destroyed, by enabling them to control the destiny of the whole. As it is the duty of every community to *support* those, who are only called to the administration of its affairs, so it is plainly a matter of right, that the will of the people should determine the necessary amount of *supplies*, and the mode of their ASSESSMENT and COLLECTION.

ARTICLE XIX.

Punishments should never be inflicted in any community, except when strictly necessary, and plainly called for by the PUBLIC GOOD; and in all cases the infliction should be according to law. All punishments proceeding from the regular administration of constitutional law, should be submitted to without resistance.

ARTICLE XX.

The subjects of all governments have a right to know the official acts and doings of their agents and officers, and to *demand* their publication accordingly.

ARTICLE XXI.

The *vindication* of an injured people, in a contention for their rights, is furnished by the SHAMEFUL denial of their EXISTENCE.

ARTICLE XXII.

Any movement by the oppressed, to recover their rights, will be resisted by those who have oppressed them; but *suffering* and *persecution*, in a cause which the love of GOD and MAN requires, should be FEARLESSLY MET AND RESOLUTELY BORNE.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!! CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 58tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever*.

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review*.

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican*.

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by A. LIPPITT, Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

J. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 32. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841. Whole No. 83.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

CONTRADICTORY PRAYER.

O! thou great and bountiful giver of
blessings, both temporal and spiritual,
do thank and praise thy holy name,
the glorious light of the gospel, which
been the blessed means of opening our
s, to see our danger, and of leading
poor souls to a knowledge of pardon
acceptance with thee. Yes, Lord, we
praise thee that we are brought from
disgraceful paths of sin, and are pla-
in thy house where we can hear thy
vants dispense the word of life to our
peakable joy. And we praise thee also
the abundance of the good things of
life, and especially since we have
ned from our follies to serve thee, and
en to, and feast our souls on the blessed
pel, preached by thy servants, thou
s greatly increased our temporal bles-
gs. O! Lord, we beseech thee to con-
e these thy great favors towards us
our children, on the same terms we
received them, i. e. without money &
nout price. Bless the preachers, who
e forsaken all worldly pursuits, their
r wives and children, and brook the
ms of winter and heat of summer, to
our poor souls with the bread of life.
s them and their families with every
fort of this life. But O! Lord, we
thee have us excused from giving
n, according as thou hast prospered us,
we have children, and are bound to
ide and lay up for them, and can al-
's find some way to make use of every
and dollar in our family. We there-
pray thee, O! Lord, to provide for the
cher and his children some way or
er.

! Lord, we do feel deeply concerned
poor sinners; thousands and millions
treading the downward road to eter-
ruin. O! our blessed Jesus, thou hast
d them so well as to die for them, and
re as we love thee we must love poor
ers too. We therefore pray thee O!
d, to send thy servants far and near to
sinners to the gospel feast, yea, Lord,
nem go to the ends of the earth, that all
ons may hear of Christ, But, O! good
kind father, pardon us for contribu-
little or nothing to support thy ser-
s in this great and glorious work, for
have thought we ought to provide for
own house-hold, or be worse than in-
s. And as to the preachers' house-
, we read that they that preach the
el shall live of the gospel, we there-
rely on thy word, "shall live" as a
mise from God, and of course he will
and clothe them, some way, and free
male and female from giving a cent.
! Lord, we do love thy gospel, and
e that preach it, above all things.—
s it Lord, to the conversion of our
children and neighbors, for we know
its divine influence on their souls will
e loving and obedient children and
and kind neighbors. And probably
e of our neighbors may be inclin-
o remember the preachers. O! bles-
Lord, we do thank thee, that we are
nder the dominion, of popish power;
we enjoy mutual rights, in our branch
he church, as well as in the state.—
pray thee to continue these blessings
us, and do bless the preachers, who
e forsaken all to support these inval-
e privileges, and give them wisdom
courage to spread them far and near.
Lord, rain manna from heaven to feed
n and their families, and give them
t to the full, and let not their gar-
ts wax old. We know that thou art
same yesterday, to-day and forever.—
finally, O! Lord, save us all from
etousness, which is idolatry. O! save
rom the love of the present world, for
know thou hast said, if any man love
world, the love of the father is not in
. Save us from a penurious, selfish,
inconsistent spirit, and thine shall be
he glory, now and forever more—
en. A LISTENER.

FFICIAL CHURCH DOCUMENTS.—Two young
residents of Pittsburgh, having applied to
Pittsburgh quarterly conference for license to
ch, their application was rejected by that
. On which they connected themselves with
Pittsburgh circuit, which lies in the neigh-
ood of Pittsburgh, and applying to the quar-
conference thereof were licensed. A com-
ee of the former quarterly conference remon-
ed to the Annual Conference against such
eedings; that body took the following action
the subject, viz: ED.

e highly appreciate the views and motives
he Pittsburgh quarterly conference, as ex-
ed by their committee in the remonstrance
e alluded to, and believe, that, was the
e objected to, by them, established as a
edent, it would, indeed, open a wide door to
chy in our church; Therefore
esolved, 1st. By the Pittsburgh Annual Con-
ce of the M. P. Church, That the matter
plained of by the Pittsburgh quarterly con-
ce, although not necessarily involving the
ns concerned in censure, is nevertheless a
edent of injurious tendency, as opening a
for anarchy and for conflict between differ-
parts of our fellowship: that it is an evasion
e true spirit and intent of our rule of dis-
ne, on the subject, and that our executive
ers be respectfully urged to guard against
an anomalous course of administration,
h would probably have an injurious influence
our religious community.
esolved 2d. That we affectionately advise
brethren, who are members of quarterly con-
ces in circuits and stations, never to evade
meeting for business when lawfully called, lest this too should tend to anarchy and confusion.

(Signed) Z. RAGAN, Pres't.
Geo. Hughes, Sec'y.
A. K. Earl, Ass't.

The quarterly conference of Pittsburgh station held March 8, 1841, adopts the proceedings of the Annual Conference as follows:

Resolved 1. That this quarterly conference approves of the action of the Annual Conference, on the subject of the Protest of this conference, in the case of brethren ——— and ———, and that the same be entered on the minutes of this quarterly conference.

Resolved 2. That the editor of the Western Recorder be requested to publish forthwith the said action of the Annual Conference.

Resolved 3d. That we respectfully refer the brethren of the Pittsburgh circuit quarterly conference to the above published record, as our answer to their communication of February 8, 1841. (Signed) GEO. BROWN, Pres't.
John L. Sands, Sec'y.

For the Western Recorder.

I send you these few lines for publication, if you think proper.

I once saw the bark of hickory put on young apple trees as a preventive from injury by sheep or calves. I had two or three trees injured in that manner, partially; a covering of hickory bark was applied. It remained on between two and three years. The 2d and 3d years the growth was more luxuriant than other adjacent trees without the covering. This induced a trial on two trees that appeared to be dying. The result was, that the first year they revived a little, the second, they grew greener and shot forth more branches than they had for several years before. This was last year. The manner of doing it is this: about the last of May, when the bark runs freely, cut a young hickory around near the root, then about 4 or 5 feet high,—split the bark down,—take your axe and slip it in under the bark, run it around, and you have it ready to cover a tree a little smaller than the one it was taken from. Will you, or any of your readers try the experiment and give the result?

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Western Recorder.

Editor of the "Western Recorder:" I herewith inclose you two dollars for the second year's pay for your paper, and tender you my hearty wishes for the welfare of you and yours.

I like that fair play system that you give parties, when attacked thro' the medium of the "Recorder," for it is the very mode, in which to establish certainty, as to the subject matter in controversy: and so far as truth is before error, so far is the system that elicits truth better than its opposite, the suppressing system,—either in part, or in whole.

I am pleased with the encouragement that you give to those persons who are just commencing to write for the public. I would say to you, Mr. Editor, be patient with such and buoy them up on your shoulders. We are in our infancy, in point of education, and in most of our institutions, comparatively speaking, but we have genius: this granted, we want next to have a field for genius to operate in, and I conceive that the columns of a *free* newspaper are pretty well adapted, for all subjects, that do not require the dimensions of a book.

I noticed among other articles some few on the subject of baptism. They were all of them imperfect; were not from the hands of a master.—I wish I knew how to provoke the Editor of the "Recorder" to publish his thoughts on the subject at full length, in some few consecutive papers. I am in hopes you will have time within a year, as you promised you would leave off some or all, of your agricultural pursuits, in favor of your editorial labor: thereon I hang my hope. I am certain I would not be the sole gainer; many would feel edified on that all engrossing subject. I want a master to go over the whole field without prejudice, that is, to bring forward all the proof pro. and con. as far as the Bible will furnish materials, and no farther, without regard to the consequences, though it might tend to change the opinion of some of the very "Elect." A great number of your readers would like to hear from you on Baptism. Satisfy good desires if practicable; not otherwise.

I was well pleased to meet with the President's and Governor of Onio's annual Messages in the columns of the "Recorder" sooner than in either of my two political papers. The religious intelligence is cheering, it seems, almost in every quarter. Still, crime abounds most frightfully. It would seem that we are threatened with war to cap the climax of crime and misfortune. Oh, when shall we look for the golden era of general brotherhood!

Respectfully, yours, WM. J. ROBINSON.
COSHOCTON CO., O., MARCH 4, 1841.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MIDDLETOWN, VA., FEB. 24, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our second quarterly meeting has just closed. Brs. R. Simonton and S. Clawson were with us. We had a good meeting.—Sinners were convicted and some converted to God. Three united with us, which makes 68 since I last wrote to you.

We have a good state of religious feeling in all the classes. My colleague, Br. Cullen, is a pleasant associate, faithful in the discharge of his duties, and unexceptable as a preacher. Our unstationed brethren are laborious, especially P. T. Laishley and Asby Pool. Peace dwells in our borders. The preachers are well sustained. We move on harmoniously. This circuit has 27 appointments, 20 classes, 894 members. Our principles of government are understood and appreciated by the people in this country.

Our friends requested me to solicit the Conference Missionary, Br. Reeves, to visit this circuit at Middletown as soon as it will suit his convenience. If he will say through the Recorder, or by letter to me at Polsey's Mills, Monongalia, Virginia, three or four weeks before he comes, I will appoint a protracted meeting at Middletown for him. I hope he will not fail to visit us, as we have so much need of help.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. J. ADDIS.

RUDDLE'S MILLS, KY., MARCH 3, 1841.

Br. Springer: We held our first quarterly meeting at Ruddle's Mills on the 7th and 8th of November last, at which time we were favored with the assistance of Brs. E. Newton and P. Smith, who labored faithfully with us during our meeting. The Lord reward them.

Our second quarterly meeting was held on Beaver, (the only appointment or preaching place I have in conjunction with the former,) the 23d and 24th of January last. We had no particular excitement, but good impressions I hope were made, and such too as will be lasting. I greatly rejoice that the Lord has been in some measure with us. There has been nine accessions from the world and two from the Old church. May the Lord pour out His spirit here, and more abundantly revive His work in this part of His vineyard.

Last Saturday and Sabbath we were blessed with the labors of our President, Br. Bassett, whose faithful exercises will not soon be forgotten by the large audiences that convened together from time to time.

Our third quarterly meeting will be held at Ruddle's Mills on the 29th and 30th of May next. We invite and earnestly solicit the assistance of Brs. S. H. Euans, E. Newton and D. Hannah, and all of the ministeral friends that can conveniently get here. We hope the brethren will remember our utter destitution in reference to efficient help. We have not so much as an exhorter to assist us.

Yours, in Christ, J. G. L., Sup.

MORGAN CO., O., MARCH 11, 1841.

Br. Springer: By way of quarterly report, I can, with pleasure, state, that the Lord in His tender mercies is still our supporter and comforter. Our second quarterly meeting was held at Bethel, commencing on the 7th of February and closing on the 10th. Brs. D. Y. Ostrom and S. Thompson came to our assistance; and the meeting was orderly and well attended, and there appeared a time of union in conference and devotional exercises. Religious excitement was not so high with us as on former occasions, yet many souls were filled with holy rapture and overflowing love, and our love-feast was truly a feast of love. Eight persons united with us—one from the old fellowship, and 7 from the Reformed or Independent Methodists. These people took their rise in the eastern States: one of their principle ministers, who now resides in the east, is known by the name of Elder Bailey. They having settled in this county, and being destitute of ministerial aid of their own order, have adopted our book of discipline, and were received into our fellowship by a vote of the quarterly conferene. They being a people of respectability both in church and state, located where they are, will doubtless form a nucleus around which, through the blessing of Heaven, a large society may be formed, which may shine as a light to the world.

Since our quarterly meeting we held a protracted meeting at the new class above Pisgah, and it was a time of reformation, for which to Christ belongs the praise: twelve united with us. Last year our accessions were principally to the prominent classes; and this was perhaps owing to the blessing of the Lord upon the anxious and willing manner in which they encouraged and supported protracted meetings. This year our accessions which are encouraging, mostly embrace new ground, and they are consequently doing much in filling up the symmetry of the circuit. We think there was much propriety in calling for an assistant: his labors are valuable.

Our president, Br. Z. Ragan, is informed that our presidential meeting will be held at the Pisgah meeting house, and will commence on Friday evening, April 2d. May the Lord prepare us all for the work we have to do for time and eternity. Yours, &c., C. WOODRUFF, Sup.

WAYNESBURGH, PA., MARCH 12, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having a little leisure time, and some religious intelligence to communicate, which we think will be interesting to the readers of your excellent paper, we, therefore, embrace this opportunity to inform the friends of Zion generally, and those identified with us in particular, that the Lord is still with us, and that to bless, in this portion of His moral vineyard.

In our last communication, we stated, that our prospects were of an encouraging character, and, blessed be God, we were not mistaken; our anticipations have been already realized to some extent. At a protracted meeting, recently held at Strawsnider's school house, about ten miles south of this, the Lord was present to the great joy of many souls. The hearts of God's people were encouraged and made to rejoice in witnessing the return of a number of their wandering fellows from sin's destructive ways, to the Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. Sinners were converted—mourners comforted—lukewarm christians re-animated—careless sinners alarmed—in a word, the cause of Christ received an impetus, the effects of which, we believe, will be seen and felt by some, not only in time, but through all eternity. We were favored with the labors of Br. John Clarke, of Brownsville circuit, who labored with much zeal, acceptability and profit during the meeting. Our old side friends, in the neighborhood, united with us in the good work, and all was harmony and peace. The meeting resulted in the union of sixteen members to our church, and two to the old church;—and more are expected. To God be all the praise,—the bliss is ours.

We have recently returned from a very interesting meeting held at Bridgeport, Brownsville circuit. Brs. Robinson and Davis were in attendance. Here, also, the church was much revived, a number of souls converted, and much good resulted from the labors of God's people.—We left before the meeting closed; eleven joined the church before we left, and we have learned since that five more were added afterwards, making in all, sixteen. Brethren, if the means are faithfully attended to, the good work must and will go on. O, may the period soon arrive, when all shall know Him, whom to know aright, is life eternal! Yours, &c., J. HOPWOOD.

CLEARFIELD CO., PA., MARCH 1, 1840.

Br. Springer: Our second quarterly meeting commenced on February the 20th and continued to the 25th. Backsliders were reclaimed and sinners converted, one of which was considered a Saul of Tarsus by the community, and by the church. He was a wealthy man and a persecuter, but the power of God brought him to tremble and cry for mercy at the foot of the Cross.—By profession he was a Seceder.

There is, in progress, a revival of the work of God, eight miles from Indiana, at which place thirty-two have been happily converted to God, and thirty-four have joined the church, all from the world.

I wish to say to my kind friends, on Mahoning circuit, that we have blessed times. I also would say to Br. Ragan, I hope he will not forget us. Yours, &c., W. M. MCCULLOUGH.

BROWNSVILLE, O., MARCH 12, 1841.

Br. Springer: We commenced a protracted meeting on last Saturday at Brushy Fork, which closed on last evening. This was one among the best meetings I ever attended. The church took hold of the work in good earnest, and the power of God took hold on sinners and they were led to cry aloud for mercy. Ten were, I trust, converted to God, and ten united with the church. Others returned home inquiring for Him of whom "Moses in the law and the Prophets did write."

Yours, &c., WM. MUNHALL.

ATHENS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

Br. Springer: Though prospects were discouraging when I came to this circuit, they are, at present, improving. We have received some into the church, and have a prospect of more.—We have some good members on this circuit, but, as a church, we are little known in this quarter. Yours, in haste, M. SCOTT.

Mr. Editor: Please give notice of the following additional appointments for the undersigned:

April 4, Cincinnati station.
" 11, " circuit.
" 18, Rehoboth "
" 25, Washington "
May 2, Springfield "
" 9, Xenia "

Respectfully, yours,
A. H. BASSETT.

By Request.

TO BORROWERS.

If e'er you borrow of a friend
A book or so, to read,
Despatch it quick, and careful send
It home with all due speed.

By doing so you'll always find,
He'll not refuse to lend
A *second*, to improve your mind,
And thus you'll keep your friend.

But if, perchance, you make too free,
And keep it as your own,
'Twill not quite just and upright be,
For such a kindness shown.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

BY AN APPRENTICE BOY.

Two little boys often met one another in the room adjoining that in which I work. They are about eight or nine years old. The name of the oldest is Charles; that of the other Eden.

Charles is the son of an industrious and moral tradesman. The instruction which he receives is imparted to him by his father and Sabbath school teacher. The father of Eden, formerly an estimable merchant and good citizen, is now a pest, avoided by all. Alas! intemperance has ruined his good name, and destroyed his noble faculties.

An intimacy has grown up between the two boys, and they often meet through the week, and always in the Sabbath School.

I have observed that their amusements are mostly profitable.

One day, after growing tired of noisy play, they sat down on a bench, and Charles took up a book and began turning the leaves. As he turned them, he called on Eden to say which of the objects represented by the pictures he preferred. The properties and advantages of the horse and the cow, the lamb and the pig, the vessel and the wagon were discussed, as each of the boys contended for the greater usefulness of the object of his choice. At length Charles turned a leaf which displayed a fine house and the Bible. Charles quickly, and with earnestness, remarked that he preferred the Bible.

"Why so," demanded Eden. "Why would you prefer a book to this fine house?"

"I do not prize it simply as a book," replied Charles; "but I think the Bible of more value than all houses in this town. My Sabbath School teacher gave me a beautiful present for reading it through the past year; and I learn from it that mansions are prepared in heaven for all that love God:—That our Lord Jesus Christ descended from heaven to die for sinners:—That wicked men crucified him: That in his death he finished an atonement for sin, and all that believe on his name can be saved;—That he rose from the dead and ascended to his Father, in the New Jerusalem, the Holy city of our God. Now the house you see here would not accommodate but few persons, while the Bible offers the privileges of heaven and the mansions above to all people, for "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth." For a short time only, will this house be of use to us; for I read in my Bible that we must all die; but the mansions in heaven will continue forever. And the Bible informs us how we may prepare for death. When we go down to the silent grave, if we possess ever so many fine houses they can be of no advantage to us whatever. But if we love the Bible, and fulfil its requirements, when our bodies die, our souls shall ascend to God and be forever happy. And throughout eternity the truths of this blessed Book will increase in interest, as we learn more of the character and ways of its Divine Author."

Eden came to the conclusion that the Bible is of great value, and that although young, he had no time to lose in becoming experimently acquainted with the blessed truth of God's holy word.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

TITLE OF BISHOP—*The right way to make a Bishop.*—It will be recollected that about two years ago a resolution was introduced and adopted by the Franckean Evangelic Lutheran Synod that the title should be prefixed to the names of all ordained ministers, for its scriptularity and appropriateness. Since that time, the title has come into general use among us. In consequence of this some have started the inquiry, what do they mean by the term? Do they assume the same authority that the Bishops of the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches arrogate to themselves? We believe that the assumption of such power is altogether anti scriptural and dangerous in church polity.

What we mean by Bishop is, that every pastor of a church or churches under his ministerial care and oversight is entitled to the appellatiou of Bishop, according to scripture usage and meaning.—This is evident to all who read the scriptures.—In 1 Peter 5: 1—3. we have the terms Elder and Bishop interchangeably used, and their power defined, all included within the province of a pastor over his ministerial district. Here Peter exhorts the elders to feed the flock of God, taking the oversight, or more literally taking care of the Episcopal government, or care of the people of God. They should govern the flock not with lordly authority, but by pious examples. It will be remembered that the Greek word, *episcopos*, is translated Bishop. The Elders and Bishops were the same persons and had the same powers conferred upon them by God. In Titus 1: 4—7, we learn that Paul instructs Titus in his duties, and informs him that he was left at Creete to "obtain Elders in every city," and tells him the qualifications a man must possess to be entitled to this office, "for a Bishop must be blameless." Here elders and bishops are again used as synonymous and must be ordained 'in every city.' This shows they were nothing above pastors. In Acts 22: 17—28, we find that Paul sent for the elders of Ephesus and addressed them in a public manner, and in the 28th verse he exhorts them thus:—"Take heed therefore unto yourselves and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, (episcopos) to feed the church of God," &c.—Here we learn that the elders of Ephesus were made Bishops (episcopos,) by the Holy Ghost to feed, take care and manage the church of God. From all this we learn that Pastors of churches were called Bishops in primitive times; for this reason we reject all other titles and use this one.—*Lutheran Herald.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.

Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

John Bell, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.

George E. Badger, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Attorney General.

Francis Granger, of New York, to be Postmaster General.

The Rev. George Cookman, Chaplain to the Senate of the United States, has been appointed a delegate from the American Bible Society, to represent that body at the next anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in May next.

A bill to preserve the purity of elections has passed the Senate of Ohio, by an almost unanimous vote, both parties cordially uniting upon it.

From the Lebanon Star.

TOWNSHIP SEMINARIES.

Having revolved a system of Township Seminaries, a good deal, in my own mind, I have lately mentioned the scheme to a number of persons, all of whom concur with me in opinion, that it is worthy of public patronage.—And that, for it to be patronized by the Legislature; and for it to receive the sanction and support of the people, generally, who are located inconvenient to colleges or high schools, it is only necessary to present its merits fairly to them. For this purpose I have written a few lines to our Representative in the Legislature, to make the suggestion to him, that he may digest the subject and make such disposition of it as he shall deem expedient.

Some of my friends, indeed all, to whom I have suggested the system unite with me in wishing it made *notorious;* with a view to obtain legislation in its favor, should it receive the popular sanction.

The following is an outline of the system:—To have a Seminary erected, by public tax, as near the centre of every township as conveniently practicable under the superintendence of 5 or 7 Trustees, to have been chosen by the township. To have a room for the professor's family, (for which, perhaps, he should make an allowance out of his salary.) To admit no students who are not prepared to study higher branches than are taught in all our common schools.

The anticipated benefits and advantages of this system are so *numerous*—so various—and so diversified—and some of them of so *paramount consideration*; that almost *every person*, demands the establishment of such a system of high schools, that they may be convenient and accessible to *every farmer, mechanic, and trader's sons and daughters.* In these Seminaries they can receive a liberal—nay, more—a *classical* education, if they please: for doubtless it will be proper to procure a professor who can teach—not only all the higher branches of an English education, but also the *dead* languages: if, indeed, it is necessary to preserve them from eternal death. But for my own part, if we have every thing in them that is valuable translated into our own language I would be glad if they were, not only *dead*, but buried in eternal oblivion—so we should never have another untranslated quotation from them in our common books. Then a classical education would be the more easily attainable. It may be objected that,—"Perhaps it will be difficult to obtain a sufficient number of competent instructors, to supply the demand, for so many seminaries." To this it may be replied that "it will not, surely, be half so difficult to get *one* for every *township*, as it now is to get *one for every common school district.* I will here mention some advantages of the contemplated system:—

As children receive their *first* and most *durable* impressions from their mother, one grand object is to give a liberal education to the "Mothers." It is not common to send young *women* to college. This scheme makes a college education attainable by them at home.—This will enable them to begin with their children, in an infantile state, to fit and shape, qualify and prepare their minds to fill the many posts of all our variously diversified relations in life. These Seminaries would bring the means of college education within reach of *all.* Many farmers, mechanics, and dealers would give their children a liberal education at these Seminaries, who are not able to board them away from home and incur the other expenses of a collegiate course, at college. Here, our youth would mingle together, become acquainted--familiar with, and attached to one another. This would have a great tendency to remove bigotry and prejudice; to strengthen the union of effort to preserve and perpetuate our civil and religious liberties.

Sometimes, when young men are sent, or when they go away to college, being from the immediate protective influence of parental care, they fall in with bad company; are attracted by influences prejudicial to their best interests—and are rescinded.

Finally, to recapitulate and condense. The object is, to procure the liberal education of many males and females who cannot expect to get it under the present organization of schools and colleges—to procure a college education, at a small expense, with less risk to the morals of youth, by having Seminaries near enough for youth, to go from their parent's dwellings in the morning, and return thither again in the evening. &c.

WM. BUTTERWORTH.
February, 1841.

PANTHER FIGHT.—A few days ago, a young man by the name of John Keller, about 18 years of age, a resident of this county, had an encounter with *four* of these dangerous animals at one time.—The difficulty occurred about 18 miles West of this place, near Little river; and resulted in his killing three and putting the fourth to flight. The engagement was a very close one, as the gun was considerably disfigured by the marks of the panthers' teeth.—*Wash. (Ark.) Tel.*

All this may be so, but it seems rather queer to an old hunter.—ED. REC.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 24, 1841.

Our Meddling with Politics.—It will be recollected that in conducting our paper we are not left entirely to follow our own judgment.—The conferences which have particularly adopted it as their organ, have dictated certain principles to which we must conform to be entitled to their patronage. To comply with this contract between the parties, we frequently give articles, both selected and original, which we would not do if we were left to follow our own judgment. We therefore repeat that we do not consider ourself responsible for any article we do not expressly endorse.

One of the conditions of our paper, as given by the conference, was, it must give an "abstract of *political* and religious intelligence." In the commencement we promised, in our political abstract, not to interfere with party politics, apprising our readers at the same time that we had no expectation of getting off without censure on that ground. We understood our position too well for this; we were well aware of the imperfection of our own judgment,—the liability of honest men to misinterpret us, and the disposition of others to find fault, lest their ability to be judges of the matter should be suspected.—We have, however, rather exceeded our expectations in avoiding censure, on this subject. An intelligent layman commended us at the last Annual Conference for the manner we had avoided party politics, while the whole country was so excited with it. He thought, however, it was easily discoverable from our columns that we were a friend of Mr. Van Buren, but that nothing had been said on the subject to which exceptions ought to be taken. But it seems from the following extract that a different inference is made in regard to our political position:

"*Mr. Editor*: —— —— and —— —— requested me to tell you to stop their papers at the close of the present volume, if you do not learn to let politics alone!! You gave Governor Shannon's message and then a piece just followed it which made it out a stump speech.—This highly offended Mr. ————. If you had given the message without any comment, he would have thanked you. You also gave us a long letter from a Mr. Jay, relating to the capture of some Africans: and he, Mr. Jay, rolled the blame over unto Mr. Van Buren, and you published that slanderous report. This gave great offence to Mr. ————. In other respects they like your paper well, but they say they can no longer put up with these things!!! So you may drop their names at the end of the year if you do not mend."

We remark upon this:

1. Strange as the assertion may appear we never knew that there was such an article, as the one first complained of, in our columns, until informed of it in this note. If there be such it is not there with our consent. The circumstances of the case are these: it will be recollected that our office is upon our farm, between five and six miles from Zanesville. One of the offices in town made a proposition to our foreman to unite in putting up the President's and Governor's annual Messages; as in towns there is great exertion made to have such documents immediately before the people so soon as they come to hand; he communicated the project to us, and for certain reasons, if understood, any man would say were satisfactory, we gave our consent. So our hands all went to town and remained there until the paper containing the Messages was up, worked off and distributed. We did not select one article for it save we gave our consent that the Messages should both go in it, and we have not read that paper up to this moment. If we committed any error, in this matter, it was in permitting the paper to go from under our notice, but we repeat the peculiarities of the case were such that it was proper that we should do so.—As it respects Mr. Shannon, we have nothing to do with his politics, nor with the politics of any one else, but as a citizen we hold too high a respect for him and his family, to make any invidious allusions to him. And such attempts, on the part of the press, as we have latterly noticed, to make him accessary to the Gallipolis Bank swindling, is highly discreditable to it.—Mr. Shannon, in that case, did what every public functionary should do under the circumstances. When the forms of law had been complied with, he issued his permit to the institution.—To have done otherwise would have been tyranny.—But it is afflicting to have friends that we highly esteem, grumbling at us in this way without cause. When such matters occur, why do they not write us for an explanation before they condemn? We would rather pay postage than be subject to this kind of annoying censure.

2. As it respects the objections of our other friend, in relation to the publication of Mr. Jay's letter on the Amistad case; we are at a loss to know what connection, its publication, at this juncture, can have with politics. If it had appeared before the contest for the Presidency was over, there might have been some ground for complaint. But, as Mr. Van Buren is not now a candidate for that office, nor is it probable he ever will be again, there is no political end to be accomplished by the developments of Mr. Jay's letter. But, even if he were now a candidate for the high office of Chief Magistrate, would it not still be the duty of every press, friendly to humanity, to have interfered in the case under consideration? What are the circumstances? *Forty* human beings, the victims of a trade that a *decent devil* (pardon the expression,) would hardly be engaged in, are cast forlorn and pennyless on our shores. Lieutenant Gedney, without any warrant of authority, either from heaven or earth, as Mr. Adams has shewn, immediately pounces upon them, and with force of arms makes them his captives and casts them into prison,—for what? What had they done? They had been guilty of freeing themselves from thieves and robbers, and were trying to find their way back to their native land from whence they had been forced. For this wonderful crime they are cast into prison. And after the *justice* and benevolence of the courts of the land had set them at liberty, the Chief Executive of this nation, interposes the strong arm of the government to crush these helpless and destitute strangers. Now, we should like to know where the "slander" of this case is. No one denies the acts which Mr. Jay attributes to the Chief Magistrate. Every court that has acted upon the case, has determined that no man or body of men had any right to deprive these Africans of their liberty, and have severally ordered them to be set free.—This is precisely the view which Mr. Jay took of the case, when he charged the President with despotism in attempting to crush these poor defenceless beings by using the power of the government. When such movements are made by the heads of the nation, involving the very essence of humanity, that press which would not lend its influence to correct public opinion is worthless and contemptible.

3. As our friend has authorized a *bill of complaints* to be forwarded to us, he certainly will not murmur if, in turn, we utter some objections to him. What we have to say is, it is deeply to be deplored that a member of the church, and a professor of religion, should so far surrender himself to the influence of political party excitement, that he would suffer it to consume all his sympathies for human misery, so that he could see *forty* helpless and pennyless human beings cast into prison, for no crime under the sun, and because his party leader did it; cry, "all's well!" For such his censure upon us implies. May kind heaven save us ————.

Our Difficulties with Great Britain.—We cut the following article from the "Ohio State Journal," which we designed for our paper of last week, but it was crowded out for the want of room. We considered the article interesting, upon the subject, because of the facts which it states:

For ourselves, we indulge no expectations of a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties with the British government, for the present. Our opinions, however, are founded upon out-door signs and observations—we know nothing of the tone of the correspondence between the diplomatic agents of the two countries. No doubt, however, it is sufficiently sugared over with fair promises to our government, but who that reflects upon the long years of prevarication which Great Britain has managed to interpose to stave off a final settlement, can be impressed with any expectation that that power has received new light on the subjects in dispute, and is any more predisposed to render us terms of justice, that she was when the matter was first presented to her consideration. Instead of offering a guaranty for the recognition of our claims, and for the continuance of peaceable relations, she is actively engaged in strengthening her means of annoyance and defence—the frontier bristles with bayonets, and the finest troops in her service are accumulated in the adjacent provinces in force far beyond the necessities of local security, and at an expense which no measures of internal policy could warrant or demand. In addition to the regular troop, the Canadian militia are put upon the war establishment—are completely organized and disciplined for active employment. A steam vessel has been placed upon Lake Erie, which will completely command the upper waters; one of a thousand tons burthen is to be launched at Kingston this spring, and another still is to be built on Lake Champlain. Now whatever others may think of the amicable professions of the British government it does appear to us that the note of all this warlike preparation, at any outlay so far beyond the ordinary requirements of the provincial governments, speaks in a sense that can no more be mistaken than the thunders of Niagara. It is plain that Great Britain is growing more imperious than ever. Her conquests in India—her pretensions in the Celestial Empire—the part she has played in the pacification of Syria—her independence and contempt of French politics—all indicate a conciousness of strength and power, a hauteur and arrogance, that would rather prefer to exercise themselves in collision with a country occupying the position of the United States, than to feel restrained by the character of our claims, or be intimidated by the consequences which might possibly befal their neglect or rejection. Since the war of 1812, and the general peace in Europe, a new adaptation of military arts has been discovered, which admits of the most extraordinary combinations and application, and which England has not failed to avail herself of to an extent as yet imitated by no other power. We allude of course to her steam marine. Her means of attack have been most fully demonstrated in the destruction of Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre. We argue from this that she is by no means insensible to her own vast resources, and that confident in her ability to enforce her peculiarly selfish and aggrandizing policy, she is nowise prepared or inclined to surrender an inch of the territory which she disputes with us, or an iota of principle in the jurisdiction which she has lately set up over our African commerce, to say nothing of her pretensions in Oregon, or in the case of McLeod. War, however, depends entirely upon ourselves, and is probably distant enough. Great Britain is in possession—she has no claims to fortify by the commencement of hostilities. It belongs to us to appeal to the *ultima ratio*. We are in no condition to do so—and we should feel, as a nation, reluctant to surrender all final hopes of a successful negociation, and resolve upon a resort to force for the vindication of our rights, although, we apprehend, there can be no question of the prevalence of a proper national spirit on the whole subject of our relations with England. Our conclusions are, therefore, that there is no immediate danger of a collision, nor any ultimate prospect of a peaceable adjustment of the points at issue. The final arbitrament presents a mere question of time, and may be precipitated or protracted by circumstances which cannot now be anticipated. In the mean while the foreign affairs of this country must become the fruitful source of anxieties and of interest both to the government and the people.

Illinois Legislature.—The Alton Telegraph of the 6th inst. has the following remarks on the doings of that body:

The General Assembly of this State adjourned on last Monday morning, after a session of fifteen weeks. Having received neither letters nor papers of a later date than Friday of last week, it is not in our power to announce with certainty what this body actually did, for good or evil, before their separation. We understand, however, that they passed an act for the relief of the State Bank, which authorizes the said institution to suspend the payment of specie for its notes until January, 1843, and also to issue bills of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, during the same period. The Bank is likewise empowered to charge seven per cent. on all loans and discounts for six months or less, and nine per cent. on all over six months. As a consideration for these privileges, the institution is to take, during the ensuing two years, State bonds at their par value, to the amount of $200,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the interest on our public debt. The Legislature have likewise passed an act, raising the rate of taxation for State purposes, and fixing the minimum valuation of land at three dollars per acre. It is expected that the increased revenue derived from these sources, together with the funds to be obtained from the State Bank, will provide sufficient means for the regular payment of the interest on our public debt; though this is by many considered very doubtful.—The Canal, we are informed, has been left to its fate, as well as our Internal Improvement system.

☞The Duel.—The difficulties between Mr. Clay and Mr. King, of Alabama, which had led to the preliminaries of a duel, have been amicably adjusted by the intervention of friends.—The affair, pending the adjustment of it, produced tremendous excitement in Washington. The circumstances which led to the challenge, are as follow:

For the last six years the editors of the Globe have assailed Mr. Clay with a bitterness and asperity rarely equalled; on the resolution to dismiss them as printers to the Senate, Mr. C. took occasion to pay them off all dues and demands with compound interest. Says a Washington writer: "His descent upon the editor of the Globe was withering and crushing. The scorn, contempt and vehemence of his denunciation were overwhelming. It was a process of pulverization which excited the resentment of some and the hearty acquiescence of others. He nounced Blair as the infamous conductor of an infamous sheet—as a daily libeller, and a mass of reeking putridity offensive to the very air." Mr. King, of Alabama, in his reply remarked, in substance, that the editor of the Globe was no more infamous than Mr. Clay, and that his private character would rise in comparison with that of the Kentucky Senator. Mr. Clay rose under strong excitement and said:

He *had* spoken of the Globe and its principal editor as infamous. Certain gentlemen seemed to think, by an irregular inference, that they must be regarded as participating in that infamy. If any Senator had thought proper to ask whether he meant any such thing, he would have promptly disclaimed it. No one had done so—but *the man in the corner* (continued Mr. Clay, pointing to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut,) whom I do not think worthy of my notice, has chosen to make the inference. I make no answer to him. A gentleman, however, who considers himself *responsible*, (Mr. King bowed) has gone one step farther, and undertaken to *classify* me with this partizan Editor of the Globe.

This (added Mr. Clay) was an unparliamentary proceeding. He had a right to comment on the journal and the character of the man when under consideration. He had spoken of the libels and calumnies daily published in that paper. He never saw any article relating to him that was not full of untruths and misrepresentations. He had remdined the Senator from South Carolina of its attack on him as "John Cataline Calhoun," as "a man who never spoke the truth when an untruth would serve his turn." He had said he considered the Globe a libel, and its editor a *libellier*. "And now, under these circumstances (said Mr. Clay, with peculiar distinctness and emphasis) for the Senator, of Alabama, to put me on a level with him, is *false, untrue, and cowardly*."

Whereupon the Senator from Alabama, remarked, in a very significant manner, that he had nothing to say in that place. He immediately drew forth a sheet of paper and wrote a challenge, when calling on Dr. Linn, from Missouri,—they retired from the Hall, arm in arm,—the latter returned in about ten minutes, and when the Senate adjourned, presented Mr. Clay with a formal challenge, who as formally accepted it.

But it is probable the Alabama Senator did not wish to fight, for all this was done in such a way that every one understood it. A writ was immediately issued and he taken before the proper officer and bound to keep the peace in the penalty of *five thousand dollars*. "Mr. Clay was also confronted by the Marshal as he was coming down the Avenue with Mr. Preston, and released on his parole."

☞The following are the closing remarks of Mr. Adams on the Amistad case:

In closing, Mr. Adams said:

May it please your Honors:—On the 7th of February, 1804, now more than 37 years ago, my name was recorded on the rolls of this Court, as one of its Attorneys and Counsellors. Five years afterwards, I appeared before this Court in an important cause. Since that time, I have never appeared before this Court until the present occasion, and now I stand before this Court again. It is this same Court, but not the same Judges. At that time these seats were filled by honored men indeed, but not the same. They are all changed. Then there was Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges Cushing, and Chase, and Washington, and Johnson, and Livingston, and Wild. Where are they? Where is that able statesman and lawyer, who was once my associate counsel, Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is the eloquent counsellor, so long the pride of Maryland and of the American Bar, Luther Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of African Slave trade, Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the Marshal? Where are the criers of the Court? Where is one of the very Judges before whom I commenced my argument in the present cause? Gone—gone; all gone. Gone from the services which they rendered to their country, to appear before a tribunal where they must answer for all the deeds done in the body. From the excellent characters which they sustained, so far as I have the means of knowing, I fondly hope that they have gone to receive the rewards of eternal blessedness. In taking, as I suppose, my final leave of this Bar and of this Honorable Court, I can only ejaculate a fervent petition to Heaven that every member of it may go to his final account with as little to answer for as these illustrious dead, and that you may every one receive the sentence—"Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of our Lord."

I need not say that a crowded audience was deeply affected by this solemn close. Many of them shed tears.

Fire.—A destructive fire occurred at Bangor, Maine, on Friday morning, commencing in the Pattern shop of Mr. Nathan Perry on Harlow street, connected with the Foundry of Messrs. Hinkley & Egery, and the Machine shop of Franklin Muzzey, Esq. The Foundry, the Machine and Pattern shops, with their contents were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. No insurance.

From the Sunday School Journal.

To Sunday Schools in the West.—*Twenty Gratuitous Libraries.*—By the liberality of the London Sunday School Union, the managers of the American Sunday School Union are enabled to offer to Sunday schools in the Valley of the Mississippi, twenty libraries of our publications of 121 volumes each, in a case, with a catalogue, &c. ready for use.

They will be given to twenty of the most destitute schools in the Valley of the Mississippi that shall apply for them before the first day of May next; provided the applications furnish a particular account of the condition and prospects of the schools they represent, stating the population of the place where the school is kept, the length of time the place has been settled, the number of children attending the school who can read the books and the means of reading they possess without this library. And provided also, that such applicants engage to report to us when the books are received and are in actual circulation. The object of obtaining this information is to satisfy our English friends that their liberality has been well applied.

Preference will be given (other things being equal) to schools recently established, and without regard to the question whether they are connected with our Union or not.

All applications under the above offer must be post paid.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1841.

☞ *Western papers* will doubtless be glad to circulate this announcement as widely as they can.

Mr. Clevenger, the Sculptor.—The friends of Mr. Clevenger, the gifted but modest artist from the West, will be glad to learn of his arrival, with his family at Florence, Italy. During a sojourn in Boston, he made an admirable bust of well known individuals, which he is now executing in marble from the casts. The likenesses taken by this gentlemen, are to say the least, as strikingly like and spirited as any that have been here.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Mr. Clevenger before he left New York for Europe, took among others a bust of Chancellor Kent, which was excellent. It seemed to give you an idea of the character of the man as well as his physiognomy.—*New World.*

A Question of Order.—On Monday last, while a bill empowering married women to make bequests of property belonging to them, before the Massachusetts Assembly, Mr. Bradburn, of Nantucket, raised a question of order by inquiring of the Speaker if, under the rule which forbids members directly interested in any subject to vote thereon, all married men were not disabled from voting on this question? The Chair said that if Mr. B. would put the case of any individual member whose wife held property, the point of order should be decided. Mr. B. said he could furnish a list of fifty of the gentlemen so situated, but to save time he would leave the matter to their own consciences.

The Prince Albert Cane.—We saw at Mr. Hart's Book store yesterday, one of these curious Canes. It is of hollowed iron with a coating of black horn. In the head is a beautiful compass, and by unscrewing a joint, a fine telescope and stand is drawn out. In another joint are other instruments of the surveyor. The cane is of moderate size—and much lighter than would be supposed. The maker presented one like it to Prince Albert—whence the name. The price is $100.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Suicide.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. George Shoemaker, of Weisenburg township, Pa., committed suicide by hanging himself in his own house. What makes the circumstance more melancholy is that his wife lay at the time a corpse in the house, and was to be buried at 10 o'clock that day. It is believed that owing to the decease of his consort, and a nervous complaint he has been afflicted with for 30 years expedited this melancholy catastrophe.

☞Arrested.—Three persons, named John L. Burgoyne, John W. Wallace, and French, conspired recently to set fire to Vincennes, Ia., murder a clerk of Mr. Hayes, merchant, and take off a quantity of goods The plot was exposed by a young man named George Donley, at work in a shop where Burgoyne was employed, and the villains were taken in the very act, but not until Burgoyne was severely wounded.

☞From Canada.—We learn from the Montreal Transcript, that the trial of Captain McAdam, for killing Lieut Farquahar, has resulted in a verdict of justifiable homicide. H. E. Barron, Esq., joint Sheriff of the Montreal district died very suddenly on the 5th inst.

Emigrants.—A report made to Congress by the State Department, shows, from returns not entirely complete, that 115,206 persons came into the United States by sea during the year 1840.

This number, however, includes such of our own citizens as returned during the year from abroad.

Mr. Webster has appointed his son, Daniel F. Webster, under Secretary of State.

One *Angel*, a doctor, has been tried in New Orleans for passing counterfeit money. Bad business for an *angel*.

Painful Narrative—Shipwreck and Loss of Lives.—We learn the following particulars from the Charleston Courier.

On the 5th Feb. the steamboat Lamplighter, Capt. Woods, sailed from Mobile Bay for Cedar Keys, and Tampa Bay, with a crew consisting of Capt. Woods; Swift, mate; S. F. English, 1st engineer; Davids, 2d engineer; 4 firemen, all Germans; 6 deck hands, names unknown: 1st and 2d cooks and stewards, names unknown: Wm. Wibble, a ship carpenter. The 2d cook was a black man.

Passengers—Lt. Cost and lady, Mobile; Mr. Cost, his brother, do; Mr. Hudson and lady, Buffalo, N. Y.; Andrew Dargan, Mobile; Capt. L. G. Morton, Apalachicola; and a black girl about 15 years of age.

The steamer reached Dog Island to the east end of Apalachicola Bay, on the 13th. At 8 o'clock, A. M. she broke her shaft, cast anchors, and waited for assistance. None appeared before the next day, when the steamer Caroline, from St. Marks, bound for Apalachicola, with a company of players, passed by—they sent their boat to her relief, with Lieut. Cost, his brother, and Wibble, the carpenter. The captain and pilot of the Caroline deemed it unsafe to send to the relief of the sufferers then; the boat rowed to the St. Mark's Light House, procured a schooner, which, as fast as possible hastened to the sufferers; reached the spot on Monday, the 15th, but not a trace of her was to be found.

On Saturday morning it commenced blowing a gale from the north, which continued with increased fury throughout the day. At 12 o'clock at night it was discovered that the Lamplighter could not survive the gale many minutes; both boats were immediately launched; six persons got in one, and three in the other. The sea was so violent that the small boats could not be brought near the steamer, and eight persons leaped into the sea and swam to the boats. While arrangements were making to take the rest on board the boats, the steamer sunk amid the cries and lamentations of those who found a watery grave, to rise no more till the last trumpet sounds, and the sea shall give up its dead. It was with difficulty the persons on board the small boats extricated themselves, during the hurry and confusion incident on such occasions, to cut the fastenings so as to prevent the small boats from sinking with the steamer. These nine men and two boats were left to the mercy of the elements, without chart, compass, or provisions or water. They were separated, and drove by the winds and sea to the eastward. Of the six in one boat, the steward and a deck hand perished with cold on the second day, one in the morning, and the other in the evening. Of the 3 men in the next boat, the black man perished with cold the second night with the thermometer at 28 degrees. On the third day both the boats met at sea. The two who remained in the smaller went into the larger boat, which ran before the wind until Wednesday morning, when they reached land in search of water, but found none before the next day, which was the day we brought them on board, having fasted from Saturday until Thursday.

The names of the six persons saved, and now on board the James Adams, are—Capt. Woods; mate, Thos. D. Swift; Engineer, S. J. English; a deck hand; John Maares; Capt. Andrew Dargan, of Mobile; Capt. L. G. Morton, of do; and the three gentlemen who went in the first boat, to look for relief, are all safe.

Pennsylvania.—A democratic convention assembled in the court house at Harrisburgh on the 4th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the State. H. W. Beeson, of Fayette, was chosen chairman, together with six vice presidents and four secretaries.—When the vote was taken for a candidate, David R. Porter, the present incumbent, received 139 votes, Dr. Daniel Sturgeon 1—4 absent.

The Crew of the Shenandoah.—The crew of negroes, shipped by this vessel for Liverpool last fall, all returned in the vessel, on Thursday, fat and hearty.—The officers had no trouble with them.—*Phil. paper.*

"In this country," says an English editor, "it is considered the height of folly for a man to get drunk and lie across a railroad with the idea of obtaining repose." The same opinion obtains to a considerable extent in America.

The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot states that upwards of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very *elite* of the British army, are now stationed in the United Canadas.

Latest from Havana.—An institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb is about being established in the city of Havana, some of the streets of the city are about being paved with wood.—Business was dull.

Never despise a man because his employment is mean or his clothing bad.—The bee is an insect that is not very pleasing to the sight, yet its hive affords an abundance of honey.

Launch of the Steam Frigate.—The 15th of April next has, it is said, been fixed positively as the day for the launch of the steam frigate building at the Navy Yard.

An attempt was made on Saturday last by a number of prisoners in Baltimore to break jail. One individual named Wm. McCay was shot down on by the police.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Correspondence of the New World.

Washington, March 6, 1841.

The immense crowds congregated here have begun to disperse. To-day it commenced snowing—then it hailed—and now it is raining violently, and an occasional peal of thunder gives cheering token of the approach of spring.

I have no news of any interest to communicate. The office-seekers are still kept in doubt. My own opinion, founded on that of those who know Harrison best is that the new administration will be extremely cautious and forbearing in making removals. The Senate will probably adjourn on Monday. This however, will not prevent the President from making such nominations as he pleases. It is decided, that Curtis is not to be Collector.—I think Wetmore will be the man—but this is still a matter of doubt. Todd, of Cincinnati, is to be Consul at Liverpool.—Gen. Wilson, of New Hampshire, the former Whig candidate for Governor of that State, is to be Governor of Iowa. Of these appointments there can be little doubt.

Gen. Harrison is finally comfortably installed in the White House. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Harrison, presides over his domestic arrangements. She is a lady of very uncommon personal attractions, dignified though gentle and courteous in her manners, with a noble figure and a face of much sweetness and intelligence. I cannot imagine one better fitted to do the honors of the President's House. Mrs. Harrison is a widow with two or three children; though she is not apparently more than thirty. She has with her a niece, Miss Ramsay, who, in personal charms, found few compeers ever at a time when representations of the beauty of the whole Union were assembled in Washington.

Gen. Harrison has made a most agreeable impression upon all who have had any intercourse with him. His conversational powers are certainly extraordinary. He speaks with fluency, and his thoughts fall naturally into a mould of the choicest and most beautiful language. I could detect nothing like affectation or effort in his conversation. He has one of the most suggestive minds I ever encountered; and having passed through a career full of incident and variety, his retentive memory seems to be constantly on the alert for illustrations drawn from his own experience of any points that may occur.

The Globe has wantonly done Gen. Harrison great injustice in intimating that he did not write his inaugural address. No intelligent person ventures to express a doubt upon the subject here; and no one can hear him converse for five minutes, and question his ability to produce such a document.

There is little apprehension here as to any serious difficulties growing out of the McLeod affair. Mr. Webster and Mr. Fox have had an interview; which, it is said, affords the most satisfactory hopes of a peaceful adjustment. What result will grow out of the demand made by the British government for the surrender of McLeod it is difficult to foresee.

Pennsylvania.—*Harrisburgh, March, 9.*—The Senate has passed the resolution limiting the Governor's office to a single term, 16 to 8.

The tavern license bill has also passed the same body.

A message was received from the Governor, with information that he had signed the bill for the establishment of an *Insane Asylum.*

A large number of petitions have been presented in both branches, from various sections of the Commonwealth, asking the Legislature to legalize the suspension and authorise the Banks to issue one, two, and three dollar notes. Remonstrances were presented against the same.

There are many amusing anecdotes in circulation respecting the interviews between Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren. They are certainly on very good terms, and crack jokes freely at each other's expense. On Thursday week, Mr. Van Buren returned Gen. Harrison's call and the weather being extremely cold, conversation naturally turned upon it—when Gen. H. jocosely expressed a wish, that Mr. V. B. would improve it to fill the President's ice house, which Mr. V. B. much amused promised to do.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Proposed Impeachment.—The Legislature of Mississippi have passed rsolutions requesting their representatives in Congress, to prepare articles of impeachment against Justice McKinly, of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Governor has approved of the resolutions.

These resolutions have their origin in the refusal of Judge McKinly, to hold the Circuit Court in Mississippi as his duty required.

Rumors prevail at Washington, that Mr. Fox had addressed the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, and had signified very plainly that if McLeod was not immediately released he must ask for his own dismissal.

Changeable Climate.—The Boston Mail says the weather has been so variable of late, that it is hardly safe for ladies to go into Washington street without a boy to carry a cloak and a fan, to guard against either extreme.

Extract of a letter dated Montevido, 21st Dec., 1840:—"The report of to-day is that they are digging trenches around the city of Buenos Ayres."

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

TUESDAY, ... MARCH 24, 1841.

CH LAW AT OBERLIN.—We published an in our 74th number, under this caption, e Connecticut Observer, which stated, in ce, that on the 25th of July last, twelve nen, after having detected a Mr. Norton, er of the Oberlin Institute, as being the of certain anonymous letters of very ob- and bad character, addressed to young belonging to the establishment, gagged ndfolded him, and after making his case er of prayer, they inflicted on his naked enty-five stripes with a raw hide; that Taylor, editor of the Oberlin Evangelist ne of this number, and that Professor had given his assent to the whole, &c. received the "Oberlin Evangelist, Extra," 24th ultimo, about three weeks since, but ot had time to notice it until now. This is occupied with an explanation of this and a defence against the misrepresenta- which have been made in reference to it. substantially admits the facts above sta- Prof. Cowles says, he "gave a hasty and g assent" to the proposition "to inflict kind of punishment on the writer" of these , without understanding what that pun- t should be. Mr. Taylor states, that he d corporal punishment until a short time Norton was caught, but that he then d his assent, and although he did not in- them, stood by assenting while the stripes administered. Mr. T. admits that Norton's n was stopped to prevent him from halloo- nd that he was blindfolded, of which he t approve,—and that he called on one of mpany to go to prayer, on the occasion. e facts, connected with this case of Norton, ted in the Evangelist before us, are briefly : Early in the month of May last, letters addressed to two young ladies in the Ober- stitution, under the care of Mrs. Cowles, some unknown person, of the most polluting ter. "Their language," says one, "was ost obscene and insulting, yea, even posi- beastial; and then, to crown all, they were all round the margin with pictoral repre- tions of the vilest imaginable kind." This great affliction to Prof. Cowles and his lady, had charge of the female department, as s to the parties insulted. It appeared to distressing that they had such a monster llution concealed in their midst. A num- ore of such letters were addressed to young s, and put into whosever hands might be nient to be conveyed to the persons for h they were intended. Soon after the let- above alluded to, were received, three others, essed to different young ladies, came into ands of a young man, who saw from the tious pictures, not concealed by the folding, they were not proper to be put into the s of females, and he broke them open. This g man now being awake to the subject soon ted others of a similar character: he, asso- d with a friend, and Prof. Cowles, were each nown to the other, making efforts to detect writer, but no prospect of success seemed to d their efforts, until the incog proposed to one of the ladies at a certain time and . One of the young men wrote him a reply, used the signature of the young lady, as- ing to his proposition. And though the ing did not take place as first proposed, yet me and place for the meeting was ultimately for the 25th of July, when the twelve g men, above, prepared themselves, and ing a "lady" as a decoy, caught him, and tised him as alluded to; he admitting at the the authorship of the letters.

o these doings on the part of those connect- with the Oberlin Institution, as admitted in r exposition of the subject, we have *three* ctions:

That the delinquent richly deserved all he we admit. But still it was the very essence narchy to administer punishment as this was e. Right may be done in a wrong way. The derer forfeits his life to the laws of the land, for me, because he deserves death, to kill , would be, on my part murder itself. How- r, there is no controversy with us and the de- lents on this subject. They all admit their r, in this particular, and express their most rty regret that the thing ever occurred.

. The Faculty, by resolution condemn this ; all the parties concerned admit their own demnation. Mr. Taylor passes the severest sure upon himself. Why then, under all these umstances, is he continued editor of the Evan- ist? Is there nothing due to public opinion? a man who will publicly violate the law of the d, "under great excitement," so that he has repent for it in sack cloth and ashes, a suita- e person to be at the head of a religious journ- ? All these confessions and this humiliation is ht and proper, and nothing else would save the rties in public estimation; but we should like see some fruits meet for repentance.

3. But the most objectionable thing, to us, in these doings is the use that is made of the lady" who acted as a decoy. We have no ob- ction to the *kind* of deception that was prac- ed to detect the villain, but we have serious jections to the *instrument* used. If she were a man of sense she would not consent to go on ch a mission as this, without understanding e nature of it; of course, these "young men" ould have to give her the history of this affair; d when she started she knew she was going to eet a young man who had made a proposition r an illicit interview. What kind of reflec- ons must this whole subject have awakened in r mind, and what a tax must they have impo- d upon her chastity. To say the least about e matter, we think this "lady" acted very silly have consented to be used in this way, and ose who would ask her to render such a service be so inconsiderate as to stand in need of a uardian. But the editor of the Evangelist can e nothing wrong in all this matter; he argues at these young men had a right thus to deceive is aggressor, to which we have no objection, and then places the act of the "lady" on the same ground. He says, "whether her conduct was justifiable under the circumstances, must depend upon whether the rest of us were justifiable in the kind of deception practiced," &c., evidently making no distinction between the part the young men took in this decoy and that of the lady. We should be very loth to commit any female of whom we might have the charge, to an Institution where this kind of casuistry prevailed; or where such doings were countenanced. There was no need, as we conceive, for the services of this lady, as one of the "young men" could easily have garbed himself in the attire of a female, which would have answered every purpose in the detection. We do not charge the sentiment upon the Institution, but really these whole doings seem to indicate that Oberlin might be a suitable soil for the growth of the doctrine, that "to the pure all things are pure."

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN LORAINE.—We have seen a long article, from the Cleveland Advertiser, giving an account of the arrest of two fugitives from service, at Oberlin, Ohio, by some Kentuckians. The account goes into a minute detail of the whole affair, which is in substance; that three Kentuckians, found the two negroes, the object of their search, at the house of a Mr. Paige, at, or near Oberlin, and proceeded to their arrest, when a large number of citizens came to the rescue of the negroes, who, after many threats and disorderly movements, permitted the Kentuckians to proceed to Elyria, the seat of Justice for Loraine, where a hearing was had before Judge Long, who entertained the matter, and continued the case for trial until the 13th of April next, at which time the court of Common Please will be in session. Immediately upon the disposal of the case, the Kentuckians were arrested on a charge of an assault, for which they were bound over in a penalty of 500 dollars each, to appear at the next term of the court. The negroes were handed over to the Sheriff, and lodged in jail, on failing to give bonds, of one thousand dollars each; but, on the night of the 2d inst. the jail was broken open by the mob and the prisoners set at liberty. Where will mob violence end?

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—A friend, up in the mountains, in a letter received the past week, sent us *fifteen* new subscribers. He says they neither mean to "bore or *chissel* us," but so soon as they can turn their pine logs into money the cash shall be forthcoming. He also says without having "licked the blarney stone, I know of no better way to let our Methodist Episcopal brethren and the world know how we are coming on, than to circulate your paper." Another friend from the north has sent us *seven* new subscribers this week, which he says are all bankable; adding that he is determined not to send us any "bad" currency. But better still, Br. Boberts of Mt. Vernon has sent us 15 dollars cash for subscribers on the company plan which we recently proposed. We have also received in the neighborhood of 20 subscribers at the office within a short time past. A little renewed effort, would, no doubt, get us many more new subscribers. Who will continue it?

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the interest and honor of Massachusetts alike demand a perseverance, not the less determined because it is temperate, in maintaining the rights of Maine. And that we now cheerfully repeat our often recorded response to her demand, that the justice which has been so long withheld should be speedily done to her—and that whilst we extend to her our sympathy for her past wrongs, we again assure her of our unshaken resolution to sustain the territorial rights of the Union.

The trial of Peter Robinson for the murder of Abm. Suydam was proceeding on the 16th inst. at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The lawyers engaged were then arguing a motion to quash the indictment on the ground of technical informality.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle says:

"The prisoner is a man of middle height, with small features and dark complexion, and has a very repulsive countenance. When first brought into the Court, he was deathly pale, and seemed very much excited and alarmed at the crowded state of the Court room. He took his seat by the side of his counsel, and appeared soon to gain composure. He was well dressed, in a suit of dark clothes, and paid particular attention to the proceedings of the Court."

On the 17th the Court over-ruled the motion to quash the indictment, but adjourned at 7 o'clock in the evening, having only obtained ten jurors.

Blair and Rives have been dismissed as printers to the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 26 to 18, and the bond which they recently executed for the faithful performance of their duty for two years, returned to them.

STORMS.—A storm occurred in New Orleans, on the 2d inst. which did considerable damage to houses and shipping. A storm has also occurred at the east which has done considerable damage about Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Isaac Dillon of our town attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church about two months ago, he has since withdrawn and joined the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Br. W. J. Bledsoe, of Indiana conference, informed us, the reason Br. Hanna does not travel through the District, is, because he is confined at home by sickness, part of the time to his bed.

ADJOURNED.—The United States Senate adjourned on the 15th inst., having attended to all the Executive business the President wished to lay before them.

EXTRA CONGRESS.—It is stated in the papers to be settled, that an extra session of Congress will be called, probably to meet about the first of June.

NEW CABINET.—The Cabinet of President Harrison, as found on the first page, have been confirmed by the Senate.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The bill for the "protection of religious worship" passed the Senate, after sundry amendments, on the 15th inst., by a vote of 29 to 5;—Messrs. Glover, Hostetter, Hough, Mitchell and Thompson voting in the negative.

As we have, on several occasions, amused ourself with the manner the Senate worried with this bill, and supposing that some of our readers might think we exaggerated, we will give a history, from the Statesman, of the lugging they gave it on the 13th inst.

PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Mr. Henderson, from the select committee, to which was referred the bill to amend the act for the prevention of certain immoral practices, with amendments; agreed to.

Mr. Glover moved an amendment to strike out "without" and insert "with," so that it would read "with warrant," &c.

Mr. Holmes had hoped that all differences had been reconciled.

Mr. Utter said, he should now, after the adoption of the amendments, vote cheerfully for the bill.

Mr. Glover withdrew his amendment, and offered another to strike out 'two' and insert 'one' mile. Lost—yeas 31, nays 4, [Messrs. Glover, Hough, Taylor and Thompson—4.]

Mr. Glover then moved to strike out the words "the same shall become forfeited," alluding to propriety seized. Lost, yeas 17 nays 18.

Mr. Hough moved to strike out "ten days," and insert "three months," so that the property would not be forfeited until three months expired.

Mr. Hazeltine moved to amend the amendment by striking out "three" and insert 'twelve;' but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. Henderson called for a division of the questing, and (it turning on striking out) was lost: yeas 8, nays 27. (Yeas, Messrs, Glover, Hostetter, Hough, Humphreys, Mitchell, Patterson, Taylor, Thompson and Utter—9.)

Mr. Glover offered an amendment allowing an appeal in all cases where the fine and costs amount to $20.

Mr. Leonard proposed a modification, so that appeal be allowed in all cases, which Mr. Glover accepted.

The amendment was rejected; yeas 11, nays 25.

Mr. Glover moved an amendment, so that an appeal might be entertained when the fine and costs amounts to 20 dollars.

Mr. Bissel then made a few remarks, animadverting on the course pursued in offering so many amendments in order to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Glover replied to Mr. Bissell, and denied that he had any intention to embarrass the bill. He wished to perfect the bill.

Mr. Scott moved the previous question.

Mr. Taylor opposed the motion, as did also Messrs. Holmes and Hough.

Mr. Humphreys spoke against the motion.

Mr. Root hoped the Senator for Guernsey, (Mr. Scott,) would withdraw his motion, in order to give the Senator from Washington, (Mr. Humphreys,) an opportunity to speak on the bill; since that Senator felt a great interest in the subject, and had been absent from the Senate for some time on account of sickness.

Mr. Carpenter had no objection, provided the motion for the previous question was renewed after the Senator from Washington should finish his remarks.

Mr. Scott withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bissell endeavored to make an explanation, but the Speaker (Mr. Green) decided that.

Mr. Humphreys had the floor. Mr. H. then spoke against some of the provisions in the bill.

Mr. Crowell then renewed the motion for the previous question.

Messrs. Glover and Utter opposed the motion, and Mr. Thomas supported it.

Mr. Crowell spoke in favor of his motion, but was called to order by Mr. Vance, who thought it was improper to move the previous question and then speak for an hour in support of it.

The Speaker said the question was, "Shall the main question now be put?"

The yeas and nays being demanded, they were ordered, and were yeas 17, nays 19.

The question recurring on Mr. Glover's amendment, it was rejected, yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment, provided, that any person sick or otherwise disabled from claiming his property seized under the provisions of the bill, may be permitted to claim the same within twenty days after such disability is removed. Carried; yeas 21, nays 15.

Mr. Hunt stated he had voted under a misapprehension, and therefore moved a reconsideration.

Mr. Faran said he had intended to vote in the negative.

The reconsideration was then ordered, yeas 30, nays 6, (Messrs. Glover, Mitchell, Patterson, Ream, Taylor and Thompson.)

Mr. Taylor, on the suggestion of Mr. Root modified his amendment so as to give ten days to persons sick, or otherwise prevented, by unavoidable circumstances, from claiming property forfeited under the provisions of the bill, to claim the same after such disability shall have been removed.

Mr. Bissell moved to recommit the bill and amendment. Lost; yeas 9, nays 27.

Mr. Bissell moved to recommit the bill to a select committee of one, with instructions to strike out "ten days," and insert "twenty days."

After some remarks from Messrs. Utter, Thomes and Bissell,

The question was about to be put, when

Mr. Glover asked for a call of the Senate, which was ordered, and two members found absent, and excused.

Mr. Glover renewed the call, but not being in his seat, it was decided out of order.

Mr. Faran moved the previous question; and it was sustained; yeas 20, nays 15.

Mr. Glover moved that the Senate take a recess, but it was decided out of order.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading yeas 30, nays 6, (Messrs. Glover, Hostetter Hough, Humphreys, Mitchell and Thompson—6.)

This manœuvering is all perfectly understood. These improvers of the bill are its real enemies, and they are afraid to meet the subject fairly in the face, and despatch it manfully and above board, but wish to kill it off with affected kindness; for if most of these motions had prevailed, they would have rendered the bill entirely nugatory. We have some in the church who seem to think that religious liberty means that they are to have their way on all occasions, so likewise the State, no doubt, has many who think Democracy means that they shall always be permitted to carry out their notions, whether they are in the majority or in the minority. No difference how well the subject may have been discussed and understood, or how plainly the majority may have indicated their will, these hang on, as in this case, with a determination which is desperate. We consider such, no difference whether found in Church or State, or under what banner they sail, the most contemptible tyrants under heaven. And we would not vote for one of them, let him belong to what party he might, to the post of scavenger.

☞The youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hamilton, of Hopewell township, was buried last Wednesday.

BR. COOKE, OF THE PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE.—You seemed to think, sometime since, that it was rather presuming in the Protestant Methodists, after saying so many plain things about your church, to expect you to extend your pulpits, &c., for their accommodation. We refer you to an article on our last page, headed, "*Meetings of Union*," containing an extract from a letter, published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, from two of your ministers in Maryland, showing the kind treatment of the Protestant Methodists toward them. We take this article from the New York Luminary. We do not contend that we have no errorists or bigots among us, but as long as our brethren evince such a spirit as that referred to, we shall never be ashamed of them. If the Episcopal Methodist brethren were to pursue such a course towards us, they would disarm us forty times sooner than to pursue the method indicated in the remarks of our Pittsburgh friend. The doctrine he indicates demands an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; whereas, the whole genius of the gospel teaches us, "if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink," &c.

FAYETTEVILLE LUMINARY.—This is a weekly, super-royal sheet, published at Fayetteville, New York, at $1,50 *in advance*, for the "Reformed Methodist Connexion," under the direction of a committee;—Wesley Bailey, editor. We have been in the regular receipt of this paper, nearly since our commencement. It is conducted with considerable ability, and seems to breathe a liberal spirit. It is the organ of that class of Methodists to which a reference is made in the communication of Br. Woodruff, on our first page. As there is now a proposition for a convention with a view to unite all the seceding bodies of Methodists in one, and as the editor of the Luminary is favorable to the project, will he think we ask too much when we request him to give us information on the following points: What were the circumstances which gave rise to the formation of the "Reformed Methodist Connexion?" How are your conferences formed? How are your preachers appointed to their fields of labor? What are your probable numbers?—The brief information which might be comprized in half a column or less, will satisfy us. In turn, we will reciprocate any favor in our power to render. This information may have been given in your columns before, but nothing occurring to call our attention particularly thereto, we have not retained it.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The Senate on the 15th inst. indefinitely postponed the bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a new State House.

On the 18th inst. in the House, the bill to reduce the number of engineers in the public service, was read the third time and passed. The bill to grant a jury trial to persons claimed as fugitives from service or labor, in other States, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 34 to 32.

TOWNSHIP SEMINARIES.—We call the attention of our readers to an article, from the Lebanon Star, on Township Seminaries, on our first page. It strikes us forcibly, that a law to provide for such Institutions, leaving it optional with each township whether to adopt it or not, would be highly promotive of the cause of education, and would tend greatly to advance the condition of general society.

☞Will the proprietor of the "New World" please send us the quarto instead of the folio edition of that publication? And if he could spare the back numbers, he would oblige us very much by sending them from the commencement of "Ten Thousand a Year," if not, commence with "Barnaby Rudge."

Will brother Medary, of the Statesman, forward us a copy of the bill for the "protection of religious worship," at his earliest convenience? If he will comply with this request, we will promise to vote for him for State printer, when we get to be a member of the Legislature, should he then be a candidate.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—It is stated in the whig papers that the furniture of the President's house, at Washington, has been much abused since the election, and a considerable portion of it conveyed away. The democratic press says the report is all a fabrication.

We see by the list of appointments made by the late President, in another column, that our old friend Walter Forward, of Pittsburgh, is appointed U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. No man is more deserving than he.

☞Two or three letters in this paper should have been published in our last. They were mislaid. When such occurrences happen, thro' our neglect, it probably afflicts us more than the parties neglected.

LADY'S BOOK.—This work for March is before us. It is embellished with a splended steel engraving by Dick—Mathemetical Abstraction; three engravings of fashions—colored;—spring fashions, three figures. Its contributers are some of the best writers in the country.

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.—We occasionally receive a half medium sheet, bearing the above title, published monthly at Cincinnati O., for gratuitous circulation. It contains many things very interesting to teachers, and on the subject of education generally.

We do not give our prices current this week, as the prices generally remains as per last week. In Cincinnati, Wheat, on the 16th inst, was 52 cts. Flour, 3,25.

THE STORM.—The storm on saturday, raged with great violence at Providence, R. I. It was accompanied with snow and hail, which fell to the depth of about four inches. The Journal says—a remarkable circumstance attended the gale—*there were two full tides in the morning.* The tide came up to within two feet of the wharves at 8 o'clock, sunk three feet, and then returned to its former height at 12 o'clock.

ITEMS.

An elephant in a Menagerie at N. Orleans, recently killed one of the keepers, a Mr. Wm. Crump, of Virginia.

The State of New York contains a population of 2,429,429.

It is stated that one-fifth of the imported article *called* tea is spurious.

The Steamship President brought out manufactured goods to the value of £500,000.

There were nearly one thousand houses burnt at the late fire at Mayaguez, most of them small and constructed of wood. Sixteen thousand bags of coffee were also destroyed.

A contractor on the public works of Illinois has patented a new drill for excavating rocks. It is worked by horse power, and will drill into solid rock, in one day, to the depth of 49 feet.

Rev. P. F. Phelps was installed pastor of the church at Tallahassee, Florida, on Sunday, Feb. 14, by the Presbtery of Florida.

The "Inaugural" reached New York from Washington in less than ten hours—sooner than ever before.

A bill is before the Legislature of Louisiana providing for the abolition of capital punishment in that State.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.—Mr. Abijah Pope, of Juniatta, has been found guilty, and fined $8,20 for an assault and battery on Philomel H. Mann.

Where is Dr. Brandreth? Are his pills less efficacious than of yore, or have they been superseded by Pease's Hoarhound Candy?

A woman's courage is always the courage of the mind—the highest description of valor of which the human soul is capable.

MILK SICKNESS.—The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a resolution offering a reward of 3,000 for the discovery of the cause of the milk sickness in cows, at any time within five years.

DECLARATION IN ENGLAND.—Letter writers state unequivocally that the British Minister said in Parliament, that the Goverment had fully justified the burning of the steamboat Caroline!

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.—Colonel Chambers, of Kentucky, has been appointed the President's private Secretary.

RAILROAD BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.—The expediency of establishing such a communication is under discussion. The expense is estimated at no more than £500,000.

MORMONS.—The believers in the 'Book of Mormon,' in the United States, number about 50,000.—N. O. Pic.

An 0 too many, we think; but that's *nothing*, you know, Pic.

Some of the late papers are very severe in their denunciations, because the late news from China proves that the difficulties between England and the Emperor have not yet been adjusted.

TRIAL OF ROBINSON.—The trial of Peter Robinson, who murdered Mr. Suydam, at New Brunswick, N. J., in December last, commenced on Wednesday, 10th inst. before Middlesex Oyer and Terminer, Chief Justice Hornblower presiding.

REWARD.—The Governor of Mississippi, has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for Benjamin Morgan the murderer of Isler, and one hundred dollars for Torkey, his accomplice.

SMALL BILLS.—The bill to repeal so much of the law of last session of the Ohio Legislature as prohibits the banks from issuing notes of less denomination than five dollars, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 38 to 17.

SUPPOSED MURDERER.—A person of notoriously bad character, named William Williams, was arrested yesterday morning by police officer Whisener, of Moyamensing, on suspicion of having been concerned in murdering the sailor who was found dead in a house in Small street above Sixth, on the evening of the 2d inst. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Hoffner, and committed for a further hearing.—*Phil. Chron.*

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.—By the brig Susan, Capt. Laudeman, arrived at Baltimore from Montevideo, we learn of a hard fought battle between the troops of Gov. Ross and Gen. Lavelle, and the defeat of the latter. The battle took place on the 28th Nov., at Los Quebrachitos, near Corolia, where after a conflict lasting seven hours, Gen. Lavelle retreated with a loss of 1,500 men killed.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamboat Renown was snagged and sunk a few days since, at Moore's Bluff, on the Little Bigby river. She was on her downward passage, and had some cotton on board, though not a full cargo. The Mobile Advertiser of the 1st inst. observes: This is the fourth boat which has been sunk in our rivers within a week past.

SILK BOUNTY.—The bounty allowed in Massachusetts is 15 cents per lb. for cocoons, and 50 cents per lb. for reeled or thrown silk. For the five past years there have been claims allowed for the raising 14,160 pounds of cocoons, 955 pounds reeled silk, and 343 pounds thrown silk, amounting to $2,430. In addition to this, claims amounting to $1,557 remained unaudited.

THE WEDDING OF THE JEWESS.—We give an additional description of the marriage ceremony as performed according to the rites of the Jewish faith, in the Synagogue in Fifth street below Walnut on Wednesday afternoon. As soon as the bride entered the synagogue, the Rabbi commenced reading the evening prayer, which represents the sacrifice of Isaac. The marriage contract was then read by the priest. After the reading, it was signed by him, the sexton, and the groom, and prayer was said according to the ancient Mosaic law. The groom was then led forward by persons appointed for the purpose, to give him away; the bride was likewise conducted, similarly attended, to the place where the ceremony was to be consummated, in front of of the reading desk, between that and the altar, where a canopy was held by the four groomsmen over the bride, groom, and Rabbi. The wedding ring was then placed upon the fore finger of, the right hand of the bride by the groom: a glass of wine was then handed by the priest to the groom, who took a sip of it and who then passed it to the bride with an accompanying prayer that she might multiply and increase as the fruits of the field. A wine glass was then placed on the floor, which the groom trod upon and broke to pieces, which signified that they can be as easily separated as the fragments of the glass can be again joined together. The officiating Rabbi then read the concluding prayer which was very solemn and imposing: and so ended this interesting ceremony.—*Phil. Chron.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Goshen, Mr. WILLIAM MANLEY to Mrs. CHRISTIANA MCCOY, both of Springfield township.

On Thursday the 18th instant, by the Rev. John Beatty, of New Lisbon, Ohio, Rev. GEO. HUGHES, of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, to Miss CASSANDRA B. JONES, of Brook county, Va.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Monday, the 15th inst. at her residence in Hopewell township, Mrs. ELIZABETH REDMON, in the 99th year of her age.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From J. White for J. Murry, 2d vol.		$2 00
" W. J. Robinson,		2 00
" W. Munhall for A. W. Skinner,		2 00
" W. Maynard for W. Rogers,		1 00
" W. Marshall for L. Rogers,		3 00
" George Morgan,		2 00
" J. Herbert for J. Sisson,		2 00
" " for J. Melvin,		2 00
" " for J. Rolston,		2 00
" H. V. Bronson for J. Linderman,		1 25
" " for J. Wait,		1 25
" D C Carson for R. Rose, (from No. 60)		2 00
" " for E. Riley,		2 00
" " for J. Rocknold, (Due C. 50c.)		2 00
" Jno. Glimes,		2 00
" A. H. Bassett for P. Smith,		2 00
" J. Roberts for M. Hyatt,		3 00
" " for J. Hipsley,		2 00
" " for J. Lamb,		2 00
" " for J. Miller,		1 50
" " for R. Grayham,		1 50
" " for W. Worman,		1 50
" " for Miss J. Rundall,		1 50
" " for B. Robey,		50
" " for E. A. Brindley,		1 50
" J. R. Tallentire,		2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

O. White, 1 sub.; A. Creppen, Mary G., H. Kennedy, J. White, M. G. Bush, 2 subs.; I. C. Hunt, W. H. Martin, A. W. S. & G. W. L., W. Ross, W. J. Robinson, J. A. Beam, R. T. Boyd, 4; M. Sarchitt, W. Woodruff, "A Listener," L. W. Leffingwell, W. Baldwin, A. McGuire, W. Munhall, W. Maynard, W. Marshall, one dollar, *soon*, will pay for 2d vol., his paper goes to Dyesville, Guernsey, instead of Byesville, as you state—how is this? W. McCullough, *fifteen* subs.; J. L. Sands, J. Hopwood, J. Herbert, W. Collins, W. Marshall, H. V. Bronson, J. G. Lamper, J. B. Roberts, 6 subs.; J. Bates, 1 sub.; A. W. Russell, 7 subs.; J. R. Tallentire, J. Glimes, D. C. Carson, A. H. Bassett, W. J. Bledsoe, A. Hozey, S. McIntyre, J. Beatty, W. N. Longsworth and R. Allen.

Br. Bledsoe, Br. B. Henkle, of Lafayette, owes us for 1st volume, please name it to him.

Br. Ostrom, if you will have an appointment at Millfield from the 20th to the last of May, we will try and attend.

In reply to Br. A. Hozey, we say W. Collins, of Winamac, owes us 2 dollars, which we want him to collect for us in any way that he can get the cash.

The President of the Ohio Conference gives us two additional appointments to his list on our first page; viz: he will be at

Broad Ridge circuit, May 23.
Ruddles Mills, " " 30.

CORRECTION.—*Mr. Editor:* In the action of the quarterly conference of Pittsburgh circuit on the subject of slavery, published on the fourth page of the last (29th) number of the Rec., the quarterly conference is made to say in the preamble, "The church is set for the defence of all that is morally wrong," &c. What the conference said and intended to be published, was,—"The church is set for the defence of all that is *morally right*, and the subversion of all that is *morally wrong*," &c. Please publish the above correction. Yours, with respect,

THO. GARDINER, Sec'y.

Sharpsburgh, Pa., March 16, 1841.

Barnaby Rudge:

A NEW STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)

THE proprietors of the NEW WORLD newspaper take this method to announce that they are about to commence in both editions of the NEW WORLD, folio and quarto, a new story by the popular author of the Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, &c., on Saturday the 27th day of March. Subscribers in the country are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible. The price of the NEW WORLD is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters are authorized to forward the amount free of charge.

Address, J. WINCHESTER,
29 Ann street, New York.

March 24, 1841. 1t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ohio Penitentiary.—From the annual Report of the Directors of this Institution, made on the 21st of December, 1840, and recently published, it is represented to be in a state of progressive improvement. It appears, from this document, that the number of inmates of the Penitentiary on the 30th of November last was 488. The number discharged during the year 138, as follows: by expiration of sentence 78; pardon from the Governor 47; President 2; escaped (from brick yard) 6; died 4; by writ of error 1. The number received during the year 137, being less than the preceding year 35. The amount of earnings, over and above the expenses, is reported to be $26,000, being an increase over the year previous of near $6,000.

The term of employment of the "moral and religious teacher" having expired on the 30th of November last, the Directors say he has been discharged, and that they do not feel at liberty to employ a chaplain, as the decision of the Legislature is "adverse" to the employment of any individual as such. We consider it a disgrace to the State to let such an unfortunate class of beings remain without the benefits of religious instruction, except as it may be incidently given. It is evidence to us that there is a large amount of infidelity lurking in the heart of the Legislature. The extreme reluctance they manifest to extend protection to religion, tends, with us, to confirm this suspicion.

We give the following Report of the Instructor, before he retired, as containing statistics of interest. Ed.

REPORT OF THE INSTRUCTOR.

To the honorable Board of Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary:

Gentlemen: The ordinary routine of service allotted to the Moral Instructor of the Penitentiary, and which was described in my last report, has been regularly performed during the past year. In addition to my usual duties, I have devoted much time and labor to a careful and thorough inquiry of the convicts, in regard to their previous education, habits, pursuits, and associations, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as possible, the causes, of crime, or the circumstances which contribute to its commission. As the result of that inquiry, I submit the following tabular statement:

Those who have had a collegiate education,	10
Those who have had an academical education,	21
Those who can read, write, and cipher,	199
In regard to this class of convicts, it is proper to say, that a large portion of them are *poor readers*; and few of them have made much proficiency in arithmetic, or any of the advanced branches of a common school education.	
Those who can read and write only,	87
Those who can read only,	105
Those who cannot read the Bible.	59
Those who were grossly intemperate,	126
Those who were temperate drinkers,	222
Those who were total abstinents from intoxicating drinks,	129
Those who were intoxicated when the crime for which they were sentenced was committed.	115
Some of this class state, that the crime, which has resulted in their incarceration, was committed during the *first instance* of intoxication in their lives; and that, but for such intoxication, they should not, and *could* not, have committed it. A large portion who are incarcerated for *killing*, or *intent* to kill, are of this class.	
Those who had intemperate parents or guardians,	56
Those who had lost or left their parents before they were sixteen years of age,	181
Those who had followed *boating* on the lakes, rivers, and canals,	180
Those who had been sailors,	52
Those who had been in the army,	71
Those who had been addicted to gambling,	115
Those who attended Sunday schools,	262
Some few of this class have been *teachers* in Sabbath schools; but by far the largest number have attended them but for a very *limited period, and inconstantly.*	
Those who had been habitual readers of the Bible,	121
Many of this class are to be understood as *occasional* or weekly readers of the Bible; or as reading it more than other books on the Sabbath.	
Those who had committed the decalogue to memory,	170
This was generally done in their childhood, when under parental instruction, or in the Sabbath school.	
Those who had been conscientious observers of the Sabbath,	80
In most of these cases, the Sabbath had come to be neglected and desecrated by the time the career of crime had been entered.	
Those who had been married,	225
Those who had never been married,	64
Those who had lost or left their wives,	64
Those who had been professors of religion.	93
A portion of this class give evidence, more or less satisfactory, of being reclaimed.	
Those who have been hopefully converted *in prison*,	93
The evidence of a hearty and thorough reformation given by many of this class, is as satisfactory as, in the circumstances, would be expected. Allowing all that can reasonably be asked for—the strong liability to deception in their case, as in the case of the sick, and for the many temptations they may have to be hypocritical, still no reasonable doubt can be entertained in regard to very many.	
Those who are sceptical in regard to their religious views,	21
Those who had been accustomed to associate with lewd women,	155
Colored convicts,	50
Indians,	2

The effects of the moral and religious instruction imparted to the convicts have been most benign and encouraging. They have been apparent in their orderly and submissive deportment; in the diligence and cheerfulness with which they have labored; in the avidity with which they improve leisure time in reading; in the subdued, peaceful, forgiving, and patient spirit with which they endure the penalty of the law; and in their abhorrence and condemnation of their past criminal conduct, their gratitude for the reforming influences under which they have been placed, and their avowed purposes of leading virtuous lives in future. As another and convincing evidence of these beneficial effects, the remark has often been made by the convicts themselves, that corporeal punishment has decreased greatly, some say one-half, within the last two years; and yet no one will pretend, that the discipline of the institution has been relaxed in the smallest measure. My own observation, during the two years of my connection with the institution, has convinced me that the moral influence felt by the seriously and virtuously-disposed portion of the men, and, *by them*, exerted upon the more hardened, incorrigible, and reckless, tends, more than any thing else, to secure subjection, and sustain the government of the Prison.—And all that seems to me as needful to render that influence as entire, and efficient, and happy as could be desired, and place this institution on the eminence in regard to moral and reformatory power, (sustained by the Charlestown Prison, Massachusetts, and the Middletown Prison, Connecticut,) are the hearty and full concurrence of all its officers in the diffusion of moral and religious instruction, and the maintenance of a strictly moral and religious example. Without such influence, it may continue to be an abundant and increasing source of revenue to the State, but it will utterly fail to attain *its first and great end*—the *reformation* of its unfortunate inmates; without such influence, the spirit of avarice may be gratified, but the spirit of christianity, of philanthrophy, of humanity even, will be wounded and estranged.

On taking my leave, therefore, of the institution which you, gentlemen, have in charge, permit me to express my ardent prayer and hope, that you will labor to carry out the views of your predecessors, and to attain the great moral ends of prison discipline—the *personal reformation* of the convict, and his *preparation* for sustaining properly the duties of a member of the civil community, on his release.

Charles Fitch.

December, 1840.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Sir—We have for the Western Recorder a puzzle, which you will please to insert. Our query is composed of thirteen letters.

Our 3 1 7 10 8 7 3 6 2 is love.
Our 5 7 5 6 2 is the name of a teacher.
Our 12 4 10 is that which supports nature.
Our 12 7 10 is a destructive thing.
Our 3 9 3 2 1 is an useful article.
Our 3 7 10 is a favorite of the ladies.
Our 8 9 1 is an article used in time of war.
Our 1 2 9 6 13 is our country.
The whole denotes strength.

A. W. S. & G. W. L.

Lewis county, Va., Feb. 27, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

PUZZLE.

1st. The three-fourths of ■ cooper's adze, ■ vowel and a decendant is the name of a great writer.

2d. A small river in Russia and the half of a tobacco pipe is the name of a celebrated poet.

3d. A vowel, one-third of a fall in the Ohio, a letter much used in Algebra, one of the indefinite articles, and the three fifths of a handsome tree is the name of ■ great monarch.

4th. The two-ninths of a group of islands in the Pacific, and three-fourths of a bar against thieves is the name of a celebrated bard.

5th. A quaver, a savage war instrument, and a vowel is the name of a romantic writer.

6th. A peculiar kind of animal and ■ decendant is the name of a great hero.

7th. A term frequently used in war, a consonant, and the two-thirds of a celebrated general of the Revolution is the name of a great preacher.

8th. The name of a tree common in Ohio, and two-fifths of a mistake is the name of a female writer.

9th. A preposition, one half of a ship's mast and ■ preposition is a celebrated root.

10th. The eight of a case in Latin, a vowel, a consonant, the half of a masculine animal of the forests of America, and the three-fourths of a very small bird is the name of our Ex-President.

11th. A command, and the two-sixths of a notorious traitor is an article much sought for.

W. H. M.

Mt. Pleasant, O., March 8, 1841.

An Unprofitable Business.—The Paymaster General of the Missouri Militia has made a report, in which it appears that what he calls the *Mormon War* cost the State of Missouri *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*

From the Christian Witness.

FAMILY PRAYER IN THE MORNING BY MEN OF BUSINESS.

In this busy and bustling age, no wonder if secular duties are allowed to crowd out those of a higher order. Indeed, I am myself acquainted with some, "who profess and call themselves christians,"—men of business—who seldom or never attend morning devotion with their families.—They think that they have a sufficient excuse in the supposition that their business would materially suffer by delay; as if, were there a will, the family could not be brought together sufficiently early to remove this fancied objection. What means the reluctance which so many christians appear to manifest, to take God at his word? "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you."

The following interesting illustration of the blessedness of family prayer, *before entering upon business*, will, I hope, be read by many with profit. May the Lord add his blessing.

Said a pious tradesman (in England,) to a clergyman—"When I first began business for myself, I was determined, through grace, to be particularly conscientious in respect to family prayer.

"Accordingly, I persevered for many years in the delightful practice of domestic worship. Morning and evening every member of my family was ordered always to be present; nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent on any account. In a few years the advantages of these engagements appeared manifestly conspicuous; the blessings of the upper and the nether springs followed me; health and happiness attended my family, and prosperity my business. At length, such was my rapid increase in trade, and the necessity of devoting every possible moment to my customers, that I began to think whether family prayer did not occupy too much of our time in the morning.

"Pious scruples arose respecting my intentions of relinquishing this part of my duty; but, at length, worldly interests prevailed so far, as to excuse the attendance of my apprentices, and not long after it was deemed advisable, for the more eager prosecution of our business, to make the prayer with my wife, when we arose in the morning, suffice for the day. Notwithstanding the repeated checks of conscience that followed this base omission, the calls of a flourishing concern, and the prospect of an increasing family, appeared so imperious and commanding, that I found an easy excuse for this fatal evil, especially, as I did not omit prayer altogether. My conscience was now almost seared with a hot iron; when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular providence.

"O, my dear master, never, never, shall I be able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me in your family devotions. O, sir, eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I have learned there. It was there I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner, it was there that I first knew the way of salvation, and there I first experienced the preciousness of 'Christ in me the hope of glory.' O, sir! permit me to say, never, never neglect those precious engagements; you have yet a family and more apprentices; may your house be the birth-place of their souls!" I could read no further; every line flashed condemnation in my face. I trembled—I shuddered—I was alarmed at the blood of my children and apprentices, that I apprehended was soon to be demanded at my soul murdering hands!

Filled with confusion, and bathed with tears, I fled for refuge in secret. I spread the letter before God. I agonized, and—but you can better conceive, than I describe my feelings, suffice it to say, that light broke in upon my disconsolated soul, a sense of blood bought pardon was obtained, &c. I immediately flew to my family, presented them before the Lord, and from that day to the present, I have been faithful, and am determined through grace, that whenever business becomes too large to interfere with family prayer I will give up the superfluous part of my business, and retain my devotion; better to loose a few shillings, than become the deliberate murderer of my own family, and the instrument of ruin to my own soul.

My dear Mr. Editor, we are commencing a new year, and if the account which this delinquent furnishes, shall bring similar truants back to their solemn and responsible duty *in the morning*, who can begin to calculate the good which such a movement might effect upon the hearts of parents, children, apprentices, and their associates. What father, what master, that omits the duty habitually, can expect the divine blessing on his household? What an item in the list of ministerial comforts, would it be for a minister to know that all the heads of families in his Parish every morning, remembered him—his sins and frailties—before God. What a fruitful scource of support and comfort it would be to him in his parochial labors! So far as my experience goes, I have usually found, on approaching a household who perform, or rather offer both morning and evening sacrifice, that "thoughts of Christ and things divine," come without bidding; whereas, when drawing near to one when these are always omitted, the compliments of the day, some other trival acts of courtesy, and kill time, are all that seem to occur to the mind. Would, that while men "become diligent in business" they would not forget to be "fervent in spirit."

The Faith of Indiana.—The Legislature of Indiana has levied a direct tax to meet the interest on their State debt.

Meeting of Union.—The Christian Advocate and Journal of last week contains a letter from two *Episcopal* Methodist ministers hailing from "Hartford Co., Md." Among other items of intelligence these brethren give the following account which we extract for the benefit of all concerned:—

'At length, however, having been presented with a lot in an eligible situation, by an estimable citizen, we made a contract for the erection of a neat and commodious church, adapted to the wants of the place; but as this could not be finished before conference, when one, if not both of us, must leave, we determined at all events to hold a protracted meeting; and the Methodist Protestant church having been kindly furnished us for the occasion, we were able to do so with comfort to ourselves and to the people. The result was cheering indeed. After continuing the meeting the greater part of four weeks, 30 or 40 were converted, and we received 30 on probation, thus doubling the society in that place.—It is worthy of remark that half of these were heads of families, some of them among the oldest and most influential citizens in the place.

'This was not what is commonly called a union meeting, (too often such only in name,) but it was truly a meeting of union. To our Methodist Protestant friends particular, with their esteemed pastor, (Rev. Wm. Hunt,) we have been greatly indebted, not only for the use of their house, but for valuable aid in conducting the meetings.'

It is to be hoped that these ministers, now that they have become more particularly acquainted with the *spirit* and *conduct* of reformers, will hereafter cultivate towards them feelings of affection, and when Methodist Protestants are *similarly* circumstanced within the bounds of the circuit where they may labor, they will extend towards them the *like* christian courtesy and kindness. Methodist Protestants, so far as our knowledge extends, have always been disposed to cultivate a spirit of union with other churches, and *even* with the *M. E. Church*, which of all other churches has the *least* claim on our charity, for her ministers and membership unitedly have strove to retard our progress, and that by the most *dishonorable* means, and have too often shown a *fiendish* disposition to rejoice at our misfortunes. Had the M. E. Church authorities and their partisans, pursued a proper course with reformers from the beginning, it would have been infinitely more *creditable* and advantageous to themselves, and would have been more in accordance with the spirit of our common religion. Those who were conversant with the *low and disingenuous* course of our opponents in time past, and who now watch the signs of the times, will not fail to appreciate our remark, when we say that a more *Jesuitical priesthood*, so far as it relates to the course pursued by them toward us, cannot be found. They are ever and anon shifting their ground according to their own convenience, *now* lavishing praises on us for *clever* fellows—*then* stigmatizing us as *heretics shismatici*, and all that kind of thing. Where the cause of Protestant Methodists stands *firm* in the public estimation, they are *caressed*—where *untoward* circumstances have rendered them *unpopular*, they are persecuted and slandered. In New Jersey, in Penn's Neck, at a Camp-meeting, a few years since, a professedly sanctified Presiding Elder declared that "*hemp* was too good to hang them;" and but 4 years since on Egg Harbor circuit an aged minister of the Protestant church, (Rev. John Smith,) whose character has always been above suspicion, was refused permission to preach the funeral sermon of an old Methodist brother who died in that section, in their church. We do not make these remarks to excite feelings of opposition to our opponents, but merely to stir up their minds to a remembrance of one fact, that all "meetings of union" should produce reciprocal advantages, and while there is to be a union of feeling and action in view of religious effort, we are not to seek a union at the expense of the pure principles of reform—we should not aid to perpetuate a system of "sectarian exclusiveness. Let some of our ministers ask a favor, and if granted, then proclaim it on the house top.—*N. Y. Lum.*

For the Western Recorder.

TO THE CHILDREN.

How I should like to go
To church, and join in pray'r;
But if my God won't have it so,
I'll try to serve Him here.

I first will sing a hymn,
And this my heart may move,
So weep, and grieve for all my sin,
And help me Christ to love.

My Bible then I'll read,
And find out more of heaven;
There I will find how Christ did bleed,
That I might be forgiven.

And then I'll strive to pray,
That I may be forgiven;
And serve my Jesus every day,
And meet His saints in heaven.

Then will my moments fly,
And I much pleasure find;
To reign with Him above the sky,
The Saviour of mankind. Mary G.

One Term.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the resolution for an amendment of the State Constitution, so as to render the Governor ineligible to a second term of office, came up for discussion on a second reading, and after a short debate passed that body by a vote of 16 to 8.

Coming Due.—On the 1st of April $5,000,000 of debentures owned by the U. S. Bank fall due, and on the 1st of October $5,000,000 additional, for which stocks are pledged.

Mr. Webster argued a case in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. It was on the Boundary dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. Cherry & Gray.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 58tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost entirely new, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the Tailoring Business. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. Berkshire.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Potts & Graham, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

Francis R. Potts,
Nelson W. Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

—

As far as we have tried Mr. Green as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—Ed.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. Lippitt.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. Lippitt.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which are undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see the relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language." *Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by A. Lippitt, Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

Potts & Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,

Is published every Saturday Morning, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Holliday streets, up stairs.—First entrance on Holliday street.

By W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Five Dollars per annum, Three Dollars for six months, Two dollars for three months, } Payable in Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or ■ less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00, for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Vol. 2.--No. 32. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1841. | Whole No. 84. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

CIRCULAR.

ear Brother: We commend to your attention following plan for the establishment of a ly Religious Newspaper, and sincerely hope y meet with your co-operation and efficient cy. Among the many important reasons for existence of such a periodical within our ds, may be presented the following:

rst—We have no paper in the west *exclusively* ted to our interests ■■ ■ church.

condly—We have *lost* in ■ great measure the dence of a religious community for the want rch ■ periodical. The members of our church congregations have no direct means of ming acquainted with the official acts of their lative bodies, of the numbers in society, of nnual increase, of the state and prosperity r Sabbath Schools,&c., and of our operations rally; all of which is of vital interest to our tence as a religious denomination.

irdly—It will be ■ valuable auxiliary in ding "Scriptural holiness through these s."

hould you be successful in procuring subscri- please forward their names by letter, to er of us at Cincinnati, as early as you con- ently can.

Rev. Wm. H. Collins. | N. Snethen, A. C. Barnes, G. G. Moore, R. T. Boyd.

incinnati, Jan. 1, 1841.

VIRGINIA, CASS, ILL., MARCH 8, 1841.

ear Brethren: Your circular propo- to raise a new periodical, under the of the "Western Herald," came duly and. I appreciate the motives and cts avowed in the circular, though I t say, we, here, are more properly in west, and have experienced in ■ great ree the want of a periodical, in our munity, devoted to the interest of re- on in common,—let alone one "devo- exclusively to the interest of *our rch.*" Had we a paper, in this region, oted to the general interest of the stian religion, by any denomination, liberal views and practice, and con- ting a periodical on liberal ground, should not feel cramped as we are.— there is none. The distance to any nuch the same as to one within your rict. The prospectus you sent does not o our case, for your new periodical is e issued within the Ohio District, if *at*

Your second reason, after the first tence, is applicable to us with all its weight, and also your third. From last clause of your fifth item, in the spectus, I infer that the Ohio Annual ference has had no action on the sub- as yet.

have understood, whether correctly not, that the Ohio and Pittsburgh An- l Conferences jointly had, at least, en- raged the getting up and establishing the "Western Recorder," and were lged to sustain it, if possible—I can , the brethren here, are not disposed conflict with the Recorder, as to its ronage, its character or influence, but h it to be efficient, and successful and ssed of God to the glory of His name, the interests of Zion,—and we say the e relative to the Methodist Protestant Family Visiter. But distance,I repeat tance, &c., compels us to seek to insti- e and sustain a periodical in *our own* st, if God will prosper the effort.— nce you will see our prospectus here- h forwarded. Although the Illinois nual Conference appointed ■ commit- , &c., and the committee have issued ir prospectus, no name is yet given.— at will be the result, time will devel- . The brethren propose trying hard l hope with the blessing of God to ceed. Please aid all you can; and o we ask all the brethren and preach- and ministers in your district—and d in all the names of subscribers, &c., our next Annual Conference to be held- at Princetown, Bureau county, Illinois, t Tuesday of September next.

Yours, as ever, in Christ,

W. H. COLLINS.

Rev. N. Snethen,
" A. Barnes,
" G. G. Moore,
" R. T. Boyd.

PROSPECTUS OF A

RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL

be published in Springfield, Illinois, and to be devoted to the cause of the *Methodist Protestant Church*, to the cause of Christianity, Literature and General Intelligence.

n offering to the consideration and patronage he community a new religious paper, it is be- ing in its originators to set forth the objects will aim to accomplish, and the principles up- which it will be conducted. Like the Meth- st Protestant Church, under the auspices of branch of which it will be published, it is de- ned to advocate and diffuse a knowledge of moral and spiritual tenets of the Scriptures, they are interpreted and understood by the at body of the Methodists generally; and at same time to spread before the eyes of all, o may choose to see, those principles of reform, ich we are laboring to engraft upon the Church lity, or interweave with the Governmental nstitution and organization of old Methodism, d which we believe will improve both her ap- arance and efficiency, bring her nearer in sim- ude to the Primitive Church, make her better ord with the genius of our people, and with spirit of the age in which we live.

As a religious sect we are often misrepresen- , and as often misunderstood. To correct er- eous notions, therefore, respecting us, wheth- er originating in excusable ignorance, open hos- tility, or cloaked maliciousness, and to cause our youthful but growing Church to stand forth in the view of the world, arrayed in that garb of comeli- ness and beauty, which so well befits her, and which legitimately belongs to her, will be one of the prominent objects of this paper. In endeav- oring to accomplish this, the only "weapons of our warfare" will be *truth, candor, fact* and *argu- ment.* We are of those who believe in the ulti- mate omnipotency of truth, and have no ulterior object, other than her ascendancy and triumph, and are willing to follow whithersoever she may lead. We are also convinced that a holy and righteous cause need not fear the eye of scruti- ny, however close the analysis of investigation, however minute and searching, nor the battery or argument, however potent. Hence our co- lumns will be freely open to communication from our old-side brethren, and others who may differ from us in opinion, provided they are character- ized by a spirit of fairness, and as much cour- tesy and respect, as the nature of the case will admit, and one christian brother may justly exact from another. While such communications will be cheerfully inserted, we reserve to ourselves in all cases, the right of reply, under such res- trictions and limitations as we impose upon our opponents.

The doings of the Illinois and General Con- ferences, will be published in this paper, as well as extracts from the proceedings of other State Conferences, so far as these may be of a general nature, or of special interest to our readers.— Every thing, either nearly or remotely related to our common Christianity, that we may be able to gather from our varied resources, circulated to subserve the cause of the Redeemer, or interest his followers, religious revivals in our own or oth- er churches, missionary intelligence, &c., will have an appropriate department in our paper.— Facts and essays, moral, literary, scientific, me- chanical and agricultural, will all come within the legitimate scope of our periodical, and form prop- er subjects for insertion, review, criticism and re- mark. A summary of general intelligence will be given in each paper, embracing news, foreign and domestic; but most carefully abstaining from any intermeddling with the party politics of the country.

During the sessions of the Legislature of this State, one page will be devoted to a publication of its proceedings.

The above Periodical will be established and sustained by the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and commen- ced immediately after the next session of said Conference in September next; provided a suffi- cient patronage can be obtained.

The paper will be issued semi-monthly on the largest sheet that can be afforded at one dollar and fifty cents, payable in advance.

The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Illinois Conference, to ascertain the prac- ticability of publishing a periodical in this dis- trict, and with that view now send forth this prospectus.

M. HELM, M. T. JOHNSON, W. H. COLLINS, } *Committee.*

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

It appears evident to my mind, that the necessity of prayer, has its foundation in the weekness and entire helplessness of human nature. If any human being could be found, who was not indebted to the Deity for existence, or favors, the propriety of prayer from such a supposed creature, to Jehovah,might not appear so obvious. It is a fact that men and wo- men, the descendants of Adam,are indebt- ed to God for their existence, and are e- qually dependent on him for all the bles- sings of his grace and providence, to make them happy in this life, and to prepare them for a state of immortality which he has promised to them in the gospel.

Whether fallen beings, depraved as men are in their origin, and corrupt in their practice, could have seen the pro- priety or advantage of making supplica- tion to the Divine Being, for a redress of their wants, without instruction and encouragement from the Parent of all Good, is a matter of some doubt. In an early age of the world, but after the promise was made that "the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head," we read that men began to call on the name of the Lord. And there is no doubt but they were taught so to do by the great Author of Nature. We find under the various and succeeding dispen- sation of God's government of the human family, namely, Patriarchal, Prophetical and Christian, He has enjoined upon his creature man, dependent man, to call upon him in prayer, and that he has promised to hear and answer the sincere petitions of his needy creatures. The reasonableness of making prayer to such a Being as Jehovah hath revealed him- self to be in the Bible, will appear very evident if we consider the feebleness and circumscribed power of man; that he is imbecile in a moral or scriptural point of view, possessing no saving health or strength;—having far gone from original righteousness and not capable of success- fully encountering one spiritual adversa- ry. But when we contemplate the attri- bute of God we discover that he is unlim- ited in power and can do all things, what- soever he willeth in heaven or on earth. He said "let there be light and there was light." "He stretched the North over the empty space and hung the earth up- on nothing." Surely there is a suitable- ness in human beings praying to such a God.

Further if we view ourselves as guilty and sinful, as having our souls contam- inated with impurity and moral evil, there is a sufficient reason why we should look to the Holy one of Israel, who has said "look unto me all ye ends of the earth and be ye saved." Viewing man as a rebel against his maker, a pardon is ab- solutely necessary for him. But have we ever heard of a penitent being pardon- ed without prayer? Was Saul of Tarsus pardoned without prayer? Was the jai- lor? Was the thief on the Cross? It is true, prayer is not the specified or dis- tinctive condition of justification or accep- tance with God. Repentance for sin, and faith in Jesus Christ are the most promi- nent conditions of pardon. Yet prayer to God for his mercy is always supposed to be concomitant or attendant with re- pentance and faith. It is of great impor- tance to understand the nature of prayer. Without attempting to give any nice the- ological definition of prayer, I will say it is the sincere request of the heart to the Invisible Jehovah for some needed bles- sing. It seems to imply something more than the simple desire of the soul. It is an exertion of the heart towards God; a putting forth of the desires and wants of the soul to the Deity. Prayer may be per- formed mentally or orally. It may be with the utterance of the lips or without the ex- pression of the tongue. It may be in secret or public. In the church or in the closet. As to the posture of the body, it is not essential to success in prayer. It may be acceptably performed standing on our feet or prostrate on our faces, or bowed on our knees; the latter is preferable and perhaps the most scriptural. I have no recollection of any example in scripture of persons sitting to make a formal address to Jehovah, though doubtless we can maintain the spirit of prayer in this position; and when a congregation is seated to hear the word of God proclaim- ed, every hearer should pray mentally or ejaculatory, and have his heart lifted up to God, in the behalf of the ministry and for the success of the truth, that the word of God may run and be glorified.— And if occasionally at the end of some emphatic sentence, or petition, by the officiating minister, any of the hearers may respond a hearty 'Amen' to what was said, it will not offend a minister of the new or old School, provided he has been rightly schooled himself.

Supplication to the Divine Being is one great and indispensible duty of chris- tians. We have a very poor opinion of any man's piety who does not pray much, and especially a professed minister of the gospel who ministers in holy things; who is sent of God or should be sent of God to point sinners to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world. But if he be not a prayerful man, how will he know whether he is sent of God or himself, or whether Satan be not trans- formed into an angel of Light. The maxim of St. Paul is pray without ceas- ing, and the precept of Christ is pray always and faint not. But as my sheet is full, I must come to a close. If you think this worthy of a place in the Re- corder, I may resume this subject in an- other letter. May God's blessing attend your labors, and prepare all our souls for a better world than this, is the prayer of your affectionate Brother in Christ,

REUBEN T. BOYD.

Withamsville, O., March 1, 1841.

RESOLUTION OF THE ILLINOIS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Resolved, That this Conference do hold that, according to the principles of dele- gation and mutual rights, and the consti- tution of the Methodist Protestant Church, the delegates of the unstationed ministers, at each session of the Annual Conference previous to the sitting of the General Conference, are entitled to their seats du- ring the entire session, and all the rights and privileges that other members of said conference are entitled to.

The above resolution was passed at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, Septem- ber, 1839, and ordered to be published, but from some cause it has not appeared yet. W. H. COLLINS, Pres't.

Mr. Editor: If you please, publish the following sum as a puzzle.

Suppose a pole 40 feet high 4 inches in diameter at the bottom, runs to a point at the top, how much wire will it take to wrap it one ine inch apart, and how far must a man walk to unwrap the wire, commencing at the bottom? J. B.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MEDINA, O., MARCH 10, 1841.

Br. Springer: I would say to our friends through the columns of your ex- cellent paper, that, considering the state of Wayne circuit when I reached it, in connexion with the youth and inex- perience of its superintendent, we have reason to be encouraged.

We commenced a protracted meeting at the Killbuck society, on the Saturday after the rise of the Annual Conference, which was continued several evenings successively, and resulted in the conver- sion of quite a number: ten were added to the church. Our first quarterly meet- ing, which was held at Br. Cass', was one of interesting character; the church was built up, especially the Waynesburg society. The Great Head of the church was with us; sinners were converted, and some accessions to the church. Dr. Cass sustained the greatest weight of the meeting, which was protracted a num- ber of days. The last named society was in quite declining circumstances when we reached it, but through the mercy and blessings of God, it is advancing. They were then destitute of a house of worship but have since purchased ■ very comfort- able church, and are looking forward to days of prosperity! May the Lord send them speedily.

Our second quarterly meeting was held at Carlisle, Loraine co. Some peri- ods of this meeting were very interesting. It was productive of good. Here we have a small but good society. Br. Wil- liams, an unstationed preacher, is a mem- ber, and has labored with a good degree of acceptability with them, but we have but little benefit from his labors elsewhere in consequence of his remoteness from the main body of the circuit. Father Armstrong has labored with us on our quarterly occasions, and has always stood ready to assist when necessity re- quired.

My health being delicate, and in conse- quence of a lack of ministerial help, we have not made many protracted efforts, the winter past. Not long since we held a two day meeting at East Union, at which we had the labor of Br. Cochran of the Granger circuit. Although there was at the meeting apparently little good affected, yet we have reason to be- lieve that there was work done prepa- ratory to a greater display of divine mer- cy.

On the whole we are gaining ground. We have received some TWENTY-FIVE into the society—have generally a good state of feeling, and we will say, al- though the circuit is small, in numbers, yet they are a good people and have thus far, this year, labored in sustaining the spiritual interests of the church. We expect to form a number of societies soon under favorable circumstances, as we think. We have to travel about 140 miles to get round our charge, which is performed in two weeks, in addition to preaching to average thirteen times.

We attended the second quarterly meeting for the Granger circuit. It is still in progress, and has been a time of grateful visitation. Some evenings there were to exceed fifty forward for prayers. Br. Cochran is highly esteemed on that circuit, and under his faithful adminis- tration, the work of the Lord seems to be prospering. He will, probably, give you the particulars of the above named meet- ing. Yours in the best of bonds,

A. W. RUSSELL,
Sup't Wayne Ct.

LAFAYETTE CT., IA., MARCH 13, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our second quarterly meeting for Lafayette circuit commenced on the 6th inst. at Clarksburgh, elev- en miles South of Lafayette. Our breth- ren in the ministry, were Ilekenhons, Beal, Bains, Hosea and Davis. Our meeting continued until Monday night; we had good congregations, and good at- tention. Many were almost pursuaded to be christians. I have no doubt but that the effects will be realized in eterni- ty. We have general peace in all our borders without any thing to mar our com- forts. We believe that the principles of freedom, are taking deep root in this part of the work.

Our next quarterly meeting will be held on Sugar Creek, on the first Satur- day and Sunday in June. I remain yours in the bonds of brotherly love,

WILLIAM J. BLEDSOE.

MT. VERNON, MARCH 17, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our quarterly meeting continued to the following Sabbath even- ing after you left with increasing inter- est; eight were added to the church.— The society continues to grow in the fa- vor of the Lord and raise in public opin- ion. Our congregations are large and daily increasing.

We expect to commence our first Sab- bath School, for the season, next Sabbath. We have now, on our list, between sev- enty and eighty scholars, to which there will be an addition of about fifty in a few weeks. We have also raised about ten dollars, to which there will be an addi- tion of five or ten dollars more for a li- brary: this, together with what books we have on hand, will secure us an ex- cellent library. Should you know where we can purchase books to a good advan- tage, please communicate it through the Recorder. Yours, &c.

J. B. ROBERTS.

SHARON, PA., MARCH 10, 1841.

Dear Brother: I regret to inform you of the state of my health at this time; through exposure to the weather, and constant labor I have been again attacked with my old disease. fever and ague, but still hope for the best. I feel happy to inform you that this circuit is in a pros- perous condition. We have received something like one hundred and fifty into Church membership since Confer- ence; and our prospects are brightening.

I remain yours in the bonds of Chris- tian friendship, PHINEAS INSKEEP.

TIPPECANOE, IA., FEB. 20, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our quarterly meeting closed on Sabbath. We had a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We had some additions and the prospect is good. There is nothing among us to mar our peace.

Inquiry has been made about our Pre- sident, Br. Hanna;* he is here and brea- ched to a crowded house of attentive hearers; he is actively and zealously en- gaged in the work. On his way to this meeting he was obliged to leave his horse at Tippecanoe, on account of the ice, and come ten miles through the frost and snow on foot. We had to our assistance also, Br. Griffith, of the United Brethren, and Br. Robinson, of the "Old Ship," Br. Bledsoe, of Lafayette circuit, and Brs. Eliconhontz and Rains, local preachers. God abundantly blessed us, and we found it cheering for brethren to dwell toget- her in unity. Our next quarterly meeting is to be at Pleasant Hill meeting house, on the first and second of May. Breth- ren come and help us. Yours, &c.

A. HOZEY, Supt.

*The letter to which we referred in our last, in reference to the illness of Br. Hanna, is dated March 13th, and the writer says he resides on his circuit. ED.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Weekly Messenger.

LITTLE HARRIET.

"Harriet," said Mrs. Perkins to her lit- tle child's nurse, "I'm going up stairs to finish a piece of work. If Mrs. More calls, tell her I am not at home." "Yes ma'am," was the reply; but as soon as Harriet was seated in the nursery, she began to ask herself, "will it be right to tell Mrs. More that Mrs. Perkins is out?" would it not be telling a lie; was it not two weeks last Sabbath that my Teacher talked to her class about the sin of lying? I remember she said, if we indulge in this sin in childhood, it will probably beset us when we become women, and that now is the time to avoid it—she said too, that one reason why so many men and women have such a propensity to falsehood, is, that they had been trained to it when they were children, and the habit had grown so strong they found it very difficult to re- sist the temptation. Little H. now felt quite uneasy—what to do she could not imagine. The dread of offending one who had during the month she had lived in the family, treated her with so much kindness, at length led her to think that for this once she might comply with her wishes; but the conscience and under- standing of this poor child were two much on the side of truth to let her rest conten- ted many hours after this determination. A knock was soon heard at the door, and such ■ beating of the heart and trembling seized her, that she was scarcely able to raise the latch. It proved to be the Let- ter-carrier. As she returned to the nur- sery, she burst into tears and exclaimed, "O if that had been Mrs. More, I should not have dared tell the lie." From this she no longer hesitated; difficulties all van- ished, and when the baby was asleep, she went to Mrs. Perkins, and asked permis- sion to tell Mrs. More, that she was enga- ged, and did not wish to see company— "A pretty message indeed, to deliver to Mrs.More! Why girl,what has come over you—have you taken leave of your sen- ses? do you mean to dictate to me?" "O no ma'am, but the Bible speaks against telling an untruth, and my Sabbath School Teacher says it's very wicked." "Your Sabbath School Teacher! and who is she I wonder! some one I presume as ignor- ant as yourself—pity she hasn't better employment than to be putting mischief into your head; I should like to know whether you are any better than my own children that have done the same dozens of times. For your impertinence, how- ever, you may look out for another place, and that too this very day; but I want you to remember that you will never fare so well again as you have done here."

Harriet's mother, being an intemperate worthless woman, who had long forsaken her daughter, and taken no interest either in her temporal or spiritual welfare, lit- tle H. could of course obtain no counsel from her, but was under the necessity of seeking a home for herself. Tears fell fast from her eyes, at the thought of not only being homeless, but friendless and desolate. The Lord's eye however was fixed upon her, and he no doubt directed her steps. She had gone along several streets, when, in her perplexity to know which way next to bend her course, she stopped at the corner, just as an old lady was crossing the street. "Do you know," said the lady, in a soft tender voice, "of any little girl about your own age who wants to hire out?" "I am looking for a place ma'am," said Harriet. After paus- ing for a moment, the old Lady remark- ed, that she was not in the practice of ta- king strangers into her house, without in- quiring into their character; but being at this time much in want of some one to do errands, she might if disposed, go home with her. A short time after they turned the corner of the street, little H. was at her pleasant home. Mrs. Jewell, her daughter Miss Susan, and an old domestic composed the family. To the little strang- er every thing went on pleasantly, thro' the day, but what was the joy of her heart at night, when Miss Susan took up the Bible, read a chapter, and com- mitted the family to God in prayer.— A portion of each day was devoted by Miss Susan to instructing Harriet and so great a favorite she became, that no pains was spared to teach her all the most use- ful branches of an English education.— She was also instructed in the doctrines and duties of religion—the Bible was ■ precious companion—lessons for the Sab- bath School were well studied, and so much interest was manifested in all her Teacher would say, that she seemed un- willing to lose a single word.

Will the dear Sabbath School children who may read this account of little H. like her pay strict attention to the instruc- tions of their pious Teachers, and so trea- sure in their hearts the blessed truths they are taught, as to remember and practice them through the week? Then they will not only fear to tell a falsehood, but will dread sin in every form.

"Have children never heard or read,
How God abhors deceit and wrong?
How Annanias was struck dead;
Caught with ■ lie upon his tongue?

So did his wife Sapphira die,
When she came in, and grew so bold,
As to confirm the wicked lie,
That, just before, her husband told.

The Lord delights in them that speak
The words of truth; but every liar
Must have his portion in the lake,
That burns with brimstone and with fire."

ANN.

Chambersburgh, Pa.

COMPLETE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1840.—We have the pleasure of pre- senting our readers with the complete aggregate result of the Census for 1840, and we believe we are the first to give it *entire.* The Secretary of State furnished all the returns he had to the House of Representatives. By the politeness of Mr. Cist, we are furnished with these.— They lack however, three States and sev- eral counties, of which we have the States and part of the defective returns, from lo- cal papers. We shall first give the *to- tals* with the ratio of increase for each, and hereafter furnish some comparative tables.

	1830.	1840.	Ratio of inc.
Maine,	399,462	501,796	26 per cent.
Massachusetts,	610,614	737,468	21 "
N. Hampshire,	269,533	284,481	5½ "
Vermont,	280,679	291,848	4 "
Rhode Island,	97,210	108,837	12 "
Connecticut,	297,711	310,023	4½ "
New York,	1,913,508	2,432,835	27 "
New Jersey,	320,779	372,352	16 "
*Penn.	1,347,672	1,700,000	26 "
Delaware,	76,730	78,120	2 "
Maryland,	416,913	467,567	4½ "
Virginia,	1,211,272	1,231,444	2 "
N. Carolina,	738,470	753,110	2 "
S. Carolina,	581,458	594,439	2 "
†Georgia,	516.567	618,166	20 "
Alabama,	308,997	479,444	55 "
Mississppi,	136,896	376,089	152 "
‡Louisiana,	215,575	249,638	— "
Tennessee,	684,822	823,067	20½ "
Kentucky,	688,884	777,359	13 "
Ohio,	937,679	1,515,695	67½ "
Indiana,	641,582	683,314	100 "
Illinois,	157,575	445,475	183 "
Michigan,	31,260	211,705	590 "
Missouri,	140,074	363,761	160 "
Arkansas,	30,383	95,642	220 "
Wisconsin,	———	30,692	— "
Iowa,	———	43,035	— "
Florida,	34,720	no returns	— "
Dis. of Columbia,	39,858	43,612	10 "
Totals,	12,856,161	16,421,604	33 per cent.

The Census now taken is the *sixth* since the adoption of the Constitution, & shows conclusively that the population of the United States moves on with the same uniform law of progression, with- out reference to emigration, disease, or any other cause. This law is an increase of *one third* of the existing population for each period of ten years.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

*One county and part of another in Pennsyl- vania were wanting for which, however, we have added their proportions.

†Some small counties are wanting in Georgia but probably contain but few inhabitants.

‡The western district of Louisiana is omitted. This with Florida, also omitted, will make up about 150,000 to be added to the sum total.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—There is noth- ing more beneficial to the reflecting mind than the perusal of an old newspaper.— Though a silent preacher, it is one which conveys a moral more palpable and for- cible than the most elaborate discourse. As the eye runs down its diminutive and old fashioned columns, and peruses its quaint advertisements, and by-gone para- graphs, the question forces itself on the mind—where are the busy multitudes whose names appear on these pages?— where is the puffing auctioneer, the push- ing tradesman, the bustling merchant, the calculating lawyer, who each occupies a space in this chronicle of departed time? Alas! their names are now to be read on the sculptured marble which covers their ashes! They have passed away like their fore-fathers, and are to be seen no more! From these considerations the mind naturally turns to the period when we, who now enjoy our little span of ex- istence in this chequered scene, shall have gone down into the dust, and shall furnish the same moral to our children that our fore-fathers do to us! The sun will then shine as bright, the flowers will bloom as fair, the face of nature be as pleasing as ever, while we are reposing in our narrow cell, heedless of every thing that once charmed and delighted us!

A POOR STATE.—The St. Louis New Era says—"The Legislature of Missouri adjourned just in time, *for it is literally true,* that there was not money enough in the Treasury to have paid the members a single *day longer.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MARCH 31, 1841.

ROBINSON'S TRIAL.—We give the following extracts from the Report of the evidence on the trial of Peter Robinson for the murder of Abm. Suydam, as given in the Philadelphia Chronicle. Suydam was found buried under the floor of Robinson, and is supposed to have been murdered by the latter to get from him a mortgage on his property for 780 dollars. This testimony illustrates the fact how difficult it is for a man to conceal his guilt, as circumstances are ever ready with her thousand tongues to proclaim his condemnation:

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1841.

Jacob Edmunds, sworn.—I know the prisoner at the bar; I have known him for twelve years; heard the statement made by the last witness; he made that statement to me on the 12th of December, my son asked me how a man would proceed to take up a bond and mortgage; he made the communication to me on the 12th of December; the conversation with my son made an impression on my mind that Robinson had taken up the bond and mortgage; I went to see Peter Robinson on Monday, the 14th of December; I went to his house, and found him at work making mortar in the front basement room; in the front basement part there was a mason at work; I discovered that a new floor had been laid down, and I asked Robinson when he laid that floor; he said he had laid it down a few days previous; I then asked him where his wife was, and he said his wife had gone to New York and Newark, on a visit; he said he had concluded to finish his house, and he let her go in the mean time; I asked him if he had been to New York recently; he said he had a few days previously; I then said, Peter, there is an unsettled account between you and me, and I want to have it settled; I asked him to make it convenient to settle it that day; he said he would; I then asked him to walk out, that I wanted a little conversation with him; we walked out into the rear of Doctor Howell's house; I came up to the well, and looking down said, I wonder if this well has been examined for the body of Mr. Suydam.

He said, do you think Mr. Suydam is dead? certainly I do, said I; why I think he has run away, said he; the well has been examined, said he; said I, Robinson my son tells me you are getting along very well with Mr. Suydam; he tells me you have taken up that bond and mortgage; says he, I have paid him the money, and if you will walk to the house I will show it to you; I then stepped up to him and looked him right in the eye, (the prisoner at this part of the examination exclaimed in a loud voice, "I wish you would look me right in the eye now;") said I, Peter, Mr. Suydam is a murdered man. and from the fact of your having this bond and mortgage I charge you with being implicated in the murder; his countenance changed very considerably, and after stammering for some time he said, "do people suspect me of murdering him?" said I, Peter, I have come to tell you alone what my suspicions are, if you are an innocent man, and have taken up the bond and mortgage, honestly, you can tell me where you got the money from; he stated that he had the money out at interest and that he had called it in; I asked who had it.

He told me he could not tell me the person who had it; he did not wish to tell me; I told him he must tell me, or I should have him arrested, and compel him; he then turned the subject, and we proceeded on to my house, about a quarter of a mile distant; as we were going along together, he said, could you suspect me of murdering the man; I said, Peter, I suspect you of murdering Mr. Suydam, to get the bond and mortgage, but I hope you have not; I hope that you will satisfy me that you have not; he then bought two window sashes of me, and paid me with a five dollar note of the Bank of Rochester; I told him he had not satisfied me about the bond and mortgage; he said he had a mason and carpenter at work, and must hurry back to the house, but that he would come back if I would name a time; he then said he would meet me at the lumber yard, at one o'clock; I think about half past 12 o'clock he came to my house; I finished my dinner and went down to the lumber yard with him; we settled our accounts; after we had passed receipts I closed the office door, and said, now Peter, I hope you are prepared to tell me where you got the money to take up that bond and mortgage; said he, I have had it by me eighteen months; said I, this morning you told me you had it out on interest, and called it in; said he, I told you no such thing; said I, have you had $300 in gold and 500 dollars in notes by you for 18 months?

Yes, he said, he had; he said it was a fact that he had the money by him; said I, your statements only go to strengthen my suspicions. He then appeared a little irritated and said "if you suspect me of murdering Mr. Suydam have me arrested;" I told him that was what I should do; he then left the office to return to his building, and I went to the Mayor of the city and told him my suspicions; myself and the Mayor, and two other gentlemen, then went to Robinson's house; when we got to the house, we saw Robinson, and the Mayor said he wanted to talk to him; he readily assented and went up stairs with him; Mr. Mealy, Mr. Cook, the Mayor and myself then went up stairs; the Mayor, then asked Robinson about the bond and mortgage, he said he had taken it up some four or five weeks previous.

The Mayor then asked what kind of money; I think he told him $300 in gold and the rest in State Bank notes; the Mayor then asked him if he had a receipt for it, and wished to see it; Robinson then went out of the room, and brought a policy of insurance; the Mayor told him this was not it, and he then went and brought the mortgage; the Mayor said there is no receipt on this; the Mayor then observed that Mr. Suydam had disappeared in a very mysterious manner; he asked Mr. Robinson if he would have any objection to go before Squire Conover to be examined; Robinson said he had no objections; the Mayor then said he would keep the papers.

By Mr. Graham.—I have known the prisoner twelve years; when I first knew him he was making looking glass frames; he has bought lumber from me twice; I always thought him a steady hard working man.

On the morning of the 14th of December, I found him making mortar in a little room partitioned off, in the front basement room of his house; there was a mason at work in the front room, the house was in an unfinished state; upon observing the floor had been newly laid, I asked him when he had laid it; I went there with the intention of taxing him with the murder of Mr. Suydam; he said he had laid the floor a few days previous; during the time I was driving a bargain with him for some window sashes, I told him I believed he was the murderer, and I intended to have him arrested that day; he said he did not think Mr Suydam was dead, but that he had run away. I should think it impossible for any man to be charged with murder and not change countenance; after a conversation about the bond and mortgage, we proceeded to my house; we got to my house; we had some conversation and he said he wanted to get back, as he had some men at work; he said he would return at one o'clock; I made no complaint to any officer about him; it was my agency in the matter that led to his arrest; there was nothing to prevent his escape in any way; he was not watched by me, or by my authority, by any one; he found me at dinner when he returned to my house; we went to my lumber yard; after we had passed receipts, I shut the door, and said, now, I want you to tell me where you got the money to take up the bond and mortgage; my son was in the room the whole of the time.

The conversation with Robinson, myself and the Mayor, at the house of Robinson, I do not pretend to be precise about; I think he knew the Mayor; he readily assented to go up stairs, and he did go up; he manifested no backwardness to show the bond and mortgage; he appeared perfectly willing; after having brought the policy and bond, he returned and brought the mortgage; the seal I think was cut off; I think the Mayor asked him when he had seen Mr. Suydam; he said he had not seen him for six weeks; the Mayor asked Robinson if he would be willing to go to Squire Conover's; he said, "yes, if you say so;" he readily assented to the Mayor taking the papers; we then went to Squire Conover's; the Mayor, Robinson, myself and William Robinson, and Mr. Neal.

By the Court.—The house was raised and enclosed in the fall of 1839; the floor looked to me to have been finished on Saturday, as I went on Monday morning.

David W. Vail, sworn.—I am the Mayor of the city; on Monday, the 14th of December, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Edmunds called on me, and made a communication in relation to the prisoner at the bar; the communication induced me immediately to go with three other gentlemen to the house of Robinson; there were four of us, and it was suggested that two should go round the square to the house and the other two go direct to the house: Mr. Mealick and myself went together; I inquired if Robinson was in; some person answered that he was, and Robinson appeared; I think he came down stairs; I asked him if he had a private room to take us into; that we wished to see him by himself; he said he had, and immediately went upstairs, and we followed him; he took us into the front room on the second floor; I inquired of him when he had seen Mr. Suydam last; he replied about six weeks ago; I asked him where he saw him, he replied, passing round Alexander Moore's corner, in Church street; "have you not seen him since that time?" he said "no;" I then asked him if he had not paid Mr. Suydam a bond and mortgage since that time; he said "Oh, no, I paid the bond and mortgage one week after I gave them;" I asked him to let me see them.

At my request he produced the mortgage and deed; I examined the mortgage and found no entry on it for payment of money; I then remarked that probably the entry would be on the bond, and asked him to get that; he then produced the bond and policy of insurance; I examined the bond and found it not receipted; the name was torn off; I then asked him where he got the money from to pay Mr. Suydam; he replied I do not know that I am obliged to answer where I got it from I replied that most of us that get 7 or 8 hundred dollars together can tell where it comes from; he then said he had the money in his house this eighteen months; I asked him why he had given Mr. Suydam a bond and mortgage for $780 while in March last he had the money; he replied I thought I might want it to furnish my house; I then said suspicion rests on you as the murderer of Mr. Suydam, and that we had examined a number of witnesses, he could have no objection to go to Squire Conover's to be examined; he said he should have no objection; if I desired it; we then went to Squire Conover's; the examination was commenced there. In consequence of something that occurred during the examination, we were induced to go back to the house; we went back to the house to get more papers and possession of a gold watch; we went in at the basement and into the back room of the basement story; some boards had been removed from the floor, and a hole dug; Robinson remarked that the hole was dug to get some sand for the masons. I asked him how long the floor had been laid, he replied a long time and we have been living here; we then passed into the front basement, the floor of which appeared to have been recently laid; his brother William was in the front room; I said to Peter, you had better at once submit to have this floor taken up and examined; he replied if you take up the floor, the house will fall down, the beams are so constructed; I said to him, we all know better than that; his brother William then interposed and said I helped to nail or lay this floor; I then urged him again to have the floor taken up.

He replied, it could not be laid down again as good as it then was, without sustaining some injury; I replied that any damage that was done, if nothing was found, should be remunerated; I asked a carpenter if the floor could be taken up and re-laid without damage; he said the damage would not be very much; I then pressed him again to submit to the examination of the house. He said we might begin at the roof and take down the house, but we should not take up the basement floor; I asked him soon after we got there for the papers and the gold watch, he told his wife to get the watch; she went and got it; gave it to him, and he gave it to me; we went up stairs with him for the papers; he opened a large tool chest in the front room of the main story, and took out some papers and gave them to me; nothing further occurred until we got back to the justice's office; I should know those papers again if I saw them; (the bond, mortgage, policy of insurance, and other papers were here shown to the witness,) I believe them to be the papers; (the name and seal were torn off the bond.) I have no doubt they are the same; I sealed all the things up, and put them in the vault of the State Bank; (the note spoken of by the first witness was here produced,) this was not among the papers; a number of receipts for various sums of money received by Robinson from Mr. Suydam, were here read to the Court; the signature, in every instance, was torn off. I cannot say whether those receipts are in the handwriting of Mr. Suydam; (a gold watch was handed to the witness;) I think this is the watch that was given to me by Robinson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—I went to the house of Robinson next day, I examined it thoroughly; I think the floors were very dirty; large crowds were coming in and going out of the house; I discovered no hesitation in the reply of Robinson to my question of "when he last saw Mr. Suydam;" there was a little hesitation when I asked him where he saw Mr. Suydam; I am not positive that he said he paid Mr. Suydam the bond mortgage a week after they were given; he made no objection to my keeping the papers; he made no objection to go before the Squire; there appeared no necessity for taking hold of him; all the papers I received from Robinson were a policy of insurance for one thousand dollars, bond and mortgage for 780 dollars, drawn by Abraham Suydam, and several receipts with names torn off, also a note of $75, payable to order of William Robinson, deed of conveyance from Abraham Suydam to Peter Robinson, consideration three hundred and fifty dollars, and one gold watch attached by a chain of hair.

John Brush, sworn.—know the prisoner at the bar; on the 2d of December last I met Robinson on board the Steamboat Raritan, running between here and New York; Robinson said he had a question to ask me; I asked him what it was; he said he was going to pay the mortgage off, that Mr. Suydam had on his house, and asked me how he should do it; I told him there was but one way to do it, to pay the money, get a receipt, and take it to the clerk's office and get it cancelled; he then said he thought that was the way to get it done; he said a good many persons said Mr. Suydam would have his house, but he wanted to pay it off, and not let any one know it; I did not see him again until the 10th or 11th of December, when I saw him at Vanderhoof's in Burnet street; when I asked him if he had settled with Mr. Suydam, he said he had, but that Mr. Suydam had not receipted the mortage; he said he had paid it off in gold and silver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—I have been examined upon this question before Justice Conover; I think I mentioned the name of Suydam before the Justice; I took Robinson to be a sober and steady man.

The Court here adjourned for a short time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Elias J. Thompson, re-called.— [The receipts found in the house of Robison were shown to the witness.]—I believe these receipts to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Suydam.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—I did not know Robinson; I believe I employed him once as a carpenter.

William Robinson, sworn,—I am the brother of the prisoner. [An agreement between Peter Robinson and Abraham Suydam, relative to the building of Robinson's house, was shown to the witness.] I signed that paper; there was no duplicate made of it.

John W. Cortelgan, sworn.—I knew Mr. Suydam in his life time; I am a silversmith and watchmaker; I have frequently seen the watch that Mr. Suydam carried. (A gold watch was shown to the witness.) I was intimate with Mr. Suydam, and saw his watch often; I had it often to repair, and when I have a watch to repair I enter in a book the maker's name and number; I repaired it in October, 1836; I am certain this is Mr. Suydam's watch; it corresponds with the record in my book; I know it also, by its general appearance; I know the chain and key perfectly well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—I was in the habit of regulating it; I do not recollect doing any thing to the watch within the last year; I cannot tell how often I have had it in my possession within a year; I think, within six months.

By the Court.—I believe it to be the watch that Mr. Suydam wore for four years.

Henry Evans, sworn.—I am a silversmith; reside at Newark; I have seen the prisoner at the bar; I saw him a week after the thanksgiving; he came to my store, and I believe offered a watch, and stated that it was very thick. (A gold watch and appendages was shown to the witness.) I believe this to be the watch from its general appearance; I knew that it was jewelled, and had a screw balance; I did not take the number of it; he gave me the name of William Brower when he left the watch; I put the name on a piece of paper, which I put in the watch. (A piece of paper was taken out of the watch.)

This is the paper, he was in my store about an hour; he looked in my case and saw a number of watches there, and I showed him a number of them; we made an exchange of watches; after that I asked him where he got the watch; he said at New York about nine months previous; I asked him where he had been to work; he said he had worked for a man out of town putting up a hand railing; I then asked him if he knew several caspenters whom I named; he said "no;" he said he had got through his job and was going to New York or Jersey City; he said he had the ague; I prescribed for him a little porter; he said he could not do that as he was a tee-totaller; (another watch was shown to the witness;) this is the watch I exchanged with the prisoner; I put a private mark on this; I gave him this watch; the key he bought and gave me two dollars for it; I think he told me he gave $100 for it at auction, for the watch he exchanged; we exchanged even; the chain on his watch he was going to put on the watch he exchanged, but said he had a sister that was about to be married in New York, and he would like to get some spoons for her; he told me to weigh the chain and guess the value of the key; [the spoons were produced in the Court;] these are the spoons; I have no doubt of it; the next day he came in, took out his watch, and said it was two or three hours out of time; I told him some one perhaps had been trying the key; he said perhaps it was so; I then asked him how his sister liked the spoons; he said she thought them too light, I told him if they were not scratched I would exchange them; he then picked out another set of spoons worth $8 and a shilling; he gave me the initials P. A. R. to put on them; those initials I put on the spoons; he bought a pair of sugar tongs at the same time; [the tongs and spoons were produced in Court] these are the articles; he never returned for the last set, nor did he bring the first set back.

Cross examined by Mr. Graham.—This person of whom I have been speaking was twice in my store; I do not recollect how he was dressed; I do not recollect what the color of the hat was; I did not notice his person particularly, or his clothes, or his hat; he was in my store about an hour the second day; I never saw him afterwards until I saw him before the justice. Robinson was brought in before the examination commenced; I do not recollect whether the person had whiskers on.

John W. Cortelgan recalled.—When I examined the watch I found it to correspond with the marks of the one in my book.

Lewis Carman recalled.—[A gold watch was shown to the witness.] This was Mr. Suydam's watch; Mr. Suydam, when he had engagements, generally placed the watch before him; I know it by the keys.

MURDER.—The feelings of this community have been shocked by a most horrid murder, which was perpetrated in the vicinity of this place, on Sunday evening last. Miss Rachel Whitacre, who has resided for the last twelve years with one of our citizens, was on a visit to her brother-in-law's, about two miles from this place, and on Sunday, about four o'clock, told her sister that she would take a walk. She did not return, and, altho' diligent search was made, her body was not discovered until Monday evening, about a fourth of a mile distant, with her skull broken. Suspicion has rested upon a young man named Kem, of a most respectable family. He is now confined in the county jail. We do not feel at liberty to give publicity to the many reports which are in circulation, as he will be tried by the laws of his country.—*Richmond (Ia.) Palladium.*

SMALL NOTES.—The Council of Wilmington, (Del.) have passed an ordinance for issuing bills or drafts of a less value than one dollar.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the "Journal of Commerce."

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1841.

Reconciliation between Mr. Clay and Mr. King.—After the Senate opened this morning, Mr. Preston rose and remarked upon the deep regret felt by himself and others at the collision which had lately taken place in the Senate between two of its most distinguished members. But he believed that the difficulty had arisen from a misconception on the part of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) as to what was said by the Senator from Alabama (Mr. King.) He had it from an undoubted source that there was no intention on the part of the Senator from Alabama to wound the feelings of the Senator from Kentucky. He expressed a hope, therefore, that the unhappy difference might soon be settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Mr. Clay then said that although he had misconceived the tenor of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, and had acted on the belief that there was an intention to wound him, yet being more prompt to repair than to repel an injury, he would say that he was now convinced that the Senator from Alabama had no design to insult him; and he now cheerfully took back all that he had said in reply.

A burst of applause followed Mr. C.'s remarks.

Mr. King rose and stated in substance, that he hoped his course here had been always marked by forbearance and courtesy; and, in reference to this matter, he would, after the frank declaration of the Senator, say that he had never meditated or uttered any thing intended to be insulting to him or disparaging of him.

Mr. Clay then advanced toward Mr. King and offered his hand, which was most cordially received. The galleries and lobbies then set up a shout of applause, which was not checked.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES NOW IN WASHINGTON.— Envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States.

From Great Britain.—Henry S. Fox Esq. presented March, 1836.

From Russia—M. Al. de Bodisco, presented May, 1838.

From the Argantine Confederation.—General Alvear, presented October 11th, 1838.

From Austria.—Baron de Mareschal, presented September 27, 1839.

From France.—M. be Bacourt, presented June, 1840.

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

From Prussia—Baron de Roenne, presented June, 1834.

From Portugal,—M. Figaniere e Morao, presented June, 1834.

LIST OF CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Mr. Steen Bille, Charge d'Affaires of Denmark, credential letter, Nov. 1838.

Chevalier Adrien Martini, Charge d'Affaires of the Netherlands, credential letter, Sept. 1839.

M. Charles Serroys, Charge d'Affaires of Belgium, credential letter, Sept. 1838.

Chevalier de Mondin, Charge d'Affaires of Sweden, credential letter, November 1838.

Count de Colobiano, Charge d'Affaires of Sardinia, credential letter, February, 1839.

Bernard E. Bee, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, credential letter, April, 1840.—*National Intelligencer.*

A GOOD ONE.—A very good widow lady who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged, as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter, and one day as she was receiving a half dozen bottles from the man who brought her comfortable beverage, she perceived (*O Horror!!!*) two of the great elders of the church approaching her door. She ran the man out the back way, and put the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and while conversing with her friends, pop went one of the corks.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the good lady, "there goes the bed cord! it snapped yesterday the same way!—I must have a new rope provided."

In a few minutes, pop went another, followed by the peculiar hiss of the escaping liquor. The rope wouldn't do again but the good lady was not at a loss.

"Dear me!" says she, "that black cat of mine must be at some mischief there. Scat!"

Another bottle popped off, and the porter came stealing out from under the bed curtains.

"Oh, dear me," said she, "I had forgot it's the *yeast!* Here Prudence, come take away these bottles of *yeast!*"—*N. O. Pic.*

CITY OF NEW YORK.—The number of buildings in the compact part of the city of New York is 32,116: of which there are used as brewries, distilleries, tanneries, and the like, 46; as dwelling houses exclusively, 15,458; as dwellings with shops 6,614; as stores and offices exclusively, 3,855: as taverns and private boarding houses, 726; as baths, 9; as factories with engines equal to 1180 horse power, 74; as large factories with labor saving power, 172; as private stables, 2,603; as livery stables, 137; as dairy stables, 57; miscellaneous, 1,355.

The valuation of real estate in the city as corrected by the Board of Supervisors in 1840, as $188,212,714; and of personal estate, $65,013,801. Aggregate, 252,235,515.

From Africa's Luminary.

SLAVE FACTORY DESTROYED.

Monrovia, Dec. 4—We have the pleasing intelligence to communicate to our readers, of the seizure of the buildings and property of that notorirus slave mart at Gallenas, which for years has been carrying on a horrible traffic in human beings. The particulars of the affair we have from the lips of the master of an American Brig now in our roadstead, who was at Gallenas at the time, on shore himself, and thus became acquainted with the whole transaction.

It appears that a preconcerted plan of arrangements had been entered into between the commanders of H. B. M. armed vessels, the Wanderer, the Saracen and the Rolla. On a certain day, as if accidentally, they all dropped anchor one after the other off Gallenas bar, and began to man their boats for an attack on the establishment on shore. The Rolla fearing that she would not arrive in time had early in the day sent her quota of men and boats to join the Wanderer, so that although she did not get to anchor until three or four P. M. her boats all manned, were prepared for the attack. As soon as all things were ready, 11 boats carrying 120 men, well armed, pushed off from the sides of the Wanderer and Saracen, and steered directly for the bar; passing through which they entered the river and began to near the field of action.

It appears that Don Pedro Blanco's establishment, is situated on a handsome little island, a short distance up the river and so surrounded by trees, as to prevent their seeing very distinctly the approach of any boats, unless from a kind of observatory which on this occasion was not occupied. Lieut. Denham, who took the command of the expedition, proceeded therefore unobserved, until the alarm was at last given, and the fears of the Spaniards were aroused. At first, however they supposed it was only a party of pleasure designing to pull about the river and then return on board. But soon the nearing of the boats directly towards the factories, told the whole tale. In a momen all was affright and consternation. No the least resistance was offered—not a musket fired. The slavers, had just time enough, and but that, to secure their papers, and taking the slaves they *had on hand*, made their escape to the bushes where they remained concealed. The British officers and men landed, took possession of the establishments, destroyed a quantity of property, but had not burned the buildings when captain —— left It was supposed they would pursue them and leave a small force to occupy the premises.

ANOTHER SLAVE FACTORY GIVEN UP.

Monrovia, Dec. 15th. 1840.—Mr. Editor.—In your last Luminary you gave your readers an account of the destruction of Don Pedro Blanco's slave establishment at the Gellenas river. That "slave factory" has long been a serious injury to the prosperity and growth of the colony of Liberia.

The Gallenas river is said to be about forty miles North from Monrovia, and it was at the mouth of this river that Blanco commenced and prosecuted the slave trade, with unparalleled success for a period of upwards of twenty years.

Since the breaking up of Blanco's establishment it is said that there are now no slaves taken from the whole of the coast between this place and Sierra Leone

I perceive I have greatly digressed my object in addressing you was to give you the substance of a report which has reached this place, and believe to be authentic: concerning the slave factory at the New Cess river.

New Cess is a river some twelve or fifteen miles below Bassa Cove, and has long been known as a principal slave mart.

New Cess, is in the territory claimed by the colony of Liberia, but has never been formally purchased; therefore, the proprietors of that place leased it out to Canot, for a slave establishment.

Canot has long been known on this coast as a veteran slaver, who periled life and liberty for the persecution of his favorite employment.

It appeared that on hearing the fate of Gallenas, he wisely concluded to compromise; and when H. B. M. men of War visited him they found him favorably disposed to negociate upon the following terms. He agreed to give up to the men of war all his stock of slaves, to discontinue the slave trade, to enter into a legitimate trade, say in ivory, palm oil cam wood, gold dust, &c. &c. &c. Upon these conditions it is said he was spared and left to repent for former misdoings

It is also further reported that he has applied for, and is to receive the protection of a British subject.

I sincerely hope that all is true, and that the time may soon come when the wicked shall cease from troubling this devoted continent.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat John Randolph, on her way up the river last night, struck a snag in the Bend above Carrollton, and sunk soon after.—Loss of property estimated at 150,000 dollars—supposed to be mostly insured. Insurance on the boat 30,000 dollars.—She had on board a large quantity of coffee and other merchandise, besides about three hundred hogsheads of sugar. It is said twenty-two persons were drowned whilst another rumor makes eight missing. It is said that another steamboat disaster happened higher up the river.—*N. O. Free American.*

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... MARCH 31, 1841.

RA CONGRESS.—See President Harrison's mation, in another column, calling an extra of Congress on the 31st of May.

RICULTURAL.—The citizens of Jefferson y are about forming an agricultural socie-

☞We received the Alton, Illinois, Tele- of the 13th instant on the 27th. It had t received President Harrison's Inaugural.

STERN FARMER.—The March number is ed, containing a number of plates and interesting matter.

IGATION.—A boat of 580 barrels flour, nded Wills creek, from Cambridge, Ohio, e 34th inst. for the New York market.

☞We again ask our friends not to send us otes of suspicious banks. German Bank of ster, and West Union do not pass with us is time, and several others are in bad credit.

☞The letter from Washington, in another nn, which relates to the adjustment of the ulty between Mr. Clay and Mr. King, is esting.

SKINGUM IMPROVEMENTS.—The last M'- lesville Standard notices some improvements e Locks, which has permitted boats from sville and Taylorsville to pass down the kingum.

LLAR MAGAZINE.—The 3d No. of this cheap has reached us. It contains a plate repre- ng the Inauguration of President Harrison, another of the New York fashions, with ornaments.

BBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—We inform Brother rts, of Mt. Vernon, that a good supply of lath School books can be had in the town of am, from the Agent of the "Sunday School on."

RESHET.—The Charleston Mercury of the inst. gives an account of a heavy freshet h had just occurred about Hamburgh and nnah that had prevented the operations of rail road cars.

DOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young man near rlestown, Indiana, who was superintending the machine, was caught in a band, thrown the machine and instantly crushed to death, the morning of the 12th inst.

LAVE TRADE.—Pedro Blanco's "Slave Fac- " at Lomboko, on the coast of Africa, has ntly been broken up by three British cruis- and about 1500 slaves liberated. It is stated the slave trade is now broken up on about 0 miles of the coast.

We have sent a list of dues, embracing the cipal part of what is owing to us within the nds of the Ohio Conference to Br. Bassett.— subscribers will please hand over to him, or ny of the itinerant preachers. Or almost post master would remit for them if asked.

MISTAD AFRICANS.—These received the de- on of the Supreme Court, which set them at rty, with much gratitude. When the ques- n was put to them, whether they desired to rn to Mendi, they replied they would con- and reflect on the subject a few days before y would give an answer.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The last or 89th No. of large and splendid sheet contains the first pter of "Barnaby Rudge," a new tale by Boz. e Jonathan is one of the largest weekly papers the United States, edited by N. P. Willis & H. Welds, at three dollars per annum, always advance. Send up your orders to Wilson & ., publishers, 162 Nassau street, New York.

☞John C. Montgomery is appointed Post ister at Philadelphia. The Chronicle says, it computed that 1500 persons thronged his se the next day after his appointment, seek- situations about the office. But that Mr. had taken the precaution to be absent on e occasion. Rather a bore this, if true, upon e Whigs.

WESTERN WORLD.—Mr. World, you kept ab- t so long we scratched you off our list, but as u have showed your eagle face twice again, cently, we have restored you to your former anding. We published your prospectus, and aim that we have a right to exchange if we see use, but we will not force you into measures. you could give us a regular price current from ur city we should like you some better.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGA- NE, or the Philadelphia Casket and Gentle- an's united. The April number of this elegant ork is before us. Instead of 48 pages, its usual umber, it contains 60; it is ornamented with a autiful Mezzotinto engraving on steel—"He omes;" four figures of fashion handsomely col- ed, and three pages of music. This work is uch improved, It is three dollars per annum advance; address George R. Graham, S. W. rner of 3d and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

ORTHODOXY.—A friend out west has made some quiries which involves the divinity of Christ, nd wishes to know what standard we would ise in reference to the communion table, &c. o which we reply we would prefer administering e Lord's Supper to those who believed accord- g to scripture in relation to this matter. But ithout going into a lengthy exposition of the ripture view of this subject, we shall state, that e could cheerfully administer this sacred ordi- ance to all who believe that through the *death nd suffering* of Christ *salvation* is procured for *inners.*

Br. Stockton is informed that the post office address of A. W. Russell, superintendent Wayne circuit, is Congress, Wayne, Ohio. He says he has a few subscribers for the Christian World, which shall be forwarded so soon as he gets the cash for them.

Phineas Inskeep, superintendent of Youngstown circuit, wishes a copy of the Christian World addressed to him at "Fairview, Guernsey, Ohio;" he also requests it to be sent to John Hankins, (with the back numbers,) "Churchhill, Trumbull, Ohio;" also to John Cassiday, "Sharon, Mercer, Pa."

You will also send the World to S. J. Cox, "Zanesville, Ohio," and credit him one dollar and charge us.

☞The "Philadelphia Saturday Courier" of March 20, reached us on the 29th. This is an excellent paper, but some way its visits to us have been rather irregular latterly. Indeed, our papers from the east and south generally, come rather unstable for some time past. We received the Charleston Mercury of the 9th of March on the 29th.

☞Br. Barnes, of Cincinnati, is informed that we sent a list of subscriptions due in his city, to Mr. Lyon, and we wish him to call and get it. If Br. L. has it not and he will inform us we will forward again.

ITEMS.

Don't give your children too much advice. You may water the young seed with such a stream of words as to wash it quite away.

The Liverpool young ladies row boats up the Mercy river. Here, married ladies row their husbands up "Salt river."

In Yates county, New York, a new sect of religionists have made their appearance. They are called 'Sweezyites,' and also have the *alias* of 'Holy Rollers.' —*Bicknell.*

These must be the disciples of our friend W. Swazey. He has always been crazy enough to be the author of some such enterprise as this.—*Ed. West. Recorder.*

"My uncle was one of the framers of the Constitution," said a youth the other day of patrician blood, to another of a more plebian origin. "Who cares for that?" quoth the latter, "My father was one of the framers of our new meeting house."

Not one Baptist negro in the Island of Jamaica, has been convicted of crime since the passage of the Emancipation act.

Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix has been nominated for Mayor by the Whigs of New York. Alderman Purdy will probably be put in nomination by the Democrats. If Mr. Ex-Recorder Morris is nominated, he will be beaten by an overwhelming majority. The people of New York will never indorse his infamous act of seizing private papers and thus violating the best privilege of a freeman.—*New World.*

UNITED STATES BANK NOTES.—Bicknell's Reporter says: "We learn that three or four banks are willing to make some arrangement to keep the notes of the Bank of the United States at par with other Philadelphia Bank notes, but the majority are adverse to this measure.—Something should be done if possible. The depreciation of the notes in question, is one of the worst and most injurious features of the times."

FATAL DUEL.—The Cincinnati Republican states, that a duel was fought at Alton, Ill. on the 4th inst. between Judge Smith, of the Illinois Supreme Court, and Mr. McClernand, late Secretary of the State of Illinois. They fought with rifles, distance fifty paces. Judge Smith was the challenger, and was killed on the spot.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey at their late session passed an act to prohibit tavern keepers, store keepers, confectioners, and hucksters, from entertaining minors under the age of 21 years, at colleges, academies, and schools for the purpose of instruction, and from selling to them strong drink.

THE AMISTADS.—It was reported at New Haven, that provision had been made for the protection of the Africans of the Amistad, by placing them in a position for their own support in an interior town. The Herald states that 'the order for their release has been communicated to the Marshal, and a guardianship taken out, from the Probate Court, in behalf of the three little girls.'

FROM HARRISBURGH.—We have nothing definite yet as to the probable course of our Legislature. We fear that no satisfactory measure will become a law. The suspension of the Banks will be legalized in all probability, but the prospect for small notes is not favorable.—*Bick.*, 23d.

AN ACTIVE TRADE.—The official custom house returns show a remarkable increase in the direct trade between New Orleans and the Adriatic, owing in a great measure to the recent change in the Austrian quarantine regulation. The average annual amount of Cotton exported from New Orleans to Trieste from the year 1830 to1839, inclusive, was 1,561,014 lbs. But for the year 1840, the exports of Cotton from New Orleans to the same place amounted to 7,422,934 lbs.—*ib.*

MICHIGAN.—A letter from Detroit under date of the 11th, says, "A bill passed the Legislature to-day giving the debtor the privilege of turning out property to the creditor at two-thirds its appraised value; it applies to all mortgages and executions and judgments now standing. So you see no man in Michigan is obliged to pay a debt.—*ib.*

Accounts from the West, says the New York Express, are of a most gloomy character. Instances are known at Chicago of farmers selling their wheat at 40 cents per bushel, and afterwards selling the money which they received for it at 25 and 30 cents discount, bringing the actual price of the wheat to 15 cents per bushel.

PARDONED.—Gov. Richardson, of South Carolina, has pardoned Geo. W. Jones, who was lately convicted of making, but not issuing, a forged check for the sum of *twenty dollars*, and sentenced to be hung. Jones is to remain in prison for some time in expiation of the crime of grand larceny, of which he also stands convicted, and for which he has received several public whippings.

One of the Boston papers calls public attention to the fact that their fine harbor is becoming gradually filled up by the discharge into it of all sorts of rubbish, including the *ballast of vessels in port.* It also states that there is no existing law to prevent this.

NATIVE STEEL.—The Albany Evening Journal of Friday of last week contains a report by Prof. E. Emmons to the Legislature on the *steel mine* discovered in Franklin county. The Report is able, evinces a scientific investigation of the subject, and seems to prove incontestibly that *native steel*, to an indefinite extent, can be dug "out of the bowels of the harmless earth" in our own State. This discovery is of far greater value than the finding of a hundred gold mines.

TEMPERANCE.—The Cleveland, Ohio, Herald of the 13th inst. says that the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, of the Catholic Church in that city, administered the temperance pledge to about ninety of his congregation the day before, and that he is laboring zealously among the people of his charge, in the temperance cause.

THE FRESHET.—The Savannah Republican of the 17th says: The waters from the country above have finally reached the latitude of this city. Yesterday afternoon the low grounds in Carolina opposite the town, were entirely submerged, and presented from the window of our office, the appearance of an immense lake.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Mr. Wm. Gillespie, whose chivalric conduct, while serving under Gen. Washington, during the Revolution, won from the chief great praise, and several commissions, died at his residence at Belleville, Richland co., Ohio, a few weeks since, aged 104 years.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt failed in the Council of New Jersey.

By the President of the U. S. of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two Houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two Houses of Congress, to meet in the Capitol at the City of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day, of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion, to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

[L. S.] W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

We alluded in our last to an effort then in progress by certain banks of this city, to induce the Bank of the U. S. to make some arrangements calculated to keep her notes at par with those of other Banks. The matter has not yet been abandoned, though we fear the prospect of success is not particularly favorable. It seems that the only Banks which are exerting themselves very earnestly, are those which hold large portions of the post notes of the Bank of the United States. It will be remembered that those notes were taken in exchange for the ordinary notes of the Bank of the U. S., and with the object of assisting resumption. The condition of the Bank of the United States was examined by a Committee appointed by the other Banks, and the Committee asserted that with a specified amount of assistance, including the five million loan, the Bank of the United States could resume and with success. The assistance was obtained, but the resumption failed, for reasons heretofore described in our columns. The moment the last suspension took place, the other Philadelphia Banks held a meeting and decided not to receive the bills of the monster.—This was a rash decision, inasmuch as they themselves held five millions of dollars of post notes, and they thus discredited their own property.—The consequence is that the notes of the Bank of the United States are sadly below par.—*Bicknell.*

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

CONVICTION OF PETER ROBINSON FOR THE MURDER OF ABRAHAM SUYDAM.

New Brunswick, March 25, 1841.

About an hour after the close of my letter of last evening, Attorney General Molleson concluded his remarks to the Jury, and Chief Justic Hornblower delivered his charge. This was a quite an able and comprehensive review of the whole trial, and occupied more than two hours in its delivery. At half-past 8 o'clock the Jury retired, and returned again into Court at fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock, with a verdict of *Guilty of Murder in the first Degree.*

Neither of the prisoner's counsel were present, but in compliance with a request from one of them, Mr. Graham, the Jury were "polled," when each gave again the verdict previously returned by all.

Robinson received the verdict with composure, exhibiting the same callousness of feeling which has marked his conduct throughout the trial. His sentence was postponed until this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, of which I will transmit you a report to-night. Yours, R.

ROBINSON'S SENTENCE.

New Brunswick, March 25, 1841.
Six o'clock in the Evening.

Robinson was brought into Court this morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, and received his sentence. He is to be executed, according to the laws of the State, in the County Jail, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday the 16th day of April next. He stood up as composedly as usual while this judgment was pronounced, and appeared to be little affected by the impressive and solemn ceremony. The Chief Justice exhibited a great deal of feeling, and seemed completely overwhelmed by his emotions when he pronounced the concluding words of the sentence.

It is said that Robinson offered to assist in erecting his scaffold this morning, and asked the sheriff if he did not intend to give him half the fees, as he would have to perform the hardest duty at the execution. He is a hardened wretch, and it is quite likely that this report is true.

Yours, &c.

CANADIAN LIBERTY, RIOT AND DEATH. We copy the following from the last St. Albans, (Vt.) Messenger.

By a gentleman direct from Henrysville, (Canada) we have an account of the most disgraceful and bloody riots, at the now pending elections, which we hasten to give, just as we are going to press.

From our informant we learn that at the close of the polls on Thursday, the radical candidate was 84 ahead of his tory opponent. Upon this being stated, the tories made an attack upon the radicals, in the school house where the polls were held, and the radical candidate, Franchere, was compelled to escape from the windows in order to save his life. The radicals retired and the tories perceiving that they had no arms, went to a hay rick, broke it up, and provided clubs for those of their party who were destitute, and pursued the radicals, and upon overtaking them, commenced an indiscrimate attack; two men seated in a sleigh were felled with blows from clubs on the back part of the head. Many others were seriously injured.—One in particular was knocked down by a blow across the back, and he fell out of the road; his assailants passed on, and the man arose on his knees, when others came up—the Canadian begged for mercy, but his assailants immediately knocked him down again with clubs, and beat him afterward till he was senseless! Among the assailants were several of the military, dressed in citizen's clothes.

On Wednesday, the polls were again opened, and at noon the radical candidate was 120 ahead, notwithstanding the efforts of the tories to brow-beat and force the radicals from voting. The number so exasperated the tories that a severe contest ensued, and the radicals being poorly prepared to defend themselves were severely injured. One or more of the latter have died, and many are so badly hurt that there are no hopes of recovery. The radical candidate has entered his protest and withdrawn from the canvass, and possibly the riotous scenes have ended for the present.

It is reported that three have been killed, but we do not credit it. In our next we shall have farther particulars.

BANG! POP!! BANG!!!—The editor of the Montreal Herald, after a hearty dinner on bombs, congreve rockets, and Paixhan cannon, sat down to his desk and penned the following article:

"Now is the time to strike an efficient blow, and dictate terms to our republican neighbors. Great Britain is strong, and the United States are miserably weak, defenceless and exposed. They have neither Army or Navy worth speaking of; Commissariat they have none; and they are equally deficient in fortifications. The republic is bankrupt, and has not the means of even commencing hostilities, far less for continuing them for any protracted period. Yet the press in the United States basely panders to the popular excitement in favor of a war, which must, in the end, dismember the Union, and exhibit the termination of the most successful republic which the world ever saw."

It is a wonder that he did no dislocate his wrist in the excitement of writing such a fire and brimstone article. We advise our volunteer companies to clean their muskets, provide themselves with cartridges, pick their flints, and sleep with one eye open, for fear this tremendous writer may take it into his head to march through our country, 'solitary and alone,' with a big sword, and six pair of Colts' repeating pistols. Peleg—shut the door and double-lock it, for we are already trembling with apprehension of danger. *Phil. Chron.*

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WHALING SHIP.—We are informed by the Newport, R. I., Mercury, that a letter from Capt. Griswold, of the whaling ship, Audley Clark, of Newport, to its owners, dated St. Catherines, January 4th, 1841, states that he had put into that port to put on shore three men, for the Consul to send home for trial, they having attempted to burn up the ship. One of the men, named Wm. Rankin, alias Bowlan, confessed before the Consul that he put fire to the train of combustibles at the instigation of Wm. Maxfield and Henry Wood, two seamen belonging to the ship. The fire was communicated through the hole in the forecastle bulk-head, but was fortunately discovered before it had done much damage, and was extinguished in about fifteen minutes. The only reason given for their diabolical conduct was that they wished to get clear of paying large bills which the ship had against them.

RECORD YOUR MORTGAGES.—The Cincinnati Republican says:—"In a case decided on Thursday last in our Superior Court, it appeared that Mr. Aaron G. Gano being the owner of one of the immense Pork Houses in Cincinnati, mortgaged it to the Commercial Bank for $19,000, to secure a bona fide debt. The mortgage was correctly drawn up, executed and acknowledged according to law, but was not immediately recorded by the bank. Before it was recorded, the Bank of the United States obtained a heavy judgment in Cincinnati against Mr. Gano, without notice of the mortgage. The Court (Judge Este) decided that the judgment was the prior lien on the lot and buildings, and thus, for want of recording in due time, the Commercial Bank has been cut out of $19,000. Such is the law of our State, vide Statutes of Ohio, vol 29, page 349."

THE FRESHET.—The Savannah Republican of the 27th says: The Southern Mail which left yesterday morning, returned to town at 5 o'clock, P. M. It was found impossible to cross Ogeechee River on account of the freshet. The water was nearly three feet higher at the bridge yesterday, than it was at the freshet last May. At the ferry house, we learn it rose a foot and a half above the first floor of that building. The bridge had not been carried away when the stage left.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Great excitement exists in Kensington, N. H., in consequence of the sudden and unaccountable absence of a wealthy, respectable citizen, and a State Senator, from his home, he having been absent upwards of five weeks, and no intelligence obtained from him whatever, although the most unremitted exertions to that effect have been made by his friends.—*Phil. Chron.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., MARCH 23, 1841

Br. Springer: For the encouragement of the lovers of Christ and His cause, we would say through the medium of your paper, that we have a very encouraging state of things in this place. Scores of sinners have been seriously awakened to see their fearful condition, while living without God in the world during the last three or four weeks, and many have found peace in believing. The good work commenced among our brethren of Baptist church. Many were made the subjects of converting grace during a protracted meeting held by them. We do not know the precise number received and baptized, but suppose between thirty and forty.

Our second quarterly meeting commenced March 5th in this place; we were disappointed in our anticipated help.—The meeting began under rather inauspicious circumstances, yet we resolved to trust in God and do our duty, and it was not long until it was apparent to all that the God of Jacob was with us. A great number were powerfully awakened and we trust converted. The interest of the meeting has been rising gradually from its commencement until the present, and during its progress very many were made the subjects of converting grace.—It is now eighteen days since our meeting began, and from present appearances, it might be protracted a week or two longer with great advantage. The altar of prayer is still crowded with broken hearted penitents. *Thirty-eight* have united with us since the beginning of the meeting, among these are young men of promise, old men also, who have spent the chief of their days without religion, but we have grounds to hope they will yet become pillars in the church of Christ. Some also of the principal citizens of the place have united with us. Our unstationed brethren, I. Frances and S. Catlin, have labored zealously and successfully during the meeting. Br. Clarke, sr., came to our aid on Saturday and is still with us. We have labored for the conversion of sinners and have made but little exertion to swell our numbers—most of those who have united have professed peace. We are all worn out.—Oh, for help, and oh, that God may carry on the work.

Yours, &c., JAMES ROBISON.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. James Gurley, Mr. ENOCH WILBER to Miss MARY SCOTT, all of Springfield township.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP
CALEDONIA.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Atlantic steamer arrived at Boston on Saturday, and we are indebted to private hands for Liverpool papers to the latest dates, namely, to the 4th March—London to the 3d, and Havre of the 2d.

The news of the suspension of specie payments by the United States and other Banks, had been received in England. The effect was not so disastrous as had been expected—but time enough had not elapsed to test its results. As far as known, however, the expression of American securities was great—United States Bank being quoted at low and merely nominal prices.

The bills drawn by the United States Bank on the house of Morrison & Co. had been accepted. One difficulty therefore, that had been anticipated, seems to be removed.

No news had been received overland, either from India or China. We have therefore, no later dates from the East, than have been already published.

Lord Cardigan had been tried in the House of Lords, on accusations arising out of his duel with Capt. Reynolds, and acquitted. The occasion was one of imposing solemnity. A portion of the public seemed to be much dissatisfied with the result.

The general aspect of European affairs was pacific—but it was said that England and the Allied Powers intended to remonstrate against the warlike demonstrations of France.

An extensive mercantile house had failed in Liverpool.

A War Movement in France.—In the Chamber of Peers, Marshal Soult had presented a bill for the levy of 80,000 men; and for increasing the term from 7 to 8 years. The deputies had already adopted the measure.

An animated debate had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, on a proposition to vote a large sum for secret service money. The result was favorable to the Ministry by a large majority.

The Plague at Alexandria.—Many victims had already fallen, and the plague still raged violently.

The Caroline Affair.—We have contradictory accounts in relation to public opinion in England as to the Caroline affair.

A Dreadful Accident.—The ship Governor Fenner, bound from Liverpool to Boston, was run into by a steamer near the English coast.—Shocking to relate—upwards of 100 persons perished, and a vast amount of property was lost in the ship, which sunk in a few minutes.

Church Rates.—Mr. Easthope, member for Leicester, had given notice in the Commons, of his intention to bring in a bill to abolish Church Rates in England and Wales.

Large arrivals of wheat, oats and oatmeal, had taken place from Ireland. American Flour in bond, had sold on the 2d inst. at 35s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.

More of the Caroline.—We have just seen another paper containing Parliamentary Debates, in one of which we observe Lord John Russell said, in reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, that the pension to be granted for Lieut. McCormick, was recommended for wounds received in the "cutting-out" of the Caroline.

It was rumored in Paris, that the French Government had offered to mediate between England and the United States, in relation to the McLeod affair.

The "Acadia" arrived out in 15½ days.

Tea in London.—On the 2d, 3700 packages of tea were sold at better prices than on the sales of the 25th ult. The "Mail" states that the Tea Trade was very firm on the afternoon of the 1st.

A Great Failure.—The great failure at Liverpool mentioned above, was of a house engaged in the Dry Saltery and Turpentine distilling business. The amount is stated at between £70,000 and £80,000.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool.—At a recent meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, resolutions were adopted in favor of some change in the commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States, and urging that sound policy calls for the admission of American grain, flour and rice, at a moderate fixed duty; and that the practical exclusion of American timber operated most injuriously on the British shipping interests, the manufacturers and the community at large.

More of the Dreadful Catastrophe at Sea.—Since publishing our "extra," we have perused the painful particulars of the loss of the "Gov. Fenner." It appears that she was run into by the steamer "Nottingham," and supposed to have been cut in half—as one portion of the wreck was afterwards fallen in with about 16 miles west of the "Skerries." Two men were seen in the rigging, and a boat proceeded instantly to take them off—but both were dead! All the accounts agree, that only the captain and mate were saved. The entire number of lives lost was 124!—Singular to relate, the passengers on board the Nottingham steamer were impressed with an idea that she would go down, and yet they made every effort to get on board the sinking ship—but fortunately they could not succeed, and so their lives were saved.

Burned to Death.—Two hundred and forty-five children have been burnt to death during the past year in the city of Westminster, and the eastern division of Middlesex.

The Leviathan.

ORDERS for this beautiful sheet can yet be filled, we having reserved a sufficient number the purpose. All new subscribers who pay one year in advance for the NEW WORLD will have a copy sent them of the LEVIATHAN.

☞Post masters who act as agents in the transmission of payments for the New World, and who have not already received a copy, will be entitled to a number, on apprising us of the omission

Ten copies are sent for $1, current money, remitted free of postage, or 100 copies for eight dollars. Address the publisher,

J. WINCHESTER,
30 Ann street, N. Y.

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,

Is published every Saturday Morning, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Holliday streets, up stairs.—First entrance on Holliday street.

By W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Five Dollars per annum, } Payable
Three Dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

Barnaby Rudge:

A NEW STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)

THE proprietors of the NEW WORLD newspaper take this method to announce that they are about to commence in both editions of the NEW WORLD, folio and quarto, a new story by the popular author of the Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, &c., on Saturday the 27th day of March Subscribers in the country are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible. The price of the NEW WORLD is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters are authorized to forward the amount free of charge.

Address, J. WINCHESTER,
30 Ann street, New York.

FLORIDA WAR.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO,

Upon the proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, to appropriate 'one hundred thousand dollars for the removal, subsistence, and benefit, of such of the Seminole Chiefs and Warriors as may surrender for emigration.'—Delivered in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 9, 1841.

Mr. Giddings said he rose to congratulate the country upon the prospect of bringing this unhappy war to a close. I am, (said he,) however, in some degree incredulous as to its speedy termination, by the means proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson.)

While I would go as far as any member to bring this war to an immediate close, I think it important that we should carefully examine the causes that brought it on; the reasons of its repeated renewal and continuation, in order that we may be able to adopt such measures as will ensure peace at the earliest possible moment. I think that the plan proposed is defective in one particular; and before I take my seat I intend to offer an amendment, which, in my opinion, will correct the omission.

This war has become a subject of deep interest to the people of the nation. It has continued to occupy the attention of the Government and the efforts of the army for more than five years. Our officers and soldiers have fallen victims to the climate, and to the hostile tribe with whom we have been contending. Near forty millions of the national treasure have been swallowed up in this most unfortunate contest. The attention of our people has often been called to these facts; while few, very few, of them have been fully informed as to the original exciting cause of this war, or the manner in which it has been renewed and conducted. Our army has been defeated; and I fear that our national honor has not remained altogether untarnished. "Rumor, with her thousand tongues," has whispered of transactions which, if real, ought to be known; if not, these rumors should be forever silenced. The able speech of the gentleman from Vermont, over the way, (Mr. Everett,) in 1836, gave us some ideas of the manner in which the Indians with whom we are now contending were treated. Our own violations of the treaty with them, while we required a rigid observance on their part of all its terms, were clearly and ably expressed by him. It is not my intention to review our treaties with those Indians, or to speak of the manner in which those treaties were effected, or of the great injustice done to the Indians, except where these subjects have manifestly conducted to the disastrous war now under discussion. It is, however, my purpose to call the attention of the committee to the causes which led to these hostilities; to that policy which has involved us in the vast sacrifice of life and treasure, expended in Florida during the last five years; and to the effect which that policy has had upon the rights and the interests of the free States. I also propose to examine, for a few minutes, the manner in which this war has been conducted, as well as the effect which the conduct of our high officers of Government must have upon the feelings of the people of the free States, and upon the honor of our nation. In doing this, I intend to test the constitutionality of that policy, by those plain and fundamental principles of our Government to which I think we must all yield assent. In claiming for my constituents and the State which I in part have the honor to represent, as well as for the free States generally, the rights and privileges which I think belong to them, and which I think should be held sacred by every officer of Government, I shall rely upon no principle that has not been frequently asserted by the slave States, and by both of the great political parties. Indeed, I intend to assert no principle but such as will command the assent of every member on this floor.

I have made these preliminary remarks in order that the committee may the better understand what I intend to say hereafter: and, having stated my premises, I will enter upon an investigation of the causes which led to the Florida war. Before I do this, however, I will take occasion to say that the lands occupied by these Indians formed no inducement for us to enter upon this war. General Jesup says, "*thousands* would not pay for the *medicines used by our troops while employed against the Indians.*" The Seminole Indians, by the treaty entered into at Payne's Landing, on the 9th of May, A. D. 1832, agreed to emigrate west of the *Mississippi* upon certain conditions. I shall not inquire whether those conditions were performed on our part, or whether the Indians were or were not morally bound to the observance of this stipulation. It is well known that they refused to emigrate, and that such refusal induced General Jackson to order the military force of the United States to Florida to compel them to emigrate. This attempted compulsion brought on the hostilities, which still continue. The important question now proposed, and which I intend to answer, is, why did they refuse to emigrate? The answer, however, may be found in executive documents of the 24th Congress, at its first session, (House doc. No. 271, p. 8.) in an official letter of Wiley Thompson, Indian agent, to Wm. P. Duval, Governor of Florida, dated January 1, 1834, nearly a year previous to the commencement of hostilities. Speaking of the unwillingness of the Indians to emigrate, General Thompson says: "The principal causes which operate to cherish this feeling hostile to emigration are, first, the fear that their reunion with the Creeks, which will subject them to the government and control of the Creek national council, will be a surrender of a large *negro property*, now held by those people, to the Creeks as an antagonist claimant."

Thus, sir, we have official intelligence that the principal cause of the war, was the fear of losing this "*negro property.*" And we are led to inquire into the history of these conflicting claims to the "negro property" between the Creeks and Seminoles.

In the letter above quoted, General Thompson speaking further on the subject, says: "The Creek claim to negroes now in the possession of the Seminole Indians, which is supposed to be the first cause of hostility to the emigration of the latter tribe, grows out of the treaty of 1813 between the United States and the former." We have now traced the original and principal cause of this war, as given by the Indian agent, to the treaty of Indian Spring, made on the 8th January, 1821. This is the official report of an accredited officer of Government, who had long mingled in the councils of the Indians, and who was most familiar with their views, and whose word, I presume, was never doubted. I will now ask the attention of the committee for a moment, while I relate some of the historical facts that brought about this treaty of 1821.

We are all aware that Indians frequently commit trespasses upon the property of their white neighbors. In 1802, Congress passed a law by which the people of Georgia received pay for all such trespasses committed subsequently by the Creek Indians from the public treasury, and the amount thus paid was retained from the annuities or other monies due the Indians. By the treaty of 1821, an attempt was made to obtain for the people of Georgia, pay for slaves who had left their masters and taken up their residence with the Indians *prior* to 1812; and an agreement was obtained from them, consenting that the U. S. should pay to the people of Georgia the amount found due them for such losses prior to 1802, and retain the amount thus paid out of the money due the Indians for the lands sold to the United States; provided the sum thus found due should not exceed $250,000. The indemnity sought for the slaveholders of Georgia by this treaty, was for losses sustained twenty years prior to the treaty, and extending back an indefinite period.

Under this treaty the Creek Indians were compelled to pay for slaves that had left their masters forty or fifty years prior to the date of the treaty. Nor were they compelled merely to pay for slaves that lived or had taken up their residence with the Indians; but they were charged for the value of the slave when shown to have left his master without proof that he was with the Indians, or had any existence in their country. I speak upon the authority of Mr. Wirt, late Attorney General, as expressed in Executive Doc. No. 128, 1st session 20th Congress.—Nor were these abuses unaccompanied with others of equally flagrant character. Mr. Wirt, in the same communication, assures the President that the price allowed for a slave was *two or three times his real value.* Yet, after paying for all the slaves that could be shown to have left their masters, at *two or three times their real value*, together with other property taken or destroyed by the Seminoles prior to 1802, it was found that the whole amounted to but 101,000 dollars, leaving in the hands of Government 149.000 dollars belonging to the Indians. This money however, was not returned to the Indians, but was retained by Government until 1834, when the owners of the fugitive slaves petitioned Congress that it might be divided among them.—This petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Chairman, an honorable member from Georgia, (Mr. Gilmer,) reported in favor of dividing the money among the owners of the fugitive slaves as a compensation for the *offspring* which the *slaves would* have born had they *remained in bondage.* This plan, which I think sets at perfect defiance all Yankee calculations, was rejected by Congress. But a bill was subsequently introduced, providing for a division of this money among the owners of those slaves by way of interest, in direct violation of the treaty, and notwithstanding they had previously received two or three times the real value of their slaves; and this soon passed in a law. These slaves had, most of them, united with the Seminoles or runaways in the peninsula of Florida, and the Creeks, (from whom the Seminoles had formerly separated,) having paid to the people of Georgia two or three times the value of those slaves, now claimed them as their property. The Creeks had mostly gone west of the Mississippi, and their agents were in Florida demanding these negroes of the Seminoles. The Seminoles, in the mean time, it is said, had intermarried with the negroes, and stood connected with them in all the relations of domestic life. If they emigrated west, their wives and children would be taken from them by the Creeks as slaves; if they remained in Florida, they must defend themselves against the army of the United States. With them, sir, it was *war* on one side, and *slavery* on the other. This state of things was entirely brought about by the efforts of our Government to obtain pay for fugitive slaves of Georgia.

This interference of the Federal Government in behalf of slavery in Georgia, appears to have been the origin of all our Florida difficulties.

[Mr. Warren, of Georgia, called Mr. Giddings to order on the ground of irrelevancy.

The Chairman, Mr. Clifford, of Maine, decided that the remarks of Mr. Giddings respecting the origin of the Florida war were in order; and Mr. G. proceeded.]

I think this interposition of our Federal Government unconstitutional and improper, and will assign the reasons of that opinion.

[Mr. Habersham, of Georgia, called Mr. Giddings to order, and stated that the gentleman from Ohio had intimated his intention to offer an amendment to the proposition before the House, and was proceeding to make a speech pretty freely interlarded with abolition, while this committee were yet uninformed as to the terms of the amendment he intended to offer.

The Chairman stated that the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio had reference to the proposition before the House, and were therefore in order.

Mr. Habersham desired to hear the amendment.]

Mr. Giddings resumed. I arose, Mr. Chairman, to discuss the Florida war, and I intend doing so, and cannot be drawn off upon any collateral points, nor frightened from it by the cry of abolition.

I will, however, say to the gentleman from Georgia that I have not said, nor do I intend saying, one word upon the subject of abolition, although I may perhaps touch upon the doctrine of State rights and strict *construction.*

I hold that if the slaves of Georgia or any other State leave their master, the Federal Government has no constitutional authority to employ our army or navy for their recapture, or to apply the national treasure to repurchase them. We possess no constitutional power to do either. If however, gentlemen of the South, who hold to a strict and rigid construction of that instrument, will point me to the clause of our constitution containing such authority, I will confess my obligations to them. Such power would necessarily include the power to tax the free States to an indefinite extent for the support of slavery, and for arresting every fugitive slave who has fled from his master, within the several States of this Union. Such power I deny most distinctly and emphatically. But, sir, we have as much right to do this *directly* as we have to do it *indirectly.* We have as much power to employ our army and navy in re-capturing fugitive slaves as we have to make a treaty with the Indians to retake such fugitives, and then employ our army and navy to compel the Indians to do it. We have as much power to tax the free States and apply the money *directly* for the purchase of fugitive slaves as we have to tax them to carry on a war for the purpose of compelling the surrender of such slaves; or even to apply the national treasure to the the holding of such treaties.

In truth, sir, we have no power whatever over the subject or institution of slavery within the several States of this Union. We have neither the power to sustain nor abolish it, to create nor destroy it. I mean, sir, that we have no such powers delegated to us for any *purpose* whatever. We have not the power to sustain it in the South, or establish it in the North. I know it is said, and repeatedly asserted, that a portion of the people of the free States hold that we have power to abolish slavery in the States. I can only say that I have never met with any intelligent man who has advanced such doctrine in my hearing.—For my own part, I believe we have as much power to establish slavery in the free States as we have to abolish it in the slave States. I say nothing of the constitutional power of Congress over the slave-trade between the States. But, Mr. Chairman, I am not willing to believe that any gentleman on this floor will urge the right of taxing the freemen of the North for the holding in slavery the colored men at the South.

I would not use those distinctions of North and South, could I avoid them. Yet I think no apology is due from me on this point, as I have constantly heard them used, and repeated, and reiterated by gentlemen from a certain portion of the Union, during the three years I have had a seat in this hall.

But, sir, I wish further to look into this power, or rather want of power, in Congress over slavery within the States of this Union.—In December, A. D. 1838, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton) introduced in this House, a resolution expressing the sense of the House in regard to this power,

[The Chairman informed Mr. Giddings that the discussion of those resolutions would not be in order.]

I had, Mr. Chairman, no idea of discussing those resolutions. I merely refer to one of them, as expressing the views of the North and of the South on the subject. It speaks the voice of all the hundred and ninety-eight members who voted for it. It reads as follows: "*Resolved*, That this *Government* is a Government of limited powers: that by the *constitution* of the United States, it has no power *whatever* over the institution of slavery in the several States of this Union." This resolution received the almost unanimous support of this House. There were one hundred and ninety-eight votes in favor of it and but six against it. I voted for it myself, because I deemed it correct. Every member from the slave States voted for it. I shall be slow to suspect that any of those gentlemen will now change their position, and say that we have power to sustain slavery; and that in voting for the resolution, they only intended to say that we have no power whatever over the subject to abolish it. I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that the Federal Government has at times interposed its influence to obtain for the citizens of slave States, compensation for slaves taken by Indian tribes and Great Britain. But this fact furnishes no argument against the position I have assumed. The cases alluded to were merely the acts of the Executive, interposed by common consent, without discussion or objection, for the purpose of obtaining from such tribe or Government, a compensation which we have uniformly refused when demanded of ourselves; for I believe it to be well understood, that we have never in any instance paid the owner for the loss of a slave, even when such slave was pressed into public service, and killed while thus in the employ of Government. The Florida war, having its origin in attempts on the part of the Federal Government to sustain slavery in one of the States of this Union, is so far unconstitutional, and is directly opposed to the doctrine contained in the resolution above quoted, which received the unanimous support of the slave States.

And now, having called the attention of the committee to the remote and *principal* cause of this war, I will ask their attention to some of the more proximate and immediate causes. On the 21st of May, 1836, this House adopted a resolution calling upon the then President for "information respecting the causes of the Florida war." On the 3d of June, the President transmitted to the House sundry papers relating to that subject; among which may be found an address or petition of nearly one hundred gentlemen, said to be among the principal inhabitants of Florida, calling on the President to interpose the power of the General Government for the purpose of securing them in the possession of their slaves. These gentlmen, speaking of the Seminole Indians, say; "While this *indomitable people* continue where they now are, the owners of slaves in our Territory, and even in the States contiguous, cannot for a moment, in any thing like security, enjoy this kind of property."

This was a plain, direct, and palpable request for the President to interpose the strong arm of the nation in behalf of slavery. Nor did the President remain deaf to such request; but he immediately endorsed an order on the back of the petition, directing the Secretary of War to make inquiry, and, if the charges were found true, "to direct the Indians to prepare *forthwith* to remove west of the Mississippi." Soon after this, the treaty of Payne's Landing, having remained nearly two years unnoticed by the President, was sent to the Senate for their sanction; and every preparation was made to compel the Indians, by physical force, to remove west of the Mississippi. A correspondence was carried on with the officers of our army; and all the military force that could well be brought to Florida, was concentrated there, for the purpose of compelling the Indians, at the point of the bayonet, to emigrate. This was done without even laying the subject before Congress, or asking for any legislative sanction.

It is not my intention to enlarge on this point, or to comment upon this very extraordinary interposition of Executive influence in favor of slavery, without constitutional or legitimate sanction. Neither have I time to comment upon the manner in which the treaty of Payne's Landing was obtained from the Indians; nor upon the extraordinary terms of that treaty; nor upon the still more extraordinary method of enforcing the Indians to an observance of the compact by the use of the bayonet, without consulting the legislative authority, in defiance of justice, and without precedent. But I desire to examine into the causes of this war, and discover how far it has its origin in attempts by the Executive to support and maintain slavery at the national expense, and in violation of the rights of the free States. In doing this, I shall speak from no vague conjecture, or uncertain suspicion; but what I say shall be "from the book;" from documentary evidence and official reports.

The address to which I have called the attention of the committee, estimates the number of negroes among the Seminole Indians at that time at more than five hundred; and they declare it as their belief that four-fifths of them are fugitive slaves. On the 20th January, 1834, Governor Duval, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says: "The slaves belonging to the Indians, have a controlling influence over the minds of their masters, and are entirely opposed to any change of residence. It will be best at once to adopt firm and decided measures; such as will demonstrate to the Indians the determination of Government to see the treaty justly and fairly executed. *This cannot be done until the bands of outlaws, (fugitive slaves,) mentioned in the agent's report, are arrested and broken up: so long as they are permitted to remain, every Indian that is unwilling will seek their protection.*" No man, perhaps, possessed better knowledge of these facts than Governor Duval, who assures us that the negroes controlled the Indians, and that the Indians sought the protection and support of fugitive slaves. He further assures us that nothing could be done while those fugitive slaves were permitted to remain in Florida. If gentlemen will bear this advice in mind, they will better understand the policy that subsequently guided our army against the Indians.

In a letter dated January 26, 1834, Governor Duval says: "*The slaves belonging to the Indians must be made to fear for themselves before they will cease to influence the minds of their masters.*" "*You may be assured (says he) that the first step towards the emigration of these Indians must be the breaking up of the runaway slaves and outlaw Indians.*" Thus we are informed that the war must be first waged against the *fugitive slaves.* Perhaps I ought to explain that slavery among the Indians is very different from what it is among the whites. It is comparative independence. Hence the slaves of the Indians have a perfect horror of slavery among the white people. Of course the fugitive slaves and the Indian slaves become intimate friends, and act in concert for the liberty of all.

[E. Campbell, of South Carolina, called Mr. Giddings to order, and stated that the member from Ohio was evidently assailing indirectly an institution which, by the rules of the House, was not liable to be assailed.

The Chairman said that the gentleman from Ohio had expressed his intention to discuss the *Florida war*, and he had understood the remarks as having reference to that subject. The Chair could not attribute a different motive from that expressed by the gentleman himself. I am (said he) therefore constrained to say the gentleman from Ohio is in order.]

Mr. Giddings resumed. I was not aware, Mr. Chairman, that our rules protected from discussing any *institution* whatever. I will, however, assure the gentleman from South Carolina that I shall only allude to the subject of slavery so far as it has been the means of drawing forty millions of dollars from the public Treasury, and most of it from the free States; I intend to assail it and no further. Gov. Duval says "these slaves must first be made to fear for themselves." The war was first to be waged against *slaves*, for reason that they influenced the minds of their masters in favor of *liberty.* In other words, the war must be directed against the right of a slave to express his mind to his Indian master on the subject of *human rights.* Sir, these slaves *were* made to fear for themselves in pursuance of these intimations of Gov. Duval, as I will now endeavor to show this committee. On the 28th October, 1834, Gen. Thompson, in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says: "There are many very likely negroes in this nation, (Seminole.) Some of the whites in the adjacent settlements manifest a restless desire to obtain them, and *I have no doubt that Indian raised negroes are now in possession of the whites.*" Thus, sir, it seems that *kidnapping was not* unknown in that country. This same Gen. Thompson, the accredited officer of this Government, on the 9th January, 1835, advises Government, "that an expedition should be set on foot for the double purpose of DRIVING the Indians within their boundary and *to capture negroes, many of whom, it is believed, are runaway slaves.*" And, sir, our army was put in motion to *capture negroes and slaves*, as we shall find in the sequel. But I wish to call the attention of the committee for a few moments to the manner in which these slaves, in the words of Governor Duval, were "*made to fear for themselves.*" On the 28th July, 1835, John Walker, one of the Appalachicola chiefs belonging to the Seminole band, wrote General Thompson, Indian agent, as follows: "I am (says he) induced to write you in consequence of the depredations making, and attempted to be made, upon my property, by a company of negro stealers, some of whom are from Columbus, Georgia, and have connected themselves with Brown and Douglass. I should like your advice how I am to act. I dislike to make any trouble or to have any difficulty with any of the white people. But if they trespass upon my premises, and my rights, I must defend myself in the best way I can. If they do make this attempt, and I have no doubt they will, they must bear the consequences. *But is there no civil law to protect me?* Are the *free negroes* and negroes belonging in this town to be stolen away publicly, and, in the face of law and justice, carried off and sold to fill the pockets of these WORSE THAN LAND PIRATES. Douglass and his company hired a man who has two TRAINED DOGS for the purpose to come down and take Billey. He is from Mobile, and follows for a livelihood catching runaway negroes."

This, sir, is the language of a savage, addressed to his civilized neighbors. He called in vain for protection. A few days after the date of this letter, he was robbed of all his negroes: so says the report of the United States attorney, addressed to the Secretary of War, and dated April 21, 1836. But of the number of *freemen* kidnapped at the same time, we are not informed. At all events, "*the slaves were made to fear for themselves,*" as Gov. Duval advised. Can we wonder that these Indians were driven to acts of desperation?

Here, sir, is the first mention I have met of the use of "bloodhounds" in this Florida war. They were used by "negro stealers," for the purpose of catching the colored people of Florida, and our officers have copied the example.—But I intend giving further examples of the use of bloodhounds before I close. I have, however, no time for comment. My object is to place *facts* before the people of this nation, and let every man make his own comments, and draw his own conclusions. I will give one more example of the mode of "teaching slaves to fear for themselves." E-con-chattimico was also an Indian chief of the Seminole band, living upon the Appalachicola river, and was, perhaps, one who signed the treaty at Camp Moultrie in 1832, by which we solemnly pledged the faith of this nation to protect the Indians in the enjoyment of their lives and property. The chief is said to have owned twenty slaves, valued at 15,000 dollars. These "negro stealers" were seen hovering around his plantation, and their object could not be misunderstood. By the advice of the sub-agent, he armed himself and people for the purpose of defending themselves. When the negro stealers learned that E-con-chattimico's people had armed themselves in defence of their *liberty*, (for they considered Indian slavery liberty, compared with white slavery,) they raised a report that the Indians had armed themselves for the purpose of uniting with the hostile Seminoles, and murdering the white people. On learning this, E-con-chattimico at once delivered up his arms to the white people, and threw himself upon their protection. Disarmed and unable to defend his people, they were immediately kidnapped, taken off and sold into interminable bondage. E-con-chattimico now calls on us to pay him for the loss he has sustained in the violation of our treaty, in which we solemnly covenanted to protect him and his property. Robbed, abused, insulted, and deceived, he emigrated to the West and now looks to us for a redress of the wrongs he has sustained. I give the substance of his statement, as related by him in his petition, and communicated by General Thompson, Gov. Duval, and the District Attorney of East Florida, and sworn to by several witnesses.

But, sir, this transaction, and others equally abusive, were soon known throughout Florida.—The Indians and negroes were thus admonished of the necessity of uniting their efforts and energies in defence of their liberty and lives. Gov. Duval, speaking of this transaction, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated the 23d May, says "it was an outrage well calculated to rouse the Indians to hostility." These are the acts that have led us on, step by step, until we have found ourselves in the midst of a most disastrous war.

The men who committed these robberies, and kidnapped these negroes, were well known, for the acts were committed in open day; their names and places of residence are distinctly mentioned: but I have yet to learn that any one of them has been punished in any manner for this warfare against the liberty of the blacks and the rights of the Indians. Indeed, it seems to have been an object with some of the officers employed in Florida, to induce Government itself to enter into the business of *capturing and selling slaves.* J. W. Harris, disbursing agent of Government, in a letter to the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated, December 30, 1836, says: "I would respectfully suggest that you recommend to the honorable Secretary of War, that the annuity due to the hostile Indians be retained to defray the expenses of this war; *and that the slaves who shall be captured, whom I believe to have been generally active instigators to our present troubles, be sold at public sale, and the proceeds appropriated to the same object.*" This is the first official proposition that has come to my knowledge, for the Government to enter into competition with the "*negro stealers,*" by capturing and selling slaves. At the time this suggestion was made, we were engaged in open war with these people, who had sought liberty in the wilds of Florida. If they were captured, they would be *prisoners of war;* and for us to sell them as slaves, would be as much a violation of our national honor as it would have been for them to have sold, as slaves, such of our people as they were able to capture.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark, that among the people of the free States, nothing is regarded with so much disgust and abhorrence as the buying and selling of men, women, and children, and that this feeling is common among all classes and all political parties.

Mr. Chairman, I have called the attention of the committee to what is officially announced as the first and principal cause of this war, and also to some of the proximate and immediate causes. I think no man can doubt that it originated in the attempts of the Executive to support slavery by the influence and efforts of our national Government, in violation, as I think, of the constitution and of the rights of the free States. I propose to investigate the subject a little further, and to examine into the cause that led to its *renewal and continuance.*

On the 6th day of March, 1837, General Jesup entered into a conventional arrangement with the Seminole Indians, by which it was agreed that hostilities should immediately cease; that the Indians should emigrate west of the Mississippi; that they should be secure in their lives and property; and "that negroes, their bona fide property," should accompany them. By the terms of this compact, no negroes were included except those who were called the "bona fide property" of the Indians, although Gov. Duval, Gen. Jesup, and the Indian agent, all unite in saying that the Indians were controlled by the blacks. These blacks comprised both fugitive slaves and free people of color, who were connected with the Indians by marriage and consanguinity.—The attempt to separate them appears to me to have been hopeless.

The Indian who had married a fugitive slave, and reared a family of children, would not, in my opinion, quietly fold his arms and view his offspring and their mother marched off into interminable slavery, while he himself should go west. Nor do I believe that will ever be done. They are all the enemies of our country, fighting in arms against us. They have already cost us much treasure and the blood of many freemen.—If they surrender themselves "prisoners of war," I would send them all west together. No person can doubt our perfect right to do so; and I think justice to the nation and to the Indians requires it; General Jesup's attempt to separate them failed, and I believe all further attempts of that kind will fail.

This compact between General Jesup and the Indians bears date on the 6th March. On the 18th of the same month, a solemn remonstrance against this arrangement was signed by a number of gentlemen of high standing in Florida, and transmitted to the Secretary of War. These gentlemen totally objected to any pacification that did not provide for the re-capture of their fugitive slaves. They objected to the Indians going west until they should take and return to their owners the slaves who had escaped from their masters in Florida. The remonstrance may be found at 55th page of executive document of the House of Representatives, No. 225, of the 3d session of the 25th Congress. It is an interesting paper, but of too great length for me to read at this time. It shows, in a most palpable light, the views entertained by those gentlemen in regard to the cause and object of this war. Whatever others may have thought upon that subject, it is clear that they supposed the war to have been commenced and carried on for the purpose of aiding them in holding their slaves; and they declare it incompatible with the honor and dignity of the nation to permit the Indians to emigrate until they shall bring the slaves back to their owners. I have no doubt they felt that they were correct in their views; nor do I believe they entertained a doubt of the justice and propriety of taxing the free States to any extent in support of slavery. There was, however, a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding these remonstrances. The Indians ceased for a time to plunder the defenceless families of Florida, to burn their cabins, and murder the defenceless women and children; but, sir, the fugitive slaves remained yet hidden in the swamps and everglades of that untraversed country. Peace on such terms appear to have been unacceptable to the people of Florida. I will not speak the conclusion of my own mind, however, on this subject, but will give you the words of a high officer of Government, who was on the spot, and who spoke from positive knowledge. I refer to General Jesup, who, in a letter dated 29th March, 1837, and directed to Colonel John Warren, speaking of the anxiety of the Indians to maintain the peace agreed upon, says: "*There is no disposition on the part of the great body of the Indians to renew hostilities; and they will I am sure, faithfully fulfil their engagements, if the inhabitants of the Territory be prudent. But any attempt to seize their negroes or other property would be followed by an immediate resort to arms.*"

Thus we have the authority of General Jesup for saying that the Indians were *anxious* to *maintain peace.* That he was at the same time *apprehensive that the people would attempt to seize the Indian negroes*, I know not. He certainly exhibited fears upon the subject. For on the 5th April, being seven days subsequent to this letter to Col. Warren, we find that he issued a general order in the following words: "*The Commanding Gen. has reason to believe that the interference of unprincipled white men with the negro property of the Seminole Indians, if not immediately checked, will prevent their emigration, and lead to a renewal of hostilities.*" The order goes on to prohibit any person not connected with the public service from entering upon the territory assigned to the Indians. In this order we have official intelligence that the whites did in fact interfere with the Indian slaves, or, in other words, they began to rob the Indians of their slaves almost as soon as hostilities ceased. As to the outrages committed upon the free blacks during the suspension of hostilities we have no information in this order, and are left to infer the course pursued towards them from the evidence I have previously given. If these people were sufficiently rapacious to rob the Indians of their negroes under such circumstances, it is easy to form an opinion as to the safety of the free colored people found with the Indians. How many of them, if any, were made slaves we know not. On the 18th April, twelve days after the date of his letter to Colonel Warren, General Jesup wrote to Governor Call, saying: "If the citizens of the Territory be *prudent*, the war may be considered at an end. But any attempt to interfere with the *Indian negroes* would cause an immediate resort to hostilities. The negroes control their masters, and they have heard of the act of your legislative council. Thirty or more of the Indian negro men were at and near my camp on the Withlacoohie late in March. But the arrival of two or three citizens of Florida, said to be *in search of negroes*, caused them to disperse at once, and I doubt whether they will come in again. At all events, the emigration will be delayed a month I apprehend in consequence of the alarm of these negroes."

The embarrassment into which General Jesup was thrown is quite apparent, notwithstanding his order of the 5th April. The people were anxious to hunt for slaves. The negroes, it would seem, were under constant apprehension, and fled when a slave catcher came into their vicinity. Whether the Indian negroes had cause for that fear, we are unable to judge, except from the documents before us. Between the Indians and our army, it appears, there was no difficulty whatever. But the difficulty appears to have been between the Indians and negroes on one side, and those who sought to rob the Indians and enslave the blacks on the other. It is also quite evident that some of the people of Florida were restless under the order of the 5th of April, prohibiting them from entering the Indian country. When intelligence respecting that order reached St. Augustine, it seems a public meeting was called and a committee appointed to procure its repeal, in order that the white people might enter the Indian country for the *purpose of seizing slaves.*

This committee, said to be composed of men of high standing, addressed a long letter to General Jesup, in which they say, speaking of the people of Florida: "While they believe that the accomplishment of a certain pacification must, as it ought, be an object of primary importance in these negociations, they persuade themselves that the *preservation of the negro property belonging to the inhabitants of this desolate country, must be seen by him to be an object of scarcely less moment.*"—It is a most undeniable fact, borne out by every part of these official documents, that the people of Florida suppose that the great object of the war was to aid the slaveholders in capturing and recovering their slaves. This same protest goes on to recount facts, in regard to their slaves having run away, and finding a place of refuge in the Indian country, and the concluding of an armistic by General Jesup, without getting their slaves back and then the signers add: "Against such course, a course so destructive of their rights and interests, the citizens of St. Augustine, and others, in public meeting assembled, for themselves and on behalf of the inhabitants of East Florida generally, *do most solemnly protest.*" This, sir, is the solemn protest of the citizens of Florida against any cessation of hostilities upon other terms than that *of getting back the slaves*, or rather of permitting them to enter the Indian country to obtain their slaves.—The horror with which the negroes, both Indian slaves and free blacks, regarded those who came within their territory for the purpose of catching slaves, is shown by the letter of General Jesup just quoted; in which he states that thirty Indian negroes, in and about his camp, at once ran away when they heard that two men were in quest of slaves.

With these people, the great importance, and absorbing subject appears to have been *slaves*, not *peace.* Indeed, we have their solemn protest against extinguishing the flames of war, or stopping the torrent of blood which had so long flowed, until they should have their slaves secured to them. They were unwilling that the treasure of the nation should cease to be poured out until they should have their fellow men brought back into bondage. But, sir, I should fatigue the committee too much were I to refer to a tenth part of the documentary evidence which I have before me on the subject, or to that part which goes to prove the attempts of our Government officers to get back the slaves who have escaped from their masters; or the manner in which that object entered into the plans of the War Department. Nor have time to give any considerable portions of the evidence showing how this object of capturing slaves and supporting slavery entered into the designs, and was carried out in the movements, of the army. The time which may reasonably be claimed by me will only permit me to glance at the subject, and lay before this committee and the people of this nation a small portion of the facts which I wish I were able to present to them. It will be sufficient in this place to remark, that immediately after these protestations against peace—these official communications showing that the Indians had no desire to renew the war and that the only danger to be apprehended was the unlawful interference by the people of Florida with the *Indian negroes*, the flames of war were again lighted up; our troops were again put in motion; the Treasury of our nation was again placed under contribution; and the blood of defenceless women and helpless children again flowed, in order, as it appears, that slave holders might recover their slaves. I speak, sir, from *official documentary evidence.* These facts and those which I intend to refer to are on record in the archieves of our nation, and will descend in all coming time to give character, to this unholy war.

It would appear, from a perusal of the documents before me, that Gen. Jesup was unable to fulfil his covenant with the Indians, to protect them, and the negroes connected with them; but on this point we have no direct evidence.—Certain it is, that he was unable to bring the negroes to terms of submission. I use the term *negroes*, because he says, officially, that "*the negroes controlled the Indians.*" Being unable to subdue the enemy, his troops falling a prey to the unhealthy climate in which he was situated, the citizens being murdered, their habitations burned, and his army discouraged, he issued the order No. 160, to which I will now call the attention of the committee. That part to which I particularly refer is in the following words: "*All Indian property captured from this date will belong to the corps or detachment making it.*"—The sense in which the term *property* was used in this order is fully explained in a letter of Gen Jesup to Col. Warren, dated a few days subsequent, in which, speaking of the Seminoles, he says: "*Their negroes, cattle and horses*, will belong to the corps by which they are captured." This order bears date the 3d of August, 1837, and may be found at page 4 of the documents communicated to this House by the Secretary of War on the 27th day of February, 1839. I think that history will record this as the first general order issued by the commander of an American army in which the catching of slaves is held out as incentive to military duty. I mention this fact, and bring it to the consideration of the committee with feeling of deep mortification. As an American, I feel humbled at this act, which cannot be viewed by the civilized world otherwise than dishonorable to our arms and nation. That this officer, entrusted with the command of our army and the honor of our flag, should appeal to the cupidity, the desire of plunder, and the worst of human passions, in order to stimulate his men to effort, is, I think, to be regretted by men of all parties, in all sections of our country. Our national flag, which floated in proud triumph at Saratoga, which was enveloped in a blaze of glory at Monmouth and Yorktown, seems to have been prostituted in Florida to the base purpose of leading on an organized company of "*negro catchers.*" Sir, no longer is "OUR COUNTRY" the battle cry of our army in their advance to victory; but *slaves* has become the watchword to inspire them to effort. No longer does the war-worn veteran, amid the battle's rage, think of his country's glory, and nerve his arm in behalf of *freedom*; but with eagle eyes he watches the wavering ranks of the enemy, and as the smoke rises from the battle-field, he plunges amid their fleeing cohorts to seize upon the sable foe that he may make him his future slave.

(Concluded in our next number.)

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

O. H. Bosset,
Cincinnati
Ohio

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 33. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1841. | Whole No. 85. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

CUPID'S ARROW.

g Cupid went storming to Vulcan one day
d besought him to look at his arrow:
useless," he cried; "you must mend it,
I say;
s'n't fit to let fly at a sparrow.
e's something that's wrong in the shaft or
the dart,
it flutters quite false to my aim:
un age since it fairly went home to the heart,
d the world really jests at my name.

ve straighten'd, I've bent I've tried all, I
declare,
e perfumed it with sweetest of sighs:
eather'd with ringlets my mother might wear,
d the barb gleams with light from young
eyes;
t falls without touching—I'll break it, I vow,
r there's Hymen beginning to pout:
complaining his torch burns so dull and so
low,
at Zephyr might puff it right out."

e Cupid went on with his pitiful tale,
ll Vulcan the weapon restored.
ere, take it, young sir; try it now—if it fail
ill neither ask fee nor reward."
urchin shot out, and rare havoc he made;
wounded and dead were untold;
no wonder the rogue had such slaughtering
trade,
r the arrow was laden with *gold*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MUNICATION FROM THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

For the Western Recorder.

he Book Committee have seen with h surprize and regret, an editorial of Western Recorder in which the edi- f the Methodist Protestant and the k Committee are noticed in terms of g and unqualified censure. They n it an act of justice to Bro. Reese, editor, to state that when he was select- y them to edit the church organ, they the fullest confidence both in his pi- and his judgment; and they have e had no occasion to question either motives or his actions. They have at any time or under any circumstan- dictated any article or paragraph ch he has published editorially; nor e they suppressed,or claimed the right ppress, any article he has prepared publication.—The committee regret any difficulty should have occurred ween the editor of the Recorder and editor of the Protestant, as they are assured that no insult or offence was nded by the remarks of Bro. Reese ch gave rise to the discussion between n.

o far as the committee, themselves, concerned they have only to say, that executing the trusts confided to them the General Conference, they have nestly endeavored to keep the church er free from local feeling and sectional judice; and to advocate the great princi- s of religious liberty without giving cause of offence to any with whom y might differ in sentiment. Designing to pursue this course, they hope, rein, to receive, as heretofore, the ap- bation and support of such as love gion better than controversy, and general prosperity of the church her than the success of party. Their ons will be submitted to the investiga- of the General Conference of 1842, er for approval or censure;—and hout any pretensions to infallibility, y are prepared to abide the scrutiny hout apprehension or alarm.

JAMES R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN CLARK,
B. A. RICHARDSON,
P. S. CHAPPELL,
JOSIAH VARDEN,
CHAS. W. RIDGELY,
WM. L. RICHARDSON,
} Book Committee Meth. Prot. Church.

Baltimore, March 20, 1841

The above has been signed by every mber of the committee, except the v. I. Webster, who is absent from the y and cannot be consulted.

Br. Springer is respectfully requested publish in the Recorder, the above ex- sition of Bro. Reese's official relations th the Book Committee; or to return the me as early as practicable to

THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

Upon this communication we wish to remark:

1. We have no personal acquaintance with of this committee, whose names are append- above, except the two first. Br. Williams, chairman, is an unstationed minister of fine ents, as worthy a citizen as Baltimore con- ns, and few men have done more real drudge- and service for the Methodist Protestant urch than he. Beside he was among the first rtyrs for religious liberty in the M. E. Church. will believe us to be sincere when we say that entertain a high opinion of his character and vices. Brother Clark is a lay member of the urch, and from the slight acquaintance we have th him, we believe him to be as much of a istian and gentleman as the "Monumental y" affords. Though not acquainted with her of the other members of the committee, are willing to admit their standing is equal the two brethren above named. Nor are we nscious of any unkind or unchristian feelings wards either of the committee; and we wish at we shall say upon this subject to be under- od, in relation to these brethren, in accord- ce with the character we here give of them. at, notwithstanding, we suppose them to be, e ourself, and all the rest of the specie, liable err. And we think it probable, when they me to reflect a little more upon the sentiments d bearings of this extraordinary communica- on, they will be ashamed of it.

2. We understand the Book Committee to fully endorse all the Protestant has said and done in relation to us; and this was probably their object in writing. For, after telling us how much confidence they had in the 'piety and judgment' of the editor when they appointed him to the charge of the "organ," they add: "we have since had no occasion to question [the propriety of] either his motives or his *actions*." So then, when the editor of the Protestant charges us, in substance, with "impropriety," "coarseness and rudeness," it was all right in the estimation of the committee; when he represented us as "proving from scripture the propriety of abuse among christians," a charge which is palpably false, and otherwise misrepresented us, and then refused us an opportunity to be heard in our defence in the columns of his paper, all this is now fully endorsed by the Book Committee; for they have seen no cause yet to "question his *actions*."—From this declaration of the committee we learn two facts: 1st, in their estimation we are a "coarse," "rude," imprudent man, capable of perverting scripture, &c., &c., &c., to answer our own end: and 2dly, we learn the true character of the Protestant;—it can be used for the purposes of detraction, and the persons assailed in its columns will not be permitted to be heard in their own defence, only at pleasure.

3. We ask,—what right had the Book Committee to interfere between Br. Reese and us? We consider the committee and the editor two distinct persons, and the one not responsible for the acts of the other until he endorses them.—If we have made any allusion to the committee, we hold ourself responsible to them, to the church and to public opinion for what we have said, or may say about them. And so far as we referred to them they had a right to see to their own matters. But their letter seems to be sent up, not so much on their own account as to the relief of the editor of the Protestant.—Why this officious and official interference between us and another? Is it not clearly inferable, therefrom, that they consider their man in rather a bad predicament, and that sympathy for him has induced the committee to disregard the rules of prudence, and to expose themselves in the manner they have done in this very singular document.—But reader, look at the magnanimity of my opponents; *eight* Baltimorians, surrounded by the imposing splendors of a distinguished city, rendered formidable by the *insignia* of office, all at once attack one poor Buckeye editor, surrounded only by the woods. Really they must be valorous men. Had they lived in the days of *Don Quixotte* they could not fail to have been recorded in the annals of chivalry.

4. The committee say,—"they have not at any time, or under any circumstances, dictated any article, or paragraph, which he has published editorially." Now, are we to understand them as here saying that they leave the press untrammelled and free? The Rev. T. H. Stockton informs us, at the 23d page of the "Christian World," that this said committee passed a "resolution" dictating to him what he should publish in the "organ," and that he "declined" the editorship in consequence thereof. So that when the present editor took his situation he understood himself perfectly well. He knew that he had to be the tool of this committee, or do as his predecessor, take his walking papers and be off. It is not at all necessary, under the circumstances, for the committee to assume a dictatorial attitude, to accomplish what they want. Let an influential member write an article making invidious allusions to his neighbor, and simply hand it to the incumbent, that is sufficient, he has to father it of course, or else his "piety and judgment" would be very soon called in question. And thus the committee are saved the responsibility of *official* action.—And though they have done the thing *de facto*, they can parade themselves before the world, as on the present occasion, and with a flourish of names, officially deny the deed. Dear brethren, of the committee, you are not to suppose that we Buckeyes are so soft as our name imports.—Some of us can see jist a far into the mill stone as the feller who is picking at it.

5. The committee say they "have constantly endeavored to keep the church paper free from local feeling and sectional prejudice." We are willing to admit their honesty of intention on this subject, but then we cannot but deplore their want of success. When they passed a resolution to exclude the discussion of the slave question from the columns of the "official paper," a large portion of the church considered this act as surrendering the "organ" to a "local" "section," at the expense of an important principle,—the right of free discussion. And now having explicitly and fully adopted the uncourteous and invidious editorials under notice, what could be more calculated to excite "local feeling?" Although we admit the *general* application of Solomon's maxim—"in the multitude of counsellors there is safety,"—yet we must believe, in this case, if the matter had been left by the General Conference in the hands of Br. Stockton, without any control from the committee, things would have been managed to better *general* satisfaction than they are at present. But then life is uncertain—his health was precarious, and the conference was under the necessity of creating an executive committee, to exercise its powers in its absence. And need there be a stronger argument against a "general organ" than this necessity of committing so important an instrument to an irresponsible committee for four years. Good men are liable to err and bad men are disposed to do wrong; in either case the church might be essentially injured before the remedy could be applied. We are really astonished that the Book Committee would take upon themselves the responsibility they have in displacing Br. Stockton from the editorship, by dictating terms to him which were rejected by the General Conference. We will submit to themselves to say, whether in thus doing, they have not placed themselves above the General Conference itself. This matter forcibly brings to our mind an incident in the history of the church in days of yore. It bears that an old cardinal used to complain very vehemently of the usurpations of the pope; but it so happened in the revolutions of fortune, that he was ultimately placed in the papal chair himself, and when in possession of power he used it, if possible, more freely than his predecessor.—Upon being reminded of his former declarations, he responded, "O! grace has greatly strengthened me since God has placed me in this office."—So, when we recollect the denunciations of arbitrary power, made by some of this committee in the days of other times, we conclude, that, from some quarter or other they must have been greatly strengthened to do such deeds.

6. Our brethren further add,—"they hope to receive the approbation and support of such as love religion better than controversy, and the general prosperity of the church [illegible] the success of party." Now this, if it means any thing at all, is an invidious insinuation that we are fonder of controversy and the promotion of party than we are of doing good. The pen, we should judge, which dictated the exceptionable articles of the Protestant indited the sentence above; for it is precisely the same exhibition of disingenuousness. But that a dignified and official committee, could consent to stoop so low as to adopt such insinuations, is, to us, rather humiliating. The committee appear to be just like the editor of the Protestant, they are the clever fellows and all they do is right. Now, dear brethren, do let "others praise thee and not thy own lips." As it respects our efforts to promote the interests of party we are willing the public shall judge how far they are commendable or censurable. And in relation to controversy we rarely engage in it when it can be avoided; we war on this subject only as in the present case—on the defensive.

7. But, to us, the most exceptionable part of this strange letter is the swell of self-confidence with which the committee refer their actions to the General Conference of 1842;—the cool and indeferent assurance they express of being sustained by that body. This spirit argurs ill. It evinces more official arrogance than we thought could possibly belong to the committee.—Now, gentle reader, we have conducted you to a place, whence you can have a prospective view of the effect of the doings of the Book Committee, when they passed a resolution to exclude the freedom of discussion from the pages of the "church organ." It seems, from their closing sentence, above, that they will submit their actions to the General Conference for "approval or censure." We are no prophet, nor alarmist, but we will take it upon us to pledge our judgment, in the matter, that, let a resolution be acted on,—unless public excitement shall have greatly abated within one year from now, in that body, to sustain the committee in muzzling the press, and we care not which way it be decided, it will rend the church. If the committee be sustained, a portion at least of the free States will go; if they be not sustained, the South will go. Here, my brethren of the committee, you see the predicament in which your action has placed the church; this you ought to have scanned before you done the deed. However, our hope is (for it would grieve us to see the church divided) that on more mature reflection, the committee will take the responsibility of their own act upon themselves and will not ask the conference to endorse it for them. And we predicate this hope on the fact that they are God fearing men, and willing to bear their own burdens.—We shall take occasion here to state, that, although we disapprove of this act of the committee, yet we know how to make suitable allowance for their doings in relation to this vexed question, and we should not have alluded to it if we had not been compelled in self-defence.—But probably it is all providential, and for the best, that these things should be uncovered, and that this subject should be discussed.

8. But the most amusing part, of this famous manifesto, is the note appended requesting us, if we do not publish, to "return" it to the "Book Committee." A neighbor of ours, who occasionally gives us a call, alluded to our controversy with the Protestant;—we stated to him that the editor never wrote those exceptionable articles; we were satisfied they were written by some member of the Book Committee,—that we had no evidence though of this but the internal; but that we should unmask the committee, by placing their creature in such a situation, that if they had any honor or sympathy they would have to come out to shield him. How well we have succeeded the event has shown. But our expectations have been more than realized, by being favored with the revelations of the committee for our own columns, where we have a fair opportunity of exhibiting "Br. Reese's official relations with the Book Committee." We are certainly under no obligations to publish any thing for the committee on this subject, inasmuch as they have determined the editor of the Protestant did right when he excluded us from its columns, but we wish to do good for evil. However, if the committee think this document will be of any benefit to either themselves, or any connected with them, in the estimation of our readers, we can assure them they have reckoned without their host.

9. We say to the committee they cannot possibly feel more "surprise and regret" for us, than we do at the conduct of the Protestant and the position of this imprudent document before us. And we "regret" to be under the necessity of stricturing the parties so severely, but as they have put themselves in our way we cannot avoid it. The Protestant invidiously attacked us, and when we rebuked it for this offence, instead of apologizing for its indiscretion, it attempted to silence us with scurrilous language, and now the Book Committee has indorsed the whole. They ought to be ashamed of it and probably will when they take time for reflection. We much admire the prudence of our Br. Webster, who made it convenient to be absent to avoid signing such an instrument. Most of the parties, however, are, as we think, rather to be pitied than otherwise,—for it is highly probable that some old gray fox among them, likely in his dotage, and somewhat inflated with *official dignity*, having committed the first aggression, and not being able to summon magnanimity enough to acknowledge his error, has imprudently led the whole into this difficulty. If so, we hope his compeers will be careful how they are led by him in future.

Now my *octavo* brethren, we can assure you upon honor, that this kind of conflict is disagreeable to us, and we never engage in it unless duty impells. But if you feel disposed to continue it, we have came to the conclusion to go with you to the end of the chapter, and shall endeavor to put the whole of you to school awhile, and learn you a lesson or two that may be of service to you in a future time. Meantime, [illegible] assurance, that, let our mode of opposition, to what we esteem your errors, be as it may, we shall still regard you as christians and worthy citizens.

THE PROTESTANT.—As the editor of the Protestant has called to his assistance the "Book Committee," who, with quite a dignified official flourish, have come out in his support, and as we have no official dignitaries at our elbow to sustain us, he certainly will not object if we should give him the sentiments of a few individuals on this subject. An intelligent layman writes us from Indiana on the 13th ultimo: "I have read your last notice of the Protestant and am well pleased with your manner of treating the subject. Your views in relation to a 'general church paper,' or bishop paper, I think will be calculated to arouse some of the old folks who imagine they cannot get along without a main spring or regulator. My humble opinion is, you have nothing to fear so long as you continue to conduct your paper on fair and honorable principles."

An itinerant minister, whose appointment is some fifty miles out, writes us from Steubenville, O., March 19;—"I am well pleased with your last reply to the Protestant. The editor's impertinence and uncalled for intermeddling has been treated in the right way. Your friends here and other places where I have been, are of a similar opinion."

Here follows the communication of a man, on this subject, whose age and talents command respect. We could cheerfully sit at his feet and learn the lessons of wisdom and experience. It is gratifying to us to know that we have the approval of such men.

For the Western Recorder.

THE PRESS.

Mr. Editor:—The press has been spoken of as a "mighty lever"—and such it surely is, either for good or evil—for weal or woe to the human race. Like all other good things (not even excepting revealed truth) it is liable to abuse. If wielded upon the pure principles of evangelical truth, true liberty, real patriotism, sound philosophy and genuine philanthropy—who can calculate the good it might accomplish? Numbers would be inadequate to tell. But when avarice, faction, despotism or self-interest manages the helm, it may be not only a mighty, but a fearful lever. In no form is the press so potent in church or state as that of "*Official*"—and perhaps, in no form are its encroachments on private interests and equal rights more insiduous, or of more dangerous tendency, than in the imposing form of "official organ." Designing ecclesiastics, and wily politicians are ever ready to avail themselves of such advantages. Give to a periodical the style, authority, influence and patronage of Church or State, and a ground is laid to foster monopoly—claims to superiority, and the infraction of private rights—the tendency of which is, to check individual enterprise. The periodical press, in this form and with these advantages, is aristocracy, if not despotism in embryo—and may contravene those sacred principles embodied in the constitution of these United States—and the bill of rights adopted by the M. P. Church. These views and apprehensions are not visionary—they are based on principle—the nature of man—the nature of things—and the developement of facts. A shrewd observer once remarked "the world is governed more by sound than sense"—and the more plausible and fascinating the sound, the more readily are the credulous and ignorant carried away.

I was an observer of men and things when periodicals were rare; and the press was confined to narrow limits. I witnessed the rise and progress of an "official organ"—which promised to be harmless and useful. Its style indicated charity, benevolence, peace on earth and good will to man—all which was inferable from the term "Christian." It happened, however, to be engrafted on a stock which had acquired great strength, at the seat of aristocracy. It was soon apparent that "profits," policy, and monopoly, over balanced charity, benevolence, and liberality. A sectional paper in the east, and another in the south must be merged into the "official," to increase its patronage, give it power and influence and to multiply "the loaves and fishes," for wily managers! Doing good—spreading religious and useful knowledge by means of the press, was the ostensible object—"pure charity," in the use of the "profits" sounded well, and few, if any, apprehended that it was an "uncertain sound," a splendid delusion! The publishing of useful books at a fair price—affording to the people religious and useful knowledge, at a cheaper rate, was a heinous offence, as it went to curtail "profits"—and the offender must be proscribed and bespattered in the "official organ." Sectional papers were too republican and came in contact with selfish avarice and priestly dictation—"The Gospel Balance" and "The Western Methodist" must be put down and their editors victimized—all under the guise of "pure charity!" But the people wanted sectional papers—and the current was too strong for the aristocracy—but policy devised a plan—branches of the "great official" will meet the demand—speak out of the same mouth—promote the same interests—subserve the [illegible] crush private genius, and [illegible] enterprise, and secure a dominion as absolute as popery.

Names and specious pretences are little to be trusted—they change not the nature of man.—The term "Protestant," sailing under the flag of "mutual rights," is not an infallible guarantee, to keep men, and especially "official" men, within the prescribed limits of first principles—and to guard against official arrogance is not so easy. The attack on you, and another uncalled for attack from the same quarter is evidence of this. To bear and forbear, are christian duties—but there is a point beyond which we are not called to go and cannot go consistently with essential principles, and justice to ourselves and the cause of equal rights. I admire your firmness and independence, tempered with christian moderation.—for honest bluntness and plainness of speech, is perfectly consistent with christianity. I trust you will be sustained by the friends of liberty and equality.

G.

For the Western Recorder.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The newspaper press, a short time since, announced the horrible fact of the *freezing to death* of a prisoner in the jail of the City of Richmond, Va. More recently we are advised by the same authority, of the cruel whipping, with a cowhide, *of a man under sentence of death until in the opinion of a physician he was unable to bear any more.* This last disgraceful act of cruelty was perpetrated in South Carolina, on an unfortunate fellow being, whose crimes were larceny and forgery, for which latter offence he is *under sentence of death.* The prisoner in the Richmond jail, was perhaps only a debtor, at least we are not advised that he is even *charged* with any heinous offences; and it is highly probable—yea, certain, that hundreds of more guilty scoundrels are running at large, than either of the men who have been thus cruelly treated by their fellow men. In the South a man can murder his fellow with impunity, *by way of trying the temper of his Bowie-knife*, but if he unfortunately commits forgery, *he is hung!* And if he had perpetrated a petty larceny, why then, forsooth, he must be whipped as much as he can bear without killing him! It would not do to whip him to death *entirely*, because that would prevent the exhibition on the gallows! Oh! shame where is thy blush!

Such acts of cruelty I did not suppose could be perpetrated in a christian county, in the nineteenth century of the christian era, and in republican christian America—in the land of Bibles—of Sabbaths—of churches—of benevolence—of philanthropy. I blush with shame, as an American, that in my country, in this enlightened age—this age of philanthropy and benevolence, such scenes of barbarity are tolerated—tolerated too in chivalrous Carolina and Virginia. States which contribute largely to the fund, for the support of missionaries in *heathen lands*, when themselves are guilty of cruelties which would be a disgrace to cannibals. Better civilize themselves, and learn to practice humanity and charity towards their fellow—offending fellow being though he be, he bears the image of our Common Father and is one of our Creator's offspring. Our face should crimson with shame at the thought that one of our race, who bears the human face divine, should be permitted to freeze to death in a jail, and another be nearly whipped to death, *while under a sentence to be hung*, and that too for a comparatively trivial offence!

HOWARD.

CALCULATIONS FOR TOBACCO-CHEWERS. There is a prudential maxim which advises men "to look before they leap." Tobacco chewers, we think, can hardly have regard to the teachings of this sensible saying, or they would not enter upon the practice of using tobacco. A youth who is a member of the College, amused himself one evening with the following calculation:

It is a light calculation that a common chewer of tobacco will use two inches of light plug in a day, which in forty years supposing he began at twenty years of age and lived till sixty, would make one mile of plug tobacco consumed by a single individual. Now if a new beginner were to be placed at the one end of this mile of tobacco, and told that in his life time he must eat to the other end, he would certainly have an appetite for the weed as the abominable tobacco worm itself, if he did not immediately abandon the habit.

Suppose the smoker uses three cigars in a day, each three inches long, in the course of a life-time he would have smoked four miles of tobacco, and if each cigar produced a volume of smoke one yard square and one foot thick, he would emit from his mouth a sufficient amount of the fumes of tobacco to cover the city of Cincinnati with a cloud so thick that it would shut out from one half the city the rays of the sun. In the course of a life-time this destruction of the tobacco weed would cost the consumer, at the rate of six cents a day, which is certainly a moderate calculation, the sum of about one thousand dollars; a larger sum, if we remember rightly, than [illegible] Doctor Franklin to found the Philadelphia Library, and an amount sufficient to support a missionary three years among the heathen.—*Cin. Observer.*

ORIGIN OF THE CANADIAN BOAT SONG.—Some curious information is given in the preface to the second volume of Mr. Moore's collected works respecting that noble melody the "Canadian Boat Song." We have heard that Mr. Moore was the real author of the melody in its present shape; and it now appears from the notes of the original song, which have been preserved as he took them down, that in his hands it assumed quite a new character. The following is his account of the matter:—"A few years since, while staying in Dublin, I was presented, at his own request, to a gentleman, who told me that his family had in their possession a curious relic of my youthful days, being the first motion I had made, in pencilling, off the air and words of the Canadian Boat Song, while on my way down the St. Lawrence, and that it was their wish I should add my signature to attest the authenticity of the autograph. I assured him, with truth, that I had wholly forgotten even the existence of such a memorandum; that it would be as much a curiosity to myself as it would be to any one else, and that I should feel thankful to be allowed to see it. In a day or two after, my request was complied with and the following is the history of this musical 'relic.' In my passage down the St. Lawrence, I had with me two travelling companions, one of whom, named Harkness, the son of a wealthy Dublin merchant, has been some years dead. To this young friend, on parting with him at Quebec, I gave, as a keepsake, a volume I had been reading on the way, *Priestly's Lectures on History:* and it was upon a fly leaf of this volume I found I had taken down, in pencilling, both the notes and a few of the words of the original song, by which my own boat-glee had been suggested."

From the Youth's Cabinet.

"THE VILLAGE GIRL."

I sat lost in thought, on the bank of a little rivulet that came murmuring down the hill-side, and flowed away to the broad river that spread its blue surface beyond the plain towards the setting sun. A dew drop, scarcely perceptible to the human eye, faintly sparkled on a leaf that bent from an overhanging bough. And in my half waking, half dreaming reverie, I thought I saw myriads of these little drops collecting, and descending on the hills, and in the valleys, forming the bubbling rivulets that flowed, one after another, until their united streams swelled into mighty rivers sweeping on through the deep valleys of the land, hundreds of miles, and terminating in fathomless oceans that rolled their resistless currents around the world.

From amid the mist that rose above the mingling waters, there came to my side an old venerable man, wrapped in a sea-green cloak, and while with one hand he pressed the moisture from his flowing hair, with the other he held to my eye a curiously wrought tube of glassy transparency, and bid me mark the lesson it would unfold. I looked, and beheld before me a pleasant village, in the midst of a rich and teeming landscape, in the sweet and mellow season of June. The bells are ringing, and groups of children are gathering to the school house. It is the Sabbath, and that is the Sabbath School. Yonder, at the end of the lane, is a village girl. She stops a moment to look at some boys at play. She approaches, hesitates, and turns away, and then approaches.—Now she speaks to a little ragged boy that has quarrelled with his playmates. He seems about to fight with one of them, and he swears horrid oaths. She takes him by the hand:—see how earnestly she talks to him:—she points towards the beautiful blue summer sky, and a tear glistens on her cheek.—Now she has said something which has made an impression on that rude and ruined boy, and he has turned and walked away with her. They go towards the school:—he stops a moment at the door, but see she has persuaded him in.

Just then the old man touched a hidden key, and all was changed. In the scene which slowly followed, I saw at the foot of a rugged mountain, an old and miserable

log dwelling. The windows were broken, the chimney had partly fallen down, the wretchedness of hopeless poverty was marked on every feature of the scene. A lean, half-famished dog sits by the door, and gives a faint and melancholy recognition to his master, who came staggering up the glen, intoxicated and in rags.

But yonder, through the opening vista, in the far distance, is seen the outline of the lovely village we have left, and there, coming slowly up the path, I see the very boy who was led in the morning to the Sabbath School by the village girl. He is reading as he walks. It is the Bible. A present from his young friend, the teacher. The scene shifts like a moving panorama. The shades of night fall upon the scene, and now the bright morning breaks over the mountain tops, and the birds sing in the trees. The family are gathered in a group, in the cottage, and that little boy is reading from his book. They all listen, but still the scene is shifting. Days, weeks, and months seem to be passing. I see the little boy takes his brothers and sisters to the village school. The whole family goes to the church on Sunday. A great reform has been effected. And the scene begins to wear a cheerful and happy aspect. Now if I have counted the changes right, it is three summers removed to a comfortable house in the borders of the village. It is a farm-house, and is surrounded by pleasant fields. What a wonderful change! But it is gone, and there is another scene.

That boy has grown to manhood, and is mingling with the crowds of men in a great city. By his example and his eloquence, he is giving tone, and shape, and direction to the current of many thoughts. An energy, untiring and resistless, marks his progress. Benevolence, expansive as the world, characterizes all his efforts.

New scenes of active enterprise are presented—new fields for effort are opened, and the tides of moral influence are going forth, over a vast continent. Still another scene. That untiring man is there. He sits in a green verandah, beneath the shade of a palm tree. A strange land and sky are around and above him. He is translating into foreign tongues the sublime morality of heaven, and opening to millions in all future generations, new views of life, of obligation and of duty. He has left his home forever, armed with the glorious panoply of truth to war with the errors of superstition and infidelity—to scatter light in darkness, and reclaim a degraded race! Years upon years are passing. The change is not more visible and marked in the alterations of the seasons then in the change of men. A new era has dawned. And as that man goes at last in grey old age to his grave, the power of his influence has been left to the remotest shores of time. Good men bless his memory, and millions rejoice that he has lived.

"But where," I asked, "is the little village girl?" "You shall see," answered the mysterious visitor. And touching another key, I looked, and beheld again before me the retired little village, the same, after half a century, lying in its quietude and rural beauty: an old hooded woman passed, leaning in decrepit age upon a staff, habited in the garb of rustic simplicity. I knew that face again. The peace the world gives not, and cannot take away, was there—unnoticed and unknown, she was about closing her long and unassuming duties, with scarce a consciousness that she had been useful in the world.

The old man pointed to the dew-drop —the rivulets—the distant river, and away to the far off ocean. "Thus," said he, "the dew-drops raise the tides that roll round the world, fit emblems of that moral influence, which, from the humblest efforts flow on increasing in power only to develope there immeasurable results in eternity!"

Late from Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald of the 22d says, we learn 60 Indians have positively come in at Fort Fanning, and been sent down to Tampa; and also that Gen. Armistead has actually made a shipment to the West. There is an uncommon proportion of women and children among those who have surrendered, and the whole number is but a fairing to what there are in the woods. With all our boasting we have not yet found out all their haunts, nor do we yet know what will be the effect of money and negociations upon the larger parties.

From Mexico.—Letters received at New Orleans from Matamoras and the city of Mexico, &c., state that General Arista has succeeded in two "pitched battles" in chasing the Cumanche Indians beyond the frontiers, capturing all the horses, money, &c., which they had robbed from the department of Coahuilas, and releasing forty-two captives the savages had carried away prisoners. Arista arrived at Matamoras on the 14th February, and was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of joy.

Catholic.—The Cincinnati Chronicle states that Bishop Purcell has purchased a large lot in that city, on which are to be erected a new Catholic Cathedral, Orphan House and Hospital. A church for the accommodation of German Catholics is also to be commenced this season at Cincinnati.

Geological Survey.—The fifth annual report of the Theological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania, has been made by Henry D. Rogers, esq., State Geologist. It comprises a vast amount of useful information, and still further developes our mineral riches.

From the New World.

THE DREADFUL LOSS OF THE SHIP GOV. FENNER, OF BOSTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

In addition to the particulars furnished in our correspondent, we obtain the following from the Liverpool papers. The Albion gives the account as stated by Captain Andrews:

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last at noon, with the wind at S. S. W.—The crew consisted of seventeen, and the passengers in the steerage amounted to one hundred and six. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning, at two o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from S. S. W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the gib, spanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow.—The ship's helm was instantly put hard a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and struck her right amidships. From the force of the collision, it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both. Instantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavor to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear ran aft. My first object was to endeavor to save the crew and passengers; but so sudden was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do anything to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and, finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on the steamer.—Failing in my first attempt through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-yard arm on to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting together to one hundred and twenty-two souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating but it unfortunately swamped alongside."

The mate, Mr. Carter, also furnished the following, according to another paper, but some of the statements have been since disavowed.

After corroborating the captain in his account of the sailing, &c., about five minutes past two o'clock on Saturday morning we saw the lights of a steamboat. It was my watch on deck, and I immediately called the captain. The steamboat came up at about a point and a half on our weather-bow, we having at the time our larboard tacks on board. We thought she was coming on head to us. We had no light but that of the binnacle on the quarter deck; and, I believe, it is not considered necessary or prudent for sailing vessels clear of the land to carry a light. We waited as much as five or six minutes, to find out which way the steamer was really coming, and then the captain ordered the man at the wheel to put the helm hard-a-port, so as to give her a clear birth. If the steamboat had done the same we should have gone clear of each other a long way, perhaps a mile. The captain, as soon as he ordered the wheel to be put up, went forward to look out. I then looked over the larboard side, abaft the main rigging, and saw the whole bulk of the steamer.—I said to the man at the helm, "She is on board of us." This was a quarter past two o'clock. The vessels came in contact notwithstanding our ship paying off. When the crash took place I heard the captain call out several times, "For God's sake save yourselves, the ship is sinking." The jibboom of the ship struck the funnel of the steamer, and her bowsprit afterwards rested upon her. On the third surge she gave, I believed, down she went bow foremost. The taffrail was the last thing we saw of her. She filled very quickly. She had on board a heavy cargo, including a quantity of iron and other heavy goods. The watch on the deck at the time consisted of seven men, the captain and myself. All the others on board were asleep below.

The captain also sang out to the man at the helm to leave the wheel, His name was Munroe—he was formerly mate of the Belvidere, came on board to work his passage to America, and we intended to make him second mate of the ship next day. All the men at first went forward with me to the captain, who was standing between the nightheads, but they afterward went aft as the ship sunk, to be, as I suppose, on the higher part of her hull. I stood some time, and attempted to go aft with a view of endeavoring to save my wife and others by lowering a boat. She, however, sunk so fast, that I was obliged to give up the idea in despair. I left the captain, and went to the starboard side. I stood there a few seconds, till the water was perhaps two feet deep, as far aft as the mainmast, and was fast gathering still further aft, her head being then nearly under. I scarce know what afterwards occurred. I got up somehow into the fore-rigging, and thence on to the larboard foreyards, which then crossed the steamer. When the ship sunk so far that I was from six to eight feet from the steamer's deck, I let go, and dropped down amongst some sheep. I lay some time rather confused, and did not attempt to rise, as I thought I might become entangled in a rope which passed over my shoulders, and, as I thought, was part of the bowspirit running rigging of the ship. I then got up. The cry on board the steamer was, that she was sinking, and I believe a passenger on board lowered the boat left on the davits on the larboard side; but she unhooked from the tackles when she touched the water, and the painter not being fast, she drifted away from the vessel. All the lights they could muster in the steamer were lighted for some time. The engineers and others then went below, and found that though she was leaky they could keep her free. She had her fore and aft sails and foretopsail set at the time.

I was on board about three-quarters of an hour before I found that the captain of the ship was there, I had seen my wife, who was a little sea-sick, about 20 minutes before in her berth, and gave her a drink. The captain, when I first saw him in the steamer, was without his hat, and on seeing him (informant) he said, "Good God, is this you; is there any of the crew saved?' I said, "I do not know. I did not know what became of you after I missed you off the ship's bow." Her hull was under water before I got off. The foreyard from which I dropped was broken on the steamer as she was going down; and also, I believed, the topsail yard, as our foretopmast studdingsail-boom, which was rigged out at the time, (the wind having been for some time fair in the evening,) was left on the steamer's deck. I afterward looked, but could see nothing of the ship or her masts. The last time I observed the watch on deck, they were on the starboard side of the quarter-deck.—One man sung out, "For God Almighty's sake save me." I did not hear the others. I had a quantity of my own clothing and other articles on board, worth about £50. All were lost. [The wife of the informant was a daughter of Mrs. Morgan, of Queen Anne street, Brunswick Dock.] The captain had on board two valuable chronometers, charts, and other property, and all was lost. We were at the time of the accident seventeen or eighteen miles, as I reckon, to the northward and westward of Holyhead. We were steering upon a wind at the time W. by N., and the steamer about E. S. E. The second mate's name was William Shelston, and he was below at the time. The captain was as cool as possible at the time, and extremely anxious that as many as possible should be saved. If we had chanced to go aft instead of forward we should also have been drowned.

The account of the catastrophe given by those on board the Nottingham is in substance as follows:

"About a quarter past two o'clock on Saturday morning, when about fifteen miles to the westward of Holyhead, the weather calm, but rather thick, one of the men on the watch saw a ship bearing down upon the Nottingham. She had no light at her mast, while the steamer had three. He reported the fact to the second mate, who was then at the wheel. The second mate hailed the ship, and was answered. He desired her to starboard the helm. This, they thought, was not done. A voice from the ship, which was supposed to have been that of the captain, requested the steamer to starboard her helm, as he could not bring the ship over, she not answering her helm. At that instant the Governor Fenner struck the Nottingham amidships. In less than five minutes the ship filled with water and disappeared. The steamer became quite motionless after the shock, and the people on board of her were unable to make the least attempt to succor those on board the ship, which sank bow foremost. The cries of the people on the wreck were heart rendering, but they soon ceased, and all was still. The steamer's starboard side was completely stove in; the paddle shaft and wheel were shivered in pieces; the starboard engine was broken, and the tunnel carried away. Seventeen cows were killed; seven beasts and seventy-eight sheep were thrown overboard, and eleven died before the vessel reached port.

The Nottingham did not get ten miles from the place where the collision took place during the whole day, and at five in the afternoon was taken in tow by another steamer from Ireland. She was brought into the Clarence Dock, and was so much shattered on the starboard side that hundreds of persons congregated on the quays to see, were all absorbed in the melancholy event which had caused the destruction. Her paddle-box had almost entirely been carried away, and a part of the 'skeleton' on the wheel—the cast iron work of the "spokes" being broken in pieces, and the beaten iron rings of the wheel crushed up almost close to the vessel's side. She presented, indeed, the appearance of a wreck, in the effecting of which it is extraordinary that no person on board was killed or thrust overboard and drowned.—Much of the upper timber was reduced to mere match-wood by the collision. A boat on the starboard quarter was cut in two, and one part of her only remained on deck. The after paddle-beam, a bulk of hard wood, of about twenty inches square (and which was a main support of the box and wheel,) is broken close to the ship's side, and turned in a diagonal direction, aft—held by the toughness of the fibres from falling off, and even yet of sufficient strength to support the weight of several persons upon it. The strong iron stay or pillar, supporting it in a downward direction to the side, some feet below, is also driven sternward from its position.

The passengers were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and the steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course, rouse even those who might then have been asleep. No doubt they would make a rush toward the deck: the interval which elapsed, however, between the shock and the sinking was so short, scarcely five minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it. So that, in all probability, most of them perished in their berths. The mate had been married only a few days before the ship's sailing: the captain had given his wife a berth with her husband in the cabin. When the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue her. Time failed him, the instinct of self-preservation became strong, he sprung up the shrouds, and reached the steamer, as we have already stated, by jumping from the fore-yard arm.

From the New London Advocate of March 17.

Singular Delusion and Excitement.—Some time in the autumn of 1831, a Captain Loomis, of Lyme, who had been successful in southern coasting, built a centre board schooner in this district, which was designed for the southern trade. The schooner was called the Alabama, and commanded by Capt. Loomis. She sailed from New London to New York, and thence for Mobile, but never arrived out.—Capt. Loomis had his wife on board, and a considerable number of passengers, all of whom were from this town or vicinity. No certain intelligence was ever received of the fate of the vessel, but, as a very severe gale visited our coast a few days after her sailing, in which many vessels were lost, it was supposed that she foundered at sea, and that all on board must have perished. This supposition was corroborated by a report from the captain of a New Bedford ship, who a few weeks after the sailing of the Alabama, fell in with the wreck of a schooner fully answering her description. No doubt was left on the part of those interested, as her crew and passengers were numerous, and all from this neighborhood, a deep gloom pervaded the community. One of the crew was a lad of the name of George W. Warren, a son of E. R. Warren, Esq., of Lyme, who was a neighbor of Capt. Loomis, who had yielded to the solicitations of his son, in permitting him to enter on the voyage.

No shadow of hope remained with Mr. Warren's family, or others interested in the fate of the vessel, that any could have survived the wreck, until last week, when a sailor, whose name, no doubt, is Seth W. Chase, presented himself at the City Hotel and claimed to be George Warren, the brother of Mrs. Bacon, the wife of Mr. E. R. Babo, one of the proprietors of the hotel, who married a daughter of E. R. Warren, Esq. The man was evidently intoxicated but managed to put on such an air of mystery, as for a time to deceive those who listened to his account, and soon a crowd of persons was collected, many of whom were desirous to believe his story, hoping that their own friends might also have survived. Chase affected great agitation and mystery, and declined to answer any questions until he could see his father. As Mr. W. lived some miles from the town, the crowd and excitement increased until he was sent for and arrived. After a very short interview, he decided that the man was an impostor, and that nothing appeared on which to found the slightest hope that he was his son. In the meantime a merchant, who, by means of false pretences, had been induced to furnish Chase with a suit of clothes, obtained a writ, and had him committed to jail, where he remained through the night—and as the matter had become bruited about, he was visited in the morning by hundreds, many of whom, whether from credulity or the love of mischief, professed to recognize him as George Warren. By this time the unlucky wight, having become sober, insisted that he was *not* Geo. Warren, but, alas! it was too late; the crowd then insisted that it *was* George, and they were not to be thus imposed upon.

Many of his early associates could now recogize every feature, scar and mark, and the neighborhood was full of proof of his identity. In vain the unhappy man told his place of birth, parentage and history from his youth upward—none would believe him—and at length, joining the current of opinion, he said he *was* and *must be* George Warren. Bets were made *pro* and *con*, and for two days our usually quiet streets were filled with excited disputants. Even the adjacent towns caught the infection, & scores were in from Waterford, Lyme and Montville, discussing the grave question whether it were George or no. At last, to calm the effervescence, Mrs. Warren was persuaded to call upon the impostor, and became fully satisfied of the cheat. This last proof would certainly appear conclusive, but it was not so—many still doubted, and we find that Mr. Chase has now made solemn affidavit, before a notary, that he is veritably and truly Seth William Chase, and no other. This affidavit is printed and in circulation, but we still doubt whether he will be permitted by the sagacious physiognomists and genealogists of the other opinion to get off so.

To those who have been really deceived in the matter, no blame can be imputed, but we do not doubt that many stories in regard to marks, scars, and other proofs, have been manufactured by interested persons, with the view to making bets, or have been set on foot from sheer mischief making designs. To the scoundrel who could originate a plan to harrow up the feelings of a respectable and amiable family, we would mete out a full measure of punishment; but it may be questionable whether the excitement in the present instance has not been fed and sustained principally by that credulity and love of the marvellous, which are often found to exist in minds otherwise balanced.

In the preamble to the affidavit alluded to, it is assumed that Chase had certain marks, and related certain circumstances, proving him to be the son of Mr. Warren. This, Mr. W. pronounces to be untrue, and says, that there is nothing about the man bearing the slightest resemblance to his son.

Probable settlement of the McLeod Case—Arrival and Departure of the Attorney General.—Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States arrived in town on Thursday evening, from Albany, and leaves to-day, on his return to Washington. Mr. Crittenden, in conjunction with the Attorney General of this State, has examined all the testimony and other facts in the case and has arrived to the conclusion that there is no evidence to convict McLeod of a participation in the destruction of the Caroline. He will be able, it is supposed, to establish an alibi, and thus put an end to the whole matter.

Meantime, McLeod will remain in custody until the trial comes on, and the case will go through the forms of law, without interruption from any quarter. A perfect understanding subsists between the General and the State Governments, in relation to it. Under this state of facts, Mr. Webster will reply to Mr. Fox presenting all the grounds in his accustomed clear, comprehensive, and forcible style, and it is believed this will be satisfactory to the British Government, until the liberation of McLeod by due process of law in October next.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Power of Eloquence.—A striking illustration occurred at Mr Vandehoff's last lecture in New York. Mr. V. was reciting a scene in Byron's "Cain," and picturing the frightful remorse of the murderer, when the dreadful truth of Abel's death flashed upon his mind, and in an agony of soul he summoned around him his father, mother, and wife, and the thrilling exclamation—"Father! mother! Ada! Zillah! come hither!—*Death* is in the world!"

This passage was given with an energy of truth so fearful as to send a thrill of horror to the very soul: and one young man who had been gazing intently and kindling to a pitch of uncontrollable excitement, as the last clause—"Death is in the world!"—was uttered, fell senseless to the floor!

Wiskonsan.—Congress has officially settled the orthodoxy of this fine territory laying between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, to be *Wiskonsan*—in conformity with the pronunciation that prevails in the territory, the accent being on the second syllable. Mr. Doty, its Representative, is making an effort to secure an appropriation to open a steam boat navigation through it, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, by a canal only 7,739 feet long,* to connect the Wiskonsan and Fox rivers. This would open a water communication from New Orleans to New York, making a charming summer route. Wiskonsan will soon make a State.

---

*About a mile and a half.

The Freshet in the South.—A letter dated Savannah, March 16th, gives still further particulars of the flood in the South. The whole town of Hamburgh has been inundated, and very considerable damage sustained. Some of the streets in Augusta were under water. A stage, in crossing the Ocmulgee in a flat boat, was swept down the stream, the boat snagged, and threw the stage and horses out. The driver and the horses were drowned. The passengers, among whom was Gen. Ward, of N. Y., swam to an island, and were compelled to climb up trees. The Hon. Mr. Holt, on his way home from Washington, was also among the number.

Pity the Poor Girl.—A young girl, a German, died lately at Baltimore, under circumstances deeply affecting. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who, for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her a short time since, his intentions of abandoning her. On receiving this information she became a child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left its seat, and became an awful maniac, unceasingly calling on her lover to "come to her." On the evening of her death, she ordered her "wedding garment to be prepared," saying that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise time of her departure to a world of spirits!

Freshet.—The papers state that on Monday, the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg was upward of fifteen feet above low water mark, being higher than it has been since the remarkable high freshet in 1786, with the exception of 1833, when it was a foot higher on that. Floating timber, plank and boards, had passed the capital, showing that the work of destruction had begun above. Apprehensions existed that a disasterous freshet had occurred, as it was stated that all the small bridges between Harrisburgh and York Haven, had been carried away by the rapid rise of the streams tributary to the Susquehanna. Our correspondent confirms this.—*Phil. Chron.*

More Rioting in Kensington.—The Kensington folks, on Monday evening, renewed their hostilities against the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. A meeting opposed to the road took place at the Hall, when a number of persons assembled, and soon collected a force by building large fires with tar barrels.—The mob then proceeded to tear up the rails along Frankford Road, which they effectually accomplished. One of the rioters, we understand, had his arm accidentally broken.

The authorities of Boston have offered $2,000 reward for the arrest of the burglars that infest that city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CIRCULAR.

Department of State, March 20, 18

To the Hon. Thos. Ewing,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: The President is of opinion th it is a great abuse to bring the patrona of the General Government into confl with the freedom of elections; and th this abuse ought to be corrected whe ever it may have been permitted to exi and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that informati be given to all officers and agents in yo department of the public service, th partisan interferences in popular electio whether of State officers or officers this Government, and for whomsoever may be exercised, or the payment of a contribution or assessment on salaries official compensation for party or electi purposes, will be regarded by him cause for removal.

It is not intended that any officer sh be restrained in the free and proper e pression and maintainance of his op ions respecting public men or pub measures, or in the exercise, to the f lest degree, of the constitutional right sffurage. But persons employed und the Government, and paid for their se vices out of the public Treasury, a not expected to take an active or officio part in attempts to influence the min or votes of others; such conduct bei inconsistent with the spirit of the Cons tution and the duties of the public ager acting under it; and the President is solved, so far as depends upon him, th while the exercise of the elective franchi by the People shall be free from und influences of official station and autho ty, opinion shall also be free among t officers and agents of the Government.

The President wishes it to be furth announced and distinctly understood, th from all collecting and disbursing office promptitude in rendering accounts, a entire punctuality in paying balance will be rigorously exacted. In his opi ion it is time to return, in this respect the early practice of the government, a to hold any degree of delinquency on t part of those entrusted with the publ money, just cause for removal. He deem the severe observance of this rule to essential to the public service, as eve dollar lost to the Treasury by unfait fulness in office creates a new charge u on the people.

I have the honor to be, sir, your ob serv't, Daniel Webster.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The bank bill of Mr. Spackman, whic last week passed through the committee the whole in the Legislature, containi the following provisions:

Sec. 1. All provisions for the forfei ure of charters, in cases of suspension repealed.

2. Laws prohibiting the issue of sma notes, repealed for five years.

3. Prohibits all loans to cashier clerks, tellers and other persons, in th employment of banks, exclusively.

4. All directors, officers, &c., are t be sworn before an Alderman, or justic of the peace, before entering on their du ties.

5. Dividends allowed during suspen sion.

6. Quarterly statements of the condi tion of the banks, required to be mad under oath.

7. Penalties required against officer who neglect their duty.

8. False entries, issues. &c., to b punished with fine and imprisonment.

McLeod.—It is stated that in the Sta of New York that the individual who i now in Lockport, charged with being concerned in the destruction of the Caro line, is respectably connected in tha city, and studied for the ministry, bu was expelled for want of a moral charac ter. He then studied medicine in Phil adelphia, and went to India as a surgeon of a merchant vessel; and finally returned to Canada, his native country, with hi usual Munchausen vice in full operation and has got into this scrape, and nearly got our country into a scrape likewise Some of the Montreal papers say if Mc Leod had not been so unwise as to have visited Lockport, making a vain, glo rious boast of his having been concerned in the expedition which was ordered to destroy the Caroline, the great difficulty which he has occasioned would never have occurred.

To Western Merchants—*Pennsylvania Canals.*—The water has been let into the Pennsylvania State canals, and it is stated the whole rout from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, is now in navigable order, except at the new aqueduct near Huntington, which will be in order in a few days.

The Hidleburg War again.—The accounts are confirmed, that the Hidlebergers of Van Renselaer's manor, in the State of New York, are again in arms against the laws; and it is reported that the power of the county is about to be put in requisition against them.

They have had over thirty-one snow storms at Bangor, Maine, since the 19th of November last, and uninterrupted sleighing most of the time since. The nice times that the young ladies and gents. have had in sleighing, are represented to have exceeded anything of "bygone-days."

The plague is raging on the banks of the Nile. It threatened to become very bad.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

...NESDAY, ... APRIL 7, 1841.

E PROTESTANT STILL.—Since the outer ...f this paper was worked off, which contains ...mmunication of the Book Committee and ...marks thereon, the Protestant of the 27th ...ame to hand, which contains the following ...recious article:

"HE WESTERN RECORDER."—Our first in...on was to write an article upon this subject ...he following may suffice. We have higher ...olier objects before us, than the cultivation ...rife. Besides, self-respect forbids our colli...with any man who could make so ungener...and unfounded a charge against us, as that ...ined in the last number but one.

...e editor will learn from an *official* source, ...r his insinuations respecting us are correct. ...course was taken without any solicitation ... We, therefore, entertain the hope, that ...ll have magnanimity enough to correct him...nd his readers. A noble mind is as ready ...ake acknowledgment of error, as it is willing ...convinced of truth.

We learn here that the editor has become ... religious since we began to labor with him; ...ems he now has "higher and holier objects ...ew than strife." Pity he had not possessed ...measure of grace at the outset, he would not ... have treated us so indecorously, and would ... saved both himself and us all this trouble.

He talks about "self-respect;" rather too ...now to shield yourself behind your dignity. ... ought to have thought of that a little soon...

You accuse us of "making an unfounded ...ge against you," and ask us to "correct our..." yet you do not inform us what that charge ...nd we have made several against you. A ...specimen of popery this, to require a man to ...at without pointing out his transgression. ... say we "will learn from an *official* source," ... If you allude to the communication from ...Book Committee, on the first page, it does ... touch the points at issue between us ... so far as to endorse in the gross what the ...or of the Protestant has said and done.—...efore, before we can perform this act of ...gnanimity" in correcting "ourself and our ...ers," you will have to inform us what is to be ... We have a very "noble mind," and as ... as an explanation shall make us satisfied of ..."error" we are prepared for its "acknowl...ent."

The editor has not published our last de... in his paper, as we requested him. Before ... we made any strictures upon him we gave ...offensive article entire in our 73d No., so ... the reader could see if we misrepresented ...; and we have since mostly given his lan...e to which we have taken exceptions.—...though we have twice requested him to give ...cles in our defence against his attacks upon ...in his paper, he has not done so. And there ...othing he has said with a view to extricate ...self from the difficulty into which his impru...ce has brought him, that gives his readers the ...t idea of the ground of our complaint against ...; of course all who think him an oracle must ...eve us to be the bad man he indicates. Having ... to recur to this subject so frequently, he has ...vn even more cautious than at the outset. ...he article before us he is so afraid of letting ...readers know what we charge him with, he ...couched himself in such vague terms that we ...not tell ourself what he means. We wish no ...ter evidence to satisfy our own mind than ... caution, that he feels *himself* to be guilty of ...discretion, and consequently shrinks from the ...t. But mark his insinuations; we are so bad ...would disgrace him to contend with us; and ..."official" corps will let us know that our char... against him are not true, &c. If any person ... told us there was so much unfairness and ...anny about that "official organ" ... these de...opments have disclosed, we should have con...ered him a slanderer.

NORTHERN ADVOCATE.—We alluded ... few ...eks since to this paper; the second number is ...w before us. It is a fine specimen of Yankee ...erprise—an elegant looking sheet. It is to ...published weekly at Auburn and Geneva, N. ..., by the Rev. John S. Robie, (Rev. F. G. Hib...d, editor,) at two dollars per annum in three ...nths, "devoted to Theology, Science, General ...terature, Religious Enterprize, Agriculture, ...ws," &c. We see nothing about it which in...ates that it will be very sectarian. It propo..., should it meet with sufficient encourage...nt, to commence its regular issue the 9th of ...s instant. We have put it on our list of ex...anges, and hope to be favored with its weekly ...its. We should have observed that this is an ...iscopal Methodist paper, got up on individual ...terprize.

SWARTWOURTED.—Mr. C. F. Alden, sheriff of ...organ county, Ohio, absconded about the 30th ...t., leaving (says the M'Connelsville Valley,) ...s family in distress, his friends in astonishment ...d his bonds men about 12 or 1500 dollars to ...y, taking with him it is thought a considera...e amount of money.

THE WEATHER.—It continues so wet the ...rmers cannot get at their ploughing—many of ...hem have not struck a furrow yet. Spring work ... very backward.

☞The Philadelphia Chronicle of the 19th ...arch reached us on the 3d of April. From ...me cause or other there is much irregularity in ...e mails latterly.

☞Br. Ragan, President of the Pittsburgh ...onference, requests the publishers of the Meth...dist Protestant to send their paper to him, "New ...bison, Columbiana, Ohio."

☞J. D. Garmow, an unstationed minister, ...rites from Monroe county, Ohio; he says twen...y-two have recently been added to the Metho...dist Protestant Church in his field of labor.

☞The sixth Anniversary of the Ohio Anti...slavery Society will be held 2d of June, at Mt. ...leasant, Jefferson county, Ohio.

The following is from the "Star of the West," a Universalist paper published in Cincinnati Ohio:

BR. ATKINSON—REMOVAL.—Br. Atkinson, formerly of the Methodist Protestant Church, but now a good and zealous preacher of free grace for the world, has concluded to settle with the Universalist Society in Mason, Ohio—twenty-one miles from Cincinnati. Heretofore, he has devoted only a part of the time to the ministry, but we rejoice to know that he will now give himself wholly to the work; and we have no doubt that he will prove himself an able preacher of Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

Some years since the Rev. B. W. Johnson, of the Methodist Protestant Church, attached himself to the Universalists, and if we mistake not they said to the effect that in getting him, they had gotten one of the most talented ministers of the church whence he came. Br. Johnson has since given up the charge of his congregation, and says he has became satisfied that it is not right to preach the doctrines of Universalianism. Will the Star be so good as to insert this article for the information of its readers. We have published its article for the benefit of our readers, and ask the favor to be reciprocated.

☞We cut the following from the New York Luminary, of the 27th ult.

"We observed, an evil which, if unchecked, must exert a delirious influence among us. We allude to the disposition of a minority to evince a spirit of insubordination—setting up private opinion in opposition to the will of a majority, and threatening a withdrawal from conference, unless every thing went in precise accordance with their views."

Some people seem to think that religious liberty means for them to have their way in all things. We have had some such in our quarter, but we believe they are few at present. We do not pretend to say that majorities are always right, but wherever a man is always setting up his opinions against the decisions of the majority, it is a sure indication that he is a tyrant, no difference under what flag he sails.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.—The New York and New Jersey Annual Conferences (united) of the M. P. Church, held their annual session in the Attorney street church, New York, on the 19th ult. The stations of the preachers is the principal part of the minutes given. The Rev. W. W. Wallace is continued editor of the Luminary. He states he will occupy that situation no longer than he is "permitted to discuss fearlessly all matter connected with the general good."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Unless you write your manuscripts plain, and fit them for the press, there will be no assurance given of their publication. If they should only want a slight attention they have often to lie on the table for weeks before we can find time to give them even that, such are the burdens which daily rest upon us.—Well prepared MSS. will always receive early attention, and such communications also as relate to the immediate interests of the church, let them be written as they may.

☞Br. Burns, of Allegheny city, writes, "I send you the name of as honest a man as lives between here and your office. He is poor, and has but little more employment than supports his small family, but says he must have the Recorder." He then gives us the name of Henry Williams with two dollars cash in advance for our paper. And yet we hear some saying, who are able to buy a farm every few years, that "the times are so hard they cannot afford to take a paper."

LADY'S BOOK.—The April number of this magazine is before us. It is embellished with a steel engraving—*Stray Kitten*, by Dick—*Fashions*, four figures, colored—*Pleasing Experiments*, two cuts. This periodical is considered, we believe, at the head of its kind. Forty-eight pages monthly; three dollars per annum in advance. Address L. A. Godey, 211 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

FUGITIVES.—It is denied that the fugitives cast into jail in Loraine county, to which we recently alluded, were taken therefrom by the people from without. It is stated that they, assisted by some white prisoners, sawed through the bars of the grates and made their escape without any external aid.

FAST.—Gov. Davis, of Mass., has proclaimed the 8th inst. a day to be observed in "fasting, humiliation and prayer" by the State over which he presides. This Proclamation contains more of the spirit of the gospel than any thing of the kind we have noticed.

☞The editor of the New York Luminary calls on us to say "yea or nay" to the proposition for a union of the seceding branches of Methodists. He will find in our 81st No. an assent to the proposition for a convention in view of that object.

☞The thirteenth Annual Conference of the Boston district of the M. P. Church met at Staughton on the 11th ultimo. Rev. T. F. Morris, editor of the Olive Branch, was chosen president for the ensuing year, and Rev. Wm. Tozer secretary. Nine ministers and two lay delegates were in attendance. Rev. Mr. Tozer, on behalf of the "committee of publication," says "on the whole we think a new impulse is given to the Methodist Protestant reform in New England, and we trust and pray that under the blessing of Almighty God, the good cause may be destined to prosper and prevail."

The preachers are stationed as follows:

T. F. NORRIS, *President.*
Boston Circuit—John McLeish.
Staughton Station—Jos. S. Eldridge.
Taunton Station—James Wheaton.
North Rochester—P. Brett.
South Rochester—N. S. Clark.
Pocasset Station—J. H. Watten.
Milford Station—Wm. Tozer.
Cumberland Circuit—Calvin Cummings.
Pelham Circuit—J. Shelling Superintendent, John Craig, Assistant.
Marlborough and *Winchester, N. H.*, referred to the President to be supplied.
Middleburgh Circuit—to be supplied.

GALLIPOLIS BANK.—It is stated to be ascertained that the amount of the paper taken from the Bank was $387,000; but it is probable a considerable amount of this sum was in the hands of the swindlers when the Bank failed.

FIRE.—We learn from the last Pittsburgh Christian Advocate that the Episcopal Methodist Church, at Akron, Ohio, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 18th ult.: cause unknown.

We have sent a list of dues, embracing the principal part of what is owing to us within the bounds of the Ohio Conference to Br. Bassett.—Our subscribers will please hand over to him, or to any of the itinerant preachers. Or almost any post master would remit for them if asked.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, April 7.—Flour $3; wheat 50 cents.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour—The prices of Flour have advanced a fraction since our last report; not from any improved demand abroad but from the very small stocks on sale in this market, it being impossible to fill a reasonable large order at this time, of any description. Sales of Howard street have been made this week from store at 4,37½, 4,40 and 4,44 per bbl, cash; at the latter, 565 bbls. in lots; but that price could not have been obtained yesterday for standard brands, and unless to "fill up," not probably over 4,37½. For a uniform brand, 4,50 has been paid for a lot of 100 bbls. The car and wagon price is 4,25.

Provisions—There have been important changes in this market, and we reduce our quotations to conform to present prices. We have heard of no sales of Mess Beef except in small lots for ships' stores, and they at our quoted rates, with the exception of one transaction which was at 11,50 per bbl. A sale of 50 bbls. each, & Prime No. 1, at a price to be established. A lot of 75bls. Mess Pork has been sold this week at 13,00 per bbl. and another parcel of uninspected at 12,00. The last sale of Prime, reported to us, was at 11,50, at which price it is now held. The transactions in Bacon were somewhat extensive early in the week and at a decline of ¼a¾ ct. per lb. for Western; but the demand has since fallen off, and sales are difficult to effect at these reduced rates. The transactions extended from 70 to 80,000 lbs. assorted, in lots of 5 *a* 10,000, and in one instance 20,000 lbs.; 50,000 lbs. were disposed of by one house at 6¼a6½ cts. Baltimore cured Hams in lots of 100, have sold at 10 cts. per lb. A lot of 2000 Joles sold on terms not public.—Lard has improved in demand and a shade in price, and between 2 and 3000 kegs of prime Western, part for export, but mostly on speculation, have been sold during the week, chiefly on Monday and Tuesday—at first at 7¼, but subsequently, at 7¼a7¾ cts. per lb., the lower price for cash; the others, cash and 4 mos. It is now held at 7 cts. Sales of Roll Butter in bbls. at 8 cts. for rather inferior quality; and Western No. 2 and 3 are held at 8a7½a6½ cts., but we have heard of no takers, 6 cts. being the best offer made. Ohio and New England Cheese is held at 6a9 cts. for good to prime quality.

The Home Market—The number of Beef Cattle in market this week amounted to 250 head, about 100 of which were taken by city butchers at 6a7,50, averaging a little over 6,75 per 100 lbs.; and of the remainder 85 were taken to Washington City, and 55 to Philadelphia. Transactions in Hog show a slight decline; but we continue our quotations of last week, 5,50 *a* 5,75, the latter for choice lots.—*Lyford.*

NEW YORK, March 27.—Flour, Ohio per bbl. 4,81¼; Troy 4,81¼ a 487½; Western Canal 4,87½ Michigan 4,75; Philadelphia 5,00; Balt. Howard street 4,68¾ a 4,75.—*Bicknell.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour—A decided improvement has taken place within a few days in the Flour market; sales to the extent of 8 a 9000 bbls have been made at 4,56½—but most of the factors to-day are fair at 4,62½ per bbl; sales of Rye Meal at 2, 87½; Corn Meal is steady.

Provisions—The receipts from New Orleans have been to some extent; Porks continues low, but holders look for an advance. New Bacon, the hog round (loose,) 7½ cents. Considerable sales Western Lard, in kegs and bbls. at 7 a 7½ cents per lb. Butter in kegs at 7 a 8½ cents, as in quality. The two latter articles are quick and improving.

Cattle Market—417 Beef Cattle, sales from 6 to 7,50; 130 went to New York market—extra 8 cts; 70 head were left over.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, March 27.—Flour—Is plenty and perhaps a shade livelier and better. Sales of 600 bbls, first hands, 2,75 for inspected, in currency; from wagons 2,75, and for a few very choice lots, 2,81¼a2,87½; from stores 3a3,12½; retail, 3,25 per bbl.

Sugar—Plenty and prices firm, Sales of about 100 hhds in lots on the wharf——and from stores 7¼a8c currency, and from stores in bbls, 8 to 8½c.

Molasses—Plenty, and sales to the city of 50 bbls at 29c, currency, and other sales 30c, and to the country 32 a 33c.—*Harris.*

MASSILLON, April 1.—Flour per bbl. 2,75 Wheat, pr bush 56 cts.—*Gazette.*

From the Ohio Statesman.

LIST OF GENERAL LAWS,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An act making certain appropriations therein specified.

An act making appropriations for the year 1841.

An act fixing the times of holding the Supreme Court.

An act fixing the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act fixing the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas."

An act to amend the act fixing the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas, passed February, 1841.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the relief of the Poor," passed March 14, 1831.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act defining the mode of laying out and establishing State Roads, and changing their direction in certain cases," passed March, 14, 1831.

An act extending the times of payment to purchasers of School Lands in this State.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for the annual distribution of the Three per cent. fund."

An act supplementary to the act pointing out the mode of levying taxes, passed March 14, 1831.

An act further to amend an act, entitled "An act relating to Judgment and Executions," passed March 1, 1831, and other acts relating to advertisements and notices in newspapers.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act defining the duties of persons taking up estray animals, and securing to the owners of boats, and other water craft, found going adrift, their property therein," passed March 23, 1840.

An act to amend the act, entiled "An act for the prevention of certain immoral practices," passed February 17, 1831.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act establishing Boards of County Commissioners," passed March 5, 1831.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act prescribing the duties of County Auditory," passed March 23, 1840.

An act further to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of Salt," passed February 3, 1840.

An act to create the office of Township Assessor.

An act to preserve the purity of Elections.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act fixing the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas," passed Febuary 12, 1841.

An act to amend the several acts incorporating Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, in the State of Ohio.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of Turnpike Companies," passed January 7, 1817.

An act supplementary to "An act to provide for drawing from the United States, and distributing the Public Arms, appropriated to the Militia of this State," passed March 29, 1837.

An act to amend the "Act providing for the distribution and investment of this State's proportion of the Surplus Revenue," passed March 28, 1837.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to allow writs of error in criminal cases," passed March 7, 1831.

An act supplementary to "An act to organize and discipline the Militia."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the support and better regulation of Common Schools, and to create permanently the office of Superintendent," passed March 7, 1838.

An act declaratory of the law in certain cases, and to prohibit the appraisers of land from purchasing the same.

An act regulating the election in Railroad, Turnpike road, Canal, and Slackwater Navigation Companies, where the State is a stockholder, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to regulate elections in Railroad, Turnpike road, Canal, and Slackwater Navigation Companies, where the State is a stockholder, passed March 20, 1840.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to abolish the Board of Canal Commissioners, and to revive the Board of Public Works," passed March 5, 1839.

An act to authorize the Committee of the Canal Fund to borrow money to pay amounts now due contractors on the public works of the State, and for the further prosecution of said works.

An act to amend the act to organize and discipline the Militia of Ohio, passed March 4, 1837.

An act to amend an act concerning divorce and alimony.

ITEMS.

THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.—The New York Express remarks that the public securities in England have of late been in a comparatively passive state, and business in the money market flat.—Railway shares had also partaken of the depression, and been in very little demand, and lower prices generally obtained. The inactivity on the stock exchange might be accounted for in the prospect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would soon negociate another considerable loan. The revenue had not been deficient by the last returns, as compared with former quotations, yet it was much short the current expenditure of the country.

OHIO BANK STOCK.—From the report recently made in the Legislature of Ohio, it appears that the stock of the banks of the State is owned as follows: More than one half is in the hands of females, minors, and descendants estates, aged persons retired from business, savings institutions, physicians, and clergymen; about one-fourth by farmers, mechanics, and merchants; about a sixty-fourth part by lawyers, and about one hundred and twenty-fifth part by brokers.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—A committee of stockholders who have been examining the affairs of this Bank, since January give notice that they will report on the 5th of April. They ought to give the names, dates, and particulars of sundry matters in which the bank has been concerned, in such shape as the *people* can understand. The *stockholders* have understood sufficient by this time to cure them of any lingering *fancy* for fancy stocks.

Lieut. Albertis, who so gallantly cut his way with 17 men through 100 Indians in Florida, and reached Port Russell, with only one man killed and one missing, is a practical printer. He was a few years ago editor and proprietor of a paper puplished at Martinsburg, Va., but afterwards received a commission in the army.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have resolved to loan the credit of the State to a further extent of $700,000 to the Company engaged in the construction of the Western Rail Road, connecting Boston with Albany.

A St. Petersburgh letter says, that on the 20th ult,, the cold was so intense there, that several sentinels were found frozen to death, at their posts; and in consequence of this, the men have to be relieved every ten minutes.

Not one of the respectable London papers speaks of the McLeod difficulty as likely to lead to a war between England and the United States.

Allen A. Hall, esq., the new *charge* to Venezuela, was late editor of the Nashville Banner

The amount of loss occasioned by the recent inundations in the south of France, has been officially estimated at upwards of £669,000.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—Judge Barton last week decided against the dismissal of this notorious individual.

ACCIDENT.—In Annapolis, Md., on Saturday last, an interesting child of James Murray, Esq., the Secretary of State, aged about twelve years, was accidentally shot by one of his playmates, and survived the wound but a short time. Another warning to such as leave firearms in the way of children.

ASSAULT ON A FATHER.—A young man was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, last week, at Middleton, Ct., for an assault and battery, upon his father, with intent to kill.

LIGHT.—The Councils of the city of Albany, N. Y., are debating the propriety of lighting the streets with gas.

REMARKABLE.—For more than eight months there has not been fifty dollars worth of property destroyed by fire in Albany, N. Y.

CANADA.—The Canada elections having terminated, the Parliament will meet at Kingston, lower end of Lake Ontario, in May or June next. As this will be the first Parliament held since the union of the Provinces, their first movements will be interesting both to England and this country.

A DREADFUL AND COWARDLY MASSACRE. A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Fort Levenworth, gives an account of a most cowardly and bloody massacre committed by some Kansas upon some Pawnees.

The dastardly Kansas, 65 in number, took advantage of the absence of the Pawnee warriors from their encampment and massacred all but 11 of the women and children found in it.

The "Utica," the first steamboat of the season, arrived at Albany from New York on Friday.—*Bick., 30th inst.*

The King of Holland was married to the Countess of Oultremont on the 18th ult.

GEN. JACKSON.—Gen. Jackson visited Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th ultimo; and his general health, the Nashville Union, says, seems to be as good as it has been for several years.

CAUGHT.—It is stated in the Richmond, Va., Star, on the authority of private advices, that the Assistant Post Master at Abingdon, in that State, John W. Stevens, had been detected in plundering the Post Office at that place. The accused has hitherto borne a very high character, and the discovery of his villainy has created a great sensation among those who knew him. His daughter, it is stated, has gone deranged.

OUR TRADE.—Our State Canal is opened. Leech & Co. have despatched several boats to Pittsburgh. The first left Harrisburgh on the 24th.—*Bick.*, 30th ult.

FROM WASHINGTON.—One or two members have already reached Washington with the view of attending the Extra Session. The members of the Cabinet are very busily employed, and find it no sinecure even to read over the various letters and petitions that are daily sent them in relation to applications for office. The latest despatches from England in relation to the McLeod case are pacific. J. C. Montgomery has been appointed Post Master of Philadelphia, and J. W. Tyson, Esq. Collector of the Port. It is probable that the other offices will be distributed among Messrs. Badger, Todd, Morris, Sergeant, Ottis, Connell, and one or two other prominent whigs.—*ib.*

INSURANCE.—A letter from New Orleans says:—"The business of insurance in this city has been very disasterous. That on the river has been peculiarly bad, and the losses on open Cotton policies, and policies on steamboat hulls have been immense, notwithstanding an advance in rates for both risks. Four Companies have retired from the field bankrupt and ruined during the last two years, and those that remain, from the fact of having no tariff rates, are daily working each other's destruction."

QUAKERS.—An eastern periodical expresses a decided opinion that the Friends or Quakers, both in this country and in Great Britian, are rapidly breaking up as a distinct body of christians, and uniting with other denominations.—*Cross & Jour.*

More than three hundred communicants were added to the Baptist churches in New York city within six weeks ending on the second Sabbath in March.—*ib.*

The Cincinnati Watchman of March 25th says, "The work of grace in the lower part of the city continues. A number of converts were formed into a Baptist church the present week."—*ib.*

REVIVALS IN ILLINOIS.—The Rev. J. M. Peck baptized seventeen at Rockspring, March 6th. On the fourth Sabbath in January, Brother Weston baptized ten at Carthage. In Warren co., over thirty have been baptized and the work was still going on. A new Baptist church was constituted at the county seat of that county, January 21st.—*ib.*

REVIVALS IN KENTUCKY.—To the Baptist church at Glasgow, twenty-nine persons were added about the middle of February. To the Mt. Tabor church, fifty-seven were added about the first of March.—*ib.*

The Baptist Triennial Convention will hold the next session in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 28th of April. During the same week are to be held the annual meetings of the American Home Mission Society, and of the American and Foreign Bible Society.—*ib.*

A WILMINGTON WHALER.—A Wilmington journal says, "Capt. Stephenson of the barque Globe lying off Duck Creek, reports that he spoke the Wilmington Whaling Company's ship Ceres, off Penambuco, bound home.

GETTING BETTER.—The Hon. Henry Clay is yet at Barnum's. His health is improving. On Monday he was enabled to leave his bed and walk across the chamber.

The number of chartists in prison in England, and Wales, from June 1839 to June 1840, amounts to 443.

MORTALITY.—The deaths in New York, the last week, were 135—in Boston 81.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From P. Inskeep for J. Burnett,	$2 00
" W. Marshall for A. Denny,	2 00
" J. White for J. Eubank & W Wymond,	4 00
" S. Rodman for J. Brown,	2 00
" John W. R. Morgan,	2 00
" J. Robison for J. Shumars,	2 50
" " for S. Freeman,	2 00
" D. Street,	1 00
" John Burns for H. Williams,	2 00
" " for Dr. M. Adams,	2 00
" " for J. P. Morris,	1 00
" I. Thrap for E. Morris,	2 00
" George Fogle,	2 00
" N. Lake, balance 2d volume,	1 50

LETTERS RECEIVED.

P. Inskeep, 1 sub.; W. Marshall, N. O. commenced at 53d No.; J. White, W. Cable, S. F. Baker, 2 subs; J. Robison, W. B. Smith, L. A. Godey, Z. Ragan, J. E. Wilson, J. Winders, W. Munhall, 2 subs.; J. D. Garmow, 1 sub.; J. M. Fulton, J. Burns, 1 sub. cash in adv.; W. H. Henderson, Geo. Hughes, 1 sub.; I. Thrap, 1 sub. pay in adv.; A. H. Bassett, E. A. Brindley, I. Edwards, J. K. Moorehead.

NEW LISBON, O., MARCH 22, 1841.

Br. Springer: It is my intention to visit Coshocton circuit, May 2d; Adamsville do., 9th; Zanesville do., 16th; Lancaster station, 23d; Newark circuit, 30th; Zanesville station, June 6th; Mt. Vernon circuit, 13th; Bucyrus do., 20th; Sandusky do., 27th.

Should it be in accordance with the views of the members on Sandusky circuit, we would be pleased to have a camp-meeting in the neighborhood of Tiffin. Brs. Bassett and Guest will be expected to attend.

Yours, respectfully,

Z. RAGAN.

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice.

JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

The New England Review.

THE CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Hartford Conn.—Price $2,00

THIS paper is strictly devoted to the interests of the PEOPLE. It is a weekly compendium of every thing interesting and instructive. It combines all the advantages of a business and miscellaneous with a Literary and Family Newspaper. Its wide circulation and the increasing patronage which it is constantly receiving, are the best proofs of its popularity and success. Its columns are well filled with every thing calculated to please the taste; refine the mind; improve the morals; and satisfy the judgment.—And no means and exertions are spared by the proprietor to impart to its columns that richness of variety and combination of taste which shall render it worthy of the patronage, and make it a welcome visitor to all.

☞Specimen numbers will be sent to any order (post paid) without charge.

Premiums.—Any persons sending us $10 and five names, shall receive two extra copies for one year, addressed to any name designated.

Any person sending $5 shall receive three copies for one year.

Postmasters, and all others are allowed twenty per cent, for all subscriptions sent to us by them.

Scott's Novels for $5.—$25, par money, free of postage, will command ten subscriptions to the Review for one year; and the complete set of those excellent and all absorbing Novels of Sir Walter Scott, comprising thirty-two of twelve volumes! In making this offer we give an opportunity to persons who may wish to obtain these works which cannot be equalled. The price at the bookstores and elsewhere, for these novels alone is from $20 to $40, so that any person by paying the subscription price for ten persons to the Review can obtain the whole set at the very low price of five dollars.

☞No letters relating to the premiums or on business, will be taken from the office unless the postage is paid.

***Editors who will give the above a few insertions, shall receive our paper in exchange, or have it sent, for the term of one year to any of their friends by sending the name to our office; and any similar favor we are able to bestow.

FLORIDA WAR.

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO,

Upon the proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, to appropriate 'one hundred thousand dollars for the removal, subsistence, and benefit, of such of the Seminole Chiefs and Warriors as may surrender for emigration.'—Delivered in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 9, 1841.

(Concluded from our last.)

But I intend to pursue this subject further. I shall now show that this Government—this nation, composed of twenty-six States, some holding slaves, and some denying the right of man to hold his fellow man in slavery; has been made to *deal in slaves;* to become the *owner* of slaves; that this administration, now just going out of power, has dealt in "human flesh:" that the funds of Government, drawn from the pockets of free laborers, have been paid for the the capture of fugitive slaves, and the purchase of slaves captured from the Seminole Indians. And for that purpose, I refer to order No. 175, dated at Tampa Bay, September 6, 1837. It reads as follows:

"1. The Seminole negroes captured by the army will be taken on *account of government, and held subject to order of the Secretary of War.*

"2. The sum of eight thousand dollars will be paid to Creek chiefs and warriors, by whom they were captured, or who were present at the capture, in full for their claim to them.

"3. To induce the Creek Indians to take alive, and not destroy the negroes of citizens who had been captured by the Seminoles, a reward was promised them for all they should secure. They captured and secured thirty-five, who have been returned to their owners. The owners have paid nothing, but the promise to the Indians must be fulfilled. The sum of twenty dollars will be allowed to them each from the public funds.

"4. Lieutenant Searle is charged with the execution of this order."

This order, taking the negroes "on account of Government," bears date on the 6th September. From that time they were to be "held subject to the order of the Secretary of War." On the 7th October this order of Gen. Jesup was approved by the honorable Secretary of War, as may be seen by reference to page 43 of document just quoted. Thus, sir, we have official documentary evidence that the people of this nation, in their national capacity, became the "purchasers of human beings."—The money of our people, of freemen of this nation, was paid for the purchase of *slaves.*

This fund, most of it collected in the free States, and coming from the hard earnings of *free whites*, was appropriated for the purchase of Indian slaves; and of those who had sought freedom amid the swamps and everglades of Florida: while our most vital interests at the North are abandoned, and even the implements necessary to carry on our harbor improvements have been sold, and the money thus obtained placed in the common fund, and, perhaps, paid for the purchase of these slaves at the South. I hear it said, in an undertone near me, that the purchase of these fugitive slaves was justifiable and correct. I may differ with the gentleman as to the justice or honor of that proceeding; but I cannot enter into that subject at this time. I would merely say, if the slaveholders wish to have their slaves repurchased, I desire them to furnish the funds, Mr. Chairman, and not thrust their hands into the pockets of your constituents and mine to obtain the money to pay for them.

(Mr. Black, of Georgia, desired to be informed whether the member from Ohio alluded to the citizens of Georgia?)

Mr. Giddings resumed. I deny the right of members to interrupt me for the purpose of inquiring whether I allude to *them*, or to their constituents. If the garment does not fit them, why do they attempt to force it on? I alluded to the fact, that money is, and has been, collected in the free States, and used to buy up the fugitive slaves of the South, while our most important interests are abandoned.

I see gentlemen here who are tremulously sensitive if the word *tariff*, or *harbor*, or *manufacture*, is but *mentioned;* & I should like to compare the benefits to the nation, arising from the forty millions expended in the Florida war, with the benefits of the thirteen millions expended throughout the United States for harbor purposes; but I have no time to do it now.

I was speaking upon the subject of retaking fugitive slaves, and I think it due to the people of the nation that they should be informed of the assiduous manner in which our troops pursued the business of catching slaves.

In a letter, dated at Tampa Bay, 25th May, 1837, directed to Lieut. Col. Harney, General Jesups says: "If you see Powell [Oceola] tell him I shall send out and take all the negroes who belong to the white people. And he must not allow the Indian negroes to mix with them. Tell him I am sending to Cuba for bloodhounds to trail them; and I intend to hang every one of them who does not come in."

If the negroes, who appear to have controlled the Indians, had quietly suffered themselves to be trailed with bloodhounds, or to be hanged for their love of liberty, they would have well deserved to be slaves. Another important piece of intelligence we have here also. The expenditure of $5,000 for bloodhounds in Cuba was not, as he had supposed, for the purpose of trailing Indians. In this letter we have it officially announced, that they were sent for and obtained for the purpose of catching fugitive slaves. I desire the people of this nation to understand distinctly that they are taxed for the purpose of maintaining and supporting slavery in the slave States; that their treasure has been appropriated directly and publicly to that purpose; that our army—many of whose officers and soldiers were bred in the free States, and in the love of liberty—has been employed by the Commanding General, in pursuing and capturing fugitive slaves. Nor is that all.—The freemen of the North are taxed for the purpose of buying bloodhounds to act in concert with our army, in this degrading and disgusting warfare.

The taking fugitive slaves is regarded, by Northern people, as a most ignominious employment; so much so, that scarcely a man can be found who will do it publicly. Yet, it seems that our military officers in Florida were openly engaged in it.

I will call the attention of this committee to that portion of Gen. Jesup's order which fastens upon the people of this nation the character of slaveholders, and the purchasers of slaves; "by which this nation, boasting of its liberty and its regard for equal rights, became a dealer in human flesh." I refer to that portion of the order which declares the slaves to be "taken on account of the government, and held subject to the order of the Secretary of War." On the 24th September, 1837, Gen. Jesup wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying, "The Seminole negroes are now all the property of the public. I have promised Abraham the freedom of his family if he prove faithful to us; and I shall certainly hang him if he be not faithful."

Mr. Chairman, I think the people of my district will be slow to admit that General Jesup possessed the constitutional power, or the right, to make them slaveholders. Some of them, I am sure, will disclaim all title to these slaves, and, like General Taylor, will refuse to have any concern or connexion with this transaction. They will, I am confident, deny the right of General Jesup, or of the honorable Secretary of War, to pay out their money for the purchase of slaves. Nor do I believe they will admit the justice or honor of selling the freedom of a man's family for the purchase of his fidelity, as promised by General Jesup to Abraham. If I understand the letter referred to, this Abraham was taken into the service of Government, for the purpose of acting as a pilot to lead our men to the habitations of other blacks, for the purpose of capturing more slaves and Indians. If he proved faithful to our troops and a *traitor* to his own kindred and friends, then his wife and children—the objects of his affection—were to have their freedom; but if he refused to betray his own people, he was to be hanged, and his family enslaved. Sir, I know not how other gentlemen view this transaction, but I am free to declare that it does not comport with my own views of honor or justice.

But, sir, where are those slaves? Are they set at liberty, or have they been sold into slavery? The purchase was certainly a very extraordinary transaction, and one that will excite inquiry.—The slaves remained at Fort Pike for many months. And, if I had time, I would read to the committee a curious correspondence respecting their being employed in such manner as to earn their living, and the like; but I will not detain the committee for that purpose.

The manner in which they were to be finally disposed of seems to have created some uneasiness with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—In a letter addressed to the acting Secretary of War, dated May 1, 1838, speaking of the purchase of these slaves, he says: "I would respectfully suggest whether there are not other objections to the purchase of these negroes by the United States.—It seems to me, that a proposition to Congress to appropriate money to pay for them, and their transportation to Africa, could its authority for that course be obtained, or for any other disposition of them, would occasion great and extensive excitement. Such a relation assumed by the United States, for however laudable an object, would, it appears, place the country in no enviable attitude, especially at this juncture, when the public mind, here and elsewhere, is so sensitive upon the subject of slavery." Sir, I fully agree with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This purchase of slaves by General Jesup, and sanctioned by the honorable Secretary of War, has placed the country in no enviable *attitude;* it has tarnished our national honor, and deeply wounded the feelings of the North. But this suggestion, as to the propriety of the purchase was made on the 1st of May, 1838, and, on the 24th of September previous, General Jesup, writing to Capt. B. L. Bonneville, commanding the Choctaw warriors, says: "In addition to their pay as soldiers, they (the Choctaws) will have all the Seminole property they capture. And those Indians (the Seminoles) are rich in horses and negroes. The Creek warriors received between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars for their captures." Yet, it seems that, some eight months after the date of this letter showing that the Creek warriors had then received their pay, the propriety of the purchase was doubted. I think, however, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had good reason to suppose that some excitement might arise from this transaction, by which you and I, and our constituents, as a portion of the people of this nation, became "*slaveholders*," and purchasers of our fellow men.

At page 74 of the document last cited, is a list of these Seminole negroes who were sent to Tampa Bay, after being received as "public property," by order of General Jesup, at the price of eight thousand dollars. The list contains the name, age, sex, and description of each person. I should like to present it to the people of the free States as a sample of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on under color of this Florida war. But as the list is of great length, I beg leave to give an extract only. It is in the following form:

Name.	*Age.*	*Sex.*	*Remarks.*
Ben,	5 years,	Male,	Son of Elsy.
Molly,	3 years,	Female,	Daughter of Elsy.
Judy,	1 year,	Female,	Daughter of Elsy.

This short extract contain the names of three children, apparently of one family, and less than six years of age. These children were purchased by our officers as "public property." Sir, what do our people of the free States, or of the civilized world, think of this kind of "*Government chattles?*" I have no doubt that many a Northern lady will inquire for the mother of those children? This question I cannot answer. I find in the list the name of Elsy, aged twenty years, said to be the daughter of *Fanny*. I should judge that she was not the mother of the children, but such may be the case. I am led to believe that both father and mother escaped the fangs of the *bloodhounds and the slave catchers.*

But the question recurs, where are those slaves? I have, for more than a month, had a resolution lying in my drawer, calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting them; but to this hour I have had no opportunity of offering it in the regular course of business, and I felt no hope of success by offering it at any other time. It may not have been observed by many members, that in the last session of the late Congress, a petition was presented to this House from a Mr. Watson, in which he states that, in May, 1837, he purchased these same negroes, captured by the Creek warriors, of their agent, and paid for them $14,600, and he gives pretty good evidence to sustain his statement. This occurred in May, '38, while the order of General Jesup receiving them as public property was in September previous; and the confirmation of that order was on the 7th of October, prior to the time of Watson's *apparent* purchase. General Jesup's letter to Col. Warren, saying that these *warriors* had received between $14,000 and $15,000, bears date on the 17th of October, prior to Watson's suppose purchase. It will be borne in mind that these are official documents, transmitted at the time of their date. There is also a curious coincidence in regard to *price*. General Jesup said in October, 1837, that these warriors had then received "between *fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars.*" And Watson says, and gives good evidence to prove, that he paid to these same warriors $14,600, in May following. Now, if these Indians got twice paid for those slaves, they were more fortunate in slave trading than they ever were in any other transaction with the white people. Another singular circumstance I will mention. On the 1st of May, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggested to the Secretary of War, that for the United States to assume the relation of slaveholders, might create extensive excitement, particularly as the public mind here and elsewhere was so sensitive on the subject of slavery; while Watson's bill of sales bears date only eight days afterwards. On the 9th of May, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requests of the Secretary of War an order for the officer at Fort Pike to deliver these negroes to N. F. Collins, agent for the Creek warriors: while, from other communications, one would think that the United States never had owned the negroes, although they were taken into possession of our troops on the 6th of September, 1837, and kept at the public expense until, and long after, the supposed purchase by Watson.

Sir, this transaction is shrouded in mystery.—I have read to the committee a portion of its history; but the whole I think is not communicated by the documents before us. I have an opinion, and I express it as an opinion, founded on official papers, it is true, but it is nevertheless the conclusion of my own mind in regard to the matter. I then supposed that after the purchase of General Jesup, on the 6th of September, and the sanction by the Secretary of War, on the 7th of October, 1837, and after keeping these negroes at the expense of the public for eight months and transporting them to Fort Pike, the honorable Secretary began to entertain doubts whether the public would justify the transaction. He probably felt that my friend here from Vermont, (Mr. Slade,) or the gentleman from N. Y. over the way, (Mr. Gates,) might not remain entirely silent, "*when*" (to use the words of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs) "the public mind here and elsewhere is so sensitive upon the *subject of slavery;*" especially as it was ascertained that there must be an appropriation of money by Congress for the funds that would seem to have been paid long previously. Difficulties appear to have beset him on every side; and I think his feelings were well expressed in a letter to General Arbuckle, dated July 21st, 1838, in which, speaking of this transaction, he says, in every emphatic language, "the whole affair is a *delicate* and a difficult one." Just at this time, Mr. Watson, being at this city, was, it appears from his statements, persuaded by the officers of Government to purchase the negroes, being fully assured that the Indian title was good and valid. The contract was accordingly made, as it appears, with the agent of the Creek warriors, by which he, Watson paid the $14,600, and relieved the honorable Secretary from his embarrassment, and the nation from the purchase made by General Jesup. The purchase was effected in "*this market*," with the approbation of the high officers of State, and in the midst of a *Christian* community. Now, Sir in order that I may be understood, I will leave the purchase and sale of the slaves for a moment, and ask the patience of the committee while I relate the brief story of their travels and peregrinations. They were sent from Florida immediately after the order of the 6th of September, 1837, to Fort Pike near New Orleans. Here some sixty of them were detained by a pretended claim, set up by persons living in Georgia, who insisted that this "public property" was their own proper goods and chattles; while General Gaines, who appeared better versed in the law of nations and the military code than he is in the slave trade boldly claimed them "*as prisoners of war.*" Yes, Mr. Chairman, these negroes, declared by one commanding general to be "the property of the public," were boldly asserted by another to be "*prisoners of war.*" In the mean time, a Lieutenant Reynolds, was deputed to conduct the emigrating Indians to their home west of the Mississippi. Among the Seminoles where these slaves who had been the subject of capture and purchase, yet remaining at Fort Pike, all under the charge of Lieutenant Reynolds. To him Mr. Collins, agent for the Creek warriors, and acting, as Watson says, for him, also attended by Watson's brother, applied to get possession of the negroes, and presented the order of the Secretary of War for their delivery to Collins. There is some difference in the relation of Collins and that of Lieutenant Reynolds. Mr. Watson says distinctly that General Gaines and Lieutenant Reynolds both refused to obey the order of the honorable Secretary to deliver over the negroes. General Gaines appears to have declared them "*prisoners of war*," and ordered them to be sent to the place assigned the Seminoles west of the Mississippi; and Lieutenant Reynolds, punctilious in the discharge of his military duty, "took the responsibility," and started on his way with Indians and negroes, both slaves and freemen.—He landed his charge at Little Rock, in Arkansas, to which place he was followed or attended by Collins; who, faithful to his trust, determined to get the negroes. At that place he again demanded them of Lieut. Reynolds. But a difficulty now interposed, for that officer had not military force sufficient to hold the Indians in subjection, if irritated by an attempt to deliver over the negroes to Collins, to be bro't back as slaves to the white people. He, therefore, called upon the Governor of Arkansas for troops to enable him to effect that object. But Governor Roane, thinking the safety of the people of his State more important than the slave trade, refused all military aid, and required Lieutenant Reynolds to proceed forthwith on his way to the territory assigned to the Indians. In his answer to Lieutenant Reynolds, he says: "Had the Government intended to dispose of these negroes to the Creek warriors, it should have done so in Florida, and not bring Indians and negroes to Arkansas, the vicinity of their future residence, and irritate the Indians to madness and turn them loose upon our frontier when we have no adequate protection. The massacre of our citizens would be the inevitable consequence." "Your immediate departure will ensure peace, and avert the outrages you had such good cause to expect." Thus, Mr. Chairman, you see that we were brought to the verge of a war west of the Mississippi, by reason of the efforts of our officers to maintain slavery and slave trade. But Collins, who, so far as the public documents speak of him, was the agent of the Creek warriors, now applied to these same Creek warriors for possession of the negroes. This, sir, is another curiosity. The negroes were taken west among the very Indians who originally captured them, and in whose name the Government officers and Collins were trying to obtain possession of them. But these warriors, having received the 14,600 dollars in "*the better currency*," showed no disposition to interfere any further. Indeed, they said that they had sold the negroes, and that the United States had possession of them, and that the Creeks were under no obligation to interfere any further in the business: But Collins, ever faithful to his trust, remained in that country, and a correspondence took place between him and the honorable Secretary of War, and other officers of Government, in regard to the measure to be adopted in order to get these negroes back into slavery. Orders were sent to General Arbuckle, and councils of the Indians were called; the Indians, however, showed but little disposition to aid their white brethren in enslaving those who had gained their liberty by such a concatenation of circumstances. In short, sir, they showed almost as much insensibility to the claims of our slaveholders, as our more civilized friend, John Bull, has so often evinced; excepting, always, that the Indians civilly answered all questions on the subject, while I believe the British Government has never condescended even to hold any correspondence whatever for delivering up fugitive slaves. But, sir, while the Indians appeared thus insensible to the appeals made to them in behalf of slavery, the negroes themselves appeared perfectly *callous to all entreaties.* The Indians would not deliver up, and the negroes appeared to have become suddenly impressed with the belief that they could take care of themselves. They now felt themselves restored to that liberty of which they had so long been unjustly deprived. Indeed, it appears that the negroes were thoroughly convinced of the perfect safety and propriety of "*immediate emancipation and of Western colonization.*" They, at all events, appeared determined to give to the world some practical demonstrations on these subjects; and, sir, I believe they are yet carrying out that determination.

Thus, you see, Mr. Chairman, that the efforts of our honorable Secretary of War, and of other officers of Government, failed to bring back those negroes to a state of slavery, and the agents of Watson were compelled to return the negroes.

But, in the meantime, Mr. Watson's money was gone and the negroes *were gone also.* He had bought the negroes, as he says, upon the assurance of the title held out to him by the officers of Government. These officers had exerted their utmost skill to get the negroes for him, but all had failed; and Mr. Watson then applied to Congress for compensation for his loss. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of War both recommend the claim to the favorable consideration of Congress, and urge us as to make the appropriation. Of the propriety of doing so, I shall say nothing at this time. I hope to do my duty on that subject when it comes before us. My object now is to show the manner in which the officers of this Government have attempted, not only to make us, in our national character, slaveholders and slave-traders, but to make the freemen of the North pay this purchaser for slaves which he could *not catch.* I will beg leave to give the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his own words. In a letter to the honorable Secretary of War, dated July 1, 1840, speaking of these negroes, he says: "Any attempt at enforcing a claim to them under the Creek warriors, would, perhaps, have resulted in a conflict; and, as the hazard of such an issue prevented the use of more than persuasive means, I think General Watson has a just claim on the United State for the money he paid, and interest."

This, sir, is the logic of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that same opinion is endorsed by the Hon. Secretary of War. I have stated, and I think have shown from authentic documents that the war in Florida originated in attempts by our Executive officers to support and maintain slavery; that it has been renewed and carried on for that purpose; that the money of our nation has been paid for the purchase of fugitive slaves and of Indian slaves. To these I now add the fact that those officers deem it just that we should pay for slaves which the owners *cannot obtain.*

When I obtained the floor, I intended to have called the attention of the committee to the manner in which this war was renewed after Gen. Macomb's treaty of peace in 1839. But I have already detained the committee too long, and I will only say that, if the public papers are to be accredited, the people of Florida held meetings for the purpose of protesting against that treaty, for the reason that it permitted the Indians to remain in Florida; and they urged that the territory occupied by them would afford a barbor for *runaway slaves.* Of course the war was renewed, and continues, and like a mighty maelstrom, draws within its vortex and swallows up the immense resources of the nation. For a period almost equal to that of our Revolutionary war, the people of the Northern States have been taxed for the purpose of carrying on this contest, directed principally against the fugitives slaves in Florida. To this war the feelings, the principles, the intersets, the honor of the free States are opposed; yet, sir, they have been, and still are, compelled to furnish means for its prosecution. Revolting as the trading in slaves is to the feeling of our Northern people, they have been constrained to supply the means of purchasing their fellow beings. Holding, as the people of the North do, "*these truths to be self-evident, that man is born free, and is endowed by his Creator with the inalienable right of liberty,*" they have been obliged to furnish money to pay for the recapture and re-enslaving of those who, fleeing from the power that oppressed them, had sought in the wilds of Florida those rights to which, by the laws of nature and of nature's God, they were entitled.

Sir, I am anxious to see a period put to those abuses of Northern rights. I desire to see this war terminated at the earliest possible moment; but I fear it will not be accomplished by the gentleman from South Carolina. My own opinion is that all attempt to remove the Indians and leave the negroes, will prove abortive. We are told that the negroes control the Indians. With those negroes, an unconditional surrender to us would be a voluntary separation from their relatives and families, and slavery for life. They will probably prefer death to such an alternative. Of course the war will continue until the murder of those people by our army shall proclaim peace to Florida, who refuses peace upon other terms. For one, I am prepared to send all who will surrender themselves as prisoners of war, to the western country, under the pledged faith of this nation to protect them in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty, and their domestic relations; and for that purpose I have prepared an amendment, which I now send to the Chair.

PROSPECTUS OF A

RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL

To be published in Springfield, Illinois, and to be devoted to the cause of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, to the cause of CHRISTIANITY, LITERATURE and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In offering to the consideration and patronage of the community a new religious paper, it is becoming in its originators to set forth the objects it will aim to accomplish, and the principles upon which it will be conducted. Like the Methodist Protestant Church, under the auspices of one branch of which it will be published, it is designed to advocate and diffuse a knowledge of the moral and spiritual tenets of the Scriptures, as they are interpreted and understood by the great body of the Methodists generally; and at the same time to spread before the eyes of all, who may choose to see, those principles of reform, which we are laboring to engraft upon the Church Polity, or interweave with the Governmental Constitution and organization of old Methodism, and which we believe will improve both her appearance and efficiency, bring her nearer in similitude to the Primitive Church, make her better accord with the genius of our people, and with the spirit of the age in which we live.

As a religious sect we are often misrepresented, and as often misunderstood. To correct erroneous notions, therefore, respecting us, whether originating in excusable ignorance, open hostility, or cloaked maliciousness, and to cause our youthful but growing Church to stand forth in the view of the world, arrayed in that garb of comeliness and beauty, which so well befits her, and which legitimately belongs to her, will be one of the prominent objects of this paper. In endeavoring to accomplish this, the only "weapons of our warfare" will be *truth, candor, fact* and *argument.* We are of those who believe in the ultimate omnipotency of truth, and have no ulterior object, other than her ascendancy and triumph, and are willing to follow whithersoever she may lead. We are also convinced that ■ holy and righteous cause need not fear the eye of scrutiny, however close the analysis of investigation, however minute and searching, nor the battery or argument, however potent. Hence our columns will be freely open to communication from our old-side brethren, and others who may differ from us in opinion, provided they are characterized by a spirit of fairness, and as much courtesy and respect, as the nature of the case will admit, and as one christian brother may justly exact from another. While such communications will be cheerfully inserted, we reserve to ourselves in all cases, the right of reply, under such restrictions and limitations as we impose upon our opponents.

The doings of the Illinois and General Conferences, will be published in this paper, as well as extracts from the proceedings of other State Conferences, so far as these may be of a general nature, or of special interest to our readers.—Every thing, either nearly or remotely related to our common Christianity, that we may be able to gather from our varied resources, circulated to subserve the cause of the Redeemer, or interest his followers, religious revivals in our own or other churches, missionary intelligence, &c., will have an appropriate department in our paper.—Facts and essays, moral, literary, scientific, mechanical and agricultural, will all come within the legitimate scope of our periodical, and form proper subjects for insertion, review, criticism and remark. A summary of general intelligence will be given in each paper, embracing news, foreign and domestic; but most carefully abstaining from any intermeddling with the party politics of the country.

During the sessions of the Legislature of this State, one page will be devoted to a publication of its proceedings.

The above Periodical will be established and sustained by the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and commenced immediately after the next session of said Conference in September next; provided a sufficient patronage can be obtained.

The paper will be issued semi-monthly on the largest sheet that can be afforded at one dollar and fifty cents, payable in advance.

The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Illinois Conference, to ascertain the practicability of publishing a periodical in this district, and with that view now send forth this prospectus.

M. HELM,
M. T. JOUNSON,
W. H. COLLINS, } *Committee.*

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.
Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!! CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!
New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.
Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 58tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

The Leviathan.

ORDERS for this beautiful sheet can yet be filled, we having reserved a sufficient number the purpose. All new subscribers who pay one year in advance for the NEW WORLD will have a copy sent them of the LEVIATHAN.

☞Post masters who act as agents in the transmission of payments for the New World, and who have not already received a copy, will be entitled to a number, on apprising us of the omission.

Ten copies are sent for $1, current money, remitted free of postage, or 100 copies for eight dollars. Address the publisher,

J. WINCHESTER,
30 Ann street, N. Y.

Winslow's Compound BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.
Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.
Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.
December 16, 1840. 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the John Pierpont, compose ■ series which undoubtedly more suitable for the purpose which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools generally in the schools of *New England*, other parts of the *United States*, and have republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are may be judged of, in some degree, by such ces as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will find in these extracts wherewith to regale him We can easily imagine how this fine writing cause the bosoms of talented children to ■ and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out ter of former selections; and we think we have little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted its design, than any other in the language *Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of taste can look over this book without great light as well as instruction. The pieces are rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent expression, that they may be read again again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in England, ■ country from which, till within ■ years, we have been accustomed to borrow our books of this description."—*Charleston C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy
A. LIPPITT,
Main-s

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies examination on application as above.
Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and tensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous fessors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Al houses, and by more than three hundred Cle men of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, have acquired an unprecedented popula throughout the United States; and as they so admirably calculated to preserve HEAL and cure DISEASE, no family should ever without them. The proprietor of these valua preparations received his education at on the best Medical Colleges in the United Sta and has had fifteen years' experience in an tensive and diversified practice, by which he had ample opportunities of acquiring a practi knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies b calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valua remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asth spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, br chitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lung throat, difficulty of breathing, and all disea of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fe and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases debility, especially of the stomach and bowe and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSA a certain cure for bowel and summer complain diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick hea ache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all rangements of the stomach and bowels, nervo affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for male diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, vers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of t skin, &c., and in all cases where an appoint alternative or purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for t preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, a which will positively bring new hair on bald hea and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of
POTTS & GRAHAM.
Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,

Is published every Saturday Morning, N. W corner of Baltimore & Holliday streets, up stairs.—First entrance on Holliday street.

By W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Five Dollars per annum, } Payable
Three Dollars for six months, } in
Two dollars for three months, } Advance

Twelve and ■ half cents for ■ single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or ■ less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For ■ longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

...INGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
... DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 34. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1841. Whole No. 86.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

...MMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder

...ONS ON THE DEATH OF MAJ. ANDRE.

...events which have rendered our national ...eeply interesting to the whole civilized ...nnot fail to command the attention of ...n citizens. More especially do the cir...s ... of that eventful period which "tried ...uls," deserve our consideration. Those ...nd the characters who figured in that ...sus struggle for freedom, civil and reli...ve stamped an impress upon our na...aracter, which time and change cannot ...e.

...istory of Maj. Andre has doubtless been ...iwith deep and melancholy interest by ...tur readers. The circumstances atte...own fall are familiar to us all; and tho' ...d be far from giving countenance to any ...e deviation from the path of rectitude, ...o contend that there are strong paliating ...nces in the case of this unfortunate ...an. The duty he conceived he owed to ...try, may have been one of the strongest ...that influenced him to the participation ...e for which he eventually paid his life as ...t. But who was the base seducer that ...yed his unsuspecting victim from his ...reer of cloudless honor? The TRAITOR ...! Thus did the arch-fiend of hell enter ...ry regions of Paradise, and by instilling ...y poison into the minds of our first pa...rn their abode of happiness and peace ... of wretchedness and woe. On *whom* do ...rses and execrations of the American ...est? On the head of him who expiated ...ce by an ignominious death? No! but ...at wretch, who for the paltry considera...gold bartered away the liberties of his ... Happy would it have been, if the doom ...d upon the head of that devoted victim, had ...isited with ten-fold vengeance upon him ...ame has descended with eternal infamy ...ave. The situation of Andre at the pe...which we refer, was such as to elicit the ... sympathies of even those whose duty to ...ntry compelled them, tho' reluctantly, ...m by the stern and uncompromising laws ...re. By these he was desired, nay, even ...d to refuse replying to any questions ...ight tend to convict him. But no! he ... to spurn from his mind every motive ...ight induce him to adopt such a course, ...die like a brave man. But what a fear...ggle must have taken place in that mind ...ame to this conclusion! We may imag...it he cast a retrospective glance at the ... his childhood, where he had spent so many ...ours! Who should bear the heart-render...ngs to his aged and afflicted mother of her ...sgrace, and subsequent execution!—that ... who doted with maternal tenderness ...on of her old age, now distantly separated ...ide waters of the Atlantic—to that fath...ead watched with parental pride the grow...atness of his well beloved child—to that ...ter who had dwelt with affectionate ten... on the memory of her dear but absent ...—Oh! the agony of these reflections! how ...st have pierced the heart of that unhap...g man as he sat alone in his damp and ...cell, with no kind friend near him to wipe ...d sweat from off his brow, or the briny ...that coursed down his pale and haggard ... But still another and severe pang strikes ...t with ten-fold anguish. Before he had ...eu to the loved shores of his native Isle, ...ections had been reciprocated by one in ...was blended all the charms which consti...he loveliness of female character. His ... was soon to be united to hers in the ...f an everlasting covenant. How anx...had he looked forward to the happy period ...should prove the consumation of his dear...opes and fondest anticipations! But, ...r him! it was otherwise decreed—In the ...g of his days, ere he had attained the me...f life, he is condemned to die—and all his ...re forever blasted! Methinks I hear him ...—The hour of my departure has at length ...—A few more fleeting moments, and my ... career shall forever cease—ere yon glori... about to lighten up this terrestial ball, ...dden the hearts of my fellow mortals with ...ial rays, shall have finished his daily ..., and sunk beneath the western horizon, I ...e laid in the cold and silent grave! No ...hall I be permitted to hear the fond ac... of a mother's love—No more shall I listen ...voice of him who with paternal solicitude ... the erring steps of my childhood's waking ...—Never again shall I behold the face of that ...d sister, whose gentle form still floats be...y mind in the memory of the past—And ..., whose image is entwined with every fi...my heart—whose memory like the voice of ...r, is "pleasant yet mournful to the soul," to ...nust now bid an eternal adieu, and when ...st link is broken that binds me to earth, ...he untried realities of a future existence ...fore me. To thee, Oh God, I commend her...ark! what sound is that which grates upon ...r? Tis the funeral knell which calls me to ...st long home!—Now summon all thy forti... my soul! and prepare to meet the fate ... awaits thee with calm resignation—A few ...moments, and all is over—I will die as I ...rofessed to live—a *brave man!* ..... But ... this cannot be—Washington cannot have ...ed my letter—a gallows! and for what? ... then to die the accursed death of a *spy*? ...art sickens at the thought! No! he can...e will not suffer it—I will go and cast myself ... feet, and tell him.

... not the fear of death that damps my brow,
...not for another breath I ask thee now;
...die with a lip unstir'd, and a quiet heart,
...ut this prayer be heard, ere I depart.
...give up my mother's look—my sister's kiss—
I can think of love—yet brook a death like this!
I can give up the young fame I burned to win—
All—but the spotless name I glory in!
Thine is the power to give—thine to deny—
Joy for the hour to live—calmness to die,
By all the brave should cherish—by my dying breath—
I ask that I may cherish—by a soldier's death!"

JUVENIS.

Mt. Vernon O., April 1, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

NO. V.

Not one point in my last communication, No. 4, has been noticed, much less refuted. We conclude then that we have settled the point as clear as the light of the sun that *baptism* ought to be preached to *Gentiles* for the remission of sins, for in the first instance that we have on record of Gentile conversion, it was done before *baptism;* therefore it must have been administered as a sign of pardon to the believer, emblematical of the restoration from death unto life, by the grace of God. This brings us 2dly. To notice more particularly the points connected with the conversion of Cornelius. 1. Though he was considered an heathen he had experienced all that could be experienced under or by the *law*, or in that dispensation,—yet all was not satisfactory—there being a veil over the conscience. Therefore *he* must believe in Christ. Faith comes by hearing and hearing by the word of God. Therefore when Peter presented Him as the only Saviour, *he* did believe in Him, and the moment that he was brought under the threshold of faith the *Spirit of God*, the efficient cause of man's salvation, sealed the work of pardon upon his heart: he was then brought into the full enjoyment of the blessing of the gospel of peace. No man then could forbid water that these should not be baptised, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we (Jews) to administer the outward sign of *baptism*, to exhibit to the world that they had put on Christ—so must every man.

Those points that we have presented in this and our former communications, and which we have strove to defend, constitute the leading principles of the kingdom of Christ. Those rules working in this way there can be no deception; whereas on the other hand, though an individual may be *baptised*, or believe and be baptised, and after all he may miss of the pardon of sin, as in the case of Simon—Acts 8: 13. What, we ask, could have been his particular position? *He* believed and was baptised, and after all he was pronounced to be in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity. It would have done no good to have baptised him over again—this would have been mocking the institution, for if there had been any virtue he no doubt would have received it in the first instance. Therefore if there had been no other means for pardon other than baptism, he must have been lost to all eternity. It is true, as Christ had told us, in the commission, Mark 16: 15, 16, "He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." If then baptism is necessary for the pardon of sins, it would have been, "he that believeth not and is not baptised shall be damned," because, according to the sense that the *Reformers* would put upon this commission, baptism is the means of pardon, therefore if the sinner neglects the means he must be condemned. But unfortunately for them, baptism is not a means of pardon, but faith is, therefore, he that believeth not shall be damned, for it is the only means that God hath appointed (with prayer and repentance,) for the forgiveness of sin. Baptism being an after duty, of course, he must attend to that in order to connect himself with the discipleship of Christ. It becomes us all so to explain the gospel as that no man shall cloak himself under our exposition, and by that means plunge himself into utter destruction, and be cast off at the left hand.

It is impossible for me to say that any man has passed from death unto life because he has been baptised. I can only judge by the fruit; therefore I nor no other man ought to rest our salvation on what others may judge of us. All this matter must be left to the spirit of God, and that holy affection, *love* to God and man of which John speaks, 1 John 3: 14; "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." The christianity of the present *age* is on this wise—we know that we have passed from death unto life because we have been *baptised*. Strange infatuation indeed.—Let every man take the course as did Cornelius, and there can be no mistake; they will not then want to purchase the holy spirit with money, for they will have the consciousness of the pardon of sin and the favor of God. A DISCIPLE.

Cincinnati, March 23, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER, NO. II.

In resuming the subject of prayer, it may be proper to inquire what are the things which we should pray for? If we will attentively peruse the divine records, we cannot fail to perceive that we have an almost unbounded liberty in approaching the Divine Being in acts of devotion, and in making known to him our wants in fervent supplication. The following declaration of our adorable Saviour seems to favor this idea,—I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree as touching any thing that they shall ask, that it shall be done for them of my father which is heaven. Although it is asserted that we have a very extensive license to pray to Almighty God, yet all of our requests should be in subordination to his will, and in the name of Jesus Christ.

The will of the Lord is to be known from his former dealings with mankind, and from his revealed and written word. We infer that all necessary temporal benefits comes fairly within the scope of our petitions. But we are not to expect these to be miraculously bestowed upon us, but by attending to natural means. Health, strength, the continuation of life, sustenance and apparel for our bodies, may all be prayed for in subjection to the will of God. But spiritual mercies appears to be the more prominent objects of our intense supplication, than those which are natural.

By spiritual favors we mean such as peace of mind,—the pardon of sins,—the image of God restored to our souls,—the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost, given unto, us enabling us to love him with all the heart, soul, mind and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves; and that we may ultimately triumph over the snares and temptations, incidental to our probationary state, and be welcomed by the Divine Redeemer, into those mansions of joy and endless felicity, which he has gone to prepare for his humble yet triumphant followers.

These are some of the numerous blessings which we need, and are authorized to pray for. But should we confine our petitions to ourselves? By no means, we should pray for others—for our families—for the community in which we live—for the prosperity of the Church—the advancement of the Redeemer's empire and the conversion of the world. It is said in the New Testament, "we know that God heareth not sinners," that is impenitent sinners so as to answer their prayers, "but if any man be a worshipper of God and doeth his will—him God heareth." St. James informs us, "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraided not," and "It shall be given him." Again, "is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over them, &c. and the prayer of faith shall save the sick"—and "the effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much."

Very many examples as well as precepts may be adduced from the holy scriptures, wherein we are instructed to pray and intercede with the Deity, in behalf of innumerable description of persons. Witness a few instances; and Moses besought the Lord his God, and said, "Lord why doth thy wrath wax hot against the people which thou has brought forth out of the land of Egypt, with great power and with a mighty hand." Samuel prayed for the people in his day. Jesus prayed for his executioners. "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." St. Stephen prayed for his murderers, and he kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, "Lord lay not this sin to their charge." Further, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Indeed we should pray for all conditions of men. Governors and the governed, high or low, rich or poor. Saints or sinners. Not that every circumstance or condition of persons, should be prayed for in every act of devotion

If there be any case which we should not pray for, it must be such as is alluded to by St. John, "There is sin unto death I do not say he shall pray for it."—Whether this be the sin spoken of by the Saviour against the Holy Ghost, which shall never be forgiven in time or eternity, we know not. Commentators disagree as to what is meant by blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. Some deny that any person now living, can commit this sin. But if we knew positively any person or persons who had committed this unpardonable sin, it might from an exception to the general rule of prayer for all men. But we are pursuaded, if there be such cases in the world, we have no knowledge of them. The drift of the present remarks are to prove that all men who are in a savable condition are fit subjects of prayers, the heathen not excepted. It is true when we pray for the salvation of an impenitent sinner, it is supposed that there will be a process of grace upon his heart—he has to be enlightened; he has to become penitent.—Sinners must be convicted for sin before they can be converted or regenerated,—and when we preach to impenitent people, and pray for their salvation, it is that a spiritual work of grace may be affected in their souls, bringing them from the power of darkness and translating them into the Kingdom of God's dear Son through the means used, such as preaching both promises and threatenings of the Gospel.—Praying fervently to the great Head of the Church for the effusions of the Holy Spirit.

I trust then the ministers and members fathers and brothers of the M. P. Church in the Ohio district, will lift up their hearts in fervent prayer statedly and regularly to God for the manifestation of his divine power. He has said, call on me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.—We have had our day or days of trouble Expulsions, persecutions, desertions, defaminations, poverty, &c., none of these things move us. Our motto is onward and upward, and when these frail bodies of ours shall sink to their mother earth, may our happy redeemed spirits be caught up to paradise. Respectfully

R. T. B.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JACKSONSBURGH, O., MARCH 27, 1841.

Mr. Editor: I attended quarterly meeting at Xenia, the first Sabbath in February last. We had seasons of refreshing, and two individuals were added to the society. Brethren Dobbins and Stephens remain in good cheer, finding that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.

The second Sabbath in February, attended quarterly meeting of Twin Creek circuit, at Liberty. Brethren Flood and Dalbey meet with encouragement in their work, seeing the Lord owns their labors. They have had some valuable accessions this winter. One new society established last season, at a thriving village has commenced the good work of building a house for divine worship.

The third Sabbath in February was spent at the quarterly meeting of Broad Ridge circuit, at Grants Lick, Kentucky, Br. Barnes accompanied me from Cincinnati to this meeting. The Lord was with us of a truth. Attended to the ordination of Brs. Daniel and Linthicum for the office of elder. Br. Williams, the superintendent, has been much blessed in his labors, and success has attended him. But he is out of health, and I fear that he may not long be enabled to continue in the field. He tells me that one new society has recently been formed, and he has added 40 or more members, in his circuit since last conference.

On the fourth Sabbath, attended a two days meeting at Ruddell's Mills. Had a season of some interest, and I trust, edification also. The meeting house here has been neatly finished by the two Methodist societies jointly, for their joint use and benefit. Our society here is much reduced by removals and otherwise, but there is yet a remnant. Br. Lamper, the superintendent, is faithful and punctual to his duties, as far as I could learn. At this place, he has had to struggle with peculiar difficulties, which have resulted in the separation of several from the church. With him, I visited and preached for the society on Beaver Creek, which is likewise under his charge, and appears to be in good condition. I rejoice that these brethren have erected a neat house of worship since I used to visit them in 1834. Here, Br. L. has added 10 or 12 members. We next spent a night in Carlisle, c. h. Nicholas Co. A Universalist friend, a member of the bar, kindly entertained us, and made arrangements for a meeting for us in the Presbyterian church.

March 5, I re-crossed the river at Augusta, and soon found myself at Higginsport, 3 miles above. Here we have no society, but our brethren, Dr. Newton, and D. Hannah have recently located themselves in the place. Preached twice here. Spent the first Sunday in March at Hamersville, embraced in Eagle Creek circuit. Old Br. Dobbins was so kind as to meet me here, in view of assisting in the labors of a two or three days meeting. But the superintendent of the circuit was not with us, and no appointment was made but for Sunday. The society here has been much revived and strengthened of late. I understand that Br. Euans is doing well, and has had an encouraging increase of membership since last conference.

Spent the second Sabbath in March, at a two days meeting in Highland circuit, at Mount Olive, Ross county. Two individuals joined society at this meeting. I deem it proper to say that Br. Edwards is well received, and is useful, as far as I could learn. I rejoice that he strives to be faithful in other duties of his calling besides the pulpit service. One thing gratified me much in the quarterly conference transactions. The unstationed brethren, Hughey, Rose, and McGinnis, by request of that body agreed to devote their labors in co-operation with the circuit preacher, so that most of the appointments can be supplied upon the Sabbath. This is, I think, *a good idea.*

Mr Editor: You may perceive that I have been enabled to accomplish an entire tour of the Ohio District, and have visited some 3 circuits a second time. Thanks be to God, 'who preserveth man and beast,' that he hath sustained his feeble servant through so many perils, and difficulties. Yours, A. H. BASSETT.

Ross Co., O., March 30, 1841.

Br. Springer: By the blessing of Providence we are yet living on Highland circuit. We had a two days meeting on the second Saturday and Sabbath of this month at Mount Olive meeting house. Brs. Bassett, Hughey and Rose were in attendance, who labored faithfully and whose labors were highly appreciated, and I trust will not soon be forgotten; though the weather was unpropitious, yet there was a good state of feelings among us. Religious excitement was not so high among us as what I have seen, yet taking all things into consideration, it was a good meeting. Two united themselves with us in church fellowship, one from the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other from the world. We have had this year some accessions, and expect more. Our congregations generally are respectable; some of our members on this circuit are in the spirit of building meeting houses. Oh, that the spirit might prevail among us all! We now have two meeting houses partly finished, one in the town of Bournville the other at Cove Run. We expect to complete them this summer coming, if it is possible, when these two are completed there will be four meeting houses on Highland circuit. Oh, that God would revive his work abundantly among us. Pray for your young brother who is only in his infancy in the ministry.

Yours, as ever, ISAAC EDWARDS, sup.

PERRYTON, MARCH 29, 1841.

Br. Springer: We held a protracted meeting, on the south east part of this circuit, in Br. J. Vandenbark's neighborhood, commencing on the 13th of this month, which was we think productive of considerable good; a number professed religion and 23 were organized into a class under the Methodist Protestant Discipline. This work was undoubtedly brought about through the instrumentality of the persevering efforts of Brs. J. Vandenbark and David Edwards, who covenanted with each other and with God some time last summer, to hold prayer meetings—and what ever of earth or hell might oppose prays for a revival of God's work until they should see their neighbors (some of them at least) converted to God.

This circuit is thought to be at least in as good condition as it was last fall when I came on to it.—The brethren do undoubtedly love one another, and I believe we are all in peace, at least I have no knowledge of any thing like discord among them. Yours, &c., I. THRAP.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On the 11th inst. BR. EBENEZER SHEPHERD, who has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Protestant Church from its first organization in the West, and for some time previous of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was esteemed a good citizen, an affectionate husband and kind father. In fact his life, for a number of year past has been a practical demonstration of the truth and excellency of revealed religion. Br. Shepherd enjoyed not only peace but intimate communion with God in his last illness, and finally expired in the full triumph of faith and was no doubt gathered to his Father in Heaven. He has left a pious companion, and several children, with a considerable circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss—but they sorrow not as those that have no hope.

I. THRAP.

Perryton. O., March 29, 1841.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PETER ROBINSON THE MURDERER—A PORTION OF HIS LIFE AND CONFESSIONS.

Now that this unhappy creature is condemned to die, the disclosure of whatever facts are known in connection with his history and his crime, cannot by any means be deemed improper.

Peter Robinson is now about 42 years of age, and was born in New Jersey, but raised in Reade street, New York. The old lady by whom he was principally brought up, is still living in this city, and, we believe, in Reade street. Robinson is not a carpenter by trade; but being a man of a very ingenious turn of mind, and skilful at mechanical work, he began to make looking glass frames about fifteen years ago; and since then has worked at all sorts of carpenter and cabinet work.

His mother is dead, but his father is still living in the poor house at New Brunswick. Peter Robinson has two brothers, William and James, both of whom are shoemakers, are married, and have families. William is a shrewd, sharp, and rather queer tempered fellow; but, has always been a hard working, industrious man, and has frequently employed several journeymen at a time. James is a young man, of very weak intellect, and at times appears quite silly, and had the appearance of an idiotic boy when testifying in court.

Peter married a very respectable yeoman's daughter in New Jersey, and she has three or four fine children by him, of whom but one boy, six or eight years old, is now living. He also had a sister, who is dead.

Such are the outlines of Peter and his family connections. Of course, now that he has been convicted of one brutal, cold-blooded, black-hearted murder, there are a thousand stories afloat relative to his former life, conduct and character. Some say he has committed many murders before this one, but for all that is known positively on the subject, perfect silence might as well be observed. And all that we heard speak of him in New Brunswick testified that he had always been a very sober, industrious, hard-working man. There was not a particle of evidence to the contrary produced in Court, and probably none could have been produced.

But still, as we before observed, there were all sorts of stories and rumors afloat relative to his former life. It is said, amongst other things, and believed by a great many, that he has previously murdered his own sister, poisoned two of his children, murdered a pedlar and a carpenter besides, for certain, and probably committed divers other miscellaneous murders. It is certain that last summer two of his children died very suddenly, under very peculiar circumstances, from taking some narcotic, and within a few weeks of each other. Dr. Van Dusen was called in to see one, and found him in the agonies of death, poisoned; and the mother said, the child had been eating the *stramonium*, or stink weed; it was taken ill in the morning, and died before night. The same was the case with the other child; the eldest was 8 or 9 years old; and the youngest 3 or 4; and Peter had whipped the eldest severely the day it died.

With regard to Peter's sister, the family say that she was known to have some money by her; that she was last seen in Peter's company and house; and that he said she left to go to some service; and that she disappeared from that time, and has never been seen since. And since Peter's arrest for the murder, his father has been to see him, and has said to him, "Now, Peter, did'nt you kill your sister?" which question he would not answer.

The story about the pedlar appears to be this:—Some few years since, a well known pedlar was in the habit of coming to New Brunswick and selling his trinkets around the city; he used to put up and board at various places. At last he took board at Peter's house. He disappeared in a day or two afterwards very suddenly, and has never been heard of from that day; and no inhabitant has ever seen the man alive since. It is also said, that about a week or two after the pedlar disappeared, Peter's wife was seen with his little box, and was selling the trinkets it contained. How true this is, we know not.

There was another mysterious disappearance in New Brunswick a few years since. Peter came home from New York with a carpenter, who was known to have $100 or more in his possession. The carpenter went to board at the house of Peter, and has not been heard of since. At that time Peter had just rented a house for a year; he suddenly moved out of it, and declared he could not live in it; and the persons who moved into it, declared the basement stunk so horribly that they could not use it for a year.

These are a few of the charges that are brought against Peter, either with or without sufficient foundation therefore.

He was never known in New Brunswick to be other than a very poor man. His wife once lived cook with Mr. De Graw, (who keeps the very excellent hotel called the Mansion House) and Peter used to eat and sleep there; whilst there he used to make little toys for Mr. De Graw's children, and do odd jobs about the house; but his avarice was always so great that he would charge four times as much as what he did was worth.

The history of his connection with Mr. Suydam is simply this: Mr. Suydam had been a dry goods merchant in New Brunswick, retired from business with a competency, was seized with the 1835 mania, and became a speculator in lots, an improver of farms, and by a very natural process, the president of any thing but a very sound bank. He bought forty acres of land on the outskirts of New Brunswick, divided it into building lots and was then on the look-out for mechanics and hard-working men, to purchase lots, and build houses thereon. In accordance with this view, he struck a bargain with Peter Robinson, who had a little money, and was a hard-working man. He sold him a lot which it is thought Peter paid for in part, or the whole. He then agreed to advance him the money to build his house as fast as he got each successive story raised; he then took a bond and mortgage on the whole property for the money advanced—got Peter to ensure the house for $1000, and transfer the policy to him, Suydam, and thus effectually secured himself against the possibility of loss by Peter.

As Mr. Suydam was known to be a man who drove a hard bargain, and who, (as the New Brunswickers say) would have his own, & was esteemed avaricious by some; Peter's fellow laborers and brother mechanics were eternally telling him that Mr. Suydam would foreclose his mortgage and finally get all his money, property and labor away from him, and leave him without a cent. Peter had invested every shilling, he had no prospect of being able to pay the interest of the mortgage, $700 or $800, had a note for $75 coming due in Mr Suydam's bank, and then, as he said, he had the horrors; temptation came over him, and to use his own words, he resolved to "fix the old covey off." An infamous story was raised against Mr. Suydam, that he had a letter with him to send to New York, to pay a note; and that he broke open the letter, took out the money, and substituted uncurrent funds for it. This is still asserted by some in New Brunswick, although we believe it to be an infamous falsehood. This, and other stories of the alleged avarice of the unfortunate and enterprising deceased, made Peter, it is alleged, less scrupulous about committing the murder than he otherwise would have been; although he did not want much urging to do it.

Peter has confessed to his counsel Mr. Wood, and to clergymen, that he did not contemplate the murder at first, and that Mr. Suydam had a struggle for the possession of the papers; that Suydam who was a strong muscular, thick set man got the better of him at the onset, and that they both fell; that he (Peter) seized a mallet, and hit Mr. Suydam on the back of the head with it, which stunned, but did not kill him; that he then took from him his watch, his wallet, with a large roll of money in it, the bond, mortgage, policy and note, besides a quantity of valuable papers, such as Camden and Amboy Railroad script, and notes &c., against persons in New York, worth $4000 or $5000. These latter he hid under the floor of the front room on the first floor, near the fireplace, where they were afterwards found by his direction and given up to the talented administrator of Mr. Suydam's estate, Mr. Blauvelt the Corporation Attorney. Peter says, that Suydam then came to his senses, and that he had great difficulty in dragging him down stairs into the front basement That he there tied and bound his half insensible victim, who begged hard for life, and promised to give all that he had taken, and not to punish him. He also says that Mr. S. groaned so horribly that he could not bear to hear him; he therefore gagged his mouth, and left him in that condition, from the Thursday morn-

ing, until the following Saturday morning, in a cold cellar on the bare ground in December. That on Saturday he went there early, dug the grave before his still living victim, threw him into it alive, and then struck him over the head with the spade, dashed in his scull, and thus killed him; and that he then covered the corse with earth, and left the place never to return there alone again!!!

All the accounts of the callousnss of the criminal are true. We had the following conversation with him a short time before the verdict was rendered:

Peter.—I see a good many fellows here taking likenesses of me. I should like to get one. I think I ought to have one.

Reporter.—I'll try to get one, Peter.

Peter.—I had a very handsome one, once; I gave $30 for it; it was quite small; and had my wife, myself, and two children on it. But it was stolen from me when I went to jail. I shall never see it again.

Such is the cold-blooded confession of this moral monster, and its details are unparalleled in the annals of cruelty and horror; and had not some officious fool already told this thrilling tale of horror to Mr. Suydam's distressed and amiable widow, we should never have mentioned it here. Mrs. Suydam could have testified to her husband having taken the papers out of his bureau the morning of the murder, and having his watch in his pocket when he left his own house at half-past nine o'clock. She was brought into the Court House one day for that purpose, but was not call on the stand. She was the second wife of Mr. Suydam, who was about 44, and she has four or five beautiful little children by him, the youngest of which was not six weeks old when the murder was committed.

Reporter.—You may.

Peter.—No, I shall be condemned, I suppose; and then there'll be another opportunity for some of you to write books about me; but I think I ought to share the profits.

Reporter.—Yes.

Peter.—If I'm condemned you'll see no difference in me; I shall be just as cheerful as I am now. I may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. But there's one good thing, the worst witnesses are past; and all they can say, they can't *say one word against my character*; they can't say I haven't always been a sober, honest and industrious man.

Reporter.—Ay.

Peter.—But if I had had a good lawyer at first I should have been better off; but my first lawyer came to me in prison, and the first thing he said to me was, "Make your peace with God." What kind of a way was that? Make your peace with God! that was no way for a lawyer to act.

Here the conversation, which is literally true, was broken off by the jailer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Another Outrage by a British Cruiser.—The Salem Register informs us that letters have been received from the brig Richmond, Bates, of Salem, which states that this vessel has been overhauled by a British cruiser. The Richmond was on her passage from Salem to St. Helena, and thence to Mozambique; and a few weeks before her arrival at St. Helena, when off the Island of St. Thomas on the coast of Africa, she was brought to by a British brig of war her invoices and other papers were demanded and examined, and she was finally suffered to proceed on her voyage, nothing being found to justify a seizure. This is the *fifth* Salem vessel that has been searched by English cruisers within a few months.

The city of Paris has at length succeeded in procuring water from an Artesian well, which has for several years been in progress at Grenelle, at an expense of 160,000 francs. The boring instrument, after having reached the enormous depth of 560 meteres, (1837 English feet,) reached the water, which immediately sprang up in abundance to the top of the bore. This operation has resolved a highly interesting geological problem, and proves that a body of water exists under the green chalk strata which forms the bed of the environs of Paris.

Reward for the detection of the Burglars.—The Common Council of Boston have placed at the disposal of the Mayor the sum of $2000, to be by him appropriated in such manner as he may think proper, for detecting and bringing to punishment any or all the persons concerned in the daring burglaries recently committed in that city.

An able Judge once delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury: "Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible, and the plaintiff and the defendent are both such bad characters, that to me it it is indifferent which way the verdict is given.

Antonio, the only individual on board the Armistad, we believe, who, by universal consent, was a slave, has recently made his escape from New Haven, and some of our contemporaries have chuckled a good deal over the fact. It now appears that Antonio was in charge of the Marshal, who suffered him to be at large on *patrol*, as it were: but who, now that the negro has escaped, is likely to be held responsible for him?

The Legislature of Illinois adjourned without making any provision for the election of members of Congress, and the State, therefore, will probably be unrepresented in the extra session.

Virginia.—There seems to be a very general expression of disapprobation, throughout the country as well as in Virginia, of the course Ex-Governor Gilmer felt himself called upon to take when just as the Legislature was about to adjourn, he resigned his office of Governor. It is contended that he was wrong in refusing to deliver up to the authorities of New York a fugitive from justice, because the same requisition made upon the Executive of that State by Virginia, had not been complied with; and in support of this view, it is said that "two wrongs cannot make one right." Altho' a matter in which, perhaps, we should have nothing to say, we may be allowed to express our regret that Gov. Gilmer should have felt compelled to resign—either from a sense of dignity or from deference to the Legislature which appointed him, and by its resolution instructed him to pursue a different course from that which he had adopted. We think the question of propriety involved in the ground assumed by the Governor, a very nice one, and one in which all the sisters of our Confederacy are interested; and, without deciding that question of propriety, must confess we should have been pleased had he retained his office, and not have suffered himself to be instructed out by any action of the Legislature, as such, at a time when fifty of its members were not in attendance. In this we are strengthened by an intimation in the Richmond Whig, of which it promises an exposition, that Gov. Gilmer's resignation had been induced by "a low and execrable intrigue"—the Locofocos, who found themselves accidentally in a majority, desired to elect one of their own party in his stead.

After the resignation of Governor Gilmore the duties of that office devolved on Mr. John M. Patten, senior member of the executive Council, during the short remainder of his term of office, who immediately delivered over the individual demanded by the Governor of New York. Col. John Rutherford, a Van Buren man, being the senior member of the Executive Council after the expiration of Mr. Patten's term, is now acting as Governor *pro tem.*—*O. S. Journal.*

Religious Intelligence.—We learn that the Rev. Nathan C. Collins has been conducting a protracted meeting, for some weeks past, in the Baptist Church at Washinton, Pa., and that upwards of 30 persons have been added by baptism since the commencement of the meeting.

We are informed that between 30 and 40 persons were added to the New School Presbyterian Church in this vicinity, under the pastoral care of the Rev. S. Montgomery, on Sunday the 28th ult.—*Mt. Pleasant Register.*

One of the Rascals Arrested.—We learn that one of the rascals who have recently committed so many extensive robberies in Boston, has been arrested. He is an Englishman, had resided at East Boston, and had engaged passage in the Caledonia, which sailed yesterday from Boston for Liverpool. A part of the stolen property was found in his possession.

U. S. Bank.—Thomas Dunlap, Esq. President of the Bank of the United States, resigned that office on Wednesday, and James Lartin, was chosen President *pro tem*, but declining to accept, Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, was yesterday elected.

Case of McLeod.—The New Yorker of Saturday, says that the trial of this case has been most unfortunately postponed, by a blunder of the Clerk in neglecting to give proper notice of the drawing of a pannel of jurors. So it goes over for two or three months. Hon. J. J. Crittendon, U. S. Attorney General, who had reached Albany on his way to Lockport to attend this trial on behalf of the United States, halted there on hearing of this mistake, and is now on his return to Washington. Gen. Winfield Scott has pushed on to the frontier.—*State Journal.*

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

ACROSTIC.

Weep! weep! for the Chieftian has gone to his home,
Immortal's the halo that hangs o'er his tomb;
Lo! deep in the warm beating bosoms that glow,
Lives the Patriot's name, unsullied as snow.
In perils he shrunk not, but barred his bold breast,
As a rock that yet stands with its billow lashed crest,
'Mid the heaving of ocean, oh! fearless he stood,
High as that rock o'er the dark surging flood.
E'en the foes that assailed him will honor his name,
No son of the free will tarnish his fame;
Record it, ye lovers of freedom and truth,
Ye silver crown'd fathers and hope blooming youth.
Hushed is that voice in silence and night,
And quenched is that eye lately beaming and bright;
Rest, warrior, rest, for thy warfare is o'er,
Rest, statesman, rest, on freedom's own shore;
In the loud acclamations of earth thou did'st share;
So may the patriot band greet thee there,
On the plains that are fadeless, where discord and strife
Never darken or redden the pure streams of life.

Gen. Harrison's Family.—The connections of General Harrison present in the Executive Mansion, at the time of the decease of their beloved relative, were the following.

Mrs. William Harrison, (son's widow.)
Mrs. Taylor, of Richmond, (niece.)
Mr. C. O. Coupland, (nephew.)
Henry Harrison, of Va. (grand-nephew.)
Finlay Harrison, of Ohio (Grandson.)

Singular Coincidence.—It is remarkable that Mr. Tyler, who now becomes President of the United States, should for the third time step into a high public trust by the death of the incumbent. He was made Governor of Virginia by the death of the Governor, he being Senior Councillor—he was made a Senator by the death of one before the time expired—and now he becomes President by the death of the only man under whom he could ever have been elected a Vice President.

The Funeral of the Late President.

In the Washington Globe, of Wednesday we find the following account of the funeral of the late President, William Henry Harrison.

The funeral of President Harrison was conducted with great propriety—with pomp and solemnity. A vast multitude attended. Uniform companies from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, united with those of the District, and these added to several bodies of United States troops drawn in from neighboring posts, made a very imposing military display. Several bands of fine music led different sections of the military array, and with melancholy strains blended the sympathies of the people. The whole procession, including a large concourse of citizens from the neighboring States, filled the Pennsylvania Avenue to a great extent. The houses immediately on the avenue were for the most part hung with black drapery, and the windows were crowded with fair faces. The day was soft and beautiful, enabling the immense throng (a great many of whom were on foot) to attend the remains they honored to the place of sepulture, some two or three miles from the President's mansion. There, the last rites being paid, and the body deposited in the tomb, the scene was closed by the firing of cannon and volleys of small arms. Throughout the day minute guns were fired, and during the procession the bells of the city tolled.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DEATH OF HARRISON.

Waft, waft, ye winds, your rendering tale!
Go, bid the nation weep;
The Chief beloved, so lately crowned
With Freedom's honors, now lies bound
In Death's unconscious sleep!

The warrior-heart, in days of dread,
That felt the startling thrill—
That bounded when the battle's fires
Flashed o'er Columbia's freedom spires,
Is pulseless now, and still!

In war he won—in peace he wore,
Fame's rich, undying wreath;
But ah! that loved, that lofty brow,
Is wearing in its paleness now
The diadem of death!

Waft, waft, ye winds, with mournful speed!
Haste with your tale of woe!
Tell hearts now beating high for fame,
That like the soul, a deathless name
Alone survives the tomb!

April 5, 1841.

THE NEW SENATE.

Maine.

Ruel Williams,
George Evans,

Vermont.

Samuel Prentiss,
Samuel S. Phelps,

Massachusetts.

Isaac C. Bates,
Rufus Choate,

New Hampshire.

Franklin Pierce,
Levi Woodbury,

Connecticut.

Perry Smith,
J. W. Huntington,

Rhode Island,

Nathaniel F. Dixon,
James F. Simmons,

New York.

Silas Wright,
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,

New Jersey,

Samuel L. Southard,
Jacob W. Miller,

Pennsylvania.

James Buchanan,
Daniel Sturgeon,

Delaware.

Richard H. Bayard,
Thomas Clayton,

Maryland.

William D. Merrick,
John Leeds Kerr,

Virginia.

Wm. C. Rives,
Wm. S. Archer,

North Carolina.

Wm. A. Graham,
Willie P. Mangum,

South Carolina.

Wm. C. Preston,
John C. Calhoun,

Georgia.

Alfred Cuthbert,
John P. McBerrien,

Alabama.

Clement C. Clay,
Wm. R. King,

Mississippi.

John Henderson,
Robe rt J. Walker,

Louisiana.

Alexander Mouton,
Alexander Barrow,

Arkansas.

Ambrose H. Sevier,
Wm. S. Fulton,

Missouri.

Lewis F. Linn,
Thomas H. Benton,

Kentucky.

Henry Clay,
Thomas T. Moorehead,

Ohio.

William Allen,
Benjamin Tappan,

Indiana.

Oliver H. Smith,
Albert S. White,

Illinois.

Richard M. Young,
Samuel McRoberts,

Tennessee.

A. O. P. Nicholson,
Vacancy.

Michigan.

Augustus S. Porter,
Wm. Woodbridge,

Those whose names are in *italic* are supporters of Harrison's administration. 29 in number. 22 opposed; one vacancy.

From the Ohio Statesman.

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act for the prevention of certain immoral practices," passed February 17, 1831.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That no person shall keep any shop, booth, tent, wagon or other carriage, vessel or boat, for the sale of spiritous or other liquors or any provisions, or other articles of traffic, whatever, or sell or expose to sale, give, barter or otherwise dispose of in or near such shop, booth, tent, wagon, or other carriage, vessel or boat, or in any other way or place, any spiritous or other liquors or any provisions or other articles of traffic, whatever, at, or within the distance of two miles from the place where any religious society, or people are collected or collecting together for religious worship, in any field or woodland; *Provided*, that nothing in this act, shall effect tavern keepers, exercising their calling, at the places named in their licenses, nor distillers or manufacturers or others in the prosecution of their ordinary calling or business from vending or exposing to sale the articles above forbidden, at their usual places of vending the same, or at their residences; nor any person who shall have a written permit from the person or persons having the oversight, charge or management of such religious society, to sell bread or other provisions, for the supply of persons attending such religious worship, their horses or cattle, such persons conforming to the legal regulations of said religious assembly, and to the laws of the State.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall be guilty of a breach of this act shall be notified by any one of the officers hereby authorized to make an arrest, or seizure, or by any other person, that he, she or they are violating the law, and if after such notice, such person shall continue in such violation he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a fine of not more than five nor less than fifty dollars, to the township where such offence shall have been committed for the use of common schools in such township; and any judge of cout of Common Pleas, sheriff, coroner or justice of the peace, of the proper county, or any constable of the proper township, shall, upon view or information, and without warrant, apprehend any person so offending, and seize such booth, tent, wagon or other carriage, vessel or boat, spiritous or other liquors, and other articles of traffic, and convey the same to a place of safe keeping, and take the said person so offending before the next justice of the peace, together with an inventory of the things so seized; and the said justice of the peace, upon complaint on oath or affirmation of the officer, or one of the freeholders apprehending such offender, shall issue his warrant, which the said officer, or one of the freeholders aforesaid, or any constable, of the proper township shall have authority to serve and cause the said offender to be arrested and proceed forthwith to inquire into the truth of the requisition, and if found true, shall enforce the penalty of this act.

Sec. 3. If the accused shall fail to pay such fine as said justice of the peace shall inflict, together with all costs of the proceedings, including the necessary expense of such seizure, the said justice of the peace shall forthwith issue a *renditioni exponas* commanding any constable of the township in which such inquiry shall be had, to make the said fines and costs, necessary expenses and costs of execution, by sale of so many of the things so seized, as shall be necessary therefor, and make return thereof in ten days thereafter.

Sec. 4. That in the execution of said *venditioni exponas*, said constable, at least ten days before the sale, and shall advertise the things so to be sold at two of the most public places in the township where the same is to be sold; at one of which places to be designated in the notice, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and four P. M., said sale shall be held; said constable first selling or offering for sale, the articles which the offender brought on the ground for traffic; and the overplus of the things so seized, as aforesaid, after the satisfaction of said *venditioni exponas*, shall be delivered to the defendant on demand; but if he shall fail to demand the same for ten days after such sale, the same shall become forfeited to said township; and if the said things so seized, shall be found insufficient to satisfy said *venditioni exponas* and costs of execution, said justice of the peace shall at any time thereafter, on request of the Treasurer of said township, issue a *fieri facias*, to collect the balance thereof.

Sec. 5. That in any action against any person, for doing, or causing to be done, any thing in pursuance of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence thereunder, and if in said action judgment shall be given for the defendant, or the plantiff shall become non suit, or discontinue his action, the defendant shall recover double costs of suit.

Sec. 6. That the 10th section of the act to which this is an amendment, be and the same is hereby repealed,

Seabury Ford,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
William McLaughlin,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 26, 1841.

Secretary of State's Office,
Columbus, Ohio, April 5, 1841.

I certify the foregoing act to be a true copy from the original roll on file in this department.

J. Sloane,
Secretary of State.

Divorce.—The Virginia House of Delegates, moved by the extraordinary number of applications for divorce brought before it, have passed a bill on the subject, giving to the Circuit Superior Court the decision in the case, under the provisions of the bill of which the following is a part:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That after the lapse of seven years from the rendition of any decree of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, the same shall operate for the party applying for and obtaining it as a decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and it shall be lawful for such party to marry again."

Progress of the Mormons.—The disciples of Jo Smith have recently obtained three charters from the Legislature of Illinois; one incorporating the city of Nauvoo; another, a great University, and the third a Nauvoo Military Legion. They do not intend to be driven out of Illinois as they were from Missouri. They have commenced operations under their city charter. Dr. Bennett, Quarter Master General of Illinois, through the appointment of Gov. Carlin, being their Mayor.

The College of Pruntytown, Va., will close its third session on the 15th April. On the 14th and 15th days an Examination of the students takes place. We are gratified to learn that the institution is flourishing, and that the examination will be one of the most interesting character. It being the only institution of the kind in the county, the people will doubtless be pleased to witness its success.—*Harrison Whig.*

Blowing Up.—Last week, a son of the Emerald Isle left Dayton, in a wagon by the Union road. He had a fur cap on his head, and in the cap a half pound of powder done up in a paper.—He lighted his pipe on the commencement of his journey and smoked along the road, until he was satisfied with the recreation, when he pulled off his cap and having deposited the pipe along with the powder, replaced it upon his head. In a few minutes the powder exploded, blew off the cap, singed nearly all the hair off his head, and burned his forehead and cheeks most wofully.—*Dayton Jour.*

Another Steamer Lost.—By the last Red River Republican we learn that the steamboat Mariner recently struck a snag and sunk near Pecan Point on Red River. The Mariner has been running during the season on the river above, bringing cotton to the raft. She had on board about 200 bales of cotton which will be saved. The boat is a total loss.

ITEMS.

☞Barnaby Rudge.—This new work of Boz is said by the London papers to be the best ever written by its gifted author. Its publication was commenced in the New World (folio and quarto) on the 20*th of March*, and will be continued as fast as received in this country.

☞Those intending to subscribe are requested to forward their orders through the nearest Postmaster without delay, as a back numbers are rapidly being called for, and we may not be able to furnish them many weeks.

☞We are entirely out of phamphlet edition of "Ten Thousand a-Year," and have only about 150 sets of the quarto from the commencement of the volume, June 2. Those who wish the back numbers from that time will please mention it definitely in their orders.—*New World.*

Query.—Pa, where is this Zero that the thermometer goes to so often?

O—why—hem!—it is a *glass* thing, my child, with quicksilver in it.

O yes, I know, pa—you drink your *grog* out of one every morning, don't you, pa?

Fudge, child—eat your soup.

"Fax for the People."—Whales spout; so do politicians. Murder will out; so will the measles. Good men are scarce; so is gold.—Humbugs are plenty; so are fools.

Pittsburgh.—The keeper of one of the principal wagon yards, a few days ago, said that more wagons were then coming there daily than at any time within two years.

It's to be Hoped so.—The late accounts from Florida give out a well grounded expectation that the Indians will be induced to come in, and finally emigrate west of the Mississippi.

The experiment of smelting native New Jersey iron ore with anthracite coal, has been successfully practised at the Stanhope iron works, in Sussex county, N. J.

Missing.—The schooner Pilot, Marshall, sailed from Norfolk about the 10th of February last, with a cargo of timber, bound to Boston, since which nothing has been heard from her.

New Jersey.—The Assembly of New Jersey have adopted a joint resolution in favor of a single term for holding the office of President of the United States, by a vote of 10 to 7.

Besides destroying bridges, sweeping plantations, and cutting up other fantastic and equally disagreeable tricks, the flood in Georgia has drowned many deer, and carried off others captive by its resistless force, sweeping them down the stream.

McLeod Case.—We understand from very good authority that Mr. Webster is of the opinion that a plea to the jurisdiction in this case will be perfectly valid and relieve the question from all its embarrassments. The object of Mr. Crittenden's proposed journey to Lockport was to sustain this plea.

United States and Great Britain.—The Madisonian states that the despatches received by our Government by the Caledonia from Great Britain, are of entirely a pacific character, and although there had been some excitement in England on account of the arrest of McLeod, yet the public mind was becoming more quiet.

The Sentinel, published at Centerville, in Queen Ann's County, Md. says—

There is great mortality among the stock in this country. Some farmers have lost nearly all their sheep and cattle. This is attributed to the severity of the weather, snow and rain having fallen with but little intermission for several weeks.

The Mahogany Saw Mill belonging to the Messrs. Cutter, in Woburn, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning the 21st ult. The loss is estimated at $16,000, seven thousand of which were insured.

The Lost Mails Found.—The last Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle says:—By a gentleman who arrived in the cars yesterday from the West, we learn that the Mails, which were lost in the Ocmulgee, have been recovered from an Island in the river, on which they had floated.

Virginia.—The Legislature of this State has adjourned without going into a choice of Governor. The State is therefore without an executive and must remain so till the next session of the Legislature.

Illinois is thirteen millions in debt, without a foot of railroad or canal, in practical operation.

According to the Albany Argus, the trial of M'Leod cannot take place until the 1st Monday in October, unless a special Court be held for the purpose, which, under the R. S., can be ordered either by the Legislature or by the Circuit Judge.

Mr. J. H. Pleasants, so long and so favorably known as senior editor of the Richmond Whig proposes to establish at Washington a new political paper, to be called the "Observer."

New Trade.—A vessel, destined for Mobile, is now taking in a cargo of ice at Bordentown. This we believe is the first freight of the kind shipped coastwise from the Delaware.

THE RECORDE

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 14,

Death of Pres't. Harris

This solemn event is announced in an Globe, with the following suitable and i sive language:

Office of the Globe
April 4, two o'clock, A. M.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is with deep regret we announce that LIAM HENRY HARRISON is no more. died at thirty minutes before one o'cloc morning. His disease was pleurisy, compli with disordered liver and bowls, and from th bore a serious aspect. All the efforts of th medical skill and most unremitted attention unavailing.

In announcing this melancholy event, al er reflections are absorbed in the thought nothingness of life, the emptiness of earthly deur. One brief month has witnessed his a to the summit of human ambition—and hi sage to the tomb. "What shadows we are what shadows we pursue!"

We cannot but regard this event as a national calamity. Apart from his politica timents, we believe the deceased was as hon politician as the nation affords; and wheth political opinions, in the abstract, were c or not, he was at heart a real patriot.—Th lowing article from the constitution, direct the government of the nation is to proce such an event:

§ 6. In the case of the removal of the Pres from office, or of his death, resignation, o bility to discharge the powers and duties o said office, the same shall devolve on the President; and the Congress may by law pr for the case of removal, death, resignation, ability, both of the President and Vice P dent, declaring what officer shall then a President, and such officer shall act accordi until the disability be removed or a Presi shall be elected.

The following, which we take from the I delphia Chronicle, will anticipate many qu which will naturally arise in the minds of readers as growing out of this unexpected e

The Consequences.—The intelligence o death of the patriotic Harrison, struck t very heart of our community, yesterday.—I face wore an expression of gloom. The st and public places were crowded with ous and melancholy groups, and all pa sects and classes, united in sincere and hear mourning. We noted with melancholy gu cation, the high-minded and patriotic test nials of regret made by the late political o nents of the President; all the Democratic Buren Head Quarters, displayed flags at mast, mantled with crape, and the Democ Journals, with one regretted exception, appe in mourning. The Ledger, though affectin be neutral, did not unite in the general dej stration, and awarded but one-fourth the or ry mark of respect. All the Courts closed. uy of the stores and public offices were shut, throughout the day the city wore an air of deepest gloom.

In addition to this sentiment of sorrow, n fears were excited by this unexpected chang the government of the country. Mr. Vice P ident Tyler is, in comparison with the illustr deceased, partially unknown, and what is kno tended still further to heighten the general iety. He is represented as a member of the web and transcendental school of Virginia ties—a red-hot nullifier—a dreamy visionar wild and ungoverned theorist. All prospect tariff was abandoned in the general panic, it was set down as decreed, that the measur redress so confidently promised, and so anxio expected, were by the act of Providence in nitely postponed. The friends of the late ministration, on the contrary, while they sinc ly deplored the loss of a patriot to the coun calculated with some confidence, that an a Bank and anti-Tariff-man, could not post unite in principles with Harrison's adminis tion, and predicted with confidence the spe dissolution of the present cabinet.

We are disposed to believe that both par are greatly in error. Mr. Tyler, is on all si admitted to be a high-minded, honorable honest man. It is true that he does not a in all things, nay in most things, with Mr. W ster's political opinions; but on all the g principles of the recent political movement believed that they have a perfect understand They served a long time in the Senate toge and were and are personal friends. Besi Mr. Webster's concessions to Southern trines, made in Virginia during the last c paign, brought him much nearer Mr. Ty even on the points most warmly contested fore. We are therefore of opinion that collision is to be expected. But we have o and stronger grounds for belief. Mr. Tyle not so far above human nature as to be inac sible to hope or fear. If he has a hope, it m be to satisfy his country—a large majority whom established the administration of wh he is the *executive*, rather than the successor he is capable of fear he will not disregard danger of defying in his present *accidental* p tion, the largest majority ever given in a country. We have still another reason for belief. If Mr. Tyler be, as we grant he i Virginian in his political creed, his first arti teaches submission to instruction. He can mistake the voice of the last election, if he c not conscientiously obey it, he will resign.

But Mr. Tyler is no ultraist. We know h to be a cool headed, conscientious man. will not dissolve the Cabinet—he will thwart the majority. He will read his instr tions in Harrison's Inaugural, and, regard them as the voice of the people, through an h ored and now a sainted representative, he w obey them.

Mr. Tyler's term will extend under the Co stitution, throughout the whole term for wh General Harrison was elected—that is, for f years from the fourth of last March. Dur this time, the President of the Senate, who w be elected by that body will perform the du before incumbent upon the Vice President. Should Vice President Tyler die, the Preside of the Senate would act as President of t Union; and should he die the Speaker of t House. But in case of the death of the V President, an act of Congress passed on t first of March, 1792, provides for the spe election of a President. *Mr. Tyler, though assumes the office of President, does not take title; he is still the Vice President acting as President.*

The President.—The following article gi the disease and last words of the late Presiden

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Ha rison, after several days' previous indisposition was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fe ver. The next day Pneumonia, with congestio of the liver and derangement of the stomach a bowels was ascertained to exist. The age a debility of the patient, with the immediate pro tration, forbade a resort to general blood lettin Topical depiction, blistering, and appropria internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure the disease of the lungs and liver, but the sto ach and intestines did not regain a healthy co dition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 P. M.

…se diarrœa came on, under which he sank, at … minutes to 1 o'clock, on the morning of …ourth.

…e last words uttered by the President, as …d by Dr. Worthington, were these; "Sir I …you to understand the true principles of the …rnment. I wish them carried out. I ask …ing more."

THO. MILLER, M. D,,
Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D.,
N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D.,
J. C. HALL, M. D.,
ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

…EMPERANCE.—The citizens of Cincinnati …e been discussing the propriety of licensing …rns for the purpose of retailing spirits, …aratory to testing the question by vote at the …tion on the 8th inst. The "Watchman" re…s upon this subject:

…EMPERANCE MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—The …ase question is moving with a strong impulse …reat mass of mind in this city. We have not …n able to tend but few of many public meet…s which have been held on this subject. Some …ave attended, and from the report of those …attended others, we gather the following out…s of the arguments and views of the parties as …ented by public speakers at those meetings. …. The anti-license men among other things …d that the vending of ardent spirit does lim…ase evil, both in a civil and moral point of …w, and that it does no good to counterbalance …evil, and that therefore there can be no good …on urged why an acknowledged evil should be …rated in the community. They place drink…houses in the same catalogue of evils with …bling houses. And if there be any difference …think that gaming houses is the lesser evil.— …the gaming house property is sacrificed—wives …children bereaved of home and happiness— …individuals led to commit suicide. In the …oking house all this is done, but the evil charge…e to drinking compared with that of gambling …ses is ten to one.

…The anti-license men say further, that the or…rance refusing licenses to coffee-houses has …n beneficial, and that it is but carrying out a …orm successfully commenced, to withdraw li…ses from those who sell spirits in taverns.— …e bar, say they, is no necessary part of a good …ern. It is an offence to many travellers, while …enefits none. And by suppressing the coffee…ses and licensing taverns, you only shut up …poor man's grogery and increase the profits …the evils of the rich man's tavern.—That the …l is not remedied unless licenses are refused …ually to all applicants, and therefore no licen…should be granted.

…CAUSE OF THE WALLS OF HOUSES SPREADING …TWARD.—This is usually caused by inatten…n to the foundation. The common practice …to lay the outside to a line, just the width …the building, but to let the inside extend in…rd past the width of the wall up to the first …sts. The inside of the foundation being pro…eted from the wet the ground remains dry and …n, whereas, the outside becomes softened by …e rains, and unless the earth is very solid it …ll yield to the pressure of the stone upon it, …hich causes the wall to lean outward. If the …undation stone were made to project out fur…er than the wall some ten or twelve inches, …d the inside built even, it would rarely happen …at walls of houses would spread, and the use of …rs and S's would be unnecessary.

…WATCHMAN OF THE VALLEY.—We have re…ived the 34th No. of this paper; it is a double …edium sheet, published weekly in Cincinnati, …io, by James B. Walker, at $2,50 in advance. …is, if we understand it, the organ of the New …hool Presbyterian Church in the MISSISSIPPI …VALLEY," and will be "devoted to the promo…on of experimental religion—the maintainance …essential Truth, and the advancement of the …enevolent enterprizes of the Age." We pre…me it will be conducted on such liberal prin…ples … to be a useful and welcome messenger …to any family, no difference to what branch of …e church they may belong.

…ACADEMY STAR, OR SEMI-MONTHLY GAZETTE. …This is the title of … half monthly super-royal …eet published at Fayetteville, New York, by …e students of the Academy. The 1st No. of …ne 3d volume is before us, every article of which …s original, and mostly written with elegance.— …uch … medium cannot fail to be stimulating …nd beneficial to the genius of the members of …the institution, and to have a like effect upon …ts readers. We see from the Catalogue, in this …umber, that the Academy has, at present, 112 …male and 93 female students, making in all 205. …David Pease, Jr., A. B., Principal—Caroline F. …King, Preceptress.

…THE WEATHER.—It still continues wet. We …ad quite … snow storm on Saturday; Sunday …was … beautiful day, the snow all went off and …the ground was drying fine, but Monday while we …write it is snowing again. But little ploughing …done yet. The farmers are much behind with …their spring work. Oats should be now in the …ground, yet there has not been seasonable weath…er to get it in. Indeed, we do not know of a …single furrow drawn, in this neighborhood, for that …purpose.

GRAFTED FRUIT TREES WANTED.—If any of …our readers have the article within fifty or one …hundred miles of this place, or if there be any in …their neighborhood, if they will inform us we will …advertise for them, and probably send a merchant …for a lot. Be so good as to let us know the kind …of fruit, the age of the scions, and the price per …100. Address C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Mus…kingum, Ohio, and you will confer … favor.

☞We learn with pleasure, from the Cincin…nati "Valley," that the 3d Presbyterian Church …of Philadelphia, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ely,) …is, under the pastoral care of our old friend Rev. …T. Brainard, in a state of much prosperity. Such …prosperity might be looked for under the man…agement of a man of his talents, and who main…tains so much of the spirit of the gospel as he …does.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.—On our last page will …be found the terms of the "Baltimore Weekly …Commercial Journal and Lyford's Price Current." …This is the most thorough commercial paper we …have any knowledge of, and is worthy the patron…age of commercial men,—especially in the west. …It is very useful to us in giving our prices current, …and its weekly visits are as regular as any of our …exchanges.

The following from the Boston Times, Extra, gives an account of the recovery of the property stolen from the store of Davis, Palmer & Co. of Boston:

This morning about 9 o'clock a man went into the Express Office of Mr. Harnden, on Court st., and asked him how much he would charge him for carrying a box of two hundred pounds, to New York. Mr. H. told him two dollars, at the same time eyeing the man closely. He observed that he was the same person he had seen before in the office, and had done business of this kind for; and the same man he had suspected for … long time and had given Davis, Palmer & Co., notice of it, but the night before

Mr. H. was so struck with the conviction that *he* was the bugglar of that store that he sent a person immediately for Mr. Clapp, who came in before the man got out of the office. Soon after Mr. Clapp came in the man went out, and Mr. Clapp followed him. He walked leisurely along looking at the pictures in the windows, and Mr. Clapp keeping close by his side. Mr. C. finally tapped him on his shoulder and told him he wanted to speak to him a moment, and asked him if he would walk with him to his office; to which proposition he assented apparently with cheerfulness, the blood, however, rushing into his face. They went into Mr. Clapp's office and sat down. Mr. C. told him not to be uneasy or afraid as he did not intend to hurt him. He then told him he had several charges against him, and should be obliged to hold him on suspicion. He then asked him if he had the $4,000 which was taken from Messrs. Gilbert's Exchange Office. He denied that he knew any thing about it. He then asked him where he lived, and if he did not live on the corner of Cambridge and Belknap street, over a painter's shop. He said he did. Nothing further was asked that resulted in any good, and he was taken to jail.

Mr. Clapp then got the key of his room and went to the place, corner of Belknap and Cambridge street, and searched it. Nothing was found except a key that just fitted Davis, Palmer & Co's Store. A fire was in the room, and the man had lodged there the night before. He gave his name to officer Clapp as Williamson.

Mr. Clapp has mistrusted this house before, and on Tuesday last visited it, having heard that the men occupying the room had left. He ascertained they had gone to East Boston.

Having now arrested one of the occupants of this room, he took Mr. Davis and went to East Boston, and made search in the house stated to be the one they lived in. No discovery, however, was made.

They returned to the city, and Mr. Clapp went to the jail to endeavor to learn something from the prisoner. He first said to him, 'I want you to give up the property belonging to Messrs Davis, Palmer & Co.' He was silent for a moment, and then said, 'I know nothing about it.' Mr. Clapp charged him with the robbery, and said he should keep him and have him examined. Williamson said he did not care, he could prove nothing against him.

He might keep him for a while, but he should get clear eventually. Mr. Clapp said he would make a bargain with him to deliver up the goods. The prisoner asked him what he had to say. Well suppose … case, said he, suppose you should give me the property and I let you go. Well, said he, supposing I do.

Mr. Clapp now knew that the property was in his possession, and *reflected well* before he made the bargain with him to restore it. He had not a *particle* of evidence that he was the robber; had found no property in his possession; could not hold him but twenty-four hours on suspicion, and other circumstances weighed in his mind, and he determined to let him go if he would take him to the place where the property was, and restore it.

Before making the conditions, however, he questioned him closely as to his accomplices, and offered him half the reward if he would give him the information. He refused positively revealing the names of them.

Mr. Clapp then told him to go with him and give up the property, and he would let him go.—He told Mr. C. to call a carriage, which he did, and they drove to a new house in Brighton street, where they entered a small room, and the whole *cargo* of jewelry was in full view. The trunks, with every article, as far as is yet ascertained, were there, and delivered over to Mr. Clapp.

A bag containing about 200 keys, and other implements for entering buildings, such as bits, chissels, files, stocks for false contrived circular saws, a host of skeleton keys, and various other implements, was also found in his room, and which he begged lustily for Mr. Clapp not to take. Mr. C. replied that the law required it, and he took them away, together with the goods to his own house, and then let the robber go.

He went to the Providence Depot, where at … o'clock in the afternoon he was seen by Mr. Harnden, and pointed out to an officer who arrested him, and brought him back again to the house of Mr. Clapp, supposing he had escaped from his custody. Learning, however, the true state of the case he again released him, and he is now at large.

REVIVAL.—A letter from the Rev. E. Weed of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Watchman, describes a protracted meeting, in that place, of four weeks duration, commencing on the last Sabbath in October past, at which 150 professed conversion and 70 were added to the church under his care—Presbyterian. We know how to appreciate the correctness of his description of the work of grace in Mt. Vernon. When we visited that place in the latter part of the winter to attend a quarterly meeting in the Methodist Protestant Church, there seemed to be a heavenly atmosphere surrounding the place.—This church had been much built up during the winter.

CINCINNATI ELECTIONS.—The last Watchman says the temperance folks lost the election; the candidates in favor of granting license to tavern keepers to retail spirits, succeeded in six wards out of seven. We hope the friends of temperance will not be deterred by this defeat, but will recollect the scripture promise, "be not weary in well doing, for in due time you shall reap if you faint not." The practice of retailing liquors in taverns is … curse to the country and ought to be suppressed.

FEMALE SEMINARY.—See, in another column, the advertisement of the "Putnam Female Seminary." This is … splendid edifice, in a healthy situation; and we presume the minds and moral habits of the students will receive as much attention, there, as at any Institution of the kind in the country.

PLOUGHS.—We refer the reader to the advertisement of the Putnam Foundry on the last page. The best metal plough that we have ever tried was procured at that establishment. Mr. Anderson, the principal, is very accommodating, and usually gives purchasers an opportunity to test the quality of his implements, if they choose.

☞Rev. Luther Lee, of the New England Christian Advocate, continues to use up Doctor Bond, of the New York Christian Advocate.—There will not be much of the Doctor left after a little, save his Jesuitism.

We see, from the papers, that all parties and classes of men, through the country, are manifesting suitable signs of regret at the unexpected death of our late Chief Magistrate. May this severe providence tend to teach the nation to put their trust in God.

We have sent a list of dues, embracing the principal part of what is owing to us within the bounds of the Ohio Conference to Br. Bassett.—Our subscribers will please hand over to him, or to any of the itinerant preachers. Or almost any post master would remit for them if asked.

☞Walter Forward, who was appointed by the President Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, having declined accepting the office, Cornelius Darrah is appointed in his stead.

DARING ROBBERY.—The jewelry store of Davis Palmer & Co., of Boston, was recently robbed between seven and half past nine in the evening, of ten thousand dollars worth of property.

☞We give in to-day's paper the law for the protection of religious worship, as it ultimately passed the legislature. It will probably answer the purpose of its enactment.

REMOVAL.—The "Gospel Publisher" is removed from Harrisburgh, Pa., to Shiremanstown, Cumberland county.

PHILADELPHIA DAILY CHRONICLE.—The editor states their average daily issue to be 23 or 24,000.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I have interested myself, recently, in ascertaining the places of nativity and ages of our itinerant ministers and preachers in the conferences with which I have had intercourse. Below you have the result of my inquiries. The list embraces, with very few exceptions, all in the Ohio and Indiana Conferences. As it may be of interest to some of your readers, if not also to yourself, please give it an insertion in the Recorder. Y'rs,

A. H. BASSETT.

Jacksonburgh, Ohio, March 25, 1841.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Asa Shinn, born, New Jersey,	1781
C. Springer, Delaware, December 30,	1790
George Brown, Pennsylvania,	1792
Joel Dalbey, jr., Ohio,	1810

OHIO CONFERENCE.

Robert Dobbins, Pennsylvania,	1769
N. Snethen, New York,	1769
B. Goldsbury, Virginia,	1777
Adjet McGuire, Pennsylvania,	1778
C. Wamsley, New Jersey,	1779
Jon. Flood, Virginia,	1781
Joseph Parke, New Jersey,	1787
D. Hannah, Maryland,	1789
Isaac C. Hunt, Vermont,	1790
John Guest, England,	1791
Wm. Hughey, Kentucky,	1792
W. B. Evans, Pennsylvania,	1794
R. T. Boyd, Maryland,	1794
Tetrarch Fall, North Carolina,	1794
Patterson Smith, Kentucky,	1796
David Crall, Maryland,	1798
John H. Thomas, Pennsylvania,	1799
G. G. Moore, New York,	1803
John M. Young, New York,	1805
John Clemmons, Virginia,	1806
A. H. Bassett, Massachusetts,	1809
A. C. Barnes, Vermont,	1810
Wm. Williams, Indiana,	1812
Reuben Rose, Virginia,	1813
R. M. Dalbey, Ohio,	1816
John G. Lamper, New Hampshire,	1816
Isaac Edwards, Pennsylvania,	1817
Joshua Devore, Ohio,	1817
S. W. Thornton, Ohio,	1818
Oliver P. Stephens, Ohio,	1820
Jon. M. Flood, Ohio.	1820

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

James M'Clain, England,	1776
Th. S. Stilwell, Virginia,	1779
Jas. D. Medearis, North Carolina,	1791
Elijah Collins, Virginia,	1794
John Williams, Virginia,	1795
Joseph Simpson, North Carolina,	1796
Peter Clingler, Kentucky,	1796
James Edmiston, South Carolina,	1798
Jacob Varner, Ohio,	1798
R. G. H. Hanna, South Carolina,	1799
Sam'l Morrison, Pennsylvania,	1799
Wm. W. Paul, Pennsylvania,	1800
John Alter, Pennsylvania,	1801
Geo. Wheatley, Pennsylvania,	1802
Hiram P. Bennett, Vermont,	1803
Hiram Griggs, Virginia,	1804
Thomas Ship, Kentucky,	1805
Thomas Hicklin, Kentucky,	1808
D. H. Stephens, Ohio,	1813
Josiah Hopkins, Ohio,	1813
Lewis Hicklin, Kentucky,	1813
W. B. Cremeens, Virginia,	1813
Joseph White, Vermont,	1817

The oldest unstationed minister in the Ohio District is Wm. Daniel, born in Virginia, 1762

The oldest unstationed minister in the Indiana District, is Cornelius Ruddell, born, Virginia, 1769; and he was, I believe, the first LOCAL PREACHER ever ordained in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A. H. B.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Sun, of April 4.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP BRITISH QUEEN.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

☞*A special messenger from London to Portsmouth, exclusively for the New York Sun!!*

Great excitement in relation to the McLeod Affair—Naval and Military preparations against the United States—Fierce for war—Panic produced by the news taken out by the George Washington, in relation to the Bank of the United States—Late news from China, India and Egypt by extraordinary express.

The British Queen, for which public expectation had been excited for a week past, arrived at quarantine about three o'clock this morning, bringing us our full London and Liverpool files, and interesting letters from our correspondents to the day of sailing, 10th of March.

The Queen experienced a very rough and disagreeable passage, and on the 30th ult. having then been out 20 days, found herself obliged to put into Halifax for fuel. She left Halifax on the 1st, and made the passage to this port in three days.

The news she brings is of the most intense interest, and we hasten to lay it before an anxiously expecting public.

The people of England appears to have been panic struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets Geo. Washington, United States and Westchester, from New York. The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod, and the Westchester, Mr. Picken's Report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the Funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon this intelligence, but upon Mr. Pickens' Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the Globe says:—"The painful effect which this intemperate 'party document' must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the report.

"We see nothing in this manifesto of empty and unreasonable denunciations, qualified as they are by the strong expressions of dissent and reprobation with which it was received, to shake our belief that peace will be preserved."

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th says:—The publication of this report created considerable uneasiness. In this feeling, we confess, we do not altogether participate. The very men who drew up this document—it is plain upon the face of it—must have felt they were putting their names to a case upon which no nation would venture to enter upon hostilities. The language of men who either were convinced that they had a good cause, or were determined to go to extremities in a bad one.

The Times says:—We shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it *in extenso* for themselves, and then judge themselves what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britian from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated.

If the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, is there not ground to fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction?

From the money articles in the same papers, we find that this American news caused a panic in the markets.

The Dispatch says, "the stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought two years ago, £24, are now anxiously sold at £14 10s."

The Morning Herald says, "the financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock market, but the depth of this impression would be ill measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks. for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater rise still.

The Globe of the 8th says:—The arrival of the West Chester from New York, whence she sailed on the 19th February, brings certain information that the Congress of the United States, by the large majority of 103 against 68, had voted in favor of the report on the McLeod affair, which was calculated to excite hostilities with England. The subject being thus taken up by Congress, the government must of course act in conformity with the will of the majority, and therefore the chance of seeing acts of the inferior jurisdiction of the State of New York overruled by the General Government no longer exists. It makes the danger of collision more imminent than it was before. Our citizens, viewing it in this light, have shown a much greater degree of alarm regarding the question this morning, than they did on the receipt of the previous communication; and stocks fell 3-8 or 1-2 per cent. immediately after opening business.

CITY, 12 O'CLOCK.—The effect of the unfavorable news received yesterday from America is wearing off here; but we perceive that it is viewed in a serious light in Lancashire, where people have begun to purchase cotton largely, under the impression that some interruption to the trade with America may possibly take place and that article has consequently advanced in price.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Consols for money had reached 88 3-8 but they have again fallen to 88 1-8 to 1-4 and for account 88 1-2 to 3-8 new 3 1-2 per cents. 96 7-8 to 99 and Exchequer Bills 7s to 9s premium.—*Globe of 9th. P. M.*

In the house of Lords on the evening of the 8th, reference to the Congress report, its effect upon the funds, &c, was made by the Earl of Montchasel, who felt disposed to doubt the authority of the document, and appeared to suspect that it had been got up for stock-jobbing purposes. He thought that, if genuine, a document more violent had never been penned by one country respecting another, and he put the questions to Lord Melbourne whether her Majesty's government considered the document genuine or not, and whether any official information had been received on the subject.

Lord Melborne replied that he was not able to answer these questions, but apprehended that no doubt could be entertained of the authenticity of the documeut.

Most Important Intelligence.---A Squadron ordered to America!—The Times and other paper states as a positive fact that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

Infantry for Halifax.—The Times also states that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of M'Leod, as the light of the morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be atoned."

We cannot occupy any more space with this exciting subject at this time, but we promise to refer to it again hereafter.

The news from the Continent we find of very little interest.

In France every thing is as quiet as at our former dates.

Turkey, Egypt and Syria.—The Austrian Observer of the 28th ult., states that "Intelligence from Constantinople of the 15th ult., informs us, that the Sultan's firman granting to Mehemit Ali and his family the Pashalic of Egypt herditarily, had just been prepared.

The firmans had been forwarded to Alexandria on the 14th ult. The first contained the order to invest Mehemet Ali with the Pashalic of Egypt, as likewise the rules and regulations to which the Pashas of Egypt are to be subjected. The second firman invites Mehemit Ali to send the arrears of tribute due for Arabia, Candia, and Syria to Constantinople. The third firma places the provinces of Sennar, Nubia and Ethiopia, provisionally under the orders of the "Governor" of Egypt.

China, India and Egypt.—By an extraordinary express form Marseilles, in anticipation of the overland mail from India, late intelligence from China, from the several presidencies of India, from Alexandria, and from most of the ports in the Mediterranean, was received in London on the morning of the 10th, and was brought by express to Liverpool by our agent at London, in season to be despatched by the British Queen.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is, the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negociations up to the 18th of December, which is the latest date of the news from Macao, appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling and delay.

On the 6th of November, Admiral Elliott issued a notice at Chusan to the British there, stating that a truce had been concluded with the Chinese, binding them within certain limits, the British boundaries being Chusan and the small islands adjacent. This notice was accompanied with a recommendation to endeavor to conciliate the Chinese. The other Plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott, issued a circular, declaring that the interests of the British at Chusan should be attended to during the negotiations. In the mean time, a dreadful mortality diminished the troops there.

The Admiral, with a considerable portion of the squadron, arrived on the 20th of November at Tongkoo. On the 21st Captain Elliott proceeded in the Queen steamer towards the Bogue forts, in order to deliver a letter for Kesben. A boat was sent off with a flag of truce flying, but it was fired at by the Chinese from the fort. The boat returned, and several shots were fired at the steamer, one of which struck her. Two shells were thrown into the fort from the steamer, which then rejoined the squadron.

Captain Elliott went subsequently to Macao and by some secret means contrived to send the letter. An apology was demanded for the insult to the flag of truce which after some delay, was assented to by Keshen.

On the 26th of November preparations were made for an attack on Bogue forts, as Keshen was suspected of producing unnecessary delay. He, however, made his public entry in Canton, having taken care to give previous notice of his arrival to the Admiral. On the 29th of November, the Admiral, on the ground of serious indispostion from palpitation of the heart, resigned the command of the expedition to Com. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed for England on board the Volage.

The proceedings at Canton have since been strange. Keshen, on the ground that the people were opposed to his going to communicate in person with the barbarians, he is said to have declared that he had no interview with them at Peiho, and sent two subordinate mandarins to confer with Captain Elliott.—Some efforts were made to liberate Mr. Staunton which were successful. Nothing is known of the other prisoners.

Threats it is said have been used by the commodore, whose nomination has been hailed by all the British at Macao, that unless Keshen would begin the negociations in reality, recourse would be had to hostilities. The 14th and 17th of December has been named as days of attack; but on the 13th Captain Elliott went to Macao, and told the merchants that the negociations were still open.—Great anxiety is felt at Bombay about the results, for while some pretended that Keshen is sincere in his efforts to make peace, others denied the fact, and stated that hostilities would become imperative. A few days would decide.

The merchants of Bombay have addressed petitions on the subject to both Houses of Parliament.

The Admiral left Singapore for England on the 20th of December.

Tranquility prevailed in India, and the intelligence by the express brought *nothing* of importance from any of the presidencies.

The commander-in-chief of the Madras army, Sir S. F. Whittingham, died of apoplexy, on the 16th ult. He has been succeeded ad interim, by Major General Allen, during the absence of Sir Robert Dick, the senior officer.—Great apprehension prevails respecting the Golconde transport, which took soldiers from China to Madras in September; and has not been heard of since she passed Singapore.

In the month of November, Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor of the Mauritus, found himself obliged, from the conduct adopted by the French Governor of Bourbon, to issue a proclamation, ordering all the French aliens to prepare to leave that colony until the question of peace or war be decided.

The French frigate Magicienne was lost near Palvoan on the 27th of Nov.—The crew was saved by two English vessels.

12½ O'CLOCK. London, March, 10.—The greatest excitement prevails in the city, occasioned by the promulgation of the news by the overland mail from India and China. Tea has suddenly risen in price, and the stock market is very much depressed, and exhibits a downward tendency.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steam ship Acadia (says the Philadelphia Chronicle, of the 9th inst.,) reached Boston on Tuesday, after a passage of 18 days. She does not bring much news of interest. The following are a few of the particulars:

The Oxford University is in a great state of excitement, respecting the publication of the Oxford tracts, two parties having sprung up in reference to their utility and necessity.

The celebrated college of Eton, which contains about 600 students, sons of noblemen and gentlemen of affluence, has been visited with a serious epidemic. A few deaths had occurred, and the greater part of the youths had been removed from college by their parents.

The miners engaged in sinking a shaft near Paticroft, have at length found a vein of coal at the extraordinary depth of 1350 feet from the surface of the earth.

Tea was high and still rising. Nothing later from China.

The General Kyd, Indiaman, sailed on the 17th from Gravesend, with 400 troops for India.

A new mode of binding, whereby stability is said to be given to account books of the largest size, has been introduced into the Bank of England. It is the invention of Mr. Morrison, the patentee of the ophinine process of printing.

The Marquise de St. Cyr, whose husband died in the service of Charles X,, was found dead in her hotel at Cherbourg on the 30th of February, having hung herself in a fit of insanity.

The boy Jones, has been a third time arrested in Buckingham Palace. The London Standard says, a most rigid investigation as to the manner in which he had three times effected an entrance into the palace, is about to take place. In addition to a sentence of imprisonment for three months, the punishment of hard labor is added. The boy persists in his first assertion, that his only motive was to hear the conversation at Court, and to write an account of it. He had been liberated from prison just two weeks at the time he was arrested.

Warlike Preparations in England.—We find the following statements in all the London Journals:—"We have this day learnt that our government, in order to prepare for any emergency that may spring out of the case of McLeod, (and if the Republic execute him we do not think there is a man in this United Kingdom but will demand justice) have directed six regiments to hold themselves in readiness to embark for North America—two of which are the 19th and 44th, are now in Ireland. It is also stated in private letters from the first circles in Paris, that Lord Granville officially announced to M. Guizot that the English Government find it necessary to send ten sail of the line to the same quarter." Of course a fleet of steamers will form a part of such an expedition.

STATE CONVENTION OF BUSINESS MEN.—It is strongly recommended by several Journals of the State that a convention of business men be called on the 25th of May, at Harrisburg, to take into consideration the situation of our State affairs.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Business Department.

The post office address of Dr. Israel Thrap, will be hereafter, Irville, Muskingum Ohio.

PUTNAM

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 19th of April.

Miss LUCY P. TAPPAN, Principal.
Miss HARRIET A. LOCKWOOD, } Ass'ts.
Miss HARRIET R. DARLING, }

TERM BILL.

Primary Department, per quarter,	$2,00
Junior class, " "	2,50
Middle " "	2,50
Senior " "	3,00

EXTRA STUDIES.

French and German, each, per quarter,	1,00
Latin, "	2,00
Music, "	3,00
Use of Instruments, "	2,00
Drawing, Painting, in Oil, Water colors, or Crayon, each,	5,00
Mezzotinto and Velvet painting,	2,00
Calisthenics, whole course,	2,00
Board in Seminary per week,	1,50

Text Books may be had from the Library at 6 to 25 cents per volume, per quarter.

A. A. GRIMMON, Sec'y.

Putnam, Ohio, April 14, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Western Recorder.

ACROSTIC.

Ever, dear MOTHER, shall thy lovely name
Live in my mind; and on my heart, a flame
Immortal of pure love enkindle, and inspire
Zeal for God, and virtue's ways, purer and higher,
And more refined than ought that heathen sages
Buried in the mists of darker ages
Ever taught:—If the philosophic Greek,—
The honest orator of Rome could speak,
He'd give the preference to the holy meek.

Dear MOTHER, what exquisite melody
Arises from the mention of thy name!
Liveliest and sweetest notes of minstrelsy
Blended therewith, dwindle into shame.
Endowed with all thy virtues, may I be seen
Yielding fruit unto holiness in *peace serene*.

R. M. D.

Jamestown, Ohio, March 20, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

ADIEU TO A BROTHER BOUND WEST.

Away! away! to the far, far west,
Where the summer's suns on the ocean rest;
Away! away! from each troublesome scene,
Never, never, perhaps to see it again.
Away! away! to some sunny green,
Where prairies bright and broad are seen,
And flocks that o'er its surface glide,
And sport and play like a rolling tide.
Away! away! where e'er you roam,
May you find the pleasing joys of home,
And to all the cares that come your way,
May you still exclaim away! away!
Away! away! each zephyr breathes,
As it passes through the waving trees;
And each thing in nature seems to say,
Away, frail man, away! away!

J. M. FULTON.

THE DYING DRUNKARD.

His wife and two little helpless infants were standing by his bed side, she gazing with tearful eyes on his pale, emaciated countenance, while her little ones clung around her knees crying for food. Alas! to what an awful standing he had brought himself and family! he was once happy. ay, if ever man was happy, held a character and reputation unsullied and pure as the virgin snow, was looked upon by all who knew him with the deepest mark of attention and respect. Where are all these qualities now? Fled! buried in the depths of oblivion. He became a lover of his glass, gradually got acquainted with loose dissipated company, and from thence steered direct for destruction and ruin. His neat little cottage soon lost the mark of respectability which it cherished —his wife soon learned how to weep with a breaking heart, his children soon began to feel the bitter pangs of hunger, and know the want of warm clothing, and himself, *he* soon what? No matter; look at him now! And thus it is with thousands. Men, who would be our most useful members of society; men, who would be ornaments to the country which gave them birth, perish through the accursed influence of intoxicating drink. But look! see! he opened his hollow, sunken eye, wrapped in haze, and gazed wistfully round the room. "Margaret," he cried in a tremulous voice, "where are you?—It's growing so dark and dismal that I cannot see! hush did any one call me?" "No, love, it's no one," sobbed the poor, heart-broken wife; "do you want any thing? if you do tell me, and——" "Stop then, and I'll tell you," interrupted he, and as he spoke he made a convulsive effort to raise himself in the bed. "Where is your hand, Margaret, that:—do you remember how I used to press it, when I used to breathe my vows of eternal constancy and love to you? when the nights bounded away from us, as we sat locked in each other's arms, leaving us in astonishment at how they vanished so quick. eh!" He had touched a chord, a tender one, which had not been open for years. "Samuel, my own Samuel," answered she in choked accents, as she imprinted on his wan but once manly countenance, a kiss, "for my sake, lie down and compose yourself, and all will yet be well."—"Ah! no Margaret, that can never be" answered he "would to God I had the opportunity, I would well profit by it, but"—as he spoke this his voice faltered—"a few short moments, and 'twill be over;—where are my little ones? Bring them to me, that I may embrace the innocents whom I have starved and robbed of their right." They were accordingly brought to him, and after pressing to his bosom, and kissing them one by one, he requested his wife to assist him lying down.—This done, a calm and tranquil stillness reigned through the apartment, interrupted only by the stifled sobs of the unhappy wife, and the low moaning of his children. Death was hovering near; his lamp had burned down to its socket, and was flickering. "Mercy—O, Heaven!" were his last words. A smile played upon his features—the spirit of life flew—the wife stood a widow, and her children were orphans.—*Ulster Missionary.*

CONTROVERSY.—There is no learned man but will confess that he has much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, his judgment sharpened, and the truth which he had held more firmly established. If then it be profitable for him to read, why should it not at least be tolerable and free for his adversary to write? In logic, they teach that contraries laid together more evidently appear: it appears then, that all controversy being permitted, falsehood will appear more false, and then the truth the more true: which must need conduce much to the general confirmation of the implicit truth.—*Milton.*

DIFFERENT MODES OF PREACHING.

Bold manner.—The man who preaches what he feels without fear or diffidence.

Fincial.—Minces out fine words with nothing in them.

Sober.—The man who lulls asleep.

Stiff.—One who pins himself down to think and speak by rule, without any deviation.

Powerful.—The man who preaches from the bottom of his heart, the truths of the gospel with energy to the consciences of his hearers.

Self-confident.—A man who goes by nobody's judgment but his own.

Rash.—A preacher who says what comes uppermost without any consideration.

Rambling.—A man that says all that pops in his mind without any connection.

Elegant.—The man who employs all his brains upon dressing words, without ever aiming at the heart.

Conceited.—Vainly aims at every thing and says nothing.

Affectionate.—The happy man who feels for souls tenderly, preaches Christ affectionately and yearns over souls in the bowels of Jesus Christ.

Dogmatic.—A man who goes by his own brains right or wrong.

Peevish.—One who picks into every bodys thoughts and thinks no body right but himself.

Fanciful.—One who, instead of being led by his wisdom, runs after a thousand visionary whimsies and conceits.

Self-Important.—Thinks nobody like himself.

Noisy.—A loud roar and nothing in it.

Genteel.—The vain fool that is fond of dressing up his words without meaning.—*Rowland Hill.*

"REV."—The editor of the New York Evangelist recommends a free use of the above title, and thinks that religious editors, from the nature of their employment, should receive it. For ourself we have no ambition of the kind, and have no anxiety to receive it as a minister of the Gospel. The word in the abstract is like another; but if it is used to designate the Holy Office of the ministry, it seems like arrogating too much, since the term was applied originally to the Divine Being. For this reason, with many others, many ministers of the gospel have declined the use of the title.—*Seventh Day Baptist Register.*

A WASTE.—The parliament of Great Britain allows $1,750,000 for the Queen's support, 133,000 for her husband, and for her horses and hounds, 310,000 more, making in all 2,193,000 dollars. The same parliament allows only $133,000 a year for the purposes of education.—This shows what a burden people will bear to promote the grandeur of some great ones, clothed with power, when, in all probability, one half as much to educate the rising generation would be considered too grievous to be endured.—*Morning Star.*

ONE TALENT.—A very poor and ignorant man went to the managers of a Sabbath school, and expressed a desire to make him useful in this benevolent cause. He said, that although he was unable to engage himself as a teacher, he could visit the parents of the absent scholars, and ascertain the cause of their non-attendance. In this way the poor illiterate man improved his talent, and accomplished a large amount of good.

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPH.—It is stated in the Baltimore Sun, that Mons Gonon, is the inventor of a new system of telegraphs in this country. The Sun adds that Gonon's system is perfect; a despatch of any length can be transmitted with accuracy and celebrity. In case we should be involved in war, such a system would be beneficial, as the head of government could be informed of the passing events through the whole Union and shape its measures accordingly.

LYCEUM VILLAGE IN OHIO.—There is a village called Berea, near Cleveland, Ohio, which is maintained in connection with the system of Lyceums introduced by Mr. Josiah Holbrook, the chief manual occupation of the inhabitants of which is to *get out grindstones!!* The pupils work six hours at this business, there being an excellent quarry in the neighborhood, and then spend four more in study and recitation.

Jefferson gave *eleven* millions of dollars for Louisiana, and the government has received, since the purchase $14,598-281 for the sales of public lands—three and a half millions more than the purchase money, besides having on hand six millions of acres yet to sell, within the boundary of the State.

THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.—This distinguished Senator was 58 years of age on the 17th ultimo—and of course celebrated his own birth-day, as well as that of St. Patrick, in company with the Hibernian and St. Patrick Societies, of Charleston, S. C., on that day.

POST OFFICE REVENUE IN ENGLAND.—The total amount of postage paid into the Exchequer by the post offices of Great Britain and Ireland for 1840, was £447,-654,10*s.* 5*d.* Great Britain paid £441,-000. Ireland £6,664 10*s.* 6*d.*

Some apprehension is expressed in consequence of a large body of Russian troops concentrating in Poland. It is said the number is equal to 200,000.

A GOOD JOKE.—I have heard a first rate joke about John Truman, late of Athens, Geo. He was stopping at a tavern up the country, and used to lounge about the bar, and come it over other people's liquor. Not a glass could be left a moment but he would slily slip up and drink its contents. One day a stage driver came in, and called for a stiff horn of brandy toddy. John immediately shuffled up to the bar. The driver knew his man, and immediately played possum by leaving his brandy while he stepped to the door. The bait took—on return, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, with all the diabolical horror he could effect,

"Brandy and opium enough to kill forty men! who drank the pizen?"

"I!" stammered John, ready to yield up the ghost with affright.

"You're a dead man," said the driver.

"What shall I do?" beseeched John, who thought himself a "gone sucker."

"Down with a pint of lamp oil or you are a dead man in three minutes," answered the wicked driver. And down went the lamp oil, up came the brandy and opium together with John's breakfast. The joke was told, and he has never drank other people's liquor since.

A FEE-LER.—A surgeon and a lawyer had very little good feeling toward each other, and the following occurrence took place:

"If," said the surgeon, "a neighbor's dog destroy my ducks, can I recover damages by law?"

"Certainly," replied the lawyer, "you can recover. Pray, what are the circumstances?"

"Why, sir, your dog, last night, destroyed two of my ducks."

"Indeed! then you certainly can recover the damages; what is the amount? I'll instantly discharge it."

"Four shillings and sixpence," chuckled the surgeon.

"And my fee for attending and advising is six shillings and eightpence," responded the attorney, "and unless you immediately pay the same my conduct will be *suit*-able."—*The Honest Lawyer.*

NEWSPAPER READERS.—The tastes of the readers of a newspaper are sufficiently various and singular. One reads nothing but the poet's corner; another considers poetry, and all that sort of stuff, horrid trash. One deems politics the only business of life; another votes that department a bore. This one reads the deaths and marriages, and that one looks only to the advertisements. There are various other idiosyncracies too numerous to mention; but certainly the most singular one we ever heard of, was the case of the lady who was obliged to consult the celebrated Abernethy, because "for several mornings past she had not been able to relish her murders." We should like to have seen the doctor's physiognomy on the occasion.

GOOD-BREEDING—says an old writer of the eighteenth century—is an amiable and persuasive thing. It beautifies the actions and looks of men. But equally odious is the grimace of good-breeding. In comparison with this, bluntness is an accomplishment. The ape of a well-bred man is just as offensive as the well-bred man is agreeable; he is a nuisance to his acquaintance. I am frightened at the affected smile and the apish shrug. When these foul copies of gentlemen throw their civil grin in one's face, it is as much as one can do to avoid spitting in theirs. A starched rogue, forcing smiles, is a more hideous sight than a mummy. He is a fugitive from nature; and it is notable impudence in such a creature to pretend to be courteous.

ELOQUENT PASSAGES.—The following sentence from President Quincy's Address at the second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, is significant and impressive: "The great comparative truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history, the language addressed by every past age of New England to all future ages, is this, Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the christian faith, and in the sanctions of the christain religion."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.—In one of the letters received from our correspondent at Constantinople, we find the following:

In an old Armenian Bible I found the following record in the Persian tongue:

Matthew wrote his part of the Evangalists, at the holy city of Jerusalem, eight years after the ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the Hebrew tongue, and his name signifies "Melodies of Life."

Mark wrote his part of the Evangalists at Alexandria, fifteen years after the ascension of our Lord Jesus in the Arabic tongue, and his name signifies "a high wall."

Luke wrote his part of the evangalists at Attakiah, seventeen years after the ascension of our Lord Jesus, in the Syrian tongue, and his name signifies "self-existent."

John wrote his part of the evangalists at Agathulug, fifty three years after the ascension of our Lord Jesus, in the Greek tongue, and his name signifies "obedience."—*Phila. Courier.*

The Thames Tunnell is now 1138 feet 8 inches in length, and the excavation of the shaft has ben made to the depth of 23 feet, leaving only about 50 feet more to be completed.

From the Cross and Journal.

METHODISM.—I perceive by a late number of your paper, that the Methodists claim about one-half of the population of Ohio as attendants on their ministry.—They have, they say, 100,000 members, and from five to seven attendants to each member; that would make their united congregation, on a Sabbath, amount to the round number of 700,000! Allow other denominations the same proportion of attendants to members, and what a church-going people we are; in this respect we might match Ohio against the world. But the calculation is wild. I know of one house of worship which will not hold over 300 and the Society numbers 200, of another that will not accommodate over 800, and the Society have 600.

I know of other places where none but Methodist preaching is enjoyed, and almost the entire community are members of the church. Many places also have preaching on a week day only, and but few besides members of class attend.—Again a large part of Methodist families, both old and young will see reason, I think, greatly to reduce the estimate of the Cincinnati Editors.

But this pride and boast of *numbers* is in perfect keeping with their boast of the *excellencies* of Methodism. Enter a general class meeting, and you hear the frequent exclamation, "Bless God for Methodism." At the Annual and General Conferences the note is taken up and prolonged, with every variety of inflection and compass. Listen to a Centenary Address, and if you believe all that is said of the peculiar virtues of Methodism, you will be strongly inclined to pity the people, who for nearly seventeen centurics, had only the dim light and the slender advantages of *Christianity;* not even favored, as were the Jews, with the *expectation* of a coming day of brighter glory and richer benefits.

The strides to despotism are rapid and fearful.

Two of the most extraordinary statutes, worthy of the most palmy days of popery, were enacted by the last General Conference. The substance of them amounts to this: That no presiding officer of a Quarterly or Annual Conference shall be compelled to put any motion unless he pleases, and if they urge it beyond his liking he may dismiss them *instanter* and send them to their homes. I am informed that this power has been exercised in a number of cases lately. Can such a system be a blessing in this republican country? Can it long stand? Ought men to pray that it may? VERITAS.

De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch:

"A newspaper can drop the same tho't into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought but who comes to you of his own accord, talks to you briefly every day of the common, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance: They maintain civilization."

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Puff! Puff! Puff!! CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors,*" nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost,*" nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. GUTHRIE & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 58tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840.

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

The New England Review.

THE CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Hartford Conn.—Price $2,00

THIS paper is strictly devoted to the interests of the PEOPLE. It is a weekly compendium of every thing interesting and instructive. It combines all the advantages of a business and miscellaneous with a Literary and Family Newspaper. Its wide circulation and the increasing patronage which it is constantly receiving, are the best proofs of its popularity and success. Its columns are well filled with every thing calculated to please the taste; refine the mind; improve the morals; and satisfy the judgment.—And no means and exertions are spared by the proprietor to impart to its columns that richness of variety and combination of taste which shall render it worthy of the patronage, and make it a welcome visitor to all.

☞Specimen numbers will be sent to any order (post paid) without charge.

Premiums.—Any persons sending us $10 and five names, shall receive two extra copies for one year, addressed to any name designated.

Any person sending $5 shall receive three copies for one year.

Postmasters, and all others are allowed twenty per cent, for all subscriptions sent to us by them.

Scott's Novels for $5.—$25, par money, free of postage, will command ten subscriptions to the Review for one year; and the complete set of those excellent and all absorbing Novels of Sir Walter Scott, comprising thirty-two of twelve volumes! In making this offer we give an opportunity to persons who may wish to obtain these works which cannot be equalled. The price at the bookstores and elsewhere, for these novels alone is from $20 to $40, so that any person by paying the subscription price for ten persons to the Review can obtain the whole set at the very low price of five dollars.

☞No letters relating to the premiums or on business, will be taken from the office unless the postage is paid.

**Editors who will give the above a few insertions, shall receive our paper in exchange, or have it sent, for the term of one year to any of their friends by sending the name to our office; and any similar favor we are able to bestow.

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

As far as we have tried Mr. GREEN as a watch repairer he has given us good satisfaction.—ED.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by A. LIPPITT, Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Baltimore Weekly Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,

Is published every Saturday Morning, N. W. corner of Baltimore & Holliday streets, up stairs.—First entrance on Holliday street.

By W. G. LYFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

Five Dollars per annum, Three Dollars for six months, Two dollars for three months, } Payable in Advance.

Twelve and a half cents for a single sheet.

Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed on.

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 35. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1841. | Whole No. 87. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

REIGN OF SIN.

...re was a time when holiness as a golden ...p garnished the heavens, and as a carpet of ...t hues, was spread over on all the earth, ...an a perfect image of the pure and holy ...laced in the midst of this happiness, for a ...was feasted on the uninterrupted love of ...ator. But even at this early period sin had ...nced its work—resolved on the conquest ...earth, and was but too successful. Fixed ...the hearts of its subjects, and enthroned as ...e of the power of the air," what words can ...e tale of wo produced as the work of his ...leign?

...has called the angel of Death to his task:
...s by one man sin entered into the world, ...eath by sin, so death passed upon all men, ...t all have sinned:" and according to gen- ...alculation, twenty-four million two hun- ...nd forty-two thousand four hundred and ...y-four of our race are carried into the icy ...of death every year; sixty-six thousand ...undred and seventeen every day; two thou- ...seven hundred and sixty-seven every hour; ...six every minute. Hence if we could look ...ome elevation and view the universal scene, ...ar the sounds of earth, the incessant agony ...rtals would meet the eye, and a confused ...of death groans would strike our ears, and ...ght, in truth, think ourselves in the midst ...e vast hospital, at the door of which so ma- ...busands are daily carried out to the place ...ited for all living.

...has set the nations of the earth at variance.
...this was commenced at an early period ...the blood of the first murdered stained the ...and has been pursued with a diligent hand ...re than five thousand years. If we go to ...oast, and inquire for the number slain in ...—it is too great to be told. Ambitious ...als, in quick succession, have led their de- ...ive armies through fruitful empires, burned ... plundered villages, and left the desolated ...r to mourn over her orphans, or caused her ...an under a yoke of bondage in a foreign

...has dealt largely in injustice, fraud and
Were we in a world where his mandate ...ever been heard, the rights of all would be ...ld as more sacred than life. But under ...f I am governed by it, my *dear self* and my ...rights are all that to me is sacred. Injus- ...mantled with fraud, has deceived the un- ...and attained its end, even to the beggaring ...ndreds. Crime, clad in all its darkness, has ...d abroad in the earth to the injury and de- ...ion of the unsuspecting.

...arms his subjects with pride, malice, revenge ...cruelty. And we see in a world, the inhabi- ...of which are created of *one* blood, one man ...ng down with contempt upon his less fortu- ...neighbor—another, climbing for power, to ...t over his fellows. The mind of a third has ...ived mischief, and a fourth breathes out ...ty. In this manner are the hearts of inno- ...made to weep, and the earth to flow rivers ...od, as the sad consequence of sin. And did ...op here happy would it be for many, but its ...is unto death, not only spiritual and tem- ..., but eternal; where it will exert its power ...strained by the grace of God. All, who are ...r sin, are aiding on with this work of death, ...f they remain so, must share in the final

Opposed to its reign, is that of grace; ...when it has accomplished its great object, ...eign of sin on earth will be broken; the na- ... shall learn war no more; the cry of oppres- ...and deceit will be forever hushed; the tide ...ils that have swept over our earth will be ...d, and iniquity driven down to its native ...: the pure atmosphere of love will envelop ...earth, and bear on its salubrious gale some ...n of kindness to every humble cot.

W. M.

For the Western Recorder.

...r. Editor: I was much gratified to see the ...ard's Report of the Ohio District, published ... time since in the Recorder, and do hope ... so good a practice will in future never be ...ected by any of the stewards at the time of ...ublication of their annual reports.

...ith your permission I will give a circum- ...ce that came under my notice as a reason ...the disbursements of such funds should be ...ished with the minutes of conference. One ...e preachers on a frontier circuit, confined by ...ess at the time of conference, and conse- ...tly could not attend; he wrote, however, ...rming the conference of the facts of his case. ...worthy steward made a liberal appropriation ...the benefit of the necessitous brother, but ...d to publish it with his report. The poor ...w was left under the influence of temptation; ...m esteemed unworthy of the notice or be- ...lence of the conference; they want to get ...f me or they surely would have imparted a ...ion of the means to relieve me of my embar- ...ment." After a whole year had rolled round ...preacher repaired to conference, and was there ...the first time informed that he had been af- ...ing himself wrongfully, in view of the suppo- ...neglect of the conference.

...here is a doctrine taught by some, that it is ...ter for one to suffer than many; but I think, ... Editor, it is better for none to suffer, espe- ...ly when there is no need of suffering. The ...dication of so important an item of finance ...ld prevent like circumstances occurring in ...Israel. Yours, truly,

A RADICAL.

PT. WASHINGTON, O., APRIL 5, 1841.

...r. Springer: We have tolerable good times ...our circuit this year. We had a good meet- ...on the Plains, at Union class—fifteen join- ...ed; our prospects are tolerable fair, something like one hundred have united with us on Coshoc- ...ton circuit. Our watch word is onward.

I learn through your valuable paper that the Lord has poured out His spirit on many circuits. May the chariot of salvation roll from circuit to circuit, and from country to country, until the world shall be filled with the knowledge of God.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. L. BALDWIN.

THE ITALIAN INQUISITION.—"The inquisition here," in the city of Venice aided by official informers and secret tribunals became one of the most cruel engines of tyranny ever known, perhaps, under any government. No man's life, or liberty, or property, was secure. When any fell under suspicion, they were privately arrested, and in most cases they were heard of no more. Every thing was conducted with the most profound secrecy—the accused victim knew not the secret tongue that betrayed him, or the secret hand that stabbed him. Near the palace, and separated only by a canal, is a prison; this prison is connected with the palace by a high covered bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs. This bridge, was, or had, for it is now closed up, two passes; one leading from the prison into the council chambers, and, another leading to other more private apartments and dungeons under the palace itself. These dungeons were also accessible from the palace by a secret passage unknown to the public until the arcana of these apartments of death were laid open by the French. Indeed, it is said, that the citizens generally did not know of the existence of these wretched cells. Here trembling victims were led to the torture and to death. We visited these gloomy prisons; they were dark as night, and consisted each of one arch of heavy masonry, with a single hole for purposes of respiration, &c. They had been generally lined with wood, but Napoleon permitted the citizens to enter and tear out all that was moveable in these horrid cells. Here was a grated window, where the victims used to be strangled. They were seated on a block within, and a rope fastened at one end, passed through the grate, and round the neck, and out again to a machine, by the turning of which the head and shoulders were drawn up to the grate, and the poor wretch was strangled by the cord that passed round his neck. Another place was fitted up for decaption, like a guillotine. The heavy knife, fitted to a frame, was raised by machinary to the proper distance, (the victim being fixed in a right position,) when it fell and struck the head from the body, and a trench in the stone, and holes made for the purpose, conveyed the blood down into the water below. All this was done by night, and with the utmost privacy; and here were the little arches in the wall, where the executioner placed his lamp while he performed his bloody work."—*Fisk's Travels in Europe, p.* 369.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—At the late Indian payment at the Forks of the Wabash, we learn that the Miami Indians made a proposition to sell the remaining portion of their lands; and although no person present was commissioned to treat with them, several gentlemen well acquainted with Indian affairs, among whom was the Indian agent, "took the responsibility," while the Indians "were in the humor," and made a treaty for about 500,000 acres, being the whole of the Miami lands remaining within the State. The price agreed to be paid is about $1,10 per acre, and the Indians agree to move west in five years. This is indeed a most fortunate affair. Most of the lands are of the finest quality, and situated in the heart of the country being principally in Miami and Cass counties. It was not expected that they would be soon relinquished by their old possessors. No doubt is entertained of the ratification of this treaty by Government. If so, an end will be put to the demoralizing scenes of an Indian payment among us—to the drunkenness, gambling, stealing—to the frauds, rascality and violence that are witnessed there. Many thanks are due to those who "took time by the foretop" in this matter.—The lands will now speedily fill up with substantial and intelligent cultivators of the soil.—*Ohio "Cross and Journal."*

PREACHING FOR FAME.—A gospel minister of evangelical principles being much fatigued at the conclusion of the afternoon service, retired to his apartment in order to take a little rest. He had not long reclined upon his couch before he fell asleep and began to dream. He dreamed that on walking into his garden, he entered a bower, that he had erected in it, and sat down to read and meditate.—While thus employed, he thought he heard some person enter the garden. He had not gone far before he discerned an intimate friend of his, a gospel minister of considerable talents, who had rendered himself very popular, by his zeal and exertions in the cause of Christ. On approaching this friend, he was surprised to find that his countenance was covered with a gloom, which he had not been accustomed to wear, and that it strongly indicated a violent agitation of mind, apparently arising from conscious remorse. After the usual salutation had passed, his friend asked the relator the time of day; to which he replied, twenty-five minutes *past four*. On hearing this his friend said, It is only one hour since I died! and *now* I am damned. Damned—for what, inquired the dreaming minister?—It is not, says he, because I have preached the gospel, neither is it because I have not been rendered useful, for I have now many seals of my ministry, who can bear testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, which they have received from *my lips;* but it is because I have been accumulating to myself the applause of mortals, more than the honor which cometh from *above;* and verily I have my *reward!* Having uttered these expressions, he hastily disappeared, and was seen *no more*. The minister awaking shortly afterwards, with the contents of this dream, proceeded, overwhelmed with serious reflection, toward his chapel, in order to conduct his evening *service*. On his way thither, he was accosted by a friend, who inquired whether he had heard of the severe loss the church had sustained in the death of that able minister ———. He replied no, but much affected with this intelligence, he inquired the day and time of day when he *died*. To this his friend replied, this afternoon, at 25 *minutes* past 3 o'clock.

From Africa's Luminary.

The following are extracts of letters from Dr. Taylor:

WHITEPLAINS, OCT. 9, 1840.

RIDICULOUS SUPERSTITION—THE ELEPHANT.—"A very large elephant has been within the precincts of the town of Millsburgh, for four or five days. He came into the town and strutted about as it suited him, destroying great quantities of cassava and plantains. He went up on the top of Mr. Kennedy's hill, and there raised his cars, and raised his proboscis, as though he bid defiance to the whole town. He exhibited himself as long as he supposed they would be pleased to look at him, and then turned off like a small horse and went into the swamp. Several men followed him; but the sagacity as well as the terrific appearance of the animal, prevented their approaching him sufficiently close in safety to shoot him.—The bushes and weeds were so very thick that it was impossible to retreat if the elephant pursued. At one time they came so close to him, as that when he pulled up a sapling and threw it aside, to clear away a place around him, the boughs fell about their heads; they had to drop their guns and creep into a thick bunch of thorns, &c., to avoid his quick and fierce penetrating gaze. Brother Harris told me that was at one time so near him as to see distinctly his small eye and to judge of the size of his tusks.—He says he expected every moment when the elephant would discover him, and reach out his snout and pull him out from his hiding place, or sweep around the bush, and cover him up, and walk over him, and mash him to death. But his majesty was pleased to turn in another direction, and he was thus providentially saved from a horrible death. After being thus interrupted, and fired upon in the course of the day, he concluded to retire and taking the road that leads to Gaytoomah's, he made his exit under cover of the night. I have heard some strange conjectures and superstitions relative to this creature's appearance in the place, the most ridiculous of which is, that it is Gay himself, turned into an elephant, and come to the place to avenge his enemies!"

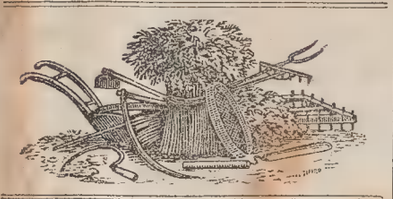
By Request.

DEMOCRACY.—The system of democratic government is most beautiful in its structure and benevolent in its operations. It is a transcript of the government of God. It is supported by the profoundest researches of philosophy, by the sublimest teachings of religion, the purest piety, the deepest virtue, the firmest faith, the brightest hope; the most entensive charity. It gives to each the right of all. Each man is estimated a *unit*, the sum of which makes up the whole. What is the right of one, is the right of all. It confers no title; it bestows no immunities. It makes each accountable for the whole, and pledges the protection of the whole for the good of each. The man that is born in insignificance, and bred in a corner, may by a continuance in well doing, rise to the centre of glory and honor.—Merit is the only avenue to success. And the sons and daughters of the rich, by neglect of virtue, by indulgence in vice, will sink into merited insignificance. The man in office may be removed without a revolution, while vacant seats are open to the emulation of all.

I can conceive of no form of government so perfectly compatible with the sublime principles of christianity, or so directly calculated to promote the happiness of all mankind as a democracy. It needs only to be understood in theory, and adopted in practice, by the people qualified to test its qualities, to secure the admiration and support of every philanthropist thro'-out the world.

MISSOURI.—We learn by the St. Louis Gazette, that this State is less in debt than any of her neighboring sisters

AGRICULTURAL.



AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.

Man is fed and clothed from the animal and vegetable kingdoms; animals, (except such as subsist on other animals) are fed from the vegetable kingdom. All animals are, therefore, dependent on the vegetable department of nature for subsistence.

Vegetables, unlike animals, are stationary, and do not possess the power of locomotion or of removing from one place to another, in search of food, rest or pleasure. They are therefore dependent for nourishment, upon the particular point at which they are located, or upon other agents which should bring it within their reach. Vegetables accordingly have their lower extremities fastened in the earth, while their opposite extremity rises perpendicular in the air.

The earth then, is the bed upon which vegetables rest, and the source from which they derive a large proportion of their food. It is proper then at the outset that we consider briefly,

The composition of soils, and other agents concerned in the production of vegetables.

The earths which occur in regular order after what are called the primary and secondary rocks of our globe, are the calcareors, or lime, the argillaceous or clay, the sillicious, or sand and the magnesian, or magnesia. But these are in themselves entirely unproductive, as it has been fully demonstrated by numerous experiments, that these earths separately, or in any mechanical mode of combination, are incapable of originating or sustaining vegetable life. These then constitute only the sub-soil, bed or foundation upon which a productive soil rests. That productive soil is called carbonaceous or mould, and is composed of animal and vegetable substances in a state of partial or total decomposition. The principles of these are Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon and the bases of the Alkalies.

The air, also exercises an important agency in the production of vegetables and its respiration is as essential to vegetable as to animal life. The air is composed of Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon.

Rain and Dews, or water is formed of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of 85 to 15 parts.

The alterations of heat and cold, light, and darkness—are also deeply concerned in carrying on the operations of the vegetable creation.

The constituents of vegetables—Next claim our attention. These are essentially the same in vegetables and animals. The following substances are found in vegetables: Gum, Starch, Sugar, Albumen, Gluten, Gumelastic, Extracet, Tannin, Indigo, Narcotic principle, Bitter principle, Wax, Resin, Camphor, Fixed oils, Volatile oils, Woodyfibre, Acids, Alkalies, Earths, Metalic oxides, and Saline compounds. These are reducible into the following elements; * Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, with small proportions of the earths already named, Potash, Sulphur, Phosphoras, and Muriatic acid.

FOOD OF PLANTS.

From the constituents of vegetables, we may form some tolerable idea, of the food of plants. For we conclude that this food must consist of the principles of which they are composed. Of the vegetable, Bland remarks, like an animal, the soil may be considered as its stomach, mathematical basis and support; the fibres with the smaller and larger roots, as the lacteals, and conductors of such food as is found there: the stem, the body the branches, and more especially the leaves as the lungs; and effect the same great ends.

"A plant sends its roots and fibres into the soil around, to obtain the chief proportion of its food. This food is at first in a half concocted state; partly in the form of sap, and partly in the form of gas; and which ascends through the stem the branches and leaves in which, by their immense surface the flood is exhibited to the influence of the sun and light; the cold and darkness; and the air and moisture. The Chyle, to carry on the simile, there undergoes those essential changes to complete its proportions, by receiving from the air, and the water in the air, that extra quantity of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon, which might be more or less deficient or less suitable to the soil, and discharging those gasceous materials and compounds which are necessary or uncongenial to the plant.

"The materials thus enriched and prepared descend to those parts of the plant where wanted, when they are again subjected to the process of those glands, which are in all probability employed and situated in the neighborhood of the young wood, the blossom and the fruit. We may also suppose the petals of the blossom, with the fruit and seed cases, act as other glands or laboratories, as they cannot be useless, to assist also in the formation and perfecting the beauty and perfume of the blossoms, as well as in the growth, the richness, and the nourishment of the seed and fruit."

The corn species, or wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. being less abundantly supplied with leaves for the purpose mentioned, than other vegetables, nature has made provision for these in the stem, which by its thinness and hollowness affords a large surface for the juices, to be exhibited to the sun, air and rain; with the knots in the straw, acting mechanically in one case, as bond timber in building, and in another, performing the office of glands to the grain,

We have said that the food of vegetables must consist of the principles of which they themselves are composed.—yet this gives but an indefinate idea of the particular forms and modifications of matter directly applicable to the purposes of vegetable nourishment, for nearly all the general compounds in nature are constituted of the same simple elements. We must therefore inquire for something more specific, and which can be employed to direct our operations in administering food to plants, in the practical labors of industry. On this point various opinions have been entertained by scientific and practical men. Nor is the mooted point entirely settled at this time. I shall however give a brief view of the different opinions which have been and still are held on the subject, and then "will I also show mine opinion."

Miller, Bradley, Hitt and others, consider the food of plants to be the different salts found in or produced by soils, animal and vegetable matter, and that the productiveness of soils will be in proportion to the presence of those salts in them. But this theory does not seem to be well supported by facts and experiments. Hayward, a scientific agricultural writer, says "I have made many experiments with sea salt, nitre, soda, barilla, allum, &c., and have never found them to operate as a proportional addition of food may be expected to do." That salts exercise an agency in the production of vegetables cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted; but the view taken of the subject by Dr. Pearson and others, appears the more rational one; that is, that salts operate in promoting vegetation in a manner analogous to mustard, ginger and other condiments, which are not of themselves, or necessarily nutritious but contribute to render other things so, by exciting the action of the stomach and other organs, or digestion and assimilation.

'I am convinced,' says Hayward, 'that as an article of food, sea-salt never can contribute to the increase of any vegetable, but that as a chemical agent, it may increase the fertility of soils, by facilitating the decomposition of animals and vegetables, or by its deliquescent properties.'

There are many reasons for believing that *Alkalin salt* increase the fertility of soils, by promoting the solution of animal and vegetable substances, and by various other processes. These salts are produced by burning vegetables; and it is well known that the action of fire on the soil itself, greatly adds to its fertility.

Hayward found that the *Serum* or watery part of the blood, diluted, greatly promoted the growth of plants, administered as in supplying them with water, while the *crassamentum* or clotted part of the blood produced no such beneficial effects. The only assignable reason for which is, that in the serum, a fortieth part is alkaline salts while in the other part there is none.

Water has been supposed by some to constitute the entire food for vegetables. But however important an agency is exercised by water in the production of plants, whatever of their real food it may be supposed to constitute, it is very evident it does not afford the whole amount. For experiments of the most decisive character have proven abundantly, that pure water is incapable of originating and sustaining to maturity the vegetable productions of the earth.

Irwin says, 'the agency of water, in the process of vegetation, has not till of late been distinctly perceived.' Dr. Hale has shown that in the summer months, a sunflower weighing three pounds, and regularly watered every day, passed thro' it, or perspired twenty two ounces or half its weight each day. Dr. Injenhous and M. Senebier have shown that the leaves of plants exposed to the sun produced pure air: now water has of late been proved to contain about 78 per cwt. of pure air, the remainder being inflammable air.—Water is then decomposed by the vegetable, with the assistance of light, its inflammable part (hydrogen) is improved in the formation of oils, resins, gums, &c while its pure air (oxygen) is partly applied to the production of vegetation, acids, and partly expelled as excrements, or given out to supply the exhaustion of oxygen in the atmosphere from animal respiration.

When we observe the important agency of water in the formation of plants, and in addition, all the vegetable nourishment is taken up in a state of solution or watery state, it is not at all astonishing that the opinion should be entertained, that water alone constitutes the food for plants.

Again as the soil is the bed in which vegetables grow, and where they obtain their food chiefly, and as earthy matter is found by analyses to be contained in vegetables in small quantities, we think the opinion not unreasonable, that certain portion of earthy matter in a state of solution, and taken into vegetables as a part of their food and constitutes proportions of their solid substance.

Finally, Carbon, or the matter of charcoal, constitutes a very large proportion of the matter of vegetables and by consequence of their food.

Dr. Injenhous remarks, "to Hazenfrez we own the discovery that coal is an essential ingredient in the food of all vegetables. It appears to be one of the primeval principles, as ancient as the present constitution of our globe; for it is formed in fixed air, of which it constitutes above one-fourth part. and fixed air exists in limestone, and other substances, which date from the origin of things."

"Coal not only forms the residum of all vegetable substances, that have undergone combustion without free access to the air, but also of all putrid vegetable and animal bodies. Hence it is found in manures, whether vegetable or animal, which have undergone putrification, and is the true basis of their ameliorating powers. All soils and manures steeped in water impart a brown colour, in proportion to their fertility, and this water, as Fourcroy has shown, when evaporated, leaves a residum of coal."

The fertilizing power of putrid animal and vegetable substances, (which are highly charged with carbonaceous matter in question,) seems to have been pretty well known at an early period, but most writers, attributed them to the oil, mucilage and salts they contained; overlooking the fact that the process of pairing and burning fertilized the soil, though the operation destroys those properties, to which, in the case above, its fertility is attributed. The properties too exist in so small quantities in any soil, as not to produce any sensible effect on vegetation. When on the other hand, the carbonaceous matter which we suppose to constitute the chief food of plants is produced by animal and vegetable putrifaction, as before stated, it is found in combination with the earths, in form of fixed air, it is continually forming, says Sir Humphrey Davy, 'in a variety of processes of fermentation and combustion, and in respiration of animals, and as yet no other process is known in nature by which it can be consumed except vegetation.' If the latter part of this statement be not literally correct, (and we believe it is not) yet it is nearly enough so to prove how largely carbon enters into the food and composition of vegetables, in further corroboration of this view, we have the well known fact, that if vegetables be burnt in close vessels, they will be reduced to charcoal, with nearly the same volume, figure and organic disposition as before, so proving that carbon, which is the basis of charcoal, not only forms the great stamina of plants, but that it enters into the composition of every part and produce of vegetables.

The limits of this essay will not admit a more protracted investigation of this interesting point, but to our mind it appears pretty clear, that carbon, or the basis of charcoal, with a small proportion of the earths received by the roots, in a state of solution into the plant, constitute the principal food and stamina; that water, besides facilitating the preparation of this food, is also itself taken up by the plant, and after being decomposed and elaborated, its hydrogen is converted into oils, resins, &c., and so much of its oxygen as is requisite is converted into vegetable acids, and the residue given off to the atmosphere—and that the salts act a valuable auxiliary in the promotion of vegetable life, as chemical agents, as condiments, &c.

This is as rational a view of the food of plants as we can give in so small a place.

* The term ELEMENT is not here used in its strictest chemical sense, for it is readily admitted that several of the substances enumerated, are not simple elements, but the meaning will hardly here be mistaken.

We learn with much regret, that the venerable HERMAN LE ROY died on Wednesday in this city, at the ripe ape of 84 years. Mr. Le Roy was one of our oldest and most respectable merchants; and, as our readers are aware, was the father-in-law of the Hon. Daniel Webster, whose recent visit to New-York was occasioned by the alarming character of Mr. Le Roy's illness.—*New World.*

MEMOIRS OF BISHOP ASBURY.—Those who may be disposed, in accordance with a request published some months since, to aid in furnishing materials for a life of Bishop Asbury, will please hereafter to direct their communications to the Rev. Robert Emory, Baltimore. It is desirable that they should be sent on promptly as possible.

To stand high with the ladies—never visit them.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... APRIL 21, 1841.

UNITED STATES BANK.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this Institution, a committee was appointed to investigate its concerns, who have made a report which charges a number connected therewith with mal-practices. Mr. N. Biddle is deeply implicated by the committee, who has, in several letters to Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, repelled the attack upon him. The Philadelphia Chronicle remarks upon this subject:

MR. BIDDLE'S JUSTIFICATION.—We informed our readers some days since, from undoubted authority, that Mr. Biddle would appeal to the public in response to the report of the Investigating Committee. On Saturday the first of a series of letters from that gentleman appeared, and a continuation followed yesterday.

Mr. Biddle has been charged with high moral, if not legal, misdemeanors. The charge, too, has been aggravated by the detail of every circumstance which could darken his reputation, and even by inuendo and intimation of more than is alleged. To all this Mr. Biddle pleads *not guilty*, and it is but just to add that his plea has neither the tremulousness of a coward or the audacity of reckless guilt. It is calm, firm, confident; it deprecates no prejudice; it asks no mercy, it deals neither in denunciation nor compliment, but addresses itself in direct, simple and unvarnished language to the facts. Between the parties, the public is the arbiter and judge. That public should approach the trial as should any other judge, without prejudice or partiality, disposed to hear with patience and decide with justice.

Mr. Biddle, as we have said, instead of using the tone of one fallen from his high estate, stands forth before the public with calm and self-possessed dignity. He, at least, speaks like a man who has not forfeited his self-respect, and it should not be forgotten. We say this in sheer justice to one whom we have heretofore censured, and will again, when we see proper.

Mr. Biddle does not address the public—perhaps he felt indisposed openly and directly to deprecate the condemnation of a tribunal where he had been hastily and without a hearing already condemned. He does not address the Stockholders—their unqualified obloquy, just or unjust, having precluded all communication with them. The justification is contained in a letter to the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, one of the purest and ablest men in the Union, and it commences by referring to the condemnation by that gentleman of the recent course of the Stockholders.

By a statement of Mr. B. in relation to his interest in the cotton speculation, it seems that the motives of the operation referred wholly to the interest of the bank and the public; that it was effected by the aid of the bank, but at the risk and upon his own responsibility; and that when a large profit unexpectedly resulted—a profit which the bank could not, under its charter, receive, it was appropriated to the individual, who, upon his own responsiblity, made the operation, and had it failed, Mr. Biddle would have borne the loss. Thus far, then, we must, until we hear something to counteract the statement, admit that the proceeding appears to be unexceptionable.

In consequence of this operation $600,000 were credited by the bank *after he had left it*, to Mr. Biddle. But the operation afterwards proved less prosperous. A loss of $315,000 was sustained. This loss Mr. B's enemies allege he should have borne, and did not; Mr. B. shows that, though he should *not* have sustained it, he *did* voluntarily assume and discharge it.

The second series of the letters appeared yesterday; in these Mr. Biddle fully explains the whole cause of the difficulties in question. In the outset he says:

"You are aware that it is now two years since the state of my health compelled me to leave the service of the Bank. From that moment I have been wholly occupied with other matters, and have had not the slightest direction in its affairs, as both my inclination and my duty concurred in the propriety of leaving to those who had the responsibility, the entire control of its management. This total abstinence of mine does not seem to be understood or appreciated, for since the misfortunes of the Bank, I find myself reproached for things of which I knew nothing, and denounced as the cause of all the troubles which have befallen not only the Bank of the United States but every man in the whole country. Being very indifferent to popular clamor, and never suffering myself to be influenced by it to do what I disapprove, I have contradicted nothing and explained nothing, because I could do neither without injury to the interests of the Bank; but its present prostration relieves me from that fastidiousness, for its pecuniary affairs will scarcely suffer from any explanation of mine. Accordingly I now feel at liberty to say and to prove to you that when I left the Institution, two years ago, it was in a safe and prosperous situation, and that whatever misfortunes have since come upon it, my administration can in no wise be charged with them."

Mr. B. then goes into a general explanation of the affairs of the Bank, during the thirteen years he was the presiding officer, and emphatically states, that in all that time his sole object was to secure to the whole country a sound and uniform currency, and gives in proof several extracts from reports made to Congress by different committees; that when the Bank closed its affairs as a government Institution in 1836, a committee, consisting of the then directors, agreed to pay $115,58 per share of $100; that thus far every thing had gone on prosperously; he then shows that in 1839, the Bank had in means more than two dollars for one of its liabilities, and states that the revulsions since that time in all State stocks is a misfortune, not a fault. He then gives the prices of State 5's, in London, in January and February, 1839, which, with the exchanges, placed all our stocks above par; that after all the arrangements for the present Institution had been consummated, the charter granted to it by the Legislature, and the possibility of its being free from all future attacks, he found a moment he could seek the retirement he had been looking for during many years, and accordingly resigned. He then quotes the statement made by the dividend committee, in January, 1839, which shows a profit for the previous six months of $128,020 19, and a total surplus on the 7th of that month of $4,334,707 99. On that day, there came into power a new board of directors, who, at the time of Mr. Biddle's retirement, unanimously passed a resolution, describing him, among other things, as one

"Who having performed so much and so faithfully, leaves the Institution with which he is identified, prosperous in all its relations—strong in its abilities to promote the interests of the communities by which it is surrounded—cordial in its associations with sister establishments, and secure in the respect and esteem of all who are connected with it in foreign or domestic intercourse."

That in transmitting the above to him, the committee chosen for the purpose, said:

"In every emergency you have given it efficient support, and now that your official connection has ceased, you have the rich consolation of knowing that you leave it entirely prosperous."

VETO.—The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a bill repealing the penalties incurred by the Banks of that State, in their late suspension of specie payments, and also authorizing the issue of 5,000,000 small notes, which has been vetoed by Governor Porter.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the following highly important intelligence, with regard to the movements of the new President. The views expressed, it will be seen, are precisely as we predicted they would be:

By the extraordinary despatch used in sending the Official Intelligence to the Vice President at Williamsburg, and similar despatch by him in repairing to the seat of Government, John Tyler, now President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at five o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At twelve o'clock, all the Heads of Departments, except the Secretary of the Navy, (who has not yet returned to the city, from his visit to his family,) waited upon him to pay him their official and personal respects. They were received with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feeling of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressed his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several Heads of Departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the Government successfully.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

April 6, 1841. JOHN TYLER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } ss.
City and County of Washington, }

I, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me, this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of President on the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may *arise*, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

April 6, 1841. W. CRANCH.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMON COUNCIL. The Board of Aldermen met on Tuesday evening. A message was received from the acting Mayor, announcing the death of the President. Alderman Smith offered certain resolutions of sympathy and condolence. It was resolved that a committee of six be appointed to make arrangements for fitting solemnities on this occasion. It was also directed that the chambers of both Boards of the Common Council be hung in black.

At the Board of Assistants Mr. President Lee announced the melancholy event which had called them together in a feeling and appropriate manner. The resolutions from the other Board were unanimously adopted.

Throughout the city yesterday, at the public buildings, and the shipping, flags were hoisted at half-mast, and other usual testimonials of public sorrow manifested.—*N. Y. paper.*

GEN. HARRISON'S FAMILY.—Most sincerely do we mingle our condolences with this bereaved family. We know well, as must all, that the blow that has been lighted down upon them by the hand of the Almighty, is heavy and severe. But it must be one exceeding consolation to them, that a nation weeps with them, and that a nation will revere the character and cherish the memory of one they loved so much and so worthy.

The following relatives of Gen. Harrison were present in the city on the day of the funeral, viz:

Mrs. Jane Harrison, of Ohio, [son's widow] and two sons.

Miss Taylor, of Va. [niece] a daughter and two sons.

Pike Harrison, [grandson] son of J. C. S. Harrison and grandson of Gen Pike.

Mr. D. C. Copeland, of Ohio, [nephew.]

Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Berkley [nephew.]

Henry Harrison, [grand-nephew] son of the preceding, who has acted as confidential Secretary of the President.

Dr. John Minge, of Charles city, Va. [nephew.]

We may also add the name of Mrs. Finley, of Ohio, who adopted Mrs. Jane Harrison as a daughter, and who almost invariably occupied the right hand of the President at his table.

The following are the surviving relations who were absent:

Mrs. Harrison, the General's bereaved wife.

John Scott Harrison, the only living son.

Mrs. Judge Short, eldest daughter.

Mrs. Dr. Thornton, daughter.

Mrs. Taylor, daughter. All these were living at or near North Bend.

Mr. Taylor and his wife and family were expected to become members of the President's family for his whole term of service.

The following are the names of deceased members of the family.

Lucy Harrison, a daughter, married Judge Este.

J. C. S. Harrison, a son, married Miss Pike.—Both dead.

William H. Harrison, jr., married Miss Jane Irwin. His widow presided at the President's table, and her personal graces have commended her to the affections of all who have had the pleasure to know her.

Dr. Benj. Harrison, a son. Died the last summer.

Carter B. Harrison, a son who was a lawyer of fine talents, and accompanied General Harrison to Columbia. Died two years ago.—All of the sons left children.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Letters from the seat of government state that the remains of the deceased President are to be removed to North Bend, and not to Virginia as has been stated. This is said to have originated with the friends and relatives of the deceased, who objected to the remains going to the Old Dominion.—*Phil. Chron.*

THE DOINGS OF YESTERDAY.—Our city yesterday presented a truly solemn and impressive appearance. The most admirable feature of the observance was their unanimity; every thing like party feeling and prejudices were buried, and all came like brothers to manifest their respect for the memory of the late Chief Magistrate, whose services and virtues will long live in the minds of his countrymen, and even those who were his political enemies, while living, will cherish a generous respect for him whose country's good was the aim of his life. As a politician we speak not of him, but as a man,

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man!*"

The patriotism of all parties was fairly tested yesterday, and proven to be sound; we heard not a single dissenting voice, nor saw we one deriding lip; all were seriously impressed with the deep solemnity of the occasion, and seemed instinctly to participate in the gloom which mantled the city.

In conformity with a request from the city authorites, places of business were closed during the most of the day, with but here and there a discreditable exception, and indeed many of them remained closed. The courts and public offices adjourned their business over to Thursday, and a general cessation of labor prevailed among all classes.

We see that a temporary cessation of the bitter hostilities which characterized partizan warfare has taken place, and why may it not be perpetuated? The leading men of each party have been drawn together by this event, and have abandoned every unkind feeling, to co-operate in accomplishing an object; why then may not this kindly and patriotic feeling be cultivated, and made to unite men of opposite political sentiments in christian and brotherly fellowship? There is—there can be—no good reasons; to our minds, it is perfectly feasible, and we trust will be accomplished. If it should be so, we may truly say that "out of evil has come much good."

Philadelphia has never been more gloomy and melancholy than yesterday; it has produced much thought and reflection among people, and has certainly softened down the asperity of politicians.—Sad as the event itself is, it is to be sincerely hoped that its effects will in a measure repay the loss, and that our future ruler will prove himself worthy to supplant the illustrious dead.

The doings of yesterday were noble—they were patriotic—and every way worthy of American hearts. They will not be without their good results, and will be remembered by those who participated in them. We have only to express a hope that the future will be in keeping with the past.—*Phil. Chron.*

NEW CURE FOR STAMMERING.—The German papers mention a discovery of Professor Diefenbach, which is exciting general attention at Berlin. He has discovered a method for the cure of stammering, by an incision in the tongue—which is said to have been in all the instances where he has operated, completely successful.—According to the Professor, stammering proceeds from the difficulty of applying the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and his remedy of course consists in the removal of the impediment.

MAINE GIRLS.—The Maine women are as brave and belligerent as the Maine men. In Saco on Monday there was a "flare up" among the female operatives in the employ of the York Manufacturing Company, on account of a reduction of wages.—They marched through the streets to the number of 500, with banners and music, and proceeded to the Free Will Baptist meeting house, where they chose officeresses and adopted a series of resolutions setting forth their grievances.

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON IN FRANCE.—A splendid fete on the Birth day of Washington was given by General Cass, our Minister to France. About one thousand persons attended, including all the Americans in Paris. The prime minister of France, M. Guizot, M. Theirs, Count Mole, the Ambassadors of the various Courts of Europe, except Lord Grenville, of England, (who was represented by his Secretery, Henry Lytton Bulwer,) and many other distinguished persons.

According to letters from Europe, an immense flood of emigration from the old world, may be expected to set in upon the United States this spring and the ensuing summer. Great preparations are making in Germany and Holland; whole communities are holding meetings preparatory to setting out, under the direction of intelligent persons, selected to direct the efforts of these emigrants after they arrive here.

WHITE WATER CANAL.—The Legislature of Ohio has allowed the White Water Canal Company two years longer in which to finish the work; but have refused it any pecuniary aid. The City Council of Cincinnati have agreed to subscribe the $200,000 to the work, and issue city bonds therefor; provided they be applied exclusively to finishing the work.

RECALL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—It is said to be probable that all our diplomatic representatives in Europe will soon be recalled, with the exception of Mr. Wheaton at Berlin, and Mr. Cass, at Paris.—The later is said to be a great favorite with the "Citizen King," who consults him on all great subjects.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM.—On Friday evening last, about six o'clock, a most tremendous thunder gust with rain came up from the north-west, which lasted for some hours, doing great damage to property and causing the deaths of numerous persons. The lightning struck a sail boat in the Delaware, near Gloucester Point, and melancholy to relate, killed three persons—Mr. Joseph C. Britton, of this city, Mr. John Hichman, nephew of B. Hichman, Esq., member of the Legislature, and Mr. Matlack, who resided on the Jersey Shore. The gentlemen had been down the river, on a sporting excursion. The melancholy event was not known until a very early hour on Saturday morning, when the boat was seen drifted ashore, and, on examination, two dead bodies, those of Mr. Britton and Mr. Matlack, were discovered in it, one with the head down and face buried in the hands, as if to avoid seeing the vivid flashes of lightning—and the other with hands clenched, and bending forward, as if stricken dead while in the act of rowing. The body of Mr. Hichman was not found, and it is supposed that he fell overboard. Mr. Britton was formerly a builder, was 39 years of age, and has left a wife and child. Mr. Matlack and Mr. Hichman were both young men.

A flat, containing fifteen persons, was dashed against one of the piers of the New Hope Bridge, and Torbert Westner, a ferryman, a Miss Caroline Rose, an interesting girl of 17, daughter of John Rose, New Jersey, and two children of Johnson Pidcocks, one an infant six weeks old, the other three or four years old, were drowned; the other persons were taken up by some active watermen, and though almost exhausted, saved. The child, three or four years old, is the only body found. One woman, holding her child in her arms, floated down the middle of the stream for some distance, was carried by the rapidity of the current to the Jersey shore, and escaped with her child.

A lad named Nice was instantly killed by a blow from a trap-door, which was torn from its hinges and dashed into the street, where he was walking in Germantown.

A lad, son of John Ogden, at Woodstown, N. J., was struck by lightning, while housing some cattle, and instantly killed.

The steamboat Burlington, at Burlington, was dashed against the wharf, and disabled for the time.—*Philadelphia Courier, 10th inst.*

☞ The Paris correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, under date of March 7th, holds the following language respecting the War Question:

"The political difficulties existing between England and the United States, have attracted attention in Europe, and especially in France. The rumor is rife in the best informed circles, that the British Cabinet, with a hope of intimidating these *pirates of republicans*, (who according to John Bull, talk loud only to disguise their fears,) intend to despatch a squadron to America forthwith and show the muzzles of their guns to the Ministers at Washington, that these functionaries may be more supple and accommodating.

"The hearts of French patriots thrill at this outpouring of British insolence. *We* have faith in the patriotism and the bravery of the Americans. We are confident that they will maintain their dignity and honor, and if war should ensue between the American Eagle and the British Leopard, the former may rest assured that she will not long flap her mighty wings over the land and sea before the tri-colored banner of France will float by her side. We are firmly convinced that within one month after war is declared between Great Britain and the United States, our Government will be forced to take part in the contest; for, whatever may be the obstinacy of its predilection for peace, it will be forced into the strife by the power of public opinion."

We are bound, as Americans, to greet most cordially the generous and chivalric spirit that glows in these remarks; at the same time we are well satisfied that no occasion will exist for us to receive the good offices of our trans-Atlantic friends. *There will be no war.—New World.*

MOVEMENTS IN TEXAS.—Dates from Galveston are to the 22d, and Houston to the 18th ult. The Indians continue to annoy the border settlements. General Morehouse was making preparations to go in pursuit of them a second time. No news from the seat of government. An extensive English importing house was about being established at Matagorda.—The Houston Morning Star speaks in flattering terms of the sugar crop on the Colorade. Col. M. B. Menard is nominated for the vice presidency.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As Mr. H. Wood of Taunton, Mass., and a friend, were returning on Friday evening last from a temperance meeting, in a one horse wagon, near Whittington village, the horse was instantly killed by the lightning, and the forward axle of the wagon shivered into splinters. Mr. Wood was stunned by the explosion, but neither himself or his companion received serious injury.—*Phil. Chron.*

A letter from Washington says:—"General Harrison's wife is at the North Bend. The blow will be frightful to her, for her attachment to him is intense, and her health is very feeble. He leaves one son and three daughters. The ladies of the President's household now are Mrs. Taylor, of Va., Mrs. Harrison, daughter-in-law, and Mrs. Findley."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Conference assembled in the Union Church at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Bishop Hedding opened the session by reading the 16th chapter of John's Gospel. He then read the 553d hymn, which was sung with much feeling by all present, as peculiarly appropriate to the solemnity of the day. In the opening of the prayer, the death of the President was alluded to by the Bishop as a national affliction, and the blessing of Heaven implored for the country and the bereaved family of Gen. Harrison.

The roll was called, and the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins was unanimously chosen Secretary of the Conference. A few other preliminary items of business were attended to, when a preamble and resolutions were adopted, respecting the sudden demise of the President of the United States—the Bishop and members standing—the conference then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Nothing has been done as yet, interesting to the public. It is expected the conference will sit till Friday next.

The Methodist Protestant Conference of the Maryland district, is now holding their thirteenth session in the lecture room of the New Church, (Stockton's,) corner of Eleventh and Wood streets.—The proceedings are open to all who may wish to attend. The anniversaries of the benevolent societies connected with this conference will be held at the Rev. Mr. Chambers' Church, corner of Broad and George streets, as the chapel in Eleventh street is not finished.—*Phil. Chron. 10th inst.*

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.—Within the last twelve years we have had four Presidents. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were widowers, and the lamented Harrison's lady had not arrived to superintend the affairs of the White House; when her noble and affectionate husband was called to another, and we trust, a better world. The present President, Mr. Tyler, is also a widower, so that for the past twelve years, no President has had his own wife to do the honors of the nation's mansion. We suppose this duty will devolve upon the amiable and talented lady, of the President's son, during his administration. She is the daughter of the venerable and respected Cooper, the celebrated tragedian, and grand-daughter of the late Major Fairlee, formerly of this city, who was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war.

COMPARATIVE LOSS ON GOLD AND PAPER, AS A CIRCULATION.—Mr. Page, a distinguished English writer, has, from the reports of the English and American mints, ascertained that there is a loss on gold coin by the wear and tare of of 4,61 per cent. in a century, which is less than 1,20th per cent, per annum, and that of every £100 coined in any particular year, there would remain over £95 7s 10d in real value at the end of 100 years A comparson is next made of the expense of a paper currency, which, at 2½ per. cent., as stated by Mr. Norman, is found to be fifty-three times greater than the loss by wear on a gold currency as 2½ per cent. per annum, on a sum of £20,000,000, will amount in 100 years to £50,000,000; while the loss by wear of a gold currency of £20,000,000, during the same period is only £192,000. The difference is therefore £49,088,000.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.—The National Gazette of the 5th inst. contains a report on this institution made up to the 31st March: the result of which shows that the stock is now worth forty-six and 91-100 dollars per share. The truth of this result depends, of course, on the accurary of the estimates of assets—and of this we cannot judge. Nothing is more difficult, in the way of valuation, than to decide on the actual value of sixty-nine millions of miscellaneous bank securities. At any rate we should be glad to see this vexatious question so far settled that the public might know how to regard the stock, and the operators in Wall street be *choked off* from this one subject of their legalized and respectable gambling.

THE PRESIDENT.—The National Intelligencer has the following:—we are authorized to say that under the pressure of the public business, increased by recent events, as well as by the approach of an extra session of Congress, the President finds it indispensible to make some arrangement for the employment of his time. He proposes, therefore, to see his fellow citizens, who may wish to call on him, from ten to twelve o'clock every day in the week except Sunday.

COMMENCED.—The work of demolition has commenced in Eighth street, above Race, the site designed for the new Methodist Episcopal "Pew" Church.—The building will front eighth street, and will be situated a short distance above Race. The contractors expect to have it ready for service in the lecture room in the short space of two months. *Phil. Chron.*

UNITED STATES BANK—STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of Stockholders which took place yesterday was very large, and unanimous in their determination to resusciate the institution.

The English Post office permits no person employed by it, nor their wives, to keep a house for the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the penalty of forfeiting the office.

From the Madisonian.

OFFICIAL.

To the People of the United States

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian People feel themselv[es] be overtaken by a great public calamity, it comes them to humble themselves under the pensation of Divine Providence, to recog His righteous government over the childre men, to acknowledge His goodness in time as well as their own unworthiness, and to plicate His merciful protection for the futur

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, so soon afte elevation to that high office, is a bereaven peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a h affliction, and to impress all minds with a s of the uncertainty of human things, and of dependence of Nations, as well as of individu upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be ing in conformity with the general expectat and feelings of the community in recommend as I now do, to the People of the United Sta of every denomination, that according to t several modes and forms of worships, they obse a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religi services as may be suitable on the occasion; I recommend FRIDAY, the FOURTEEN DAY OF MAY NEXT, for that purpose; the end that, on that day, we may all, with accord, join in humble and reverential appro to HIM, in whose hands we are, invoking Hi inspire us with a proper spirit and temper heart and mind under these frowns of His pr idence, and still to bestow His gracious be dictions upon our Government and our count

JOHN TYLER

Washington, April 13, 1841.

GENERAL HARRISON'S LAST LETTER.—On S urday, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, hardy, weather beaten, but very respectable lo ing seaman presented himself to the Collector, the Custom House, and inquired for Mr. Curt said, "General Harrison told me to give his ki respects to Mr. Curtis, and said Mr. Curtis w his friend, and would be my friend." Mr. C tis opened the letter, and found it to be, from date, one of the last, if not the *very last*, lett written by General Harrison. It bears date the day when his illness commenced. The read will see, from a perusal of it, that amid all t cares and troubles of his high position, he w true to the humblest of his old friends. Tuck says the General made him come to the dinn table with the great folks, and when he hesitat and intimated that he had better go *below* for h dinner, the General said, "Tucker, you and have been shipmates, and a long time togeth You are an honest man; come and eat your di ner with me, and come here again to-morr morning and get your breakfast with me."

Tucker said the General invited him to stay Washington, and told him he would take care him; but his wife and children being in Ne York, Tucker preferred to return. He says Ge eral H. followed him into the grounds on t East side of the White House, and then walke with him arm-in-arm—that the General had hat on, and when Tucker adverted to his liabil ty to take cold, he waived the remark by saying was already unwell. Having received the lett from the General, Tucker says he followed him the door and shook him by the hand saying, "G to my friend, Mr. Curtis, and after you have bee to him, don't forget to write to me that you an your wife and children are happy again."

Tucker says he had no money to come home land, but did not let the General know that, f he knew he would give it to him in a minute and he did not wish to take money from the goo old man who had been so kind to him. And Tucker went on board the schooner L. L. Stu gis, at Alexandria, and worked his passage hom to New York. When he came to the Custo House he had not been ashore thirty minutes and having first heard the sad news of the deat of his kind benefactor as he passed up the Ol Slip dock, the abundant tears that fell down hi hardy cheek testified that his is no ungrateful heart.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Curtis immediately appointed Mr. Tucker an inspector of the customs.

"WASHINGTON, 26th March, 1841.

"DEAR SIR—The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seamen, came with me from Carthagena, as the mate of the brig Montidia, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks I imbibed a high opinion of his character—so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortunes prevented his doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His bad fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked within a few years. He says that himself and family are now in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one possesses, in a higher degree, the virtues of fidelity, honesty and indefatigable industry; and, I might add, of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

"Yours, very truly,
"W. H. HARRISON.

"EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.
"Collector, &c., New York."

CHAS. F. MITCHELL.—We learn that this individual committed a forgery in the name of a gentleman of our city to the amount of about $1400, some two years ago. When the fact was discovered by the gentleman in question, he promised out of regard to Mitchell and his connexions, to keep the affair a secret—and he did so up to the time of hearing that Mitchell was an applicant for the office of Navy Agent for New York. He then very properly communicated the circumstances to the Hon. Mr. Grinnell, who thereupon opposed and defeated Mitchell's application.

BIRTHS.—We observe that the Poughkepsie Journal publishes a list of births in each paper. This is a common practice among the English journalists, but has not as yet been adopted by American publishers.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... APRIL 21, 1841.

LIGIOUS SERVICES.—In compliance with the e of the President, we will take it upon us oint religious services for the 14th of May, lock, at the Springfield Chapel (Methodist stant) in the neighborhood of this office, vite Br. Ragan, the President of the Dis- as he will be in the neighborhood at the to deliver a suitable discourse on the occa- He will please let us know soon as practi- if he can comply with the invitation.

ESIDENT TYLER'S PROCLAMATION—A DAY OF ING.—We call the attention of the reader, ially ministers of the gospel, to this doc- t, in another column. Frequent com- ts are made, by professors of religion, of the lity of our rulers. Now, that the chief offi- f this nation, has called the attention of the ens—especially the religious portion of them, y suitable respects to a very severe dispen- n of Providence, it becomes the duty of eve- ofessing christian to respond to this call. Let inisters in charge of congregations appoint ious services for the day designated by the dent, and let all professors abstain from la- hereon, at least so long as to attend the wor- of God. Any church member who will treat notice, of the Chief Magistrate, with neglect, ves himself to be branded with infidelity.

RESIDENT HARRISON.—Our exchanges shew leep feelings of sympathy, that prevades this e nation at the death of the late President. nquestionably had the confidence of the le to a greater extent than probably any oth- an. Every incident which can be gathered ng to illustrate his character, is fixed on avidity and listened to with interest. The ving, from the correspondent of the N. Y. ning Signal, gives some interesting particu-

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12, 1841.

esterday (being Sabbath) new honors were to the memory of the late President, in all hurches of the metropolis. It was the day ministering the sacrament in many of them, he addresses on the solemnity and impor- e of the sacred communion were well min- with allusions to him, who professed such a rence for all the observances of religion, and e pathway to the grave was smoothed and inuated by its consolations. The pulpits desks of most of them were shrouded in ning. Some of the discourses were peculi- eloquent. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Renssalaer, of Albany, a son of the Patroon ched a most interesting sermon on the oc- in the first Presbyterian Church, of which ladies of General Harrison's family were bers. President Tyler and his sons, the etary of War, the Secretary of the Treasu- he Post Master General, and the Attorney eral were present. So also were the male ives of the deceased now in the city, and ge assembly of auditors.

any interesting incidents in the life of Gen. rison, illustrative of his private and public ues, were recounted, and the narrative of the hours and closing scenes of his career melt- ll hearts, and drew tears of sympathy and et.

esides other things, it was mentioned that the eral had enjoyed the advantages of a reli- s education from a most pious mother. Du- his recent visit to the spot of his birth, and old family mansion in Virginia, he delight- o show his friends "*his mother's room*," the et to which she used to retire for her devo- s, the very corner where she used to sit ing her bible, and where she taught him in lhood to pray to God on his knees. The essions there made on his young mind never e effaced, and for the last twenty years he never retired to rest without reading a por- of the Holy Scriptures.

eneral Harrison was very much surprised to that there was not a *Bible* in the President's se. He declared that it ought to constitute rt of the furniture; and said that out of the appropriation for the Executive Mansion he ld cause to be purchased the best copy that d be procured, and to be written in it "*To President of the United States, from the Peo- of the United States.*" His reverence for the bath was indicated by his constant attend- e on Divine worship, and his withdrawing all secular employment and cares to the rement of his own chamber for religious study meditation, or to the quiet of the domestic le. On the Sabbath after his inauguration y of his political friends called to pay their ects to him as usual. He said to his family he disliked this exceedingly, and that "Sun- visiting must be broken up." The next day, some of the foreign ministers called he was denied to them. The same evening, e of his political friends came in. He could disguise his annoyance at their general dis- se, and very soon made an apology for taking e of them, saying "Gentlemen, I shall be t happy to see you at all times, *except on day.*"

PRESIDENT TYLER.—His address explanatory his views and the principles on which he pro- es conducting the government of this nation, which he has so unexpectedly been called, is before the public. It is a brief but sensible ument.

He proposes that his policy toward foreign na- ns shall be to cultivate peace and amity with but to submit to injustice from none. He nits the tendency of this government to con- dation, in consequence of the immense pow- of the chief executive, and thinks a radical nge should be made in this feature of our tem, and promises, at a proper time, to call the ention of Congress to this subject. He will move no incumbent from office who has honest- discharged his duty, but will displace all who ve given their official influence for the promo- n of party. In public expenditures he ap- ves of a rigid economy, and the removal of all cers guilty of peculation. He will put an end the war between the government and the rency; meanwhile he regrets that existing actments, upon this subject, are unwise and pressive, but will give his sanction to any asure Congress may originate to improve the rency.

This is a brief abstract of the document be- e us, which seems to be written in a style of cerity and with force.

Mr. George Griffith, of Hopewell town, former- of Uniontown Pa., died very unexpectedly ne ten or twelve days since. He passed off as nan falling to sleep.

MORMONISM.—We call the reader's attention to an advertisement, in another column, which we take from the Philadelphia Courier, in relation to the phamphlet of Mr. Lee on Mormonism. An exposure of that kind, by some competent hand, is called for. A grosser imposture was never palmed upon the credulity of the public than this same Mormonism. Esperella's remarks apply to this case with great force; "it is not in the nature of man to be irreligious,—he listens eagerly to those who promise to lead him to salvation, which makes it the more lamentable that he should be so often deceived."

Some facts have came under our own notice, in relation to their Kirtland bank swindling, which, if similar ones are not stated in this pamphlet, ought therein to be inserted. For instance, a short time pending the failure of their shin-plaster concern, we were in Brook county, Virginia; two of the establishment were buying up property and paying in Kirtland money. Mr. Leonard Hurdle, in the north part of this county, informed us, the other day, that some of them were buying up property in his neighborhood about the same time, and making payment in the same kind of money; that he sold a fine horse to them and took the pay in Kirtland paper. But being shortly informed of the worthlessness of the paper, by riding all night he overtook the swindlers and recovered his property. Their conduct was very little better than that of the Gallipolis bank swindlers.

THE WEATHER.—It still continues wet. But little ploughing done. Next to no gardening made. Although the ground has been kept perfectly saturated with water, by the constant spattering of the rain, yet, in this vicinity there has been no heavy fall until last Saturday afternoon. We then had the heaviest rain we have had for months. It cleared up on Sabbath, and the ground dried finely, we having the only fair specimen of March wind we have had this season. We hope this was the clearing up shower.

☞We received a poem,—address to a human scull,—from an anonymous hand. It contains some excellent thoughts, but the rules of poetic accent and poetic measure are too frequently violated therein to allow it to go to the press.—Beside we pay no attention to communications where the proper name of the author does not accompany them.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Mr. John Bailhache has retired from the editorial charge of the "Alton (Illinois) Telegraph," and Mr. T. M. Davis succeeds him. Mr. B. is one of the oldest and most talented editors of the west; add to this he is an honorable and high-minded gentleman. May God bless him in his retirement.

DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The fourth number of this very cheap work is before us. It is ornamented with several amusing cuts and filled with interesting matter. Address Wilson & Co., 162 Nassau street, N. Y., enclosing one dollar, free of postage, and you will get the cheapest thing of the kind extant.

DEATH.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate announces the death of the Rev. W. Swazey, of the M. E. Church. He died of dropsy of the heart, at his son-in-law's, Rev. C. Brown, in Deerfield, O., on the 29th of March last. He is said to have departed in peace.

FIRE AT NORTH BEND.—A report has been in circulation for a few days past of the destruction of Gen. Harrison's dwelling house, at North Bend. We are pleased to learn that rumor has greatly exaggerated the calamity. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th inst. says: "The building was on fire, but only the upper story of the west wing sustained any material damage. This was destroyed, but without, we understand, the loss of any furniture, or seriously inconveniencing the afflicted family."—*Western Star.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PUTNAM CO., IA., MARCH 29, 1841.

Br. Springer: My health has been poor the past winter, so that I have not been able to labor much; however, I am now able to attend to my charge. Notwithstanding our afflictions, we have had refreshing times. Our second quarterly meeting was held the 22d February; four were added to the church on the occasion

Yours, &c. JOS. SIMPSON,
Sup't of Mill creek Ct.

BROAD RIDGE, KY., APRIL 1, 1841.

Dear Brother: Our circuit is in a better condition at present than it has been since our organization. Our preacher has been with us going on the second year, and is doing well. Some thirty have been added to the church. Our second quarterly meeting was held on the 20th February, and was attended by Brs. Bassett and Barnes. On the 3d Saturday and Sabbath of May, our 3d quarterly meeting will be held at I. Jones'. We earnestly solicit the attendance of Brs. W. B. Evans and Barnes of Cincinnati. It will only be about 30 miles from their city. Yours, &c. WM. H. SIPPLE.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, April 21.—Flour $3; wheat 50 cents.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Flour.—There have been further sales this week of Howard street Flour from store, probably 1500 to 2000 bbls. in lots of 100 to 500, at 4,62½, the closing rate of last week, but yesterday, although receipts are still limited, the article was in less demand, and the feeling of holders showed evidences that it had reached its highest point, at least for the present. Choice brands have sold at 4,68½. The car and wagon price is 4,50.

Provisions—The sales of beef are only for ships' stores; but holders continue firm at our quoted prices. A lot of 100 bbls. Mess Pork has sold this week at 12,50, cash; and 2a300 do Prime at 10,25 a 10,50 per barrel on same terms taken for export. The sales of Western bacon have been again to a fair extent without a material variation in price, 6a6½ cents for assorted in lots of 5 to 20,000 lbs, cash and 4 mos. mostly however to the trade. We quote Baltimore cured hams 10 cts, Western do 7½ for large, and 8 for small size in shipping order; Sides, 6¼ a 6½ and Shoulders 5¼ a 5½. Lard is held at over 8c in kegs, that price having been refused; a lot of 80 kegs strictly prime No. 1, has sold at 8¼ cents cash.

Western Transportation—The wagon rates have declined 25 cts. and we now quote 1,50 per 100 lbs. to either Pittsburgh or Wheeling.

The Home Market—There is a material falling off in the receipts of beef Cattle, the offering this week in market only amounting to 25 head of which 50 were taken by city butchers, at 6,50 a 8, only 12 however at the latter price.—*Lyford.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The stock and receipts of Flour on the Delaware continue light; but in Broad street it is beginning to arrive more freely—early in the week sales of Pa. was made at 4,87½, at which rate it is still held by factors; sales of 1500 bbls. Brandywine flour at 5,00.

Provisions—The market is not very active; Mess Pork is selling in small lots at 12,50 per bbl.; Prime 11,00; Mess Beef 11,00; Prime do. 8,00; Lard 7½ and 8 cents per lb.; Butter in kegs at 7½ and 8½ cts.

Cattle Market—300 Beef Cattle offered and sold at 6,50 a 7,00.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—Flour has advanced: sales of about 500 bbls. early in the week at 2,75; 100 bbls. yesterday, 3,06, and it is now brisk at 3,00, and for very choice brands 3,06¼ a 3,12½ from boats and wagons, and 3,25 to 3,50 from stores.

Bacon—Is plenty and dull; sales at 5 to 5,50 per 100 lbs. hog round; 10 casks Shoulders sold for 4½ cents currency.

Sugar—Sales of about 30 hhds. in lots to the city, 7½, and in bbls. to the country, 8 to 8½ cts. per lb.

Coffee—Stocks fair; 50 bags Rio at 12½, 4 months.—*Harris.*

MASSILLON, April 8.—Wheat, 56 cts. Flour per barrel 2,75, Pork do 12,00, Pork per cwt. 3,00.—*Gazette.*

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Bacon—hog round, lb 5½ a 6 cts; sides 5½; shoulders, 4½ a 5; hams, 6½ a 7.

Coffee—Rio, 12¼ a 12½ cts: Havana, 12½ a 13 cts.

Sugar—New Orleans, hhd 6½ a 7 cts; New Orleans, bbl 7½; Havana white, 12 a 12½.

Molasses—New Orleans, 26 a 27; Sugar house, 45 cts.

Fish—Mackeral, No. 1, 18,00 a 18,50; No. 2, 15½ a 16; No. 3, 12 a 12½; Cod, dry, 5½ a 6 cts.

Flour—From stores, per bbl, 3,62 a 3,75.

Lard—Lard per lb, 7 a 7½.—*Western World.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. Fairchild, Mr. JOHN W. WHITE to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Colonel JACOB P. SPRINGER, both of Springfield township.

On February 4th, by Rev. I. Thrap, Mr. JOHN GOODIN to Miss NOTY MORRIS, the former of Coshocton and the latter of Licking county, Ohio.

On March 25th, by the same, Mr. THOMPSON TRACY to Miss MARY CASTEEL, both of Licking county, Ohio.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Wednesday morning, about 11 o'clock, TREVANION B. DALLAS, Assistant Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, Pa. —Pittsburgh Intel., 10th inst.

ITEMS.

Mr. Chitty, the celebrated English law-writer, died in London on the 17th Feb. aged 66 years.

The Bank of England employs seven hundred clerks, and stands in four parishes; to the poor of each it presented recently £100.

COLONIZATION.—The American Colonization Society will despatch a vessel from New Orleans for Liberia on the 15th inst. The receipts of the Society for the month of March amounted to 3,899,54, dollars of which 1,170 dollars were the proceeds of camwood, per brig Hobart, from Liberia. The largest contribution for the month from any one State is 671 dollars—from Mississippi.

DRY WEATHER.—Dates from the 20th February, from Missouri, state, that there has not been a drop of rain during the whole winter, and only about four inches of snow altogether. The street and roads were dry and in fine order.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., a lad fell into a river, at Hartford, Conn., and, after sinking twice, was fortunately rescued by a gentleman of that city, who plunged in after him, at the imminent peril of his own life.

EMIGRATION.—The unsettled state of affairs in Europe, has caused a considerable increase of emgration to this country—it is supposed that not less than 60,000 persons will this year take up their abiding place in this land of the free.

DEATH.—We regret to announce the decease of Dr. Samuel Calhoun, professor of Materia Medica, in the Pennsylvania College. He expired on Wednesday morning, after a short illness.

THE REVOLTS OF THE HILDEBERGERS.—The Schoharie Patriot states that 300 of the tenants of the Van Rensselaer estate, near Albany, have had a meeting at Livingstonville, and unanimously resolved to pay no more rent. They allege that there is some defect in the landlord's title.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST ABROAD.—We learn with pleasure that Mr. George Freeman, an American artist of high talent, and lately a resident of this city, is now in Londen, and engaged in painting a portrait of Queen Victoria.—*Phil. paper.*

Walter Forward, Esq. of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed, by the President, First Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. F. has accepted the appointment.

Green peas are for sale in New Orleans, at the rate of a Picayune a piece. Ten dollars would furnish a small man with a big mouthful.

The Swedenborgians in this country number four thousand members and thirty-eight ministers. They have three periodicals. Twenty-five years have elasped since their first introduction.

The banks are disposed to discount more liberally, but evince no intention of loaning upon stocks. They will, as is undoubtedly most judicious, confine their accommodations to discounts of mercantile paper. Private capitalists however, are quite willing to advance on stock securities, and comparatively little difficulty is experienced in effecting loans upon substantial securities.

The market for domestic exchanges has generally improved, and transactions are easily effected at better rates. In Sterling we note little alteration.—*Bicknell, 13th inst.*

The Banks of Virginia suspended specie payments on Tuesday last, 6th instant. There has been a partial suspension in Georgia.

The Legislature of Michigan have passed an act authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of that State for *two years.* The State Bank had previously resumed.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a law releasing the Banks from the penalty of 12 per cent., incurrence by the suspension of specie payments, until the year 1845.

The Committee of Investigation, in the matter of the Bank of the United States, report that each share is worth 46 dollars.

The Rev. Mr. Maffit has been elected Professor of Elocution and Belles Lettres, at St. Charles, Missouri.

The new trial of Dr. Eldridge is to be proceeded with immediately. All legal obstacles have been removed.

HOW QUEENS LIVE.—The privy purse of the Queen of England amounts to £60,000 per annum, or 164l. 7s. 10d. a day. The Queen's income annually is £415,000, or £1,137 a day.—Queen Aldalaide receives £100,000 a year, or £274 a day.

The aggregate amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, was 6,301,424,07 dollars.

The Chartists of Glasgow have declared for the repeal of the Union between England and Scotland.

MR. GILBERT'S MONEY RECOVERED.—The Boston Atlas says:—"A letter was yesterday received by the Mayor from the Mayor of New York, stating that a villain had been arrested in that city, in whose possession was found all the money stolen some days ago, from Gilbert and Sons, brokers, in Exchange street. It appears that the rogue was an accomplice of Williamson, alias, Webb, and that there is a third partner in the firm, whom the police are in pursuit of. The District Attorney endeavored on Monday to effect a compromise with Williamson in regard to the late robberies, provided he would make a full disclosure of all his accomplices, and restore the property, but Williamson sternly refused the terms. Yesterday the robber relented, and offered to tell the whole story. It came too late. The intelligence from New York rendered his confession useless. Mr. Gilbert went to New York yesterday to get his money.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS.—It is said that the body of President Harrison will be temporarily deposited in a vault at the Congressional Cemetry at Washington, and will be subsequently removed to the ancient residence of his ancestors in Virginia. When this event shall have taken place, the State of Virginia will have within her limits, the mortal remains of six of the nine that had ocupied the high station of President of the United States.

BANKING HOUSE DESTROYED.—The branch of the State Bank of Illinois, located at Galena, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. The fire originated in the Cashier's room; the damage sustained was not great, though the vault which contained the money was somewhat injured.

MILK SICKNESS.—Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, has published a pamphlet, giving the result of his investigations into the character and causes of this disease.

FROM ANTWERP.—The Boston Journal observes: We have already referred to the ferment on the other side of the Atlantic, occasioned by the differences between England and this country. War is talked of on the continent as an event quite likely to take place, and these rumors have had a sensible effect on the prices of American produce, as well as the rates of insurance.

U. S. BANK.—A further reduction in the number of Clerks employed in this institution, took place on Tuesday last.—The number discharged was thirteen.

We are informed that the cause of the late arrival of the cars with the mail on our Rail Road on Sunday was a fall of rain near Branchville, of such violence, as to wash the sand over the rails and render the road impassable until the sand was cleared away.—*Charleston Mercury, 9th inst.*

HOME.—The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at his residence in Ashland, Ky., on Wednesday, the 31st of March, with his health perfectly recovered.

In this city, (Philadelphia,) a recent secession from the M. E. Church, now numbering 85 members, has adopted the Constitution and Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church, and been duly recognised as an associate body. About three years ago, one society, of some 60 members, which held its meetings in a small School House in Kensington, was the only representative of the Methodist Protestant interest in this region. Now there are four societies, numbering nearly 500 members, with two new and commodious Chapels: one of which will acccommodate, when finished, six or eight hundred people, and the other ten or twelve hundred. It is hoped that the other two societies will also be enabled to build before long.—*Christian World.*

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

MR BIDDLE'S SECOND LETTER.—It is only common justice to say that Mr. Biddle's defence is plain, open and manly—his conviction of being in the right, has given him confidence—he writes like an honest, upright man! His statement, and that of the Committee, leave very different impressions upon the mind. The question is fairly at issue between him and his successors. The public are the jury, and their verdict must determine the case. There is one thing in Mr. B's second letter, that we cannot comprehend—*after* he left the bank a *profit* of 600,000 dollars was paid to his credit. he then says—on winding up the *Cotton* sales there was a *loss* of $316,000, still leaving a nett *gain* of $285,000, which does not seem to be accounted for in any way. The Committee and Mr. B. disagree altogether in their statements of this transaction. Mr. Biddle asserts, and *proves*, that when *his* administration terminated, the bank was prosperous, and could pay two dollars for every one of its liabilities.

How in the name of wonder, could his successors, in the short space of two years so have managed and misdirected, as to waste two-thirds of the whole capital? Let them answer—the public voice demands it. Mr. B. says 4 months after his retirement, the dividend committee reported profits, amounting to 4½ millions, and gave a dividend of 4 per cent. for 6 months, and yet in January, 1840, the same committee announce a surplus of 6½ millions, and declare no dividend! Here is an absolute contradiction, evident to all—if 4 millions would pay 4 per cent to Stockholders, surely 6 millions could do no less.

As to J. Cowperthwait's letter of 23d March, 1841, it only goes to prove how badly the affairs of the Bank were managed, by those who directed its fate after Mr. Biddle had retired. The U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania had nothing to do with the short grain crops in England, nor their want of the precious metals; her business was to attend to her own concerns at home—to aid commerce and manufactures, and promote the welfare and happiness of honest industry; instead of which her immense funds were devoted to a few, who commanded millions, for speculating and gambling in public stocks. The hour of retribution is at hand. NECKAR.

MR. TYLER.—The Madisonian gives a general outline of President Tyler's history. It appears that he was born in Virginia, in 1786 or 87, and is therefore 54 or 55 years of age. He was graduated at William and Mary College, and at 21 years of age, was chosen a delegate to the State Legislature, in which capacity he served several years, until he was elected representative in Congress. After a service of four years, he became again a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was soon chosen Governor of the State.

At the expiration of his constitutional term as Governor, Mr. Tyler was elected to the United States Senate, to serve from the 4th of March, 1827, in the place of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, whom he beat. While a member of the Senate, viz: in 1828, he advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and for some time thereafter was a supporter of his administration. He was re-elected in 32-33, and continued until the Legisature gave him instructions which he could not obey; when he resigned. The Madisonian says of him, that he is:

"Urbane and courteous in his manners—moderate and self-controllable in his passions—To purity of intention, he also unites that spirit of independence, which distinguished his father. In political faith he is a Jeffersonian, Madisonian Republican, and has always perferred moderation rather than partaken of ultraism. To his hands are the "powers and duties" of the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty nation now committed. That he will exercise and discharge them with honor to himself, and glory to the country is our fervent wish, and confident hope. His known honesty and faithfulness is a guaranty that, if public affairs are not administered in a manner to receive popular applause and support, it will not be his fault."

ROBBERIES.—Boston is becoming famous for robbers and rascals. Not only do burglars prowl over the city, but highway robbers infest the roads running out of that city. Last Thursday a daring robbery on the highway was perpetrated near Medford. A Mr. Hovey was knocked down and robbed.

CITY DEATHS.—The number of interments in this city last week, was 119, of whom 37 was under two years of age.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From G. Kessling for Mrs. H. Miller,		$2 00
" H. Kline for Geo. Hull, 2d volume,		2 00
" W. L. Baldwin for J. Ripley,		2 00
" "	for Jos. Ross,	2 00
" "	for P Stockman,	2 00
" W. Marshall for H. Morris,		2 00
" "	for P. Sarchit, sr.,	4 00
" T. Fairchild for N. Noble,		2 00
" "	for George Frazure,	2 00
" J. Stevens for J. R. Mounts,		2 00
" "	for J. Johnson,	2 00
" M. Osburn,		5 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Goerge Kessling, P. M., 1 sub. cash, in adv.; A. J. Wright, J. Simpson, W. H. Sipple, W. H., H. Kline, G. W. R., W. Maynard, F. Riheldafer, W. L. Baldwin, 1 sub. cash in ad; W. W. Paul, J. D. Daton, J. K. Moorehead, L. G., W. Marshall, J. M. Flood, W. Brown, T. Fairchild, 1. Edwards, Geo. Clancy, W. Reeves, 1 sub.; T. Foster, 1 sub.; J. M. Fulton, three; I. C. Hunt, "A Primitive Methodist," C. S. 1 sub.; R. W. Cahill, J. Stevens, Moses Osburn, 1 sub.; A. Hozey, 1 sub.

A quarterly meeting will be held in Zanesville, including the second Sabbath in May. Brother Fairchild desires the attendance of as many of the neighboring ministers as can make it convenient.

Br. Marshall, of Cambridge circuit, gives us the name of James Secrest, who he says wants to become a subscriber for our paper in a few months hence; that he had subscribed for the paper to "John Herbert, but that he had only got one solitary number, and does not feel himself bound to pay for what he had never got." Now, we have sent the paper regularly to James Secrest to Hoskinsville from the commencement,—either the post master must be greatly deficient in duty or Br. James must be a very big villain. We are not of opinion that old Paul himself could stand such boring as this.

The third Quarterly meeting for Adamsville Circuit, will be held on the 22d and 23d of May at Prospect meeting house, near the old Camp-ground. Br. Foster, the superintendent invites his brethren of the ministry to attend.

STRANGE HUNT subscribed for our paper at Amelia, Clermont, Ohio; after we had sent to that office for some time the P. M. informed us he had gone thence and his paper was not taken from the office. Some time after we received a letter from him stating in substance, that he much valued our paper, and wished us to send it to his address to Batavia, and the cash should shortly be forthcoming. The P. M. at that place now informs us that he has "left the county."—We should judge, really, that it would be a "Strange Hunt" to find such a man as this; meanwhile, should any of our agents accidentally ascertain his whereabouts, they will much accommodate us by presenting him with a bill of four dollars.

A quarterly meeting will be held for Miami circuit, on the 29th and 30th of May, at the house of Joseph Parke, ten miles north of Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio. Br. J. M. Flood, the superintendent, solicits the aid of Brs. McGuire, Young, Hunt, Devore and Bassett on the occasion.

Br. Isaac Edward, of Highland circuit, pressingly requests the attendance of Brs. Clemmons, Dobbins, Dalbey, Euans and Boyd, at his quarterly meeting, commencing on the 15th of May. It will be held in Fernow's school house, two miles east of Greenfield, Ohio.

The P. M. at Holliday's Cove, Virginia, informs us the paper of George Hughes has not been taken out of the office for the best part of the year. How is this, Br. George?

Br. Hozey, we are not sure that any Books belonging to the church, can be procured without sending to Baltimore. To send the money by some merchant, of your neighborhood, who could pack them with his goods would be the better way. Address the Book Committee.

GRAFTED FRUIT TREES WANTED.—If any of our readers have the article within fifty or one hundred miles of this place, or if there be any in their neighborhood, if they will inform us we will advertise for them, and probably send a merchant for a lot. Be so good as to let us know the kind of fruit, the age of the scions, and the price per 100. Address C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio, and you will confer a favor.

Mormonism, or Knavery Exposed.

Now in the press, and will be immediately published in pamphlet form, a History of the Mormons, giving an account of the discovery of the golden plates from which their Bible is pretended to be derived, the translation, and various tricks resorted to; the proceedings at Kirtland, building a temple, increase of the disciples; establishment of a bank, a correct specimen of its notes of which two hundred thousand dollars worth have been palmed off upon the community; persevering efforts of Mormon preachers, and spread of the doctrines; the manner in which the community of Frankford, Pa., rid themselves of the Mormons; evidence of the depraved and swindling character of the Mormon leaders, and their fraudulent practices, as derived from documents printed by order of the Senate of the United States; incidents in the life of "Jo Smith," the ring leader in this scheme for fleecing the poor and defrauding the community under the cloak of a religious imposture. The whole being designed as a caution to the ignorant and unsuspecting against one of the most barefaced, blasphemous and wicked devices which has ever been witnessed in this country, not excepting that of the notorious Mathias, whose career of swindling and depravity was arrested by a criminal prosecution in New York. The Mormon imposters are so far successfully carrying out the most revolting features of that disgusting trick, affording a lamentable exhibition of the credulity and weakness of human nature, in so readily allowing itself to be made the dupe of artful and designing knaves.—Price 12½ cents single copies, or ten copies will be forwarded by mail or otherwise for one dollar.

Address, E. G. LEE, Philadelphia.

☞Editors of newspapers generally who may feel disposed to aid in guarding the community against a gross imposition, and will copy the above advertisement, shall have a few copies of the Exposure forwarded to their address.

April 21, 1841. 87.

PUTNAM

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 19th of April.

Miss LUCY P. TAPPAN, Principal.
Miss HARRIET A. LOCKWOOD, } Ass'ts.
Miss HARRIET R. DARLING, }

TERM BILLS.

Primary Department, per quarter,		$2,00
Junior class,	"	3,00
Middle "	"	4,00
Senior "	"	5,00

EXTRA STUDIES.

French and German, each, per quarter,		4,00
Latin,	"	4,00
Music,	"	3,00
Use of Instruments,	"	2,00
Drawing, Painting, in Oil, Water colors, or Crayon, each,		5,00
Mezzotinto and Velvet painting,		2,00
Calisthenics, whole course,		2,00
Board in Seminary per week,		1,50

Text Books may be had from the Library at 6 to 25 cents per volume, per quarter.

A. A. GUTHRIE, Sec'y.

Putnam, Ohio, April 14, 1841. 86

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Request.

1st. Ye people that wonder at me and my ways,
And with much astonishment on me do gaze,
Come lend your attention and I will relate,
My past exercises and my present state.

2d. The people I follow I once did despise,
And oftimes like you gazed on with surprise,
I gazed with a mixture of pride and disdain,
But still from their meetings I could not refrain.

3d. I oftimes did jest at their sighs and their groans,
But sometimes in secret was made for to moan,
Their shouting and mourning gave me such offence,
I thought it delusion and naught but pretence.

4th. I oftimes resolved I'd hear them no more,
But still on occasions would go as before,
Although persecuting I still would return,
The sparks of conviction began for to burn.

5th. The word clothed with power at length reach my heart,
I sat under preaching and there felt the dart;
I strove to conceal it but all was in vain,
To pray, weep and tremble it did me constrain.

6th. I sunk down in sorrow, so deep my distress,
I lay for some hours almost motionless,
Till Jesus in mercy His love did reveal;—
A wonder of wonders, O! how did I feel.

7th. My burden of guilt was removed and gone,
My spirit was joyful, my soul was serene;
I stood up and praised Him without dread or fear,
And should so have done had the whole world been there.

8th. My friends may despise me and foes ridicule,
The wise of this world may esteem me a fool;—
But all their attempts will be fruitless and vain,
For Jesus has blest me and I'll praise His name.

A PRAYER-MEETING OF FORTY YEARS.

A NARRATIVE OF FACTS.

As "one sinner destroyeth much good;" so one devoted christian may do much for the kingdom of Christ. Mr. W——, of ———, New York, was a plain man, a farmer and received in his youth only a very limited common school education. But he studied the Bible diligently, not to theorize, but that he might know the will of God and obey it. His piety was consistent, humble, meek, benevolent, active, uniform. It seldom rose to ecstacy, and never sunk into such apathy or depression that he had nothing to say for his Lord and Master. His light was never hid under a bushel. He was acknowledged by all to be an every day christian. He lived in an out district of the congregation, quite remote from the sanctuary.

At a time when the church was small and but two or three brethren lived in his vicinity, he consulted his pastor and established *a neighborhood prayer-meeting*, to be held on Sabbath evening in the district school house. In the circle of tattendance there were sixteen or eighteen families, in very few of which the domestic altar had ever been erected.—The meeting was commenced in the year 1800. Mr. W——— led it for twenty years, when, with a hope full of immortality, and a faith which triumphed over death, he entered his eternal rest.

The Lord had provided for this immergency, by preparing others to receive his mantle and discharge his duties. They too have gone to their reward. And now after a lapse of *forty years*, when death has produced so entire a change that but two individuals of the original heads of families yet live, the prayer-meeting, which no heat or cold, no darkness or storm breaks up, is still sustained and cherished with warm affection.

From the beginning, persons of all ages had been accustomed to attend it.—Though there was seldom any direct address to the small children, some well remember that serious impressions were made on their minds when but four or five years old, impressions, too, which afterwards were revived, never to be effaced. Children should be taken to the prayer-meeting.

During the first year of the meeting several parents and a few youth, were brought publicly to profess Christ. Then succeeded a long and severe trial of faith and perseverance. For fourteen years, very few were added to the church, and "the ways of Zion mourned." Thoughtless and mirth prevailed. Few came to the prayer-meeting, but it was never relinquished. Mr. W———, and one or two others, now in heaven, were always at their post, to pray and speak a word for the Redeemer, to warn sinners of the error of their way and beseech them to be reconciled to God.

During the fourteenth year of this spiritual dearth, these individuals became so deeply affected in view of the condition of the impenitent, and so anxious that "Zion might arise and shine," that after others had retired from the school-house, they frequently remained one, two or three hours in prayer. In the opening spring their hopes were revived. The meeting became full and solemn. Their cries had reached heaven, and the Holy Spirit came down. One evening, a youth, who had been depressed for several days, could no longer suppress his feelings.—He gave vent to his burdened heart by a single expression of warning to his companions, which carried conviction to several other minds; and from that hour a deep solemnity pervaded the neighborhood and resulted in a glorious and powerful work of grace. The means, blessed of God, were personal conversation, family-visiting, and more frequent prayer meeting; all conducted among themselves with very little ministerial help.

This revival continued through the summer, and extended through other parts of the congregation. In fact the evidences of the special presence of the Holy Spirit continued in that highly favored district for two years in which time the work of grace spread over the town and into all the neighboring churches, and hundreds renounced their sins and consecrated themselves to God. In this district the work was great. Nearly every family had now erected the domestic altar, and nearly every adult was rejoicing in hope of the glory of God.

Next their attention was turned to the study of the doctrinal catechism; each answer being given in the language of the Scriptures, without note or comment. This, with devotional exercises, occupied one evening in the week. Parents and their children united in it. God honored the study of His word. While thus engaged one evening, "the Spirit filled the room in which they were sitting," and another work of grace began and extended over the congregation. Other seasons of refreshing have been from time to time enjoyed. Eternity alone can make known the number of souls that have been and will be converted in answer to the prayers offered in that school house.

It is interesting and instructive to trace *the histories of families* in that district for forty years. Some whole households down to the second and third generations, give evidence that they will be united in the great family above; and of habitual attendants, seldom has one continued long in impenitence.

As another result, not less than ten men have been raised up in these families to preach *the blessed gospel*. Seven are in the field, and three in a course of preparation. Their labors, perhaps in answer to prayer offered at this meeting have been owned of the Lord in "turning many to righteousness."

These families have also entered warmly into the *benevolent enterprises of the age*. They have felt deeply, prayed fervently, and contributed liberally for the conversion of the world. It is a district proverbial for *peace*. A praying people cannot be a contentous people. Those who often meet together before a heart-searching Jehovah will not retain ill-will towards each other. Such are a few of the blessed results; but the whole amount of good effected by establishing and sustaining this little social meeting will not be known till time shall end.

Christian reader, *do not forget the prayer meeting*. If you have none in your neighborhood, be the first one to propose one and the last to forsake it, and the blessing of many ready to perish may come on you. Does Mr. W——— now regret that he did not give up the prayer meeting during the fourteen years of spiritual dearth? His only lamentation on his death bed was that "he had not done more for the Lord."

[*Tract, No.* 416.

From the Morning Star.

The Worth of the Soul.—The soul of man is that part which thinks, wills and reasons. It is the immaterial, immortal, invisible power that never dies. Man is the connecting link between heaven and earth; and the soul makes him what he is. The soul was created as a medium through which God designs to exercise his moral government in this world. It was created for God's glory. The soul belongs to God—"All souls are mine," says God, "and the soul that sinneth it shall die."—Now every one hath a soul, and that soul, on the swift wings of time, is approaching its eternal destiny.—If governed by the law of right, it is drawn irresistibly towards heaven; if wrong, it is sinking into the bottomless pit. What danger must that soul be in, that never has repented and sought Christ; danger that never can be appreciated or described until eternity opens. Then its awful cry will be, I am lost; "the harvest is past, and I am not saved." I am beyond all hope, O! my soul, it is sinking; I am gone, forever gone. But who can estimate the loss of a soul? How can we set a price upon that the value of which the blessed Jesus seems at a loss for words to express, when he says, "What shall a man give in exchange for his *soul;* or what will it profit a man if he gain (not a little part of the world) but the whole?" Nay, the compassionate Lord knew, if the earth had been a solid ball of gold, and every star a diamond, and all had been thrown into the scales, one soul would have outweighed them all; that they were nothing in comparison to the soul. He could see planet dash against planet; and world sink on world. But when he saw the soul, the undying soul sinking, he cries that it is too precious to be lost, I will give myself for that. O, of what value must that soul be that moves all the angels in heaven and the infinite God himself to undertake for its rescue, the price of whose redemption must be the Lamb of God, the richest and best gift of all heaven and earth. O, the soul! the worth of the soul.

"The Son of God in tears,
Angels with wonder see;
Be thou astonished, O my *soul*,
He shed those tears for thee."

Now if the soul be of such value, that God concerns himself with all the heavenly hosts, about it, how active should ministers and christians be?

O that our thoughts, words and actions, could be brought to bear on this one point, the salvation of the soul. O that all our preaching and praying, and our very lives might be spent for the salvation of the souls of those about us.

J. B. Davis.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

Mary Miller and Helen Parks, or the Folly of Discontent.—Many years ago, I read a story which forcibly illustrated the folly of discontent. It was in poetry, but here is the substance of it, in a dress of plain prose.

A farmer's daughter, I will call Mary Miller, was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Saturday afternoon. She had been to school all the week, and this privilege delighted her very much. She soon left the dusty road, and rambled from hillock to hillock gathering the flowers which pleased her fancy. Sometimes she watched the glassy brook, and listened to the merry birds. Sometimes she bounded after the gay butterfly, and then ran to pick some flowers whose gaudy colors attracted her eye. In short wherever her light heart prompted, her nimble feet carried her.

She was near the road side, when she saw a glittering coach pass slowly by.—There was no one in it but a little girl about Mary's age. A driver sat in front, guided the sleek horses which trotted in their rich harnesses. When the girl wished to stop, he instantly checked them; when she wished to get forward, they started at his word. A footman was on his 'stand' behind. If the little girl saw a flower in the field, or by the road side, she had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while the footman ran to fetch it. In short, she seemed to have no wish ungratified. As Mary looked at the coach, her heart sunk, her feet lost their lightness, and her spirits their gaities and her face its smiles. She walked gloomy along, and with sour looks and pouting lips, she entered her mother's humble dwelling.

"Have you not had a delightful walk, my child?" said she.

"Oh, no," said Mary, pettishly, "I should have enjoyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came along in her carriage, and when I saw how happy she appeared, with her coachman and footman to wait upon her, and I remembered that I was a poor girl, and must always go a-foot and wait upon myself, I could hardly help crying. If she wanted any thing, she had only to speak, or point to it, and the footman instantly brought it to her. But when I saw something I wanted, if it was ever so far off, I must go and get it myself. I don't mean to walk out by that road any more."

Her fretful voice was scarcely hushed, when Mrs. Parks came in.

"How did your daughter enjoy her ride this afternoon?" said Mrs. Miller, when her wealthy guest had thrown herself languidly upon an uncushioned chair.—Here the reader should know that Helen was lame, so that she had not walked for several years.

"She would have enjoyed it pretty well," said the lady, in a tone of condescension, "but just as she came where she had the finest prospect, she saw a little girl skipping about the field. She watched her happy movements as she ran wherever her fancy lead her, and when she remembered that she could never enjoy herself thus, she said she could scarcely restrain her tears. 'You cannot think,' said she; 'how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into the carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must wait till some one who works for money can go and fetch it to me.' 'I watched the happy girl,' said she, 'for a few minutes, and she danced so gaily among the birds and flowers, and then ordered the footman to bring me a few daises which grew by the road side; but I soon threw them away,' she added, 'for I could not bear to look at them.' She directed the coachman to drive home that her feelings might no longer be aggravated by the sight of pleasure which she could not share. When the footman brought her in, and placed her carefully upon the sofa, she laid her face upon my lap, and wept profusely. 'Mother,' said she 'I will never ride out by those fields again.'"

Effects of the Gale.—On Friday night, just after dark, the city and neighboring country were visited by a tremendous tornado of wind, rain and hail. In the city a number of railings and trees were blown down. The same effects of the gale were experienced in several parts of the adjoining neighborhood. At Chesnut Hill, a lad named Nice, was killed by the fall of a window shutter, which was blown down by the impetuosity of the wind and which struck him on the head, causing almost immediate death. —*Phil. Chron.*

Temperate Living.—It is generally found, that the children in families somewhat poor are those that are the most healthy, and as they grow up to manhood have the strongest constitutions.

This is a very strong argument in favor of a plain, temperate manner of living. It is not too much to say that thousands in this day are destroying their health, benuming the faculties of the mind, and unfitting themselves for the duties of life, by high living. Children, especially, are ruined by it. Take heed to yourselves.—*Morning Star.*

Well Done, Girls.—The girls employed in the factories at Saco, Maine, have "turned out," in consequence of the promulgation of some new regulations which they regard as an infringement of their rights. That's right, girls, stick up for your own interests.

Hardened Villian.—Robinson, the murderer, remains unaffected since his sentence. He refuses to admit ministers of the gospel in his cell, and has kicked the Bible from his door.

Early Marriages.—What will the ladies say to the following remarks of Dr. James Johnson in his "Economy of Health.

"The most proper age for entering the holy bonds of matrimony has been discussed but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted, that I could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for the dogma I am about to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the Fourth Septenniad, on the part of the females; nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male; in other words, the female should be at least twenty-eight years old. That there should be seven years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy.

"In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe, that, for every year at which the hymeneal knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be on an average, three years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation.—There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. The above will be a fair average estimate.

"On the *moral* consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate, though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that 'matrimony may have miseries but celibacy has no pleasures.' As far as too early marriage is conceneed, the adage ought to run thus—'marriage *must* have miseries, though celibacy *may* have have no pleasures.'"

"The choice of a wife, or a husband, is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine, to little advantage. My opinion is, that, were the whole of the adult population registered as they come of age, and each person, male and female, draw a name out of the urn, and thus render matrimony a complete lottery, sums total of happiness, misery, or content, would be nearly if not exactly, the same as upon the principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found."

George Washington was a man of sense—and his opinions, on any subject, are deserving of respect. He said "the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, is a vice so mean and low, that every person of sense and character detests and despises it.

Sunk.—The steamboat Cinderella, on Sunday morning, struck a snag in Bayou Plaquemine, and sunk and it was feared the boat at least would be a total loss.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. Cherry & Gray.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Potts & Graham, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

Francis R. Potts,
Nelson W. Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove*.

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. Jacob J. Anderson,
Francis R. Potts.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

The New England Review.

THE CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Hartford Conn.—Price $2,00

THIS paper is strictly devoted to the interests of the PEOPLE. It is a weekly compendium of every thing interesting and instructive. It combines all the advantages of a business and miscellaneous with a Literary and Family Newspaper. Its wide circulation and the increasing patronage which it is constantly receiving, are the best proofs of its popularity and success. Its columns are well filled with every thing calculated to please the taste; refine the mind; improve the morals; and satisfy the judgment.—And no means and exertions are spared by the proprietor to impart to its columns that richness of variety and combination of taste which shall render it worthy of the patronage, and make it a welcome visitor to all.

☞Specimen numbers will be sent to any order (post paid) without charge.

Premiums.—Any persons sending us $10 and five names, shall receive two extra copies for one year, addressed to any name designated.

Any person sending $5 shall receive three copies for one year.

Postmasters, and all others are allowed twenty per cent. for all subscriptions sent to us by them.

Scott's Novels for $5.—$25, par money, free of postage, will command ten subscriptions to the Review for one year; and the complete set of those excellent and all absorbing Novels of Sir Walter Scott, comprising thirty-two of twelve volumes! In making this offer we give an opportunity to persons who may wish to obtain these works which cannot be equalled. The price at the bookstores and elsewhere, for these novels alone is from $20 to $40, so that any person by paying the subscription price for ten persons to the Review can obtain the whole set at the very low price of five dollars.

☞No letters relating to the premiums or on business, will be taken from the office unless the postage is paid.

***Editors who will give the above a few insertions, shall receive our paper in exchange, or have it sent, for the term of one year to any of their friends by sending the name to our office; and any similar favor we are able to bestow.

Puff! Puff! Puff!!

CHEAP!

CHEAPER THAN EVER! GREAT BARGAINS!

New York at your door!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE so heartily despise the "gull-catching" system that we seldom advertise at all. We however give our friends and the public notice that we have just received a fine stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We don't profess to have brought "*New York to your doors*," nor to *undersell* every body else, nor to be "*selling off at cost*," nor to be "closing up," and all that sort of thing,—but we do say, that our goods are cheap enough to satisfy any reasonable person, even in these "hard times."

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

Putnam, Ohio, September 30, 1840. 58tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost entirely new, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe that this book and the preceding have been highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by A. Lippitt, Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

Potts & Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the Tailoring Business. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. Berkshire.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. Lippitt.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. Lippitt.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Vol. 2.--No. 36. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841. | Whole No. 88. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR

POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

OME TO THE THRONE OF GRACE.

BY A. J. WRIGHT.

s therefore come boldly unto the throne
, that we may obtain mercy and find grace
in time of need.—Heb. 4: 16.

hou an alien from thy God?
heir to sin and misery?
ink thee, of a Saviour's blood
ured out for thee, on Calvary—
boldly up unto the throne
ace, and let thy wants be known.

ember where thou wast, ere he
Who left his burning throne on high,
weat and groan, upon the tree,
hat thou through him should'st never die;)
ted there, a blood-stained throne
re all the world in faith may come.

atter, though thy course has been
dark transgression's miry road,
nt thee, of thine every sin
y down at Jesus' feet, thy load;
e boldly up nor doubt to meet
iveness at that mercy seat.

boldly—ask in Jesus name
d he who hears the raven's cry,
healed the sick, the blind and lame
e promised boon will not deny;
out thy burthen'd soul in prayer
thou shall find an answer there.

thou been tempted? have the cares
earth thy drooping soul deprest?
oubts assail thee? or the snares
Satan mar thy spirit's rest?
griefs like these, the Saviour wept,
watched and prayed while others slept.

st thou quaffed the bitter cup
hich disobedience only knows,
e kneeling; through thy tears look up
him from whence all comfort flows;
ld around that throne of grace
brightness of the Saviour's face.
n, April, 1841.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

A PLURALITY OF CHRISTIAN SECTS.

NO. III.

ction 4. "Every sect must have a creed, discipline or rules, *not* in *words which the Ghost teacheth*, but in words which man's teacheth, and this man's wisdom is *Anti*—or *in the place of Christ*."

s objection is obviously of close kindred to foregoing—"human legislation." Here the is laid upon the verbiage. So that the might have their creeds and disciplines, ed they were written in the very *words* of criptures. Upon this objection we remark, hat at the foundation of this objection, lies ale and trite sentiment that we must *take ible just as it reads*, literally, and that it *o explanation*, and the addition of any de- on of sentiment touching any moral of- not in the express words of the Bible, or option of a few rules or regulations to car- and advance christian society, is not only ss, but iniquitous. To shew that this is ew of our objectors, we give a quotation or m an author who has written a book a- sects, creeds and disciplines. "Believe no nce, nor interpretation, nor alteration, ridgement of God's word, nor addition to less it be in 'words taught by the Holy .' If you do, your faith will not 'stand power of God,' but in Anti-Christ, in the ons and in the wisdom of men."....."God od of perfect truth. Therefore every thing ys is truth. Therefore every verse, and and letter, and jot, and tittle of the Holy ures is true. And therefore every sensi- every word, every letter, jot, and tittle is believed. It needs no explanation nor in- e to make it true. It is true just as it is, at any addition, interpretation, or amend- ....Therefore all scripture, every verse, word, tter, is to be believed just as it reads."..... anations are a prerogative that God claims, eserves to himself.....Who is it that Christ ppointed to teach the scriptures to the h?.....They [the church] have got to learn he poor and the ignorant man stands on as ground, and many understand the scriptures ickly, and as fully, as the rich and the ed."....."And that this spirit is equally free —and that with it one man can under- the scriptures as well as another. So that shall be no monopoly of divine knowledge." e citations are selected from a work enti- "THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS AT HAND."— r. "*Samuel Beman.*" pp. 35, 77, 88, 89.— us are the ways to answer our objectors, in points. But probably if we would exercise atience necessary to reply to every particu- n the different methods, in which they might posed, but few of the readers of the Recor- ould exercise the same patience with us.— will therefore take a summary method, and ad of entering into the discussion of every , comprehended in the system of anthropo- hitical-theology, embodied in the quota- before us, we remark,

) [1.] That if our objectors are correct, we not exercise our understandings while read- he scriptures, for fear of coming to some usions or "inferences," in "words not of oly Ghost," but of "man's wisdom." But ord instructed the Jews to "*search* the *scrip*," and to search them is not only to read , but also diligently to exercise their under- dings. Therefore our objectors are wrong, se the Saviour taught otherwise. [2.] To ise our understandings is needless or worse. Needless, because the most profound erudite is to know no more than the most illiterate! Worse, because it would be to attempt a "monopoly" of the things of God! Now with all our regard for the precious doctrine of the spirit's teaching us many things concerning the *spirituality* of the holy scriptures, we cannot subscribe to this extravagance. What man on earth, in his sober senses, can believe that a brother, wholly untaught in the arts and sciences, or skilled in languages or versed in oriental literature, can "as quickly, and as fully," understand as much of the Bible as *Dr. Clarke?*

[3.] We dispute the assertion that the scriptures "*need no explanation.*" It might be done at length, but we will endeavor to be brief. (1.) Instance a few passages, nor they the most difficult, to shew the necessity of explanation. Gen. 4: 1. Eve said "*I have gotten a man from the Lord.*" We have heard laughing infidels scornfully pitying the daughters of Eve, because they cannot, like their mother, have "*men* from the Lord," capable of "ploughing," on the very "day of their birth!" Yet, say our objectors, the Bible needs no explanation or "interpretation, to make it true." And should the minister of the gospel give a word of exposition, to stop the mouths of these scoffing unbelievers, it seems he would be guilty of sacrilege, for God has "reserved that right to himself." Now the addition of only *one* explanatory word would stop the tongues of gain-sayers, and make the passage plain and intelligible to all. It is the word "child." But this would be to *add* to the scriptures, a word of "man's wisdom," and those who would receive it would be guilty of having their "faith stand," not "in the power of God," but in Anti-Christ! In 2 Cor. 4: 17. The apostle says, "for our *light* affliction, which is but for a *moment*," &c. Whereas the persecutions and divers afflictions of the apostles, all must admit, were both severe and protracted. And yet we must believe these words in their literal signification. In a *comparative* sense, they are true, and the passage is beautiful, and with the conclusive part of the verse, most captivating in its encouragement. But to view it in this figurative sense, is to open the door for explanation. The precept of our Saviour, Matt. 5: 48. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven, is perfect," surely needs explanation. For our Father in heaven, is *absolutely* perfect, in all the eternal and unchangeable constituents of his being. But is man, in his best state, on earth or in heaven, absolutely perfect? We believe no man would reply in the affirmative, so that we may withhold the consequences of that position. Take the opposite, that man is not and cannot be absolutely perfect, then the passage requires explanation. And the ground of our objections gives way. Once more, Matt. 8: 22. "*Let the dead bury their dead.*" In this brief passage alone we think the position of our objectors is entirely confuted. For we must understand the words literally, or we must not. If literally, as, say our objectors, then we have the shocking idea of a gross absurdity from the Saviour, viz: Let one dead corpse bury another dead corpse! And if we understand the words figuratively, then explanation is called for. And so it should seem that the word "dead" has not the same signification in both places in this short passage. So that with either view, the objection to exposition is confuted.

(2.) As the scriptures need interpretation, so certainly is it the duty of ministers to do it.—In the *legal* dispensation, the officiating priests and Levites *expounded* the law to the whole congregations, and publicly, and in a "*pulpit* of wood *prepared* for the *purpose*."....."So they read in the book, in the law of God distinctly, and GAVE THE SENSE, and caused them to *understand* the reading." See Nehemiah 8: 4, 8. How directly opposed is this passage to the doctrine of our objectors—that the Bible needs no explanation! Dr. Clarke thinks this plan of preaching, reading and "*giving the sense*" of the passage, an admirable lesson to the ministers of the gospel With this agrees the direction to them by our Lord, Matt. 28: 19, 20,—"Go ye therefore and *teach* all nations, &c.—*teaching* them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," &c. But this implies that the ministers must themselves *know* the things they are required to teach others; and in order to know them they must be *studied*. But if ministers do this it seems they commit the sin of at least an attempt to "monopolize" the knowledge of God! However, St. Paul appears to have understood the commission to *teach* the people out of the Holy Scriptures. Hence in his charge to Timothy, he urges the duty of close application to the study of the scriptures. "Till I come, give attendance to *reading*," &c. 1 Tim. 4: 13—and verse 15, he says, "*meditate* upon these things; give thyself *wholly* to them." And in 2 Tim. 2: 15, he says, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a *workman* that *needeth not to be ashamed*, rightly *dividing* the word of truth." Why all this charge to Timothy, if the illiterate "as quickly and as fully" understands the Bible as the erudite?—Whom shall we believe, Mr. Beman or St. Paul.

(3.) [1.] If our objectors are correct, Bishop Hedding was not incorrect in his notorious syllogistic fallacy to subserve the cause of slavery. In his celebrated "address," he argues that before the abolitionists could prove that the Bible prohibits slavery, they must produce a passage to this import, "thus saith the Lord, thou shalt not own a slave." But no such a passage can be produced from the Bible: therefore the Bible does not prohibit slavery. So that it seems while the Bible severely reprehends every essential limb and ligament of the odious body of slavery, yet because there is no passage which names the body of the evil, in so many words, therefore the system is not condemned. Can Mr. Beman himself believe this? He may, for it would seem the Bishop did.

[2.] But not the sin of slavery alone cannot be condemned from the Bible—the Holy Bible, according to the hypothistical position of our objectors, but also every other abomination not mentioned by *name* with or "thus said the Lord," in words "uttered by the Holy Ghost!" Out of the thousands of evils not mentioned by name in the Scriptures we might notice two or three.—*Horse racing* is not prohibited by express statute in the law of God. Therefore, according to the doctrine of the objection, it is not forbidden by the Scriptures. And consequently should any christian sect, in their discipline, add *horse racing* to the practices forbidden in the Bible, it would be to incur the displeasure of the Almighty to such a degree that he would most assuredly add to such anti-christians, "the *plagues* which are written" in the book of God. *Bull-baiting* is no where prohibited in the words of the Holy Ghost; therefore that miserable practice, agreeably to our objectors, is not unlawful. And, of course, the church has no right to censure a member for such low-lived and cruel practices. Once more. There is no passage in all the Bible which says, thus saith the Lord, thou shalt not *play cards;* therefore our objectors cannot scripturally condemn that wretched practice! For, to explain, is to usurp the prerogatives of the Almighty. And to reason, according to the *principle* or *spirit* of other passages, is to put man's wisdom instead of words uttered by the Holy Ghost, and that is Anti-Christ!

(4.) But our objectors themselves practically confute their objections. A specimen or two from Mr. Beman. [1.] In regard to the liberal signification and understanding of the Scriptures. He, Mark 16: 14, 18, "*He that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned*—AND THESE SIGNS SHALL FOLLOW THEM THAT BELIEVE. —*In my name shall they cast out devils—they shall speak with new tongues—they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them—they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.*. This title is *definite*—it is *clear*—it is *strong*—it is *invulnerable*—it is *glorious*. From this it is certain that the right and title of *believers* to *salvation* is not more definite, clear, strong and positive, than their right and title to all those miraculous gifts of the spirit. I say, the right and title of believers to all these miraculous gifts of the spirit is as clear and as strong as their title to salvation. If it is universally true, in every part of the world, and in every age of the world, that believers will be saved, and that unbelievers will be damned—then it is also universally true, in every part of the world, and in every age of the world, that believers will, in the name of Christ, cast out devils—and speak with new tongues—and take up serpents—and drink deadly poison and not be hurt—and lay hands on the sick and heal them. If these signs were limited to the primitive church, then must salvation by faith and damnation by unbelief be also limited to the primitive church and to primitive times."..... "Mark 9: 23—If thou canst believe, ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE TO HIM THAT BELIEVETH. Therefore, faith is omnipotent; and every believer has faith, since to believe is faith." pp. 131, 132, 136. To this self-evident absurdity, it would seem, another word need not be added. Suffice then to say, that we are willing to rest the matter here. Can Br. Beman himself work these miracles?—is he literally omnipotent? Or can any other believer on earth? Or is there not a believer in the world? [2.] Unexpected as it may appear to some, this same Mr. Beman, in the same book where he so unmercifully condemns the practice of the *sects* of *explaining* the scriptures to the church, himself explains! And to a great extent—and to the "church," and in words not of "the Holy Ghost," but of "man's wisdom." Yes, he occupies *several pages* in Hebrew and Greek criticisms and explanations of the word "*covet.*" And this after his instruction to the church, to "believe no inference, nor interpretation, nor alteration, &c. of God's word;" and as for "explanations," he says they "are a prerogative that God claims and reserves to himself. Who is it that Christ has appointed to teach the scriptures to the church?" How then can we believe him?—is he not, according to his own shewing, Anti-Christ?

EC. INNOMINATUS.

For the Western Recorder.

We copy the following from the Christian Advocate and Journal.

A SUGGESTION.

It has been very justly observed,—Now Mr. Editor I pray you publish this secret and spread it as widely as possible; make our ministry understand and feel the force of this sentiment, and if they are wise they will encourage and promote by all means in their power the cultivation of music among their people, and exert themselves to sustain a good choir. They who neglect it must not be surprised, nor ought they to complain if their churches should not be so well attended as some others. Good singing covers a multitude of defects in other departments of the church service. MUSICAL VISITOR.

THE CHILD THINKS HE HAS GREATER WISDOM THAN THE PARENT.

We find it not uncommon that the off spring thinks he is in possession of greater wisdom than the parent, although his observation has been limited, and his years few. An aged and truly apostolic man, Dr Adam Clarke, gives quite a different account of choir singing, to that of the above writer. After an experience of fifty or more years in the ministry, he never found out the secret that the "Musical Visitor" has arrived at. For, says the Doctor, "I have never known one case where there was a choir of singers that they did not make disturbance in the societies, and it would be much better in every case, and in every respect, to employ a precentor, or a person to raise the tunes, and then the congregation would learn to sing. The purpose of singing would be accomplished. Every mouth would confess to God and a horrible evil would be prevented, the bringing together into the house of God & making them almost the only instrument of celebrating his praise, such a company of gay, airy, giddy and ungodly men and women as are generally grouped in such choirs; for voice and skill must be had, let decency of behaviour and morality be where they will. Every thing must be sacrificed to a good voice in order to make the choir complete and respectable. Many scandals have been brought into the church of God by choirs and their accompaniments. Why do not the Methodist preachers lay this to heart?" He adds; "most of those who are employed in choir singing, being the least spiritual part of the church of Christ, generally proud, self-willed, obstinate and untractable; be-sides they uniformly hinder congregational singing; the congregation leaving this work to them, they desiring it so to be left." [See Dr. Clark's life.] There is one particular idea advanced by the "visitor" that is good. "Singing," says he, "covers a multitude of defects in other departments of the church service". We leave the reader to draw the contrast betwixt the Doctor and the musical visitor.

A PRIMITIVE METHODIST.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MORGAN, O., APRIL 12, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to write to you on business, I would also, by way of quarterly report, say that the Lord has not forgotton to be gracious to us on this Circuit. Since Conference we have organized three new societies, received 29 members into the church, and are expecting a a further accession. At our second quarterly meeting which was held at this place, on the 30th and 31st days of January last, we were favored with the labors of Bro. W. Turner from the Mahoning circuit. The Lord was manifestly present. It was a blessed meeting to the people of God, of different orders. Some sinners were brought to see their need of an interest in the Saviour, and could the meeting have been protracted, we are pursuaded would have resulted in a revival.

Br. Heath, and myself, at the invitation of our Baptist brethren in Conneautville, in about three weeks after the quarterly meeting, commenced a protracted meeting in that place, which resulted in much good, especially to professors; backsliders were reclaimed, and some awakenings. The organization of one of the societies above mentioned was the result of that meeting. We have now nine societies in this circuit, and 101 members.

Our brethren at Conneautville, Crawford Co., Pa., with myself are anxious to have Br. Reeves visit them, and hold a protracted meeting there, some time in June next, if he can make it suit his arrangements. If Br. Reeves will let me know either by letter, or through the Recorder I will have an appointment for him. Br. Heath wishes me to say that his health has been so far recovered that if the friends on the Sandusky circuit are not supplied, and should wish, he could serve them. Our next quarterly meeting is to commence on the 8th of May next at Hartsgrove.

I am yours in Christ,

A. K. EARL,

Grand River Ct.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

RACHEL YATES, the subject of this notice, departed this life the 10th of January 1841, after a protracted pulmonary disease. She was born and raised in the State of Kentucky by Baptist parentage; and after her matrimonial connexion with Br. Isaac Yates, she moved to this county, about the year 1821, and some time afterward attached herself to the M. E. Church, where she remained, an ornament to her profession, until last June, when she attached herself to the M. P. Church. When, under the administration of our worthy brother, James Edminson forty, or more, came out on the side of liberal principles, she and her companion were among the rest.

In the early part of this conference year, when this writer first became acquainted with the deceased, she was far gone with her consumptive desease. But her main conversation was about the interests of the world to come, and frequently praised God aloud in view of her coming prospects. In her feeble and reduced state she desired to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and while she was partaking of the sacred emblems, the spirit of the Lord, was present, and she was made joyful from the prospect of soon partaking of the fruit of the vine anew in the Kingdom of God. In fine, she died in hope of a blessed immortality, but has left a husband and twelve children to mourn her loss.

Yours as ever,

JOS. SIMPSON.

Putnam Co., Ia., 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Through the mysterious dispensation of Providence we are called on to condole our friends because of the loss of a worthy sister in Christ.

SARAH LINDER, consort of Harvey Linder, of Adams township, Muskingum county, Ohio, departed this life on the 28th of February 1841, in the 26th year of her age. Though taken from that sphere of influence, which as a friend, a wife a mother, she bid fair to fill with honor to herself, and usefulness in the circle of her acquaintances, we hopefully trust she has found a resting place in Abraham's bosom; the heart-striken husband and bereaved children need not mourn as those who have no hope, for her life and deportment evinced she had learned of Christ, who has no doubt taken her to himself.

A few days before her death, sister L. was called to mourn the loss of an interesting and promising daughter about four years of age.—This event, no doubt, had a tendancy to disengage the affections of the mother from a lingering attachment to this world, seeing her ties had already increased in heaven. Under these circumstances she was enabled to endure her illness with a fortitude worthy of her calling, and confidence in Christ. She departed shouting "glory" to God!—giving unequivocal testimony that Christ was with her.

Sister Linder was about the first who left the M. E. Church to form a class in her neighborhood under the pastoral charge of the Methodist Protestant church. In this she evinced a firmness to principle which is worthy all praise.

With faith let us follow her flight,
And mount with her spirit above,
Escaped to the mansion of light,
And lodged in the Eden of love.

Yours, affectionately,

THOMAS FOSTER.

April 7th, 1841.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEFINITION.—Agriculture has been defined to be "the art of making the earth produce the largest crops of useful vegetables at the smallest expense;" but this definition we consider defective, for Agriculture is a *science*, as well as an *art*, and it embraces useful *animals* in its range, as legitimately as useful *vegetables*. The science of agriculture then, we would define to be, a knowledge of the laws of nature which determines the existence and govern the propagation, food, lodging &c., of such animals and vegetables as contribute to the comforts of man. And as an *art*, it embraces the manual operations necessary to carry out into practical and profitable effect, the principles of the science. Inclusively, agriculture comprehends all the knowlege, and all the operations, by which animal and vegetables are subjected to the use of man.

Agriculture must therefore be a subject of universal interest; for all men subsist in continual dependence upon it, either in direct dependence upon the produce of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, provided by themselves, or, in dependence for their supplies, on those who do so provide them. Hence accordingly all profess to respect, admire and love this useful and honorable vocation; and yet, it has rarely, if ever, occupied the high ground to which, by its vast importance it is entitled. One cause of this may be that it has generally received less of direct legislative encouragement, than any other branch of human industry. Another cause probably is, that too frequently those who have attended to agriculture as a science, have regarded the art, or operative part of it as mental and ignoble, while those who practice it as an art, treading in the beaten path of hoary custom only, regard all notions of science in agriculture, as mere affectation of superior knowledge on the part of those whom they regard as knowing less on the subject than themselves. Hence we find very generally, the more learned of community, regarding the operations of husbandry beneath them; and a large proportion of the less learned, entertaining strong prejudices against the introduction of any thing like science into agricultural matters.

When the speculative agriculturist shall learn that it is *honorable* to labor and the operative husbandman shall learn that it is *profitable* to study, then shall this noble art and useful science, occupy its proper ground.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE.—Man, in his estate of primeval innocence, was charged with the duty of dressing and keeping the garden of Eden. The deity seeming to regard the happiness of man, even in a state of innocence, as incomplete, until employment suited to his pure nature was assigned him in the delightful department of horticulture.—And in the family of our first parents, we find one employed as a "tiller of the ground," and the other as a "keeper of sheep;" that is, one employed himself in animal, the other in vegetable culture. The vine was cultivated in the days of Noah, and Abraham and Lot abounded in herds and flocks.

The ancient Chinese made great advances in the art of tillage. Long before the commencement of the Christian era, agriculture was the chief employment of that people. It is said that the Emperor of China, on the celebration of a certain annual festival, performs the office of husbandman, and ploughs and sows with his hands. This is doubtless done to encourage his subjects to emulate the example of their prince; and it authorizes the inference that he duly appreciates the important bearings of that branch of labor, on the prosperity of the Empire.

The ancient Egyptians, possessing the advantage of a fertile soil, paid early attention to agricultue. More than ten centuries before the Christian era, the duty of cultivating the earth was enforced by many religious maxims. "Tillage, as well as other momentous concerns, was immediately under the priestly families, who of old taught their subjects to drain the marshy Delta. When Sesostress was king of Egypt, agriculture received every encouragement and support. Under the Ptolemies, Egypt rose from a plundered province, to an independent kingdom, and the quantity of grain exported to other countries attests the general attention paid to agriculture.

The ancient Greeks owed their civilization in some measure to the Egyptians, and probably received most of their agriculture knowledge from that nation. Hesiod, the contemporary of Homer and other Greek authorities, wrote on the subject.

The Romans, at a very early period were both agriculturists and soldiers. The most illustrious Romans, eagerly coveted the blessings of rural life, and far from regarding agriculture a degrading employment, or that it lessened their dignity, they sought it above every other occupation. Cincinnatus and Cicitus, after defeating the enemies of the commonwealth, were content to cultivate their little farms. Among the Roman authors who wrote on agriculture, Virgil and Columella hold the most distinguished place. The Georgics of Virgil, written for the revival of agriculture, when greatly depressed by the devastations of civil war, are replete with useful precepts,—evince an intimate acquaintance with all that was then known in that department, and can hardly be read by a modern farmer without profit.

The introduction of chemistry, natural history, &c. into agriculture, as valuable auxiliaries, has opened a new field of research to the philosopher, and a new field of profit to the intelligent farmer, who is thereby enabled to prosecute his vocation, with much more pleasure, certainty of success, and consequent reward for his labor and expenditure.

From the Olive Branch.

THE REV. SAMUEL PHILIPS OF PROVIDENCE.—This gentleman has recently been prosecuted by a fair dulcina, for a breach of promise of marriage. The promise was made some four or five years since. Mr. Phillips was rather a popular clergyman in the Methodist E. Church. He was a buxom young parson of some 23 or 24 years of age, and his lady-love a tender-hearted lass of nearly forty. She saw he was the right sort of a customer, and set her cap accordingly, and by her blandishments obtained from him a promise of marriage. After moving out of her neighborhood, second thoughts induced him to reflect on the propriety of marrying a person nearly old enough to be his mother, which induced him to use such means as were in his power to get rid of his engagement to the lady. She finally signed an agreement to indefinitely postpone her marriage with him, and he was retained year after year in the ministry, and even ordained. Dr. Fiske plead his case when the girl complained to conference. Mr. Phillips finally married another and a very worthy young lady, when the injured fair one's wrath knew no bounds. By the aid of her brother-in-law, another Methodist preacher, she got Mr. Phillips deposed from the ministry, and excinded from the church. On a fair examination of all the circumstances, he was restored to communion, but not to the ministry.—The woman was not content to stop here, but pursued him in the civil courts, demanding as a satisfaction to her lacerated feelings, the trifling sum of *five thousand dollars*, of which the Jury awarded her the full amount;—probably because they thought it her last chance, and the disappointment is said to have greatly impaired her health. The whole is an unfortunate affair to both parties. She will go cheerless to the grave, and he, broken down from a place of much usefulness, must wear out his life on the boot maker's bench, a trade to which he had fortunately served his time before preparing for the ministry. The case produced much excitement in Providence. The letters passing between the parties were a little the cutest we ever did see. We hope the case of Mr. Phillips will be a caution to all young men, and young ministers in particular, not to make promises to ladies which they may afterwards find inconvenient to perform. Mr. Phillips has no property, and it was known to his fair prosecutor. Her object, or that of her advisers, must therefore have been a hope to injure him without expecting gain. Had the damages been smaller, Mr. Phillips' friends would have paid them; as it is, he goes to prison, and in seven days takes the poor man's oath. Thus ends this tragi-comedy.

The sincerity of the heart discovers itself in the end, aimed at by an action, more than in the action itself. The thief and honest traveller may ride the same road; but they have different aims; and this distinguisheth them.

No man ever repented of being a Christian on his death bed.

FLORIDA WAR.

REMARKS OF MR. EVERETT,
OF VERMONT,

On the motion to add to the army bill an appropriation of $300,000 *for he suppression of Indian hostilities.*

Mr. Everett said it had been his intention to have said something in relation to the protraction of the Seminole war before the debate closed, and that he now felt himself called upon to make some reply to the speech of the honorable gentleman from Florida, (Mr. Downing,) that relates to the late attempt to end the war by a pacification. That gentleman has been pleased, said Mr. E., not only to denounce that attempt, and place the failure to the proper account, and in doing that to relieve myself from all responsibility for its failure.

It is now nearly six years since we began this war; year by year it has been prosecuted at an immense expense; we have already expended something like twenty millions, and, from present prospects may expend as much more, but still have a war continuing on our hands. It is high time to look about us, to look back, and if possible discover the errors, to see what has been done, and what ought to be done.

I shall not undertake to discuss or criticise the merits or demerits of the various campaigns, or the more numerous Generals who have conducted them. No, sir, I am no better qualified for that task than some other gentlemen who have attempted it.

There are, however, some things that lies on the surface that require neither the eye of a soldier, to discover, nor a military education to understand. In my judgment, the main errors have been committed here; and the Executive has been justly chargeable with the consequences of this war.

The first error was in originating the war. That was the sole act of the Executive. The war was begun in the fall of 1835. The alleged ground was to enforce the execution of a treaty said to have been made by the Seminoles. In 1836 I examined this subject somewhat in detail. I will now give a mere outline. In 1832 the treaty at Payne's landing was signed. It was concluded by Col. Gadsden, a gentleman of the highest respectability. It was fairly made so far as he was concerned. It was agreed that a delegation should visit the Western country, to which it was proposed that the Seminoles should emigrate, and if they were satisfied with the country, and with the disposition of the Creeks, (with which nation they, as a separate band were, formerly united,) to *re-unite* with them as one nation, then they were to emigrate according to the terms of the treaty. It was expected that as a matter of course that, after visiting the Western country, the delegation should return, consult with their people, and give their answer.

The terms of the treaty were, that one-third should emigrate in 1833, one-third in 1834, and the residue in 1835.—The execution of the treaty according to its terms required that the answer of the delegation should have been given prior to the season of emigration in 1833.

The delegation visited the Western country in the winter of 1833-'4, and before their return to the nation, gave a qualified answer, which has been deemed by the Executive as a fufilment of the condition on which the treaty on their part, was to be deemed valid, viz: that they were satisfied with the country and with the disposition of the Creek nation to *unite* (not *re-unite*) with them as one nation; and in April, 1834, the treaty was, for the first time, ratified by the Senate. From that date it became a treaty binding on both nations, it could by a ratification of that last date be made binding.

On the return of the delegation, the Seminoles, well understanding the difference in effect, of the terms, *uniting* and *re-uniting* with the Creeks, objected to the treaty; and that difference was one of the principal grounds of their refusal to emigrate. To them the difference was material. The Creeks were willing that the Seminoles should commingle with their people, and as individuals, become a part of the Creek nation. This was what the Creeks understood (and so they informed the Seminoles, or so the Seminoles were informed,) by the term *unite*. But they refused to permit the Seminoles to have a separate location and to continue a distinct band, and, as formerly to become a component part of the Creek nation. This was what they understood was meant by the term *re-unite*, as used in the treaty. The consequence to the Seminoles was of vital importance. It was this: the Creeks, by a former treaty concluded while the Seminoles were a separate band of that nation, paid to the State of Georgia $250,000 for negroes which the Creeks, including the Seminoles had taken and retained. Soon after the conclusion of the Seminole treaty, all the negroes in the possession of the Seminoles, and even those with whom they had intermarried, and their increase, were claimed by the Creeks as having been paid for by their money; the $250,000 having been retained out of the purchase money for land belonging to Creeks proper. Speculators contemplated purchasing these negroes of the Creeks, and seizing them when the Seminoles should be on the point of emigrating. The Seminoles forcsaw that if they lost their community as a band, they should be at the mercy of the Creeks, who were greatly superior in numbers. This objection raised by the Seminoles was, in my opinion, fatal to the validity of the treaty. The delegation never signified their assent that they were satisfied with the disposition of the Creeks to *re-unite* with them as a nation. The Creeks refused so to *re-unite* with them. The treaty, then by its terms, was at an end. The objection, then does not rest in *proof*—it is apparent on the face of the papers recited in its ratification. The Executive was distinctly informed, by our agent, Gen. Thompson, in 1834 or 1835, that this objection was insisted on by the Seminoles. I am authorized also to say, that Col. Gadden gave the same information to Gen. Jackson when at the Rip Raps in 1835, and advised against the enforcement of the treaty.

Another objection to the validity of the treaty was suggested by Gen. Eaton, then Governor of Florida; and, in his opinion, of so much weight, that he took upon himself the responsibility of suspending the enforcement of it until the Executive should have considered the objection.—His objection, was that the two first years in which by its terms the treaty was to have been in a course of execution, had elapsed before our ratification, and we could not, without a new agreement, require the treaty to be executed in the remaining year. The President referred the subject to the Attorney General, (Mr. Butler,) who gave an opinion that the treaty was valid, as he was not informed that any change in the circumstances of the Seminoles had intervened. He was not probably informed of the claims recently (since the date of the treaty) set up by the Creeks. Mr. Butler, however was of opinion that the Seminoles should have three years to complete their emigration, (1835, '36, '37.)

In the face of both of these objections, the Executive took upon itself the responsibility of enforcing the execution of the treaty. And in the face of the opinion of the Attorney General, it was insisted that the Seminoles should all emigrate in 1835 By threats of military compulsion, the assent of sixteen of the Seminole Chiefs and head men was obtained to complete their emigration during that year.

This agreement, executed, under the menance of a military force then marched into the country for that purpose, was never intended to be performed; and as soon as they were out of the presence of that armed force, our war, already begun, was met. In the speech of 1836, the evidence of the facts is collated, and to that I must refer on this occasion. I then was of opinion that the treaty was of no validity, and that the war to enforce it was unjust. That opinion remains unchanged; and the war, by its continuence, has not changed its character: it is still unjust. The first great error then was the war itself.

But, sir, we are in war. The inquiry is now, how shall we get out of it? It may, however, be material to a just determination to look back to see how we got into it with a proper mode of getting out of it.

The war, I repeat it, was an Executive act undertaken solely on his responsibility. I pass the consideration of the question of the right of the Executive to attempt to enforce the execution of the treaty by an act of war, without the assent of Congress, and proceed to what I call the second Executive error.

The second error was the making the point of honor with the Seminoles—to be determined only at the point of the bayonet—and disdaining all attempts at pacification. The rashness of the first act was evidence of a reckless spirit, which has been carried into prosecution of that war. We made the point of honor when at least we had nothing to gain—and surely we have gained nothing. The Executive would listen to no terms—nothing would do but unconditional submission. In 1836 I endeavored to stay this ruthless spirit, but in vain—it was an Executive measure—an Executive point—and, in this House sustained as an Executive measure. I then proposed to authorize negociation—to give the President the means, if he chose to use them—if you please, for buying the Indians. I did not propose to lessen the appropriations for the war but to use them, if tho't proper, for pacification; but the proposition was rejected. I then thought, and now think, that $500,000 would have secured the emigration of every Seminole. I shall have occasion to recur to this subject again.

I name, as a third error, the underrating the force of the enemy and the obstacles to be overcome, and the consequent underrating the force necessary on our part. I have the means of being assured, by the best authority, that the President rated the Seminole warriors at not exceeding 400. The then Secretary of War rated them at 750. The natural state of the country was sufficiently known but were not duly appreciated. Events have demonstrated that the war was commenced with an insufficient force. And sir, I hold, that with a carte blanche for means, the Executive is justly held responsible for every failure of success; not only for the want of success at first but much more so since. The Executive has had, of money and men, all that has been asked, and when asked.

The fourth error is a natural consequence of the three first, viz: a feverish impatience of instant success. Acting under a fearful responsibility for having plunged the nation into a rash and unjust war, and having held up to the world the enemy as even contemptible, President Jackson and his successor seem to have been impatient of even the necessary time for victory. Hence, sir, we have had, on an average, more generals than companies—Clinch, Gaines, Scott, Call, Jesup, Taylor, Armistead; superseding each other in rapid succession, and sometimes for slight causes. Take the case of Gov. Call. On a newspaper paragraph, somehow elicited, that Gov. Call did not cross the Withlacooche with his troops to the aid of Gen. Clinch, when an officer had crossed three miles (a typographical error for 30 miles) before his official report was received, he was superseded, and the consequence has been that every officer has acted under the same responsibility of having his acts censured and his command taken from him without his fault. The impatience of victory has made the Executive officers here the critics as well as the censors of the acts of officers in Florida, with no means of judging correctly. Take the case of Gen. Call, to which I have referred. Mr. Secretary Butler, a very good lawyer, undertook to judge—it must have been by second sight—he undertook to judge and censure an officer of no inconsiderable experience. In this rapid succession of commanders, acting under this surveillance of incompetence, there could be no system or energy. Success was not to be expected.

I mention an error of no small magnitude—the sanction of the violation of our flag—the white flag—a flag no longer respected by Indians.

I come now to the subject referred to by the gentleman from Florida—the late attempt for pacification. At the last session at my instance, an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made for holding treaties with hostile Indians. It was with difficulty it was obtained. It was adopted by the House, rejected by the Senate—insisted on by the House, and finally agreed to by the Senate. The appropriation was small, too small, but it was as large as I supposed could be obtained. It was stated at the time that its adoption would no doubt be considered by the Executive as an expression of the opinion of Congress that negotiation should be attempted. This opinion was respected. Gen. Macomb was selected. He repaired to Florida, and in good faith, made the attempt. He adopted the only practicable mode of commencing and conducting the business. It was not expected that any formal or written treaty could be made, or that the whole of the Seminoles could at once be consulted or pacified; a beginning was to be made; time was required to complete it. At the last session, I indicated the course that should be pursued; that as we could not send our flag into the country, a Seminole Indian (first conciliated himself) must be sent to the Seminoles to bring in as many as he could; that we should designate a line, and say to them, if you will not cross it we will not. Let them return with presents—with this offer. This was the plan adopted, and successfully adopted. The Indians were then scattered; time was necessary for the offer to reach them: time was necessary to allay the excited passions of the savages, and to make them satisfied that this was not another device to deceive them; until which, occasional acts of hostility were to have been expected. With the course pursued by Gen. Macomb I am entirely satisfied. So far as he was concerned, the attempt succeeded. And why did it ultimately fail? It failed because he was not supported. His arrangement was abandoned and denounced. No sooner had he left Florida than the whole *interest supported* by the war denounced the arrangement. And the Executive organ here denied that Gen. Macomb had authority to make any arrangement which should permit the Seminoles to remain in any part of Florida. No measures were taken to carry out the arrangement. Of the $5000 only $3000 was expended. Not only was nothing done to aid the pacification, but soon after a military demonstration was made in the Seminole country, for the purpose, it is said, of establishing a trading post—a purpose not know to them. They, no doubt, regarded it as a continuance of hostilities. When Gen. Macomb left, he had no reason to doubt of entire success; and I repeat, the failure is through no fault of his. In my opinion, $100,000, judiciously applied, would at any time have ended the war. I urged attempts at pacification in 1836, but without success.

It is said by the gentleman from Florida that, in consequence of Gen. Macomb's arrangement, the defences of the country were neglected, and that massacres ensued which are to be charged to the $5000 appropriation, and to me as the mover of it. I do not learn that the defences of the country were neglected; active war, was, for a short time, suspended; but, sir, whatever may have been the consequences, they were justly chargeable to the failure in carrying out the arrangement. To that the continuance of the war to this time is justly chargeable.

The expenditure of 20 millions—the hope of expending 20 millions more, has made the war popular with those who profit by it in Florida and elsewhere.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the continuance of this war. It should be either *stopped* or *ended*. I would *stop* it by refusing all appropriations, or *end* it by affording adequate means. What is proposed by the appropriation now asked? To *continue* the war, not to end it. To go on as you have done for the last five years. This appropriation is to be applied to your present means—the regular army and militia, and, perhaps, *mounted* volunteers—a few marines, sailors, Indians, and last, Cuba dogs. With these, you have had sufficient experience.

I need not repeat that I claim no pretensions to judge of military operations; yet I will venture a suggestion as to the character of the force necessary to *end* the Florida war. It is not my own invention: it is contained in the bill introduced on leave by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Downing, and which I would have been glad to have seen put into a more acceptable form. And it was for that reason alone that I voted against laying that bill on the table. The leading principle of that bill is to raise a force in which the officer would have perfect confidence in the men, and the men should have perfect confidence in themselves and in each other. In a regular army, in the open field you may put one coward between two brave men, and the force of discipline may preserve your line, but in Indian warfare, every man must fight for himself, supported by the unwavering confidence that all are doing their utmost. It is not discipline, but the personal qualities of the officers and men, that can end this war, May I appeal to the gentleman before me, Mr. Underwood.

[Mr. U. said that was the character of the force for Indian warfare.]

With the endorsement of that gentleman, I think these suggestions entitled to some consideration. I desire also, to add the opinion of an officer who has seen much of this Florida war, and is now engaged in it, and whose opinion is, with me, entitled to great respect.

In a letter from Florida, dated the 2d December, 1839, he writes:

"Nothing should be expected of the army now in Florida, composed as it is of foreigners and city men, towards overcoming the savages. Before that can be accomplished, we should have four thousand of the best woodsmen and hunters the country affords, *on any terms* that will bring them; and the operations must be continued, at *any expense of life or health*, in the *summer* as well as in the *winter*.—With such men enlisted into regular regiments, the Indians might be so harrassed and distressed, that in two or three years they would be willing to submit to peace—to emigrate."

I will notice another scheme to *continue* the Florida war that seems to be a great favorite at the other end of the capitol; I believe it has twice passed that body, but as yet it has no friends here. No one has as yet even asked for its consideration, and now, as formerly, it will expire with the session. For one I never supposed that the military occupation project was intended for Florida, but for another quarter. The bill proposed to settle permanently a cordon of citizens, in military positions, across the territory; in a country where, from the deadly miasma of its everglades and swamps, you have not dared to hazard a summer campaign. The military settlers were to come and die, to be replaced by others who should come and die in rotation. No, sir, as to Florida, this bill was not in earnest. It was introduced by a gentleman from Missouri. Along the whole western line of Missouri, the country is rich and the climate salubrious. I have no doubt, from a bill of a similar character, introduced by a gentleman from Arkansas, that the soil and climate of that State, are in no wise inferior to those of Missouri. This bill, sir, is a mere feeler. It looks not to Florida, it looks not to war operations, but to land speculation in Western States.

But, sir, to return to the appropriation under consideration. Considering it as furnishing means merely for continuing the war, I would rather it should be stricken out. I would stop wasteful expenditure; stop this, stop the resources of speculators, and that will take away by far the greatest interest in continuing the war. Your army and ordinary resources are sufficient for the mere protection of the inhabitants; and if you make it for their interest to have peace, you will be enabled to avail yourself of their interest to procure it. I do not believe that the Seminoles continue the war merely for the love of fighting. So long, however, as you will expend money in the extravagant manner you have done, so long you may have a flourishing Seminole war.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

EXECUTION OF PETER ROBINSON FOR THE MURDER OF ABRAHAM SUYDAM.

New Brunswick, Friday, April 16.

At an early hour this morning, the town of New Brunswick was in a state of great bustle and excitement, in consequence of the approaching execution of Peter Robinson. The time appointed for this last awful ceremony of the law to take place, was between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

From the time of day-break until the hour of execution, large crowds of persons were seen entering the town in the hope of witnessing the execution, but it was arranged to be strictly private, no persons, except those privileged by the Sheriff, were allowed to be present.

The jail is a plain two story stone building, one half appropriated to the use of the jailor and his family, and the other half to the prisoners. On one side of the passage, might be seen the laughing children of the jailor, full of mirth and glee, playing, while on the other side of the passage, a fearful scene was about to be enacted. A murderer and a felon, about to pay the penalty of his crimes. What a contrast.

The place of execution was a small enclosure in front of the jail, about six feet in width, and about twenty-five feet in length. In one corner of this space the gallows was erected. Two large uprights, about twelve feet high, were fixed on the ground, and a beam placed across the top. Through this a rope runs connected with a third upright, and to this rope was attached five heavy weights, raised about four feet from the ground.—Between the two first uprights, a small scaffold was raised, about eight inches from the earth. The fence which enclosed this space was about sixteen feet high. Outside of this, was formed in line, two companies of volunteers to keep off the crowd.

During the whole of Thursday the prisoner was attended by several clergymen, including Dr. Howe and Rev. Mr. Pilch, of New Brunswick. These persons continued to sing and pray with him the whole of the day. In the evening, his wife, his brother, and his brother's wife visited him for the last time. When the hour of parting came they were very much affected, but Peter appeared as stocial as ever, not seeming the least overcome. His brother remained with him during the greater portion of the night.—Several persons sat up with him all the night, singing and praying occasionally, but Peter heeded them but little.

The morning, which was cold, raw, and misty, cleared off about 7 o'clock, and the sun shone forth in full meridian splendor. At an early hour the clergymen were again with him, singing and praying, and remained with him until the time of his execution.

About a quarter past ten o'clock, the Sheriff, and jailor, and a gentleman who had prepared a dress for him, for the occasion, entered his cell, at which time we were admitted.

None who knew Peter Robinson before the commission of this mortal murder, or up to the time of his conviction, would now recognize him. Then he was a hale, hearty, muscular man, with firm nerves, and upright gait; now he was but a shadow of his former self. The gnashing of impenitent remorse has done its work on him.

"That juggling fiend that never spake before,
But cries, "I warned thee," when *the deed is o'er*,"

had completely overmastered its victim. The sunken eye, the pallid cheek, and the quivering muscle, showed that a fearful struggle had been going on within. The gaze of the morbid and the curious, eager to catch a sight of the culprit, was nothing to him. He had done with the world, and was only anxious to escape from himself, to leap from life to death. Here is a wide field of inquiry for the divine moralist and the philosopher. Here was a man, sober, frugal, and industrious, and yet guilty of the most heinous crimes in the calendar.

The jailor unlocked the manacles on his feet and was about to put the key in the lock of the hand cuffs, when Peter said Mr. Cowenhoven you have not got the right key, you will have to get the other key. Another was brought and the hand cuffs were taken off. A large white muslin dress was then put on him reaching down to his feet. A white cap was also placed on his head. He asked to shake hands with all in the cell before his hands were tied, which he did. He shook hands with the jailor and said, "I hope God will bless you and your family, for you have treated me like a father." His hands were then tied by a rope to his sides, and exactly 23 minutes past 10 o'clock preceded by a clergyman and walking between the Sheriff and the Jailor, he passed through the main passage of the prison on to the scaffold.

The rope was then adjusted on his neck, and instantly, without speaking a word, the Sheriff with a hatchet cut the rope to which the weights were attached, when they fell; the rope that was around his neck, here slipped over the culprit's ears, and he fell with a groan on the scaffold. A shriek of horror burst from all present. Mr. Hoagland, the Marshall, immediately lifted Peter up, and although he appeared stunned with the shock, yet he stood unaided again under the gallows.—He exclaimed when he was placed upon his feet, "The Lord have mercy on me." The Sheriff and Jailor then re-adjusted the rope of death, and the beam-rope being again cut, the weights fell; the prisoner jerked up, and in an instant with one convulsive spasm, of agony, he was launched into Eternity. Not more than 5 minutes elapsed from the time he left his cell, before he was in the arms of death. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down, and placed in a plain, painted, common looking coffin, to be delivered to his friends.

During the whole time, Peter did not evince the slightest fear or trepidation; he walked from his cell with a firm, careless step, and mounted the scaffold with as much sang froid as one would walk up a stair case. His reckless demeanor astonished every beholder.

The whole time spent, from the unlocking of the manacles, to his final exit, did not occupy more than five minutes. Not a word farther than the short sentence that fell from Peter's lips, after his first plunge escaped either from officers, or spectators, who numbered in all about sixty; among whom, we noticed Attorney General Molleson; District Attorney Vandyke; Mr. Wood, one of the Counsel for Robinson; Mayor of New Brunswick, several of the assistant Judges, and the High Sheriff of New York, who visited the place for the purpose of witnessing the process of execution, which was new to him, though on the same principle as that in use in the State of New York, and different from the form in Pennsylvania.

From the unconcerned manner of the females connected with the prison, who were busily employed in cooking articles for dinner, and the idle prattle of children by their side, and not ten feet from the scaffold, it was next to impossible to realize that an execution was in progress.

Thus ended the occurrences of the day, and thus has retributive justice, ever slow but sure, overtaken its victim. Thus has been taken away, in the full flush of manhood, PETER ROBINSON, expiation to the offended laws of his country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Si

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15, 18

The new President is now establ in the Executive mansion. He h Cabinet council there to-day, (the that has taken place since the dea Gen. Harrison.) They remained i sion more than two hours. The su before them were the state of our tions with Great Britain, generally more particularly the dispatches t sent to London, and the correspond with the British Minister.

Now, I hope, none of your readers expect me to communicate the purpo these. Under the two preceding Ad istrations there was a laxity of the prescribed by international etiqu which, I trust, will never be counte ced again. While negociations were inchoate, it frequently occurred tha substance of a secretaries letters, foreign minister's replies, or the con nications of one of our national repre tatives abroad got out, through such c nels as gave the publication almos authorized and official character. gave, in several notable instances, g umbrage to foreign governments; with just reason. For they found many things which had been comm cated in confidence had been publi to all America; and, consequently, t Europe. Mr. Webster will correct practice; and our diplomatic affairs be strictly confidential, except when publication of them is compatable the interest of the nation, and the d rum due to the other government There is a morbid curiosity, I know learn all that transpires here in off quarters. The respectable portion of press should not minister to this praved appetency, by giving circula to idle rumors. Whatever is known may be properly communicated, shall hear; but your readers, I trust, look to me for *facts* not *fabrications*.

One of the idle rumors of the da that a British fleet, consisting of sev vessels of war, has been seen off Ha ton Roads. I mention it only to there is not a word of truth in the sto in case you hear of it with the custom exaggerations a report gets as it trav

It is the practice, on the accession new President, to take an inventory every article of furniture, all the pointments of the Rooms of State, plate, &c. &c., appertaining to the Ex utive mansion. This is due to the pe —to him who has occupied the Hous and to him who succeeds to it. It is cessary as a preservation against wa and losses by servants, and otherwise Mr. John Tyler, jr., went through t task of inventory, to-day, accompan by Col. Copeland and Mr. Benjamin H rison, Jr. and the Commissioner of P lic Buildings.

President Tyler will make hims emphatically, the "*President of the P ple.*"

The Whig party are eminently *for nate* in having elected precisely this m to the second office of the Governmen

To his principles no objection can be ken even by the opposition. On the c trary, their leading organs say they co cide with their own; & they furnish the pu lic with long articles which, if they pro any thing, show most incontestibly, th these journals and the party whose gans, they are, ought in good faith, support President Tyler, until at least *does* something with which they m fairly quarrel.

The sole ground of complaint is th he places the utmost confidence in Ge Harrison's Cabinet. Candid people w hardly think such a thing to be a fa ground of quarrel. It looks too much if certain *leaders* wanted to bring abo a different state of things, to inure their own advantage. If they were ho est and sincere, they would rather r joice that a man of their own principle as they call Mr. Tyler, has succeeded obtaining the suffrages of the America people.

The Secretary of the Navy returned the City, last evening from his visit North Carolina.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.—Zebedia Payne, who fled to Texas after perpetr ting a savage murder in Tennessee, h been lodged in custody of the sheriff Franklin county, by Abner L. Crossma officer of Galveston Island, who arreste him there, and with much difficulty co ducted him back to Tennessee. The re ward of $500, offered by the Governo and $300 offered by relatives of the d ceased, were promptly paid upon deman but Crossman was not so fortunate in co lecting some farther amounts that wer indirectly promised.

It is worthy of remark that while Te as is somewhat burdened with a reputa tion for receiving and harboring runa ways and culprits of almost every dye her officers display a promptitude in serv ing the ends of justice that might be imi tated in some of our own communities with benefit and advantage to our citizens —*Phil. Chron.*

WHALE OIL.—During March there were imported into this country 15,81 barrels sperm and 36,750 barrels whal oil. These were received in eighte ships, two barks, and one brig.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE,

EDNESDAY, ... APRIL 28, 1841.

'UNERAL PROCESSIONS.—Most of the principal ies and towns in the Union have had, or are paring, funeral processions in honor of the e President.

☞The following is from the Washington respondent of the New York Signal who writes ril 17:

The ladies of General Harrison's family left shington to-day. They were attended by Col. peland, a nephew of the General's.

It is remarkable that none of the late Presi-t's blood relatives applied or was presented any office, while so many, mere hangers-on, urgently sued, and pressed, and almost de-nded, on the claim or pretence of personal ndship, or old acquaintance, or other familiar ationship. The country will be glad to learn it, since the death of General Harrison, the t disposition has been manifested to provide norably and advantageously for the General's ily. His son-in-law, who would have been private Secretary, (Mr. Taylor,) has been ap-nted Postmaster of Cincinnati. One of his is has been appointed to an honorable and rative office in a new and rising Territory.—two grandsons will be placed at West Point. e salary of President for one year, perhaps, for years, will be voted by Congress, for the efit of the family. The departed patriot will honored and remembered by the people in ry suitable manner. But the nation, and the n and the head of the government should not expected to admit the pretensions of all who nd them on their personal relations toward General, and his kindness and partiality, and o ask for the highest offices—foreign missions d the like—without any qualifications what-r for them.

PRICES CURRENT.—The prices of produce re-ins about a last week. We omit our quota-ns in this paper.

THE WEATHER.—As we anticipated in our t, the heavy shower we then mentioned, was clearing up shower. We have had a light n since to taper off with, but it has re-ined, in general, fine weather. The surface the earth is drying up fast. Monday evening had a shower.

CONFERENCE MISSIONARY.—We have received interesting communication from Br. Reeves late for this paper. It gives encouraging ws from Sandusky circuit, especially from Low-Sandusky.

REV. GEO. STORRS.—The New England Chris-n Advocate says that this gentleman has itten a pamphlet, in which he undertakes to ve, by repeating the arguments of Bourn and lylor, that the wicked will cease to exist after day of Judgment. The Advocate regrets that respectable talents should be wasted on theo-s so far removed from the general tenor of the pel.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.—The Philadel-ia conference of the M. E. Church adjourned the 16th inst. in Philadelphia, to meet next ar in Wilmington, Delaware.

FOR SALE.—Mr. W. G. Clark, of the Philadel-ia Daily Gazette, in consequence of ill health, ers for sale is establishment. It is said to be a of the most permanent establishments in the ty.

MUSKINGUM IMPROVEMENTS.—Every attempt improving our river, heretofore, has rendered more difficult for us to get off with our produce. he last season it cost from 70 to 100 dollars to ke a small trading boat round through the ca-l to Portsmouth, which, if our river had been t as nature formed it, would probably not have st ten dollars to have conveyed it thither.—e tests that the freshets have been giving the rks now being constructed between this and arietta, have excited our fears that they will ove more than worthless. But such notices as e following from the McConnelsville Standard cite our hope a little, if it is only to be blast-by future dispensations.

A steamboat arrived at this place from Zanes-lle on Tuesday evening last. She was built at anesville, and does credit to the builder. We derstand she will ply on this river, in connec-on with a canal line at Dresden, and another at to run on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Ma-etta. She will probably be down again this eek from Zanesville.

We have been informed that the dam near Waterford Landing cannot be passed. But small eam boats from below may possibly meet the e above referred to, so as to make an imperfect nveyance from our town to the Ohio river.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The Philadelphia ourier has the following statements and remarks, relation to the discoveries which the present crutiny into that institution is making;

It is to the stockholders that no facts should e kept back. They have a right to know every-ing. It appears by the report that "forty-eight ndividuals, firms and companies, have discounts xceeding $20,000 each, of whom twenty-seven ave discounts exceeding $50,000 each, and nine xceeding $100,000 each. A similar examina-ion of the *suspended debts* exhibits as the re-lt of fifty-two individuals, firms and companies, tanding charged on the books of that depart-ent with more than 20,000 each, twenty-nine ith more than 50,000 each, and eighteen with ore than $100,000 each. There are six indi-iduals and firms whose debts amount to 2,314,-00, two of which are over 650,000; *a large mount of which will be lost;* and four others who ave loans amounting to 569,000."

This is certainly an astonishing expose; but hy are the names withholden? Are not the tockholders entitled to know how and to whom he loans were made? Suppose the implicated ive in "gilded palaces," is that any reason for eeping back their names? The plundered tockholders and the entire public think not, and here is not a man, woman or child, in this or ny other community, (except those who may be mplicated,) who will not say out with every artjcular; and the resolution passed at the tockholders' meeting on Thursday, instructing he new directors to inquire into the true con-ition of the enormous and irregular operations, nd enforce the rights of the stockholders by due ourse of law, is not only cordially approved by very body, but is the only course which is looked pon as competent to prevent a like condition f things hereafter. We shall speak on this sub-ct again. Public interest is intense to know ll.

THE PRESS.—We commend the following article to the notice of the reader. The Press, one of heaven's best gifts to man, is most shamefully prostituted, at the present, to the purposes of slander. We have no idea that the editors themselves believe one half the defamitory tales they publish. They have an object in view, and that must be promoted at the expense of every other consideration. If the people would discontinue all those vituperative and abusive papers, it would have a salutary influence in regulating the press. But the article:

For the Western Recorder.

THE LICENSCIOUSNESS OF THE PRESS.—When, in the providence of God, arrangements are entered into to check and restrain to their proper limits, the press of the country, then each philanthropist may properly adopt the expression of old Simeon and say, "Now Lord let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

A holy ambition should pervade every mind that can wield a pen when such a God-like theme is presented as that of the reformation of the press. There are such ponderous, such mighty consequences hanging upon it, that the individual who can contribute to its effectuation in the slightest degree, may, like Sir Isaac Newton, when testing a discovery, in which the interests of mankind were deeply concerned, tremble at every joint at the anticipated results. I should glory in a participation in this boundless blessing to our species. I glory in attempting any thing but impossibilities that are rife with such noble consequences.

In vain the proud eagle perches at the top of each party paper, with the noble inscription of *E Pluribus Unum*, when all underneath goes to rive the links that bind the union and spread hatred and detestation throughout this glorious land of brothers. If the present course of vituperation be persisted in; if our wisest and best men are to be represented as the most foolish and worst, for heaven's sake, gentlemen editors, pull down the glorious eagle, the emblem of liberty, the emblem of high feeling and loftiness of soul, and perch a cannabalistic vulture preying on the vitals of a Jefferson, a Harrison, a Jackson, a Van Buren, at the top of the column.

Do not give us to understand, through this emblem, that you are the advocates of liberty, when all beneath this heavenly bird declares to us, in terms not to misunderstood, that you yourselves are the perfect vassals of party, bound hand and foot, and hood-winked by the fetters of political bigotry and blind party predilections.

What editor in the union, shall reap the glory of being first and foremost in laying and endeavoring to carry out a plan of reformation? What must be the sober thoughts of the warm partizan editor, now the contest is over, on looking back on his columns teeming with abuse, falsehood and misrepresentation, from end to end?

Shall we have a national convention of editors to strangle the hydra, or shall necessity coerce the people in perfect defence of themselves and posterity, with whose interests they are entrusted, to hold a convention and pass resolutions that will shut down the flood gates of abuse, by discontinuing their support of all papers that indulge in this great vice? When shall the convention be held? Shall it be of the people, or of the editors of newspapers? We pause for an answer. F.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury is more honestly conducted than the great mass of political papers. Yet it will be seen by the following that the editor admits articles into his paper, against his political opponents, which does them injustice; but the death of the President having disarmed him, his conscience forces him to make the following concession and apology:

☞It is due to ourselves to explain that the first article among our selections of yesterday, speaking with some severity of the President, and therefore, under the circumstances, mistimed, was very far from being selected for the occasion, but came in from the copy on hand in making up the paper; and that our attention was not so much drawn as it might have been to the derogatory expression, touching the President, because we selected the article not for what it said against him, but altogether on account of the lively description it gave of the insolent herd of harpies who infested the White House and annoyed its new possessor on the 5th of March. This explanation is due to our own feeling, as well as to those of readers to whom parts of that letter must have grated discordantly with the sympathies excited by the sad news in another part of our paper. We bore the President no malice, and if we had borne it, never would have chosen for the exhibition of such a feeling a time and occasion which not only repressed, but extinguished in our bosom, all other emotions towards him, than of commiserating kindness.

CINCINNATI "STAR."—In our paper of the 7th inst. we published an article from the "Star," in relation to the "removal of Br. Atkinson," which appeared to be interesting to the editor of that paper. We requested him to reciprocate the favor by publishing one about as long from our columns. As Br. Gurley professes to be a very liberal man we had a right to expect he would accommodate us in this little matter. But as his paper of the 17th inst. has not reached us, we are at a loss to know whether he has complied with our request or not. This is the only paper we miss from our file of the "Star" since we exchanged with it. How is this my brother? Did you notice our request? Have you complied with it? If not, will you? Let us hear from you on this subject.

PRESIDENT.—Some of the papers are disputing whether Mr. Tyler is in reality President, or whether he is not still Vice President, discharging the duties of President *ad interim*. An article in the National Intelligencer decides that he is in fact and by the constitution "*President of the United States.*"

For the Western Recorder.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the citizens of Zanesville was held in the Senate Chamber on the 15th inst. James Henderson was called to the chair and Robert Lashley, appointed Secretary. Judge Harper addressed the meeting in a short but eloquent speech: After which Jno. W. Foster from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the instructions of a former meeting, the committee of arrangements beg leave to submit the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Inasmuch as it hath pleased an all-wise Providence to remove by death, our late illustrious and venerated Chief Magistrate, *William Henry Harrison* in the maturity of his powers, and within a brief period after his elevation, to the highest honors of the Republic. We, the citizens of Muskingum county, in meeting assembled, for the purpose of expressing our sorrow on account of this national bereavement, and for testifying our regard for the high character and illustrious services of the deceased, do hereby

Resolve, That in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, we deeply deplore the melancholy dispensation which has deprived the nation of her Chief Magistrate, and, our own State of her brightest ornament.

Resolved, That in the character of General Harrison we find much to admire and little to condemn. As a leader of our armies, during the dark and trying period of the war, he was sagacious and interpid, keenly alive to the sufferings of his soldiers and mitigating those sufferings from his own purse. In the Legislative councils of the Nation, he never sacrificed to party what was due to the country, but all his views were prompted by an elevated patriotism and directed to the good of the *whole* people. As an Ambassador abroad, he maintained the National honor unsullied. In the private walks of life, he won the confidence and esteem of all by the purity of his life, and his amenity of manners; and as Chief Magistrate of these United States—a station to which he was called by the almost unanimous voice of his fellow citizens—his course, we have every reason to believe, would have been mild and conciliatory at home, firm and respected abroad: and in that country, which he defended by his valor, improved by his talents, and exalted by his fame, and for whose prosperity his dying asperations were breathed, his memory will be cherished in all its splendor, whilst the Republic endures.

Resolved, That under this national bereavement, all sectional feelings should be forgotten, all party predilections sacrificed on the great altar of patriotism; and that it is incumbent on all true citizens, to unite as Americans, in paying funeral honors to the deceased.

J. W. FOSTER, Chm'n.

PROGRAMME

Adopted by the committee for rendering funeral honors to the deceased President.

SATURDAY THE 1st DAY OF MAY,

has been set apart for this purpose, when the following exercises will be observed.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military Escort.
Division and Brigade Staff officers
Dismounted.
Militia, Field and Staff Officers.
Zanesville Guards.
Putnam Greys.
Warren Greens.

Lieutenant Colonel Curtis is charged with the military arrangements, who will be assisted by Maj. Dare.

CIVIC PROCESSION.

Committee of Arrangements.
Corporate Authorities of Zanesville.
Soldiers of the Revolution.
Soldiers of the late War who served under
GENERAL HARRISON.
Clergy.
Physicians.
Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.
Members of the Bar and officers of Court.
Citizens of other Counties.
Citizens of Muskingum County.

James Sheward will act as Marshal of the Civic procession assisted by such deputies as he may appoint.

The Military will assemble in front of the Court House at half past eleven o'clock of said day. The procession will move at 12 o'clock M. along the following route: from 4th Street to Market, thence down to 2d, from 2d to Main, thence up to 6th, from 6th to the Market Street Baptist Church, during which the Bells of the several Churches will be tolled and minute guns fired.

When the procession shall have arrived at the Church the following exercises will take place.

Scriptural readings and Prayer,
By the Rev. Mr. SMALLWOOD.
Eulogy on the life and services of General Harrison, by
Gen. C. B. GODDARD.
Concluding prayer and Benediction, by
Rev. Mr. MILES.

After which the procession will move back in the order above designated.

It is recommended that the usual badge of mourning be worn on the left arm, and that citizens suspend business and close their shops on that day.

J. W. FOSTER,
CHARLES BOWEN,
W. A. ADAMS,
C. B. GODDARD,
GEO. REEVE,
A. HARPER,
I. BELKNAP.
} Com. of Arrs.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this town.

JAMES HENDERSON, Chm'n.
ROBT. LASHLEY, Sec'y.

GEN. HARRISON'S DEATH BED.—We have this morning had an interview with a gentleman, who was at General Harrison's bedside when he expired. In the room were present two physicians, and a young lady who was constantly with the President during his illness. Mr. Webster was walking in the hall; Mr. Granger stood at the door of the chamber; Mr. Ewing sat at the foot of the bedstead—a French bedstead—and leaned his head upon the scroll, not looking up and weeping continually. Our friend stood near the bed. General Harrison did not speak or move after nine o'clock. Just before that hour he uttered brokenly and feebly *these* words—"I wish you to understand the principles that *govern me;* I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more."

It will be noticed that the words in Italics differ from what has been reported; but our informant says that he heard the words clearly, as the room was hushed to deathlike repose. They were uttered, he says, not as if the President imagined himself addressing his successor; but as if he were in a Cabinet Council and conversing with his Secretaries. From wandering expressions, scarcely audible, and previously uttered, it was evident that the President's mind wandered upon his high duties—he seemed to dream that he was discharging them in conference with his Cabinet.

For some hours previous to his death, he had evidently not been in possession of his faculties; the only evidence he gave of being sensible was while Dr. Hawley was praying. During the space occupied in this act of devotion, the General seemed to suppress his sighs and groans—demonstration of pain which had till then been uninterruptedly frequent. After the conclusion of the prayer his groans of anguish were again audible. At twenty minutes before eleven, the lady who stood by the bedside, holding his hand, felt it grow cold; the pulse had ceased and could not again be traced. She dropped the icy hand—and the General lay utterly still, with his eyes closed, till the last glimmering spark of existence had gone out.

The friend, from whom we have derived these facts, was cognizant of every thing that occurred during the President's illness—from the Saturday morning when he put himself under the care of a physician, till the Sunday morning, when he died. The expression attributed to him touching the removal of office-holders, &c., &c., are wholly untrue. He said nothing of the kind. Of this, the lady who was near him day and night, is positive. Indeed he did not converse at all on business, he attended to neither public or private business—his thought did not seem to recur to such topics, and their introduction was strictly prohibited. Indeed, so rigid were the physicians in their decrees, that they would not, through fear of exciting their patient, even admit the clergyman, Dr. Hawley, till all hope had been surrendered. The General made no allusion to his family, of a serious character—he expected soon to recover and of course felt no anxiety on their account.

But there was a subject on which he seemed to feel great anxiety, and which constituted nearly the sole matter of conversation—and that was *religion*. He expressed a regret that he had not previously come into the communion of the church in Washington, and expressed his determination to do so the moment he recovered.

The sermon of Mr. Van Rensselaer, published in the New World of last Saturday, was very satisfactory to the friends of the President, and has elicited general approbation. It is in truth an excellent discourse. During that portion of it, in which it addresses President Tyler, that gentleman seemed much affected, and bowed his head two or three times as if in assent.—*New York Signal.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Charles H. E. Judkins, arrived at Cunard's Wharf at Boston on Monday evening, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, and performed the passage in fifteen days and eight hours. She arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. on the 7th, and sailed at 7 same day for Boston. She encountered a heavy sea and head gales during nearly the whole voyage.

The Columbia came up the harbor with the America flag at half mast—the captain having been informed by a pilot of the death of the President. She took a sweep round by the Navy Yard, the band playing "Hail Columbia." Both flags at the Cunard wharf were at half mast.

She brings us our regular files from London and Liverpool to the evening of Saturday, the 3d inst. There is no news of importance.

The Columbia in hauling into the Cunard wharf was forced by the wind and tide against the pier, thereby breaking her larboard wheelhouse.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, Captain Cleland, arrived at Liverpool on March 31st, in fourteen days and eighteen hours from Boston.—She experienced heavy gales through the whole passage.

A notice was up at Lloyd's for transports to convey 1,600 troops to Halifax, where 4000 are shortly to be sent to reinforce the battalions already there.

There was much less excitement in Great Britain respecting the relations between that country and the United States.

The British press has evidently cooled down in its tone towards the United States. The only pugnacious article is the following from the Liverpool Mail:

We understand that government has received despatches from Mr. Fox, the British minister, resident at Washington, intimating that his demand for the release of Mr. McLeod has been received in a most conciliatory spirit by the new President and the American cabinet, and that the strongest assurances have been given him that the unfortunate and much injured gentleman will be safely restored to his friends, and ample compensation made him for the insult he has sustained, and the sufferings he has endured.

All this is satifactory enough, as far as Mr. McLeod is concerned; but what reparation is to be made to England for the *past*, and what indemnity given for the *future*, in a matter deeply affecting the honor of this country and the laws of civilized nations? We cannot see how the release of Mr. McLeod alters the complex nature of the question at issue. If the State of New York is permitted to claim the right of arresting, imprisoning, and trying for life, every Canadian subject of her Majesty who, in the discharge of his duty, may fire a musket at an American citizen acting piratically, or assisting pirates on the lines, no man's life or liberty would be safe for a moment upon a disturbed frontier.—After all, we are only at the beginning of this business.

The supplement to the Liverpool Journal of April 2d, contains the following paragraph on this subject:

The Times states that government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the Britannia steamer, and that those despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain, so far as regards the question of McLeod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American government, couched in the most conciliatory language. We think, adds the Times, that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

The arrival of the packet ship Patrick Henry, with General Harrison's Address, and the arrival of the steamer Britannia, with despatches for the British Government tended to allay a most feverish excitement, which had prevailed in all classes, and our last advices show a much better feeling towards this country, and a rapid advance in the money markets.

At a recent operative Protestant meeting at Bath, a large number of Chartists gained admission, took possession of the platform and a scuffle ensued, which ended in the success of the Chartist party. The appearance of police was treated with groans, hooting and whistling. Three cheers were given for the Chartist party, and as many for Frost, Williams and Jones; and after paying the usual compliment to the chair, one of the most uproarous meetings ever held in Bath was dissolved.

A large meeting is announced to take place in Glasglow soon, which will embrace the broad, general question of the duties on every description of Goods and produce imported into the United kingdom, including, of course, the duties levied upon corn and provisions.

It is now stated that Sir William Parker will succeed Admiral Elliott in China.

ITEMS.

At the late court of common pleas for this county, Henry Cope of Wellsville was fined in the sum of $2,500 for breach of promise for marriage. Miss Jane Moore, plantiff.—*New Lisbon Aurora.*

The colored boy who was put into jail some time since, for firing several stables, was acquitted on the ground that the evidence against him was all extorted from him by threats.—*ib.*

The remains of Mrs. Montgomery, who was recently killed by the Indians in Florida, have been removed by the father of that unfortunate young lady, and borne to the grave with appropriate funeral solemnities, at Cincinnati, a few days since. She was the wife of Lieutenant Montgomery, of the Army, and had been married but a very short time before her death.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of St. Peter's Church, has been selected by the clergy of Albany to deliver the Funeral Discourse on the Death of the President before the two branches of the Legislature.

A jury has at length been empannelled for the third trial of Dr. Eldridge, and the case is progressing.

Upon Samuel Kirkpatrick, who was convicted of carpet larceny, being called upon to receive his sentence on Monday, it was ascertained that he had absconded. His bail was $1000.—*Phil. paper.*

One of the most violent snow storms, with which we have been visited for a year past, occured on Monday last.—*ib.*

119 deaths are reported in this city for the last week—of consumption 27, one-fourth.—*ib.*

General Harrison, in his last out-door exercise, was engaged in assisting the gardener in adjusting some grape vine. The gardener remarked that there would be but little use in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sunday, while the family was at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the General, as a guard against such a loss, that he should purchase an active watch-dog. "Better," said the General, "to employ an active Sabbath school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and the boys too."

The farmers in Massachusetts are trying to increase their stock of honey by means of Bee pastures. For this purpose white clover, sweet clover, mignonette, buckwheat and trees are recommended.

FIRE AT GOSHEN, N. Y.—On Friday last, a fire occurred in the village of Goshen, by which the Mansion House, the Eagle Hotel, a grocery store, a saddler's shop, and the printing office of the Independent Rebublican, were consumed.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have voted to adjourn on the 27th instant.

GEN. HARRISON.—The committee in Cincinnati requested Judge Burnet to deliver an eulogy on the late President. He declined, saying, "I cannot accept, I could not speak. I knew Harrison forty-six years ago; he was a brother to me then; we have been brothers ever since; our hearts were knit together, and I would choke were I to attempt to speak of him. He is the last of the little band who started this city. I am alone now, all alone, and I cannot talk of my friend, I cannot." And the manly tears fell down his cheeks, and the sobs which were heard coming alike from the aged and the young of both parties, told the deep sympathy which all felt.—The scene was touching. It overcame all who witnessed it.

FAST DAY.—The Governor of New Jersey has issued his proclamation, recommending the 14th of May as a day of fasting and prayer, in consideration of the late death of Gen. Harrison.

SMALL NOTES.—Small notes were sold in this city on Saturday by our Brokers at one per cent. premium over Philadelphia Bank notes of larger denominations.—*Bicknell.*

A French Catholic Church is about to be erected in New York.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS.—"We have certian information from Columbus," says the Dayton Journal, "to the effect that the Fund Commissioners have borrowed $581,000, the amount authorized by the Legislature to be procured without restriction of interest, for the purpose of paying the suffering contractors on the public works. The loan is doubtless taken by Ohio Banks. We are not appraised of the terms of the loan, nor of the particular banks which have subscribed to it. But the fact that the money has been obtained may be relied upon."—*Leb. Star.*

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.—Almost all the papers have stated that the President is a widower. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot contradicts this report, and states, that Mrs. Tyler, his wife, is living, though in delicate health. He has two sons and two daughters married, and one son and one daughter unmarried.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S PHYSICIANS.—The *Commercial* of last evening contains a long article from a distinguished physician of our city, reviewing the card of the medical gentlemen who attended the late President, and showing pretty conclusively to our minds that those M. D.'s have made fools of themselves by their report, and very probably quacked General Harrison out of existence. The writer in the *Commercial* treats the matter ably and dispassionately; and if his views of the case be—as they seem to be—correct, these physicians will have a pretty serious account to settle with the people of the United States. We hope to see the matter more fully discussed.—*N. Y. Sig.*

HE DIED A CHRISTIAN.—The National Intelligencer says—"It is known that, for many years past, General Harrison had become daily more impressed with religious feelings, always treating seriously, and showing himself mindful of his future accountability.—A member of his family has stated that for many months past, he has never omitted the reading of the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest, however harrassed by company, or worn down by fatigue. On Monday, the third day of his indisposition, and before he felt himself in any particular danger, he declared to those around him that he had long been deeply impressed with the truths of the Christian Religion, and regretted that he had not connected himself with the Church as a communicant."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The Rev. Mr. Griswold of the Baptist communion, died in this city on Wednesday of last week, in consequence of a brutal assault made upon him the Friday evening previous, by a young man named Layton. Mr. Griswold had held a series of religious meetings in a saw-mill at the west end of the city, which were attended, we understand, with considerable interest and many hopeful conversions. On the evening of the fatal assault, the young man, as we are informed, was made a subject of prayer. Exasperated at this, he watched for his victim, as he came out of the assembly, and directed a stone with fatal violence at his head. The perpetrator is now in prison awaiting his trial.—*Cincin. Watch. 22d inst.*

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK.—The br. Opulences left this city where she was owned, for Apalachicola, on the 28th ultimo, and on the 3d inst. was struck by a squall, filled and sunk almost immediately. The crew, consisting of four men and the cook, with one passenger, were lost—the Captain and two mates escaping by clinging to part of the Cabin-deck, which was washed off by the Sea. The Captain arrived in this city yesterday, and says that on their insecure floating fragment, they saw a barque within three miles of them, steering South; but their signal of distress was unobserved. In the afternoon of the same day, a schooner passed them in the same manner. On the 6th, the third day of their exposure, they were observed and rescued by Capt. Chamberlain of the schooner Francis, on his way hither from Pensacola. While floating on this portion of their wreck, they subsisted on the flesh of a dog which escaped from the brig at the same time with themselves. The sea washed them off several times, but they succeeded in regaining their fragment, although sharks were swimming about them on every side.—*N. Y. Signal.*

THE FIRE AT NORTH BEND.—Notwithstanding the many contradictory rumors that have appeared, we learn from the Cincinnati papers that the main building of the Mansion at North Bend was saved by the strenuous exertions of the inhabitants in the vicinity, and the tearing away of the hall that connected it with the part destroyed, which was effected by the timely and active exertions of the Irish laborers at work on the canal near, and of the other neighbors.

The following extract of a letter from Col. Taylor, the son-in-law of the deceased occupant, shows the extent of their services, and how highly they are appreciated:

We are indebted to the active and noble exertions of Irishmen for the preservation of the house. They not only gave the alarm, but worked as I never saw men work before. They deserve the highest praise, as they have the warmest gratitude of the family and myself for their generous aid.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

INCIDENT.—The Cincinnati Republican states that as a steamboat was about leaving Wheeling, crowded with passengers, a heartless man observed, that he regarded the President's death as a public blessing. The remark startled those who heard it, and for a time deep silence was the only answer which was made. At length a man, venerable in appearance and years, in a voice stifled with grief, said, that such wanton levity was not consistent with a true American, and that he would not travel with any one who could so speak. All the passengers concurred in this opinion, and the heartless wretch was ordered on shore as being unfit to associate with men.

PORK TRADE WEST.—The only two houses in Louisville, Ky., engaged in the pork business, appear to have been fully employed this year. One has slaughtered 21,000 hogs, and put up 1700 kegs of lard; and the other have killed 11,000 hogs.

LATER FRGM CANTON.—The ship Panama, Capt. Benjamin, arrived yesterday, with a cargo of teas. She left Macao on the 6th of January, and brings news three weeks later than our previous advices.—The Panama sailed under a special permit from Admiral Bremer, Commander-in-chief of her Majesty's naval forces in India and China.

The news brought by this vessel is not of a very important character. The negociations, already so protracted between the two belligerant powers, are not yet terminated; nor does anything appear to indicate a speedier issue, either of peace or war.—*N. Y. Sig., 17th inst.*

Business Department.

Br. Springer: Your unworthy servant would respectfully beg leave to have the following appointments recorded in your excellent paper:

Tanners cr'k ct.	May 16	Richwood ct.,	June 27
Madison,	23	Union,	July 4
Charlestown,	30	De Kalb mission,	11
Driftwood miss.,	June 6	Wabash,	18
White river circuit,	13	Lafayette,	25
Sugar creek,	20	Mill creek,	August 1

My brethren in the ministry will please perceive that this arrangement embraces only the Sabbaths; therefore I would inform them that I shall try to reach their circuits two or three days previous. Yours, &c.,

R. G. H. HANNA.

Burlington, Ia., April 16, 1841.

GRAFTED FRUIT TREES WANTED.—If any of our readers have the article within fifty or one hundred miles of this place, or if there be any in their neighborhood, if they will inform us we will advertise for them, and probably send a merchant for a lot. Be so good as to let us know the kind of fruit, the age of the scions, and the price per 100. Address C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio, and you will confer a favor.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Canada Temperance Advocate.

A TRUE PASSAGE FROM THE LIFE OF A DRUNKARD.

It was Saturday night—the rain was falling in torrents—in a miserable dwelling, on an old broken chair, almost the only one the house contained, sat a tall yet bowed-down woman. She still retained enough of youth to show that she had once been beautiful, though care-worn and emaciated. She was singing in a low, sweet, plaintive voice, to a sickly, restless infant; another child, a little girl, sat on the floor, gazing wistfully up into her mother's face; and that patient woe-worn mother smiled—smiled, to hide her tears as she stooped to smooth her cheek, and murmured, 'My darling, he will soon be here; and then my little one shall have her supper.' A few moments after, the latch was lifted. A slight, (and in spite of his tattered garments) a genteel looking boy entered. 'They will not let me have any more, dear mother,' said he, flinging down his ragged cap with an air of despondency. 'They say my father drinks; and there is little probability of their ever getting paid for what we *have had;*' and here the poor boy's voice faltered. The woman sat for some time in mute despair, at last she said, 'Well, Edward, what is to be done? To-morrow is Sunday, and we must certainly starve, unless you go again to——' she seemed almost afraid to say the word—'to your uncle's, and beg a few shillings: perhaps, if you tell him how absolute is our want, he will not, he can not refuse.' As his mother spoke, the boy's white cheek became instantly suffused with burning crimson; his large, dark yet sunken eye, flashed, as he exclaimed vehemently: 'Never, mother, never! Oh! I would a thousand times sooner starve, beg, die! Oh, mother, do not *ask* me;' and he hid his face in the arm that rested on the table.—A long silence ensued, which was at last broken by the little girl: 'Mother, you said I should have some supper when Ned come back.' A low suppressed sob was the only answer. The next instant the boy's head was raised, the cheek had settled to its ashy hue, the fiery light was quenched in his dark eye; and he stood at the woman's side, threw his arm around her neck, and stooping to kiss her prematurely furrowed brow, whispered, 'Forgive me, dear mother; I know not what I said. Oh! do not kill me by those tears, as if you had not misery enough without my increasing it. I will go this instant; and after all he cannot say more than he did the last time. Mother, look up; I will go.'

'Edward,' said the agitated woman, pressing him to her bosom, 'gladly, most gladly, would I lay down my own life to save my precious boy one pang, one moment's grief; but it is not for myself I ask you to do what I feel and know to be so humiliating, but for their sake, (and she glanced at the sleeping infants,) for *their* sake my boy will throw aside all selfish feeling; my Edward will I know do his duty.' Another instant and she stood, or rather kneeled, *alone.* How long, how weary was the next hour to the bleeding heart of the anxious mother? How often did she rise, and opening the door, peer into the darkness, or bend her ear in intense eagerness at every passing step? At last those loved feet approached; again the latch was raised, and again the boy appeared; but this time he brought joy and gladness. He did not tell his mother how he had again and again been spurned; how he had been taunted; how he had been told that the hard-earned bread of industry was not to be given to the drunken father and his lazy son; how he had borne all this opprobrium for her sake, and quelled his proud spirit, and on his knees sued again and again; and at last gained by his importunity, that which was denied to his misery. But the bright hectic spot that shame had called into his pale cheek, and that still burned there, told to that observant mother how great had been the mortification which the heroic boy had endured.

* * * * * *

All was silent in the low dwelling.—'Mother,' said the dying boy, 'raise my head and lay it once again in your bosom. Do you weep,' he said, after a short pause, and making a feeble effort to throw his arm around her neck, 'do you weep, dearest mother, that to-day you have a son on earth—to-morrow one in heaven? Do you weep, that I am leaving a world so full of wo—a world that you yourself are so weary of, for that bright heaven, that happy home, which we have so often talked about? The tho't of parting from you is the only sting that death has for me. Oh! if I could but take you, sweet mother, with me? But you will soon come: you cannot stay without me.' Here his whisper became inaudible; his head pressed heavier on her bosom; a short gasp—a low sigh, and the unhappy woman clasped convulsively to her breast a lifeless corpse!

Many long hours had passed, yet that mother still hung motionless over her son; so still and immoveable was she, you might have imagined that she, too, had bid farewell to earthly sorrow. Presently the door was pushed violently open, and a man staggered into the room. He stood for some time glaring around him, as if endeavoring to remember where he was. At last he recognized his wife; and reeling towards her, he seized her arm, and pulled her rudely up. As he did so, a low agonized groan showed that she was awakened to conciousness; but as her eyes rested upon his face, a long and loud appalling laugh rang thro' the cold dim room: then suddenly stopping, and laying one hand on the shoulder of the now sobered man, and with the other parting back the black locks from the face of the dead child; 'Do you see him, Charles?' she exclaimed, 'do you see him? and do you know *who* has laid him in his early grave? Do you know who clouded his young days with misery: that gave him for his portion here, poverty and hardship, and shame; that filled his cup of life so full of bitterness, that at the first taste he turned with loathing from it, and pined and died? Need I tell you, man, murderer!' she shrieked, 'that it was a *drunken father?*—need I tell you, that *you* have laid the head of your child in the dust, and broken the heart of your wife you had sworn to cherish?' then looking slowly and shudderingly round the dismal apartment, she sank again upon the body of her son. 'Oh! take me with you, my beautiful, my best: leave me not to this loneliness of heart—this living death. My boy, my Edward, take your wretched mother with you.'

And what were the drunkard's feelings during this scene? Did not his soul smite him? It did, it did. Most keenly did he feel the pangs of remorse; yet he rushed from the house, and *entered the first dram shop!!* 'Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine! if thou hast no other name to be known by, let us call the devil!' E. D. J.

By Request.

A COLLECTION OF DECLARATIONS.

Declaration First.—The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's; but the earth hath he given to the children of men.

Declaration Second.—All men are equal; they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the government; and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.

Declaration Third.—The principles of *pure truth, sacred love,* and *perfect equity,* compose a full, plain, and perfect constitution for the government of all rational beings.

Declaration Fourth.—The divine constitution which is composed of the principles of divine truth, love and equity, is not only the perfect rule of action for all mankind; but a perfect criterion, by which every man is divinely authorized to try all his own principles, and the public principles of all persons, nations, churches, and books; and to reject every principle (wheresoever found) that is not in perfect accordance with all the principles of the divine constitution.

Declaration Fifth.—History and observation hath declared to us, that politic men govern themselves and fellow men by the principles of *inclination, selfishness,* and *power,* which principles compose the world's governing constitution; and if these men who thus govern, were not endowed with rational faculties, and thereby rendered amenable to the divine constitution, they could not sin in thus governing; because the world's constitution allows all animals to do whatsoever they have inclination and power to do.

Declaration Sixth.—Beside the world's constitution, there are none, nor is there any need of a third; because the divine constitution is complete for the government of all rational beings, and irrational beings are not capable of governing by any principles but those which compose the world's constitution.

Declaration Seventh.—Politic men have disregarded their principles of the divine constitution, and divided the population of their countries into two grand classes, which are justly called *bereavers* and *bereaved.*

These politicians have chosen to govern by the principles of the world's constitution, that they may be exalted in worldly glory and power, and abound in wealth, and servants; and to strengthen themselves against divine truth, they have proclaimed absurd doctrines, concerning God, creation and revelation!!

The ancient bereavers at Hindostan taught, that, when God created the world he produced *them* from his head and body, and their servants from his feet! And those of Palestine told a corresponding tale; they said that they saw God, and he told them that the poor of their own nation should serve only as hired servants, and go free in six years; but they should get their bond-men and bond-maids from other nations, and they should be their inheritance, and the possession of their children forever!!! The doctrine from Palestine was so agreeable to the selfish inclination of the bereavers of all countries that they proclaimed it from pulpits and thrones as the real word of God, till it became the faith of empires and kingdoms in Europe, and is now believed by the bereavers of all the Republics of America! And if we look along the line from the Rocky mountains of America, to the country from whence this partial and oppressive doctrine came, we may see thousands of believing bereavers, with millions of sorrowing servants whom they have, by their faith and works, bereaved of all the most precious rights of man.

Declaration Eighth.—All men are born alike ignorant, needy, and dependent, and God and nature contains ample supply of all good, for the body and mind of all mankind; and man is endowed with all the faculties requisite to nurse the infant—feed the children—instruct the youth—support the aged—take care of the disordered and the disorderly—and to remove the dead; and all this the divine constitution requires to be done perpetually, universally, and without partiality.

Declaration Ninth.—All men have equal right to breathe the world's air—drink its water—warm by its fire—and feed on its vegetables to nourish and comfort the body,—and to the principles and spirit of the divine constitution, to direct, purify, comfort and save the soul forever. To be in union with these principles, and the spirit of them, is to be in union with God, and with all the good intelligent beings of the universe.

N. B. I have found the above principles which were declared at different times and by men unknown to each other; and this day, Dec. 14th, 1838, I have collected, and purpose to publish them without comment; and whosoever will, let him distribute them among the people; and whosoever discovers an erroneous principle in them, let him show error, and tell the truth he knows, that we may mutually arrive at the perfect knowledge of *divine truth,* that we may all be equally free, good and happy. COSMOPOLITAN.

ELEVEN REASONS FOR NOT ACCEPTING AN INVITATION TO A FASHIONABLE PARTY.

1. Because I have no desire to form intimacies with the fashionable world, to which christians are forbidden to be conformed, and from which they are called to come out and be separate.

2. Because, as a christian, I ought not, and cannot find pleasure in the displays of vanity, and in the frivolous conversation of those whose principal maxim is, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry."

3. Because in society I might insensibly imbibe the spirit of the world, which a christian is commanded not to cherish.

4. Because it would induce late hours, and necessarily lead to the neglect or sleepy performance of family devotions.

5. Because it would tempt to undue indulgence of appetite, and perhaps excite a taste for luxuries which would endanger health, and lead to unnecessary expense.

6. Because I should find few, if any christians there, and these alone should be my cherished associates.

7. Because it would give offence to my christian brethren, and might become to them an occasion of stumbling.

8. Because I can spend my time better.

9. Because such company and scenes appear inconsistent with taking up the cross, and walking in the narrow way.

10. Because it would encourage and confirm the thoughtless in their sinful alineation from God.

11. Because I should be very cautious where I am found, especially as I am forewarned, that in such a day and in such an hour as I expect not, the Son of Man cometh.

A SISTER.—He who has never known a sister's kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming beneath her enduring smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of manhood.

"That man has grown up among kind and affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich development of all the tender and more refined feelings of the heart, which is so apparent in every action, in every word."

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold in its chilling contact with the world, will warm and thrill with a pure enjoyment, as some incident awakens within the soft tunes and glad melodies of his sisters' voices. And he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentler influences which moved him in his earlier years.

INTERESTING ANCIENT RELIC.—In 1834, a white oak tree was cut in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, two miles west of the village, measuring 4½ feet in diameter. In the body of the tree about 3½ feet from the ground, was found a large and deep cutting by an axe, severing the heart of the tree, and exhibiting with perfect distinctness the marks of the axe at the present time. The whole cavity thus created by the original cutting was found to be encased by 760 years growth of wood—i. e: it was concealed beneath 460 layers of timber, which had grown over it subsequently to the cutting, and must have been in the year 1374, or 118 years before the discovery of America by Columbus. The section of the tree exhibiting the curiosity may now be seen at V. G. Barney's tavern in Newark. The tree was cut in 1834, by James P. Bratle, of Newark, a forwarding merchant, and the timber used by him in building the boat Newark, now belonging to the Detroit Line. The cutting was at least six inches deep.—*Geneva Courier.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Baron Dupolet, of Paris, has presented to the Academy of Medicine a *Deaf Mute,* ten years of age, whose speech and hearing he had restored by a magnetic process. The Academy immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the truth of a fact which threatens to overturn all previous notions of science. Their report is looked for anxiously.

Since that time the Baron submitted to his porcess a deaf mute of the age of five years. A certificate of a member of the Academy of Medicine proves that the child was both deaf and dumb from its birth. The miracelous process of the Baron was evident, for at the end of three sittings the child heard and repeated every word pronounced in its presence. The Baron states that he has cured nineteen persons by this simple process.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—A bill has been reported to the Senate of Maine, on the subject of betting on elections, which has the following provisions:

1st. That any person who shall bet upon the election of any man to any office, shall forfeit to the use of the town, city or plantation in which he resides, a sum equal to the wager.

2d. That the person who shall receive money for any bet, shall be liable to have the amount recovered back in an action of debt by the person losing it.

3d. The third section makes it the duty of Mayors of cities and Treasurers of towns and plantations to sue for the sums forfeited by the first section.

4th. All goods, chattels, or personal estate to bet, are forfeited to the use of the city, town or plantation; and the persons mentioned in the last section are empowered to sue for the same.

5th. All deeds of real estate, or other conveyances to fulfil any bet, are declared void.

For the Western Recorder.

"And they fell on Paul's neck and wept sore, sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more."

When the minister Paul in obeying his call,
Was about to depart he thus said to them all—
Behold I go bound the gospel to sound,
And publish the news of salvation around;
What may happen me there I cannot declare,
Except of one thing of which I'm aware,
That full well I do know, for the spirit saith so,
Afflictions abide me wherever I go.
But afflictions and pain and ills in a train,
In their efforts to move are ever in vain;
For I count all things loss and lighter than dross,
For since I am changed I delight in the cross.
To-day record take and memento make,
Jehovah's whole counsel I've spoke for your sake;
I've not ceased to pray by night and by day,
And labored to win you from your sinful way.
I covet not gold but you to behold
Dealing just and equal, and in mercy being bold.
These labor-worn hands food and raiment command,
And freely I've preached to the men of this land.
Then on Paul's neck they fell, they loved him so well,
And with sighs and kisses their sorrows they tell.
Tears like the rain's pour or the waves of the shore,
Lamenting the most they should see him no more.
O, could we but die and heavenward fly,
With the prospect that Paul had just then in his eye,
Our souls would be blessed when of Jesus possessed,
And with Him our spirits forever would rest.

J. M. F.

LOOK OUT FOR AN IMPOSTER.—The Warren Journal informs us that a man professing to be a Siberian, and a convert from Paganism to Christianity, is travelling through the country and attempting to lecture upon the manners and customs of the people of Siberia. He arrived in that place on Thursday, and attempted to impose upon the people, but he did not succeed.—When his hypocrisy was exposed he was much enrathed, and swore bitterly. Before he left, he became very much intoxicated. He is a man apparently about 45 years of age, thick set and stoop shouldered, small eyes, bushy hair, no beard, and speaks broken English. He wore grey clothes, with buttons up the legs of his pantaloons. For the benefit of all classes of society, we should have extensive workshops, where such wandering humbugs could be "put up" to do labor for the advancement of the funds of the States.

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—A writer in an English paper proposes the building of a rail road from "Pekin, in China, through Asia and Europe, to Lisbon, in Portugal." A rail road seven thousand miles long would be a pretty extensive concern.—We are sure we shall be ready to go on 'our tour' about the time *that* rail is stretched.

Dr. Owen, who was appointed by the Government of the United States to explore the mineral regions of Iowa and Wisconsin Territories, states that they now produce as much lead as the whole of Europe, Great Britain excepted; and are capable of yielding as much as all Europe, Great Britain included.

RATHER HENPECKED.—Fancy a man stuck on the sunny side of a barn nibbling an apple, for fear that his wife should see him at it in the house.

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS,* to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including
Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.;
Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns;
Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation,* which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove,* and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

Mormonism, or Knavery Exposed.

Now in the press, and will be immediately published in pamphlet form, a History of the Mormons, giving an account of the discovery of the golden plates from which their Bible is pretended to be derived, the translation, and various tricks resorted to; the proceedings at Kirtland, building a temple, increase of the disciplies; establishment of a bank, a correct specimen of its notes of which two hundred thousand dollars worth have been palmed off upon the community; persevering efforts of Mormon preachers, and spread of the doctrines; the manner in which the community of Frankford, Pa., rid themselves of the Mormons; evidence of the depraved and swindling character of the Mormon leaders, and their fraudulent practices, as derived from documents printed by order of the Senate of the United States; incidents in the life of "Jo Smith," the ring leader in this scheme for fleecing the poor and defrauding the community under the cloak of a religious imposture. The whole being designed as a caution to the ignorant and unsuspecting against one of the most barefaced, blasphemous and wicked devices which has ever been witnessed in this country, not excepting that of the notorious Mathias, whose career of swindling and depravity was arrested by a criminal prosecution in New York. The Mormon imposters are so far successfully carrying out the most revolting features of that disgusting trick, affording a lamentable exhibition of the credulity and weakness of human nature, in so readily allowing itself to be made the dupe of artful and designing knaves.—Price 12½ cents single copies, or ten copies will be forwarded by mail or otherwise for one dollar.

Address, E. G. LEE, Philadelphia.

☞Editors of newspapers generally who may feel disposed to aid in guarding the community against a gross imposition, and will copy the above advertisement, shall have a few copies of the Exposure forwarded to their address.

April 21, 1841. 87.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogany dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs,

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England,* and other parts of the *United States,* and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by
A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of
POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

Degember 16, 1840. 69

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE
WESTERN RECORDER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞ *The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 37. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1841. | Whole No. 89. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

THE WORKS OF GOD.

BY A. J. WRIGHT.

Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wis-
ast thou made them all; the earth is full of
hes."—*Psalms* 104: 24.

! how grand! the glorious blue sky
udded with its host of glit'ring gems,
r beyond these countless worlds on high,
courts and thrones and royal diadems,
ide spread heavens by thy power made,
by thy understanding fashion'd fair,
ight green earth thy wisdom hath display'd,
these are all thy works, how manifold
they are.

nty God! thy hand did also form
pearly dew-drop and the driving rain,
almy zephyr and the bursting storm,
cloud-cap'd mountain and the roaring
main:
hou dost rule them all; the boiling deep,
ne everlasting arm in might restraineth,
thy hand the raging billows sleep,
rmuring the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

al God! thy glory and thy might,
h been from everlasting; earth and sky,
mountains, rocks and ocean, day and
night,
w forth thy praise and speak thy majesty.
r command the whirlwind leaps in wrath,
nod can bid the tempest "peace, be still,"
aming ocean and the earthquake hath
sovereign but the Lord, no master but his
will.

lest thou art, most high and holy One,
hine own attributes; thy boundless love,
ercy and thy truth. Thy will be done
earth beneath, as 'tis in heaven above.
ch us how to strike the sounding lyre
praise of thee, while life and strength
remaineth,
ing forever with the heavenly choir,
Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

---

weet Calista! thy task is done,
Thy morning course is o'er,
t noon hath set thy morning sun;
Thou art on earth no more.

ould diadem or costly pearl
Have saved thee from the tomb,
hou hadst not been, my lovely girl,
Pluck'd in thy youthful bloom.

ut not a mother's grief nor tears
Could save a tender thyme;
ut thou who wast so young in years,
Art taken in thy prime.

Hygeia's skill could nought avail—
The Messenger had come,
o bear thee safe through Death's dark vale,
Up to thy happy home.

he friends who've watch'd thy bed with care,
Will long their loss deplore,
o think that they on earth shall share
Thy company no more.

nd when we view the lowly bed,
Why thy fair form is laid,
o God we'll trust thy soul has fled,
Call'd by a heavenly shade.

COMMUNICATIONS.

STERN HERALD.—We had determined to
othing in relation to this enterprize, for
e might give offence to brethren, and have
ed publishing two or three communications
west of the Scioto, making strictures on
bject. But the following communication,
member of the Ohio District, asking for
nation, seems to place us in a situation that
omes our duty to answer his interrogato-
so far, at least, as they relate to us. The
ions here proposed are just such as suggest
elves to the mind of every business man,
ants information on the subject to be sub-
d for his action.

For the Western Recorder.

Editor: In the 23d No., Vol. 2, of the
rder, I see a circular for the publication of
kly religious newspaper signed by N. Snee-
A. C. Barnes, G. G. Moore and R. T.
In a former number you published the
ectus for this paper, from which I learn it is
ne before our conference for action. As I
t to have to act on this subject, should I
o be in conference, and should it come be-
s, I wish to know if the paper to be publish-
d the "Western Recorder" can both be sus-
ed?—or if it is to be published without any
l to what becomes of the Recorder? If so,
e find among us a better editor than that
Recorder? These questions I think should
tisfactorily answered to every member of
onference before we can act upon the sub-

1839 our conference passed the following
lution:
Resolved, That we rejoice in the establish-
of a western periodical, devoted to the
est of the Methodist Protestant Church,
e columns are pledged to be kept open for
discussion of all moral questions,—and we
ourselves to do all in our power to sustain
ublication."
the conference of 1840, after having had
haracter of the Recorder before us one year,
ssed the following:
Resolved, That we heartily approve of the
tern Recorder, and do cheerfully pledge our
nued efforts to extend its patronage within
ounds of our labors, and that the Secretary
structed to forward a copy of this resolution
e editor of said paper."
annot persuade myself that our annual con-
ce will not heed its own resolutions; in view
ich I confess, Mr. Editor, I do not under-
the intention of those engaged in the es-
shment of another periodical for our church.
e, therefore, we shall be informed through
columns of the Recorder more definitely
this subject.
ere are other members of conference who
under the same difficulty with myself, for
of definite information, relative to what
e we ought to pursue in reference to this matter. The first reason given in the circular is that we have no paper *exclusively* devoted to the interest of the church in the West. Query: can we have a paper thus *exclusively* devoted? Can we furnish matter of this kind to sustain it?—And can it be sustained otherwise than at the expense or destruction of the Recorder? In view of what is assigned as a *second* and *third* reason in the circular, I wish to know if the matter there specified could not be published in the Recorder and promote the interest of the church, and prove "an auxiliary in spreading scriptural holiness through these lands?" I wish to know also if the editor of the Recorder has ever neglected or refused to publish any such matter as is specified in the circular, after having been furnished with it?

The above inquiries are made for no other purpose but to obtain information to enable me to determine what course I ought to pursue relative to this subject. JUNIUS.

1. In relation to the question, whether the "editor of the Recorder has ever neglected or refused to publish," &c., we answer nay! and challenge to the investigation. We have published every thing, almost, which has been forwarded to us for insertion.—Not more than a dozen communications, probably, have been omitted, and they for reasons, as we think, which would be considered satisfactory by all who might hear them. And further, we have taken more than ordinary pains to procure communications which might be interesting to the church, by paying postage, &c., on all such. And in fact we believe our paper contains more that relates to the immediate interests of the church than any other, if not all the periodicals under her patronage. 1. Because it is situated in her most prosperous field,—and 2dly, because we have been at unusual pains to procure that kind of information. If, therefore, there has been interesting matter not communicated to us, it is not our fault, as we have made every reasonable effort to procure it, and have always given the preference to that which relates to the church's interest.

2. As it respects the declaration that we have "no paper exclusively devoted to the interests of the church in the West," we think it peculiarly unkind on the part of those who made it, and it must have been done without proper reflection. It is true that the Western Recorder is not at present, nor will it ever be, while under the management of the present incumbent, devoted to the "interest of the M. P. Church," or any other "interest," at the expense of truth and righteousness. But within the limits prescribed to christians, we cannot conceive how a paper, or its editor, could consistently be more devoted to any cause than they are to the Methodist Protestant enterprize. The paper was got up for this express object. And the conference who originated it dictated the principles on which it was to be conducted, which the other conference west have approved. The following extract from the journals will shew what sort of a paper they wanted: "1. That it be strictly a *free* but not a *party* press; 2. That the paper be issued in folio form, and not less than super-royal size; 3. That a portion of its columns be devoted to general intelligence, foreign and domestic —Congressional news—agriculture—prices current and advertisements." We believe the paper has been conducted according to its original design, as near as it is possible for imperfect man to execute such a design. And when the brethren assert, "we have no paper in the west *exclusively* devoted to our interests as a church," they virtually say that the conference which originated the Western Recorder, and gave to it its character, and the others who have approved of it, do not understand the "interest" of the "church" so well as they do.—If we understood the conference, some of the reasons which induced them to give the paper this general and miscellaneous character, were, 1st, they were, from principle, opposed to patronizing any paper conducted on the principle of sectarian "exclusiveness:" 2, they did not believe such a paper could be sustained: 3, they were of opinion that one conducted on the plan which they proposed, would, in reality, serve the interests of the church better than an "exclusively" sectarian paper, even though it could be sustained, as it would tend to liberalize the minds of our own people, and also from its general character it would be likely to procure a reading from hundreds who would pay little attention to an "exclusive," sectarian paper, and thereby our principles and condition, as a church, would become better known to the public, which, it was thought, was all that was wanting to ensure our greater success. We know not how it is elsewhere, but about the office more than one half of our subscribers belong to other churches, or to no church, but patronize our paper for its general reading and liberal principles.

3. It is asked, can the "Recorder and Herald be both sustained?" We reply they cannot only by individual sacrifice. We have done the most of the financiering for a western periodical, and have a right to know considerable about the matter. And we are of opinion that these brethren could not sustain a paper, if they had the whole west, unrivalled, as their field of operation, for more than two years, and they would then be driven from their post with a debt hanging over their heads, unless they have a considerable amount of private means they wish to devote to such an enterprize. When we commenced the publication of the Western Recorder we regarded it as somewhat hazardous, thinking it highly probable we should have to make the experiment at considerable private sacrifice, and we prepared our mind accordingly. Whether we will or not will depend upon how successful we are in collecting dues from delinquent subscribers. If they pay up there will be no need of loss. Our readers may form some idea of how financial matters stand with us, when we inform them that our weekly expenditure, last year, was between 25 and $30, (without any thing for our own services or the use of our office,) when they compare this estimate with our receipts in their file of the Recorder. This year our out-lays are not so great.

4. That there are reasons why the Illinois brethern should have a paper, if they can sustain one, is evident without being stated. But for the life of us we can see no reasons why there should be two papers in the State of Ohio,—especially when both the conferences, lying within her limits, profess to be well satisfied with the one they already have. See the resolutions of the Ohio Conference. Zanesville, the place of our publication, is as near the centre of the two Districts as may be; her mail facilities are equal to any in the State. Nearly all the papers sent to the Ohio District will go for a cent per sheet, —few letters will cost over 12½ cents. So nothing would be gained by the institution of a new paper.—Beside, look at the moral principle involved in the matter. We have vested a considerable capital, at a risk, to accommodate this section of our work, with a periodical suited to their wants, in full confidence that the church would sustain us to the best of her ability. And, although she officially professes to be satisfied with our paper, yet many of her members encourage a private effort to get up a paper which will greatly injure us, if not break us down, without any probability, as we conceive, of its final success. The tendency of such movements is to destroy public confidence in our body, and to deter men who have the ability from risking any thing to serve us. If we are broken down again, by this kind of effort, we will give bond and security, if it be required, that we will risk nothing more, forever, to serve the interests of the church.

For the Western Recorder.

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.—*James.*

Mr. Editor: I have seen with much surprise, in the last number of your paper, an official communication, from the Book Committee, respecting *the "difficulty" between yourself and the Protestant.* It is altogether unnecessary to attempt to show the origin of this affair, or set it before your readers with greater perspicuity and brevity than that in which it appears in the 76th and 81st number of the Recorder.

When I sent you the number of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate (for it was from me you received it,) containing the strictures of that editor on the action of our last Annual Conference, in reference to Br. Shinn's book, I was not then aware that you exchanged with the Advocate.* It was not, therefore, to provoke "controversy" or excite "ebulitions of editorial wrath," but that you might be informed of his conduct towards us; and to give you an opportunity to animadvert upon it, as in your judgment, you should think most proper.

To us, the conduct of the Protestant, in this affair, throughout, appears very extraordinary indeed. Without provocation, he attacks his "contemporary" with sharpness and severity, and that too, under circumstances which made it evidently appear of an invidious and aggravated character. When reproved, for his officious interference, he receives it with apparent surprise, and expresses his sorrow that the 'Recorder' should so far have mistaken his meaning as to charge him with such conduct; and most positively declares "he never dreamed of making an attack upon his brother;" for he had "higher and holier objects in view than the cultivation of strife." But how are we to reconcile his conduct, in this case, with his former grave and serious charge of "coarseness," &c., against the Recorder? We are sorry to admit it, yet the idea comes to us with resistless force, that, either he was very much mistaken in the meaning of his own words, or we have cause to call in question the sincerity of his assertions for who is there so dull as not to know, that to charge a man with coarseness, &c., under circumstances so very peculiar, is to attack him?

We are disposed, however, to question his sincerity, rather than his knowledge in this matter. For with an ingenuity that ignorance never knew, he makes a flourish about "self-respect," and having "higher and holier objects in view than the cultivation of strife," and thus craftly attempts to cover, from the sunlight of impartial investigation, a correct view of the cause of the dispute; Thereby giving evidence that, rather than make honorable acknowledgment, of his error, with the magnanimity of a noble mind, his dignity would prefer, by wily management to evade the performance of a duty, which, as a christian and a gentleman, he ought to perform agreeable to those principles of justice and honor which ought always to govern the conduct of one gentleman toward another.—Or does this editor, in whom no fault is found, pretend to assume the high prerogative of managing the affairs of the Recorder, while in dispute with the 'Advocate,' by occasionally giving the editor a lecture on his style of writing, and then very gravely judging of his conduct in a manner that would comport very well with the high-toned feelings of a senior Bishop. Surely, with such high pretensions to rectitude and propriety of conduct, we ought to look for a more perfect acquaintance with the pure and hallowed precepts of religion than is manifest in his attempt to screen himself from deserved censure, and justify his conduct by Pharasaic pretensions to high and holy motives. And yet if we judge from the present aspect of affairs, we have very little ground to hope that hereafter he will observe the rules of prudence more faithfully. The editor who thus openly attacks his brother rather than make acknowledgment of his error, when his sin had found him out, all at once learns that self-respect forbids collision with the Recorder, because, forsooth, he feels the protection which official action throws around him. What a specimen of *magnanimity!* Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you have observed a similar course of conduct in some frolicsome urchin, who in school-boy days, attempted to play off his pranks upon mature years, and when the *deserved* correction was about to be administered, the juvenile offender secured himself in some City of Refuge, where conscious of safety, instead of purposes of amendment, he only planned deeds of greater daring. Although we make no higher pretentions to perfection, then our neighbors, yet we feel confident that we "love religion better than controversy, and the general prosperity of the church rather than the success of party;" and even under the influence of such feelings we cannot but think that the official action of the Book Committee, in this matter, was as uncalled for as the conduct of the Protestant at first was reprehensible. Neither can we believe that official authority has the power to mitigate the criminality of his imprudent and injudicious conduct.

I entertain no other feelings toward the editor of the Protestant, and the members of the committee, than those of kindness and respect. I have lent my aid in public and in private for the promotion of the interest of the church paper; nor shall I fail to do so when a favorable opportunity presents itself in future. Yet I deem it, in justice due the editor of the Recorder, to express my unqualified approbation of his conduct in the affair;—and so far as my acquaintance extends I have not heard a contrary opinion.

A MEMBER OF THE PITTSBURG CON.
Near Salem, O., April 14, 1841.

*We did not at that time exchange with the Pittsburgh Advocate; but the Editor has been so good since as to exchange with us.—ED REC.

THE SABBATH.

CHANGE OF THE SABBATH.

We give below two articles on the change of the Sabbath; one on each side of the question, so that our readers may have some idea of the arguments *pro* and *con* upon this subject. Let them, respectively, believe as they may in relation to this matter, it is proper they should know the reasons which induce in their opponents a different belief.—ED. REC.

THE SABBATH.

ITS CHANGE FROM THE SEVENTH TO THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK.

The view which we have given of the Sabbath, explains why comparatively little is said of it in the New Testament. Being moral, it is of permanent obligation: addressed, as it was originally, to the whole human race, it could not be effected by any change in the external administration of religion, or by the abrogation of any thing that was peculiar to one people or age.—Therefore, we have no express command respecting the Sabbath in the New Testament, for there was no new institution; an institution, moral in its nature, and of course permanent in its obligation, was in existence. The principle of this already existing and obligatory institution, is the employment of one day in seven in the worship of God. The command is to work six days and rest the seventh; but a change of the time of resting, from one day to another, would not be an abrogation of the Sabbath, inasmuch as the Sabbath is to be distinguished from the particular day on which it may be kept. The fourth commandment determines that a seventh part of our time is to be employed as a Sabbath, or day of holy resting, but does not determine on what particular day of the seven the Sabbath is to be held. The precept being moral is unchangeable and permanently binding, while the particular day on which it is kept, may be changed by Divine authority.

The Sabbath in its original institution was designed to commemorate the work of creation; and when re-published, along with the other precepts of the moral law, the same reason is still assigned: "For, in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day." But, another consideration was superadded: "Remember that thou was a servant in the land of Egypt and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence." Deut. v. 15. This new consideration was added to, but did not supersede the original reason for the sanctification of the Sabbath.

The Sabbath is now kept in honour of the resurrection of Christ, the time being changed from the seventh to the first day of the week. The glory of God was more illustriously displayed by the redemption of sinners, than by the work of creation: therefore, to this, the most glorious of the works of God, is the honor of the Sabbath conceded. Christ arose from the dead on the first day of the week, and thus rested from the work of redemption by finishing it. For he was "delivered for our offences and raised again for our justification."—And to commemorate this great work, the Sabbath is transferred to the day on which Christ arose from the dead. Not, however, to the exclusion of its original design. The glory of God, as appearing in creation is not overlooked, but the first consideration is given to the more glorious work of redemption; and this is shown by the change from the last to the first day of the week. "If the birth of the world was an event in which all mankind were interested; such too was the resurrection of its Saviour. If the primitive Sabbath commemorated, not the origin of one city or nation, but the origin of mankind; the christian Sabbath, in addition, commemorates an event, whose blessed consequences reach to all ages and nations, and throughout eternity. If the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy, when they saw the earth come in its primeval beauty from the hands of its Creator; the angelic messengers who announced the advent of the Saviour were heard singing "glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good-will towards men." So far from the work of the primitive Sabbath being excluded by this slight change, the work of redemption has only opened our blinded eyes to behold anew the traces everywhere of his creative and provident wisdom, and the harmony of all his Divine attributes in the last and greatest of his works, the work of salvation.*

We proceed to show that the change was by Divine authority, though there be not an express precept for it in the New Testament. The absence of a direct command on this point will not appear surprising when it is remembered, that the change did not affect the law of the Sabbath, nor the obligation following from the law.

1. Old Testament prophecy anticipated this change:—"The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing —it is marvelous in our eyes. This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it." Ps. cxviii. 22 —24. This psalm is applied by the Apostle Peter to Christ, and is a number of times, quoted in the New Testament, in application to gospel times. "The stone" which the builders dissallowed is Christ the Saviour. He was refused by the builders, (the chief priests and rulers,) when he was delivered up, by them, and was put to death at their request. But, he was emphatically made "the head-stone of the corner," when he was raised from the dead. This resurrection proved that though disallowed of men, he was honored of God. Of this, the Psalmist says, "This is the Lord's doing." And the time on which this took place, is said to be "the day which the Lord hath made." That the christian Sabbath is spoken of here, the best expositors agree:—"Here is the doctrine of the christian Sabbath; it is the day which the Lord has made." † "The day of thanksgiving also, which David and Israel celebrated, was but a shadow of that blessed day which saw the Redeemer risen from the dead; "that was indeed "the day which the Lord had made." ‡ This psalm then contains a prophetical intimation, that the day of the Savior's resurrection would be peculiarly honored. "The day God made;" How? By setting it apart as the day of spiritual rest and gladness. For, says the Psalmist, "We will rejoice and be glad in it."

Again, "And when these days are expired, it shall be on the *eighth* day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt-offerings upon the altar, and your peace-offerings, and I will accept you, saith the Lord God." Ezek. xliii. 27. This prophecy refers to New Testament times. It announces the fact, that during these times, "burnt offerings and peace-offerings" should be presented on the *eighth* day. This *eighth* day is an intimation of the *christian* Sabbath: it is the *eighth* when counted in connection with the week or seven days preceding. According to the style of the Old Testament, christian worship and ordinances are called "burnt-offerings and peace-offerings." The conclusion is, that during the gospel, the eighth day should be appropriated to the purpose of public worship in the sanctification of the Sabbath; and this, counted in connection with the seven days of purification, is the same with the first day of the week.

2. The appearance of Christ to his disciples after his resurrection.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of Christ, that particular notice is taken of his appearing to his disciples on the same day of the week, on which he arose from the dead. "Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut, where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst; and saith unto them—peace be unto you." John xx. 19. "And after eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them: then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said—peace be unto you," verse 26. Although the Saviour appeared several times during that first day of the week on which he arose—a whole week is suffered to pass before he is seen of them again; or if he was seen of them during the interval, it was not deemed worthy of record; while his appearing to them on the next first day of the week is carefully recorded. Thus, the first day of the week was particularly honored by him, and appears to have been distinguished from other days.

3. The dispensation of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost.

This was the day following the Jewish Sabbath. The disciples were commanded to tarry in Jerusalem till this time; and when it was come, "the disciples were gathered together with one accord in one place." The promise of the Spirit was then fulfilled, "and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." Thus, again a peculiar honor is conferred on that day of the week on which Christ arose from the dead. And taken in connexion with other circumstances, it shews that the first day of the week was designed by the Redeemer to have the honor conferred upon it of being thenceforth the day of weekly rest.

4. The practice of the Apostles.

This is of equal authority with a direct precept. They were extraordinary officers in the church appointed by Christ, and by him instructed to settle whatever pertained to her order and worship. The practice of the church, as authorized by the Apostles, and the example of the Apostles themselves, are the highest authority which we can have in the case. The disciples met on the first day of the week for religious services; and on that day the Apostles preached and administered the Lord's Supper. "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them—ready to depart on the morrow, and continued his speech until midnight." Acts xx. 7. We have here, in the first place, the fact that the disciples were assembled, and that Paul preached and administered to them the Lord's Supper on the first day of the week. Secondly, It appears that the Apostle was in great haste—"ready to depart on the morrow." The cause of Paul's haste was his determination to be at Jerusalem by the day of Pentecost, "if it were possible for him." To enable him to accomplish this object he must lose no time unnecessarily on the journey. But, it appears from the sixth verse, that he abode no less than seven days in Troas; six of these preceded the first day of the week on which he preached and administered the Lord's Supper. Considering that Paul was in such haste, that he departed without retiring to rest after an extraordinarily protracted service, there must have been some very strong reason why he delayed his departing till the close of seven days. Set aside the fact that the first day of the week was the Sabbath or day appropriated for weekly public worship, and no satisfactory reason can be assigned for his remaining so long at Troas. But let this be admitted, and we have a most satisfactory reason for his remaining over the first day of the week.

"Now, concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the Churches of Galatia, even so do ye; upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store." 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2. Thus we learn that the Churches of Galatia and Corinth, though at a great distance from one another, were in the habit of meeting together on the first day of the week. This furnishes another proof that the weekly Sabbath was held on that day by the Apostles and the Apostolic Churches.

"I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day," said the venerable Apostle John. Rev. i. 10. There can be no misapprehension as to what is meant by the Lord's Day; it is the day of the week on which our Redeemer arose from the dead. First, John speaks of "the Lord's Day" in such a way as evidently presupposes that the churches of Asia to whom he was writing were familiar with the expression. Secondly, it appears that he was employed in religious services and that day —"I was in the Spirit." The noticing of the particular day, and the state of mind in which the Apostle was, show evidently that there was something peculiar to that day. Why mention the day if it were nothing different from other days?

5. The practice of the church in the first ages of Christianity.

By the aid of ecclesiastical history we learn the important fact, that the first day of the week has been kept by the Church as the Sabbath ever since the days of the Apostles; the practice which in Scripture is authorized by their example, is followed by the Primitive Church. This we hold to be unquestionable evidence that the change from the last to the first of the week, as the day on which the Sabbath was kept, was founded on the authority and example of the Apostles themselves. "There are," says Mosheim, "certain laws, whose authority and obligation were universal and indispensible among all Christians, and of these we shall here give a brief account. All christians were unanimous in setting apart the *first* day of the week on which the triumphant Saviour arose from the dead, for the solemn celebration of public worship. This pious custom, which was derived from the example of the Church of Jerusalem, was founded upon the express appointment of the Apostles, who consecrated that day to the same sacred purpose, and was observed universally thoroughout all the Christian Churches, as appears from united testimony of the most credible writers."*

*Presbyterian Review, for January, 1832.
†Henry on the place.
‡Scott on the place.

*Mosheim's History of the Church, century first.

Ignatius and Justin Martyr, the earliest christian fathers, whose writings have survived the wreck of ages, distinctly speak of the "Lord's Day," as that on which our Saviour arose from the dead; and as kept by all his disciples, as the Sabbath, in their public assemblies. The former of these fathers is understood to have been the disciple and friend of the Apostle John; he suffered martyrdom about ten years after John had written the Book of Revelation. The early period of the Church in which Ignatius lived, the opportunity which he had, as the personal friend of at least one Apostle, gives his testimony the highest value. In one of his epistles, reasoning against the observances of the Jewish Sabbath, (as some of the Jewish converts were thus disposed,) he says, "Let us no longer Sabbatize, but observe the Lord's Day, on which our Life arose." Justin Martyr suffered about sixty years later than Ignatius, but his testimony is equally explicit as to the observance of the first day of the week.

Besides the above conclusive evidence, we submit the following considerations on a passage which appears to us to be direct authority. Heb. iv. 9. "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God." Commentators, generally, apply this passage to the heavenly rest. This interpretation is so agreeable to the faith and the hope of believers, that it has obtained a pre-occupancy in the minds that may not be easily shaken. The application of the passage to the Christian Sabbath does not in the least affect the sureness of the heavenly rest but confirms it. The point to be proved is the proposition contained in the third verse. "For we which have believed do enter into rest." Having proved this, the Apostle draws a conclusion from it, which is contained in the ninth verse. In the preceding context he speaks of three rests —one, that of God when he had finished the work of creation; a second, that promised to the children of Israel in the land of promise; the third is that of heaven.—To prove this, is the point to which the Apostle's argument is directed, and the proof is summary and complete. He had stated the proposition in the commencement of the argument, "For we which have believed do enter into rest." This could not be the creation rest; nor could it be the rest in the land of Canaan, as he shows in the 7th and 8th verses. The subject of the ninth verse is not then the point which the Apostle had undertaken to prove, but it is a conclusion which he obtains from that point, after it has been proved. The conclusion is this:—As the first and second rests had each of them a day by which they were weekly commemorated, so the third rest into which all the people of God do enter, has also its day of commemoration. The work of God in creation being finished, it is commemorated by the weekly Sabbath; the work of bringing the children of Israel into Canaan being finished, is also commemorated by the weekly Sabbath; this being given to the Jews as an additional reason why the Sabbath should be sanctified. The work of Christ being finished; he having obtained for God's people the heavenly rest—this finished work too, is to have a Sabbath day's rest as a commemoration of it. And this is what the Apostle asserts in the ninth verse, "There remaineth, therefore, a rest (a Sabbath) to the people." The work of redemption is honored, not by by being added as an additional reason for keeping the *seventh* day rest, but by changing the day from the seventh to the first day of the week.

Unless the Apostle had designed to intimate a day of rest during the gospel dispensation, as well as a real spiritual rest by believing, no reason can be given for his referring to the works of God; his rest and the appointment of the original Sabbath. Besides, he does not use the same word to express the idea of rest in the ninth verse, which he use in every other instance in the context. In the context it is a word which signifies rest in general; but in the ninth verse the word used signifies the rest of the Sabbath—a Sabbatism. * This shows plainly that he does not speak in the ninth verse of the same rest, concerning which he argues in the context. But, of a Sabbath rest which remains to the people of God—the *first day of the week*—the day on which Christ arose from the dead.—This view is further corroborated by the comparison stated in the 10th verse, between the ceasing from the work of creation on the part of God, and the ceasing from the work of salvation on the part of Christ. "For he (Christ) that is entered into his rest. He also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from his." And as a token of the resting of God from the work of creation, the primeval Sabbath was appointed; so the Sabbath was changed from the last to the first day of the week, as a pledge and a token to the church that Christ had ceased from the work of salvation by finishing it.—*Reformed Presbyterian.*

* See Dr. Owen on the place.

From the Seventh Day Baptist Register.

CIRCULAR—TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

Feeling that in order to convince mankind of the real worth of the Sabbath institution and observance, there should be unity of action by all the friends of the Sabbath, and that such unity of action should be qualified with the command of God, and be based on "the foundation of the prophets and apostles, Jesus Christ himself being the corner-stone." The writer will here propose such a stand according to the best of his judgment, humbly and earnestly praying any christian friend to correct any mistake through the medium of the Register.

1. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath: Therefore, the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark ii. 27,28. The first seventh day was blessed and sanctified, and made a Sabbath for man, for all mankind, before man had sinned. Therefore, the Son of man is Lord of this same seventh day Sabbath which was made for man, teaching us that this is "also" an institution of his kingdom.

2. "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Ex. xx. 10. It is a part of the royal law of God which cannot be altered, changed, nor pass away, not "one jot or tittle of it, till heaven and earth pass away." Matt. v. 17, 18, 19. Luke xvi. 17. Ps. cxi. 7, 8. Rom. viii. 4. Rev. xiv. 12.

3. This Sabbath is mentioned some fifty-five times in the New Testament.—Matt. xii 1 to 12, and xxiv. 20, and xxviii 1. Mark i. 12, and ii. 23 to 28, and iii. 2, 4, and vi. 2, and xvi. 1. Luke iv. 16. 31, and vi. 1 to 9, and xiii. 10 to 16, and xiv. 1, 3, 5, and xxiii. 56. John v. 9, to 18, and vii. 22, 23, and ix. 14, 16. Acts i. 12, and xiii. 14, 42, 44, and xv. 21, and xvi. 13, and xvii. 2, and xviii. 4. Heb. iv. 4, showing that it was Christ's "custom" and Paul's "manner" to observe the seventh day Sabbath; and that it was the practice of the followers of Christ to "rest the Sabbath day, according to the commandment," after Christ was crucified. Luke xiii. 56: that Jews and Gentiles, believers and unbelievers, held their religious meetings for worship on the seventh day. Acts xiii, 42, 44. And that so late as A. D. 53, Luke, the writer of the Acts of the Apostles, knew of no other 'Sabbath' except the Seventh day. Acts xviii. 4.

4. The first *day* of the week is mentioned, Matt. xxviii. 1. Mark xvi. 2, 9.—Luke xxiv. 1. John xx. 1, 19. Acts xx. 7, Cor. xvi. 2, and in all these places the word *day* is in italics. And all these places show that "the first-*day* of the week" was not then the "Sabbath day;" but that the first day of the week was always understood to mean the very next day after the Sabbath, as Matt. xxviii. 1.

The places quoted by many to prove the first day of the week to be "the Sabbath day," after the resurrection of Christ are, John xx 19. But here the disciples "were assembled in the evening *for fear of the Jews*," and not to celebrate a new Sabbath. Again, they quote verse 26, "And after eight days again the disciples were within," &c. But the day of the week is not mentioned in this place, it must have been about the second day of the next week at evening. Again they quote Acts xx, 7, where the "disciples came together" in the evening after the Sabbath "to break bread," (verse 8 shows this to be an evening meeting, and not intended as a "Sabbath" meeting for preaching and worship, as Acts xiii. 42, 44.) This evening meeting where "there were many lights in the upper chamber" then, is no proof of a new Sabbath day!! Again, they quote 1 Cor. xvi 2, "Upon the first *day* of the week, let every one of you *lay by him in store* as God hath prospered him." But Paul did not tell these brethren to do this individual business on the "Sabbath day," but as the very first business of the week; no meeting, no congregation, no new Sabbath here mentioned!! Again, they quote Rev. i. 10. "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's day." But no where is the first day of the week called the "Lord's day" in scripture. But the seventh day is called the Lord's day. Isa. lviii. 13. Mark ii. 28. Luke vi. 5. But many believe John had reference to being in visions on the Lord's day, that is, on the "great day of the Lord"—the great day of events which was then revealed to John.—Again, they quote Psalms cxviii. 24. But this is the day of Christ the day of salvation. "Have they not spun a fair thread" says a Roman Catholic writer, "in quoting the scriptures to prove Divine authority for the change of the Sabbath? Could we produce no better to prove purgatory and prayers for the dead, they might have good reason to laugh us to scorn." [The Catholics urge the change of the Sabbath, as an act of their church.]—There is, then no authority, no precept, nor example in the New Testament for calling the first day of the week the Sabbath, or Lord's day. But if the words, "The Sabbath day"—"The next Sabbath day," and "every Sabbath," meant the seventh-day when the Acts of the Apostles were written, then, the same words mean the same thing now; the Man of sin, the Mystery of iniquity, the great changer of "*times* and *laws*," (Dan. 7th ch.) to the contrary notwithstanding. Neither will the example of Christ in travelling with two men seven and a half miles to Emmaus and back to Jerusalem, making fifteen miles, prove that first day after his resurrection to be intended as a christian Sabbath or rest-day! Luke xxiv. 13, 15.

5. Christ our Lord was crucified "the midst of the week," the fourth day of the week "about the ninth hour," (three o' clock in the afternoon,) and the same day "*at even*" as the "high Sabbath" of the Jews (the fifth day of the week.) "drew on," "Joseph and Nicodemus took the body of Jesus" and laid it in "a new sepulchre," "because of the Jews preparation day," for the "high Sabbath" or feast day was to be held on the next day, the fifth-day of the week. And Jesus was to be precisely "*three days and three nights in the heart of the earth*, as a sign that he was the true Messiah. Matt. xii. 40. Jonah i. 17. John ii. 19, 21. Mark viii. 31. So that he must rise the seventh-day of the week "at even," just the same time of day that he was interred on the fourth-day. Thus, Christ our Lord was risen before the end of the seventh-day Sabbath. Matt. xxviii. 1, 6. But to say to say, as many do, that Christ was crucified on the sixth-day, (called Friday,) and that he rose first-day morning, is to contradict the Scriptures and the true "sign" of his Messiahship, which he repeatedly gave to the Jews! To say that he arose the first-day morning, we will count back to seventh-day morning, is one day and one night; and still back to sixth-day morning, is two days and two nights; and still back to fifth-day morning, is three days and three nights. But the reader cannot believe that Jesus was laid in the new tomb in the morning of any day.—Where it is objected, that Mark has said Mark xvi. 9. "Now when Jesus was risen early the first day of the week," &c., I answer, that this scripture, nor no other scripture says that Christ rose on the first-day of the week. But that he "*was risen*," early, &c., in the past tense. He "*was risen*" even before "the end of the Sabbath." Matt. xxviii. 1. But even if he had risen on the first day of the week, that could not have altered or changed the Sabbath of the seventh-day which was to be kept so long as there should remain an Israelite on this earth. Exo. xxxi. 13 to 18.

6. That the seventh day was regarded as the Sabbath for several hundred years after Christ, we may see, by comparing Acts xiii. 42, 44, and xvi. 13, and xvii. 2. and xviii. 4. Millman's History of the Jews, vol. iii. Page 193. Socratas' Ecclesiastical History, Book v. ch. 21. Eusebius' Life of Constantine, Book iv. ch. 17, 18, 23.—H. Bullinger's Treatise to King Edward IV., pp. 143, 144. Cyclopedia, Article Sunday. Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. p. 134. Carlow's Truth Defended, pp. 72 to 80. Christian Researches in Asia, pp. 158, 160. Christian Researches in India, p. 196. Calvin's Inst. of Christ's religion, p. 128, with Isaiah, xxiv. 5. Dan. vii. 25, and viii. 12, 2 Timothy, iv. 3, 4.

7. "By the law is the knowledge of *sin*." Rom. iii. 20. "*Sin* is the transgression of the law." 1 John iii. 4. "For He that said, Do not commit adultry, said also, Do not kill. Now, if thou commit no adultry, yet if thou kill, thou art become a transgressor of the law." James ii. 11.—Also, He that said, Do not kill, said also, "The seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Now, if thou do not kill, yet if thou do not keep the seventh-day Sabbath, thou art become a transgressor of the law. "The law of God is spiritual," "the law is holy, the commandment is holy, and just, and good." And if those who have had the law "shall be judged by the law" "in the day of Judgment," Rom. ii. 12, 16. James ii. 12. John xii. 48, then, what does the law of God know concerning keeping any other day of the week for the Sabbath, besides "*the seventh*," which God commanded, blessed and sanctified? The answer is given, Mark vii. 7, 8. Matt. xv. 6, 9.—"Thus have ye made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition." "But in vain do they worship me teaching for doctrines the commandments of men."

If, then, "By the law is the knowledge of sin," and if "sin is the transgression of the law," and if he that offends in one point, or in one command, "is guilty of all," and if we know by the law that it is sin, and a trangression of the holy law of God for a Roman Catholic christian to bow down to images; we know also, by the same law that it is sin and a trangression of the holy law of God for a Protestant christian to disregard "the seventh-day Sabbath," which "was made for man," whether he kept any other day or not.

Editors, who with Paul "delight in the law of God after the inward man," without any alteration, are respectfully requested to give the above circular a place in their papers, with such corrections as truth may require, and much oblige a humble friend to union on the basis of the truth.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., 1 mo., A. D. 1841.

ROBBERY.—The Dry Goods Store of Jas. Dougherty, Esq, was broken into on Tuesday night last, and robbed of Silks and other valuable articles, to the amount of 15 hundred dollars.—*Stub. Herald, 29th ult.*

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steam Boat Czar and Tarquin came in contact on Sunday night last about 15 miles above this place, and caused the former to sink almost immediately in 6 feet water. The Czar was on her downward passage, and was richly freighted with Dry Goods, Queensware, &c. The Tarquin was but slightly injured.—*ib.*

MRS. HARRISON had reached Cincinnati on her way to Washington the morning on which the intelligence of the President's death reached there. She bears her bereavement better, in her infirm state of health, than could have been hoped. Most of her family are near her, to support and comfort her.

A late Belgian paper announces the elopement of a Portuguese-Jewish gentleman, who has for many years resided at Brussels, with one of the most wealthy heiresses of Belgium, who has refused several offers. The fugitives were supposed to have proceeded to London.

CONSUL DEAD.—Henry D. Gale, of this city, American Consul to Velasco, Texas, was drowned on the passage out.—*N. Y. paper.*

MR. BIDDLE'S FOURTH LETTER is published in the National Gazette of yesterday, and the editors of that paper announced the receipt of a *fifth* to be published to-day.

This letter is devoted to an explanation of the writer's private account with the Bank as set forth in the Report of the Committee; and furnishes, besides, certain testimony to prove that Mr. Biddle, while President, did *not* show any favor in the way of loans, &c, to his relatives. The explanation of the account is in our judgment, satisfactory; and the proof that favor was not extended as alleged, is conclusive. The concluding paragraphs of the letter are intended to show that the proceedings of this Reporting Committee have very much injured the Bank; and this, too, is as we think pretty clearly made out.

Indeed, as we have already remarked, Mr. Biddle has succeed in putting a *brand* on the members of this Committee which they can never obliterate: whether, in the event, he will clear himself remains to be seen.—*N. Y. Signal.*

MR. BIDDLE'S FIFTH LETTER, published in the National Gazette of Saturday, is devoted to a defence of Mr. Jaudon, and it is the most able and finished letter of the series. It is confined to the single point we have mentioned, and triumphantly refuses the charges brought against Mr. Jaudon in the Report.

We make a single extract from this fifth letter; which extract sets forth an obvious truth in a striking light, and in language remarkably simple and polished:

"Now here are the facts—'We have given,' says the Committee, 'the simple facts without comment.' But nine times out of ten these simple facts without comment are made to tell the greatest falsehoods. Facts are not truth—they are only the materials of truth—and their value, nay, their very meaning depends on the manner in which they are presented. Forty-nine facts may make a falsehood until the fiftieth fact makes truth of the whole, and quite as much deception is produced by misplacing facts as by total fiction. The case of Mr. Jaudon is a remarkable instance of this, for here are a parcel of statements called facts, and I suppose they are facts, but they are so scattered and separated that the truth which they contain is studiously hidden, and while these facts, as stated by the Committee are intended to operate to the disadvantage of Mr. Jaudon—when you put these very facts in their proper places they reflect great credit upon him."—*N. Y. Signal.*

GOING FAR FOR TRADE.—In one of our Pittsburgh papers we have a statement that a regular trade is kept up between that enterprising city and the Santa Fe country. A merchant there, a Mr. Beeler, ships goods in a steamboat for Independence, Missouri, which are taken thence in wagons to Santa Fe, a distance of 897 miles by land. Goods are also consigned to him for the American Fur Company, from the Eastern cities, to be sent on steamboats to St. Louis, and then be loaded in steamers to Yellow Stone, 3060 miles—there re-loaded into keel boats, and taken to the very head of the Missouri river, to the Company's fort and store, in the Rocky Mountains, 600 miles farther. The whole distance to which from the Eastern cities, is about 5640 miles. Such is the spirit of trade and commerce.

MR. ESPY, THE METEROLOGIST.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Courier in a letter received by the Acadia, has the following notice of this distinguished gentleman:

Mr. Espy has been here for some time, trying to get an opinion from the academy, respecting his theory of storms, &c., and at last has succeeded. The committee has made a very favorable report, which was to have been read in public session yesterday.—He delivered last week a course of lectures upon the subject, to a select circle of Americans and French savans, and has gone to Havre, to embark in the packet of the 6th, for New York. Mr. Espy has lectured in England and Scotland, and I believe he is the first American that ever has given a lecture on any science, in Great Britain.

GERMAN BANK, WOOSTER, OHIO.—We some weeks since copied a small witty paragraph, stating that a person having borrowed $150 of the German Bank of Wooster, Ohio, offered its own notes in payment of the debt, but they were refused by the Cashier, who required better funds. The Cashier has written us a letter denying the truth of the story, and offering the amount in question to any one who will prove that ever a dollar of the Bank's own money was refused at the counter.

We looked upon the item as a joke which could not injure the interests of the bank in any quarter, believing that no person would possibly regard it in any other light than a harmless witicism.—*Saturday Courier.*

"There is a tear for all who die,
A murmur o'er the humblest grave,
But nations raise the funeral cry,
And Triumph weeps above the brave."

The death of Harrison has created a deeper and more melancholy sensation throughout the Republic, than any other event of the kind since the decease of the Father of his Country. In every city, and town, and hamlet, where the mournful intelligence has been received, the expressions of respect and grief has been strong and universal.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 5, 1841.

In looking over a back number of the Protestant, we see a notice of the death of the Rev. John Haughton, of Cincinnati. Br. H. was a man of fine talents, uncompromising religious integrity, and a firm friend of the M. P. Church. We have been much afflicted at his late misfortunes, but God has safely delivered him from all his earthly calamities. May the most high protect his bereaved family.

The Massillon Gazette, of the 22d ult., says, the water was let into the canal on Monday last, and that boats were then loading for the north.

YOUTH'S MAGAZINE.—We have received three numbers of this work from Pittsburgh, Pa. From a brief examination, we should judge, it will be both amusing and instructive to the young. The price is 62½ cents with a cover,—50 cents without. Address B. F. SMITH, editor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The steamboat Henry Eckford, while lying at the wharf at New York, burst her boiler and killed some half a dozen persons, being about the half on board at the time.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—This person is now undergoing his third trial in Philadelphia, on a charge of swindling some of the Banks of that city. The Chronicle censures his prosecutors very severely for so long persisting in their attacks upon Eldridge without any additional light upon his case, and thinks the Banks, who are themselves depending upon the lenity of the public for their existence, should be the last to persecute a man after this style.

The Ohio State Journal says, "we understand (not officially) that Mr. John G. Miller is appointed postmaster of this city."

SWINDLING.—It will be seen by the following articles, which we take from the New York Signal, that another swindler has been bleeding the banks very profusely:

THE LATE FORGERY AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, referring to the previous article, (noticed yesterday) detailing the means by which a certain "W. M. Parker" managed to defraud the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati out of the sum of $13,000, has the following additional particulars:

"In addition to the facts then stated, we have since learned that the same villain, under the name of Robert Dawson, appeared at Louisville on the 31st ult. and called at the Bank of Kentucky for a half certificate of deposite of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, which had been enclosed to Mr. Gwathmey, the Cashier, in a letter which is an exact copy of that to Mr. Gano, except the names. The amount of the certificate was $13,000 which was purchased by Mr. Gwathmey, and paid for in Kentucky, Indiana, and Cincinnati bank notes, in about equal amounts. Mr. G. describes the swindler as a rather short, thick set man, with a broad forehead hair thin, face sallow, a defect in the fore tooth and thinks he was a little stoop shouldered.

A letter was also received by Mr. Bush, Cashier of the Branch of the N. Bank, of Kentucky at Covington, purporting to be from Mr. Copeland, Cashier of the Merchant's Bank, New Orleans, dated March 17, enclosing a forged certificate of that Bank for $11,000 specie, to Mr. Bush, to be delivered to W. M. Parker, which letter bears the New Orleans post mark, but having been first sent to some wrong office, did not reach Mr. Bush until three days ago. This certificate has never been called for.

It is now evident that Mr. Dawson, or Mr. Parker, is operating largely, and has probably made attempts upon other banks. As he is, evidently, an Englishman, it is not improbable he is the same adroit villain whose arrival in the United States from London was lately announced in the papers. His frauds have, already been great, and the public eye every where should be on the look out.

We are authorized by the officers of the Bank of Kentucky, and Com. Bank of Cincinnati, to say that a liberal reward will be offered by these Banks for the apprehension of this rogue. From the magnitude of his scheme of operations it is most probable he has accomplices.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.—The rogue, who under the names of W. M. Parker and Robert Dawson, has been doing the Western banks out of large sums, has made a successful movement upon this city in the same manner. On or about the 15th ult. Mr. Thompson, Cashier of the Bank of America, received the following letter which it will be perceived is word for word like the one received by Mr. Gano, of the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, save the substitution of "Nathl. Britton" for "W. M. Parker," and the increased amount of the certificate.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
March 17, 1841.

D. Thompson, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, N. Y:

Dear Sir—In conformity with the request of Nathl. Britton, Esq., of London, I hand you enclosed half my certificate of deposite in his favor, for $23,000 specie, which please deliver him on presentation of the first half.

Mr. Britton is unacquainted with your city, and has adopted this course for safety and identity.

I recommend him to your favor.

Yours, Respectfully,
GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

Soon after this was received Mr. Nathl. Britton made his advent in this city, and on applying to Mr. Thompson with one half of the certificate was by him introduced to Messrs. Jacob Little & Co., who purchased the certificate of him and paid the proceeds in a check on the Union Bank. His deportment is said to have been such as not to give the slightest suspicion, and such was his coolness that we understand, on presenting the check at the Bank, and, being requested to prove his identity, he returned to Messrs. Little & Co.'s and obtained the necessary proof. He afterward attempted a similar operation on the Girard Bank, Philadelphia, but on some doubt being raised in the matter, he stepped out, saying he would return, but has not since been heard of. The whole amount which Mr. Parker *alias* Mr. Dawson *alias* Mr. Britton has gained by his swindling forgeries, as far as known, is $49,000. We learn that little hope is entertained of the recovery of this large sum.—*Courier.*

We give from Bicknell the following additional particulars in relation to the operations of this swindler.

The particulars of the case of the Girard Bank, are thus stated in a slip, for which we are indebted to our neighbors of the Ledger:

"On the 2d of April inst. Mr. Lewis, Cashier of the Girard Bank, received a letter from G. O. Hall, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, containing one half of a certificate of deposite of that Bank for 21,000 dollars, made in the name of Matthew Draper, of London; the letter is the same, word for word, except the names, as the one that has been published, addressed to the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.

"On the 13th of April, Mr. Draper called at the Girard Bank, and produced to the Cashier the other half of the certificate, curiously cut, which matched the other half Mr. L. had previously received. After going among the brokers trying unsuccessfully to sell it, he returned to the Girard Bank, when Mr. Lewis purchased it of him. No doubt of the genuineness of the letter or certificate existed in the minds of the officers of the Girard Bank, but from subsequent circumstances, and the conduct of Mr. D., an apprehension arose in their minds as to the identity of Mr. Draper, and it was thought best by the officers to require the return of the money, which was obtained on condition that it should be made up as soon as advice of the payment of the certificate at New Orleans was received. The certificate was forwarded to the Commercial Bank on the 13th of April, and no doubt existed in the minds of the Bank here, that it was a certificate from the same plate (an elaborately engraved one) as that used by the Bank, from which it purported to come.

"It has been since ascertained that Mr. Draper arrived in this city, and put up at Sanderson's Merchant's Hotel, on the 11th of April. The money was obtained from the Bank on the 13th, and not recovered from him again until a half or two days after, although he earlier sought for. He remained about the until Friday or Saturday last, since when he not been heard from here.

"We have examined the forgery, and compared it with various other letters, received from the Cashier of the New Orleans Bank, and find in every particular, to resemble the genuine. The body of the letter is in blue ink, perfectly resembling the hand of the clerk that performs that duty in the Commercial Bank, as does the color and texture of the paper, and the Cashier's signature; and even the seal upon the wafer, the number and distance of the indentions, perfectly tallies with those of the genuine. So well does the counterfeit represent the genuine, that it is only from reading it that it can be distinguished.

"This is one of the most stupendous frauds ever practised in this country—that is, the fraud, by an acknowledged rascal—some bank transactions, under the sanction of law, and throw it in the shade. He has obtained from the Cincinnati Bank, 13,000 dollars; from the Louisville Bank, 13,000 dollars; and from the New York Bank of America, 23,000 dollars; and now in his possession, 21,000 dollars from the Girard Bank; in all, 70,000 dollars; besides others which may not yet have come to light. It is generally believed that the depredator has sailed for Europe, and that he is the same adroit villain who, on arrival in the United States from London, was lately announced in the papers.

"Since the foregoing was in type we have since learned that the person from whom the money was obtained was not the person who obtained the money from the Bank, but that it was questionably the same money, and was obtained through the intervention of the police in the lower part of the city. The person holding it was evidently an accomplice, who made every exertion to escape, and as evidently returned the booty through a compromise that had for its object the return of dollars to the Bank, and to the rascal the permission to run unwhipped justice.

"We have also learned that efforts were made by this same gang to obtain from the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, and from the Bank of Pennsylvania, of this city, through the instrumentality of duplicate certificates, 30,000 dollars; from one 17,000, and from the other 13,000 dollars, but they were unsuccessful in both instances."

MCLEOD AFFAIR.—A great deal has been said and written on this subject, by both the nations immediately concerned, but the following article from an English pen, has as much calmness and candor as any thing we have seen. The article though long is well worth a perusal. It satisfies us that there is at least one man in England who has not lost his sober sense:

From the London Examiner.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "CAROLINE."—We believe that the general excitement respecting McLeod rests on the assumption of the following facts. That he had either nothing to do with the burning of the Caroline, or, if concerned, it acted in obedience to the orders of the British Government; that the service on which he was employed (supposing him to have been actually engaged in it) was a lawful act of self defence, that the responsibility of the act was assumed by the British Government, that it has been the subject of negociation between the countries, and that McLeod therefore is obviously irresponsible, whatever be the course which the negociation may take: that notwithstanding this he has been arrested by the war party in the State of New York, that an indictment has been found against him on perjured evidence, that after the judge had, as he was bound to do, admitted him to bail, an American mob prevented his reclaiming his liberty; that notwithstanding the remonstrance of our ambassador, he is in violation of public law, to be tried; that he will propably be convicted, and without our forcible intervention, hanged, and that our honor and our duty to one of our fellow subjects requires us to rescue him, though it be at an expense of a war.

Happily of this assumption, only a portion is true, and that not the most material is true; and we shall show the degree in which it is inaccurate by stating the real facts of the case.

In December, 1837, a set of ruffians consisting of several hundreds of Canadian refugees and American borderers, seized Navy Island, an Island in British waters, and from thence attempted, though ineffectually, to cannonade the British village of Chippewa, and threatened an actual invasion of the continent of Upper Canada. To prevent this a body of militia, commanded by Mr. Macnab, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, were ordered to the frontier.

"He received orders," says Sir Francis Head (see his despatch, 20th January, 1838) "to act on the defensive only, and to be careful not to do anything of which the American Government could justly complain as a breach of neutrality. On the 28th of December positive information was given that a small steamboat, the Caroline, had been hired by the pirates who called themselves patriots, to be employed in carrying down cannon and other stores and men between Fort Schlosser, (on the American side) and Navy Island. He resolved, if she came down, and engaged in this service to take and destroy her.—She did come down; she transported a piece of artillery and other stores to the island, and made repeated passages between it and the shore.

"In the night he sent a party of militia (it appears from Capt. Drew's despatch that they were volunteers in boats,) with orders to take or destroy her. They found her moored to the wharf opposite to Fort Schlosser. She was boarded and after a resistance, in which some desperate wounds were inflicted upon the assailants, she was carried. If any peaceable subjects of the United States perished in the conflict, it was and is equally unknown, or whether any such were there. Before this vessel was taken not a gun had been fired by the force under the orders of Col. Macnab. The party loosed the vessel from the wharf, set her on fire, and let her drift down the stream;" that is over the Niagara falls. Such are the facts, as stated by Sir F. Head.

nd they appear to be substantially correct.—Ir. Marcy, the Governor of New York, states fficially the number of persons killed on board ne vessel, or destroyed with her as she went own the Falls, at twelve, besides one shot on ne wharf, but it has subsequently appeared nat this was an exaggeration. Mr. Forsyth the merican Secretary of State, complained to Mr. ox, our minister at Washington, of the atack made on the Caroline while moored to the merican shore. Mr. Fox defended it on the round of self-defence, and the apparent inaility of the New York authorities to control ne ruffians who sallied from her shores to attack urs.

"This extraordinary state of things" he adds, eemed to have impelled her Majesty's subjects Upper Canada to consult their own security y pursuing and destroying the vessel of their iratical enemy wheresoever they might find er."

Mr. Forsyth, in his reply,

"Denied that the facts referred to by Mr. Fox ere justification, the American Government aving adopted measures prompt, vigorous, and uccessful, to repress the unlawful interference f their inhabitants—the great obstacle to which as the excitement occasioned by the burning of ne Caroline."

Mr. Fox, in his reply, refers Mr. Forsyth to er Majesty's Government in England.

Mr. Forsyth made a formal complaint to her Majesty's Government in England, and that overnment returned no answer. Under such ircumstances Mr. McLeod, who is supposed ot to have really taken part in the affair though his brother was present,) has more than nce visited New York, and as we understand oasted to the English party there, that he had ared in the glory of the attack. Now the atack, *prima facie*, was unlawful. It was a midight attack on American citizens in an Americn boat moored to the American shore. It as not an attack in the progress of hostilities r it appears that not a shot had before been ed by Mr. Macnab or his militiamen or his olunteers. Whether any circumstances of rovocation, or any inability of the State of New ork to restrain her subjects, would have made e act lawful, is a question; the better opinion mong jurists seems to be that they would not. ut, *prima facie*, it was we repeat, unlawful; e American government had treated it as such h their complaints to the British Minister, had en by him referred to the British Government d from the British Government had received answer.

Mr. McLeod, apparently concerned in this *prima facie* unlawful act, was arrested some time go in the territory of New York by the local auorities, and we know not by what means, he t off. In the beginning of last December he turned there, and was again arrested, and mmitted to await his trial for murder.

Mr. Fox demanded his release on the ground at—

"The burning of the Caroline was a public act persons in her Majesty's service obeying the ders of their superior authorities; and that the esident of the United States had made it the bject of a remonstrance to the British Govnment, and the matter was still under negotiion.

Mr Forsyth replied—

"That the President had not the power to inrfere with the independent jurisdiction of the ate of New York; that the offence was comtted within the territory of New York, against r laws and citizens, and within the competncy of her tribunals. That it was an unjustifie invasion of the United States territory by armed band from Canada; and that if the deruction of the Caroline was a public act of rsons in her Majesty's service, the obeying lers of their superiors, this fact had not before en communicated to the Government of the ited States by a person authorized to make e admission; and that it would be for the Court decide on the validity of such a defence when ally established."

Now this is all that the American Government s done: indeed, the local authorities have enavored to do even less, for they have endeavorto let McLeod get off by bailing him, though a capital charge. Of course he must be tried, d will be tried. If he fail in proving that he s not implicated, he will plead the orders of r. Macnab. We hope that the Court may feel tified in allowing this plea: it would transfer e discussion from the legal to the political forn in the easiest manner. But if the Court overr the plea, and its validity is purely a legal estion, of course he must be convicted.

But we have no fears of his being executed. It uld be a rash and a cruel act; and an act without motive, since the conviction, or indeed en the allowing the plea that he acted under orders of his superiors, would sufficiently se the question between the Governments.—e have no doubt that, if he be convicted, his ecution will be respited until the issue of the litical negotiation is ascertained. If the isue be favorable to peace, of course his pardon d release must be the consequence: and even t be unfavorable, we cannot think that vengance would be taken on a solitary captive. His e, therefore, we consider safe. But how is the estion between the Governments to be decid? How are we to avoid a war, which would tainly throw back America twenty-five years d England fifty, and which might open to one ntry, or to both, a series of evils such as neithhas endured or even feared?

We see no means of coming to an agreement ile each party remains judge in his own cause. ery week of discussion makes them more confint that they are in the right, and us that we in the right. The only positive issue is a refence to a third party, before whom an agreed ate of facts, or, if the parties cannot agree on e then the whole evidence, shall be laid, and o shall say, first whether the seizure of the Carme was or was not justifiable. If justifiable, at indemnity, if any, is to be given by the merican government for the suffering of Mcod? If not justifiable, what indemnity, if y, is to be given by the English Government the owners and crew of the Caroline? We y, if any, because the referee may hold that, ough the seizure was lawful, so was McLeod's al, and that he must take his indemnity, if y, from the British government; or the referee y hold the seizure was unjustifiable, but yet at the services to which the Caroline has been t deprived those connected with her of any ht to satisfaction.

The local authorities made, indeed, it appars to us, an attempt to evade trying Mr. Mcod by admitting him (certainly by a great tretch of law, for murder is not bailable offence) bail; the mob, however, interfered and caused n to be detained.

Now as far as these proceedings have gone, of om have we a right to complain?

In the first place, of Macnab, for having, in olation of Sir F. Heads's express orders to reain on the defensive and do nothing of which e American Government could justly complain gan his campaign by an act *prima facie* illegal, d defensible only on the extreme plea of nessity.

Secondly of Lord Palmerston, who allowed the merican remonstrance, on so grave a subject, remain three years unanswered. We are are that it was a disagreeable question. We d to defend ourselves by the most offensive of guments—recrimination; and Lord Palmerston obably thought that the conduct of neither parhaving been irreproachable, the best plan was make no answer, in the hope that no answer uld be required. And we are not sure that is conduct might not have succeeded. But the ly, and, if the facts which we have are correct, e vanity of McLeod, in going among a people fore whose tribunals he must have known that e burning of the Caroline was a questionable t, and boasting of his part in it, have prevented e success of Lord Palmerston's dilatory policy, and now force on the controversy, and certainly under favorable circumstances.

But have we not also a right to complain of the American authorities, either of the supreme government or of the local authorities? We say decidedly that up to the latest intelligence, we have a right to complain of neither. The American authorities have done precisely what we should have, and indeed must have done under similar circumstances. If a mixed band of French refugees and English ruffians were to take part in a French civil war to land on the French coast and annoy the neighboring country, if they derived recruits and supplies from our shore, and before our government could prevent their doing so, a steamer should run from Dover to France and carry them arms and men, and return at night and moor in Dover harbor—if, we say, under these circumstances, a band of French volunteers should at midnight enter Dover harbor, attack the steamer, loose her from the pier, and endeavor to kill the crew and scuttle the vessel, should we or should we not, on the alarm given in the town, interfere to stop such preceedings? If we should interfere, it could be on the ground only that such proceedings, within our own territory, were unlawful. If the whole matter were effected before our coast guard could interfere, should we, or should we not attempt to intercept the actors in their retreat? If that could not be effected, should we not remonstrate with the French Government? If that Government gave no answer and a person describing himself, or described by others as implicated in the attack, came to Dover, or in any part of Kent, would he not be arrested and committed for trial?—And if the French Government required him to be released, on the ground that he had acted in obedience to the lawful commands of his superiors, would not the answer be—"This is the first time we heard of this act officially: let it be pleaded at the trial, let the Court decide whether he acted in obedience to his superiors, and whether the act was of such a nature as their commander could justify. But we will not, (the Americans say they cannot) interfere till the trial is over."

We have received a communication from "Porter & Cullin," which we decline publishing on account of the disrespectful character of its style. For fear we might be accused of exercising a dictatorship over the press, we have heretofore published communications, the language of which was in several instances very exceptionable, hoping that our readers would have discrimination enough to attach the blame to the authors and not to us. But we have been liberally censured for admitting such into our columns, and by the very men, too, who were the first to impose on us in this way. We will now try the log awhile on the other shoulder; that is, we will indure the censure which may come from persons rejected from our columns for indecorousness of style.—For unless our correspondents will couch themselves in respectful terms we will be under the necessity, in future, of rejecting them; a task which is alway painful to us.

The Fayetteville Luminary is the organ of the "Reformed Methodist." Some time since we proposed to it, the following questions.

"What were the circumstances which gave rise to the formation of the 'Reformed Methodist Connection?' How are your conferences formed? How are your preachers appointed to their fields of labor? What are your probable numbers?—The brief information which might be comprised in a half a column or less will satisfy us.

It responds in the following language:

To the first of these questions we reply in the language of the framers of the first edition of our discipline:—A number of Methodists in the States of New York and Vermont, considering themselves too much restricted in their christian privileges under the present mode of Episcopal Church government in America, met at Readsboro, Vt., on the 16th of January, 1814. ELIJAH BAILY, moderator; EZRA AMADON, Clerk. After prayerful deliberation on their grievances, the situation of the church and themselves in relation thereto, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"To form ourselves into a church under the name of REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH, and to adhere, as far as possible, to the practical principles of primitive Methodism, and to renounce the Episcopal mode of Church government."

The above refers to the organization of the Church. The principal secession which led to the organization occurred in Readsborough a short time previous; and we judge that this branch of the secession constituted one-half of the whole number of the connection, at the time of its organization.

To the second question, "How are your conferences formed?" we answer. Our Annual Conferences are composed of delegates from the several classes or societies within the district. The ratio of representation is fixed from year to year by the Annual Conferences. Our preachers are not entitled to seats in their respective Annual Conferences, by virtue of their office as preachers—though the classes or societies are at liberty to elect them as delegates if they see proper.

Our General Conferences are composed of delegates from the Annual Conferences and each Annual Conference is entitled to one member for every ten members regularly delegated as members at its annual session.

To the third question, "How are your preachers appointed to their fields of labor?" we reply. They are *self-appointed*. The preachers and societies are at liberty to make their own arrangements both as to the length of time, support, &c., without the interference of the Annual Conference or any other body. These arrangements are sometimes made by the delegates and preachers at and during the time of the session of the conference, but not by the conference. Circuits are sometimes formed by the mutual agreement of the delegates and preachers—but this is a matter which belongs wholly to themselves and over which the conference has no authority. The privileges of societies to settle their own pastors, and preachers to select their own fields of labor are among the reserved rights of local churches and preachers which have never been surrendered up to the conference.

The visiting elders are the only preachers whose field of labor is appointed them by the Annual Conference. It is their duty to travel and preach and hold quarterly meetings on a given district, during the year. It is their duty to preside in the quarterly conferences, on their district.

We are not able to give the exact number of our members, as we have not at our command the returns of the several Annual Conferences.

The number will *probably* fall between 2 and 3 thousand. We perceive that the Olive Branch, upon the authority of one of our eastern brethren, has put down our number at five thousand, but we think he has got his calculation too high.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST.—This is a spirited little half medium monthly sheet, published by the seceders from the M. E. Church, at Utica, N. Y.; David Plumb editor. We have received the fourth number, the following article from which will give some idea of the prospect of a union of the seceding Methodists so far as they are concerned:

UNION OF SECEDING METHODISTS.—We have before indirectly alluded to the subject of a union of Seceding Methodists. The Reformed Methodist paper and the papers of the Protestant Methodist Church have have all spoken out favorably to the measure. We do think that a union of the kind should be effected if it can be done without a compromise of *principle*. We are sorry however to say, that at present we do not see how we could enter into union with the Protestant Church, who, in violation of the principle upon which all the secessions have taken place from the M. E. Church, viz: the principle of *inalienable human* RIGHTS, tolerates *Slavery* within her pale, and by Disciplinary law has allowed the conferences the privilege of depriving the *colored members* of their *rights*. The Wesleyan Methodist Church is organized on strictly Anti-Slavery principles. Our general rule on the subject of Slavery prohibits,

"*The buying or selling men, women or children with an intention to enslave them, or holding them as slaves, or in any way, apologizing for or advocating the practice of slaveholding.*"

The rule on "Fellowship with other Churches" is as follows:

"While the Wesleyan Methodist Church cordially extends the hand of christian fellowship to other evangelical churches, at the same time, we do not admit to our pulpits nor to our communion any *slaveholder or apologist for Slavery*, nor any person who is in the use of *spirituous liquors* except in the cases provided for in our general rule on that subject."

Now if we can unite with our brethren without yielding the principle involved in the above rules, we shall be happy to do so. At any rate we are ready to meet in convention to see what can be done.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, May 5.—Flour $3; wheat 50 cents.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cattle Market—Beeves—618 at market, 50 left over last week, 150 were from the South, balance from this State—all sold at at 7 to 9½ dollars, averaging 8,25.—Demand good.—*New World.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, left Liverpool on the 8th inst and arrived here on Sunday the 24th, thus making the passage in 16 days. She had a very stormy passage, encountering frequent fields of ice, and in some instances getting clear of them with no little difficulty and delay.

The greatest anxiety was felt in consequence of the non-arrival of the President. She had been out 27 days. Insurance which at first was readily effected at 5, could on the 7th, scarcely be obtained at 30 per cent. The most probable conjecture is, that she has been forced to put into the West Indies for a fresh supply of coal as was the Liverpool steamer in the winter of 1839.

Nothing of political interest has recently taken place. In the House of Commons on the 6th, the case of McLeod was brought up by Mr. Hume, who gave notice that he should move for copies of the correspondence on this subject. The following debate ensued:

Viscount Palmerston said that the next motion on the paper was one of the Hon. member for Kilkenney, relating to the differences at present existing between this country and the government of the United States, and to the arrest of McLeod. He put it to his honorable friend whether, at the present moment, he would think it necessary to bring this question under the consideration of the house. For his part he did not see the expediency of bringing forward this question at the present moment.—(Hear.)

He trusted that there existed, on the part both of the government of the United States and that of this country, an anxious desire to bring this matter to an amicable and satisfactory termination. (Hear, hear.) These matters had excited a strong feeling both at this side of the Atlantic and the other, and whilst these matters were the subject of communication between the two governments, any thing like a discussion of their details could only tend to delay, perhaps to defeat the object, not only of his honorable friend, but that of the English government and of the United States. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, his hon. friend would postpone his motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said no person was more anxious to see relations of friendship maintained between this country and the United States. He was opposed to war of any kind, but a war with the United States would be a most unnatural war. (Hear, hear.) After what had been stated by the noble lord, he had no objection to postpone his motion.

There was a rumor at London on the 5th, received by way of St Petersburg, of the settlement of the Chinese difficulties. It was not confirmed, however, by subsequent arrivals, and was generally discredited. The overland mail was hourly expected when the Great Western sailed.

FRANCE.—The *Courier Francais* of the 5th says—'It seems certain that M. Guizot has offered the mediation of France to terminate the differences existing between Great Britain and the United States.' No reliable authority is given, however, for this statement.

The Fortifications of Paris were still progressing. The *Presse* says that, independent of the troops of the line, 30,000 laborers are to be employed in carrying on the works. There was talk of dissolving the Chambers.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with a motion to diminish the number of public functionaries in that body. The whole number of these, 179 are functionaries, more or less dependent on the bounty of the crown.—*New York Signal, 26th ult.*

ITEMS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the meeting yesterday, after considerable debate, the motion to appoint a Committee for the purpose of preparing a memorial to Congress in favor of a National Bank, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 18.

The funeral of Richard Haughton, the lamented editor of the Boston Atlas, took place on Monday. An impressive pathetic discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, and the body was followed to the tomb, under King's Chapel, by a sorrowing multitude of friends. It will, by and by, be removed to the Cementry at Mount Auburn, where, we doubt not, a chaste and beautiful monument will soon be erected to his memory.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, was recently brought to the verge of the grave by a mistake in taking some medicine.—At the last accounts his recovery was not certain, but highly probable.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A young man in Milford, N. Y. was knocked down by lightning, on the 2d ult. while pasting near a large oak tree, which was shivered to atoms and scattered over an area of five acres. Although completely surrounded by the fragments of the tree, yet, strange to say, he received no other injury than being severely stunned by the shock.

The Erie canal was open for navigation on the 15th ult.

THE MORMONS.—The corner stone of the great Mormon Temple (that is to be) at Nauvoo, Illinois, was laid on the 6th ult. in the presence of seven or eight thousand persons, and the Nauvoo Military Legion, consisting of six hundred and fifty men. The Warsaw (Ill.) World says: "Mr. Rigdon officiated at the laying of the chief corner stone, and addressed the assembly in a very energetic manner in a speech of about an hour's length. On the whole, the exercises passed off with the utmost order, without accident or the slightest disturbance. Gen. Bennett commanded the Legion, under the direction of the Prophet, and acquitted himself in a truly officer-like manner."

The hearing of Alfred H. Davis, charged an accessory to the murder of Julianna Jordan, has been continued till Monday next.—*Phil. paper.*

The progress of the trial of Dr. Eldridge has been retarded by the sudden demise of the lady of John M. Read, Esq., one the counsels for the prosecution.

The President receives visitors on business daily between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.—After the latter hour he receives visits of compliment, of friends, and of strangers who desire to be presented to him. The courtesy and urbanity, habitual in him, with which he receives his fellow-citizens make the most favorable impression on all who approach him.—*Nat. Int.*

President Tyler is 51 years of age. He is therefore younger than the late President, Van Buren, and, indeed, the youngest President we have ever had.

We understand, says the Oswego Herald of the 5th ult., that orders have been received here for the completion and arming of Fort Ontario on the east side of the river. It is also stated that Fort Niagara is forthwith to be put in condition of defence.

The true name of Williamson, the great Boston burglar, turns out to be James Webb. He is an arch old dodger.

It has been ascertained that the fellow who committed the great forgeries at Cincinnati, Louisville and here, did not go in the Acadia from Boston last week. He set a trap for $21,000 at the Globe Bank at Boston, but it did not spring. That Bank received the half of a certificate on the same plan with the rest.—*N. Y. paper.*

SENTENCED.—A young man has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, for selling counterfeit lottery tickets, to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth against Dr. Eldridge, concluded yesterday the 23d ult. Forty-six witnesses have been examined upon this trial. At the last trial of the doctor, eighty-eight witnesses were examined on the side of the Commonwealth.

LOOK OUT FOR A SCOUNDREL.—The Sheriff of Wayne county, in New York, offers one hundred dollars reward for one George N. Williams, better know as Deacon Williams, who was arrested for swindling through his operations in the Wayne County Bank. Said Williams is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather lank in the face, long neck, head something bald, genteely dressed, had on a black beaver cloth overcoat. The newspapers think he has gone to Wisconsin or Iowa.

FARMING.—We see it stated, that many of the farmers of Chester county have sown their oats and barley, planted their early potatoes, and commenced gardening. On Wednesday last the early flowers were loaded with snow, and the green shrubs looked like the smiling brow of boyhood covered with the gray hairs of age.—*Phil. Chron. 23d ult.*

Cape of Good Hope paper of the 17th of January, announce the destruction by fire, of the brig Australia, from Dundee, about 600 miles to the westward of the Cape. The Captain and crew escaped in the boats.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The way-mail from this City to Albany on board the North America, was robbed on Friday morning last—the bags cut open, the letters rifled and thrown into the river.—*N. Y. paper.*

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has rescinded its resolution to adjourn on the 27th inst. It will probably adjourn the first week in May.

Hon. Walter Forward has accepted a complimentary dinner, tendered by the Members of the Bar of Pittsburg.

The Ohio Fund Commissioners have effected a loan of $500,000.—*N. Y. Sig.*

THE SWINDLER.—The New York Times says,—It is stated, on the authority of letters from Boston, that the accomplished scoundrel who has been fleecing the banks so severely, did not sail in the Acadia. Officer Blaney from Philadelphia, is in this city on the look out for him. He would be a handsome prize to whoever should be fortunate enough to capture him—$10,000 being offered for his apprehension. He is said to have been seen in Philadelphia since the sailing of the steamer. It may be so, but it seems to us that the swindler would not have neglected the opportunity of putting the Atlantic between himself and justice. There are circumstances connected with the affair, such as the alleged genuineness of the certificates and of the signatures of the letters in which they were enveloped, which pass our comprehension. The solution of the mystery will arrive in due time, however, from New Orleans.

MORE ILL NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Pilatka, April 19.

GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry to inform you that the war has broken out anew. I have just learned that all the Indians, save about twenty have left Tampa, among them Wild Cat, and in fact all of any note. They have killed a couple of express riders. The bag containing the mail has been found perforated with two bullets. one of which was found in a package of letters. I fear we shall hear bad news shortly from the Indians.—*Savannah Republican.*

ARRESTED—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 16th ult., states that Edward Layton, the young man who had been arrested on the charge of having caused the death of Mr, Griswell, a Baptist preacher, was brought before the Mayor for examination. After hearing the testimony in the case, he was committed for trial on the charge of murder.

Williamson, the artful dodger from England has been sent to prison in Boston, charged with stealing the $20,000 worth of goods from Davis, Palmer & Co., and the $5000 in specie from Gilbert & Son's. He must have been a very bad fellow to steal specie "in these times."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—A Conventon of Clergymen of the Episcopal Church, will assemble at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 18th of May.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—A few nights since, twelve negroes, belonging to the Rev. Welsey Adams, of Jefferson county Florida, were burnt to death. They were all in one building and it is supposed were suffocated, and rendered insensible, as they gave no alarm, and when the doors were opened uttered not a groan. The building was entirely destroyed.

A very destructive fire occurred at Williamsport, Pa., on Saturday night of last week, by which property to the amount $30,000 was consumed.

The Lancaster Intelligencer contradicts the reports of Gen. Jackson's insolvency, 'by authority.'

THE MCLEOD CASE.—The Montreal Herald of the 15th instant, states that a British officer, a passenger in the British Queen steamship, brought out despatches from the British Government to Mr. Fox at Washington, instructing him to demand the release of McLeod or his passports.

A Washington correspondent of date April 4, says:

"The report to-day is that Mr. Fox yesterday received from the Department of State a communication which has decided him to waive the question of his passport till further developments. It is said Mr. Webster offers him the olive branch and the thunderbolt, and told him to take his choice. And this, however, with amicable wishes."

A drowned man was found floating opposite Wellsville, Ohio, on the 19th ult. and after a close examination and inquest, was decently interred. A double case watch, with a card and the name of Samuel Mc Elroy was found upon him. A letter respecting him from Joshua Hart, Esq. can be seen at Harris Intelligence office.—*Pitts. Intelligencer.*

The Wheeling Gazette says: "George H. Flood, our late Charge d'Affaires to Texas, has resigned and returned to Ohio."

The Ohio Medical Convention will be held at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May inst., according to adjournment.

C. F. Mitchell, member of Congress from the Niagara District, New York, has absconded in consequence of forgeries he recently committed in Philadelphia to the amount of $3,000. He has left a family, and is supposed to have gone to Texas.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.—Advices from Wisconsin, under date of April 10, are that large bodies of Sioux were gathering in the neighborhood of Fort Snelling, with the design, as was supposed, of making an attack upon it. One of the tribe, it seems, being drunk and disorderly within the limits of the garrison, and resisting an attempt to remove him, was shot down; hence the hostile aspect of the tribe. Two companies from Forts Winnebago and Crawford, has been ordered to Fort Snelling.

TWO VICE PRESIDENTS have died in office, George Clinton and Mr. Gerry, and in both cases the Senate filled the chair *pro tem.*

There is a glorious revival of religion in Br. Stagg's neighborhood, at this time; 28 have united with our church; there are two from the M. E. Church. We are looking for better times in this city.

Yours, &c., A. C. BARNES.

Cincinnati, April 28, 1841.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From D. Kinney, for B. Hull,		2,00
"	" for Joseph Brown,	1,00
"	I. Thrap,	2,50
"	A. K. Earl, for J. Holcomb,	1,00
"	A. Griffith,	4,00
"	W. Winans, for S. Morrison,	5,00
"	W. Reeves, for J. Pierce,	2,00
"	W. Coffman, jr.	2,00
"	Mr. Benjamin in full 2d volume,	2,00
"	C. Caddy, for J. Law,	2,00
"	" for Mrs. M. Glaze,	1,00
"	A. C. Barnes, for J. Hargy,	2,00
"	" for T. Snyder,	2,00
"	" for W. B. Snyder,	2,00
"	" for W. Jones,	2,00
"	J. Milligan,	3,00
"	J. Carmichael,	1,00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Beatty, A. Buskirk, I. Thrap, L. D. Evans, R. Richardson, Cullin & Porter, W. Atkinson, R. G. H. Hanna, A. K. Earl 5 subs.; W. C. Winans, S. F. Baker, Tho. S. Hurunckhouse, W. Reeves 1 sub. cash in ad.; J. Carmichael, John Jones, H. B. McNamara, B. Adams, J. G. Pigman, W. Burk, Geo Hughes, W. McDowell, C. Caddy 2 subs. cash in ad.; S. Wood, Z. Ragan, S. Medearis, "Titus," J. Evans 2 subs. S. Bloomer, A. C. Barnes, J. Milligan, J. Degarmow, W. N. Longsworth.

The P. M. at Dresden informs us that T. Nokes & J. Ferrell do not take their papers from the office for some weeks. Will our agent attend to this matter; they owe us from No. 1. S. Payne at the same office also owes us from the beginning

We inform our friend at Sharpsburg, Pa. that we have not the fruit he mentions, and should be glad to have the kinds, if there were any mode of conveying hither.

Br. Paul is informed that the Post Office address of Josiah Hopkins is, "Forsythe, Tanny, Missouri. We would have answered before if we had been informed of his address.

Br. Ragan,—the Post Office address of the person you inquired for is "Mt. Vernon, Knox, O."

The third quarterly meeting for Mt. Vernon circuit, will be held at Cardington, commencing on the 29th of May.—Br. Caddy, the superintendent, invites all who can, to attend.

Br. Caddy, you request us to transfer G. H. G's paper to Athens, O., but you have not informed at what office he receives it. Thus left in the dark we probably could not find the name after a two hours' hunt. Time for this we have not got. In all cases when papers are to be transferred give the name of the office the paper is received at, as well as the office to which it is to be sent.

The third quarterly meeting for Newark circuit, will be held at Hanover meeting house, commencing at 12 o'clock Saturday 29th of May. Br. John Wilson, and the brethren from adjacent circuits are desired to attend. It will be the time of the presidential visit.

I. THRAP.

BR. STOCTON will please credit *Israel Thrap, of Perryton, O.*, $1,00 and charge us; and transfer his paper to *Irville, Muskingum, O.* J. D. Garmow wishes the "Christian World" sent to him,—Wellsville, Columbiana, Ohio,—says he will pay at Conference—wants the back numbers.

We have received new subscribers from different directions who wish to begin with the number which contains the "Declaration of Rights." We are sorry we have none of the number. We also inform Br. Beatty we have none of the number he wants. We have generally aimed to strike no more papers than will supply our subscribers, unless they are called for at the time.

Br. Barnes, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, says S. Martin does not call for his paper. See to this if you please.

The New World.

Contents for the week ending Saturday, April 24.

I. *Literary Portraits,* No. I.—*William Cullen Bryant,* editor of the Evening Post. *A full length Portrait,* taken from Life, for the New World, and engraved expressly for that paper—together with a sketch of his life.

II. *God's Judgment evinced in the ravages of death*—A sermon preached on the occasion of the death of General Harrison, by the Rev. Mr. Floy, of the Methodist Church, Washington street, Brooklyn.

III. *Gulzara, or the Persian Slave;* an original Drama in five acts—designed for private representation—by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt.

IV. *Original Notices of General Harrison* while he lived in Washington, prepared for the New World, by the Rev. W. Hawley, Rector of St. John's Church, Washington.

V. *Account of the Funeral Obsequies* in Boston, with a sketch of Hon. Rufus Choate's *Oration,* and a copy of the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint's original hymn.

VI. *The Vow*—an original sketch by M. E. L.

VII. *Barnaby Rudge,* by Boz—part 52.

VIII. *The Burial of Sir John Moore*—an article in which the authorship of this celebrated poem is settled.

IX. *Ten Thousand-a-year,* (continued.)

X. *Passages from Cecil,* or the *Adventure* of a coxcomb—a new novel, just published in London.

XI. *Full Extracts* and intelligence from journals received by the Columbia.

XII. *Washington Correspondence*—Editorial, &c., &c.

Saturday Courier.

In order to accomodate friends and neighbors, who may wish to club and receive those popular publications' The Lady's Book, and The Saturday Courier, we make the liberal offers which follow.

For 5 dollars we will forward two copies of the Courier, and one of the Lady's Book, for one year. Or one copy of the Courier alone, for three years, to one person.

For 7 dollars, two copies of the Courier, and two of the Lady's Book, one year.

For 10 dollars, seven copies of the Courier.

Single copies of the Courier 3 dollars per year, or 2 dollars if paid in advance; 1,25 for 6 months. Of the Lady's Book 3 dollars per single subscription.

Small notes on all solvent banks of the State in which the subscribers resides, are received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Philadelphia, April, 1841.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

CONFERENCE MISSIONARY AGAIN.

In Lower Sandusky, "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." "He has" indeed "turned again our captivity,as the streams in the South." And "our mouth is filled with laughter and our tongue with singing." In our former communication mention was made of the refreshing season at our first visit to this place. Also our solemn regret to close the meeting with such notable indications of a revival. But having no meeting house, and the school house could be had only in the evening, with other kindred difficulties in the way of prolonging the meeting,—rolling the responsibility of closing with such a state of feeling in the congregation upon the church, with great reluctance our first delightful visitation terminated on Tuesday evening.—Two weeks afterwards, Hannah preached here again, and again her labors were blessed. (It was under her ministration chiefly that the former occasion was so signally refreshing.) On Sunday (evening,)for the accommodation of the people, she yielded to the solicitations of friends, to occupy the Episcopal Methodist meeting house. It was liberally thronged with attentive hearers. This visit increased the interest of feeling, and strengthened the general desire of the people for a *protracted meeting*. Appointments were left for me in two weeks, with encouragement that I would consent to their wishes. On my arrival, the call for a protracted meeting was renewed, and the responsibility of refusal, rolled back on me. We had a promised meeting of two weeks continuance, at another place, to commence a week hence. But considering ourselves this year peculiarly providential creatures, the conclusion was to follow this cheering opening in Sandusky. Accordingly we went forthwith into a protracted effort. Hannah returned on Tuesday from Tiffin, the little *church*, having had those precious seasons of joy and hope, were pretty well prepared for the arduous duties essential to the success of protracted meetings. So that we commenced immediately, regular addresses to *sinners*. But during the first week, but little yielding appeared among the ungodly. It seemed that at the former meeting they were ready to submit, probably because they were measurably taken by surprise. And in the interim they entrenched themselves, and were not so accessible. But in the second week, we endeavored to rout them from their hiding places, and expose their refuges of lies. And blessed be God, this was truly a successful week,—about 30 souls were happily converted to God. A regular stream of mercy flowed, varying only from about 3 to 5 souls per day. This week was remarkable, moreover,for a steady and unterrupted flow of divine enjoyment. But early in the third week, we had some most solemn encounters with the powers of darkness. Such temptations and awful distress of mind, as are rarely witnessed. Now then the "tug of war" with Satan, came on in deep and solemn earnest. But having some experienced soldiers of the cross and their armour bright, we were nothing intimidated. To arms! to arms! forthwith sounded the spiritual clarion. And, glory be to God! soon the "colors turned" in favor of Zion. This week was replete with the alternate emotions of conflict and conquest. During the meeting we had one fast day, but not one midnight wrestle in prayer. In the day time prayer meeting at 10 o'clock, and conference meeting at 2. Generally, however, they differ but little in their exercises. Preaching every evening, and prayer meeting preceded and often succeeded. On Thursday, preaching morning and evening, and a "social" meeting in the afternoon; the latter were seasons of great interest and benefit. Such were our means and measures, and behold the blessed fruit. Upon the whole, the meeting was one of memorable worth. The faith of saints strengthened by remarkable answers to prayer. As near as ascertained, between 45 and 50 souls were converted and reclaimed! The greatest number of *backsliders* here, we have ever met with; and many of them were gloriously reclaimed! During the meeting nearly 40 joined the church. And since our first visit to this place between 60 and 70 souls have united with us! And at other places on the circuit, upwards of 30 have been received through other hands. Making in all upwards 100 members added to the Sandusky circuit this conference year already!! Surely this is a spring tide of encouraging accessions after the foggy season, this people had last fall! A goodly number of these were among the choicest members in this region of country, and received from the United Brethren Church. In this accession from a neighboring denomination, we cannot forbear sympathizing with them for their *loss*, while naturally enough we rejoice at our gain. Our protracted meeting, we trust, has exerted a salutary influence in this town, said formerly to have been noted for infidelity and wickedness. Our convert prayer-meetings, on Tuesday and Friday evenings, are truly occasions of spiritual delight. It is to many astonishing to witness the proficiency of these children of grace. Some of whom having been among the chief of sinners.

We confess our neglect of some parts of the circuit, but this was occasioned, not by disinclination to attend to them, but a moral necessity created by the excitement here. It is hoped that they will now be revived and blessed. For happily, we may now announce the safe arrival of *Br. Mercer*, the person first appointed to this circuit last conference. And joyfully add that his reception is generally both cordial and encouraging. May his labors of love be abundantly blessed! Also a *Br. Darkus*, a minister of years and experience, late an itinerant among the United Brethren. He was not only received into the church, at our late quarterly meeting, but also employed to travel with Br. Mercer. Awaiting, of course, the sanction of the President. Probably this may not be officially brought before *Br. Ragan*, till his 'Presidential' visit in June. At the quarterly meeting in *Tiffin*, above referred to,we had a season of great spiritual enjoyment. It is true none were added to the church, and none that we know of were converted. But the labors of the meeting were not directed to sinners. The society needed reviving and encouraging, and to this end were the pulpit efforts appropriated and designed. And, praise the Lord, his word did not return unto him void, but revived and refreshed this thirsty hill of Zion. Had it not have been so late in the season, we would have protracted this meeting a few weeks. As it was, some sinners evidently felt the force of truth. Oh! that they may repent of their sins, and give their hearts to God. A 3 days meeting we held at a *Br. Henry Bosenberger's* two weeks previously, will not soon be forgotten by some, if ever.—It was a most precious season to saints.—Praise the Lord.

In conclusion, permit me to say that, so far this has been one of the happiest years of my itinerant life. With deep sincerity we can say that we envy no brother in the district his appointment or place. And from the bottom of our glad hearts we thank God that we ever saw Sandusky! In addition to the spiritual felicities enjoyed among this people, their extreme kindness and liberality,both professor and non professor, in contributing to the relief of our secular necessities, to enable us to discharge what we feel to be filial duty,not only endears them to the heart, but will engrave them upon a grateful memory as long as life shall last. And if a cup of cold water, given to a disciple, "with a proper motive shall not lose its reward;" may we not hope and pray that a rich reward will be theirs. The same we might say of *Mt. Vernon*; but we have spoken of them before. In these two protracted meetings alone, we have seen more immediate fruits of ministerial labor, than in 7 years of our common travel and exercise! Perhaps we may afford to rest awhile after these protracted exercises. And a sea voyage may be profitable as well as desirable. And when we return from our contemplated visit to our native land, we hope the conference will grant us again the relation of "Conference Missionary." Rather, to resume our labors on the district, and continue the same year after year at least, till we have gone once thro' the Conference. The discipline fortunately is silent upon the subject how long a Conference Missionary may continue in that field of labor. Yours. &c.,

WM. REEVES.

Lower Sandusky, O., April 20, 1841.

MISSOURI, MARCH 21, 1841.

Br. Springer: I gladly embrace the opportunity of informing you, and my brethren in Indiana, of my whereabouts.—Through the mercy of God I have located myself on White River, in the State of Missouri. I have travelled pretty much through this State, since I left Indiana in October last, and I have found friends dear and kind. I have much encouragement here. The harvest is great and the laborers are few. Our brethren are few in number in this country, but few as they are, they appear to be resolute,faithful and strong. They are praying for help. If you have in your conference young men to spare, encourage them to come to the west.

I expect to remain located for one year, in which time I shall be engaged in improving my farm, so as to not be burthensome to the church in her infantile state. If I was able I could have calls to fill appointments at three or four different places on every Sabbath. But there are no societies of any order here. The people appear to be well pleased with our form of government and doctrine. I am trying to preach once or twice every Sabbath to very much affected congregations, and prospects appear to be very flattering. Br. Springer, tell our brethren in Ohio, through your paper to pray for us.

Yours, &c., JOSIAH HOPKINS.

For the Western Recorder.

IMPORTANCE OF A WELL SPENT YOUTH.

Mr. Editor: This article is addressed to the young. I am but young myself, and although it may appear presumptious in one of my age to give advice, yet if it be observed some may profit by it. The young of this generation must soon fill an important page in this world's history. On us, will, ere long, devolve the duty of preserving in their original purity, our free institutions. In a few years those men who now fill high and important stations, and are at the head of the general and state governments, will have passed away, and with their enterprise and eloquence will be laid in the tomb.—Yea, our law-givers—our ministers of the pure and holy gospel; our men of high moral and intellectual attainments—stars in the church, where they move bright ornaments of society—our high minded mechanics—our honest and intelligent farmers, will soon be inmates of the cold, silent grave, and the rising generation will soon fill their places.

How can we become useful members of society? How can we fill the stations we may be called on to occupy in after life, with credit to ourselves, and honor to those connected with us? How can we discharge the duties of upright and honorable citizens, and daily appreciate the liberties we enjoy, unless we improve the time allotted to us during our youth? It is time for us then, to abandon boyish plays and boyish feelings, and to assume the character and occupation of men.—When we were children our ways were disregarded, because we were children. But now our condition is altered, the world will scrutinize our actions, and will criticise and form their opinions of us thereby. Therefore, we must begin soon to improve our minds; we cannot learn too much—we cannot be too strict in weighing our actions.

But, what are we to understand by a well spent youth? It consists in seizing every opportunity to improve our mental and physical powers, so as to fit ourselves for usefulness, both as it respects our own interest, and the welfare of the community, through coming life. He, who thus improves himself, is prepared to encounter all the vicissitudes of life; he will be an observer of passing events—study the character of eminent men,—learn wisdom from their virtues,and profit by their failings. If he store his mind with useful practical knowledge, and then add the stern and independent character of a Washington, he may be enrolled among the great men of the nation. Whatever situation of life we may then be placed in, whether high or low, rich or poor,we are prepared to render ourselves useful to our fellow men, and will not be dependent on the caprice of any one man, or party of men, for support. With a proper regard for the rights and feelings of others, relying upon the great disposer of events, we may breath defiance to the taunts and jeers of the world; we will be far above the reach of their malice or envy, and may be a blessing to our race.

W. A.

Putnam, O., April 21, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

PARTING OF FRIENDS.

Life, with all its endearments, has (apparently) many ills and inconveniences, to enhance its pleasures. And among the most keen and heart-rendering emotions, is that of parting with near and dear friends. The sad pang of separations has caused many an eye to be suffused with tears, many a heart to beat with sorrow, that was callous to every other emotion of pity, or of grief. Was life annoyed by no troubles, we should not have so *lively* a relish,for its charms and pleasures, But mingled feeling of joy and grief pervade the heart of every rational being. When we part with friends for a season, how cheering, how delightful the thought, that we can retire from secular business, and by recourse to pen, ink and paper, hold correspondence with those whose virtuous acts we cherish. And in the hours of contemplation too, how will the [illegible] on the wing of fancy fly to the embrace of a kindred and congenial soul. We pour into their bosoms feelings of our *own*, and receive the sympathising consolation. Even the *Grim Messenger Death*, with all his terror, *severing* the strongest earthly ties, imparts to us the pleasing, happy consolation,—

That we may hail our dear friend's spirit,
In a fairer, purer clime;
And eternal joys inherit,
Beyond the stormy sea of time.

AMICUS.

Springfield tp. Musk., O., April 17, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

SPRING ON THE MOUNTAINS.

This is that season of the year which naturally awakens within us an association of ideas which is pleasing in the highest degree. We recall to mind the early scenes of our childhood and youth, when we trod the verdant grass beneath our feet in quest of early flowers, o'er plains, o'er hills, or by the margin of water courses started the hare from his concealment, or was almost electrified by the sudden uprising and whurr of the pheasant. There is in this season of the year an eloquence in all nature sweeter than the dulcet sounds of the violin, more soul-stirring than the martial notes of the fife. The air, the green grass, the fresh blown flowers of the garden, or still more numerous tribes of forest blossoms, the glittering vernal springs of chrystal waters—all, all are too enchanting for complete description or perfect delineation. How often, when young, have we hied away to the woods for sweet annis, snake root, or elm bark, or as the sap arose in the butter nut got wood made whistles and filled the air with our music.

Spring is a beautiful season of the year in any country—beautiful in Ohio,—but it was my peculiar felicity to have been born a mountaineer. Elevated "above the storm's career," on the very vertebre of a mountain, surrounded even in winter with the poetic laurel or ivy and the ever-green pine,—to these were added on the arrival spring the bloom and aroma of the dogwood, the maple, the locust, the red bud, the honey-suckle and mountain rose, balm mint, and these with a thousand nameless and indescribable trees, scrubs, herbs, plants and flowers, whose odour and beauty associated with the gushing springs, the clear drops of cold water that trickled down from the disc of some shelving massive rock, the many keyed tones of the bells of browsing cattle, the variegated notes of a pack of forty hounds leaping down the steeps of the mountain in hot pursuit of the fox, formed a constellation of beauties, an association of sounds, a compound of odours too thrilling to behold, too delightful a confusion to be fully understood by any but a mountaineer. The wild vines twrilling around saplings that had just burst the integuments that covered their leaves, and spread their foliage to "the powerful king of day," the violets that shot up in nature's ample abundance on every side, through the woods, the turfs of green grass that crowned the summits of the rocks, "like velvet on a cushion," the miseltoe that protruded irregularly from the trunk of some aged tree, and seemed to invite respect and admiration, render a mountain residence in the spring of the year, delightful and romantic in the highest degree. No sounds of contending neighbors,no disturbance to the free contemplation of nature in this part of her happy dominions,unless, perhaps, the merry song of the cow-boy in the pursuit of his cattle, or those sounds already alluded to, which but tended to vary agreeably, prevent monotony, and consequent satiety, were to be heard in all the range. But the gobbling of the turkeys, the whurring of pheasants, the whistling of partridges, the music of the mocking bird and the moan of the dove, make a varied though harmonious kind of music, each part seeming needful to complete the choir and perfect the result. Lead me then this season of the year back to my mountain. Let me drink at the clear spring as it leaps from some stupendous rock. Let me hear the music of my native hills and breathe in peace the uncontaminated air of native elevations, far removed from strife and contention, far removed from earthly ambition and from every base desire, and you may take the city, you may unite your stately edifices and fountains of water, you may summon your musicians to a grand entertainment of flute, pipe, harp, viol and organ, and I will exchange at a word.

JAMES M. FULTON.

ELLEN AND THE BIRD.

BY A LITTLE GIRL.

One day Ellen was standing at the window, playing with a bird in a cage. It belonged to her brother Thomas, who had as many as four. She happened to look up, and saw a little girl of her acquaintance looking at her very much amused, her name was Mary; Ellen did not like her very well, and wishing to show her what she could do, she said, 'Mary, I can open the door of the cage and the bird will not fly out.' 'I should like to see you,' replied Mary. Ellen had done so before, but this time she kept it open too long, and before she thought of it, the bird was gone. Mary laughed triumphantly; this provoked Ellen, and she began to think what she should do. Thomas had a very bad temper and she knew she should have a scolding and perhaps a slap. She was frightened at what she had done, and she thought she might conceal it. The more she thought of it, the more she liked the plan. But still she felt something whispering that it was wrong; this was her conscience, and if she had minded it, all would have been well, but her fear overcame it, and she waited impatiently till Thomas should find it out, which he did soon, and run over the house crying out, 'where is my bird?' Ellen declared that she knew nothing about it, and got off very well; but she was to be found out in a way she little expected. Mary had told it about in school, and it reached Thomas's ears; he came home, and saluted his sister with a push which knocked her down and cut her head against a chair, then slapping her, he went away saying, 'learn not to touch my things.' Ellen got up and told her mother; this led, however, to the disclosure of her falsehood. Their mother, much shocked at the behavior of her children, punished them both severely.

From this it may be seen that a falsehood can never do much good in the end, however it may seem at first; and that a person who tells one cannot be believed afterwards. There is no person among children and grown people who is so much despised as a liar. No one can put any trust in such an one, and she is universally disliked.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE HONORS.—The catalogue of the officers and pupils of the "*Wesleyan Collegiate Institute*," which has just been published, presents a goodly array of names. This institution is located at Wilmington, Del., and has been in operation several years, but we are not prepared to believe that the young ladies who graduate there, will make better wives, compound a pudding with more nicety, or darn a stocking more neatly, by having the title of "*Mistress of Arts*," or any other that is bestowed by the faculty, than she would by rejecting all such nonsensical stuff after having completed her education. It is bad enough for men to play at such a child's game, and for the fair sex, we hope they will not follow the foolish habits.—*Phil. paper.*

VERY MODERATE.—At the convention in Boston, last week, for the discussion of the divine origin of the institution of the Ministry and the Sabbath, it was stated by Mr. Torrey that statistical returns from the whole of New England showed that the average compensation of the entire clergymen did not exceed $300 per ann.—In most of the towns the salary is from three to five hundred, and a large proportion of the clergy get but about $200 in cash.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—We understand the post master general has made his contracts for transporting the mail twenty pr cent. less, on an average, than they have been made at any time within the last twelve years. This arises from the increased cheapness of labor, and the extraordinary amount of competition.

SUGAR.—By a document concerning the culture of sugar, transmitted by the Legislature of Louisiana, to Congress, it appears there are 525 sugar estates in that State, employing 40,000 hands, and the average crop is equal to 70,000 hhds of 1000 lbs.,or 70,000,000, lbs. sugar, and 350,000 gallons molasses; the average value of sugar is six cents per lb., and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

SUMMER PROSPECTS.—The Standard thinks there will probably be fewer marriages and fewer funerals than in former seasons. Young men and women find it so difficult to support themselves, they will not like to incur the farther expenses of marriage and going to house-keeping, in times like these. Hard times induce frugal living, which is beneficial to health, and plays the deuce with the doctors.

MITCHELL, THE FORGER.—A gentleman from New Orleans via Cincinnati,reports that Mitchell was seen going down the Ohio River,on board the New York steamer, a very fast boat, and that about one hundred miles astern of Mitchell, was seen his pursuers, headed by Robert W. Bowyer, the New York police officer, who were makimg the most strenuous exertions to come up with him. The latter party were on board of a fast boat, but it was doubtful whether they would overtake the fugitive.

ANOTHER TORNADO.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 26th ult. says—"On Monday night last, a destructive tornado, passing from the south west to the north east, about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and we have no information how long in extent,struck down in Amity county, between the dwelling of Thos. Tolbert, Esq. and Col. Casten, near Liberty. It was, ruinous to the timber, as the great Natchez tornado.

"BRAVE OLD OAK."—In Monroe Co., (N. Y.) the stump and roots of an old oak were recently sold for boat knees, for $50. The body made 4340 staves, worth $30. Four logs sold for $10, and the top limbs made seven cords of wood. The whole tree sold on the ground for over $100! Some old locusts sold for double thatmoney.

☞The Richmond Whig says, in reference to the paragraphs which have gone the rounds about President Tyler's *successions* to offices for which he was not elected: *How this world is given to lying.* Excepting the fact, that Gov. Tyler succeeds to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Harison, there is not one particle of truth in it. He was not made Governor by the death of his predecessor; he was not elected to the Senate as stated.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most distressing accident occurred in this city on Saturday last. Col. John Means, the keeper of a livery stable, accompanied by Samuel, the second son of Mr. Wm. H. Douglass, merchant, had driven a buggy and two horses into the river, at the upper end of Mulberry street, for the purpose of watering the horses and cleaning the carriage, when it is supposed the horses took fright and ran off into the current. Col. Means sprang out to catch the horses, but after struggling with them for some time, received a blow from one of them in the back part of the head, when he immediately sunk. The youth who was in company with him was also drowned in his attempt to swim to the shore. The most strenuous exertions were made by some of the citizens who had assembled, and both the bodies were found in a short time, but all attempts at resuscitation proved ineffectual.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns a id prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles,watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by
A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use,and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of
POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | Vol. 2.--No. 38. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1841. | Whole No. 90. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

THE FAITHLESS WORLD.

The faithless world promiscuous goes,
Enwraped, in fancy's vision,
Allured by sounds, beguiled by shows
And empty dreams, and scarcely knows
There is a brighter *Heaven!*

Fine gold will change and diamonds fade,
Swift wings to wealth are given,
All varying time our forms invade,
The seasons roll, light sinks in shade,
There is nothing sure but *Heaven!*

Creations mighty fabrics all,
Will be to atoms riven,
The sky consume, the planets fall,
Convulsions wreck this earthly ball,
There is nothing firm but *Heaven!*

Empires decay and nations die,
Our hopes to winds are given,
The vernal bloom in ruin lies,
Death reigns on earth and seas and skies,
There is nothing lives but *Heaven!*

The world is poor from shore to shore,
And like a baseless vision,
Its lofty domes and brilliant ore,
Its gems and crowns are vain and poor,
There is nothing rich but *Heaven!*

A stranger lonely here I roam,
From place to place I'm driven,
My friends are gone and I'm in gloom,
This world is all a lonely tomb,
I have no home but *Heaven!*

The clouds disperse, the light appears,
My sins are all forgiven,
Triumphant grace has quelled my fears,
Roll on ye suns, fly swift ye years,
I'm on my way to *Heaven!*

Adieu to all below, adieu,
Let life's dull charms be driven,
The charms of Christ have caught my view,
The world of light I will pursue,
To live with him in *Heaven!*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ave just returned in company with my col- e from the "Village of the Dead," a very ble piece of ground at the head of Main for the reception of the last remains of lity. From this spot of ground we had a ltful view of the surrounding landscape on hand, and the pleasant village which lay what below us was not the least object of dmiration. Various were the reflections occupied my mind as we passed through ave yard, and glanced at the appropriate ptions engraven upon the white marble pointed out the places where lay the aged, iddle aged, and the young. The graves of gave signs of recent interment, on which a spire of grass could not be seen. The g tops of others gave us to understand that short months had intervened since the im- d spirit had left the earthly tenement which neath, but there were others yet on which hick set grass of years had taken root, and seemed to say in language more eloquent words can express, that many long, long had passed away since the spirit had re- d to the bosom of its God. Here, thought he end of human greatness; for on my right I see a large neat stone, supported by a foundation; my eye caught these words ved thereon,—"Sacred to the memory of ——, M. D., aged 24 years." Just began le! but now gone to the gloomy charnel beneath. What are worldly honors! what man titles! since man is but an ephemera ay, a bubble floating on the sea of time. I are that this important subject assumes a y aspect to the unregenerate mind, but to ans the idea of life! life!! eternal life!!! ates the sparkling gem of hope, that shines gh the dark turrene and drives the fear of away. Should we not then revere that who "hath brought life and immortality t through the gospel!" C. C.

Vernon, O., April 24, 1841.

LIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mt. Vernon, O., April 24, 1841.

Springer: We have had a revival of reli- n the neighborhood of Br. Westbrook's, 12 miles west of Mt. Vernon, where we enced a protracted meeting on the 5th of esent month, which continued until the g of the 16th. In consequence of the lack of erial aid Br. Roberts and myself were un- e necessity of preaching and attending to her exercises alternately throughout the g. But notwithstanding this the Great of the church, who is always more willing e than we are to receive, regarded the s of the church, and blessed the feeble ef- ade. A spirit of unity seemed to prevail the different orders of christians who at- our meeting. This is certainly consist- istianity, and where such a state of things God will certainly bless the labors of His

witnessed an interesting scene at this g, which might here be named. Two en who had been companions in sin, and the ruination of their families, became ly concerned for the salvation of their A son of one of these persons was con- at this meeting, after which he prayed tly for his father. The father wept, and d to forsake sin and be religious; said he, ty-five years ago my mother departed this d her dying charge to me was, 'prepare to hy God.' All this I soon forgot, but now I am resolved to serve God as long as I live."—The other man exhorted his companion to persevere in the good cause he had espoused, that they both might end their days in peace. As the result of the labors of this meeting about twenty-five resolved to be on the Lord's side, and four or five backsliders reclaimed. And as might be expected we had accessions to the church. To God be all the glory. Yours, &c.,

CHARLES CADDY, Sup't.

New Castle, Pa., April 30, 1841.

Br. Springer: We are still prospering in this place. We now number one hundred and four, making a nett increase of 94 members since conference; we are in union among ourselves and have a lively state of religious feeling at all of our meetings. Br. Inskeep has not been able to preach for us for some three months: but he is now here and has recovered in a great measure his usual health, and is able to resume his regular labors on the circuit. Br. Stevens has arrived on the circuit in good health.

We are about to engage in building our church, and as it is considerably larger then we first intended, and as the lot will cost us more than we anticipated, assistance from our friends would be very acceptible. Br. Clark has interested himself for us, and the result of his timely assistance is about one hundred and fifty dollars, for which we feel very thankful to him and his subscribers.

We have a flourishing sabbath school now in operation, numbering some one hundred members. I remain yours, &c., WM. B. MILLER.

Morgan Co., O., May 4, 1841.

Br. Springer: The President's visit on the fifth of April was to us a profitable visit. His labors were we trust highly beneficial. Since then two of our beloved members in the Church Militant have been called to the Church Triumphant.

Br. *John Barlow*, a young man of great promise who was much beloved by the church, after forty-eight hours, sickness, left us in joyful hope of endless felicity

Our aged and much beloved sister *Bell*, who was a member at Ebenezer, after long illness closed her mortal existence on the twelth of April.—From the life of piety she lived, and the confidence she had in her Redeemer, and the pleasure she took in conversing with us on our frequent visits, during her illness, about her hope of heaven and glory, we were left upon a foundation producing confidence that she has gained a blissful immortality.

These calls of death should be regarded by us as a loud admonition to be also ready.

Our third quarterly meeting will be held at Olive Green, in our new meeting house, to commence the 29th of this month, at 11 o'clock. If our Conference Missionary, or agent, or both of them could attend, we should be thankful.

Yours, in the bonds of love,

C. WOODRUFF, *Sup't Pisgah Ct.*

AGRICULTURAL.

☞We have received the following communications in reply to our inquiries about grafted fruit.

—

Near Smithfield, O., 4th Mo. 27, 1841.

C. Springer, respectfully; I this day observed in your paper your wish to know where grafted fruit trees could be procured, and the price per hundred, &c. I wish to give information that I have grafted apple trees, and can furnish from fifteen to twenty thousand, if arrangements are made before any other engagements are entered into.

I have been engaged in the Nursery business twenty-five years, and from the experience I have had in that line think I can give satisfaction as to the quality of fruit, of various kinds. My scions are from one to four years old, from the time of grafting—the scion being two years old before.

My prices.—Apple trees at the Nursery $10 per hundred. If immersed in a preserving composition and boxed, delivered at Abraham Liten's ware house, on the bank of the Ohio river, $12,50 per hundred. Pear trees, plumb trees, cherry trees of a superior quality, some of them are grafted so as to bear three or four different kinds of cherries, ripening in rotation on the same tree, 25 cts. per tree. Grafted peach trees on peach roots, with directions how to preserve them from being destroyed by the worm, at 12½ cents per tree. If grafted on other kinds of wood more durable than the peach itself, 25 cents per tree.

The last lot of trees I packed of much importance, were to be conveyed by boat two thousand miles from Steubenville, Ohio, where they were shipped to Iowa territory.

If any person wishes to purchase fruit trees of me I would like them to come in the fall of the year and examine the fruit for themselves, so they may make choice out of my large collection. When the choice is made I will furnish trees and warrant them to be of the kind chosen.

CATALOGUE OF TREES.

Early and Fall apples.	*Winter and late keeping.*
June Apple,	Green Newtown Pippin,
Early Margaret,	Pennock,
Prince's Harvest,	Belle Flower,
Yellow Harvest,	Warren Pippin,
Early Pearmain,	English Rambo,
July Apple,	YellowNewton Pippin,
Early Bough,	American Pippin,
Summer Green,	Tarr's Large Pippin,
Early Pennock,	Gray-house,
Pound Royal,	Newton Spitzemberg,
Holland or Fall Pippin,	Winter Pearmain,
Gate's Apple,*	Red Romanite,
Rambo,	Sweet Romanite,
Melting Mouth,	Large Russett,
Maiden's Blush,	Witch Willow,
Wine Sap,	French Pippin,
Doctor or Dewitt Apple	Monstrous Pippin,
Esopus Spitzenberg,	Green Vanderweer,
Fall Sweets, various kinds,	Rock Ramain,
	Rhode Island Greening

The above is only a part of my varieties. It may answer at present as my time is limited.—I will have a catalogue printed in the fall for circulation.

If you purchase to trade, and see proper to come to me for them, send me word soon that I may know how to arrange with others. The location of the Nursery is 1½ miles north of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio.

SAMUEL WOOD, Nursery man.

---

*This should be spelled "Gate Apple." It is one of the best fall apples within our knowledge. But it looses its flavor by the last of December. We have found it no where in the west but in Jefferson and Columbiana counties in Ohio. It is sometimes called the "Mamma Beam." The history of its origin, as we were informed, is this; it grew in its natural state at the gate of old Mrs. "Beam." The family called it the "Gate Apple," the neighbors after its owner. If this history be correct the possessive case should not be used in spelling its name, as it is not called after any person, but after the gate beside which it took its origin.—ED. REC.

Coshocton, O., April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir: In reply to inquiries in your paper I advise you, that you can get grafted fruit trees at Samuel Myers', five miles north of Mansfield in Richland county, Ohio. Mr. Myers cultivates the very choicest varieties, and you can get from him kinds not to be had at any other Nursery in the State. I believe his price is fifteen dollars per hundred. I have made the cultivation of fruit trees a study for some years, and would recommend the following varieties to you, which I know Mr. Myers has for sale.

SUMMER.	AUTUMN.
AmericanSummerPearmain,	Red and Green Sweeting,
AmericanStripedSweeting,	Drap D'Or,
Early Sweet Bough,	Maiden's Blush,
Prince's Harvest,	Golden Russett,
	Grannywinkle,
	Fall Pippin.

WINTER.

Baldwin,	Green Newtown Pippin,
Belle Flower,	Monstrous Pippin,
Boston Russetting,	Limber Twig,
Wine Apple,	Virginia Greening,
Hubbardson Nonsuch,	May Apple,
Pennock,	Swaar,
Rambo,	Rhode Island Greening.

I consider the fall the best time for planting, if the trees are of good size.

Respectfully, yours,

THO. S. HURUNCKHOUSE.

Our favorite fall apple is the Cooper,—and winter, the Seek-no-further, neither of which is given in the above lists.—ED. REC.

Mr. Editor, having noticed your request in relation to fruit trees, I inform you that John Stephens, who resides about six miles from Brownsville, and two from Cookstown, Pa. has a large assortment of grafted fruit trees, which he sells for 10 dollars per 100. I have no doubt, if you or any of your neighbors should call on Mr. Stephens you can be accommodated with any varieties you may want. B. DOTSON.

East Bethlehem, Wash. Co., Pa., Apr. 27, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOFT ANSWER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I'll give him law to his heart's content, the scoundrel,' said Mr. Singleton, walking backwards, and forwards, in a state of angry excitement.

'Dont't call harsh names, Mr. Singleton,' said lawyer Trueman, looking up from the mass of papers before him and smiling in a quite benevolent way, that was peculiar to him.

'Every man should be known by his true name. Williams is a scoundrel, and so he ought to be called,' responded the client, with increased warmth.

'Did you ever do a reasonable thing in your life, when you were angry?' asked Mr. Trueman, whose age and respectability gave him the license to speak thus freely to his young friend' for whom he was endeavoring to arrange some business difficulty with a former partner.

'I can't say that I ever did, Mr. Trueman. But now I have good reasons for being angry: and the language I use in reference to Williams is but the expression of a sober and rational conviction,' replied Singleton, a little more calmly.

'Did you pronounce him a scoundrel before you received his reply to your last letter?' asked Mr. Trueman.

'No, I did not. But that letter confirmed my previously formed impressions of his character.'

'But I cannot find in that letter any evidence proving your partner to be a dishonest man; he will not agree to your proposed mode of settlement because he does not see it to be the most proper way.'

'He won't agree to it because it is an honest and equitable method of settlement, that is all! He wants to overreach me, and is determined to do so if he can!' responded Mr. Singleton, still excited.

'There you are decidedly wrong,' said the lawyer. 'You have both allowed yourselves to become angry, and are both unreasonable, and if I must speak plainly, I think you the most unreasonable in in the present case. Two angry men can never settle any business properly. You have very unnecessarily increased the difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement, by writing Mr. Williams an angry letter which he has responded to in a like unhappy temper. Now, if I am to settle this business for you, I must write all letters that pass to Mr. Williams in future.'

'But how can you express my views and feelings?'

'That I do not wish to do, if your views and feelings are to remain as they are now, for any thing like an adjustment of the difficulties under such circumstances I should consider hopeless,' replied Mr. Trueman.

'Well, let me answer this letter, and after that I promise that you shall have your own way.'

'No, I shall consent to no such thing.—It is the reply to *that* letter which is to modify the negociation for a settlement in such a way as to bring success or failure; and I have no idea in allowing you, in the present state of your mind, to write such a one as will most assuredly defeat an amicable arrangement.'

Singleton paused for some time before making a reply. He had been forming in his mind a most cutting and bitter rejoinder to the letter just alluded to, and he was very desirous that Mr. Williams should have the benefit of knowing that he thought him a 'tricky and deliberate scoundrel,' with other opinions of a similar character. He found it, therefore, impossible to make up his mind to let the unimpassioned Mr. Trueman write this most important epistle.

'Indeed I must write *this* letter, Mr. Trueman,' he said; 'there are some things that I want to say to him that I know you won't write. You don't seem to consider the position in which he has placed me by that letter, nor what is obligatory upon a man of honor. I never allow any man to reflect upon me, directly or indirectly, without a prompt response.'

'There, is, in the Bible,' said Mr. Trueman, 'a passage that is peculiarly applicable to the present case. It is this, "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grevious words stir up anger," I have found this precept, in a life that has numbered more than double your years, to be one that may be safely and honorably adopted in all cases. You blame Mr. Williams for writing you an angry letter, and are indignant at certain expressions contained therein. Now, is it any more right for you to write an angry letter, with cutting epithets, than it is for him?'

'But, Mr. Trueman———.'

'I do assure you, my young friend,' said the lawyer, interrupting him, 'that I am acting in this case for your benefit and not my own; and as your legal adviser, you must submit to my judgment, or I cannot consent to go on.'

'If I will promise not to use any harsh language, will you not conset to let me write the letter?' urged the client.

'You and I, in the present state of our mind, could not possible come to the same conclusion in reference to what is harsh and what is mild.' said Mr. Trueman; 'therefore I cannot consent that you shall write one word of the proposed reply; I *must* write it.'

'Well, I suppose then, I shall have to submit. When will it be ready?'

'Come this afternoon, and I will give you the draft, which you can copy and sign.'

In the afternoon, Mr. Singleton came, and received the letter prepared by Mr. Trueman. It ran thus, after the date and formal address:—

'I regret that my proposition did not meet your approval. The mode of settlement which I suggested was the result of a careful consideration of our mutual interests. Be kind enough to suggest to Mr. Trueman, my lawyer, any plan which you think will lead to an early and amicable adjustment of our business. You may rely upon my consent to it, if it meets his approbation.'

'Is it possible, Mr. Trueman, that you expect me to sign as cringing a letter as that?' said Mr. Singleton, throwing it down and walking backwards and forwards with great irritation of manner.

'Well, and what is your objection to it?' replied Mr. Trueman, mildly, for he was prepared for just such an exhibition of feeling.

'Objection! How can you ask such a question? Am I to go on my knees to him and beg him to do me justice? No! I'll sacrifice every cent I've got in the world first, the scoundrel.'

'You wish to have your business settled, do you not?' asked Mr. Trueman, looking him steadily in the face.

'Of course I do, *honorably* settled!'

'Well, let me hear what you mean by an honorable settlement.'

'Why, I mean———' the young man hesitated a moment, and Mr. Trueman said,

'You mean a settlement in which your interest shall be equally considered with that of Williams?'

Yes, certainly. And that———'

'And that,' continued Mr. Trueman, 'Mr. Williams, in the settlement, shall consider and treat you as a gentlemen.'

'Certainly I do. But that is more than he has done.'

'Well, never mind. Let what is past go for as much as it is worth. The principal point of action is in the present.'

'But I'll never send that mean, cringing letter, though.'

'You mistake its whole tenor. I do assure you, Mr. Singleton. You have allowed your angry feelings to blind you. You, certainly, carefully considered before you adopted it, the proposed basis of settlement, did you not?'

'Of course I did.'

'So the letter which I have prepared for you states. Now, as an honest and honorable man, you are, I am sure, willing to grant to him the same privilege which you asked for yourself, viz: that of proposing a plan of settlement. Your proposition does not seem to please him; now is it but fair that he should be invited to state how he wished the settlement to be made? And in giving such an invitation, a gentleman should use gentlemanly language.'

'But he don't deserve to be treated like a gentleman. In fact he has no claim to the title,' said the young man.

'If he has none, as you say, *you* profess to *be* a gentleman, and all gentlemen should prove by their action and their words that they are *gentlemen*.'

'I can't say that I am convinced by what you say; but as you seem bent on having it in your own way, why, here, let me copy the thing and sign it,' said the young man, suddenly changing his manner.

'There now!' he added, passing across the table the brief letter he had copied.—'I suppose he'll think me a low-spirited fellow, after he gets that. But he's mistaken. After it's all over, I'll take good care to tell him that it did not contain my sentiments.'

Mr. Trueman smiled as he took the letter, and went on to fold and direct it.

'Come to-morrow afternoon, and I think we'll have things in a pretty fair way,' he said looking up with his usually pleasant smile, as he finished the direction of the letter.

'Good afternoon, Mr. Singleton,' he said, as that gentleman entered his office on the succeeding day.

'Good afternoon,' responded the young man. 'Well, have you heard from that milk and water letter of yours? I can't call it mine.'

'Yes, here is the answer. Take a seat and I will read it to you,' said the old gentleman.

'Well, let's hear it.'

'Dear George—I have your kind, reasonable, and gentlemanly note of yesterday, in reply to my harsh, unreasonable and ungentlemanly one of the day before. We have both been playing the fool; but you are ahead of me in becoming sane.—I have examined, since I got your note more carefully the tenor of your proposition for a settlement, and it meets my view precisely. My foolish anger kept me from seeing it before. Let our mutual friend, Mr. Trueman, arrange the matter according to the plan mentioned, and I shall most heartily acquiese.

Yours, &c.,

'He never wrote that letter in the world!' exclaimed Singleton, starting to his feet.

'You know this writing, I presume?' said Mr. Truman, handing him the letter.

'It's Thomas Williams' own hand, as I live!' ejaculated Singleton, on glancing at the letter. 'My old friend Thomas Williams, the best natured fellow in the world!' he continued, his feelings undergoing a sudden and entire revolution. 'What a fool I have been.'

'And what a fool I have been,' said Thomas Williams, advancing from an adjoining room, at the same time extending his hand towards Singleton.

'God bless you, my old friend!' exclaimed Singleton, grasping his hand. 'Why, what has been the matter with us both?'

'My young friends,' said old Mr. Trueman, one of the kindest hearted men in the world, rising and advancing, 'I have known you so long, and have always esteemed you both. This pleasant meeting and reconciliation you perceive, is of my arrangement. Now let me give you a precept that will both make you friends and keep friends. It has been my motto thro' life; and I don't know that I have an enemy in the world. It is—"A soft answer turneth away warth, but grievous words stir up anger."

BARBER'S POLE.

"Rove not from POLE to POLE but here turn in."

The origin of the Barber's pole is to be traced to the period when the barbers were also surgeons, under the denomination of Barber Surgeons, or Barber-Chirurgeons, none other in former times being allowed to "let blood." To assist this operation, it being necessary for the patient to grasp a staff, a stick or pole was always kept by the Barber-Surgeon, together with the fillet or bandaging used for tying the patient's arm. When the pole was not in use, the tape was tied to it, that they might be both forthcoming when wanted. On a person coming to be bled, the tape was disengaged from the pole, and the pole was put into the person's hand; after it was done, it was again tied on, and in this state the pole and tape were often hung at the door for a sign or notice to passengers that they might there be bled. At length, instead of hanging out the identical pole used in the operation, a pole was painted with stripes round it in imitation of the real pole and its bandagings, and thus came the sign.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Sabbath School Messenger.

POOR HARRY, OR THE FATAL QUARREL.

There were two boys, who once lived in a small village, the one named Richard and the other Harry. Richard's father was rich, but Harry was the son of a lonely widow, who was extremely poor. Now, Richard was one of those quarrelsome boys, who are often doing mischief.—Sometimes he would throw stones from the hillside upon the passing traveller, and hardly a day passed in which he did not fall out with some of his schoolmates.

One fine summer's morning, as Harry was going to the store with a bottle to get some molasses, Richard met him.

"Holloa, Mr. Harry," said he, "where are you going?" as he aimed a kick at his bottle.

"To Mr. Day's store; but don't kick my bottle," replied Harry.

"There, get out with you, Mr. Ragmuffin," said Richard, as he pushed him violently into the road.

Harry fell down, and in falling broke his bottle against a stone. This made him feel angry, though he was generally a pretty quiet boy. So, getting up, he stepped up to Richard, and said:—

"Don't push me down again;" and he clenched his fists in great wrath.

"Look out! Poon! Who cares for such a bunch of rags as you are. Why, I could thrash a half a dozen of you," replied Richard, as he tauntingly shook his fist in the other's face.

"Don't shake your fist at me again," said Harry, "or I'll whip you, till you are sick of it."

"Whip me!" responded Richard, as he clenched his fists, and looked more like a little savage than a civilized child; "it would take half a dozen like you to do it; but if you want to fight come on," and he pulled off his coat in all the madness of wicked passion.

By this time, a number of idle boys had gathered around them, and were saying in their noisy tones, "A fight! a fight!" and some were sneering at poor Harry, who now felt disposed to settle the matter without coming to blows. But some of them set up the cry of "Coward! coward!" while others patted him on the shoulder, and told him "not to be afraid, but to give Dick a licking for his impudence." So poor Harry consented to fight, and the battle commenced.

Oh! it was a sad and painful sight, at which angels might weep, to see those boys rushing at each other, like wild beasts and striking with all their mights at each other's faces.

Their eyes glared furiously, and their hands were soon smeared with blood. Sometimes they fell, and then the wicked boys around them raised them up and urged them, all tired, exhausted and giddy with pain, to the strife again.

At last, after fighting for half an hour, poor Harry, in falling, struck his head against a rock by the road side, and was taken up senseless, and was carried home to his mother's cottage.

Alas! how it pains my heart to finish this sad tale. Harry never spoke again. The blow he received from the rock was fatal. After lingering a few hours he expired, and his young spirit was hurried away to meet its God! O, awful meeting. Alas! that Harry should have been so wicked as to fight.

Dear children, let this teach you a lesson. If you meet a bad boy whom you know to be quarrelsome, avoid him! Don't stop to talk with him. If he says something impudent to you, don't reply, but in your heart ask God to forgive him. Whatever he does to you, *don't fight*.—No not if boys call you a coward. It shows more real courage to *do right*, than it does to do wrong, because idle boys laugh at you. Would not Harry have shown more courage if he had refused to fight, than he did by fighting?

Then think of the awful result. It cost him his life. And Oh! his precious soul! It went into eternity with all its sins upon it. And how his poor widowed mother must have felt. She loved him tenderly, for he was her only son.—Her husband was dead, and now her child was taken away. And by such a death! Oh, it came like a dagger to her heart. She never smiled again, but sunk in sorrow to the grave!

How wretched was the guilty Richard! Surely if he should live to be gray-haired, he will never forgive himself for that shameful battle.

Dear young readers, never quarrel or fight; and if you are tempted to either, repeat the following lines and pray God to help you.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so,
Let angry lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

But children you should never let
Such angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes."

A drunken fellow in Kentucky lately set fire to a distillery, which was in consequence burnt down. An exchange says that the distillery set fire to the man, and then the man fired the distillery. This is, we suppose, what a lawyer would call *lex talionis*.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 12, 1841.

MURDER AND ARSON.—Lengthy details are furnished in the St. Louis papers of the late horrid murder, burglary, and arson perpetrated in that city. No doubt remains that the fire was communicated by design, and that the young men, Weaver and Baker, were murdered by the incendiaries. But the murderers failed, in what undoubtedly was their principal object, that of entering and robbing the vault of the bank; for when the heat had so far subsided as to admit of its being opened it was found that not a dollar of the money nor a single paper had been touched.

The fire was discovered about one o'clock in the morning bursting out of the windows and various parts of the large stone store on the corner of Pine and Water street; the front on Water street occupied by Messrs. Simonds & Morrison, and rear by Pettus as a banking house, formerly Collier and Pettus. Several gentlemen who arrived early, after some difficulty forced open the door of the banking house, and through the smoke discovered a body lying on the floor near the stove. The body was taken out before the fire had reached it, and found to be that of Jacob Weaver a young man, a clerk in the store of Messrs Von Phul & McGill, who usually slept in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. Pettus' banking room, with Jesse Baker, the clerk of Messrs. Simonds & Morrison. Mr. Weaver was found in the dress he had worn during the day, but his head dreadfully mangled. He had been shot through the head, the ball entering above the left eye, and so near had the weapon been to him that his face and left hand were blackened with the powder, and the little finger nearly cut off, apparently by the ball.—His head was also cut open in several places, the wounds appearing to have been made with a bowie knife or hatchet.

Baker was not found till sometime after daylight when his remains were disinterred after much labor in removing the rubish and accumulated ruins. The body was found in front of the door of the vault, as if killed in the banking room. From the remnant of clothes it was apparent that he had been murdered before he had undressed for bed, and consequently the murderers must have been in an hour prior to the arrival of Mr. Weaver.—When the body was found the head and feet had been destroyed and portions of the hands. From the position of the legs and hands it was thought by many that he had been tied. The chest and most of the body remained undestroyed. A deep gash or wound was found on the breast which leaves no doubt of his having perished by violence.

From what yet appears there is no evidence that the robbers obtained any booty. Perhaps the resistance of Baker, the coming in of Weaver, at a later period, and the impossibility of opening the safe, prolonged their stay till they deemed it dangerous to remain any longer.

No clue is yet obtained to the authors of this dismal tragedy.

Ansel S. Kimball, first engineer of one of the fire companies, a worthy and enterprising citizen, was crushed to death by the falling of a wall while attempting to extinguish the fire.

The total loss of property by the fire is not far short of $75,000.

McLEOD.—Alexander McLeod arrived in this city on Monday morning, in custody of the Sheriff of Niagara county. He comes here by a virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court, now in session. An application will be made on Thursday for his discharge from custody. Joshua A. Spencer, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the Northern District, and Mr. Gardner of Buffalo are McLeod's counsel, and Mr. Attorney General Hall, and Mr. Wood, District Attorney at Lockport, counsel on behalf of the commonwealth. The Commercial of yesterday says:

If we are rightly informed it has been agreed between Mr. Fox and the Government of the United States that no farther opposition shall be made by the former to the trial of McLeod. That trial is to go on, under the jurisdiction of New York, without interference either by the British Minister or the National Government. If acquitted, as is most probable, McLeod will be discharged, of course, and the matter thus be disposed of. If convicted, the National Government will then take the necessary steps to afford him that measure of justice and protection which all the circumstances of the case may require.

As to the boundary, we learn that a convention has been signed on the part of Great Britain and the United States, which provides for the appointment of six commissioners, three for each party to the dispute. These six, if they can agree, are to give a final decision on the question. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by the majority of the nine is to be conclusive.

Such we understand to be the argument agreed upon. Some of the details may be incorrectly stated, but we have every reason to believe that the general fact of a convention being signed, will prove authentic.—*N. Y. Sig.*

A PLEASANT COUNTRY.—The Arkansas State Gazette says a gentleman in Poinsett Co. recently killed forty rattlesnakes in one day; the length of the largest was five feet, and of the smaller eighteen inches.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—To-day, about noon, the black man, Harry Cisco, will be hung in the village of Hackensack, N. J., in an open lot, close to the Court House, for the murder of Alfred Myers, of the English Neighborhood, N. J., on Sunday, the 22d of November last.

This black, it will be remembered, was sentenced shortly after Robinson, by the same Justice. The Reporter of the N. Y. Herald, has furnished that paper with the following from the murderer's own lips:

CONFESSION OF CISCO.

"I was born, sir, in Closter, in 1818, where my mother and sisters now live, and where all as know 'em respects 'em. I never had no education, so I can neither read nor write; although I once went for a short time to sunday school, when I worked up near Tienick. I have always worked hard, sometimes a farming, sometimes a boating, and sometimes doing any odd jobs that I could get. But I never did any thing that was wrong nor dishonest till just before I helped to murder Alfred Myers. Sometime last year I got acquainted with Harry Moore, and in November, seeing as we was both out of work, we was going to get married, and as we had no clothes fit, nor no money, it was agreed upon as I should steal a horse and sell it to make a raise.

"So accordingly, on the Friday, as we murdered Alfred Myers on the Sunday night, I stole a horse from Mrs. Smith, of the English Neighborhood, (just by where Alfred Myers lived.) I rode off with him away towards Patterson to sell. When I got up to Godmansville, however, I got lost; and I asked Mr. Wodendyke the road; and finally I offered to sell him the horse for $50. He asked if I hadn't stole it. I said "No!" and I offered to sell it for $25. And if he'd bought it and given me the money, we would never have killed Alfred Myers. But he insisted I stole it. So I left the horse with him and told him I would go and get proof where I bought it. He let me go, and I got back to the English Neighborhood on Saturday night.

"Here I again met Harry Moore; and as we wanted to contrive some plan to make a raise, and it come to storm hard, we crept into Alfred Myers's barn, and there we laid all day Sunday, (Nov. 22.) It rained hard all that day, and whilst we were talking things over, Harry Moore says to me, says he, "Let's kill Alfred Myers, and then we shall get some clothes and some money." *So we agreed to kill him that night!* Well, it was night, about 12 o'clock, when all was still, that we crept out and went round to the door of Alfred's store. Harry Moore knew he slept alone, and as Alfred knew Harry Moore's voice, and had every confidence in him, we agreed that Harry Moore should call him out of bed to come down stairs, and when he opened the door I was to open the door and hit him on the head with a stone. Well, Harry Moore called him up. Alfred came down stairs lighted the lamps, and we went in; his dog was there; as soon as we got in, I made a grab at him and missed him; we then had a pretty smart scuffle; finally, I hit him on the left temple with a large stone, and knocked him down; this did not kill him; and his dog flew at me and tore my pantaloons, and bit my leg and my face. He called for help, and "murder," and Harry Moore told me to hold him by the throat, and said, "D—n him I'll fix him!" Harry Moore then took a black silk handkerchief, wound it fast round Alfred's neck, drew it tight, and so choked him to death! The dog then run off.

"After this, we searched about, but didn't find any money; we tied up two bundles of dry goods, some handkerchiefs, Rob Roy shawls, a roundabout and so on and then we took a large cloth; and was going to tie Alfred up in it and throw him in the creek; but then we heard a noise at the next house opposite (Doremus's, I believe,) and we left the store with the two bundles. *We then went back into Alfred Myers's barn*, and staid there all day Monday. And from there we could see the people going in and out of the store to look at the dead body! And young Doremus come into the barn that day, and nearly put his fork into me whilst he was getting some hay. We left the barn that night, and walked down to New York—and got to New York very early on Tuesday morning. Harry Moore went to his aunt's, and I went to a pawnbroker's in Chatham street, to try to sell one of the bundles of clothes. The pawnbroker (Davis) suspected I stole 'em, and so kept 'em; and told me to go and get a note from the auction where I told him I'd bought 'em. Finding we couldn't do any good with the clothes, we tied stones to the other bundle, and sunk it in the North River. And then on Wednesday we went back to English Neighborhood, intending to get what things we had their and clear out for good. But we were both caught the same night; me at the blacksmith's shop at the Liberty pole; and Harry Moore at the Sand Hills.

"And, now I have to be hung, and I know I deserve it. I know that the sentence is right, but I know, too, that Harry Moore ought to be hung with me. I freely forgive every body, although Mrs. Smith's nigger had swore to a lie against me on the trial; and I hope God will forgive me and save my soul; but Harry Moore deserves to die as well as I do."

The Gamblers at Vicksburgh are so numerous that they talk of vengeance against that city, for the Lynching of their comrades some years ago. Trouble is expected with them, as they are already so bold and audacious as to defy the civil laws and outrage moral principle.

Mr. BIDDLE'S SIXTH LETTER was published in the National Gazette of yesterday: we quote its opening paragraphs to show its specific object:

"At the close of their report, they say "It must also be mentioned that among the expenditures of the bank there is entered at various dates commencing May 5th, 1836, sums amounting in all to $618-640 15, as paid on the receipt of "Mr. N. Biddle and J. Cowperthwaite and 'Cashier's Vouchers.' As the committee were unable to obtain satisfactory information upon the subject of these expenses from the books or officers of the Bank—application was made by letter to Mr. N. Biddle and Mr. J. Cowperthwaite, from whom no reply has been received.

On reading this no one could fail to understand that here were $618,000 which I had obtained from the Bank, and on being questioned about it declined giving any answer, from which the natural interference was that these funds were never accounted for. This is evidently what the Committee intended to be understood—this is what every body does understand.

Now what I am about to say is so incredible that I would not say it unless I could prove it. It is—

First, that at the moment of charging me with these $618,000, the committee knew perfectly well, that nearly three hundred thousand dollars of that sum, had been expended since I left the Bank—and

Second, that the remainder had been regularly passed by the board of directors on the report of a committee of which the Chairman, Joshua Lippincott, was the identical Joshua Lippincott, Chairman of this very Committee of Investigation."

We have to remark that the two propositions here stated are *conclusively proved*. Of course, the Report Committee, with Mr. Lippincott at their head, have thus received another blow from Mr. Biddle which they cannot return and under which they must sink. The course pursued by these gentlemen is, certainly extraordinary, both as regards the welfare of the bank and their own reputation.—*N. Y. Sig.*

Is it a fact that candidates for office are in the habit of paying the taxes of citizens to obtain their votes? If such be fact, we hesitate not to pronounce it moral bribery, though possibly it may not be legally so classed. When money can be employed to procure votes, farewell freedom: for then only the rich man can hope for success, while the poor man can neither represent, nor be represented, except as the tools of the wealthy.

Look at the base corruption in electioneering in England, where members of Parliament receive no direct pay as such and of course none but the rich can be members. There the inventions for carrying on a system of moral bribery, without incurring the penalties of legal bribery, are numerous and cunning.—One of many is this, a candidate meets a voter and says: "I'll bet you ten pounds you dont vote for me at the election."—If the voter can be bribed he of course takes the bet. But perhaps the next day another candidate accosts him, "Who do you vote for?" He answers "I thought of voting for Mr. B., and have made a bet of £10 on it." "Well I'll bet you £25 you don't vote for me." The voter takes the bet because he can clear £15 after paying his forfeit on the first bet. Now we regard the morality of the action about the same, whether the candidate says: "I will pay your taxes if you will vote for me," or "I will bet you $5 you don't vote for me," or "I will give you $5 for your note"-*Louisville World.*

DREADFUL INFATUATION.—A terrible tragedy of blood occured last Wednesday in Summer, Oxford county, Me., where Mr. Moses Butterfield, hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town murdered his wife and two youngest children, while two others of the family only saved themselves by flight. Mr. B. had previously had fits of insanity, and this last fatal attack took the form, it is said, of religious phrenzy, and his alleged reason for murdering his family was to *save them from eternal ruin, at the approaching end of the world!* He has been committed to jail.

MR. SPARKS RETURNED.—Mr. Jared Sparks, who went to Europe to procure original materials relating to a history of America, has returned in the Columbia. From the public archives, as well as from the British Museum, and the Royal Library in Paris, he has procured copies of some curious and highly interesting manuscripts relative to the first settlements of this country. On a former occasion Mr. S. was engaged abroad more than a year in the same pursuits. The results have been seen in the works which he has since published.

The Utica and Schenectady Rail Road is the best stock in the United States at present. The capital of 1,500,000 dollars paid in, has earned 13 per cent. per annum. The rail road is seventy-eight miles.

A Mr. Sandoe, a candidate for Mayor of Louisville, pledges himself if elected, to apply the revenue of the *post office* of that city to improvements! This is a novel way to obtain popularity.

It is said Col. R. M. Johnson, late Vice President of the United States, is a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of this State.—*Ky. paper.*

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says,

"There was a very disreputable expression of difference of opinion yesterday in our Custom house, between the Surveyor, Mr. Tyson and Mr. Roberts, the Collector—all in the presence of the clerks too. It grew out of some of the subordinate appointments. Mr. Tyson it is said, has a letter from the President, in which he suggests the propriety of the Collector yielding to the Surveyor the right to name a certain number of inspectors. The scramble for office everywhere has grown disgraceful in the extreme."

Per Contra. Matters here go on very peaceably, for our Collector makes no removals or appointments. Why this is we do not know. But the course pursued *disappoints both parties*—the *ins* agreeably and the *outs* disagreeably.—*N. Y. Signal.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Saturday, 24th ultimo, while her husband was absent at Brownsboro', Mrs. Caleb Dorsey, the wife of one of the wealthiest farmers in this county, eluded the vigilance of her attendants, and shot herself with a rifle, the ball taking effect in her head, and tearing in a most shocking manner the lower part of her face, producing almost instant death. We understand that her mind has been unsettled for some time, and that she had been carefully watched lest she should commit violence upon herself, but in the momentary suspension of the exceeding care of those attending her, she found means to deprive herself of life in a speedy but most horrid manner. —*Lou. Gaz.*

THE WELSH PORCUPINE YOUTH.—This wonderful production of nature, says an English paper, is now exhibiting in the town of Ruthin. His name is Thomas Jones: he is about ten years of age, of healthy appearance, and quick apprehension, three feet three inches high, and all his body, with the exception of the face and the palms of his hands, is entirely covered with thick horny thorns, similar to those of a hedgehog or porcupine. He sheds them gradually, but, apparently without any pain; and the roots, remaining in the flesh, gradually grow to the same length and hardness. He is born of Welsh parents, in the parish of Kilrhedin, Pemonshire.

STEAMER PRESIDENT.—It is generally believed, that the steamer seen on the 20th March, in lon. 58, was the Brittania from Boston, and not the President. The barque Fame arrived at Provincetown which left Fayal on the 4th of April, makes no report respecting her. As regards this boat, all is yet shrouded in mystery, and we wait impatiently for expected arrivals from England. That she met with some accident is more than probable, but a staunch sea boat, like her, would not be apt to founder in the heaviest gale. Her commander, Captain Roberts, is a thorough going, efficient seaman, and the utmost confidence is placed in his ability to encounter danger upon the ocean.

MORMONISM.—We learn from the London Athanæum that this preposterous humbug has gained many proselytes among the mechanics at Preston, and other manufacturing towns in England. A grosser and more palpable imposure was never palmed off upon poor human credulity. The "Book of Mormon" is full of the most absurd anachronisms, vulgarism and historical absurdities. For instance the use of the compass is represented as introduced some dozen centuries before it was discovered; and a hundred similar absurdities occur at every page. No person of tolerable education could fall into this pitiable delusion.

SWINDLER.—M. F. Downs, a merchant of Cincinnati, who was committed to prison some time since on the charge of perjury, by his partner in business, C. H. Haven, has accomplices in Vicksburg, as it appears from a letter published in the Republican. John Conovan and Martin Dyer had been arrested in Vicksburg by Haven, on the charge of swindling. Large quantities of goods belonging to the firm of Downs & Haven were secured by the Sheriff, and the parties arrested were bound over in the sum of $5000 each.

CANADA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The Quebec Gazette publishes the names of members returned for both provinces, with their political designations as far as known, of which the following is a recapitulation.

Upper Canada.		*Lower Canada.*	
Government officers	7	Government officers	8
Independent reps	18	Disapprovers	24
Not known	16	Apps. not known	10
	41		42

BLOWN UP.—A trading house near the the Sacs and Fox villages, in Missouri, was set on fire to a short time since, as it was supposed, by some of the Indians. The fire communicated to some powder, which was in the building and ignited fifteen kegs, blowing the whole into atoms, killing two men asleep, within the house, and scattering pieces of timber for a considerable distance around.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—The Hartford Courant states that a gentleman called at that office a few days ago, and paid his subscription to the paper, and he remarked that he had taken it 49 years, that his father took it 27 years before him, making the whole time of its existence, 76 years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Signal.

Washington, May 1, 1841.

It is understood here that Judge Bronson of the Supreme Court of your State has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of McLeod, and that personage is now probably on his way from Lockport to New York. It is further stated that on his arrival in New York a motion will be made by his counsel, Mr. Gardner, for the discharge of McLeod, and that it will probably be granted by the court, and this notable person be discharged, and given safe conduct to St. Johns. These facts come from an authentic source: and as this has been the subject of conversation here for a few days in private circles, I am somewhat surprised at having seen no reference to them in the public journals. The ground upon which McLeod's counsel will ask for his discharge is, that the question is now of an international character purely, since the British Government has distinctly recognized the attack on the Caroline.

General Scott has made a very full report to the President and Secretary of State of all the circumstances connected with the Caroline affair. If McLeod should be discharged the case will be relieved of a very productive source of difficulty and exasperation; but yet it will have a very grave aspect, and we can only hope that two governments, whose sole interest and true glory it is to cultivate peace and harmony, will take care to accommodate the difficulty in an honorable and amicable manner. Thus far there has been no communication between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster on the subject that has not been perfectly respectful, and friendly in its spirit and dency.

What a creature is this *Alexander McLeod* to have thrown into a flame the bellicose spirits on both sides! Undoubtedly he had no more to do with the attack on the vessel in question than you had. His boast was a *double entendre*, meaning only to boast of his brutal triumph over a young woman named *Caroline*, whom he had seduced!—but giving the impression that he had *boarded the Caroline*. The British officers in Canada express freely the utmost scorn and disgust for his profligate character, while they protest against his seizure and imprisonment, and would not cry out much if he were brought to severe punishment on their own side of the lines.

Singular Proposal for the Creation of a Wesleyan Bishop.—We have before us a curious pamphlet, just published by a clergyman of the church of England, in which the 'creation of a Wesleyan bishop' is proposed, who shall ordain the Wesleyan ministers presenting themselves at the Annual Conference, but the *veto* to rest with the Archbishop of Canterbury. This plan is proposed as 'the only concession' requisite on the part of the Church, in order to secure a more effective co-operation between Wesleyan Methodism and the establishment. The proposal is evidently put forth as a feeler; and the writer seems at no loss to fix upon the man whom the Conference would elect by acclamation, and whom the Archbishop of Canterbury would delight to honor. Dr. Bunting is the Wesleyan minister alluded to.—*English paper.*

MURDERER ARRESTED.—In July last a man named Beauchamp committed a cold blooded murder on the body of one Mickleberry in Indiana, and made his escape to Texas.

In March handbills reached the place where he resided, and from which he had then recently gone, describing his person and offering a reward for his arrest. A Mr. Anderson and Mr. Keel pursued and arrested him, and on the 1st day of this month they started with him from Texas, and on the 19th arrived at Terra Haute. On the day following he was examined before the Mayor of that place and by him fully commited to take his trial for murder at the Circuit Court.

If all the villians who fly to Texas as a refuge from justice were treated in the same manner, it would much promote the ends of public justice, and tend to elevate the character of Texas at the same time.

A GREAT AND HONORABLE TRIBUTE.—The members of the Legislature of Maine went to the foundation head of all goodness to find consolation for the loss of the beloved Chief Magistrate of the nation. The Governor sent a suitable message to the Legislature announcing the melancholy event, and resolutions were adopted commemorating the name and services of the illustrous dead. In joint meeting, also, the following order was adopted, creditable alike to the State and the Legislature:

Ordered, That, in view of the death of *William Henry Harrison*, President of the United States, the two branches of the Legislature, immediately after their adjournment, will repair to one of the meeting houses of this town, and attend prayers, that this dispensation of Divine Providence may have its proper influence upon the people of this State and of the nation.—*N. Y. Express.*

A MISTAKE.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"Yesterday forenoon, a person was arrested in this city, on suspicion of being the principal actor in the recent daring forgeries, but, on examination, he proved to be a highly respectable merchant from one of the neighboring British Provinces, and his arrest was owing to his appearance answering, in a remarkable degree, to the discription of the forger, which had been published.—*Phila. Chron.*

ANOTHER FRESHET.—The pier and docks and the streets near the river, at Albany, are again inundated. The water, which was over the docks on Tuesday, rose eight feet during the night. The business of the river and canal, which opened briskly, is for the present almost wholly arrested by the freshet.

From the Baltimore Commercial Journal.

We find an article of which the following is a copy in a New York paper. There are few among us in these degenerate days, who do not see how true to life the picture is drawn! On the next page of this (our) paper, under the London head of "*Money*," an act of great moral turpitude is noticed, of a *father and son*, who appear to have been distinguished brokers, absconding with the funds of those who confided in them. *Such a father*, engaged in a business which would naturally attract to his counter, respectable men to *train up his son* to the commission of such infamy, as in the end they should find it necessary, to promote their further interest or to escape the punishment of some crime not yet probably discovered, to abscond—how revolting to the mind to think of! We have heard of mothers training up their daughters to wickedness, but then the cases were rare, and confined to those who were capable of setting a virtuous example:

JUSTICE.—The law says that whoever plunders people of their property, shall, on coviction, be punished. This is *right*, for if such plundering were permitted, all security for property would vanish, and society would be overturned. As property may be plundered in various modes the law provides various modes of reaching the wrong; and therefore indicts one for theft, another for forgery, another for swindling, according to circumstances. The law always *means* right, and if honestly administered would almost invariably *do* right. But it is often administered by bad men, and sometimes, through the influence of bad men, it is not administered at all, it is frequently made the active or passive instrument of much wrong.

A few days since, Wm. H. Griswold, a young man, was convicted, before the Circuit Court, in N. York, of robbing the bank of Western N. York of 500 dollars, and sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for four years. We doubt not the justice of his sentence, and *hope* it will have a salutary effect in deterring other ignorant inconsiderate young men from petty larcenies. But while *hoping* this, we *fear* that the examples of people whom *he* and similar persons have been taught to regard with respect, will have a different influence. The laws never find any difficulty with the perpetrator of a petty larceny. But against gigantic magnificent plunderers, they are powerless. William H. Griswold, who stole a few hundreds, was convicted very expeditiously; and in the course of his defence, if any were made, we have heard nothing about *demurrers* and *motions to quash* and *bills of exception*, and *certioraris*, and *motions for a new trial*. Such things are the privilege of wealthy scoundrels. But *he* or *they*, whichever it were, who robbed widows and orphans of hundreds of thousands in the Schuylkill Bank, and he or they, which robbed widows, orphans and others of millions in the U. S. Bank, are yet untouched by criminal laws, and probably will remain so. Is this *Justice?*—An officer in the navy once, in the plentitude of his quarter deck insolence, said that there was no law for post captains. The insolence and knavery of financiers have realized an immunity to which the epaulette vainly aspired.

We insist that before depredations on property can be restrained, we must hang a few rogues in ruffles. If *suspension* were more common among financiers, it would be more rare among the banks. Their wholesale frauds have probably induced the ruin of this youth. Seeing our most respectable men stealing millions he tho't that he might be indulged in taking a few hundreds. A poor sailor was imprisoned in London for stealing mahogany. He thought it very hard to be denied a plank for himself, when he had assisted the captain and owners to steal a whole ship load from the Spaniards.

A Knowing Dog.—A gentleman owns a spaniel, which, owing to his daily official avocations he cannot take out for a run, except for a Sunday after morning church service. *Dash* never ventures to show his black nose in the drawing room during the week, but, as sure as Sunday comes upstairs he trots, between one and two o'clock, wagging his tail and saying as plain as he can: "well, here I am, ready for a walk."—(*A fact.*)

A Monument to Gen. Harrison.—We notice with much gratification that the South Carolina delegation to the National Convention of Young Men held in this city on the Fourth of May last have proposed, thro' the National Intelligencer the erection of a monument to William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States.—Baltimore, Washington, and North Bend are named as the places at one of which the monument should be built.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Throne of Louis Phillippe.—A Paris letter writer of the New York Commercial, in announcing the success of the Fortification Bill, says:—"The moral force of two thousand cannons on fourteen bastiles round Paris is to ensure the stability of the throne of Louis Phillippe. I hope it may prove successful, for the tranquility of Europe depends upon the pacific temper of the present government."

An Aged Nun.—A Madrid paper mentions that a nun died lately in the Franciscan convent at Albacetta, at the age of one hundred and nine. She was born in 1731, during the reign of Phillip V. She entered the convent at the age of fourteen, made her profession at fifteen, and consequently had worn the garb ninety-two years.

Bridge over the Mississippi.—The St. Louis New Era states that the Illinois Legislature incorporated a company, with a capital of 1,000,000 dollars, to build a bridge over the Mississippi, at Alton.—It is not in any manner to obstruct the navigation of the river—is to be commenced in two years, and to be completed in ten thereafter.

Alexander McLeod.—It is stated that the gentleman, who doubtless much against his will has become a lion of the first magnitude, is to be brought to this city to-day on a motion of *habeas corpus*, As the court is now in session a motion will probably be made to have the prisoner discharged, in order to get rid of the troublesome question.—*N. Y. paper.*

More Freshets.—Black River, in this State, has been raised to an unusual heigh, by the melting of the snow among the hills of Lewis County. One or two buildings have been swept away as well as a vast quantity of saw logs and timber and the whole of the dam at Brownsville.—*N. Y. Signal.*

Snow.—The Albany Argus states that the snow in Lewis county, N. Y., is two feet in depth. Many cattle and sheep had perished.

E RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

SDAY, ... MAY 12, 1841.

e request the readers to peruse the ar- he first page, styled "*the Soft Answer.*" omit it.

TURN.—We have received a communica- n Pittsburgh, thus headed, which exhibits rit, but the author will have to practice nore before his essays will do for the press severe he will no doubt succeed.

REWARD.—Mr. J. Dougherty of Steuben- , offers the above reward for the recovery oods stolen from his store on the 27th ult.

SBURGH DIRECTORY.—Isaac Harris, of rgh, is about to publish a business Direc- r his city which will be ready for delivery . It will also give a general, moral, relig- d literary view of Pittsburgh and vicin-

Massillon Gazette of the 6th inst. says: Sunday the weather was any thing but pleasant. It was a day of squalls—snow such as would do honor to the last days tch in Northern New York.

we had nothing of the kind though the is cool.

T BOAT.—A boat of this description con- g 500 barrels of salt, was, by accident car- er Devol's Dam on the Muskingum and ved. She belonged to A. Winchell; some sait was injured, but a portion was not.

enterprising citizen, Mr. Scales, runs the Steamer, TUSCARAWAS, regularly between lace and McConnelsville three times a He does not, we are told, run his boat on th, nor allow gambling on board. The e from Zanesville to McConnelsville is th dinner; 75 cts. without.

LLAR MAGAZINE.—The fifth number of this sting work is before us. It is embelished two cuts, the likeness of President Tyler, and negro hut in Virginia."

E WEATHER, CROPS AND FRUIT.—Some since we had a few promising days, but it gain relapsed to its old habit of raining.— al it continues cold and the season is re- ably backward—pasturage scarce, and some s stock dying. Some farmers have not yet, e told, ploughed any for corn, and some not even all their oats sowed. If the weath- as to be favorable from now on, of which is no prospect, there could be little corn ted before the 20th. Wheat looks quite un- ising. There was a fair prospect for abun- e of fruit of every variety, until last week. a warm sun after a slight frost at night, has nsively blasted this prospect. It is yet ewhat hard to determine the amount of the hief done, but on the flat land, where we e examined, the cherries, peaches and pears ear to be mostly destroyed and a considerable tion of the apples, though some trees of the er are not from appearance so much injured.

TAR IN THE WEST.—We published the follow- article a short time since and requested the ar" to copy it in its columns as an offset inst its account of Br. Atkinson's leaving the thodist Protestant Church and joining the iversalists:

"Some years since, the Rev. B. W. Johnson the Methodist Protestant Church attached self to the Universalists, and if we mistake , they said to the effect that in getting him y had gotten one of the most talented minis- s of the church whence he came. Br. Johnson s since given up the charge of his congregation d says he has become satisfied that it is not ht to preach the doctrines of Universalism.— ill the Star be so good as to insert this article the information of its readers. We have pub- hed its article for the benefit of our readers, d ask the favor to be reciprocated."

To this the editor responds:

The idea is conveyed in the foregoing, that . Johnson has changed his faith back to end- ss misery, and the same has been quite cur- ntly reported. Now, it so happens that we ve a letter written on this subject by himself, which he explicitly states that he firmly be- eves in the final salvation of all men, and that has not wavered from that belief. At the arnest request of his former brethren, in Madison , he proposed to undertake to revive the Meth- dist Protestant Church there, which had gone to uins, but with a full understanding that he was believer in the ultimate restoration of all man- kind. He was willing on this ground to receive ne fellowship of the conference. He left the 'atriot society not because he had changed his iews, but because the friends were not able to ive an adequate support. And in his letter to he writer he bears the following testimony in avor of that society:

"Relative to the society in Patriot I must ay that I have never seen a religious society more uniformally peaceful and harmonious in their intercourse with each other, nor more kind and benevolent as neighbors. Among no people with whom it has been my lot to be as- sociated have I been treated with more untiring friendship than by that people, and I shall carry the remembrance of their kindness with me to the grave. I shall deeply regret it if I shall do or have done anything to wound their feelings. It is not to be wondered at, that I should seek fel- lowship in the Methodist church, when it is re- collected that I am a Methodist in almost every thing but *endless* punishment, and that nine- tenths of all the personal friends which I have are in that church, and that their habits of feel- ing, thinking and worshipping have been familiar with me twenty or twenty-five years."

Here is the reason of his willingness to become a member of the Methodist conference; but mark, if he attaches himself to the church, he does it with the full belief of the final salvation of the whole world. And I may here add, he never was in fellowship with any Universalist association or convention, and never received a license from either to preach among us. So, Mr. 'Recorder,' you are altogether mistaken in saying he *attached* himself to the Universalists. He only became an Universalist in sentiment, and he is the same now.

We remark upon this:

1. Br. Gurley says, "the idea is conveyed in the foregoing that Br. Johnson has changed his faith back to endless misery." Now, we should like mighty much to know how this 'idea' is "con- veyed" in the "foreging." It certainly is not "conveyed" in the language there used. We saw a letter from Br. Johnson in which he stated to the effect, that he had became satisfied it was wrong to preach the doctrines of universal re- demption, and that he should, in future, desist therefrom; but, remarked, that he still believed in their correctness, but should retain them as private opinions. Now, all the "foregoing", "conveys" is simply that he was satisfied it was not right to *preach* Universalism, not that he had *renounced* it. But it is tolerable easy to un- derstand this matter; our liberal friend of the "Star" could not make Br. Johnson's letter con- tradict us until he had the goodness to put a meaning upon our words that is at war with ev- ery rule of construction. We should judge from the whole of this case that our old friend John- son is pretty near cured of his *liberalism*. The pride of opinion may prevent his formally re- nouncing these sentiments, but when he has scruples about preaching them it must be a gone case with him.

2. The "Star," after denying that Br. Johnson was ever in fellowship with the Universalists, adds, he "never received a license to preach a- mong us." From this we make two inferences: first, the Universalists must have a very loose way of doing business if they permit men to take the spiritual charge of their congregations with- out a regular license and appointment according to the rules of the church: second, if such a man as Brother Johnson, of respectable talents and standing, and who had graduated in the ministry to elder's orders, could not be admitted to that church without a formal license from an "Asso- ciation or Convention" to preach, after all their boasting of liberality there can be but very little in practice. We know churches in the land who make no extra claims to liberality, that receive ministers from other branches in the standing they had whence they came, thus recognising the validity of the acts of sister denominations. But it seems that a minister of another branch going to the Universalists cannot be considered as a member until he receives a formal license from an Association or Convention. This practice virtually unchurches every other order of chris- tians.—But if we are in error in relation to Br. J's membership in that church, we were led into this by the statements of their own papers, which we understood to say he had joined them, and that in him they had got the flower of the flock, &c.— But we may have misapprehended their meaning.

3. The address of the "Star" is a little pecul- ar;—"Mr. Recorder." Why not address us with the usual christian style of Br. Recorder? By this mode of address we hope Br. Gurley does not intend to indicate we are not entitled to the appellation. He complains much of others treat- ing the Universalists as though they were not christians; he certainly ought, therefore, to set a good example on this subject, and do nothing that might be construed into a want of christian courtesy or liberal sentiment.

Will the "Star" be so good as to publish this article, and we will reciprocate the favor.

GRAFTED FRUIT.—We refer the reader to our first page, where he will see several responses to our call for information where Grafted Fruit Trees could be obtained. From public inquires which have been made, we are satisfied there is no good assortment of the kind very near this place. As we have heard frequent inquiries for the article, whoever in this vicinity may want will please to let us know soon and arrange- ments can be made to send in the fall for them.

We have given the communications, to us, on this subject, an insertion in our paper, for the information of such readers as might be interes- ted, and for the benefit of those who have been at the pains to cultivate the article of fruit. And we presume there are few better means of gener- al information in the west than ours. Our paper circulates through about 500 post offices, distribu- ted through the country from the foot of Laurel Hill to Iowa Territory.

Since writing the above we have received the following communication:

C. Springer: Having understood that thou hadst advertised for Grafted Fruit Trees, I felt willing to write a few lines to inform thee some- thing about the number and kinds that I have for sale. I shall have between ten and twenty thousand for sale next fall, of the following kinds, viz:

Apple.—Summer fruit.—June, July, Early Bough, Early Pennock or Non-such, Cheese, Sum- mer Sweet, Scidmore, Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Ladd's Summer.

Fall and Winter Fruit.—Pusey's Sweet, Mo- lasses, Rambo or Seek-no-further, Gate, Holland Pippin, Warren Pippin, Golden Pippen, Yellow and Green Newtown Pippin, Melting Mouth, McGrew's Sweet, Cann, Morgan, Blair, Wine Sap or Spitzenberg, Newtown Spitzenberg or Bethlehemite, Roman Stem, Weeping or Witch Willow, Belpre Russett, English Redstreak, Gray-house, Red, Gray and Sweet Romanite, American Pippin or Grind Stone, Honey Green- ing, Pennock, Rhode Island Greening, Cope's Sweet, Owl Creek Sweet, &c.

Peach.—Early Cling, Noblesse, Pound, Teton de Venus, De Burgorion.

Pear.—Butter, Bell, Bartlett, Hatinnau, Kirk's Winter, Scotch Burgundy, Seckle, Early Julian, Holland Fable, &c.

Plumb.—Orleans, Golden Gage, Green Gage, Peach, Canada, Cyrene, &c.

Cherry.—Jersey Heart, Black Heart, Black Birgarraeu, May Duke, &c.

I would be willing to accommodate thee with the above quantity and kinds in my Nursery, one mile west of Samuel Wood's Nursery, at the rate of $10 per hundred, for Apple and Peach trees. If boxed and delivered at the Ohio river, I would have $12,50 per hundred for them. Pear, Cher- ry and Plum trees come at 25 cents per tree in the Nursery. If thou wishest to obtain a large quantity, I think that I can procure forty thou- sand more within sixty miles of this, and deliver them at Wellsville, Steubenville or Wheeling, for $15 per hundred. The variety would be some what different from mine, and would proba- bly embrace seventy or seventy-five kinds.

GREENBERRY P. WOOD.

Smithfield, O, 5th mo. 1, 1841.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, May 12.—Flour 3; wheat 50 cents.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Remarks—There have been only two days for business, aside from last Saturday, since our last publication. Mon- day, the 26th ult. was set apart by our citizens as a day of mourning for the great loss our coun- try has sustained in the death of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, and a "day of mourning" it was to the very letter, so far as externals indicated—the prominent one being a procession of nearly 10,000 persons, consisting of the civil, military and naval, all clad in funeral regalia, and ac- companied with characterestic banners and oth- er devices, moving through the principal streets of the city, (the fronts of the buildings on which were festooned with webs of sable,) to the sol- emn tap of the shrouded drum, which was occa- sionally responded to by the knelling bells and the intonations of distant artillery—aside from this day, and two others, we say the weather has been rainy, and entirely too inclement for out door business, consequently operations have been limited.

Flour—The market for Howard street Flour is rather unsettled. At the close of our last week's report, holders were vainly asking 4,56; on the next day and subsequently, moderate sales were made at 4,50; and within the last two or three days, sales have been made at 4,37½ cts per bbl.

Western Transportation—There is a further small decline in Wagon freight westwardly, the Canals and railroads being powerful competitors. Wagons have loaded since our last for Wheeling at 1,25, 1,31¼ and 1,37½ per 100 lbs.; and the rates to Pittburgh are about the same.—*Lyfard.*

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—Flour—We find flour plenty and falling, sales from wagon $2,87½ and at the river 2.87½a2,90 without inspection, and inspected 2,94, a 3,00, and from store 3,00 a 3,25 per barrel.

Coffee—Stock good and fallen about ½ cent, sales of the week about 1,000 bags at 12½ a 13, and in small lots 13¼ a14 cts.

Sugar—Good supply and sales fair: 20 hhds prime 7½ c, cash, currency; 10 hhds do 7½ c. 4 mos; 10 do 7¾ and 20 hhds medium on time, 7c. per pound.

Iron and nails—Flat Bar Iron, com. sizes, per lb., 4 a 4½; do. smaller sizes, 4¾ a 6¼; Lock Iron 5; Round and Square Iron 4a7½; Hoop Iron 4¾a 8; Sheet Iron 6¼a7¾; Boiler Iron 6¼a7¾; Stove Plates 7; Nail Rods 6; Deck and Spike Rods 5½; Plough Slabs 5½; Plough Wings 5½; 10, 12, 16 and 20d nails 4¾; 8 and 9d 5; 6 to 7d 5; 3, 3¼ 4, and 4½ inch spikes 5½; 5, 5½, and 6 inch spikes 6.—*Harris.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Flour—There is a better feeling in the Flour market, and prices more firm, with a slight tendency to improvement. Sales have been made of Western 4,44; and no good brands of Pennsylvania can be bought under 4,50 per bbl; for selected brands a trifle more is demanded.

Flour—Ohio Canal, 4,93 a 500; Troy, 4,81¼ a 4,87½; Western Canal, 4,93 a 5,00.—*Bicknell.*

MORE OF THE BANK FORGERS.—Matthew Dra- per, Esq., the celebrated operator on the Girard Bank, having left his lodgings, No. 83, at the Merchants' Hotel, for *good*, and left his baggage behind him, it has been deemed expedient to search his trunk. It contained various articles of clothing, and a valise fastened with various se- cret springs. The valise was opened, and con- tained, among other articles of no consequence, two inkstands, a bottle of blue ink, and a black wig with soap locks. The wig was handed over to High Constable Young for safe keeping. It has doubtless been kept and used by Draper for pur- poses of disguise. He is, we learn, a man of about the medium size; from thirty to thirty-five years of age; sandy complexion; round, full face, florid color; light, auburn hair, no whiskers. The ut- most, exertions have been used, as we are inform- ed, by High Constable Young and others to trace him without success.

The mystery attending some part of this adroit forgery will probably be developed in the course of a few days. An answer is expected by Wm. D. Lewis, Esq. cashier of the Girard Bank, in the course of eight or ten days, to a letter written by him to Mr. Hall, of New Orleans, and this will doubtless throw much light upon the whole mat- ter. Draper's accomplice is not heard of, altho' no pains have been spared to trace him. (Why did not the officers hold him when they had him?) He is described as being about 35 or 40 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, large black whiskers, and commonly dressed. Draper is be- lieved by some to be lurking about the city yet, as a letter said to be in his handwriting has been seen, which is postmarked "Philadelphia, April 28th;" it would seem, therefore, that he was near at hand, and perhaps disguised in some way. He is a bold operator, and has without doubt spent years in an apprenticeship to his nefarious trade. It appears certain that he has not sailed in any vessel bound to Europe, and it is not likely that he will attempt it, as he would most probably be trapped in the attempt.—*Ledger.*

The following extract of a letter received by the Cashier of the Girard Bank from the Cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, throws some light upon the plan pursued in connexion with the recent forgeries:

"I wrote to you on the 12th inst. advising you that I had no knowledge of what you referred to in relation to Mr. Draper. I find that imposi- tion has also been attempted on the Bank of America, New York. Two certificates of Depos- it of this Bank issued to a Mr. Robert D. Mac- key, for small sums, were presented to us yester- terday, and this morning for payment, altered in a very ingenious manner to $13,000 each, one of which had been negotiated to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati; and the other to the Bank of Kentucky, Louisville. An extensive and singu- larly bold system of fraud has been perpetrated, and I trust your bank will not have been the vic- tim of it. Our police is at work, and we offered a considerable reward for the detection of any of the culpable parties, but I fear no good is to be done here now, but am not without hopes that something may have turned up to excite suspicion in the minds of Mr. Thompson or yourselves, and that the further progress of this infamous scheme will have been arrested."

ITEMS.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—It is said that loaded teams were crossing Lake Champlain at Plattsburg on Friday last. There are three feet of snow only ten or twelve miles west of the Lake. The far- mers are nearly all out of hay, and their cattle in a starving condition.—*Phil. Chron. 30th ult.*

Oyer and Terminer.—The trial of Thos. L. Shuster for the murder of his wife, by shooting her with a pistol bullet on the 24th of September last, came on before Judges Conard and Doran, on Wednesday the 28th ult.—*Phil. paper.*

The Harmony of the Great Powers.—A Paris letter states that a restoration of complete har- mony between France and the continental pow- ers is now unquestionable. The treaty of the 15th of July for the settlement of Egypt and Sy- ria, has been signed by France.

Swift.—The steamer Queen of the West, Cap- tain Joel H. Green, arrived at Vicksburg on the 8th ult. in two days and twenty-two hours from Louisville! This is the quickest trip on record.

A great nephew of the veritable Alexander Sel- kirk, the original of the celebrated Robinson Crusoe, is at present residing at Canonmills, near Edinburg, in rather straitened circumstances.

Fatal Accident.—A woman, named Mrs. Lit- trel, and child, were picked up by a steamboat, near the mouth of Black River, La., after having floated on a snag five hours. It appears a party of seven persons were in a canoe on the river, when it upset, drowning five of them.

Mitchell, the forger, has been heard from in Montreal, in Canada, where he was revelling and rioting in his ill-gotten gains.

The celebrated counterfeiter, Brown, of Ak- ron, Ohio, was apprehended in New York last week upon suspicion of being engaged in the late extensive forgeries. He was discharged for lack of evidence against him.

The citizens of Tennessee are raising funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to the mem- ory of the late Hugh L. White

We shall have ten days later news from Eng- land by Friday, via Cunard's line to Boston. If that does not bring tidings of the President, there will be a poor look for her.

Great Honor.—To Dr. Rush belongs the noble distinction of originating the Temperance Re- formation in this country. His essay published in 1804 was the first important effort made to arrest the progress of intemperance.

The following is from a Texas paper—but, as the Almanacs say, it will do very well for this meridian:

"The government will want, about the first Monday in October next, some fifty-four mem- bers to supply the two Houses of Congress. Let as few of them be lawyers as possible, for the rea- son that they are addicted to talking, and their long speeches are too expensive."

Washington Gossip—that the British minis- ter, (Mr. Fox) aged sixty, is about to marry the sister of the wife of the Russian minister, (Miss Williams) a little girl of sixteen.

The Happy West.—A western paper states that during a period of about three years and a half, there has been six hundred and five wed- dings in Cooke county, Illinois, besides an "im- mense number" of marriages out of the county.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Clarke was drowned at East Hartford, Conn., a few days since, by the sinking of the ferry boat, which was overloaded with teams. He was about fifty years of age—was a butcher by trade, and resided in Hartford.

The number of children attending Sab- bath Schools in Washington, D. C., 1985; number of teachers 270.

ELSSLERPHOBIA.—Fanny Elssler has cleared $75,000, by her visit to the South.

EARTHQUAKE.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in the city and har- bor of Port au Prince, on the evening of the 13th ult.

BURGLARS.—The city of St. Louis, Mo., is infested with a gang of these gentry. On the night of the 29th ult., three different houses were entered, and considerable property taken.

GREAT WESTERN.—This steamer sailed from New York on Saturday, at one o'clock P. M., with one hundred passen- gers. The London and Liverpool packets which were to have sailed yesterday had their berths all taken, and the Utica, for Havre, was obliged to refuse many that applied.

The editor of the Washington Globe gives notice that unless the subscription list of his paper be increased, its publica- tion will have to be suspended.

Prentice says the Louisville Advertiser has secured a new and distinguished Correspondent at Washington. His first letter has been received—rather short, to be sure, but pithy and admirable. It is as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Upon the receipt hereof, you will cease to print or furnish blanks for the use of the Post-Office Depart- ment. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FR. GRANGER.

Messrs. J. Elliott & Co. Louisville, Ky.

MORE FORGERIES.—The New Orleans Advertiser of April 24 says: The march of rascality and wickedness is onward.— A fellow by the name of Matthew Dra- per deposited four several amounts in the Commercial Bank of New York Orleans between one hundred and seven, and a hundred and twenty dollars each, on or about the 20th of March, and received certificates of deposite therefor. With this anchor the scoundrel obliterated the figures and the words, and inserted "twenty thousand Mexican dollars," in the bottom of the certificate; and at the bottom of the certificate, in the left hand corner, are the figures $21,000.

This alteration is not a perfect fac sim- ile of the original filling up, though it is near enough to deceive.

The check was sold to the Girard bank in Philadelphia, and is now sent on here for payment, endorsed by W. D. Lewis the Cashier of that institution."

A BANK SWINDLED.—The Philadelphia Bank has been swindled out of $3000. The fraud was perpetrated some time since but was only lately discovered. It bears some resemblance to the forgeries on the other Banks, and may have been by a portion of the same gang. But to the particulars.

Some time ago, a letter was received purporting to be from one of the banks in Mobile, enclosing an order to pay over to a person named therein, whatever sum might be credited to it upon the books of the Philadelphia Bank. Not suspecting the genuineness of the order, the amount of $3000 was paid when called for. On Monday advices from the Mobile Bank dis- closed the fact that the Bank here had been imposed upon.

BURGLARIES IN BOSTON.—The Boston Mail says: The hardware store of Mr. Joseph Lincoln, Jr., 9 Union street, was entered through the back door, on Thurs- day night and robbed of about $100 worth of knives and pistols, $6 in change, and a few articles of trifling value.—On the same night the store of Messrs. Henry, Baily & Co., No. 15 Court street, was entered by the means of false keys, dur- ing the temporary absence of the clerk, who sleeps there, but the thieves becoming alarmed, they decamped without any boo- ty.

WAPUTUCK'S TRIAL.—The Indian Wa- pautuck, was tried at St. Louis, on the 13th ult. for the murder of Potter, a Kick- apoo. The verdict was manslaughter, and the sentence eighteen months impris- onment. The parties belonging to a por- tion of the Kickapoo tribe, which has been converted to christianity, and in some de- gree civilized.

DARING BURGLARY.—A daring attempt to rob the hat store of Messrs. Bailey & Co. of Boston, was made on last Sunday evening. The clerk was sitting in the store with the gas light partially turned on, when he heard the door opened and some one enter. He then immediately took two pistols and secreted himself be- hind the counter. The robber on entering the store turned on the gas and he pro- ceeded to the safe, which he opened, and selected a parcel of notes receivable to the value of $500. Having selected sever- al articles of value, he was about to leave the store, when the clerk presented himself to his view. The robber im- mediately fired at him, missed; when the clerk returned the fire, but also without effect. The robber immediately took flight, leaving all his booty behind him, as well as his hat, which bears the name of 'John Butler, New-Orleans.'

PENNSYLVANIA.—The worthy function- ary who was elected by the people of the State of Pennsylvania to perform the du- ties of Governor of that commonwealth, has made himself quite celebrated of late by his frequent application of the veto power. It must be that there is a "screw loose somewhere," in the keystone State, that the Executive should be called upon to use the veto *ten times* in one session!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Sufficient returns have been received from Virginia Elec- tions to enable us to form a correct opin- ion as to the result. The Congressional delegation will stand as follows: Whigs 10; Van Buren men 10; and 'independent' or no-party man, R. M. T. Hunter; being a Whig gain of one member. The char- acter of the House of Delegates is not so certain, from there being several mem- bers of doubtful politics returned, but the Whigs claim 68, which gives them a ma- jority of two.

THE FORGER.—The New York Times states that one of the men engaged in the recent great forgeries, it is said, has a de- fect or blemish in one of his eyes. A pas- senger up the Mississippi river, says that a man corresponding with the description of the chief actor here, left the boat, April 3d, some miles below Gallipolis, and paid fifty dollars to be taken immediate- ly to the great Eastern mail route.

The steamer Gipsy, freighted with lead, on her passage from Galena to St, Louis, is reported to have sunk at the lower rapids.—*St. Louis Rep.*

QUARANTINE.—The board of consulting physicians in Boston have expressed an opinion that the total abolition of the pres- ent system of quarantine regulations is demanded by the public good.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 6th inst. by Jeremiah Springer, Esq., Mr. SAULSBERRY GRAYLESS to Miss ANN CHRISTIE, both of Newton township.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Munhall, Mr. JOHN PYLE to Miss MARTHA BRANNON, both Licking county, Ohio.

Business Department.

Br. Addis, a letter addressed to Br. Reeves to this office might meet him if sent soon. We believe he is preparing to be at the sea board against the last of June, with a view to visit England on a visit to his relations.

Our friend S. from Indiana will be so good as to send us an extract from his journal of the weather, and we will publish for him.

Br. P. Smith, of Broad Ridge circuit, Ky., in- forms Br. Bassett that a two days' meeting is appointed at J. Robinson's on the 22d and 23d inst. to meet his appointment. He also requests Br. McGuire, if he can visit them, this year, to give them information through our paper.

Br. Stilwell, of Driftwood circuit, Indiana, says they are without a preacher, and have been for some time; he invites Brs. Simpson, Wheat- ley, and Hicklin, the Conference Missionary, to visit them. Go brethren and cheer their droop- ing spirits.

Br. Addis, the two dollar note you sent us on the "Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Cincin- nati" is not current here. We will try and get it off, if not, we will return it.

N. Smith, of Bloomington, Indiana, owes us for our paper from the commencement. The P. M. says he refuses to take it from the office.— Will our agent in that vicinity see to this mat- ter?

D. Chandler, of Morgan, Ohio, is credited on our books with 2,50.

We inform Br. Lanham that we think it best to hand his letter to the President in person, as he will be this way in a few days, and not to publish it.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A fire broke out in New Orleans, on the 23d of April, in the carriage repository of Messrs. Beach & Co. which was soon consumed. The adjacent building, occupied by Messrs Hagedorn & Cramer, importers of dry goods, was next on fire and with its entire contents destroyed; the loss is very heavy, though partly covered by insurance. Hage- dorn & Cramer were insured $70,000, and Beach & Co. $39,000.

The members of General Harrison's family who had gone to Washington with him, have returned to North Bend.

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

Saturday Evening Post.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAMMOTH.

A NEW volume of this well established and highly popular family newspaper, GREATLY IMPROVED *and improved with entirely new type*, com- menced May 1st, 1841. The paper is printed in beautiful type, and has received the praise of many editors of taste, as "*the handsomest family sheet in the Union.*" Our efforts have been di- rected to the combining of beauty and simplici- ty with utility and taste. The Post is printed on stout white paper, rendering it neat and dura- ble for filing. It is issued at the old establish- ed rate of *two dollars per annum* CASH, *or three dollars if not paid in advance*, and may truly be said, now that it is enlarged, to be the

LARGEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY

at the price it is sold. It has all the merits, and none of the defects of the large papers of the day, for while the earliest literary matter may be found in its columns, a judicious compilation of domes- tic and foreing news, with the usual variety of wit and sentiment, will render it a better fami- ly paper. The proprietors make no flourish of trumpets about the size and cheapness of the paper, or the firm basis upon which the "OLD POST" stands. It is not necessary. It has borne the battle and the breeze for the last TWENTY- ONE YEARS, and has held its position in the midst of tottering and crumbling rivals, and has faced and buried all kinds of opponents.

THE MODE OF CONDUCTING IT.

The proprietors having for a long time depre- cated the floods of foreign literature, indiscrimi- nately re-published in this country, have deter- mined, without altogether neglecting this field, to select nothing but the choicest tales and sketch- es, from the English periodicals; and they have made arrangements by which they can furnish these to their subscribers in advance of every co- temporary. The editors will also keep an eye to the best American tales afloat, giving always the preference to the writers of their own coun- try. We shall still continue the plan of giving original stories from popular American writers. The well known Author of "Cruizing in the Last War," opened the volume with the first of a *new series* of thrilling nautical tales. In addi- tion to the old, a number of new Contributors will enrich its columns with choice and entertaining original articles. In order that the SATUR- DAY EVENING POST may maintain its high position, as the

FIRST FAMILY NEWSPAPER

in the United States, arrangements have been made for a regular supply of choice and entertain- ing

ORIGINAL TALES,

historical sketches, poetry, &c. We have been publishing for months past an unbroken series of choice original stories which have been procured at great cost, and have been widely copied and read. These we shall continue.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT.

While it shall be the care of the proprietors to preserve for the paper, a high *literary* reputa- tion, the great desideratum for a family newspa- per, a carefully selected news department, shall not be made second in interest or importance. While every thing of note that is passing either in this country or in Europe shall be carefully collected or collated for our readers, a due regard shall be paid to the *character* of the matter. So that the paper may be with safety and proprie- ty introduced and read in the family circle.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT

will still be preserved, shall be choice and select, and shall receive strict attention. It shall be the effort of the editors to embrace in this depart- ment such selections of the floating literature of the day, as may be in an especial manner suited to the instruction and amusement of the female sex, and to combine the fashionable with the truly useful and good.

Such things as may suit that important and large class of our subscribers,

THE FARMERS,

will not be overlooked. In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our readers, a portion of our attention will be devo- ted to the collection and diffusion of such news as may seem IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTU- RALISTS, and the population resident without the confines of our great cities. *The state of the markets* and the fluctuations in the prices, will be regularly and what is of more moment, *correctly* given.

We determined at the outset, that while the paper continued under our control, it should be

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS,

and that as news and literary journalists, we had nothing to do with the matter; this determina- tion has been strictly and rigidly adhered to, and while we shall continue to give our readers such public documents as may be deemed of interest to all, and such a history of the progress of polit- ical events, as are strictly in keeping with our duty, and the character of our paper, we shall studiously and thoroughly avoid any contamina- tion of partizan politics.

THE TERMS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST will be furnished at the exceedingly low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. We will send a copy to any person who may wish to see a specimen, by giving notice, post paid.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

As friends and neighbors often wish to club together to facilitate remittances, we will send

3 copies for $5 in advance, post paid,
7 do. for $10 do. do.

NO NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED WITHOUT THE MONEY.

We have no desire to extend our list but with cash subscribers, and the paper is sufficiently es- tablished to enable us to exert compliance with this golden rule. The Post is made worth more than the money, and it must be paid by those who wish the paper.

To those who wish to subscribe, we would say, that the safest plan is to enclose the money in a letter and direct to us. Most postmasters will frank their letters if relating to nothing but the business of the office, and all postmasters who will be kind enough to do so, we shall be pleased to acknowledge as agents.

Editors who may wish to exchange, will please copy, and forward a number of their paper mark- ed with ink, to this office, and their favor shall be promptly acknowledged without fraud or delay, as is but too often the case. Address,

GEO. R. GRAHAM & Co.

South West corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Much has been written and said in the M. P. church about educating young men for the ministry. That young men, or old men to preach the gospel successfully, need a good English education, no one, it is presumed, will deny, without attempting to oppose, or any way to meddle with institutions of learning, which may now be established, for the benefit of young men, who, in future, may desire to dedicate themselves to the gospel ministry.

Let us then, consider whether any thing can be done, to improve the ministers, now engaged in the service of the church, in the Ohio Conference district of the M. P. Church, in knowledge, and give them a better qualification, for a proper discharge of the important duties devolving upon them. Our excellent discipline points out a number of books, which candidates for the ministry are expected to read and study both before and after they enter upon the duties of the ministry. The founders of the church must have supposed that some future plan would be devised, by which poor men could find access to these valuable works. I say poor men, because ministers of the gospel are generally poor. It is well known that the greater number of our ministers are not able to purchase the books recommended to their attention. It is believed that there are young men, and middle aged men, and those that are advanced in age, now in the Ohio Conference, who could improve themselves considerably, provided they had the books, the proper works to read and study.

The writer, who has had the honor of being a feeble itinerant minister in the church, for near eight years, has never been able to procure, perhaps, not half of the books referred to. The present inquiry is to ascertain what can be done to assist ministers with suitable theological books in order that they may school themselves in divinity. Many eminent men now in the world—and eminent divines in the Church, are what is called self made or self taught men; and no doubt there are now hundreds of young men in obscurity, if they only had some encouragement, that is, suitable books to read, who would rise to usefulness and distinction and become burning and shining lights. If God designs a man for the ministry, (for I believe in a call thereto) three or four general things he will have to attend to, prayer, reading, meditation or study, and a practical application to the duties of his calling. Perseverence in these particulars, with the blessing of the Almighty, will make the preacher. In the general way, if a man gets wisdom, he has to dig or labor for it.

The preacher is expected to edify and entertain his hearers with truth and substantial knowledge. How can he impart that which he has not? For a minister not to understand his text, so as to bring forth something suitable therefrom, is deplorable. Or for a minister to suppose the Almighty will so inspire his heart, and give him words and matter without his previous study and preparation, is a great mistake, and whosoever tries, will find it so to his sorrow.

If it should meet with the approbation of the Ministers of the Ohio Conference I will suggest something which I hope they will neither think futile or visionary. It appears to the writer that it may be of great utility and also perfectly practical and easy to be carried into operation. It is this, the establishment of an Ohio Conference Theological Library—a library not to be filled up with common place books, but with the most useful, scientific, historical and theological works in the English language, embracing all those pointed out in the discipline, and many more.—How can this ministerial library be obtained? I answer, by every minister who approves of the plan of a library, to pay the sum of $1, per annum to establish the same, which may be located in some central place of the district. Suppose we only have fifty subscribers at the commencement, but the probability is that we will have more. In ten years we will have $500 worth of books. Likely the lay-brethren would generally subscribe to it, in order to have the use of the books especially the class leaders and other officers of the church. The books out of the Library could all be returned by the preachers once a year or oftener.

The proposed library is for the benefit of the ministers, now entered upon the duties of the ministry, stationed or unstationed, who feel that they have opened their mouth for the Lord and cannot go back; or young men who may be candidates for the ministry, and is not designed to be a substitue for a Literary Institute for youth. I propose this plan because I think it perfectly practical. If then, brethren in the ministry of the Ohio district, approve the plan, let them speak out through the columns of the Recorder. If they do not approve of the notion and think no benefit would be derived from it, I shall say no more. But should they approve the plan it will give me great pleasure. Let them come to the rescue: let them say so in their letters, and I do hope some writer who may approve the project, and of better ability than myself, will come out in favor of something like what I have suggested.

R. T. Boyd.

Tea.—To add to the tea difficulties, four large London tea ships, with full cargoes, have been recently lost at sea.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Signal.

The President and his Family—Reception of the Diplomatic Corps—Order of business at the White House.

Washington, April 26, 1841.

Several members of President Tyler's family have arrived at the White House—namely, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Va. (son-in-law and daughter of the President;) Mr. Robert Tyler and his lady, (formerly Miss Cooper,) and Miss Tyler. These, with the wife of the President, who is still in Virginia in delicate health, and Mr. John Tyler, Jr. his private Secretary, will compose the domestic circle of the Executive mansion—and a most delightful circle it will be. The President himself is distinguished for his kind and cordial manners. All who have business with him, or who call to pay their respects are pleased with their reception. Henceforth, there will be, beside, that charm around the White House which the presence of young, beautiful, and accomplished women alone can give.

The Foreign Ministers speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they were received by the President when they called in a body to present their respects to him on Saturday. No man, however accustomed to Courts, could have gone through the ceremony with a higher degree of grace and dignity. In conversation, Mr. Tyler is always singularly fluent and animated, and sometimes rises even to eloquence—but in his reply to the address of the Russian Minister, in behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, and in the remarks he made to each member, there was a felicity both of thought and expression, and a general appropriateness, which all observed and which produced the most favorable impression on the representatives of foreign nations and all who were present. It was, indeed, a most interesting scene. Several members of the Cabinet have spoken of the part the President bore in it as a model of the deportment of an American Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Tyler is fortunate in having a most methodical and industrious Private Secretary. Nothing can be more orderly than his arrangement of his father's business, and of the papers which demand his personal attention and consideration. The President himself is a man of well disciplined business habits. He rises with the dawn; and thus has a couple or more hours clear for his work before breakfast. His first task is to *clean his table*—that is, to dispose of all the letters and papers that have been placed there, systematically arranged, by his Secretary the day or evening previous. This prevents a very troublesome kind of business from accumulating. He devotes the time from his rising till ten o'clock, (with a brief interval at eight for breakfast,) to this work. From ten to twelve o'clock he receives the visits of those who wish to see and consult him personally on business. Such persons are admitted singly, so as to allow more freedom to their intercourse. It is expected that at these interviews no one will act improperly as to engage the President longer than is really necessary to explain his object. From twelve to two is set apart for the reception of those who call merely to pay their respects; and the drawing rooms are generally well filled at those hours. At two o'clock the Cabinet meets, and from the breaking up of the Cabinet to dinner time the President holds himself in reserve for consultation with the heads of departments, separately, on official business. The evenings are given up to free and social intercourse with those who happen to drop in. This is a very good and orderly arrangement, and by adhering to it the President is enabled to despatch a great amount of business every day.

Temperance.—The glorious cause of Temperance is moving forward in moral grandeur. At least *three millions* have rallied under the temperance banner in Ireland. In this country the work is receiving almost everywhere, a new impetus. In the city of Baltimore a Temperance Association was commenced by five or six drunkards which, with its various "branches," numbers about 3,000 members. The society recently sent five of their reformed men to the city of New York with a view of calling inebriates to their standard there. A large meeting was held in the Park, and the five philanthropists on different platforms simultaneously addressed the people, after which pledges to *total abstinance* were taken by many moderate and immoderate drinkers and venders. We learn from the Friend of Man that a meeting is to be held in the Academy Room of the Court House in this city next Sabbath Evening, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of aiding in this HEAVEN-FAVORED REFORMATION. Measures will be proposed for extending these efforts the whole length of the ERIE CANAL, from Albany to Buffalo, at the opening of the spring navigation. The Catholic Church in this city as well as in many other places, are coming nobly up to the work. A large number of this class of our citizens have already taken the pledge. May not the Protestants be behind.—*Wesleyan Meth.*

A Nice Editor.—The London Argus suggests that in the event of the execution of McLeod, the British Government should take summary retribution, by arresting and executing Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister. A person need not have as many eyes as the fabled "Argus" to see the length of that editor's ears.

Rates of Interest.—The following are the rates of Interest in the States and Territories of the Union, together with the punishment for usury. It is a valuable statement, and should be preserved:

Maine, 6 per cent—forfeit of the debt or claim.

New Hampshire, 6 per cent—forfeit of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent—recovery in action with costs.

Massuchusetts, 6 per cent—forfeit of three fold the usury.

Rhode Island, 6 per cent—forfeit of the money and interest on the debt.

New York, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

New Jersey, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Pennsylvania, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Delaware, 6 per cent—forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland, 6 per cent—on tobacco contracts 8 per cent. Usurious contracts void.

Virgina, 6 per cent—forfeit double the usury taken.

North Carolina, 6 per cent—contracts for usury void—forfeit double the usury.

South Carolina, 7 per cent—forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs to debtor.

Georgia, 8 per cent—forfeit of three times the usury and contract void.

Alabama, 8 per cent—forfeit of interest and usury.

Mississippi, 8 per cent—by contract as high as 10—usury recoverable in action of debt.

Louisiana, 5 per cent—bank interest 6—conventional as high as 10—beyond, contract void'

Tennessee, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void,

Kentucky, 6 per cent—usury may be recovered, with costs.

Ohio, 6 per cent—usurious contracts void.

Indiana, 6 per cent—on written agreement may go as high as 10—penalty of usury, a fine of double the excess.

Illinois, 6 per cent—three fold amount of the whole interest.

Missouri, 6 per cent—by agreement as high as 10—if beyond, forfeit of the whole interest due, and of the usury due.

Michigan, 7 per cent—forfeit of the usury taken, and one fourth the debt.

Arkansas, 6 per cent—by agreement, any rate not higher than ten. Amount of usury recoverable, but contracts void.

Florida, 8 per cent—forfeit of interest and excess in case of usury.

Wisconsin, 7 per cent—by agreement not over 12—forfeit treble the excess.

On debts and judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent per year.

Origin of the word Schooner.—"Being at Gloucester, Sept. 8, 1790, I was informed, (and committed to writing) that the kind of vessels called *schooners*, derived their name from this circumstance, viz: Mr. Andrew Robinson, of that place having constructed a vessel which he masted and rigged in the same manner as schooners are at this day; on her going off the stocks and passing into the water, a bystander cried out, '*O! how she schoons!*' Robinson instantly replied, '*A schooner let her be.*' From that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by the name of schooners; before such vessels of that description were not known in Europe and America.

"This account was confirmed to me by a great number of persons in Gloucester. I made particular inquiry of an aged sea captain, who informed me that he had not, in any of his voyages to Europe or America, seen any of those vessels prior to Robinson's construction."—*Cotton Tufts.—Histor. Col.*

Curry, the Forger.—This man who obtained $2,500 from the Bank of Ithica by means of forgery, and who has been the subject of much correspondence between Gov. Seward and Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, passed through town to-day, loaded with Irons, on his way to Ithica. He was in custody of Mr. John A. Dix, of that place, who was deputed by Gov. Seward to obtain him of the acting Governor of Virginia, who surrendered him without restriction of any kind. The prisoner is a "fine, gay, bold-faced villain," apparently accustomed to his calling, with black eyes aud a profusion of whiskers. Some $2,000 have been received in money and effects, which will leave the loss but trifling.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

Trevecca, in Breconshire, the place of residence of the celebrated Howel Harris (one of the Founders of the Calvanistic Methodism,) and which was the seat of a college established and supported by the late Countess of Huntington, is again, we understand, to be favored with a similar institution. The mansion house occupied by Mr. Harris has become the property of the Calvanistic Methodists; and is now, by their direction, under repair with this view. A sum of not less than £10,000 is proposed to be raised by collection throughout South Wales for its endowment.

A learned clergyman, in Maine, was accosted in the following manner, by an illiterate preacher who despised education—"Sir, you have been to College, I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the *Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning.*" "*A similar event*," replied the latter, "took place in *Balaam's* time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Annual Production of the United States. From the report of the Secretary of State, giving the value and quantity of the agricultural productions of this country for the last year, the following table has been prepared. The Herald of New York has added the price to the articles as at present current in that city.

Production of the United States and its value in 1839, as officially published.

KIND.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	VALUE.
Wheat,	bushs. 75,983,449	$1,00	$75,983,449
Barley,	" 3,953,134	52	2,055,629
Oats,	" 110,053,369	30	33,016,010
Rye,	" 16.037,610	53	8,996,933
Buckwheat,	" 7,003,326	1,00	7,003,326
Corn,	" 308,161,445	50	154,080,223
Potatoes,	" 101,981,539	42	42,832,246
Wool,	pounds, 27,108,489	35	8,487,971
Tobacco,	" 148,071,806	10	14,807,180
Rice,	" 76,154,735	3½	2,665,415
Cotton,	" 1,344,459,793	11	114,990,577
Sugar,	" 273,555,854	7	19,154,909
Hops,	" 1,119,770	39	436,710
Silk coc'ns	" 328,991	37	121,526
Wax,	" 711,493	27	192,103
Hay,	tons, 9,830,415	80	157,286,840
Hemp & flax,	" 980,912	7	1,373,276
Ashes,	" 19,028	6,00	1,683,360
Naval stores,	barrels, 31,689	2,00	63,378
Lumber,			10,953,655
Products of the orchard,			7,248,978
Products of the dairy,			34,189,438
Wine,	gallons, 286,427	50	143,213

Aggregate value as officially known, $697,799,355

Returns from North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida and Wisconsin, not having been received their product is not included in the above.

Office-Seekers.—Many, we fear, are doomed to feel the truth of these celebrated lines of Spenser.

"Full little knowest thou, that hast not tried,
What hell it is in suing long to bide:
To lose good days, that might be better spent;
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;
To speed to-day, to put back to-morrow;
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares;
To eat thy heart with comfortless despairs;
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run;
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone."

We Hope it may Prove So.—A minister in Baltimore while speaking of the recommendation of President Tyler, of a day of religious observance throughout the whole nation, said "*Now*, do I date and anticipate for our country, returning prosperity! From this day forth, the bitterness of social and national evil is past; for the whole land, in its length and breadth, as well as in its most exalted places, bears public testimony to the powers and duties of religion!"

China and her Commerce.—The vast importance of the Commerce of China is easily understood, by recollecting that her exports of tea alone last year amounted to the sum of $17,925,384. The total amount of tea imported in the United States in 1839, was $2,412,283. The population of China forms one-twelfth part of the inhabitants of the globe, embracing 360,000,000.

Methodists in Great Britain.—A late English paper says that the Wesleyan Methodist have no less than 160 foreign missionary stations, they employ 220 missionaries, and in the school under the supervision of those missionaries there are the amazing number of 40,000 children. The contributions to the missionary funds within the last year were nearly £90,000.

A great sensation has been created in the mercantile circles of Dublin in consequence of the sudden flight of a member of the board of Aldermen, leaving behind him defalcations to the enormous amount of £60,000. No reasons has yet been assigned as the cause of failure.

Virtues of a Cold Bath.—A young woman disappointment in love, named McCluskey, jumped from a wharf in Baltimore, on Sunday, intending to destroy herself. Not liking the water as much as she fancied she would, she cried out for help and was rescued.

"You charge me fifty sequins," said a Venitian nobleman to a sculptor, "for a bust that only cost you ten day's labor." "You forget," replied the artist, "that I had been thirty years learning to make that bust in ten days."

The King of Hanover is carrying on his suit against Queen Victoria for the Crown Jewels and other valuable property.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. Richardson.

April 28, 1841. 88

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove*.

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. Jacob J. Anderson,
Francis R. Potts.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

CABINET AND CHAIR

FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE

AND

CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. Cherry & Gray.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

New and Cheap Goods.

POTTS & GRAHAM, are now enabled by a fresh arrival of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, to offer to the public a very general assortment of all articles in their line. Their stock is almost ENTIRELY NEW, and embraces a complete supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. All of which they will sell upon such terms, and conduct their business throughout upon such principles, as cannot fail to afford permanent satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞Most kinds of country produce, including any quantity of new Butter, will be taken in exchange for goods.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND.

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Glass Manufactory.

THE subscriber having dissolved his connexion with the former company, has taken the GLASS WORKS below town under his own management.

WINDOW GLASS, double and single, all seizes, and of superior quality will be kept constantly on hand for sale on reasonable terms.—The experience of the proprietor, in the manufacture of the article, will insure all made to be of the best quality. Call and see.

S. B. Johnson.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 6, 1840. 37

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of Potts & Graham, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

Francis R. Potts,
Nelson W. Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Saturday Courier.

In order to accomodate friends and neighbors, who may wish to club and receive those popular publications' The Lady's Book, and The Saturday Courier, we make the liberal offers which follow:

For 5 dollars we will forward two copies of the Courier, and one of the Lady's Book, for one year. Or one copy of the Courier alone, for three years, to one person.

For 7 dollars, two copies of the Courier, and two of the Lady's Book, one year.

For 10 dollars, seven copies of the Courier.

Single copies of the Courier 3 dollars per year, or 2 dollars if paid in advance; 1,25 for 6 months. Of the Lady's Book 3 dollars per single subscription.

Small notes on all solvent banks of the State in which the subscribers resides, are received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Philadelpbia, April, 1841.

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. Lippitt,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

Potts & Graham.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the Tailoring Business. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. Berkshire.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

Notice.

BOOKS, Stationery, and Printer's Ink, for sale by A. Lippitt.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. Lippitt.

Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The Western Recorder will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us 10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the Western Recorder will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The Recorder will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 39. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1841. Whole No. 91.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

By Request.

AIR—*Washington.*

...e saints of God come hear me tell,
...wonders of Emmanuel;
...he does send his truth abroad,
... call lost sinners back to God;
...sends His word with power divine,
...d searches out the inmost mind,
...oses sin most clear to view,
... tells the sinner what to do;
...nely, repent and turn to God,
... thereby shun His dreadful rod.

...was much plagu'd with outward sin,
... more by that, that dwelt within;
...ich often bar'd the Saviour out,
...filled me with distress and doubt,
... now those fears are driven away,
...rilliancy of gospel day:
...hines so clear I must believe,
...t I do in my Saviour live,
...fe of love, a heaven below;
... not a doubt I feel it so.

...f more you'd wish to know of me,
... happy now and hope to be;
...ile I do in the flesh remain,
... I return to God again;
... I do feel His presence sweet,
...ile I like Mary at His feer,
... claim a portion of His love,
...ich lifts my heart to things above,
...w good it is how sweet to me—
...that mankind would all be free.

How grateful then ought I to prove,
the sweet tokens of His love,
...hich charms my heart and makes me whole,
...d stamps His image on my soul.
...debtor great sure I must be,
...Him whose power hath saved me;
...life of love He hath bestowed,
...hich stays my mind on Him my God;
...d what doth much increase my store,
...en I ask Him He gives me more.

Come brethren, dear, whose joys abound,
...d hear the precious gospel sound,
...eer up your hearts in strong belief!
...Him who ever, ever lives:
...though our race is not quite run,
...e feel that heaven is now begun,
...en let us sing a joyful song,
...'ll praise Him as we pass along,
... worlds above, where we shall be;
...ppy through all eternity.

'We're happy now while here we stay,
...en Jesus meets us on the way;
...d pours celestial blessings down,
... d sheds His glory all around.
...t what is this to heaven above?
...lidst the pure light of gospel love—
...a'll see the happy millions there,
...o bore the cross and suffer'd here!
...e kingdom then we shall obtain,
... d shouting there for ever reign.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CINCINNATI CT., MAY 1, 1841.

...r. *Springer:* It is with much plea..., that I can communicate to the rea... of your excellent paper, the pleas... ntelligence, that Almighty God in the ...itude of His abounding grace has con...ended to some extent to have pity up...s, by pouring out His spirit on many ...ious souls for whom Christ died. At ...hesda Chapel, one of our posts of la... the devout followers of Christ had ...; mourned the low state of religion, ...deplored the langour and feebleness ...ch pervaded the congregation and ... made it an object of especial pray... the Supreme Being that He would ...ve His work of grace. A meeting was ...inted to commence on the second Sat...y of April, to answer the visit of Br. ...sett, President of the District. He ... punctual to the hour, and while he ...tained with us, preached three ser...s, and engaged in other devotional ex...ses, much to the edification and com... of God's children. Br. Evans preach...n Sabbath evening, respecting the min...ring angels, to our pleasure and satis...ion. It was not until the Monday eve... next, that we saw any omens for a ...k of grace, or a revival as we usually ...n it. After the faithful labors of Br. ...nes from the pulpit, and his appeals to ... young people, aided by the entreaties ... sympathetic expostulations of Br. ...ore, a deep religious impression, was ...le on the congregation, and a solemn ...se of the presence of Jehovah filled the ...se.

...bout this time a young gentleman in ... audience, feeling his lost estate by na..., and under awakening grace, presented ...mself at the altar as a seeker of religion ... a subject of prayer. All had confi...ce in his sincerity, and its effects were ...te electrical, and were felt throughout ... congregation. In two or three minutes ...at persons were kneeling at the altar ...ply penitent, and inquiring what they ...uld do to be saved. This was a sol... and momentous time, especially to those who had now for the first time in their lives, perhaps, attempted to call upon a gracious God. It is a scene which always affects my heart and causes the tear silently to flow from my eye; yet I delight to witness such scenes, and always take a deep interest with those who are seeking religion.

On Monday evening a new impetus was given to our hopes, for the certain prosperity and success of our protracted meeting. The faith, the hope and expectation of God's children were, much augmented. The meetings were continued every evening, and sometimes in the forenoon, until Thursday evening. A few souls before this time had found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ and were enabled to rejoice in a sin forgiving God. Preaching was resumed again on Sabbath morning and continued on every night until the next Friday night. Our meeting grew more interesting every day. But it was not until Wednesday evening, the 21st April, that we witnessed the most brilliant display of the power and glory of God, that we have seen west of the Alleghenies. If indeed ever at any other place in our lives. On this evening, after preaching, about thirty persons presented themselves at the altar, as seekers of religion, earnestly groaning for redemption in the blood of Jesus, and blessed be God, many of them found the pearl of great price, to the unspeakable joy of their disconsolate hearts. Their convictions for sin were pungent & keen, their cries and groans for deliverance were strong and pathetic, and many of them appeared to understand the spirit and meaning of Christ's words, where he says strive to enter in at the straight gate for many shall seek to enter in that shall not be able, because they do not strive or agonize.

The subjects of this work of grace, as to their standing in civil society, are of the first respectability, and a large portion of them young men, some married and others single. There was no pulling nor griping to get them in the attitude of penitents. The means used were, persuasive truth, love and the power of God, with their own sense of propriety; they voluntarily sought the Lord. No doubt, the Wednesday evening referred to, that is the exercise—the scene, and circumstances will be remembered many years hence, perhaps by many in eternity. Who can doubt the effect and perpetuity of religion when wrought in the heart by the power of the holy spirit? The earnestness of many of the anxious, was apparent, for after remaining in the Chapel until 11 o'clock at night, absorbed in penitential sorrow and prayer, when returned to their houses they would not retire to their beds, but continued wrestling and agonizing, Jacob-like, until near day dawn, when the daylight of heavenly grace shone upon their hearts.

Brother Abraham Hopper, steward, at Bethesda, has abundant cause of thankfulness for what the Lord has done for his family during the present revival, he has witnessed the conversion of three sons, one daughter, one son-in-law—two daughters-in-law, and a young man in his employ. The number that have enlisted in the cause of the Divine Redeemer, during the present revival, by uniting with the Methodist Pretestant Church is thirty-one. Some obtained peace of soul that were members of other churches—May heavens choisest blessings rest upon them all. I think it has been remarked by an experienced minister of the gospel, that every genuine revival of religion will raise up its quoto of minister to preach the gospel, we are not without hope that the revival now in successful progress, may be the Lord's way of preparing some young men for usefulness in the world and church, as conversion and piety must precede, any other call or qualification. May all parents, who have unconverted children, who may happen to cast their eyes over these lines, take renewed encouragement to pray for the salvation of their offspring. Yours, affectionately,

R. T. BOYD.

DILLSBOROUGH, IA. MAY 5, 1841.

Br. Springer: Through the medium of the Recorder, I wish to communicate to the friends of our Zion, our prospects on Tanners' creek circuit. Our second quarterly meeting for this circuit was held at Macedonia school house, commencing on the 27th of March. Though the weather was very unpropitious and surrounding circumstances unfavorable, yet a cloud of mercy hovered over us such as I have rarely witnessed. On Saturday evening the work commenced, while a herald of the cross was exhibiting the love of Christ, and the ineffable glory of that rest prepared for the people of God, sobs were heard in different parts of the congregation, and four came forward with penitential tears, gave us their hands as members of the church. At 11 o'clock on Sabbath, Br. T. Hicklin preached to a large attentive audience, and at four P. M. Br. Murry preached, and held a general class, in which our old-side friends, New Lights and Baptists, all cordially united. The hallowed flame began to burn upon the altar of our hearts, getting brighter and brighter, as the holy oil of God's grace was instilled into our souls, until a sacred atmosphere seemed to fill the house, which sinners could not withstand. An invitation for mourners being given, our seats were immediately crowded with persons inquiring the way to Zion; and e'er the meeting closed some half dozen mourners arose shouting the praises of a sin pardoning God. Our meeting continued on until Tuesday evening, then closed. Thirteen were added to the church.

On the 19th of April we commenced a protracted meeting at Dillsborough. We were kindly favored with the labors of Brs. B. Allen, Jones, Hicklin and Douthart. The great head of the church was with us of a truth. Some were happily converted to God, and thirteen added to the church, among whom was a class leader, exhorter and wife, and several private members, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came forward with certificates of their good standing and embraced the principles of reform and equal rights, making 26 members received in less than four weeks.

The car of reformation and equal rights is moving onward, and if true to our principles and faithful to God, brethren, our cause must and will succeed; and while the blood stained banner of our Immanuel shall be unfurled in every land and on every shore, civil and religious liberty will follow with all their happy influences, until truth shall supplant every error, tyranny and oppression shall cease; and mankind shall enjoy those inalienable rights guarantied to him by the God of nature.

Yours, in the bonds of a peaceful Gospel,

J. WHITE,
Tanners' Creek circuit.

BUFORD, O., MAY 5, 1841.

Br. Springer: I commenced my labors on Eagle Creek circuit the third Sabbath, in September. The first round I found myself situated between the horns of a dilema, but having become acquainted with human nature, I stuck down my stake and by the help of God I am going to it. When I became acquainted with matters and things, I could not but say to the brethren and sisters well done good and faithful, for coming through as it were the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. I trust the motto of many on the circuit is onward. We have made some search to find the golden wedge which has long been in the camp, but we cannot find it. I hope it is lost never to be found.

The circuit is very large and my labors hard.—Tho' such is the fact I have lost but few appointments. I think I may say with safety, by the operation of the good spirit, much good has been done on Eagle Creek circuit. Upwards of 60 have joined the church this year, some of whom were fatherless and motherless in the Methodist Episcopal Church, some from the Baptists, and some prominent scions from the world.

Our first and second quarterly meetings are over and were attended with good; our third is to be held in Buford, Highland Co., O., on the last Saturday and Sabbath of May. R. T. Boyd, W. Hughey and R. Rose, and others, are invited to our assistance. Yours, &c., S. H. EVANS.

TIPPECANOE CO., IA., MAY 3, 1841.

Br. Springer: We closed our third quarterly meeting on yesterday evening. We have had a time of refreshment from the presence of the Lord. Br. Hanna is again in the field; good health has, through the blessing of God, been restored. He is now prepared to go through the District, and with the blessing of heaven he expects to meet all his appointments as published. We had his assistance; also, the assistance of Brs. Rains, Beal, Eleconhonts and J. Robinson. We believe there was great good done.

Our next quarterly meeting will be held at Logansport, on the last Saturday and Sabbath in August. We earnestly solicit the assistance of the brethren from a distance. This is an important point; the society is small but composed of choice materials. There is great need of a great work in this great city in the great valley of the west. I am your fellow laborer,

A. HOZEY.

For the Western Recorder.

ADIEU OF THE BROTHER BOUND WEST.

Farewell! farewell! the time has come
That I must seek the *stranger's* home:
In foreign lands, this home must be,
'Mid scenes of pleasure and gaiety,
Gay to the blithe the lightsome crowd;
That wander o'er Life's thorny road,
Regardless of the coming hour
When "time to them shall be no more."
No charms for me! no friendly hand
I grasp!—a stranger in a foreign land;
Where all is strange where e'er I roam,
Where nought seems like my happy home;
Yet which in absence seems doubly dear,
The remembrance of which exacts a tear:—
When adversity's fate around me lowers,
Then I think of my home, my own native bowers.

SCHOOL BOY.

Springfield tp., Musk. O., March 5, 1841.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

SILK.

Mt. Pleasant, O., March 16, 1841.

TO MR.———: *Dear sir.*—Mr. Gill has just handed me yours of the 10th, and I feel unspeakable pleasure in answering you. I am always willing and ready to give that information necessary to the advancement and final prosperity of the silk business in this country. After being engaged in the silk business for the last 40 years, in London, Economy, Pa., and Mt. Pleasant, in all its various branches, standings and bearings, I flatter myself my remarks may be taken as facts, founded on a long and chequering experience. After the pertinent and judicious remarks made by G. W. Gill upon silk raising, and published in the Western Farmer I should betray weakness were I to add any thing relative to that department. Still, as a pioneer in the silk business, I have many opponents to combat with, and much prejudice to remove, that stand as barriers to its more extended operations. Many good but mistaken gentlemen have said to me, "What is the use of raising silk in this country? we can never get it wove as in France and England." I would invite those gentlemen to come to Mt. Pleasant and see six looms in operation on plain silks, flowered silks, silk velvet, &c., &c. From this place I would entreat them to take a trip to George Rapp's establishment, Economy, Pa., where my son superintends, and behold what an eminence they have arrived at. Neither France nor England can surpass their machinary or silk fabrics. About four years back I put in action for them 2 looms, silk velvet and hat plush; now they have 6, and 18 months back there was not a loom in Mt. Pleasant, and now 6. Surely this must convince the most perverse and obstinate mind, of the practicability of weaving up our own raising. What has been done here and at Economy, can be done almost anywhere in the Union. We have lately purchased a considerable quantity of reeled silk from G. G. Stockly, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; his production speaks volumes of praise upon his exertions. We have purchased considerable quantities from various parts but his exceeds all. For 30 years in England, I have had pass through my hands from 200 to 250 lbs. of silk weekly, (I appeal for the truth of this to Wm. Orange, Esq. Cincinnati) from a Bengal single, to a Piedmont; and I do not hesitate in giving the preference to the Cleveland produce. Upon the whole, from what we have raised ourselves and what we bought of others, I am constrained to give the decided preference to the American silk; and when the worms are fed upon the Italian or Multicaulis mulberries, the silk excels all I have seen from France, China, Italy or Piedmont, in scent and brilliancy. I am aware the loss of scent or fragrance in England, may be accounted for by the length of voyage and the silk oftentimes exposed to the saline air; but the brilliancy I believe is peculiar to America alone. This ought to be a great encouragement to those who have commenced, to presevere, and an inducement to others to begin, knowing ultimately it will be a source of wealth to this country; and if our State Legislatures will give the silk raisers their smiles and encouragement, and Congress will afford its parental protection, we have nought to fear from any foreign competitor, or competitors. Let them try their worst or do their best, they never can compete with us. I am happy to find you are about commencing this season; I wish you, sir, success and prosperity, and have no doubt of it; for success is sure, if conducted in a proper manner.

We purchase cocoons to any amount, provided the crysalis is killed by suffocation, either by camphor, carbonated gas from charcoal, or sulphur; the latter I prefer, as sulphur is congenial to silk, and it is done much quicker and cheaper,—great injury has been done to good cocoons by baking them and steaming; the former draws out the staple from the silk—the latter causes it to flake off when reeling. This ought to be universally known. Cocoons perforated by the miller, doubled and indented, are useless to us,—reeled silk we also buy; but the article we want for satins, velvet, &c., &c., must not exceed from 8 to 20 fibres. All our own silk we reel, we never suffer more than 6 to 8, for one thread: for this kind of silk we give the Phila. price—from $5 50 to $6 00 per lb, 16 oz.—Cocoons, as before named, $4 00 per bushel; if flossed, the measure struck off if not, piled up in the form of a cone, We have not yet concluded as respects having an agent in Cincinnati, but we think of increasing the number of looms we shall establish something of the kind you name. But this need not be any hindrance, as we are constantly receiving from all parts, cocoons packed in flower barrels, directed to John Bayne, Esq., Portland, near Warren, Jefferson Co., O., for G. W. Gill. Portland is on the river bank, 7 miles from Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Gill's wagons go to that place every day, and bring home what's there. When you first start, probably you may not be able to reel so fine as I have described. Should the silk be fuller, we will purchase it, say $4 50 to $5 50, as the silk may turn out,—we have no eggs to spare, as we intend this season to raise 2 million of worms—the single crop worm, will only produce 1 crop, but the two crop worms, 2 crops, probably 3; but the latter crop is not of much account.—I strongly recommend Dennis's Silk Manual to your notice; it is the most concise and judicious treatise I have seen: the price is 25 cts. We expect some on for sale shortly. The space for worms is entirely discretional, as some worms are much larger than others; but there is nothing lost by giving plenty of room: keep them clean, well ventilated, and never touch them with the hand if possible. I recommend the Berlington feeding frame above all others. Thus, sir, I have endeavored to answer your inquiries; any further information you need, dont be backward to write. I have upon the average 8 letters to answer every week, from Nashville to Maryland, Every state almost, seems alive to the silk business. Any remarks you may see calculated to encourage and stimulate or the whole if you please, is at your disposal to publish in the Western Farmer; my respects to those gentlemen, the Editors. Yours, JOHN FOX.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.—It is known to many that this order of religious people do not take any part in the duties and priviliges of the civil government of this country, nor in England by either voting or holding office. We have made frequent inquiries as to the reasons, but had not the means of information at command until a friend put into our hands the following declarations of principles, on that subject. We give the article as a matter of information to our readers without passing any opinion as to the correctness of its doctrines. The members of this church, so far as we are acquainted with them, are an orderly and peaceable class of citizens, and the reasons of their political opinions should be heard. —ED. REC.

From the Reformed Presbyterian.

Declaration of the Principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Ireland, on the subject of Civil Government.

Adopted as an Overture, at its adjourned meeting, October 12th, 1837.

I. God, the Supreme Governor, the foundation of all authority and power, has declared His will, in the constitution of human nature, and clearly revealed it in the Scriptures, that mankind should voluntarily associate together, in civil society, for their mutual help and protection, in subserviency to godliness and honesty. Civil Society, which is thus an institution of God, is under law to Him, as are all the individuals of whom it is composed.—bound to observe the law of nature, or moral law, to form definite civil laws in accordance with it, and to commit the administration of these to qualified rulers, for the preservation of order, liberty, and religion. Civil Government is the moral ordinance of God, to promote His glory and man's welfare,—to be regulated by the moral law, and commanding obedience. for conscience's sake, only when erected and administered accordingly.

II. The law of nature, which defines the rights and duties of men, in their individual and collective capacities, is fully ascertained in the revealed moral law; and its re-publication in the Scriptures is accompanied with seals of its Divine authority, imposing an indispensable obligation upon the individuals and communities to whom it is made known, to acknowledge and obey it; while the Christian system does not affect this obligation, otherwise than more clearly to reveal, and more powerfully to enforce it. As the Scriptures reveal the will of God, in regard to civil government, which is an ordinance of the law of nature, it is the duty of all communities, enjoying Divine revelation, to frame their constitutions, and enact their laws, according to the certain moral dictates of this infallible standard; and to promote to legislative, judical and executive power, none but those who possess a due measure of the qualifications which it prescribes.

III. The Scriptures, moreover, declare, that Jesus Christ, as Mediator, is exalted to the highest dignity, and invested with universal authority, not only ruling in and over all the members of His mystical body, as their living Head and Lawgiver, but governing all creatures, without exception, and all their actions, for his own glory, and the salvation of His elect, as Head over all things to the Church; that He is King of kings and of nations, as well as King of saints; that men, in every possible relation and condition, are under obligation to subserve His gracious purposes, according to His law; and that all civil institutions are put under Him, who is Head of all principality and power. Civil rulers in a christian land, whether supreme or subordinate, whether in the legislative, judicial, or executive department, (or, which is the same thing, the nation, as such exercising its authority through them,)—should acknowledge the Divine origin and character of the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the perpetual obligation of the moral law, and the universal Headship of Jesus Christ. They should recognize the word of God as the supreme standard of Government, submit to the sceptre of Emmanuel, and legislate and administer in subserviency to the interests of His kingdom, in order to secure the unity, liberty, peace, and comfort of the nation.

IV. The Civil Ruler is to regard the religion of Jesus Christ as the most powerful of those means by which good morals in general, genuine loyalty in particular, and individual and social welfare may be promoted: and he is also, to view the church of God, as having a legitimate and strong claim upon his official care and influence;—being under obligation to extend to it legal protection and support, preserving its liberties and powers, ordinances and laws, and providing, by scriptural means, for its purity and extension. Nor is he under less obligation to withhold legal protection, and all favor whatever from the mysteries of Paganism, the rites of Mohammed, the idolatry of Antichrist and every other system of false worship. As a minister of God for good, and as a nursing-father to the church, he is invested with authority, and it is his duty to ratify with civil sanctions, subordinate standards of Church-fellowship, that are agreeable to the Word of God, the distinct and independent jurisdiction of Church-officers, and their faithful administration, and in his own province to excite, encourage, and co-operate with them in theirs, for the attainment of ends common to both. He is, personally, to profess and exemplify Christianity, and officially to give his power and strength to the Prince of the kings of the earth.

V. It is, also, his province and duty to exercise his authority and influence in reforming the Church, when more or less corrupt, after the example of the godly princes of Judah, by removing all external impediments, and encouraging all lawful efforts toward reformation; by giving decided countenance to those who are zealous for the honor of God, and the church's purity; by interesting himself in the encouragement and support of a pious and faithful ministry; and by holding ineligible to places of power and trust, infidel, heretical, and immoral persons; and placing under civil restraints, and disabilities all who are, at once, the enemies of the religion, fundamental laws, and the libties of the commonwealth.

VI. Important as is the province of the Christian magistrate, or of the nation as such, in relation to the doctrines, ordinances, and laws of Jesus Christ,—no less important are the obligations which bind the members of the church to profess, support, and adorn the Gospel; and while nations, by their representatives, are voluntarily, wisely and liberally to apply the principle of a civil establishment of the true religion, and results highly advantageous may be anticipated from the operation of the principle of private Christian benevolence, on the part of a well-instructed and religious people.

VII. Notwithstanding what has been stated concerning the exercise of civil authority, in regard to ecclesiastical persons, and matters of religion, the civil ruler has no spiritual or ecclesiastical supremacy, relative to doctrine or worship, discipline or government; has no authority to administer any gospel ordinance or direct, or control its administration, and no power, whatever, over the officers, or private members of the Church, except in a civil respect, as they are his subjects. And as Christians are not to attempt effecting a moral change in the state of the nations with the sword, and are not to endeavor to promote reformation by any but the moral means competent to them; so civil rulers may not propagate the truth by carnal weapons, nor enforce religious uniformity by civil pains and penalties: nor are penal laws to be enacted and executed against any class of professors of religion, except as a necessary and just provision for the defence of true religion, and genuine liberty, for the protection of the rights of the Church of Christ, and the interests of a Christian or reformed state, from those whose creed and whose conduct are essentially hostile to both.

VIII. Scripturally qualified rulers do

not bear the sword in vain, being not only for the praise of them that do well, but also for the punishment of evil doers.—They are authorized guardians of the first, as well as of the second table of the moral law, to sustain its authority and faithfully apply its precepts, in distinguishing what is morally right from what is morally wrong, chiefly in overt acts, which have immediate reference either to the Almighty Ruler, or to civil society. But they are not to regard the judicial code, contained in the Old Testament, as formerly binding them or their subjects; because some of its laws were exclusively adapted to the local circumstances and peculiar relations of the nation of Israel, and other sanctioned ceremonial institutions: and, consequently, those laws expired with such circumstances, relations, and institutions. Those judicial laws, however, which guarded the moral law, so far as they are essentially moral, proceed upon general equity, are susceptable of application to all nations, in all ages, being thus always necessary, proper, and advantageous, are obligatory and are to be wisely and faithfully administered.

IX. The obligation and warrant to restrain and punish gross breaches of the moral law, and the ends to be served thereby, are common to both tables, and are even more intimately connected with the first table, as it is the foundation of the second, and as morality and peace will not flourish where piety is not maintained. It is, therefore, the duty of the civil ruler to see that the violation of the moral law, in the open contempt of the being of God, in gross and public idolatry, in open profanation of the Sabbath, as by injustice, licentiousness, and violence, be duly restrained, as scandalizing to religion, and the Church of God, as hurtful to the peace and good order of society, and as provoking the displeasure and rebukes of the Almighty against the nation.

X. The law of nature binds the civil ruler to guard the honor of the Divine Being, and to check all open disregard of religious as well as moral obligation; and as a Christian magistrate, ruling over a nation that has embraced revealed religion, and embodied in its Constitution the laws of God, in both tables, as in duty bound, and solemnly dedicated itself to God, and engaged to maintain the doctrines and ordinances of Christianity,—he is further obliged, by the revealed will of God, his own religious profession, his solemn covenent and oath of office, to employ his power and influence, for the suppression of ungodliness and vice, and the advancement of truth, piety, and virtue.

XI. As the principles laid down are opposed to Erastian supremacy, they are also repugnant to sectarian license and Romish intolerance. Persecuting or intolerant principles ought to be utterly condemned; and for ourselves, our reforming fathers, and subordinate standards, are distinctly, solemnly, and indignantly disclaimed. True it is, that intolerance and sanguinary principles have been indiscriminately imputed to those who powerfully contended, and valiantly laid down their lives, for those very liberties which are abused to revile their memories. But all exercise of civil authority about religion are not to be condemned; just provision for the defence of the Protestant religion and liberty, especially in critical circumstances, and dangerous emergencies, must not be stigmatized as intolerance and persecution: nor are the standards to be left,—and no sincere adherent to them would leave them.—under a vague, injurious allegation, which every enemy may turn against them as it pleases him.

XII. Civil rulers, or nations as such, are to refrain from, and totally prevent persecution, which may consist in punishing persons whose guilt has not been proved, or in punishing the guilty with undue severity; but persecution chiefly consists in injuring men in their person, privileges, or character, for their adherence to the doctrines, ordinances, and commandments of God. The exclusion of men of evil principles from places of power and trust, is ordinarily all the length to which civil power should go; simple forbearance should be extended to such persons, who are otherwise inoffensive members of society, as also the protection of those rights common to men, while they do not, in the propagation of their principles, offend openly against the laws of God and of society, and thus threaten the subversion of the one or the other. The civil restraint of those who, in propagating their erroneous sentiments, openly transgress the law of God and the laws of society founded upon it, is not intolerance; the just authoritive restraint of an obstinate and contemptuous blasphemer, is not contrary to any right which conscience really possesses, or has derived from God; and it is an error to maintain that the repression of gross outward public acts of idolatry is persecution.

XIII. The rights of a good conscience are not to be confounded with the claims of an evil one; nor are the pleas of constituted authority, under pretence of liberty of conscience, and private judgment is to be admitted to the injury of any Divinely instituted and constituted the authority. To resist the lawful authority, under pretence of liberty of conscience, is to set the authority of God in opposition to itself. For all the rights of man are derived from God, are, of course, subject to his law, and are to be defined and regulated by it; and God does not and cannot give, nor is it competent to any power to impart and sanction a right which is in opposition to the Divine law. It is no more a man's right to worship an idol, or to blaspheme the name of God, than to kill or to steal, although he may judge it proper to do all these things.

XIV. Sentiments declared in opposition to the righteous terms on which a society is founded, it is well known, exclude from its privileges; and this principle admits of obvious application to the exercise of civil authority in restraining overt transgressions of the law of God. An open immorality in direct violation of the law of God, as embodied in the civil constitution, the magistrate may restrain or punish as a crime, not only for the sake of society, but on the ground of that subjection which civil society, as such owes to God. The honor of God and the good of society require that principles and practices should be restrained, which are injurious to society and subversive of it; and such are those principles which are plainly in opposition to the moral law, and subversive of the moral government of God. The interests of man, and the Divine glory, are essentially connected with one another; and the latter has, in all cases, a necessary precedency. Civil society owe it both to God and to itself, to define the rights of individuals, and of the community, in agreeableness to the Divine law, and to defend the rights of both from gross invasion, under whatever imposing pretence it may be made.

XV. Authoritative restraint of the open violation of the first, second, or any other commandment of God, is not persecution; for as no man has a right to violate the Divine law, no right is invaded; and there can be no valid objection to the Judge, who is first the Divine Lawgiver himself, and, secondly, the nation recognizing His law, embodying it in the civil constitution, and empowering the representatives to carry it into effect.

XVI. In parts of the world enjoying revelation, when a people, in framing their civil constitutions, and appointing their civil magistrates, overlook, reject, or relinquish the Scriptures, as the supreme standard, enact laws inimical to the kingdom of Christ, and favour the interests of Antichrist, the constitutions and authorities becoming thus immoral and antichristian, cannot be innocently recognized. In this case the Christian, having entered his protest, and continuing to testify against authority so constituted and administered, still regarding the ordinance of God, as it is delivered in the Scriptures, will conscientiously perform things moral and just; and promote the peace and good order of society. To imposts even of an oppressive nature, if not exacted expressly for an immoral purpose, nor required as a pledge of subjection to authority, Christians may submit for wrath's sake. But they cannot swear allegiance to, nor recognize as the moral ordinance of God for good, authority that is immoral and antichristian.

XVII. Christians living in peace, and in their private capacity, furthering the ends of civil government and good order, while they do not incorporate with the national society, and are submitting to certain disabilities and privations on this account, are nevertheless, entitled to protection in their lives, property, and liberty, having contributed their proportion of the common taxations. They may live within the limits of the soil, and enjoy the protection of strangers within the gates, without being incorporated with the national society, or involved in the guilt that may attach to its constitution or administration.

XVIII. The scripture doctrine of magistracy belongs to the Christian's daily duty, and is necessary to furnish the mind with proper principles and ends, in the discharge of it. It is intimately connected with the Divine glory, the administration of Messiah, the good of Zion and the happiness of man. Some parts of it, too, have to faithful martyrs been grounds of suffering, and have been sealed with their blood. In conclusion, it is not for any particular form, according to which civil government may be modelled, that we contend, but for the moral and Scriptural principles upon which it should be based.

Dreadful Calamity.—With painful emotions we record the bereavement of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Adams, of Wellington, in this county. On the 8th ultimo their two sons, the one of six and the other of three years, while at play in the barn, discovered a gun, which had been *left there loaded*. The elder of the two took and commenced snapping it in sport. While the younger child was within a foot of the muzzle, the gun was discharged. The charge entered the left cheek, throwing off the upper part of the head, blowing out the entire brain, and leaving the little boy, but a moment before the sprightly object of parental tenderness and affection, now a horribly mangled corpse.—*Elyria (O.) Atlas.*

The Londoners did not enjoy the luxury of a newspaper every day until the year 1709, in the reign of Queen Anne. One was then published, the title of which was the *Daily Courant*, which was issued every other day of the week but Sunday. At the time there were 17 others published thrice a week, and one twice. Among them were the *British Appollo*, the *General Postscript*, the *London Gazette*, the *Postman*, the *City Intelligence*, the *Evening Post*, &c.—*London Times.*

Fire.—There was another fire at New Orleans on the night of the 24th, in the Third Municipality, below the Pontchartrain Railroad, in the steam plasier, and planeing mill of Mr. Deponilly, corner of Mariguy and Urquhart streets. The building, its apparatus, and two frame dwellings were destroyed.

From the New Orleans Picayune of April 27th.

Accomplished Swindling—A large business on a small capital.—One of the most extraordinary cases of swindling—as ingenuous and daring as extraordinary—which has been for some time developing itself, is now creating great excitement in this community. The exploits of Stith, Hines and Kine are completely eclipsed, and the climax of rascality has been attained in the present instance—the particulars of which we give as follows:

Two men calling themselves Chambers and Mackey, were some months ago residing in this city. They had originally a capital of about $1,000, out of which they have managed to raise something more than $100,000 by means of swindling! One is said to be a native of New York and the other a Scotchman. Chambers appears to have been "head devil," and his cunning, cool impudence and knowldge of finances combined, stand unprecedented in the annals of crime. He was once arrested in Baltimore on behalf of the Charleston banks for frauds committed on them, and sent to the Penitentiary, where he served out his time.

While here Mackey kept an account with the City and Commercial Banks, depositing and drawing small sums frequently, and one occasion he overdrew at the City bank for $4000. After this he kept out of the way for several days, but he was finally arrested, when he said it was an unintentional mistake, refunded the money and had the matter hushed. From Mobile he corresponded with Mr. Hall, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, on the subjects of finance, exchanges, &c. From this bank he obtained two certificates of deposite—one for $60, the other for $1000 in specie. The $60 he raised to $1000, which was presented by a man in company with Mackey. The paying teller refused to pay it, saying it was not in the handwriting of the receiving teller, who, on being called, at first said it was not in his writing. Mackey laughing, said to him—"What, deny your own handwriting!—Don't remember having given me that certificate the day of its date?—Refer to your book." This was done, and the date, number and amount of the certificate were found to agree. The money was paid and nothing more then thought about it. The genuine certificate for $1000 was retained by the villain, and is supposed to have been altered to a much larger amount and sold.

Mackey afterwards got several other certificates from the same bank on specie deposites, which have all been altered, and the Cashier is already advised of seven which were negotiated by the bank. One for $13,000 was sold at Louisville; one for $13,000 at Cincinnati; one at Philadelphia for $21,000; and one at New York for $23,000, besides others not recollected.

The mail from New York on Saturday last brought to the address of a commercial house in this city, a certificate of deposite purporting to be No. 422, for $53,000 specie in the Commercial Bank which has been altered, probably, from $123, and sold to a broker in New York. This is the last which has been discovered, but it is probable many more will yet come to hand.

Pursuit has been made after the swindlers from Louisville, Cincinnati, Mobile, and this city. A young Scotchman who can identify them, was despatched from this city a week since for Canada, where is it thought they intend to go.

More Villainy.—The New Orleans Bee of the 26th ult says: During the last two days rumor has been rife respecting certain over drafts in the Louisiana State Bank. We have heard the sums variously stated from $80,000 to $100,000, but we have been unabled to obtain information of the exact amount. In connection with these overdrafts is the disappearance of one of the principal book-keepers of the institution; other individuals are implicated in this transaction. We trust that the Bank, for its interest as well as those of the stockholders, will not delay a prompt exposition of all the circumstances connected with the affair.

In alluding to the same subject the Bee of the next day adds: We are deeply pained to learn that two new examples of defalcation have been discovered in one of our banking institutions. The defaulters occupied the offices of book-keeper and receiving teller. The sums abstracted are said to reach $75,000. We understand they have left the city.

More of it.—The Charleston Courier of Monday last says, "A check of three hundred dollars on the Union Bank of this city, dated 16th January last, was received from Macon on Thursday last by an Exchange dealer, which proved to be a forgery. The check purports to be drawn by our Mayor, Jacob F. Mintzing, Esq., in favor of Charles Green or bearer. The rogue who sold the paper in Macon doubtless obtained a handsome premium for Charleston funds. Whether this forgery was perpetrated by one of the gang engaged in the recent stupendous frauds on the banks throughout the country, is as yet unknown, but it is fortunate that this small affair was promptly detected, as it will put these institutions, as well as individuals, on their guard, and prevent farther depredations of a similar character."

Unprecedent Villlainy.—Just before the cannon used at the Navy Yard, on Wednesday, were charged, they were examined by command of Commodore Stewart, and were found to contain grape shot. But for the Commodore's precaution, the result must have been dreadful.

Case of Alexander McLeod.—It having been announced that McLeod's case would come before the Supreme Court yesterday morning, the Court room was filled almost to suffocatien, with a dense crowd among whom were several ladies. McLeod was brought into Court at ten o'clock. He is a man apparently between forty and fifty years old, rather above the common stature, strongly built, with an ordinary cast of countenance, and has red or sandy colored whiskers and hair.

When the case was called on, his counsel, Mr. Spencer, informed the Court that it was intended to move for the prisoner's discharge from custody, on several grounds, one of the most prominent of which was, that if the prisoner had committed any offence at all, it was a public or national offence against the United States Government, the British Government having authorized the attack on the Caroline, as would be proved in the course of this inquiry.

The Court here interrupted Mr. Spencer, and said that should there be any dispute in relation to the proofs on the return of the *hebeas corpus*, or if it was likely that any investigation beyond the record should become necessity, it would perhaps be better to now make some disposition of the question, in order to give the parties time to make any further proof they may desire.

Mr. Hall, Attorney General, on the part of the people, said: The case had been presented on certain allegations to the prisoner, and he as counsel for the people demurred to these allegations, as not being sufficient to sustain the motion for his discharge.

Court.—Have you seen the allegations?

Mr. Hall.—Yes; they have been furnished to me, and on the part of the people we propose to demur to them.

Court.—The great importance of the question makes us incline to postpone it until Judge Bronson arrives here, and he will probably not come until next week.

Mr. Spencer.—It would be more convenient for me to have it set down for next Friday week.

Mr. Hall.—It will be perfectly convenient for the prosecuting officer to attend on Friday, and I have no objection to that day, if it will be convenient to the prisoner.

Court.—We shall therefore set it down for Friday of next week.

It was subsequently intimated to the Court that Friday was appointed as a day of general fasting.

The Court then set down the case for next Saturday week.

We have been informed on good authority, that McLeod has made an affidavit denying that he was at all concerned in the attack on the Caroline.

Judges Nelson and Cowen presided.—*N. Y. Journ. of Com.*

Speculations are rife touching "the President" steam-ship. Practical men do not seem to be of opinion that she is lost. Various rumors are afloat—one story is told to day, and another to-morrow, and both are of equal value. An investigation is now going on, at the British Consul's of the reports of the mariners, who, having lately arrived, say they saw a dismasted vessel, which they took to be a man-of-war, &c., &c. An account will probably be given in the large evening papers; we go to press too early. Whatever it may be, it can be worth very little and avail less. The next Boston steam packet, will, as we belive, set the whole matter at rest; and, as we prophecy, bring news of the safety of the ship.

Should she be lost, however, it will strike people in England as an ominous coincidence that her destruction might have occurred on the same day and hour with the death of the American President. *N. Y. Sig., 11th inst.*

The Steamer President.—In regard to this vessel all is, as yet, enshrouded in darkness, and we should be very careful in giving credence to any of the numerous reports reports in circulation concerning her. Hope clings to the last, and, for our own part, we will not despair of her safety until the next arrival from England informs us of her non-appearance at her destined port. She may have gone down amid the roar of the tempest and the heaving the billows, or she may have been destroyed by fire, and none left to tell the story of her fate; yet, we are not prepared to believe but what she, and the hundred souls she contained, are in safety.—*Phil. Chron.*

Mysterious Disappearance.—A young gentleman of Baltimore, of the name of George F. Downing, had been engaged to a young lady, the nuptial day had arrived, the guest and clergymen assembled at the appointed hour, but the bridegroom was not forthcoming, nor has he since been heard of. On searching his chamber at his boarding house, his wedding clothes were found undisturbed, but in one of his pockets was found a letter, the contents of which were to the effect that before it was opened he should be in eternity. He has hitherto borne a very respectable character.

The backward state of the season has caused a great scarcity of hay in some of the eastern townships of Canada. In some places it is sold as high as $25 per ton.

After a long period of almost total exemption from fires, our city was visited last night with one which occasioned a heavy loss of property.—*N. Y. paper.*

Hotels Robbed—*A villain at large—Beware of Him.*—Within the past week the United States Hotel, Marshall House, and Sanderson's, have been extensively robbed. A number of the boarders and lodgers, both transient and permanent, have been heavy sufferers. Suspicion rests upon a certain individual who has been staying at all of the above houses, and left them. The villain, it appears, effected the robberies at late hours of the night by entering the sleeping rooms with false keys or picking the locks, generally singling out the chambers that contained strangers, and breaking open their trunks and rifling their pockets. The police, yesterday, were using every exertion to ferret out the supposed robber.—*Philadel. Chron.*

Steamer President.—The examination of Capt. Bowman, yesterday, before the British Consul did not elict anything very definite or important. It appears that he (the Captain) saw on the 28th March, in Lon. 30.55 Lat. 41.40 the hull of a large ship about ten miles to windward, of his own vessel; and that as the sea was running high, and the object discovered was dead to windward, he did not attempt to approach it. It appears, also, that Capt. Merry, one of the port-wardens, and Capt. Parkinson, master of a British vessel, both expressed the opinion that an attempt on the part of Capt. B. to reach the wreck would have been useless.—*N. Y. Sig.*

Our Relief Bill.—Some of the New York editors express the opinion that our Revenue and Relief Bill will have a very bad effect upon Pennsylvania credit and currency. Very likely. The measure will not bear examination. One of them remarks:—

"We glanced hastily at the bill, and the impression we received was that, on condition of paying the State debts, the banks are authorized to depreciate the circulation as much as the State stock is depreciated. Thus State bonds are now worth 81 per cent. in Philadelphia currency, or about 78 per cent. specie; if allowed to pay these bonds at par for their small notes, it seems to our vision an authorization of a discount in the currency of 23 per cent. below specie. This, if so, is certainly "a new way to pay old debts."—*Bicknell.*

The Malek Adhel.—This mysterious vessel is now in custody of the U.S. Marshal for Maryland, two informations having been filed against her by the District Attorney of the United States—one for piratical aggressions on the high seas, and the other on the ground of foreign ownership. Peter Harmony & Co., of this city, are said to be the true owners, and have engaged J. Meredith, Esq., as their counsel. The trial is to take place before the District Court at Baltimore, during the June term.—*N. Y. Signal.*

N. Y. Evangelist.—The proprietors of this excellent religious newspaper, have issued the first number of a penny journal, which they intend to continue daily through the religious anniversaries: It is published every morning, and gives a full and satisfactory account of the proceedings of the day previous.—Thus are the advocates of religion beginning to wield the immense power which resides in a penny press.—*ib.*

Arrival of the Brandywine.—The U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Capt. Bolton, arrived at this port on Monday, thirty days from the coast of Gibraltar. It is said that this frigate returned to the United States in consequence of the threatening aspect of war with Great Britain, and in accordance with the advice of the American Minister at London —*ib.*

A man named Pike lately forged a check for $75 in the name of Samuel Painter, upon the Bank of Chester County, Pa.—After getting the check cashed by a merchant, Pike fled to Philadelphia, from which place he wrote to his wife, promising to meet her in a wood adjacent to his house. His wife, being unable to read, got a neighbor to peruse the letter, which gave information that led to his detection. He has since confessed to several forgeries passed upon other banks.

A New Trial Granted.—The Circuit Court at Washington, on Tuesday, gave a decision in the case of Stockton, Stokes and others, vs. Amos Kendall, it will be recollected that the jury, at a former term, had rendered a verdict for the plantiffs of damages to the amount of more than $12,000. A new trial was moved for, and the Court, after hearing the arguments, granted the motion.

Nose Making.—The rhinoplastic operation, or causing a new nose to grow in the place of one destroyed, was recently performed with entire success by Dr. Coleman, of Trenton, N. J. A triangular piece was cut from the forehead, and leaving it fast by a small breadth of skin at the top of the nose and twisting it round, brought it down upon the place which the nose formerly occupied, and fashioned into a very respectable nasal organ, which is daily growing more like the original.

The Ship Vancouver Burnt.—The Apalachicola Journal of the 24th ult. says: This fine ship, Capt. Riley, was burnt to the water's edge last night, while lying at the East Pass. She was freighted by Goldstein & Co., and was ready for sea, bound for Havre. Her cargo amounted to 1400 bales of Cotton. The vessel, with nearly all the cotton, was insured in the New York Mutual Safety Office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SH
BRITANNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Britannia, Capt. Clela arrived at Boston on Thursday morning a o'clock, bringing important intelligence from rope. The affairs with the Chinese Governme the ministerial papers say, are adjusted. British squadron had reduced two of their fo and were carrying on hostilities with great tivity when the Chinese authorities propose cessation. The tea market had been very m depressed, and the London merchants had monstrated to Lord Palmerston against the t ty of Admiral Elliott.—Cotton remained ab the same. Flour dull. The money market variable. Stocks had rather improved.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship *P ident*, and the hope of her safety is nearly aba oned. The rate of insurance upon her is 80 cent.

Tea has greatly declined in consequence the China news.

The sales of *Cotton* at Liverpool during week ending April 15th were 26,260 bales, 5, for export and 1,500 on speculation. No cha in ordinary; the better qualities were in dema for export, and slightly higher.

Parliament had adjourned for a fortnight.

There has been a change of Ministry in Be um.

U. S. Bank shares sold in London on the 1 at £5 10s.

France is tranquil. The Ministry had decl ed to enter upon a discussion of the affairs of East until the pending negotiation between the Great Powers shall have been concluded.

The differences between England and Per have been fully adjusted.

Accounts from Armenia state that the wh country around Diarbekir is in a state of ins rection.

Austria has declared that she will withdr from the Quadruple Alliance against the Pac of Egypt unless he is treated more favorably.

Frederick Reynolds, the Dramatist, is de aged 77.

The Penny Postage is about to be adopted Belgium.

CHINESE QUESTION SETTLED.

The following are the terms agreed upon the settlement of the Chinese question:

1. The cession of the Island and harbor Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charg and duties to the empire upon the comme carried on there, to be paid as if the trade we conducted at Whampoa.

2. An indemnity to the British Governme of six millions of dollars, one million payable once, and the remainder in equal annual inst ments, ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the co tries upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be ope ed within ten days after the Chinese new ye and to be carried on at Whampoa till furth arrangements are practicable at the new sett ment.

Extracts from a private letter, dated

London, April 19, 1841.

There is nothing very striking by this ship, European matters. You will see the Chi question looks like being early settled, and Jo Bull is evidently to have his own way. Trade reviving a little and money is getting plenty. The blackguardism in the papers here, about M Leod, has pretty much ceased. The Times to-day, however, rakes together a few of its ov readings to gulp down its vexation. I suppo all of you have been much annoyed at the ar cles which appeared on this question six wee ago: but the ferment was exclusively editori and confined to the Tories, whose hatred of publicanism drives them beyond decency, on occasions.

The receipts at Fanny Elssler's benefit in Ne Orleans were 6000 dollars. The net profit of h engagement was 20,000 dollars. On the night her benefit, a wreath, containing a pair of brac lets set in diamonds, and other valuable jewe valued at 1500 dollars was thrown upon the stag There are a great many very foolish people New Orleans.—*Concord Republican.*

England has expended nearly $8,000,000 quelling insurrections in Canada during the la three years. She had better give the colony the Patriots.

Murder.—An Indian by the name of Ruf Thompson, living on the Cattaraugus Reserv tion, murdered his wife a few days since in most barbarous manner, literally cutting h into pieces with an axe.

Another Boston Robbery.—A daring robb ry was committed on the apothecary store of M Holden, of Boston, on Saturday night last. watch worth 25 dollars was taken from under th pillow of the young man who slept in the stor while asleep, and 60 dollars from the tills. Th robbers have not been taken.

A Bad Speculation.—A fellow robbed a pa senger recently on board the steamer Sultar on the Mississippi river, of a large package money, containing 15,915 dollars, which unfo tunately for the rascal, turned out to be, wit the exception of 15 dollars, all in notes of th Brandon Bank.

The Niles (Mich.) Republican states tha there are 35,000 barrels of flour and pork ready t be shipped eastward at the mouth of the S Joseph's river—25,000 held by one firm. A steat boat leaves Niles daily.

Removed.—There were only about twenty re movals and appointments by the Collector of Ne York, on the 1st inst. All the removed were vio lent partizans, and it is said the Collector wi make but few more alterations. The whole num ber of officers in the department of that city, about five hundred.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

DNESDAY, ... MAY 19, 1841.

r Sabbath-school at the Springfield chapel, ogressing, this spring, with more encouraging ects than at any former period.

HE WEATHER.—It still continues cool, but ave had no rain for some days. Farmers are planting their corn.

☞We will try and attend to "Titus" in our ; cannot now for want of time. If we no- him any further he will have to confide to us roper name.

ar office is situated on the Cooper Mill, or rnville road, about half way between the sville and Cumberland pikes. We have been ng our neighbors for some time that so soon e former pike is finished ours must ultimately me the summer route and Drove road. The from Lancaster to Zanesville is at present, has been during the Spring, so bad that the le often stick in the mire. This state of the ing highway is already directing them by us. e ten days since a drove of fat cattle from Bour- county, Ky., passed us. On the 12th inst., owned by Harness near the High Banks, on Scioto, in the care of Riley, and another by ick, of Darby, in the care of Green, tarried night with us; each having rising one hun- fat cattle. On the night of the 16th Mr. is from near Richmondale staid with us. His e of 108 was a fine lot of cattle. He had two h he supposed would weigh 1400 a piece, and which he estimated at 1700. This latter he ed might not be able to see Philadelphia. he drovers, from the west, should leave the esville road, at the Baldwin farm, two miles of Lancaster and go direct to Thornville, and e take the old Cooper road to Zanesville. It any time the best route; not more than three s farther than the Somerset road and is e level, and no doubt affords good accommo- ons for drovers.

From the Western World.

NOT QUITE FAIR.—A religious paper called the stern Recorder, has taken leave to 'record' in ages three columns of our editorial matter, the elements of agricultural science, without ng credit to us or any body else for it, leav- us to enjoy the cold consolation of knowing the editor considered the article worth ring. The omission may, however, possibly e been unintentional.

We apologize to the editor of the World for crediting him with the article alluded to, by rming him that we never suspected it to be torial matter. We would advise him, in fu- e, to get some of his more experienced neigh- s to show him how to fix his editorials so they be known, and he will then, no doubt, be ed his frequent complaints on this subject.— e does not want his sheep "stolen" he must k them.

BAPTISM.—A friend writes us from Indiana to uire if it would be in accordance with disci- e to admit a person from another church into ministry of our church, and place him on a uit, who boldly proclaimed his disbelief in other mode of baptism but that of immersion. e reply:

The discipline of the M. P. Church permits ry person to choose his own mode of baptism, . Of course it becomes the duty of superin- dents of circuits, in accordance with this pro- ion of the discipline, to administer it in any n, and to any subject that members may de- . And for the authorities to receive minis- s into the church and place them *in charge* of uits who will not agree to administer baptism "infants," or in any mode to adults, is a high ree of anarchy, though we are not informed t such is the case. But a person might received among the unstationed ministers, he might be placed under a superintendent a circuit, who could not conscientiously minister baptism by any other mode than im- rsion, and that to adults, provided he would t disturb the tranquility of the church with peculiar notions.

A friend writes to us that he objects to our rms which accepts of $2 in advance for one ar of our paper, but requires $3 after the year s closed. He thinks one dollar is too "much terest," &c. Well we are glad he has found t the way to avoid this exorbitant interest sending us the cash in advance. Upon the racity of an editor we would much rather have in advance than run the risk of $3 after the ar had transpired. If our brother was acquain- d with the nature of our business he certainly uld never think of raising such objections as is. Our dues lie scattered in small sums over elve or thirteen States, so that when it becomes cessary to employ an agent to collect them we ght to have it in our power to compel negligent dishonest men to pay some part of this expense, hich we could not, did our terms not provide it. Besides our paper at $3 is the cheapest per, to the reading community, of any in this ction, because there are few advertisements in , but nearly all reading matter, and much of at in small type.

☞We noticed, a short time since, the remo- l of the "Gospel Publisher from Harrisburgh to irmanstown, Pa. The editor after quoting the ticle adds:

"This is quite friendly, brother Springer, and e thank you for the notice. We have done e yourself, retired to the country (or at least little country village) and are out of the tur- oil of city life. Here we may sit and write; hile the little feathered warblers chirp their rill notes of praise; and surrounded by a beau- ful country scenery with a range of mountains a sight on either side of South and North, you ould be happy here as well as we are. If you ould ever pass along these parts just stop at our ouse.

We return the compliment, by inviting ur brother Weishampel, should he ever visit is country, to call at our rural retreat, and we ill take pleasure in extending to him the hos- talities of our humble domicil.

☞We give the following report of a case, from the Lebanon, Ohio, Star, of the 14th inst. which was recently decided before the Supreme Court of Warren;—Judges Hitchcock and Lane on the bench:

This case arose "out of the liberation of four colored persons in the possession of Bennet Rains, in the month of September, 1839, near Springborough. Some sixteen or eighteen individuals were indicted in this case, under the 'black act,' (so called) for aiding these blacks to escape from Bennet Rains, their alledged master, to whom, according to the averments in the indictment, the said black persons owed service, by the laws of Virginia. The indictment also contained two counts charging that the defendants unlawfully assembled themselves together with intent to commit several unlawful acts set forth in the indictment, and confined to assaults and batteries upon some members of Rains' family and tearing down a tent. On the trial, Rains' family failed to prove, that even according to the laws of Virginia said colored persons ever owed said Rains service, thus sweeping away all pretence of the charge under the black act. The State, however, claimed to hold the defendants responsible for a riot as charged as above specified —and on the trial it was proved that several of the defendants, in rescuing said colored persons from Rains, who it appears in evidence was going to Missouri, went into his tent, pulled up two or three tent pins, and forcibly took from the arms of one of Rains' children, a colored child which had been secreted from its mother, who was present and wished to leave Rains could she get her child. These were the facts substantially as they appeared in evidence.

"The prosecutor contended that whether these colored persons were or were not slaves by the laws of Virginia, no person had a right to interfere with them in Rains possession, without first obtaining a habeas corpus or other legal process and that any disturbance of Rains in their possession by three or more persons in a violent manner, would constitute a riot. On the other hand the counsel for the defendants claimed that as these colored persons were in the possession of Rains, who claimed them as his slaves and who was carrying them to a slave State, any person had a right to rescue them, using no more force than was necessary to effect that object—and that even if said colored persons had been slaves by the laws of Virginia, the very act of bringing them into this State, though only passing through it, made them free.

"The Court of Common Pleas, charged the jury that as there were no proof that these colored persons were slaves of Rains in Virginia, it was not necessary to decide on the question, whether, if they had been slaves, the bringing of them into this State would make them free.—But they also charged the jury, that as these colored persons were found in the family of Rains, no person had a right to interfere forcibly to rescue them from Rains' possession; if three or more of the defendants did so, they would be guilty of a riot—and that any act of force such as pulling up tent pins, or tearing away the colored child from the arms of Bennet Rains' daughter, for the purpose of rescuing said colored persons, were such violent and illegal acts as might properly constitute a riot. Under this charge some fourteen of the defendants were convicted of a riot and sentenced accordingly.

"Several exceptions were taken to the opinion of the court below, one of which was founded on the charge of the court that it made no difference whether said colored persons were or were not slaves in Virginia, as even if they were, and Rains was carrying them to Missouri, no person had a right to interfere forcibly to rescue them from his possession. A writ of error was obtained returnable to the late session of the Supreme Court. The judgment of the Court below was reversed, on a legal question arising on the indictment, and the court adverted to that part of the charge of the court below, last above stated, as excepted to. In relation to this point, *the court expressed their unhesitating opinion that the bringing of slaves into this State even with the view of passing thro' it to settle in another slave State, of itself, made such colored persons free; and any claim of right, and attempt to carry them into a slave State, in order to retain them as slaves, was an offence against, or violation of, the laws of Ohio, (the law against kidnapping) which any citizen had a right to prevent even by such force as was necessary to rescue them from such illegal custody of any person in whose possession they might be found.*

"The much vexed question, therefore, whether the owners of slaves in Virginia, or other slave States, can carry them through Ohio, in removing to another slave State has been settled in the negative, so far as the opinion of two of the Supreme Judges can settle any point."

EVANSBURGH, O., APRIL 27, 1841.

Br. Springer: I have not forgotten you yet, and therefore I think it is time for me to redeem my pledge. I promised you last year that I would obtain all the good subscribers that I could for your most excellent paper, and be responsible for the amount of the terms. I now send you the names of two who have joined the church at a recent protracted meeting. I am glad to have an opportunity to send the names of young converts for I know of no better way for them to become acquainted with the condition of the church, than to read your paper.

I have often thought that if all of your subscribers would use their influence to get subscribers that it would enable you to redeem your pledge, as you have stated that you could enlarge your paper without much expense, and if I mistake not, that you would as soon as a sufficient amount of patronage could be obtained to justify you in so doing. For my part I will endeavor to lend my feeble aid in the promotion of ecclesiastical knowledge, as there has been considerable objection against periodicals on the account of them being so small for the price.

A LAY MEMBER.

With regard to the enlargement of our paper; we had an eye to that when we established it, and procured a double Medium press and chases; so that all the expense that would be incurred to prepare our press for enlarging to that size, would be a new set of rules, which would be but trifling: then there would be an additional cost for paper, and composition. If all interested in the matter were actuated by the same spirit of our brother, above, we would soon be enabled to enlarge, at which event we should be much gratified; for, although, we do not wish to conceal the fact that we are fond of money, especially so much of it as would enable us to meet, promptly, all our immediate liabilities, yet, we would be still fonder of producing a crediablte paper. But if another paper, of similar character, is to be got up in this State, it is certain we shall not be able to enlarge if we are able to continue as we are.

As it respects the complaints that some papers are too small for the price, if the complainants understood the matter, they would be satisfied that many of these small papers have a less profit than most of the mammoth sheets. A statement of facts may set this subject in its proper light. We have four hands employed in our office, which would give 24 days work each week, only four of which is spent at the press, the balance in distributing, setting and correcting type.—We have taken four exchange papers from New York city, all we presume issued at the same office, and a principal part of the same matter is used in them all. They are issued on different days of the week; so soon as one is worked off, the matter is immediately transferred to the other, and thus the heavy expense of type setting is principally avoided. These large mammoth sheets from the eastern cities, are all issued from the offices of daily papers. The dailies are what support the offices, and the matter used in them is laid over for the weekly. But with us we use our matter but once.

LABORERS' ADVOCATE.—This work is "devoted to the investigation of first principles," by John White, of Columbus, O. We have received the first number, but have not had time for examination.

ADVOCATE OF LIBERTY, AND BELMONT HORTICULTURIST.—This is a double medium sheet folded into 16 pages, and will be issued monthly, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, by Jesse Maxon, at 1 dollar per annum in advance. The first number is before us and contains interesting matter.

The Alton Telegraph of the 8th inst. says a fire broke out in St. Louis on the previous Monday, which destroyed property to the amount of 75,000 dollars.

We regret that an interesting letter from I. C. Hunt, dated the 12th ult. has been permitted to lay on our table under the communications that have been accumulating upon it, which gives cheering religious intelligence from his circuit. It states that he and his agreeable colleague, commenced a protracted meeting at Middlebury, Logan county O., on the 2d ult. which lasted ten days. It ultimated in the conversion of a number, and the addition of 38 to the church, which gives the society in that place some 90 members. He relates the striking conversion of two Liberalists or Universalists at the above meeting. He also adds they have four newly organized classes to present to the next Quarterly Conference for admission to the circuit, and there has been an addition of 132 members to his charge since conference.

Not having noticed the omission of this letter, until our outer form was worked off, which contains the religious intelligence, we give the substance on the inside of our paper.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, May 19.—Flour 3; wheat 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Flour—Owing to the large sales last week and the diminished receipts this week, an advance in Flour has taken place, and sales of several thousand barrels effected at 4,62½ for Pennsylvania, and 5,50 for Ohio brands, at which rates the article is very fine, with small stocks on hand; sales Brandywine Flour, at 4,87½ per bbl.

Cattle Market—Beef Cattle—450 head at Market, of which 100 were from Ohio; sales at 6,50 a 8,00—50 left unsold, and 180 head driven to New York. Hogs—450 at market, sales 4½ a 5 cents. —*Bicknell.*

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Flour—Sales of Howard street flour have continued to be made from store during the week at 4,37½ per bbl., nearly 2000 bbls. having been disposed of at this price for good common brands; the car and wagon price 4,25.

The Home Market—The number of Beef Cattle in market on Monday was 140, all of which were taken by the butchers except 8, at 7 a 8,00. Towards the close of the day, a drove of 75 head of very good quantity was sold, out of the limits of the city, at 7,50 a 7,75, also taken by the city butchers.—*Lyford.*

MITCHELL.—Officer *Bowyer* who has had such a long chase after the ex-M. C., writes the following account of the arrest of that distinguished individual:

"MONTREAL, MAY 5, 1841.

"I have at length succeeded in capturing his Honor, after a pretty long chase, (about twenty-six hundred miles,) and I think this time I have waked up the right passenger. He had been concealed at Point-au-Tremble, about ten miles from here. On attempting to arrest him, he leaped from the garret window and ran to the St. Lawrence river. One of the officers called to him to stop or he would fire. He then threw into the current a package containing, as he says, 2,700 dollars, and told the officer to fire, as he was ready to die.

"A canoe was then shoved off to him by a companion before he could be prevented, but he got a nice flogging for his trouble. Mitchell got into the canoe and crossed to an island in the river, but was soon arrested there.

"I have taken every possible measure to recover the money, but can't say how it will turn out. I am now waiting the Governor's order for his removal.

"I think it will turn out that this Mitchell got Ward's doubloons, as he exactly answers the description which the boy gave.

"I wish you would let Mr. L. know that there was a man here who is supposed to have been concerned in the forgery. I know where he is now, but he will soon sail for England. He has a lady and boy with him. I am informed at the house where I put up, that he changed some Cincinnati money. He surely has been concerned in some roguery, or he would not come here to go England at this time of the year.

"Captain Comeau, of the Police, also suspected him, and called on him: but he suddenly started off after the Captain left. He is an Englishman. I received a letter this day from a gentleman who is watching his movements for me."

The foregoing suggestion, that Mitchell is the man who swindled John Ward & Co. out of the doubloons is new but perhaps not ill-founded.

It strikes us shat the publication of the two last paragraphs of Bowyer's letter was very injudicious—as it may prevent the arrest of the individual referred to, by notifying the world, himself and his friends included, that proceedings are likely to be instituted for that purpose; but as we find it published in the Journal of Commerce of this morning, we shall do no harm by republishing it.

Quere. What has become of Mitchell's "two contingent friends?"—*N. Y. Signal.*

THE CROPS.—As we anticipated, we learn that the raw and gusty weather, we reported last week, has done serious injury to the Sea Island crops, and re-planting has become very generally necessary. On John's Island, and near this way, where with a clay intermixture the soil is more tenacious, the injury has been less, and exposed points alone require planting over; but on the Islands farther south, about Beauford and between there and Savannah, where the soil is very light, the soil of entire fields took wing, the young cotton was swept from the ground, and there must be re-planting altogether.

From the show in the market, the cold spring does not seem to have put back our gardens and garden farms. Green peas and other early delicacies have been sold in quantity for a long time and are not now any rarity. The first crop of figs too has escaped—at least in sheltered spots. We observed some on the tree, the other day, about two-thirds grown, and beginning to put on the purple.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mer., 7th inst.*

ITEMS.

ALFRED H. DAVIS.—The case of this man was called up again before the Recorder on Tuesday afternoon, and postponed, owing to the Commonwealth not being prepared to go on.—*Phil. Chron. 6th inst.*

DR. ELDRIDGE.—This case was not progressed with yesterday. It was adjourned till Monday next.—*ib.*

THE LAUNCH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Precisely at twenty-two minutes to two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the steam frigate Mississippi, glided into the Delaware, in the presence of thousands who had assembled to witness the scene.—*ib.*

STATISTICAL.—We have in the United States 88 colleges, 12 law schools, 96 medical seminaries, 20 divinity schools and more than 1000 classical academies.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, commences its annual session in the Seventh Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

In the case of Shuster, indicted for killing his wife in Philadelphia, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The pretence of insanity was clearly disproved. It is said that counsel will immediately move for a new trial.

The story of several grape shot having been put in one of the cannon that was discharged on the day of the launch, in Philadelphia, has been contradicted. We are glad of it, for the honor of human nature.

FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA AT QUEBEC.—On the 29th of April, the ship Vere arrived at Quebec from Poule, and the next day the barque Great Britain from London. The captains of those vessels report they met large quantities of ice on the banks, and never saw the gulf so full of ice.

THE MURDER OF A CLERGYMAN.—It appears that the stone which killed the Rev. Mr. Griswold, in Cincinnati, was thrown at another person. It struck the clergymen accidentally and caused his death in a few moments.

ANTONIO OF THE AMISTAD.—A letter from Montreal, in the Emancipator, announces the safe arrival of Antonio, the quondam slave of Captain Ferrer, at that city, where he has found a protector and a home.

THE WEATHER.—The papers in all parts of the country come to us filled with complaints concerning the weather.

By a late decision of the Superior Court for Oglethorpe county, (Geo.) the testimony of several witnesses was declared to be inadmissible on the ground that they were Universalists, and supposed not to believe in a future rewards and punishments.—*N. Y. Signal.*

A lot of wheat from Pittsburgh recently arrived at Baltimore—transported on the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canals.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—The trial of this individual was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. The counsel for the prosecution offered to prove that the father of the defendant formerly kept an oyster cellar in Second Street. The counsel for the defendant objected to this, and the Court overruled it.

A GREAT FRESHET.—We learn that immense damage has been sustained in Northern Mississippi by the heavy rains which have fallen there. All the low lands on the Yallobusha were entirely submerged, and at Columbus the river was about two miles wide. There had been no estimate of the extent of the losses sustained, but they were said to be very great on the plantations on that river and on all the other large water courses.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE P. M. GENERAL.

Philo C. Fuller, of Michigan, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

John S. Skinner, of Maryland, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

David Agnew, to be Postmaster, at Wheeling, Virginia.

Two Houses were blown down at Povidence, R. I., on Monday last. No lives were lost.

EXAMINATION OF ALFRED H. DAVIS.—Yesterday afternoon a farther examination of Alfred H. Davis took place before the Recorder. Three witnesses were examined, after which the case was further postponed until Thursday.

MITCHELL THE FORGER.—This man has fled from Montreal. Two police officers from New York reached that city on the 2d instant. They searched every house where he was likely to be found.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An elderly and very gentlemanly man from Kentucky, was knocked down and robbed, in one of the by-streets, in the upper part of New Orleans on Sunday, 25th ult., about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by a couple of ruffians, who immediately took his wallet, containing some $150 in Kentucky money and gold, from his pantaloons pocket.

DROWNED— A sailor on board the steamship Natchez, lying at New Orleans, fell from the staging of the vessel and was drowned, on the 26th April. His name was Frederick Smith.

STEAM SHIP ASHORE.—A towboat arrived at New Orleans on Friday the 30th ult., from the S. W. Pass, reports the steamship Natchez ashore there. She was going out to sea at the time without a pilot. There is said to be no probability of her getting off without a strong breeze from the eastward.

A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing any bank, under prescribed regulations, to reduce its capital stock.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Relief Bill, which was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature and vetoed by Gov. Porter, has been re-passed by the Legislature, two-thirds of each house voting in its favor, and is consequently now a law of the land.

LARGE REWARD.—An aggregate of over $20.000, is now offered for the detection of the assassins and incendiaries who perpetrated the recent diabolical murders and arson in St. Louis; $5000 are offered by the city and the remainder by various friends of the deceased young men.

NAVAL.—We understand that the Rev. Charles Henry Alden, of this city, has received the appointment of Chaplain in the Navy. Mr. Alden is a man highly esteemed by the community, and possesses a rich vigorous, and highly cultivated mind.—*Phil. Chron.*

FIRE AT ANTIETAM.—The Frederick, Md. Examiner says: A destructive fire occurred a few days ago at the Antietam Iron Works in Washington county, owned by John McPherson Brien. The nail factory and other property to a large amount were destroyed.

ARRESTED.—A man named Hammond was found murdered on the 14th ult. about one mile from Gordon's Ferry, on Flint River, Georgia. A New Yorker, named Bartlet W. Murdock, has been arrested as the murderer.

OHIO.—The debt of this State, according to the returns made, is thirteen millions of dollars.

ROBBERY.—A Mr. William Dean, a stranger in the city, was robbed while standing at the counter of the Philadelphia Bank, on Saturday, of $140 in money and $275 in promisory notes.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—This Institution still flounders along without getting out of its difficulties, or rendering the prospect for the future in the slightest degree improved. The notes at the close of the week were at a depreciation of about 14 per cent.—*Bick.*

WESTERN FREIGHTS.—The rates of freights from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, are reduced on the following articles:—Flour to $1 25 per bbl: Cotton 56 1-4; Bacon, Butter, Lard, Pork, and Tobacco 61 1-2 per 100 pounds.—*Bicknell.*

MONEY MATTERS AT DETROIT.—The Detroit Advertiser says that "from present appearances we infer that there will be but comparatively little purchased east by merchants of Michigan, the present season. Our currency is in such a condition that they cannot raise available funds, at any price."

In alluding to the late destructive fire in Antigua, the New Haven Herald says, on the authority of recent letters, that a great portion of the business part of the town was destroyed—the damages estimated at between four and five thousand dollars, and adds, that the blacks were very troublesome, and pillaged a large amount of property.

BEEF.—A drove of cattle from York county, Pa., reached this city on Thursday last, and sold readily at $8 per hundred.—*Phil. Chron.*

DR. DYOTT.—This individual was arrested by the Sheriff, on civil processes, yesterday, and taken to the County prison, where he now remains. Unless the doctor now pays off all his liabilities, he is likely to remain in prison the whole of his life, for a person convicted of fraudulent insolvency is debarred taking the benefit of the insolvent laws.—*Phil. Chron.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT SUNK.—The steamboat Exchange was sunk in the Wabash river, a few days since, and the steamboat Gipsey on the lower rapids of the Mississippi.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—Barrington, who was connected with Holton in robbing the mail on board the packet boat last fall, was arrested by Fielding near Presque Isle, U. C., and brought to Rochester on Thursday. He was committed for trial.

ARRESTED.—The Montreal Transcript notices the arrest, by the Montreal Police, of seven individuals, being part of the celebrated gang of housebreakers that arrived last autumn from England, and has been carrying on most extensive depredations in the United States during the winter.

THE RECENT FORGERIES.—The late forgeries on the different Banks and brokers throughout the country were effected in the following manner: Four several amounts of money, between a hundred and twenty dollars each, were deposited in the Commercial Bank of New Orleans about the 20th of March, and four certificates of deposite received therefor, and then the figures and words were altered, and then put afloat.

A SCARCITY.—A Toronto paper of the 5th, in speaking of the weather, says that in some parts of the province, hay has sold as high as $24 per ton, and at the late fair at Galt, there were no buyers for cattle from the scarcity of provender.

STEAMER LOST.—The steamer Marmion, says the Arkansas Gazette, is sunk at Pecan Point on Red river, loaded with cotton—said to be a total loss.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From T. J. Addis for P. T. Laishley,		2 00
" " for Dr. O'Kelley,		2 00
" " for W. Donaldson,		2 00
" Dr. Knight for J. Rodman, jr.		1 00
" I. Smucker for J. Tyhurst,		2 00
" W. Reeves for J. Souder,		2 00
" " for A. Stephenson,		1 50
" W. L. Baldwin for W. Davison,		2 00
" C. C. Chapman for ———		00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

C. Woodruff, W. B. Miller, A. Hayden, B. Dotson, G. Lanham, C. S. Hamilton, D. Y. Ostrom, M. W. Medearis, 1 sub. remit to us by mail at our risk, "Ihon," T. Stilwell, W. Barnet, J. Beatty, T. J. Addis, 2 subs., R. T. Boyd, P. Smith, 1 sub., Geo. Hughes, 1 sub., J. Morfoot, G. P. Wood, G. H. Euans, W. L. Baldwin, 1 sub., C. C. Chapman, C. Craig, S. Fulton, T. H. Stockton, E. Sturman, J. B. Lucas, I. Smucker, S. Johnson, E. H. McCoy, L. Hicklin, 2 sub., T. Forshee, 1 sub. J. Rose.

Br. T. Noble, of Pleasant Hill circuit, Ohio, will please act as our agent for that circuit, as Br. McConnell, the superintendent, we are informed, refuses to act as such.

Br. Chapman you did not say who the 3,00 were for, and we have forgotten whether we credited when the counterfeit came to hand or not: let us know in your next.

Br. Stockton will credit John Wilson, Roseville, O., 1,00, and John Johnson, Zanesville O., 1,00, and charge us. This latter is a new subscriber who wants the paper from the commencement. Our account now stands 50 cts. in favor of the World.

Br. Lewis Hicklin desires Br. Barnes or Br. Lyon, Cincinnati, to send him 4 dozen Hymn Books, cheap kind late edition; 2 dozen Disciplines; and 2 dozen Camp Meeting Hymn Books, directed to the care of Jacoby & Farran, Fort Wayne, Ia. He also wishes Br. C. C. Chapman, of Michigan, to write to him at Fort Wayne, Ia., as he wishes to learn his whereabouts and to procure his assistance at his quarterly meeting.

Br. T. Forshee of the Deep Cut, which lies on the road from Lima through Fort Amanda to Guilford, requests Br. Young of the Lima circuit to give him a call. We recommend Br. Y. to attend to this request.

Br. Chapman of Adrian, Michigan, informs Br. Ragan that they are expecting a visit from him, at Adrian when he visits Sandusky circuit. This place is 60 miles from Lower Sandusky. They are still getting forward in his charge; have now 130 members.

The New World.

For the week ending Saturday, May 8, will contain

I. The Rights of Woman—an original, Lecture, by E. P. Hurlbut, Esq., whose former Lecture in the New World elicited universal commendation.
II. Isabelle of England—an original Historical Sketch by a distinguished authoress.
III. Four new chapters of Barnaby Rudge.
IV. Ten Tousand a Year.
V. Lockhart's Spanish Ballads.
VI. A great variety of miscellaneous and editorial matters.

N. B. Particular attention will from this time be bestowed upon the *Intelligence* department of the New World. Each number will show a full and careful compend of the events of the day—not only interesting in the present, but valuable for future reference. A gentleman has been expressly engaged for this department.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

COACH FACTORY,

Putnam, Ohio.

THOMAS O'NEILL,

HAVING purchased the interest of JAMES LAUNDER, in the late firm of Launder & O'Neill, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue business in his own name at the old stand, on the east side of Main street, Putnam, Ohio, where he will be happy to see and accommodate the customers of the late firm, together with all others who may be disposed to favor him with a call. He pledges himself to manufacture carriages and sell them as low as they can be procured in the country. An experience of some fourteen years at the business he hopes will enable him to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Putnam, O., May 19, 1841. 91

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

A Statement of the Doctrine of an unoriginated, infinite and eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

The doctrine of prescience, in all probability, has formed an integral part of every system of Pagan theology, and has been a prominent feature in almost every theological system in the world, except in that fair, and lovely, and rational system of salvation by Jesus Christ, which has been given to mankind by Divine authority. In every theological system, which has been formed on the principles of moral necessity, whether Pagan or professedly Christian, the doctrines of prescience and fate have been associated as cognate ideas, which have uniformly and of necessity produced each other.—Of the numerous corruptions and errors which have found their way into the christian churches, under the cover and protection of those mandatory versions of christian theology usually dignified by the appellation of creeds; the heathen doctrine of fate, and the popular cognomon of predestination, has been among the most notorious and most inimicable to the vital interests of the religion of Jesus Christ. It is a doctrine, which, if it were carried through a series of legitimate and fearless deductions, on to its worst and final conclusions, would involve the most impious and revolting libel that ever was published on the christian faith. Where the heathen doctrine of fate has been thus incorporated with a christian system under the more modern appellative of predestination, it has become thereby no less the cognate of prescience, than in its more ancient association; and in their Christian, as well as their Pagan connexion, they mutually and of necessity imply each other. Whether the doctrine of prescience was originally the parent of the doctrine of predestination, or predestination the parent of prescience, it is at the present time extremely difficult to say; and especially so, as they both belong to that prolific species of error, which has the power of reciprocal generation. A certain anticipation always implies a necessary issue, and an absolute and effectual purpose a certian anticipation; inasmuch as it is not possible for a certain prescience to be separated from a necessitating cause. In the days of Augustine the doctrine of prescience and the consequent doctrine of an unconditional predestination were introduced into the christian world; or if they were not propagated by him in the first instance, it was under his authority that they received the stamp and credit of orthodoxy, were adopted as articles of christian faith, were incorporated into the christian creed, and were introduced into theological writings, and were interwoven with christian systems.

Since the days of Augustus the doctrine of an eternal prescience has been generally and very naturally identified with that of unconditional predestination. But subsequently to the darkness of the middle ages of the christian church, and especially since the art of printing has been invented, and more particularly since the right and the competency of private judgment in the interpretation of the Scriptures, has been understood and acknowledged, many religious bodies have disclaimed their belief in the doctrine of predestination, as being incompatible with human responsibility, and the moral government of God. But at the same timeit must be acknowledged, that most of those religious communities which have renounced the doctrine of unconditional predestination, have continued, notwithstanding, to hold the doctrine of an eternal prescience; and this they have done, as I humbly conceive, not as a matter of rational or scriptural conviction, but purely from a pious and implicit credulity.—Whether the conduct of such persons in retaining the one, while they renounce the other, can be justified either by scripture or reason, will be made a subject of serious inquiry in the following pages; it being a subject that has the highest claims on a serious and patient investigation.

As the subject of prescience is one that is abstruse in its nature, and exceedingly important in its bearings and its consequences, we shall appropriate a single chapter at the commencement to a plain and deliberate statement of that doctrine, as received by its advocates, and as it is of necessity implied in the systems with which it has been generally associated.

The popular notion, and, indeed, the only systematized notion of the doctrine of prescience, is one that would imply an unoriginated, eternal and infallible anticipation of all things that ever have existed, that are at this moment in existence, or which ever will be in existence hereafter; a prescience that equally applies to all the past, and the present, and the future of an unoriginated and unlimited duration; and which embraces in its infinite scope every volition and every act of the Deity, and every production of His infinite fecundity, and every effort of His infinite perfections; and which alike encircles, in the unbounded range of its perception, every action and every volition, every vice and every virtue, every pain and every pleasure, every passion and every sensation and perception, of every individual creature which ever was in existence, and which is now in existence, and which ever will be in existence; whether that creature be human or angelic, rational or irrational, animate or inanimate, and whatever order, and to whatsoever species it may respectively belong.

The question at issue is not whether the Deity may not possibly anticipate many future events, even ages before they have any actual existence, because the possibility and even the fact of such cases are actually demonstrated, by the previous delivery and the subsequent fulfilment of scripture predictions; but the question is whether the prescience from whence those predictions emanated was eternal or recent, unoriginated or acquired, coeval or subsequent to the divine existence; and whether that prescience existed *per se*, or by consequence; and whether, as evidence it contains *data a priori*, or is only involved by deduction *a posteriori*.

The consequences which depend upon the foregoing alternatives are exceedingly numerous, and unspeakably important. If the prescience of God be eternal, then must His knowledge of every event be of the same date, and this knowledge of every gnat that shall ever dance in a summer's sun must be as early and eternal as the Divine existence. I will readily concede that it is not possible for an infinite intelligence to be unconscious of any thing which is in actual existence, or be unable to recognize at every point of duration, all which at that moment would be abstractly possible; but the notion of an eternal prescience would oblige me to believe that every species of knowledge in the Deity, whether it relate to abstract possibility or actual existence, to physical events or to moral conduct, to a state of probation or a state of retribution, to creatures now in existence, or to creatures not at present in existence, must be of the same date and duration, being absolutely eternal; and that the actual knowledge of the Deity is as incapable of augmentation as infinitude itself. I must also believe, that the total sum of the actual knowledge of the Deity, was of precisely the same amount before the heavens and the earth were created as it is at the present moment; and that it contained the same number of actual cognizances before the first created being received his existence, as it will ever contain, tho' myriads of worlds should be successively called into being, and though their existence should continue forever.

In receiving the doctrine of an unoriginated prescience, I am not to impute the cognizances of the Deity to any species of causation whatever, inasmuch as they must be absolutely unoriginated, and consequently without cause. I must believe that the knowledge of the Divine nature does not originate or depend upon that nature itself, and the knowledge of created things and of human events can have no necessary dependence or connexion with the things or events themselves, except in the certainty with which they succeed to that knowledge. I must believe that the knowledge is unoriginated and eternal, while the events themselves are subsequent and successive, in receiving the doctrine of an infinite and inaugmentable prescience, I must believe that although the acts of the Deity, and the existence and actions of created beings are subject to constant and perpetual accession, it is not possible for the knowledge of those things in the Deity to receive any accession in quantity world without end. I must believe that the actual knowledge of the Deity is not capable of being enriched by the addition of one single perception, either from His own future conduct or that of His creatures, either in the present world or in any future stage of an interminable duration of being. In receiving the doctrine of a certain prescience, I am to believe that the certainty of the Divine anticipations must always extend to every future act of His own through the endless duration of His interminable being, and equally so to all the volitions and actions of created beings, both mortal and immortal. I must not only believe in a certain prescience in relation to all physical events, and to all animal and vegetable, and mineral and elementary occurrences, but I must firmly believe in the certain prescience of all moral actions and mental contingencies, embracing all their evolutions and consequences world without end. And in particular, I must believe in the certain anticipation of the period and issue of human life in relation to all the descendants of Adam, and the whole of their future and eternal condition. In short, I must believe, that however contingent the actions of human beings and the issue of life may appear to be, or may be so in reality to us, they are all as certain as the throne of God in the anticipations of the Divine mind. The certain prescience of all certain events is what every person must believe who receives the doctrine of an infinite intelligence in the Deity; but the doctrine of an eternal prescience would imply that the Divine intelligence possesses the power of making contingencies to become certainties in perception; and the power of making those things to stand up altogether at one single moment as the objects of an actual and certain perception, which would require a boundless duration of being for their actual and real existence. I can readily receive the doctrine of prescience as a consequence, because I can easily perceive that if God has formed certain determinations, and has secured the issue by an effectual causation, the issue must become thereby an object of a certain prescience; but if I receive the doctrine of prescience *per se*, I must regard his prescience as being a cause, and not as being an effect or a consequence. I can receive the doctrine of prescience as being evidence *a posteriori*, because I can perceive that a certain anticipation must be supported by an effectual causation; but if I am to receive the doctrine of prescience as evidence *a priori*, I must believe that it will require no antecedent evidence in the support of its truth, and I must regard the doctrine of eternal prescience as being a self-evident truth, and one that will justify every legitimate inference which can be possibly deduced from the premises as from a demonstrable nature.

The foregoing statement is a mere outline and adumbration of the popular doctrine of an eternal presciene in the Deity; a doctrine which is most implicitly and devoutly believed by a large majority of the christian world. But whether such a doctrine has any solid foundation, either in human reason or in the oracles of Divine revelation, will be the subject of my next inquiry. IHON.

This writer has not confided to us his proper name, and we have departed from our general rule in publishing for him, where this is not done. As he indicates his intention to continue, in future we shall therefore expect him to let his proper name accompany his communications.—ED.

For the Western Recorder.

BEAUTY.

Beauty is what all admire. However the tastes of persons may differ in other respects all bow to the majesty of *beauty*. And what a vast scope does she have!—Her reign is more extensive than *that of Napoleon* or *Alexander*. They subdued the limbs, this enchains the heart. But Socrates says whenever I see a beautiful woman, I also expect to see her possess a beautiful soul. Beauty of person may be very desirable, *but far, oh! far more desirable*, is a beautiful mind. A mind well stored with useful *knowledge*, uncorrupted by vanity, unpracticed in deceit, a stranger to vice in all its forms,—charms like these, are, (in my opinion) *worth seeking*.

M. R. G.

Springfield tp., Muskingum, O., 1841.

HORRORS OF WAR.

* * In the hospitals of Wilna, there were about seventeen thousand dead and dying, frozen and freezing.—The bodies of the former, broken up, served to stop the cavities in broken windows, floors and walls; but in one of the passages of the great Convent, above fifteen hundred bodies were piled up traversely, like pigs of lead or iron. When those who were finally removed on sledges to be buried, the most extraordinary figures were presented by the variety of their attitudes; for none seemed to have been frozen in a composed state: each was fixed in the last action of life—in the last direction given to the limbs, even the eyes retained the last expression either of anger, pain or entreaty. In the roads men were gathered round the burning ruins of cottages which a mad spirit of destruction had fired, picking and eating the burnt bodies of their fellow men; thousands of horses were moaning in agony, with their flesh mangled and hacked, to satisfy the cravings of a hunger that knew no pity. Such were some of the calamities which followed the retreat of the French army from Moscow.

From the Louisville World.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have prepared and arranged the following table to serve as a convenient reference:

	Population in 1830.	*do. in* 1840.	*In. in* 10 *yrs.*
Maine,	399,462	501,796	102,334
New Hampshire,	269,533	284,481	14,948
Vermont,	280,679	291,848	11,169
Massachusetts,	610,014	737,466	137,452
Rhode Island,	97,210	108,837	11,627
Connecticut,	297,711	310,023	12,312
New York,	1,913,508	2,432,835	519,327
New Jersey,	320,779	372,352	51,573
Pennsylvania,	1,347,672	1,669,717	322,045
Delaware,	67,739	78,120	1,381
Maryland,	446,912	467,228	20,316
Virginia,	1,211,272	1,231,444	20,072
North Carolina,	738,476	753,110	14,634
South Carolina,	581,458	594,439	12,981
Georgia,	516,567	619,164	102,597
Alabama,	308,997	479,449	60,452
Mississippi,	136,806	376,693	239,887
Louisiana,	215,575	259,652	34,077
Tennessee,	684,822	824,067	139,245
Kentucky,	688,844	777,359	8,851
Ohio,	937,679	1,515,695	578,016
Indiana,	341,582	683,314	341,732
Illinois,	157,575	423,934	266,359
Missouri,	140,074	327,731	187,657
Michigan,	31,260	211,707	180,447
Arkansas,	30,383	94,912	64,529
Dist. Columbia,	39,858	43,712	3,854
Florida Territory,	34,749	50,000	15,261
Wiskonsan "		30,692	30,692
Iowa "		43,035	43,035
Total,	12,856,171	16,583,031	3,726,860
Slave pop.	2,010,436	2,310,887	300,451
Free Blacks,		378,869	

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.—We can inform Brother Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes on every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and in the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material, and on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and on the drug which restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribons of the bride; to bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages a taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent. into a silver spoon, which has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back on a chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of a taxed apothecary, who has paid a license of £100 sterling for the privilege of practising his calling! His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent. and besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the channel, his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is at length gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more—*English paper*.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.—The New York Sun says that when the steamer Missouri was launched at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, her draft of water was ascertained with the nicest degree of accuracy and duly recorded. Two days afterwards and before any article at all had been placed on board, it was noticed that she had sunk in the water two inches, or nearly that. On weighing the water, it was found to weigh one pound and two-thirds less than the water weighed from the same spot two days previously. This is only to be accounted for by the fact that the day after the steamer was launched, the Croton Water Works gave way sending into the Hudson River an immense body of fresh water, which of course found its way to this place, and two days afterwards was found to have caused this great difference in the weight of water, at a place where the tide ebbs and flows so near the sea. Although the relative weights and properties of fresh and salt water may be fully understood by all of our readers, yet there be many who would scarcely credit that an irruption of fresh water would make such a vast difference at such a distance as in the above case.

COLORED METHODIST CHURCH.—A large number of workmen are employed in taking down the wall of this church in Sixth street, and in clearing away the rubbish from the fallen buildings. It is supposed that one if not two bodies are still under the ruins. Fanny Thomas, the aged colored woman found in the ruins and carried to the hospital, still remains in a very precarious state. She has not spoken a word nor taken the slightest nourishment since she has been in the hospital. Very little hopes are entertained of her recovery.—*Phil. paper*.

IMPROVEMENTS.—There have been several new and magnificent steamboats placed on the Hudson river this season.—Some of them have four enormous smoke pipes each peering up from their decks, which give them a most formidable appearance when seen at a distance under weigh. Competition between them is carried to great extent again this year. The fare between New York and Albany, a distance of 150 miles, has been reduced to $1,00, at which price the boats are now running daily.

The completed State Works of Pennsylvania cost originally $20,158,791 64. Thus far they have yielded an aggregate revenue of $6,181,624 81, and have cost for repair, motive power, superintendence, &c., *exclusive of interest*, no less than $6,994,206 80, or half a million of dollars, more than their entire income!! They are horribly mismanaged.—*N. Y. Signal*.

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

Saturday Evening Post.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAMMOTH.

A NEW volume of this well established and highly popular family newspaper, GREATLY IMPROVED *and improved with entirely new type*, commenced May 1st, 1841. The paper is printed in beautiful type, and has received the praise of many editors of taste, as "*the handsomest family sheet in the Union.*" Our efforts have been directed to the combining of beauty and simplicity with utility and taste. The Post is printed on stout white paper, rendering it neat and durable for filing. It is issued at the old established rate of *two dollars per annum* CASH, *or three dollars if not paid in advance*, and may truly be said, now that it is enlarged, to be the

LARGEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY

at the price it is sold. It has all the merits, and none of the defects of the large papers of the day, for while the earliest literary matter may be found in its columns, a judicious compilation of domestic and foreign news, with the usual variety of wit and sentiment, will render it a better family paper. The proprietors make no flourish of trumpets about the size and cheapness of the paper, or the firm basis upon which the "OLD POST" stands. It is not necessary. It has borne the battle and the breeze for the last TWENTY-ONE YEARS, and has held its position in the midst of tottering and crumbling rivals, and has faced and buried all kinds of opponents.

THE MODE OF CONDUCTING IT.

The proprietors having for a long time deprecated the floods of foreign literature, indiscriminately re-published in this country, have determined, without altogether neglecting this field, to select nothing but the choicest tales and sketches, from the English periodicals; and they have made arrangements by which they can furnish these to their subscribers in advance of every cotemporary. The editors will also keep an eye to the best American tales afloat, giving always the preference to the writers of their own country. We shall still continue the plan of giving original stories from popular American writers. The well known Author of "Cruizing in the Last War," opened the volume with the first of a *new series* of thrilling nautical tales. In addition to the old, a number of new Contributors will enrich its columns with choice and entertaining original articles. In order that the SATURDAY EVENING POST may maintain its high position, as the

FIRST FAMILY NEWSPAPER

in the United States, arrangements have been made for a regular supply of choice and entertaining

ORIGINAL TALES,

historical sketches, poetry, &c. We have been publishing for months past an unbroken series of choice original stories which have been procured at great cost, and have been widely copied and read. These we shall continue.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT.

While it shall be the care of the proprietors to preserve for the paper, a high *literary* reputation, the great desideratum for a family newspaper, a carefully selected news department, shall not be made second in interest or importance. While every thing of note that is passing either in this country or in Europe shall be carefully collected or collated for our readers, a due regard shall be paid to the *character* of the matter. So that the paper may be with safety and propriety introduced and read in the family circle.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT

will still be preserved, shall be choice and select, and shall receive strict attention. It shall be the effort of the editors to embrace in this department such selections of the floating literature of the day, as may be in an especial manner suited to the instruction and amusement of the female sex, and to combine the fashionable with the truly useful and good.

Such things as may suit that important and large class of our subscribers,

THE FARMERS,

will not be overlooked. In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our readers, a portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such news as may seem IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURALISTS, and the population resident without the confines of our great cities. *The state of the markets* and the fluctuations in the prices, will be regularly and what is of more moment, *correctly* given.

We determined at the outset, that while the paper continued under our control, it should be

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS,

and that as news and literary journalists, we had nothing to do with the matter; this determination has been strictly and rigidly adhered to, and while we shall continue to give our readers such public documents as may be deemed of interest to all, and such a history of the progress of political events, as are strictly in keeping with our duty, and the character of our paper, we shall studiously and thoroughly avoid any contamination of partizan politics.

THE TERMS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST will be furnished at the exceedingly low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. We will send a copy to any person who may wish to see a specimen, by giving notice, post paid.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

As friends and neighbors often wish to club together to facilitate remittances, we will send

3 copies for $5 in advance, post paid,
7 do. for $10 do. do.

NO NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED WITHOUT THE MONEY.

We have no desire to extend our list but with cash subscribers, and the paper is sufficiently established to enable us to exert compliance with this golden rule. The Post is made worth more than the money, and it must be paid by those who wish the paper.

To those who wish to subscribe, we would say, that the safest plan is to enclose the money in a letter and direct to us. Most postmasters will frank their letters if relating to nothing but the business of the office, and all postmasters who will be kind enough to do so, we shall be pleased to acknowledge as agents.

Editors who may wish to exchange, will please copy, and forward a number of their paper marked with ink, to this office, and their favor shall be promptly acknowledged without fraud or delay, as is but too often the case. Address,

GEO. R. GRAHAM & Co.

South West corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review*.

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican*.

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove*.

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 40. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841. Whole No. 92.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

CHEERFULNESS—CONTENTMENT.

"It is the great art of life to manage well
The restless mind. * * * *
Thou *cheerfulness*, by Heaven designed
To sway the movements of the mind,
Whatever fretful passion springs,
Whatever wayward fortune brings
To disarrange the power within
And strain the musical machine;
Thou goddess, thy attempting hand
Doth each discordant string command,
Refines the soft and swell the strong,
And, joining Nature's general song,
Through many a varying tone implores
The harmony of human souls."

There is one feeling more generally prevalent in human breast thananother,it is the feeling discontent—of restlessness—of dissatisfaction ourselves—with those around us, and with it, our condition and circumstances in life. careful observer knows and can testify to siduity with which this feeling—this invari- unhappifying feeling is cherished and culti- . The feeling is induced by ill-will, hatred, and malice, and must as certainly be pro- ve of misery, suffering and wretchedness, as effects are the results of causes—Reason, ophy, religion—the Bible, and our best in- , all forbid the cultivation of feelings of dis- nt and envy, yet how universally are those gs cherished. A palpable—an undeniable nce of the ignorance and infatuation of our erate race! Discontent once banished, and mmeasurably would the stock of human hap- s be increased. How immensely would the gation of enjoyment be swelled! *Then* would alley of our pilgrimage' bring forth richly and aiantly, flowers and fruits, transcendently tiful to the eye, and pleasant to the taste, ring delightful and happy,our journey to the a of rest, and to our *Jerusalem home! Then* nger would be seen,

'Malicious envy
ding upon a ravenous wolf, chewing
tween his cankered teeth, a venemous toad.'

would our condition be aptly presented r mind as the 'blooming *Rose of Sharon*— as that rose—faded—dead.' '*Then* as the riant, towering Cedar of Lebanon. *Now* as tunted, dwarfish cedar of the frozen regions.'

eerfulness and contentment are duties con- nt with every species of virtue and practice ligion, and are most explicitly and imperi- enjoined upon us by the sacred Scriptures. entment is an implicit praise and thanksgiv- o *Providence*,under all its dispensations. 'It kind of acquiesence in the state wherein we laced, and a secret approbation of the di- will in His conduct toward man.'

he Bible, our guide to peace, to happiness and ren, enjoins upon us, on almost every page duty of cheerfulness;of contentment. Having and raiment, let us be therewith content, is anguage of Holy Writ. Pharisaical hypoc- is *sad* and disfigures its face, that it may ap- unto men to *fast;* but saith the Holy one, is the *fast* which I have ordained, that ye un- the bands of wickedness that ye let the op- sed go free and that ye break every yoke. The rvance of *this fast* will produce cheerfulness contentment, gladness and joy—the obser- e of *that* sadness and sorrow.

ontentment guards against the follies and es into which the votaries of discontent are asily led. Having learned, in whatever sit- on we are placed to be therewith content, will not be liable to fall into improper practi- or nefarious schemes to increase our stock of dly goods. Contentment is the certain reme- nd preventive of sadness, gloom, and melan- y, and induces cheerfulness and other virtues christian duties, rendering our temporary , here not only tolerable, but pleasant, happy, agreeable, and prepares us for a proper, and enjoyment of the riches and blessings of our venly inheritance—of the felicities of the *rit Land.* S.

For the Western Recorder.

CIVIL LIBERTY.

Civil Liberty,says Archdeacon Paley,is the not ng restrained by any law but what conduces greater degree to the public welfare. To do t I will, is natural liberty—to do what I will sistently with the interest of the community which I belong is civil liberty. I might wish to in every instance just as I pleased, but I re- t that the rest of mankind might wish to do same, in which state of universal indepen- nce I should meet with so many checks and ob- icles to my own will, from the conflicting in- est of those around me, that, not only my ppiness, but even my liberty would be less, n in a community subject to the dominion of *ral laws.* Thus, we at once perceive that the sted liberty of a state of nature can exist only solitude.

With despots, and the enemies of freedom in neral, it is customary to represent the sover nty of the people as a license to anarchy and sorder. But the tracing up of civil power to is, its legitimate source, will not diminish our digations to obey, it only explains its reasons d settles it on clear and derterminate princi- es. It turns blind submission into rational edience,—tempers the passion for liberty, with e love of order, and places mankind in a happy edium between the extremes of anarchy on the e side, and oppression on the other.

The sovereignty of the people presuppose the tural equality of mankind; and as no one man s any natural or inherent right, to rule more an another,it necessarily follows that a claim to minion, wherever it is lodged, must be ulti- ately referred back to the explicit or implied nsent of the people. Whatever source of civil thority is assigned different from this will be und to resolve itself into mere force. But as the tural equality of one generation is the same ith that of another, the people have always the same right to new model their government and set aside their rulers,for *civil rulers* cannot be considered as having any claims that are co-extended with those of the *people*,nor as forming a party seperate from the state. They are appointed by the community to execute its will—not to oppose it; to manage the public,—not to pursue any private or particular interest by usurpation or embezzlement.

Are all the existing authorities of the state to lie then (it may be inquired) at the mercy of the populace, liable to be dissipated by the first breath of public discontent? By no means; they are to be respected and obeyed as interpreters of the public will. Till they are set aside by the unequivocal voice of the people, they are a law to every member of the community. To resist them is rebellion, and for any particular set of men to attempt their subversion, by force, is *Mobocracy*, which, like the fell *Simoon* of the desert carries death and desolation to every scene it visits. and is a most heinous crime against the embodied, and collective majesty of the state. But, though the existing authorities of the state are a law to every member of the community separately considered, yet, they cannot bind the community, itself, or prevent it whenever it shall think proper—from forming an entire new arrangement. A right, this, which no *compact* can alienate or diminish, and which has been exerted as often as a free government has been formed.

Mr. Hall, who has thrown a flood of light upon this department of inquiry, places among the prognostics of the destined triumph of Christianity, the extension of civil liberty, by which the present times are distinguished. The enjoyment of civil liberty is essential to the development of the noblest energies of the human mind. Deprived of this, nothing truly great can flourish in the moral world. There exists an indissoluble connection between the will and religious freedom of a nation, and every friend of religion must rejoice in the advancement of that liberal and enlightened policy under which alone it can expect to prosper. It is only under a few representative government that this can be expected. Never did religion prosper in the chilling pestiferous deadly atmosphere of despotism. It can only flourish in the sunshine of political freedom. Religion grows and blooms among the highest and most palmy branches of the tree of liberty, and ripens in luxuriance among its topmost boughs. It is by a favorable arrangement of political circumstances, that religion is most likely to be advanced. Not that we would advocate a religious establishment, for we long since coincided with the views of the late Dr. Coke, when he styled a national church "a bane to truth and holiness;" but we would wish to advocate the establishment of the genuine, and legitimate freedom, which is equally removed from the extremes of anarchy on the one side, and tyranny on the other. It is this that seems to be the genial climate of religion, and doubtless God will prepare His own way in this as in every other respect. Revolutionary commotions among the nations of the earth must still be expected; they who kill with the sword will perish by the sword—until the arrival of that happy period when liberty, civil and religious, shall be universally established. Until every valley shall be exalted, every mountain and hill brought low, the crooked rendered straight, the rough places plain, and all flesh shall see the glory of the Lord, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

E. H. McCOY, M. D.
Uricksville, Tuscarawas Co., O., May 10.

For the Western Recorder.

Written by a youth on leaving and at the close of his school among his relatives.

The close of school and parting from friends, is a theme which fills my mind with very unpleasant feelings. Yes, the though that our school draws to a close, that we are about to part with friends, perhaps never more to meet in this probationary state, produces feelings of sorrow and anxiety. Oh, unhappy thought! Oh, sad reality! Would this were not the case! Yet it is even so! Yes we must soon part with a very worthy and attentive teacher, perhaps never more to meet.—Yet I humbly hope and trust it may not be. The fact that we must part is certain. But whether we meet again or not is uncertain. ONE only knows. We can but hope for the best. We must also soon part with school-mates, perhaps never to have the privilege of again attending school together. When such thoughts as these enter the mind we can but feel sorrowful. With joy we mediate the past yet recoil the anticipation of the future. It is very hard parting with friends, especially from those with whom we attend school. The teacher looks forward to the close of his school with sorrow. The scholar likewise is far from happy, from the thought that his school draws to a close. It is also hard, *very hard*, to to leave our friends and relatives for distant lands. Our hearts yearn with tender emotions at the parting scene. But although it be hard parting with friends during life's short journey, it is far *more* trying, to be separated from them by Death. The ties of nature are so strong, it seems as if we could not leave our friends. Yes that Unbounded Love which proceeds from the fountain of all good extending to the whole human family is so great, it seems that the Grim monster Death can hardly make a separation.—Yet such is the solemn fact! The sentence is past, all must die. And we are ready to exclaim in language liks this: How shocking, is thy summons. ("Oh Death.") Even Christ who triumphed over Death, Hell and the Grave, prayed that the cup might pass from him. We also see him at the death of Lazarus, weeping, and groaning, in spirit. But we mourn not without hope. We expect to meet our friends, in a future state of existence, where neither "Life nor Death, Principalities nor Powers, things present, or things to come, will be able to separate us from the love of God."

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Disciple: Your No. 5 has come to hand. Your 4th No. I have never seen, as the paper containing it has never reached me. This is my apology for not replying to it.

In your last I find two points which I understand as your strong ones: 1st, the case of Simon the sorcerer. 2d, the case of Cornelius. I have numbered them as they occur in the New Testament. I will now notice the case of Simon.—You say "a man may be believe and be baptised and after all he may miss the pardon of sin, as in the case of Simon; Acts 8th." Christ says he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved.—You say "he may miss it." So he may if Christ's word fails, not without. Where is the proof that it failed in Simon's case? We will now examine it as recorded in the 8th of Acts. It is said in the 12th verse that when they believed the preaching of Philip, &c., they were baptised both men and women, and in verse 13th we read, "then Simon himself believed also, and when he was baptised he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done." It appears that Simon believed as did the others, and was baptised as were the others. The next matter recorded is that Peter and John were sent from Jerusalem that they might lay their hands on those in Samaria who had believed and were baptised, that they might receive the Holy Ghost. In verse 17th we read, "then laid they their hands on *them* and *they* received the Holy Ghost." Laid their hands on who? Why those who had believed and were baptised, and Simon was one of *them*. Now, Br. Disciple, separate Simon from the *them* if you can. But Simon afterwards offered Peter money, saying give me also this power, &c. Peter reproved him sharply, and with what did he charge him?, with wickedness—and in what did his wickedness consist? Why in one thought—see verse 22, and this is proof to Disciple that Simon's past sins were not pardoned, and consequently Christ's promise in this case has failed. Br. Disciple have you never had one wicked thought since you were pardoned? If so, your rule says you have "after all missed pardon." So if the Lord's plan failed in Simon's case, yours has failed in your case.—But if you will furnish me some testimony from the good book that Simon did not receive all that the rest did in Samaria I will yield.

We will now attend to the case of Cornelius as recorded in Acts 10th. You say his sins were pardoned before he was baptised. Well, let us hear the facts as recorded. In the beginning of his history we learn that an angel was sent to him, who informed him that his prayers and his alms had come up as a memorial before God, who also directed him to send to Jappa for Simon whose sirname is Peter, who should tell him what he ought to do, verse 6.—Words whereby thou and all thy house shall be saved,—Acts 11: 14. Peter, before he went to the Gentiles was careful to have some of his Jewish brethren to accompany him, see Acts 10: 23. We now have Peter standing before the Gentiles to tell them what they ought to do in order to salvation, and what word had Peter for them? Here him, verse 36,—The word which God sent unto the children of Israel preaching peace by Jesus Christ, (He is Lord of all.) Hold, Peter, says my Br. Disciple, you must not preach the same word to the Gentiles that you did to the Jews at the beginning. But Peter wont stop for you, by dear brother, for he received no other word to preach than that which began at Jerusalem. While Peter yet spake the Holy Ghost fell on them which heard the word. At this those Jews who came with Peter were astonished, for they heard them speak with tongues and magnify God.

We shall now inquire what the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the Gentiles for. You say it was to seal the work of pardon upon their hearts. How did you find this out? Will you point me to the text that will prove it? By turning to Acts 15: 8, you see what the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the Gentiles for. It was God bearing witness that He put no difference between the Jews and Gentiles. As we have already seen Peter was to tell Cornelius what he ought to do, and in telling him "what he ought to do" he was to "tell him the words by which he should be saved." You have Cornelius saved before Peter commanded him to do any thing. I will leave the reader to judge in the case. You conclude this is the case that should govern us in the proclamation and practice of the gospel. Now, Br. Disciple, have you ever witnessed such a case as the one recorded in the 10th of Acts? Indeed I know you have not. You have never seen the Spirit fall on persons while they were sitting under the sound of the gospel, and heard them speak with tongues. If not, if you believe the doctrine you have contended for, of course you have never baptised any one. I will now venture to say that you cannot find such a case as the above from the time of Cornelius down to the present time, if you can (from the book,) I will give it up. Will you rest the whole argument on the case of Simon and Cornelius? If you will it can soon be settled.

You say again, baptism is to connect us with the discipleship of Christ. Please tell me what relation a man holds to Christ who is not connected with His disciples?

I do not think that I shall notice any other matter until we settle(if we can) the case of Simon and Cornelius,and if you can make out from the *good book* that Cornelius was saved without the *obedience of faith*, and Simon could not be saved with it, I will have to yield, for I must bow to the word of the Lord.

For some time past I have not had an opportunity to get the Recorder but once a month, being absent—this is the cause of my delay.

Grace and peace be with you.

TIMOTHY.

"False one I love thee still," as the bald man said to his wig.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FORT WAYNE, IA., APRIL 28, 1841.

Br. Springer: Since my last communication 59 have been added to this mission. I have organized three new societies. Our societies grow not only in numbers but in grace.—The Lord is still with us, and will be with us to the end.

The last quarterly meeting, notwithstanding the rain and bad roads, was truly a blessed season. In our love feast the hearts of fathers and children, saints and sinners appeared tendered and melted down before the warming influences of the grace of God. The house was crowded. Most of those present could talk feelingly and experimentally of the redeeming goodness of God in their souls. One scarce had time to finish till another, anxiously waiting, would renew the theme and rejoice that it was his privilege to witness for Jesus the redeemer of souls. The child of twelve united with the hoary headed veteran of the cross of three score and ten, to tell that God is love, and that they had communion with God the Father of their spirits. Several prescious souls professed to find the pearl of great price. At a protracted meeting at Maumee we had a heavenly time, long and joyfully to be remembered by many.

At Eel river we had a solemn and profitable meeting of three days. Our communion was deeply impressive. Thirteen attended to the ordinance of baptism.

Through the province of God my lot has been cast among an agreeable, intelligent and liberal people,—a people who love the liberty of the gospel. My prayer is for the Lord to send prosperity.

Your fellow laborer in Christ,
LEWIS HICKLIN,
Conference Missionary.

RICHWOOD CT., IA., MAY 10, 1841.

Br. Springer: Though prospects were discouraging when I came to this circuit, at this time it appears to be prospering. The Lord is graciously reviving His work generally around it. Lukewarm professors are awakened to a sense of their duty, sinners are compelled, like the publican, to cry for mercy, while christians are constrained to praise God aloud for His goodness. Near 100 members have been received into the church this conference year.

Our third quarterly meeting will commence, June 5th, at Br. Lamb's,three miles west of New Castle, Henry county. We have held several protracted meetings which were attended with the presence and power of God. We shall end one this evening in Portland, a little village on the National Road. The Lord has wonderfully blessed us at this meeting. Three have been added to the church.

Yours, in the bonds of christian love,
SAMUEL FULTON.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Companion.

A LITTLE BOY'S LETTER ANSWERED.

Mr. Willis,—I met with this in a French paper, published in the Canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, and it has been translated. It is too touching to be lost.

Yours, &c., C. S.

A little child from C——, in Germany, had just lost his father, and found himself left, by this sad event, without the means of continuing his education. He was particularly desirous of entering an institution, founded by the pious Christians, known under the name of Moravians; it was his mother's wish likewise. But without money, without friends, without protectors; poor and unknown, he had but little hope in the world. Fortunately for our young orphan, he had heard of "Him who is rich towards all who call upon Him;"—of that Friend of the unfortunate—that great and powerful Protector, who disposes of gold and silver, as he does of the heart, according to His good pleasure—of Jesus, who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The child trusted entirely on the word of this good Saviour; he believed in Him, and desired to petition Him. "But how shall I go to Jesus?" said our little orphan to himself. "I will write Him a letter, in which I will tell Him all." This he did in nearly these words:

"My dear Lord Jesus Christ:

"I have lost my father, and we are very poor; but thou hast said in thy word, that whatever we should ask of God in thy name, He will grant it to us. I believe what thou hast said, Lord Jesus.—Therefore, I pray thee, my God, in the name of Jesus, to furnish my mother with the means of placing me at the Moravian Institution. I should like so much to continue my education, I pray thee, good Jesus, to grant my request. I love thee already, but I will love thee still more,—give me likewise wisdom and all that is good. Adieu, &c."

The child folded the letter, and addressed it "To our Lord Jesus Christ in Heaven." Afterwards seriously, but with a heart full of hope, he carried it to the Post Office. The postmaster, on seeing the address, thought it must be the letter of some lunatic, and threw it aside. But after finishing his work, he took it up again, and attentively examining the writing, observed it was that of a child; he opened it, and was strongly affected by reading his infantile prayer, which he communicated to the Moravians of his acquaintance. The latter read the letter in a society of the brethren. The Baroness of Lippe, who was present, considered these circumstances as an appeal addressed to her by the Saviour. She took the young orphan under her protection, and placed him at the much desired institution. Thus the letter arrived at its destination and was answered.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

Jesus, when He was upon this earth spent His whole time in doing good to those around him. But He did not forget little children. You know it is said they were brought to Him that He might bless them; and when the disciples rebuked those who brought them, He said, "Suffer little children,and forbid them not to come unto me." Why did He want children to come unto Him? He added, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven?"

Now, children, after such encouraging words from the lips of our Saviour, how can any of you think for a moment, of living without a change of heart and loving this Jesus? I believe these children were very young, for it says that when they were "*brought*" to Him, "*He took them in His arms*" and blessed them. I don't say that they *come* to Him. No doubt they were as young as any of the readers of the Cabinet, and if so, children why do you not go to Jesus? He wants you to come unto him. He loves little children, and there is great encouragement for you. How many persons are there in the Bible who loved the Lord when young? You have read of Abel, Joseph, Josiah, Samuel, Daniel, the three young persons who were thrown into the fiery furnace; John the Baptist, who was filled with the Holy Ghost from his earliest infancy; Timothy who knew the Scriptures from a child, and probably many more.

When Jesus the Saviour, says: "Suffer little children to come," it shows us clearly that there is no difficulty in the way but what you make yourself. Jesus is ready; he wants to bless you. Say children, don't you want to get to heaven when you die? Then give your heart to Jesus. "They that seek me early shall find me,"says the Bible. Seek Him now; pray to Him *expecting* He will answer your prayer. Stop doing those things that are wrong. Think of God's goodness, accept of His mercy, and try to love Him above every thing else. Believe in Jesus, that He died for your sins—that He has promised to save you.—Has He not promised,'he that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." You know this is true. Now believe Him. Take His word, and He will save you. Be so sorry for having sinned, that you will never do so again. This is the way to seek Him. Think about Jesus who came from a glorious heaven to die on the shameful cross, that He might open the way for you to escape from "everlasting contempt," and enjoy blessings which mortal eye hath not seen nor ear heard.—Read your Bible, and may God bless it to your salvation. SIMON.

THE PEASANT AND THE POET.—There is philosophy as well as poetry in the following beautiful lines of Cowper—when he compares the happier intelligence of a poor and aged female with that of Voltaire:

"She for her humble sphere by nature fit,
Of little understanding and no wit,
Just knows, and knows no more,her bible true,
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew;
And in that charter reads with sparkling eyes
Her title to a treasure in the skies.

"O happy peasant, O unhappy bard—
His the mere tinsel, her's the rich reward.
He praised perhaps for ages yet to come.
She never heard of half a mile from home;
He lost in errors his vain heart prefers,
She safe in the simplicity of hers."

THE VICKSBURGH DUEL.—Two indictments have been presented by the grand jury of Vicksburg, against Mr. Flagg and Dr. Hagan, the principals engaged in the rencounter of the 4th of March, one for a violation of a statute to prevent duelling, and the other for a fight with deadly weapons in a corporate town. Half a dozen indictments are said to be pending against Hagan for attempts at assassination and for similar outrages, a conviction on any one of which will afford him a cell in the new penitentiary of Mississippi half a year.

The Springfield Gazette says,that four hundred of the Irish laborers on the railroad in the towns of Chester,Midfield and vicinity, have pledged themselves against the use of intoxicating liquors.—The most happy results are already seen. Let the Irish but banish from their homes and festive meetings that curse and scourge, alcoholic liquors, and they will soon be known as one of the worthiest and happiest classes of the community.

GOOD MANAGEMENT.—The Newark Advertiser says that fifteen years ago a farm in western New York, of 400 acres exhausted by bad husbandry, was bought by a Scotch farmer for $4000. This farm has been so improved by good husbandry that the owner was last year offered for it $40,000. He refuses the offer on the ground that it had actually netted him the interest of over $60,000.

WONDERS OF GEOLOGY.—One of the most remarkable phenomenas displayed to us by the researches of the geologist, is the evidence of the existence, in primeval times, of animals and plants, analogies of which are rare or wanting on our lands, and in our seas. Among those tribes which have become all extinct, but which once presented numerous generic modifications of form and structure, the order of crinoid star fishes is the most prominent. Now scarcely a dozen kinds of these beautiful animals live in the seas of our globe, and individuals of these kinds are rarely met with; formerly, they were among the most numerous of the Ocean's inhabitants—so numerous that the remains of their skeletons constitute great tracts of dry land, as it now appears. For miles and miles we may walk over stony fragments of the crinoidæ; fragments which were once built up in animated forms, encased in living flesh, and obeying the will of creatures among the loveliest of the inhabitants of the Ocean. Even in their present disjointed and petrified state, they excite the admiration, not only of the naturalist, but of the common gazer; and the name of stony-lily, popularly applied to them, indicates a popular appreciation of their beauty. To the philosopher they have long been subjects of contemplation, as well as of admiration. In him they raise up a vision of an early world—a world the potentates of which were not men, but animals—or seas, on whose tranquil surfaces myriads of convulted nautili sported, and whose millions of lily-stars and nautili are almost gone; a few lovely stragglers of those once abounding tribes remain to evidence the wondrous forms and structure of their comrades.—Other beings, not less wonderful, and scarcely less graceful, have replaced them; while the seas in which they flourished have become lands, whereon man in his columned cathedrals and mazy palaces, emulates the beauty and symetry of their fluted stems and chambered shells. *Forbis' Star Fishes.*

ENGLAND AND TEXAS.—The London papers contain the treaty of commerce signed in that capitol on the 13th November last,between England and Texas. It is framed on the basis of strict reciprocity, but does not apply to the colonies. The conditions upon which Texas may trade with the colonies are to be regulated hereafter. Vessels wholly owned by citizens of Texas, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the marines,at least, are citizens of the Republic, are declared to be Texian vessels within the meaning of the treaty, although not built in that country. The treaty is to continue in force eight years, and farther, until the expiration of twelve months after one of the high contracting parties shall have notified to the other an intention to terminate its duration.

THE CURIOSI.—There is one sect in the religious world, which, although not mentioned in any book of denominations, or in any theological dictionary; which, although it has neither distinct creed nor separate temples, still it is entitled to specific notification; this sect I shall denominate *Curiosi*. Their identifying trait is a love of novelty. They may belong to any preacher, who for the time can interest them by something new; and they attach themselves to every congregation that has something going on out of the common way. Thus they are carried along the stream of profession, like ships and twigs that are floating near the edge of a river, they are intercepted by every weed, and whirled in every eddy.—*Rev. J. A. James.*

A YANKEE MINT.—A Massachusetts friend writes to the editor of the N. Y. Sun, that "there is in Connecticut a cent factory, where the real copper mint drops bearing the stamp of the United States, in exact imitation to the legal coin, are made and sold 105 for a dollar; andif desired, they will be casked up and delivered to any part of the Union, freight and casking free. Red backs taken for the same at par. He saw a keg of the article within the week past, and that they cannot be distinguished from the United States Coin. You are probably aware that the copper for 100 cts. costs but about 35 to 40 cents."

ANECDOTE.—A clergyman reading the funeral service, when he came to the words, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto himself a brother," &c., he forgot whether the deceased had been a man or a woman. Turning to one of the mourners, who happened to be a Hibernian he asked him, "Is this a brother or a sister?" "Neither one or the other," replied Pat, "it was only an acquaintance!"

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.—Fifty years ago, coffee was hardly known as an article of commerce in South America. Now Brazil alone produces the enormous quantity of 135,000,000 of pounds, or nearly one half of what annually finds its way into foreign markets, from all quarters of the globe.

Dean Swift says—"It is with little souled people as it is with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in the more noise they make in pouring out."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... MAY 26, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: I have often desired to see some emarks in your paper respecting church government in the apostolic ages. I have no wish to make any invidious distinctions between any of the existing forms of ecclesiastical government, while I would seriously ask you, (and through you your correspondents,) a few plain questions on that subject. I would ask

1st. If the same objections may not be raised against the itinerating part of the policy of the M. P. Church, as against the same part of the policy of the M. E. Church?

2d. Whether those passages in Acts xiv. 21—23: xv. 22, 23: xx. 28, do not give us a clearer precedent for a settled stationary ministry, than for an itinerating one?

3d. If they do, should we not infer that a congregational form of government was the one preferred by the immediate successors of the apostles?

4th. May we not infer that a stationed ministry occupied the seven churches of Asia, to whom as angels of the churches, John the Revelator wrote?

5th. Is the case paraliel between the moral state of the enlightened part of the world now, and the moral state of the enlightened part of the world in the days of the apostles?

6th. If not, can there be any argument in favor of a travelling ministry drawn from such a parallel?

7th. Does the argument drawn from the necessity of the case, (in reference to support and obtaining congregations, &c.) have weight enough to make a travelling ministry necessary?

8th. Is the command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," to be taken in the same sense now as in the days of those to whom it was first given?

9th. Ought not every congregation to have some power over their pastors?

10th. Ought the legislative, judicial and executive powers be lodged in the same hands?

11th. Ought not these powers be so divided as to place no more than one in the same hands?

12th. Can there not be a stationed ministry in the general, with power to send one (or more) of their number as an evangelist to travel and preach, after having obtained the consent of the churches?

There might be many more questions asked, but I forbear for the present. Some of the above may perhaps be irrevelent, and some may express the same or similar ideas twice, but I wished to make them as plain as possible. You will please therefore answer those which may be worth answering, and in so doing you will oblige

TITUS.

Zanesville, Ohio, April, 1841.

We have deferred this article in order to seek an opportunity to make some reflections thereon, but such are our pressing duties that we cannot find time to make but a remark or two. We say:

1. We admit the congregational mode of church government is scriptural, because it recognizes the rights of the laity or the whole church; but it does not follow from this admission that the government of the M. P. Church is unscriptural, for it recognizes the same rights. Scripture, as we understand it, like the charter of our civil liberties, gives us but the elements, or first principles of government, and leaves the detail, (just as we should suppose a wise being would dispose of the matter,) to be carried out, to meet the varied circumstances of general society. To suppose that the head of the church would give a detailed form of government, and require it be carried into operation under all circumstances, without variation, would be a very different principle of action from the one adopted by him who "became all things to all men." Look at the condition to this sparcely populated country; if there were none but the congregational mode of government adopted in the church, thousands, in the west, would be left without the benefits of the gospel, because of their poverty and scattered condition. But the itinerate mode of operation is peculiarly suited to this condition of the community, by supplying every neighborhood which is willing to receive the ministers of Christ. And we see nothing in the scriptures to prevent the Congregationalist, or any other church from adopting the itinerant plan of spreading the gospel, provided the church, including the laity, were agreed. God himself, seems to recognize the *right* of the people to govern by whatever mode they think proper; when a nation once saw cause to bestow, on one man, kingly power, He did not control, but simply advised them. See 1 Psalm. 8. chap.

2. As it respects the interrogatory, "whither the same objections may not be raised against the itinerating part of the polity of the M. P. church as against the same part of the polity of the M. E. Church,"—we reply in yankee style, by proposing another question; suppose two nations were governed each by a King; that one of these Sovereigns had usurped the throne, and governed with despotic sway,—and that the other was elevated by the voice of the people, and could be returned into their hands whenever they willed it, could we republicans see no difference in these supposed cases? Just as much difference, then, is there between the polities of the two Methodist Churches, or the power which wields their itinerant operations. In the M. E. Church the clergy claim to be the "divinely authorized expounders" of God's law and deny to the laity any part in the government of the churches, whereas in the M. P. Church, the rights of the laity are admitted, and they participate in the government of the church.

3. "Titus" has not confided to us his proper name,—a requisition which we make of all who write communications for our paper. If he should see cause to continue his favors it is expected he will comply with this prudential rule.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Legislature of New York have passed the appropriation Bill by an overwhelming majority. The bill appropriates $2,150,000 for the Erie Canal Enlargement. $300,000 for the Black River Canal, and $540,000 for the Genesee Valley Canal—total. $3,000,000. The vote for the passage of the bill stood 97, and against it 33.

SUSPICIOUS.—The body of a man was recently discovered floating in the Mississippi, opposite N. Orleans. Upon examination of the body, several wounds were observed, as if inflicted with a sharp instrument.

Much solicitude is felt in Washington and the neighboring cities, for the fate of the Rev. Mr. Cookman, a learned and eloquent Clergyman of the Methodist church who was a passenger in the President. For two or three sessions he has been Chaplain to the Senate, and was highly respected and beloved by a large circle of friends, as well as by the Members of Congress. He has left behind him a wife, and a large family of young children, whose situation will be truly deplorable, should he be lost. Mr. Cookman's object in visiting England, was to see an aged parent. On the Sabbath before he left us, he preached a most impressive sermon in the Representative's Hall, and took an affecting farewell of those for whom he had so long been accustomed to minister at the Capitol. The House was crowded in every part, and never did I see an assembly more deeply touched than by his chaste and pathetic eloquence. The prayers of thousand followed him on his voyage; and his numerous devoted friends and admirers here cling to the slightest circumstance that affords them any hope for his safety.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Sig.*

We find the following in the Commercial of last evening. *How* it is "the most conclusive that the Editors of that paper have seen," or how it is in any degree conclusive, *we* do not discover:

THE PRESIDENT.—The most conclusive evidence or intimation that we have yet seen, as to the fate of the steamship President, is contained in the following extract from the log-book of the packet Utica, which we find in the Newark Daily Advertiser:

"Ship Utica, from Havre toward N. York,} "March 15 or 16, (date obscure.) }

"10 30 A. M., fresh breezes from N. W., passed the wreck of a vessel's mast, spars and yards, (or mast and yards, for the word spars appears to have been partly erased,) with sails attached thereto, the mast-heads and yards being painted black. Supposed them to have belonged to an English vessel dismasted in the gale of the 12th, being in the same latitude and longitude in which the Utica lost many sails. C. D. CONN, Mate.

"Lat 46 30 N., long. 41 35 W."

The gentleman who furnished the extract says—"The latitude and longitude give the position of the Utica on the 12th. Capt. Pell remarked at the time he passed the wreck that it did not appear to belong to an ordinary merchantman, having considerable chain work about the spars. The wreck was passed so near that they were obliged to luff to prevent the copper of the Utica being scratched. I may add that Capt. Pell, before leaving port, entertained serious apprehensions that the wreck was a portion of the steamship President."

In continuation of the same subject, we copy the following from the *Baltimore Patriot;* simply remarking that, in our judgment, neither the extract from the log-book nor the Southampton letter should be regarded as throwing any light on the question of the President's fate.

STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.—"We have information which leads us to hope that the steamship President is safe, having gone into Madeira. A letter has been received by Mr. Howell, of Cumberland, Md., whose father was on board the President, from a relation of his who resides at Southampton, England, stating the fact of the arrival of the steamship at Medeira, and detailing how the news reached him.

"Mrs. Power, the wife of Mr. Tyrone Power, the actor, who was a passenger, had agents stationed at points where information of the steamship would likely be received, and from one of those agents she received by express, a letter on the 19th ult., in which it was stated that a vessel had just arrived there from Madeira, which reported that as she was leaving the latter port the President was going in, and spoke her.

"This letter was received by Mrs. Power on the 19th ult., and being read by the relation of Mr. Howell, who was present at the moment it was received, he immediately sat down and wrote the letter, referred to in the above. He despatched it by the post, and it reached the steamship Britannia in time to be brought on by that vessel, which left England on the 20th ult."

There is a reason to hope that the next English steamer may bring further accounts; but we probably shall know nothing definite before such arrival.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—The conjectures in regard to the fate of this boat are many, but as yet we feel confident that she is safe. Little stress should be laid upon the assertions of such as know nothing of ships and their management when at sea. Capt. Roberts is too old a sailor, and too familiar with duty, to allow any vessel under his command to be placed in situations where she would be injured by ice, which, as croakers say, has caused her destruction. Any one that has been on the ocean wave in high latitudes, is aware that the vicinity of an ice berg is made apparent, when a bright "look-out" is kept on board the vessel, for they can be seen in the darkest night, when miles distant, and the change of temperature is sure to warn the watch of their proximity. The crew of the President were under strict man-of-war discipline, and of course, would not be found sleeping at their stations. That she and those who sailed in her are safe, we confidently believe, although some accident may have occured, for we know that many a vessel which has been dismasted and otherwise injured by a heavy gale of wind, has drifted for weeks ere relief was offered.

This continual harping, by some of the press, on the subject of her fate—this conjuring up of stories, which have no foundation in fact—this blending of fiction and imagination, serve, it is true to make a paragraph, but they are a discredit to those who use such base means to enlarge the already extravagant morbid taste of the public, and which cause the friends and relations of those who were embarked to alternate between fear and hope. We should, all of us, wait patiently until the arrival of the Caledonia, and then we shall be better prepared to judge.—*Phil. Chron.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8, 1841.

Terrific explosion of Fort Moultrie—forty lives lost. Forgery.

DEAR SIR:

I have but now returned from the town of Moultriville, Sullivan Island, where I was witness to one of the most terrific disasters that has ever occurred in this State. Fort Moultrie—of glorious memory—now lies a heap of ruins. The magazine was undergoing some necessary repairs, and by some means, now unaccountable, fire and powder came in contact, and the entire structure, with seven buildings in the vicinity, were torn to atoms by the explosion of some three hundred barrels of powder. At the time of the explosion, there were several workmen and some soldiers in or near the magazine, and about forty persons in the Fort. The number of lives has not yet been ascertained. The accident occurred about eleven o'clock this morning.

A check on the Charleston Bank purporting to have been drawn by Heyden, Dregg & Co., of this city, for $3,100, by a young man known here, was paid. To day the forgery was detected, but the money was in hand, and the rogue off.

GREAT FORTUNES OF THE WOOD CUTTER'S WIFE.—"Some years ago," says a foreign journal, "the captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood cutter, residing in the neighborhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an Island in the South seas, wholly regardless of what might befal her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage monarch of the island, who became enamored of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne, and at his death left her the sovereignty of his dominions. By a European vessel, which recently touched at the island, the poor wood cutter has received intelligence of his wife. She sent him presents of such vast value that he will probably be one of the wealthiest private individuals in Sicily, until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court."

CAUSE OF DEATH.—Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, has published some statements showing the average mortality, at different periods of life, among the population in that city. The least mortality recorded in any one year, was in 1827, being 939, 1 in 63, or 1.57 per cent. The greatest mortality was in 1821, 1321—1 in 35, or 2.85 per cent. From 1821, to 1830, the average annual deaths were 1147—being 1 in 49 or 2.05 per cent. From 1831 to 1839 the number was 1552, being 1 in 46, or 2.14 per cent., showing a small increase in the force of mortality.

The proportion of deaths among infants is very great. It is a melancholy fact, says Dr. Shattuck, and one which should arrest the attention of all, that 43 pr cent. or nearly one half of the deaths which have taken place in Boston, during the last 9 years, are of persons under 5 years of age; and the proportional mortality of this age has been increasing.

THE MOON.—A Dublin correspondent of an English paper gives the following observations of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh on the appearance of the moon, as seen through Lord Oxmentown's immense telescope:

"The sharpness of the rocks and peaks in the moon is quite surprising: and this fact alone would show that air and water are absent." He also states "that no volcanic action is now at work in the moon, nor has been since the invention of telescopes. One of its mountains is nearly 17,000 feet above the plain from which it rises. Generally, however, they are about 5,000 feet."

THE FORGERY.—The Nashville Banner in speaking of the forged notes, which were discounted at the Bank of Tennessee says: The number of notes, we understand to be fourteen hundred, amounting in all to $6.900. They principally purport to have been drawn and endorsed by citizens (fictious) of Wilson and Rutherford counties, and were accompanied by recommendations, also forged, from gentlemen, directors, residing in those counties, pronouncing them good. We understand this morning that a portion of them was traced to a citizen of Rutherford co., who has been arrested.—*Phil. Chron.*

A CHINESE MAP OF THE WORLD.—A tolerable idea of the advanced state of Chinese geography, may be gathered from a glance at a map of the world produced by them. It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea three inches square, in which are delineated, as islands, and of a very small size, *Europe*, England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Africa! Holland is as large as all the rests, and Africa is not as big as the top of one's little finger. The northern frontier is Russia, very large. How it must astonish the Celestials to find that they are obliged to bow to the power of one of these small islands.

MITCHELL THE FORGER.—The ex-honorable Charles F. Mitchell arrived in this city on Monday evening, in custody of officer Bowyer of the police, and is now lodged in safe keeping. Gov. Seward, having been applied to for the purpose, made a respectful requisition upon the Canadian authorities for the delivery of the forger, which was promptly complied with. Mr. Bowyer left Montreal on Saturday, having Mitchell in irons, and accompanied by Capt. Cormeau, of the Montreal police. Capt. C. accompanied them to the American waters, where he formally surrendered the prisoner.

The Courier says that Mitchell is in good health, and appears reckless as to his fate; avowing his determination to plead guilty to the crimes with which he is charged.

It appears that on his flight from this city he went to Philadelphia, where, after having procured a ticket at the Pittsburgh Railroad Office, (for the purpose of misleading any who might be in pursuit) he disguised himself in a suit of grey clothes, a broad brim hat with crape band, in which dress and green spectacles, and with a carpenter's rule in his hand, for *four days* openly walked the streets of that city, frequently meeting persons with whom he was well accquainted. He left Philadelphia for New York in the cars, and went up the river in the steamboat Utica; being all the while in company with persons whom he knew, but none of whom detected him through his disguise.

An incident occurred at Troy, which shows the constant apprehension of discovery under which he must have been laboring; while purchasing a stage ticket at that place, a person standing behind him, read aloud from a newspaper a paragraph, headed "*Mitchell the Forger*," upon which the guilty man turned suddenly around, under conviction that he was discovered: but finding such was not the case, he merely said he knew him to be a great rascal.—*N. Y. Sig.*

EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY AND VOYAGE. It is stated that an English traveller, Sir George Simpson, who recently set out from Liverpool, and left Montreal on his wild *route* a few days since, is now engaged in one of the most extraordinary adventures of modern times. He is on his way round the world, and expects to travel in all, 36,850 miles. Thus, he left Liverpool and arrived at Halifax and Boston by steam-packet, a distance of 3500 miles.—He left that city in a canoe, and intends to visit French river, lakes Huron, Superior, White Fish, Lake of the Woods and Winnepeg, until he reaches the Red River settlement, being a distance of 2150 miles, all by canoes. He then proposes to travel on horseback and on foot, to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of upwards of 1300 miles. He will then proceed down the Columbia river, a distance of 1110 miles, by boats, until he arrives at Fort Vancouver. He will then travel on the Pacific Ocean by steamboat and ships upwards of 15,000 miles; will visit the Sandwich Islands, Kamschatka, and various other places. He will proceed to Siberia, and travel 700 miles on horseback—then along the Lena, a distance of 2640 miles, in boats. He will take horses, and after visiting various regions of the north of Europe, will visit Perm, Orza, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and proceed home through Europe, being a distance of 9600 miles in carriages and on horseback. His calculation is to be absent the whole of this year, and the greater part of next.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Leesburg, Va., Genius of Liberty states that Messrs. Phillips & Jackson have invented and patented a machine for cleaning wheat, which will separate garlick, cockle, cheat and all impurities from the grain. It is said that the machine can be furnished at a price within the reach of any one who may require the use of it.—This invention, if it answer the purpose stated, will be of essential use to farmers, as the great difficulty, and indeed impossibility, of separating garlick, &c., from wheat and rye, has deducted largely from the value of their crops. We have no doubt the machine will be introduced into general use.

A SECOND "JULIUS FEROCIOUS."—The editor of that stormy and rabid Tory print, the Liverpool Mail, is said to have a map of the United States hanging in his sanctum, and every morning on entering the room he takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves, squares off, hits right and left and gives the innocent map a regular milling and mauling, just to vent his spleen against the country and works himself into a good writing passion. His strictures upon President Harrison's Inuagural and also upon the McLeod question are amusing for their very absurdity.—*Picayune.*

BUSINESS—COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—During the month of April there arrived at, and departed from, the head of the Schuylkill inclined plane, on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-way, six thousand eight hundred and eighty-one cars, being the largest number that ever passed in any one month since the opening of the road, and exceeding the number in the same month of last year by one thousand and seventy-four cars. We are also informed that on a *single day* of this month, (May,) there were *despatched* from the plane, two hundred and three cars.

ARRESTED.—A fellow was arrested in Boston, on Friday, on suspicion of being one of the persons who entered and robbed the hardware store of Joseph Lincoln, Jr. 6 Union street, about a week ago. Some of the stolen goods were found in his possession.

SUSPICION OF PIRACY.—James Reed, master of a fishing schooner at Gloucester, Mass., has made oath to a statement of which the following is a substance:—He swore that on the 12th inst., being about fifteen miles from the New Jersey shore, he saw a small boat with three men in it, heading so as to land opposite Manahocking. At the same time he saw a schooner about six miles east of him, with her mainsail set, and "yawing" in the wind so strangely as to convince him that there was no person on board to steer. He immediately bore away for her, and on reaching her found that she was the schooner Mogul of this city.—She was on her broadside, nearly full of water. He saw an augur hole which had been lately bored through her starboard quarter with a two inch augur.—Some of his crew were with him, and they went together into the cabin, where they found two chests open and empty. On the bed in the Captain's berth there was a number of clothes, and the appearance of a body in the berth; but the sea pressed the bed and clothes so hard against the carlins of the deck that they could not be removed. They left her at about 4 o'clock, P. M. at which time she was fast sinking. In conclusion, the deponent does most solemnly swear that it is his belief, and it was the belief of all who saw the bed and bedding before referred to, *that the dead body of some person was in the captain's berth of said schooner Mogul.*

Gen. Darcy, U. S. Marshal for New Jersey, in connection with several others is engaged in effort to discover the men who were going ashore in the small boat. The Mogul was owned by Nesmith & Leeds, and Mitchell & Co. of this city.—The owners believe that Capt. Snow and two others on board have been murdered. The crew consisted of William F. Green, mate, James Cantine, cook, Lyman French, James D. Fox, and Thos. Smith, seamen.—*N. Y. Sig.*

GAMBLING.—Let every young man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should never allow himself to toss up for a half penny for this is often the beginning of gambling, and this ruinous crime creeps on by slow degrees. Whilst a man is minding his work, he is playing the best game, and sure is to win. A gambler never makes any good use of his money even if he should win, he only gambles the more, and he is often reduced to beggary and despair. He is often tempted to commit crimes for which his life is forfeited to his country, or perhaps he puts an end himself to his miserable existence. If he wins, he injures a friend or companion. And how can any honest man enjoy money gained in such a way.

TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL FIRE-SCREEN.—Draw a landscape on paper, with Indian ink, representing a winter scene, or mere outline; the foliage is to be painted with muriate of cobalt for the green, acetate of cobalt for blue, and muriate of copper for yellow, which when dry will all be invisible. Put the screen to the fire, and the gentle warmth will occasion the flowers, &c. to display themselves in their natural colors, and winter be changed to spring. When it cools, the colors disappear, and the effect can be reproduced at pleasure.

THE GAINES CASE.—The U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, has again disagreed in the arbitrated case of Gen. Gaines and wife, against Relf, Chew, and others, involving so much property. The case was argued some time since, on a demurrer. Judge McKinley overruled the demurrer, on all points, and Judge Lawrence sustained it on all points. The case is, therefore again certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for the judgment.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—Mr. Arnold is exhibiting, in New York city, specimens of the new mode of manufacturing cloth, without spinning or weaving. By this process, wool may be made into cloth with the greatest rapidity, and at an expense of less than six cents a yard. The Major's last observation was—"I anticipate now that I shall have a first rate suit of American broadcloth soon, in which to do my courting."

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.—The Daily News, in alluding to the murder committed at Brooklyn last summer says, that "at the last grand jury, satisfactory evidences were produced—the nature of it we are not called upon to explain—to satisfy that enlightened body of citizens, that in the matter the magistracy have not been asleep, and there is reason for the belief that Cook and Nesbit are the murderers."

FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The incendiaries are still at work in New Orleans. On the 16th inst. a fire, known to have been the work of an incendiary, broke out in the cotton press of Mr. Ogden, which was entirely consumed. About 360 bales of cotton, valued at $15,000, were destroyed. Another attempt to fire a dwelling house was made but without success.

COMFORTABLE PROSPECT.—In allusion to the abundance of icebergs, which are voyaging off the coast, and which are supposed to occasion the cold weather, the Richmond Whig says that in 1836, when similar masses invaded our latitudes, there was frost in every month of the year but one!

THE "DIVINE FANNY."—An English paper says that Fanny Ellsler is 36 years of age, and has a son aged 18.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A negro was arrested in Cincinnati on Wednesday last who is supposed to have been one of the gang of murderers of Weaver and Baker at St. Louis. He was identified by another black man brought on from St. Louis for that purpose; he made a most desperate resistance.

We learn that another of the perpetrators in that horrible murder was arrested at Cairo, and being question confessed his guilt. Two more are still at large; but by the determination and industry of those in pursuit, no doubt they will be speedily brought to punishment.

Since writing the above,—Brown, the colored man arrested at Cincinnati, as a party in the St. Louis murders, has arrived here, in irons, on his way to St. Louis, to stand his trial.—*Louisville Messenger.*

ANOTHER ARREST,—It appears probable that justice will not be defrauded of her rightful demands upon the inhuman actors in the late horrible tragedy at St. Louis. From the following it will be seen that a third one of the deep dyed villains has been captured, and but one is left at large. Their plan of dispersing themselves in different directions, though craftily planned, is likely to be wholly frustrated in its object.—*ib.*

From the St. Louis Pennant, 5th inst.

ANOTHER OF THE MURDERERS TAKEN.—We have the sincere satisfaction of stating that the disclosures made by Ennis the negro are confirmed, and that Warrick one the murderers, has been arrested, and is now in the calaboose in this city! Thus is *white* nature cleared from this most abominable stain, and the crime fastened upon negroes.

Warrick was arrested on Monday evening at Arrow Rock, on the Missouri river, by R. B. McDowell, Esq., who was despatched from the city on the Colonel Woods, under the direction of Gen. Lee, the City Marshal.

About a mile below Arrow Rock, the Col. Woods met the Omega coming down, and McDowell saw Warrick on board.—The Omega immediately rounded to, and Mr. McDowell went on board and walked into the cabin where Warrick was standing. Warrick, who knew Mr. McDowell, turned and said, "for God Almighty's sake, what do you want?" "I want you," was the reply. He made no resistance, but suffered himself to be bound hand and foot.

Mr. McDowell removed his baggage on board the Omega, and proceeded to the city with the negro in charge, where they arrived last night, a little after 12 o'clock, and Warrick was lodged in the calaboose. He was quite communicative on the way down, and fully corroborated the statements of Ennis, implicating no one but himself, Madison, Sewell and Brown. It appears that Madison and Brown were the persons who burnt the Branch Bank at Galena, a short time since.

Mr. McDowell deserves the sincere thanks of this community for his promptness and vigilance in this matter, and will not go unrewarded. Captains Dickerson, of the Col. Woods, and Littleton, of the Omega, distinguished themselves by their assistance on the occasion.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—The National Intelligencer says: We learn that our "National Institution for the Promotion of Science," is rapidly "going ahead." At the last meeting, letters were read from various parts of the world, promising collections, books, and communications, and announcing such as were already on the way.

The Intelligencer remarks:—"It is well known that Mr. Secretary Webster, upon his accession to the Department of State, allowed the Institution to use the spacious unoccupied apartment and rooms in the basement story of the new Patent Office, where the collection already in the possession of the Institution, is now being arranged; and Mr. Secretary Badger has entrusted to the care of the Institution the extensive and interesting collection of specimens in all branches of Natural History, lately received from the Exploring Squadron, in the preparing and arranging of which, accomplished naturalists are now engaged. Animated by an equal zeal for whatever will advance the history and science of his country, Mr. Bell, Secretary of War, has entrusted the Institution the whole interesting collection of Indian Portraits, which have heretofore hung on the walls of the War Office passage. We understand, also, that with the Portraits will be sent a fine collection of Indian curiosities."

THE TRADE OF THE ERIE CANAL.—The York Times says:—"The quantity of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie Canal at tide water, for the first week in May, is 4,241 bushels of wheat. Gentlemen from the interior of our State estimate a larger business on our canals this season than ever has been done before. Navigation opened late, in consequence of the unfavorable weather for the last two months, but it is supposed the revenue for tolls will amount to two millions of dollars."

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—A letter received yesterday from H. Carroll, Esq., U. S. Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26th 1841, states that five Portuguese slavers had just been brought in at St. Helena, having been captured on the west coast of Africa by the British naval force on that station, with upwards of *one thousand* slaves on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British Government.—*New Bedford Gaz.*

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... MAY 26, 1841.

We should like to have soon as many re- ces as practicable, as we will have consid- money to fork over shortly.

The abstract of the Post Office law, from zette, in our next.

ED STATES BANK.—A prosecution was re- instituted to forfeit the charter of this ition, on the ground of its refusing to pay for $22,500 of its notes, which failed.

YANKEE AND THE DUELLIST.—We recom- our readers to not read this article, on t page for the present, but lay it by until t the blues. And, if a perusal of it does ect a cure their case must be hopeless.

The papers state that Stephen G. Roszel, Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Lees- Va., aged 72.

About the time our paper was going to ve received an interesting communication, wa City, which shall be forth-coming in ext, this number being pre-occupied.

POINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—William , Post Master, Steubenville, O.; Charles , at Chillicothe, and R. M. Riddle, at urgh.

STATESMAN.—The publisher of this jour- has issued proposals for receiving subscrip- o his paper from the 1st of June until the November, at $1 per single copy, $5 for ies. This term will embrace the extra of Congress.

ICIONAL FAST.—The papers throughout the y mention the general attention that aid to the request of the President on that t. At our church, near this office, we had congregation that day, and a suitable dis- delivered on the occasion by Br. Ragan.

WEATHER.—We have had a spell of ex- y drying weather, which licked up the wat- the face of the earth, and was baking the l, as the farmers call it, and considerably g vegetation. But kind Providence sent relief, on Saturday evening last, a most de- l and plentiful thunder shower. It cleared the evening, and Sabbath was a remarkable day, and never, perhaps, since the forest med did it display its foliage with greater ty than on the Lord's day. We have not ble to do without fires all spring until the e or six days.

LEOD CASE.—This case has been argued in York on a writ of *habeus corpus* demanding ease, and committed to the court, who will robably deliver their opinion for a few days. Attorney General in his Plea remarked:

e indictment charges that the prisoner did iously, instigated by the devil and out of lice, kill the said Durfee, but this order de- nd says that he did it, not at the instiga- f the devil, but in the discharge of his du-

E STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.—The arrival of aledonia has decided the question with the that there is next to no hope for the safety President. She had been out *fifty-six* days the Caledonia sailed, and no intelligence r. It is barely possible that she may have d some one of the Western Islands, or e may be disabled and afloat on the Ocean. e common opinion is that she came in con- with an ice berg which has sent her to the n of the "great deep." She is said to have bout 100 persons on board, among whom ord William Lennox, son of the Duke of mond, and the Rev. G. B. Cookman of the bdist Episcopal Church, late chaplain to ess. The papers take a deep interest in the f the latter.

—We have expressed an opinion that a pa- f a general and miscellaneous character, as ours, is the best calculated to procure nage and to promote the interests of our prize, by procuring for us a hearing, &c.— ollowing letter from an unknown friend il- tes this position:

OTSEGO, O., MAY 18, 1841.

Springer: I have had an occasional oppor- y of reading your valuable paper; valuable religious community. It contains a vari- f information which is an inducent to a por- of the inhabitants to patronize it who would otherwise read it. It is, I believe, intend- advocate the cause of the Methodist Pro- nt Church in the west. As its circulation ther limited in this neighborhood, I have not pportunity of getting it weekly; you may fore, if you think proper, send me a copy of year, and I will remit in due time.

Respectfully,

H. L. JEFFERS.

PRICES CURRENT.

ANESVILLE, May 26.—Flour 3; wheat nts.

ALTIMORE, May 15.—Flour—The price ward street flour, during the week, has been rally 4,50 from store, for common brands, and al hundred barrels were sold, leaving a small . On Thursday, holders were indifferent t operations at that rate. The car and wag- rice has got up again to 4,37½, and the re- s still continue light. Sales of City Mills in the week at 4,56¼ cash, to 4,62½.

e Home market—There were nominally no *Cattle* in market this week. A few sold second hands at 8,00 per 100 lbs., and part ese were taken to Washington. Stock is e, but there will be a fair supply next week. *ord.*

HILADELPHIA, May 18.—Flour—The of Flour this week have been retarded by the of the weather. The receipts are fair by Tide Water Canal—we note sales of 4000 Pennsylvania superfine at $5,62½, and 1000 bbls. in soiled barrels at something less.

Plaster—Continues dull; a cargo sold low as 2,00 per ton.—*Bicknell.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Wash. Cor. of the Philad. Chronicle.

Washington, May 15, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—The Capitol is again beginning to assume a lively and business-like aspect; the approaching extra session, and the changes in departments, have each contributed largely towards drawing together a goodly portion of people from all quarters, among them are some members of Congress who are here with their families apparently calculating upon a summer residence. It is generally understood that the extra session will be a protracted one, and in all probability one of much speechifying, without an adequate proportion of benefit to the country to compensate for the expenditure of time and money. The matters that will claim their attention, are in themselves, of vital importance to the present and the future, and are not to be passed over without due deliberation, which fact, together with the usual admixture of political jargon, leads to the anticipation of a warm and lengthy campaign. Some little stir has been made already in regard to the next speaker, a number of names have been fixed upon as candidates, but as nothing definite is yet done, I shall not mention them. The far-famed Collector of your port is here, and although he arrived but last evening, has already been seen in close communion with Mr. Ewing; several rumors are abroad as to the nature of his mission—whether it was voluntary or by order—and whether it was not for the purpose of providing some of his new underlings with their walking papers. The appointments in your Custom House have met with as much disapprobation here as in Philadelphia itself, and it is not to be questioned that President Tyler has fully repented of the folly of awarding the situation to so incompetent an individual. If the office was vacant again, Robert Morris would be the person chosen to fill it, whose claims seem to be universally acknowledged. You must not be surprised, however, if Mr. Roberts' resignation is the fruit of his visit to Washington, and that it is followed by the appointment of the distinguished individual already named. Several committees from your city have waited upon the Secretary of the Treasury within the last ten days, with a view to seek a remedy for the injudicious appointments said to have been made *for* Mr. Roberts, and it is understood that they have been instrumental in calling that gentleman to head quarters.

ITEMS.

SECOND TRIAL.—Sandy, the negro who murdered Mrs. Hall, of Hempstead, L. I., will have his second trial at Jamaica next week.

LAKE ERIE.—The editor of the Detroit Journal in a letter written while on his passage between Detroit and Buffalo says: At one time to-day there were seven steamboats in sight at once!! The Rochester, North America, Cleveland, New England, Robert Fulton, Com. Perry and the Chesepeake, It was a majestic sight and gave rich food for reflection.

During the first week in May, the receipts of flour at New York, Albany and Schenectady N. Y. were 23,161 barrels, with 4,261 bushels of Wheat.

COLONIZATION.—The barque Union was to have left New Orleans on the 10th instant, with 43 colored emigrants, from Kentucky, for Liberia.

LIBERIA.—The Baptists have in Liberia six churches and 288 members: 32 were added the past year.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—The case of this individual has been again postponed till Monday next.—Mr. Brown one of his counsel, and two of the jurors empanelled in the case, are sick.

A. H. DAVIS.—This individual was brought before the Recorder yesterday afternoon for a farther examination, as an accessary after the fact of the murder of Julia Ann Jordon. Two witnesses were examined, and the case was farther postponed until Friday next.

NAVAL.—The American squadron was signalized at Gibraltar on the 8th ult. beating down with the wind W. supposed for Cadiz. The wind had blown from the same quarter for some time, and many vessels, were wind bound in the bay.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—More than 400 persons have joined the various churches at Hartford, Conn., within a few weeks.—*Philad. Chron.*

CRIME TURNED TO PROFIT.—Two hundred and five persons are confined in the Connecticut State Prison, and their labor for the past year have yielded a clear profit of 3,000 dollars to the State.

GREAT FIRE AT TORONTO.—The Rochester N. Y. Advocate of Monday says: "We learn from two gentlemen, passengers in the Transit from Toronto, U. C. that a most destructive fire had broken out in that city on Yonge street extending to New Gate street, and from thence to the Methodist church. Thirty buildings destroyed. Particulars not stated.

CANADA.—The meeting of the first Session of the United Legislature of Canada, at Kingston, is further prorogued by Proclamation, from the 26th of May, as previously announced until the 14th June.

"THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD."—We learn from the New York papers that the steamer Troy recently made the passage between Albany and that city, in 8 hours and 10¼ minutes.

MURDER IN MISSOURI.—Mr. Mackay, residing near Clarksville, Pike County. Mo., was recently killed by his own slave, whom he had obtained by marriage, and who disliked to live with him.

A lady in Buchertown, near Richmond, Va., accidentally killed her child the other day, by hitting its head against a beam while she was running down cellar with the child in her arms.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. McNutt has at length ordered a Special Election in his State for Members of Congress. It was to take place on the 18th and 19th inst.

MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.—The Maysville, Ky., Monitor states that Mr. Colman, the late postmaster of that city, has succeeded in apprehending two individuals charged with robbing the mail between Maysville and Cincinnati.—Upon examination, the evidence was found sufficiently strong to commit them for further trial.

The amount of tolls received on all the canals of Pennsylvania during the last week in April was $91,244 27; during the first week in May $68,472 99: Total $159,917 36. This is an excess of $22,566 13 over the receipts for the same period in 1840.

Hon. T. H. Benton and a party of friends were recently overturned while riding through the streets of St. Louis, Mo. No one seriously injured.

LIBERAL DONATION.—Edmund Wallis, deceased, of Richmond, Va., left to the Female Orphan Asylum of the city, the sum of $15,000.

Number of Churches in the city of New York and their denomination:—Methodist Episcopal, 14; Protestant Methodist, 2; Moravian, 1; New Jerusalem chapel, 1; Protestant Episcopal, 36; Providence chapel, 1; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 2; Reformed French Church, 3; Primitive Methodist, 2; Welsh Baptists, 3; African Churches, 9; Total, 76.

FRESHET IN CANADA.—The Batherst Courier of Friday, the 7th inst., says the high water in the rivers and other streams have done much damage.

ALBANY, N. Y. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The friends of this institution will rejoice to learn that the bill appropriating 5,000 dollars, for three years, for the purchase of a library, &c., passed the Assembly on Wednesday last, by a large majority.

CAUGHT.—The Maysville, Ky. papers state that two of the rogues charged with robbing the mails between that place and Cincinnati have been arrested, and committed to prison for trial.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.—It is stated that this institution, under authority of a law of the last session, has commenced the issue of one, two and three dollar bills.

We have seen it stated in several papers that Col. R. M. Johnson is a candidate for the Legislature, in Scott county, Kentucky.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—The rates of freight from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia have been reduced on the following articles: Flour to $1,25 per bbl; cotton 56¼; bacon, butter, lard, pork and tobacco, 62½ per 100 lbs.

The Senate of New York have unanimously confirmed the nomination of M. M. Noah, Esq., as Judge of the Court of Sessions, in the city of New York.

The New York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its session in the city of New York yesterday morning. The Rev. Bishop Hedding presided. The Rev. Fitch Reed was appointed secretary, and Rev. J. Floy, assistant secretary.

THE TRIAL OF BRADDEE.—The Pittsburgh American says—"The trial of Braddee, the great Mail Robber, (or charged as such,) will commence next week. It is said that Attorney Gen. Crittenden will attend, on the part of the prosecution, and the Hon. Walter Forward on the part of the defence; and this giant meeting of giant will excite the highest degree of interest."—*N. Y. Signal, 18th inst.*

The steamboat Diana recently made the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in 5 days and 17½ hours—the quickest ever made. The trip from New Orleans to St. Louis was lately made in 4 days and 23 hours.

DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Charles Ogle well known as a Member of Congress from Bedford district, Pa., died at his residence in Somerset, Pa., on the 10th, of consumption.

A daughter of B. Newton, Esq., at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., aged nine years, was burned to death on the 8th inst. While leaning her head upon the table on which was a lighted candle fell asleep and her sleeve took fire from the blaze. Before she could be relieved from her burning clothes she was past recovery.

A German woman, named Beck, has been arrested in St. Louis on charge of having murdered her husband.

Patrick H. Pope, formerly member of Congress from Kentucky, died at Louisville on the 5th inst. aged 32.

NOMINATIONS.—James G. Birney and Thomas Morris, late U. S. Senator from Ohio, have been nominated by the Abolitionists as candidates for President and Vice President.—*New York Sig.*

KIDNAPPING.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says that Jacob K. Griffin, lately tried before the Court at Dover, was convicted of kidnapping, and sentenced to four years imprisonment, a fine of $1500, and to have sixty lashes on the bare back. He is to be tried at New Castle on a similar charge.

Sentence of death was on Monday pronounced at Philadelphia upon Mrs. Davis, convicted of the murder of Juliana Jordan. She persists in asserting her innocence. After the sentence was pronounced she fainted and was attacked with spasms, from which she soon recovered.

Strawberries are becoming cheap at New Orleans. The Crescent says:—"You can look at a basket full for ten cents—terms cash."

The tavern of A. Mabor, at Black Rock, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., together with all its contents.

An Abolition Lecturer in Massachusetts the other day, was assailed with rotten eggs by some miscreant. He stood his ground manfully, and after all the ammunition was exhausted, he went on with his exercises. The next night he lectured again, but the opposition was not renewed.

WHITTIER.—The Christian World, in noticing the poet Whittier says: "We have long admired his genius, and shall henceforth cherish the image of his person. It is a delightful thing to witness the ascendency of the moral over the intellectual in such men. Goodness alone is greater than genius."

DR. ELDRIDGE.—This case is still progressing before Judge Conrad. The testimony on behalf of the defendant closed yesterday morning. Thirty-three witnesses have been examined for the doctor this time. On the last trial forty-three witnesses were examined for the defendant.—*Phil. Chron.*

The ship Alabama, lying in Mobile bay was struck by lightning on the 10th instant.

Two young men, named Flickenger and Newcomer, were lately drowned in the Susquehannah, while engaged in fishing.

A fast sailing vessel of 60 or 70 tons is now building at Medford, Mass., as an express for China.

The Frigate Brandywine, lately returned from the Mediterranean, is to return forthwith to that station.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO TEXAS.—The President has appointed the Hon. Joseph Eve, of Kentucky, Charge to the Republic of Texas.

TENNESSEE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. In the First District of this State, Thomas D. Arnold (Whig) is elected without opposition.

COLONIZATION, &c.—The African Repository of 1st May, reports receipts in aid of Colonization, for the month of April to the amount of $4.201 63,

Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has made a call, through the Christian Advocate, for two additional missionaries, white or colored, to go to Liberia, in Africa, for a term of ten years. They are required to be married men, and to have been at least six years in the ministry.

ANOTHER MURDER.—James H. Wright, keeper of the hotel in Knoxville, Tenn., was shot down in that village, on the 25th ultimo, by a man named Israel Champion. The deceased lingered about thirty hours and expired.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The election in Maryland has resulted in the election of 6 Whigs and 2 Van Buren men. This is the first time the Whigs have had a majority in the congressional delegation.

COAST SQUADRON.—A Boston paper says—"The Secretary of the Navy, with a view to the effective defence of our large and exposed sea-board, is about to commission shortly a large and efficient naval force. A portion of the squadron will be stationed off the southern harbors, commencing at Charleston, S. C. Another off Norfolk and that immediate vicinity. Another off New York. Another off Boston, and the last in the neighborhood of George's Shoals and the fishing banks. In addition to this the West India squadron is to be largely increased."

We learn from Col. Todd, that on his way to his residence in this county last week, he, in performance of a sacred duty, called upon the venerable Widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by that lady to a consultation with herself and her only remaining son, as to the ultimate depository of the remains of her distinguished beloved husband,—the Great and Good President. It was determined, at this consultation, to remove the remains immediately to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and elevated natural mound where the monument may be seen several miles up and down the Ohio. * * * There the traveller of distant ages, will be refreshed by a visit to the tomb of the Warrior, who was never defeated; of the Patriot who died poor; and of the Statesman, who from the proud height of President, "fell, like a star struck from its sphere, covered with glory and renown."—*Shelby (Ky) News.*

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following are the Representatives in Congress from Virginia, returned at the late election:

1st	District,	Francis Mallory,	Whig,
2d	do	G. B. Cary,	Loco,
3d	do	J. W. Jones	do
4th	do	W. O. Goode	do
5th	do	E. W. Hubbard	do *gain*
6th	do	W. Coles	do
7th	do	W. L. Goggin,	Whig,
8th	do	Henry A. Wise	do
9th	do	R. M. T. Hunter	do
10th	do	John Taliaferro	do
11th	do	John M. Botts	do
12th	do	T. W. Gilmer	do
13th	do	Linn Banks,	Loco,
14th	do	Cuthbert Powell,	Whig,
15th	do	R. W. Barton	do
16th	do	W. A. Harris,	Loco,
17th	do	A. H. H. Stewart,	Whig *gain*
18th	do	G. W. Hopkings,	Loco,
19th	do	G. W. Summers,	Whig *gain*
20th	do	H. L. Hays,	Loco,
21st	do	Lewis Steenrod	do

The Senate consists of thirty-two members, eight of whom are elected every year. In the last Senate parties were equally divided. The next will consist of *seventeen* members friendly to the Administration, and *fifteen* opposed to it.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Whigs - - 68 | Opposition - - 66

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

The following is the general result of the election for Congress in the state of Kentucky:

1st	District,	*Linn Boyd*, re-elected
2d	do	Philip Triplett, re-elected.
3d	do	S. R. Underwood, re-elected.
4th	do	B. W. Owsley, new member.
5th	do	J. B. Thompson, re-elected.
6th	do	Willis Green, re-elected.
7th	do	John Pope, re-elected.
8th	do	James C. Sprigg, new member.
9th	do	John White, re-elected.
10th	do	T. G. Marshall, new member.
11th	do	L. W. Andrews, re-elected.
12th	do	Garret Davis, re-elected.
13th	do	*W. O. Butler*, re-elected.

[All Whigs, except the first and last of the list.]

INDIANA.

The following are the members of Congress returned at the late election in Indiana: In the 1st District, George H. Proffit; in the 2d, Richard W. Thompson; in the 3d, Joseph L. White; in the 4th, James H. Cravens;—all Whigs; in the 5th, Andrew Kennedy; Dem.; in the 6th, David Wallace; and in the 7th, Henry S. Lane—both Whigs.—*Ohio State Journal.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CALEDONIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—NO NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Caledonia, Capt. J. McKeller, arrived at Boston on Wednesday from Liverpool, in fourteen and a half days passage. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and was detained at Halifax fifteen hours. She saw several icebergs.

The fate of the President appears to be no longer uncertain—as up to the time of the sailing of the Caledonia *nothing had been heard of her in England*, nor is it propable that anything favorable ever will be.

The Cunard Steamship, Acadia, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 2d inst., in fine condition, making her passage in a little over 14 days.

The Death of President Harrison created quite a sensation in England—and is announced in the largest capitals by all the London papers.

A meeting of the East India and China Association has been held in Liverpool, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late proceedings in China. The result of the deliberations of the Association was the adoption of a letter to Viscount Palmerston, in which the members express their dissatisfaction at the recent arrangements entered into by Captain Elliott with the Chinese Authorities. The letter was signed on Saturday by all the houses engaged in the trade with China, and forwarded in the evening to London.

The dispute of France with Morocco has been settled by mutual concessions. The Governor of Mogadore has been dismised, and the French consul, M. de Lapore, has been recalled.

Major General, Sir John Harvey, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

PARLIAMENT.—The proceedings in Parliament had been interesting and important. The Irish Registration Bill of Ministers occupied the House of Commons three days, was lost, and the anxious inquiry was, will the Ministry now resign?

A dreaful fire occurred at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, in Bristol. $100,000 worth of tar and timber were burning at one time.

A young Irish girl, Nancy Conway, has been convicted in Ireland for the murder of her mother, Catharine O'Neil, alias Conway.

Sir John Russell has given notice that he shall call up the Corn law question on the 31st of May.

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d inst. says:

"The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night, on the corn law, is rapidly extending throughout the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgiven; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring toward it like lions on their prey."

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are filled principally with speculations founded on the death of President Harrison, and the defeat of the English ministers on the amendment moved by Lord Howick to the Irish Registration Bill.

On the 27th of April a covered wagon passed through Rennes, loaded with four millions of gold, being a consignment from Hayti for the indemnity to the former planters.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Money was decidedly easier in Philadelphia during the last week. The out-door rates on first-rate paper, were in few instances higher than 9 per cent. per annum. Business is getting more contracted, the cautious and prudent portion of the community being unwilling to engage in any new enterprises, in the existing condition of affairs with regard to finance and currency. The new Relief or Bank bill was, and continues to be the main topic with all business men. The Philadelphia Bank has formally determined to reject it, and most of the other Banks have called their Stockholders together, with the object of submitting the matter to their consideration. The result is yet somewhat doubtful, and opinions vary as to what is best to do.—To accept the Bill would, it is argued, sadly cripple and perhaps destroy the Banks. To reject it, would place the State in a serious dilemma, and probably lead to the non-payment of the interest of the State Debt which is due in June. The question is a very nice one, and appears to puzzle some of our best financiers. Our own view is, that the Banks must consult self-preservation, and reject this bill, let the cost be as it may. They cannot afford to loan the State further funds. Better let the commonwealth know her true position at once, and thus induce her to apply a remedy. A *remedy*, did we say! There is but one—onorous taxation; and that is held by many to be worse than the disease.—*Bicknell.*

Business Department.

George Reed, of Bucyrus, O., will please collect $2,50 for us of John Morgan, due for our paper, received through the Bucyrus office.

Br. J. B. Turner, of Logansport, Ia, will do us a favor, if he will collect one year's subscription for our paper from Abraham Wolford and forward to us by mail.

There will be a protracted meeting held at Lafayette, on Hog Creek, commencing on the 12th of June. Brs. Hunt & Guest are invited to attend. Also a protracted meeting will be held in Lima, commencing on the third of July to meet the President's second visit. Brs. Crall and Devore are invited to attend.

Our camp-meeting will commence on the 6th day of August, at which I wish Brs. Flood, Stevens, Hunt, Devore, Guest, Thornton, Inskeeps; and to all the above meetings the unstationed brethren are cordially invited.

J. M. YOUNG.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—We have had this document ready for the Mt. Vernon friends for some time, but it will not answer to send by mail, as the folding would spoil them for the purpose for which they are wanted. They will have to be sent by private hand, and will remain subject to their order. We have a few more copies than are promised, if any should be wanted for framing they can be had.

Br. Bassett, if you wish to meet Br. Ragan on the Bucyrus circuit, you will, no doubt, find him at Br. Robert Reed's, some three miles east of Bucyrus. Meantime if any of the friends will inform us where the meeting will be held, for that charge, we will let you know through the paper.

Br. Mercer, of Sandusky circuit, after stating how much unanimity of spirit prevailed in his charge, and alluding to the strength it had recently received by the addition of many valuable members, informs the executive officer of this district, of the appointment of a campmeeting to meet his visit, to commence on the 25th day of June, *five* miles north-west of Tiffin, O. He calls for assistance, and earnestly desires ministers and people to be on the ground at the commencement of the meeting.

A friend stated that we omitted to publish some "official memoranda" which was forwarded to us by by the "Secretary" of the Ohio Conference. We have no recollection of such omission—have examined and can find none. We think it possible that the extracts may have been published, but the Secretary did not notice them.—If not, and he will forward again he shall be attended to. We are not, however, to be understood as pleading justification on this score, for we have frequently detected ourself of *unintentionally* neglecting our correspondents, and have no excuse to offer but our many embarrassing duties. We hope all past offences of this kind will be forgiven, and we ask, in advance, the indulgence of such as we may thus sin against in future. We request, at least, that they will not accuse us of *intentional* negligence until they call on us for an explanation.

Mr. Editor: Is the following an answer to the puzzle, in reference to the 40 foot pole in a few Nos. back? I am of opinion, on the supposition the wire was as fine as could be imagined, and rapped one inch a part, it would be 2016 inches long, and the man would walk to unwrap it, supposing it to come off at the base, 32 miles. T. H.

The New World.

☞ TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.—The New World of this week will contain the whole of the April number of "Ten Thousand a Year;" so that the New World of next week can present to its numerous readers, and the admirers of this popular story, the part which has been received in Blackwood's Magazine for May, by the Boston steam packet. The admirable romance by the author of Valentine Vox, will also be presented this week,—and a beautiful story, entitled "The Goblet," translated from the German of Tieck, by the celebrated Thomas Carlyle, author of "Sartor Resartus," "The French Revolution," &c. Also, a poem by Horace Smith, one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses."

Also—☞ Four new chapters of BARNABY RUDGE, just received by the Caledonia steamship.

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

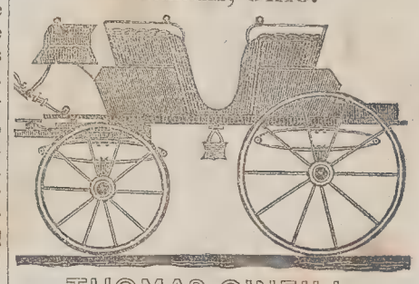
WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at their Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞ Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

COACH FACTORY,

Putnam, Ohio.



THOMAS O'NEILL,

HAVING purchased the interest of JAMES LAUNDER, in the late firm of Launder & O'Neill, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue business in his own name at the old stand, on the east side of Main street, Putnam, Ohio, where he will be happy to see and accommodate the customers of the late firm, together with all others who may be disposed to favor him with a call. He pledges himself to manufacture carriages and sell them as low as they can be procured in the country. An experience of some fourteen years at the business he hopes will enable him to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Putnam, O., May 19, 1841. 91

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Western Recorder.

The following lines were composed by a little girl belonging to our church, 11 years of age, upon the death of a pious mother and two brothers. If you think advisable you can insert them.

J. W.

MY MOTHER.

And is my mother dead,
The one I lov'd so much?
And I upon her tomb-stone read
She slumbers in the dust.

Her spirit's fled away,
In endless joys to rest—
O, may I go her way,
And be forever blest.

MY BROTHERS.

My brothers slumber in the dust,
Among the silent dead,
I lov'd them very much,
But they to heaven have fled.

Their stay on earth was short,
They had no time to sin,
And soon t'will be my lot
To turn to dust again. S. J. E.

From the Literary Messenger.

THE YANKEE AND THE DUELLIST.

At a certain town on the Ohio, a Yankee and a Duellist happened, in the year 1803, to be boarders in the same tavern. The Yankee was a shrewd man, as yankees generally are, but nevertheless honest, good natured, peaceable, and withal fond of a joke: but even when joking he was accustomed to maintain a grave countenance, as if his face were made of wood. His age might be twenty-eight; he was by profession a schoolmaster, and his name was Jedediah Bateman.

I knew not whence the duellist came. He seems to have been hanging for a number of years about villages on the frontier, living by his wits as a cardplayer and land speculator. He was proud, overbearing and malicious; and had become doubly arrogant and assuming since he had been victorious in no less than three duels. Once he had crippled, and twice he had killed his man; making by these exploits two wives widows and five children fatherless. Such was his fame as a duellist, that it was thought little less than suicide for any man not perfectly expert with the pistol to meet him in the field of honor, as this sort of murderers call the place where they shoot one another.

In dress and manner he was a fop and a swaggerer. His red bushy whiskers almost met on his chin; his shirt ruffles were long and projecting; his cravat was stuffed with pading until it almost buried his chin; and his bell-crowned hat was tilted over his left eyebrow when he walked or rather strutted along the street, swinging and plumping down his cane at every step; and wheresoever he went he overlooked every body, and expected the way to be cleared for him by high or low. He considered himself justified in lording it over all who were about him, because he was the most formidable man about the town.

If any peaceful, worthy man did not cower at his presence, he was sure to resent the supposed indignity by sneers and insults. Many were the pompous gibes and bombastic witicism that he discharged from day to day at the schoolmaster Jedediah Bateman, who did not humble himself like a dog before the high and mighty Major Ashwell Bickerton, as the duellist styled himself. He professed to have borne a major's commission in the western army, and often boasted of his exploits in Gen. Wayne's expedition against the Indians. Some people doubted in their hearts whether he had been in that expedition at all, because he gave some erroneous accounts of marches and battles; but they doubted only in their hearts, for who would dare insinuate the suspicion of falsehood to the major's terrible self? The major's tongue might err but his pistol was nevertheless true. Who would have expected that our dry-faced yankee school master would, first of all, have to retort the sneers and insults of this hero of the pistol? He bore several of these attacks with the utmost apparent indifference.—Not a muscle of his face changed its habitual fixedness, not a drop more or less blood colored his cheek; neither word nor look indicated the slightest feeling of the bully's satire. This insensibility of Jedediah provoked the major sorely. He charged the artillery of his wit with still heavier loads of turgid phrases, to express his contempt for the schoolmaster. Still the yankee winced not: he only began with the soberest and most unfeeling gravity to utter some repartees, as dry and grating as the sands of Arabia, yet so perfectly free from open insult, as to incense the duellist's pride without furnishing him a decent pretext to take offence. But the natural malignity of his temper was so embittered by the schoolmaster's mortifying indifference and wit, that he begun to abuse and insult him outrageously on all occasions, with the obvious intention of provoking a deadly quarrel with him! Still the yankee maintained his imperturbable coolness; and replied only by jokes and sarcasm of more stony and indigestible hardness. The bully's rage became unbounded, and the yankee's friends saw clearly that the affair would come to personal violence. But their kind endeavors were vain to persuade Jedediah to soothe the bully's rage. "If you mortify his pride any further," said they, "he will assault you, and you will have to let him beat you with his cane or shoot you with his pistol."

"I shall let him do neither, I guess," said the yankee.

"How will you prevent him?"

"You will see when the time comes," was the final reply.

The same evening at supper, the duellist as usual, began to utter something designed to provoke the yankee. At first Jedediah gave no heed. To make the attack more direct, the bully proceeded, as he had often done, and as addlepates often do, to express his contempt of schoolmasters, or *pedagogues*, as he and other fops used to call them. Seeing Jedediah still paid no attention, he addressed him superciliously in these words. "Come, sir pedagogue, you are silent: be so condescending as to illustrate your profession by informing us how many ideas you have bastinadoed into the posteriors of your boys to-day. "Not one, sir," said Jedediah—"the boys do not carry their ideas in their posteriors, however they may have done it in your boyish days." "The deuce you say, Mr. Pedagogue: well then, give us a philosophical reason why you apply your birchen instrument with such impetuosity to that inferior part of their corporal system? Come, your philosophical reason, Mr. Pedagogue." "You shall be satisfied, sir. I apply the birch to that part, because it is the base of the system; all the baser elements settle down into it, such as sloth, pride, malice, insolence, ill manners, and whatever else may tend to make a man proud without virtue, boastful without merit, pompous without dignity and quarrelsome without, reason. —Therefore I apply the remedy to the base, in order to expel such baseness from its seat in the system."

The bully was so foiled by this answer that for some moments he showed his rage only by his fierce looks. Then setting his arms akimbo, he said, "You are a cowardly pedagogue to attack boys in that contemptible way. I never knew a pedagogue who was not a tyrant among children, and a———infernal coward among men." He interladed this speech with one of the oaths commonly used by bullies and blackguards: adding these words: "I had a pedagogue in my battalion during the campaign of '96 against the Indians, and the——rascal ran away in every battle, till I had him drummed out of the army, the——poltroon."

"You said the campaign of '96, are you not mistaken in the date?" asked Bateman, with cool gravity.

"Yes, sir, pedagogue; I said the campaign of '96 under Wayne. I mistake no dates, sir; and if I did, your pedagogical pusillanimity disqualifies you for the function of historical correction."

"Wayne's expedition against the Indians was over, and peace was made before '96," said Bateman dryly, as he sat nearly opposite to Bickerton, stirring a copious mixture of butter, molasses, and mush or hasty pudding, which were to be his supper.

"You are a —— liar, you —— pedagogue," roared out the bully; "what the ——— do you know of Wayne's campaigns? Stick to your ferule and your spelling-book, and leave military affairs to gentlemen; they are exterior to your province, sir pedagogue."

"Boys learn history in these days," said Bateman, as he rose from the table, and took down a volume from the mantle piece. After turning over a few leaves he resumed his seat, and said, "here is an epitome of American history, brought down to the year 1810," He then read a short paragraph, which confirmed his assertion, then holding the book towards Bickerton, he said dryly, "that is what my boys learn, sir. Would you like to see it in the book, major?"

"No, you are a —— fool, and an insolent liar, I tell you."

"One mark of a fool," said Bateman, as dryly as ever, "is to fly into a passion and call names about a trifle; and one mark of a liar is, to persevere in a false assertion in the face of evidence to the contrary."

The yankee had no sooner spoken these words, stirring his mush all the while, than the enraged bully lifted the case knife in his hand and flung it violently at Bateman's head. The yankee though seemingly intent upon his mush which he had now thoroughly imbued with the molasses and butter, kept watch, however with a corner of his eye, and dodged the knife as it flew whizzing towards his head, at the same time dropped the spoon he slipped his hand under the plate and adroitly dashed it, mush foremost, plump into the duellist's face. The centre of the reeking mass struck the nose which operating as a wedge, caused the clammy supper of the yankee to spread itself with accommodating facility over the whole fiery visage of the duellist, and to stop up every hole and fill up every hollow in said visage—the eyes and ears not excepted. A considerable quantity too became entangled in the very huge bushy whiskers; the superfluity gliding down with the plate made a lodgment in the bosom and manifold convolutions of the frill that stuck out prominently in front. Happily for the duellist, the operation of mixing and compounding the plaster had so reduced its temperature that it was not quite scalding hot, and the eyelids had instinctively closed themselves on the approach of the slap-dashing application, or those lately glaring eye-balls would never again have directed a pistol-ball at the heart of an adversary.

He was led by the hand into the back porch, where, after fifteen minutes' washing, the orifices and cavaties of his face were again cleared of the adhesive mixture, and he was able again to see, hear, smell and speak.

When he found his organs free, though his nose still wept blood from the rude contact of the heavy pewter plate, he began to roar out a torrent of oaths, imprecations and threats against the yankee, who had began to feed his hunger upon a second plate of hasty pudding, as if nothing had happened. In spite of the entreaties of the company, the raving bully started up stairs for his pistols, swearing in a most awful manner that he would shoot the offending pedagogue upon the spot.

Presently he was heard on his return cursing and swearing as violently as ever. "Fly Bateman, fly," said the company, "he will shoot you." "I guess not," said the yankee, "but I may have to mend his manners with something harder than hasty pudding." So saying he picked up a heavy fire-shovel at the hearth, and posted himself behind the door by which Bickerton would enter.

While some were endeavoring to dissuade the furious bully from his purpose, the yankee said to those in the room with him; "Tell him to challenge me; I will meet him in the field of honor." When his message was first delivered to the duellist, he only raved and swore the more fiercely, and demanded immediate access to the insolent pedagogue that he might drive a ball through his heart. He was gradually reduced to reason, however, by the argument of the lawyer in the party, who told him that if he killed the yankee now, he would be liable to punishment as a murderer, but that he might shoot him on the field of honor without getting himself into the fangs of the law. The duellist felt the force of the argument; for in those days even the honorable gentleman in a fine coat and a ruffled shirt, was in some danger of being hanged for wilful murder.—Now—only the friendless and beggarly murderers are liable to the gallows. But then as now, the murderer in a duel had nothing to fear from the law, but might be raised to the highest honors by the popular favor. Therefore Bickerton, being somewhat cooled by this argument, and believing that he could satiate his malice as certainly in a duel as by instant assassination, returned to his room and penned a challenge in duel form, according to the code of honor. Bateman promptly accepted it; to the dismay of his friends, who now looked upon him as no better than a dead man. He had a right as the challenged party to prescribe the terms of the fight. They were to meet at the next day at the great Indian mound about half a mile from the town, in a desert forest, they were to have no seconds, but to stand ten yards apart, and either of them might fire at pleasure, after calling out to the other "stop, take care of yourself." Their friends might stand fifty yards off, to see that these terms were duly observed, but were not to interfere unless they were violated. Nearly every man wished the yankee success, but expected only to see him killed at the first fire.

The duellist demurred at first at the extraordinary terms prescribed by the school master, but he finally acceded to them, feeling sure of his own quickness of hand, and doubted not but that he could pierce the heart whose blood he so eagerly thirsted for.

So on the next day, at the appointed hour, the redoubtable major strutted forth to the field of honor, with a well charged brace of pistols wrapped in a handkerchief and stuck under his left arm.—When in sight of the mound, he cast his eyes about in search of his adversary, but no yankee appeared. He moved slowly onwards, keeping a sharp look out for his man, and licking his lips in preparation for the expected feast of blood. The forest was always dusky with the shade in that place, and the morning fog still lingered in its damp recesses. When he came so near the mound as to see it and the trees about it distinctly, he was certain that the yankee had not arrived, and began with feelings of disappointed revenge to curse him aloud for a cowardly knave, a base poltroon and a chicken-hearted white-livered pedagogue.

He was pouring forth these imprecations, and lenghtened them out with all the choisest terms in the vocabulary of honorable bullies, when he was stopped in mid career by an unexpected phenomenon. On reaching a little open plot near the mound, he stuck his foot against a long pole that had been laid across the path, and at the same instant a voice of thunder smote his ears with the words "Stop! take care of yourself." He did stop in great surprise, and looked towards the place from where the voice had come, but he saw only the huge trunk of a tree that stood by the mound, ten yards from the pole at which he stopped. He had no time for deliberation; the voice thundered again, "Take care of yourself, I will blow your brains out;" and now he saw distinctly the muzzle of a great blunderbuss pointed towards him from behind the tree, and the yankee's eye at the butt, taking aim, while the tree concealed his body. The duellist was taken so off his guard, that he stood confounded for an instant, but as the expected shot did not come, he began to fumble about for his pistols, but he no sooner began to unwrap them, than the yankee called out in a decided tone, "Drop your pistols, or I'll shoot you." The bully hesitated. "Drop 'em, I tell you, or I'll blow nine buckshot into you as soon as I count three, mind now, one,—two,—th———." He had cocked his musket, and taken what the duellist saw was a sure aim. Before the word three was pronounced, the handkerchief containing the pistols fell to the ground, whether by accident, by a paralysis of the duellist's nerves, or by an act of his will, we shall not undertake to say, however the pistols fell.

"Now," said the yankee, stepping out from behind the tree, with his fingers still on the trigger, but the wide muzzle of his fire-lock elevated at the angle of thirty degrees,—"you have but one way to save your life. Right about face!" The duellist began to remonstrate. "Face about I tell you, or I'll drive a load of buckshot through you," and he began to level his musket as he advanced upon his adversary. The duellist faced about like a soldier. 'Very well: forward march!—march, I tell you—straight home: or tarnation seize me if I don't riddle you with buckshot, before I count three—one!—two!—.' The duellist did not wait for the next word, the angry voice was close behind him, and the deep mouthed blunderbuss within two yards of his back. He began to march with slow and rather halting steps, very different from his usual strut. The yankee followed with all gravity.—The company in the neighboring woods fell in the rear, tittering at the strange result of the duel. The line of march was pursued without intermission: for whenever the duellist attempted to halt or speak, the angry voice of the yankee drove him on with threats of buck-shot.

When they entered the town, Bateman began with solemn face and voice to sing—

'Yankee doodle came to town,
To buy a keg o' brandy;'

"Mind your steps there, or I'll blow your brains out."

Yankee doodle doodle doo,
Yankee doodle dandy.

Now it happened to be muster day for a battalion of militia, and the streets were filled up with people of all sorts from the country. When the crowd saw the terrible duellist with thunder and lightning in his face, walking along before the dry-visaged schoolmaster, and the schoolmaster with a large musket solemnly chanting yankee doodle, & marching coolly as if he drove an ox-cart, they gathered themselves about them with wonder and curiosity, to see what these things mean! When the bully reached the tavern door hundreds had assembled. Mounting the platform before the door, he turned to address his indignant remonstrance to the multitude. Before he could utter a word the yankee called out, "Halt! Face to the left; and tell the people, what a yankee trick I have played you."

"Yes," roared out Bickerton, glad to vent his raging indignation—"a derogatory, dishonorable, ungentlemanly advantage! Fellow citizens, I appeal to you and to the laws of honor. This disrepatable pedagogue had the audacious temerity and intolerable insolence, last night, to discharge into my face—yes, mine fellow citizens, the foul and slimy ingredients of his supper:—for which I would have punished him instanter, but for the intercession of the company. But to vindicate my outraged honor, I condescended to demand of him the satisfaction of a gentleman and he with most knavish design accepted my cartel.

"In the morning at the appointed hour, I repaired to the field of honor, equipped as gentlemen usually are for honorable combat. When I arrived at the place, the dastardly poltroon was invisibly concealed behind a giant son of the forest, armed with a musket enormously charged with nine buck shot; and before we had measured the ground or taken our positions, or the skulking dastard even showed his person, he presented his musket and threatened to shoot me, if I did not drop my pistols and return to town. In attempting to unwrap my pistols they slipped out of my hands, and thus was I exposed unarmed to the dastardly attack of this pedagogical poltroon with his dishonorable musket charged with an enormous quantity of buckshot. I turned indignantly from this contemptible attempt at assassination, and returned home, that I might, on a subsequent occasion, vindicate my outraged honor, and in public and ostensible conflict, inflict a larcerating flagellation upon the pedagogical author of this outrageous violation of the code of honor, heretofore inviolably observed by all who are entitled to the honorable appellation of gentleman."

When the duellist had concluded his speech, Jedediah soberly replied in these words: "Fellow citizens; I long bore with patience the unprovoked derision and insults of this professed duellist.—Last night he assailed me at supper-table with the most wanton abuse; which I parried with nothing but jests, until he threw a case knife at my head; I then returned the compliment by dashing my plate full of molasses and hasty pudding into his face. For this he challenged me to fight a duel. I accepted the challenge on these conditions and no other, that we were to stand ten yards apart, without seconds, and either of us might fire at pleasure after calling out, 'Stop!—take care of yourself.' Nothing was said about the sort of arms, he chose his favorite pistols, I prefered this musket. I stood behind a tree till he came to the mark I had set just ten yards off. I then called out to him, 'Stop—take care.' I had then a right by the terms to fire; but I left it to his choice either to take nine buck shot from my gun, or to drop his pistols and march back to town. He wisely chose the latter, and you all bear me witness that I have brought him from the field of honor, safe and sound; and that is more than he would have done for me, if he had been in my place and I in his. And now, to show that I meant to take no unfair advantages, I will change situations with him before you all. I will give him the musket, and let him, if he can, drive me as I drove him; or if he prefers to shoot me, as I guess from his looks that he does, then let him take his revenge, and put nine buckshot into me if he can." So saying, Jedediah turned to the duellist, and throwing the musket, said—"Here, take the gun and try your luck with it; turn about is fair play."

Bickerton snatched up the musket at his feet, cocked it with a grunt of malignant satisfaction, took aim at the yankee's breast, and pulled the trigger. "Snap," went the rusty old firelock. "Try her again, major," said the yankee. The duellist gritted his teeth as he cocked the gun the second time. Again he took aim and pulled the trigger. 'Snap,' went the rusty old musket with a duller sound than before. Now a phenomenon occurred.—The wooden face of the yankee was once wrought into a smile, and some affirmed that he actually laughed, though others thought that to be impossible. But the enraged bully began to smell a rat. He examined the capacious pan of the old fire lock. He found nothing in it but yellow rust. He hastily turned the muzzle to his mouth and blew into it. The air whistled through the touch hole; the old musket was not even charged; the nine buck-shot were all imaginary. He threw down the harmless old iron with a yell of blasphemy, and ran up to his room, while shouts of laughter convulsed the assembled multitude.

Half an hour afterwards, the chap-fallen duellist was seen on his horse trying to steal out of town by a back lane. He was pursued by hundreds with claps and shouts of derision, till he had galloped out of sight. The people of that town never again saw the face of Major Alonzo Dashwood Bickerton, the duellist.

Whither he went or how he fared,
Nobody knew and nobody cared.

THE POLITICIAN'S USE OF RELIGION..—It would be difficult to say what selfish and sinister ends religion has not been made subservient; history is replete with every variety of subversion, and for as many purposes—frequently for the most vile and iniquitous. The blood-drenched plains of Europe, the intrigues of courts, the machinations of demagogues and tyrants, and the demonish spirit of intolerance, have each in turn been mantled with a pseudo religion, and the holy sanctity claimed for the most unholy purposes. Whether or not Shakespeare says truly, "The devil can quote scripture for his purpose," it is certain that his emissaries have done it for ages, and may continue to do it to some extent to the end of time.

The meanest and most odious subversion that religion has saddled upon it in these days, is that wrought by politicians for the advancement of party. Several palpable instances occurred during the two last elections in New York, where an effort was made to cause a whole ticket, and we fear that too much disposition is manifested to carry the design to still greater lengths in that city.—In this city several individual instances have come under our notice, but the disgust and animadversion by which they were met, has given those who would have profited by them, reason to understand that such a proceeding will not be tolerated here. This country is the very last in which the least intolerance should be suffered to exist—the very last in which men should be proscribed for opinion's sake, or faith and politics be permitted to entwine around each other. —Jew or Gentile—the same scrupulousness adherence to an entire separation is necessary, and must be preserved.

The disgraceful appeals that are, of late, frequently to be found in several leading partizan prints, to a religious sect, to arouse their prejudicies and passions, and thus enlist them under a party banner, should be frowned upon by every reader, whether friendly to the sect or not We know that there is not a man from Maine to Georgia, who loves his country —we care not of what party he is—that could desire to see religious strife introduced into our political contests; and we might hope better things than such appeals from every intelligent editor in the country. It is a lesson to us, however, and serves to convince how far interested politicians will go to ensure their ends.

Every honest, reflecting man, would rather that his party should be prostrated for ever, than that it should succeed upon the popularity of religion. God forbid! that one faith should ever be arrayed against another in this land, for such purposes. It is too pregnant with danger and devastation, and too closely allied to the horrid strifes which have rent the Old World, and destroyed the vitality of religion and the virtues of governments for centuries.

The appeals, to which we have alluded are too frequent to pass unnoticed, and not to call for a manifestation of disgust from all to whom they came, and particularly from those to whom they apply.—The unprincipled creature who could make them, should be held up to the scorn of the land, as an enemy of his country—of her laws—and of the very sect for which he professes a love. We are for whatever will tend to perpetuate, and not degrade and destroy, free religion and equal rights, as political demagogueism will, and hence the propriety of keeping every sect free from its debasing influence.—*Phil. Chron.*

PENALTY OF AN ELOPEMENT.—A year since a letter was published from Montreal announcing the elopement of Mrs. Harris, wife of Captain Harris, 24th regiment, with E. D. David, Esq., of Montreal, barrister, and Major in the Montreal Cavalry. On the 6th ult. the action commenced by Capt. Harris against Mr. Davis was tried in Montreal, and resulted in a verdict for *thirty thousand dollars* damages.

MORE FORGERIES.—The Nashville Whig of the 30th ult. says—There were rumors in town yesterday of forgeries to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars in the Notes Discounted of the principal Bank of Tennessee. The spurious notes were manufactured in the adjoining counties of Wilson and Rutherford and sent in for discount last fall, with the forged recommendation, in pencil, of the county directors, who it was known by the parties engaged in the villainy would not be in attendance at the Board to detect the fraud. Other particulars we do not feel at liberty to go into, until the facts can be thoroughly sifted by the officers of the Bank.

ENLARGEMENT

OF THE

Saturday Evening Post.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAMMOTH.

A NEW volume of this well established and highly popular family newspaper, GREATLY IMPROVED *and improved with entirely new type*, commenced May 1st, 1841. The paper is printed in beautiful type, and has received the praise of many editors of taste, as "*the handsomest family sheet in the Union.*" Our efforts have been directed to the combining of beauty and simplicity with utility and taste. The Post is printed on stout white paper, rendering it neat and durable for filing. It is issued at the old established rate of *two dollars per annum* CASH, *or three dollars if not paid in advance*, and may truly be said, now that it is enlarged, to be the

LARGEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY

at the price it is sold. It has all the merits, and none of the defects of the large papers of the day, for while the earliest literary matter may be found in its columns, a judicious compilation of domestic and foreing news, with the usual variety of wit and sentiment, will render it a better family paper. The proprietors make no flourish of trumpets about the size and cheapness of the paper, or the firm basis upon which the "Ol Post" stands. It is not necessary. It has born the battle and the breeze for the last TWENTY ONE YEARS, and has held its position in the midst of tottering and crumbling rivals, and has faced and buried all kinds of opponents.

THE MODE OF CONDUCTING IT.

The proprietors having for a long time deprecated the floods of foreign literature, indiscriminately re-published in this country, have determined, without altogether neglecting this field, to select nothing but the choicest tales and sketches, from the English periodicals; and they have made arrangements by which they can furnish these to their subscribers in advance of every contemporary. The editors will also keep an eye to the best American tales afloat, giving always the preference to the writers of their own country. We shall still continue the plan of giving original stories from popular American writers. The well known Author of "Cruizing in the Last War," opened the volume with the first of a *new series* of thrilling nautical tales. In addition to the old, a number of new Contributors will enrich its columns with choice and entertaining original articles. In order that the SATURDAY EVENING POST may maintain its high position, as the

FIRST FAMILY NEWSPAPER

in the United States, arrangements have been made for a regular supply of choice and entertaining

ORIGINAL TALES,

historical sketches, poetry, &c. We have been publishing for months past an unbroken series of choice original stories which have been procured at great cost, and have been widely copied and read. These we shall continue.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT.

While it shall be the care of the proprietors to preserve for the paper, a high *literary* reputation, the great desideratum for a family newspaper, a carefully selected news department, shall not be made second in interest or importance. While every thing of note that is passing either in this country or in Europe shall be carefully collected or collated for our readers, a due regard shall be paid to the *character* of the matter. So that the paper may be with safety and propriety introduced and read in the family circle.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT

will still be preserved, shall be choice and select, and shall receive strict attention. It shall be the effort of the editors to embrace in this department such selections of the floating literature of the day, as may be in an especial manner suited to the instruction and amusement of the female sex, and to combine the fashionable with the truly useful and good.

Such things as may suit that important and large class of our subscribers,

THE FARMERS,

will not be overlooked. In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our readers, a portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such news as may seem IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURALISTS, and the population resident without the confines of our great cities. *The state of the markets* and the fluctuations in the prices, will be regularly and what is of more moment, *correctly* given.

We determined at the outset, that while the paper continued under our control, it should be

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS,

and that as news and literary journalists, we had nothing to do with the matter; this determination has been strictly and rigidly adhered to, and while we shall continue to give our readers such public documents as may be deemed of interest to all, and such a history of the progress of political events, as are strictly in keeping with our duty, and the character of our paper, we shall studiously and thoroughly avoid any contamination of partizan politics.

THE TERMS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST will be furnished at the exceedingly low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. We will send a copy to any person who may wish to see a specimen, by giving notice, post paid.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

As friends and neighbors often wish to club together to facilitate remittances, we will send
3 copies for $5 in advance, post paid,
7 do. for $10 do. do.

NO NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED WITHOUT THE MONEY.

We have no desire to extend our list but with cash subscribers, and the paper is sufficiently established to enable us to exert compliance with this golden rule. The Post is made worth more than the money, and it must be paid by those who wish the paper.

To those who wish to subscribe, we would say, that the safest plan is to enclose the money in a letter and direct to us. Most postmasters will frank their letters if relating to nothing but the business of the office, and all postmasters who will be kind enough to do so, we shall be pleased to acknowledge as agents.

Editors who may wish to exchange, will please copy, and forward a number of their paper marked with ink, to this office, and their favor shall be promptly acknowledged without fraud or delay, as is but too often the case. Address,

GEO. R. GRAHAM & Co.

South West corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 41. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841. | Whole No. 93. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &C.

...lement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, ...ite and Eternal Prescience, as it is cur... and implicitly received by a very large ...rtion of the Christian World.

NO. II.

THE NATURE, DIVERSITY AND LIMITS OF EVIDENCE.

...t positive and actual existence must be the ...l source of all evidence, and the real foun... knowledge, that evidence must be always ...d from existence,—and, that it is not pos... existence to be derived from evidence, ...ter of intuitive conviction. No mathe... demonstration can be rendered more ...s or more convincing to the senses, than is ...th of the foregoing proposition to the hu... understanding. It is, at the same time, ...y demonstrable, that positive and real ex... must uniformly and of necessity imply ...idence of existence, that it is not possible ...y thing to exist, without affording by its ...existence, the best, and indeed the only ...nate evidence of its being; and, lastly, that ...gitimate evidence must be derived either ...diately or mediately from real and positive ...nce. The truth of the foregoing propo... is so perfectly intuitive, that no man ev... attempted to ascribe either evidence or ...edge to any other source than that of actu... relative existence, except by asserting the ...gination and eternity of knowledge, which ... clearly amount to this at the last, viz: ...if real existence be not the real origin of ...nce and knowledge, knowledge and evidence ... be absolutely unoriginated. Every thing ...ual existence, must of necessity be under ...mmediate cognizance of the Deity, and ...fore the primitive sources of all knowledge ... be always accessible to His infinite mind. ...ght, indeed, be presumed, in relation to all ...ed beings, that every act of creation itself ... of necessity imply in the Deity both a per... on of its existence, and a perfect knowledge ... nature and its properties; and yet it is not ... the act of creating such beings, but with ...act of their existence, that we must associ... ...e knowledge of their nature and properties. ...e order of time, the fact of their existence, ...he knowledge of their natures and proper... ...are co-eval and co-existent; but in the or... ...f nature, the fact of their existence is con... ...nt to the act which gave them their being; ...he knowledge of their existence and nature, ...is consequence to the fact of their actual ...ence. The real difference in all such cases, ...between the act of creation, in the process ... operation, and created production revealed ...mplete and formal existence.

...e evidence of potentiality, is not, in reality, ...erent evidence from that of actual existence; ...ther it be applied to the Deity or to finite ...gs; inasmuch as all potentiality has an ac... existence in all beings, whether finite or in..., to whom it may respectively belong. Pow... actual operation, and power in the state of ...t ability, are equally real and equally in ...g: so that even the knowledge of possibilties, ..., in reality, rest upon fact, and upon the ...anent basis of actual existence. The evi... of purpose, in like manner is, in reality, ...evidence of fact and actual existence; for ...ough mental purposes have only a relative ...tence, yet in the beings who are the authors ...hese purposes, the purposes themselves have ...al an existence as the beings who formed ...n. It therefore of necessity will follow, in rela... to even mental purposes, that their evidence ...t be derived from their actual existence, and ... their existence alone is the native source of ...the evidence of their being. Prescience or ...knowledge can have only a relative bearing up... the objects of its anticipation; it cannot imply ... some future thing does now actually exist: but ...ly that some future thing will hereafter proba... or certainly transpire, in consequence of some ...wn cause which is at present in actual exis... ...ce. The knowledge therefore is of something ...ctual existence, and the prescience is of some... ...g that will hereafter probably or certainly ...spire: but the prescience is derived from ...cisely the same source as the knowledge; only ... evidence in the one case is mediate, and ...the other it is immediate. Evidence there... is uniformly derived from actual existence, ...ather the inquiry be instituted concerning ...t or potentiality, or mental purpose: and if ... doctrine of an unoriginated and eternal pre... ...ence be not supported by the evidence of ac... existence presented under one of its forms, ...deduced by infallible inference from actual ...stence, the theory must of necessity fall to the ...und.

...Knowledge in all finite beings, and particular ...human beings, must of necessity be limited, ...cause their access to the primitive sources of ...dence is exceedingly partial. But although ...ir real and positive knowledge must be con... ...ed within the range of their own personal and ...ual observation, or, in other words, to their ...ans of access to the primitive evidence of ...ngs; yet there is ... knowledge of a secondary ...ler which is excogitated by the labor of their ...n minds, in the way of mental deduction from ...mitive evidence; and there is a knowledge of ...third order, which is derived from the testimo... of others, and is therefore denominated faith. ...t it is easy to perceive, or rather, it is almost ...possible not to discern, that both deduction ...d faith must be originally derived from actual ...d immediate observation, which is the native ...d primary evidence of all existence.

The original sources of human knowledge are ...ree only, viz: that of our animal senses, that ... mental deduction, and that of testimony or ...ith. The evidence of our animal senses has ...en divided into mathematical demonstration and sensible proof; and they have been placed in this order, because it has been said that mathematical demonstration cannot possibly deceive us, but that sensible proof may be sometimes illusive. Mathematical demonstration is effected by the introduction of a rule or medium between the premises and the conclusions, for the purpose of giving precision and truth to our investigations: as when, by the actual introduction of four different objects, we demonstrate that two and two put together make the sum of four; and by the application of a pair of compasses to two different diagrams, we demonstrate that, the three angles of an equilateral triangle are equal to two right angles. But when these and other problems, have been once solved by an actual experiment, the mind can easily recal the ideas and repeat the experiment by a mental operation. It has indeed been asserted, that our senses may possible deceive us; as when we mistake the real magnitude or distance of visible and distant objects; but then it is to be remembered that the error, in such cases, does not belong to the notices of the senses, but to the mental deduction which the mind infers from those notices. The sense of heat and cold, and the perception and impression of external objects are as real and correct as any mathematical diagram, but the inference which the mind deduces from such premises are sometimes drawn without the interposition of a process, like that of mathematical demonstration, and are therefore liable to be erroneous. But the possibility of forming an erroneous judgment, where we either neglect or have not the means of applying a test like that of mathematical demonstration, does by no means invalidate the evidence of our senses; because every mathematical demonstration is, after all, nothing more than sensible proof. The second division of evidence is that of mental deduction, which not only applies to all scientific ratiocination, but it equally applies to all mental and moral intuition. Mental deduction is of two kinds: and is either synthetical, which applies the summing up of particulars into one general amount; or it is analytical, which implies the separation of general truths into the particulars of which they are composed. In this department of evidence, all correct thinking amounts to mental demonstration, inasmuch as things equally understood must be equally plain, and equally demonstrable. All cases that will admit of mental demonstration, are cases of absolute certainty, and are as infallible as any mathematical demonstraion can be rendered. Locke has said, that, where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonstration. And Granville has said, the grand articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry. That mere negation could not have produced any positive existence is a matter of mental deduction, and it is as obvious as it is certain: and that this material world could not have bestowed upon itself the gift of existence, is equally demonstrable: that since, at the present moment, something is in actual existence, something must always have been in existence; and that all finite existence must owe its being to an infinite cause, is as demonstrable as any mathematical problem can possibly be rendered. It is true the Apostle has said, that "through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God."

That the world must have been created, by some means, is a subject of mental intuition, and absolute certainty: but that the worlds were made by the word of God; that he said, Let there be light and there was light, is not within the limits of mental deduction but it has been made known to mankind by revelation from heaven. The Apostle also inculcates, that through faith we understand that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear. Altho' it is instuitively certain that the matter of which this world is composed, could not have been eternal; yet, whether the matter of which this world is composed was original or renovated, could never have been discovered by the human mind: and therefore it is by faith we understand that the things which are seen were not made of things which do appear. One species of mental certainty may be denominated moral intuition, in which we perceive, by immediate conviction, the moral truth or falsehood of any proposition, and that without any formal process of ratiocination. As, for instance, that an infinite being must be absolutely perfect, and alike incapable of physical, mental, and moral error; or that, if all moral actions and the final issue of human life be the objects of a certain prescience, it is not possible for either of them to be contingent or for human beings to be morally free.

The third and last division of evidence is, the evidence of testimony, which if the testimony be valid, must be derived originally from the primitive source of all evidence, even from actual and real existence, although it may be delivered either by the original observer, or by any subsequent and subordinate testator, in such cases, the fact or doctrine which is testified or asserted may itself be correct, and true, and certain; but the evidence afforded by testimony of that fact or doctrine is of an inferior order to that of sensible proof, and inferior to that of mental deduction. Sensible proof, and mental deduction, are both of the nature of absolute certainty, but the evidence of testimony can never arrive at a certain evidence, because it will always be possible for the testator himself to be either a treacherous or an incompetent witness. Therefore the evidence of testimony is called faith, and those of sensible proof and mental deduction are called knowledge. From the foregoing remarks it would clearly appear, that the evidence of testimony will not endure the same testation, as those of sensible and mental demonstration, and therefore it is no wonder that persons who require the demonstration of certainty in support of the evidence of testimony, should be betrayed into the sloth of an universal scepticism.

There are many things which in popular speech are denominated certainties, but which are by no means supported by the irrefragable evidence of absolute certainty, and which therefore belong to the class of probable events. As for instance the rising of the sun on the morning of to-morrow, is regarded by many persons as being a natural and absolute certainty; but if it be only possible for the sun to rise no more after his going down at the close of the present day, then his rising again on a future morning cannot possibly amount to an absolute certainty, for upon the assumption that the sun will certainly rise once more, upon this our globe, after his going down at the close of the present day, then it must be equally certain, that he will rise again a second time, that he will arise at the distance of a week, that he will arise at the distance of a month, of a year, of a century, then, in short, it is absolute certain, that the sun will never go down to rise no more, but will continue to set and rise, in daily rotation, without interruption, and without an end.

There is a description of probabilities, of so exalted a character, as to be usually denominated moral certainties; because the evidence by which they are supported, is such as must justify and command our assent, and such as will render them worthy to be acted upon in real life, and even to be trusted in the momentous concerns of our eternal salvation. Of this description are the reports of there having been such a person as Alexander, and there having been such as Julius Cæsar, and there having been such a person as Jesus of Nazereth. For even in the matter of our personal salvation, we walk by faith, and not by sight. It may not be improper in this place to offer a few observations on the evidence of miracles, which I am induced to believe, must be ranked not among probable evidence, however exalted, but among evidence as certain, if not as permanent as these of mental and sensible demonstration.

It has already been observed, that although all competent testimony be derived originally from actual existence, which is the primitive source of all evidence, yet since, in all cases of human testimony, incompetency and fraud are not absolutely impossible, the evidence of testimony can never be ranked with that of demonstration.—But in all cases of accredited miracles, such as are recorded in the Holy Scriptures, we have testimony delivered and confirmed by an agency that is equally incapable of incompetency and fraud. Those persons, therefore, to whom Divine revelation was originally and immediately delivered, and who were witnesses of their miraculous confirmation, had the evidence of absolute and irrefragable certainty, for the truth of the matter revealed: so that all the facts and doctrines of Divine revelation, are supported by evidence which is every way equal to either mental or sensible demonstration. It is true, that when God is the testator, the evidence of testimony will amount to a moral certainty, since, in that case, the testimony is infallible: and yet the evidence of miracles is of an inferior order to that of mathematical and mental demonstration. The evidence of miracles to the person who was the immediate witness of that evidence, must be of a higher description than it can possible be to any subsequent believer; but the evidence of demonstration is equally accessible to every human being. And although the miraculous evidence by which the truth of christianity was originally demonstrated must become less and less accessible to every succeeding generation of christian believers, yet its internal evidence remains immutable, and its collateral evidence must be growing in magnitude with the number of christian converts, the increase of christian piety in the world and the experience and testimony of every happy individual who may die in the Lord.

The nature, and acquisition, and bounds of knowledge; and the competency of knowledge in human beings, will be my next inquiry. JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: There are two practices that I depricate, which are common among farmers in this part of the west.

The *first* to which I refer is the practice of leaving corn in the field until spring; or gathering it only as it is needed through the winter. I would suppose that the difficulty and suffering experienced in gathering corn in the winter as well as the *loss* sustained by leaving it in the field until spring, should be sufficient to convince any thinking farmer of the inconsistency of such a course, and urge him to use diligence to secure his corn crop in season. The *second* practice to which I object, is that of leaving sheep run at large.

If you were to take a ride over the ridges in our section, at this season of the year, you would see that our sheep are neither white, brown nor black, but that they are rather of a blue cast, being literally covered with burrs. Ought this so to be? I think not.

The loss of time, trouble and vexation experienced in gathering a large flock of sheep together in the fall season, and in picking the burrs out of their wool in the spring, is a burden, the exemption from which would be sufficient to reward a man for preparing for them tame pasture. I am pretty well persuaded if the old ladies and girls did not pick the wool, more sheep would run in tame pasture. A WESTERN FARMER.

Pleasant Ridge Farm near Mt. Tabor, Ia., November 21st, 1840.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

IOWA CITY, MAY 12, 1841.

Dear Br. Springer: The friends of our Zion will rejoice to hear of the flattering prospects of the Methodist Protestant church on the Western Frontier; which may be very properly considered as one of the outskirts of civilization and christian enterprise.

Since the "secession" from our elder sister, the M. E. Church, my affections and interests have been identified with those of the Methodist Protestant Church, but from the time of my removal to this new and promising country till within a few days, I have stood alone, praying that the Great Head of the Church would open an effectual door, for the introduction of our institutions, and economy, into this field of rich promise to the Christian church.

We believe the "set time" to favor our Zion here has come. Mr. John Libby, a minister of of the M. P. Church has spent a few weeks laboring with us. A small society has been formed with a promise of speedy increase. A lot worth at least $1,000 has been donated by the Territory to our church. We have circulated a subscription paper, for the erection of a house of worship, and by giving a pledge to the citizens that we would obtain some help from abroad, we have obtained $2,000. We propose to build a plain, convenient and substantial edifice of brick, and need $1,000 more to complete it.

In view of the important position we occupy (this being the seat of government for the Territory and future state,) and being voluntary missionaries, and as such are laboring to promote the interests of our society, with the pledge on our part, as God may prosper us, to refund with interest, by assisting others, all that we may receive, we confidentially appeal to the liberal and benevolent of our Church for help.

The corner-stone of the Church has been laid this day, and the citizens have given an unequivocal expression of their predilections in favor of our institutions, not only by their liberal donations, but by the interest manifested in the progress of the building, and the profound attention with which they listened to an exposition of our doctrines and church polity, by Rev. J. Libby, and an able and appropriate address, by His Excellency, Gov. Lucas, the executive of the territory, with other appropriate exercises by ministers of several denominations.

Br. Libby leaves to-morrow, duly authorized by our society to make an appeal to our friends for funds, to complete the church, and we trust our preachers will "help him on his way," and that our friends will gladden our hearts and claim our gratitude by their contributions.

Yours, truly,
W. B. SNYDER.

WESTMINISTER, O., MAY 17, 1841.

Br. Springer: We commenced our third quarterly meeting on the eight of this inst., which was protracted for five days. We began this meeting under unpropitious circumstances, owing to the state of the roads and the inclemency of the weather. Brethren from a distance could not attend, consequently we were left without any ministerial aid except from the unstationed ministers. Owing to the infirmities of age, and affliction in his family, Brother Keran was prevented from attending. Dr. Besse was in attendence and his labors were highly appreciated and abundantly blessed.

It may be proper to say that this meeting was held in Unionopolis, at a new meeting house, which was dedicated on the occasion; the Lord of hosts was pleased to own His house and people by the awakening influences of His grace and the conversion of twenty mourners, out of which eleven members were added to the church, making an increase to this circuit, since conference of upwards of one hundred members. Yours, &c.,
JOHN M. YOUNG.

"SWEET HOME."

Among the numerous, interesting and touching compositions, prepared to be sung to the sweet melody called "Home, sweet home," the one found numbered 96 of the first volume of the "Christian Lyre," has always been clothed with peculiar interest to my mind from the circumstances in which it was originally composed, which was some 15 years ago in London, and were as follows: In the city of London there lived, at that time a young gentleman and young lady, both brought up in the lap of affluence, and furnished with what this world is wont to call a finished education. And as they had both embraced Unitarianism, they felt no scruples of conscience in regard to indulging in all the rounds of fashionable dissipation, such as visiting theatres, circuses, balls and watering places, &c., thus literally experiencing the sentiment contained in the original song, called, Home, sweet home," viz:

"*Midst pleasures and palaces, tho' we should roam,*"
&c.

Their spirits being so congenial and fortunes ample, a mutual attachment sprung up between them and consequently a marriage engagement was entered into. Inasmuch, however, as he was a Major in the English service, the duties of his office rendered it necessary for him occasionally to leave London for months at a time; but whenever he was thus called to leave for a season, the object of his supreme affection on earth, he would invariable request her before separating to sing him his favorite song, "Home, sweet home," which request would be invariably repeated on their first meeting after an absence from each for a season. During his absence from London for some months with the army, a friend of this lady induced her to accompany her to hear an evangelical preacher, who was preaching in one of the city churches with much success, in the midst of a revival of religion, where she was brought under powerful convictions of her awful state as a sinner before God; from which anguish of mind she was happily relieved by an unreserved surrender of herself, through grace, to the dear Redeemer, as the all in all in her salvation. But whilst permitted to walk with Christ as the bridegroom of her soul, in the raptures of her first love, as on the mount of transfiguration, her reflection turned with interest to the soul of him who was the plighted partner of her earthly career, and her ardent prayer to God the Redeemer was, that he also might be converted from all the lying vanities of this delusive world, and set his face Zionwards. While meditating deeply on this subject, the thought arose in her mind as to the most proper method of disclosing to him, on his return, the radical change which had passed upon her immortal soul, as to its dearest interest, since she had last enjoyed his society; and whilst thus musing, she remembered that he was wont, on leaving her, and also on his arrival at home again, as soon as he visited her, after his first salutation, to request her to sing to him his favorite song, "Home, sweet home;" and hence, after devout prayer to God for his guidance, she sat down and penned the following hymn, as expressive of her past experience, her present sentiments, and her blissful anticipations for the future. Having finished the composition, it was not long before her friend arrived, and immediately visited her, and after a joyful salutation, requested her to sing him his favorite song, "*Home, sweet home.*" Upon which she sang to him, with a sweet and tremulous voice, as follows:

"An alien from God, and a stranger to grace,
I wandered through earth, its gay pleasures to trace:
In the pathway of sin I continued to roam,
Unmindful, alas! that it led me from home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
O Jesus conduct me to heaven my home!

"The pleasures of earth I have seen fade away,
They bloom for a season, but soon they decay;
But pleasures more lasting in Jesus are given—
Salvation on earth and a mansion in heaven!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
O Saviour prepare me for heaven my home!

"Allure me no longer, ye false glowing charms;
The Saviour invites me, I'll go to his arms;
At the banquet of mercy, I hear there is room
O there may I feast with His children at home!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
O Jesus conduct me to heaven, my home!

"Farewell, vain amusements, my follies adieu,
While Jesus, and heaven, and glory I view;
I feast on the pleasures that flow from His throne,
The forestate of heaven, sweet heaven my home!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
O when shall I share the fruition of home!

"The days of my exile are passing away,
The time is approaching when Jesus will say;
'Well done faithful servant, sit down on my throne,
And dwell in my presence for ever at home!'
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
Oh there I shall rest with my Saviour at home!

"Affliction, and sorrow, and death shall be o'er;
The saints shall unite, to be parted no more;
Their loud hallelujahs fill heaven's high dome,
They dwell with the Saviour forever at home!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
They dwell with the Saviour forever at home!"

The singing of such truly spiritual sentiments roused the native enmity of his heart, and he asked her with sternness: "How can you, knowing as you do my religious views, advance such sentiments to me, as those you have just sung?" To which she mildly, but firmly replied: "I advanced them as the sincere sentiments of my soul." Upon which he arose from his seat, and left the room abruptly in a passion. The next evening he determined to visit her again, and demand an explanation of her sentiments, and unless she at once relinquished what he imagined to be her enthusiasm, he would immediately announce to her that their contemplated union must be relinquished. The evening arrived, and firm to his purpose, he visited her, where she received him with her wonted sweetness of manner. After they were seated together on the sofa, he requested her to inform him of the manner in which this, to him, disagreeable change had been effected in her mind since his absence from London. She then, in a meek and humble manner, stated to him through what means she had been brought from death unto life, through the preaching of the Gospel of a crucified Redeemer, and stated to him, in this connexion, "that when I separated with you at your last departure from London, you occupied my supreme affections; but since that time I have given the Saviour *my heart*, 'as the chief among ten thousand, and the *one* altogether lovely.' And now, to speak with Christian candor, if you are willing to accept of the second place in my heart's affections—my Saviour occupying the first—I am still willing to enter in due time with you into the nearest and dearest of all earthly relations. If, however, these terms do not meet with your approbation, painful as it may be to flesh and blood, I must bid you a final adieu."

This faithful representation, accompanied as it was with her meekness of manner, and the still small voice of the Holy Spirit, struck him like a dart, and he fell from the sofa, and called anxiously to God for mercy. He earnestly requested her to pray to God to have mercy on his poor perishing soul. This she gladly consented to do; and sent also for a faithful minister of the Gospel to converse and pray with him; and after days and nights of agony, he at last found peace in believing, and united with her in celebrating the Saviour's dying love in that same evangelical church where she first found the Saviour to be gracious to her soul. They were, moreover, happily united in the bonds of holy matrimony; and possessing ample means, they became as notorious in their career of doing good, especially to the poor and afflicted, as they had been in the days of their impenitence in their indulgence in the pleasures of sin, which last but for a fleeting season.—*Ch. Int.*

PRESENTATION OF THE TIPPECANOE FLAG.

Interesting Correspondence.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May 1, 1841.

In May last, on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in presence of some thirty thousand people, I was entrusted by the surviving soldiers of that memorable field with the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, to be displayed here, before our fellow citizens, as a living, *speaking* emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned) and the People had settled him as President in the White House at Washington, I was also to bear it there, and, in the name of his fellow-soldiers, request him to deposite it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with an earnest conviction of coming success—that the *forty-two pounder* of the Empire State should herald its arrival there, but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is *the quiet of the grave!*

I see, therefore, no way so proper to obey the orders of the brave men of Tippecanoe, as to lay this flag before you, the successor, for whom were the dying injunctions of their illustrious Chief, and upon whom his office, and I trust his spirit, has fallen, with the request that you will carry out the wish of his compatriots in arms by depositing it among the trophies of the Republic. I beg you, in their names, most tenderly to cherish it. Other flags of our country-men have, no doubt, been as gallantly defended, and were as glorious on land or sea; but, while they may have won but a single ship, or a single field, this has the high honor of winning whole States, of conquering empires, indeed. An old Eagle like this, borne by the pioneers of the wilderness, that has added to the reign of the cross, the reign of liberty and law, becomes a holy emblem, with its *in hoc signo vinces* upon it, crying out, as form the spirit of the past to the future, and which, as the country becomes older and greater, becomes to all posterity holier and dearer.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, respectfully,
JAMES BROOKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TO JAMES BROOKS, ESQ.

Washington, May 4, 1841.

"The flag which was in the midst and thickest of the strife," and was committed to your care on the Tippecanoe battle ground by the surviving soldiers of that memoriable field, and which they commanded you to bear to this metropolis as a speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone, has been delivered over to my hands and will be placed by me among the honored trophies of the Republic. The account which was given me some years ago, by the gallant Ensign, now no more, who upheld that banner amid the perils of the fight, had prepared me to expect to see it as it is, gashed by the tomahawk and rent by balls. That Ensign alone, of all the officers, with but twenty men of the gallant company over which, when the sun went down, that flag so proudly waved, survived to tell in the morning of the hazards of that terrible night. From that brave soldier, who afterwards held high place in the hearts of the people of Indiana, I learned properly to appreciate the fearless bearing and noble conduct of the patriotic citizen who has so recently exchanged this earthly tabernacle of clay for one that endureth forever. Death is the common heritage of all mankind; but so to live as that the darkness of the grave shall not obscure our names, and that they be placed in close association with the names of the great and good who have gone before and who are to come after us, makes death itself a consummation rather to be wished than feared, and throws a light of glory over the grave. Such now, is the condition of the "old commander" into whose hands, when you received this flag, you so joyously anticipated its delivery. His deeds are now "enrolled in the Capitol," and this banner shall be preserved as a memorial of a battle well fought, and of a victory most nobly won.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my great respect, JOHN TYLER.

The bearer of the flag at the battle of Tippecanoe, alluded to in the above reply of the President, some of our readers may not recollect, was Ensign TIPTON, a Tennesseean by birth, who started from home with only his axe for a patrimony, and who subsequently became a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the most distinguished men in Indiana. Of him the anecdote is narrated; we have seen in public Journals, where Gen. Harrison is represented as riding up in the heat of the battle, inquiring of young Tipton, "Where is your captain?" "Dead! sir." "Your lieutenant?" "Dead! sir." "Your second lieutenant?" "Dead! sir." "Your ensign?" "He stands before you!" where Tipton then stood, holding and defending this very flag, but so covered with dirt and besmeared with blood that Gen. Harrison scarcely knew him. "Hold on," said Harrison, "for a moment longer; I will reinforce you;" and he rode off and led up there the company of Capt. Robb, by which time or soon after, of the seventy-five men under Capt. Spencer, there was only ten or twelve left not killed or wounded: in this company was this flag.—*Nat. Int.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 2, 1841.

We call the attention of our Methodist readers to the communication, on our first page, from W. B. Snyder, of Iowa city, and commend their case to the liberality of our readers, on whom this agent, referred to, therein, may call. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with this agent, but we are well acquainted with Br. S. and know him to be entirely trust-worthy. We hope our friends will do all they can to assist this enterprise.

We are pleased, from the reference made to him, in Br. Snyder's letter, to have our former good opinion of Gov. Lucas confirmed. His Excellency, we believe, is, or used to be a member of the M. E. Church, but very liberal in his religious opinions. And we have heard, indirectly, from him, expressing himself friendly to our principles, as a church. He is not like some democrats of our acquaintance, raving republicans in state matters, and yet go the whole hog for an iron despotism in the church. The governor's conduct is consistent on this subject.—We are gratified to see that he participated in the ceremonies of laying the foundation of the Iowa city church. It is evidence of his liberality of principle.

Evening Signal, N.Y.—We have enjoyed the daily visit of this sheet for some time past, and regret to hear that it is to be, in future, merged in the *Tribune;* "evening editions of which will be issued whenever the news is of sufficient consequence to call for them." The Signal was issued from the office of the New World; and the editors assigns as a reason for this transfer, their wish to give their time entirely to the latter paper. We shall feel much at a loss for the Signal. The editor in taking leave of his readers remarks:—

A Congee.—*The Evening Signal,* while bidding you "farewell," cannot retire into the shades of oblivion without dropping a courtesy and expressing its best acknowledgments. It has spent some pleasant hours in your company and derived no small satisfaction from the approving smiles with which you have sometimes scanned its proportions.

It has made some friends and few foes. To its friends it would say, "God bless you!" and to its foes "Peace be with you!" It bears no malice and asks to be forgiven. It has had a short life and a merry one; it takes leave of existence willingly and of his own accord. Small as it is, though larger than it was, "The New World" has not been found large enough to contain it. Like the child of bountiful parents, who have so many offsprings that they care very little for the brats, and are puzzled to know how to bestow them, it goes into adoptive keeping and takes the name of a new family—so that on "sober second thoughts," it cannot be said to die, but to part with its identity. It resembles Miss Smith who marries Mr. Brown—becomes a *femme covert* instead of a *femme sole*, loses its legal rights and assumes matrimonial responsibilities. If it would be deemed strictly modest, it would say that it has consulted its own happiness in its new aliance. It has not like *some* young ladies married for a support, for, having rich relations, it could have "got along very nicely" in a state of single blessedness. One thing is very certain, it marries with the full consent of all its guardians and has not eloped, though perhaps, that would have been more romantic.

It has, perhaps, said quite enough "situated as it is" as poor Power used to say in the Irish Ambassador. Its departure may not be regretted by many; but a few will be surprised, on these pleasant spring days, to find it both married and *missed.*

St. Louis Criminal Court—The Murderers Arraigned.—About 11 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 10th ult., the prisoners were taken into the Criminal Court of St. Louis for the purpose of answering to the indictment found against them by the Grand Jury. To the first indictments, charging Madison with the murder of Jesse Baker, and the others as accessaries, Madison was the first to plead, and answered, "I am not guilty, sir." Seward made the same reply; and Warrick answered, "I assure you I am not guilty, sir."

The second indictment, charging Brown as the murderer of Jacob Weaver, and the others as accessaries, was then read, and the same response given—"I am not guilty." To a question from the Court, whether they had counsel or were able to employ counsel, Madison said, "I expect my master to protect me," adding some explanations, which were interrupted by the Court.

Judge Bowlin then assigned counsel for the prisoners—remarking that he selected the oldest member of the bar.

Warrick and Seward were then remanded to jail, and Madison taken before the Grand Jury.

The St. Louis murderers are now all in custody in that city. Thus, says the Pennant, by that fatuity which ever attends the criminal, have been discovered the perpetrators, through their own means of this monstrous villainy, which, without the confessions of those engaged in it, afford no clue whatever, and the mystery of which never could have been unravelled.

The Savannah correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, states that Lieut. Shubrick, U. S. N., accidently shot away a part of his face, while out on a scout in the Everglades a short time ago.

The Steamer President.—We are not among those who grasp at, and readily devour, all the surmises, stories, and newspaper paragraphs concerning this vessel. We clip the following paragraph from the Easton, Md., Gazette, and publish it with a view of encouraging those who are expecting to hear the best. If she has gone down, all those who embarked in her are undoubtedly safe, as she was well provided with boats. Hope lingers, and will not depart until the positive information comes that she is buried in the depths of the ocean:

"We are informed that Mrs. Cookman, now in this county, received a letter supposed, from the hand-writing of the superscription and the initials on the seal, to be from her husband, the Rev. George C. Cookman, on Thursday last, through our post office. It will be recollected Mr. C. was one of the passengers on board the steam-ship President, about whose fate so much anxiety has been felt. The letter bore the Hull post mark."

We also give the following from a London paper, which gives an instance of a much longer absence:

"A New York packet ship, on her return from London, in the winter of 1835, made the American coast in twenty-five days, encountered there very severe weather, was disabled, fell into the Gulf Stream, and so drifted to the coast of Portugal, after an absence of fourteen weeks from England. A vessel took her in tow and carried to Lisbon, whence she returned to London, after having been lost for 18 weeks, and finally she reached New York in five months after first leaving London."—*Phil. Chron.*

The Corn Law Question in England. Alluding to this question, the London correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:—"That the probability of the success of this important proposal for the opening of the English market for foreign nations may be properly understood by the merchants of the United States, it may be proper to be remarked—that to recollect the large majorities in several of the last sessions of Parliament against the motion of Mr. Villiers and other ordinary members of Parliament, is not to perceive the wide difference in the state of the question when the cabinet 'unanimously,' according to Lord John Russell, have determined upon a contrary course. There now is not any reasonable doubt that the resolutions will be carried in the House of Commons; and if thrown out of the Lords, that a new House of Commons will be composed so as to force the measure into a law. Some parties, however, anticipate less difficulty in the House of Lords—the Peers being thought to be too sensible of the utter impossibility of resisting the whole nation in this change, and of the redemption of popularity which may be the result of an apparently willing submission to that which is held to be a large diminution of the value of their landed estates; to which is to be added the circumstances that great numbers of the Peers have been much distressed within the last few years, by the difficulty of raising money by way of mortgages on estates—may be much reduced in value by a change in the corn laws—the agitation on this question being therefore amongst such persons very greatly desired to be set at rest."—*Bicknell.*

The Money Market.—Money continued easy in our city, during the week which has just closed. In several instances first rate paper was discounted as low as 7 per cent. per annum; and the rates generally range from 7 to 10 per cent. The Bank question, as connected with the Relief Bill, is still unadjusted. Our daily journals have teemed with communications upon the subject—some earnestly in favor of the acceptance of the bill by the Banks, and others as decidedly adverse to such a step. Only two of the country Banks have thus far issued small notes—namely, the Harrisburg Bank, and the Exchange of Pittsburg. We learn, however, that others in the interior are making preparations for such issues, and also that one or two Banks of our city, in addition to those that are favored by the bill, (we allude to the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Mechanics' Bank, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, are less decided in their hostilities to the measure, and will probably accept it.—*Bicknell.*

A Good Law.—The following is the English law, in relation to Postmasters and Newspapers. A similar enactment might be passed with propriety in this country. Many of our postmasters are entirely too careless on this subject; indeed, some of them appear to think, that they have a right to open and peruse any good newspaper they may take a fancy to, when it reaches their office. The English law provides:

"That every person employed in the Post Office who shall steal, or shall secret or destroy, or shall wilfully detain or delay in course of conveyance or delivery by the post, any printed newspaper, without covers, or in covers open at the sides, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as to the court shall seem meet."

Bank of Michigan.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 17th ult. says the notes of this institution are no longer received by the Auditor General in payment for taxes or other State dues. They were also refused on Saturday for freight and fare on the Central rail road. Our merchants continue to receive them at a discount from 25 to 37 per cent.—*Phil. Ch.*

The melancholy Tragedy at St. Louis—Arrest of a Negro who says he knows "all about it"—Intense excitement.

Perhaps there never has been perpetrated a more fearful tragedy than the event which took place at St. Louis on the 17th of April, and which resulted in the burning of the store of Messrs. Simonds & Co. and a stock of about $50,000; and also the banking establishment of Messrs. Collier & Pettus, adjoining. Fortunately, the safe of this bank was not injured by the fire. The property burnt in all amounted to $100,000.

But the horrible part of the tragedy was the murder of two young gentlemen, Mr. Jacob Weaver, who was a clerk in the store of Messrs. Von Phul and McGill, who usually slept in the room immediately in the rear, and of Mr. Jesse Baker the clerk of Messrs Simonds and Morrison. Mr. Weaver was found in the dress he had worn during the day. He had been shot through the head, the ball entering above the left eye. One, or both of the young gentlemen, some of the papers say came originally from some part of New England.

On the 27th of April a free negro, in a drunken fit at Alton, disclosed that he knew all about it. He was taken possession of, and subsequently disclosed that the horrid deed was perpetrated by four negroes; one or two of them belonging to St. Louis, one to Cincinnati, and the other, a daring spirit of New Orleans. Measures were at once taken to arrest all of them. They are all slaves but one or two. The informant gave a particular account of the manner of the murder. He says that Mr. Baker was killed by a blow over the head with a bar of iron, struck by the negro from New Orleans. Weaver was struck over the head several times with a bowie knife, but fought manfully, having discharged both his pistols without effect; finally they got him down and drove a marlin spike into his head; yet fearing that he was not dead, they struck his head with a crow-bar. After making a great many fruitless attempts to get into the vault of the banking house, they set fire to the house in various places and fled.

The feelings of the people have been dreadfully excited. The purpose of the negroes was plunder, but this they were prevented by alarm, from accomplishing. The name of the negro arrested is Ennis.

The papers of St. Louis say that it is impossible to give any idea of the excitement which yet pervades the city. All classes are shocked—alarmed, and with reason—at the enormity of the crimes. In the very heart of the city, the most revolting murders have been committed, and an attempt made to shroud the whole in darkness, by the total destruction of the house and all within it.

The rewards offered for the perpetrators of the horrid deeds, were $5,000 by the mayor and $15,000 by the citizens.

By the St. Louis New Era, extra, of the 5th instant, we learn that the officers in pursuit of the murderers had just returned with two of them, Warrick and Sewell. Warrick was taken on board the steamer Omega, (engaged as steward.) He acknowledged his participation in the crime and corroborates the statement of Ennis, who, he says, planned the plot, but was not present at its execution. He also accused a white man of being concerned, but refuses to name him. Sewell was taken on board the Atalanta, (engaged as a hand.) He also acknowledged his guilt. The other mulatto, Brown, he says, was at Cincinnati, and expected to return to St. Louis. So he is pretty safe, it is hoped. They have all since been committed.—*Sat. Courier.*

The U. S. Bank Case.—The suit of Kercher vs. the Bank of the U. S. was tried on Wednesday last, before Judge Stroud in the District Court. The plaintiff claimed the amount of a deposit with twelve per cent. interest from the time of its demand and failure of payment in specie.

The question involved was, whether the Bank by making an entry in a depositor's book that a deposit is to be paid in current bank notes, current bank funds, or any entry of a similar kind, can avoid its liability to pay in specie. Judge Stroud decided that the Bank had no right to receive deposites to be paid otherwise than in specie, and that such conditions annexed were void; he therefore directed the jury to find for the plaintiff, with 12 per cent. interest from the time that specie was demanded and refused.—*Bicknell.*

Conversation.—Avoid quotations, unless you are well studied in their import and feel their pertinence. My friend ———, the other day, while looking at the skeleton of an ass which had been dug out of a sandpit, and admiring and wondering at the structure of that despised animal, made a very mal-adroit use of one. "Ah," said he, with the deepest humility, and a simplicity worthy of La Fontaine, "*we* are fearfully and wonderfully made."

A Shipwreck.—The Pictou (N. S.) Mechanic of the 5th ult. says, "the barque Stratono, from Liverpool for Montreal went down among the icebergs off Cape Ray, S. W. point of Newfoundland, at midnight 24th of April. She had a valuable cargo of Tea, Dry Goods, &c. The Captain and crew, 17 in all, succeeded in reaching Cape Ray in their boats, whence they were taken by Capt. Franklin, of the brig Franklin."

A Steamboat Destroyed.—The steamboat Maryland was burned on Saturday night, the 15th ult. at the mouth of the Licking River. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Good and Bad News.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse to a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotions often kills the body at a stroke. Chilo, Diagoras, Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian games. The news of a defeat killed Phillip V.—One of the Popes died of an emotion of the ludicrous on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontifical and occupying the chair of state. Muley Mulock was carried upon the field of battle in the last stages of an incurable disease; upon seeing his army give way he rallied his panic-stricken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory and died. The doorkeeper of Congress expired on hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence or when the deep emotion that produced it had suddenly subsided. Lagrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another. Hill at New-York was apprehended for theft, and taken before the police, though in perfect health, mental agony forced the blood from his nostrils, and he was carried out and died.

Steamer Shafts.—We advise all who have leisure to walk to the foot of Pine street and look at the splendid shaft intended for the war steamer Missouri, which now lies at the navy yard at Brooklyn. It is probably the finest specimen of workmanship ever produced in this country. It was brought down yesterday by the sloop Wave, on board of which it may be seen. It is wholly wrought—made we understand, by laying together short iron bars, heating them to a white heat, and then applying the trip hammer. The shaft in its present state weighs 24,400 lbs., or about 11 tons. It is 25 feet long and 18 inches in diameter. It cost we understand, 18 cents per pound or $3,892. It will soon be put on board the magnificent steamer for which it is made. The mate to it, of the same size, is nearly completed at the foundry of Mr. Kemble in West Point. We understand that a part of the Missouri's machinery has already been put on board. The Wave also brought down half a dozen heavy guns, bored out for firing patent shot, intended for the man-of-war Delaware, now lying in the river.—*N. Y. Signal.*

Sudden Deaths.—Our Coroner, Jno. Chambers, Esq., furnished us returns of three inquests held by him in our city and county, since the 11th ult., viz:—

No. 1—On John Middletown, who came to his death by the effects of intemperance at the house of Mr. Ratcliff, of the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 2—On Wm. Martin, a single man and respectable Druggist, who was found in his house at the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, on the 14th ult. Supposed he died in a fit. Verdict—"Who died by a visitation of God."

No. 3—On the supposed body of Henry Ichard, who came to his death in February last, on the Youghigany river when he was catching drift wood, near to Connelsville. He was a sober and industrious young man, and has left a poor old mother to lament his loss. Inquest held at Mr. Jno. Kelly's, Elizabeth township. Verdict—Came to his death by accidental drowning.—*Pittsburgh Int.*

Case of McLeod.—The Supreme Court yesterday made the following order in regard to this case:

The People *vs.* Alexander McLeod.—The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the crime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the court will be able to render its judgment in the premises of the present term, it is therefore *ordered*, that the *defendant* be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New-York until the further order of the court. When the transfer has been made the Sheriff of Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the defendant.—*N. Y. Sig.*

The U. S. Court is in session. Present, Hon. Judges Baldwin and Irwin. Robinson *alias* McNulty, has been found guilty of robbing the U. S. Mail at Mercer of a $100 note.

Yesterday at noon, the grand jury found two bills against Dr. John F. Braddee—one for stealing mails, the other for inducing Peter Mill Strayer to act with him; and the grand jury found a bill against Strayer also.—*Pitts. Int.*

Port of Pittsburgh.—Rivers, 6 feet in the channel and falling, with a prospect of rain and a rise. Business continues comparatively good for the advanced season on the Canal and Rivers, but freights are becoming scarce. Steamboat arrivals on the Monongahela from the 14th to the 21st inclusive, 40. Departures, 43. Total, 83. On the Alleghenny, arrivals and departures, 11.—*Harris.*

Thirty-four of the seamen belonging to the U. S. ship Brandywine, have deserted. A reward of 25 dollars each is offered for their apprehension.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The New York Anniversaries.—The reports of the various philanthropic and religious institutions, whose anniversaries have lately been held in New York, are before us. We condense them so as to present our readers with a general view of the operations of each.

The American Temperance Union.—The report of the executive committee states that 15,000 drunkards have been reformed in the United States within the last six months. The following temperance publications have been circulated during the year, at an expense of $10,347 29; 105,000 temperance books; 200,000 juvenile temperance publications; 30,000 copies of the Annual Report; 24,000 Temperance Tracts, Almanacs, &c.; 26,000 extra New York Observers and Evangelists, with Extracts from the Essay of Anti-Bacchus, and 15,000 copies of the celebrated "Beer trial," in Albany. With $3000 annually, beside the income from the sale of books, pamphlets, &c. the Society can carry forward its plans into successful operation. No summary was given of the number of members in each of the several States. The number of distilleries within the limits of the Union was stated at 9,657, annually manufacturing 36,343,236 gallons of ardent spirits. In contrast with this, the fact was stated that, sixteen years ago, the number of distilleries was 40,000, manufacturing 72,000,000 of gallons.

The report on the financial condition of the Association presented the following summary:—Amount paid for printing, &c. $5,241 09; salaries of agents, $3,341 20; postage, freights, public meetings, and other purposes not specified, $1,655 20. The receipts are, for sales of books, &c. &c., $4,127 98; donation of E. C. Delavan, $5,000; other sources, $1,451 99. Balance in the treasury, $341 48.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of Stockholm, Sweden, presented at the anniversary meeting many interesting facts relative to the progress of temperance in that kingdom. He said that with a population of less than 3,000,000 Sweden had 160,000 distilleries, furnishing more than 40,000,000 of gallons yearly.

American Tract Society.—The total number of new volumes and Tracts issued during the year, was 26—total publications 994, including 95 volumes, approved for circulation in various languages abroad. Seven volumes have been stereotyped during the year. Total printed the past year, 4,436,710 publications or 95,958,500 pages including 654,710 volumes; total circulated, 4,124,372 publications, or 80,581,565 pages, including 153,340 volumes. Total circulation since the formation of the Society, 59,383,771 publications, including 1,598,150 volumes making in all 1,122,252,841 pages.

Gratuitous distribution during the year, in 477 separate grants, including 1,261,696 pages of foreign missions, station, &c., 8,972,870 pages, amount drawn by members and directors, 2,935,395—making a total value of $7,937 84.

Receipts during the year, $98,962 59, of which $57,210 98 were for publications sold, and $28,395 25 for foreign distribution.

Foreign Evangelical Society.—The Treasurer of this Society states, in his annual report, that the balance in hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, was $632. The receipts from various sources have been $14,357. The disbursement and appropriations have been $10,481 43; leaving a balance of $850.

Foreign Missionary Society.—The general operations have been prosperous and successful. In the East, at Syria, the opperations have been interrupted by political troubles, and the Missionaries compelled to retire; but they again returned, and the last accounts are very favorable.

In Turkey, the persecution two year since has entirely ceased, and the spirit of religious inquiry has become more fearless than ever before. A seminary for youth has been opened near Constantinople.

In Nestoria, uninterrupted prosperity has attended the Mission. There are more than three hundred pupils in the schools, and a printing press, the first in Northern Asia, was received last year. Several schools have also been opened among the tribes in the mountains.

Among the Indians in this country, the results have been of a usual character.—Considerable progress has been made in the arts of civilization.

In the Sandwich Islands the operations has been very much prospered. The whole number that has been added to the churches is 21,379. The number of pupils in the schools is 15,000—the number in the seminaries is 250, 685,000 books have been printed containing upwards of forty-five millions pages. The number of seminaries is 9; the number of boarding schools is 16, having about 1000 pupils. The number of churches is fifty-six.

In China, the mission has been suspended.

In Siam, the past has been a year of steady and successful toil.

In Ceylon the number of church members is 500. In the seminary are 156 pupils, of whom 105 are members of churches. In the female schools are 140 pupils. In the English preparatory schools are 400 scholars. There are 75 native free schools, containing upwards of 25,000 pupils. This mission has been somewhat weakened during the past year.

In South-Eastern Africa, the mission has been resumed.

In Western Africa, a new station has been formed at Cape Palmas.

The American Bible Society.—The Treasurer's report for this year, shows a gratifying increase of 21,505 dollars over that of the last year—the whole amount of receipts being 118,360 dollars 41 ce[nts]. Among the receipts, 9,747 dollars w[ere] from legacies.

In the course of the past year 400 [in]dividuals have become life directors [or] life members. In the same time ninet[y] new auxiliaries have been formed mo[re] of those in the western states.

In course of the Society's labors n[early] ly 3,000,000 of Bibles and Testame[nts] have been sent forth directly from its [re]positary, and means furnished for publ[ish]ing not less than 200,000 copies mor[e] foreign countries, and foreign tongu[es]. They have been published in five Ind[ian] tongues, in seven of those spoken in [Eu]rope, in five of those used in Asiatic T[ur]key, in seven of those of India, in the C[hi]nese, the Hawaiian, the Sandwich [Is]lands, and in the Grebo tongue on [the] west coast of Africa. Means have also b[een] furnished for the purchase and distri[bu]tion of the scriptures in as many as tw[en]ty additional tongues, making someth[ing] like fifty in which they have, directly a[nd] indirectly, gone forth to the world.

American Education Society.—T[he] society held their twenty-third anniver[sa]ry at the Tabernacle, New York [on] Thursday evening week,—the Hon. T[heo]odore Frelinghuysen presiding. The [re]ports of the different officers were re[ad] and all tended to show that the Socie[ty] is fast progressing in usefulness. T[he] Treasurer reported a balance in the Tre[as]ury of $604 41, and the amount collect[ed] by the Central society and branches du[r]ing the past year as $75,000. There a[re] at present under the patronage of the S[o]ciety and its branches between eight hu[n]dred and nine hundred young men. T[he] Tabernacle was crowded with people, [and] and very interesting addresses were d[e]livered by the Rev. E. N. Kirk and t[he] Rev. S. H. Cox.

Invention of Steamboats.—The fir[st] successful application of steam for t[he] purpose of propelling boats, was accor[d]plished by Robert Fulton, a native of t[he] State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fulton's inventive genius displa[y]ed itself at an early age. It seems th[at] as early as the year 1793, he had conce[i]ved the idea of propelling vessels b[y] steam, and he speaks with great con[fi]dence of its practicability.

After a number of years residence i[n] Europe, and a variety of experimen[ts] both in that country and this, his labo[rs] were finally crowned with success.

In the spring of 1807, the first steam[-]boat built in this country was launche[d] from a ship yard in New York, on th[e] East river. The engine, which he pr[o]cured from England, was put on board i[n] August; and the boat was completed, an[d] moved by her machinery to the Jerse[y] shore. This boat, which was called th[e] *Clermont*, soon after sailed for Albany [in] which voyage she accomplished, goin[g] at the rate of about ten miles an hour.—She afterwards became a regular passag[e] boat between New York and Albany.—The account of her first voyage to Al[-]bany is thus described:

"She excited the astonishment of th[e] inhabitants of the Hudson; many of whom had not even heard of an engine, much less of a steamboat. She was described by some who had indistinctly seen her, passing in the night, as a monster moving in the waters—defying the tide, and breathing flames and smoke. Her volumes of smoke and fire by night attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its progress, they saw with astonishment that it was approaching them: and when it come so near that the noise of her machinery and paddles was heard, the crews in some instances sunk beneath their decks from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves and besought Providence to protect them from the approaches of this horrible monster, which was marching on the tides, and lighting its path by the fires which it vomited."

From the time that this boat was put in motion, this noble invention has been rapidly extended, till it is now used in every part of the civilized world.

"We Regret."—We should imagine that nearly every editor in England, are never without crape-bands round their hats, so continually do we hear of their lamentation,—"We regret" is ever on their lips. If a peer of the relm sinks into the family vault, if a member of Parliament adjourns to Hades, the journalists cannot communicate the sad tidings without a prefatory "We regret." No subjects are beneath their sympathy. If a prize pig expires with the meazles, if a chimney pot tumbles into the street, if a lady lose her pattens, or a philosopher his wits, "We regret" is the the incessant restrain of the doleful ditty. Some of these lachrymose scribes have so constant a supply of Jeremaids on hand, that we should not be surprised to see one day, like Niobe, dissolved in tears.—*Eng. Paper.*

Follow the Plough.—Good land emits a pleasant and refreshing smell when it is dug up, and often affords relief to invalids. It is said to be highly beneficial for a consumptive man to follow the plough—that is, walk behind the ploughman, as he turns up the furrow.

Dr. Dyott.—Daniel Man, Esq., has succeeded in getting his old friend, Doct. Dyott, released from the debtor's department of Moyamensing, by becoming bail on all the different judgments pending against him, for his appearance at the next Insolvent Court.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 2, 1841.

☞We refer the reader's attention to the abstract from the post-office law on our last page.

☞The Wilmington (Del.,) Journal says, the prospects for peaches and apples, in that vicinity, are uncommonly good.

THE WEATHER.–We have had no rain since last Saturday week; the ground is becoming quite dry, and a shower is much needed.

We forgot to record the death of John Porter, at his residence, a short time since, one mile West of Zanesville. He was an old citizen, and long known in this county as an inn-keeper.

☞A document has been forwarded to the "Meadow Farm" Post-office, for "Wm. H. Jabbs." We know of no such name, but should there be such person, he will please call and receive his package.

BRADDEE THE MAIL ROBBER.—A Grand Jury of Allegheny county, Pa. found, on the 21st ult., two bills against Braddee, one for robbing the mail, and the other for inducing P. M. Strayer to act with him.

☞A post master informs us, that one of our distant subscribers does not take his paper from the office. He adds; "we, here, do not put any dependence in him; you can do as you think proper." We exceedingly regret that *some* of our agents impose on us so many such worthless names. We will be thankful to those post masters who will give us prompt information of the character of delinquent subscribers.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCER.—This is "a monthly newspaper, devoted to the subjects of Moral, Political and Politico-Economical, interesting to all classes as American citizens," published in Philadelphia and sustained by donations. The papers are sold, over 500 at the rate of 20 dollars per 1000; under 3 dollars per 100. Address J. Robson, 106 Chesnut street. It is a double medium sheet folded into 16 pages; the first number, before us, is occupied with the letters of Joseph John Gurney to Henry Clay, on the pecuniary, moral and political condition of the West India Islands. We may probably re-publish those letters, if we can find room.

NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Methodist Abolitionists, at a meeting for the purpose, in Lowell, Mass., have formed a new Missionary Society, to be denominated "The American Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Missionary Society." The constitution contains two very distinctive features: 1. The Society will not receive into its treasury moneys or gifts of any kind which is derived from the unpaid toil of the slave. 2. Whenever it is proposed to establish a missionary, either at home or abroad, a superintendent of the M. E. Church is to be consulted, and if possible his consent obtained; but if not obtained the missionary is notwithstanding to receive his appointment. It is easy to see that this last provision of the constitution, will be the most routed at head quarters.

ANDERSON PLOUGH.—We referred our readers, some time since, to the advertisement, on our last page, of the Putnam Foundry, and recommended the Anderson Plough. Since we have made an experiment with this plow in new ground and find it to be the best implement of the kind that we have ever used for breaking up new land. Its angles are so well adopted to the purpose, that it slipped under the roots with great facility and raised them out of the ground until it was literally strewed with them. This adaptation of the proportions of the Plough makes it slip through a rough sod something like a half horse higher than the old bar share. In fine, it seems to answer every purpose for which such an implement is wanted, and is, we believe, fully as strong as any other metal Plough. We say thus much in justice to the enterprizing manufacturer, and for the information of our agricultural readers in this quarter, who, if they will call at the Foundry, will be permitted to test the article for themselves before they are required to purchase.

EDUCATION.—A committee appointed by the citizens of Clarksburgh, Va., have issued a circular, inviting the inhabitants of North Western Virginia, to meet in convention at that place, on the second Wednesday of September next, for the purpose of promoting in that section, the interests of education. The committee in their circular, remark,

"That the subject of education, calls loudly on the citizens of Virginia, is evinced by the returns of the marshals, who took the late census of the inhabitants, showing the most deplorable deficiency in the education of the people of Virginia. The State contains between 7 and 800,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly 20,000 who are above 20 years of age are totally without education; something upwards of 8,000 of whom are west of the Blue ridge of mountains; and more than 2,000 of them in Harrison county; and the other counties of the North West, have, of course, their full share in this disgraceful deficiency. Let us up and be doing.

It would seem, from the above, that the labors of the marshals, on this subject, have had a good stimulating effect. We commend the laudable enterprise, and hope Western Virginia will enter into it with suitable spirit.

DEAD LETTER.—We have before us a letter written by Russell Tuthill, and dated Pittsburgh, Nov. 18th, 1836. Addressed to the "Rev. Benj. O. Springer, Cincinnati O.," which contains a $3 bill on the Commercial Bank of Scioto. This letter, it appears, not being taken from the office at Cincinnati, was sent to the Department, at Washington as a dead letter, which returned it to Pittsburgh as the law directs, being of "value." One of the clerks of the Pittsburgh office wrote the following note:—"This Br. Benj. O. Springer lives near Zanesville, O. No information relative to Tuthill can be obtained. August 18th, 1837." And laid both it and the letter by in one of the books of the office and forget them.—Mr. Lynch, the Ex-Post Master the other day, in removing his books from the office found the letter and memorandum and immediately sent them to the Department at Washington, which, according to the information contained in the Memorandum sent to Zanesville, and they were presented us; and we were probably the person alluded to by the Pittsburgh clerk, but we have no knowledge of either of the parties. We are thus particular to show that public functionaries may sometimes be cencured when there is no *intentional* delinquency in office. We also publish the facts of the case for the benefit of the parties; if any of our correspondents know of either of them and let us know their whereabouts we will inform the Department. Tuthill appears to have been about removing from Pittsburgh, as he gives his future address, "Brownsville, Jackson, Illinois."

PRESIDENT HARRISON.—When the news of the death of President Harrison reached England, the Americans in the cities of London and Liverpool held meetings, and passed appropriate resolutions. The flags of the American shipping in both ports were hoisted at half-mast. The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting in London:

1. Resolved, That the citizens of the United States now present, have received with feelings of deep sensibility the painful intelligence of the sudden death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, which took place on the 4th of April, at the seat of the Federal Government.

2. Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear badges of mourning for three months, and that it be recommended to our countrymen abroad to do the same.

3. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions and proceedings be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison, with our sincere condolence in the late afflicting bereavement by Divine Providence.

The general tone of the English press shows a more favorable knowledge of the character of the institutions of our country, that has heretofore been exhibited. It speaks favorably, and will do more in tending to renew the kindly feelings that should ever exist between the two nations, than all threatening and warlike operation. The Spectator, which paper may be taken as a fair sample of the whole, says:

The new President, Mr. Tyler, has issued an address. Having had less time to compose it in, he is briefer than customary; but the address suffices to declare that he will carry out his predecessor's general police, domestic and foreign, and to develope as strong a disposition to restrict the centeral power as that which characterized Gen. Harrison. Mr. Tyler enters into a disquisition on the President's power of removing public officers, which he seems about to use pretty freely; but he condemns it, and promises to use it only against bad servants and "partisans;" and he suggest that Congress should take some measures to restrict it in future. The motto of these last two Presidents, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, seems to be an imitation, inverted against themselves, of the famous declaration of the English Parliament—"The power of the President has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." There is perhaps some excusable flattery of the popular pride in this self-humiliation of the American Presidents; but Mr. Tyler is said to be an intelligent, temperate and firm man, with fixed opinions, and the will to carry them through without violence or perverseness. Time will show.

The Liverpool Times, of the 4th ult., announces his death, and appends the following remarks:

It is now, indeed, impossible to tell how General Harrison would have discharged the duties of the arduous office to which he had been chosen, had his life been spared, but the principles which raised him to the high post which he occupied for so short a time, were reasonable and just, and his conduct toward the host of office holders, who had been appointed by his predecessor was singularly generous.

He was evidently a man in whom the passions of party had not destroyed, as they too often do, a proper regard to the opinions of others, and a generous construction of his opponents' motives. In a country so much depraved of party spirit as the United States, and in which so bad an example of vindictive exclusiveness had been exhibited by his immediate predecessor, conduct so indulgent and conciliatory may be regarded as an evidence of a good understanding, a generous temper, and a superiority to the vulgar prejudices of party.—*Phil. Chron.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, June 2.—Flour 3; wheat 50 cents.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Flour—has advanced 12½ a 18¾ cents per barrel within the last three days, and all the stocks of standard brands, of every denomination, have been disposed of at cash prices—Howard street at 4,75 a 4,81¼ per barrel at which sales of several hundred barrels were made yesterday, in lots of 100 bbls. at the latter rate; and City Mills and Susquehanna at 4,75. The purchases were to fill up vessels already in progress of loading, among which is a barque for Liverpool, with 600 bbls.; not that such rates are presumed to be maintained in the face of lower prices both abroad and at home, longer than receipts in this market shall increase, (of which they are the present week as last, very limited,) or existing orders to be filled.

Provisions—To fill a special order, sales of barrelled and smoked descriptions have been made since our last report at the following cash prices for prime quality, viz: 125 bbls. Mess Beef at about 12,50 per bbl; 170 do. Mess Pork, at 12,00; 3000 lbs. Hams and 12,000 do. Sides, both Baltimore cured, the former at 9,35, and the latter at 7,30 per 100 lbs. Sales of small lots, also, Mess Pork at 12,50, cash; and towards the close of last week, not reported in time for our paper, 50 bbls. Prime do. at 10,00 per bbl. 6 mos. The transactions in Western Bacon during the week have been very fair, say nearly 100,000 lbs. at 6 cts. cash, for assorted lots of 5 a 7,000 lbs; and in one or two instances a shade over this rate.—Sales of prime Hams at 8 a 8½ cts., and 10 cts. for canvassed; Sides 5 a 5¼, and Shoulders 4¾ a 5. Lard is rather inactive at 9 cts. for No. 1 in kegs, although small sales are making; and 7½ cts. cash, for bbls. We hear of no operations in Butter.

The Home Market.—The stock of Beef Cattle remaining in first hands having been exhausted, the market was quite bare on Monday morning. On that day, however, about 130 head arrived from the State of Ohio, 100 of which were prime stock, and sold readily at 8 a 8,50; of the remainder, which were inferior, 6 or 8 only sold at about 7,00. On Tuesday evening a drove of 105 arrived, which was purchased on the road near Philadelphia, and brought back to this market, and on Thursday another drove of 100 arrived, 70 of which had been previously contracted for, both sales having been made at 4,12½ per 100 lbs. live weight, supposed to nett about 8,00 when slaughtered. We quote 7,50 a 8,00 per lbs. as the market rates. Live Hogs are plenty and sell at 5,00. —*Lyford.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Flour—The sales of Flour early in the week were at 4,62½: subsequently at 4,75, and the stock so much reduced that the principal holders are asking higher prices to-day: receipts continue very limited.

Provisions—Of all kinds dull and prices declining: sales Mess Pork at 11½ a 12,00; Prime 10,50 a 11; Mess Beef 11,00 per bbl; 30 casks Western Hams at 6½c; Lard is firm at 7½ a 8 cts; sales 450 kegs at 7¾ cts per lb.

Cattle Market—Beef Cattle—430 at market, which sold at 6½ a 7,75; extra.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Business, for the advanced season of the year is very good, and the stocks of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Shoes, and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic and Pittsburg manufactures are excellent and prices low and accommodating. Par money and Eastern funds are rather scacre, but currency is more plenty amongst our merchants, manufacturers and business men.

Flour and Wheat are both active, and command the cash and ready sales at a small advance. Flour has came in very freely during the week, both by the river and wagons, and has sold in large lots from first hands, at 3,25 a 3,37½, and latterly at 3,40 a 3,45, and for choice lots 3,50 per bbl. has been paid.

Wheat is 55 cts. cash per bushel.

Bacon is plenty, but rather dull and low. Sales of 50 hhds. Shoulders, at 4 c. & 10 hhds. choice Cincinnati Hams at 7½c. 6 mos. and 30,000 & 15,000 lbs. good Hog round, 5c on time and currency.

Coffee—Stock good, and sales in lots of about 400 bags at 12½ a 13 cts per lb.

Sugar—Sales of 300 hhds. good N. O., 7½, 4a5 months.—*Harris.*

ITEMS.

The extra session of Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday next. The great question of the session will be the charter of a National Bank. The whigs have a majority in both houses, but we incline to the opinion that such a charter will not be obtained without much difficulty.—*Bicknell, 25th ult.*

ABOLITION NOMINATIONS.—James G. Birney and Thomas Morris have been nominated for President and Vice President in 1844, by a convention of delegates from ten of the free States, and by a party now known as the Liberty Party, and not by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society as has been stated.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—Married at Pittsburgh, Jer. *Late*, to Miss Nancy *Never!*

John Jacob Astor, of New York, pays a tax of about $15,000. The rate being about 5 dollars $1000, it follow that his taxable property amounts to three million of dollars.

There are at present about 300,000 christians in China, but they are not permitted to practice their religion publicly.

The beautiful village of Lockport, N. Y., contains a population of over 6000 souls.

FIRE.—Two of the buildings connected with the state prison at Thompson, Me. were consumed on Sunday morning by a fire believed to have been set by an incendiary convict.

A MINISTER DEAD.—The Rev J. Van Sweevelt, president of the St. Louis University, died in that city, on the 10th inst. of appoplexy.

MORMONISM.—The Mormons have made several converts in the neighborhood of Centerville, Delaware.

THE BOSTON ATLAS.—This paper has passed into the hands of William Hayden and Dr. Thos. M. Brewer. The latter has been long associated with the late Mr. Haughton in the editorial management of the Atlas, and has of late, during the sickness and since the disease of the late proprietor, had the entire direction of it.

The St. Petersburgh journals state that the quantity of gold obtained during last year by private companies in Siberia and the steppes of the Kirgia, amount to upwards of 8,600 pounds nett.

Dr. Valentine Mott has returned to this city after a long residence in Europe.—*N. Y. Sig.*

BANKS OF THE UNION.—The number of Banks in the United States is about 700—with 130 branches, and an aggregate capital of $360,000,000.

It is said that the Philadelphia Marine Insurance offices have lost since the first of April last near $100,000, of which near $50,000 was by the brig Swan, foundered at sea on her passage to Gibraltar, and upward of $40,000 by the Corinthian, lost on the Bahama Banks on her way to New Orleans.

THE WEATHER.—For about two weeks we have had no rain in these parts—and the probability is, that we will have a long dry season. The earth needs a rain now to help on the young crops. —Publisher, Cumberland county, Pa., 22d ult.

MAILS LOST.—All the mails sent out from the Post Office at Montgomery, Ala., on the 10th ult., were lost in Catoma creek. The stage driver attempted to ford the stream, and by so doing soon found himself in swimming water, from which he escaped with great difficulty. A passenger named George A. Logan was washed out of the box and drowned. The mails were all lost, and at the latest dates had not been recovered.

A man in New Orleans has recently recovered 2000 dollars from the owners of the steamboat Gen. Brown, the value of some horses lost by the explosion of that boat at Helena, in the year 1838.

Harrisburgh, Pa. was thrown into quite a state of excitement on Friday the 14th, by the apprehension of a young man about 15 years of age, who had been endeavoring to induce some of his associates to join him in a plot to shoot the keeper of the State Treasury, rifle his pockets of the keys, and then rob the department. The young man was committed on the testimony of those to whom he had communicated his design.

In Louisiana, recently, it was decided by a Judge that the printing press, types, &c. of a printer were exempt from execution—coming under the definition of tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of the trade and profession by which the debtor gains his living.

The bonds and mortgages of the following banks are to be sold by the Comptroller on the 3d of August, they having failed to redeem their bills; Bank of America, at Buffalo: U. S. Bank, do; Erie County Bank, do; Phœnix Bank, do; Staten Island Bank; Cattaraugus County Bank; James Bank; Binghampton Bank; Bank of Lodi, and Bank of Orleans.

Mr. Nathan D. Beers, a joiner and painter in New Haven, Conn., while in the act of passing the chimney of a roof of which he was at work, fell backward in consequence of the rope breaking by which he supported himself, slid down the roof, and struck upon the pavement head foremost. He was of course killed instantly.

Mr. Simon Richards, of Donaldson, La., was wounded so severely that there is little hope of recovery, by a negro whom he was attempting to arrest.

According to the Nantucket Inquirer, there was imported into the United States, during the month of April, 1841, 19,952 barrels, or 629,488 gallons of sperm oil, and 37,056 barrels, or 1,167,264 gallons whale oil, by 21 ships, 3 barks, and 1 brig.

A DUEL.—The Louisville Journal of yesterday morning says, that a duel was fought on Wednesday, between CASSIUS M. son of HENRY CLAY, and ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jun., both of Lexington, near that city, the former being the challenging party. They fought with pistols at the distance of thirty feet. At the first fire, no harm being done, the seconds interposed, and the affair was amicably "honorably settled."—*Cin. Enq.*

TRIAL OF THE ST. LOUIS MURDERERS.—Madison, or Madison Blanchard, as he goes by the name of, the master spirit in the murder, burglary and arson of the 18th ult., is to be tried on next Monday week, the 24th May. Mr. Primm for defendant.

James Seward, or Sewall's trial comes on the next day, Tuesday, the 25th. Mr. Gamble for defendant.

Alfred, or Alpheus Warrick's trial on Wednesday the 16th. Mr. Spaulding for defendant.

Charles Brown, on Thursday, the 27th. Mr. Darby for defendant.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Hon. John M. Clayton, it is said, will receive the appointment of Minister to England.

LIBEL.—Gen. Maccracken of Lancaster, O. has recovered $300 of C. H. Brough, late editor of the Ohio Eagle for a slanderous publication made by the former against the latter.

Hon. John Q. Adams received from President Madison, more than thirty years ago, a commission as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. He declined in consequence of being enlisted in political life.

The examination of John L. Moore, the supposed author of the frauds upon the Bank of Tennessee, was suddenly brought to a close at Murfreesborough, on the 7th ult., by hanging himself, while the examining officers were at breakfast.

Amos Gustine, opposition, has been elected a member of Congress from the Cumberland district, Pa., in place of Wm. S. Ramsey, of like politics, deceased.

We have no definite election returns from Tennessee. Seven whigs, and probably eight, are said to be returned to Congress.

Mr. Levi, opposition, is elected a delegate to Congress from Florida.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The committee on the Washington Monument, in Philadelphia, have been directed by a meeting of the subscribers to the Fund for its erection to accept the proposition of Mr. Pettrick, to erect a Pedestrian Statue to the Father of his country, in the centre of Washington Square, Philadelphia. The cost, including an appropriate pedestal, and steps in American marble, will not exceed 10,000 dollars; and the contractor binds himself for its completion in eighteen months.

Of all poverty, that of the mind is most deplorable.

The late cool weather and chilling winds have done very great injury to both the cotton and corn crops in South Carolina. Some planters have had to plant cotton seed the fourth time.

The St. Louis Bulletin says we learn from the Columbia Patriot, that William Gallagher, who killed McKenney a few days ago at that place, was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury passed judgment at ninety-nine years, but Judge Leland thought proper to reduce the term, by taking off eighty-four years, reducing the punishment to fifteen years.

It is said more public land was sold in Missouri, during the year 1840, than in any other State or Territory; and yet hundreds of the population propose setting out for Oregon and the Californias.

A western cattle dealer was decoyed into a house in St. Mary street, on Sunday night last, and robbed of $90 in money. Strangers must be cautious.—*Phil. Chron. 25th ult.*

OUR BANKS AND THE RELIEF BILL.—The impression now prevails that most of the banks of this State, including a majority in the city and county of Philadelphia, will *accept* the Relief Bill. The only two however, in this city that have yet acted formally upon the subject are the "Philadelphia Bank," which has *rejected*, and the "Farmers & Mechanics' Bank," which has *accepted* the Bill.—*Bicknell.*

The Legislature of New York is still in session. An act has passed and become a law, appropriating $8,000 annually for the term of 4 years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures, to be apportioned to the several counties in which societies shall be formed for that purpose.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—A man by the name of Brady was stabbed a few days since in St. Louis at the races by a Mr. Ames, the proprietor of the race course, and died within a few minutes after receiving the wound. The Grand Jury, being in session at the time, returned a true bill of murder in the first degree against Ames, and his trial was set for yesterday.—*Alton Ill. Tele., 22d ult.*

ILLINOIS STOCKS.—From eastern papers we are happy to learn that our State bonds are on the rise. The last sales were at 54½, being an advance of 6½ cents. Illinois State Bank stock on the same day was sold at 33.—*ib.*

JUDGE DOUGLASS has appointed Dr. John Cook Bennett, one of the prominent leaders of the Mormons, Master in Chancery for county of Hancock. Heretofore, appointments of this kind have been conferred where they legitimately belong—upon some one of the legal profession; but the Judge is reversing the ordinary course of things.—*ib.*

From the returns made by the respective Marshals in the different States of the Union, it appears that the population of the United States is upward of 17,000,000.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, a colored boy, aged about 6 years, son of Mr. George McCoy, of this place, was caught by one of the water-wheels at the Factory, and instantly killed.—*West. Cit., 26th ult.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—The steamer Brazil struck a ledge of Rocks on the Upper Rapids, a few weeks since, and sunk in deep water. Cargo lead.

The steamers Oregon and Tennessee came incollision on the evening of the 26th ult. about ten miles above St. Louis, by which the boilers of the latter were knocked down, and her engineer and several others got badly scalded. The Oregon took her to St. Louis.—*ib.*

It is said that a Miss Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, appeared on her wedding-day dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture—cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best Pongee. *Girls, do you hear that.* Such a girl would be worth more to a young man just starting in the world, than a thousand dollar farm, and half a dozen pianos to boot, says a thoughtful cotemporary.—*ib.*

BLOODY SCENE.—The last St. Augustine Herald, after noticing the cold-blooded assassination of Gen. Reid, in Tallahassee, states that great excitement existed, and that there appeared some disposition to wrest the murderer from the hands of justice. In a postscript, it adds: "We learn that the sheriff of Leon county was compelled to shoot a man, who is expected not to recover, and that Harris, the city marshal, in another affair, was nearly cut to pieces by a man named Rogers."

Fruit will not be so abundant hereabouts as was anticipated.—*Leb. O. Star.*

From the Methodist Protestant.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. L. F. Cosby, Gravel hill, Va.

"Our church in Cumberland increases gradually. We are now favored with the services of Br. Samuel J. Atkins, whom we licensed to preach the gospel at our first quarterly meeting. Last Saturday and Sunday we held quite an interesting meeting at Walton's meeting house in Cumberland county. On Sunday, three very aged men presented themselves, asking an interest in the prayers of the church. Our old-side brethren will *succeed us* with a two days' meeting, next Saturday and Sunday, and we follow with a three days' meeting commencing on the following Saturday. The above named meeting house was almost entirely abandoned, until Br. Atkins commenced regular preaching there; but *now* the good people will hardly lack spiritual instruction in that neighborhood.

Our next quarterly meeting will be held at Price's, on the first Saturday and Sunday in June. May it prove a lasting blessing to us all."

Extract of a private letter from an esteemed brother, in Charleston, to his friend in this city, dated May 15th, 1841:

"I am happy to inform you that Br. Stier is in fine health. He arrived in time for our camp-meeting, and preached much to the edification of his hearers. His style and manner are very acceptable, and already through his instrumentality, much good has been done; our people are revived and enlivened. Br. Stier holds prayer meetings every morning at about 5 o'clock, which are numerously attended. Truly the Lord is with us and is making his venerable and much beloved servant an instrument of good in Zion. Our meetings are invariably attended with showers of Divine grace, and sinners begin to quake and tremble. Pray that you may soon hear of the commencement of a powerful revival in Charleston. Br. Stier has endeared himself very much to the Church here, and we will keep him as long as we can."

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at their Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From	A. Getting, sr.,	2 00
"	Jeremiah Springer for J. B. Irwin,	2 00
"	J. Bell for L. A. Harris,	1 00
"	John Clarke on account, which leaves one dollar in his favor.	7 00
"	M. Johnson,	2 00
"	Wm. L. Clarke for S. Facett,	4 50
"	" for J. Pacy,	4 50
"	" for T. Hamilton,	2 25
"	" for R. Crossman,	2 25
"	J. M. Young for J. Fay,	2 00
"	" for Geo. Wenner,	2 00
"	" for T. A. Morris,	1 00
"	E. Brainard for T. Ogden,	2 00
"	J. H. Thomas for W. Stant,	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Geo. Hughes, "John," D. H. Stephens, H. L. Jeffers, 1 sub.; R. Coulter, J. Bell, C. Carter, J. Clarke, J. Mercer, W. L. Clarke, L. Frees, J. M. Young, 1 sub.; W. B. Snyder, 1 sub.; "John," I. Thrap, 1 sub.; T. Brainard, C. Woodruff, R. T. Boyd, 1 sub.; "John," P. Inskeep, "Aristides," H. Yost, John Smith, Jr., J. H. Thomas, 1 sub.; M. Lyon.

Robert Burns, of Fancy Farm, Ill., owes us for one year's subscription, to the Western Recorder. Will our agent there collect it for us?

We will direct a letter shortly to Br. Boyd, Withamsville, O., and another to Br. White, Tanners creek circuit, to Lawrenceburgh, Ia.

Volume Twenty-Three.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK AND *Ladies' American Magazine*

MRS. S. J. HALE and L. H. SIGOURNEY, Editors. Miss E. LESLIE, a contributor to each number.

The present volume commences with two steel engravings by A. L. Dick.—SUNDAY MORNING, and the SALE OF THE PET LAMB. Also, a beautiful colored FASHION PLATE.

THIS is an outlay for Embellishments unprecedented in this or any other country. The great beauty of the pictures will give pleasure to every lover of the beautiful, and it shall always be our aim to procure such subjects for the engraver as will even, without the poetical illustration, tell their own tale. While thus giving attention to that which pleases the eye, we will show that equal attention has been paid to *catering for the mind.*

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,

Who has lately returned from Europe, has made such arrangements as will ensure us a supply of articles from the best female writers in England.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD,
MRS. S. C. HALL,
MARIA EDGEWORTH, } *Their first contributions to an American periodical.*

Will each contribute to the Ladies' American Magazine; from the two last we now have articles on hand.

The HON. MRS. NORTON will also be a contributor.

While from abroad we are receiving such assistance as will serve to make an agreeable variety, we must not forget to mention that we are now publishing an article from an eminent writer of our own country—

The author of 'losing and winning,' and 'sensibility.'

This tale we are certain will cause as great a sensation as did the publishing of "Losing and Winning," which was re-published in half the papers of our country.

Let it not be forgotten that Miss Lesslie contributes to the *Lady's Book* only. ☞No other magazine has articles from her pen.☜ She commences in this No. another of those graphic sketches that give so much pleasure to our readers,

LEONILA LYNMORE.

While paying a proper tribute to the great talents of the English ladies previously mentioned, be it remembered we have our own Hale, Sigourney, Leslie, Parsons, Embury, Hentz, and a host of others, to mention which we have neither time nor space.

Godey's Lady's Book

Has been favored from the first, with a list of writers that no other Magazine can equal. It has, also, what cannot be said of any other publication,

Exclusive Contributors.

The list of subscribers is larger than any monthly publication in this or any other country.

Thier's History of the French Revolution.

The subscriber will commence on the 1st of July the publication of "Thier's History of the French Revolution." It will be published weekly, and completed in sixty numbers of 28 pages each. It will contain thirteen fine engravings on steel, by A. L. Dick, Esq., so well known by his engravings in the Lady's Book.—The paper is of the finest quality, large type, and a cover to each number. The sale in France of this book is unparalleled, forty thousand copies having been already sold, and a new edition called for.—Price per copy, $7,50.

Waverly Novels, by *Walter Scott*, for $5,00.

Waverly Novels, with a fine portrait on steel of the author, will be furnished complete to the subscribers of the Lady's Book, on receipt of a remittance of $5,00.

This is printed after the Edinburgh edition, revised by the author himself, which was published in forty-eight volumes, and cost seventy-two dollars, and will contain every word comprised in the Edinburgh edition.

The work will appear in weekly numbers, comprising an entire novel, printed on good paper, and will be completed in twenty-five numbers, making FIVE large volumes. Title page and portrait will be printed with the work.

☞*In all cases, the money for any of the above works must be positively received, before a copy is sent.*

☞*No unpaid letters are ever taken from the post office.*

TERMS AND CLUBBING.

For Lady's Book one year, payable in adv	$3 00
For every subsequent yr, if not paid in adv.	4 00
For Thier's History, complete,	7 50
For Lady's Book and Thier's History,	10 00
For Waverly Novels, complete,	5 00
For Waverly and 2 copies Lady's Book 1 y'r	10 00
For Waverly and 1 copy Lady's Book 2 y'rs	10 00
For Thier's History of the French Revolution, Scott's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year,	15 00

All orders to be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
211 Chesnut street, Phil'a.

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LAW.

In a certain town in Normandy, the authorities ('for divers good reasons then thereunto moving') thought proper to issue a proclamation to the effect that none of the worthy inhabitants, under a severe penalty, should stir abroad after sunset without a lantern. Well, it chanced that in the very same evening a man was seized and taken incontinently before the dispenser of justice, to be dealt with according to the new law.

'I am exceedingly sorry,' said the chief officer, recognizing the individual, 'that a citizen of your respectability and station should be the first to infringe the new regulation.'

'I would not willingly do so,' said the man coolly.

'Have you not read it?'

'Certainly,' replied the captured party, 'but may have unfortunately misunderstood it. Will Monsieur oblige me by reading it, that I may learn of what I am guilty?'

The officer graciously complied, and after glibbingly running over the verbose preamble, came to the point 'that no inhabitant should stir abroad after sunset without a lantern,' which he certainly delivered with peculiar emphasis, to the admiration of the fellow who had taken the man into custody, and was twirling his fingers, impatient to receive his moiety of the fine.

'I *have* a lantern, Monsieur,' firmly contended the man holding it up to view.

'Yes; but there is no candle in it,' replied the officer with a smile.

'The proclamation does not mention a *candle*, I believe, Monsieur,' replied the cunning fellow, most respectfully.

'A candle!—but of course—' began the informer, trembling lest he should lose the fish he had hooked.

'It does not mention a candle; and I contend Monsieur, I have not infringed the law,' persisted the quibbler. 'The words are—without a lantern—and here it is.'

'Hem!' cried the officer, endeavoring to conceal the confusion occasioned by his defeat by pouring over the copy of the proclamation. 'I must confess there is an omission, and I am happy to give you the benefit thereof. The case is dismissed.'

The informer was not only defeated, but rather alarmed, when the prisoner called to mind a certain act which rendered him, the aforesaid informer, liable to heavy damages for false imprisonment, &c., and the poor devil was fain to avert the infliction of an action of law by disbursing a certain sum in hard cash to the accused.

But lo! on the next evening he again encountered his 'dear acquaintance,' and to his infinite delight, he beheld the same unilluminated lantern in his hand; for an amended proclamation had been issued that morning, with the words 'that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle therein!'

The informer chuckled at the ignorance of the man who had so coolly victimized him on the preceding night, and with a heart beating with the desire of revenge, and a certain prospect of the restitution of the mulct which he had suffered, he with a sneering politeness requested the honor of his company to the justice-room.

'Really, it is impossible to resist the amiable importunities of a gentleman who pays such delicate compliments and—such good coin!' replied the man; and away he walked, chatting good-humorly and joking with his delightful captor.

'What, again?' cried the officer.

'I hope Monsieur will do me the honor to remember that my former appearance here was not only against my inclination, but against the law,' said the prisoner.—'Really these proceedings are very vexatious and——'

'Have you read the proclamation?' interrupted the officer.

'Monsieur did me the favor to read it only last night, and— '

'I will read it again for your edification,' replied the officer; and he looked furtively at the informer, who could scarcely contain himself for very joy.

The amended proclamation was read. The accused stood placidly smiling at the rigmarole vibage; but when the officer read the concluding words 'that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and candle,' he started.

'Ha!' cried the informer unable longer to restrain his feelings.

'How very, very fortunate!' cried the delinquent, and quickly opening his lantern, continued, 'Lo! here is a candle!—How fortunate!'

'But it is not lighted!' exclaimed the informer with uncontrolable agitation. 'It is not lighted, nor has it been, as the wick itself proves!'

'Lantern and candle! *a* lantern and *a* candle!' repeated the man. 'I appeal to the justice of Monsieur, that there was no such words as *lighted* candle in any part of that respective document!'

This was a clencher! The parties were completely outwitted; while, to abate the fever of the informer's extraordinary excitement, the man charitably repeated the 'bleeding' which he had so effectually performed on the former occasion. Of course, the lawyers lost no time in 'amending' the 'amended' proclamation, and inserted *lighted* before the word 'candle.'

The Duke of Devonshire, one of the richest noblemen in England contemplates visting this country.

RATES OF POSTAGE, &C.

As it is the business of an editor to collect information for public benefit, and as we are frequently asked in reference to postage and post office regulations, we have taken some pains to examine the subject, and through the politeness of Mr. HOGE, we are permitted to make the following abstract from the law and instructions, for the use of our readers.

Letter Postage.—For a single letter carried not over 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 and not over 80 miles 10 cents; over 80 and not over 150 miles 12½ cents; over 150 and not over 400 miles 18¾ cents, and over 400 miles 25 cents. Packages composed of two, three or four pieces of paper are chargeable with two, three or four times those rates. If a package consist of more than four pieces and weigh less than one ounce it is still chargeable only with four-fold postage; but any letter or package of one or more pieces of paper, weighing an ounce avoirdupois is chargeble with four-fold postage, and single postage, for every additional quarter of an ounce. Less than quarter of an ounce are disregarded. Packages weighing more than three pounds are excluded from the mail.

Bank notes, or any other pieces of paper, except what may be attached to an official seal, if sent in a letter, constitute it double, triple, &c; and though attached by a wafer or otherwise, they are still counted separately. Hand bills and other advertisements, circulars, and in short every thing that is not a newspaper, or pamphlet, is chargeable with letter postage, and even these if any thing except the address be written upon them, or if they be so closely enveloped that the post master cannot tell what they are. In determining the distance, the most direct *post route* and not the nearest route that a traveller might pass, is considered the measure; though if sent by a route that is safer and more expeditious but longer, then the postage will be charged according to the distance on such route.

Letters overcharged in the estimated number of pieces, must be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his assistant or *he is not permitted* to make any abatement in the charge, however well he may be satisfied that the letter did not consist of the number of pieces charged for; but if over charged in the estimate of distance he may make an abatement when satisfied of the fact. The postmaster, at the office to which a letter or package is sent, is bound to make an additional charge where he believes a letter to be undercharged; but this he may abate if afterwards satisfied that he was deceived, though the letter was not opened in his presence.

Letters may be delivered to the person addressed, or his agent, but in cases of doubt, especially when the letter appears to contain money, the postmaster may require a written order, or else personal application. If a letter be opened by mistake, through similarity of name, it may be so endorsed, resealed, and returned to the post office, when the postmaster shall, if satisfied of the fact, return the postage. There is in connection with this part of a postmaster's duty, a matter in which publishers are especially concerned; and we invite the attention of sundry of our friends to it.

☞*A postmaster may frank a letter containing money in payment of subscription*, when the letter treats of no other business.

Newspaper postage.—A newspaper is defined in the instructions to be "A printed sheet, containing current intelligence, issued in numbers at regular intervals." The postage of a newspaper sent to any office in the state in which it is published, or to any office in another state, not exceeding 100 miles from the place of publication, is one cent; and if sent a greater distance it is a cent and a half. This postage is payable quarterly *in advance;* the postmaster being required to refund the deficiency should a paper not be sent for the full time paid for. On this subject, the postmaster has no discretion, his instructions being "without such payment, you will not deliver them any papers, even though they tender you the postage on them singly." The same postage is chargeable on a half sheet, or a small sheet, as one of the largest size. Publishers of newspapers receive their exchange papers free of postage; but this exemption does not apply to magazines and pamphlets, and of course they cannot receive free of postage any publication for which other subscribers pay magazine or pamphlet postage. The exemption in favor of printers being designed to promote the speed of early intelligence, the reason does not apply to magazines.

Magazines and other *Pamphlets.*—"A magazine is a pamphlet published periodically in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, &c." On these the charge per sheet for any distance not over 100 miles is a cent and a half, and 2½ cents for any greater distance, but for pamphlets not puplished periodically the charge is 4 cts. per sheet for any distance not exceeding 100 miles; and for a greater distance 6 cents.

Magazine or pamphlet postage is chargeable on reprints of books, such as Waldie's Library, or monthlies generally, on journals of state legislatures, session acts of congress and the state legislature, public documents printed by order of congress or of state legislatures, reports of committees, executive messages, almanacs, college catalogues, and annual reports or minutes of societies. Books, other than pamphlets, are not mentioned by the law, but postmasters are instructed to charge as for pamphlets not periodical. When documents are franked by members of congress, or others entitled to that privilege, they of course pass free.

To determine the number of sheets contained in a pamphlet is frequently difficult, especially for persons not familiar with the mode of printing and folding; and tho' it is made the duty of publishers of magazines to print the rate of postage upon the cover, this is not always done, and when done is not always correct. When paper was moulded by hand, the sizes were uniform, and every one familiar with the subject knew exactly what was meant by medium, royal, &c., but since the introduction of machinary for that purpose, paper is cut to suit the convenience of publishers and a sheet might be made a mile long.

The instructions say that 4 folio, 8 quarto, 16 octavo, or 24 duodecimo pages, *whatever be the size of the paper* shall be considered a sheet; but if more than 24 pages be printed on a sheet larger than *royal*, still 24 pages are to be taken as a sheet. Where the paper is royal or less, the number of pages is disregarded.

The surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine are to be considered a sheet; and pamphlets printed on less than a full sheet of paper, of a size larger than royal, are to be charged with the postage on a full sheet; if however, they be printed on a half or a fourth of a sheet not greater than royal, they are chargeable with half postage. When pages are attached to a pamphlet they are chargeable according to the same rule, and when taken in connexion with the rest of the publication they constitute a fraction of a sheet, they are chargeable as a full sheet. The cover of a pamphlet or magazine is not to be rated with postage, unless the matter printed on it be a part of the body of the work, or, unless it be used as a vehicle for general advertising. Engravings are rated as other leaves when they are of the same size but if they occupy a whole sheet, they are rated as a sheet.

A newspaper or a pamphlet should be packed, leaving one end open, that the postmaster may determine what it is, otherwise he is bound to charge letter postage; which however may be remitted if the package be opened in the presence of the postmaster at the office to which it is sent. The postmaster is required to take off the covers of all packages before he delivers them; and though this is not always done, it certainly should be where the postmaster has any reason to suspect that any thing improper is concealed in the package. If any letter be concealed in a newspaper, or pamphlet, or if any endorsement or memorandum be made upon a newspaper or pamphlet, that information may be carried at less than letter postage, the postmaster shall not deliver the paper to the person to whom sent until single letter postage is paid *on every piece of which such package is composed.* This may in some instances prove dear postage, but no discretion is left with the postmaster; he is bound to make the charge, and if not paid to return the package to the office from which it was sent, when it becomes the duty of the postmaster there to discover if possible who sent it, and to cause a fine of Five dollars to be collected of him for such imposition. On this subject persons should be on their guard, for they cannot fail to discover that without some such protection constant fraud would be practised on the post office. This does not prevent a person from writing his own name on a paper, that the person to whom it is sent may know whence it came.

At the close of each quarter the letters on hand are to be advertised in the newspaper having the greatest circulation in the vicinity, or manuscript lists are to be made out and posted up in public places. In offices, where the nett balances average $500 per quarter, the letters are to be advertised monthly.

Mail carriers and stage drivers cannot lawfully carry out of the mail any letter or package sealed or unsealed, unless it be delivered at the next post office as a *Way Letter.*

Letters may be sent to the several British Provinces in North America, without paying the postage in advance to the U.S. line, as an arrangement to that effect exists between the governments; but all letters to other foreign countries must be paid in advance to New York, or some other suitable seaport.

The foregoing are such features of the post office regulations as appear to us likely to interest some of our readers.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Appointment Office, May 11th, 1841.

SIR,—Yours under date of the 5th inst., and the enclosures, are received. The summary of the P. O. laws is a very good one, and its publication may prove useful to your citizens. In answer to your several inquiries, I have to say—

1. That the "N. Y. Mirror" *is* a newspaper.
2. "Waldie's Circulating Library" has been decided to be a periodical pamphlet, taxable with postage as such, and therefore not coming within the class of publications received free of postage by editors of newspapers.
3. The "Christian World" has been decided to be a newspaper. The cover, is also chargeable as a separate sheet.
4. The postage on the "Youth's Magazine," should be rated as a sheet periodical. Respectfully, Yours, &c.

P. C. FULLER,
Second Assistant P. M. General.

ISRAEL HOGE, P. M.
Zanesville, Ohio.

The department has also decided that the "Reformed Presbyterian" is chargeable with two sheets postage.

Considerable complaint has existed for sometime with regard to the arrival of the Eastern newspaper mail. I addressed a letter of inquiry to ascertain the cause, and received the following from Dr. KENEDY, the agent of the department.

"The delay of the Newspaper Mail which you speak of is caused by its magnitude, and the impractibility of placing it in the mail coach, and will continue until the department makes other arrangements." Respectfully,

ISRAEL HOGE, P. M.

U. P. Bennett, Esq., Ed. Zanes. Gaz.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The standing armies of Europe bear a proportion to the population of their respective populations of the kingdoms and States are follows, abstracted from a late work on the subject:

England	1	soldier	to every	140	of its pop.
France	1	do	do	110	do
Austria	1	do	do	100	do
Russia	1	do	do	90	do
Prussia	1	do	do	68	do
Bavoria	1	do	do	69	do
Poland	1	do	do	60	do
Wirtemburg	1	do	do	59	do
Sweden	1	do	do	53	do
Denmark	1	do	do	57	do
The Roman States	1	do	do	300	do
Tuscany	1	do	do	300	do

It may be well to add that the proportion of the United States army to its population is 1 to 1600.

In China according to the latest and most accurate accounts, the population exceeds 360 millions, and the army is rated at 700,000, making a ratio of 1 soldier to every 514 persons.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The anniversary of this society was observed in New York on Tuesday morning last. By the report of the executive committee, we learn that tracts to the amount of 10,000 dollars had been circulated during the past year. The number of distilleries in the United States was stated to be 19,567; annually manufacturing 36,343,236 gallons of ardent spirits. This shows that there has been a great falling off in the production of poison for the last sixteen years.

AGE OF MARRIAGE.—A correspondent desires to know the earliest age at which a male can marry in this State. By the common law, with consent of parents or guardians, he may marry at the age of *fourteen.* Without such consent, by the statute, not before the age of twenty-one. With females the ages are twelve and eighteen.—*Phil. paper.*

THE U. S. ARMY.—According to Mr. Pointsett, the army is in a high state of discipline, and is composed of 10,669 men. The expense for each person in the army in 1836, was 400,13, and in 1840, 375,76; showing a reduction of 24,19, or more than 6 per cent.

A TREE WORTH OWNING.—Capt. Sam. Kemp, of Tioga county, Pa., recently felled a white pine tree, which was manufactured into boards and plank measuring 5,876 feet. At the rate the timber sold, the tree was worth, when standing, $131 43.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A negro preacher once observed to his hearers at the close of his sermon, as follows: "My *obstinacious* bredren, I find it's of no more use to preach to you dan it is for a grasshopper to wear knee-buckles."

TWO whales went ashore at Westport, near New Bedford, a few days since. One was about 50 and the other 25 feet long, and the joint product of oil is expected to be about 1500 gallons.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The number of Sunday Schools in the city of New York is 93: of scholars, 17,032; of teachers, 2565; volumes in the different libraries, 22,000.

LARGE RAFT.—A raft came into Baltimore on Monday, from the Susquehannah containing *five million* feet of lumber.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—Trades societies for the promotion of temperance, are now in New York. This augurs well for the cause.

MOVEMENTS OF A DIPLOMATIC.—The Prussian Minister and family intend to reside at Wilmington, Del., during the summer.

LITERARY EMPORIUM.—The Boston Athenæum now contains 31,788 volumes. The real estate, fine arts, building, &c., belonging to the institution, are valued at $38,441; the paintings, busts, &c., $18,833; books at $52,103; and stocks and notes receivable at $28,083

NEW DISCOVEIES BY OUR EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Capt. Lawrence, of the whale ship Champion, at Edgartown, on the 12th inst. reports the U. States brig Porpoise, Captain Ringgold, at Tapita, on shore cruise, and thence to Society Island, all well. Capt. Ringgold reported having *discovered several new islands.*

METHODISTS IN NEW JERSEY.—The annual Conference of the M. E. Church in New Jersey closed its session at Newark on Wednesday last. There are in the state four districts and 23,831 communicants, including 156 local preachers, and 200 Sabbath schools. The sum contributed for missions during the year amounts to $2,362 66.—*Phil. Chron.*

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.
Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
January 15, 1840. 21tf

COACH FACTORY,
Putnam, Ohio.

THOMAS O'NEILL,

HAVING purchased the interest of JAMES LAUNDER, in the late firm of Launder & O'Neill, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue business in his own name at the old stand, on the east side of Main street, Putnam, Ohio, where he will be happy to see and accommodate the customers of the late firm, together with all others who may be disposed to favor him with a call. He pledges himself to manufacture carriages and sell them as low as they can be procured in the country. An experience of some fourteen years at the business he hopes will enable him to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Putnam, O., May 19, 1841. 91

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.
May 19, 1841. 91

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.
April 28, 1841. 88

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.
Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Saturday Courier.

In order to accomodate friends and neighbors, who may wish to club and receive those popular publications' The Lady's Book, and The Saturday Courier, we make the liberal offers which follow.

For 5 dollars we will forward two copies of the Courier, and one of the Lady's Book, for one year. Or one copy of the Courier alone, for three years, to one person.

For 7 dollars, two copies of the Courier, and two of the Lady's Book, one year.

For 10 dollars, seven copies of the Courier.

Single copies of the Courier 3 dollars per year, or 2 dollars if paid in advance; 1,25 for 6 months. Of the Lady's Book 3 dollars per single subscription.

Small notes on all solvent banks of the State in which the subscribers resides, are receivd at par in payment of subscriptions.

Philadelpbia, April, 1841.

CABINET AND CHAIR

FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.
Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 13 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.
Main street, Putnam, Ohio.
December 16, 1840. 69

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Oils, and Spirits Turpentine. Cheap for cash or good horses, by A. LIPPITT.
Main st., No. 72, Zanesville, Nov. 4. 63tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.
April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of
POTTS & GRAHAM.
Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by
A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.
Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including
Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.;
Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns;
Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.
April 7, 1841. 85tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.
Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 42. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1841. | Whole No. 94. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

Adieu my home my native cot,
To foreign lands I hie;
And leave behind to mem'ry dear,
Scenes to my heart most nigh:
And scenes that I can ne'er forget,
Nor bid adieu without regret.

To think of home to me is sweet,—
The scenes of youthful play,
Come rushing back to mem'ry's seat,
And leave my mind the prey
To anguish keen and deep regret,
That we must part and ne'er forget.

The bubbling stream, whose gentle waves,
Rose to the passing breeze;
The finy tribes that sport beneath,
And songsters of the trees:
All, all adieu! one sad farewell,—
I lov'd thee all, alas! to well.

Adieu! to those whose gentle care,
Watch'd o'er my youthful dream;
Bid me beware of sinful snares,
And caus'd mine eyes to gleam
With joy, as to the house of God,
My little feet the pathway trod.

Meadow Farm, O, A YOUTH.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Dear Br. Springer: I have long thought that the attention was due to the action of our last General Conference, on the final disposition of the petitions on the subject of Slavery. You, as a member of that body, will doubtless recollect that those petitions were referred to a committee, and that, that committee reported a resolution declaring slavery to be a 'Moral Evil.' I think you must also recollect, that the principal *reason* why the resolution was not then adopted,* was that the *conference* was not sufficiently instructed as to the wishes and sentiments of their constituents on that particular subject. Hence the disposition that was made of the resolution, viz: laid on the table, and the whole subject *left* with the *people* in their primary assemblies, and with the Annual Conferences. I suppose you must also recollect that the word *refer* was substituted for that of *refer* because it was thought that the conference had not power to *refer* any subject to the people, they being the *fountain* of power. Still I suppose it was clearly the intention of the conference that the people should declare their sentiments, on that subject before the sitting of the next General Conference. This being the case I think that there is an obligation on the churches to express their wishes in order that the next General Conference may be prepared to act understandingly, and with their eyes wide open, as regards their *constituency*.

Some of the churches might desire the conference to refrain from all action on the subject of *Slavery*. Well, their desire should be received and duly considered. Some might wish the Conference to declare *Slavery* in the *abstract* or *concrete* a '*Moral Evil*,' and recommend its abolishment as soon as practicable. Well, these things ought to be patiently heard, and a righteous decision made on their claims. Some, however, might claim of the conference that it should pass resolutions declaring *slavery* to be not only pleasing to God and harmless among men, but also "*patriarchal*" and *Apostolical*. Well, sir, these things should also be *candidly*, *patiently* and *carefully* heard, and their request considered and a judgment dictated by justice, wisdom, and goodness declared in relation to the whole matter, and I am sure these last will ask no more. All I wish now to say, is, that according to my understanding of the action of the last General Conference, the church is expected to *speak pro* or *con*, and as this is expected, there is not much time to lose between now and the next General Conference. I think I saw some time since in your paper a discussion as to what constituted a primary assembly. Now, Sir, I apprehend there is not *room* for a discussion here, and once for all that *delegated body* can be a *primary* assembly.—This is too plain to waste words about.

Now, Br. Editor, am I *right* or *wrong* in any or all of my positions and notions. Please give me your opinion also, and if we ought to *act* let us act at once. It is a vain delusion that we can by any possibility *stave* off this question much longer. Our Southern brethren have felt it so, and the Georgia or the South Carolina conference have *declared* the *morality* and *christianity* of slavery and call upon those of like sentiment to unite which them in establishing a paper for its own defence as an institution, perfectly consistent with the principles of our holy religion.—In this they have a right to do, and nobody has a right to complain, and if the whole church is of their opinion, they ought to say so at once, the sooner the better. ARISTIDES.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 28, 1841.

* Negatively or affimatively.

For the Western Recorder.

PRAYER.

And what is prayer? Does it consist merely in a multiplicitly of *unguarded* words, or, in an elaborate, or in an ejaculatory discourse thrown out at random, on any, or upon all occasions? Or does it consist in a great harangue of our virtues, of our kindness to the poor and needy, of our great benevolent acts, of our charitable deeds, hospitality, justness or morality, or love of mercy and humility, with a numberless succession of words, serving for no other purpose than a mere relation of our *own* great doings, and at the same time rejoicing that we are not as other men, that we are so blessed with *gifts* or talents of which *others* are *deprived;* and proud, haughty, regretting, (in sum and substance) if not in exact words, that society had not more such shining and distinguished *ornaments*, and a hypocritical wish to be delivered from the vices that infest the breast of the publican or SINNER? Or does it consist in a humiliating, lowly, contrite desire, or petition, of a grateful, and thankful heart, on account of past favors received, with an humble acknowledgment of creation, of preservation, and redemption, with a further petition to be delivered from all unbelief and sinfulness; pleading not our own merits but those of Christ, at the same time acknowledging our own unworthiness, and sinfulness, our dependence, and utter incapability to do any thing good of ourselves.

The parable of the pharasee and publican, will solve all this. Seeing then that prayer does not consist in much speaking, to be seen of men, nor in any outward position of the body, or described public place, but rather in secret aspirations, of a contrite heart, with an awful prostration and bowing down of the heart, in the silence, or stillness of all flesh; who, let us ask, are those that pray? Surely the humble, contrite, imitator and follower of Christ. Who hears and answers prayer? Or to whom are we to pray? Christ has said when thou prayest enter into thy closet and when thou hast shut the door pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. The Revelator was also commanded to worship God, at the time of beholding an innumerable number who came up out of great tribulation, who had washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. God grant that we may be of this happy number. AMICUS.

Springfield tp., May, 1841.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JACKSONBURG, O., MAY 27, 1841.

Br. Springer: We are getting along tolerable smoothly on Jacksonsburg circuit, Ohio District,—a goodly number have been received into the Society this conference year—and peace and harmony abounds. There has not to my knowledge, been a church trial on the circuit this year.

We had a two days meeting last Saturday and Sabbath, at Br. E. Stibbin's, near Oxford; and received four or five into the Society. A few months ago there were but three or four members there. Now they number, if I am not mistaken, about twenty-five members, with a fair prospect ahead. A kinder hearted people I have never visited, than they appear to be. Both Episcopal and Protestant Methodists, kindly received us, and were liberal in their exertions to entertain the people. It done my heart good to see them coming forward together and partaking at the table of our common Lord. We had a soul reviving time.

Accept of my best respects and well wishes, for the circulation and support of your paper.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN H. THOMAS.

GREENBRIER, VA., May 10, 1841.

Dear Br. Springer: I reached this charge the 9th of October last; I found 28 members scattered over a territory of 200 miles in circumference, and but one organized class, and have organized one since. I have had great opposition from episcopal prejudice, but blessed be God our prospects begin to brighten, and we are looking forward to better times. Our congregations are continually increasing, and the nails are beginning to be withdrawn from the meeting house latches which were placed there to keep out the Rails. The Lord is reviving His work amongst us. We have had some precious seasons, latterly, in different parts of the circuit. I have been travelling at the rate of 100 miles per week, and preaching from 7 to 9 times. It is a laborous circuit to travel, but blessed be the Lord, He has hitherto been my helper. In Him I desire to trust. Pray for me, my brother, that the Lord may enable me faithfully to discharge the duties of my station.

HELP! HELP!!—We have appointed a camp meeting, to commence, Friday, the 13th of August, two miles from Lewisburgh, the county seat, the same distance from the Great Kanahawa turnpike. The following brethren are earnestly solicited to attend: D. Gibbons, S. Clawson, H. T. Lawson, A. Morrison, H. R. Bonnett, and A. Williams of the Ohio district. Come brethren; come all who can!! Come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Remember our lonely condition; remember our oppressed cause, and aid us on this occasion. We have some hearty friends, and they will go great lengths in support of the meeting, and they unite in calling for help, in this our time of need.

Yours, &c. DANL. R. HELMICK.

By Request.

Selected for the Western Recorder.

MATTHEW, CHAPTER VI.

1. Christ has here forcibly taught the necessity of charity, of prayer, and of all religious duties.

2. We see the necessity of sincerity and honesty in religious duties. They are not done to be seen of men; if they are they cannot be performed acceptably. God looks on the heart, nor is it possible to deceive Him. And of what avail is it to deceive men? how poor and pitiable is the reward of the hypocrite! how contemptable when God is displeased! how awful the condition beyond the grave!

3. Christ has here, in a particular manner, urged the duty of prayer. Nothing can equal this composition in simplicity, beauty and comprehensiveness, At the same time that it is so simple that it can be understood by a child, it contains the expression of all the wants of man at any age, and in every rank.

The duty of prayer is urged by every consideration. None but God can provide for us; none but He can forgive, and guide and support us; none but He can bring us to heaven. He is ever ready to hear us. The humble He sends not empty away. Those who ask, receive, and they that seek, find. How natural and proper, then, is prayer! How strange that any can live and not pour out their desires to God! How strange that any are willing to go to eternity with this sad reflection, "I have gone through this world, spent my probation, wasted my strength, and am dying and have never prayed!" How awful will be the reflection of the soul through all eternity, "I was offered life, eternal life, but I never asked for it. I lived from day to day, from year to year, in God's world; breathed His air, rided in His beneficence, forgot His goodness, and never once asked Him to save my soul!" Who will be to blame if the prayerless soul is lost?

Secret and family prayer should be daily,—we daily have the same necessities, are exposed to the same dangers, tried on the borders of the same heaven or hell. How should the voice of our praise and prayer go up as incense in the morning, and rise as a rich perfume in the shade of every evening! What more lovely object than one in the bloom of health and the dew of youth, bowing with reverence before the king of heaven, seeking forgiveness, peace, guidance and life. And what a strange, misguided and pitious object is a soul that never prays.

Forgiveness is essential in prayer. If we come to God harboring malice and unwilling to forgive, we have His solemn assurance that we shall not be ourselves forgiven.

Religion is a gift of gifts, and by it we are bound to love our enemies. This is a law of christianity, original and peculiar. No system but this has required it, and no act of christian piety is more difficult; none shows more the power of the grace of God; none is more ornamental to the character; none more like God, and none furnishes better evidence of piety. He that can meet a man who is seeking his heart; who can speak well of one that is perpetually slandering and cursing him; that can pray for a man that abuses, injures and wounds him; and that can seek heaven for him that wishes his damnation, is in the way of life. This is religion, beautiful as its native skies; pure like its source; kind like its author; fresh like the dews of the morning; clear and diffusive like the beams of the rising sun; and holy like the feeling and words that came from the bosom of the son of God. He that can do this need not doubt that he is a christian.—He has caught the very spirit of the Saviour and he must inherit eternal life. PHILOM.

Licking county, O.

Selected for the Western Recorder.

ECCLESIASTICAL REBUS ON THE FOUNDER OF METHODISM.

Take the name of the virtue that fools always hated,
The name of the element of which we're created;
Take the light call'd "the greater," a light we much need,
And the cord that constrained the Saviour to bleed;
Take the name of the garden whence mankind was driven,
And the time when all ought to set out for heaven,
The initials of these when collected are such
They make the first name in the Methodist church. B.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: In my late tour in this field of labor I witnessed a continuation of the effects of fading mortality mentioned in my last. Two of our beloved sisters have left the church below in joyful hope of entering the triumphant church above.

On the 14th instant our aged sister McLANE was called to depart, after a long illness. About a month ago a meeting was held in her house, which terminated in much weeping. It being near our class at Unity, invitation was given for members; upon which this aged sister united from her sick bed. Her companion and two of her children followed her example. On visting her a few weeks before her death, I was much comforted at finding her trust fixed on the Lord, her only Saviour. Our conversation and prayer together affected ourselves and those that were present: we wept together for the last time. The funeral was a time of much tenderness. May the Lord keep brother McLane and his children faithful.

ELIZABETH J. TRACEY, consort of W. W. Tracey, departed this life on the 19th instant. She was born in the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, July 16th, 1803,—married in Fayette county, Pa., January 17th, 1819. Whence she removed to Ohio in 1821, and became the mother of a large family of children, a number of whom she lived to see deposited in the tomb. Her last twenty years were spent in acceptable membership in religious society, and a few of her last months were passed in the Methodist Protestant Church. On frequent visits I conversed with her on experimental Religion; her mind appearing fixed on the Saviour, and her anxious soul waiting for her approaching change. Shortly before her departure, she counselled her companion and children for good, the youngest two holding her hands and earnestly prattling with their mother. A friend sitting by asked her if it did not go hard with her to leave these little ones behind; and she replied that it would, if there were no God. Thus her life was closed trusting in God. Br. W. W. Tracey and his children are invited by her example to trust in the God of love. This brother has been my colleague for some months past, and we have greatly rejoiced together at witnessing the prosperity of Zion; but the President lately transferred him to a neighboring circuit, whither he recently went. Yours, in Christ,

C. WOODRUFF.

Morgan county, O., May 26, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We seldom make selections, for our paper, from works of fiction; but we occasionally meet with articles of the kind, containing such fine sentiments, that we cannot, in justice, withhold them from our readers. Of this discription is the following from the Lady's Book for June, on 'Gentility.' It burlesques, in fine style, the notions of gentility that render so many ridiculous in the estimation of good sense.—We could not pass a higher encomium on the Lady's Book than to credit it with such articles as this.—ED. REC.

From the Lady's Book.

GENTILITY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'DIDN'T I see you walking up the street with a young lady, yesterday, William?' said Anna Enfield to her brother, who had but a few days before returned from New York, after an absence of some months.

'Perhaps you did; I was in company with a young lady in the afternoon,' replied the brother.

'Well, who was she? I did not see you until after you had passed the store I was in, and then I could not see her face.'

'It was Caroline Murry; you know her, I suppose.'

'Caroline Murry! Why, brother! what were you doing in her company?' and Anna's face expressed unfeigned astonishment.

'Why, really, you surprise me, sister! I hope there is no blemish on her character. But what is the matter? I feel concerned to know.'

'There's nothing much the matter, brother; but, then, Caroline Murry is not genteel. We don't think of keeping her company.'

'Indeed! and you don't associate with her because she is not genteel. Well, if I am any judge of gentility, Anna, Caroline Murry is about as genteel and lady-like as any girl I know—always excepting, of course, my own dear sister.'

'Why, brother, how you talk! You don't certainly pretend to compare her with Ernestine Eberly and Zepherine Fitzwilliams, whom you have seen here several times?'

'No, I do not,' replied the brother, emphatically.

'Well, they're what I call genteel; and Caroline Murry wouldn't be tolerated in the society where they visit.'

'And why not, sister?'

'Havn't I told you? Because she is not considered genteel; that is the reason.'

'But I don't understand what you consider genteel, Anna. If I know what gentility means, Caroline, as far as that is concerned, is in every way superior to Ernestine Eberly and Zepherine Fitzwilliams.'

'Now, William, that is too bad! If any other man had said so to me, I would never have spoken to him again as long as I lived.'

'But seriously, Anna, what do you mean by gentility?' asked the brother.

'That's a question more easily asked than answered; but you know, as well as I do, what is meant by gentility. Every body knows.'

'I know what I mean by it, Anna. But it seems that we don't agree on the subject; for I call Caroline Murry genteel, and you don't: so you see that different things may be called by the same name. Now, what I wish to know is, what precise meaning you attach to the word? or, why you do not think Caroline genteel?'

'Why, in the first place, she don't go into genteel company. People of the first rank won't associate with her.'

Here ensued a pause, and the brother said—

'Well, why won't they associate with her, Anna? I hope she has not been guilty of improper or immoral conduct.'

'O, no! nothing of that. I never heard the slightest reflection on her character,' replied the sister. 'But, then, genteel young ladies don't work in the kitchen, like hired servants; and she does. And besides this, call on her when you will, and she is always doing something. Why, I am told that she has even been seen at the chamber windows, fronting on the public street, with her head tied up, sweeping and making the beds! And Clarissa Spiggler says that she saw her once, with the parlor windows open, sweeping and dusting like a servant! Nobody is going to associate, or be seen in the street with any one who hasn't the spirit to be above the condition of a hireling. And, besides this, whenever she was invited to balls or parties, she never would stay later than ten or eleven o'clock, which every one knows to be vulgar. Somebody had to go home with her, of course; and the choicest beau in the company was almost sure to have his good nature and his politeness taxed for this purpose. Once I heard her say, that she considered the theatre an unfit place for any young lady; she offended the whole company, and has never been invited to a party among genteel people since.'

'And is that all?' said William Enfield, taking a long breath.

'Yes, and I should think that was enough, in all conscience,' replied the sister.

'So should I, Anna—to make me respect her.'

'Why, William?'

'Why, Anna!'

'But seriously, William, you cannot be in earnest?'

'Of course I am.'

'Well, sister, I'm afraid my old fashioned notions, for such I suppose you will call them, and your new fangled notions, for such I must call them, will not chime well together. All that I have heard you allege against Caroline Murry, raises, instead of lowering her in my estimation. So far as a gentle, and truly lady-like deportment is concerned, I think her greatly superior to the two friends you have named as pinks of gentility.'

Anna looked into the face of her brother for some moments, her countenance exhibiting a mingled expression of surprise and disappointment.

'But you are not going to walk with her in the street any more, I hope,' she at length said.

'And why not, Anna?'

'Because, as I have said before, she is not gen—'

'Genteel, you were going to say. But that allegation, you perceive, Anna, has no weight with me; I do not consider it a true one.'

'Well, we won't talk any more about it just now, for it would be no use,' said the sister, changing her voice and manner; 'and so I will change the subject. I want you to make a call or two with me this morning.'

'On whom?'

'On Miss Eberly and Miss Fitzwilliams.'

'It wouldn't be right for me to do so, would it? You know I don't consider them genteel,' said the brother, with affected gravity.

'O nonsense, brother! why will you trifle so?'

'But, seriously, Anna, I do not consider that those young ladies have any very strong claims to gentility; and, like you, I have no wish to associate with those who are not genteel.'

'If you talk in that way, William, I shall get angry with you. I cannot hear my most intimate friends spoken of so lightly; and, at the same time, accused of a want of gentility. You must remember that you are reflecting upon your sister's associates."

'You must not, and I know you will not, get angry with me, sister, for speaking plainly; and you must do me justice to believe that in speaking as I do I am in earnest. And, you must also remember, that, in saying what you did of Caroline Murry, you spoke of one with whom your brother has associated, and with whom he is still willing to associate.'

Anna looked very serious at this, nor could she frame in her own mind a reply that was satisfactory to her. At last she said—

'But, seriously, brother William, won't you call on those young ladies with me?'

'Yes, on one condition.'

'Well, what is that?'

'Why, on condition that you will, afterwards, call with me, and see Caroline Murry.'

'I cannot do that, William,' she replied, in a positive tone.

'And why not, Anna?'

'I have already told you.'

'I cannot perceive the force of that reason, Anna. But, if you will not go with me, I must decline going with you. The society of Miss Murry cannot be more repulsive to you, than is that of the Misses Eberly and Fitzwilliams to me.'

'You don't know what you are talking about, William."

'That is my own impression about you. But come, now, sister, let us both be rational to each other. I am willing to go with you, if you will go with me.'

'Yes, but, William, you don't reflect, that in doing as you desire me, I will be in danger of losing my present position in society. Caroline Murry is not esteemed genteel in the circle in which I move, and if it should be known that I visit her, I will be considered on a level with her. I would do any thing to oblige you, but, indeed, I would be risking too much here.'

'You would only be breaking loose,' replied the brother, 'from the slavery you are now in to false notions of what is truly genteel. If any one esteems you less for being kind, attentive, and courteous, to one against whom suspicion has never dared to breathe a word, and whose whole life is a bright example of the pure and high-toned principles that govern her, that one is unworthy of your regard. True gentility does not exist, my sister, merely in a studied and artificial elegance of behaviour, but in inward purity and taste, and a true sense of what is right, all exhibiting themselves in their natural external expression. The real lady judges of others from what they are, and neglects none but the wilfully depraved. True, there are distinctions in society, and there are lines of social demarcation—and all this is right. But we should be careful into what social sphere we are drawn, and how we suffer ourselves to be influenced by the false notions of real worth which prevail in some circles that profess a high degree of gentility. I hold that every one, no matter what may be his or her condition in life, fails to act a true part if not engaged in doing something that is useful.—Let me put it to your natural good sense, which do you think the most deserving of praise, Caroline Murry, who spends her time in 'doing something' useful to her whole family; or your friends the Misses Eberly and Fitzwilliams, and those constituting their particular circle, who expect service from others, but never think of rendering any, and who carry their prejudices so far as to despise those who work?'

Anna did not reply, and her brother said—

'I am in earnest, sister, when I say, that you cannot confer a greater favour upon your brother, than to go with him to see Caroline Murry. Cannot I induce you to comply with my wishes?'

'I will go,' she replied to this appeal, and then hurried away, evidently no little disturbed in her feelings.

In half an hour she was ready, and, taking her brother's arm, was soon on the way to Miss Ernestine Eberly's residence. That young lady received them with all the graces and fashionable airs she could assume, and entertained them with the idol gossip of the day, interspersed with an occasional spice of envious and ill natured remark. Knowing that her brother was a close discriminator, and that he was by no means prepossessed in her friend's favor, Anna herself observed her more narrowly, and, as it were, with his eyes. It seemed to her that Miss Eberly never was so uninteresting, or so mal-apropos in what she said. The call on Zepherine Fitzwilliams came next in turn. Scanning her also with other eyes than her own, Anna was disappointed in her very dear friend. She looked through her, and was pained to see that there was a hollowness and want of any thing like true strength or excellence of character about her. Particularly was she displeased at a gratuitous sneer thrown out at the expense of Caroline Murry.

And now, with a reluctance which she could not overcome, Anna turned with her brother, towards the residence of the young lady who had lost caste, because she had good sense and was industrious.

'I know my sister's lady-like character will prompt her to right action, in our next call,' said the brother, looking into Anna's face with an encouraging smile.

She did not reply, yet she felt somehow or other pleased with the remark. A few minutes' walk brought them to the door, and they were presently ushered into a neat parlour in which was the young lady they were seeking. She sat near a window, and was sewing. She was plainly dressed in comparison with the young ladies just called upon; but in neatness, and in all that constitutes the lady in air and appearance, in every way superior.

'I believe you know my sister,' said Enfield, on presenting Anna.

'We have met a few times,' she replied, with a pleasant, unembarrassed smile, extending at the same time her hand.

Miss Enfield took the offered hand with less reluctance than she had imagined she could, but a few hours before. Somehow or other, Caroline seemed to her to be very much changed for the better in manner and appearance. And she could not help, during all the visit, drawing contrasts between her and the two friends she had just called upon; and the contrast was in no way favourable to the latter. The conversation was on topics of ordinary interest, but did not once degenerate into frivolity or censoriousness. Good sense manifested itself in almost every sentence that Caroline uttered, and this was so apparent to Anna, that she could not help frequently noticing and involuntarily approving it.

'What a pity,' Anna once or twice remarked to herself, 'that she will be so singular.'

The call was but a brief one. Anna parted with Caroline under a different impression of her character that she had ever before entertained. After her return with her brother, he asked her this abrupt question.

'Which of the young ladies, Anna, of the three we called upon this morning, would you prefer to call your sister?'

Anna looked up, bewildered and surprised, into the face of her brother, for a few moments, and then said:

'I don't understand you, brother William.'

'Why, I thought I asked a very plain question. But I will make it plainer. Which one of the three young ladies we called upon this morning, would you advise me to marry?'

'Neither,' replied Anna, promptly.

'That is only jumping the question,' he said, smiling. 'But, to corner you so that there can be no escape, I will confess that I have made up my mind to marry one of the three. Now tell me which you would rather it would be.'

'Caroline Murry,' said Anna, emphatically, while her cheek burned, and her eyes became slightly suffused.

William Enfield did not reply to the hoped for, though rather unexpected admission, but stopping down, he kissed her glowing cheek, and whispered in her ear,

'Then she shall be your sister, and I know you will love one another.'

He said truly. In a few months he claimed Caroline Murry as his bride, and her good sense, and winning gentleness of character, influenced Anna, and effectually counteracted the false notions which were beginning to corrupt a good heart and to overshadow a sound judgment. It was not long before she was fully sensible of the real difference which there was between the characters of her two friends, and that of her brother's wife; and also between true and false gentility. Although Caroline Murry had been proscribed by a certain circle in which false pride, instead of principle, was the governing motives, she had still been esteemed among those who knew how to look beyond the surface. As the wife of Enfield, she at once took a position in circles where those who had passed her by as unworthy would have sought in vain for admission, and in those circles she shone as a bright particular star.

WOMAN.—A mother, she cherishes and corrects us; a sister, she consults and counsels us; a sweetheart, she captivates and conquers us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her, what would become of us?

Emendation by a Bachelor.—A mother, she scolds and spanks us; a sister, she tells of and pinches us; a sweetheart, she coquets and jilts us; a wife, she frowns, pouts, frets, cries, and torments us; without her, what would there be to trouble us?—*Buffalo Republican.*

WITTY REPARTEE.—A Frenchman once trading in ———market, was interrupted by an impertinent would-be-waggish sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking the English language. After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied:—

"Mine fine friend, you vud do vell to stop now, for if Samson had made no better use of de jaw bone of an ass dan you do, he would never killed so many Fillistians."

A RARE SCHOOLMISTRESS.—An old English lady gave in her sign the following interesting intelligence to those who might desire their children "edicated:"

"Sixpence for them that learns to read, and sixpence more for them that learns manner."

MESSAGE
Of the President of the U. S.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen, who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people, to the discharge of the important functions of their chief Executive office—upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country, during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government, in view of a residence of four years, must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burthen the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend to the serious embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me; and in the dispositions of the representatives of the States and of the people, will be found, to a great extent, a solution of the problem to which our institutions are, for the first time, subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion originally as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself so soon, after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes have taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress: it is not deemed necessary, on this occasion, to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of a treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interest of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations; and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that government on this subject, may lead, ere long, to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accreditted to this Government on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state, that Alexander McLeod has been heard, by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good will and friendship will be seduously cultivated with all nations.—The true American police will be founded to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations to the weakest of the family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by, when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the revolution our numbers scarcely equalled 3,000,000 of souls, they already exceed 17,000,000, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about 23 years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the rockey mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 270,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market.—We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family, and for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions and thereby perpetuation our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquests—we desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into their depth the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times, be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withold the expression of the opinion, that there exist nothing in the extension of our empire, over our acknowledged possessions, to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import admits in safety of the greatest expansion; but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add, that there will be found to exist, at all times, an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the People.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury you will perceive that the fiscal means, present and accruing, are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year.—The balance in the Treasury on the 4th day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in the process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience—thus leaving subject to draft, in the various depositories, the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund on hand of $6,058,000.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year, and interest thereon, to the estimated amount of $5,280,000.—There are also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole, or in part, in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burthened with debt, and charged with the current expenses of the Government.

The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations, on the 4th day of March last, was $33.429,616 50, of which $24,-210,000, will be required during the current year, and there will also be required, for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of $2,511,132 98, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War. The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from Customs for the last three quarters of a year and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to $12,-100,000. The receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,450, showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade, growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the 4th of March, at $12,000,000; the receipts form the public lands, for the same time, are estimated at $2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at 170,-000 dollars; making an aggregate of available funds within the year of $14,-670,000 which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this some temporary provision is necessary until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day. There will fall due within the next 3 months, Treasury notes of the issues of 1840 including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period, for arrearages for taking the 6th census, $294,-000, and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $8,100,000 making the aggregate demand upon the Treasury, prior to the 5th of September next, about $11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consists of about $694,000 of funds available on the 28th ult., an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to $1,-955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources, of 3,800,000, making an aggregate of about $6,450,000, and leaving a profitable deficit on the first of September next, of $4,845.000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency in view of their best interests, will without hesitation, submit to all necessary burthens. But it is, nevertheless, important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the second March, 1833, commonly called the Compromise act, should not be altered, except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results.—Under a system of discriminating duties, imposed for purposes of revenue, in union with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will in the future be fixed and permanent—so as to avoid those constant fluctations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating, with greater effect, unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue, is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent, capable of adding increasing facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society, and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals but of States, that it may be regarded, to a great degree, as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other; or if Banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surplusses from day to day, as so much added to their capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctations, and industry to severe suffering.

In the one case political considerations directed to party purposes may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is then constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession—the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals—the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs.—Stocks of all sorts rapidly decline, individuals are ruined, and States are embarrassed—even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest of their debts. Such unhappily is the condition of things now existing in the United States. These efforts may readily be traced to the causes above referred to.—The public revenues being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State Banks, which actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Like dividends were declared which stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, by which many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted—and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion.—An illustration derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum.—In 1834, they attained in round numbers to the amount of $6,000,000, in the succeeding year of 1835, they reached $16.000,-000, and the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,-000—thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of seventy-three years' purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive Department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment, by different classes of public debtors. A discrimination which was doubtlessly designed to correct this most ruinous state of things, by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks, to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If, then, any fiscal agent which may be created, shall be placed without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will be resistless. Objects of political aggrandisement may seduce the first, and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836; an effort was made to renew it which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States, exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say, that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor to the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a simlilar institution; and not only the popular elections which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people.

After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State Banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing Sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State Banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811, had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments, during the war, and the disasterous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; and whether the U. States Bank of 1816 produced a restoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine,—certain it is, that for the first years of the operation of that bank, its course was as disasterous as for the greater part of its subsequent career, it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States—which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie, to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country, in its unqualified condemnation.

What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest, which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and while the Sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to be concurred in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view of it, conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the power of the country—a power which I could not part with even if I would—but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connection with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of Banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government. A consent which might in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given by Congress in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it—and it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in unrestrained power of creating banking corporation. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity—measures auxiliary thereto, and in some measures inseparable, connected with its success will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burthens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measures by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of our government by the maintenance of the States in condition the most frec and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subject them. And while I must repudiate, as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it.

The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guarantee to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales.—The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustees for the States; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution so long as Congress shall consult that equality in this distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If this distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit and necessarily their power & influence will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government, if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States, would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States, it would effect the relief, to a great extent, of the citizens from a heavy burthen of direct taxation, which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity.

An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more, as they should be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy.—Whether such distributions should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales, in any manner, prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of the actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price af the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develop gross enormities in connection with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents also other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences, which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime states. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to those things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

True wisdom would nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extensive maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our Navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption—but no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the sea-board, and the lakes, in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are, from the countries of the Old World, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff, sufficient for the command of a large military force, should the necessity of one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on an emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline, both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficent number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia; they constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be ready at all times, and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the Navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled an act for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension fund—that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen, from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of pensions, that there will be required for the payment of Navy pensions, on the first of July next, $84,006 06¼, and on the first of January 1842, the sum of $60.000. In addition to these sums, about $6.000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole, $150,000,06¼. To meet these payments there is, within the control of the Department, the sum of $28,040 leaving a deficiency of $121,966,06¼. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the Navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time, than has yet been allowed to the Secretary of the head of that Department. The hope is indulged, that by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance in connexion with this branch of the public service may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the Officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears the existing liabilities of that department, beyond the means of payment at its command cannot be less than $500,000. As the laws authorizing that branch of the public service, confine the expenditure to its own revenues; deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must therefore, be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due the contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that Department shall continue under its present embarrassment.

It will be seen, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the recent lettings of contracts, in several of the States, have been at such reduced rates of compensation, as to encourage the belief that if the Department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is evermore exposed to be led into error; with anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualification of every applicant. I deem it, therefore, proper in this public manner, to invite on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretentions of every person I may bring to their notice in the regular form of nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body; and regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive Department in the performance of this delicate duty, shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as, in my judgment, will be best calculated to regulate and control the executive power, in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutary enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interest of this District; nor do I doubt but that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposit for the public moneys, which may be required within the District, must be apparent to all.

I have felt it due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session will be laid, before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion, is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion, as to the means of accomplishing these desireable objects, should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures; but I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness—to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits—to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth on just and honorable grounds—to exact obedience to the laws—to entrench liberty and property in full security—and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1841.

AWFUL MURDER.—The Rockingham Register contains an account of a horrid murder, recently committed in Rockingham—a father was murdered by his own son. This fearful crime, says the Register, was the result of a drunken frolic, in which father, mother, and son were all engaged. The murderer has been brought before an examining court and discharged, it appearing that the father made the attack, in in repelling which the fatal wound was inflicted. The son defended himself with a hoe, a blow with which stove in the parent's skull, and laid him dead at his feet.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

ONESDAY, ... JUNE 9, 1841.

☞At our last conference in Steubenville, ollowing resolution was passed:

That the thanks of this conference be tender- Br. Thomas H. Stockton, for his attendance is conference, during the present session, and he be, and is hereby invited to attend our session in Allegheny city."

far as the subject has been mentioned there universal wish that our Br. Stockton should ply with the foregoing official request. We it may be in his power to gratify the desires s numerous friends in this matter.

Z. RAGAN.

SHIN-PLASTERS.—The corporation of Putnam issued a considerable lot of shin-plasters.— y have this merit, they are very decent look- and, for the want of something better, pass e current.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat on Saturday was 65 cts; have not inquired since. This advance is ng in part to a strife among the millers. The es of flour, at the east, are somewhat advan- and reported to be a little brisker. *Beef;* Philadelphia, 1st inst. 6,50 a 8,00; Baltimore, ult. 7,00 a 7,50.

FRUIT.—Our fruit prospect is now settled. The le crop will be light in most places; peach rable—even the flat lands will give a mod- e yield, which makes two crops in succession the low levels of the country—a thing rather ommon. There will not be quite enough ries for the birds.

WESTERN FARMER.—The May number is re- ed; and it is one of much interest.

☞John W. Bear, the political lecturer, it is , is appointed Indian Agent at Upper San- ky, with a salary of 750 dollars,—Purdy Mc'- ain removed.

☞A verdict of 1600 dollars was recently ren- d in the court of Mason county, Ky., against Rev. John B. Mahan, for aiding, as alleged, slaves to escape to Canada, in 1836. This the same person who was delivered up by Gov. ice to the Kentucky authorities, and impri- ed, some time since, but dismissed for want urisdiction in the court.

FIRE.—The National Theatre, N. Y., was to- y destroyed by fire, on Saturday, the 29th .; supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BRITANNIA.—It is reported that this steamer, ther outward passage, struck on the Sisters, r Strombo Light House, being unable to steer way through the dense fog, and had put into John's for repairs. But it was thought she uld soon be able to get on her way again.

DEATH.—A son of Jonathan Porter of Mc- nelsville, was drowned by accident from a t near Chancy on the Hocking, Athens Co.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Madisonian.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—EXTRA-SESSION.

Washington, May 31, 1841.

The two houses of the twenty-seventh Congress nvened yesterday at the Capitol, and a quorum both being present, concluded their organiza- n, and adjourned. We were happy to observe emarkably full attendance, and good health nerally prevailing among the members.

In the House of Representatives, Hon. John hite, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker on first voting, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, this city, Clerk, on the 4th trial.

Washington, June 1.

IN SENATE.—At eleven o'clock the Senate met rsuant to adjournment. Messrs. Calhoun, Buch- an and Henderson appeared and took their ats.

A message was received from the House of Rep- sentatives by the Clerk, informing the Senate at the body was organised and ready to proceed business.

Mr. Huntington moved a concurrence in the solution of the House for the appointment of a mmittee to wait upon the President.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out the word Presi- nt and insert Vice President. He supported s argument by constitutional authority, show- g the impropriety of designating the present ief Magistrate as President.

Mr. Tappan followed on the same side, sustain- g the views of Mr. Allen, and illustrating his sition by reference to practice in the Court of ing's Bench and the Army.

Mr. Huntingdon was opposed to the amend- ent; he thought no good could arise from the scussion, and he hoped Congress would go to rk.

Mr. Walker differed with the Senator from nio. He thought that the Constitution in- nded that the Vice President in such a contin- ncy as had now arisen should succeed to the fice of President.

Mr. Calhoun agreed with Mr. Walker. He ought it was not a proper time to go into the scussion of the question. Perhaps it might be cessary hereafter.

The Ayes and Noes were taken on the mo- on of Mr. Allen, and it was rejected 38 to 8.

The resolution of the House was then adopted.

A committee of two were appointed to wait on the President.

Messrs. Huntington and Archer were appoint- d by the Chair.

At 12½ o'clock his message was received by his ivate Secretary.

After the reading of the message,

Mr. Mangum moved that ten thousand copies e printed—but subsequently modified it to five motion of Mr. Clay.

Some remarks were made by Messrs. Clay, alhoun and Preston on the subject of reform— l concurring in the view that great reforms ere necessary.

Mr. Clay moved that the Senate proceed to- orrow to the appointment of the Standing Com- ittees, and gave notice that he should to-mor- w move for the appointment of a select commit- ee on the subject of the currency.

On motion of Mr. Preston the Senate adjourn- d till twelve o'clock to morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The journal hav- ng been read, Mr. Wise moved to waive, for the resent, the consideration of his motion to adopt he Standing-rules and orders of the last Con- ress, &c., for the purpose of receiving the Presi- ent's Message.

This motion, with the amendment of Mr. Ad- ms, was under consideration when the House ad- ourned.

Mr Pickens inquired whether the gentleman from Virginia desired the immediate reception of the Message.

Mr. Wise said he did, as soon as practicable.

Mr. Adams took strong ground in favor of his amendment, the effect of which would be to res- cind the rule of the House excluding Abolition petitions. He said the rule was a violation of the Constitution. A rule might as well be adopt- ed forbidding the reception of nine-tenths of the petitions from the north of Mason and Dixon's line and permitting the reception of all the peti- tions south of that line. Mr. Adams spoke at con- siderable length, with his accustomed animation and ability.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the whole matter was laid on the table.

Mr Pickens moved that the seats in the hall be assigned to members in alphabetical order.

Mr. Slade moved to amend the motion so as to provide that the members should cast lots for the seats.

Mr. King, of Georgia, moved further to amend the resolution, so as to direct the Clerk to re- move the desks from the hall. Mr. King, spoke at some length and with much earnestness in sup- port of his motion. He said the house present- ed the appearance of an irregular, badly ordered counting room, rather than a deliberative assem- bly.

Mr. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, spoke briefly in opposition to the motion of Mr. King, and in fa- of Mr. Pickens' motion.

Mr. Cost Johnson moved to lay the whole mat- on the table.

On this, the ayes and nays were called, and the motion was lost.

The Message of the President was then receiv- ed and read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Slade, 10,000 copies of the Message were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barnard moved the usual reference of the topics of the Message.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, gave notice of a resolution to repeal the Sub-Treasury.

And the house adjourned to 12 o'clock to-mor- row.

"IMPORTANT DECISION ON SLAVERY."—A para- graph, under this caption is now "going the rounds of the papers," to the effect that the Su- preme court of Ohio have decided, "that if the owner of a slave *voluntarily* bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should only be for the purpose of visiting or passing through from one slave State to another, the slave in such cases becomes a free man the mo- ment he touches the soil of Ohio."

But this seems not to have been exactly cor- rect, there having been some misapprehension as to what the court did decide. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, having made inquiries up- on the subject, states the following as the facts:

"The Court did not decide the question wheth- er a servant could be taken through the State with his master, or whether the master moving from one state to another, could pass through Ohio with his slaves, retaining his property in them. These questions were not presented, or decided. But the judge in giving the decision, made some remarks indicating his opinion that in such case the slave would be free. Yet as those points were not involved in the decision, the remarks can only be regarded as extra judicial, and the questions remain open ones in this State."— *Cab. & Vis.*

ANOTHER LOSS BY ICE.—Ship Isabella, Mere- dith, from London, for Quebec, was struck by an iceberg on the 9th May, in lat. 42 2, lon. 33 45. The iceberg broke through the bows, and caused the ship to fill with water so fast, that the crew had barely time to take to the boats, without wa- ter, provisions, or clothing; the ship immediately went down or disappeared in the fog. The crew continued in the boat, at the mercy of the waves. until the afternoon of the 11th, when they were picked up by the Kingston, of Hull, bound to Pictou, and kindly treated. They arrived at Pictou on Thursday last. One man (George Moore) died in the boat.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Frederick county Bank, Md., was entered by means of false keys, some- time between Saturday evening and Monday morning of last week, and robbed of 185,976 dol- lars, in specie, notes, &c. A reward of 10,000 dollars is offered for the apprehension of the rob- ber and recovery of the money, or 5,000 dollars for the recovery of the money alone.

The amount stolen exceeds the capital some 10,000 dollars. The bank has closed for the pres- ent.

R. V. Curry, who was recently arrested in Virginia, on a charge of having forged a check for 2,500 dolls., and received the money, on the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Ithica, New York, and whose delivery, on the demand of Gov. Seward, was refused by Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia, but was afterwards granted by Mr. Patton who succeeded to the gubernatorial chair of Virginia on the resignation of Gov. Gilmer—has been tried in Ithica, convicted and sent to the Peni- tentiary for five years.

THE GREAT FORGER NOT ARRESTED.—Late ad- vices from St. Louis, informs us that on the 20th, a young man named Scott, alias Williams, alias Sutton, and who was arrested as Draper the for- ger, had a hearing before Judge Bowlin; but the evidence was not sufficient to authorise his com- mittal. While at St. Louis, he has passed un- der several different names, and had behaved in a very suspicious manner. One of the papers describes him as named Sutton, and the natural son, of Mr. Sutton, late Speaker of the British House of Parliament. He was at large on the 21st.

STEAM-SHIP PRESIDENT.—The N. York Com- mercial Advertiser says there were two persons on board this unfortunate vessel whose names have not reached the public. In the published list, "Mr Howell and friend" are named.— That friend was *Mrs.* Howell, who was married to Mr. Howell a few hours before the steamer left the port. The other was Mr. Robert Hamilton Dundas, of the British Navy, a promising young officer.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK—148 *Lives lost.*— The ship Minstrel left Limerick, Ireland, 21st of April bound to Quebec, with emigrants for Can- ada. On Tuesday week she struck on Red Is- land Reef, and 148 human beings found a wat- ery grave. Eight only were saved in the gig of the vessel.

FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.—A part of the moun- tain called Cape Diamond, situated near the city of Quebec, fell on the 17th ult., covering more than thirty persons; of whom 26 were killed.— The precise number buried has not been ascer- tained.

The Dayton (O.) Transcript says that the Bank at that place has decided to issue one hun- dred and seventy four thousand dollars of paper redeemable in current Bank notes. This Bank contrived to pay specie until a few months since, by contradicting its circulation to the smallest limit.

THE GREAT CANAL.—A bill appropriating $2,150,000 for the Erie Canal enlargement, $300, 000 for the Black River Canal, and $550,000 for the Genessee Valley Canal, has passed the New York legislature.

SPECIE IN ENGLAND.—Her Brit. Majesty's ship Electra, left Valpariso, Chili, in February last, for England, with over a million of dollars in spe- cie, 700,000 of which she got on the Coast of Mex- ico, the balance at Valpariso.

CROPS AND CORN LAWS.—The partial failure which attended the last crop of grain in the harvesting countries of Eu- rope, with the present prospects of the forthcoming one, are topics that are en- grossing the attention of a large portion of the world, and from the commotion which they are at this moment occasion- ing in England, are not without some degree of interest to the people of the United States. While our country, amid all her difficulties, has been blest with abundant harvests, yielding about seven times as much grain as the absolute wants of her own population calls for, the wheat growing countries in Europe, with but little exception, have been suffering a dearth, so that those who were heretofore looked to to supply whatever deficiencies there might have been in other countries, have scarcely been able to supply their own people with the staff of life without having any surplus to export elsewhere. In Russia the three last crops have been so deficient that an edict is issued, pro- hibiting the exportation of corn. The great depots upon the Baltic, from which England has been used to draw large supplies in times of domestic dearth, have experienced a scarcity and an advance of prices, while the entire north of the continent has suffered to a still greater extent, so much so in several parts as scarcely to produce sufficient for the wants of its own population.

These facts are by no means uninter- esting to the raisers of, and the dealers in, bread-stuffs in the United States. A slight failure in English crops would at once open a way for large importations of wheat and flour, and with the present prospects of a modification of their own corn laws, it is evident that an extensive market may be opened for American pro- duce. The necessary quantity of grain required to find an individual in bread, young and old together, is, according to the most recent and accredited statistics, is about five bushels. The same statistics have shown that the late crops of bread- stuffs in the United States, after deduct- ing all that had been used in fattening cattle, distilling, brewing, &c., have aver- aged twenty-two bushels to each inhabi- tant, from which deduct the five bushels necessary to furnish sufficient for con- sumption, and there is a surplus of seven- teen bushels to each individual, or an ag- gregate of two hundred and eighty-nine millions of bushels, that might readily be spared for exportation. The following is the calculated proportion of each kind of bread-stuffs raised in the several states and territories of the Union, after ma- king the aforementioned deductions:

Wheat	66,089,947
Buckwheat	6,930,929
Potatoes	102,499,926
Corn	148,000,000
Rye	12,500,000
For Kentucky, N. Carolina, Wis- consin territory, &c. say	30,000,000
Bushels	366,020,802

With these immense resources, and in view of the fact that large additional tracts of fertile land in the great West, are annually laid under tribute to the plough and sickle, who does not see that our country possesses the means of draw- ing to herself a vast revenue from this source, in supplying foreign demands when an opportunity is afforded! Should England consent to a modification of her tariff, so as to place our trade upon a fairer basis, and to such a reduction of duty, upon bread-stuffs as will warrant our merchants in making shipments of it for remittances and consignments for sale a market will be at once opened for our surplus produce in which a fair compe- tition may be had that cannot but prove of advantage to producers here and the population there. The policy of Eng- land has been so to protect her agricultu- ral industry as that the producers of the West have been obliged to pay a hea- vy bonus tor the privilege of trade. Un- der the existing state of the corn laws, the duty upon imported flour is just enough to amount to a prohibition, seve- ral late shipments were sold at less per barrel than cost, consequently exports to England have been far short of what they otherwise would.

There is evidently a strong disposition manifested, in England, however, to mod- ify the duty upon flour and grain; and, indeed when we take into consideration the fact of her annual increase of popula- tion, and subsequent decrease of the means of supplying them with bread- stuffs, it is apparent, that it will yet be the policy of Britain, and that perhaps, at no far distant day, to admit flour and grain duty free. Unlike most other coun- tries, she has no unappropriated or half- populated territory to fall back upon, but just sufficient to supply the wants of the present population; her dependencies are unable to make up any deficiency in the crops of the mother earth, as most of them are, at this time, in a great measure dependent upon the United States for supplies. To the West Indies alone, 500,000 barrels of flour are annually ex- ported, besides more than as much again to South America, Canada, &c.

These considerations lead us to look forward to a greatly extended trade in grain and flour, between the United States and England, with her dependen- cies; and, perhaps, to the Continent it- self; the immensely increased production on the one hand, and an increased de- mand with a removal of obstructions to free trade upon the other, are fore run- ners of the era in our commercial histo- ry, and all that we ask to complete it is, a fair chance for a free trade, and the fertile fields of our land may be made to feed millions besides our own population. *Phil. Chron.*

DISTRESSING SCENE IN FLORIDA.—A most distressing scene took place about 35 miles from Jacksonville, East Florida, on the 13th ult. It appears that a party of In- dians who had been lurking in the vicini- ty, attacked the house of William Bar- ber, on the Brandy Branch, and after kil- ling Mr. Barber, by shooting him twice through the body, scalped him, and then stabbing him a number of times, stripped him of his clothes, and left him dead.— His wife was at a little distance from the house, at the cow-pen, about to milk her cows, when the report of the rifles star- tled her, and looking up, she saw a young Indian within the distance of 20 feet of her standing on a log, with his gun trail- ing in his hand. She sprang towards her husband, and the young Indian did not molest her, though he could have kill- ed her on the spot. Her husband, seeing her come into danger, begged of her for God's sake to save herself by flight, for said he, "I am done; save yourself and your children." She *did* fly, and as she turned away from the partner of her joys and sorrows on earth, he fell back on the ground, his hand grasped convulsively some pine straws on the ground, and his spirit sped to God that gave it.

By this time the Indians were in the house, and were plundering it of whatever they could carry off, when a little daugh- ter of Mr. Barber rushed in among them, and seizing her infant brother that was left by his mother when she went out, she hurried off in triumph with the innocent in her arms. The Indians did not see her nor the infant till she had it already out- side the door; one of them gave a horrid yell and commanded her to stop, but fear only lent her wings to fly for safety, and the savage was too greedy for plun- der to follow. Mrs. Barber, with her children hastened away from the scene of danger, and soon met four men who were going to Jacksonville, and who returned to the house, which the Indians had just left. They found the body of Mr. Barber, in the situation as before related, and af- ter assisting in its burial, they went on to Jacksonville. Day after day the same sad tales are repeated, but there are none to help the inhabitants in distress.— All the volunteers are disbanded and sent home (if they can be said to have homes) without their pay, and without a morsel of bread to feed their starving families.

THE GREAT FORGERY.—The N. O. Bul- letin says:—"As we have observed in the northern papers many contradictory state- ments in relation to the recent forgeries of the letters and certificates of some of our banking institutions, accompanied by improper comments and reflections, we have obtained the following particulars from a source which may be implicitly re- lied upon:

The indidviual known here as R. D. Mackey kept accounts, in the City, Mer- chants', Commercial, Atchafalaya, and Union banks. In order to effect his ob- ject, he went over to Mobile, and from that place addressed letters to the differ- ent cashiers, enclosing checks on the res- pective banks, with the request that Cer- tificates of Deposite be sent him by return of mail. Letters were of couase written in answer, and these served as models for handwriting, style, description of paper color of ink, seal, &c. He afterwards purchased several certificates for small amounts, the writing of which he extrac- ted by some chemical process, and then filled them up for the sums they now rep- resent, and transmitted the halves to the correspondents of the banks, the names of whom he easily ascertained by inquiry. He has, as far as is known, counterfeited the letter and certificates of deposit of the Commercial Bank, Atchafalaya Bank, and Merchants' Bank. Strange to say, this adroit villain succeeded in swindling the tellers of the Commercial Bank out of the sum of $885, in the following manner; he obtained first a certificate for $1000 and subsequently one of $115, the latter he altered to agree in number, date, amount, &c. with the former, and had the effron- tery to present it himself at the counter of the Bank for payment. The paying tel- ler observing something in the appear- ance of the certificate inquired of the clerk who fills up the certificates, whether it was really his writing, and was an- swered that he thought not. Mackey who was standing at the counter, laughingly remarked that the teller surely ought to know his own writing, and begged that reference be made to the books, which be- ing done and finding it to agree, the a- mount was paid. The genuine certificate for $1000 he had retained and is the one he afterwards negotiated in Cincinnatti for $13,000

The only companion he was known to have while in our city, was a man who passed by the name of Chambers, and who is supposed to have been the princi- pal in this nefarious business.

In addition, we learn that the Cashier of the City Bank received by Friday's mail, from his correspondent in New York, a forged letter purporting to be from that bank, which had enclosed a certificate sold here to the same individual (Mac- key) for a small amount altered to $17,- 000.

MAIL ROBBERS.—Three stage drivers were recently arrested in Detroit, Mich., for robbing the mail. Subsequently, one of the fellows confessed his guilt, and impli- cated the assistant P. M. Cambridge. The latter has also been nabbed, and is now in durance vile.

It is stated that A. C. Farrington, Ex-Presi- dent of the Gallipolis Bank, who was indicted for mal-practice, and whose bail bonds were $100,000 has succeeded in having the same reduced to fif- teen thousand, being five thousand for each indict- ment.

ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.—The Commer- cial Advertiser, of New York, published a chart on Saturday, showing the masses of ice encountered by the Great Western; on her last passage from England, their extent, position, &c. It was engraved from the original draft, furnished by Captain Hosken, and, aside, from its gen- eral interest, has one more particular from the light it throws apon the probable fate of the steam-ship President.

In the chart it is stated that the field of ice was fifty miles in extent. In a con- versation with Captain Hosken, about one hour previous to his departure, he gave it as his opinion, after mature re- flection, and a conversation with Capt. Bailey, of the South America, who was also in the ice, that the field which he saw extended to a distance of more than *one hundred miles.*

The English papers discredit and al- most ridicule the idea of ice being met with in certain latitudes—about 45—so early in the season. This chart shows that ice was met by the Great Western so low as 42, at a date much earlier than that assigned as the usual time for the appear- ance of ice in the Atlantic, May and June is the usual time; the ice encounter- ed by the Great Western was there in the middle of April.

We may add farther, that the Quebec paper of the 18th, report the loss of a ship—the Stadacona—by running upon ice off Cape Tay, Newfoundland; and the following paragraph is taken from the St. John's [N. B.] Herald of the 12th ult.

On the 20th April, in lat. 44 15. long. 48 2, the ship Alexander Edmond, arriv- ed at this port, was beset with ice all around, and the weather being very thick at the time, was in the midst of it for three days; but, by getting out spare sails and spars and fenders, and using the utmost vigilance and precaution, succeeded in forcing through it to the westward, and getting clear on the third day, the ship's bows and sides much chafed and cut. Saw large numbers of seals on the ice, which covered the sea to great distance.

We know—or at least we have strong reasons to believe—that the President took what is called the Northern passage. Captain Roberts declared his intention to do so, relying upon the fatal belief, that it was too early in the season for ice. But it seems that the ice, this year is unwon- tedly early, and in unusually large quan- tities: and there is too much reason to fear that the President fell in with ice, to the destruction of the vessel if not all on board.

DREADFUL COLLISION.—The packet ship Susquehannah, as she lies near Walnut street wharf, is a curiosity. She has lit- terally been rescued from the jaws of the great deep. She came in collision with a ship off the Banks of Newfoundland, on the 8th ult. at four o'clock in the morn- ing. The night was not dark, but the sea was running high, and they did not discover each other until the fearful col- lision. The Susquehannah's bowsprit is taken off clean, and the cut-water torn and wrenched from the ship in a way which shows the encounter must have been tremendous. She was running at the rate of nine knots, and shipping seas constantly at the time. The impression on board the Susquehannah is, that the blow was so hard and so near the centre of the other ship, that she must have been totally disabled, if not stove in, causing her to sink immediately. After the collision, she slewed round, and grated past the Sus- quehannah, with such rapidity, that no op- portunity was given to discover who she was or the extent of her injuries. The impression on board is, that she was an East Indianman, or some ship of the larg- est class, and as the cut-water of the Sus- quehannah is taken off low down, she was upon a sea at the moment of the col- lision. Consequently the other ship must have suffered the more severely. No cries were heard, and in the confusion of the crash, and anxiety for self-preservation, no distinct knowledge of the other ship could be learned. The opinion on board is, that the man at the wheel of the ill-fa- ted ship must have been killed instantly. The whole of the painful encounter is on- ly another evidence of the unavoidable hazards of navigation. Perhaps the ship instantly foundered, and at one fell swoop all on board were ushered into eternity together. If so, her fate will never satis- factorily be known, and the history of those engulphed with her must continue to be involved in doubt and obscurity forev- er.

THEATRE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Dur- ing the thunder storm on Tuesday after- noon, about five o'clock, the conductor at- tached to the Front Street Theatre, Bal- timore, says the Clipper, was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the spout, shattered a number of windows and shook the whole building to its foundation. Several of the actors, musicians, and those engaged otherwise, were in and about the house at the time, three or four of whom were very seriously stunned, and knock- ed down by the shock. The cupalo was somewhat injured. A little child which had been playing in Low street, was so affected by the concussion of the elements as to drop down upon the pavement. Ma- ny of the neighbors, in the immediate vicinity of the establishment, we learn, felt the shock very sensible. We are happy in stating, however, that no serious injury was sustained by any one. This was certainly a miraculous escape, and adds another proof of the benefits result- ing from the use of lightning conductors.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—At a recent fair at the Cathedral in Baltimore, the profits amounted to 7,500 dollars.

Young Semmes, charged with the murder of Professor Davis, is sinking into a consumption, and it is doubted whether he will be brought to trial—in this world.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MEADOW FARM, JUNE 3, 1841.

Br. Springer: As the discipline of the church makes it the duty of Superintendents of circuits and stations, to give information quarterly to the President of the Conference, when practical, respecting the spiritual state of their respective charges, it is to be inferred that it is the duty of the latter to publish quarterly the condition of the district. I, therefore, proceed to the dis- charge of this duty.

In consequence of many of the superinten- dents having neglected the observance of the dis- ciplinary requirement, our information is some- what limited. When I wrote you in February last, a meeting was in progress in Belmont, which resulted favorably. There appears to be a state of general prosperity on the Georgetown circuit. On the Mt. Pleasant circuit the churches have been much revived this year. The society in Mt. Pleasant, has suffered loss, the two past years for want of a house of worship. Their new church will be completed in a short time. Here I would say, in consequence of the embarrassments and removal of several of those who subscribed two years ago, for it was then the house was put under contract, the society will be about $700 in debt. The members are in very moderate circumstances. It appears to me if there be a case within the range of my entire acquaintance, which calls for the sympathy, and liberality of the friends of the church at a distance, it is the embarrassed state of that society. Brethren of Pittsburgh, Alle- gheny and Steubenville, I beg of you to be liber- al when waited on in view of that object; par- don my appeal. I know your generosity.

But to return. Allegheny station prospers under the superintendence of Br. Burns. Deers- ville circuit is in a good state. Brs. Warren, and Burgess are faithful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. Woodsfield is a weak circuit. Br. Waddle has succeeded as well on it as any of us us would have done. There has been some inter- esting revivals on Pisgah circuit, this year. We had a profitable meeting in Pennsville. Br. Ostrom is relieved from his charge in view of his removal to the Ohio Conference, and Br. Tracy is appointed in his stead. My appointment for Cambridge circuit was at Ragan's Chapel. Ta- king into consideration the very disagreeable state of the weather, &c, the meeting was as profitable, as in the ordinary course of events could have been expected. Cambridge circuit has improved under the administration of Br. Marshall, and is one of the most pleasant ap- pointments in the conference.

The sickness of one of my children prevented my meeting my appointment, on Coshocton cir- cuit. I intend to be there on the 5th and 6th inst. Br. Foster is faithful and much beloved on Adamsville circuit. He labors for a kind peo- ple. We had a pleasant meeting in Brownsville on Zanesville circuit. There are many mem- bers of sterling worth on this circuit. They are well pleased with their preaching. In Lancaster I still find the same spirit of hospitality which was manifested during the conference of 1838. The state of religion is low, in all the churches. Under the judicious management of Br. Maynard good has been done in this station. Last Sab- bath I was at Br. Thrap's quarterly meeting on Newark circuit. It was held at Hanover church. The official members were principally in attend- ance. Their quarterly conference is composed principally of aged, intelligent and deeply pious men. Br. Thrap is pleasantly situated, among very hospitable people. The intelligence is very cheering from Union, Youngstown, Wayne, Mt. Vernon and Sandusky circuits.

With sentiments of gratitude to God for tem- poral health, and spiritual enjoyments, I sub- scribe myself your brother and fellow laborer in the Gospel. ZACH. RAGAN.

C. Springer, V. D. M.

P. S. The next session of our Annual Con- ference, being the time to elect the delegates to the General Conference, in this district, it is hoped, that the brethren of the district circuits and stations, will bear in mind the disciplinary provision "THAT all the delegates must be lay- men." See discipline Page 48.

Our unstationed brethren in the ministry will remember their privileges. See Discipline, pages 23, 57. Z. R.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 2d of June, by the Rev. Zachariah Ragan, President of the Pittsburgh District, Rev. JOHN BEATTY, of the Pittsburgh Conference, to Miss ELIZABETH C., daughter of Rev. Jacob Myers, of Lancaster, Ohio.

Business Department.

Br. Springer: You will confer a favor by pub- lishing the following plan of appointments, viz:

Wayne ct.	July 4	Clearfield ct.	Aug. 1
Granger	" 11	Ligonier	" 8
Cleveland	" 18		

Yours, &c. Z. RAGAN.

Mr. Editor: Will you be so kind as to give no- tice for me of the following additional appoint- ments;

Union circuit, June	13	Lima circuit, July	4
Findley "	" 27	Miami "	" 11

The above named appointment for Findley is in accordance with my engagement with Brother Guest. If it would suit as well for his meeting to occupy the third Sunday in June, I will en- deavor to attend. This would enable us to meet the invitation of Br. Ragan. But if Br. G.'s meeting is to be on the 27th, I am agreed, and in that case think of meeting Br. R. in Bucyrus circuit the week previous. Will Br. Guest please et us know through the Recorder? If Br. Flood would do a like favor, I should be glad.

A. H. BASSETT.

Xenia, Ohio, May 8, 1841.

The above being on a different page from the balance of the letter was unintentionally over- looked. Br. Ragan insists on Br. Bassett's at- tending his meeting, if possible, on the Sandus- ky circuit.

POETRY.

THE RAINBOW.

BY AMELIA.

I sometimes have thought, in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late-fallen showers,
The breeze flutter'd down and blew upon the flow'rs,
While a single white cloud, to its haven of rest,
On the white wing of peace, floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool breeze,
That scattered the rain-drops and dimpled the seas,
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unroll'd
Its soft-tinted pinions of purple and gold;
'Twas born in a moment, yet quick at its birth
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth, and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom it rose and it fell,
While its light sparkling waves, stealing laughingly o'er,
When they saw the fair rainbow knelt down on the shore;
No sweet hymn ascended, no murmer of prayer,
Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there,
And bent my young head in devotion and love,
'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circle! how radiant its rings!
If I looked on the sky, 'twas suspended in air,
If I looked on the ocean, the rainbow was there;
Thus forming a girdle as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circled my soul,
Like the wing of the Deity, calmly unfurled,
It bent from a cloud and encircled the world.

There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves,
When the folds of the heart in a moment unclose
Like the innermost leaves from the heart of a rose:
And thus when the rainbow has passed from the sky,
The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by;
It left my full soul like the wing of a dove,
All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering with love.

I know that each moment of rapture or pain,
But shortens the link in life's mystical chain;
I know that my form, like that bow from the wave,
Must pass from the earth and lie cold in the grave;
Yet oh! when death's shadows my bosom encloud,
When I shrink from the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May Hope, like the rainbow, my spiri unfold,
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

Religious Department.

NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.

The Christian Revelation ought not to be considered as superseding the Religion of Nature, but as carrying it forward to perfection. It introduces the Deity to us under *new* relations, corresponding to the degraded state into which we have fallen. It is superadded to our natural relations of God, and takes it for granted, that these natural relations must forever subsist. It is true, indeed, that the essential attributes of God, and the principles of Natural Religion, cannot be fully discovered without the light of Revelation, as appears from the past experience of mankind in every generation; but it is equally true, that, when discovered by the aid of this celestial light, they are of the utmost importance in the Christian system, and are as essentially connected with it, as the foundation of a building is with the superstructure.—Many professed Christians, however, seem to think, and to act, as if the Christian Revelation had annulled the natural relations which subsist between man and the Deity; and hence the zealous outcry against every discussion from the pulpit, that has not a *direct* relation to what are termed the doctrines of grace. But nothing, surely, can be more absurd than to carry out such a principle to all its legitimate consequences. Can God ever cease to be Omnipotent, or can man ever cease to be dependent for existence on His infinite power? Can the Divine Being ever cease to be Omnipresent and Omniscient, or can man ever cease to be the object of His knowledge and superintendence? Can Infinite Wisdom ever be detached from the Almighty, or can man ever be in a situation where he will not experience the effects of His wise arrangement? Can goodness ever fail of being an attribute of Jehovah, or can any sentient or intelligent beings exist that do not experience the effects of His bounty? In short, can the relation of *Creature* and of *Creator* ever cease between the human race, in whatever moral or physical situation they may be placed, and that Almighty Being, "who giveth to all, life and breath, and all things?" If none of these things can possibly happen, then the relations to which we refer must be eternal and unchangeable, and must form the basis of all the other relations in which we can possibly stand to the Divine Being either as apostate or as redeemed creatures; and, therefore, they ought to be exhibited as subjects for our frequent and serious contemplation, as religious and moral agents. But, unless we make such topics a distinct subject of attention, and endeavor to acquire clear and comprehensive conceptions of our natural relation to God, we can never form a clear conception of those new and interesting relations into which we have been brought by meditation of Jesus Christ.

If man had continued in his primitive state of integrity, he would have been forever exercised in tracing the power, the beneficence, and other attributes of Deity in the visible creation alone. Now that his fallen state has rendered additional revelations necessary, in order to secure his happiness—is he completely to throw aside those contemplations and exercises which constituted his chief employment, while he remained a pure moral intelligence? Surely not. One great end of his moral renovation, by means of the gospel must be, to enable him *to resume his primitive exercises*, and to qualify him for more enlarged views and contemplations of a similar nature, in that future world, where the physical and moral impediments which now obstruct his progress will be completely removed.

It appears highly unreasonable, and indicates a selfish disposition of mind, to magnify one class of the Divine attributes at the expense of another; to extol, for example, the Mercy of God, and neglect to celebrate his Power and Wisdom; those glorious perfections, the display of which, at the formation of our globe, excited the rapture and admiration of angels, and of innocent man. All the attributes of God are *equal*, because all of them are *infinite*; and therefore to talk of *darling* attributes in the Divine Nature, as some have done is inconsistent with reason, unwarranted by Scripture, and tends to exhibit a distorted view of the Divine character. The Divine mercy ought to be celebrated with rapture by every individual of our fallen race; but with no less rapture should we extol the Divine Omnipotence; for the designs of mercy cannot be accomplished without the intervention of Infinite Power. All that we hope for, in consequence of the promises of God, and of the redemption accomplished by Jesus Christ must be founded on the conception we form of the operations of Omnipotence. An example or two may not be unnecessary for illustrating this position.

We are warranted, by the sacred oracles, to entertain the hope, that these mortal bodies of ours, after they have moulddered in the dust, been dissolved into their primary elementary parts, and become the prey of devouring reptiles, during a lapse of generations or of centuries—shall spring forth from the tomb to new life and beauty, and be arrayed in more glorious forms than they now wear; yea, that all the inhabitants of our globe, from Adam to the end of time, though the bodies of thousands of them have been devoured by cannibals, have become the food of fishes and of beasts of prey, and have been burnt to cinders, and their ashes scattered by the winds over the different regions of sea and land—shall be re-animated by the voice of the Son of God, and shall appear, each in his proper person and identical body, before God, the Judge of all. Now, the firmness of our hope of so astonishing an event, which seems to contradict all experience, and appears involved in such a mass of difficulties and apparent contradictions, must be in proportion to the sentiments we entertain of the Divine Intelligence, Wisdom, and Omnipotence. And where are we to find the most striking visible displays of these perfections, except in the actual operations of the Creator, within the range of our view in the material world?

Again, we are informed in the same Divine records, that, at some future period, the earth on which we now dwell shall be wrapt up in devouring flames, and its present form and constitution forever destroyed; that its redeemed inhabitants, after being released from the grave, shall be transported to a more glorious reign; and that "new heavens and a new earth shall appear, wherein dwelleth righteousness." The Divine mercy having given to the faithful the promise of these astonishing revolutions, and most magnificent events, our hopes of their being fully realized, must rest on the Infinite Wisdom and Omnipotence of Jehovah; and consequently, if our views of these perfections be limited and obscure, our hope, in relation to our future destiny, will be proportionably feeble and languid; and will scarcely perform its office "as an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast." It is not merely by telling a person that God is All-wise and All-power, that a full conviction of the accomplishment of such grand events will be produced. He must be made to see with his own eyes what the Almighty *has already done*, and what he is now doing in all the regions of universal nature which lie open to our inspection; and this cannot be effected without directing his contemplation to those displays of intelligence and power which are exhibited in the structure, the economy, and the revolutions of the material world.—*Dick.*

The hundreds of idle young men scattered through the country, and lounging about our towns furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are forming habits, which in after life, must cause large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.—*Baltimore American.*

BROKEN UP.—"Well, mother, the foundations of the great deep have broken up at last."

"What do you mean, Timothy?"

"My trowsers have got a hole in 'em, that's what I mean."

Minister's Department.

From the Edinburgh Review.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

If I were compelled to give a brief definition of the principal characteristics of the truest style of eloquence, we should say it was a "practical reasoning animated by strong emotion," or, if we might be indulged in what is rather a description than a definition of it, we should say that it consisted in reasoning on topics calculated to inspire a common interest, expressed in the language of ordinary life, and in that brief, rapid, familiar style, which natural emotion ever assumes. The former half of this description would condemn no small portion of the compositions called "sermons," and the latter half a still larger portion.

* * * * * *

What can be more hopeless than the attempt to engage the attention, or interest the feelings of a common audience in metaphysical subtilties? And yet abstruse speculations, on the 'origin of evil,' on 'moral necessity,' on 'self-determining power,' on the 'ultimate principles of ethics,' on the 'immortality of the soul,' as proved from its indiscerptibility, and we know not what on the 'eternal fitness of things,' on the 'moral sense,' with other still more recondite speculations on themes which it is almost impious and perfectly useless to touch, were of common concurrence in our older pulpit literature; and they are not unfrequent, though not pursued to the same extent even now. For our own parts, we believe that the discussion of such subjects is is about as profitable in a popular assembly as would be that of the well known questions, as to whether angels can pass from one point of space to another, without passing through the intermediate points, and whether they can visually discern objects in the dark?

* * * * *

We gladly admit that the moral pulpit is fast outgrowing these extravagances; that such discussions are both less frequent, and pursued to a much more limited extent, then they used to be. Yet it is no uncommon thing to find the young preacher, fresh from his metaphysics or his philosophy, touching upon them just to a sufficient extent to exhaust and dissipate the attention of his audience before he comes to more important and more welcome matter; or indulging in allusions, and employing phraseology with reference to them wholly unintelligible to the mass. Others, and they form a much larger class, are fond of subjects only one degree less useful, and which though they ought not to be excluded from the pulpit, need to be very rarely entered upon. We allude is the discussions connected with 'Natural Theology,' and the first 'Principles of Morals.' Such preachers are continually proving that there is a God, to those who readily admit there is a Divine revelation; that the marks of design in the universe prove that there is an intelligent cause, to those who never had a single doubt on the subject; that death is not an eternal sleep, to those who find no difficulty in admitting that there is a heaven and a hell; that a man is a moral agent, to those who cannot conceive that he be otherwise; and those first principles of ethics are certainly true, which even savages themselves would be ashamed to disavow. We say not that such topics should be excluded from the pulpit, but only that they should form a very inferior element in its ordinary prelections. * * *

Even where the topics are not such as are not fairly open to censure, a large class of preachers, especially amongst the young, grievously err by investigating them with the technicalities of science and philosophy;—either because they foolishly suppose they thereby give their compositions a more philosophical air, or because they disdain the homely and the vulgar. We remember hearing of a worthy man of this class, who having occasion to tell his audience the simple truth, that there was not one Gospel for the rich and another for the poor, informed them, that "if they would not be saved on 'general principles,' they could not be saved at all!" With such men it is not sufficient to say, that such and a thing must be but there is always a 'moral or physical necessity' for it. The will is too old-fashioned a thing to be mentioned, and everything is done by violation; duty is expanded into moral obligation; men not only ought to do this, that, or the other, it is always by 'some principle of their moral nature:' but they are 'impelled by some natural propensity;' men not only think and do, but they are never represented as thinking and doing without some parade of their 'intellectual processes and active powers.' Such discourses are full of 'moral beauty,' and 'necessary relations,' and philosophical 'demonstrations,' and 'laws of nature,' and '*a priori* and *a posteriori* arguments.' If some simple fact of physical science is referred to in the way of argument or illustration, it can not be presented in common language, but must be exhibited in the pomp of the most approved scientific technicalities. If there be a common and scientfic name for the same object, ten to one that the latter is adopted. Heat straightway becomes 'caloric,' lightning, the 'electric fluid;' instead of plants and animals, we are surrounded by 'organized substances;' life is nothing half so good as the 'vital principle;' phenomena of all kinds are very plentiful; these phenomena are 'developed,' and 'combined,' and 'analyzed,' and, in short, done every thing with, except being made intelligible. Not only is such language as this obscurely understood, or if understood at all, but even if perfectly understood, must necessarily be far less effective than those simple terms of common life, which for the most part may be substituted for them.***

Equally at variance with common sense are the topics which some few preachers, much addicted to Biblical criticism, but strangely ignorant of its practical uses, and the limits within which alone it can be properly applied, sometimes think proper to introduce into sermons. Their talk is much of 'collations of manuscripts,' of 'various readings,' of the 'Vulgate,' of 'Coptic and Syriac versions,' of 'interpolations,' of the 'original languages,' of 'Hebrew points,' &c. &c. &c. They totally forget, if they ever knew, that all these things are the mere instruments with which they work; and that the results, expressed in simple langugae, and without any ostentatious technicalities, are all with which the people have to do. If such a man were building a house, he would doubtless suffer the scaffolding to stand about it as a notable embellishment; or if he were employed to lay down a carpet, he would leave the hammer and nails upon the floor as memorials of his labor and ingenuity.

* * * * * *

Well would it be if in this respect, as well as in others, the preacher would make the Bible the object of his sedulous imitation. It is every where a practical book; it contains no over-curious speculations, no superfluous subtilties. On the contrary, it has often been remarked that there is a singular silence maintained in that volume on all that tends merely to gratify our curiosity. The very mysteries it discloses, it discloses only so far as is necessary for some practical purpose; whilst it every where views man just as in common life man views himself and his fellows—recognizing at once, without discussion, all those facts connected with our intellectual and moral constitution, the true theory of which has occasioned such endless differences and inquiries in the schools.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.—Who invented the Mariner's Compass? This is a question not often put, but less frequently answered.

A shepherd of Italy by the name of Magnes, was the first to discover the properties of the loadstone—a mineral which gives polarity to iron, from the circumstance of his walking over a quarry, and small particles of this stone adhering to the iron nails in his sandals.

In the year 1322, John de Gioja, a handicraftsman of Naples, first discovered that a piece of iron rubbed with the loadstone, and suspended on its centre of gravity, had the property of pointing to the *north star*, and he was the first to apply needles on centres for the purpose of navigation. John tried his needles at different places in Italy, and moored a vessel in the Mediterranean, to ascertain whether this magnetic power was the same on water as on land. The name of *magnet* was given to the loadstone and to the needle. The division of the shipman's card was first made into four quarters, then into 16 and 32 points, and ultimately into 360.—This gradation was progressive, and marked out upon a movable disk. It was not until the middle of the last century that the needle and card were combined and hung on a common centre.

In the time of Columbus, nearly 200 years after the discovery of the magnetic needle by John de Gioja, the card was placed under the needle. It is worthy of remark, that this highly useful instrument, discovered, not invented through any scientific or theoretical deductions, should continue to puzzle and baffle the philosopher, in his attempts to discover the cause of its variation in the different parts of the earth. To the Italians we are indebted for the compass and early enterprise in navigation, and to a Philadelphian for the discovery of the quadrant by Godfrey.—*U. S. Gaz.*

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.—This tune has so long been considered as national property, that most persons have supposed it purely American in its origin. Yet so far as we can learn, this is not the fact. It appears that previous to the time of Charles I. an air somewhat similar to the one in question, was common among the peasantry in England.

The air during the time of Cromwell was set to various ditties in ridicule of the Protector. One of these began with words, "*The Roundheads and the Cavaliers.*" Another set of words was called "*Nankee Doodle*," and has throughout a striking resemblance to some of the popular stanzas, which were common in the American Colonies from the time of their origin to the Revolution, and in some sections of the country, even to the present day. The song, "Lydia Locket," or "Lucy Locket," has been sung to the same tune from time immemorial. This air seems to have been the foundation of Yankee Doodle.

During the French war of 1755, the provincial army, sent against Niagara and Frontenac, was commanded by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Johnston, of New York. Through the early part of the season the army lay encamped on the Hudson a little below Albany. While the troops were in this position they were continually receiving recruits from the New England states in the form of drafts and volunteers. They came in, company after company, just as they had issued from their farms and firesides, and their appearance is said to have equalled any specimen of the ludicrous ever exhibited, save and except the famous company of Sir John Falstaff. Some of them had long hair, some short, and some wore enormous wigs. Some had black suits, some had blue, and some had grey. Some had long coats, some had short ones and some no coats at all. Their accoutrements were equally varied, and all together furnished the most grotesque and amusing spectacle, that can well be imagined, and abundance of sport for the British Regulars.

The music played by the volunteers was such as had been out of date in the British army for centuries, and assisted finely to add point to the amusement afforded by the whole scene. In the British army at that time, was one Dr. Shackburg a surgeon, who was a skilful musician and a great wag. The Dr. immediately turned his attention to the Yankee volunteers and determined to pass off a joke by composing a tune for their particular use. He accordingly remodeled the old air of "*Nankee Doodle*," and called it "*Yankee Doodle*," and with all the gravity imaginable recommended it to the new comers as one of the most celebrated airs, that his country had ever produced.

The volunteers admired the tune; and notwithstanding the hearty laugh and noisy ridicule of the Regulars, it soon became a general favorite through the whole American camp.

Thus originated an air in pure levity and ridicule, which many a British soldier in a few years had cause to consider the knell of all his glory. The same soul-stirring strains were heard at a subsequent period on Bunker's hill; the same on the plains of Yorktown; and the same strains will continue to warm the American heart so long as music hath charms to inspire the breast and rouse the soul to action.

Saturday Courier.

In order to accomodate friends and neighbors, who may wish to club and receive those popular publications' The Lady's Book, and The Saturday Courier, we make the liberal offers which follow.

For 5 dollars we will forward two copies of the Courier, and one of the Lady's Book, for one year. Or one copy of the Courier alone, for three years, to one person.

For 7 dollars, two copies of the Courier, and two of the Lady's Book, one year.

For 10 dollars, seven copies of the Courier.

Single copies of the Courier 3 dollars per year, or 2 dollars if paid in advance; 1,25 for 6 months. Of the Lady's Book 3 dollars per single subscription.

Small notes on all solvent banks of the State in which the subscribers resides, are receivd at par in payment of subscriptions.

Philadelpbia, April, 1841.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT. with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

WindowGlass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to take a boy of 12 or 15 years of age, to learn the TAILORING BUSINESS. One from the country will be preferred. Applicants must come well recommended.

W. BERKSHIRE.

Main street, Putnam, Ohio.

December 16, 1840. 69

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm of POTTS & GRAHAM, for the transaction of a general mercantile business; and will occupy for that purpose the old stand of Spear & Helmick, where their friends and others wishing to purchase goods, are respectfully solicited to call.

FRANCIS R. POTTS,
NELSON W. GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Nov. 4. 63tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

D. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 43. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1841. Whole No. 95.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &C.

Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. III.

NATURE, AND ACQUISITION, AND BOUNDS OF KNOWLEDGE; AND THE COMPETENCY OF KNOWLEDGE IN HUMAN BEINGS.

Knowledge is a conscious perception, acquired in an intelligent being, of any positive or relative existence, either in himself or in the person of any other being. Human knowledge is not perfect in its nature, neither is it immediate in its modes of acquirement. The human mind is only able to take cognizance of the properties of things, from whence it infers the fact of their existence; and we are obliged to acquire that knowledge, by means which are extraneous to the objects of our knowledge, or which have but a relative existence in the objects of our perception. The knowledge which the human mind acquires of both material and immaterial existence, is obtained by acquaintance with their respective properties, and it is by that means alone, we are enabled to acquire a knowledge of the fact of their existence. Since, therefore, all human knowledge is only indirect in its notices, and mediate in its acquirements, and is limited in its observation of facts and properties, the hypostasis of things, is at present an impenetrable mystery to the human mind, and will remain such, in all probability, world without end. On the contrary, all knowledge in the Deity, is direct in its nature, and immediate in its mode of acquirement. The physical hypostasis of all things, is under His immediate cognizance, and therefore, the knowledge of Deity can not be limited by the properties of the facts of things, but must extend to every thing that is knowable, both in actual existence and in abstract possibility. But although all knowledge in the Deity be direct in its nature, and immediate in its mode of acquirement, yet the knowledge in God must be a personal acquisition; because it is demonstratively clear, that nothing but the Deity himself can be unoriginated; and because it is equally clear that although an infinite intellect is God himself, yet as a part of the garniture of that intellect, can be forcibly eternal. And as to the limits of knowledge in the Deity, it has no bounds to the power of its comprehension, nor any limits in the means of its acquirement except those of an abstract and infinite possibility.

There is another point of dissimilarity between the acquisition of knowledge in the Deity, and the acquirement of knowledge by human beings; which is, that all knowledge in the Deity is necessarily, and is not voluntarily acquired; whereas knowledge in human beings, is for the most part not only voluntary in its acquirement, but is obtained by very much labor. I say for the most part, because I am inclined to believe that some of that knowledge is passively, on our part, communicated to us by that Infinite Spirit, who is the author of our being, and the giver of all good.—And I do think that if the distinction of innate and acquired ideas, where but exchanged for that of ideas voluntarily acquired and ideas passively communicated to the human mind, it might contribute something towards settling that very interesting and important question. But even human knowledge, although it is neither direct in its nature nor immediate in the mode of its acquirement, and although it is confined in the range of its observation to the properties and the facts of things, yet all its legitimate notices must of necessity be correct, and its decision must uniformly possess the authority and stamp of truth. For if we are not to believe the information of our senses, and the rational conclusions of our understanding, we can have no conceivable standard of either physical or moral truth, and our senses and intellect must have been bestowed upon us in vain. Revelation could never have been given to supersede the use of our senses or the employment of our understanding, but must have been intended to assist and direct them in the discovery of truth; and revelation itself must of necessity owe all its authority to the convictions which it is adopted to produce on the human mind: and therefore, it is because that no man can resist the evidence of revelation, but by the moral obliquity of his heart, that unbelief becomes a deadly and damnable sin.

Every hypothesis which would deny the competency of the human understanding, to judge of truth and error, when presented to the senses, and brought fairly before the mind, must involve in its consequences, all the horrors of a universal scepticism, or subject the human understanding to all the vassalage of an implicit credulity: we must in such a case, either give credit to everything, or else we must not believe any thing at all. If a man will not permit me to give credit to my senses, or allow me to rely on my own convictions, and if he be as intolerant to himself as he is towards me, how is he to convince me of error, and how will he prove himself to be in the right. Assertions and denials on such an hypothesis, must be all of equal value; nor would there be any possibility of identifying truth or of detecting falsehood. I am not contending for the infallibility of the human understanding. I do not see how any created being, however elevated, can be absolutely infallible, unless it be by a uniform and plenary superintendence of the Holy Ghost; and whether that infallible superintendence will be one of the privileges of our glorified state, and whether it may possibly constitute the eternal security of the saints in heaven, is perhaps, one of those things which do not yet appear.—But I must maintain the competency of the human mind, in every case, where it actually comprehends the meaning of any proposition, to decide and determine whether such a proposition is true or false.

Speculative error, when the intellect of man is in a sane condition, usually arises, either from his not fully comprehending the proposition which is to be the datum of his reasoning, or from his want of mental or moral integrity in deducing his consequences. The competency of the human understanding in relation to truth and falsehood, and especially in relation to right and wrong, is the only solid foundation upon which the doctrine of human responsibility can be made to rest. Divine revelation confirms the truth of this argument: a revelation was given to us because we were competent to judge of its truth; and it unites an investigation of its inspired contents, and builds its authority on the rational convictions which it is adopted to produce in the human mind. Even the faculties of brutes, and much more the intellect of man, must always be adequate to answer the purpose for which they were originally bestowed; and within the limits prescribed to them by the great Author of all created existence, both the suggestions of absolute instinct, and the dictates of human reason, must be always of paramount authority. The instinct of an oyster, and the intellect of a cherub, must be equally perfect in their kind, and equally adequate to the purposes for which they were given; and within the sphere of their respective operations, the notices of one must be a complete a standard of truth, as the conviction of the other. In the exercise of faith there is no exclusion of reason; no man believes every report, no man receives every testimony; and every man feels that he has a right to receive some and to reject others. And even in the momentous subjects of personal religion, and eternal salvation, we are not called upon to receive any proposition for truth, which may be in direct hostility to the same conviction of the human understanding.

Unbelief does not consist in using our reason for the examination of what is proposed to our faith, nor in refusing to receive any proposition for truth, in spite of our own convictions; but in refusing to be convinced by a legitimate and adequate evidence, or in striving against the convictions of truth in our own minds. Neither does christian faith imply any renunciation of our reason; but it implies a rigorous and decisive exercise of our mental and moral faculties, in the investigation and reception of truth: it implies the conviction of the intellect and the conscience, illuminated by the light of revelation, and strengthened and confirmed by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. We may, indeed, be called upon to receive many propositions, the fact of which we should not have otherwise discovered, and should never have know without a revelation from heaven, and we may be required to receive practically, many other propositions, the truth of which had been previously apparent, but which we should not have had resolution to carry into our practice, without the Divine authority of a miraculous confirmation; but we can never be obliged to receive any proposition for truth, except on the ground of a rational conviction. And although the contents of the Bible, and the verities of practical Godliness, may not be accompanied by that kind and degree of evidence which the impiety of wicked men may profanely and ignorantly demand, yet they must be always accredited by an evidence, which in both nature and quantity, would be abundantly sufficient for conviction and salvation, if the moral feelings of the inquirer were but in a state of honesty and rectitude in the sight of God. And hence it is, that in the holy scriptures, the sin of unbelief is never represented as being the effect of a mental imbecility, but as being solely the consequence of a moral obliquity: and hence it is that unbelievers are charged, not with the imaginary fault of refusing to prostrate their mental faculties under the authority of the scriptures, but they are charged with the real crime of setting their wills and their passions in a state of direct hostility, as much against their own convictions, both mental and moral, as against the authority of the living and true God. Christian faith is not an invidious and implicit evidence, but it is a rational and honest conviction; and although it should demand the exercise of an unlimited reliance on the veracity, and the mercy, and the agency of God, yet that veracity, and that mercy, and that agency, are accredited to us, by an evidence the most irrefragable and infallible: and therefore, christian faith can never require an implicit and obsequious credulity, or a renunciation of our own reason; and it must be as utterly incompatable with what some theologians have been pleased to denominate an implicit faith, as it is with the dogmas of popery, or the dreams of Mahomedan delusions.

It must be obvious to every one, on a moment's reflection, that the perfection of all knowledge, whether human or divine, must consist in an exact correspondence between the notice of the mind and the nature and properties of those things which are the objects of its perception; and to attribute to knowledge the predication of any properties that do not actually exist in the objects of its cognization, would be only to impute to knowledge the real properties of ignorance; and to suppose that the Divine knowledge might recognize properties in any object, or predicate any thing of an object, which does not in reality and in truth belong to that object *in re*, would be to confound knowledge with ignorance, and would involve a libel on the Divine character, and would be as gross an absurdity as ever was palmed on the intellect of man. Any proposition is certain *in re*, may be certain in evidence, and conviction to every mind that has either immediate or mediate access to the native evidence of its being; and the knowledge of a contingency, in like manner, as far as a contingency may be an object of knowledge, may predicate of a contingency, all such properties as belong in reality to the contingency itself. But to suppose, that the limits of evidence, even to the perceptions of an infinite mind, may exceed the bounds of actual existence, would be to contradict the plainest and strongest dictates of the human understanding, and to confound all right and wrong, and truth and falsehood. Every discrepency between the predications of a pretended knowledge, and the real nature and properties of the objects of its predications must fully demonstrate their incompetency or falsity; for if the knowledge should predicate any property, which is not to be found in the object itself, I have all the certainty which the human intellect can admit, that the predications of such a pretended knowledge are absolutely false.

If all knowledge, whether human or Divine, may not be brought to the foregoing test, we have no means of distinguishing between knowledge and ignorance, or between the dictates of truth and the dictates of error. It is, I presume, agreed on by all parties, that in the order of nature, the knowledge of any fact or event, must always be subsequent to its occurrence; because, the fact on the event itself, must support the knowledge of its existence. It is true, indeed, that knowledge must always imply the actual existence of an intelligent being, who is the possessor of that knowledge, and it is equally true that the existence of knowledge must always determine the actual existence of the object of that knowledge. But we read of foreknowledge, and we believe in the existence of foreknowledge; and especially we believe that the Deity has a prescience of future events. How then is the subject of foreknowledge to be understood, so as to be in unison with the sentiment at the beginning of this paragraph? The purpose of bringing about a future event, and the causation that is to secure the issue, are now in actual existence, and are the real objects of the Divine cognizance; but the future event, which is in reality the object of His purpose, and therefore the object of His anticipation, is expressed as though it were purely an object of perception. And for this reason, altho' foreknowledge, in strict philosophical propriety, would be absolutely inadmissable, yet its application to an anticipated issue, is perfectly admissible, and quite intelligible. Causation implies issue; and therefore the knowledge of a cause, implies the anticipation of its effects. For the will and the purpose of the Deity must imply an anticipation of the consequent issue, and are a sufficient security for its future transpiration; and even if the knowledge of a principle or habit in any being, must imply an anticipation of a consequent issue, and if such a knowledge be a sufficient warrant to expect that the issue will afterwards actually transpire, then there can be no impropriety in designating such anticipations by the name of foreknowledged. And this I conceive to be the legitimate and the only sense in which the term prescience can be applicable to any actual knowledge, whether it be human or Divine. It is also agreed, that the knowledge of an event, cannot possibly possess any influence whatever, in giving either existence or character to the event which it perceives; and that the existence of the knowledge must always demonstrate the existence of the event which is the object of the knowledge, predication of the knowledge, if competent and true, must demonstrate the properties of the event which is thereby presumed to be known. That which such a knowledge does formally predicate of the event, must actually belong to the event itself; otherwise the knowledge must be incompetent and false. And therefore if the knowledge predicate necessity, the event must be necessary; if it predicate certainty, the event must be certain; if it predicate possibility, the event must be possible; and if it predicate contingency, the event must be contingent.

Now, if the foregoing chain of reasoning be not legitimate, let the objector have the goodness to detect its fallacy. Lest my reader should misapprehend what I have said above on the difference between the competency and the infallibility of human knowledge, it may be well to add a few remarks, which may render my meaning a little more intelligible. I mean by competency, something that may possibly be adequate and successful, but at the same time, may possibly fail. I mean by infallibility, that which must of necessity be successful, and cannot fail.—The competency of human knowledge stands on precisely the same ground, as does the competency of human integrity; and they are both of them so indispensible to the righteous probation of human beings that without them there can be no moral agency in man, nor any rational or adequate testation of the human character.

It may not be improper to notice, in this place, the equivocal use which is sometimes made of that apostolical phrase, I speak after the manner of men. Rom. vi. 19. Dr. Macknight says, He means that his reasoning was taken from the customs of men, and was accommodated to their apprehension; and that he used metaphors and allegories which were well known. It may signify. I speak of a thing well understood. And in 1 Cor. xv. 32, he shews that *eikata anqrwtor* means the barbarous customs of the men of that age. But in the popular use of this phrase, it is commonly employed quite invidiously, and without any definite or conceivable meaning; and is used either for the purpose of raising a theological mist, and escaping in the cloud, or for the implicit inculcation of any thing which can neither be explained or understood. If any thing be advanced which is opposed to the popular and vulgar notion of the subject, it must be immediately rejected, because it is only spoken, we are told, after the manner of men; but if any thing, on the contrary, be inculcated, which would imply an obvious contradiction to the sober dictates of the human mind, then we are immediately and confidently informed, that the thing must be implicitly believed, because it is spoken only after the manner of men. But why one thing must be believed, because it is only spoken after the manner of men, and another thing must not be believed, for the very same reason, is what I never had the discernment fully to comprehend. It must be evident to every person on a faithful examination of Rom. vi. 19, 1 Cor. xv. 32, and Gal. iii. 15, which are the only places where the phrase alluded to is used in the Sacred writings, at all events, where it is so translated, that the Apostle actually employed the phrase, not because the subjects on which he was speaking were confessedly mysterious, but, on the contrary, because they were notorious, and well understood.

Necessity and certainty, will be examined next.

JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

"EXEMPLARY, (i. e.) in such a manner as deserves imitation: in such a manner as may warn others."

The third epistle of John furnishes a striking illustration of this definition, and is full of instruction. 1st. The inscription is plain and simple—"*the elder*"—no high sounding titles, showing the spirit of true charity, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. 2d. The commendation of Gaius is artless and frank, illustrative of that saying "we use great plainness of speech"—"thou walkest in the truth"—"thou doest faithfully whatsoever thou doest to the brethren, and to strangers." Walking in the *truth* and being *faithful* was a commendation, infinitely more valuable than all the modern puffs of "fine talents"—"splendid talents"—"talented minister," &c., &c. These examples, so worthy of imitation, have had their weight with great and good men. Wesley was "opposed to all display," and being a "man of one book," preferred being called by hard names to having the dignified title of Bishop applied to him. Walking in the *truth* and being *faithful* were with him, as with St. John, of more value than all the tinsel, titles and eulogies which flatter men's vanity, and "swell a haughty worm."

3d. The caution against, and reprehension of Diotrephes, as a warning to others, is fraught with importance. "I wrote to the church (said St. John,) but Diotrephes ("perhaps the pastor of it," says Wesley,) loveth the pre-eminence,"—"casteth them out of the church"—"prating malicious words," or uttering "false speeches (or slander) to excuse his conduct," or to justify his assumptions of power, and his arbitrary measures. This constituted, in the estimation of the Apostle, "the wicked deeds which he doeth," and in the estimation of Wesley, "the mystery of iniquity," as he observes in his notes, "*so did the mystery of iniquity already work.*" And so has the mystery of iniquity worked ever since, when the clergy were invested with, or could assume power. "Already," before the beloved John had finished his course, the mystery of iniquity, wicked deeds, love of pre-eminence, "to govern according to their own will," casting out of the church, reckless of justice, mercy or truth, and pursuing the objects of their jealousy, envy or ambition, by 'malicious words,' began to work under a priestly garb! A solemn warning to others to beware how they entrust or countenance power in the hands of any class of men, whatever their claims or pretentions to sanctity may be. But how often has such warning failed to place men upon their guard against the insidious encroachments of destructive power? What scenes of horror, what acts of cruel butchery have been produced by the love of pre-eminence and rule. A shrewd observer of the nineteenth century said of a church where priests of a particular class bear rule, that it had been the slaughter pen for some of the best of men. And it is not wonderful that such men as Diotrephes, after slaughtering their doomed victims, should become fastidious, and affect to be horror stricken at personalities, harsh epithets, and the exposure of their acts of cruel despotism. It is rather a wonder they do not arraign the old Apostle for the severe exposure of Diotrephes' personal "deeds of wickedness." They would fain make "the church," office in the church, dignified titles, and the memory of the deceased, a sanctuary, to shield from exposure their unhallowed tyranny, not to say their "wicked deeds," or their "mystery of inquity." Being expelled from the church, such men imagine, is sufficient to discredit their victim, whether for a worthy or unworthy, just or unjust cause, and can sneer with self-complacency at a branch of the church, composed, in part, of such martyred victims. So probably did the Jewish hierarchy when they cast out of the synagogue, for confessing that Jesus was the Christ, and so Diotrephes when he cast out of the church, those whom St. John recommended! So thought the Pope and his clergy, inflated with a conceit of their sanctity and importance, when they hurled their anathemas at Luther and his compatriots. So thought and acted the Synod of Dort, when they expelled the thirteen remonstrants for an honest difference of opinion, driving them into prison and exile, and so, no doubt, thought the lordly aristocracy of the court of Star-Chamber when they condemned worthy men for pleading for reform—and last, but not least, so, perhaps, thought a privileged hierarchy when then they expelled worthy men for an honest difference of opinion on the mere form of church government. And although personal matters are not interesting to general readers only so far as they go to illustrate general principles, the nature and tendency of governments, and may serve as a warning to others, I will add, that so doubtless thought a modern Diotrephes, who pronounced, "on his own responsibility," the expulsion of an old minister who had labored to clear the fields which he now occupies, before he was born, and whom he subsequently acknowledged over his own signature, had been actuated by "*purity of intention!*"—And so perhaps thought the Bishop and conference who sanctioned this "mystery of iniquity," by adopting, recording and publishing a resolution false in fact, lawless in itself, and slanderous in its character! If such is the genius of the government, and such the irresponsible exercise of arbitrary power, the "wicked deeds" of Diotrephes, and "the mystery of iniquity," which began to work in the first century, was not more a warning to others, or more fearful in results than the lordly and domineering tyranny in the nineteenth century, and in a boasted land of liberty. This may be the genius of government of men, and not of fixed laws, based on elementary principles framed by the sovereign people—but it is as diverse from the genius of christianity, as is Popery from the mild and lenient doctrines of the New Testament.

G.

For the Western Recorder.

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship is a theme, upon which every intelligent, rational mind should meditate. "'Tis that which sweetens all the cares and sorrows of life: and tis a *shield* in the hour of Adversity.—When our hearts are overwhelmed with grief, and sorrow, how then do we need a *friend*. I think there is no person living, who would wish all the affluence this world can bestow unless he could enjoy it with his *real* friends. If a person find a *true* friend, one whom they can rely, in whom they can place *implicit* confidence; that person (so favoured) hath found a *treasure* surpassing that or gold, or silver. Friendship is generally formed in youth, and often in childhood. Seeing then that caution is the parent of safety, and first impressions often lasting, all should be cautious with whom they form their friendship. Never rely on outward appearances. All is no gold that glitters." A faint idea of a person's character may be had upon the first introduction. But we are not to make up our minds, entirely in relation to a person's character, until intimately acquainted with the person with whom we form our acquaintance. If any are disposed to flatter, be reserved towards such. And if you reply at all to their pretensions of sincerity, repay them with compliments but not with confidence. "Ye may know them by their fruits." Some may say there are no real, substantial friends. That though they may smile on you while in prosperity, yet when adverse fate appears, they will frown scornfully upon you. Believe it not. True, there may be some who will only smile when hope is high. Yet there are true hearts, that closer twine in grief and wo. Yes, though the number be small, there are some who will stand the test of dark Adversity.

AMICUS.

Springfield tp., Musk., O., May, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Until since the impertinence of the "official organ" rendered it necessary for you to rebuke it, I was ignorant of the cause why Br. Stockton did not edit the Methodist Protestant and Family Visitor, as I had learned he was elected by the General Conference to that office. But now think, I understand it pretty well, and highly approve his resigning the editorial chair.

At the time of our late General Conference I was an advance paying subscriber to the Protestant, and diligent agent in procuring subscribers and forwarding the cash at my own expense, with the design of continuing so to do. But on the reception of the committee's resolution of instruction to correspondents, which, to my apprehension, virtually said to me, to all that communicated for the columns of the Visitor, be careful never to quote such passages of holy writ as "therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," &c.—"Break every yoke, let the oppressed go free." For such strike at the root of both the principle and practice of slavery in Church or State, and nothing on the subject of slavery can be admitted into the columns of the "official" and "general organ of the church." I carefully envoloped the paper containing their dictatorial resolution, with instructions to "discontinue," determined never to pay subscription, again, or postage for a paper issued from a muzzled press, sailing under the flag of "mutual rights."

If, sir, the ministry and membership of the M. P. Church were in sentiment and feeling with myself, the church would not be under the necessity of carrying into effect a suggestion made by yourself, of "knocking the thing on the brain," for it would die off for want of sustenance before the setting of the next General Conference.

I once heard an aged and respectable minister, then of the M. E. Church, give a description of the origin and tendency of episcopacy in the following words;—"Episcopacy is the daughter of pride; the mother of Popery; the curse of church and the dread of nations." For one I am exceedingly fearful of such a thing as "pride" being covered up under the robe of "official organ," "general church paper," &c. And it strikes me that there has been a considerable development of "episcopacy" in the management of the aforesaid "official organ;" for, if I mistake not, the doings of some of our Annual Conferences, as ordered for publication, have been mutilated, especially that part which went to say "slavery is inconsistent with the morality of the holy scriptures." While on the other hand, all and singular the doings of an Annual Conference resolving that colored persons could have no place within the pale of the Methodist P. Church without the consent of their "official organ," that is, their master or overseer, could find a place in the columns of the "general church paper." Again, it has shown itself in withholding the right of a member and minister of the church, to defend himself, after having assailed him in its columns. Can such be "mutual rights?" If so, what have we "Radicals" gained over what we enjoyed under the reign of professed episcopacy, when we were hewers of wood and drawers of water? Is it not high time to wake up to the doing of our work over and better, that we may have mutual rights or well defined liberty?

A RADICAL.

Indiana, May, 1841.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Br. Springer: After a silence of three or 4 months, we feel constrained by a sense of duty and the good of our Zion, to say that the Lord has not forgotten to be gracious to Deersville circuit. Our former letter closed with an account of the Westchester quarterly and protracted meeting; that glorious meeting was followed by one near the village of Magnolia; 20 were converted and 24 joined the church; another at Moorefield, another at Freeport, which resulted in the organization of a M. P. society in each of the last two places.—The following week, one at Deersville; 14 joined the church and a number were converted to God; one near Carrollton which was truly a memorable meeting. Then came on our quarterly meeting, with Brs. Ross and Baldwin to our assistance. Here again we had reason to rejoice in the earthly courts of our Heavenly Father. The society was much revived, though before at ease in Zion,—six joined.

Now we are in the midst of another protracted meeting and a revival too; (at Liberty meeting house;) it came on while many of the church was most earnestly engaged. Some prayed day and night for God to begin a revival among an interesting class of youth, some 30 or more in number. Monday the work began at the sacrament. The first intimation of Divine favor were made at 5 o'clock P. M. After preaching 7 young persons came forward to the *anxious-seat* with the most pungent conviction. Since that time, to the present, more or less have came forward every night. The work is deepening and widening; convictions are more general; 12 have joined, and we are praying for greater displays of Divine power.

Br. Richardson preached with zeal and acceptance. Near 100 have been added to the church since I last wrote you. We are at peace among ourselves and have reason to expect that the work will go on. To God be all the praise.

Yours, in the kingdom of Christ,
M. N. WARREN,
N. BURGESS.

Near Waterford, O., May 27, 1841.

MORE ELLSLER NONSENSE.—The divine Fanny has gone over the lake. On her passage down the Ponchartrian Railroad she had two cushions under her made of elder down—though one stuffed with the heads of her parasites would have been softer—and two beds on board the steamboat. She has been to Carrollton several times lately, on which occasions she was lifted in and out of the cars in a chair, like a tub of soap. Language does not furnish us with terms sufficient to express our disgust at this horrid and beastly worship. Virtue seems no longer of any earthly account.—*N. O. Crescent City.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT LOVED THE SABBATH.

OR, THE SABBATH-BREAKER REPROVED.

"I live," said a tract visitor, "in a house near one occupied by a *sailor* and his *family*, the yard being common to both dwellings. On a certain Sabbath, last month, my little son, a lad about nine years of age, was left at home in charge of the house, while the rest of the family went to church. During their absence the sailor came into the yard, and began to split his wood. The little boy felt it was wrong, and began to think of some plan to induce him to desist without exciting his anger. He thought of his father's bundle of tracts, which lay in sight. He took out one entitled, "Don't break the Sabbath;" and darting down the steps leading into the yard where the sailor was at work, handed him the tract, saying, "Oh, Mr. L———, you are working on the Sabbath! The Bible says it is very wicked to work on the Sabbath! Here is a tract that will tell you more about it than I can; won't you please to read it sir?"

The sailor dropped his axe, took the tract, saying, "Why, John, I can't find time to split my wood except on Sundays."

"My father says," said the lad, "that we ought to take time to do all our work during the week, and not do any work on the Lord's day."

The sailor took the tract, went into the house, and read it through, but split no more wood that *Sabbath*, nor the *Sabbath* following. In the mean time the sailor was seen to attend church in the evening then he was seen in *tears* among those who professed a concern for the salvation of their souls!—very soon he was accompanied by his *wife*, who had been a very thoughtless and wicked woman; *then* by his wife's sister; *now* they might all three be seen at the close of the meeting bowing down together, around the altar of God, seeking the forgiveness of their sins, through the atoning blood of Christ.

The sailor is now constant in his attendance upon Church,—has erected the family altar, and there appears at present quite a reformation in the habits of the family.

"But this is not all," said the visiter,—"my little boy, who, at this time, gave no external evidence of unusual seriousness, now expresses some hope that he loves that God, whose law he was endeavoring to commend to the Sabbath breaker who was trampling upon his authority." What direct agency the reproof thus given may have had, either in the conviction or conversion of any of these persons, it may be difficult for us to say, in this world; but may we not hope that in "the world to come," it will in truth be said, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength, O Lord because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and avenger." Ps. 8: 2.

FATHER MATTHEW'S PUBLIC ROOM.—We may perhaps, interest our readers by giving them some details of our visit to Mr. Matthew. The room in which members are received is large, and furnished with a desk and wooden benches. When we entered it, "the President" was not there; but there were men and women of all ages, waiting to take the pledge. Among them was a sturdy mountaineer from Kerry, a fine athletic fellow, who had led his "faction" for a quarter of a century, whose head was scared, at least, in a dozen places, and who had been renowned throughout the country for his prowess at every fair within twenty miles of his home. He had long been a member of the society, and had brought a few of his "friends" to follow his example. He described to us with natural and forcible eloquence, the effect of temperance in producing peace between man and man, in his own immediate neighborhood; in terminating the brutal fights between two notorious factions, the Cooleens and Dawlors, whose names had figured in every criminal calendar for a century back.—"No matter what was doing, it was left undone," he said, "if any one of either party chose to call up the rest. They'd leave the hay half cut, or the oats to be shelled by the four winds of heaven, and taking the hay fork, the reaping-hook, and the scythe in their hand, they'd rush out to massacre each other. Tubs of potheen would be drunk hot from the mountains sills; and then, whooping and hollooing like wild Indians, they'd mingle in the unnatural war of Irishman against Irishman. I've known them to fight so on the sea shore that the sea has come in and drowned those that had fallen drunk in the fray. How is it now? At the last fair at Tralee, there wasn't a stick lifted. There was peace between the factions; and the Cooleens and the Dawlors met, for the first time in the memory of man, without leaving a dead boy to be carried home to a widow's cabin."—*Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland.*

The New Orleans Picayune says that musquitoes are like doctors—they never 'let blood' without 'running up a bill.'

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 16, 1841.

SECRETARY WEBSTER AND MINISTER FOX—THE M'LEOD CASE—CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has written a letter to Mr. Webster, our Secretary of State, and the latter has replied to it, and enclosed a copy of his instructions to the Attorney General of the United States.

We were about entering on the work of condensing, when we happened with the N. Y. Herald, where the letters are judiciously adverted to.

The strong points of the two letters may be briefly told. Mr. Fox's letter comprises but two points. He says that the British have fully approved of the burning of the Caroline, and justified all the acts of their minister here consequent thereon; and have, secondly, instructed him to demand the immediate and unconditional release of McLeod. Mr. Fox's letter also contains some remarks relative to the internal relations between the State and the Federal Governments, which Mr. Webster evidently considered beneath his notice.

Mr. Webster's letters are, in every respect, able and eloquent productions. He says, and says justly, that the peculiar nature of the assertions of justification, by the British Government, is not understood either by the President or himself, and we may add that we do not believe Mr. Fox himself understands upon what grounds the British Government intends to justify the attack upon the Caroline.

And here, Mr. Webster, in the most manly manner, states what are the real feelings of the General Government on this point. He says:

"The undersigned has now to signify to Mr. Fox that the Government of the United States has not changed the opinion which it has heretofore expressed to Her Majesty's Government, of the character of the act of destroying the 'Caroline.' "

This is by no means abandoning any honorable point that the Government of this country ought to contend for. He also adds that the General Government still thinks that there is no provisions extant in the law of nations, connected with the the right defensive by which the attack on the Caroline, *taken in the details*, could possibly be justified; and that is the position which has been uniformly maintained.

Mr. Webster nobly vindicates the neutral position of this country since the Revolution, and fearlessly appeals to her past and spotless history for justification in that particular. At the same time, gives Mr. Fox to understand, that Great Britain is not quite so free from reproach on that point as she would have it appear to the world. The errors and temptations came from British subjects, and were palsied as soon as possible by the General Government.

We come now to the whole pith of Mr. Webster's letter, which is contained in the concluding paragraphs; and as they contain so much force, and eloquence, place an almost new feature upon this affair of the Caroline, and are so remarkably well put, we give them in his own words, without farther comments. Mr. Webster thus concludes his admirable document:

"The undersigned trusts that when Her Britannic Majesty's government shall present the grounds, at length, on which they justify the local authorities of Canada in attacking and destroying the "Caroline," they will consider that the laws of the United States are such as the undersigned has now represented them, and that the government of the United States has always manifested a sincere disposition to see these laws effctually and impartially administered. If there have been cases in which individuals, justly obnoxious to punishment, have escaped, this is no more than happens in regard to other laws.

"Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for Her Majesty's government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the "Caroline" is to be defended. It will be for that government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorized them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act justified by the necessity of self-defence, must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it. It must be shown that admonition or remonstrance to the persons on board the 'Caroline' was impracticable, or would have been unavailing: it must be shown that daylight could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her, in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and, careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or living with the dead committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the government of the United States cannot believe to have existed.

"All will see that if such things be allowed to occur, they might lead to bloody and exasperated war; and when an individual comes into the United States from Canada, and to the very place on which this drama was performed, and there chooses to make public and vain glorious boasts of the part he acted in it, it is hardly wonderful that great excitement should be created and some degree of commotion arise.

"This Republic does not wish to disturb the tranquility of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace. It seeks no aggrandizement by foreign conquests, because it knows that no foreign acquisition could augment its power and importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own natural growth, under the propitious circumstances of its situation. But it cannot admit that its government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to enforce the observance of its own laws upon its own citizens. It is jealous of its rights, and among others, and most especially, of the absolute immunity of its territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights it is the duty and the determination of this Government fully and at all times to maintain; while it will at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from infringing on the rights of others.

"The President instructs the undersigned to say, in conclusion, that he confidently trusts that this and all other questions of difference between the two governments will be treated by both in the full exercise of such a spirit of candor, justice, and mutual respect as shall give assurance of the long continuance of peace between the two countries.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Fox of his high consideration. DANIEL WEBSTER.

"HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c. &c. &c."

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The vessel with which the Susquehanna came in contact, proves to be the Paragon, from Liverpool bound for Halifax. The following statement is derived from the Miramichi Gleanor of the 25th ult., for which paper it was furnished by the mates:

On the 8th May, at 3 o'clock, A. M., the weather stormy and the ship being under three close reefed topsails, and very thick at the time, saw a large ship running for our midships, and we not having time to keep our vessel away, gave all the alarm we possibly could, but it was of no avail, the ship struck the Paragon amidships, and cut her down as far as we could see. We then hailed the ship and requested them not to leave us, as we were making water very fast, but we received no answer, and she bore away from us. She had bright sides with white mouldings, and from her appearance we supposed her to be one of the New York Liners. We were then a total wreck, our main and mizen masts being carried away, and all the boats stove in. We then commenced to lighten the ship by throwing the cargo overboard, and to nail canvass on her sides; all the hands that could be spared were placed at the pumps, but all our efforts were in vain, the ship rapidly made water and was sinking fast. At 7 o'clock, P. M. we saw a bark bearing down for us, which proved to be the London of Yarmouth bound to Liverpool.—We requested the captain to lay by us till the following morning, which he humanly did, and at 7 o'clock we abandoned the Paragon, she at the time having from 7 to 9 feet water in the hold. On the 11th of May, after being three days on board the London, we spoke the ship Bellona, bound to Miramichi, the captain of which kindly received 13 of the crew and four of the passengers.

The accident occurred in lat. 43 20, lon. 36 30. Mr. Knowlan, of Halifax, a cabin passenger, returned to Liverpool in the London.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE PARAGON AND THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Captain Miercken's Statement.—We have been favored with the following statement from captain Miercken, in relation to the recent dreadful collision at sea. It furnishes a detailed account of the catastrophe, and gives many particulars not heretofore published:

To the Editor of the Inquirer.—Observing a paragraph in the newspapers purporting to come from the mate of the ship Paragon, which appears to cast censure on me for not heaving too after the collision of the ships, I am induced to offer the following statement, believing I could not have done otherwsie under the circumstances:

On the 8th May, sea account, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, A. M. lat. 43 degrees 25 miles north, longitude 56 degrees 5 miles west, blowing a gale from N. W. standing west by south and west south west, our ship under three double reefed topsails and whole courses, (the jib and spanker taken in about 10 or 15 minutes before the concussion) very dark and thick weather, going at the rate of eight and a half miles per hour. I was sitting in the cabin when I heard my second officer cry out in a very loud tone, 'hard up! hard up! hard up!' five or six times; I sprang on deck immediately, and asked the officer what was the matter, his reply was that a sail was close under the bow from the leeward, close to us on the larboard tack, standing to the northward and eastward. Our helm was put up instantly, and our ship was paying off, but we were too near to clear her, and struck her on the starboard quarter. The blow we gave the ship caused her to pay off instantly, and we passed each other side and side. I sprang up on the weather rail and looked down on the ship's deck and hailed "ship ahoy," but received no answer, nor could I see any one in motion about the ship's deck; at the moment I thought they were all asleep on board. All the damage I could see in passing we had done the ship was a large hole in the mizen topsail. I thought also at the moment that neither of us received much injury, as I felt very little jar at the time; but on going forward to ascertain what injury was done, the second mate and the man who had the lookout on the top gallant forecastle met me in the waist, and to my surprise told me our bowsprit was carried way under the bows. I immediately looked up at the foremast, saw it swinging about considerably, ordered the helm to be kept hard up, and let the ship be kept before the wind, as we were pitching bows under at the time, and the sea was coming chock aft. I expected to see the foremast go over the side every instant, and it would have been utterly impossible to have hove the ship too, in the critical situation that we were in and the press of canvass that was on the ship, without losing my masts and endangering the loss of our own ship, and the lives of the passengers and crew.—I ran to the forecastle and ordered the watch below to jump up instantly, as our ship was a wreck. I then called the chief mate, stating to him the same, also the carpenter, to bring his sounding rod immediately, to try the pumps, as I found the ship was making water. As soon as the men came on deck I hauled the main sail up, clued the mizen topsail up, and then went forward and hauled the foresail up, as the weather head gearing was carried away, the sail torn away from the head rope, and the lee fore braces were also carried away. The fore-topsail I did not take in as it pressed the mast forward until we got the stays set down, when I also clued it up, and sent the men up to furl it; whilst they were on the yard I was apprehensive lest I should see the mast and all the men go overboard, as the ship tossed about very much in consequence of the high sea on; however before I took any of the canvass in, I could not see anything of the other ship, it being very dark, and we going at the rate of ten knots, as our velocity was increased by the ship's going free. The men were sent up to furl the main sail, but it being wet and heavy, they could not furl it without great loss of time; I ordered them down, and let it take its chance of blowing away. The mizen topsail was handed, while part of the men were getting a tackle on one of the fore topmast stays, that was carried away in the bees, to secure the fore-topmast and foremast from falling. The other stays we could not get cleared away until daylight, and we were under the necessity of running the ship off south by west for fourteen hours, before we got the foremast secured and able to bring the ship by the wind. In fact, until daylight made, I conceived our ship was the most injured vessel; and it was not until I discovered our cut-water was broken off, the gripe all twisted off, and the main stem all broken, and broomed close to the rabbit, and split down as far as the eye could see under water, that I expressed the opinion to my mate, that I feared the other vessel was more injured than ourselves. He then mentioned to me, that one of the crew said he saw one of the masts fall after she passed us.

In passing the ship I observed she had black and white sides, painted ports—could not see any thing like a broken part in the hull; however, the night was dark, and we were passing each other with great speed. Neither I, nor the watch on deck, or the look-out forward, saw a soul on board, or heaad any alarm given from the vessel before or after the concussion; and we passed each other so close after we struck her, and slew'd her round, that I do not think there was one foot distance between the two ships' wales.

JOHN W. MIERCKEN,
Master of the Ship Susquehanna.
Philadelphia, June 5th, 1841.

A PLEASURE EXCURSION OF FOUR THOUSAND MILES.—The Cincinnati papers announce two expeditions to start about the first of June, for the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, and all intermediate landing places. One notice states that "the new, elegant and fast-runing steamboat Nonpareil, Richard A. Mermon, master, will leave the port of Cincinnati, on a pleasure excursion for the above places," &c. The public are likewise informed that "the fast-running and light draught steamer Brazil, Capt. Smith, will leave Cincinnati for the Falls of St. Anthony, stopping at all intermediate places long enough for passengers to view the curiosities of the country." The Brazil starts some ten days later than the other. Both boats are provided with bands of music and other appliances for amusement. There are not many countries in the world where a pleasure trip of nearly four thousand miles could be thus got up through the interior.

☞NEW CHURCH.—The Germantown Telegraph says that a new and very large Methodist church is about to be erected in the borough of Manayunk.—The lot has already been purchased, at the corner of Main street and Green lane, and it is expected that the edifice will be put in course of erection, with the least possible delay. There is already one church of that pursuasion in that borough; but such has been the increase of members during the last year, as urgently to demand an additional place of worship. This speaks well for the cause of religion.

GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday the 7th ult., after a session of two and half days, having transacted a great amount of public and private business.

FREDERICK COUNTY BANK, MARYLAND.—Last week we gave an account of the robbery of this institution:—loss $185,000, 10,000 more than its whole capital. The Directors are energetically busied in calling in all the notes of the Bank. The notes of the Bank are received in payment of debts due the Bank, but the holders must make it appear on oath that they were in possession of the said notes at the time of the robbery. By this arrangement, the stolen notes of the Frederick County Bank can avail the robbers nothing, as it is formally announced *they will never be redeemed*. So let all persons to whom these notes are offered, beware, and "touch not, handle not."

It is declared that the loss of the Frederick County Bank will fall heavily upon the people of that county. The universal confidence which was wont to be reposed in this institution—the security with which it had been guarded; the high character of its officers—and the caution with which it had always acted, had given it a high character in the public estimation, and its notes and its stocks were sought for with avidity. It is now said, that of $175,000 capital, $134,000 were owned in Fredericktown and county. This must all prove an entire and a dead loss. It is a great calamity.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We learn from the Hollidaysburgh Standard, that on Monday week, the sparks from the locomotive set fire to the fences and woods, and on Tuesday Brush Mountain caught fire, and Messrs. Hammond & Hileman, of the Frankstown Furnace, lost from one thousand to fifteen hundred cords of wood, Mr. Royer, of Springfield Furnace, also lost a quantity. At night the ranges of fire in various directions presented a beautiful appearance. On Monday, the Warehouse attached to the rolling mill of McBride, Bingham & Co. caught fire from the sparks of the locomotive, and the wind blowing tremendously hard, was consumed with all its contents. About five hundred kegs of nails were destroyed, or nearly so. The warehouse also contained several hogsheads of bacon, some barrels of tar, and twenty barrels of whiskey; all combined made the heat so intense that many of the nails are run together, and even in some cases have melted down and run like cast iron. At the time the fire occurred, all the persons employed about the establishment, except four or five, were absent, at the funeral of Mrs. McBride.—*Sat. Ev. Post.*

LETTER OF MCLEOD.—Alexander McLeod has published a letter in the Scottish Journal, explaining his connexion with the destruction of the Caroline and detailing some of the proceedings had on this trial at Lockport. He denies ever having boasted that he was at the burning of the Caroline, and was the murderer of Durfee—says that when he was first arrested at Lockport, and discharged through a mistake in the indictment, he offered voluntarily to attend the court with his witnesses whenever the Prosecuting Attorney might choose, and prove his innocence; and declares that, as Under Sheriff of the Niagara District, it was his duty and interest to prevent an invasion of Canada. He says further, that it is long since he incurred the dislike of the patriots, and they have punished him far more severely than the public are aware. He promises hereafter to make known sundry other matters which have provoked patriotic virulence against him.

DR. ELDRIDGE.—The Eldridge jury came into court yesterday morning, and stated through their foreman that they stood the same as they did six days ago, and that there was neither a probability or a possibility of their agreeing upon a verdict; they, therefore, asked the court to discharge them. The jurors were then severally sworn and affirmed, and the following question proposed to them by Judge Barton—"Are you of opinion that there is any probability or possibility of your agreeing upon a verdict by continuing for any length of time, however remote, in your jury room?" They all answered in the negative. The jury were then discharged. They stood, at the time of their discharge, eight for conviction, and four for acquittal. Thus has ended the third trial of this individual.

Upon the first trial the Doctor was acquitted, upon the second the jury were not able to agree, and the present trial resulted the same as the second. Dr. Eldridge has now been more than a year in prison, the county has been put to a most enormous expense, and what the end will be, no one can say. We believe that it is the intention of the counsel for Dr. Eldridge to bring him before the court to-morrow by writ of habeas corpus, and demand his discharge.—*Phil. Chron. 4th inst.*

REV. ALFRED BRUNSON.—It will be gratifying to many of the numerous friends of this minister, once a member of our conference, but now residing in Wiskonsan, to learn, that though he is not engaged in so honorable a work as itinerating and preaching the gospel, he is nevertheless doing well. A friend of ours who has just returned from Prairie Duchien informs us that Brother Brunson is a member of the Wiskonsan Legislature, and withal is admitted to the bar as an Attorney at Law. It is true that there are many privations to be submitted to by a travelling preacher who gives his whole time to the work of the ministry, but it is the happiest and most useful life, an editor's not excepted. We cannot even accept a lawyer's or legislator's.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—By Harden's Express we received at an early hour, yesterday, the Boston Transcript of Thursday evening, from which we clip the following:

"We received this morning, by mail, the following slip, by which it appears that, if there is no mistake, the long missing steamer President has at last been heard from.

'Sentinel Office, Eastport, May 31st, 1841. Capt. Heney, who left St. John N. B., on Saturday evening, reports, that the Collector of St. John received information on Saturday that Capt. Roberts and sixteen men, of the steamer President had arrived at the eastward, but at what place Capt Heney did not ascertain. One account stated Newfoundland, and another Prince Edward's Island. It is stated that the steamer struck an iceberg and immediately went down, carrying down every one on board but the watch on deck. It is farther stated that Capt. Roberts and the persons saved were among the ice 3 or 4 days, and were picked up by a vessel and carried in. Capt. Heney says the news is implicitly believed in St. John. Knowing the extreme anxiety of the public regarding this ill-fated vessel, we deem it proper to impart the above report by the earliest opportunity.'

"We think that but very little reliance can be placed upon the correctness of this story. Letters have been recently received in this city from Prince Edward's Island, which make no mention of the circumstance. We have also intelligence from St. Peters to the 5th of May, and from Newfoundland, but no accounts of the President had been received at either of those places."—*Phil. Chron.*

The green color in the leaves of plants is produced by the mixture of carbon, which is probably of a deep blue, with the cellular texture, which is of whitish yellow. The carbon is obtained partly from the earth, partly from the air; but light is necessary for plants to decompose the carbonic gas, of which they retain the carbon only, without the oxygen, and therefore, plants growing in darkness are not green, but white or yellow; as those are which are earthed up, celery, endive, &c. This also accounts for the bending of plants towards the light.

No fewer than 62,994 persons have signed the Manchester petition for the abolition of the corn laws.

The first elements of wealth are obtained by labor from the earth and water.—*Franklin.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, having made her passage in thirteen days and a half. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult. and had good weather most of the time; having seen only *one* iceberg.

The Great Western arrived at King's road on the 14th, thus completing her home voyage in 13 days, and fairly beating the Columbia.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, having made the passage in thirteen days. She had good weather most of the way.

The Steamer President had not arrived, and no certain intelligence had been obtained from her. Every breeze from the broad Atlantic, to the anxious watchers, gave signs of woe that all was lost. Every hope was abandoned to despair.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.

The Schooner Corsair, Capt. Morisey, has arrived at Halifax, from Fortune Bay, N. F., in seven days. The Corsair reports that six days before sailing, a boat belonging to Fortune Bay, arrived there from St. Pierre, the skipper of which reported that a vessel from France arrived at that Island, which had picked up the captain and sixteen seamen of an American Steamer, and had reported that fif y-six other persons, who had been in the Steamer, were lost; the said vessel had foundered in consequence of running foul of an iceberg; the skipper stated that he had seen the captain of the steamer at Pierre.

London, May 18.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

Up to yesterday, (Sunday) afternoon, no tidings of the steamer President, Lieut. Roberts, R. N. commander, had been received by the British and American Steam Navigation Company, at their office in Billiter-square, Billiter street.

The following reports have been received:

"*Cove of Cork, May* 12.

"The Columbia packet, Capt. Garrett, from Monte Video, which place she left on the 27th of January, for Antwerp, has come in here, and Capt. Garrett reports that 10 days since, (2d ultimo,) in long. 18, he saw at a distance, a large steamer, bound for the eastward, and which appeared to him to be disabled, as she was going very slowly and could hardly keep way with his vessel. As night came on he lost sight of her, and two days afterwards experienced a heavy gale to the eastward. The apparently disabled ship was so far from him that he cannot describe her appearance further than she was a large steamer."

Captain Garrett had not heard that the President was missing until asked by the gentlemen (George Wright, esq., surveyor to Lloyd's) who was good enough to furnish us with these particulars.

EXTRAORDINARY FIELDS OF ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The following is an extract of a letter written by Capt. James Hosken, commander of the Great Western:

"GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP,
British Channel, May 14, 1841.

"SIR—Under the impression that ice, to the extent it has been seen this year, has never before been heard of, in these latitudes, I give you the following particulars for the information of your readers: On Sunday, April 18, the ship steering west, at 5 P. M. first saw one iceberg on the starboard bows, at 7 30 passed it; and at that time saw four or five others in sight; at 9 15 passed several small pieces of ice—blowed the engine.

In a few minutes after, the ship was surrounded with light field ice, which appeared similar to a field I ran through on the 11th February, 1839—this induced me to go slowly, with the hope of getting through as I had done on that occasion, but by 9 30 finding it become closely packed, and much thicker, prudence dictated our escape by the same channel we had entered. I then stopped, and attempting to get the ship's head to the eastward by turning a-head and astern until there was room for her to come round; in the course of this operation the ship had occasionally (at least) two strokes heel given by either wheel passing over large masses of ice.

At 10 15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and 11 entirely clear; from that time went slowly, passing several icebergs; the night at times very clear; the aurora borealis very bright. At 3 30 s. m. of the 19th, again embayed in the ice, stopped, hauled short round on our keel, and steered E. S. coasting the ice for five or six miles; 4 20, kept her to the westward running through innumerable icebergs.

When the sun arose the ice was visible as far as the eye could reach in unbroken line from N. E. by E. by the northward to N. W. by W. at the same time icebergs innumerable in every direction, forming one of the most magnificent sights I ever beheld.

The first iceberg was in lat. 45, long. 48,30 and this last in lat. 42.20, long. 50.00. I am quite certain there was an unbroken field of that extent, and from what I heard from Captain Baily, of the American Packet Ship United States, I have no doubt the field of ice extended with very little break, to lat. 40.30, where Captain Baily fell in with it on the morning of the 18th ultimo.

Several other ships fell in with it in the same longitude, and was completely stopped, giving them an opportunity of killing seals, which were on it in great numbers.

Some of the icebergs I estimate a little less than a mile long, and from 150 to 200 feet high: this field of ice was in large masses, some of them not less than 20 feet square, by six feet thick or more."

CORN LAWS.

The principal subject of excitement was the proposed repeal of the corn laws, but no definite action was had on the subject in Parliament.

Lord John Russell has announced his scale of corn duties to be submitted for the present protecting law. It is as follows:

On Wheat 8s per quarter.
On Rye 5s.
On Barley 4s 6d.
On Oats 3s 4d.

Great as is the enthusiasm against the corn laws in England, it is much surpassed by the feeling which exists in Scotland. There is scarcely a town or district of the least importance, that has not petitioned, prepared to petition, or taken some other measure to accomplish the overthrow of the landlord's monopoly. In addition to the immense number of petitions already presented to the Legislature from Scotland, many, very many have been forwarded within the past week. From Edinburgh, petitions follow each other by dozens and half-dozens at a time.—The demonstration which "Auld Reekie" has made against the hateful bread tax, by public meetings and by petitioning, is highly to the honor of the inhabitants of that great city, and is an example to the rest of the kingdom. Public meetings have been held at Greenock, Selkirk, Sterling, Kelso, Earlstoun, and many other places.

LOSS OF THE WILLIAM BROWN.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—Havre, May 10.—The Louis Phillippe, New York packet ship, has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report being general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmerie were in waiting, and immediatety took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the mate and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew and eleven passengers, took to the jolly-boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew determined, in order to lighten the boat to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which was accomplished and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place.—Some clung to the sides of the boat, praying for mercy; but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. *One hour after the massacre* the Cresent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Cresent; the crew arrived in the Ville de Lyon: they are now under examination before the American consul. The result I will not fail to communicate to you; but you may rely on what I have already stated. The jolly-boat has not been heard of. The dates of the Ville de Lyon have been anticipated by the Acadia.—*Morning Post.*

THE WRECK OF THE WILLIAM BROWN.—A very long and interesting letter has been received by the Atlantic Insurance Company, in this city, giving an account of the melancholy loss of the above named vessel. The jolly-boat succeeded in reaching Newfoundland, with nine persons on board.

The letter also says, too much praise cannot be bestowed to Captains Bell and Stoddard, who picked them up. The merchants of Havre have made a subscription for the passengers and crew. Messrs. Lewis, Rogers & Co. have offered a passage gratis to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The business in the manufacturing towns still continue dull, and a great many workmen were out of employ.

FRANCE.

The Court of Peers closed on Tuesday its secret deliberation on the affair relative to the attempt against the King's life on the 15th of October. Darmes, as the principal author of the attempt, and Duclos and Considere, as his accomplices, are to be tried by the Court of Peers. The eight other accused were acquitted of the charge of having been accomplices, but seven are to be tried by the Court of Correctional Police, for being affiliated to illegal associations, and having in their possession warlike stores and arms. One only, Borel, who became an informer, was set at liberty. The decree was signed by 146 peers, and last of all by the son of Marshal Ney. The debates are to commence on the 24th ult.

CHINA.

An express in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived in London, on the 6th ult. from which we learn that the China difficulty is yet unsettled. Elliott is severely censured by the English opposition papers for his diliatory conduct. The following epitome of the contents of the mail, we cut from the London Post of the 6th ult:

The trade had not been re-opened on the 2d of February, as agreed upon, and every thing was still in uncertainty. Keshen and Captain Elliott were humbugging one another, but it is said the Canton authorities were not pleased with the arrangement, and there was a rumor of Keshen being to be superceded. Some think that a final settlement will not be obtained without further hostilities. It has been an ill-fated, ill directed expedition, attended with the most unnecessary waste of British life, and nothing is yet really settled so as to admit of the English venturing up to Canton.

Hong Kong has been proclaimed an English settlement. The smuggling of teas was active and easy, the article was bad and dear. Two ships for London were nearly laden with them. On the other hand, gentlemen from China say there is plenty of tea in Canton, and they are confident in their opinion that tea will be exported this year as usual, the probability being that Captain Elliott will make no sacrifice to obtain that object. The troops in Chusan were still sickly.

A letter from China states in confirmation of the above that nothing was settled up to the 11th of February last.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

ONESDAY, ... JUNE 16, 1841.

L. J. in our next.

e latest accounts from Europe state the to be promising.

e of the guards of the Ohio Penitentiary killed on the morning of the 9th inst., by a ner, who nearly severed his head from his with an axe.

e Episcopal Methodist members of the Abo- n Convention, recently held at Mt. Pleasant, have taken preliminary measures to call a ten Convention of Anti-Slavery members of Methodist Episcopal Church.

TAR OF THE WEST.—We made some remarks the Star, in our 90th No. and requested it copy them. Did the editor notice this re- st? Or has he attended to it, and the atten- n escaped our observation? Let us hear, Br. ley.

TEAMER PRESIDENT.—Nothing is heard from is ill fated vessel that can be relied on. The sion made, in this paper, to a part of her crew ng picked up, &c., no doubt has reference to crew of the W. Brown.

The following, from a correspondent in Nash- e, Tenn., will shew that the culture of Silk is likely to die off with the Multicaulus *Specula-*

r:

Dr. T. White, of Mt. Pleasant O. has commen- d a Silk Factory in Nashville, Tenn., and Mr. bert Fox is now weaving silk velvet—the silk ture is taking rapidly in this country. L. G.

DROUGHT—THE CROPS.—On Saturday last we d a smart shower, which is all the rain we have d for three weeks, save a slight shower. We ve not, to our recollection, ever seen the effects the drought, on vegetation, so great before in is vicinity. It has been doubly severe from the rtered state of the ground, owing to the con- ued and excessive rains before it sat in. From esent prospects there will not be more than e third of a crop of grass, and even less of eat, the drought and the fly both operating to rtail the latter. We have, within a few days, nversed with persons who have visited several the surrounding counties, who give about the me representation of the crops where they have en. We hope, however, that this complaint not general. Bicknell of the 8th inst., says:

The intelligence in relation to the crops is ighly favourable from almost every section of he country. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, he prospect was never more cheering. A gen- leman remarked to us a day or two ago, that ith regard to some descriptions, the only fear as, lest the growth should be too rapid. The in- elligence from the west and south is also favour- ble. The Cahawaba (Alabama) Democrat of he 22d ult. says—"The corn crops in this sec- ion look finely, and we have fair prospects of aving a good crop year. The cotton, in conse- uence of the cool weather, does not do so well, ut, we think, so soon as warm weather returns, otton will commence to flourish, and will grow ff fine."

THE PROTESTANT.—We publish the strictures of our esteemed friend on the first page, relating to the Protestant, rather reluctantly, because it is both in accordance with our feelings, and our duty, to cultivate peace with that paper; so far, at least, as it can be done consistently with our essential rights. We think the editor was greatly in error in making such invidious allu- sions to us as he did, and still worse estray in not permitting us to reply in his paper to the mis- representations which he made of us. For the whole, we have reproved him as we adjudged the case required, but as has ceased to criminate us further we feel disposed to forgive and be at peace.

It affords us pleasure to be informed from sour- ces to be relied on, that in this region, we have been almost universally sustained by public opinion, in our controversy with the "official or- gan." And it is gratifying to know that our old friend, above alluded to, thinks with us in this matter. But still we ask it as a favor of him, and other of our correspondents, hereafter, to make no reference to this subject. But, as we have taken the liberty to stricture the church paper, as we thought proper, we must accord the same right to others, and if they insist on this right it shall not be withheld from them, only we will af- fix their proper names to their communications. This is necessary to save ourself from censure, for it may easily be imagined by those disposed to think evil, that it is us keeping up the war under ficticious signatures.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, June 16.—Flour 3,25; wheat 65 cents.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Flour—The price of Howard street Flour, from store, for good com- mon brands, has been regular through the week at 5,00 per bbl., and although the receipts con- tinue light, 1000 bbls. have probably been sold; towards the close, the market became rather flat and sales were made at 5,00 on short time, with interest added. Choice brands have sold at 5,12½. The car price has been uniform at 4,87½. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad Company hav- ing reduced the rates of freight to 34 cts. per bbl. from the junction of that road to the Winchester railroad, will tend hereafter, probably, to increase the receipts of this description of flour.

Provisions—Aside from the filling of special orders for Beef, Pork and Bacon, on terms which do not govern ordinary transactions, we quote sales of Mess Beef at 12,50; and Mess and Clear Pork, 12 a 12,50 per bbl. Prime Western ba- con, in assorted lots of 5000 to 10,000 lbs. have been sold at 6cts. per lb. 4 mos.: 1500 hams from cts, for large size, to 8¼ a 8½, city smoked; and sides and shoulders upon various terms, par- ticularly the latter, holders are disposed to re- alize as soon convenient. No transactions in Lard, which is held at 7a7½ cents in bbls. and kegs.

Western Transportation—The wagon rates remain unchanged: to Pittsburgh, 1,00; to Wheeling, 1,25 per 100 lbs.

The Home Market—The sales of Beef Cattle have not exceeded 100 head, during the week, and prices average about 8,00 per 100 lbs.—*Ly- ford.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Flour—The advance in the price of Flour noticed early in the week has not been sustained, the receipts nevertheless continue only moderate; sales for export were made to-day at 6,12½ which may be considered the present quotation for good Penn- sylvania brands.

Cattle Market—The offerings comprised 422 Beeves, of which 150 were from Ohio, 327 Cows and Calves, 760 swine, and 970 sheep and lambs. Beef Cattle were in demand, and the offering was entirely disposed of at 7a8 per 100 lbs. for good to prime quality, and common at 6,00a6,50.

Bicknell,

MASSILLON, O., June 3.—Wheat, per bush. 78 cents; Flour, per bbl. 3,25; Pork, per bbl. 10,00; Pork, per cwt. 3,00.—*Gazette.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—EXTRA-SESSION.

Washington, June 3, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at eleven o'clock agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Baynard moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of two select committees, one on the subject of currency and a fiscal agent, and the other on the Distribution of the Public Lands.

After some remarks from Mr. Pickens and Mr. Clifford the House refused, by a large majority, to consider the resolutions.

The resolution offered by Mr. Wise relative to the House, with Mr. Adams' amendment to rescind the rule excluding abolition petitions, was then taken up, and discussed at great length, by Mr. Wise, Mr. Johnston, of Md., and Mr. Slade.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the subject on the ta- ble.

Mr. Hopkins moved the previous question.

The call was not sustained, and under the parliamentary law by which the House is govern- ed, the whole matter is postponed until to-mor- row.

U. S. SENATE.—This morning Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for repealing the Sub-Treasury Law. He supported his motion at some length and entered into a detail of his objections to the existing law.

When he had concluded, Mr. Calhoun rose in defence of the present system, and in reply to the objections of Mr. Clay.

The question was not taken when the Senate adjourned. The debate will, no doubt, be resu- med to-morrow.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, the following gentlemen were elected Chairmen of Committ- ees:

Mr. Rives,	Chm. of	Committee of	Foreign affairs.
Mr. Clay,	do	do	Finance.
Mr. Huntingdon		do	Commerce.
Mr. Evans,	do	do	Manufactures.
Mr. Linn,	do	do	Agriculture.
Mr. Phelps	do	do	Militia.
Mr. Mangum	do	do	Naval affairs.
Mr. Smith, Ia.	do	do	Public Lands.
Mr. Bayard,	do	do	Private Land Claims.
Mr. Moorehead,		do	Indian affairs.
Mr. Graham,	do	do	Claims.
Mr. Dixon,	do	do	Revolutionary Claims.
Mr. Berrien,	do	do	Judiciary.
Mr. Henderson,	do	do	Post Offices.
Mr. Porter,	do	do	Roads & canals.
Mr. Bates,	do	do	Pensions.
Mr. Merrick,	do	do	Dist. Columbia.
Mr. Prentiss,	do	do	Patents, &c.
Mr. White,	do	do	Contingent exp. Sen.
Mr. McRoberts,		do	Engrossed Bills.
Mr. Barrow.	do	do	Public buildings

Washington, June 7, 1841.

SENATE.—Mr. Bayard, of Del., from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the respect due to General Harrison, the late President, reported joint resolutions, providing that the chair of the President of the Senate, and the seats of the members be shrouded in black during the session, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning during that time. The resolutions also appropriate a sum for the remuneration of the expenses incurred by the late President. These resolutions were subsequently ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Clay then introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communic- cate to the Senate, with as little delay as possi- ble, the plan of such a bank as will, in his opin- ion, produce the happiest results, and lasting and important benefits to the country.

Mr. Clay, in offering the resolution, said he was induced so to do by the suggestion in the Treasury Report, that a bank might be created which would reconcile the conflicting opinions of all parties. Mr. Clay doubted the possibility of effecting so desirable a result, but was anxious to nevertheless, to see what plan the Secretary had.

Mr. Woodbury read a portion of the Report to show that the Secretary had doubts in his mind as to whether a bank was constitutional.

Mr. Wright had two exceptions to the resolu- tion: 1st. That it required the Secretary, re- port the plan of a bank: and 2nd, that it must be an incorporated Bank.

Mr. Calhoun wanted the resolution to take a wider scope, not to be confined to a Bank, but a report *in extenso* from the Secretary giving his views.

Mr. Buchanan was very anxious to see this 'fiscal agent,' that was to work wonders, and to bring about a millenium at once. The Constitu- tion, he added, would trouble them as much whether the bank was located in Wall street or the District of Columbia.

After some modifications suggested by Mr. Rives, calling upon the Secretary for his plan of a fiscal agent or a Bank, the resolution was adopt- ed.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In the opinion of the Senate, at the present session of Congress, no business ought to be transacted but such as being of an important and urgent nature, may be supposed to have in- fluenced the extraordinary convention of Con- gress, or such as that the postponement of it might be materially detrimental to the public in- terests.

Resolved, Therefore in the opinion of the Senate, that the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively, to engage the deliberations of Congress at the present session, viz:

1st. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

2d. The incorporation of a Bank adapted to the wants of the people and the Government.

3d. The provision of an adequate revenue for the Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to contract temporate loan, to lessen the public debt created by the last administration.

4th. The prospective distribution of the pro- ceeds of the public lands.

5th. The passage of necessary appropriation bills.

6th. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia, for the benefit of the people of the district.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session, between the Senate and House of Representa- tives, so as to allow of both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole upon Mr. Clay's Bill to repeal the Sub- Treasury.

Some explanation upon the effect of the repeal of the act of 1837, took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, when Mr. Berrien expressing a wish for time to examine the subject, the Senate near 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the House was called to order this morning, the Speaker rose and stated the difficult position in which he was placed and requested the House to decide what Rules the Speaker should be governed by; either the Rules of the last Congress, or the Par- liamentary Rules of Great Britain.

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, and Mr. Beeson, of Pennsylvania, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The discussion on the question of Mr. Wise, to adopt the rules of the last House of Represen- tatives for the government of this House, with the amendment of Mr. Adams, to reject so much of the 21st Rule as refuses to entertain abolition petitions, was resumed by Mr. Wise, and con- tinued by Mr. Adams, Mr. W. C. Johnson, and Mr. T. B. King, of Ga.

Mr. Fillmore gained the floor, and in a few re- marks, in which he alluded to the important busi- ness for which the session was called, and after appreciating the tone of defiance and threat which had been indulged in by the gentleman from Georgia, moved the previous question, which, after a remark from Mr. W. C. Johnson, was de- cided to be out of order.

Mr. Mallory moved that the House adjourn, when the ayes and noes were ordered, which stood ayes 56, noes 149, so the House refused to adjourn.

The main question on the adoption of the a- mendment of Mr. Adams was then called for, and the question 'shall the main question be now put,' was decided by ayes and noes as follows—ayes 122 noes 89.

Mr. Dawson contended that the main question was Mr. Wise's resolutions to adopt the Rules of the last House, and that the vote just taken cut off the amendments.

Mr. Gilmer hoped no advantage would be ta- ken of an erroneous impression, and he believed that the Speaker had decided right, in making the amendment of Mr. Adams the main question.

The question as so understood was then put and decided by ayes and noes, as follows—ayes 112 noes 104; so the amendment of Mr. Adams was adopted.

The question then came up on Mr. Wise's mo- tion, who then rose and after protesting against the adoption of the amendment moved to lay his motion on the table.

Mr. Floyd then moved that the House adjourn, which was decided by ayes and noes: ayes 85, noes 126.

Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question on the original motion of the gentleman from Vir- ginia, Mr. Wise, which was decided to have pre- cedence of the motion to lay on the table, when

Mr. Chapman moved an adjournment, which was taken by ayes and noes, as follows; noes 91, noes 102; so the House refused to adjourn.

ITEMS.

THE GREAT MAIL ROBBER CONVICTED.—We are indebted to John G. Miller, Esq., P. M. of this city, for the information, received by him in a letter from Dr. Kennedy, that Dr. Braddee, the great Mail Robber, was convicted on the 4th inst. of three distinct offences; and that Carman and Strayer, accomplices, immediately plead *guilty*. One more remained to be tried. Every possible exertion was made to save Braddee; but the proof was too clear. We saw it stated in a Pitts- burgh paper, at the commencement of the trial, that the Doctor had two hundred witnesses in attendance.—*State Journal.*

ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.—In our last we stated the conviction of Madison. The St. Louis Re- publican of May 26th states that Brown, one of the principal actors, has also been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was tried on the 25th.

Seward, alias Sewell, was tried and convicted on the 26th, and Warrick on the 27th. Thus the whole of those engaged in this inhuman transaction, have, speedily indeed, been traced out, taken, tried, and convicted. We have not, as yet, learned their sentences—we should say, day of execution, for they will doubtless be hung. —*ib.*

The three commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to examine and value the assets made by the U. S. Bank, to secure the Philadelphia City Banks, for 5,000,000 dollars of post notes held by those institutions, have arriv- ed at the conclusion that the assets are worth 108,700 dollars more than that sum.—*ib.*

The Court House at Tiffin, Ohio, was destroy- ed by fire on Saturday, 22d ult. It was a brick building, and is said to have cost about twelve thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some incendiary.—*ib.*

Gen. Ried was recently shot dead in the streets of Tallahassee, Florida, by Willis Alston, whose brother the General had killed in a duel. Alston is in confinement.

Dr. W. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 18th ult.

The jail of Clermont county, Ohio, was burn- ed down on the night of Tuesday, 25th ult. The building had been erected in 1838, at a cost of about 4000 dollars. A poor old man, who had been confined in the jail for some time previously, had committed suicide within its walls on the Sunday night preceding, by hanging himself with a leather string.

By a law of New York, a bounty of 15 cents per lb. is paid on all cocoons raised in the State, and 50 cents per lb. on the reeled silk: The law continues in force until June 1, 1846. The Agent of the State prison at Auburn, gives no- tice that he will pay three dollars per bushel for cocoons of a good quantity, delivered at the pri- son.

ANOTHER MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.—On Thurs- day of last week, in a dispute between Major E. T. Langham and a Mr. James Adams, in regard to Duncan's Island, the former shot the latter through the head with a common pocket pistol.— *Alton Telegraph.*

WARM AND DRY.—The thermometer for the last ten days has upon an average ranged at about 90°. in the shade, but frequently rising, during the hotest period of the day, to 96. Under such scorching heat and the prevalence of a pinching drought, crops and pastures begin to suffer severe- ly.—*Lebanon, Ohio, Star.*

THE WEATHER—CROPS.—A letter from New town, Hamilton county, Ohio, says "the weath- er is warm and dry, corn crops look bad—worse than I ever saw them at this season of the year." —*Ohio Statesman.*

Nine more persons were baptized on Sunday last by the Rev. Dr. Perry, of the Baptist Church in this city.—*Alton Telegraph.*

COURSE OF TRADE.—The Buffalo Daily Repub- lican informs us that a good deal of Tobacco is finding its way this season, from the interior of Ohio, to Baltimore, via New York. The price of freight and tolls on the Pennsylvania canals, together with other inconveniences, driving it away from that route.

The business Convention at Harrisburg, Pa., adjourned on the 26th ult. after appointing a Com- mittee to memoralize Congress, and to prepare an Address to the People of the State.

An attempt was made on Monday of last week to rob the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Danville. After getting in the villains became frightened and decamped, leaving their tools behind them. A reward of $500 has been offered for their de- tection.

COFFEE.—The Pittsburgh American says that they are planting coffee upon the Western Prai- ries.

Hon. Bates Cooke, late Comptroller of the State of New York, died in Buffalo on the 30th ult. Mr. Cooke not long since resigned his office on account of his ill health.

DEATH OF KEOKUK.—The Galena (Ill.) Ga- zette of the 14th, says that the Chief of the Sacs and Fox Indians was killed recently by Nash- ieskock, Black Hawk's son. The difficulty orig- inated in a dispute relative to the distribution of the moneys paid the Indians by the General Government.

Commodore Alexander Claxton, Commander of the American squadron in the Pacific, died at Talcahuano on the 7th of March. His remains were conveyed to Valpariso, where the funeral took place on the 12th.

Gen. Thos. Glasscock, formerly member of Con- gress from Georgia, died on the 20th ultimo, in consequence of a fall from a horse.

Gen. Armistad is relieved from the command of the army in Florida; Col. Worth of the 8th regiment, succeeds him in the command.

CANADA.—There is a report that Lord Syden- ham will vacate his office of Governor General early in the fall, and will be succeeded by Lord Morpeth, or Sir C. Metcalfe.

COAL.—The amount of coal shipped at Potts- ville, Pa. during the fortnight ending May 28, was 16,788 tons, and the number of boats em- ployed 262. During the same time last year the amount shipped was 60,902 tons.

The fine steamer Cleveland is running on Lake Erie with coal for fuel. She runs from Buffalo to Detroit and back in 48 hours, at a cost of $132 for fuel.

Mrs. Jane Robinson, a widow, committed sui- cide at Glade Spring, Va. on the 20th.

A man by the name of Brady was killed recent- ly by Mr. Ames, proprietor of the race course near St. Louis. The latter was held to bail in the sum of $20,000.

Michigan City, Indiana, (and the only port of that State on Lake Michigan,) is growing stea- dily to importance. Five vessels have been loa- ding there at one time this Spring: one of them took 1,300 barrels of Pork; another 1,200 bar- rels of Flour; and there are now 3,000 of Pork, and 5,000 of Flour waiting for shipment.

A NATIONAL BANK.—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have adopted a memorial in favor of a National Bank.

PRICE FOR MARRYING.—The price paid in Iowa for tying the knot "which binds two willing hearts," is two coon skins and four bushels of sweet potatoes.

SMALL ROGUE.—John S. Perkins has been ar- rested at Boston for attempting to obtain from the Washington Bank twenty-four dollars on a forged check.

A Card.

To Exchange Papers and others.

SERMONS ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The Editor of the *Christian World*, deeming it desirable to collect the Sermons, published, and to be published, on this occasion of national mourning and humiliation; and supposing that some copies of each publication, will, as is usual with pamphlet and sheet issues, be distributed gratuitously; takes this method of requesting, very respectfully, that Preachers and Publishers will favor him with a single copy, each of such Discourses. Please address:—*Christian World, Philadelphia.*

Our exchange papers, and Editors and Pub- lishers generally, are requested to give this card an insertion in their columns. The nature of the case precludes the proffer of pecuniary compen- sation. The best acknowledgement that the Ed- itor can make will be made in his own publica- tion: a copy of one number, of which will be sent, if practicable, to each Preacher, Publisher or Ed- itor, who shall forward a Sermon, either in pamphlet or newspaper form, or a copy of this card so marked as to attract attention.

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1841.

NEW SEMINARY.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland have purchased the late resi- dence of Gen. Rinegold, in Washington Coun- ty, Md., and intend to establish a Seminary there for the instruction of youth. The place is said to be admirably situated for an institution of this kind. The mansion cost originally 10,000 dollars.

A law of New York allowing persons who visit that State to hold the slaves by which they may be attended for nine months, has been repealed, and a slave now becomes free upon being taken into the State by his master.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Lorenzo Dow Woolwine, a mechanic of this place, ad- dicted to excessive intemperance, fell from his feet on last Sunday evening, while in a state of intoxication, and broke his neck in the fall. Such we understand was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.—*S. W. Virginian.*

TO PRESERVE TIMBER.—It has been as- certained that timber soaked for some days in lime water, will resist dry rot much longer than timber not similarly treated. After it is taken out of lime water, it should be allowed to dry and season.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.—The N. Y. Times says—"We have heard this morn- ing of a case of greater difficulty than this of the President. Captain Cazenau sailed from Boston for the West Indies in the month of December, 1811, with a crew of eight persons. The vessel had been out but four days, when she was up- set in a gale of wind, the Captain and crew saving themselves on the bottom.

"They drifted about until the 20th of June following, when the Captain and one man, the only survivors, were taken off by a British vessel, ninety miles from Teneriffe. This is an extraordinary case; we have no room for particulars. It will be seen that this wreck was floundering about the ocean, at its mercy, months, without being seen."

A ROYAL ELOPEMENT.—Files by the Acadia informs us that the Princess Isa- bella, daughter of the Infanta Don Fran- cisco Paulo, eloped from Paris with Count Gerofski, but they were arrested at Namur by the Belgian Police. They were de- tained twenty-four hours here to repair their carriage, which had broken down.— When the police asked for their passport Count Gerofski produced one with a false name, and having been requested to sign this name, he was not able to spell it.— He was detained in prison with the Infan- ta at the hotel, and a notice was immedi- ately sent to the Government of their ar- rest. Orders were directly sent from Brussels to take the Princess back to Pa- ris. Count Gerofski will probably be brought before the tribunals for having used a false passport.

John Powers, the mail robber has been caught at Cincinnati. The river mail was robbed on the 24th ult. below Louis- ville, and on the 29th, Powers sold a half bill in this city, which was taken from that mail. He said he had purchased it at Memphis, but this was impossible, as it was lost on the 24th and sold here on the 29th.

SUGAR CROP.—The New Orleans Ad- vertiser of the 24th ult. states that the sugar fields in the interior have recover- ed from the shock given them by the late cold, and they now present a thrifty ap- pearance. No apprehension of a short crop is felt by any one.

MORE OF THE ICE.—The Boston Patri- ot of Saturday says,—"Capt. Young, from Miquelon, reports that ice has been unu- sually abundant this season. Many French vessels had arrived at St. Peters, which had been confined in it 15 or 20 days, unable to extricate themselves.

THE COTTON CROP.—The southern pa- pers insist that the cotton crop of the present year will vary very little from 1,600,000 bales. And yet, observes the Charleston Mercury, at the very time when this deficiency becomes apparent and admitted to the fullest extent on the other side of the water, cotton undergoes so serious a decline as to threaten great, if not ruinous loss, to the leading houses that deal in it.

A MISTAKE.—A farmer, near Stoystown Pa., named J. G. Clark, has been mistaken by the police, for the great New Orleans forger of drafts on the Northern Banks, and held to bail in $2000! He was in this city, last week, procuring certificates of the Bank officers that he was not *the* 'in- dividual.'—*Phil. Cour.*

Farmers, visiting our village to pur- chase goods, are requested to bring with them an extra quantity of fodder, as there are a good many cows running about the streets, who rely mainly upon pickings and stealings from market wagons for their daily subsistence.—*Saco Her.*

The above is cool, and must be consid- ered as "*rayther*" in the Pickwickian sense. It's a fair hit, nevertheless: and might an- swer, as the almanac makers say, for oth- er latitudes besides Saco.—*Phila. Cour.*

THE RELIEF BILL.—The Girard Bank has this week resolved *not* to accept the provisions of the "Relief Bill." This was without a dissenting voice. The Western Bank has done the same thing, by a large majority of its stockholders, who were de- sired to call or send their pleasures to the Bank, previous to Tuesday last.

This bill is received with the most ad- verse views in various portion of the State. Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, G. M. Dallas and W. L. Hirst, have published an opinion that it is unconstitutional.—*Phil. Cour.*

A delicious cheese custard may be made by taking a pint of cottage cheese (smear- case,) and stirring it into about a quart of milk; add eight eggs, beat up thoroughly a light sprinkling of cinnamon, place in paste shells and bake.

A SPLENDID WEDDING.—The monotony of Montreal life was last week agreeably diversified by the public marriage of Mr. Desperats to the beautiful and accomplish- ed Miss Selby. At ten o'clock the Cathe- dral contained no less than five thousand spectators, and the ceremony was perform- ed according to the imposing and sublime ritual of the Roman Catholic form. The bride was attended by 12 *filles d'dhonneur*, and the happy bridegroom by an equal number of *garcons d'honneur*. This is the most splendid wedding which ever occur- red in Montreal, or as the Herald thinks, on the continent, and was attended by all the fashionables in the city.

ABOLITION IN SWEDEN.—A movement in favor of abolition has been made in Swe- den. In both houses of the Diet, an ad- dress to the King has been moved and car- ried, soliciting an inquiry into the state of slavery at St. Bartholomew, with a view to its termination. The address was moved in the Upper House by Pro- fessor Gier, a person of distinguished lit- erary rank, and by his brother in the lower.

A Mrs. Stevens died recently in Clear- field county, Pa., at the advanced age of 108 years. She left her third husband a widower—and her posterity extends down to the sixth generation.

The valuation of real and personal prop- erty in the state of Massachusetts is $300,- 000,000.—The valuation of Boston $109,- 000,000.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From "John,"		2 00
"	S. Walker,	2 00
"	J. Springer for R. Pile,	4 00
"	M. Scott for J. H. Cummings,	2 00
"	" for J. Harrold,	2 00
"	" for P. R. Hitt, Christian World, 1 00.	
"	C. M. Condict for J. Thurston,	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

H. L. Jeffers, Wm. Reeves, A. Edwards, War- ren & Burgess, W. Brown, D. Caterell, four as soon as you get it will do; "John," W. M. Stark, W. W. Paul, J. J. Brown, M. Scott, 1 sub.; "John," R. Dobbin, 1 sub.; C. M. Condict, J. Milligan, A. Heacock, J. M. Piper, W. Maynard, A. McGuire.

Br. Scott, J. Harrold, Athens, still owes us 1,50; so does I. Mayhew of the same place, 1,50.

J. Knisley, of Clarksburg, Va., owes us two dol- lars; will Br. Simonton see to this?

Br. Stockton will please send P. R. Hitt the Christian World from the commencement of the volume, and credit him one dollar and charge us.

We say to Br. Church, of Cookstown, Pa., that so far as we know, his paper has been regularly forwarded; so also to Br. Vandenbark to Nash- port, O.,

As the Second Volume of our paper will soon close, we give notice to those who have had the reading of the Recorder for two years without paying, that unless they fork over, to us. before we reach our 104th No. we will probably discontinue their paper.

Br. Dobbins wishes Br. Euans to collect 1,25 of John McColum, sen. for the Christian World, also of a person whose name he forgets, at Hamers- ville, but which can be ascertained by inquiring of the Postmaster.—He publishes a campmeeting, on the old ground, at Floyd's, six miles south of Wilmington, O., to commence on the Friday be- fore the fourth Sunday in August, to which he invites all the surrounding preachers by name, and the "Cincinnati brethren," as it will be on their way to conference; also a protracted meet- ing at Port William, to commence on the Thursday before the last Sunday in August, and he invites the "same ministers and preachers to attend."

THE NEW WORLD.

A New Enlarged Quarto Volume.

COMMENCING THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Third Volume of the QUARTO form of the NEW WORLD will commence on the 3d of July, when it will be much enlarged, and *four* columns given on each page, instead of *three*, making sixty-four columns of choice reading, without any increase in the price. New Vol- umes will always begin on the 1st of July and 1st of January, making two in each year, of 416 pages each, to which a handsome title page, and a co- pious index will be given.

The NEW WORLD is a Journal of Popular Lit- erature, Criticism, Science and the Arts. It is supplied with articles by the first living writers of the United States and Great Britain. The first number was issued in June, 1840, and its circulation has steadily increased to this day, till it counts more readers than any other news- paper of its kind in the world. This is owing to the fact of its having given to the public, for a sum merely nominal, and always in advance of any other print, the most popular works of the most approved authors.

A novel and striking feature of the New World, is, that it has given besides the great literary productions of the day, the discourses of eminent divines. In future these discourses will be pre- sented even more frequently than heretofore; but not too often to interfere with other inter- esting articles.

In addition to all these new and popular works, these eloquent discourses, this comprehensive journal has given the best poems and periodicals papers which have appeared in the English and American Magazines. What has been done is an earnest of what will be done.

The New World is divided into various depart- ments, viz:—Original Articles; First American Editions; Periodical Literature; The Scrap Book; The Literary World; The Musical World; The Dramatic World; The Political World; The World of Science and Art; Patchwork; Latest Intelligence.

We cannot forbear to add in conclusion, that the New World studiously avoids all party poli- tics; and is conducted on principles of the strict- est morality. No profane or improper jest, no vulgar allusion, no irreligious sentiment, is allow- ed to soil its pages. Reverence of God and res- pect to man govern it always. The rule of the Editor is never to publish a line which he would hesitate to read aloud in the hearing of virtuous and intelligent females. Thus the New World is made an unexceptionable Family Newspaper, and is earnestly recommended to the regard of every friend of a pure literature, as well as of correct morals and the public good.

Terms of Subscription.

Three Dollars a year—Two copies one year, or one copy two years, for Five Dollars—*payment in advance*. All remittance must be in current funds, and either post-paid or free.

☞TO CLUBS—For $20 current New-York funds, free of postage, *nine* copies will be sent one year.

A Splendid Offer.

Each subscriber who shall remit $6 in New York or Eastern funds, for two years in advance, will be presented with an elegantly bound copy of

Sear's Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

Also a copy of the same work will be given to any individual who will procure two new subscri- bers for one year, and remit $6 therefore.

Any person procuring *five* new subscribers, and remitting $15 in current New York funds, shall receive the New World one year, and also a copy of the Bible.

Clubs of ten persons, associating together, and remitting FIFTY DOLLARS, shall receive the NEW WORLD two years each, and each also a copy of the Pictorial Bible.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents, to whom 25 per cent will be allowed on each sub- scription at $3, if the balance is remitted in cur- rent funds. Specimen copies sent to all who wish to examine the work, if the request be made free of expense.

New-York, May 22, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Irving's "Sketch Book."

Married Life.

A TALE OF LOVE AND HAPPINESS, DEDICATED TO THE WHOLE BACHELOR TRIBE.

"The treasures of the deep are not so precious,
As are the concealed comforts of man
Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air
Of blessing when I come but near the house.
What a delicious breath marriage sends forth—
The violet's not sweeter."

I HAVE often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter of her husband, under misfortunes, and abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitterest blasts of adversity.

As the vine which has long twined its graceful foilage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt cling round it with caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise there they are to comfort you." And I observed that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch; whereas a single man is apt to ruin, to waste; and self-neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall and ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

These observations call to my mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. My intimate friend, Leslie, had married a beautiful and accomplished lady, who had been brought up in the midst of fashionable life. She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and administering to those delicate tastes and fancies that spread a kind of witchery about the sex. "Her life," he used to say, "shall be like a fairy tale."

The very difference in their characters produced a harmonious combination. He was of a romantic and somewhat serious cast—she was all life and gladness. I have often noticed that mute rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company of which her powers made her the delight: and how, in midst of applause, her eye would still turn to him, as if there alone she sought favor and acceptance. When leaning on his arm, her slender form contrasted finely with his tall manly person. The fond, confiding air with which she looked up to him seemed to call forth a flush of triumphant pride and cherishing tenderness, as if he doted on his lovely burthen for its very helplessness. Never did a couple set forward on the flowery path of early and well suited marriage with a fairer prospect of happiness.

It was the mishap of my friend, however, to have embarked his fortune in large speculations, and he had not been many months, when by a succession of sudden disasters, it was swept from him, and he found himself reduced almost to penury. For a time he kept his situation to himself, and went about with a haggard countenance and a breaking heart. His life was a protracted agony, and what rendered it more insupportable was the necessity of keeping up a smile in the presence of his wife, for he could not bring himself to overwhelm her with the news. She saw, however, with the quick eye of affection, that all was not well with him. She marked his altered looks and stifled sighs, and was not deceived by his sickly and vapid attempts at cheerfulness. She tasked all her sprightly powers and tender blandishments to win him back to happiness; but she only drove the arrow deeper into his soul. The more he saw cause to love her, the more torturing was the thought that he was soon to make her wretched. A little while, thought he, and the smile will vanish from the cheek—the song will die away from those lips—the lustre of those eyes will be quenched with sorrow; and the happy heart which now beats lightly in that bosom will be weighed down like mine, by the cares and miseries of the world.

At length he came to me one day and related his whole situation in the tone of the deepest despair.—When I had heard him through, I inquired, "Does your wife know all this?" At the question he burst into an agony of tears. "For God's sake!" said he "if you have any pity on me, don't mention my wife; it is the thought of her that drives me almost to madness."

"And why not? she must know it sooner or later," said I. "You cannot keep it long from her, and the intelligence may break upon her in a more startling manner than if imparted by yourself; for the accents of those we love soften the harshest tidings. Besides you are depriving yourself of the comforts of her sympathy, and not merely that, but endangering the only bond that can keep hearts together—an unreserved community of thought and feeling. She will soon perceive that something is secretly praying upon your mind, and true love will brook no reserve; it feels undervalued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are concealed from it."

"O, my friend, but think what a blow I am to give to all her future prospects—how am I to strike her very soul to the earth by telling her that her husband was a beggar—that she is to forego all the elegancies of life—all the pleasures of society—to shrink with me into indigence and obscurity. To tell her that I have dragged her down from the sphere in which she might have moved in constant brightness—the light of every eye—the admiration of every heart. How can she bear poverty? She has been brought up in all the refinement of opulence. How can she bear neglect? She has been the idol of society. O, it will break her heart!"

I saw grief was eloquent, and I let it have its flow, for it relieves itself by words. When his paroxysm had subsided, and he had subsided into moody silence, I resumed the subject gently, and urged him to break his situation to his wife. He shook his head mournfully, but I positively said—

"But how are you to keep it from her? It is necessary she should know it, that you may take the steps necessary to the alteration of living—nay," observing a pang pass across his countenance, "don't let them afflict you. I am sure you never placed your happiness in outward show—you have yet friends who will not think the worse of you for being less splendidly lodged; and surely it does not require such a place to be happy with Mary."

"I could be happy with her in a hovel," cried he convulsively. "I could go down with her to poverty and the dust—I could—God bless her! God bless her!" cried he, bursting into a transport of grief.

"And believe me my friend," said I, stepping up and grasping him warmly by the hand, "she can be the same with you. Aye, more; it will be a source of pride and triumph to her, and it will call forth all the latent energies and fervent sympathies of her nature, for she will rejoice to prove to you that her love is for you alone. There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad day light of prosperity, but which kindles up and burns in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is; no man knows what a ministering angel she is, until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world."

There was something in the earnestness of my language, that caught the excited imagination of Leslie. I knew the auditor I had to deal with, and following up the impression I had made, I finished by persuading him to go home and unburden his sad heart.

I must confess, notwithstanding all I had said, I felt a little solicitous for the result. Who can calculate on the fortitude of one whose whole life has been a round of pleasures? Her gay spirit might revolt at the dark, downward path of low humility suddenly pointed out before her, and might cling to the sunny regions in which they had hitherto revelled. Besides, ruin in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications, to which, in other ranks it is a stranger. In short, I could not meet Leslie the next morning without trepidation. But he had made the disclosure.

"And how did she bear it?"

"Like an angel. It seemed rather to be a relief to her mind, for she threw her arms around my neck and asked if this was all that had lately made me unhappy. But poor girl, she cannot realize the change we must undergo. She has no idea of poverty but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry, where it is allied to love. She feels as yet no privation—she suffers no loss of accustomed convenience nor elegance. When we come particularly to experience its sordid cares, its paltry wants, its petty humiliations, then will be the trial."

"But you have now got over the severest task, that of breaking it to her, the sooner you let the world into the secret the better. The disclosure may be mortifying, but then it is a single misery, and soon over—whereas you otherwise suffer it in anticipation every hour in the day. It is not poverty so much as pretence that harrasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that soon must come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting."

On this point I found Leslie perfectly prepared.—He had no false pride himself, and as to his wife, she was only anxious to conform to their now altered fortunes.

Some days after he called upon me in the evening. He had disposed of his dwelling house, and taken a small cottage a few miles from town. He was busied all day in sending out furniture The new establishment required but a few articles of the simplest kind. All the splendid furniture of his late residence had been sold except his wife' spiano. That, he said, was too closely connected with herself—it belonged to the little story of their loves—for some of the sweetest moments of their courtship where those when he leaned over that instrument and listened to the melting tones of her voice. I could not but smile at this instance of romantic gallantry, in a doating husband. He was now going out to the cottage, where his wife had been all day superintending its arrangement. My feelings had become so strongly interested in the progress of this family story, and, as it was a fine evening, I made a proposition to accompany him to his new residence.

He was wearied with the severe fatigues of the day, and as we walked along he fell into a fit of gloomy musing.

"Poor Mary!" at length broke with a heavy sigh from his lips.

"And what of her? Has anything happened to her?"

"What," said he darting an impatient glance at me, "is it nothing to be reduced to this paltry situation—to be caged in a miserable cottage—to be obliged to toil almost in the menial concerns of a wretched habitation?"

"Has she, then, repined at the change?"

"Repined! she has been nothing but sweetness and good humor. Indeed, she seems in better spirits than I have ever know her: she has been to me all love, tenderness, and comfort."

"Admirable girl!" exclaimed I. "You call yourself poor, my friend, you never were so rich—you never knew the boundless treasure of excellence you possessed in that woman."

"Oh, but my friend, if this first meeting at the cottage were over, I think I could be comfortable. She has been introduced into a humble dwelling—she has, for the first time, known the fatigues of being obliged to do domestic employments—she has, for the first time, looked around her on a home destitute of every thing convenient, and may now be sitting down, exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty."

There was a degree of probability in this picture that I could not gainsay, so we walked on in silence.

After turning from the main road up a narrow lane so thickly shaded with forest trees as to give it a complete air of seclusion, we came in sight of the cottage. It was humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poet; and yet it had a pleasing rural look. A wild vine overrun one end with a profusion of foliage; a few trees threw their branches gracefully over it, and I observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door, and on the grass plat in front. A small wicket gate opened upon a path that wound through some shrubbery to the door. Just as we approached we heard the sound of music. Leslie grasped my arm. We paused and listened. It was Mary's voice singing, in the style of most touching symplicity, a little air of which her husband was particularly fond.

I felt Leslie's hand tremble on my arm. He stepped forward to hear more distinctly. His steps made a noise on the gravelled walk. A bright beautiful face glanced out at the window and vanished, a light footstep was heard, and Mary came tripping forth to meet us; she was in a pretty rural dress of white.—A few wild flowers were twisted in her fine hair. A fresh bloom was on her cheek. Her whole countenance beamed with smiles. I had never seen her look so lovely.

"My dear George," cried she, "I am so glad to see you, and have been running down the lane, and looking out for you.—I have set out a table under a beautiful tree behind the cottage, and I have been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them—and we have such excellent cream—and every thing is so sweet and still here—Oh," said she, putting her arm within his, and looking up brightly in his face, "O, we shall be so happy."

Poor Leslie was overcome. He caught her to his bosom—he folded his arms around her: he kissed her again and again; he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes; and he has often assured me that though the world has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has indeed been a happy one, yet never has he experienced a moment of such unutterable felicity.

LAWYERS AND THE IRISHMAN.—While a number of lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset, a few years since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for a dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. "Let him crowd in among us," whispered a limb of the law, (Albert Smith, we believe,) and we will have some fun with him. The Irishman took his seat at the table.

"You were not born in this country, my friend?" "No sir, I was born in Ireland."

"Is your father living?"

"No sir, he is dead."

"What is your occupation?"

"A horse jockey, sir."

"What was your father's occupation?"

"Trading horses, sir."

"Did your father cheat any one while here?"

"I suppose he did cheat many, sir."

"Where do you suppose he went to?"

"To Heaven, sir."

"And what do you suppose he is doing there?" "Trading horses, sir."

"Has he cheated any one there."

"He cheated one, sir."

"Why did they not prosecute him?"

"Because they searched the whole kingdom of Heaven, and could'nt find a lawyer."

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The British East India Company, through the agency of which Great Britain has obtained her ascendency in India, has existed, in various forms, since the year 1600, and is consequently now 240 years old. Its success to the proprietors has been various—its losses as well as its profits having been enormous. It has now about fifty noble ships, of 1200 and upwards tons burden each, officered, manned, and paid in regular man-of-war style—each ship having 130 individuals engaged on board, in various capacities. The service is regularly organized, much as is that of the British Navy. Nearly one half of the entire British army in India, in all 222,476 men, are in the company's service—the whole maintained, in 1830, at a cost of nearly ten million pounds per annum.

The first charter was exclusive, and for fifteen years, with the right of renewal for a like term, if desired; it granted the privilege of trading to all places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and the straits of Magellan, excepting those granted to other associations, and such as were already occupied by the subjects of powers at peace with England; also the right of exporting $30,000 in gold and silver each voyage, and English goods free of duty for the four first years, and to re-export India goods in English ships, with an exemption of duty for the whole period of the charter.

The first fleet of the East India Company consisted of four or five vessels, procured and equipped at an expense of nearly £40,000; about £30,000 was taken in bullion, and about £7000 in goods, consisting in cloth, lead, tin, cutlery, glass, quicksilver, &c. The commander was Captain Lancaster; he sailed on the 2d of May, 1601, with letters from the Queen. Although the ardor for foreign commerce was fervent as has been described, still there were not wanting those who strenuously opposed the voyage, as injurious to the best interest of the country.

The fleet went in the first instance to Acheen, in Sumatra, where a treaty was made with its chief. Here they took in a lot of pepper, and having captured a Portuguese vessel on their way to the Moluccas, with a cargo sufficient to lade their vessel, they returned to England in September, 1603, Capt. Lancaster having the satisfaction of knowing he had made a large profit for his owners.

From that time to 1613 eight voyages were made, in which were invested sums varying from 72,000 to £82,000 for each voyage, according to the number being three or four. All these voyages, except one in 1607, when both the vessels were unfortunately lost, turned out exceedingly profitable; the nett profits rarely falling below 100 per cent, and in general exceeding two hundred per cent, on the capital invested in each voyage. The earliest voyages were to Sumatra, Java, Amboyna, and other islands in the Indian Ocean, from which were taken raw silk, indigo, cloves, mace, calicoes, &c. In 1601 they obtained permission to establish factories at Surat and other places by paying 3½ per cent. duty on their merchandize, accompanied by an assurance that their factories should not be injured. A firman of the emperor to that effect was received in 1612; thus was the first English establishment in that extensive kingdom consented to and ratified by its monarch.

LOSS OF THE WHALE SHIP SHYLOCK.—Captain Taber, master of this vessel, arrived at Boston last week, and gives the particulars of her loss. She ran upon the breakers, near the Fejee Islands on the 20th of June, 1840. They succeeded in launching two boats, in which all the crew but seven embarked, and made for one of the Friendly Islands, about 200 miles distant. After three nights and two days of extreme suffering—being without water or provisions—they succeeded in reaching the Islands, where they were kindly received by the natives. Of the seven left on the ship three were drowned while preparing a raft, and the others succeeded in reaching Truth Island, where they remained until rescued by a ship visiting that Island.

Cassius M. Clay, is not a son of Henry Clay, as some of the newspapers assert.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Volume Twenty-Three.

GODEY'S

LADY'S BOOK,

AND

Ladies' American Magazine

MRS. S. J. HALE and L. H. SIGOURNEY, Editors. Miss E. LESLIE, a contributor to each number.

The present volume commences with two steel engravings by A. L. Dick.—SUNDAY MORNING, and the SALE OF THE PET LAMB. Also, a beautiful colored FASHION PLATE.

THIS is an outlay for Embellishments unprecedented in this or any other country. The great beauty of the pictures will give pleasure to every lover of the beautiful, and it shall always be our aim to procure such subjects for the engraver as will even, without the poetical illustration, tell their own tale. While thus giving attention to that which pleases the eye, we will show that equal attention has been paid to *catering for the mind.*

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,

Who has lately returned from Europe, has made such arrangements as will ensure us a supply of articles from the best female writers in England.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD,
MRS. S. C. HALL, } *Their first contributions to*
MARIA EDGEWORTH, } *an American periodical.*

Will each contribute to the Ladies' American Magazine; from the two last we now have articles on hand.

The HON. MRS. NORTON will also be a contributor.

While from abroad we are receiving such assistance as will serve to make an agreeable variety, we must not forget to mention that we are now publishing an article from an eminent writer of our own country—

The author of 'losing and winning,' and 'sensibility.'

This tale we are certain will cause as great a sensation as did the publishing of "Losing and Winning," which was re-published in half the papers of our country.

Let it not be forgotten that Miss Lesslie contributes to the *Lady's Book* only. ☞No other magazine has articles from her pen.☜ She commences in this No. another of those graphic sketches that give so much pleasure to our readers,

LEONILLA LYNMORE.

While paying a proper tribute to the great talents of the English ladies previously mentioned, be it remembered we have our own Hale, Sigourney, Leslie, Parsons, Embury, Hentz, and a host of others, to mention which we have neither time nor space.

Godey's Lady's Book

Has been favored from the first, with a list of writers that no other Magazine can equal. It has, also, what cannot be said of any other publication,

Exclusive Contributors.

The list of subscribers is larger than any monthly publication in this or any other country.

Thier's History of the French Revolution.

The subscriber will commence on the 1st of July the publication of "Thier's History of the French Revolution." It will be published weekly, and completed in sixty numbers of 28 pages each. It will contain thirteen fine engravings on steel, by A. L. Dick, Esq., so well known by his engravings in the Lady's Book.—The paper is of the finest quality, large type, and a cover to each number. The sale in France of this book is unparalleled, forty thousand copies having been already sold, and a new edition called for.—Price per copy, $7,50.

Waverly Novels, by Walter Scott, for $5,00.

Waverly Novels, with a fine portrait on steel of the author, will be furnished complete to the subscribers of the Lady's Book, on receipt of a remittance of $5,00.

This is printed after the Edinburgh edition, revised by the author himself, which was published in forty-eight volumes, and cost seventy-two dollars, and will contain every word comprised in the Edinburgh edition.

The work will appear in weekly numbers, comprising an entire novel, printed on good paper, and will be completed in twenty-five numbers, making FIVE large volumes. Title page and portrait will be printed with the work.

☞*In all cases, the money for any of the above works must be positively received, before a copy is sent.*

☞*No unpaid letters are ever taken from the post office.*

TERMS AND CLUBBING.

For Lady's Book one year, payable in adv.	$3 00
For every subsequent yr, if not paid in adv.	4 00
For Thier's History, complete,	7 50
For Lady's Book and Thier's History,	10 00
For Waverly Novels, complete,	5 00
For Waverly and 2 copies Lady's Book 1 y'r	10 00
For Waverly and 1 copy Lady's Book 2 y'rs	10 00
For Thier's History of the French Revolution, Scott's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year,	15 00

All orders to be addressed to
L. A. GODEY,
211 Chesnut street, Phil'a.

Saturday Courier.

In order to accomodate friends and neighbors, who may wish to club and receive those popular publications, The Lady's Book, and The Saturday Courier, we make the liberal offers which follow.

For 5 dollars we will forward two copies of the Courier, and one of the Lady's Book, for one year. Or one copy of the Courier alone, for three years, to one person.

For 7 dollars, two copies of the Courier, and two of the Lady's Book, one year.

For 10 dollars, seven copies of the Courier.

Single copies of the Courier 3 dollars per year, or 2 dollars if paid in advance; 1,25 for 6 months. Of the Lady's Book 3 dollars per single subscription.

Small notes on all solvent banks of the State in which the subscribers resides, are receivd at par in payment of subscriptions.

Philadelpbia, April, 1841.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT. with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself. We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the nackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

J.C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 44. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1841. | Whole No. 96. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

ACROSTIC.

Emblem of the flowers of May,
Death has borne from us away,
Who seemed not meant to go so soon,
A flower of morn, escaped at noon.
Releas'd from earth, he takes his flight,
Distrustful of this world's delight,
Redeem'd by grace, in glory he
Mingles in joys of ecstacy,
Crowned with fadeless beauty now,
Glory decks his lovely brow,
United with the Heavenly throng,
In rapturous lays and holy song,
Receives a harp in his right hand,
Encompass'd with the angelic band.

LUCINDA.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. IV.

NECESSITY AND CERTAINTY.

It has commonly been assumed, that there is a real and an important difference, and, by consequence, an external difference between necessity and certainty: that certainties and necessities belong to two distinct classes of ideas, which have no affinity or connection with each other; and therefore that things may be infallibly certain, which are by no means unavoidably necessary. There may, indeed, be a philological difference in the terms, and a philological difference in their application; but the ideas to which they are respectively applied are cognate, and co-existent, and absolutely inseparable: for although certainty, in strict propriety of speech, is not the same thing as necessity, yet they must always meet in the same object; their coincidence must be uniformly inseparable, and the existence of the one, in any given case, must always imply the existence of the other. We apply the term necessity to any thing which cannot be avoided; and we apply the term certainty to any thing that will infallibly take place: we regard necessity as being applicable to causation, and we regard certainty as being applicable to issue: we say of any thing which is necessary, that it must be; and we say of any thing which is certain, that it will be: we regard the one, as implying something that must of necessity take place, and the other, as implying something that will infallibly transpire. The illusion, in this case, arises entirely from the following inadvertency: when we say that we regard the term necessity as being applied to something that must of consequence take place, and the term certainty as being applied to something that will infallibly transpire, we are apt to forget that we are not distinguishing between two different kinds of objects, but only identifying two different properties of the same thing. Different properties, unless they are incompatable, can never demonstrate the existence of different substances; and we might just as well maintain that the two properties of light and heat in the sun would demonstrate the existence of two unconnected solar orbs, as that the two different properties of certainty and necessity belong to two different classes of events. If certainties and necessities were, in reality, two different and unconnected species of things, it would then be possible to distinguish between the one and the other, by identifying their respective and dissimilar properties; but this, I presumably conceive, is an analytical problem, which no casuist has hitherto had the temerity to undertake.

Necessity in the order of nature must always have the precedence of certainty, just as causation must always take the precedence of issue; because necessity alone is able to produce a certainty: and therefore, in the order of speech, and in force of expression, the term necessary must be always more significant and decisive than the term certain. But I would ask my reader whether he is able to produce any case of absolute certainty, that will not, by consequence, involve an equal necessity. Or whether he is able to produce any case of infallible certainty, that has not been indebted for that infallible certainty, to an infallible and unadvoidable necessity. And I would also ask, if it be possible for the limits of certainty to outstep those of the necessity by which it is produced. And for the issue to exceed the causation from which it proceeded. And whether an effect without a cause, not as gross and palpable contradiction as any thing with which the human understanding can possibly insulted.

According to the old Italian proverb, (*che sara, sara*) what will be, will be: and it is equally clear, that what will be, must be; because it is impossible for an infallible issue to be separated from an invincible causation. As far as my own observations have extended, I have always found that necessity has given existence to certainty, and that certainty, has been uniformly supported by an equal necessity; for wherever I have been able to predicate the one, I have been always obliged to infer the other. A mathematical certainty, for instance, must always imply a mathematical necessity: and thus it is certain that the whole of any thing is equal to all the parts of which it is composed; and the three angles of an equilateral triangle are equal to two right angles; because it is not possible for the whole of any thing to be unequal to all the parts of which it is composed, or for the three angles of an equilateral triangle to be unequal to two right angles. Again, a physical certainty must always imply a physical necessity; and therefore it is certain that the perfect organization of the human body is conducive to health: because it is not possible that the perfect organization of the human body to be otherwise than conducive to health. In like manner, a moral certainty must always imply a moral necessity; and therefore it is certain that rectitude of principle will always tend to rectitude of conduct; because it is not possible for rectitude of principle to have any other tendency than to rectitude of conduct. Now if certainty and necessity be indeed dissimilar form each other, in their origin, in their nature, and in their properties, it can be no very difficult undertaking to produce examples in proof, and it will be no unreasonable demand to insist upon their actual production. If the reader will only produce a single example in nature or science, or morals, in which it will plainly appear, either that certainty does actually exist, or that even can possibly exist without involving therein an moral necessity, then I pledge my character to him, that I will immediately renounce my hypothesis, as being untenable: but until such a case be discovered, and actually produced, I insist, as a rational man, continue to regard the foregoing argument as being founded in truth.—The separation of certainty and necessity be proceed so obvious and orthodox, as it is generally supposed, there cannot be any very great hardship in being obliged to produce one solitary example in its confirmation: but if I am not greatly mistaken, it would defy the ingenuity of the most expert casuist on Earth, to produce a single example of absolute certainty, that would not involve an equal necessity. It has, I am fully aware, been often asserted, that although neither nature nor science should be able to furnish a single example of certainty, separate from necessity, yet the volume of Divine revelation contains examples without number. In answer to an assertion so obviously the production of ignorance and error, I would only remark, that if the philosophy of the Bible should be found to contradict the philosophy of nature, it would of necessity follow, that the material world and the volume of revelation do not proceed from the same being: and such a concession would contain every thing that infidelity itself could desire; because it would be totally incompatible with the Divine inspiration of the scriptures. It has often been maintained, that the ancient prophets do represent the events which they predict as being the object of an absolute certainty, and as being, at the same time, entirely unconnected with any absolute or fatal necessity. Now this is mere assertion without proof; and I defy the objector to produce a single example that will substantiate the fact. A prophetical certainty must be supported by a prophetical necessity. If the resurrection of the dead, for instance, be a prophetical certainty, it must be supported by a causation amounting to absolute necessity. Hence we read that 'this scripture must needs be fulfilled.' If the necessity be only that of verifying the prediction, the necessity, even in such a case, must be equal to the certainty of the issue.

The truth of the foregoing assertion, must be supported by the production of a case in point: but notwithstanding the boldness and frequency with which it has been repeated, it would, I presume, be found to be no very feasible undertaking, to produce a single example of scripture prophecy that would either literally express, or ligitimately imply, the two opposite propositions in the foregoing assertion. But passing over the fact of the case, for the present, I would only beg leave to remark, that if the Holy Scriptures should be found to contain axioms of faith, that would be at irreconcilable and eternal hostility with scientific fact and common observation, and utterly repugnant to the plainest and strongest dictates of the human understanding, such a discovery would, in my opinion, go a long way towards overturning the authority of the word of God. The Holy Scriptures were written under the inspiration of the eternal spirit of truth and rectitude; they are addressed to the human understanding, as well as to the human conscience, and they are given to us to direct our thinking and acting, and to be the standard of our faith and practice: and therefore it is not possible for the real meaning of the word of God, to be in direct hostility to the native intuitions of the mind. The obvious agreement of scripture doctrine, with the ordinary dictates of the human understanding, constitutes the eternal evidence of their truth, and their primary paramount authority; without which, the most splendid and appalling miracles would be utterly useless and vain. The opinion, therefore, that the ancient prophets do actually represent the events which they predict, as being certain in their issue, without involving a necessary and infallible causation, is nothing less than a gross and palpable contradiction; and those persons who have given such an interpretation to certain passages of the Holy Scriptures, must therefore have quite mistaken the true and real meaning of those parts of the word of God.

It has been always the practice of those persons, whether private individuals or public bodies, whose interpretations of the Scriptures have been at open variance with scientific fact, and the deductions of the human understanding, to support the authority of their interpretations by informing us, that the things which they inculcate are above human reason; and to terrify our consciences by assuring us that to reason upon them would be an act of impiety: and they have maintained that the constructions which they have thought proper to give to such passages of Scripture, are matters of pious and implicit credence, in the reception of which we have no right whatever to employ our own understandings.—Now this is nothing more than a protestant version of the old popish doctrine of the inadequacy of private judgment, in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures; and which, if carried forward to its ultimate consequences, would eventually produce all the intolerance of papal tyranny. There can never be a compromise between the right and competency of private judgment in the interpretation of the word of God, and the most unlimited intolerance; and therefore the one must ultimately exterminate the other from the christian church. If the right and competency of private judgment be acknowledged, then the human understanding must have some means of testing the truth of the Holy Scriptures, and there must be some acknowledged principles in the human understanding, from whence we derive our competency to decide upon the true and real meaning of the word of God.

It has been a great blessing to the church of Christ, that under all the intolerance which has been exercised therein, and under all the voluntary perversions and impositions of an implicit subjection to that intolerance, a few of those noble spirits have stood forth from age to age, who have dared to dispute the plenitude of human authority; who, in matters of religious belief, would call no man master, and who would always regard with a distrustful shyness, every interpretation of the Scriptures, that would not easily quadrate with the dictates of reason, and the analogy of nature and science: and it is to the decision of such characters that we owe, under God, the blessing of Protestantism, and the light and liberty of the present age. The claims of infallibility are some times preferred, under the most voluntary and specious professions of ignorance, as well as of a pretended christian humility. We not only meet with them in the humble title of servant of servants, but we meet with them in the following *namby pamby* twaddle: we none of us understand the doctrine, and therefore, we must receive it as a matter of pure revelation; on the bare authority of Divine testimony; alias, you must implicitly believe the interpretation which we have given to it, as a matter of paramount authority; and we charge you, on the peril of your salvation, not to give to these words any other construction than the one which we have given to them; and we charge you not to dispute, nor even to suspect the correctness of the interpretation which we have given to them, or to doubt for a moment their Divine authority.—Such is the padlock that has been usually put upon the mouth of religious inquiry; and such the cause of all the darkness, which has overspread the christian world for ages and generations; and which is not entirely dispersed from the Protestant christian churches of the present day.

If ignorance be made the basis of knowledge and the foundation of the christian faith, there will be nothing too gross to be palmed upon the credulity of the christian world. Human credence may rationally proceed to the utmost limits of abstract possibility, in any case, where a given fact or doctrine is supported by the testimony of God; but it can never outstep the bounds of abstract possibility, in any given fact or doctrine, even though it should pretend to a Divine authority. No man can rationally believe that the properties of Divinity can be communicated, either to an exchange, or to the popish nostrum, the consecrated wafer; neither can any man rationally believe, that any issue which God himself has constituted contingent *in re*, can be certain to his own anticipation. I have said that any given fact or doctrine, which lies within the range of abstract possibility, would become an object of a rational credence and conviction, if it were supported by the testimony of God. But such a credence could not be rationally demanded of us by any other being. If the Deity were to assure me that I should attain to the longevity of Methuselah, it would be my duty to believe in the veracity of His promise, because I am assured, that such an event is within the reach of possibility; but if all the physicians in the world, were to make affidavits to that effect, they would only be entitled to my ridicule or pity.

My next inquiry will be of possibility and contingency.

JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

"UNION OF SECEDING METHODIST."

Mr. Editor: Such a union would surely be desirable, especially if we allow that "union is strength," but there are other and higher motives to union, viz: a desire to lessen the quantum of human misery, and to increase the quantum of human happiness, to do good of every possible sort, and as far as possible to all men, and the ultimate salvation of the souls of men, should be the great desideratum in christian enterprize. The Fayetteville Luminary and the Wesleyan Methodist, suggest difficulties in the way of a union. I know, that in order to a union of somewhat discordant materials, especially in the United States, embracing a slaveholding and non-slaveholding population, where civil law must govern, there must be a sacrifice of views and opinions, on the part of some, with an eye to the greater possible good. Without this concession or compromise, it would be useless to attempt an association in a country so diversified and peculiarly situated.

The Luminary thinks a union would be desirable, if it could be effected "without a compromise of principle." If it required a compromise of any principle settled in holy writ, the difficulty would be insuperable. But if religious communities would copy the example of the Saviour and his Apostles, who propagated christianity when and where slavery existed to a greater extent; then and in that case, they would not meddle with civil institutions, or make a matter which they have not the power to remedy, a term of communion. I am no slaveholder, nor in an abstract sense, an "apologist of slavery."—I am opposed to slavery, from principle, in any form. I was born in a non-slaveholding State, (Pennsylvania,) but have lived and travelled in slaveholding States for more than 60 years, but never believed it to be the province or duty of the ministers of religion, or religious associations to resist or interfere with civil institutions. The Saviour submitted to taxation, and wrought a miracle, as He said, "lest we should offend them"—"the powers that be." A church government or a religious association, "free from intemperance and arbitrary power," would not interfere with any civil institution in these United States.

Christian enterprize, in order to be useful in seeking and saving that which was lost, must, in a proper sense, become all things to all men. In the South there are multitudes of people who have no slaves, and multitudes of those who hold slaves deplore the evil of slavery. Many of these are pious, and many need the gospel of the grace of God, to save them from perdition. Many of the slaves are pious, and many need religious instruction. An association or organization that would exclude all these from the benefits of the gospel or religious privileges, must be defective. An institution or association which would exclude rigidly, slaveholders from communion, and the privileges of the pulpit, could be of little use in the South, however righteous in the estimation of some. Would it not be better, and more in accordance with the New Testament, to let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind?—To require no impossibilities, or punish or reject men for what they cannot help, or for an evil entailed on them by their forefathers, which they have not the power to cure or remove? Would it not be better for the teachers of religion to say with Paul, servants obey your masters, and masters give to your servants that which is right—and to preach the gospel to both? The Episcopal Methodist were violent on this subject, and contended for what still stands in their book of Discipline, viz: the "*extirpation* of the evil of slavery"—they but beat the air, created much prejudice, and shut themselves out from usefulness to many. But where are they now? Traffic in human beings is common, and passes unnoticed! We should let our moderation be known to all men; if by all prudent means we may gain some—save our own souls, and them that hear us, whether bond or free.

G.

Tennessee, May, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

INFANT BAPTISM.

There is no point of doctrine which our Baptist friends more strenuously insist upon than that of the necesity of baptism; but according to the common belief of the sect, this ordinance is only to be administered to adults. To show that baptism is essential to salvation they argue from the text, except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. John iii. 5. This text is certainly conclusive; baptism is essential for salvation; but in it there is made no exception unless a man. In the word *man* all are included—all mankind.

A quibbler may say the word *man* refers to the adult state, as infancy is not expressed by the term. The same argument may apply with reference to the female sex, as the word woman is not expressed in the term. But to show you how comprehensive the signification of the word *man* here is, I must refer you to the very text from which it is translated; and notwithstanding the antipathy our Baptist friends have expressed to modern appeals to the original text, I think they will derive not a small share of satisfaction by opening a Greek Lexicon and finding in it the meaning of the word, *tis* the very word in the text above quoted from which the word *man* is translated. They will there learn from it the following meaning, *a, an;* a certain one, somebody, any one, a certain thing, any person whatever, every one. This then settles the question. If the word were translated by *any one, every one, or a person*, it would convey the exact sense of the original, though not better than the word *man*, for it being here used as a generic term relates to all mankind. Baptism is therefore enjoined on all, of whatever age, for it is evident our Saviour made no exception.

The next objection to the baptism of infants is that they cannot possess the requisite disposition to fit them for the *ordinance*, namely *faith and repentance*. In support of this we find them laboring hard to show that faith and repentance must necessarily precede baptism. With regard to adults we agree and prove the doctrine from the same text that they quote, the chief of which are he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be damned, (I quote their own version,) Mark xvii. 16. Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish, Acts xvii, 30. If then you cannot find in children the disposition necessary for baptism, how shall they be disposed for salvation, because we find by the above text the same disposition necessary both for baptism and for salvation.

By these texts it appears that faith and repentance are necessary for baptism. Children are capable of neither. Therefore, say you, they cannot be baptised; but the same conditions, by the same text, are requisite for salvation. Therefore by your own rule, they cannot be saved.—These texts therefore prove you nothing and leave as much to be inferred in favor of infant baptism as against it. Wherefore the text unless a *man* be baptised, &c., remains an insurmountable argument in favor of the baptism of all, of all ages and sexes. You will perhaps say there is neither an express command nor an example in the New Testament authorizing infant baptism. I admit that the subject is not pointedly expressed so neither is it forbidden; but the command is fully implied by the words I have quoted "unless a man be baptised," &c. And the practise of it can be well inferred from the fact of the apostles baptising the household of Lydia, of Cornelius, of the Jailor, of Stephanas, and others, whereof there is no account, given of the children being excepted.

But what is far from being the least powerful argument in favor of infant baptism, is the universal practice of it by all christendom, in all ages and in all nations from the days of the apostles to the present time. So universal has ever been the belief that it was of apostolic origin that no one pretended until modern times to controvert it. Peter de Bruis, a Frenchman of the 12th century was the first to form a distinct creed on this subject; but his motive for rejecting infant baptism was the opinion that children could not be saved under any circumstances, and that therefore baptism was unless. He was the author of the principles held by a small party of the Waldensees.—After him the Anabaptist rose in Germany in the sixteenth century. When therefore a custom has been so universally extended over the world to different nations who received their faith and ordinances at the same time from the apostles themselves: When it had not an opponent for eleven hundred years: When it was tacitly acknowledged in every country to be of apostolic origin: When we can find no account in history of its introduction:—And when all mankind are silent as to such an innovation:—Then in reason and in duty are we bound to believe it of apostolic origin and to receive it as such.

I will now put the question to any one who may be disposed to take it up. When? Where?—And by whom, was infant baptism first induced into the church? If this cannot be shown and proved by authentic historical records, you are bound in conscience before Almighty God to ascribe it to Jesus Christ and his apostles. In a late work on infant baptism, by Mr. Kurts, it is satisfactorily shown that, on the reception of Jewish proselytes, under the Mosaic dispensation, it was customary to baptise, as well as circumcise, the children, as well as adults, of such proselytes. The custom having therefore prevailed at the time our Saviour was on earth, why did not he and the apostles forbid it, if it was not their wish that it should be perpetuated.

A LAYMAN.

For the Western Recorder.

REFORM.

Br. Springer: We, as a religious community, have gone under the denomination of Reformers, and I have been seriously and closely examining, in order to know whether or not we deserve the name. It is true, we have reformed in the principles of church government, and have adopted principles so consistent with the laws of nature, with reason and the word of God, that the hierarchy of the Methodist E. Church, are afraid to controvert the point with us, any longer, either verbally or through the press. Now, I ask, will this degree of reform, give us an entrance into the kingdom of glory? No verily. I know it is an unthankful, and unpopular task, to point out wherein we come short, and but little attention will be paid to it, especially by those who need reforming most, but whether they will hear or not, we are bound to clear our skirts, by reproving, admonishing and urging to all good works.

I will, therefore, in the first place, compare our devotional exercises with primitive times,—and Oh! that male and female may look to it, and profit by it. 1st. Are we in general, as attentively and fervently, engaged in secret prayer, as the primitive Methodists were? In my remembrance, old and young, would be missing, from their ordinary concerns, at least every evening, and many of them at morning, and noon; like one in olden time, they said, "Three times a day, we will cry unto the Lord," &c. Now is this the practice of our brethren? Do we, really esteem it a high and honorable privilege, to approach the high and holy One who invites us to ask and it shall be given, &c? Even the gift of the holy spirit to lead us into all truth, and to sanctify, to comfort, and unite us together in the bonds of peace and love. Without this we cannot cheerfully attend to any other religious duties, and we have no promise of it unless we ask for it; without it we cannot be reformers, and are destitute, not only of ability, but, also of a desire to take part in reforming others, and of course are something like Dr. Young's baptised infidels, made the "worse for mending, washed to fouler stains." But thank God we are not all in this condition. Let those who are, awake and zealously attend to this high and important privilege, and they will soon experience that worship is not a hard task, and other holy duties will not be a burthen. They will find time to attend to their prayer meetings, class meetings, preaching, and they will not be willing to to put off going to a quarterly meeting until Sunday morning, and start home again on Sunday evening. And serious attention to these privileges, will so fire the soul that they will feel willing to attend a protracted meeting, and will take some active part in it, and thereby help the preachers to save immortal souls from death and hell. I recollect well, when a boy, that the Methodists would go from fifteen to forty miles to a quarterly meeting. But now some will stay at home and receive visits, and pay visits on the Sabbath, within three miles of a quarterly meeting. If it were not that we have some living members in all our classes; if it were not for this my soul would faint, but my heart is frequeutly cheered, from what I see and hear. And if all would arise united in the strength of Jesus, we should be justly entitled to the appellation of Reformers.

2d. We complained while in the old church of the contemptous treatment old ministers had to suffer from the young preachers, (this was not the case thirty years ago.) We need reform in this. We had some young men, in the ministry, and I fear, we have some yet, who do not pay that respect to age which the good book teaches. Oh! that God would bless them, with humility of soul, without which they are not worthy of the office; they are impostors, for a proud minister, a pompous, self-conceited, self-willed minister sent of God, is not to be found on earth, and if not sent of God he is an imposter.

My dear brethren, let us be Reformers inside and outside; in the pulpit, and out of the pulpit, in the meeting-house and out of it, at home and abroad, and then we shall be able to do more than we have done in the Reformation of the world.

A. MCGUIRE.

For the Western Recorder.

Of all the vices with which human society is infested, there is none, perhaps, which prevails to such an alarming extent as the one *intemperance*. It effects in a greater or less degree, all orders and ranks of society. It enters the habitation of the high and the low, the rich and the poor, male and female, and feeds with impunity upon our moral and physical beings. It is courted in our halls of legislation, and courts of justice. The physician, who should best know its deadly properties, too frequently resigns himself to its mad control. Go to our prisons and poor houses, and inquire of those miserable and degraded inmates, what brought them into their state of wretchedness and degredation, they will answer *intemperance*. Enter the habitation whose dilapidated appearance and shattered furniture, proclaim it the abode of wretchedness,—ask the unhappy female, who has surrendered all that was once lovely and engaging, ask her the cause of her anguish, she will tell you, with a tear tracing her once lovely, but now palid cheek, that the man whose vows of constancy and protection are registered with God, has, regardless of heaven's frown and the ties of nature, which should bind him to her he swore to love, become a drunkard; her fond anticipations of happiness in life are blasted, her home has become the receptacle of the bloated debauchee, and abusive husband. God of heaven, must these these things be! oh, the depravity of the human heart. Are these things tolerated in a religious community? They are. The image of God's abounding mercy has reared his citadel, within our midst, from which he continues to issue the elements of destruction, producing, devastation, ruin and death. The hydra with pestilential breath, regardless of his own soul and those of the community, seeks every opportunity to vend his weapon of death, that he may satiate his grasp after the pleasures of life. It is high time the moral and religous energies of this community were aroused. It is time for us to pause and reflect upon the state of moral degredation to which we are rapidly hastening. It is time, if we have any regard for the rising generation, to throw around them that protection, without which, in time to come, our heretofore peaceful village will resound with noonday profanity and midnight revelling.

H. L. J.

Otsego, O., June, 1841.

Many a man may justly thank his talent for his rank, but no man has ever yet been able to return the compliment, by thanking his rank for his talent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Fayette County, Ohio.—Dear Sir; Our cause in this region is on the advance.—Our two circuits, which are temporarily united, have increased considerably.

June 4, 1841. R. DOBBINS.

Br. Editor: For three weeks, past we have had good times in this station, and some valuable additions to the church.

A. C. BARNES.

Cincinnati, O., June 12, 1841.

Dear Br: Our prospects on this circuit are some better than when I last addressed you. We have received some additions.

MOSES SCOTT.

Athens, O., June 3, 1841.

FARMINGTON, O., JUNE 2, 1841.

Dear Br. Springer: Not having said any thing through the columns of our very excellent periodical in relation to our success, or prospects of success on this new circuit, since my appointment to it, I deem it my duty to say, through the blessing of God, we are yet alive, and our cause lives. And judging from its healthful appearance at present, I feel justified in saying notwithstanding the recent celebration of its birth here, its sepulchral rites, if performed at all, will be performed at a time far remote. Our progress is slow but certain, like ancient Israel through the wilderness, occupying every inch of the disputed territory by the point of the sword, until God's faithful promise originally made to Abraham was fulfilled. We have to contend for all the spiritual blessings we enjoy. But "our weapons are not carnal but spiritual, and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

We have in this place, (in connection with our right to occupy the church in common with our old-side brethren,) a very spiritual society, numbering twenty-two members; two of whom gave us their names at our last quarterly meeting, which was held on Satuday and Sunday last. At this meeting we were favored with the labors of Brs. Heath, Earl, Chapman, and Bayrd, who spake as though sent of God, and assisted by the Holy Spirit. Their labors have left a very favorable impression upon the public mind in relation to our cause.

In Bazzetta, where at the time of the sitting of the last Annual Conference, we had but five members, we now have 19. Our increase was effected at our second quarterly meeting, at which time the spirit of God was poured out without measure upon the entire christian community, causing every heart to "rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory." For this outpouring was not confined to our little society, but Presbyterians, Episcopal Methodists, Close Communion and Free-will Baptists, were alike engaged, united and blest in this gracious work of the Lord. And, as is ever the case, when this union and faithfulness exists, sinners in Zion were afraid, and began to inquire "What must I do to be saved?" The cry to God for deliverance was mighty, and blessed be His name, the deliverance came. They received the "oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." "The new song was put into their mouths." Thus the ancient promises of God were verified, "Those who wait upon the Lord renew their strength," &c. And again, "When Zion travails she shall bring forth."

Such are our circumstances at present, and such they have been since our appointment to this circuit, that we have not been able to extend our labors as we should have done under other circumstances. Not having a horse, nor the means wherewith to purchase one, we have tried our Saviour's plan of borrowing when we ride, and walking when a horse was not to be had, therefore, we have been circumscribed in our work. The field is large, the harvest is ripe, the laborers are few. We have done the very best we could thus far, and we look to God in whose hand is the king's heart for success.

JAS. M. PIPER.

A DOG WORTH HAVING,—The Baltimore Sun states that Mr. Knight, while passing along the street the other day, accidently dropped his pocket book, containing fifty dollars. When he had proceeded some distance he discovered his loss, and was about retracing his steps to search for the book, when he met his dog running up to him with the pocket book in his mouth. The only reward the sagacious animal demanded was a caress from his master.

The total population of this country, returned by the late census, is 17,100,575. The Federal population will probably exceed 16,000,000. If the ratio of representation in the next Congress should be fixed at 60,900, the House will contain over 260 members. The ratio is now 47,700. It cannot with any propriety be fixed at less than 60,000, which will give Ohio 25 members.

The desire to live without labor and in luxury, is one of our greatest sins; it fills our courts, the jails, and poor houses: it demoralizes our youth, and brings the aged with sorrow to the grave.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 23, 1841.

The President.—Several times through life individuals, from around us, have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, leaving not a single trace to the avenue, by which they took their departure. When such occurrences transpire they always produce the highest kind of excitement. We have frequently noticed the tendency of human nature, under such circumstances, to fabrication and falsehood in order to gratify the public appetite. Tales will be invented, and recited in order to gain listeners and to accommodate the public desire.

The disappearance of the steam-ship President is of the class of events above alluded to. Her unknown destiny has aroused public curiosity to the highest pitch. Every thing is fixed on with anxiety which might give some clue to her fate, and of course tales are being fabricated to accommodate this feeling. Take the following, from the New Bedford Mercury, as a specimen:

"The President.—A wine bottle which had drifted ashore on the Horse Neck beach, at the mouth of Buzzard's bay, was picked up on Saturday last, by Mr. John Devoll, of Westport, and was found to contain a slip torn from the side margin of a newspaper, upon which the following memorandum was penciled:

"Steam-ship President, sole survivor
the Steward—in a small boat,
Save me—20th May."

"The fragment of paper upon which this is written, is a strip about six inches long and one inch wide, and judging from the typography, which is scantily indented upon both sides of one of the edges, as also from its corresponding texture, it appears to have been torn from the Philadelphia Gazette and Com'l. Intelligencer, altho' we cannot identify it in this respect with certainty. We state what has thus come to our knowledge, leaving it to others who are interested, to form their own conclusions, for ourselves we are strongly inclined to believe it to be an imposure; however, difficult it must be to conceive of the motive which could thus induce any individual wantonly to trifle with the sympathies of hundreds who are anxiously interested in the fate of the unfortunate passengers and crew who were embarked in the President. The President it will be recollected sailed from New York on the 11th of March."

We disagree with the article, above, that this fabrication was designed "wantonly" to sport with the "sympathies" of the afflicted and bereaved; we think it rather designed to gratify their excited desires, than otherwise.

From the Mt. Pleasant (Pa.,) Register.

At Home.—Having returned to our home, and resumed the editorial chair, some further notice of our visit to the *Buckeye* State will probably be expected by our readers.

From Bellville, where our last epistle was indited, we journeyed through a part of Monroe and Morgan counties, to Zanesville, and thence by Cambridge, St. Clairsville, Mount Pleasant, and several minor towns and villages, to Wheeling, and thence home by the National road.

The staple of Monroe, and some other comparatively new counties in Ohio, is *Tobacco*. This *weed* can only be raised hereabouts in new ground. Hence, as soon as a tract of land, originally covered with timber, is partially cleared, two or three successive crops of tobacco are grown, and the strength of the soil is pretty well exhausted. After this they raise whatever they can, but do not pay much, if any, attention to restoring the exhausted soil by lime or other manure.

The face of the country, for many miles south of the National Road, and east of the Muskingum river, is too hilly for comfortable farming. We incline to believe, from a hasty survey, that the soil generally is not very deep nor productive. In the vicinity of Zanesville, however, the farms are well cultivated and tastefully improved, while many of the buildings are truly elegant.

Zanesville is a beautiful place—and though a *town* only, has every appearance of a *city*. It contains many princely mansions, with the general appearance of prosperity, and is no doubt the *depot* of immense quantities of produce from the fertile region by which it is surrounded. Some very large Flouring Mills are driven by the waters of the Muskingum at this place.

If we mistake not, the Eastern part of Ohio now presents the same aspect, in regard to *emigration*, that Eastern Pennsylvania did twenty-five years ago—*Then* our enterprizing young people, married and single, besides many seniors, "moved" off to Ohio, to seek more land than they could hope to purchase at home, so that their families might be settled around them. *Now*, these are in turn the heads of large families—and their children, instead of settling down beside their parents are many of them emigrating to Iowa, Wisconsin, &c. Thus ever-changing and unsettled are the dispositions of the American people. Perhaps it is all for the best.

Near to Morristown, O., while travelling in the evening, to avoid the heat and dust, we passed a colony of *Mormonites*, encamped in the woods, with their tents, fires, &c., in ample order. These infatuated creatures were bound for "*Nauvoo*," the land of Promise of Joe Smith and Sidney Rigdon, in Illinois. They seem now to be well furnished, and to be prosecuting their long journey in good spirits. It will be well if their leaders do not swindle them out of property, reputation and comfort, before they are aware of the gross imposition practized upon them.

At Mount Pleasant we visited the Silk Manufactory of Mr. Gill, which appears to be in a very thriving condition. Of this more hereafter. Our time and room are at present exhausted.

What our brother editor says about the hilly character of the country he visited is correct.—But in regard to the productiveness of the soil he is assuredly mistaken. We doubt, for instance, whether there be a more productive county in the State, (and we are well acquainted with Ohio,) than Muskingum. He, however, falls into the general error of travellers, who judge of the quality of the soil from its color. The black earth is that which is generally esteemed to be the richest. But he will permit us to inform him that all black lands are poor lands, and the blacker the worse. It may be said of these soils as the Indian said to the painted lady. He walked up and touching her on the cheek, said, "d—— lie, madam."—If our friend had visited our "Meadow Farm," we think we could have showed him some situations which would no doubt have suited his taste.

From the Saturday Courier.

Last Glimpse of the President.—The packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Cole, which sailed from New York on the 11th of March, in company with the ill-fated President, arrived last week from Liverpool. Capt. Cole had the last glimpse of the steamer on the morning of the 12th of March, the day before the most terrific gale that ever blew on our coast. Nothing has been heard or seen of her since that morning, unless the wreck seen by Captain Bowman was her.

Many and many a person will remember that dreadful gale which raged for two days, the 13th and 14th of March, strewing the broad Atlantic for miles, with spars, masts, hulls, and wrecks of all kinds. Capt. Cole said he never experienced such another. So strong did the wind blow, that it took the sails, furled tightly on the yards of the Oxford, completely off, and tore them into rags. And Captain Comstock, of the steamer Massachusetts, who was in Long Island Sound on the first night, reports that he never passed through such a night. That how he and all his passengers were saved was a miracle. Several of the passengers say that they are indebted to the skill and coolness of the Captain for their lives.

We give these facts to show the severity of the gale the President, with her heavy, bulky machinery had to encounter when only two days out. Capt. Cole thinks she went down that night with all on board!

One of our correspondents has touched his lyre, and produced what follows, upon this touching and heart-rendering event:

SHE WAS NEVER HEARD OF MORE.

LINES ON THE LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Her mighty sails the breezes swell,
And fast she leaves the less'ning land:
And from the shore the last farewell
Is waved by many a snowy hand;
And weeping eyes are on the main,
Until its verge she wanders o'er:
But from the hour of parting pain,
The ship was never heard of more.

In her was many a mother's joy,
And love of many a weeping fair,
To her were wafted in its sigh,
The lonely heart's unceasing prayer.
And, oh the thousand hopes untold,
Of ardent youth the vessel bore:
Say were they quenched in waters cold?
For she was never heard of more.

When on her wide and trackless path,
Of desolation doomed to flee,
Say, sank she 'midst the being wrath
Of racking winds and rolling sea?
Or where the land but mocks the eye
When drifting on a fatal shore?
Vain guesses all—but her destiny
Is dark—she nev'r was heard of more.

The moon has three times changed her form,
From glowing orb to cresent wan,
'Midst skies of calm and clouds of storm,
Since from her port that ship has gone.
But Neptune keeps his secret well,
And though we know that all is o'er,
No eye hath seen—no tongue can tell
How sank that wreck for evermore.

J. L. H.

A Story of Pirates.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th, says:

"Our community were quite horrified yesterday, by a narrative about pirates, which figured largely in one of the city prints. The impression might have been greater, but for the incredulity created by the extraordinary character of the circumstances related. It seems that somewhere on our sea coast, the United States revenue cutter has captured a small craft with a crew of seven men and a quantity of fire arms and weapons on board. The prisoners are charged with being pirates, from the fact that they were armed and carried a corsair's signal. The idea is dreadful; but we rather think that the crew of ferocious rovers, will turn to be a party of our citizens, who have gone out on a fishing excursion, in a frolic, carrying guns and other weapons, as is customary on such expeditions, and perhaps out of fun hoisting the pirate's flag. Such seems to be the public impression on the subject."

Missionaries.—In the whale ship Wm. Penn arrived at Falmouth on Friday the 28th, from the Pacific ocean, came passenengers, Rev. Reuben Tinker missionary at the Sandwich Islands, wife and six children; Luther A. Gulick, son of Rev. Mr. Gulick, missionary, now at the Sandwich Islands. Among the children above stated is a blooming daughter of Mrs. Tinker, whose enumeration among the passengers only commenced after leaving the Sandwich Islands.

Boston.—Great improvements are being made, says the Boston Traveller, in all parts of Boston. New houses are going up in all directions; and if Boston continues to grow in population, wealth and business, as it has for some time past, it will outstrip in greatness the anticipations of all its inhabitants and friends.

The Lardrone Island—England and China.—The New York Courier has an article in reference to China and England, the purport of which is the importance of the absolute cession by China to England of a capacious seaport within her dominions and its natural consequence, the establishment on the confines of China of an Anglo-Saxon Colony, rife with industry and enterprise, which before could scarcely be considered as belonging to the great family of nations,—but which contains a population more numereus than any—the arts and commodities of life, taken from them in return, the superfluous products of their bee-like labor, and thus promising to enlarge the circle of commercial exchanges in a degree, of which we can scarcely trust ourselves to imagine the extent. It is anticipated that this Ladrone Island will in a few years be studded with habitations, factories and warehouses, containing a population made up of people of all commercial nations, the Chinese themselves performing the laborious occupation, and some perhaps engaged in trade; her ports will be filled with flags of various people, and our stars and stripes not shining the least conspicuous among them all.

Important to Bankers and Brokers. An action of some importance was decided a day or two ago, before the Superior Court of New York. Mr. William Fitch, a broker, instituted a suit against Mr. Benjamin K. Hobart, a porter in the Phœnix Bank, under these circumstances: A trunk containing $500 in silver was deposited by a clerk of the plaintiff, in the bank, with orders to the porter not to deliver it except to himself or order. That some days subsequent he called for the trunk, but it could not be found, nor has anything been since heard of it. After a patient examination of the case, the jury, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The Drought in Delaware.—The Wilmington Journal says: "We are informed that about Cantwell's Bridge and in the direction of that place, the earth is literally parched for want of rain—vegetation has made very little advancement, and the farmers are almost in despondency. While the upper part of New Castle county has been visited by refreshing rains, and the face of the earth become clothed with the richest verdure, other parts of our State are suffering from distressing drought, not having been visited by a beneficial shower since the first day of May last.

A Fatal Duel at New Orleans.—We learn from the New Bee, that a duel was fought on the 2d inst., at Mandeville, between Messrs. Samuel Wright and S. W. Oakey, merchants of that city. The hostile meeting grew out of certain articles in the Vicksburg Sentinel, abusive of Mr. Oakey, and of which Mr. Wright was the reputed author. The combatants fought with rifles. The first shot proved ineffectual. At the second, Mr. Wright fell, having received his adversary's ball in the side. He lived scarcely a minute.

The only penalty for usury in Maine, is that the excess of interest over 6 per cent. may be recovered back in a suit at law with costs. A table is going the rounds of the papers which erroneously represent that usury in that State renders the whole debt forfeit. That State acts upon the idea, that money should be, like merchandise, free to sell for the highest price, or the lowest, at which the condition of the market would sell it. Thousands in this country advocate that principle as being the very best for the poor man, who is ever the borrower.

The Case of Dr. Eldridge.—In this case the Judges heard the arguments on both sides on Saturday, and agreed to release the Doctor provided he would enter into a recognizance of $1000 in his own name. He refused his discharge on these terms, and was conveyed back to Moyamensing. He also demanded the return of the money that had been taken from him. Subsequently, however, at the desire of his friends, he gave the required bail, and was discharged.

The Crops.—Rye in this and the adjacent States looks remarkably well this season. So do the wheat and other crops generally, and let us be thankful to an ever-bountiful Providence, that notwithstanding the "lateness of the season," about which we heard so frequently, there is now every prospect of one of the most abundant general harvests, which our country was ever blest with. The season now is truly delightful.—*Phil. Cour.*

A Hint to Good Housewives—Washing Salads.—To free salads from the larvæ of insects and worms, they should first be placed in salt water for a few minutes, to kill and bring out the worms, then washed with fresh water in the usual way. This is an invaluable suggestion, as all salads are subjected to insects, some of them inconceivably small, and some of them not very delicious either.

The Crops in Chester, Del.—The Village Record says:—"We have consulted our agricultural friends, and looked upon their farms, and they concur in the promise of luxuriant grass and grain crops, should the season continue favorable. The clover fields are blooming and fragrant; they look rich and pleasing, and so do the farmers. From other sections of the country, the accounts are equally favorable, giving reason to believe this will be a year of national plenty."

Interesting Astronomical Discovery It would appear from the following interesting paragraph from a German paper on the distance of the fixed stars, that unless the German philosopher has missed a figure or two in his calculation, a most important problem has been solved:

"M. Bessel, a German astronomer, has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times, by having ascertained the parallax of the double star 61 Cygni. He found, from repeated observations made from August, 1837, to March, 1840, that the parallax of a Cygni did not exceed thirty-one hundreths of a second, which places the distance of that star from us at nearly 670,000 times that of the sun, or which is nearly sixty-four millions of miles or, more nearly, 63,650,000,000,000 miles. This immense distance can better be conceived when we state, that if a cannon ball were to traverse this vast space at the rate of twenty miles a minute, it would occupy more than six millions of years in coming from that star to our earth; and if a body could be projected from our earth to 61 Cygni, at thirty miles an hour, which is about the same rate as the carriages on rail-roads travel, it would occupy at least ninety-six millions of years. Light, which travels more than eleven millions of miles in a minute, would occupy about twelve years in coming from that star to our earth."

Mrs. Jarvis, *vs.* Rev. S. F. Jarvis. Every body remembers the particulars of this case, which created so much discussion in the Connecticut Legislature some two years since, on the application of the lady for a divorce. Being unsuccessful at Hartford, Mrs. J. has since resided in Brooklyn, L. I., for the purpose of gaining a residence in the State of New York, to avail herself of its chancery laws relating to divorce and alimony. Tuesday her complaint came before the Vice Chancellor, but was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. His Honor deciding that neither party had been resident in the State long enough to entitle them to a citizenship. Mr. Jarvis is a very wealthy clergyman of Middleton, Connecticut, and his wife is suspected of being a "bit of a shrew."

Murder.—We learn from the Fort Wayne Sentinel, that there are two men in jail at Peru, Miami county, Ia., awaiting their trial for murder. The prisoners consist of a father and an intended son-in-law. The difficulty which caused the murder is said to have originated from an engagement of marriage between the daughter of the father and the person murdered; which had been broken up by the family. The daughter was subsequently engaged to be married to the person alluded to, which caused the difficulty, and cost the original lover his life.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Jackson Long, from Lewis county, Mo., recently, while on his way to Platte county, about three miles east of Richmond, was attacked by two foot pads, first taking his horse by the bridle and demanding his money, and on his refusal to give it up they shot him through the neck with a pistol, which dismounted him. The robbers only succeeded in getting a pocket book with a small amount of money. Mr. Long escaped to a neighboring house and bids fair to recover. The robbers were pursued, taken, recognized by the wounded man, and sent to prison.

By a statement in the Nantucket Enquirer, we see that during the month of May, there arrived in the ports of the United States thirty four whalers, bringing oil to the value of *a million and a half* of dollars. The imports have been 1,041,862 gallons sperm, and 880,740 gallons "right whale" oil. The quantity of sperm being larger than whale is a very unusual circumstance. The whale ship Science, arrived at Portland on the 4th inst., having on board 90,000 gallons whale oil, 10,000 gallons sperm oil, and 22,000 pounds bone. She has been absent about two years and a half.

It is recorded on the monument erected in one of the churches of Newburyport, Mass., by the late Mr. Bartlett, to the memory of Rev. George Whitfield, that during the thirty-four years he was engaged in the ministry, he preached no less than 18,000 sermons, *averaging* between nine and ten every week during the whole time. During the same period he crossed the Atlantic 13 times, which was not, at that time, as at present, an undertaking of only two or three weeks, but of double or triple that number of months! Whitfield was instrumental of as much good as any man of any age. Oh that we had more Whitfields!

Lead at St. Louis.—By the accounts of several of the wholesale houses in St. Louis, engaged in the lead trade, it appears they had received in the months of April and May 78,000 pigs lead, the pigs averaging from 65 to 70 pounds each, making about 12,104,999 pounds, which at 3½ cents per pound, (the average price in that market,) give an aggregate of $423,640 as the value of the lead.

Calamitous Fire.—On Thursday afternoon, at shortly after 3 o'clock, fire broke out in a block of wooden buildings in Stanton street, near Pitt. Six were burned on Stanton street, four on Pitt, and three in the rear. They were mostly occupied by poor German families, who have lost nearly their all. It was rumored that a child perished in the flames.—*N. Y. paper.*

Congress—Extra Session.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, June 10, 1841.

In Senate.—Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial praying for a duty upon imported silks.

The Public Lands.—Mr. Clay, according to notice, asked leave to present a bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

The Case of McLeod.—Mr. Buchanan, in proposing to refer that part of the President's Message that related to Foreign Affairs, to the committee which has the charge of them, entered at length upon an examination of the facts relating to the conflagration and capture of the steamboat Caroline, as well as upon the history of the Patriot War in general. Mr. Buchanan then showed from Chief Justice Marshall, and other authorities, that a nation had exclusive right of control over its own waters, and he added that, however justifiable an officer in time of war might be for executing orders of invasion, or violation of a neutral territory, yet in time of peace, he contended, if it were done, the people whose territory had been thus violated, had a right to hold the officer responsible in their courts.

Mr. B. did not agree with Mr. Webster in his construction of the law of nations, and he set forth the points of his disagreement at length. He believed also that the Supreme Court of New York would take a view different from that of Mr. Webster, and if an appeal should be taken he doubted whether the views of the Secretary of State would be sustained.

Mr. Buchanan did not think our condition so very alarming in the event of a war. We were not among the weak nations of the earth, he said, and no other nation could attack us without suffering as much from war as we should. He did not, however, deem that there was any risk of war, but on the event of its coming, he wished the law of nations to be so construed, as to put us right in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Rives gave credit to the sincerity with which the Senator of Pennsylvania had, at the outset, disclaimed any intention to give a party character to his remarks. But the failure to carry out his intentions, proved that he was correct in another of his assertions—that he was a party man. The views which he had taken of the subject were exclusively one sided. He cordially concurred in what had been said as to the attempt on the Caroline, but he maintained that the wrong was a national wrong, which ought not to be revenged upon an individual, but for the redress of which we should look to the great power which ordered it.

The answer which had been made to the demand for the release of McLeod, he thought, was in the spirit of American feeling. We had the power to wreak our vengeance upon an individual, we scorned to do it, when a great nation had justified her act for which we choose to hold the strongest power responsible while we let the weakest go. That this was a proper construction of the laws of nations, he had no doubt, and he quoted Vattel as authority in the case.

Regarding this as a military expedition, he contended that officers employed in it were mere instruments of their government, unconscious and irresponsible instruments, as much so as the guns and swords in use. He alluded to the attack upon Copenhagen in defence of this position. He cited several other European cases to show that such was the understanding of national law throughout the civilized world. He quoted Vattel to show that such enterprises even in time of peace did not change their character, so far as individuals were concerned. Rutherforth held the same ground.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution referring so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as is not committed to the Select Committee, to the Committee of Ways and Means. The rules were suspended and the motion concurred in.

Mr. Holmes presented a petition from some citizens of Charleston, praying that the salary of the President for one year, be appropriated to the bereaved family of the late President, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Washington, June 11, 1841.

The Case of McLeod.—Mr. Choate, of Mass. having the floor, addressed the Senate upon this subject for nearly two hours. He commended in the strongest language Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox.

Mr. Calhoun replied, and controverted some of the positions of Mr. Choate. He commented severely upon the manner in which the Caroline was burnt, and owned that the Secretary of State had set forth the matter well.

Mr. Huntington then took the floor, and went into an argument on international law in support and defence of the legal positions taken up by Mr. Webster in his correspondence with the British Minister, and in reply to the speech of Mr. Buchanan, who had assailed them.

And then, on motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Last evening, after my abstract was closed, the motion for the previous question having been carried, yeas 113 noes 108.

The main question was put as follows, and decided in the negative, yeas 107, noes 113.

This Day's Business.—The House was opened by the Rev J. W. French with prayer.

Mr. Hunt gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the act of 1837, withholding the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue from the States.

Mr. Pendleton rose to present a memorial from certain citizens in Ohio, which Mr. Wise objected to.

The Speaker asked leave to present papers relating to a contested election in Maine, to which Mr. Clifford objected.

Mr. Botts asked for information of the Speaker if all the offices, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keepers, &c., would not be void, if the Rules which were now under reconsideration were nullified? Would not the House be thrown back to its situation at the commencement of the session, if this question should be concurred to?

Mr. Wise took the floor in favor of the motion, and stated that he wished the members to see clearly the situation in which they had placed themselves by the recision of the 21st Rule. The cry was around him of "let us proceed to business." He would tell the gentlemen that the subject, (abolition) he was now discussing, was the most important business—the People of the South would yield to a Bank, yield to a Tariff, yield to every thing except this, and no majority could do other business if Abolition petitions were suffered to be presented in this House every Monday to be discussed.

Mr. W. went into a full examination of the subject of Abolition, and the various important questions bearing upon it, defining and illustrating the duties of the State and General Government.

At one o'clock Mr. Wise complained of extreme weakness and sickness, and of being affected by the heat.

Mr. Fillmore moved the postponement of the consideration of the question until to-morrow.—Carried.

The House then went into an election for Printer. Mr. Morgan nominated Gales & Seaton. Mr. McKeon nominated Blair & Rives.—Mr. Gilmer stated that he did not intend to make a nomination, but vote for Peter Force who was a Printer, and was not attached to either a political or religious press.

Whole number of votes,	213
Necessary to a choice,	107
Gales and Seaton,	134
Blair and Rives,	73
Peter Force,	6

Messrs. Gales & Seaton were declared by t
Speaker duly elected.

Washington, June 12, 1841.

Senate.—Several memorials in favor of a Ge
eral Bankrupt Law were presented.

The Business of the Senate.—The resolution
Mr. Clay for limiting and designating the bu
ness of the session then came up, which M
Benton opposed as an attempt to dictate to t
Senate.

Mr. Calhoun moved to lay the resolution on t
table, and asked for the ayes and nays, when t
question being taken, it was decided in the ne
ative—ayes 19, nays 27.

After some farther conversation, the resoluti
was so modified as to agree to take up the unfi
ed business after the morning hour, when t
resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate the
proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, and t
Rev. Septimus Tuston was declared elected,
follows:

For Mr. Tuston, (Presbyterian,)	29 votes
Mr. Danforth,	7
Scattering,	4

House of Representatives.—Mr. Wm. M
Paine, of Alabama, presented his credentials, w
qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Goggin moved that the consideration
the question under discussion yesterday whe
Mr. Wise became unwell, be postponed unt
Monday. Concurred in.

Mr. Graham asked leave to introduce a bill t
repeal the Sub-Treasury Act, and other purpos
which was not granted. He then moved t
suspend the rules and asked the ayes and nays.

Mr. Pickens asked if there was not a bill re
ported from the Senate, having the same obje
in view entertained by the gentleman from Nor
Carolina.

The yeas and noes were ordered, and it a
peared that there were in the affirmative 56, an
in the negative 132.

Several petitions were presented from vario
States praying for the establishment of a Natio
al Bank.

These petitions were all referred to the Sele
Committee on the Currency.

Mr. Ingersoll presented a petition from certai
persons of the city and county of Philadelphi
praying for the abolition of Slavery, and an a
teration of the Constitution, which, on motio
of Mr. Wise, was laid on the table.

Mr. Sergeant presented a petition of the sam
nature, which was also laid on the table.

Mr. Fornance offered a memorial showing tha
the operation of the present Tariff was oppressiv
and moved that it be referred, with instructio
to inquire into the expediency of reporting
bill increasing the tariff.

On this motion the yeas and nays were de
manded.

Before they were taken Mr. Weller moved tha
the House adjourn. For the adjournment 8
yeas—nays 104.

The question on Mr. Fornance's motion wit
the memorial were laid over for the day.

Mr. Chapman presented certain resolution
passed by the Legislature of South Carolin
touching the controversy between the State
Georgia and Maine. Ordered to lie on the tab
and be printed.

Washington, June 14, 1841.

Mr. Wise took the floor, in continuation of h
remarks which he commenced on Friday, an
which he was obliged to suspend on account
indisposition. The gentleman was extremel
pale, yet he kept the floor, and continued to en
chain the members, by a most powerful constit
tional argument until 5 o'clock, when an offer wa
made to adjourn, for which he thanked the Hous
but would not permit for his sake. The Hous
had been kind in indulging him, and he would er
deavor to conclude.

Senate.—Petitions were presented on the sul
ject of a National Bank, for it by Mr. Keer, an
against it by Mr. Wright.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, callin
for a schedule of the payments out of the Treasu
ry for the last three months, was taken up fo
consideration.

Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the ta
ble, yeas 22, noes 19.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should ask th
consideration to-morrow.

The unfinished business of Saturday was the
taken up and

Mr. Preston resumed the debate, declaring tha
he would not have said a word, but for the neces
sity of replying to the construction of the inter
national law which had fallen from some Sena
tors, and which could not be justified by any au
thority entitled to any weight. It had been al
leged that in Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox
there was a defect of tone; 2dly that the con
struction of the law of Nations by Mr. Webste
was made too hastily; and 3rdly, that the des
patch of the Attorney General was unwise. H
admitted that Great Britain had in her usual di
plomacy, evinced too much *hauteur*, and on tha
account he would have been willing to meet he
with equal abruptness. But he was satisfie
with the course of the Secretary of State. H
asserted that there was no difference in the pub
lic opinion as to the tone of this letter, whic
was worthy of the high character of its author
and calculated to enhance the character of ou
diplomacy.

Mr. Benton said he always foretold that Eng
land would not relax her hold, and he sat it dow
that we should have a war with Great Britain.—
She will keep goading us on, interfering wit
our black population, and urging us on to war.—
She calculated on a war of a few years, but if h
knew his countrymen she would not find it i
so easy to finish the war in a few years. Th
American people are brave and will fight and th
present administration have nothing to do bu
to give up their popularity hunting schemes an
put the money into fortifications and cannon an
ships.

Washington, June 16, 1841.

Senate.—Mr. Thomas Allen was elected
printer.

The discussion of the McLeod case was con
tinued.

House.—A long debate was had on the resolu
tion offered by Mr. Wise.

An Appalling Case.—The Baltimore Sun states that two brothers named Connelly, were recently brought into the watch house, in a state of melancholly wretchedness. They entreated to be sent any where rather than home, as their father was constantly drunk, and daily displayed the cruelty which drink inspires, in abusing and beating them. They were accordingly sent to the alms house.

Increase of the Mormons.—This sect of visionary fanatics appear to be on the increase. The St. Louis Bulletin says—"Two hundred and thirty-seven Mormons came up in the Moravian, last week, from New Orleans. They are from Westmoreland, Lancaster and Yorkshire, Eng., and are bound for Nauvoo, Ill." Humbug and imposition.

Error Corrected.—The Cincinnati, Ohio, Republican, says that Gov. Carlin has joined the Mormons, is said to be entirely a mistake. Joe Smith and the Governor are not on good terms, and the latter wishes to hand Joe over to the Governor of Missouri, to be dealt with according to law.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 23, 1841.

FIRE.—Twenty houses were recently destroyed in New York, by fire, principally wooden buildings, belonged to poor families.

Our readers who are fond of abstract speculations can be gratified by the perusal of our correspondent "*John*." His essays evince much thinking.

☞The Pittsburg conference of the Episcopal Methodist church, will commence its annual session in Pittsburgh, on the 14th of July next, and the Erie conference on the 28th, in Warren, O.

SENTENCE OF J. F. BRADDEE.—The court, on the 4th inst. overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced the prisoner on the first count of the indictment to ten years imprisonment.

☞The Book of Mormon has been republished in England, where the Mormons are said to be more successful than even in this country. The Book is noticed at considerable length by many of the latest journals.

THE WEATHER.—The drought continued with scorching severity until Friday morning last, when we had a very plentiful and refreshing shower of rain, and another equally beneficial to vegetation on Monday morning. These may help the grass and wheat crops some, but they were too far gone to be essentially benefitted thereby.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The June number of this deservedly popular periodical has been received, richly embellished with a beautiful mezzotinto on steel, "The Island of the Fay," engraved expressly for this magazine; three figures of fashions, (colored,) and two pages of music.—The contents are varied and interesting, and among the contributors we recognize the names of several of our most distinguished native literati.—PA.

CAUTION.—As Mrs Judge McElheny was returning from quarterly meeting at Asbury Chapel, in Hopewell tp., on Sabbath week past, while her horse was drinking, and of course she had not a perfect command of the bridle, some younsters came dashing up, behind, like a set of Choctaws, and scared the animal, which threw her and broke her leg. This ought to be a caution to such young men as are in the habit of riding to and from church, on the Sabbath, like a set of drunken Indians.

BEE-BREEDING IN THE WEST.—We have received, by the favor of the author, (Thomas Affleck of Cincinnati, Jr. editor of the Western Farmer,") a pamphlet of 70 pages thus entitled. This work contains the most *common sense* remarks we have seen upon the culture of Bees.—The writer seems to have studied closely their natural history, and his recommendations are in strict accordance therewith. He does not recommend any infallible preventive for the ravages of the moth, yet, if what he says be attended to, it will, no doubt, be the most likely to guard against its distructive power.—Farmers! get the work. It is both instructive and amusing, as well as valuable to the Bee-Culturalist.

HARRIS' DIRECTORY.—In our 38th number we referred to the work here alluded to by the Ohio Statesman:

Mr. Harris, of Pittsburgh, the well known and indefatigable author of the Pittsburgh Directory, Intelligencer, &c., is about publishing a new edition, including cities, and towns in Ohio.—If a reasonable number of subcribers can be obtained in Columbus, a pertinent notice of our city—its institutions, business houses, resources &c., will be included in the work. A prospectus is at this office, and one at the office of Mayor Wood. Let our citizens give a liberal start in the matter. The information connected with Pittsburgh alone, will be worth the price of the work. We are sorry to cut this notice so short. What is done should be done quickly, as the work is now in press.

SMITHFIELD, O., JUNE 12, 1841.

Rev. C. Springer: I hereby inform you that my papers come very irregular—that is, a great many do not come at all. C. Belknap has failed to receive about one-third of his complement, whilst other subscribers receive theirs regularly. Why not mail Belknap's with the package which comes to York? Whose fault is this, yours or "Uncle Sam's boys?" Resp'y, yours, &c.,

JAS. McCOY.

Our papers are not put up by ourself, (for we have not time for it) but by the hands of the office, and it is our wish to have them packed and directed without mistake. An occasional error might happen in our office, but that a general failure should originate with us we cannot think.—However, we shall be glad if all our subscribers who miss their papers would inform us, and we shall do the best in our power to have all difficulties remedied.—We send Belknap's paper to the office forwarded to us with his name. If there is another office which will suit his convenience better, to which he wishes his paper transferred, so soon as he signifies that to us it shall be done.

☞It will be seen by the following article, from the Methodist Protestant, that the editor and his friends have made but little by cousining Dr. T. E. Bond and other editors of the M. E. church. Since the Dr. has given the whole a boring, he finds it to be his duty, all at once, to "be at his post," and to say something about the "ecclesiastical difference" between the two churches. We have noticed the Protestant's flattering allusion to the worthy Dr. and some of them at the time rather palled upon our taste.—On the whole, to use a trite expression, we think the Baltimore editor is rather sucked with his Episcopal friends.

If we have heretofore said little upon the ecclesiastical difference between the Old Church and the New, it has been because we have thought such a course the most prudential under the circumstances. We are now convinced that the time for action has come: and we mean to be at our post. The late unwarranted and unmanly assertions of the Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, have rendered indispensable what was before of questionable propriety. Dust has been thrown into the eyes of the people, and it is necessary that the injury should as far as possible be remedied. Our readers may therefore expect that "Dr. Bond" and his misrepresentations, will occupy no inconsiderable portion of our attention for some time to come.

We have recently been looking over a work now out of print, but well worthy of republication, by Dr. S. K. Jennings, of this city. We speak of "*Jennings' Exposition.*" In that work we find the articles originally written upon Reform, for which accusation was brought against the brother in Baltimore. We intend to bring these "senseless ravings" again before the people, with such explanations as may be deemed necessary. We shall, however, wait the prosecution of our design until certain matters shall be terminated that are now in progress. The brethren who have been so slandered by the Advocate are not sleeping. A meeting of the UNION SOCIETY will probably be called, and such measures taken as shall convince the "Senior Editor," that some things can be done as well as others. The public—we speak not of Methodist Protestants alone, or, of those only who read Methodist prints—the *public*, will hear more of this matter than will be agreeable or creditable to the Doctor, if we are not much mistaken. The times call for it—suffering and slandered innocence calls for it—and *their calls shall not be unheard.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, June 23.—Flour 3,50; wheat 65 cents.

PITTSBURGH, June 11.—Flour are constant and steady from wagons and boats at 2.62½ a 3,75, and from 3,75, and from stores 3,87½ to 4,00 per bbl.—*Harris.*

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Flour, 3,62½; Wheat, 65 a 70; Corn, 20 a 25; Oats, 20.—*Phil.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Flour—Flour remains stationary at 5,00 for Pennsylvania, and 4,87½ for western, but the market is dull, with little export demand; the receipts continue only moderate, however, and the stock is light.

Provisions—Sales of Pork in lots at 11,00 for western Mess, and 9,25 for Prime. Beef is taken at 10,00 per bbl. for Mess, and 6,75 a 7,50 for Prime. Bacon is in moderate request at 6 a 7½ cts. for fair to prime Hams; Sides 5 a 5½, and Shoulders 4 a 4½ cts. The stock of inferior Bacon is large, and sales have been made at a shade under these rates. Lard is dull: sales of western at 7 a 7½ cts. for fair to good.

Cattle Market—was well attended, and most of the offerings taken at a slight decline on last week's prices. Beef Cattle—at market 400 head; sales at 6,75 a 7,25 for fat; poor 6,00.—*Bicknell.*

ITEMS.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Henry Clarke Hubbard died at South Kingston, R. I., on the 9th inst, in the 73d year of his age. He entered the pulpit as usual, and had just delivered his text, when he was seized with a fit, and fell on the pulpit floor, and soon after was a corpse!!

A girl named Elizabeth Scott at Pottsville, Pa., recently put an end to her life by taking arsanic. The desertion of a lover, who proved to be a soulless scoundrel, was the cause of her despair.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.—The annual exhibition of this highly important and valuable Institution, is now in progress. The board of Visitors commenced at West Point on Monday and organized by the election of Commodore Charles Stewart, President, and C. B. Hadduck, Esq., of New Hampshire, Secretary. The Board, as usual, is composed of distinguished citizens from every part of the United States.

Gideon Lee has subscribed 1000 and Hon. John Greig 500 dollars for the endowment of the Hobart Professorship in Geneva College. It is said too, that the Protestant Episcopalian society, of this city, has offered the Institution 1500 dollars if it will raise as much more, for the endowment of the Professorship. The State has given 15,000 dollars to the Medical Department.—*N. Y. paper.*

The next session of the Legislature of Iowa, will be held at Iowa City, the new seat of Government.

It is stated that the Royal assent has been given to the bill passed by the Upper Canada Legislature, authorising the Government to purchase out all the private stock in the Welland Canal Company—thereby converting it wholly into a public work.

The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette has reached its fiftieth year.

There were slain by sea and land during the last war between England and France, 2,100,000 men. The cost to England was £1,058,000,—the greater part of which is still unpaid in the National Debt. Who was benefitted? Nobody.

The shaft of the U. S. steam frigate Missouri which was recently launched at our Navy Yard, was forged at West Point, and weighed before it was turned, 24,400 pounds. It is 25 feet 4 inches long, and 18 inches in diameter.

An ordinary watch, it is said, will make 432,000 beats in the 24 hours, and the balance or swing will perform a distance of about seven miles in the same time.

TO OUR LADY FRIENDS.—Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Biddle owned but *one share* in the U. S. Bank when it failed. He was a cunning one.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.—The population of Connecticut is about 300,000, and of this population, it was ascertained by the late census that there was but *one man* who could not read and write.

☞The New York and Erie Railroad will be open for travel from Piermont Ramapo in about 12 days.

Orders have been received at Pottsville for cannon balls for the General Government, to be cast from anthracite manufactured iron.

MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The Nat. Intel. says the mission to England has been tendered to Hon John Sargent, in a manner warmly expressive of the sense entertained by the administration of his eminent qualifications for the trust.—Whether he will accept the appointment has not transpired.

A PREMIUM.—The Canadian Government offer a premium of 50 acres of land to each person 21 years of age and upwards, who will settle on it, bordering on the Kennebec road.

SILK.—This article is cultivated with success in the neighborhood of Red River, Louisiana.

CROPS.—It is stated that the tobacco crop of Virginia would fall short of last year, 5000 to 8000 hogsheads.

DROUGHT.—The farmers in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., complain of the drought.

MILITARY.—Brigadier Gen. Armistad, U. S. A, has arrived at Washington from service in Florida. He states that sickness prevails to a great extent among the troops.

GOOD PRICE.—Peaches were sold in Covent Garden Market, London, on the 2d week in May, at two guineas per dozen.

THE CROPS.—The Miltonian published at Milton, Pa. says: "The crops of wheat in this neighborhood are by no means as good as have been anticipated; they will not average half a crop. Some of our farmers have already ploughed up their fields. The rye promises to be almost an entire failure."

About 200 persons took the temperance pledge in St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, on Sunday last, after an eloquent sermon from the Pastor.

A SUICIDE.—A young man named Albright, formerly a clerk in the Bank of the United States, committed suicide on Saturday by taking poison.

A MAN SHOT.—A man named William Rabun, was shot, week before last in Greenville, Butler county, Geo., by Judge Henderson, Judge of the Court of that county. The act was done in self-defence.

A SUICIDE.—Mrs. Strader, wife of Dr. Strader, of Cincinnati, committed suicide in that city on the 2d inst., by hanging herself. No cause for the act is stated—they had only been married a little over two months.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—It is expected that the temperance societies of Brooklyn, N. Y., will muster fifteen hundred strong in the procession of the fifth of July.

TO BE TESTED.—A writ of quo warranto has been sued out against the Shawneetown (Illinois) Bank, to test the constitutionality of the act re-chartering the Bank.

HAILSTONE.—During the afternoon of Tuesday when a severe hailstorm occurred in the neighborhood of Harrisonville, N. J., and did considerable damage.

ACQUITTED.—The Messrs. Foster, the two young men in Nashville, who in an affray at that place, shot J. G. Harris, the editor of the Union, have been tried and acquitted.

PRESIDENT'S REMAINS.—J. S. Harrison, son of the late President, and Dr. J. Thornton, also a relative, both residing at North Bend, with a part of the committee to remove the remains of the departed hero, have arrived at Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The officers of the U. S. Bank are still engaged in giving certificates of deposit, bearing six per cent. interest, in exchange for its notes, as well as to such depositors as had funds in the bank at the time of its suspension. About $800.000 have been funded in this way. The effect will be salutary inasmuch as creditors of the Bank, either as note-holders or depositors, will now draw interest.—*Bick.*

ILLINOIS INTEREST LOAN.—About the 1st of January last the fund commissioner of Illinois hypothecated $300,000 of State bonds, to raise some seventy or eighty thousand dollars to pay interest then falling due. The loan was for 90 days. It is now stated that an extension of this loan has been effected, payable partly in October and partly in February, 1842, on terms more favorable to the State. The loan fell due on the first instant, and a tender of the money was made by the commissioner on the 8th, but the pledged bonds were not forthcoming. A renewal then became necessary, which the commissioner finally consented to, at reduced rates. Even this was effected with much difficulty.—*Buffalo Com.*

THE NATIONAL THEATRE investigation has closed, and Shiers and Hurd are fully committed for trial. The evidence on which they are committed has already been stated in this paper. The Express says:

Hurd at one time proposed to make disclosures and state all he knew,—but his statements were contradictory, nay, amounted to nothing of moment, though made on his knees, with an appeal to Heaven. After he made them his wife was admitted, and dissuaded him from making any further statements. On Saturday he was brought out and denied all his former statements, saying he was under apprehension and excitement, and did not know what he said.

During the investigation the magistrate received advices that Hurd was not worthy of any belief, and that he was corrupt and viscious in every respect. He had been turned out of employment at the Theatre for the theft he had committed, and it was strongly believed that he had set fire to the business place of a Mr. Brown, some months ago—when in the employ of said Brown. The insurance on Brown's premises was paid, but the insurance company has prosecuted for the recovery back of the money—under the impression that the premises were fired as was supposed by Hurd for spite towards Brown. In the case of Shiers $2,000 bail will be received, but no bail will at present be taken for Hurd.

CROPS.—Accounts from nearly every part of the country are most cheering in their nature; the yield promises to be abundant, and the husbandman will be amply rewarded for his labor.—*Phil. Chron.*

STEAMER PRESIDENT—OPINION OF CAPT. HOSKINS.—Upon the arrival of the Great Western, Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, handed to Captain Hoskins the New York Herald, containing the report of the investigation recently held at the office of the British Consulate, relative to the President. After a careful perusal thereof, he gave the following as his opinion as to her fate.

Some of the opinions given in the course of the inquiry, I differ from most distinctly, and those opinions would, no doubt, have a strong, though very erroneous impression on the public mind, if allowed to pass without notice from some one placed in a similar position to me, who, from very many years experience of all description of vessels, sailing and steam, has had an opportunity of forming a good judgment on the subject.

The opinions to which I allude are those of Captain Cole, of the packet ship Orpheus, who, by report, said "that the President then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these huge bodies of water worked through the engine room or fire room, and extinguished the fires, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless."

That the President was shipping water there is no doubt, but I do feel a perfect conviction she did not ship sufficient to extinguish the fires. The fire-places are put upon the platform of the fire room, and the platform put upon the bottom of the ship (in the Great Western—the President's I think higher)—the openings to the engine and fire rooms are so small, as to render it quite impossible that a body of water sufficient to overflow the fire-place could find its way below, even with imprudence; but with the necessary precaution, in such weather, of battering the hatches, &c., down, the supposition of such a result is perfectly chimerical. Capt. C's opinion appears (by the report) to have been coincided in by other gentlemen, certainly good sailors; but with every respect for Capt. C. and those gentlemen, I must say they are not competent judges in this steam ship case.

I fully and entirely believe a good steamship the safest vessel that ever went to sea, and there are numerous instances where they have been placed in situations from which no sailing ship, however well managed, could escape. A case in point occurred at Barbadoes, during the last tremendious hurricane in the West Indies. H. M. steamer Spitfire, and many ships were laying in Carlisle Bay—the ships were all lost or stranded; the Spitfire slipt her cables and put to sea, in the face of the hurricane—her decks were swept—her boats and paddle boxes washed away, yet she never had her fires extinguished, but weathered it all by means of the steam power, which alone saved her. If the engines are damaged, still steamships are safe and good sea boats with their sails. I was once, in the Great Western, compelled to stop the engines at a moment, in a heavy gale of wind, which was heaving her on the eastern edge of the bank of Newfoundland. Immediately got storm aft sail on her, and for two hours—the time we were stopt—she lay too beautifully, as snug and as dry as any ship I was ever out in, in similar weather. I do not know the exact proportion of losses between sailing and steamships, but I am quite sure it is very much in favor of steam. I am not called upon, nor do I feel justified, in giving any opinion respecting what may have happened to the President, which, I yet believe, is above water, possibly a log working about at the mercy of the wind and waves, as the Superior, (a vessel belonging to this port) did, some time since, for seventy days, before she reached St. Thomas, and ninety days before she was heard of here. Captain Roberts is a sailor, with energy of character and resources from long experience, which is a strong inducement for hope, that the President will yet be heard of.

The schooner "President," arrived at Castine, Me., on the 4th inst. bringing three of the crew of the Wm. Brown, news of whose disasterous wreck was brought by the Acadia. They were saved in the small boat with Captain Harris, the second mate, one lady passenger, and three other seamen. The men were badly frozen, and one of them will lose both feet. While in the boat, they had but half a biscuit and half a wine glass of water for twenty four hours. They were picked up by a French fisherman on the sixth day, after the ship went down.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Brother Jonathan.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

No news of the President; Excitement on the Corn Laws; Continued Mercantile dullness.

This vessel arrived at her dock at about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, having made her passage in a little more than fourteen days. She saw very little ice on her passage, which was a pleasant one, and brings only forty-two passengers.

The dates are Bristol to the 27th, and London to the evening of the 26th.

THE PRESIDENT.

We regret to state, though we anticipated that such would be our duty, that there is no authentic tidings relative to the President. In the London Chronicle, of May 25th, appears a paragraph from a Lisbon correspondent, which states that a vessel arrived at Lisbon, saw on the 23d April, a steamer making under sail, in the direction of the Azores. This steamer had a *white streak*, however—the President had none. It must have been the steamer Dee, which was once before mistaken for the President.

On looking attentively over our files we find not an item excepting this; and this amounts to nothing.

PARLIAMENT.

The proposition to change the corn laws was to be brought forward, June 4th.

Incidental debates had risen in the House of Lords relative to the corn laws. The other business was less interesting. The Upper House appears to have been busy in watching the crisis of the other House.

Both Houses would adjourn on Friday, the 28th, to the next Thursday, over the Whitsunday holidays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Queen steamship was to come out of dock, where she had been overhauled, on Sunday, May 30. The proceeds of the admission of visitors on board, and also of visitors on board the President when last in port, amounts to £103, were to be given to the families of the President's crew.

Trade remained exceedingly dull.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the kingdom in relation to the corn laws and church rates. A bill to modify the latter had been introduced into the Commons—but would not reach the first stage of legislation. A dissolution of Parliament is counted on as among things certain.

The conduct of the crew of the Wm. Brown, and of the American and British Consuls who acquitted them of blame, is very severely commented on in the English papers.

The protocols respecting the East have been signed by all the five powers, and France has thus returned into the European Alliance.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Since the date of my last communication, I have visited some eight other charges, in my second tour of the Ohio District. A few particulars pertaining to the state of affairs, may be of interest to your readers.

Cincinnati station is looking up a little. Some valuable accessions have been received this spring, but owing to the incessant emigration west, I do not know that there is any nett increase. As however report has gone forth that we are so far reduced in the city as to have but one class left, I would state there are *nineteen classes* in regular organization. I feel delighted to mention, also, that a juvenile class consisting of Sunday School Scholars, has been established many months ago, and is regularly met by our indefatigable Br. S. Easton. This interesting undertaking has been attended with gracious results. I trust that this circumstance may be deemed worthy of attention in other stations, and societies where there are Sabbath Schools.

Cincinnati circuit.—Br. Boyd has furnished you an account of the reformation in his circuit. The protracted meeting at Bethesda was of no ordinary degree of interest, and its blessed results will, I trust, not soon pass away. I would mention that the missionary spirit has descended upon our Br. G. G. Moore, of Cincinnati—also that our old friend W. B. Evans has been nerved up afresh with almost youthful energy in in the cause of religion and reform. These two brethren are laboring conjointly and vigorously, at the contiguous outposts of the city, and their labors have been abundantly blessed. A society of 20 or more members has been established of late at Columbia.

Washington circuit.—Br. Clemmons is still regularly engaged in the work. And though he has met with some discouragement, in a portion of the circuit at least, his labors have been attended with decided success. The circuit, I am informed, not only "holds her own," but has realized some increase.

Springfield circuit.—The labors of Br. Crall, I believe, have been evidently blessed. The quarterly meeting at Br. Labourn's, which I attended, commencing 1st of May last, was a precious time. Six or more individuals professed to have found the pearl of great price.

Xenia circuit.—Incessant rains and high waters prevented my reaching the quarterly meeting 9th ult. agreeably to appointment. So I spent the Sabbath at Bellbrook in the same circuit. I am gratified to learn that our old brethren McGuire and Flood were present, and assist at the quarterly meeting.

Rehoboth circuit.—Attended quarterly meeting at Rossburg, May 15th and 16th, and confidently say, the Lord was with us. Seldom if ever have I attended a more interesting love-feast than the one at this place. Individuals of some 4 or 5 different denominations freely stood forth as witnesses for Jesus. On this occasion, assisted by Br. Dobbins and a venerable minister of the Free Will Baptist order, we set apart Br. James Betson for the office of deacon. This circuit has experienced prosperity.

Broad Ridge circuit, Ky.—Attended a meeting on Crooked creek in Grant county, 23d ult. On this occasion our aged Br. Jesse Robinson was ordained elder, now in his 84th year. You will permit me, Mr. Editor, to correct my *statistical* error. I believe this Br. R. to be the eldest unstationed minister in the Ohio District. I rejoice that this circuit is still advancing. Not only is Br. Williams found faithful, but Br. Smith, the supernumary assistant, labors constantly upon the Sabbaths, and devotes not a little of his time on week days to the work. One new class has recently been formed in Pendleton county.

Ruddell's Mills circuit.—On my visit here the last week in May, I regret to state, I found that our Br. Lamper had been confined by sickness for nearly three months, and had not preached in the bounds of his charge since my previous visit, the last of February. He is now thought to be convalescent. I commend this Br. and the destitute little remnant at this place, who have I trust their garments unspotted from the world, to the sympathies and prayers of the people of God.

Upon the whole our brethren are much encouraged in many sections of our Zion. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Respectfully, y'rs,

A. H. BASSETT.

Washington, Fayette, Ohio, June 9, 1841.

To the President of the Pittsburg Annual Conference.

CONNELSVILLE, PA., JUNE 15, 1841.

Dear Br. Ragan: As the discipline makes it the duty of each superintendent "to report quarterly, when practicable, to the president, the state of his circuit or station;" and as we feel it to be a duty we owe to the church, to make known the displays of Divine grace, that we have recently realized in this part of God's moral heritage, we embrace this opportunity of making to to you, through the medium of the Recorder, our third quarterly report.

Our third quarter, for this conference year, has just closed, and has been by far the happiest one that we have spent since we joined the travelling connexion. At its commencement the Lord poured out His spirit on this place in a manner unparalleled by any thing we have ever seen. The church which had hitherto been in a dead and cold state, was roused up to vigor and activity. In answer to the prayer of faith the portals of Heaven were opened; the Holy Spirit descended and under its influence the obdurate hearts of sinners were melted into deep contrition before God, and prepared for the reception of His richest blessings, while God's people rejoiced in the marvellous displays of His grace.—Day after day, during the progress of the protracted meeting, at which this took place, sinners found peace and pardon in the blood of the Lamb.

As the immediate fruits of this gracious work, about *eighty* have united with the classes in Connelsville and the adjoining neighborhood. What is best, nearly all of these have professed religion, and by their punctual attendance to the means of grace, and ordinances of God's house, and, by their daily deportment, give the most satisfactory evidence of the genuineness of the work. Among those who have united with us, there are between twenty-five and thirty young men, who bid fair for usefulness in the church. They hold their "Young Men's Prayer Meeting," twice a week. Besides, those who have recently joined us, there was a great number converted who had joined the church previous to the revival. Our circuit is in a pleasant and prosperous condition; upwards of one hundred have been added to our numbers this year, and prospects for a more abundant increase are encouraging.

My highly esteemed colleague, Br. Davis, has been sick and unable to preach for some time past, but we hope that under the care of a skilful physician, and by the blessing of God, his health will soon be restored, and the circuit again blessed with his labor of love.

Our last quarterly conference resolved to hold a camp-meeting on this circuit, to commence on the 20th of next August. This date was fixed upon in view of securing your assistance, as it will be near the time when you will be in this region of country. If you could make your arrangements so as to be with us, we would be extremely glad. Please drop us a line and let us know, and you will greatly oblige your fellow laborer in the vineyard. JAMES ROBISON.

Superintendent Union Ct.

Zachariah Ragan,
Pres't. of the Pitts. A. C.

Business Department.

MT. VERNON, O., JUNE 15, 1841.

Br. Springer: You will please publish the following appointments, which will complete my plan for the present conference year:

Connelsville,	August 11
Uniontown,	" 12
Middletown circuit, (Sabbath,)	" 15

Br. Addis will please make my appointment for his charge as near Uniontown as convenient.

Waynesburgh,	August 19
Washington circuit, (Sabbath,)	" 22

Pittsburgh, first Sabbath in September, which will be the Sabbath immediately preceding the Annual Conference.

Br. Chapman is informed that it will not be in my power to visit Adrian. I will endeavor to get Br. Bassett to pay them a visit.

Yours, affectionately,
Z. RAGAN.

T. King, at McWhorton's, Va., owes us 50 cts. balance. Will Br. Clawson see to this?

A. Rohrburgh, Peal Tree, Harrison, Va., owes us from the beginning, for our paper, and the Post Master says he refuses to take it from the office. Will Br. Simonton attend to this matter?

We inform Br. Scott, that we have not been able yet to lay our hands on the pamphlet he wants.

We inform "*John*" that we had forwarded all his essays to him. We again send the three numbers he mentioned in his last.

Br. Clarke, of Allegheny, is informed that the Pittsburgh conference, according to the minutes forwarded to us, commences in his city, first Tuesday in September next.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—We inform a subscriber, that we know little of this paper. We quoted an article from Bicknell which alluded to it, is all we know about it. Had we the information desired, it would be cheerfully imparted.

The P. M., Tiffin, O., informs us that M. M Fizer refuses to take his paper; he owes us $2,50. Will Br. Mercer get it for us? J. White, dec'd. at the same place, owes us 1,00.

The P. M., Carrollton, O., says R. Gould has refused to take his paper, and says he wont pay for it. He must be a very honest man. He owes us from the commencement. Will our agent see to this matter for us?

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

LANCASTER, O., MAY 27, 1841.

Mr. Editor: On the 23d inst. the mortal remains of Br. JOHN MEEKS and sister AMELIA CLARK, members of the M. P. Church belonging to this station, were committed to the grave. What gives peculiar interest and deep solemnity to the occasion is, they were members of the same earthly family—A BROTHER AND SISTER. One short day witnessed their exit from the shore of time, and another deposited them *both in the same grave*.

Br. Meeks was in his twenty-first year. His steady habits and upright conduct, made him respected and beloved by all who knew him. In June last, having thought seriously upon the subject, he came deliberately to the determination to serve God, and gave his name to the church in which, till his death, he lived evidently endeavoring to overcome the corruption of the heart. His disease was of the pulmonary kind, which preyed upon him for the space of one year, gradually bringing its victim to the tomb. Until the last three weeks, some hopes were entertained of his recovery; but then all were given up. Tho' friends wept around him, in view of the evidently approaching hour when they must be separated, "until the heavens be no more," *his* mind was calm and undisturbed, and in possession of a true hope of glory he sunk into the icy arms of death, leaving full proof that all was well.

His sister, Mrs. Clark, was also in possession of that consolation which no earthly circumstances could take away. About one year ago she earnestly sought and evidently obtained the forgiveness of her sins, and lived in possession of peace with God till her last. Her affliction, though similar to that of her brother's, was of a shorter duration. She was confined to her bed for about three months, during which time we frequently visited her, and always found that she felt religion to be good in the hour of calamity. On Friday, the 21st, soon after hearing of the death of her brother, rather unexpectedly to her friends, she expired. Her end was joy and peace.

Sister Clark was in her twenty-seventh year, and left behind her a husband, two small children and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

A funeral discourse was delivered by Br. Ragan, President of the district.

Respectfully,

W. MAYNARD.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Congregational Observer.

YOUTHFUL HONESTY.

As Deacon Seward was sitting one Sabbath evening, in his beautiful arbor, in the rear of his garden, meditating upon the sermons he had heard during the day, and enjoying sweet communion with God, his attention was arrested by the conversation of two little boys, who were standing outside of the garden with their eyes fastened on a pear tree, loaded with its luscious fruit. He was unobserved; for a luxuriant grape vine, with its thick foilage, covered the trellis-work of the summer house and almost excluded the rays of the sun itself. "Robert," said John Howe, "Robert, I have been thinking all day about Deacon Seward's pear tree—and I have made up my mind that I would have some of the pears this very night. That's the reason I asked you to walk with me. Now, Bob, I will creep through the fence and shake the tree, and you must pick up your hat full, and then we will have a good time eating them."

"Why, John!" exclaimed little Robert, "if I had known what you wanted, I would not have come with you—I love pears as well as you, but I can never consent to get them in this way—I would rather go and ask Mr. Seward for them or not have them at all."

"But Robert, Deacon Seward will not miss them, and if he does, he will not know who got them—and what hurt can it do?"

"True, John—but ever since Mr. H. G. L. requested the children to commit the 139th Psalm to memory, I thought it a very small matter whether I was seen by man or not, as long as I knew that God saw me."

"Mr. H. G. L.!" said John—"Mr. H. G. L., that is a curious name. Who is he?"

"I do not know, John, but they say he is a man who lives in New Haven, that loves children. One thing I do know, that since I began to read the 'Children's Corner' I have been pursuaded not to do a great many things I used to do, and I am sure I feel the better for following his advice. There was a time, when I would have taken these pears, but I cannot now." Poor John Howe had never been taught the 139th Psalm, nor had he read the "Children's Corner."

"Well," said he—"Bob, you may do as you please, but I mean to have some of the Deacon's pears." So he began to creep through the fence. "Wait one minute, John," said Robert, "and let me repeat to you a few verses of that Psalm."

John paused, and little Robert proceeded, and very solemnly through the first twelve verses. When he came to the last two, "If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me; even the darkness shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day; darkness and light are both alike to thee." John had started back and was standing trembling at his side. "Well Robert," said he, "that is all new to me—I never felt so before.—Come, let us go home, and I promise you, if you will not tell any body what I have been doing, I will never do so again. I wish you would lend me the 'Children's Corner' as you call it; and I should like to read the whole of that Psalm. Where shall I find it?" "In the Bible, John."—But poor John had no Bible, for his father and mother were what they call Infidels, and had no Bible, in their house. "Bible!" said John—"I have got no Bible, I wish I had one." "I will lend you mine," said Robert, "till you can get one," and so saying they returned to their homes.

Deacon Seward's heart overflowed with tears of joy, at the result of this conversation, and after thanking God for this new proof of the power of God he returned to his house. The next morning a servant was despatched with a basket in each hand, to little Robert Baker and John Howe. Upon opening his, John found a large number of fine yellow pears, and a handsome bound pocket Bible, with a mark in it at the 139th Psalm, and a note from Deacon Seward stating that he had overheard the conversation of the evening, and was happy to find that little John was so willing to abandon his evil course, as soon as he heard the word of God. The note expressed the hope that John would read the Bible through, and the assurance that the Deacon would never reveal what he had heard to any one. When Robert opened his basket, he found some fine pears, and a handsome little volume, entitled "ANECDOTES—The Young," by the London Religious Tract Society, and a mark in it at the 65th page. It contained also a note, stating that the Deacon had heard the conversation between him and John Howe, and expressed a great deal of pleasure on account of Robert's honesty and regard for the word of God.

Robert then read the piece to which the Deacon had directed his attention:

"A poor chimney sweeper's boy was employed at the house of a lady of rank, to cleanse the chimney to her chamber.—Finding himself on the hearth of the lady's dressing room, and perceiving no one there, he waited a few moments to take a view of the beautiful things in the apartment. A gold watch, richly set in diamonds particularly caught his attention, and he could not forbear taking it into his hand. Immediately the wish arose in his mind—"Ah, if thou hadst such a one!" After a pause he said to himself, "But if I take it I shall be a thief,—and yet continued he—no one sees me. No one? does not God see me, who is present every where? Should I then be able to say my prayers to Him, after I have committed the theft? Could I die in peace?" Overcome by these thoughts a cold shivering seized him. "No!" said he laying down the watch, "I had much rather be poor and keep my good conscience, than rich and become a rogue." At these words he hastened back into the chimney.

The countess, who was in the room adjoining, having overheard his soliloquy, sent for him, the next morning and accosted him: "My little friend, why did you not take the watch yesterday?" The boy fell on his knees, speechless and astonished. "I heard every thing you said," continued her ladyship—"thank God for enabling you to resist the temptation, and be watchful over yourself for the future: from this moment you shall be in my service. I will both maintain and clothe you; nay, more, I will procure you good instruction, that shall ever guard you from similar temptation."—The boy burst into tears; he was anxious to express his gratitude, but he could not. The countess strictly kept her promise, and had pleasure to see him grow up a pious intelligent man.

H. G. L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGION.—"Bright as the morning star in the radiance of the sun-beams, cometh the seraph of immortality."

Religion, the child of heaven, wears an angelic smile and is distinguished by all the graces of its divine original. Elevated and aspiring, yet winning and attractive, benevolent, gracious, courteous and condescending; her features formed to complacency; her voice attuned to harmony; her eyes shining with benignity, and all her motions, though composed and steady, are yet graceful and unassuming. Religion erects to her votaries a temple sacred to immortality. The good man dreads not death nor dissolution. Invited to heaven, and called to glory, he soars above this dim spot man calls earth, and is lost in the incomprehensible progression of eternity, that opens to his prospect. Religion is divine vigor in the soul, triumphing over the darkness of nature, refining its baseness, enriching its poverty, healing its maladies, and converting its very wants and miseries into abundance, happiness, and glory. Without this divine treasure, man is poor indeed! Amidst opulence, how needy! amidst titles and honors, how ignoble and vain! in a palace how miserable! how contemptible on a throne.

One evening an officer presented himself to General Jackson, and complained that certain of the soldiers had got together in a tent, and were making a great noise.

"What are they doing?" asked the General, with some feeling.

"They are *praying* now, but they have been singing."

"And is that a crime?"

"The articles of war order punishment for any *unusual* noise."

"God forbid," said the old General "that praying should be an unusual noise in any camp."

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—The doctrine of human depravity is most distinctly taught in God's word, and but too sadly confirmed by our own personal experience of the world at large. Yet, nevertheless, there have been and yet are those who have had the hardihood to deny it. But while some in christian lands with the Bible in their hands have rejected this truth, the Pagans without the Bible have felt and admitted it. In proof read the following:

"To sin is the common lot of all men."—Sophocles, Anting. v. 1911.

"It is to be expected that men will sin." Euripides, Hypol.

"There is an innate inclination in man to sin."—Sopater.

"If children were born virtuous by nature we should seclude them from contagion, and guard them more sacredly than jewels."—Plata, Meno 89.

"Depravity is transmitted to generations. Hence the disorders of the soul, the diseases of the body, and the cares and fates of mortals."—Plutarch Consolatio, ad Apoll. 6.

"As in a pomegranate there is always a corrupt seed, so in every man there is at least a sinful inclination. No one is without sin."—Diogenes Laertius, 6, 89.

"Nature declares her will by a thousand signs; but we (originally pure) become deaf, I know not how, and heed not her admonitions."—Cicero, Tusculum Questions, 3, 1.

"We have all sinned, some in greater things, some by choice, and, perhaps, urged on or compelled by others' wickedness.—Nor do we merely come short, but we shall continue to do so to the end of life."—Seneca de Clem. 1, 6.

"All men sin both in public and private:—It is preposterous to suppose that depraved lust once excited can be allayed by laws or any other means."—Thucydides, 2, 46.

"No one is born free from vice."—Horace.

THE HOLY CITIES.—A late number of the Augsburg Gazette contains the following interesting paragraph, which we hope will prove to be true:—

"England has entered very readily into an idea formed of rendering Jerusulem, and the other holy cities of Palestine, independent of the Turkish dominion. A proposal for the appointment of a Christian governor at Jerusalem, has also been well received at London, and it is now certain that the European powers are about to open a negociation with the Porte on this subject in concurrence with France. This measure may be considered as the last step towards a final settlement of the eastern question."

THE JEWS.—It is said that within the last five years, the number of Jews of the Holy Land has increased from 2,000 to upwards of 40,000, and that it is still increasing. The London Society, for the conversion of the Jews, have established a mission at Jerusalem, and have built a church upon Mount Zion. They have translated the book of common prayer into Hebrew, and have a missionary who is a converted Jew, stationed there; and thus after a period of 1800 years, the Psalms of David in Hebrew, are again sung on Mount Zion—where they were set to music by their author, the "sweet singer of Israel," 3000 years ago.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The incident from which the report of Gen. Jackson's pecuniary failure arose, is thus stated by a southern paper: "Mr. Reeside wrote to the General from Louisville, stating that he was sick and in distress, and requested the loan of $100—the 'good old man, replied that he was not able to send Mr. Reeside the amount in money, but tendered him a horse, which he could convert into money."

BANK CASE.—A case is now pending before the Chancery Court of South Carolina, in which Henry Shultz and the State Bank are plantiffs, and the Bank of the State of Georgia, the City Council of Augusta, and G. B. Lamar, are defendants, in which the property in dispute amounts, costs, income and interest, to 568,182 dollars 91 cents, and which suit has now been pending about 20 years.

A merchant, who had failed in business, held the following consultation with his clock; "You," said he, "are a mere mechanical affair, while I have the principle of action in myself." "Very true," returned the clock, "but when you wind up your affairs, you stop business; when my affairs are wound up, I go the longer for it."

MAIDEN MODESTY.—There is a maiden lady in Connecticut who is so extremely nice in her notions of female modesty, that she turned off her washer woman because she put her clothes in the same tub with those of a young man! It was a shocking piece of immodesty, to be sure!

OUR COAST DEFENCES.—We learn that orders have been issued from the proper authorities, to increase the naval strength of our country, along the whole line of the Atlantic coast; and also to augment the strength of the West Indian Squadron.

Just ask your most particular friend, who is rolling in wealth, to lend you a hundred dollars when you are in need of it, and see how poor he becomes at once; see his golden coffers vanish and bankruptcy come upon him!

No *glasses* affect the eyes more unfavorably than glasses of brandy.

AN AFFECTIONATE MONKEY.—On a shooting party, one of my friends killed a female monkey, and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who made a great noise and seemed disposed to attack the aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and seemed perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously; the sportsman did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamented mourning, and by the most expressive gestures, to beg for the dead body. It was given him; he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of the extraordinary scene resolved never again to fire at one of the monkey race.—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—Br. Hinckley of Indiana proposes the following plan by which our seventh-day brethren can be made *first* day Baptists without sacrificing their consciencious scruples. It is founded on the fact that a ship sailing around the world gains one day on the time at the port from which she sailed.—He says:

"Let them embark at any of our eastern sea-ports on a voyage around the world, sailing around Cape Horn, across the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans, to the port of their embarkation, and if they have worshipped regularly on the seventh day during their voyage, they will find on their return that the day on which they worship is the first day of the week or christian Sabbath. Thus enabling them to unite with other christian churches, in observing the first, instead of the seventh day, without feeling that they have departed from the original command."—*Cross and Jour.*

DISTILLERIES STOPPED.—Several distilleries have been stopped in Illinois, which are costly and profitable. The owner of one of them suddenly became convinced that his distillery was scattering death through the land. In reflecting on it during a sleepless night, he came to the conclusion that he must stop it or lose his own soul. Before the day dawned he took his resolution. "I will become faithful to my conscience and my God, whatever becomes of my distillery."

Accordingly he rose early in the morning, went to the distillery, and calling his foreman,—"John," said he, "come here. Put out these fires."

John looked up at this unusual order, in doubt whether he understood it. "What do you mean, Mr. T.——?" "I mean to have you put out the fires of the distillery. There shall be no more whiskey made here."

THE BIBLE.—The Bible has been dispised by many, and the heaven-daring infidel has taxed his genius to turn it into ridicule. But its truths have not as yet been destroyed, and they never will be.—They will even withstand the general conflagration, and the principles and truths of the Bible will be known when the great white throne shall appear, and the nations be judged according to their deed—So, whether men will consent to be ruled now by the revealed word of God or not, they will have to be judged by it in the last day.—*Morning Star.*

THE INVESTIGATOR.—This is the infidel paper edited by the celebrated A. Kneeland. It has been suspenped a while for want of patronage, but has revived again at $3 a year instead of two; and the publisher tells us that he shall lose money at that. What misanthropes unbelievers are, not to patronize the organ of 'darkness invisible,' but cruelly to leave us poor christian bigots, to the misery of a firm belief in God, and a cheerful hope of Heaven. Wake up! fly around, you lazy believers in all unbelief, or Christians will take the world.—*Olive Branch.*

STRANGE METHOD OF OBTAINING SALT. Mr. Bowring in his report on Egypt, says that the consumption of salt is considerable in Egypt, and strange are the means employed for obtaining it. At Abydos, the Arabs open the mummies, take out the inner parts which they put into water, and thus they furnish excellent salt.—They sometimes get salt from the sand in which the mummies lie: but more frequently from the bodies themselves.

A SAD PICTURE.—It is stated that we have in the United States *nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven* distilleries of spiritous liquors, which distilled last year 36,343,236 gallons; upwards of two galls. for every man woman and child in the country. In the State of Pennsylvania alone there are 707 distilleries, exceeding in quantity any other two States in the Union, the annual manufacture of which amounts to 8,784,138 gallons.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—A Washington letter says, the Hon. Daniel Webster goes to England as our Minister, that the present Secretary of the Navy goes into the Chair of State, and that the Hon. Charles F. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, goes into the Navy Department. This arrangement would be most excellent in every possible respect.

An ingenious electro-magnetic apparatus for taking sounds at sea, has been invented in England by a Mr. Bain. By this, on breaking off the electric current, a bell is struck upon the deck of a vessel, and indicates the precise moment when the lead touches the bottom of the water.

Streeter has invented a syrup for young people, called "Concentrated Syrup of Goosequill," which gives children an immediate taste for composition. It is excellent for editors who are hard up for ideas.

MATRIMONIAL RULE.—If you wish to undertake any important enterprise, be sure and consult your wife. If she agrees with you, fly into her arms; if she don't, then fly into a passion.

No one understands how a newspaper should be conducted, so well as some modest individuals who never managed a paper in their lives. They understand all about it.

Love come in all shapes, but mostly asking for cash. It must have shawls, silks, satins and jewelry—it draws upon our pockets in all ways; it is truly an expensive thing, this love.

THE NEW WORLD.

A New Enlarged Quarto Volume.

COMMENCING THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Third Volume of the QUARTO form of the NEW WORLD will commence on the 3d of July, when it will be much enlarged, and *four* columns given on each page, instead of *three*, making sixty-four columns of choice reading, without any increase in the price. New Volumes will always begin on the 1st of July and 1st of January, making two in each year, of 416 pages each, to which a handsome title page, and a copious index will be given.

The NEW WORLD is a Journal of Popular Literature, Criticism, Science and the Arts. It is supplied with aritcles by the first living writers of the United States and Great Britain. The first number was issued in June, 1840, and its circulation has steadily increased to this day, till it counts more readers than any other newspaper of its kind in the world. This is owing to the fact of its having given to the public, for a sum merely nominal, and always in advance of any other print, the most popular works of the most approved authors.

A novel and striking feature of the New World, is, that it has given besides the great literary productions of the day, the discourses of eminent divines. In future these discourses will be presented even more frequently than heretofore; but not too often to interfere with other interesting articles.

In addition to all these new and popular works, these eloquent discourses, this comprehensive journal has given the best poems and periodicals papers which have appeared in the English and American Magazines. What has been done is an earnest of what will be done.

The New World is divided into various departments, viz:—Original Articles; First American Editions; Periodical Literature; The Scrap Book; The Literary World; The Musical World; The Dramatic World; The Political World; The World of Science and Art; Patchwork; Latest Intelligence.

We cannot forbear to add in conclusion, that the New World studiously avoids all party politics; and is conducted on principles of the strictest morality. No profane or improper jest, no vulgar allusion, no irreligious sentiment, is allowed to soil its pages. Reverence of God and respect to man govern it always. The rule of the Editor is never to publish a line which he would hesitate to read aloud in the hearing of virtuous and intelligent females. Thus the New World is made an unexceptionable Family Newspaper, and is earnestly recommended to the regard of every friend of a pure literature, as well as of correct morals and the public good.

Terms of Subscription.

Three Dollars a year—Two copies one year, or one copy two years, for Five Dollars—*payment in advance.* All remittance must be in current funds, and either post-paid or free.

☞TO CLUBS—For $20 current New York funds, free of postage, *nine* copies will be sent one year.

A Splendid Offer.

Each subscriber who shall remit $6 in New York or Eastern funds, for two years in advance, will be presented with an elegantly bound copy of

Sear's Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

Also a copy of the same work will be given to any individual who will procure two new subscribers for one year, and remit $6 therefore.

Any person procuring *five* new subscribers, and remitting $15 in current New York funds, shall receive the New World one year, and also a copy of the Pictorial Bible.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents, to whom 25 per cent will be allowed on each subscription at $3, if the balance is remitted in current funds. Specimen copies sent to all who wish to examine the work, if the request be made free of expense.

New-York, May 22, 1841.

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT. with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

WindowGlass, HollowWare

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the hackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including

Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 45. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841. | Whole No. 97. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

☞TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

The Mirror says, the following lines, descriptive of fact, were sent to the children of the Sunday School at St. Thomas' Church, by Dr. Hakes, the Rector.

I knew a widow, very poor,
Who four small children had;
The oldest was but six years old—
A gentle, modest lad.

And very hard this widow toiled
To feed her children four;
An honest pride the woman felt,
Though she was very poor.

To labor she would leave her home—
For children must be fed;
And glad was she when she could buy
A shilling's worth of bread.

And this was all the children had
On any day to eat;
They drank their water, ate their bread,
But never tasted meat.

One day when snow was falling fast,
And piercing was the air,
I thought that I would go and see
How these poor children were.

Ere long I reached their cheerless home,
'Twas searched by every breeze;
When going in, the oldest child
I saw upon his knees.

I paused to listen to the boy—
He never raised his head;
But still went on and said—"*Give us*
This day our daily bread."

I waited till the child was done,
Still listening as he prayed—
And when he arose I asked him why
The Lord's prayer he had said?

"Why, sir," said he, "this morning, when
My mother went away,
She wept because she said she had
No bread for us to-day.

"She said, we children now must starve,
Our father being dead;
And then I told her not to cry,
For I could get some bread.

"*Our Father*, sir, the prayer begins,
Which makes me think that HE,
As we have got no father here,
Would our kind father be.

"And then you know the prayer, sir, too,
Asks God for bread each day;
So, in the corner, sir, I went,
And that's what made me pray."

I quickly left that wretched room,
And went with fleeting feet:
And very soon was back again,
With food enough to eat.

"*I thought God heard me*," said the boy;
I answered with a nod—
I could not speak, but much I thought
Of that child's *faith in God.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

A Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. V.

OF POSSIBILITY AND CONTINGENCY.

Every supposable thing, the actual production of which would not involve any real contradiction either physical, or mental, or moral, must, in itself, be abstractedly possibly: but, on the contrary, it is equally plain, that every supposable thing, the actual production of which would of necessity involve any real contradiction, cannot be in itself even abstractedly possible, but must be absolutely and eternally impossible. If every supposable thing, the actual production of which would not involve any contradiction, is in itself abstractedly possible, then the Deity, who is possessed of Almighty power, may possibly bring such a supposable thing into actual existence: but if every supposable thing, the actual production of which would involve a contradiction, cannot be in itself abstractedly possible, then it is not possible for the Deity to bring such a supposable thing into actual being. That abstract possibility itself must have definable bounds and immutable limits, beyond which it can never pass: and that there are supposable things which the power of an infinite Being could never be able to bring into actual existence, is a clear and a palpable, and intuitive truth. And thus it will appear that the human imagination is able to produce imaginary association, which no power in earth or heaven is able to associate in fact and actual existence. The human fancy can associate happiness with impiety towards God; and can disjoin personal happiness from the approbation and blessing of the Deity: it can presume on final and eternal felicity after a life of incorrigible rebellion and final impenitence:—it can believe that this material and temporary world had no immeterial and eternal creation; and that a future event may be the object of a certain anticipation, while the real and actual existence of that event is perfectly fortuitous: it can believe a thousand other things that are equally supposable to the human imagination, but would be equally contradictory. Equally incable to co-existence, equally impracticable to the hand of Omnipotence, and equally irreconcilable with the perfections of the Deity. But although all supposable things, the actual production of which would not involve any real contradiction, be in themselves abstractedly possible, yet all such possibilities could not actually exist together: partly because every one of those abstract possibilities may be predicated both negatively and positively, both alternatives of which would not be capable of a co-existence; and partly because the co-existence of all abstract possibilities would imply an exhaustion of infinite fecundity, and would be incompatible with the infinite continuation of the Divine existence.

In relation to the existence of opposite possibilities it may be argued, that before the creation of this world had taken place, it was then abstractedly possible for such a world as this to be created, and it was equally possible that such a world as this might never have been created: but its creation and its non creation are perfectly incapable of co-existence: and therefore since this world has been actually created, it is no longer possible that such a world as this may not be created. In relation to the co-existence of all abstract possibilities, it may be necessary to remind my readers, that when we speak of all abstract possibilities, we mean all that are possible to an infinite being, not at any particular, or present point of time; but all that are possible to an infinite Being during the everlasting continuation of his existence. So that it is not possible to suppose the actual production of all things, without supposing a termination of the Divine existence; the entire annihilation of the Deity himself: for if every thing were actually done which would even be abstractedly possible, it would then be impossible for Omnipotence himself to produce any thing more. I know it has been asserted that the foregoing hypothesis is contradictory, since it seems to assume that things which are abstractedly possible are not capable of actual evidence; which appears to be the same with saying that they must be both possible and impossible at the same time. In reply I need only to remind the reader, that in relation to opposite possibilities, the argument did not go to shew that opposite possibilities are not capable of actual existence, but only that they are not capable of co-existence: and in relation to the co-existence of all things which are abstractedly possible, the argument had precisely the same bearing. Every thing which is abstractedly possible may be brought into actual existence, but all things which are abstractedly possible are not capable of co-existence, at any single point of duration: neither can all the abstract possibilities of an infinite duration be ever brought within the limits of any finite portion of duration however extended. All abstract possibilities are hypothetically eternal; since what is abstractedly possible at any point of duration, must under the same circumstances, be equally possible at every point of duration: but although all abstract possibilities are hypothetically immutable, they are actually subject to perpetual mutation. Many things that were possible yesterday, may have been rendered absolutely impossible at the present moment, and that which is possible to day may be rendered absolutely impossibleby tomorrow: and so on *ad infinitum:* and therefore, although all things which will ever be possible, may be utterly incapable of co-existence, yet every possible thing may have an actual existence in its own legitimate place of succession on the boundless range of an unlimited duration. The present existence of all abstract possibilities, would imply a compression of a limited duration within the indivisible limits of the present moment; which would be as incompatable with the infinite duration of the Deity, as with the inexhaustible fecundity of Almighty power. All things which are at present possible, may either negatively or positively, have a present existence: but the possibilities of an infinite duration will require an infinite duration to bring them into actual being.

The sophism which would argue an actual certainty from an abstract possibility, may claim a moment's notice in this place. It has been speciously argued, that since the reader is now actually perusing what my mind has indited and my pen has written, it was therefore certain, from all eternity, that at the present moment he would be so employed. It does not much excite our wonder when we hear illiterate people talking away in such a random manner; but it is, I confess, more than marvellous, to hear grave and learned doctors propound such a sophistical proposition in the name of argument. If a person would only distinguish between abstract possibility and actual existence, the case would be perfectly intelligible. It would then stand as follows: since my reader is now actually perusing what my mind has indited and my pen has written, it was always possible that at the present moment he might be so employed; but it was, prior to the present moment equally possible that at this time he might not be so employed: up to the present time, both alternatives of the possibility were equally possible; but since my reader is now actually perusing the production of my pen, it is now no longer possible that at the present moment he may not be so employed; for by the actual transpiration of the positive possibility, the negation thereof has been actually annihilated. Arguing from the mere abstract possibility of things, up to their real and actual existence, is, I conceive, the great fallacy of the Berkleyan theory; which is so far from being in accordance with the legitimate deductions of human reason, that it would justify every conceit of a Bedlamite, and would clothe the wildest vagaries of the human fancy, with the sober garb of truth; and would embody every phantasm of a disordered intellect, in the forms of real existence.

These obvious and numerous discrepancies, between abstract possibilities and actual existence, open the door for the admission of an innumerable swarm of contingencies of every species, which flit through every postern of the human intellect buzz along all the avenues to the heart, crowd the great thoroughfare of human life, and darken the whole hemisphere of the moral world in their ceaseless and portentous flight. See them stretch themselves out into all their immeasurable amplitude, and pursue their aerial way along an infinite continuity of beings; as wide as from the margin of absolute certainty and actual existence quite to the verge of absolute impossibility; and commencing their flight with the duration of the Divine existence, and continuing their course from everlasting to everlasting. Possibility, in the way of accommodation, may be improperly predicated of all certainties and of all things in actual existence, since their certainty, or their actual existence, demonstrates that they are possible; but possibility, in its strict and proper application, belongs exclusively to things which are only abstractedly possible, and have no actual or real existence: still it must always be kept in mind, that every abstract possibility may be predicated both negatively and positively.

Here then we come to the final conclusion; which is that between the alternatives of abstract possibilities, there is always to be found a mental, or moral, or a physical contingency: since both the negative and positive alternations are equally capable of being brought into actual existence, and each of them is just as capable as the other of being completely destroyed, by the actual transpiration of the opposite alternative. It is possible I may be eternally saved, such are the advantages of my probationary state; and such are its awful responsibilities, that it is equally possible I may be eternally lost; and between this appalling alternative, there lies a momentous contingency; which will continue hanging in fearful suspension over the issue of my life until my final happiness or misery shall render one of these possibilities an everlasting reality, and annihilate the other possibility for ever and ever. But until one of those events shall have actually transpired, the issue of my life will be as much a contingency to the infinite mind of God, as to the narrow intelligence of my own finite understanding. It has, indeed, been frequently argued, that some things may be certain to an infinite intelligence, which are contingent to us; an argument that is perfectly tenable, and is as perfectly irrevelant. That some things may be certain to an infinite mind, which are not so to any finite intelligence, is intuitively evident, but that an infinite mind can anticipate with certainty, an issue, which He himself has made to be contingent, is the very point in dispute; a point which has been roundly and repeatedly asserted, but which no person has hitherto ever pretended to prove. It is a strange thing that our opponents will imagine, that assertions on their side, are evidence the most plenary and decisive, while they will regard even argument on our side, as being little less than blasphemy. Why should they be so confident of infallibility, when they were not able to produce a single argument in support of such a point as the one before alluded to. And why will they continue to shield their ignorance under the pretended mystery of the subject?

The question as we have already argued, is not now a question of evidence but of fact. Certainty, in knowledge, is a very different thing from certainty in fact: the former cannot possibly exist without the latter; but the latter very frequently exist without the former, as far as the knowledge of created beings is concerned. Certainty in the event must be antecedent to and quite independent of, all knowledge or mental certainty of fact; but although mental certainty should have no influence whatever upon certainty *in re*, yet certainty in evidence, must always demonstrate the existence of certainty *in re*, and must for ever be incompatible with all contingency.

Contingencies are identified with all moral agency, whether created or uncreated, and every attempt to subject them to the rules of a rigid certainty, or reduce them to the regular proportions of physical causes and effects, would be nothing better than an outrage on human liberty, and a libel on the moral government of God. They refused to submit themselves to the authority of a rule, or the process of measurement; they shrink from the touch, and vanish from the sight, they are ever changing in their forms; they are ever flitting on the wing; they ride on the fiery Pegasus of a lawless will; they are created by every excitement of the passions, and are flung in myriads from every scintillation of the human fancy.—Contingency scorns the mechanical rules of mathematical demonstration, and the rigid laws of mental and physical certainty: she soars into a loftier region, and as she spreads her ample wings and wheels her eccentric way, she describes a track as unlike the regular concatenation of physical causes and effects, as the course of the royal eagle is from the flight of an automaton or the sailing of a balloon.

My next inquiry will be into the notion of a a certain prescience in relation to moral actions, and the final issue of human life inconsistent with human responsibility, and repugnant to all moral feeling. JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

THE CASE OF JOHN DORCAS.

Resolved, That the Secretary give a statement of the reasons of John Dorca's expultion from the church to be published with the minutes.

Inasmuch as John Dorcas stood accountable to this conference as a silenced preacher—upon hearing of his conduct for the past year, it being contrary to the principles of the christian religion, they do exclude him from our church.

GEORGE HISKEY, *Sec'y.*

The above is an extract from the minutes of the Sandusky Annual Conference of the United Brethren, as published in their church organ—the Religious Telescope, of the 26th May.—Now, Br. Editor, the above requires some explanation. The person above referred to, as having been silenced and expelled, is the identical person named in the letter of our Conference Missionary as having been received lately by the quarterly meeting conference, M. P. C., Sandusky circuit. It is true that Br. J. Dorcas was a preacher a number of years; that he was an ordained elder—and part of the time a presiding elder in that church;—and we might here add we, believe he was instrumental in building up that church as much as any minister they had during the time he laboured with them. And now we frankly admit that he was silenced (or in o her words unpreachered) by the above named conference, one year ago last March.

When it was ascertained that J. Dorcas was silenced a large amount of curiosity was excited in the public mind, as well as deep anxiety in the minds of his brethren in church fellowship with him, to know the whys and wherefores of it; but the answer to their inquiries was we dare not tell—we are bound by a resolution of conference to keep that a secret. Whereupon fifty or upwards of their members resolved, that, if they dare not know any thing about such an important act of a conference, in a case of a brother who had done them a large amount of valuable ministerial service, and in whose piety they had the utmost confidence, they would seek a home where they could have a knowledge of, and a participation in the law making and law executing of the church; hence they are now placed to the account of the M. P. Church on Sandusky circuit.

The year having rolled around, the conference again met, and finding their resolution of secresy had made such havoc among them, they reconsider it, and resolve to divulge the whole secret.—Hence they instruct "the Secretary" to "give a statement of the reasons of John Dorcas' expulsion from the church," and that it be "published" to the world.

The Secretary then attempting to execute the order of conference—he says—"Inasmuch as John Dorcas stood ACCOUNTABLE to this conference as a *silenced preacher*—upon HEARING of his *conduct* for the past year; *it being contrary* to the principles of the christian religion, *they* do exclude him from our church."

Here we ask for light—*Who?* What? How? Who expelled him? What expelled him? Or how was he expelled? John Dorcas publicly withdrew from the United Brethren in Christ Church a short time after they had condemned him to silence as a minister of the gospel, and stood one year out of fellowship with any church—and previous to the siting of their last conference he was received into the M. P. Church—and of course was not amenable to them in any shape or form, neither had they any control over him.

But the inquiry has been, and still is, for what cause was John Dorcas condemned to silence?—We answer the cause is as definitely stated in the above "reasons of his expulsion" so called, as any thing we have heard or have been able to learn. We leave the "statement of the reasons," &c. with the reader, comment on them is unnecessary. We have thought it due to the character, not only of a brother, that we are convinced has been unjustly injured, but also to the Methodist Prot. Church, to give the above explanation. We say in conlusion that we are sorry our good United Brethren have acted so inconsistent in this whole affair—but we feel morally bound to defend injured rights.

JUSTICE.

SENECA CO., O., JUNE 15, 1841.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO, JUNE 13, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our Presidential and third quarterly meeting is over, on Adamsville circuit. Although we have but little increase this year, we have peace and love. Our circuit is at present gaining ground; we have good class meetings. We are punctual to our appointments, and the congregations are greatly increased, and our societies blessed with a state of good feeling.

Yours, &c., T. FOSTER.

LIGONIER CT., PA., JUNE 18, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to write on business we would add a few words concerning our field of labor. We should be glad to have more cheering intelligence to publish, but are still thankful that we are participants of the favors of our heavenly Father. We cannot boast of large accessions to our church on this circuit, yet we have abundant reason to praise God for sustaining us in the midst of persecutions and difficulties. From the commencement of our operations here we have met with opposition. Yet in the midst of it we have prospered as a people. Our circuit is but a small one, and in all probability will so remain. But still our people are determined to sustain it as well as the preachers who may be sent to them. I should be pleased if the conference, next year, could send them a single man, as they have had a considerable burden upon them the last two years, in sustaining a married one. To their credit be it spoken, they are making every effort to sustain their minster.

Brethren, pray for us.

W. W. TIPTON, Sup't.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Western Recorder.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

There is no period of our lives, on which so much depends, and yet which is to some, apparantly, so unimportant, as when we are about the age of sixteen—about to forsake the habits and feelings of boys, and to assume the character and occupations of men. Our thoughts are alternately carried to the past and to the future.

In looking back to the day of our childhood, we see but little to regret and much to admire. Hitherto, with hearts naturally light, buoyant and thoughtless, our actions have been of little consequence, cherishing enmity against no one, and no one against us. We were at peace with all. If we committed a wrong action, we were forgiven. If we made a resolution or a promise to-day, to-morrow it was forgotten, and things which appeared hateful to us one moment, seemed lovely to us the next.

The only sorrows we endured were the sorrows of vexation and disappointment, but which like the wind, blew around us for a moment, and then were gone forever. In contemplating the past we are apt to judge of the future, and this fills our minds with a variety of emotions.

We may think, perhaps, that our own path will be fair and smooth, that our own imprudent actions will be disregarded. But it is not so.—As I before said, we must soon fill responsible stations in life, therefore, our path must be marked and our destiny fixed.

Instead of the fickle and unsteady actions and the trifling and perhaps viscious ways which have marked the progress of by-gone days, the mind, in order to accomplish the higher purpose for which its creator designed it, to enjoy happiness itself, and to reflect as in a mirror the glory of its God, must aspire to objects, pure and heavenly, and as lofty as the rude Himelah's peak.—We must form, for the basis of our character, principles founded upon the cause of God, of right unchangeable form, and intimately fixed and be guided thereby. The formation of these principles, then, is the object of my communication. Let us endeavor to form such as will be a benefit to ourselves and a blessing to those around us, both for time and eternity.

In the first place, then, we must render obedience to the laws of God, because it is our duty to love and obey Him, and because we are a creature dependent on Him for the daily comforts of life, and to the laws of man because they are necessary for the peace and harmony among ourselves.

In our intercourse with others, be just and honest. "*Do to others as you would be done by.*" Make it a point of duty to succor the distressed and the afflicted. Be kind and obliging to all, and in every case. Let our judgment and our conscience only be our dictators.

These are the main points. Obey these precepts and you will obtain the blessing of God, and the love and good will of all, (a privilege which Bonaparte, as he strode the gory field of blood never knew) and the proud consciousness of having done right, (a feeling which Alexander in his ambitious attempts to enslave a world never felt,) and we may live honored and respected by all and die peaceful and happy. Our spirit will live in the smiles of its Creator redeemed and disenthralled while eternity endureth.

W. A.

Putnam, O., May 26, 1841.

RIOT AT DETROIT, MICHGAN.—The Buffalo Commercial of Thursday last says:—"We have a painful rumor of popular violence and destruction of property at Detroit, a day or two since, growing out of indignation at certain transactions of the State Bank of Michigan. We hope the report is exaggerated, and in the absence of papers of authentic information, refrain from any more specific statement."—*Phil. Chron.*

VERY CONSISTENT.—A thourough democrat ashamed of his poor relations.

AN ICEBERG.—At 12 o'clock, we went below, and had just got through dinner, when the cook put his head down the scuttle and told us to come on deck and see the finest sight we had ever seen. "Where away, cook?" asked the first man who was up. "On the larboard bow;" and there lay floating on the ocean several miles off, an immense, irregular mass, its top and points covered with snow, and its centre of a deep indigo color. This was an iceberg, and of the largest size, as one of our men said, who had been in the Northern Ocean. As far as the eye could reach, the sea in every direction was of a deep blue color, the waves running high and fresh, and sparkling in the light, and in the midst lay this immense mountain island, its cavities and vallies thrown into deep shade, and its points and pinnacles glittering in the sun. All hands were soon on deck looking at it, and admiring in various ways, its beauty and grandeur; but no description can give any idea of the strangeness, splendor, and really, the sublimity of the sight. Its great size—for it must have been from two to three miles in circumference, and several hundred feet high—its slow motion as its base rose and sunk in the water, and its high points nodded against the clouds—the dashing of the waves upon it, which breaking high with foam, lined its base with a white crust, and the thundering sound of the cracking of the mass, and the breaking and tumbling down of huge pieces, together with its nearness and approach, which added a slight element of fear, all combined to give it the character of true sublimity. The main body of the mass was, I have said, of an indigo color, its base froze with crusted foam, and as it grew thin and transparent toward the edges and top, its color shaded off from a deep blue to the whiteness of snow. It seemed to be drifting towards the North, so that we kept away and avoided it. It was in sight all the afternoon; and when we got to leeward of it, the wind died away, so that we lay to quiet near it for a greater part if the night. Unfortunately there was no moon, but it was a clear night, and we could plainly mark the long, regular heavings of the stupenduous mass as though they must have run through the whole length of the iceberg, and several pieces fell down with a thundering crash, plunging heavily into the sea. No pencil has ever yet given anything like the true effect of an iceberg. In a picture, they are huge, uncouth masses, stuck in the sea, while their chief beauty and grandeur is their slow stately motion, the whirling of the snow about their summits, and the fearful groaning and cracking of their parts, the picture cannot give. This is the large iceberg, while the small and distant islands floating on the smooth sea in the light of a clear day, look like the floating fairy isles of sapphire.—*Dana's "Two Years before the Mast."*

CHILDREN'S IDEAS OF THE STARS.—A very little girl, walking home with her aunt on a fine frosty evening, had her attention attracted by the brilliant appearance of the heavens, and pointing to the stars, said with great simplicity,—"Aunt, what are these? Are they not *little gimlet holes* to let the glory through?"

"What a beautiful place heaven is," said a little boy, not four years old.—"Why do you think so?" said his mother. "Because," said he, alluding to the stars, "the *nails in the floor* are so beautiful."—*Pruce's Juv. An.*

A fine little fellow about five years of age, was lying in the door on a summer evening gazing up to the heavens, with all the simple earnestness of childhood's happy hours, when the clouds, which, until then, had formed a slight veil between him and the object of his infantile admiration, were suddenly swept away by a gentle breeze, and left the sky studded with its millions of little orbs exposed to his gaze. "Father, father," said he, pointing to the stars, "do look at the *little drops o' day.*"

WILD CAT'S NOTION OF A WARRIOR.—On Wild Cat's interview with Major Childs, at Fort Pierce, the other day, he saw an iron pot which he recognized as having once belonged to him. "You call yourself a warrior," said he, "and yet you took that pot from an old woman. If it had been a man and taken in a fair fight, it would have been your pot, but you frightened the squaw and captured the pot. That was not a warrior's act. I would as soon take baby linen from a piccaninny, as a pot from a squaw. But I am a warrior, and I want my pot." The gallant Major could not stand the force of the argument; the pot was borne off to gladden the old woman again with the delight of *soft ky.*

COMMON SCHOOLS IN VERMONT.—We learn from the Vermont Chronicle that the number of children in Vermont, between the ages of 4 and 18 is 100,600, and the number of district schools 2300. The number of teachers employed is 5100.—The school tax for the year is $61,803 equal to $22 for each district; the sums raised voluntarily by the towns and districts amounted to $81,000. The aggregate expense for schools, including board for teachers, books, fuel, &c., is about $292,730 or $112 to each district.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF THE WATER MELON.—There is no plant more tender, or difficult of cultivation than the Water Melon. It is of a different genus from the Musk Melon, which is, in comparison, hardy and certain in its crop. The latter may be grown in great perfection, in the same manner, as we will now direct for the cultivation of the former; with difference, that it may be planted a few days earlier; will bear transplanting from a hot-bed; and need not over 7 to 9 feet from hill to hill of this kind.

The best soil for the Water Melon, is a piece of meadow, or old sod-land, ploughed the August preceding, as deep as possible; left to lie in the rough all winter: early in the spring cross ploughed; and if not pretty rich, had best have a good coat of *old well-rotted* stable-yard or chip manure, scattered over it, previous to the second ploughing. This is better than putting the manure in the hill; as on examation, it will be found that the roots of this plant spread over the whole space, from hill to hill, and moreover are always to be found within three or four inches of the surface. About the third week of April—I speak of the vicinity of Cincinnati—let the ground be marked out by running light furrows with the plough, twelve feet apart, crossed by others at the same distance. Where these intersect, form a flat hill of 15 or 18 inches in diameter, and not over three inches in height. Immediately, if the weather is mild and favorable, plant 6 or 8 good sound seeds at one side of the hill. As soon as these appear above the ground, or on that day week after they were planted, put as many more of the same variety, on the other side—and it is good practice, to make a third planting one week after the second. You thus secure a sufficiency of good, stout plants in each hill. When the plants are yet in the cotyledon or seed leaf, go over each hill, and with the finger gently withdraw the earth from about each plant nearly to where the rootlets appear. This will in a measure prevent the cutworm's attack; will harden the stem, and, prevent its damping off, if a cold wet spell come on. Leave at least 8 or 10 good, stout plants in each hill, thinning them out gradually, as they seem to require room—until when they begin to vine out, all may be removed but two. In the meantime the ground must be kept clear of weeds by the use of the plough or cultivator, and hoe. When the plants have vined out about a foot, go over them for the last time; levelling off the ground and forming a neat, flat hill of two feet and a half round the plants, but taking care *not to draw any earth up to the stems.* After this they require no farther attention. A *few* weeds scattered about, of a trailing growth, will be of advantage rather than otherwise; for if there is nothing for the plants to attach themselves to, by their tendrils, the first gust that comes, will blow them about in every direction, to their certain injury—they ought never to be disturbed or *displaced.* Care should be taken to procure sound seed, of a good sort.* The best and largest we have met with, were the Black Spanish, the Long Island, the Ice Rhind, and Goodwin's Imperial

The cut worm is the great enemy to our water melons, sweet potatoes, and early corn. The best *cure* is fall and winter ploughing—but where this has been neglected, much of the picking by hand, I have been assured by a gentleman of experience, may be rendered unnecessary, by scattering a little salt round the margin of each hill—that the worm in its night journies in search of food, will *never cross the line thus drawn.*

It has often been attempted to grow the water melon in a hot bed, and transplant, but never to our knowledge, with success. It might however be done, by planting in small pots, taking care to harden the plants before setting them out, and carefully turning the ball of earth, enclosing the roots into the hill. T. A.

*Experience has shown that seed procured at the east, say New Jersey, where the melon grows in great perfection, will produce a superior quality, as to size and flavor. And none other than the eastern seed should be planted, as those from the products of this country depreciate about the same proportion as the Wethersfield Union.

A sandy or alluvial soil is preferable for the melon; but a clay sod managed as above, will answer well, from the fact that sod causes the ground to remain mellow and loose which seems to be the state required for the prosperity of this vine.

For eastern seed the hill should be about 20 feet apart, as the main stem will run nearly that length, throwing out lateral branches some ten or twelve feet long. And if vines of any description run together so thick that they shade each other, so as to exclude the sun, the fruit will fall off.—[ED. REC.

THE ROYAL CHEESE.—There is a royal cheese now on exhibition in London, composed of curds formed from twenty hogsheads of milk.

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 30, 1841.

THE FISCAL AGENT.—The plan of Secretary Ewing for a Fiscal Agent to the Government, as communicated to the United States Senate, is in substance as follows. We may suppose this to embrace the principles of such a National Bank as the Whigs desire.

It is to be established in the District of Columbia, and to be called the "*Fiscal Bank of the U. S.*"—capital $30,000,000, with power to establish branches in the States with their assent. The Government to subscribe one-fifth of the capital. The amount of the 4th instalment now due to the States to be subscribed by the U. S. for the use of the States. For the two amounts (equal to ten millions) ■ stock to be created having 5 per cent. interest redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 15 years. The remaining twenty millions to be subscribed by individuals. To be seven Directors. Two appointed by the President and Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders. The President to be chosen by the Directors out of their own body. The Bank to be a fiscal agent to the Government, to receive and disburse the public funds and perform the duties of pension Agent without charge

The dividends to be limited to 6 per cent.—deficiency, if any to be made up; surplus, if over two millions, to be passed to the credit of the U. S. Treasurer. Not to owe more than 20 millions above its deposits. Debts due the Bank not to exceed its capital and 75 per cent. thereon. It is not to deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange; to take no more than 6 per cent. on loans; to discount no paper having more than 180 days to run; no debt to be renewed; not to loan the United States at any one time more than three millions, nor any State more than $100,000; to contract no debt longer than a year; to issue no notes less than $10.—Officers of the Institution to be prohibited from borrowing, directly or indirectly.

The Books of the Institution to be open at all times to the inspections of the Secretary of the Treasury, to a Committee of either House of Congress, to a Committee of the Stockholders, and to the Directors. The Branches not to issue notes, but may sell drafts not less than $40.—*The Bank not to suspend specie payment;* not to pay any thing but coin or bullion for its own notes. The Corporation to exist for 20 years.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE YORK PRESBYTERIAN CASE.—*English Presbyterian Congregration, vs. James Johnson, et al.*—This was an action of ejectment brought to try the title to certan property in York, under the following facts:

The property was granted by the Penns in 1785, for the use of the England Presbyterians, in and near the town of York. In 1562 and since, the congregation there was connected with the Donnegal Presbytery, and that was afterwards merged in the Carlisle Presbytery. A portion of the congregation, in October 1838, seceded from the Carlisle Presbytery, denied their jurisdiction, and refused to submit to them. These were known by the name of New School party. The other portion of the congregation, known as the Old School, adhered to the Carlisle Presbytery, and are still in connexion. The latter being ousted of the property brought suit, and upon a decision in the court below against them, carried it up to the Supreme Court by writ of error. The Supreme Court being divided three to two. Judge Gibson declared the opinion affirming the decision below, on the ground that the new school were the majority—Judges Huston and Kennedy dissenting.

MURDER AT ALBARY.—On Sunday last a man by the name of Aaron Hughs, formerly a captain of a canal boat, murdered his wife under the following circumstances. He had always lived with his wife until last fall, when he treated her so badly that she left him, and engaged as chambermaid, on board of another boat. On Saturday night last, he went on board the boat where his wife was, and remained there during the night. Early on Sunday morning, he got up, went and *drank a glass of gin*, returned to the boat, and with a pistol, shot his wife through the head. The inhuman monster denies the act!

STEAM ON THE OSAGE.—The Jefferson Missouri, Inquirer mentions the accomplishment by the steamer Leander, of a trip up the Osage river, as far as Osceola, with about two hundred tons of freight. Another trip is contemplated. Thus the feasibility of navigating this river by steam, almost to the utmost verge of civilization, is proven, and a means of communication opened which will greatly facilitate the development of the resources of that vast and fertile region, which is now dimly known as the "Far West."

ARRIVAL OF THE PIRATES.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst. says: "The tow boat Swan arrived from the Balize this morning—she towed up the pilot schooner Argus, having on board Capt. Putron and his crew of seven men found on board the Piratical schooner, and six other suspicious characters since arrested. Nugent, found on board the tow-boat Tennesseean, had a large bloody Bowie knife concealed on his person.—They are now in the Parish Prison.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN MEXICO.—Some months since accounts were published in the papers of the arrest of fifty or sixty Americans and Englishmen in California. The Brookly Star contains the following information in relation to them in a letter dated Santa Barbari, Upper California, Nov. 26:

"The principal author of these outrages was one Jose Castro, the perfect, or head police magistrate of California.—This Castro is an old revolutionizer himself, and has for some time, as it is supposed, been ambitious of becoming military commandant of California, ignorantly supposing that his zeal against the foreigners would recommend him to the favorable notice of the Mexican Government. The forty-seven prisoners were put in charge of this Castro, but on his arrival at San Blas, instead of finding himself a great man, as he anticipated, he found himself in jail, through the influence of the English and American consuls at that place. After being in jail for twenty-two days, he was ordered to Mexico to give an account of himself to the Government. One of the prisoners from the State of Mississippi, Nathan Daylay, has been released by death, the other forty-six prisoners are yet at Nepic, a city inland from San Blas, where they are provided for by the Consuls, and awaiting their trial. Their accquittal is certain, and heavy damages will unquestionably be obtained from the Mexican Government, if the Governments of the United States and England have any regard for the rights of their citizens residing in foreign countries. In consequence of these difficulties, Captain Forrest has ordered Mr. Estabrook to remain here for the present, as Consular Agent for the United States. I expect one of our ships of war will return here during the winter or spring ensuing, when he will probably rejoin the squadron."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Providence, R. I. Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, commenced its session at Providence on the 9th inst., Bishop Hedding presiding. Sixty-one of the clergy were in attendance. An interesting discussion arose upon the practice of depending upon notes or sketches in the delivery of discourses. They were recommended for preparation, but not to be used in the pulpit. This being a new Conference, having been set off from the "New England," a Conference Missionary Society was organized. The presiding Bishop to be the President. On Saturday five were elected each to the office of deacon, and two to the office of elder. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Wesley Institute, in behalf of theological education. The committee was instructed to advocate its location at the Wesleyan University.—*Phil. Chron.*

IMPORTANT TO SHIP MASTERS.—The New London Advocate says, a decision has recently been made before the court of Admiralty in England, by which it appears that a vessel falling in with an abandoned wreck at sea, and taking therefrom any cargo or other property, must not only note the fact, time, and place on the log book, but also the kind and quantity of each, with the marks and numbers of each if there be any. The captain of a British ship fell in with the wreck of a schooner, from which he took a quantity of cigars, tobacco, logwood, rigging, &c., the whole valued say at £150. Upon his arrival at New Orleans he caused the whole to be sold at auction. The fact was noted on the log-book, but not with the required specifications. He was fined fifty pounds and twice the amount of property, although it appears he was ignorant of the law! It is said that the same law would take effect in this country.

REMOVAL OF REMAINS.—The State of Delaware has made arrangements to remove the remains of Col. John Hazlett from their resting place in this city to the burial ground of the Presbyterian church, in Dover. Col. H. commanded the Delaware division at the battle of Princeton, where he fell. The ceremony will take place on the 3d of July.—*Phil. paper.*

POISONING.—About thirty blacks were poisoned at Baton Rogue recently, by drinking water from a well in which a copper pipe communicating with an engine, had been inserted. It is further stated three have since died from the fatal effects.

A RICH FIELD.—The Kentucky Commonwealth speaks of a field near Frankfort, which has been cultivated in corn for nearly half a century without a change of crop or manure, and the yield two years ago was more than eight barrels to the acre.

THE ST. LOUIS MURDERERS.—The St. Louis New Era of the 28th announces the conviction of Warwick, the last of the four murderers. The whole four have now been convicted, and will speedily suffer the penalty of the law.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—An overland mail from Bombay to Great Britain, *twice a month*, is in contemplation by the East India Government. This will prove an advantage to the mercantile interest.

SWIFT.—The President's Message was carried from Wheeling to Columbus, O., a distance of 127 miles, in 14 hours; making the whole distance from Washington to Columbus, in 44 hours and three quarters.

From the Fayetteville (N. Y.) Luminary.

RADICALISM.—A writer in the N.E.Christian Advocate is saying many good things about Radicalism.—From one of his articles we clip the following. It is truth. Mr. Wesley never gave his sanction to Methodist *Episcopacy*. The course pursued by Asbury and Coke was never marked out by that eminent man of God. Hence we challenge a refutation of the statement in the extract.

"Radicalism is almost as old as Methodist episcopacy, and though it has generally been in the minority, and always the weaker party, it has nevertheless, at different times, been active, and has shown a spirit and courage worthy of a better fate if not of a better cause. I apprehend that many in these latter days, labor under a mistake as to the origin of what is called radicalism; many appear to think that it is American in its origin, and that it is the offspring of our democracy, but nothing can be farther removed from the truth. It is an *exotic plant*, and was first introduced into this country in 1788 or '89, but a little more than three years after the creation of Methodist Episcopacy. But who was the first radical? I answer, Rev. John Wesley, as the following letter will show. This letter, it should be understood, was written to Bishop Asbury, about three years after he assumed the episcopal functions. The letter is as follows;—

"LONDON, Sept. 20, 1788.

"There is, indeed, a wide difference between the relation wherein you stand to the Americans, and the relation wherein I stand to all the Methodists. You are the elder brother of the American Methodist: I am, under God, the father of the whole family. Therefore I naturally care for you all, in a manner no other person can do. Therefore I, in a measure, provide for you all: for the supplies which Dr. Coke provides for you, he could not provide were it not for me—were it not that I not only permit him to collect but support him in so doing. But on one point my dear brother, I am a little afraid both the Doctor and you differ from me. I study to be *little*, you study to be *great;* I creep, you strut along. I found a school, you a *college*. Nay, and call it after your names. O, beware! Do not seek to be *something!* Let me be nothing, and Christ all in all.

One instance of this, your greatness, has given me great concern. How *can* you, how DARE you suffer yourself to be called a BISHOP? I shudder at the very thought. Men may call *me* a *knave* or a *fool*, a *rascal*, a *scoundrel*, and I am content, but they shall never, by my consent, call me a *bishop!* For my sake, for God's sake for Christ's sake, put a full end to this.—Let the Presbyterians do what they please, but let the Methodist know their calling better.

Thus, my dear Franky, I have told you all that is in my heart, and let this, when I am no more seen, bear witness how sincerely I am your affectionate brother,

JOHN WESLEY."

"I shall not take upon myself to justify this language, on the part of Mr. Wesley, for my object is not to prove it right or wrong, but to identify and embody radicalism; and no one can deny that Mr. Wesley was *notoriously radical*. The utterance of such language at the present time, would not only be pronounced radicalism *just "going to seed,"* but it would be considered a crime worthy to be punished by expulsion from the church, a crime tenfold worse than slaveholding.

"Radicalism being thus introduced, it soon took root in American soil, and has existed to a greater or less extent ever since, in the M. E. Church. Every effort has been made to root it out, but it has never been entirely exterminated, and some fear it never will be. They have tried by cutting it down, and tearing it out by the roots, and at times it has appeared to be entirely eradicated, but soon it has been seen sprouting and sending out its troublesome branches."

ACCIDENT ON THE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.—On Friday afternoon last, as the train of cars were passing from Worcester to Norwich, in North Killingly, the front axle of the locomotive broke off while travelling at the usual, rapid rate, and tore up the whole track a distance of 30 feet. The engineer as soon as possible disengaged the engine from the cars, and the engine ran off the track to the left, at a descent of ten feet, and was crushed to atoms, with the engineer and conductor upon it, who very fortunately escaped without any serious injury. The coolness and intrepidity of the engineer probably saved many lives. At imminent risk he detached the locomotive from the train. The news of the accident was forwarded, and another train come on for the passengers.

We understand that the greatest dissatisfaction exists at Nauvoo, amongst those who have lately arrived from England. It is said that many have determined to leave—and that letters have been sent to England, warning their friends, who had designed to emigrate, of the sad state of things in the city and the Church. Mr. Rigdon on the contrary, informed us last week, that in general, the new comers were well satisfied. Be it as it may, it is certain that some have left both the city and the Church—not believing on the one hand, in the mission of the Prophet, and on the other, dissatisfied with the temporal government, which is exercised over them.—*St. Louis New Era.*

GALVINA, *the musician*, died at Liespic recently at the age of 104. His father, the celebrated singer, died at Rome in 1825 at the age of 138.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE. Six large railroad cars were precipitated from an inclined plain into the river at Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday. The train was materially injured, and one of the cars entirely lost. The worst part of the accident was the death of several persons in the cars. The bodies of two have been recovered—and shockingly mutulated. How many were killed is not yet known. The accident occurred through the bad action of the breaks. The cars were permitted to run down the descent as usual, by themselves, checked only by the attendant of each. The attendants used all their force to stop the speed of the train, but without success, as the awful result shows. The damages done to the cars is said to be twenty thousand dollars.

RAIL-ROADS.—There is now wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of rail-road from *Maine to N. Carolina*—twenty-four miles of which is between *Hartford and Springfield*, and fifty miles from *New Haven to the State Line of New York*, making one entire line from Buffalo on the west and Portland on the east to the city of Washington—in length of over 1000 miles. When this is completed we have an iron line from the east to the west, north to southwest, of continued lines with the exception of about fifty miles from Washington to Fredericksburgh, Virginia, of nearly 2000 miles.

THE MORMONS.—A letter from Nauvoo, states that Joe Smith, the leader of the Mormons, has been arrested by the authority of the Governor of Illinois—that the Mormons had taken possession of a large tract of land without authority, and that the strongest excitement prevailsd against them in the immediate neighborhood, and fearful apprehensions were entertained lest a sanguinary struggle should take place. The Commissioner sent by the Governor to survey the lands had been seized by the Mormons, and both parties labored under much excitement.—*Bicknell.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Lancaster, Pa., Union states that a most painful accident occurred on the 6th instant at the raising of a barn on the farm of Mr. Martin Pfautz, 2¼ miles South-east of Strasburg. The scull of Mr. Heckman, one of the persons injured, was so terribly fractured, that he expired on the following day. Mr. Long had his back broken and is otherwise hurt. Several other persons whose names we have not heard, were considerably injured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Within the last week ■ number of persons have died very suddenly. Three on Tuesday, in the District of Kensington; one a lady named Wells, expired while sitting in her rocking-chair. Her husband called her several times, and so natural was her countenance that he believed she refused to heed his call, and was not convinced of her demise until he took hold of her. She died without a struggle or a groan.—*Phil. paper.*

STEAMER DISASTERS.—The steamboat Maid of Orleans was recently sunk at Hat island, Mississippi, with a cargo of lead. The steamer Salem was snagged, on the 23d ult. near Vicksburgh. The Macedonia steamer took fire at Paducah, was scuttled and sunk, but afterwards raised.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

Later From England.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA,

AT BOSTON.

The Columbia steamer arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, at half past 10 o'clock.—By Harnden's Express, we received the New York Herald, at twelve minutes past one o'clock yesterday. We gather the following highly interesting and important news.

She brings dates from London to the 4th, Paris to the 2d and Liverpool to the 4th, inclusive. She also brings us dates from Bombay to the 3d of May—just six weeks back. And Canton to the 1st of April, only 77 days since.

The overland mail from Bombay, May 2d, reached London on the evening of the 2d of June.

The principal feature in the news is, that the war has again broken out in China, because the Emperor would not ratify the treaty. The British have captured Canton and all the forts on the river without the loss of a single man.—The trade is open to Canton, the owners of vessels running all risks. Canton was taken on the 25th of February; on the same day Chusan was given up to the Chinese. High Commissioner Keshen has been disgraced and sent to Pekin in irons. The Chinese lost 400 men.

An American gentleman from Canton says the city is doomed to the flames. There are 200,000 Chinese starving in the neighborhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as the sailors are.

Lord Stanley has withdrawn his famous registration bill for the present session.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Nothing important has been done in either House. The debate on Peel's "no Confidence Motion" commenced on the 27th of May, and was continued next night. The adjourned debate was opened by Serjeant Talford on the 3d June. We give Sir Robert Peel's speech at the opening of the debate.—Several of the leading members have already spoken; the debate was expected to continue ten nights.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.—The settlement of the risks upon the President entered at Lloyd's was to have taken place to-day, but was postponed to the 11th inst. to allow further time for news respecting her.—*London Times, June 3d.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—We learn from the best authority that the dissolution of Parliament will take place about the 12th of this month. The proclamation is ready, and only waits the Queen's signature. The new Parliament is to meet on the 4th August. We trust that the conservatives in this district will be fully on the alert, but the remark is almost unnecessary, for the very best spirit prevails all through the country.—*Hart. Jour.*

The house of Grant & Co. of Glasgow, has failed for £45,000.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.—Patrick Cahill, a passenger in the ship United States, at Liverpool, from New Orleans, killed the steward, Eli Robinson, in a fit of passion.

The London, Yarmouth, N. S. at Liverpool, May 9, lat. 43, long. 66, fell in with the Paragon, Liverpool to Halifax, in a sinking state, having been run aboard by a large American ship the day previous, and took off the crew.—May the 12th, lat. 43, long. 50, the London struck an iceberg, and lost bowsprit, foremast, maintopmast, &c., and stove in her larboard bow. Shortly afterwards heard a crash, which was supposed to proceed from another vessel running against the ice, and it is feared sunk, but the weather was too thick to distinguish her.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4.

Another Steamer seen—Probable safety of the President.—We have had a great many arrivals of vessels from foreign ports, to-day, and among them the Fortitude, from Buenos Ayres; the Captain (Arbuthnot) of which states that on 27th May, at about 5 A. M. lat. 47 N. long. 24 30 West., about 10 miles distant, he saw a very large steamer steering to the N. E. without a funnel, a crippled foremast, and large paddle boxes, painted of a dark color, with a large square topsail set on the main topmast, a top gallant sail on the foretopmast, and with fore and aft sails. The steamer was making very slow progress. This intelligence communicated by Capt. Arbuthnot, has excited the most intense interest here, and many persons still hope that from concurrent circumstances, it may be the President; and probably the steamer seen by the Portuguese brig Conde de Palma, on the 23d April, in lat. 31, and long. 40. Others suppose it to be the Britannia steamer, from Halifax, but this impression is by no means general: towards the close of the day the opinion was very strong that the vessel seen by the Fortitude will prove to be the President: but it is mere conjecture.

LIVERPOOL, 6 15 P. M.—The impression gains ground every hour that the steamer seen by the Fortitude is the President.

Among those interested in the fate of the crew and passengers on board the President, and who called at the company's office in Billiter court, yesterday afternoon, anxiously inquiring if any intelligence had been received respecting her, was the eldest son of Mr. Power. Inquiries were also made on the part of his grace the Duke of Richmond, (whose second son, Lord Fitzroy Lennox, is a passenger) Mrs. Roberts, wife of the commander, &c.

THE BRITANNIA STEAM SHIP.—The non arrival in England of this vessel which ran on the rocks at Halifax, has occasioned great uneasiness in London, as appears by the following:

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The arrival of the Halifax steamers has hitherto been so regular and punctual, that some little disappointment appears to be experienced if the slightest delay takes place in their appearance. The Britannia, which was advertised to leave Boston on the 16th ult., was, according to the usual calculation, due on Sunday last. It is not improbable that she may have been detained a few days at the other side, in order to bring some definite information as to the result of the present steps in the case of McLeod, who it is known has been removed from Lockport to New York. We hope to see the Britannia in the course of the day.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Since the date of our last, the weather has been exceedingly hot, and has had a powerful influence in forwarding vegetation. The brairds, which in many situations during the cold weather, showed the effects of the worm, are now coming away freely, and promise luxuriant crops. Indeed, harvest prospects have not at this early stage looked so promising for many years.—*Ayr. Advertiser.*

THE CENSUS.—Great preparations are making all over England, in relation to the coming census, which is to be taken immediately.

DEATHS.—Rear Admiral Samuel Motley, and Admiral Sir George Montague Hamilton, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, and the widow of Sir Everard Home are dead.

CHINA.—*Most Important Intelligence from China, Capture of the Bogue Forts and the City of Canton by the British.*—The intelligence received from China during the past month is of a highly interesting and important nature. Our latest news from Macao is to the 31st of March. Keshen's continued procrastination having at length exhausted Captain Elliott's patience, the Nemesis steamer was dispatched from Macao on the 14th February, with the draft of a treaty for the approval and ratification of the imperial high commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 18th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that day, to return immediately to Macao. This he accordingly did on the 19th, Keshen not having made his apperance. A circular was then published, stating that the squadron were then moving towards the Bocca Bigres. On the following day Captain Elliott received a message from Keshen, in which the latter stated his willingness to sign the treaty, and excused his delay in not coming to the Bogue when the steamer was there, by alleging that he had been detained by some piratical boats. This appears to have been a mere ruse to gain time. On the 24th of February a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued to her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Towards the close of the morning of the 25th of February, three howitzers and a party of Sepoys were landed at Chuen-pee, from the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron. The Cinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before the dawn of day a battery had been erected with sand-bags and the guns got into position. From these as soon as it was sufficiently light, the British returned the fire of the Chinese. At 11, A. M., the tide served and the signal was made for the squadron to weigh. H. M. S. Calliope bearing the board pendant of the Commodore, led the attack against North Wantong, followed by the Samange, Druid, Wellesly, Sulpher, and Modeste. The Blenheim, and Melville with the Queen steamer, opened their fire on the fort at Chuen-pee. By noon the action had become general, and the firing constant and heavy on all sides. In the meantime the Memesis and Madagascar steamers, with numerous boats in tow, ran in close to Ty-Cock Tow, and landed the troops under the command of Major Pratt. Shortly afterwards the whole of the forts were in possession of the British forces. Official notifications were issued in the course of the day; one by the Plenipotentiary intimating the capture of the forts, the other by the Commodore, authorizing merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue.

The number of prisoners taken at Chuen-pee is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the sides of the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

It is evident that an attack on the Bogue forts should have been resorted to in the onset. The great loss of time and expenditure of public money which has occurred since the first arrival of the squadron off Macao, would have been avoided, as also the mortality which has so dreadfully thinned the ranks of the unfortunate regiments that were quartered in Chusan.

That island has been evacuated and delivered up to the Chinese, order to that effect having been transmitted by Captain Elliott, when he was laboring under the unhappy delusion that the Chinese were inclined to fulfil their promises of indemity. The British who were detained prisoners at Ningpoo were released as soon as the evacuation of Chusan was completed. Captain Anstruther, Lieutenant Douglass, R. N., Mrs. Nable, and their companions in captivity, are now safe under the British flag.

The whole of the European troops, on leaving Chusan proceeded to Hongkong, and consequently have been available in the hostile operations that have been carried on, since the date of the action at the Bogue. But no greater proof need be adduced of the wretched management of Capt. Elliott, and his utter incapacity to fulfil the responsable duties of the station which he holds, than the fact that three transports, with several hundreds of the Bengal volunteers, were ordered to proceed direct from Chusan to Calcutta. On their arrival at Signapore they heard of the renewal of hostilities, and were detained at that port, awaiting farther instructions. The troops were so diminished in numbers by death and sickness, during their sojourn at Chusan, that the Bengal volunteers may be considered as forming one-third part of the effective land forces attached to the expedition. Yet at a time when the presence of every man is so important, the volunteers are several hundred miles from the scene of attack, the entire blame of which rests with Captain Elliott, whose reliance on Chinese good faith in opposition to the oppinions of all well-informed persons on the spot, appears to have been caused by something bordering on insanity.

We have extracted various items of Chinese intelligence from the Calcutta papers of the 30th of April. On the morning of that day the Queen steamer, from Macao the 31st of March, arrived at Calcutta with Commodore Sir James Gordon Blemer. His Excellency is said to have come to India for the purpose of consulting the Governor Gen. and obtaining reinforcements. The British troops have possession of the factory at Canton, but it would appear there is a provisional Chinese government in the city. The Calcutta Courier states that the forcing the passage between the Bogue and Canton was most gallantly effected. The Chinese lost 490 men. The English had only six wounded.

We have been favored with private letters from Singapore to the 10th ult., Macao to the 28th, and Canton to the 26th of March. From these we learn that Canton was almost deserted. The Hong merchants remained on the spot, but said that the people were afraid to trade whilst the men of war remained in the river. The Chinese at Canton now believe that no traffic of importance can be carried on until the whole question is definitely settled.

No dispatches had been received in Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the Bogue forts. The imperial chop breathed nothing but vengeance and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediate for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered her Majesty's troop-ship Jupiter to proceed to Cannamore for the 94th regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton, and ordered all the chops about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

Three Englishmen, two of them officers of the Blenheim, were carried off from ■ passage boat near Macao, on the 26th of March, and have not since been heard of. It is supposed they were captured by order of the Mandrains.

The Commodore's principal object in coming to Canton is said to be the expediting the dispatch of reinforcements. His excellency being of opinion that matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged without another visit to the Gulf of Petchhell.

Canton is in possession of the British troops, and a truce had been agreed upon between the new commissioner and Capt. Elliott; the trade is to be re-opened at Canton, pending the imperial decision.

The accumulation of goods outside Canton is immense, and will, without doubt, be thrown on the market. Prices will rule very low—Patna is quoted at 400 to 410 Sp. dollars, Benares 400, and Malwa 410.

It appears that after Capt. Elliott's notice of the re-opening of the trade, nine American and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whamppa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way, it being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, as the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed. It is said Captain Elliott was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangements could be made, the reply of the Emperor to the dispatch announcing the destruction of the Bogue Fort was received, which was fierce in the extreme, and orders a war of extermination to be carried against the English. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls, announcing the opening of the trade, were pulled down and all communication with the English ordered to be cut off.

FRANCE.—*Paris, June 2*—On Saturday the trial of Darmes and his accomplices before the Chamber of Peers, was brought to a close. Considere was acquitted, Duclus delivered over to the ordinary tribunals, and Darmes condemned to death.

The sentence of the Court of Peers was carried into effect this morning, on Darmes. The preparations, which were made at a very early hour this morning, at the Barriere St. Jacques, gave notice to immediate neighbors, that a criminal was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law within a few hours; the name of Darmes transpired, and a large crowd was collected.—Several squadrons of Municipal Guards and other troops kept the ground, and perfect order was maintained. Darmes was brought from the prison of Luxembourg, and mounting the fatal scaffold, at half past six, suffered immediate decapitation. His behaviour was firm, and he appeared resigned to his fate.

THE TREATY OF LONDON.—La Presse states positively that Lord Palmerston refused to sign the final protocol of the conference of London, alleging as his reason that he should be first officially informed that Mehemit Ali had accepted the hatti scheriff of the 19th of April.

GERMANY.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter, dated Frankfort, 22d ult., which announces that the British Charge d'Affairs to the Germanic Confederation had fled from that city with an English lady, a married woman, and the mother of 11 children. The *Constitutionnel* adds that this scandalous affair had caused ■ great sensation at Frankfort. It was not known what direction the parties had taken. The husband of the lady had pursued them to Belgium.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Moscow to the 10th of May, mention that the hopes already entertained in Central Russia, of the coming harvest, had led to a fall of twenty per cent. on the price of corn.—*Prussian State Gazette.*

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.—The following is what the Palma reports:

The captain of the Portugues ship Conde de Palma, which arrived at Lisbon from Rio de Janiero, on the 6th of May, saw a large steamer under canvass on the 23d and 24th April, but did not speak her. The following is a copy of the Log:—"On the 23d of April, 6 o'clock, P. M., in lat. 31 24 N., long. 50 43 W., saw a very large steamer, without showing her colors, under canvass; the morning, at 6 o'clock, saw her again under topsail and latine.—The following day the wind veered to the North and blew strong, which would prevent the steamer approaching the Islands. Neither smoke nor paddles were in motion."

On the 25th the wind veered to N. W., and blew strong, which would prevent the said steamer reaching the Western Isles.

THE PRESIDENT.—(Extract of a letter.)—The following is what I consider the most favorable in the new hopes opened to us by the steamer seen on the 22d, in lat. 29, lon. 40. The *Times* of this morning contains all that is known on the subject, except the certainty that the steamer then and there could not have been the Dee. On the same day the Dee spoke the Thompson from Palermo to N. Y., (New York, I presume,) in lat. 41 lon. 42, (compare this with the other, and there is no possibility of their identity.) This intelligence has been received from the agent of the Navigation Company at Liverpool, and will, I have not the least doubt, be confirmed by the log of the Dee, for which an application has been made to the Admirality, as yet unanswered.

RESOLVED.—The Presbytery of Niagara, New York, have passed a formal resolution, declaring that Byron's works and Bulwers novels "are books of an infidel and licentious character."

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JUNE 30, 1841.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—From the Foreign news in this paper, there is some ground to hope that this vessel is still safe.

☞The merchants of McConnelsville, Ohio, have signed a pledge against circulating shinplaster money.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—A. Underhill retires from the editorship of the Massillon Gazette, and F. Keath takes his place.

DAYTON.—This town has become reconciled to hearing Abolition lectures, some two or three of which have recently been delivered without any disturbance.

MCLEOD AFFAIR.—This case continues to occupy the attention of Congress. It appears to be made a political party matter, and of course the occasion for speech making.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.—It is said that Henry A. Wells, Esqr., passenger in the Columbia steam ship, is the bearer of important dispatches from the American embassador, at the court of St. James, to the government at Washington.

JOHN W. BEAR.—This person, who was recently appointed Sub-Indian Agent at Upper Sandusky, says the Ohio Statesman, has been removed. The appointment is said to have given much dissatisfaction.

LAST SHIFT TO RAISE THE WIND.—M. T. C. Gould, of Fallstown, Beaver, Pa., proposes to publish, in pamphlet form, the trial of John F Waddee;—$4 per dozen;—50 cents single copy. What next?

HOUSE FLIES.—Providence, in the dispensation of His kindness, has relieved us, measurably this year, from this afflicting plague. We never before, saw them so scarce, tho' a few families, in our vicinity, have plenty of them.

☞The loss of the packet ship Sampson, bound from London to New York, is confirmed. She struck a rock, running in the fog, near Whale island. The cargo received but little damage, and the passengers all got safely to the shore, but the vessel was abandoned.

MAST.—If Providence is afflicting the community, by curtailing the crops, He seems to be providing for this section in another way. From present indications we shall have a plentiful White Oak Mast. This kind makes about as good pork as corn, while the *nut* mast makes it too oily.

"SPIRITUAL EXISTENCE."—We received a communication on this subject some time ago, which we have recently given a perusal. The article evinces considerable research, but we do not judge it suitable for the press without more attention than we have time to give it. Meantime, if the author will continue to practice with the pen, he will, no doubt, be ultimately successful.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—The last Br. Jonathan comes to us enclosing an "Extra," containing the 86th chapter of "Charles O'Malley," and a notice of "Tyrone Power," the actor, who is supposed to have perished with the Steamer President. What has become of the "Dollar Magazine?" We have not seen it for some six or eight weeks past. However, we are not complaining, as we have been liberally treated by the establishment,

CONGRESS.—This body is doing but little of importance to the nation. The Extra Session, seems to promise, not much, except wind and words. We think it therefore hardly worth while boring the reader with a general abstract of its proceedings. Meantime, if they should quit speech making and do something to relieve the nation, from its present embarrassment, we will take pleasure in recording it.

THE CROPS.—We have paid some attention to what the papers have said on the subject of the prospect of the present crops. We gather therefrom, that in the counties around Philadelphia, Pa., including New Castle, Delaware, they are quite promising. But generally, throughout the country, the Wheat, Oats, and Grass, are much injured by the cold wet weather in the spring, and the scorching drought which followed. We hear complaints, to this effect, from Illinois, Indiana, Western Pa., the lower counties of Delaware, this State throughout and from sections of the North, though there has been partial showers which have greatly benefited certain neighborhoods. The prospect for corn has much improved since the late rains, of which we continue to have *plenty*.

The following Address, to Bishop Andrew, of the Meth. Episcopal Church, is from the pen of the Rev. Lewis Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn. He is an aged and talented minister of the gospel, the prime of whose days has been given to build up the M. E. Church in Western Tennessee. He was among the early pioneers of Methodism in that section, and formerly greatly attached to the institutions of the church in which he had spent the most of his life. A few years since, while he conducted the "Western Methodist," one of the most popular papers that has ever been published in that church, we, having made some strictures upon the government of his church, he took us to task most severely therefor. But, he has since found, by sad experience, that all we said, about the episcopal government is true, and a great deal more we did not say. While conducting his paper, above, he admitted an article on the Dandyism of Methodism, which gave great offence to some of the managing spirits; this induced a campaign against him, which has ruined his temporal and greatly injured his spiritual interest. We give this letter to the Bishop to shew that some things can be done, in the South, as well as in the West.

We wish, however, to discriminate on this subject. These outrages upon the principles of justice and right, are not to be *directly* chargeable on the whole of the ministry and membership of that church, but on the principle rulers, who have the power to do, in such matters, as they please. The others are only censurable for sustaining them in such acts of injustice.

TO BISHOP ANDREW.

Rererend Sir: I need not inform you that you preside in an Annual Conference, as the Judge of *law* and of order—and that the General Conference has said, that the Bishop is to "*decide on all questions of law*"—or as the official organ has it, "to decide what is, or is not constitutional law," "or what is, or is not discipline." The question brought before you in 1837, by the impeachment of executive officers (Pitts and Andrews) was, whether a preacher in charge and Presiding Elder—or a committee and Quarterly Meeting Conference in the case of an accused local preacher, have "*the right to judge of the magnitude of an alleged offence, and apportion the punishment.*" Now sir, I assert, and I suppose you will hardly deny, that this was a "*question of law*"—and it was explicitly laid in the bill of charges, that those officers did "*claim the right*," and the minutes or record, and the clearest evidence, prove that they did exercise that right. I then thought, and still think, that it was your province and duty to have decided this question—and as evidence of this, I referred you, in the bill of charges, to "Rule, chap. 1, sec. 20, and the minutes of the trial." If you could not *then* "decide the question of law," because the Presiding Elder suppressed the minutes you had a fair opportunity of doing so, and were urged by memorials to do so, in 1839 and 1840, when the minutes or Journal of the Quarterly Meeting Conference were at hand. It was a question of law too, involving the administration of discipline, which the Annual Conference was incompetent to "decide on"—having no authority from "constitutional law," or any rule of discipline. Can an Annual Conference try and decide on a case of impeachment, "for misrule or mal-administration?" Where is the law? Surely not in the book of discipline—and you ought to know it, if it is competent for you to "*decide* what is, or is not constitutional law—or what is or is not discipline"—which is your prerogative, agreeably to the sense of the General Conference.—You and the Annual Conference stickle about my not taking "*an appeal*," in bar of "*further hearing*," as a point of legality! I knew that there was no appeal for a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the decision of a Presiding Elder, or from an informal process or an illegal tribunal—but only "*in case of condemnation*," by a regular Quarterly Meeting Conference, according to law—and I knew, and can prove that there was no such "*condemnation*,"—and I therefore chose the mode of impeachment, as the only legal and proper course to test the "question of law," and to correct mal-administration—which I then believed, and still believe to be your province and duty as judge of law.—This important duty you evaded and still evade! You attempt to throw the responsibility upon the Annual Conference, which you permitted to act out of its proper sphere, for which you can show no law. The whole proceedings against me from the first hasty step, were informal and illegal—and the resolutions of the Tennessee Conference of 1837 and 1840, are null and void, being unauthorized by law, untrue in fact, and unsupported by evidence—therefore the question of law, of legal or illegal administration remains undecided—and the "odious resolution," fixing a stigma on my ministerial character, remains, on your Journal, uncancelled, regardless of the petition of weighty memorials, praying investigation. It must be a bad cause that will not bear the light of "impartial investigation!" The injustice done to me by rash misrule, or mob-law, and the reluctance manifested to investigate, or rectify or redress grievance, is the only apology I offer for publishing this communication, deeming a private address, which I have tried repeatedly, utterly useless—and because memorialists of high standing are treated with similar disregard. Certified copies of record were suppressed by Stephen G. Rozzel, at the late General Conference, I presume to prevent the detection of error in your administration. That there was error or a dereliction of duty, I most solemnly believe—for which I leave you to answer to the public, to your conscience, and your God. But I suppose you believe, with the Gen. Conference, that the Itinerant Ministry are "the divinely authorized expounders of moral discipline," and with the Church Organs at New York, and at Nashville, that "*the society has no right to admit or expel church members*," that it must never be "*put to vote*,"—that "*a committee or select number has no right to determine the punishment!!*" and that "a second vote" is "modern reformism;" and the fair inference is, that "the preacher in charge" and Presiding Elder, are the irresponsible arbiters of the rights of local preachers and lay members! Add to this that itinerant influence, and church papers improperly wielded, furnish ample means for the destruction of hard earned reputation, and no redress! a deplorable state of things. Injustice and tyranny dread the light of "impartial investigation" and "free discussion!" Frankly, an injured man, L. GARRETT.

MARCH, 1841.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, June 23.—Flour 3,50; wheat 65 cents.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—*Flour*—Flour has been gradually advancing in price, and sales of Howard street, to some extent, have been made from store, this week, at 5,12½ for standard brands; and 100 bbls. at 5,18¾. Holders generally, yesterday, demanded 5,25, and it is possible a few sales subject to some qualifying circumstance, may have been made at that rate. The car and wagon price is 5,00 per bbl.—City Mills has been sold, not extensively, at 5,50; and over 1000 bbls. Susquehanna at 5,12½ a 5,25; 700 at the latter.

Provisions—We hear of no sales of Beef or Prime Pork, and must refer to our table of quotations for prices which governed last sales. A small lot of Mess Pork has been sold at 12,00 per bbl. cash. The stock of Bacon continues large, and holders are disposed to realize upon accommodating terms. Prime Western assorted is held at prices that are not in our power to quote. Hams have sold at 7 down to 6cts. per lb.; Sides at 6 a 5; and Shoulders at 4 a 3, according to quality. We notice the sales of 150 kegs Lard at 7½ cts. cash, for prime No. 1; and the like quality is offered at 7¾ cts. 4 most. Butter is quiet.

The Home Market—There were about 100 head of Beef Cattle in market on Monday, not over half of which were sold, at 7 a 8 per 100 lbs: on Thursday, 100 sold at 6,50 a 7,50.—*Lyford.*

PITTSBURGH, June 18.—Business is becoming dull and stationary, except with some grocers and the retail trade. Some of our produce dealers and wholesale grocers are doing a good deal for the advanced season. Flour is in demand, and rather advancing. Sales from wagons and boats from 3,68 to 3,87½, and from stores 4,00; some ask more.

Coffee—The stocks are fair, and the prices looking up, as an advance in the duty is anticipated, and the eastern stocks are moderate. Sales in lots of about 600 bags this week at 12½ to 13 for the city, and 13½ cents for the country.

Teas—Stocks fair, and prices looking up. Sales of the week about 100 chests, half chests and candy boxes; Y. H. 54 to 75; for Prime 85 cents, Gunpowder and Imperial 75, 84, and 90c per lb.

Sugar—Stock fair and prices firm; sales in lots about 40 hhds. at 7¾, and about 100 bbls. at 8 a 8¼c. per lb.

Fish are quick and in demand; about 150 bbls. herring at 5,00, and 125 bbls. Shad 11,00 a 11,50, and 75 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel 8,50 a 9,00 100 bbls White Fish 7,00 to 10,00.

Bacon is plenty, low and dull; offered at 4½ to 5. c, hog round, and few sales.—*Harris.*

NEW YORK, June 17.—Flour—The market for western flour has been exceedingly dull—Ohio and Michigan, in some instances, have been sold at a reduction from former rates. Holders of common brands canal remains dull at 5,00. The stock of southern is light. There seems to be little or no demand for it.

Grain—Wheat has become more scarce and in request for export—Michigan and Ohio have been taken for the British Provinces at 1,10 for the former, and 1,12½ for the latter.

Sugars—The market for Muscovado is firm, but the sales have been light; New Orleans is quoted at 5½ a 6¼ cents; Porto Rico 6¾ a 8; Cuba Muscovado 6½; Brown Havana 7½ a 7¾.

N. Y. Cattle Market, June 12.—Beeves—At market 914 head of Beef Cattle—800 come from the south, the balance from this State; 65 milch Cows, and 600 Sheep and Lambs. There was active demand for Beef, and 665 head were taken at prices varying from 6,00 a 8,50—average $7,50 per cwt.

Milch Cows were nearly all sold at 20,00, 30,00 and 45,00 each.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand, and all sold. Sheep at 2,00, 3,50 and 5,00. Lambs at 1.56, 3,00 and 4,00 each.

Hay sells by the load at 75 cents to 1,00 per hundred.—*New World.*

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour, 3,62½; Wheat, 65 a 70; Corn, 20 a 25; Oats, 20.—*Phil.*

STEUBENVILLE, June 24.—Wheat, 70; Flour, from the mill and stores, 3,75; Beef, 5 a 6 cts. per lb.; Butter, fresh, 8 a 10.—*Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour—Flour has been dull this week for export; and sales to some extent of Pennsylvania brands made at 5,00; good brands, suitable for bakers, would command 5,25 — *Bick.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 1st of June, by the Rev. Daniel Kinney, Mr. BERNARD PAYNE to Miss EMMY BRANNON, both of Brownsville, Licking, Ohio.

On the 23d instant, by the Rev. John Cowl, the Rev. WILLIAM ROSS, of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. P. C., to Miss MARY DAVIS, daughter of Mr. James Davis, of Jefferson county, Ohio.

ITEMS.

HARRIS'S GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and also of the most flourishing and important towns and cities of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Western New York, and Virginia, &c. &c. is now in press and will be published and ready for delivery in July. ☞The time for sending in the cards and directories of distant towns and cities is extended to the 3d of July next, in the mean time gentlemen will please attend to make returns as soon as possible.—*Pitts. Int.*

HEAT IN MAINE.—The thermometer at Augusta, Me., on Tuesday last, at 1 P. M., stood at 100 in the shade.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF ILLINOIS.—The Chicago American of a late date, says that the present Board of Canal Commissioners are determined to go on with the canal at any sacrifice. Six contracts, it is said, have been let in the vicinity of Ottowa for State bonds at par. Ottawa will be put up.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Richmond Star says a negro man was ran over by the cars on Saturday night, about three miles from the city and instantly killed.

THE PIRATES.—The New Orleans papers express a confidence, that those concerned in the piracy of the Ship Charles will shortly be taken. Numbers of volunteers have left that city in pursuit.

MAINE BOUNDARY.—The American Commissioners who commenced a survey of the North-Eastern Boundary last season, are about to assume their labors. A part of the expedition recently sailed for the St. Lawrence.

CHOLERA!—The editor of the Louisville City Gazette states that he had been informed by a physician in that city, that a case of real cholera occurred there on Thursday last.

FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday a dwelling house in the village of Kinderhook, N. Y., was burned down. It was occupied by a colored family. Five of its inmates, two grown persons and three children, perished in the flames.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid at Westchester, Pa., on Thursday last.

MELANCHOLY.—A lad named Charles Rogers, was imitating the feats of the circus riders at Lyons, N. Y. a day or two ago, when he hung himself through mistake.

The steamboat has again commenced running between this place and Zanesville after a suspension of two or three weeks, on account of repairs on the public works. —*McConnelsville Standard.*

It gives us pain to state that our esteemed friend, Dr. Cotton, of Marietta, had his jaw fractured and was otherwise severely bruised, by the upsetting of his carriage.—*ib.*

The names of Messrs. Kelly and Williamson, were accidently omitted last week in the publication of the list of merchants of this place, who decline circulating the small notes issued by the corporations of Putnam and Lancaster. The determination was unanimous.—*ib.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday last in the extensive steam flouring mill of Mr. John McMechan, on Salt Creek, two miles from Taylorsville, which consumed in a few moments the entire building and all its contents. The mill had in it at the time the fire occurred *twenty-two hundred bushels of wheat*, and the quantity of flour we have not heard, not a particle of which was saved. The loss, which is estimated at about $7,000, falls heavily on the proprietor, as there was no insurance upon the property. The fire was purely the result of accident.—*Zanes. Aurora.*

A Protracted Meeting is now in progress at Pittsburg, attended by two delegates from the Baltimore Society of Reformed Drunkards. May much good come of it.—*Mt. Pleas. Reg.*

LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN.—Capt. Harris, of this ill-fated ship, called upon us on Saturday. His details of the loss of the Wm. Brown and consequent sufferings were thrillingly interesting. He is a stout built, warm-hearted sailor, and during the recital of his hair-breadth escape, the tears ran down his hardy cheeks. The first suspicion, he says, he had of his contiguity to the ice, was the terrible collision. It was about 11 o'clock, and the night dark and foggy. He found as soon as the examination could be made, that his bows were stove in. His ship was going at the rate of nine knots, and soon began to fill. The passengers rushed from their berths in consternation. The boats were got out as soon as possible, and he freely told all on board what must be their fate. He was calm, and assured them that a portion would be saved if they did not overload the boats.

When the long boat was let down, the frantic people jumped into it promiscuously. He expresses surprise that it did not immediately fill. The jolly boat was let down with more caution astern by the sailors, and pushed from the ship. While they were calling to Captain Harris to save himself, the terrified women and children clung around him and plead that he would not desert them. Their screams were heart-rending. He did not leave the ship until her decks were nearly covered with water. When he leaped on board the jolly boat he found it overloaded, but both boats kept near the wreck, attached to it by lines, until it sunk, which took place in a few minutes after he left. Capt. Harris told the mate not to cut loose from the wreck until he should give the signal. Each stood ready with a hatchet. About 11 o'clock the ship had settled to her scuppers. Suddenly her bows went down and the crash of the falling masts told him that she was about to be engulphed forever. He had just time to sever his own rope, and give the word to the mate when the yawning deep swallowed up ship and passengers, accompanied by a terrible shriek. Not a fragment remained to tell where she was after the sea closed over her, except a large water cask. Both boats remained near the spot until next morning, when the horrors of their situation were fully disclosed.

Capt. Harris's boat was 12 feet long and contained 9 persons, while the long boat had crowded into it 40 persons. He says that they were so thick they could not move. They literally stood and lay upon each other. Most of the females were in their night clothes, and many of them were chilled to insensibility before morning, from the severity of the weather. The oars could not be reached, the water remained unbailed, and the boat lay utterly helpless upon the surface of the water. After taking a list of those on board and advising them to be of good cheer, Capt. Harris determined to try and reach Newfoundland. He had in his boat forty pounds of bread and a cannister with five gallons of water. He immediately put all on short allowance of half a gill of water three times a day, and at morning and evening one third of a sea biscuit. The case for his sail needles, which he exhibited to us, was the little vessel out of which they drank this precious allowance of water.

During the six days and nights they were in the boat, it rained and hailed, and the sailors suffered bitterly with cold in their feet. They could not change their position, and of course had no exercise, and the bottom of the boat was continually covered with water. The feet of all the men had frozen badly, but the woman did not suffer much, as the sailors each contributed of their clothing to preserve her from the cold. During this period Capt. Harris says he is not conscious of having slept a moment. He was at the helm constantly. It required the utmost care to prevent his little boat from shipping seas, which would at once have swamped her. He had a blanket hoisted as a sail. On the end of the boat hook a red handkerchief, as a signal of distress, was displayed. The oars were kept in motion during the day, but as the nights were foggy and dark, they remained motionless.

Two days before they were rescued, Capt. Harris says a schooner was seen approaching them. Their joy was intense, but when within half a mile, she changed her course. A fog came up and they lost sight of each other. Almost frantic, he made every possible cry of distress, and a horn was heard in the fog. Two days were elapsed after this before they were taken up by the French craft which rescued them. He said his resolution and courage were strong to the last, although the famished condition of his fellow-sufferers told him they could not hold out much longer. Yet when he reached the deck of the ship and felt that he was safe, his strength failed and he fell senseless. At this time, he supposed, the next day would have enabled him to reach land. It was his intention to get a supply of provisions and prosecute his perilous voyage. He found he was 200 miles from shore, among ice, and in a suffering state, and he abandoned the thought, and received every possible kindness from those who had rescued him and his companions from their peril.

Captain Harris believes nothing was done on board of the long boat but what inexorable necessity demanded. The mate said before they parted, that some of them would perish with exposure and want of provisions, and a slight breeze would swamp the boat. He relieved her by committing to a watery grave, those who were insensible and nearly dead, and thus saved the living. The idle fictions about cruelties practiced, were set afloat by French news runners. In conclusion, out of eighty-two souls on board, thirty-three were swallowed up in the fathomless ocean with the ship. Their anguish was terrific, and the scene appalling, as they crowded upon her bulwarks and rigging, still imploring of the hapless survivors to save them. But in that hour of terror, all considerations but self-preservation were forgotton. While vainly pleading for help, the mighty deep yawned, and husband and wife, child and parent, were instantly in the "deep ocean buried."—Captain Harris states that even now, he starts involuntarily in his sleep at the recollection of the appalling scenes he has witnessed. Never from his memory will be stricken out the horrors of that awful night!—*N. Amer.*

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From E. Hoskins,	2 00
" A. C Barnes, for T. McKinzey,	2 00
" J. J. Amos pr T. Robinson, for E. Thomas	2 00
" A. H. Bassett for W. Haley.	2 00
" " for N. Amos,	1 00
" R. Morrison, from 95 No.,	2 00
" B. Dotson for R. Smith,	1 00
" W. W. Tipton for J. H. Mitchell,	2 00
" C. Woodruff for D. Chandler,	2 00
" " for R. Bell,	2 00
" T. J. Addis for J. N. Baker,	2 00
" " for D. Fertney,	1 00
" Geo. Clancy for R. Scott,	2 00
" A. K. Earl for I. Dowley,	3 00
" " for D. Dykeman,	2 00
" " for P. A. Frink,	2 00
" I. C. Hunt for A. Davis,	5 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

A. C. Barnes, J. H. Hayes, A. M. Bestate, Z. Ragan, A. H. Bassett, J. McCoy, R. Everitt, T. Robinson, J. Robinson, J. Souder, T. Wilson, G. Knapp, C. Dotson, S. B. Johnson, "A Subscriber," D. Tidball, J. Clark, T. Foster, W. W. Tipton, C. Woodruff, J. Simpson, Geo. Clancy 1 sub.; Z. Ragan, A. K. Earl, I Edwards, T. J. Addis, A. H. Bassett, "John," S. Cowl and I. C. Hunt 2 sub.;

TO SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE OHIO DISTRICT.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest to our itinerant brethren the importance of accuracy and promptness in making report at the ensuing Annual Conference of the numbers we have in society. Care and pains should at all times be taken in this matter, but the present year especially, as the enumeration of our membership is to indicate what number of delegates our Conference will be entitled to send to the General Conference.

Another matter. As the annual volume of the Methodist Protestant, and also of the Western Recorder expires sometime in August, shortly previous to the sitting of our Conference, would it not be well for our brethren in the various circuit so far as practicable to collect what is due for each of those periodicals, and obtain as many new subscribers as possible, to commence with the ensuing volume? As Br. Springer will probably be in attendance, will not our brethren cheer his heart with a goodly amount of subscription money and a lot of new subscribers?

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,
A. H. BASSETT.

Finley, O., June 21, 1841.

Br. Hanna, of the Ia. Conference, is informed, that the appointment for his visit to Mill Creek will be at Poe's School House, in Morgan county. By visiting his father he can have a pilot from there on Friday morning, who will conduct him to the place.

There will be a camp-meeting, at our fourth quarterly meeting, including the 1st Sabbath in September, in Putnam county, Ia., eleven miles west of Danville, on the state road to Rockville, in the Collin's neighborhood. Help is wanted.
JOS. SIMPSON, *Sup.*

June 19, 1841.

The last quarterly meeting is appointed to suit the president's visit to Highland circuit, at Cove Run Meeting House, two miles N. W. Bainbridge, O., to commence on the last Saturday, in July. Brs. Dobbins, Dalbey, Clemmons, and Boyd, together with all others who can make it convenient are requested to attend. Brethren take into consideration our necessities and comply with our request if possible. I. EDWARDS, *Sup.*

June 23, 1841.

More definite information is called for, as it respects the place of the sitting of the next Ia. Conference. It is said to be appointed at the White River Meeting House, in Johnson county. But it is desired, of some one who has the information, to state, in our paper, near what town, or on what leading road this Meeting House is situated.

A camp-meeting will commence on Friday, the 20th August, at East Middleburgh, Logan, O., and will continue until the following Sabbath week. It will also be the time of our next quarterly meeting. We respectfully invite Brs. Barnes, J. Flood, Jr., Young, and Guest to our aid. I. C. HUNT.

June 21, 1841.

Br. Addis we made out to get the money off, you allude to.

Br. Earl, all right.

Cleveland Bank Note Table.

From the Philanthropist.

OHIO.		Savings, Louisvi'e,	10 dis
Belmont of St. C.	par	Kentucky Scrip,	—
Chillicothe,	par	**NEW YORK.**	
Cincinnati,	par	Safety Fund, 6 & 7 pm	
Circleville,	par	*Security Banks.*	
Circlevile (c'd '18)	10 dis	Am. bk of Buffalo,	30 dis
Cleveland,	par	Binghampton bk	50 dis
Clinton bank,	par	Bk of Com. Buff.	30 dis
Columbiana,	par	Cattaraugus co. bk	30 dis
Comm. bk Cin.	par	Erie co bk, Buff.	50 dis
Comm. bk Scioto,	par	Far. bk Seneca co.	30 dis
Comm. bk L. Erie,	par	James bank,	25 dis
Dayton,	par	Lodi bank of,	30 dis
Farm bk of Canton,	par	Mer. Ex. bk, Buff.	30 dis
Far. & M. Steuben.	par	Millers bk of Clyde	15 dis
Franklin bk Cin.	par	Mech. bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Franklin bk Colum.	par	Phœnix bk Buff.	30 dis
Ger. bk Wooster,	2½ dis	Staten Island bk,	25 dis
Geauga,	par	Tenth Ward bk,	10 dis
Gallipolis,	broke	Tonawande bk of	50 dis
Granville,	par	U. S. bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Hamilton,	par	Union bk Buffalo,	30 dis
Leb. M. bking co.	10 dis	Western N. Y. bk	50 dis
Lancaster,	par	All others,	3 & 5 pm
Lafayette, Cin.	par	**MICHIGAN.**	
Marietta,	par	Bank of Michigan	50 dis
Massillon,	par	Far. & M. bk Mich.	15 dis
M. & Tr. bk, Cin.	10 dis	Erie & Kal. R. R.	
Manhattan,	—	bank,	50 dis
Mount Pleasant,	par	Bank of St. Clair,	5 dis
Muskingum,	par	Bank of St. Clair, payable at Newark	par
Miami Ex. Co.	5 dis	Bk of Macomb co.	—
Norwalk,	par	Bk of Macomb co. payable Columb's	par
Ohio Rail Road co.	par	Michigan State bk.	10 dis
Ohio Life & Trust co.	par	Bk of Constantine	50 dis
Sandusky,	par	Bank of Adrian,	50 dis
Steubenville,	par	Mich. Insur. co.	10 dis
Urbana banking co.	par	All other banks,	no sale
West Union,	5 dis	**MISSOURI.**	
Western Reserve,	par	State bk & branches,	par
Washington,	broke	**ALABAMA.**	
Wooster,	par	All solvent banks,	10 dis
Xenia,	par	**TENNESSEE.**	
Zanesville,	par	All solvent banks,	15 dis
Ohio Post Notes,	3 & 10 dis	**LOUISIANA.**	
INDIANA.		New Orleans bks.	10 dis
State bk & branches,	par	**MISSISSIPPI.**	
Charleston S'gs In.	10 dis	Bks in this State,	no sale
N. Albany In. co.	10 dis	*N. & S. Carolina*,	5 dis
Ia. state Scrip, $5,5	dis	*New England*,	6 & 7 pm
Ia. " Scrip, $50, 2	dis	*New Jersey*,	par to 6 pm
ILLINOIS.		*Pennsylvania*,	pr to 3 pm
State bk & branches,	2 dis	*Maryland*,	par to 3 pm
Bk Ill. Shawneetwn,	2 dis	*Virginia*,	par
Bank of Cairo,	10 dis	Wheel. post notes,	3 dis
Illinois State Scrip,	—	Specie,	6 & 6½ pm
Ill. Savings bank,	closed	Exchange on N. Y.	9 pm
KENTUCKY.		Exchange on Buff.	8 pm
All excepting the following,	par	Exchange on Phil.	6 pm

A New Volume.--In Splendid Style.--July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S & GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular magazine (the addition having more than doubled in less than 6 months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume, with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series, of rich

Original Engravings,

got up in a manner, that shall surpass any used, in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists, in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered, that most of the subjects selected, are original

American Pictures,

which have never been before engraved, and are consequently, the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered that the Fashion plates of this Magazine, are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published, in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine, by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States, for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for *coloring* than any other publication, and always have the *best.*

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

In addition to the usually fine array of original contributors, which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more, of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

Sports & Pastimes.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall be preserved as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all young and old, who delight in the sports of the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.

The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper,

NEW & POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar, shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.

☞The terms are $3,00 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies* for 5,00 free of postage and discount, always in advance. *No subscriber received in any case without the money.* This rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address post-paid,

GEO. R. GRAHAM,
S. W. Corner 3d and Chesnut streets,
Philadelphia.

First Volume of Charles O'Malley.

We have printed in four Extra Quarto New Worlds, in style situable for binding with the volume which concludes next week, viz: the present volume, the whole of the first volume of CHARLES O'MALLEY. It is now ready for delivery. All these numbers, together with another extra number, containing three parts of the second volume, and the number for January 12, containing the fourth part, will be sent gratuitously to all NEW subscribers who will send us $3 for one year, or $5 for two years; the present volume will be gratuitously sent to all present subscribers who will send the same sums in renewal of their subscriptions, from the time when they have, do, or shall expire.

A limited edition only, has been issued, at a cost of $1000. Orders should be forwarded without delay, to prevent disappointment in obtaining copies.

Religious Department.

CHRISTIAN CONFESSIONS IN HIGH PLACES.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

On the occasion of his Coronation, the new King thus acknowledged his responsibility to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords:

"I recognize before you all," said he, "that I hold my crown in trust from the Lord, and that I must account to Him for every day and hour of my reign. This is the security I offer you for the future; nor can I, nor any body else, give a better security; it has more authority, more binding force, than all the oaths of a coronation, than all the pledges written upon parchment or upon brass; it comes from the heart, and has its foundation in faith."

THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In connexion with the preceding, we subjoin the declaration of President Harrison, at the close of his Inaugural Address:

"I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens, a profound reverence for the christian religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness, and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time."

Recently, in a ministerial meeting, for conversation and devotion, we heard one of the members say, that when he read this passage in the President's Address, he fell on his knees, and gave thanks to God for the gracious token. Others expressed similar gladness and gratitude.—Doubtless myriads of Christians felt their hearts grow warm when they read it.

AN EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the conclusion of J. Q. Adams' argument before the Supreme Court, in the case of the Amistad captives. We copy from the Emancipator:

In closing, Mr. Adams said:

May it please your Honors:—On the 7th of February, 1804, now more than 37 years ago, my name was recorded on the rolls of this court, as one of its Attorneys and Counsellors. Five years afterward, I appeared before this court, in an important case. Since that time, I have never appeared before this court until the present occasion, and now I stand before this court again. It is this same court, but not the same judges. At that time these seats were filled with honored men indeed, but not the same. They are changed. Then there was Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges Cushing, and Chase, and Washington, and Johnston, and Livingston, and Todd. Where are they? Where is that able statesman and learned lawyer, who was then my associate counsel, Robert Goodloe Harper?—Where is that eloquent counsellor, so long the pride of the American Bar, who was opposed to me, Luther Martin?—Where is the excellent Clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa as a monument of his abhorrance of the African slave trade, Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the Marshal? Where are the criers of the Court? Where is one of the very judges before whom I commenced my argument in the present case? Gone!—gone! all gone. Gone from the services which they rendered to their country, to appear before a tribunal where they must answer for all the deeds done in the body. From the excellent characters which they sustained, so far as I have the means of knowing, I fondly hope that they have gone to receive the rewards of eternal blessedness. In taking, as I suppose, my final leave of this bar and this honorable court, I can only ejaculate a fervent prayer to heaven that every member of it may go to his final account with as little to answer for as these illustrious dead, and that you may, every one receive the sentence—"Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of your Lord."

I need not say that a crowded audience was deeply affected by this solemn close. Many of them shed tears. Having read this, look at the letter from the venerable advocate, to the Committee, announcing the decree of the Court and see with what heartiness of praise it closes: "Not unto us—not unto us,"—&c.—or more fully,—"*Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake.—Wherefore should the heathen say, where is now their God? But our God is in the heavens, He has done whatsoever He pleased.*" No wonder his gratitude was so promptly though briefly, expressed.—The prayer was heard—the fire fell—the flame rose.

Contrast such facts as these with the recent exhibition of passion on the part of two distinguished duellists in the Senate Chamber of the United States and —*What a contrast is it!* Nothing can dignify our nature but the religion of Jesus Christ.—*Ch. World.*

Published by Request.

DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST.—Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity, which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer, than the one we copy below. 'Chance' says the *Courier des Stats Unis*, 'has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all christians, that has ever been recorded in human annals; that is the identical Death Warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ.' The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, and is in *hec verba.*

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the emperor Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quillius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz: 1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannus Rorobable; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words:—'A similar plate is sent to each tribe.' It was found in an antique vase of white marble while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissaries of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony in the sacrity of the Chartrem. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts.—The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requsted earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c. it was brought by Lord Howard for 2,890 francs. Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater. A few years ago there was found at Catskill, in New York, a "shekel of Israel," of the time of our Saviour. On one side was the representation of a palm leaf; on the other, a picture of the temple, with the words underneath, "Holy Jerusalem," in the Hebrew tongue. Relics like these, properly authenticated, have about them an inexpressible sacredness and moment. They seem to blend two worlds, and to carry human curiosity from the finite to the infinite.—*Phil. Gaz.*

FOR THE YOUNG.

WHAT IS EDUCATION.

Extract from the "Means and Ends, or Self-Training," by Miss Sedgwick.

"What is education?" asked a teacher of a class of girls. Young persons, when asked such general questions, do not reply promptly. They have no thoughts on the subject, and therefore have nothing to say, or, their thoughts not being arranged, they are not ready to answer; or, they may be too diffident to answer at all. On this occasion, half the girls were silent, and the rest replied, "I don't know, sir."

"Oblige me, girls, by saying something," urged the teacher. "The word is not Greek—surely you have some ideas about it. What is your notion of education, Mary Bliss?"

"Does it not mean, sir, learning to read and write?" Mary Bliss paused, and the girl next her added "and cyphering, sir, and grammar, and geography?"

"Yes it means this and something more. What is your idea of education, Sarah Johnson?"

"I did not suppose education meant much more than the girls have mentioned, sir. Mr. Smith said, at the Lyceum Lecture, that the great mass of people received their education at the common schools."

"Does not education mean," asked Maria Jarvis, "the learning young men get at colleges? I often hear people say of a man that he has 'had an education,' when they mean merely that he has been thro' college,"

"You are right, Maria, in believing this to be a commonly received meaning of the term, 'education;'—but it means more, and as it is important to you to have right and fixed ideas on this subject I earnestly beg you all to give me your attention, while I attempt to explain to you its full meaning.

"A great man, Mr. Locke, said that the difference to be found in the manners and abilities of men, is owing more to their education than any thing else.' Now, as you are acquainted with men who have never seen the inside of a college, and yet who are superior in 'manners and abilities' to some others who have passed four of the best years of their lives there, you must conclude that education is not confined to college walls.

"You are born with certain faculties. Whatever tends to develop and improve these is education. Whatever trains your mental powers, your affections, manners, and habits, is education. Your education is not limited to any period of your life, but is going on as long as you live. Whatever prepares you to be a profitable servant of God, and a faithful disciple of Christ—whatever increases your reverence and love of your Maker—all that in the Scripture is called the 'nurture and admonition of the Lord,' is a part of your religious *education.*

"Whatever you do to promote your health, to develop and improve the strength and powers of your body, is part of your physical *education.*"

"What, sir!" interrupted Mary Lewis, "do you mean running, and jumping rope, and trundling hoops, and clambering over rocks, is that a part of *education?*"

"I certainly do—but why do you laugh, my dear child?"

"Because, sir, I never knew that education meant anything so pleasant as that; I wish my mother could hear you, sir; she would let me play more, instead of studying all the time, if she only knew that driving hoop was called *education.*"

The teacher smiled and proceeded—

"Whatever calls forth your affections and strengthens them, whatever directs and subdues your passions, whatever cultivates your virtues, and whatever improves your manners, is a part of your moral *education.*"

"Then," said the same lovely little girl, "that is what my mother means when she says, 'there is a *lesson* for you, Anne!' every time any of the family does any good thing. It seems to me I am *educating* all the time."

"You are, Anne—the world is your school, and good examples are your very best lessons. Whatever unfolds the faculties of your mind, improves your talents, augments your stores of knowledge, is a part of your intellectual *education.*

"Whatever improves your capacity for domestic affairs, or for business of any sort, is a part of your economical education. Now you will perceive, from what I have said, that education is not confined to schools and colleges, but that as Anne has very well remarked, we are 'educating all the time.' Nor is the conduct of education confined to professed teachers; we are educating one another.

"While I am teaching you geography and arithmetic, you are perhaps trying my patience, or by your own patience calling forth my gratitude. If I make progress in these virtues, you are helping on my moral education.

"The knowledge you impart to one another, the kindness you receive, the love you exchange, are all a part of your education. When you learn to sweep a room, to make a bed, or a cup of tea, a shirt, or a loaf of bread, you are getting along in your education.

"Everything around us, my children, may help forward this great work. The sun, the moon, and the stars teach their sublime lessons. 'Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knoweledge.' The seasons make their revolutions. The rain and snow, dews and frosts, the trees and rocks, fruits and flowers, plants, herbs, the very stones and grass we tread upon, are full of instructions to those who study them.

"All the events and circumstances of your lives are contributing to your education. Your classmate, Lucy Davis, has been absent from school the last two months. Reflect on what I have been saying to you, and then tell me whether Lucy, during this time, though she has not looked into a school book has made any progress in her education."

The girls were silent and thoughtful for a few moments. Maria Jarvis spoke first.

"Lucy's 'economical education,' as you call it, sir," she said, "has been going on, for she has had the care of the family, and every thing to do all through her mother's illness."

"And I guess she has been going on in her 'moral education,' interposed little Mary Lewis, "for I never saw any body so patient as she was with her mother's cross baby."

"And has she not lost this opportunity for improving in her religious education," resumed the teacher. "You all saw her yesterday at her mother's funeral, subduing the grief of her little sisters by her quiet resignation and affectionate devotion to them. Ah, she has been taking lessons in more important branches of education than are taught in schools.

"So you see, my dear children, that life is a school—a primary school; and that we are all preparing for a day of examination, when the infallible Judge will decide how we have profited by our means of *education.*"

THE TRADE OF THE WEST.—Our New York friends are still making extraordinary efforts with regard to the trade of the West. They recognize in that trade the great commercial prize of the American Union, and seem determined, despite the clamour that has been raised in relation to a State Debt, to exert themselves to the utmost, with the object of attracting within their borders the agricultural produces of the teeming and fertile western sections of this Great Republic. Pennsylvania, we regret to say, is not at this moment in so enviable a condition as she should be, in the matter of competition with her rival. Our public works are in fine condition, and the route by Pennsylvania is infinitely shorter than that by the Empire State. But still there is difficulty somewhere; and it behooves our State authorities as well as our active business men, too examine this matter with close attention, and if possible, provide a remedy.—*Bicknell.*

A SKIRMISH WITH THE ARABS.—A skirmish recently took place between the French and the Arabs, in which the latter mustered 5000 men, in addition to 15,000 more—the latter to be called in case of need. The Duke de Nemours commanded the French, and it is stated in the French account of the affair, that the Arabs lost five hundred killed, and were repulsed at all points; while the French had only ten or twelve men killed and fifty wounded.

SINGING SCHOOL.—A Texas editor states that the musquetoes have established a singing school in his bed room.

MT. VERNON, O., JUNE 15, 1841.

Br. Springer: You will please publish the following appointments, which will complete my plan for the present conference year:

Connelsville,	August 11
Uniontown,	" 12
Middletown circuit, (Sabbath,)	" 15

Br. Addis will please make my appointment for his charge as near Uniontown as convenient.

Waynesburgh,	August 19
Washington circuit, (Sabbath,)	" 22

Pittsburgh, first Sabbath in September, which will be the Sabbath immediately preceding the Annual Conference.

Br. Chapman is informed that it will not be in my power to visit Adrian. I will endeavor to get Br. Bassett to pay them a visit.

Yours, affectionately,

Z. RAGAN.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Volume Twenty-Three.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, AND *Ladies' American Magazine*

MRS. S. J. HALE and L. H. SIGOURNEY, Editors. Miss E. LESLIE, a contributor to each number.

The present volume commences with two steel engravings by A. L. Dick.—SUNDAY MORNING, and the SALE OF THE PET LAMB. Also, a beautiful colored FASHION PLATE.

THIS is an outlay for Embellishments unprecedented in this or any other country. The great beauty of the pictures will give pleasure to every lover of the beautiful, and it shall always be our aim to procure such subjects for the engraver as will even, without the poetical illustration, tell their own tale. While thus giving attention to that which pleases the eye, we will show that equal attention has been paid to *catering for the mind.*

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY,

Who has lately returned from Europe, has made such arrangements as will ensure us a supply of articles from the best female writers in England.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD,
MRS. S. C. HALL, } *Their first contributions to*
MARIA EDGEWORTH, } *an American periodical.*

Will each contribute to the Ladies' American Magazine; from the two last we now have articles on hand.

The HON. MRS. NORTON will also be a contributor.

While from abroad we are receiving such assistance as will serve to make an agreeable variety, we must not forget to mention that we are now publishing an article from an eminent writer of our own country—

The author of 'losing and winning,' and 'sensibility.'

This tale we are certain will cause as great a sensation as did the publishing of "Losing and Winning," which was re-published in half the papers of our country.

Let it not be forgotten that Miss Lesslie contributes to the *Lady's Book* only. ☞No other magazine has articles from her pen.☜ She commences in this No. another of those graphic sketches that give so much pleasure to our readers,

LEONILLA LYNMORE.

While paying a proper tribute to the great talents of the English ladies previously mentioned, be it remembered we have our own Hale, Sigourney, Leslie, Parsons, Embury, Hentz, and a host of others, to mention which we have neither time nor space.

Godey's Lady's Book

Has been favored from the first, with a list of writers that no other Magazine can equal. It has, also, what cannot be said of any other publication,

Exclusive Contributors.

The list of subscribers is larger than any monthly publication in this or any other country.

Thier's History of the French Revolution.

The subscriber will commence on the 1st of July the publication of "Thier's History of the French Revolution." It will be published weekly, and completed in sixty numbers of 28 pages each. It will contain thirteen fine engravings on steel, by A. L. Dick, Esq., so well known by his engravings in the Lady's Book.—The paper is of the finest quality, large type, and a cover to each number. The sale in France of this book is unparalleled, forty thousand copies having been already sold, and a new edition called for.—Price per copy, $7,50.

Waverly Novels, by *Walter Scott*, for $5,00.

Waverly Novels, with a fine portrait on stee of the author, will be furnished complete to the subscribers of the Lady's Book, on receipt of a remittance of $5,00.

This is printed after the Edinburgh edition, revised by the author himself, which was published in forty-eight volumes, and cost seventy-two dollars, and will contain every word comprised in the Edinburgh edition.

The work will appear in weekly numbers, comprising an entire novel, printed on good paper, and will be completed in twenty-five numbers, making FIVE large volumes. Title page and portrait will be printed with the work.

☞*In all cases, the money for any of the above works must be positively received, before a copy is sent.*

☞*No unpaid letters are ever taken from the post office.*

TERMS AND CLUBBING.

For Lady's Book one year, payable in adv.	$3 00
For every subsequent yr, if not paid in adv.	4 00
For Thier's History, complete,	7 50
For Lady's Book and Thier's History,	10 00
For Waverly Novels, complete,	5 00
For Waverly and 2 copies Lady's Book 1 y'r	10 00
For Waverly and 1 copy Lady's Book 2 y'rs	10 00
For Thier's History of the French Revolution, Scott's Novels, and Lady's Book, one year,	15 00

All orders to be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
211 Chesnut street, Phil'a.

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

THE NEW WORLD.

A New Enlarged Quarto Volume.

COMMENCING THE FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

THE Third Volume of the QUARTO form of the NEW WORLD will commence on the 3d of July, when it will be much enlarged, and *four* columns given on each page, instead of *three* making sixty-four columns of choice reading without any increase in the price. New Volumes will always begin on the 1st of July and 1st of January, making two in each year, of 416 pages each, to which a handsome title page, and a copious index will be given.

The NEW WORLD is a Journal of Popular Literature, Criticism, Science and the Arts. It is supplied with aritcles by the first living writers of the United States and Great Britain. The first number was issued in June, 1840, and its circulation has steadily increased to this day till it counts more readers than any other newspaper of its kind in the world. This is owing to the fact of its having given to the public, for a sum merely nominal, and always in advance of any other print, the most popular works of the most approved authors.

A novel and striking feature of the New World, is, that it has given besides the great literary productions of the day, the discourses of eminent divines. In future these discourses will be presented even more frequently than heretofore; but not too often to interfere with other interesting articles.

In addition to all these new and popular works, these eloquent discourses, this comprehensive journal has given the best poems and periodicals papers which have appeared in the English and American Magazines. What has been done is an earnest of what will be done.

The New World is divided into various departments, viz:—Original Articles; First American Editions; Periodical Literature; The Scrap Book; The Literary World; The Musical World; The Dramatic World; The Political World; The World of Science and Art; Patchwork; Latest Intelligence.

We cannot forbear to add in conclusion, that the New World studiously avoids all party politics; and is conducted on principles of the strictest morality. No profane or improper jest, no vulgar allusion, no irreligious sentiment, is allowed to soil its pages. Reverence of God and respect to man govern it always. The rule of the Editor is never to publish a line which he would hesitate to read aloud in the hearing of virtuous and intelligent females. Thus the New World is made an unexceptionable Family Newspaper, and is earnestly recommended to the regard of every friend of a pure literature, as well as of correct morals and the public good.

Terms of Subscription.

Three Dollars a year—Two copies one year, or one copy two years, for Five Dollars—*payment in advance.* All remittance must be in current funds, and either post-paid or free.

☞TO CLUBS—For $20 current New York funds, free of postage, *nine* copies will be sent one year.

A Splendid Offer.

Each subscriber who shall remit $6 in New York or Eastern funds, for two years in advance, will be presented with an elegantly bound copy of

Sear's Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible.

Also a copy of the same work will be given to any individual who will procure two new subscribers for one year, and remit $6 therefore.

Any person procuring *five* new subscribers, and remitting $15 in current New York funds, shall receive the New World one year, and also a copy of the Bible.

Clubs of ten persons, associating together, and remitting FIFTY DOLLARS, shall receive the NEW WORLD two years each, and each also a copy of the Pictorial Bible.

☞Postmasters are requested to act as Agents, to whom 25 per cent will be allowed on each subscription at $3, if the balance is remitted in current funds. Specimen copies sent to all who wish to examine the work, if the request be made free of expense.

New-York, May 22, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the hackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 46. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1841. | Whole No. 98. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

From the London Times.

THE LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT.

I.

Speak! for thou hast a voice, perpetual sea!
ft up thy surges with some signal word,
Show where the pilgrims of the waters be,
r whom the nation's thrilling heart is stirr'd.

II.

Down to the waves they went in joyous pride,
ey trod with steadfast feet thy billowy way:
The eyes of wond'ring men beheld them glide
wift in the arrowy distance—where are they?

III.

Didst thou arise upon that mighty frame,
ad that the strength of man with thee should strive.
And proud thy rival element to tame,
idst swallow them in conscious depths alive?

IV.

Or, shorn and powerless, hast thou bade them lie,
eir stately ship, a carcase of the foam?
Where still they watch the ocean and the sky,
nd fondly dream that they have yet a home?

V.

Doth hope still sooth their souls, or gladness thrill?
peace amid those wanderers of the foam?
Say, is the old affection yearning still,
ith all the blessed memories of home?

VI.

Or is it over? Life and breath, and thought,
he living feature and the breathing form?
Is the strong man become a thing of nought,
nd the rich blood of rank no longer warm?

VII.

Thou answerest not thou stern and haughty sea,
here is no sound in earth, or wave, or air,
Roll on ye tears! Oh! what can comfort be,
o hearts that pant for hope, but breathe despair?

VIII.

Nay, mourner, there is sunlight on the deep,
gentle rainbow on the darkling cloud;
A voice more mighty than the floods, will sweep,
he shore of tempests when the storm is loud.

IX.

What tho' they woke the whirlwinds of the West,
r rous'd the tempest from his Eastern lair,
Or clave the cloud with thunder in its breast;
ord of the awful waters, thou wert there!

X.

All-merciful! The fate—the day were thine;
hou didst receive them from the seething sea;
Thy love too deep, Thy mercy too divine,
o quench them in an hour unworthy Thee.

XI.

If storm were mighty, Thou wert in the gale?
their feet failed them, in Thy paths they trod;
Man cannot urge the bark, or guide the sail.
r force the quivering helm away from God!

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. VI.

HE NOTION OF A CERTAIN PRESCIENCE IN RELATION TO MORAL ACTIONS, AND THE FINAL ISSUE OF HUMAN LIFE, INCONSISTENT WITH HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY, AND REPUGNANT TO ALL MORAL FEELING.

As the great question of necessity and certainty so intimately connected with that of an eteral prescience, and will be likely to interweave self with every part of our discussion, it will be ecessary to give an accurate definition of those erms, that they may not hereafter be employed understood according to any vague or equivoal meaning. If my notion of their meaning be orrect, we apply the term *necessity* to causation nd that of *certainty* to consequence or issue.—n event is necessary which has an effectual and nfallible causation, and certain when the issue not capable of miscarriage. Now although it s not philologically correct to say the terms coney precisely the same idea, inasmuch as the one indicative of causation, and the other of issue; et in popular speech, the terms are perfectly onvertible, and the ideas which they convey are niformly co-existent.

Necessity and certainty are cognate ideas, and he evidence of the one must always demonstrate co-existence of the other. Prove an event to e certain, and you will prove it to be necessary; rove an event to be necessary, and you will rove it to be certain; prove an infallible causaion, and you will prove certain catastrophe; rove a certain catastrophe, and you will prove n infallible causation. An infallible causation annot possibly exist without involving a certain ssue; neither is it possible to secure a certain ssue exceept by an infallible causation. The isunion of issue from causation is the sole work f an unbridled imagination, of whichwe have no recedent in either nature or science, and for which we have no authority in any rational deduction of the human mind. It is therefore perectly gratuitous, and perfectly contradictory and bsurb. Now if the foregoing argument be not ound and legitimate, the objector has only to deect and expose its fallacy, and to produce some angible case of certainty separate from necessiy, or some case of necessity separate from certainty.

The argument applies to prophetical certainies quite as legitimately as it does to natural nd scientific certainties. If the issue be secure, he causation must be infallible; and if the issue e fortuitous, the causation must be equally prearious: that which will secure the end, must of ecessity secure the means; and a prescience of he means must of consequence be involved in a rescience of the issue. Must the faith of the uman mind in the absolute predictions of scripure prophecy, rest upon a mere hypothetical, or ather, upon an imaginary basis? Is the confidence which we are called upon to place in the infallible promises of God, built upon a less substantial foundation than that of natural and scientific fact? Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my word shall not pass away. If therefore, the predictions of prophecy do possess the properties of absolute certainty, then they must of consequence possess the properties of absolute necessity. When any person pretends to argue that an event may be certainly foreseen, but may not of necessity take place, he ought to explain to us how certain issue may be separated from an effectual causation; or otherwise the truth of his assertion must rest upon the strength of his credulity, and not upon the legitimacy of his conviction.

There are many things which are often regarded as being absolute certainties that are only among the highest class of natural probabilities; as for instance, the rising of the sun to-morrow morning. Now, on the supposition that the continuance of the world another day be the subject of a certain prediction, or of an absolute determination in the Deity, then the rising of the sun tomorrow morning, we have already demonstrated, must be an absolute certainty, but at the same time, it is equally evident, that the rising of the sun to-morrow must be as necessary as it is certain, because the causation must be as secure as the issue. But there is no natural certainty of another rising sun. For if there be a natural certainty that the sun will rise again after his going down at the present day, then it must be equally certain that he will rise again at the distance of a week, month, a year, a century, a thousand years; yea, it must be equally certain that he will continue to set and rise for ever and ever.

The advocates of the doctrine of eternal prescience, even after they have been obliged to abandon the certainty of moral actions and of contingent events, will nevertheless contend for the certain *prescience* of such actions and events: as tho' an issue might be contingent *in re*, and infallible in anticipation. Alas, alas. But what may not any person bring himself to believe, while he will regard the christian faith as demanding an implicit credence, and not as supplying a rational and plenary conviction? When a human being is under such a prostration of intellect, it is in vain either to expect the unsoundness of his premises, or to detect the fallacy of his conclusions. His licentious faith has broken the marriage contract with his own reason, and has obtained a divorce under the pretended authority of the Almighty: and therefore he can now believe without a particle of evidence, his faith is now become entirely independent of all rational convictions; he ranges the whole empire of implicit credulity, and scorns the plodding and tardy progression of his own mental deduction. His credulity needs not the glow-worm of reason to cheer his devious way; he wants not the walking stick of slow deduction to support his tottering steps, nor the lope staff of a logical syllogism to scale the thorny fence of contradiction, or leap the miry ditch of absurdity. He inflates his buoyant mind with idle conceits until it becomes lighter than vanity; he spreads the wings of his unfettered fancy infinitely beyond the limits of all possible existence, and away he flies like a hippogriff, or a modern Dædalus. Brakes, and bogs, and swamps, and seas of absurdity are nothing to him; he leaves them all beneath him: and therefore as long as he can ply the wings of his credulity, and winnow the yielding element of his ideal possibility, he will always despise those crawlers upon earth that will thrust forward the proboscis of common sense, and put forth the feelers of rational investigation; but it is ten to one, if his wings should ever grow weary of their flight, that he will flounder in the sloughs of absurdity, or sink for ever in the shoreless and bottomless ocean of universal scepticism. A believer in the doctrines of an eternal prescience is a mere religious gryffith.

We have already shewn that all knowledge must be derived from evidence, and all evidence must be derived from actual existence, and that there can be no adequate testations of truth and knowledge, but that of comparing their predications with facts, and with the real properties of the things about which they make their predications. For if all knowledge may not be brought to the test of fact and actual existence, there are no means by which we may distinguish knowledge from ignorance, and truth from falsehood. The foregoing rule must be as applicable to knowledge in the Diety, as it is to knowledge in created beings; or otherwise the garniture of the Divine intellect must be less real and less correct than the thoughts of the human heart. A certain knowledge of an uncertain thing is as gross a solecism, as palpable a contradiction as the geometrical admeasurement of the sound of an organ, the olfactory properties of scarlet or green, or the weight of rotundity in averdupoise. If the Deity may have certain anticipation of an issue which He himself has rendered contingent, and if He may discover properties in things which are allowed to have no real existence in the things themselves, then He may possibly know a truth to be falsehood, or a falsehood to be a truth; evil to be good, or good to be evil; light to be darkness, or darkness to be light; pain to be pleasure, or pleasure to be pain; sweet to be bitter, or bitter to be sweet; then it is possible that, to the infinite intelligence of the Deity, a cube may be a mere surface, or a surface have the properties of a cube, that a plenum may be as empty as a vacuum, or a vacuum as solid as a plenum; that a triangle may be a square, or a square a triangle; that the parts may be unequal to the whole, or the whole be unequal to all the parts; that the chorus of heaven may be a perpetual silence, and that the regions of eternal misery may be as light and joyous as the realms of everlasting felicity and glory.

The advocates of eternal prescience apart from predestination, pretend to give up the influence of prescience upon moral conduct and the issue of which it has a certain anticipation, and thereby to render an eternal prescience as powerless as blank ignorance itself. In that case, the issues which it would certainly anticipate, must be as perfectly fortuitous as though they were no longer the objects of certain knowledge. In such a case the anticipations of the Deity could not possess any practical or rectorial efficiency, and therefore they must be as useless to the Deity, as they are destitute of motive or benefit to human beings. Every issue must remain a perfect contingency, suspended entirely on the volitions of the human mind. In this manner a pretended perfection of the infinite Jehovah is reduced to a mere nonentity: and yet for the fancied credit of this perfect nonentity they will contend with as much tenacity as though it were of infinite importance, as though it supported the basis of the earth, and the foundations of the heavens. If this hypothetical perfection of Deity were absolutely annihilated every part of creation would remain entire, the work of redemption would be equally complete, and every department of the government of God would be equally efficient; whereas it must be intuitively evident that every assumed perfection of the Deity which would be entirely superfluous in creation, providence, or redemption, must be perfectly gratuitous, and cannot have any real existence in the person of the Divine Being.

It has been very speciously argued, that contingency is not the antithesis of certainty, but is the antithesis only of necessity: but this pretended argument is a mere philological quibble, and is in no degree relevant to the question at issue. The real point in dispute, is not whether the word contingent be verbally opposed to the word necessity, or to the word certain; but whether certainty *in re* implies necessity *in re*, and necessity implies certainty; for if that be the case, although we were to concede that contingency is verbally opposed to necessity and not to certainty, yet if contingency *in re* be the opposite of necessity *in re*, it must of consequence be equally the opposite of certainty. That which is opposed to an infallible causation, must be alike opposed to an infallible issue, because an infallible issue cannot be secured except by an infallible causation: so that after all that can be made of this philological evasion, it will amount to precisely the same thing, whether the word contingent be verbally the antithesis of the word certain or the word necessity.

The doctrine of eternal prescience is undoubtedly of heathen origin, from whence it has been imported into the theological system of christian divines; and it has evidently originated in confounding the actions of God with the conduct of men, the anticipation and distribution of rewards and punishments in the government of the world, with the moral agency of human beings.—The ancient heathens had never read, in the scriptures, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet favor to men of skill; but time and chance happeneth to them all. Eccle. ix. 11. Yet they were convinced, by their own observations on the world, that human events were under some invisible and irresistible control; and being ignorant of the scripture doctrine of Providence, they were easily betrayed into the error of supposing that the moral actions of men were under the same absolute control as the consequences of those actions. Under this delusion, they vainly imaged to themselves a chimerical deity, whom they denominated fate, and then resolved the moral actions of human beings, as well as their consequence, to an over-ruling and fatal necessity. But the ancient heathens were not able to carry these theological speculations of theirs into the economy of real life; they enacted laws and administered justice, and these they manifestly did under an implied and involuntary conviction, that the moral actions of men were, in reality, under no such control. For to what purpose could they administer justice or enact laws, if they did not hope thereby to influence the moral conduct of human beings? For if the necessity, under which their mythology had placed all human actions could be counteracted, that necessity could not be any fatal or irresistible necessity. And here I will boldly appeal to the understanding of my readers, whether there can possible be a stronger proof of the falsity of a system, than the glaring and palpable fact, that the persons who have been the loudest in its praise, and the most sturdy in its defence have never been able to carry it into their personal practice, but have maintained it only as a matter of abstract speculation.

To be continued under No. 6.

JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

NO. VI.

Br. Timothy: In your last communication you notice but two points, and those points you are pleased to call strong ones. So far so good. I think you will find them strong points before you will be able to uproot them, for they are the bone and sinew of the gospel.

1. The manner in which you explain the case of Simon is perfectly ridiculous. What, a man to purchase the Holy Ghost after receiving it! the very act proves that he had it not. Look at it; Simon believed as did the others, and was baptised as was the others, (i. e.) *precisely*. Then a question is asked—laid their hands on whom? Why, on Simon to be sure; and yet after all this process he was pronounced to be in the gall of bitterness. Acts viii. 21, 22.23. And more than this; he had neither part nor lot in this matter—thy heart is not right in the sight of God. Then after all this, argue that Simon received all that the rest did, a man that neither had part nor lot in this matter. None are so blind as those that will not see. We argue that the means of his pardon is given in the 22d verse of the 8th of Acts. Now Br. Timothy, get over that if you can.

2. We notice once more *Cornelius.*—*Peter* was to tell him words—what words? "Baptism for the remission of sins." *No*, nothing of that in the record, and we have to go by that. What then was this word? You will find them in Acts x. 36. That word which God sent unto the children of Israel, preaching peace (not contention about words) by Jesus Christ.—Not by baptism. *He* is Lord of all. That word we find in John i. 1. "In the beginning was the word." 4th verse—In him this word and *Christ* was life, and the life was the light of men. Well, *Peter* presented this word, or the *Christ*, or the life. And this was backed by the prophets, to Cornelius, and in the 43d v. *he* informed him that "to him give all the prophets witness that through His *name* (not baptism) whosoever *believeth* (not baptism) in *Him* shall receive remission of sins." 44th v. While *Peter* yet spake the words no doubt Cornelius believed the words with all his *heart*, for man cannot believe with the *head*, or hands or feet, or with the skin, but the *heart*. Man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. Rom. x. 10. Then God gave him the spirit; could he get any more after baptism? We declare once more that we take this as a model conversion with the *Gentiles*. All those converted in this way, thank God, do not think of purchasing the Holy Ghost with money, for they have the spirit of God to bear witness with their spirits that they are born from above, not from below in the water, but from *above*. And who knoweth the things of God but the spirit of God. Now will Br. Timothy rest the argument on these two points?

DISCIPLE.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1841.

FOUND DEAD.—An intemperate man named Warner, was found dead, in a field in East Hartford. His companion laid by his side——*empty*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MECHANICSBURGH, O., JUNE 21, 1841.

Mr. Editor: I wish to say, through your excellent paper, that since my last, the Lord has revived us. Some four weeks ago we held a protracted meeting at Middletown, Champaign co., O. This place being proverbial for wickedness was distinguished by the appellation of Sodom. When I arrived to commence the meeting, an inn-keeper, with a number of others, were within a few rods of the meeting house, pitching quoits, and shooting for money and whiskey. Under these gloomy prospects we commenced the meeting. However, by the middle of Sabbath a Divine influence rested on the people, and the stoutest sinners were seen to shed tears. At night some six or seven joined the church. The meeting was continued for nine days, and increased in interest until the close.—It resulted in the conversion of about *thirty* sinners, and the addition of *forty* to the church, all from the world. At this place we had no members before this meeting. The work is still going on; several have been converted and joined the church since.

We had another protracted meeting in Union co., near Richwood, which resulted in the addition of seventeen to the church. Also, a third, at the Flat Woods in the same county, at which some thirty-five were converted and twenty-six added to the church before I left, my colleague, Br. Devore, still continuing the meeting. Here we had the assistance of our worthy President, Br. Bassett. Two hundred and thirty-five have united with us on this circuit, since conference.

Your fellow laborer in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ,

I. C. HUNT, *Sup't.*

PUTNAM CO., IA., JUNE 19, 1841.

Dear Br. Springer: After my best respects, I will inform the brethren the Lord is still with us on Mill Creek circuit. On our last round, we organized two classes. We also held a two day meeting at Mount Pleasant Meeting House at which there were several conversions.—Our third quarterly meeting was the last Sabbath in May. At this we had plenty of help. The son and daughter of Br. J.D. Madearis united with the church on this occasion.

JOS. SIMPSON, *Sup't.*

MIDDLETOWN, MONON. VA., MAY 22.

Dear Br: We have closed our third quarterly meeting, for this circuit, at which we were assisted by Br. Simonton. Though we had no special revival, it was a good meeting; a refreshing season to the members of the church. One was received, which makes sixty-six since I last wrote. Many of those received are in the bloom of youth, and promise to be useful members of the church of Christ. But the church is not only increasing in numbers, but in piety. Also, there is a deep solicitude manifested for the enjoyment of all the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ.

Yours, respectfully,

THOS. J. ADDIS,
Sup. Middletown Ct.

The following resolution was passed by the quarterly conference of Middletown circuit:

Resolved, That the appointment of *protracted meetings* is in the Superintendent, alone, who has charge of the circuit or station where such meeting is proposed to be held.

HARRISVILLE, O., JUNE 22, 1841.

Br. Springer: As I have not given any intelligence through the Recorder of the state of things with us on the Georgetown circuit, this conference year, I embrace the present opportunity of saying that the Lord has not forsaken us as a people and a circuit. We have had a difficulty or two of rather an unpleasant character to contend with; except these we have had a pleasant and agreeable time, or season of grace and prosperity, thus far. The class at that place, which was thought by some in other days to be rather a hopeless case, has been greatly blest of the Lord, much revived and considerably increased in number, for the last four or five months. The state of this class at present is one of encouragement. We have had meetings of interest and have been favored of the Lord at other points of the circuit, as well as at Harrisville. We have religious prosperity and a comfortable state of things at nearly every appointment; peace pervades our borders, save in an instance or two. Our congregations are generally good, better than they were last year.

We organized a class of 5 members some 4 or 5 months ago (which now numbers 20) some 4 miles west of the Ohio river, on the road leading from St. Clairsville, to the flats of Grave creek. In this class are some materials of promising worth, which I doubt not will be an honorable accession to the circuit. In the neighborhood of this class, our Episcopal friends are numerous. No effort has been made, until this year, to establish the Protestant cause in the place. Nothing but good will and friendship was manifested until the organization took place. Since that time a little storm seems to have been gathering, and I fear some little opposition manifested from a source not anticipated by us. A man, who says he has been a reformer for more than 20 years, and is a minister of the gospel of some influence, in his neighborhood, seems to have been one of the main springs which led to the organization at least at the time it took place.—His professed friendship, solicitude & anxiety for an immediate action were all calculated to make the impression that he intended to be one of our number. But he is not with us nor like to be; and like Balak I fear is inclined to cast a stumbling block in our way. Man is a queer being at best, but of all queer beings that man is most so who can coolly and deliberately give the lie to his professed principle by his actions from day to day.

But notwithstanding all opposition the class appears encouraged to rely on Divine grace for prosperity and sustenance. So far as the public are informed, our ecclesiastical polity seems to take well with them. Several of whom have evinced their good will to us by liberal and generous proposals to aid us in building a suitable house of worship. So that I doubt not but in a short time we shall have a Temple to worship God in this neighborhood.

We have also organized a class of 12 members at Martinsville, on the Ohio, and are kindly favored by our Baptist friends with the use of their church in this place; may their christian liberality be abundantly rewarded by their Heavenly Father. Most of the members in this class formerly belonged to the Bridgeport class. The latter of which has been reduced to a low state by removals.

Our prospect for a permanent class at Martinsville, is quite flattering. We have some prospect of organizing one if not two other classes before conference; may the Lord speed us in His good work. Somewhere in sixty in all have been added thus far, but a goodly number of our valuable members have left this circuit and gone to other places this year.

My colleague Br. Wm. Browning, who has been travelling with me since the 1st quarterly meeting, is an interesting and agreeable partner on a circuit and one in whom the brethren of this circuit have more than realized their expectations.—He is faithful and sustains himself as a preacher, and has been instrumental in good on this circuit. But I must close, my letter is already too long.

Yours, in Christ,

GEORGE CLANCY.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

From the Youth's Cabinet.

ORIGIN OF PRINTING.

Perhaps our article on printing week before last, awakened more curiosity than it gratified. We will therefore, tell you a few things more.

There are various kinds of printing, which we shall not now speak of, such as calico printing, &c.

The art of printing on paper, with types and ink, so as to save the labor of writing was invented in Europe between 1430 and 1442. The Chinese had a mode of printing from blocks, at least 500 years earlier, but the rest of the world was not made wiser by their skill. The Europeans had the honor of inventing this art for themselves, ere the passage to the east by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, and of course before they knew that China existed. But while the art of printing, in the hands of Europeans and their descendants, has scattered light upon almost every subject and every region, it has, like the spark struck out of the flint, left its own origin in the dark. Four cities have earnestly contended for the honor of having produced its inventor. The honor must be partially shared between them. An early historian tells the following story of Laurentius Coster, a Dutchman, who lived at Harlaem, in the south of Holland. "Laurentius, walking in a wood, near the city, began at first to cut some letters upon the rind of beech trees: which, for fancy's sake, being impressed on paper, he printed one or two lines as a specimen for his grand-children to imitate. This having happily succeeded, he meditated greater things (as he was a man of ingenuity and judgment,) and first of all, with his son-in-law Thomas Peter, invented a more glutinous writing ink, because he found the common ink sunk and spread; and then formed whole pages of wood, with letters cut on them." At first he printed on one side only of the paper, and pasted the opposite sides together, "that they might not, by their nakedness, betray their deformity."

There were other deformities in these first printed works, besides blank pages. As the letters were made of wood, fastened together in pages by strings, this is not strange.

His first work, in eight pages, contained the letters of the alphabet, the Apostles's creed, and three short prayers. There was no punctuation, the lines were uneven, and the pages varied in size and shape. Laurentius died in 1440, and his business was continued by his daughter's sons, two of whom perished in the civil wars in 1492.

The town of Mentz, near Frankfort, in Germany, presents the next claim to the honor of being the birthplace of printing. If the stories told of it are correct, however, its claim grew out of the knavery of a workman employed by Laurentius. It is said that on Christmas eve, while his master and family were engaged in religious exercises, this servant stole some types and other apparatus, and fled to Mentz, which was probably his native place. He there went to work, and in 1442, about two years after he left Harlaem, he published two little school books. We may reasonably suppose that he would need money, and this probably led to his acquaintance with John Faust, or Faustus, a wealthy goldsmith, who became his partner in 1443. It is doubtful whether he did more than supply money for carrying on the business of printing, and it seems from the following story, that he did that for speculation. Before we tell the story, however, we must remark that the letters in the first printed books were imitations of written letters.

"In 1462, Faust carried a number of Bibles to Paris, which he and his partner, Schoeffer, had printed, and disposed of them as manuscripts. At this time the discovery of the art was not known in France. At first he sold them at the high price of 500 or 600 crowns, the sum usually obtained by the scribes; he afterwards lowered his price to sixty, which created universal astonishment: but when he produced them according to the demand, and even reduced the price to thirty, all Paris became agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased their wonder, the Parisians considering it a task beyond human invention; informations were given to the police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, a great number of Bibles were found, and seized: the red ink with which they were embellished, was said to be his blood: it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil: whereupon he was cast into prison, and would most probably have shared the fate of such, whom ignorant and superstitious judges condemned in those days for witchcraft. He now found it necessary, in order to gain his liberty, to make known the discovery of the art. The circumstance gave rise to the tradition of 'The Devil and Doctor Faustus,' which is handed down to the present time."

We must now go back and speak of Guttembuag, a citizen of Strasburg, in France. He is said to have practised printing, secretly, in that city, as early as 1436. In 1444, he joined Faust and the runaway servant, (about whose name there is some dispute,) at Mentz. Guttemburg soon displayed his ingenuity by making types of *cut metal*, instead of wood. The first result of the new invention, was an edition of the Bible, published in 1450, of which it is said, in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that, "for accuracy and beauty it would do honor to the art at any stage of its history." It was a second edition more beautiful and expensive still, of which Faust sold copies as manuscripts. The first book which had *date* printed on it, was a Psalter, or the book of Psalms, published by Faust in 1457.

In the following year, 1458, an important improvement was effected in the art. Peter Schoeffer discovered, after repeated trials, that letters might be cast in a mould or matrix, instead of being cut.

He privately *cut matrices* for the whole alphabet: and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices, Faust was so pleased with the contrivance that he promised Peter his only daughter *Christina*, in marriage, a promise which he soon after performed. But there were as many difficulties at first with these letters, as there had been before with wooden ones; the metal being too soft to support the force of the impression: but this defect was soon remedied, by mixing the metal with a substance which sufficently hardened it.

We have now followed the progress of invention to a height, from which it made but a slight advance for three hundred years. From this narrative, it appears that the following persons are entitled to share in the honor of originating the art of printing.

Laurentius Coster, of Harlaem, in Holland, was the first European discoverer of the art of printing on wood.

John Guttemburg, Jr., a native of Mentz, but citizen of Strasburg in France, was first inventor of cut metal letters, which he made at Mentz.

Peter Schoeffer, a native of Gensheim, and inhabitant of Mentz, was inventor of cast metal letters.

John Faust, of Mentz, was patron and promoter of the art, and thus, by his money, was enabled to reap nearly all the honor, which grew out of other men's ingenuity.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The U. S. District Attorney in New York, has received from the Post Office Department a quantity of newspapers, with their margins filled with writing. He is directed to proceed against the individual aggressors according to the post office law.

Persons who have been accustomed to write to their friends on the margin of newspapers, to avoid postage, will see from the above paragraph, that such a proceeding is not only unlawful, but rather *risky*. —*Mt. Pleas. Pa., Reg.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 7, 1841.

ANOTHER CINCINNATI MOB.—The following account of the late mobocratic movements in Cincinnati is from the Philanthropist, of the 30th ult. The editor professes to give a faithful account of the matter, deriving his information partly from the account of the parties themselves—partly from the evidence of by-standers, and partly from his own observation:

Thursday evening, a colored man came to the house of Mr. J. Burnett, on 5th street, near Vine, stating that he was from Kentucky, and that his master had given him a pass to come to Cincinnati. He remained at Mr. Burnett's till Friday morning.

Friday morning, while C. Burnett, his son Joseph and daughter-in-law, Mr. Lewis, (a man who was at work there,) and two young apprentices, were at breakfast, the colored man sitting in the room, three persons entered quickly thro' the store, and rushed in, as if in search of some one. J. Burnett arose and demanded their business, but received no answer. C. Burnett, suspecting that they intended to seize the black man, in order to divert their attention from him, cried out, "go ahead!" pointing to the yard. One of them happening to see the negro sitting in the corner, called out, when another turning his head, exclaimed—"that is my boy! seize him!"

No warrant was shown by any of the individuals—no permission was asked or given to search the premises—no word spoken as to their business, till this moment.

Confusion immediately arose—they were ordered to quit the premises, but rushed upon the negro. Mr. Burnett, his son, and Mr. Lewis interfered at once, and attempted to put them out of the house. C. Burnett seizing one, got his head under his arm, and had him completely at his mercy, but declares that he did not strike him. He drew him towards the door, and put him out, and immediately received a severe blow in the face. J. Burnett grappled the person (named McCalla) claiming the negro—a scuffle followed—the wife of J. Burnett, a delicate woman, laid hold of his shoulder to pull him away, but was struck two or three times by McCalla across the neck and shoulders with a notted stick—her cape was torn by him, and he pushed her with considerable force across the room. Her husband fell upon him with redoubled vigor—was thrown down—while prostrate, McCalla drew a pistol, pointed it at his breast, pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. Leveridge, a journeyman, who had been down stairs, and had run up on hearing the noise, here interfered and pulled McCalla off, and J. Burnett then flogged McCalla severely, and drove him out of the shop.

Meantime, the negro having been dragged away by a fourth man who came in, the fracas ended.

The disturbance attracted a crowd to the door who became greatly incensed when they saw the bleeding face of McCalla, and heard it reported that the Burnetts had been harboring negroes, and had resisted the peace officer, in his attempt to arrest a runaway. Besides the Burnetts are Englishmen, and this was used to aggravate the irritation already awakened.

The report spread over the city—a great number of low characters, and half-grown boys and respectable citizens, assembled about the store. Threats of violence were freely uttered. Sheriff Avery, by request, in the absence of the Mayor and Marshall on duty in Kentucky, appeared on the ground, and commanded the peace. The crowd seemed disposed to disperse, and the Sheriff, telling Mr. Burnett to *protect his own rights*, departed under the conviction that no further disturbance would take place.

On his departure, the crowd again closed up and beset the door—the street and market place began to be thronged—and violent menaces were openly made.

C. Burnett standing in the door, bade them on their peril enter the premises, threatening to shoot the first man who should attempt it.

Sometime before noon a very large stone was thrown with violence into the store, which C. Burnett immediately seized, and standing out on the pavement, held up, appealing to it as a proof of the cowardice of the mob. This greatly irritated the mobocrats. In accordance with the advice of friends the windows were then closed, and the doors shut; but one of the shutters was soon removed by the mob, and a few stones thrown, breaking the glass. They next let down the awning, when Mr. C. Burnett went to the door to prevent them, still bearing in his hand the large stone, which he intended to preserve, but which some say he designed to use as a missle. The stone was immediately wrenched from him, and he was knocked down. His sons, Joseph, Thomas, Alfred, and Mr. Lewis ran to his assistance, but were at once assailed by the mob and most of them knocked down A fight ensued, and they defended themselves as well as they could against such numbers, until at last they reached the house and closed the door.

The leading fact that the mob commenced the assault, can be established by the testimony of several persons who were lookers on.

T. Burnett was very much hurt, and Alfred Burnett a lad of 15 received a severe cut in his head. The rest were considerably bruised.

The wife of T. Burnett hearing that her husband was dying, ran over in great haste to the scene of violence, but before she could obtain entrance into the house, was roughly used and cursed by the mob.

C. Burnett, his three sons, and Leveridge, Lewis, and Erickson, an apprentice, were arrested in the afternoon, and carried before Esq. Doty—a mob greatly excited following.

The parties arrested admitted nothing but thought it best they should be committed, till the excitement was allayed. Esq. Doty, accordingly as they declined giving bail, which was demanded to the amount of $3,000, committed them to prison.

During the proceedings in the magistrate's office, the mob continued in a state of high excitement. Mr. Bunting in discussing some point connected with the case, being challenged, avowed that he was an anti-slavery man. For this he received a severe blow in the mouth, and was driven out of the office, a part of the mob following him; and at the corner of 3d and Main sts., was struck several times. Taking shelter in the Henrie House on 3d st., he was driven out, and found protection in a lawyer's office, opposite.

While the prisoners were on their way to the jail, it required a strong force to protect them. An attempt was made to lynch them, but the determined spirit of the constables prevented.

Five of them were bailed out of jail that night. It was thought best, that C. & J. Burnett should lie there till morning.

Friday night, the mob again assembled, with the intention of destroying Mr. Burnett's property. They were prevented by Esq. Doty and Gen. Hale, and finally dispersed by Sheriff Avery.

Saturday night, an abortive attempt was made to get up another mob, the object being not only to destroy the property of Burnett, but pull down the press of the Philanthropist.

PROTRACTED TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Christian Advocate and Harris' Intelligencer of Pittsburgh, give animated descriptions of these meetings recently being held in that city. The Advocate of the 30th ult. says:

"The meeting is still in progress with evident signs of increasing interest. Up to this hour the enthusiasm beggars description. Our churches are in danger of being broken down by the immense crowds that throng them to hear the Missionaries from Baltimore, or other reformed drunkards of our own city, simply relate the thraldom they were in, the means of their deliverance, and the felicitous effects that they have experienced themselves, and witnessed in their families since. The excitement of a Methodist camp-meeting, in comparison with the temperance meetings now in progress in Pittsburgh and vicinity, must hereafter be regarded as a *tame* affair. Dr. Elder, the chairman of the committee to whom has been committed the management of these meetings, though quite youthful in his appearance, by the delightful interest he takes and the surprising excitement he exhibits, will be regarded hereafter as the Father Matthew of Pittsburgh. If it were not the thing is exceedingly popular with almost all classes of the community, we might be apprehensive tha grog-venders would rise in rebellion against a cause that is rapidly drying up the fountains of their gains.

In seven meetings, more than one thousand had signed the pledge, many of whom, until now knew not how to disenthral themselves from a habit which they knew had ruined thousands, and was fast ruining them. On Monday evening, the 24th, the chairman read a letter from a female who had been some fifteen years the wife of a drunkard. We could not be present, but learned it was a well drawn, though a most affecting picture, and produced a thrilling effect. Several houses, heretofore the very nurseries of drunkards, have renounced allegiance to the spirit that ruled them, and have hung out the cold water flag.

Since writing the above, the cause has gone "ahead" with unabated energy. The recruits now number seventeen hundred, between four and five hundred of whom were gathered in on Wednesday night last, and chiefly in Allegheny city."

MORE OF THE WILLIAM BROWN DISASTER.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The Boston Post of Saturday contains a most painful narrative in relation to the loss of the William Brown, and the scenes on board the long boat. It is given on the authority of John Messer, one of the crew who accompanied the mate, and who has not yet fully recovered. It will be seen that while he fully vindicates the conduct of Captain Harris, he describes that of the mate as barbarous and inhuman in the extreme.

STATEMENT OF JOHN MESSER.

I belonged to the mate's watch, and was below at the time the ship struck, therefore I am unacquainted with the particulars relating to the fatal collision, which caused the loss of the William Brown. We felt the collision below, but did not think of hurrying on deck, especially as we were not called. Nearly twenty minutes, I think, elapsed before we were called—and then the not unusual cry of all hands shorten sail, roused us on deck. The topgallantsails foretopmost studding sail, and other light sails were taken in, and the topsails clewed down and reef tackles hauled out. The captain then went down in the forecastle in order to ascertain what damage had been done, and upon ascertaining, he exclaimed—"My God, we can't save the ship, it's no use—clear away the long boat." The pumps had previously been rigged, and every effort used to keep her afloat, but without effect. The passengers also rendered every assistance in their power, and were willing to do any thing for the safety of the ship.

The long boat was cleared away, and provisions, water, a compass, quadrant, and several other articles were put on board of her. One or two of the passengers secreted themselves in her while she was yet on board, and was hoisted out in her. When she was in the water, the passengers made a rush, and I believe that several of them perished in their haste to get on board. In the meantime the stern boat was also lowered down; but as I did not see what transpired, I will not state anything upon hearsay. The boats both dropped astern, where they remained fast by their painters to the ship until she was on the eve of sinking, when they were cut adrift. The ship went down in about three hours, I think, after she struck. There were forty-two in number in the long boat.

At daylight, Capt. Harris told the mate the latitude and longitude, and advised him to steer N. W. The captain then took the names of the passengers and crew, after which the mate told him that the long boat was very leaky, and could not live. Some communication, which I did not distinctly hear, then passed between the captain and the mate, to which the captain replied, "I will not hear such talk."—The mate then distinctly said—"We must cast lots—we cannot all live—some of us must die, the boat is so leaky." The captain again remonstrated with the mate, urging him to do the best in his power before he resorted to such measures.

Before leaving us, the captain addressed the boats crew encouragingly, desiring us to keep our hearts up, not to quarrel or fight among ourselves but to be advised by the mate, and to do what he should desire us. He then bid us good bye, and in fifteen minutes or so he was out of sight.

During the whole of the day the weather was extremely cold, and the sea very rough. We rigged a drag with our oars, in order to keep the boat's head to the sea, and to break the force of the waves. Towards night-fall the mate consulted, in a low voice, with several of the crew, about lightening the boat. I was aft at the time, with my back against the stern. At last he said to me and another man, who was near me, "Well, I supposed, you have no objections to lending us a hand to lighten the boat." I inquired how he intended to do so? and while I was speaking, I heard a splash alongside, and the whole boat was in an uproar,—the work of death had commenced. The other man and myself both remonstrated against such cold-blooded proceedings, and said—"If we are to die, let us die fair—let us cast lots."—"Very well," said the mate, "they will throw you overboard next." I then drew my sheath-knife, and swore, that whoever should lay hand on me, should share my fate. The mate then called a tall negro, one of the crew aft, to toss me overboard, but when he saw my knife he went forward again, and lent the others a hand. My companion stuck close to me during the whole of the heart-rending scene, determined to defend himself to the last.

One old man, a native of Ireland, when about to be seized, fell upon his knees and entreated them to spare his life, and he would give them all he had. He then drew from his purse a number of sovereigns, and offered them to the crew, but they were thrown aside and himself passed overboard. A lad, about 18 years of age, requested time to say his prayers, which was granted, and when he concluded he said, "I am now prepared—I do not wish you to throw me overboard—I will go myself," and he stepped off the gunwale of the boat into the sea. Of all who were thrown overboard, not one, to my knowledge, succeeded in getting on board again. There were no hands cut off, nor any blood spilt; neither did any one excepting the young man mentioned, jump overboard voluntarily.

The unfortunate passengers offered no resistance; prayers and entreaties were all they used. "Oh spare me! spare me!" several of them cried even while they were half overboard. I will not attempt a description of this awful scene—it would melt a heart of stone. I believe there were sixteen thrown overboard.

The boat was bailed out after she had been lightened; she then rode very well, and made but little water. The following morning I discovered a sail, and communicated the fact to the mate, who said "By God, Jack, you're a lucky fellow; you have saved your life." The ship that picked us up, as is already known, was the Cresent. So strong was my indignation against the negro, that upon reaching the Cresent's deck, I seized a cleaver and threw it at his head.

All of the crew in the boat, excepting the mate and another man, were foreigners, or as sailors say, Dutchmen, that is, men belonging to the continent of Europe.

Upon our arrival at Havre in the Villa de Lyon, the American consul, when made acquainted with the facts, advised me and my companion to remain and give our evidence against the mate and the crew; but we declined, upon the ground that we conceived the testimony of the passengers sufficient. As he was not very urgent, we were liberated after an examination before the Board of Police.

After my health was somewhat recruited, I shipped on board the Angelo, Capt. Jaques, bound for Newburyport, where I arrived on Wednesday last. I arrived in Boston on Thursday, and have made this statement for the information of the public. JOHN MESSER, seamen.

Highly Important from the Far West—Arrest of Joe Smith, the Mormon Chief—Great Excitement among the Mormons.

We have received several despatches from that region of Illinois where the Mormons reside, giving some curious accounts of the arrest of Joe Smith, and the excitement among the Latter-day Saints.

According to all appearances, a civil war will soon break out in Illinois. The Mormons are all armed and equipped, with their Generals and other officers. Joe Smith was arrested on Saturday, the 6th ult. The following is from the Warsaw, Ill. Signal, of the 9th ult.

JOE SMITH ARRESTED—It is, doubtless, known to many of our readers, that Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, was arrested on Saturday last, in Quincy, on the warrant of Governor Carlin, under the requisition of the Governor of Missouri. He was, however, brought up on a habeas corpus before Calvin A. Warren, Master in Chancery for Adams county; and Judge Douglass having arrived in the city just at the time, he ordered the Prophet to be taken to Monmouth, to be examined before him. The Judge arrived at this place on Sunday morning last on his way to Monmouth, where the Court is now sitting. We understand that a question has been raised as to the legality of the arrest, and the object of the examination is to decide the point.—The last we heard of the Prophet, he was in the custody of the Sheriff of Adams county and on his way to Monmouth

In addition to this, the Governor of Illinois has removed the Mormon General (Bennett) from office, but the Mormons still possess their arms at Nauvoo. The following is Joe's proclamation:

"TO THE SAINTS ABROAD.

"The First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints anxious to promote the prosperity of the Church, feel it their duty to call upon the Saints who reside out of this county, to make preparations to come in, without delay. This is important, and should be attended to by all who feel an interest in the prosperity of this the corner stone of Zion. Here the temple must be raised, the university be built, and other edifices erected which are necessary for the great work of the last days; and which can only be done by a concentration of energy and enterprise. Let it therefore be understood, that all the stakes excepting those in this county, and in Lee county, Iowa, are discontinued, and the Saints instructed to settle in this county as soon as circumstances will permit.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Ill., May 24, 1841.

We have also received the "Revelation given to Joseph Smith, Jr. 19th June, 1841," on which all the movements of the Mormons are founded. It is the most curious piece of half prophecy, half impudence that ever was read. We shall hereafter give an extract.

We learn that the Mormons are preparing to rescue Joe from the hands of the Phillistines—and it is highly probable that the next accounts will bring us descriptions of the scenes and deeds of blood. Wait a little.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Judge Douglass has decided against the validity of the writ upon which Joe Smith the Mormon Prophet was arrested, with a view of having him surrendered to the authorities of Missouri. The Governor has, however, caused the secretary of state to issue a *new process*, and to have it placed in the proper officer's hands for execution.—*Alton Ill. Telegraph.*

FROM FLORIDA—HOSTILTIES RENEWED. On the fifth ult. a train of wagons between Fort Pleasant and Fort McComb, on the Sewanee, was attacked by Indians within a few miles of Fort McComb, and the whole train taken. Dr. Tufts, who was riding in advance with five of the escort, soldiers of the 3d Infantry discovered the enemy in ambush, and was fired on ere he could retreat to the wagons. One of the soldiers was killed instantly, and another whose horse had thrown him, retreated across the road pursued by eight or ten Indians, when the Indians gave a shrill whoop and fled into the hammock. Dr. Tufts in his turn, charged forward in the direction of Fort McComb. The Indians allowed him to pass, but soon showed themselves in a position flanking the wagons, upon which they commenced a heavy fire, compelling the teamsters and every one in connection with the train, to escape as fast as possible in the direction of Fort McComb. The train was left entirely abandoned to the enemy.

A GLOOMY PICTURE.—A late English paper states that the depression of trade is now so great that there are no fewer than three thousand empty dwellings in the borough of Stockport. All the mills are now working only eight hours per day.

Rather set than follow example.

From the Phil. Courier.

The supposed Piracy Case—Curious History—Arrival of Captain Gorham and Crew at Charleston—Investigation and Discharge.

Our readers will recollect that last week we gave an account of a most mysterious affair, in the ship Charles, of Bath, Maine, having been found at sea, lately from New Orleans, wholly abandoned.

Preparations were at once made at New Orleans to pursue the supposed pirates, as great excitement existed there in consequence of the mysterious discovery. It will be recollected that the statement was made that the passengers, many of whom were French people, going from New Orleans to France, to purchase goods, had with them large sums of money. The amount on board is known not to have been less than $100,000, probably much more. The general suspicion of piracy does not appear to have wholly abated yet, notwithstanding the arrival of Captain Gorham and crew at Charleston, South Carolina.

They arrived at that port on the 18th ult., in the schooner Ann, that vessel having been struck by lightning off Cape Hatteras, and obliged to make haven.—Capt. Gorham gives a strange account of his abandonment of the ship. He says that the crew being exhausted by their labors at the pumps, and the leak still gaining on them, they resolved to leave the vessel.—The French ship Louis XIV. coming in sight at this time, the passengers, twenty in number, insisted on being transferred to her, as she was bound to Havre. This was accordingly done, and a few hours afterwards the Captain and crew were put on board the schooner Ann, bound to Portsmouth, N. H., but which vessel went into Charleston, in consequence of having been afterwards disabled, as we have mentioned, by being struck with lightning.

Capt. Hubbard, of the brig America, from Chagres, arrived at New York, states that on the 12th ult., in lat. 26, 44 N., lon. 69, 20 W., he spoke the schooner Ann, from Attakapas, for Portsmouth, N. H., with Captain Gorham and crew of the ship Charles on board. Capt. Gorham informed Capt. Hubbard that he abandoned his ship when sixty miles from the Balize, and ten days from New Orleans, with five feet of water in her hold. It was marked on the mate's slate, when the ship was found, that she continued to make water. He also said that he had thrown overboard about four hundred bales of cotton to lighten her.

It appears, from what Capt. Hubbard could hear, that Capt. Gorham and his companions were taken from the Charles by a Spanish vessel, and afterwards transferred to the Ann.

Several hours after the above was communicated to Capt. Hubbard, the schooner again ran down to the brig, and the same person, said to be Capt. Gorham, asked if they could be relieved of some of her crew. Capt. H. replied that he could not take any, as he had no room, but would supply them with provisions if wanted. No answer to this was returned from the Ann.

The schooner acted in a strange manner, and perplexed Capt. Hubbard very much. Finally, however, he told her captain that she must go one way or the other, as he desired to lay his course. A breeze then sprung up, and the next morning the schooner was several miles astern.

Capt. Hubbard also says that when he spoke the schooner Ann, he asked Capt. Gorham why he did not take to the boats when he left his ship, and was answered that there were not enough boats. It will be remembered that one of the boats was picked up with a live dog and a box of sardines in it, and nothing else.

There are some singular reports afloat concerning the previous career of Captain Gorham, of the ship Charles, which go to show, as the New York papers declare, that he is a consummate rascal.—His name is William Gorham, Jr., and he is a native of Portland, Maine.

About three years ago he went to Oswego, N. Y., and commenced business. He opened a store there, and went along swimmingly, till one unfortunate day his building mysteriously caught fire and was destroyed—and it was strongly suspected by the people and the insurers that the store was burned by Gorham himself. Shortly afterwards this same Gorham moved to Buffalo, where another unfortunate affair occurred. His wife and children were taken suddenly ill—the children died—and the wife recovered with difficulty. They had been poisoned, and the husband was arrested on suspicion; but the wife not appearing against him, he escaped. The next heard of him was when in command of the ship Charles, with his brother as mate. They are both young men, as indeed were all the crew, few of whom were over twenty-one years of age.

Frederic Gorham, who was on board of the Charles, is the brother of Capt. Wm. Gorham, Jr. They are both from Portland.

There is something very singular about this affair—a mystery that time only will clear up. It is said by Captain Hubbard that the only person on board the Ann, who spoke to him, was Captain Gorham, or a person who represented himself as such. What is more remarkable than all, is the tale of Captain Gorham, of his having thrown overboard four hundred bales of cotton, when there was none to throw over. New Orleans papers state the cargo of the Charles to have been 65,000 staves, 70,000 feet of lumber, a lot of heading, and wheel spokes. No cotton is mentioned.

It is very singular that good seamen would leave a ship, *under the fear of her sinking*, when she was loaded with staves and timber. It was the general opinion at New Orleans, that a number of extra hands were secreted on board the ship, who may have joined the crew in murdering and robbing the passengers after they left the Balize. This opinion they think, is wonderfully strengthened by the discovery of a vacancy in the staves on board the Charles, sufficient for the accommodation of fifteen men. The contradictory reports given to Captain Hubbard, strike people as very singular.

Captain Gorham was examined at Charleston, and on his examination he presented a certificate, purporting to have been signed by the passengers, that they had been put on board the Louis XIV., bound to France, at their own request, because they believed the Charles was in a sinking condition. Most people think that such a certificate would have been very singular especially if the event which it would go to prove, were all as specified, because it can hardly be supposed that any captain would have bethought himself of the precaution of procuring such a certificate, if he had acted honestly, and from the necessity of the case.

However, let the facts be fairly stated—and let us hope that all was as the captain asseverates. Our readers shall have the first developments of this mysterious affair. In the statements we give to-day, we rely wholly upon numerous other highly respectable prints.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"This name of Captain William Gorham, Jr, if the whole and exclusively ownership of it belongs to one man, is something of a treasure. For Capt. Wm. Gorham, Jr., master of the brig Susan Elizabeth, in coming home from Buenos Ayres, in 1839, went ashore near Bath, Maine, to the great damage of the underwriters in this city. The captain on that occasion acted of course, as agent for whoever it might concern, sold the vessel and cargo, put the money in his pocket, and has not to this day proceeded any farther in his agency."

At Charleston, Capt. Gorham stated that the blood found in the cabin of the ship was from having cut his hand in breaking off the neck of a bottle of porter, about the time of his leaving her, and the blood seen on deck, arose from the mate cutting his hand in making a thole pin. This may be true, but it seems very strange that both should have cut their fingers at that particular time.

Is it not indeed mysterious? How did it happen that in ten days, the Charles was *sixty* miles from the Balize? Give us more light. The tales as they now stand cannot be believed.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF GENERAL HARRISON.—A letter from North Bend to the editor of the Lebanon Star says: "I am at present engaged in preparing and putting in order the mound or burial place for the reception of the General. It is a very elevated spot, a short distance west of the dwelling house, and opposite the mouth of the tunnel of the White Water Canal, affording a very fine view of the Ohio river. We are building a vault on the top of the mound—clearing off the under-growth, leaving only a few scattering trees—fencing it in with a good, though neat and substantial fence; harmonizing in this particular with the life and character of him who is to repose within its pale. I think it quite likely the funeral will take place on the Fourth of July, or the day that may be kept as our national anniversary, for the 4th comes on Sunday. Of the time, however, the committee will make a public announcement."

Great Excitement in Illinois—The Mormons—Joe Smith Arrested.

A letter from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot says:

"The excitement on both sides of the river against the Mormons is increasing very fast. The conduct of Joe Smith and the other leaders, is such as no community of *white men* can tolerate. It is the entire absence of all moral and religious principle that renders them so obnoxious to the Gentiles of all denominations, wherever they reside.

Joe Smith was yesterday arrested, between Nauvoo and Quincy, by the authorities of Illinois, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri. May justice be meted out to him for his villainy.

Martin Harris, who was one of the witnesses to the book of Mormon, and who has been for some time lecturing in Illinois against the Mormons, was found dead last week, having been shot through the head. He was, no doubt, murdered."

GAS.—The authorities of Cincinnati, O. have passed an ordinance, which grants to Major Conover and his associates, the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with gas for 25 years, on condition, that he supply the city, for city use, gas light at two-thirds the lowest price charged in any city of the United States; that he shall expend $2000 on the object within six months; and that he shall lay 6000 feet of pipe within two years, on failure of which there is a forfeiture of the grant.

RESPITE.—Governor Seward has granted a respite to James L. Davis, sentenced to be hung in Buffalo, N. Y, on the 22d ult., until the 20th of August, to enable his counsel to apply to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

FRESHET.—The Canal at Lynchburg has been very seriously damaged by the most tremendous freshet ever witnessed there.

REMAINS OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The Baltimore Clipper of yesterday says:—On Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the mortal remains of the late President were brought into this city from Washington, in charge of the committee appointed to convey them to North Bend. From the depot they were transmitted to Barnum's Hotel, in a car guarded by eight U. S. Marines, and followed in solemn procession, by the committee and a few of our venerable citizens, costumed in black, wearing appropriate badges of mourning. The body was placed in a basement room of the Hotel, fronting on Fayette street. This was deemed most prudent by the committee, as they wished to keep it in the coolest place possible. It may be proper to remark that the arrangements from the depot to the Hotel were entirely under the supervision of Mr. Barnum himself, it being desirous to avoid show and parade. The body is enclosed first in a leaden coffin, which is placed in a mahogany one, and then in one of zinc, hermetically sealed. This is also enclosed in a coffin of walnut, with chloride of lime filled in between it and the zinc, which is very substantially made, and air-tight. Covering the whole in a rich black silk velvet pall, trimmed with gold fringe and hung with gold tassels. When the body was exposed to the committee at Washington a short time previous to its removal, it had undergone very little change. The features appeared as at death, except that the face was a little swollen.

On Saturday evening the U. S. Marines were relieved by the Independent Blues, who kept sentry by turns, pacing the pavement fronting where the remains were deposited, until one o'clock, when they were relieved by the Eutaw Infantry, who volunteered and kept guard until morning, when the National Guards took their place during the day. The first Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, under command of Brig. Gen. B. C. Howard are ordered out, and will escort the remains from Barnum's Hotel to the depot of the Susquehanna Railroad, whence they will be transported to York, Pa., thence to Columbia, thence by the way of canal to Pittsburgh, thence down the river to North Bend. Some of our military companies intend going as far as Columbia, in which case no charge will be made by the Railroad Company either going or returning, which privilege has been liberally granted by the President & Directors. For this generous act much praise is due to them.

CANADA CONFERENCE.—The Wesleyan Methodist Conference held their annual session in Toronto, Upper Canada, commencing on Wednesday the 9th ult. We learn from the Christian Guardian that the attendance was full, and not one had died in the course of the year. The former President, Rev. Thomas Whitehead opened the session with the usual religious exercises, after which the Rev. William Ryerson was elected President, Rev. A. Green, Secretary, and Rev. Messrs. Bevitt and Vaudusen, Assistants. Dr. Luckey, of the New York Conference, who was appointed in the place of Bishop Hedding to represent the M. E. Church in the Canada Conference, failed to attend, Six preachers were received into the Conference after the manner of receiving them in England, who with three others, were received on trial. The Guardian states that 1900 persons had joined the Church in the last year, and that "1250 members had been drawn away by the London Missionaries;" leaving still a nett increase of 650. The whole number of members at present is more than 17,000. The Conference had not adjourned when the Guardian went to press, but the most of the business was done and the preachers were acting in the most perfect harmony.—*Pitts. C. Advocate.*

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—Messrs. Botts and A. H. H. Stuart, members of Congress from this State, have severally published letters, explaining the reason of their voting for Mr. Adams' motion to rescind the 21st rule of the House, to be a desire to have the abolition petitions received, referred and reported upon, as being the surest method of quieting the agitation on the subject of Abolition, inasmuch as the course heretofore adopted has mingled with it the question of the right of petition, to which the best men in the country are devotedly attached. The Madisonian says: "The views of these gentlemen, in our judgment, are sound. They have long been the views of Mr. Clay, as we believe, and if they had been adopted at the outset a good deal of discussion, expense and bad feeling, would have been saved. Receive the petitions, or you will have endless trouble. Refer and report upon them, clearly and solemnly, and you will remove one of the principal causes of excitement and agitation."—*Va. paper.*

SUICIDE.—A man calling himself John Clark, committed suicide, by hanging, on Tuesday night last, in the barn of Edmund Robinson, of Turtlecreek township, in this county. No cause for this act is yet known. Clark, we are informed, had been working in the neighborhood for some one or two months, and appeared to be a man of good moral character, of becoming deportment and cheerful disposition; although at times he gave evidence of partial derangement of mind. He was about 27 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, sandy complexion. He came from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where his parents reside; had been absent from home between three and four years, travelling and laboring as necessity required. His parents, he said, were wealthy; and although he spoke of his father and mother with affection he appeared unwilling to return to them.—*Leb. O. Star.*

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 7, 1841.

It is stated that T. H. Benton declines being a candidate for the Presidency at the next canvass.

HARVEST.—The cutting of wheat commences this week. We heard of a field, a few miles off, which was cut on the 3d inst.

☞The bill appropriating $25,000 to the widow of the late President has passed both Houses of Congress, and will no doubt become a law.

☞The request of Brs. Norris and Wallace in relation to their Prospectus shall be complied with in our next paper, this being pre-occupied.

SHIN PLASTERS.—The corporation of Zanesville has issued a lot of shin plasters, redeemable in bank paper *"three months after date."* This redemption with *bank paper "three months after date,"* we think to be rather a hard bore.

POOR-HOUSE.—John Roberts, John Peters, and Wm. Camp have been appointed by the Commissioners of Muskingum county, directors of the Poor-House for the ensuing year, and they have appointed John Burtch superintendent.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The July number of this interesting monthly is received. Two splendid steel engravings—Sunday morning, and Sale of the Pet Lamb, and plate of the Fashions. Nothing can be more striking and affecting than the "Sale of the Pet Lamb."

SPRINGFIELD SABBATH SCHOOL.—An address was delivered on Sabbath afternoon to this school. It is reported to be in a better condition now than at any former period; to have near 90 scholars, and a regular attendance of 50 or 60. Our Episcopal Methodist brethren came out of their own district, and took some pains to get up an "opposition line," beside us, on the occasion, in accordance with their usual custom.

☞Br. Wallace, of the N. Y. Luminary, complains that our paper does not reach him latterly, and wishes to know the reason. We inform our esteemed friend that it has been regularly forwarded, and the cause of its failure to reach him is unknown to us. He will believe us to be sincere when we say that such are the kindly feelings we hold toward him, that we could not knowingly treat him with neglect.

☞The Episcopal Church building, on South Street, Zanesville, having been purchased by the English Lutheran congregation, the Episbopalians have commenced building a new Church on Sixth street, nearly opposite the Market street Baptist church. The corner-stone of the edifice was laid on Thursday morning last, with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood.—*Zanes. Gaz.* 30th *ult.*

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.—This branch of the Church of Christ, is making renewed efforts to be useful. They have established a paper, at De Ruyter N. Y. to aid their enterprise, which has reached its 69th No. We learn from this that some prosperity attends their labor. On the 3d ult. a church was established at Hounsfield, N. Y., of 47 members, and one at Watson a short time before of 36 members.

SWEET HOME.—The article we published, a few weeks since, under this caption, from the Christian Intelligencer, which purported to give an account of the origin of the impressive hymn commencing:

"An alien from God and stranger to grace,"

is pronounced by the editor of the 'Christian World' and the editor of the Methodist Protestant, to be a fiction. They both state the author of that elegant hymn to be Luther J. Cox, of the Methodist Protestant church of Baltimore; and that it was first published in Harrod's collection of camp-meeting hymns.

UTICA CONVENTION.—This convention met according to notice, being called by the Wesleyan Methodists of that place. Its object professed to be to make preparations for a more general convention, with a view to a union of the Seceding Methodists. Br. Bailey, of the 'Fayetteville Luminary,' and Br. Norris of the 'Olive Branch,' were both present, and took a part in its proceedings. The latter considers it a failure,—the former speaks most favorably of the meeting.

We agree with Br. Norris that there is little prospect of a general union of the Seceding Methodists, from the fact that some of the leaders among the Northern Secessions seem to have certain hobby principles of casuistry and polity, that, with them cannot be compromised. Among the rest is the principle of Congregationalism. This thing of removing our field of labor every two or three years is greatly in the way of some people. We are sorry to know that there are some highly esteemed *ministers* among us who would like to have our economy more suitable to their convenience on this subject; yet, we are glad to see that the laity are firmly opposed to any innovation in this particular. We were more than pleased to learn that the New York Conference, recently, put their decided veto on an effort to approach this point. We think we have abundant reasons for our opinion, in this matter, but have not time to exhibit them at present.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE.—Wheat rose on last Monday week to 70 cts.; Flour at retail at 4,00; Shorts to 10 cts. Wheat went up on Saturday last to 80 cts. and flour to 4,50. One of our principal millers, who has a large lot of flour in New York, informed us they could now sell at a handsome profit, but that they were holding on for higher prices, hoping to recover some of what they had lost by flour depreciating on their hands for two or three years back.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—*Flour*—Our report of the Flour market closed last week, with indications of a further improvement in prices; subsequent operations added to the light receipts have confirmed previous anticipations. Howard street flour was steady at $5,25, when an advance of 6¼ cts. was demanded by holders, and subsequently 12½, both of which prices were paid—thus extending the rates to 5,37½ for good standard brands, although but a few hundred bbls. were taken, and those on Thursday and yesterday. The car and wagon price is 5,12½.—The receipts continue very light and the tendency of prices is still upward. Holders of the small stocks of City mills ask 5,62½ a 5,75, without realizing either; the last sales were at 5,50. All the Susquehanna has been taken at 5,37½, on short time, with interest added.

The Home Market—There were about 300 head of Cattle in market this week; of which nearly 80 were sold at 6,50 for some inferior, to 7,50 for prime quality; 127 were taken to eastern markets, and 110 laid over. The price for Hogs continues at 4,25; operations light.—*Lyford.*

STEUBENVILLE, July 1.—There has been, within a few weeks past, a considerable advance in the price of wheat and of course in that of flour. At Steubenville, the price of wheat is 75 cts. per bushel. Flour 4,00.—*Herald.*

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour, 4,03; Wheat, 65 a 70; Corn, 20 a 25; Oats, 20.—*Phil.*

PITTSBURGH, June 25.—Flour is quick, and in demand. Sales at the Monongahela of 105 bbls. at 3,65 a 3,75, and 351 bbls. at 3,78, currency, and from stores 3,97½ a 4,00.

Grain—Wheat, 65 to 70; Rye 35; Corn 31; Oats 40c, per bushel.

Bacon—Plenty and dull; sales of 12,000 lbs. at 4½c, on time.

Coffee—Sales of the week about 800 bags at 12½ a 13c. per lb. on time.—*Harris.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Flour—The advance of 12½ cents on flour has been fully sustained, and sales to the amount of 2000 bbls. have been made at 5,12½ since our last report; good brands are now firmly held at 5,25. The stocks very light and the receipts small, with an increased demand.

Beef Cattle were in moderate request; 400 head were sold at 5,50 a 7,50 per 100 lbs. for common to good quality.—*Bicknell.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On 17th ult. by the Rev. James Culbertson, Mr. JAMES GEORGE to Miss SARAH WILEY, all of this county.

ITEMS.

A suit has been brought against one of the Banks that have accepted the provisions of the new Relief Law, to recover specie on one of the notes issued under that law. It is not yet decided.—*Phil. paper.*

EXPLOSION.—The Duncan McRae blew up on the Savannah river on the 8th ult. Two negroes were killed, and the captain and three men scalded. Cargo totally lost.

NEW CHURCH.—Two new Churches are about to be erected in Norristown, Pa., one by the Winebrenner, the other by the Methodist Episcopal Congregation, and a new Catholic Church is about to be erected at Detroit, Mich.

ARRESTED.—A counterfeiter, calling himself Wm. Mulleg, was arrested at St. Louis, on the 11th ult. He was caught in the act of passing spurious notes, on several of the western banks.

ACCUSATION.—The charge against Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, is treason against the state of Missouri.

The reward of $5000, offered for the St. Louis murderers, has been divided among four persons. Ennis, the negro, who gave the first information received $1200.

The Canadas are in agitation again. The *inhabitans* are a motly groupe. Out of the uproar there something decisive must occur before long, Col borne finds it hot work to try to govern

Mr. Thomas Dunlap, the late President of the *late* Bank of the U. S., has recommenced the practice of the law in this city. That is the way men return to private life.—*Phil. paper.*

St. Louis has a population now of very nearly 30,000. It has grown very rapidly.

Beef is so high in Baltimore that many refuse to eat it.

The public debt of Mexico is over £34,000,000. Hard for so lazy a race.

FIRE.—On the morning of the 24th ult., between one and two o'clock A. M. a four story brick building, No. 247 Market street, Philadelphia, occupied as a Grocery, was fired as supposed by some incendiary, and burned down. One man was killed by the falling of a portion of the wall, and several badly hurt.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—We are informed by a passenger by the line from Baltimore yesterday, that a murder was attempted upon a young gentleman stopping at the Eutaw House, by a person who lodged in the same room. We refrain, at present, from giving the particulars.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS—MURDER.—Eight of the convicts confined in the penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., escaped from prison on the 14th ult., after murdering the overseer. The murder was the result of a conspiracy.

THE CROPS IN NEW YORK.—The editor of the Rochester Democrat, who has lately travelled through the western towns of Monroe county, and the northren and eastern towns of Genessee county, that the growing crops in that section have been much injured by long continued drought.—In some of the towns he estimates the probable yield of wheat at 50 per cent. less than the usual one.

A SNUG SUM.—According to the official return, the estimated sum to be repaid to the East India Company on account of the China expedition, is £625,293 7s. 9d.

WHALE SHIP.—The Wilmington, Del., Whaling Company's ship Lucy Ann, Captain Cox, is expected to arrive at Wilmington in about a month, with a cargo of 1400 barrels of sperm, and 1200 barrels of whale oil, valued at about $50,000.

LIVES LOST.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 21st ult. states that the steamboat Ambassador was run into last week, by the Vicksburg, and one man killed, and four others knocked overboard and drowned. The accident occured just before daylight, while many of the hands and deck passengers were asleep on the guards.

SHIPWRECK.—The New York Commercial says:—"Capt. Whitney, of the Br. ship Symmetry, arrived this morning, reports that on the 16th ult. when in lat. 42 37, long. 53 21, he boarded the wreck of the Br. Schooner Belvidere, lumber loaded, all her spars carried away, full of water, and some dead bodies were in the cabin.

TEMPERANCE.—Since the arrival at Pittsburg, Pa., of the Delegates from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore twelve hundred citizens of Pittsburg have joined the Temperance Association.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday, while some persons were engaged in taking down an old church at Morristown, N. J., the structure fell in, killing a man named Moore, and severely wounding several others.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Ulster N. Y. Republican states that the steamboat mail bag between that place and Catskill was cut open on Thursday night last, rifled of its contents, and thrown overboard.

DROUGHT.—The Red River, La., Whig, says the weather in that region is excessively hot. The crops in many parts of the Parish are suffering very much for the want of rain, particularly on the plantations near town, and without we have at goodly quantity within a few days, they must be seriously affected. The corn, particularly, is suffering.

NO LYNCHING.—The lynchers seem to find but little favor in Chicot county, Arkansas.—The Times says that four men, who took upon themselves to chastise one Solomon Crosby, were tried for assault and battery, and the jury rendered a verdict of $12,000. A few verdicts like this will put a stop to lynch law.

OLDEST CLERGYMAN.—Dr. Abercrombie who died on Saturday evening, was the Senior Protestant Episcopal Cleryman of Philadelphia. He was universally esteemed for his amiability and kindness.

Marriage generally improves the character of woman, not only because it puts her under the best possible tuition, that of the affections, and affords scope to her active energies, but because it gives her high aims, and a more dignified position in society.

CROPS.—The Baltimore Patriot says, "the refreshing rains with which we have been visited during the last few days, have been of incalculable advantage to vegetation in the vicinity of the city, which was beginning to suffer from the effects of heat and drought."

THE STEAM-SHIP PRESIDENT.—The New York Express says: "The Insurance Companies, that underwrote on the cargo of the steamer President, have paid the full amount of the loss. This is conclusive evidence of what the underwriters think of her fate. The amount insured in this city, was thirty thousand dollars."

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB.—We learn from Washington that Major General Alexander Macomb, Commanding General of the Army died suddenly from a fit on Friday of apoplexy.

Since the above paragraph was written we have seen a letter from the Adjutant General at Washington, announcing the death of Gen. Macomb—at half past 2. P. M. on Friday.—*Phil. Chron.*

PRESIDENT HARRISON.—The remains of President Harrison arrived in Baltimore at 2 o'clock on Saturday, escorted by a portion of the Marine corps, under the command of Colonel Henderson, and attended by the Cincinnati Committee. They were deposited in the City Hotel. They will be removed this morning westward, by the York cars and Susquehanna and Pennsylvania Canal to Pittsburg.

MARBLE IN VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Rockingham Register that a Mr. Viquesney has discovered marble of the finest quality in various parts of Rockingham county. Some that he has worked he finds equal to the finest Egyptian marble. It is susceptible to the finest polish, is of every shade, and some of it beautifully varigated.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

WHEAT IN MISSISSIPPI.—Some recent experiments demonstrate the practicability of growing wheat in Mississippi. Fine crops, it is said, have already been produced. The yield however will not compare with the product in the North.

An honest man need not feel the assaults of his enemies. Talent will be appreciated, industry will be rewarded, and he who pursues, in any calling, an open, manly, honest course, will in the end triumph over all enemies and build up for himself a good name, which shall endure long after his traducers shall have been forgotten.

THE WONDER-WORKING REFORMER.—It is stated that Father Matthew, in a recent progress through Ireland, made 2000 proselytes, while changing horses at Athboy.

SUNK.—The steam ferry boat Delaware sunk at Camden, N. J., early yesterday morning. The cause of the accident was the guard of the boat catching the wharf at high water, and from this she filled before it was possible to extricate her.

The quantity of Flour delivered from the Erie Canal at West Troy and Albany the second week in June, was 55,420 bbls; of Wheat, 6121 bushels.

THE FISCAL AGENT.—From the nature of the two projects now before the country for a National Bank and general Fiscal Agent, those of Messrs. Ewing, and Clay, and the peculiar pertinancy with which each is adhered to by its respective friends we should judge there is to be a nice nut for some of our constitutional lawyers to crack. Mr. Ewing has formed his plan upon the most generally acknowledged opinion, that the consent of the States must be obtained before such an institution, with branches scattered thro' the country, can constitutionally exist; while Mr. Clay has evinced a strong desire, bordering somewhat on determination, to urge the adoption of the plan reported by a majority of the committee on Finance, which is understood to be his own, without waiting for the States to say whether or not they are willing to receive branches of it. This is the difference between the plan of Mr. Ewing and that of Mr. Clay—the one affirming the necessity of appealing to the State Legislatures and the other denying it; necessarily involves the important constitutional question which has always stood in the way of a National Bank.

GEN. HARRISON'S FAMILY.—A Resolution has been passed by Congress giving to the family of General Harrison the amount of one year's salary, $25,000. Many visiters at Washington thought the amount was too small, and as a rebuke to the liberality of our legislators, held a meeting for the purpose of raising $100,000 to erect a monument at 'North Bend.'

We think that $25,000 is enough, and none too much. The mere amount in dollars & cents, however great, cannot repair the loss sustained by the family in the death of Gen. Harrison, still, as it is undoubtedly true, that during and after the election, Gen. Harrison displayed much liberality—and consequently involved the estate, it is no more than right and just that a proper respect should be paid to the circumstances of the family, and they be relieved from any distress or inconvenience arising therefrom.—*New England Review.*

THE LATE ELOPEMENT FROM PARIS.—The Polish cavilier who ran away a few days since with the Princess of Spain, the daughter of the Infant Don Francisco, has received the reward of his audacity by being honored with the consent of the Prince and Princess to his legal marriage with the head-strong and weak-hearted young lady. The only condition imposed by the parents is, that the happy couple are to be happy *out* of, and not *in* France. They are prohibited from crossing the frontier, and have all Europe open to them, with the exception of the Eden of Spain, and its northern limit, France. The Poles have become the rage at Paris, since this adventure, and every gentleman, with a "sky" in his name is deemed quite celestial.

RAIN AND STORMS.—For several days past we have had a good deal of rain, and on Tuesday a severe storm with sharp lightning, which we find has struck in several places. It struck Mr James McCully's house, Wood street, a house in Allegheny, prostrating a womon and tearing down the mantel, &c.; at Lawrenceville it struck several trees, a stable, and destroyed part of a glove factory at the old paper mill; at Wilkinsburgh it burnt down Mr. Edward Thompson's stable.—*Pitts. Intel.*

THE GLORIOUS TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—This heavenly cause goes on gloriously, triumphantly. In almost half a century in Pittsburgh we have never seen such a complete moral revolution, such triumphant marches in the great temperance ranks, all denominations, and both sexes press every night to our overflowing churches, and join their counsels, their wisdom and christian sympathies and union to lead the drunkard, the tipler or the temperate drinker, "to the feet of Jesus in their right mind." Every church where they have held meetings has been full, and they have several times had two meetings at extreme points on the same night.—*ib.*

We have taken some pains to ascertain the present and prospective condition of the crops in this section of country—and report as the result of our inquiries, that there will be a great deficiency in the yield of wheat. Some fields are already given over to pasturage.

Of *Fruit* there will probably be a small quantity, and no great variety.—*Mt. Pleas. Pa. Reg.*

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. George Baker, of Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., slaughtered on the 10th of March last, a hog which weighed when dressed 879 lbs!

Mr. Philip S. Bishop, of Edgmont, Delaware co, Pa., also slaughtered, on the 30th of March, a hog which weighed, when dressed, 967 lbs! Those two hogs were about 2½ years old, and of common stock; both one litter. The litter consisted of twenty three. We challenge the Berkshire to beat this.—*Gen. Farmer.*

THE OLDEST BRIDGE IN ENGLAND.—The oldest bridge now existing in England is the triangular bridge at Croyland, in Lincolnshire, sometimes called Crowland, which is said to have been erected about A. D. 860. It is formed by three semi-arches, whose bases stand in the circumference of a circle, equidistant from each and uniting at the top. Nicholdson says, that this curious triune formation has led many persons to imagine that the architect intended to suggest an idea of Trinity.

Congress--Extra Session.

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, June 25, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Adams, from the select committee on the removal of the remains of Gen. Harrison, from the Congress burying ground, reported the following:

Resolved, That the committee from both Houses be authorized to superintend the removal of said remains from the Congress burying ground, in connexion with the committee appointed by the citizens of Cincinnati, for said purpose, and when this House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Briggs moved that the same committee which reported the resolution be charged with its fulfilment.

Concurred in.

THE CASE OF MCLEOD.—The unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. J. G. Floyd, then came up.

Mr. Cushing continued his remarks, which were broken off yesterday by the adjournment.

Mr. Wise was opposed to the whole resolution in all its bearings. It was out of time. We were too much in the habit of exposing our diplomatic actions to the gaze of the whole world.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrence in the Chair.

The Distribution bill was then read by the clerk.

Mr. Johnson stated that it was not his intention to occupy much time in introducing the bill to the House, as it was a subject which had been long discussed in all parts of this country, and it was a subject of vast importance to all classes of our citizens.

[A message was received from the Senate, announcing their concurrence in the resolution in relation to removing the remains of Gen. Harrison, and the appointment of a committee on their part.

Also, announcing an amendment to the bill, an appropriation for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, which was a provision that so much as had been paid on account of his salary, should be deducted from the appropriation. The amendment was agreed to by the House.]

Mr. Johnson then continued his remarks.

Mr. Arnold moved that the committee rise.—Agreed to.

MCLEOD CASE.—Mr. Tillinghast went into a defence of the Secretary of State's course.

Mr. Holmes thought this Government had acted right and that this House ought to sacrifice party spirit, and trust to the enlightened individual now at the head of the Nation for the honorable settlement of this question.

Mr. Gordon then rose and asserted that New York did not agree with the Secretary of State, and addressed the House at length.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was lost, yeas 51, nays 105.

The resolution, which expires by limitation to-morrow, fixing the hours of meeting and adjournment of this House was extended for another week, and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented by Messrs Tallmadge, Barrow, Clay, Berrien, Wright, and Merrick, in favor of a General Bankrupt Law.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan calling for a list of all removals from office which may have been made since the 4th of March.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Mangum to add a list of all removals from office made between the 4th of March, 1839, and the 4th of March, 1841,

Mr. King moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the printing of the commercial statement was ordered, and the motion was laid over.

The Bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, was taken up for consideration, but before the discussion commenced Mr. Calhoun made some statements as to information which he had gathered from different sources respecting the opinions of the people of North Carolina on the subject of a Bank. He stated that Governor Dudley and the Speaker of the late House of Representatives were opposed to such a Bank.

Mr. Mangum re-stated what he had yesterday said on the subject.

Mr. Graham stated as the best test of public opinion, that at the recent election for members of Congress, eight bank members and five anti-Bank had been returned.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison having been read a third time, Mr. Benton called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered.

Mr. Pierce then made some remarks in opposition to the bill.

The question was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 16.

A joint resolution was received from the House of Representatives directing the removal of the remains of the late General Harrison on to-morrow, and that the two Houses adjourn until Monday.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, a committee of five were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States. The second section of the bill was then read.

Mr. Berrien moved that the word "Augusta" be stricken out for opening books for subscription, and inserting "Savannah," which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, "Springfield" was inserted instead of "Vandalia," Illinois.

The third section was then read.

Mr. Clay stated that the value of foreign coins as fixed in this section had been made from recent and careful essays.

Mr. Buchanan said he had intended to make some remarks this morning, but at the instance of the Senator from Kentucky, it was thought best to let the friends of the bill go through it, and then they would move their amendments.

Mr. Clay acceded to this course.

The residue of the sections were then read through, and a few verbal amendments were made.

Mr. Huntington moved to strike out "ten" and insert "five," so as to leave the Bank at liberty to issue five dollar notes.

Mr. Benton dissented from the proposition.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., was indifferent about the fate of the amendment, but as he thought it might promote public convenience, he would vote for it.

The question was then taken on the amendment by ayes and noes, and decide in the negative—ayes 21, noes 26.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On a former day, a memorial had been presented by Mr. Fornance of Pennsylvania, from citizens of that State.

This petition, giving rise to debate, had been ordered under the rule, to lie over, and now came up in its order.

There were four motions pending.

First, the motion of Mr. Fornance, to refer the petitions to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to report a bill increasing the duties on imports.

Secondly, the motion of Mr. Holmes to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.

Thirdly, the motion of Mr. Atherton to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

And fourthly, the motion of Mr. Lewis Williams to amend the instructions by instructing the committee "to inquire into the expediency" of reporting such a bill.

And the question being on the amendment of Mr. Williams, Mr. Lewis Williams moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Fornance claimed the floor, and inquired if the gentleman from North Carolina could make that motion at that time.

The Speaker said Mr. Fornance was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Fornance said that all he asked in presenting this petition was an expression of the sense of the House at as early a period as was possible at this session.

The debate was continued at great length, Mr. Fornance having the floor, and was concluded by Mr. F. stating, that he felt thankful that the House had permitted him to state the reasons why he asked the committee to be instructed; the subject would admit, he thought, of farther discussion; but as the majority seemed very sensitive, he would not for the present say a single word more.

Mr. Lewis Williams moved to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. Fornance said the sense of the House might be obtained by that motion, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, were—yeas, 130—nays, 60.

Business Department.

Br. L. Hicklin, if you send by some merchant a bill for books to Br. Conklin, and the money with it, you can get them. That I think would be the safest and the best plan. He has Hymn Books and Disciplines. I hope you will not take it that I or Br. Conklin would not trust you.—But I mention this plan as giving the least trouble for you and me; and finally I send this note because you mentioned my name in your letter.

A. C. BARNES.

The above should have been in our last.—ED.

The Postmaster at New Lisbon, O., informs us that Jacob Swarts, refuses to take his paper from the office. He owes us from the beginning. Will Br. Beatty attend to this matter for us?

The Postmaster at New Salem, O., also writes to us that Joseph Baker does not take his paper from the office, he also owes from the commencement. Our agent in that vicinity will much oblige us by collecting the amount for us.

A quarterly meeting will be held in Cambridge, O, including the first Sunday in August. Brs. Thrap and Kinney are pressingly requested to aid us. W. MARSHALL.

The last quarterly meeting for Eagle circuit, will be held at Hamersville, Brown county, O., commencing on Saturday the 21st of August.—Brs. Boyd, Hughey, Rose, and others, are invited to attend this meeting.

S. H. EVANS, *Sup.*

A camp-meeting, for Miami circuit, will be held at the old camp-ground, near Sidney, O., commencing on the 13th of August. As we will much need help, we earnestly solicit the aid of Brs. McGuire, Hunt, Devore, Young, Dalbey, Besse and J. Flood, with all others, who can conveniently attend. J. M. FLOOD.

The fourth quarterly meeting for Adamsville circuit, will be held at the Union meeting house commencing on Saturday the 14th of August.—Ministerial aid will be thankfully received.

T. FOSTER, *Sup.*

We have received a communication from our old friend, J. M. of Athens county, which relates principally to personal matters, that we think, on the whole, would be best not to give publicity. If the Br. could make it convenient to give us a call, we will explain our reasons for this, and at the same time endeavor to administer balm to his afflicted mind.

A NEW VOLUME
OF
BICKNELL'S REPORTER,

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT.

Commencing July 20th, 1841.

THE proprietor of the above named publication, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that the new volume of the work commencing with July 20, 1841, will, in many respects, prove superior to any of its predecessors. The Reporter has been in existence for thirteen years—is firmly established, and enjoys a reputation for independence, accuracy, and a desire to publish nothing but the truth in relation to the *Political, Monetary, and Business* affairs of the United States, at least equal to any other journal in the land. Its patrons, and the community at large, repose confidence in its statements, and it shall be the pride, as it is the duty of the Publisher, to avoid, by every means in his power, the slightest abuse of this confidence. His aim for the future will be to adhere to the plan which has secured for his publication so liberal a degree of patronage,—to place the Reporter above all mercenary or political considerations, and to make it sought after as well for the character and utility of its information, as relied upon, because of the general truth and integrity of its statements.

The work is devoted to the *Commercial, Banking, Business, and Agricultural* interests of the American people, while the *Literary Circle* and the *Family Fire-side* are not forgotten.

Each number contains—

A Review of the Philadelphia Money market.

A Review of the Business operations of the preceding week.

A detailed and carefully corrected list of the Banks of the United States—solvent and broken.

A list (occasionally) of all the counterfeits that have been issued on the various Banks of the Union.

Descriptions of all new Counterfeits.

The Latest European news, the latest Commercial news from New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal cities.

All the important proceedings of Congress.

A review of the Business Operations throughout the country—with notices of the movements of the various Banks.

Editorial articles on general subjects.

Literary Extracts.

All Public Documents of importance.

A story on the first page.

A detailed Prices Current for New York and Philadelphia.

With such other matter as may come within the scope of the publication, and may seem calculated to render it really useful and serviceable to the Merchant, Trader, Farmer, Bank Officer, or Man of Business.

Many improvements will be made in the new volume.

Our publication office is immediately opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, and our opportunities of obtaining the latest information are therefore of the best description.

In short the Reporter is just such a weekly newspaper, as every man of business should possess, especially if a resident of a country town, a village, or of an interior city.

The terms of subscription, are $3 per annum, in advance. Address.

MATTHEW T. MILLER, *Proprietor,*
No. 76, South 3d street Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.—The English nation has always expressed itself sensitive on the subject of slavery, and held up to the world American slaveholders in the light of tyrants and brutes. It has abolished the institution in its West India colonies, maintains a fleet at a great expense on the coast of Africa, to prevent the trade, and seizes every vessel to which the least suspicion is attached. It is an old adage that "charity begins at home," and the government of Great Britain should carefully study, remember and abide by it. Ere one nation interferes with the domestic concerns of another, her hands should be pure, her escutcheon unsullied, and her intentions just.

There is, at present, no people on earth that possesses more slaves than the English, and certainly none are more cruel task masters. Millions and millions of the poor East Indians feel the weight of their cruelty, and are forced to bow down submissive in sorrow and servitude. Yet this is the people who are continually prating of freedom, the rights of man, and the equality of the human family.

The poet says "slaves cannot breathe in England"—a palpable falsehood, for they do breathe, feel the lash, and worry through a short existence in the land which professes to be the most polished, enlightened, and humane, of any on earth. Let her artizans—those who toil and labor for a mere subsistence, in her manufactories—the poor, decriped race, whose one unwearied round is that of suffering—let such speak, and they will tell a tale that should forever put a stop to the croakings of those who make such great pretensions to humanity, but who never practice what they preach.

The suffering and misery of those who work in the English manufactories, should claim the undivided attention of such as are so profuse of their villifying epithets when speaking of the United States. The work should begin there, and when the foul blot is removed from her shores, England may then, with honor, commence her charitable crusade in other lands; but until such is the case let her hold her peace.

The following, from the Cobourgh (England) Star, is a part of a report by one of Lord Ashley's committees of inquiry into the state of the manufacturing establishments. The barbarities practiced upon the unhappy children who are forced to work in these dens of misery, 15 hours a day, are heart-sickening, and we venture to say, can find no parallel, even among the most cruel, hard-hearted, and cold-blooded, as the English term them, African slave dealers:

No. 1.—"Eliza Marshall, lives at Leeds—worked at Marshall's factory. Am seventeen years old. Father dead. Sister and self did what we could to support mother. Have cried many an hour in the factory. Could scarcely get home—sometimes had to be "trailed" home.—I have an *iron on my leg*, and my knee is contracted. Worked in great pain and misery. I was straight before. Sister carried me up to bed many a time. The surgeon says it is with long standing at the mill, and that the *marrow is quite dried up*, and will never be formed again."

No. 2.—"Stephen Binns stated, I have worked in Mr. Marshall's factory. The work produces deformity. It lames the children. The work exacted from the children is all that can possibly be done. It cannot be done without resorting to flogging. It is an offence for any one to speak to another. The water used for hot spinning is heated to 110 or 120 degrees. The children have almost continually to plunge their hands and arms in that water. The heat of the rooms and the steam almost macerate their bodies, and their clothes are steamed and wet.—If they fall sick, they are turned adrift directly—without wages—without provisions. If a girl complain of ill-usage, she is discharged immediately, without any redress. The present system is ruining the rising generation. It is sacrificing the children for a paltry consideration!"

No. 3.—"Samuel Downe. I was ten years old when I began to work at Mr. Marshall's mill at Shrewsbury. We began at 5 in the morning and worked till 8 at night. The engine never stopped, except 40 minutes at dinner time. The children were kept awake by a blow or a box. Very considerable severity was used in that mill. I was strapped most severely, till I could not bear to sit upon a chair without having pillows; and I was forced to lie upon my face in bed at one time, and through that I left. I was strapped on my legs, and then I was put upon a man's back and strapped, and then I was strapped and buckled with two straps to an iron piller and flogged. After that the overlooker took a piece of tow and twisted it in the shape of a cord, and put it in my mouth, and gagged me. We were thus beaten. We were never allowed to sit down. Young women were beaten as well as young men."

No. 4.—"The overlooker, examined, says, he walks round the room with a stick in his hand, and if a child fall down over his work, he touches that child on the shoulder, and conducts it to an iron cistern which is filled with water. He then takes the child (heedless of sex) by the legs, and dips it overhead in the cistern, and sends it to its work. In that dripping condition the child labors for the remainder of the day. That is the punishment for drowsiness!" * * * * "We have a vast number of cripples. Some are crippled from losing their limbs—many from standing too long. It first begins with a pain in the ankle; after that they will ask the overlooker to let them sit down—but they must not. Then they begin to be weak in the knee—then knock-kneed—after that their feet turn out—they become splay-footed, and their ankles swell as big as my fists. I know many deformed in the way described."

A BRILLIANT STUCCO WHITE-WASH.—Many have probably often heard of the brilliant and lasting whitewash upon the east end of the President's House, at Washington city. The following is a correct receipt for making it:

"Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, (say five or six quarts,) slack the same with hot water, in a tub, (covered, to keep in the steam,) pass it in the fluid form through a fine seive; add one fourth of a pound of whitening, or burnt alum pulverized; one pound of good sugar; three pints of rice flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pint of clean glue, dissolved by first soaking it well, and then putting it in a small kettle which should again be put into a larger one filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture.

"This wash is applied where particular neatness is required, with a painter's brush. It must be put on while warm, if upon the outside of the building—if within doors, cold. It will retain its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted the same proportions must be observed in preparing. Coloring matter may be added to give it any required shade."—*Gen. Farmer.*

TO KEEP OUT SKIPPERS FROM BACON.—As this is about the time when our friends are beginning to smoke their meat, it may do them some good to inform them that a small bit of brimstone about the size of a chinquepin, (dwarf chesnut,) thrown into the fire once a day, will eventually prevent skippers and bugs from getting into the bacon. This information we have from a friend whom we highly esteem, and who assured us that he so fully tried the efficacy of this plan, that he wished us to make it generally known. He added that no uncommon smell or taste is imparted to the bacon. We deem this information of great importance to those who have bacon to cure; and also to those who have bacon to buy.—*Salis. Watchman.*

EDUCATION.—Man educated will ever make a better citizen than one in a state of ignorance; every reasonable creature should be rendered capable of considering and reflecting on what relates to himself and the social rights of his fellowmen. It is not necessary that he should be taught foreign languages, or abtruse sciences; he may be instructed to know his place in society; and the duties annexed to it without being made a learned man. Let him be taught that his happiness depends on honest and moral conduct; on the cordial performance of his duties in a civilized and well regulated country.

FAMILY POISONED.—A gentleman and his wife's sister, and three children, were all poisoned at Salem, New Jersey, on Monday last, by partaking freely of pudding baked in an earthen vessel; 'tis supposed that in baking the pudding it imbibed from the glazing, (which is done with red lead,) its deleterious qualities, which is a subtle and fatal poison, and persons cannot be too cautious in the use of their culinary utensils, or the consequences of such carelessness will be deadly repaid.—Medical aid was promptly called in, and all of them were considered out of danger on Wednesday evening.

ANOTHER WORLD CONVENTION.—At a meeting held at the Chardon street Chapel, Boston, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of twelve persons, to call a World's Convention 'to consider the subject of *Human Rights* in all its bearings—to define them—to collect facts relative to the present condition of mankind in respect to them—and to consider the causes of their violation and the means of their restoration and protection.'

PETITON TO CONGRESS.—A petition to expel the Hon. J. Q Adams from the House of Representatives, was presented by that gentleman on Saturday last. The petition came from Baltimore, and purported to be signed by John Houston Fairbain and others. Mr. Fairbain has published a card which he disavows having signed said petition.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The receipts of this Institution last year, were about $79,000. A professorship has been created, called the "Fisk Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Belles Letters."—There are about 150 students connected with the University.

A GOOD STORY.

WHEN YOU TELL A YARN BE CONSISTENT.

Mrs. W., consort and help-mate of Mr. W., merchant of New York, was a very economical woman, and, if the eulogist was not mistaken, had a very strong apron.—The circumstances narrated by the friend of Mrs. W., were as follows:—Mr. W. was a merchant in affluent circumstances, did a very heavy business, and conducted all his affairs with the utmost regularity.—Every department of business was completely systematized; every family expenditure was restricted to regular daily appropriations, and no surer is the sailing master of a ship to make his observation, work his traverse, and ascertain his exact latitude and longitude every noon, than was Mr. W. to have his accounts nicely balanced, and ascertain his exact whereabouts in business every night. But wise, prudent and punctilious as he was, he could not withstand the temptation to overtrading during one of the great expansions; and when the revulsion came, he found himself embarrassed beyond all his efforts to extricate himself. He had stood firm as a rock while many of the most reputable houses tumbled to ruins around him, he could not collect money due him from his best customers, and there was one remaining note of ten thousand dollars, that would fall due in a few days, and he could devise no way to meet it. The note came from the bank, but three days remaining and every resource failed. The first of these three days was spent in fruitless attempts to borrow. The second was as fruitlessly spent in trying to force a sale of goods. Nobody had any money to purchase goods at any price. Failure presented itself before him with all its frightfulness.

The day of grace arrived, and horror was depicted in his countenance. Mrs. W. knew nothing of his troubles, and on perceiving him evidently in great distress of mind, she insisted on knowing what was the cause of his trouble. It was folly to conceal his ruin from her, and he condescended to make her acquainted with the cause of his misery. How much, she inquired, will save you from failure?—Ten thousand dollars, he replied, will pay my last note in the bank; but for want of this I must suffer the disgrace of having my note protested, assign my property for the benefit of my creditors and suffer my name to go on the world as a bankrupt. Is this all? said she. Why, bless me, dear Mr. W., I can supply you with that sum without going out of the house. Not waiting to hear the question he was preparing to ask, she tripped up stairs, and in less time than I have occupied in telling the story, she returned with seventeen thousand dollars all in change, which she had saved within a few years from the daily allowance of market money!

All who heard the recital of this circumstance by the friend of Mr. W. were highly delighted with it, save one sharp-nosed, slab-sided yankee, who would not believe, though an angel had told it; he had applied the test of figures to it, to ascertain its probability. As he finished his calculation and was in the act of returning his pencil to his pocket, he burst into a roar of laughter. All eyes were turned upon him, and the narrator demanded what he meant by such uncivil deportment. "Nothin' at all, stranger," said the calculator, "only I was thinkin' what a tarnal strong apron that ere woman must a had on to bring seventeen thousand dollars worth of change down stairs. I've cyphered it out on this here paper, and it will weigh jist half a ton, if there aint a single copper among the whole on't."

COTTON MILLS DESTROYED.—The Rocky Glen Cotton Mills, situated between Fishkill and Fishkill Landing, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock. The mill was built about two years since, at a cost of about $140,000, including about $60,000 worth of machinery, all of which was destroyed. Nothing but the books and the goods were saved. It was considered the most splendid factory in the Union, and was owned by a very wealthy company; among the members of the company are P. H. Schenck, J. J. Astor, P. Hone, G. Howland, &c. About 300 operatives will be thrown out of employ by this unfortunate event, of whom seven-eighths are females. The property was insured for $85,000.

EFFECTS OF FOLLY.—A young man in Buffalo, in a boasting vein, one day last week, undertook to lift a small cannon, lying on the wharf; by so doing, he overstrained himself, and sustained such internal injury as to cause his death in a few days.

Dr. Lucky having declined to accept of the Missionary Secretaryship of the M. E. Church, Rev. Charles Pitman of the New Jersey Conference was elected to that office by the recent New York Conference.

TIME APPOINTED.—The Governor has appointed Friday, the 6th of August, for the execution of Cropper, the man recently convicted of murder at Chester, in Delaware county, Pa.

DROWNED.—Robert Simpson, one of the engineers of the steamship Acadia, was found drowned in one of the docks at Boston, the morning before the Acadia sailed.

Dr. Eldridge is at large.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

WYANDOTT MISSION.

To the Rev. E. R. Ames, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Western Conferences.

Dear Brother: From the time the Indians gave their negative answer on the selling question, about one year ago, and the commissioner left, it was supposed their minds would be at rest on that subject, and we flatter ourselves that their attention would be hereafter more undividedly fixed on the subjects of religion, science and agriculture. The question, however, was quieted but for a momentary duration, and consequently our prospective progress was soon at an end. In about three weeks the nation in council is to give an answer whether they will, or will not, sell their lands on the conditions now proposed. What will be the result I know not; but, on the whole, am inclined to think if they were well situated in the country selected for them west of the Mississippi that it might be for the best.

The offer now is for government to take their land and do the best with it they can; and in return for it to give them as much land there, if a suitable quality can be found to pay each individual for their improvements here; pay all their debts, to be at the expense of their removal, and pay them an annuity of seven thousand dollars, so long as they remain a nation. This is quite an inducement and perhaps will be accepted. The greatest obstacle in their way is their attachment to the home of their childhood, and the graves of their fathers. If the plans formed by President Harrison, forming them in the west into a kind of Indian empire, and elevating their views and standing, and raising their desponding spirits to desire a rank among the nations of the earth, by the introduction of proper laws and regulations, be carried out, they may perhaps be saved; otherwise it is to be feared they soon will all have passed away—not "victims to civilization," but to the avaricious disposition of uncivilized white men. In less than six months three of their number have been murdered by the whites, merely for the sake of *robbing* them, and their murderers have escaped. Among the murdered ones is our beloved Sunr-mun-de-wat, late a chief, and a licensed local preacher. In his death the church have to mourn the loss of an able counsellor and a faithful christian friend. But he is *gone*, and that too as a swift witness against his inhuman murderers. We attended his funeral, and mingled our tears and sympathies together, while I tried to preach from, "There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest." The Indians are, many of them, considerably disheartened; but the christian ones are still trusting in the Lord as their only hope.—May He bless, protect and save them.

JAMES WHEELER.

Upper Sandusky, May 25, 1841.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.—It is computed that $4,000.000 are annually earned by females in Massachusetts employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw hats, stocks, and all the various other articles for which New England is noted. The number of females so employed is about 40,000, of whom about 25,000 are in the cotton and woollen factories.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Charles Humbert, one the proprietors of the "Union Hotel," at Vicksburg, shot himself through the head with a pistol on the 11th ult. No cause assigned.

STEAMER.—The steam ship Great Western, from New York for Bristol, out twenty-four hours, was seen on the 20th, at 2 P. M. 70 lat. 40 lon. with all sail set.

The prices of tea at Montreal, Canada, advanced 5d per pound upon the receipt of the late foreign news.

First Volume of Charles O'Malley.

We have printed in four Extra Quarto New Worlds, in style situable for binding with the volume which concludes next week, viz: the present volume, the whole of the first volume of CHARLES O'MALLEY. It is now ready for delivery. All these numbers, together with another extra number, containing three parts of the second volume, and the number for January 12, containing the fourth part, will be sent gratuitously to all NEW subscribers who will send us $3 for one year, or $5 for two years; the present volume will be gratuitously sent to all present subscribers who will send the same sums in renewal of their subscriptions, from the time when they have, do, or shall expire.

A limited edition only, has been issued, at a cost of $1000. Orders should be forwarded without delay, to prevent disappointment in obtaining copies.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *Iron, Nails, &c.*

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

A New Volume.—In Splendid Style.—July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S & GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular magazine (the addition having more than doubled in less than 6 months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume, with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series, of rich

Original Engravings,

got up in a manner, that shall surpass any used, in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists, in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered, that most of the subjects selected, are original

American Pictures,

which have never been before engraved, and are consequently, the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered that the Fashion plates of this Magazine, are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published, in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine, by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States, for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for *coloring* than any other publication, and always have the *best*.

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

In addition to the usually fine array of original contributors, which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more, of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

Sports & Pastimes.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall be preserved as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all young and old, who delight in the sports of the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.

The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper,

NEW & POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar, shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.

☞The terms are $3,00 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies* for 5,00 free of postage and discount, always in advance. *No subscriber received in any case without the money.* This rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address postpaid,

GEO. R. GRAHAM,
S. W. Corner 3d and Chesnut streets,
Philadelphia.

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including
Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.;
Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns;
Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT. with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the hackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE

AND

CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 47. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1841. | Whole No. 99. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. VI. CONTINUED.

THE NOTION OF A CERTAIN PRESCIENCE IN RELATION TO MORAL ACTIONS, AND THE FINAL ISSUE OF HUMAN LIFE, INCONSISTENT WITH HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY, AND REPUGNANT TO ALL MORAL FEELING.

A theological system, the principles of which, acted upon, would dissolve all society at once, and render it impossible for two human beings to live together, *cannot possibly be true, but must of necessity be false.* The modern doctrine of personal and absolute predestination, is evidently deduced from the notion of a certain and eternal prescience of all moral actions: and it must be confessed, that if the premises be tenable the conclusion is inevitable, and that the legitimate separation of the one from the other may bid defiance to the ingenuity of man. But the modern predestinarians, like the ancient fatalists, are not able to carry their theological speculations into the economy of common life, nor even into the management of their ecclesiastical affairs; neither are they plead an overruling necessity for their own faults, or the crimes of others. Their theological speculations, and their religious principles are at open and irreconcilable variance with each other. Like the ancient fatalists, they enact laws, and administer discipline, which if their speculations were correct, would be as idle and chimerical as legislating for the sun, or regulating by discipline the rotation of the seasons. Their own practice, therefore, is a sufficient refutation of their doctrines.

Among the many miserable subterfuges to which the retreating advocates of an eternal prescience are driven, there is one which pretends, that what is certainly foreseen will certainly take place but it will not necessarily transpire. Will the author of this meagre sophism only have the goodness to inform us, how a certain issue may be secured except by an infallible causation? Is it possible that an event may transpire otherwise than as it is foreseen and predicted, then it must of necessity follow, either that the prediction was conditional and the issue contingent, or that the prescience which foresaw it may prove to be short sighted, and the prediction that foretold it may turn out to be false: but if it be not possible for the issue to transpire otherwise than as it has been predicted, then must the certainty of the issue be secured by an infallible causation. Will the advocates of this baseless theory have the goodness to define the precise difference between an event *necessarily* coming to pass and only *certainly* taking place? Is not the difference purely verbal? And even if the thing were hypothetically conceived, wherein would the certainty be less inevitable than the necessity? If the world could only be informed how any event may certainly take place, and not necessarily transpire, and how a certain issue may be secured without an effectual causation, and how an absolute certainty may be compatible with any opposite possibility, the present important question would be set at rest for ever. A satisfactory solution of these difficulties are desiderata above all price.

The discovery of longitude,—the quadrature of the circle,—the perpetual motion,—the inexhaustable lamp,—and the *ne plus ultra* of Alchymy, *alias*, the philosopher's stone, would be only the productions of a driveller in the occult sciences, in comparison of an apocalypse like this. But to accredit such an hypothesis, we must obtain a new revelation from heaven, and a reversion of the laws of creation and providence, and a new modelling of the human intellect, and a re-edification of the human heart: we must witness a series of miraculous interposition that would beggar the adventures of Don Quixotte, outstep the imaginary creations of the Arabian Nights, and leave all the mythological and poetical metamorphoses of Ovid, panting in the rear. We must have a revelation to assure us that cognate ideas may be essentially and eternally alien from each other,—that the effect may have no philosophical connexion with the cause, and the cause no connexion with the effect: we must have a miraculous separation of causation and issue, and the miraculous production of opposite possibilities.

Perfect and universal orthodoxy, in theological speculation, is an intellectual improvement, which perhaps no uninspired person has ever yet attained: and if christianity were only able to extend its benefits to those persons whose religious creed should be found, in every iota, to be perfectly accurate, it is not likely that many descendants of fallen Adam would ever attain to salvation. But it is one of the brightest glories of the gospel of Jesus Christ, that in numerous instances its agency on the moral feelings triumphs over a thousand discrepancies and errors in speculation: and it is a fact, as pleasing, as it is conspicuous, every benevolent observer, that in a goodly number of those persons who hold the doctrine of moral necessity, the sovereign principle of piety in their hearts, serves as an effectual antidote to the demoralizing tendency of their creed; which in its legimate, and unrestrained, and untimate consequences, would of necessity exterminate all morality and religion from the face of the earth.

Many Antinomians in speculation, there is good reason to believe, are in spirit and in practice truly orthodox christians. There is however, not a small number of christians, who cleave to the doctrine of an eternal prescience, with a sturdy tenacity, while the reject the doctrine of a personal and eternal predestination, as being utterly subversive of moral freedom and responsibility.—But how they will get rid of an infallible causation, while they believe in the absolute certainty of the issue, is extremely difficult to explain; the notion of an eternal prescience must always hang like a ponderous millstone around the neck of their creed, and every witling in argument, will be able to tapple them over into a bottomless abyss of contradiction and absurdity; in vain will they contend for the doctrine of prescience, while they reject the doctrine of predestination; every argument which they can bring forward in support of the former, will apply with equal force in support of the latter; every weapon which they can employ against the predestinarian, will be turned back upon themselves with a keener edge, and with a redoubled force; every antagonist will oblige them to acknowledge, that certainty in the anticipation, must imply and equal certainty in the issue, and an equal infallibility in the means. Nothing but the rejection of an eternal prescience can provide a solid foundation for the doctrine of human liberty and moral responsibility; nothing but the rejection of prescience can redeem, in theory, the moral freedom of man, or the moral character of the governor of the world.

It has been very speciously, but sophistically argued, that our objection to the doctrine of an eternal prescience, and the infallible certainty of all moral actions, and the final issue of human life, is purely a matter of moral feeling and sympathetic aversion. That it is not matter of moral feeling only, the foregoing arguments will, I conceive, sufficiently demonstrate. But even moral feeling alone, is no very despicable standard of moral and religious truth; for it is in many cases, far more worthy of our implicit dependence, than mere speculation, and hypothetical theory. Let me ask my readers whether the enactment of laws, and the administration of justice, by the ancient heathens, were not purely matter of feeling, of moral feeling, and in direct opposition to their theological creed? And let me ask, if their sympathies were not correct, and their speculations erroneous? And is not the conduct of modern predestinarians in rejecting the doctrine of reprobation, while they retain that of election, matter of moral feeling, and totally irreconcilable with their religious speculation? And is not the conduct of necessitarians in offering salvation to all men in preaching on the duties of practical christianity, and in administering christian discipline to the elect, purely matter of feeling? And, above all, is not the conduct of those christians, who reject the doctrine of necessity, in relation to all moral actions, and the final issue of human life, while they believe in a certain prescience of those actions, and the final issue of life, a matter of moral feeling and sympathetic aversion? And are not all these sympathies correct, and all the speculations to which they are opposed erroneous? The *argument* on both sides is precisely the same, it is *feeling alone* that makes the difference.

It is a notorious fact, it is a conspicuous and glorious truth, that our hearts are more orthodox than our heads, and that what many persons have been pleased to dignify with the specious appellation of faith is but mental sophistry, or vain credulity, because it outrages those moral sympathies, which have been planted in our hearts, by the great and benevolent Author of our being. And let me farther demand of my readers, whether our moral principles must not always be a surer guide to truth, than any hypothetical speculation, which has no support in the moral intuitions of the human mind? To what cause is it to be attributed? Is it to the native and universal illumination of the human mind by the spirit of God? Or is it the property of the christian religion to do more for the heart than even for the intellect of man, and to produce greater rectitude of moral feeling than precision of speculation; or is it, that moral principles are more intuitive and demonstrable, than any mental analysis, or theoritic speculation? To whatever cause it may with the greatest propriety be attributed, whether to any or all of the foregoing suppositions, the fact is indisputable, that common sense is more worthy of our dependence than theory and speculation, and that moral intuition is generally a surer and safer guide than any mere abstract analyzation can possible be.

This grave and momentous inquiry, is indeed a matter of moral feeling; the doctrine of an eternal prescience, is in truth an object of sympathetic aversion. For, however the question may be modelled, or disguised, it is the same thing, under every form, and in every attire: whether it be denominated *fate* by Pagans, or *necessity* by Supralapsarians, or *certainty* by modern predestinarians, or *prescience* by anti-predestinarians; it is the same in its real meaning, the same in magnitude, and the same in its legitimate consequences; prescience implies certainty, certainty implies necessity, and necessity implies the grossest fatalism and the most Atheistical renunciation of the agency of God in the government of the world. Against such revolting conclusions, what generous or righteous feeling of the human heart does not rise up with indignation and abhorrence? All my moral sympathies and my social affections, all my sense of justice, and all my love of mercy, all my desire of happiness, and all my dread of misery, exclaim, tell me not of being damned with an absolute certainty, and not by any absolute or fatal necessity, tell me not, that although the Deity foresees I shall certainly perish, it is nevertheless possible I may yet be saved.

If my destiny, my eternal destiny, be the object of a certain prescience, it must be the subject of a certain issue, and under the control of an infallible and fatal necessity. If it be known it must be certain, if it be certain it must be necessary, if it be necessary it must be inevitable; and every effort to escape it would be chimerical and vain. If the issue be certain, the causation must be secure: All casualty must be past; and fatality, eternal fatality, must reign alone. There is no ground for hope. There is no possibility of deliverance. I have no motive to exertion, nor any inducement to move forward or backward, to the right hand or to the left. My soul sinks down into a hopeless despondency. I have no other expectation than the blackness of darkness for ever. If this be christian orthodoxy, surely a man must be a *desperate believer* to receive it. Such an implicit credulity must require the entire prostration of the human intellect, and of every thing that is noble or generous in the human spirit. If such execrable dogmas are to be regarded as the tests of christian faith, no wonder it should have gone forth into the world, that christian piety is implicit credence; that there are many things in the christian system, which it would be dangerous to examine with too much nicety; that certain doctrines must be desperately believed in spite of our intuitive convictions, and every moral sympathy of our nature; that religious principles must be believed without investigation, and be taken into our creed as the unresisting child receives the nauseous potion of the apothecary, *videlicet*, with his eyes fast closed, and his mouth wide open.

JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

ON BAPTISM.

NO. II.

Mr. Editor: In my first number I sent you a few thoughts on infant baptism which deemed conclusive, at least for the present, I now come to a subject that forms one of the most prominent marks of distinction in the Baptist community, that of the mode or form of administering baptism. One of the arguments of our Baptist friends is rested on the primitive meaning of the word *baptism.* And they also attach peculiar importance to the radical import of the term; I shall therefore first bestow a few remarks on it.

The word baxtu (bapto) from which baxtisu (baptizo) is derived, signifies to dip, to dye, to color, to wash. The derivative *baptizo* amongst christians, has generally been used to signify the sacrament or sign of grace by which the merits of the Redeemer are applied to the soul. Although this is the general meaning, yet we find that in the scriptures it was used in various senses. It appears sometime to have been used in relation to the lustrations or purifications practised by the Jews, in the form of sprinkling with blood, with oil or with water, of washing and bathing, &c., as we learn from St. Paul to the Hebrews ix. 10, speaking of the Jewish ceremonies he says (divers baptism) and justifications of the flesh, &c.—Likewise in Mark vii. 4, speaking of the Pharisees—unless they be washed (unless they are baptised) they eat not; and many other things there are, &c. The washing (the baptisms) of cups and pots, and of brazen vessels, and of beds. See also Luke xi. 38. And the Pharisee began to say, thinking within himself, why he was not washed (baptised) before dinner. From these examples it evidently appears that the radical sense of the word was not the invariable signification of it; for the words dip, plunge, or immerse would by no means express the meaning to be conveyed in the above examples.

Our Baptist friends bring forward the baptism of our Saviour in the Jordan. They infer from the text he went up straightway out of the water, that Jesus was previously submersed in the water. I admit that this may have been the case in this instance; but the words, going down into the water, and coming up out of the water, do not necessarily imply being submersed or entirely put under the water, or it might be said of Philip when he baptised the Eunuch, that he was also submersed. Our friends say the evangelist pointedly declares that he did it in the water. For example Matthew iii. 6.—and were baptised of him *in Jordan* confessing their sins. Now they ought not to suppose that we are all so weak as to believe that the word Jordan meant water. I should say the evangelist's declaration was not very pointed. It is very well understood that it was the water of Jordan that was used; but that John's baptising in Jordan is an evidence that it was done in all cases by immersion is a matter in dispute, and on very good grounds, as I shall presently show. And there went out to him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, and were all baptised of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins. Mark i. 5. Then went out to him Jerusalem and all Judea, and all the country about Jordan: and they were baptised by him confessing their sins.

The duration of Johns ministry has been variously estimated at from nine to eighteen months, from the data we have in the New Testament. In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the desert of Judea. It would appear that he commenced his ministry about the thirtieth year of his age and continued it until shortly after Jesus went up to Jerusalem to attend the paschal of the Jews which was at hand, when he was apprehended by Herod and thrown into prison. The whole space of time included between these two events can hardly be shown to have exceeded nine or ten months; in which space of time it would appear that he baptised the people of Jerusalem and all Judea and all the country about Jordan. Now the population of Palestine at that time is estimated at about six millions. If we suppose however that only the half of these were baptised by John, the daily number of baptisms must have amounted to between one and two thousand. If these had been administered in the modern form, every one knows, that it would have required more than a human frame could bear; for supposing him to have baptised at the rapid rate of one per minute, the whole twenty-four hours of the day and night would not have been sufficient.—Here then is a difficulty and I defy my friends to obviate it and maintain that St. John the Baptist submersed every one he baptised. But the difficulty vanishes when we observe that among the Jews there was another form of baptism, such as we find administered by Moses in the desert when he took blood and sprinkled it on the people, Exodius xxiv. 8. For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people, according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats with water and scarlet wool and hyssop and sprinkled both the book and *all the people.* Hebrews ix. 19. Is it not probable that this was the form observed by John in baptising his millions? Is it possible he could have done it in any other, in the short space of nine or ten months?

Our Baptist friends in endeavoring to refute the argument of their opponents in the case of jailor at Phillippi, who was probably baptised in prison with all his family, they say, "But the evangalist, as though he knew that there would be cavillers in the world, gave us plainly to understand that he was not baptised in prison; for he tells us that he (the jailor,) took them (the Apostles) out of the prison the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes, and was baptised: and when he had brought them (the Apostles) into his house, he sat meat before them, and rejoiced, believing with all his house." I shall now quote the text as it reads in Acts xvi. 33,34. And he took them the same hour of the night, washed their stripes, and was baptised, he and all his, straightway. And when he had brought them into his house, he set meat before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house.

The reader will perceive a considerable degree of disparity between the version of our Baptist friends and the text. We find nothing in the text to convey the least shadow of words like the he (the jailor) took them (the Apostles) out of prison: but they say the evangelist gives us plainly to understand, &c., for he tells us, &c. The writer of the Acts of the Apostles tells us no such thing. There is nothing in the above text to warrant the belief that St. Paul and the jailor's family left the prison house at all, notwithstanding the words, and he brought them into his house. The word *oikos*, a house, here used in the Greek text, sometimes signifies a chamber, and here more than probably means an apartment of the prison occupied by the jailor and his family. But it is not probable that the Apostle left the prison house at night, when from a principle of integrity he would have considered such an act as undignified and improper, which is shown in the very fact of his refusing to leave the prison, next morning, until the magistrates dismissed him honorably.

Another argument adduced by our Baptist friends in support of their favorite doctrine is the text, Acts viii. 38, 39. And they both went down into the water, Philip and the Eunuch, and he baptised him. And when they were come up out of the water, &c. The precise spot where this baptism took place cannot at this day be pointed out; but St. Luke informs us that it was toward the south, unto the way that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert, Acts viii. 26. Now it is well known that the desert forming the southern boundary of Palestine affords but few streams of water, and those generally small rivulets issuing from springs which are soon again drank up by the sand. It is therefore not probable that Philip found there a body of water sufficiently large and deep wherein to immerse the whole person of the Ethiopian. But here is a point that affords an opportunity of bringing this matter nearer home and of clearing the difficulty which they find in reconciling the common mode of baptism, with the words *down into* the water and *up out* of the water. They say: there are persons who endeavor, by preaching and writing, to persuade the people that the Greek prepositions, *apo, en* and *eis*, in those passages, were not correctly translated into English; or that they may be rendered *from, at, to, unto, &c.;* and are as follows: And Jesus, when he was baptised went up straightway from the water, and they went down to the water. Now if this were all true, it would certainly alter the case very much, and would favor the mode of pouring or sprinkling. Here they candidly acknowledge that if this were all true the case would be changed. Now if I can make it incontrovertibly appear that it is all true, not only that those words may be rendered *from, at, to, unto, &c.*, but that they are actually so rendered in many places in the New Testament, then I will expect that they will change their mode of reasoning on this point; and, in order to be consistent with their own words, admit that the mode of pouring or sprinkling is not unscriptural.

In the accounts given of our Saviour's baptism, Matt. iii. 16, and Mark i. 10, we find the word *apo* translated *out of.* In the account of the Eunuch, Acts viii. 38, the word *eis* translated *unto*, and verse 39, *ek* translated *out of.* In Matt. iii. 6, in the Jordan we find *en* translated *in* as also in Mark i. 5. Now all that our Baptist friends, or any one else will have to do to satisfy themselves on this point, will be to take up a Greek Testament and refer from the translation to the corresponding words in the original, and compare the above Greek prepositions with the translations given of these identical words in the following instances. I have said that the word *apo* generally means *from.* Thus we find it translated Mark i. 9. Jesus came [*apo*] from Nazareth to Galilee; Acts viii. 26, from [*apo*] Jerusalem to Gaza; Matt. xxiii. 34, from [*apo*] city to city. I may here also remark that in the three latter texts, to Gallilee, to Gaza, to city, the proposition *eis* is used. Mark iii. 8, and from [*apo*] Jerusalem, and from [*apo*] Idumea, and from [*apo*] beyond Jordan. In short the instances where *apo* is differently translated are few.

Next is the word *eis;* I have already shown that it has been translated by *to;* but refer to the following texts, Acts xxvi. 14, and when we were all fallen to (*eis*) the earth. John xi. 38. Jesus therefore cometh to (*eis*) the tomb of Lazarus. John xx. 3. Peter cometh to (*eis*) the sepulchre. Next is *en.* The primary signification of it is in, but we find it translated by the various words, at, with and by. Refer to Luke xii, 4, the tower fell at (*en*) Siloe; to Rom. viii. 34, at (*en*) the right hand of God; to Matt. iii. 11, and Luke iii. 16. I indeed baptize you with (*en*) water—he shall baptize you with (*en*) the holy Ghost. To Matt. xxii. 36. Thou shalt love the Lord with [*en*] all thy heart, and with [*en*] all thy soul, &c.; to Luke iv. 1, was led by [*en*] the spirit into the wilderness. Numerous more instances might be quoted, with regard to *ek*, I would refer to John vi. 23, other ships came in from [*ek*] Tiberius; to Acts vii. 4, go forth—from [*ek*] thy kindred; to Rom vii. 24, who shall deliver me [*ek*] from the body of this death.

It is unnecessary to adduce more instances; for every one of my candid readers must be prepared to admit that, without a great violation of rule, the following readings could be adopted. And Jesus when he was baptised went up straightway from the water, &c. And there went out to him all the land of Judea and they of Jerusalem and were all baptized of him *at* the river Jordon, &c. And they both went down *to* the water both Philip and the Eunuch, &c. When they were come up from the water, &c. * The text, John iii. 23. And John was also baptizing in Enon, near to Salim, *because there was much water there*, is sometimes quoted in favor of their system. The reason of the Baptist having selected Enon in preference to his former abode, Bethabara, appears to be the very fact that there was more water in the vicinity of Enon that could be applied to common use, and a great multitude were constantly flocking to him. This was a desideratum and one that could not be answered at Bethabara in the desert as the water of Jordan, some seasons of the year, is turbid and not fit for use. For the same reason the site for an encampment or a great public festival is fixed in the vicinity of abundant streams of water both for the uses of men and their numerous beasts. This text then does not show that the *much water* was desirable for baptism; because for the sake of quantity he need not have left the Jordan.

Now the attempt to prove our Saviour's baptism of suffering, that of the Holy Ghost on Pentecost, and that of the Israelites in passing thro' the Red Sea, all to have been effected by *immersion* does not appear to me to carry with it sufficient weight to merit any remarks further than have already been bestowed on the subject in general. As to Tertullian, he was a priest of Carthage in Africa where the climate is warm, and where baptism by immersion prevailed, as it does yet in the Greek church. All this is no disapproval of the form in which it was administered in other countries and different climates. And there never was nor ever will be a dispute arise on this subject between the Latin and Greek churches; for they mutually agree that either form is equally valid, the only difference being a matter of discipline. There is one more scriptural fact I would adduce, which of itself must most decidedly stand opposed to their mode of baptism. It is that mentioned Acts ii, 41. They, therefore, that received this word, were baptised and there were added to them in that day about three thousand souls. They endeavor to get over this difficulty by saying the word does not inform us that they were baptized on that day, but we wish to know what is meant by being added to them. But they reply if it even were so [that is, that they were baptised *on that day*] it could have been easily accomplished. For instance there were twelve Apostles and seventy-two disciples, making a number of eighty-four administrators. Each administrator would not have had more than thirty-seven to baptize, which I am satisfied, could have been done in less time than half a day. We will suppose then that these eighty four persons all took part in the administration of the ordinance, and that each need not have been employed more than half a day in this particular duty with its attendant circumstances. Thus supposing only half the number employed at a time there must have been forty-two places in, or in the vicinity of Jerusalem adapted for immersing.

Let us examine the fact, there were three bodies of water in the vicinity of Jerusalem, the pool Betheseda, the brook Kidron and the pool of Siloam; others, with the exception of artificial baths there were none in or about Jerusalem.—The pool of Betheseda, not far from the temple could not have been used for this purpose for three reasons. 1st. It received the impurities from the sacrifices of the temple so as to render the water unfit for such use. 2d. The porches about it were occupied by a great multitude of impotent folks, of blind, halt, and withered, waiting for the moving of the water, John v. 3. There would naturally be a great impediment, so much so that forty-two persons could not have approached the water, much less have introduced a large multitude. 3d. The pool of Betheseda was in possession of the Levite priesthood, the mortal enemies of our Saviour and His disciples as well as those ordinances. This is sufficient to convince us that the pool of Betheseda was not resorted to for baptising.

But there were other two waters. 1st. The brook Kidron. This was but a trifling stream, often quite dry, and was the common receptable of the filth of the city, which was occasionally carried off by floods of rain, and it could have afforded no fit place for administering baptism by immersion. Lastly the pool of Siloam was within a mile of the city. This also appears to have been of irregular duration and adapted to the purpose of baptising by immersion. It need not be supposed that the baths were used for this purpose as they were generally in possession of a class of persons the least favorable to men of that humble distinction in life, known as poor and simple fishermen and their followers. The nearest waters, that probably would have answered this occasion for baptism by immersion, are those of the Jordan, upwards of thirty miles from Jerusalem. I leave the surmise to yourselves in what manner those three thousand converts were baptised in one day. To immersion every difficulty is opposed. Admit affusion or aspersion and they all vanish.

There is but one more argument that I would adduced on this subject, and it is not the least potent. It is the consent of all nations, wherever christianity has been received, to the administration of this sacrament by affusion or aspersion, as there can be no historical record shown ascribing its introduction into the church subsequent to the Apostolic age; as its validity was not disputed for fifteen centuries, and as it is in perfect accordance with scripture and the economy of the christian church, we are in duty and conscience bound to ascribe its introductian to the Apostles themselves, and receive it as a Divine institution.

The English words went up are expressed in the original by (*anebe*) precisely the same used in Luke xix. 4. Climbed up in the case of Zacheus; and the word may justly signify the act of ascending a river bank: and the (*apo*) here translated *out of*, in a majority of cases signifies simply *from.* Thus the passage might with propriety be translated ascended *from* the water.

A LAYMAN.

* I suppose our Baptist friends will also admit that the case is very much altered and favors the mode of pouring or sprinkling.

For the Western Recorder.

QUESTIONS PROPOSED THROUGH THE WESTERN RECORDER.

We give the questions here proposed to accommodate our correspondent, but have not time at present to answer.—ED.

1. Why is one man's will to do well, and another's to do evil?

2. If God willeth not the death of the wicked, [His will being superior to man's] with infinite power to establish it, and thus perfect the Divine plan, why are not all saved?

3. Can a person do any thing contrary to their will?

4. Did the hardening of Pharoah's heart by God, or His raising him up for the very purpose, for an instrument in His hand for the oppression of the Hebrews, lessen Pharoah's sin in the least?

5. How could Pharoah or others rid themselves of what God said should come upon them, as His words pass not away?

6. Is it right in every case, or are we bound by any law to tell the whole truth?

7. As a man cannot see the kingdom of God till he is born the second time, shall we infer that those who die in infancy are lost?

8. Is the spirit of war in accordance with that of Christ?

9. Is the soul once renewed by grace, or in other words born again, [which is the second birth] subject to a second death? INQUISITIVENESS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Among the many interesting articles which have appeared in your paper, I particularly appreciate the essays of "John" on "Prescience," &c. They evince much research and close thinking. The views advanced are in accordance with the opinions I have heretofore entertained upon that subject. If his future essays are equal to those which have appeared, I should be much gratified to see them in pamphlet form, and would take pleasure in exerting myself to give them circulation.

Yours in Christ,

DANIEL KINNEY.

July 8, 1841.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.—It is certainly to the interest of every farmer so to manage his business, as to obtain the greatest possible value in return for his expenditure in money and labor. It has frequently been asserted by those who have had experience in raising Berkshire hogs, that the same quantity of food given to them, will produce double the amount of pork, than if fed to the ordinary breeds. Many farmers who are unacquainted with them, look upon these statements with a suspicious eye, and ask for facts to sustain them. We hope our readers who have experience in the rearing of any improved breeds of animals, will make careful experiments in order to be able to ascertain the advantages to be derived from them, and communicate the results of their experience for the benefit of their brother farmers. As pork is a very important article of export from the West, and in many sections of the interior the almost only article the farmers produce to sell, it is therefore very important that they possess such breeds of hogs, as will afford the greatest return in pork for the food given them. The following statement may throw some light on the subject:

John Jessup, of Hendrics Co., Ia., fattened and sold last fall, thirteen half-blood Berkshire pigs, whose average weight when between nine and ten months old, was 273 lbs. gross. The heaviest weighed 316 lbs. They were weaned when about two months old, and kept during the summer in a clover field and the lot of twenty (thirteen only being fattened) were fed with the whey from ten cows, and one peck of corn per day. They had no additional food until thirteen were put up to fatten, when they with others were fed with corn and water only for seven weeks—the quantity of corn they consumed not ascertained. They were sold to a drover at 3 cents per lb. gross, and were so fat, that many supposed they could not be driven to market—but they travelled well and all arrived at Madison, about 100 miles in safety.

Let the reader compare the above with his own experience. Many droves of hogs were taken to market last fall, which at eighteen months did not average over 250 lbs. gross. J. S. W.

THE FIRST METHODIST PREACHERS.—At the commencement of Methodism, they were chosen by Mr. Wesley on account of their knowledge of scriptures, and powerful, though not often highly cultivated minds. Samuel Bradburn, a man whose life, published, would be one of the most interesting and even amusing books, was remarkable for his strong mind and unwearied labor. In wit and humor, few men excelled him; and the early annals of methodism are brightened by the sparkling of his fastidiousness. "See (said he on one occasion, to one of the first chosen preachers,) see the good that Methodism has done?" "Yes, [was the reply,] it has done a great deal for us." Something in this displeased Bradburn, for he immediately said, pointing to a Mr. Marsden, "For us!" "Why, yes; you were a cobler," said the preacher in question; "it would have been more civil to have said, a boot and shoemaker." "Yes," added Bradburn; "but I did not call myself a tinplate worker, but simply a tinker." Such were the men which Wesley made his first itinerant preachers. The writer of this has seen and conversed with many of them; among others, with three of whom the above story is told; and it must be acknowledged that they were a class of great mental power—rough sometimes, and perhaps a little uncouth, but energetic, self-denying, indominal. The were often, too, men of great personal strength, and there is current an anecdote of one who was much annoyed on one occasion, by the profanity and impertinence of a gigantic butcher. For some time he bore patiently with the man's ribaldry; but at last his feelings were outraged, and walking up to the fellow, he took him by the collar and the waistband of his breeches, as though he had been a little child, and hung him up by the latter to one of the meat hooks in his own shop, where he remained dangling till the exhortation was concluded.—*Church of England Review.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 14, 1841.

Missionary Intelligence.—The following is extracted from the "Herald," by the Watchman of the Valley, and shows what is doing at the missionary establishment under the care of the Presbyterian Church:

The Herald contains interesting communications from Syria and the Holy Land, from Smyrna, Greece, Southern Asia, Madura, Mahrattas, and the Sioux and Ojibewa Indians.

Mr. Thompson gives a glowing description of his tour of exploration in Syria: a country abounding in mineralogical wonders, splendid scenery and natural fertility, but bearing every where the marks of neglect, poverty and degradation. The missionaries, who had taken up a temporary residence at Jerusalem during the war in Syria, returned to Beyroot in January; and "the openings for labor in all departments were becoming more numerous and promising on every hand." Three Jesuits had arrived from France to establish schools. The Pacha was quietly retiring with his troops.

From Constantinople the intelligence is very encouraging. Mr. Dwight was holding three meetings a week, with brighter prospects of success than at any former period. A converted Nicomedian priest at Constantinople was doing the work of an evangelist in primitive style—literally preaching the gospel from house to house. The mission sold books last year to the amount of $300. The good effects of the persecution they had suffered were becoming more and more manifest; the confidence of the Missionaries in the watchful care of a superintending Providence was greatly strengthened by this fact; the spirit of inquiry was spreading on every hand; and the Armenians were laying aside their fear and holding free intercourse with the Missionaries.

In Greece, Mr. King is prosecuting his labors as usual. Mr. Benjamin, at Athens, has translated and published five books in modern Greek, the past year, amounting to 1,894,000 pages, besides seven other books, including Wilberforce's Practical View, Alleyn's Alarm, Gurney on the Sabbath, Foster's Appeal to Youth, and the Child's Book on the Soul, which were translated and nearly ready for the press. The mission families at Ariopolis were much in favor with the people.

At Broosa, there is an interesting state of religious feeling—manifest tokens of the presence of God's spirit moving on the hearts of the people. Two or three had given pleasing evidence of a saving change; a number more were seriously inquiring; the feeling gradually extending; the hearers of a preached word increasing.

From Ezroom, Mr. Jackson writes of inviting openings of usefulness, and a wide field of missionary labor.

Of the Nestorians the account is similar to what we published in the Watchman some weeks since. The introduction of the printing press had excited not a little wonder at this new mode of multiplying books.

Madura is a branch of the Ceylon mission, which Mr. Spaulding of that mission explored nearly seven years since. Of the changes and improvements among that people which he witnessed on his recent visit to them he gives a glowing description, so enchanting was the effect of the contrast on his mind. "The difference to my own feelings is almost like a dream—like the enchantment of your 'American West,' where forest disappear, and cities shoot up as if by magic. 'A high-way is there,' the way of holiness is commencing, the eyes of the blind are opened and the ears of the deaf are unstopped; The wilderness and solitary place are glad for your messengers; and as I meditate on these things, I cannot forbear to call out, 'strengthen ye the weak hands, say to the fearful heart, be strong and fear not.'"

The Missionaries make earnest appeals to American christians for aid. "Oh that we could take some candidate for the ministerial office, now pursuing his theological course in enlightened Christian America, and conduct him through the streets, and to those new heathen schools! Could we bring to his view their condition now, and their prospects for eternity, whould he not say, Here am I, send me. Oh that we could convey to the minds and hearts of our beloved land the impressions which this day's scene has produced upon our own!"

In China the prospect is also encouraging.—The Missionaries think the war is at an end: that a peaceful intercourse between the belligerants will be renewed; and that the cession of the island and harbor of Hong Kong to the British, according to the stipulations of the treaty, will greatly facilitate the operations of the press upon the nation of China.

From the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Armstrong writes: "Rum and Romanism together allow me but little time to sit and study. We are called now to take the open field, guard every point, and spare no effort to foil the enemy. Some thirty-five members of this church have fallen in consequences of rum; most of them however, profess repentance, and a desire to return to duty. The exploring squadron is now here, and Captain Hudson is exerting a most happy influence. He addressed our church a few days ago, with good effect, and made some pointed remarks on the subject of intemperance. Oh that the Pacific were full of such men—missionaries would meet with fewer difficulties, and be relieved of many a heavy burden."

Southern Africa presents also an open, an inviting field for Missionary labor. Umpandi, the chief of the Zulus, gave the Missionaries a welcome reception, anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the whites. A marked change has taken place among the Zulus; the king and people are willing if not desirous for Missionaries.—There are two important tribes of people bordering upon the Zulus, the chief of one of whom the Missionaries have here, is anxious for a Missionary already.

Boston Monthly Concert.—This meeting attended by the Secretaries of the Board from the Missionary rooms, is regarded as the fountain head of the most recent Missionary intelligence. The communications on the first Monday in June were of a highly interesting character. The Nestorian Missionaries are cheered on their labor of love by the continued indications of divine favor and success. "The Press," Mr. Perkins writes at the date of Nov. 21—"is the lion" at Ooroomiah, a subject of equal delight and astonishment among all classes of people. To the Nestorians it is interesting as a curiosity; while to Missionaries it is no less so, as a "bow of promise, indicating the approach of untold blessings by the multiplication of good books." The Mohammedans are asking, "when will you make books for us also?" At the earnest solicitation of the Mohammedan Prince, they have received his brother, who is also a Prince, as an apprentice to the Printing art, who is now helping to print the Christian Scriptures. The schools embrace 478 Nestorian pupils, taught by 34 Nestorian ecclesiastics, who instead of opposing and thwarting the Missionaries, are like Aaron and Herr, holding up their hands. There is a waking up of piety among them. Two are specified as giving good evidence of decided piety.—Many hundreds of the people, usually more than a thousand, including many of their clergy, hear the gospel from our Ministers every Sabbath, at their various places of preaching. They sometimes receive the warmest expressions of gratitude from the people for their labors among them. But for the mission, they say, half the village would have become Papists.

In Syria, the Missionary cause is in a very critical situation. The Maronites continue to be enraged against the mission, and especially against Butrus, a convert from their number, formerly noticed—a second Assaad—who was confined to the mission family to save himself from their persecuting fury. The prospects of the mission are good, if "foreign influence does not disturb its operations." English influence now predominates there. The Druses look to that power for protection. The Maronites and other Roman Catholic sects are looking to France for the same purpose; and the members of the Greek Church, who are numerous in Syria, hold a similar relation to the Russian power. "The three powers may therefore be expected to play off the several sects against each other, as interest shall prompt them: and there is some reason to suspect that such a game is now in progress."

At Constantinople, the mission is still prosperous, the native converts manifesting all the warmth of a convert's first love.

From West Africa, the annual report for 1840 has been received. The mission is prosperous in all its branches. The ivory coast, 400 miles in extent, accessable, along which fifteen vessels from the United States are trading.—The Niger is accessable to Missionaries, who may ascend that river in British steamers sent out expressly to navigate its waters. Great good is expected by the Missionaries from the execution of Buxton's plan for the civilization of Africa. The Board have already appointed two Missionaries for the river Niger.

The Amistad Captives were among the subjects noticed at the Concert above named. Much anxiety has been expressed to have a mission established at their native country, Mendi. Whether the Board would attempt it or not, must depend on information relative to the nature, location, accessibility, etc. of the country, of which they were not at present possessed. Dr. Anderson intimated that its situation might be such that they could not establish a mission there, without discourteous interference with English Missionary operations. [For one, we cannot but think the establishment of a mission at Mendi, by the American Board, if practicable, of immense importance, for two reasons. 1. Americans, the Deliverers of Cinque and his friends, will have a hold of the confidence of this people, which it would require any other Missionaries, years to gain. 2. A mission by the Board, accompanying these captives to their country, would create an interest in its operations in the hearts of all those who have felt deeply interested for the fate of this captive crew, and thus extend the influence and confidence of the Board.]

The news from Bombay, and the Sandwich Islands, communicated at the same meeting, we omit for want of room.

The Rev. Mr. Cookman who was Lost in the President.—There is now too sad a reason to fear that this eloquent divine has found a watery grave, with all who were on board the steamship President; and it cannot be otherwise than of melancholy interest to learn anything of his past and impressive history.

It is known, that for two or three of the last sessions of Congress, he has been Chaplain to the Senate, and was highly respected and beloved by a large circle of friends, as well as by all the members. He has left behind him a wife and a large family of young children, whose situation will be truly deplorable. Mr. Cookman's object in visiting England was to see an aged parent. On the Sabbath before he left Washington, he preached a most impressive sermon in the Representatives' Hall, and took an affecting farewell of those for whom he had so long been accustomed to minister at the Capitol. The House was crowded in every part, and never did we see an assembly more deeply touched than by his chaste and pathetic eloquence. The prayers of thousands followed him on his voyage; and his numerous devoted friends and admirers still cling to the slightest circumstance that affords them any hope for his safety.

Mr. Cookman, we think, came to this country from England, when but a boy. Here he was educated. Here he has labored most zealously for the great cause of religion, virtue and morals; and as a reward for the great estimation in which he was holden, he had just been appointed a delegate from this country to the churches of the land which gave him birth.—Besides, after an absence for a quarter of a century, he was going to lay his head once more on the anxious bosom of a devoted mother, in his fondest anticipations of filial love and affection. But he has sunk beneath the waves of the Mighty Deep. And should we not feel in the fulness of our hearts, that the ways of God are past finding out, and that He who made the Heavens and the earth ordereth all things for good? Yet we may shed a feeling tear to the memory of one whose earthly desire appeared to be, to render happier and better all who came within the compass of his useful and unremitting energies.

A Wreck—Possibly a Part of the President.—The ship North Bend, Ferdinand A. Croker, master, arrived at New Orleans on Monday, June 21, from Boston, passed a wreck on the 3d ult., which in the opinion of the Captain and some intelligent passengers on board, may have been a portion of the wreck of the ill-fated President. The following was entered in the log book at the time: "At half past 12 P. M., (3d June,) passed the broad side of a large vessel; her deck beams burned off in the centre and canted up, so as to present two iron daggon knees, which evidently made fast the lower deck of some large vessel. Her water ways were painted red, and the upper part of the iron knees showed her to have been a three deck vessel. Her water ways were apparently new and not long in the water."

Transportation from Pittsburgh.—Messrs. Taffe & O'Conner, of Pittsburgh, announces that they will transport from that city to Baltimore or Philadelphia on the following terms, viz: bacon, tobacco, pork, lard, cotton and wheat, 62½ cts. per 100 lbs.; and flour at $1 per bbl.

Who's got the Gout?—Our gouty friends will be glad to learn that Dr. Reid, an eminent physician in Great Britain, has discovered that there is a perfect cure for the gout by the application of *sal volatile*, rubbed with the hand, on the gouty member.

The William Brown.—Another seaman of this unfortunate vessel has arrived at Boston, and given to the editor of the Morning Post his account of the lamentable transaction in the long boat—which we copy. It will be seen that this statement differs very essentially from that of Messer, which we published yesterday. It strikes us that the details given below are much more probable and in accordance with the circumstances than any heretofore given.

It is painful to us to bring this afflicting subject again before our readers, but it seems to be a part of our public duty.—*Phil. Chron.*

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM MILLER.

I belonged to the starboard watch, and was on deck at the time the ship struck the ice. As Capt. Harris' account of her loss is strictly correct, I will not here repeat it, but shall confine myself to a plain statement of what transpired on board of the long-boat.

She was very deep, the upper part of her gunwale being barely twelve inches clear of the water. The night was pitch dark, the wind high and cold, and every few minutes we were drenched with the passing sprays which drifted on board.—The boat was very leaky, and required great exertions to keep her afloat. At times it was very difficult to get at the well, owing to the passengers, who literally stowed themselves in bulk under the thwarts, so much so, that we were frequently compelled to remove them by force in order to get at the water.—While we were fast to the ship some of the passengers assisted us to bail, but when adrift, they were so benumbed with cold as to be quite helpless. They huddled together like sheep, endeavoring to keep each other warm.

When it was day, Capt. Harris, in the jolly-boat, pulled alongside, informed the mate where we were, and advised him to make the best of his way to Newfoundland. The mate said it was impossible to make any headway, the men being unable to work the oars, owing to the crowded state of the boat. I heard neither the captain nor mate utter a syllable about casting lots or lightening the boat. The cook, a negro, requested the captain on his arrival at Philadelphia, to report that he was lost in the long-boat. Capt. Harris then pulled near to us, and took a list of our names. Upon leaving us he said—"I hope you will all behave like men, and do what the mate tells you, and you will do right enough." He then left us and in ten minutes was out of sight.—The mate had some of the provisions and water served out to all hands without exception, and used every means in his power for the safety of all on board It required great caution and exertion to keep clear of the ice, with which we were surrounded. The sea, however, was smooth; and had the boat been tight, notwithstanding the incessant rain and hail we might have made arrangements that would have rendered the boat more seaworthy.

During the whole of the day, I do not recollect having heard the mate in consultation with any of the crew, about lightening the boat, or any such subject. He seldom spoke, except when he ordered something to be done. That he could have consulted the crew without my knowledge, is possible, for I was sometimes busily engaged bailing, and doing other necessary work. About sun down we again had some provisions and water served to us with the same impartiality as before. When night set in, it was bitter cold; the sky looked dark and threatening; the passengers huddled if possible, closer together; hardly a voice was heard, except when we called upon each other to take turns at bailing the boat. About midnight, a tremendous squall burst over us, accompanied with a severe hail shower. The passengers, who had heretofore been partially quiet, in order to avoid the severity of the storm, created some confusion, and in their fruitless attempts to seek shelter, unfortunately forced the plug out of its place. The water rushing in through the opening with great rapidity, and neither threats nor entreaties could induce them to get out of the way, so as to enable us to stop the leak.

The sea was making a fair breach over us, and the boat seemed to settle in the water. It was a trying moment. Our lives hung upon the mate's decision. Had he faltered we should have gone to our long home in a few moments. After using every exertion himself to replace the plug without effect, in consequence of the obstinacy of the passengers, he exclaimed, "My God! it must be so—lighten the boat, men." Those passengers who were nearest the plug hole were then passed overboard and the plug replaced. The mate ordered the men to stop when he thought all danger past, and even prevented with his own hands, the throwing overboard of two or three who had been seized for that purpose. The young man who said his prayers was never seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard—he might have remained on board. A man and his wife said they were willing to walk overboard together, if the mate thought it necessary for the safety of the boat. To this he replied, that it was not necessary, and he pulled the man down by the coat into the midships of the boat. There was no blood spilt. The whole affair did not occupy three minutes.

Some suppose the women were spared on account of their sex—it was not so.—Had they been near the plug hole, they would undoubtedly have been passed over the side. There was nothing, to the best of my knowledge, preconcerted. It appeared to me to be the work of a moment. Had we not been struck by the squall, nor the plug knocked out, I believe the mate would never have ordered a single creature to be disturbed. His conduct from the moment we left the ship until we were picked up, appeared to me to be impartial. He worked harder than any of us, and when provisions were served out he fared no better.

When the boat was lightened, we commenced bailing, and continued without intermission until day-light. The sea had risen with the squall, which was soon followed by a strong gale, and we shipped several heavy seas, which almost swamped the boat. In the morning, we found the bodies of two men lying in the bottom of the boat, who had died during the night. I doubt not that several of those who were passed over when we were struck with the squall, were dead, as they must have been entirely under water. When we were seen by the Crescent, she was under close reefed topsails, all her other sails being handed.

As the account of our having been picked up and carried into Havre is already known by the public, I will close my statement, expressing my firm conviction that under the circumstances, the mate did what was absolutely necessary.—There was no time for casting lots—those who were in the way only were thrown overboard. I had no hand in the affair myself; neither was I requested by the mate or any of my shipmates to lend them a hand. The above is a faithful account of all that I, individually, know of this melancholy affair.

WM. MILLER.

This is the testimony of another of the seamen saved in the long-boat, and goes still farther to prove the hard heartedness and inhumanity of those who had the boat in charge. In speaking of the women, he says, "*had they been near the plug-hole, they would doubtless have been passed over the side.*" Can this be called humanity? What! consign weak and defenceless women to the merciless billows of the ocean when there were stout hands and able bodies of the other sex on board, whose duty it was to protect them! Shame on such brutality.

She would not hold her Tongue.—A Female Orator.—In the New Hampshire Legislature on Mouday, soon after the House was called to order, Miss Abigail Folsom, of Rochester, N. H., who lately figured in an Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, rose in the gallery and addressed the Speaker, in a loud and distinct voice, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I have come here with a message from God. I come to warn you against the appointment of select committees, to legislate for the people, for they are not of God, and cannot stand."

The Speaker here interposed, and ruled her out of order. She declared that until God ruled her out of order she should speak, and continued her remarks until she was borne out of the House by the door-keepers.

Mr. E. Little of our city has submitted a plan a National Bank, which certainly shows that he has decided financial skill. He would found it on a National fund, the proceeds of the public lands, shares at $10 each, and an annual subscription of the Government equal to both the first named. It should be a fiscal agent, and be managed by two boards—viz: a Board of Currency and a Board of Discount—the first to be appointed by the President, the last by the States. The proceeds to be yearly divided among the States.—*Philadelphia paper.*

The Insane in our Country.—There are at present sixteen hospitals for the insane in the United States. These accommodate about 1,800 patients, of whom a majority belonged to the old incurable class, before they were removed to the hospitals. By the census of 1840, ascertained at the department of State, the number of insane and idiotic reported in the United States, is 17,181; the population is 17,013,379, which gives one insane person to 990 inhabitants.

Wheat Crops.—From all that we can learn from the farmers and our exchange papers, the crops of wheat in Allegheny and Washington counties will scarcely yield an average one.—*Pitts. Int.*

Our General Business Directory.—We have printed 96 pages of this work, and the remainder, is being printed as fast as it can be done to be correct. Persons at a distance, and the towns and cities to be inserted, and all cards intended for the work, must be forwarded without delay.—*ib.*

Low Freights.—We are informed by one of our commission houses, that all kinds of freight at the present time is extremely low, both on our river and canals. Almost all kinds of Goods are transported to Philadelphia and Baltimore at about 75 cts. per 100 lbs. and flour at 37½ cents per barrel, and river freights proportionately low. Unusual facilities are thus afforded to those wishing to transport heavy goods low.—*ib.*

Laughing Fineable.—A young fellow, it is stated, was fined $3,75 for laughing at the mishap of a damsel, who accidently fell as she was tripping to church. Her father, having failed to elict under what statute laughter was fineable, paid the costs. The magistrate probably thought he deserved punishment for the imprudence and want of sympathy which the act displayed.

Murderers Caught.—It will be remembered that about three weeks ago we published in the Chronicle an account of a murder perpetrated in Berks county, in this State, supposed to have been committed by two of the victim's neighbors. An unfounded story has been circulated by some of our contemporaries that the murderers had been arrested near Baltimore, which we are authorised to say was without the slightest regard to truth. The correct version of their arrest is as follows:—Immediately after the murder had been committed, two friends of the murdered man, whose name was Conrad Christ, started in pursuit of the supposed murderers, and traced them from place to place, until they arrived at Dayton, Ohio, where they were arrested, and brought back to this State. They arrived yesterday, at Reading, and were safely deposited in jail to await their trial. We learn that they have divulged enough to convict them without trouble. Great credit is due to the gentlemen who started in pursuit, Messrs. Rennoe and Beutz, who so admirably worked their plans, after a travel of some fourteen hundred miles, as to bring to justice two unmitigated scoundrels, whose sole object in committing the foul and unnatural murder, was money. It is supposed the villains succeeded in carrying off with them, some four or five hundred dollars of the murdered man's property. Their trial will take place at the August term of Berks county court, to be held at Reading, and we doubt not but they will receive their full deserts.—*Phil. Chron.*

Look to this Parents.—"If he had *brought me up properly*, I should not have been here,' were the last words of Peter Robinson, who was hung in New Brunswick. (N. Jersey,) for the murder of Suydam.—This monster in the form of a man, had been permitted while a boy to do pretty much as he pleased. Like too many in the present day, he was subject to no restraint. Instead of being made to work, he was allowed to lounge through the week and to *fish on the Sabbath*—and as might have been expected, he has come to a disgraceful end. What must be the feelings of the father's heart, when the felon son reproaches him with being the author of his crime or ignominy?

Parents, remember the dying words of Robinson; "*If he had brought me up properly, I should not have been here.*"

Very Proper.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars, enclosed in an anonymous letter, postmarked New York, June 9. The writer states the same to be for "duties long due." The amount has been placed in the Treasury. Townsend Sharpless, a dry good merchant, of our city, last week received an anonymous letter, covering $15, which the writer says is his due. We have no doubt, after this, we shall receive a great number of letters, enclosing nice little sums, which are most honestly and honorably "our dues."—*Phil. Cour.*

Attempted Robbery and Murder.—A drover, of the name of Utterback, was waylayed in Grant county, Ky., a few days since, by a couple of well known desperadoes from Cincinnati, who cut his throat and attempted to murder him. Before they had effected their purpose, two strangers appeared in sight, upon which the robbers fled precipitately to a horse buggy. They were pursued and taken, having obtained but two dollars and a half from the victim. Mr. Utterback was living, but the physicians thought he could not live many hours. His windpipe is severed, and he is otherwise shockingly mangled.

A Destructive Fire at New Orleans.—The N. O. Bee of the 21st ultimo says: "Last night at half past 11 o'clock a fire broke out in Canal street in a house occupied by Mr. Woodsworth, which consumed the building in a few minutes. The flames soon extended to the adjoining buildings forming the range from the Basin to Franklin street, fronting Canal street, which were all destroyed. Several tenements on Basin and Franklin streets were also destroyed. The whole number of houses consumed is from eight to ten."

A Sad Warning.—A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Buffalo, says,—"Our city was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday, by the arrest of a young gentleman of the bar for forgery. Part of his connexions are said to be highly respectable: and he has within a few months united himself to one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in the city. The cause which led to this singular and fatal step was pecuniary embarrassment, brought on by extravagant living."

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its annual session in Pittsburgh, on the Erie Conference on the 28th. It will be seen by a notice in this paper, that a committee has been appointed by the citizens of this town to memorialize the Pittsburgh Conference on the subject of the N. W. Virginia Academy. We understand the gentlemen composing said committee are making arrangements to be in Pittsburgh at the commencement of the Conference.—*Clarksburgh Whig.*

A few days since we paid a visit to the cocoonery of the Silk company in this place, and were much delighted to find them feeding about one million of worms, that appeared quite healthy, and no doubt, will yield the usual quantity of silk.—*ib.*

A Rebellion in Arkansas.—The New Orleans Bee mentions one of the grossest and most atrocious violations of law that ever occurred, as having recently been perpetrated in Philips county, Arkansas. The regular term of the Circuit Court being about to be held in that county, much property being advertised to be sold, and many executions to be levied, a petition signed by about two hundred names was addressed to Judge Baker, praying him not to hold the court. That functionary, in the honorable discharge of his duty, proceeded to Helena, and was on his way to the court, when the Hall of Justice was forcibly taken possession of by twenty armed men, who barricaded the door, refused possession to any person, and threatened the Sheriff with death in case he attempted resistance. The Sheriff made a requisition upon the Colonel of the county for fifty men to enable him to suppress the rebellion. After this he resigned, and the Coroner immediately followed his example, so that, there being no officer to enforce the laws, and the power to appoint a Sheriff, pro tem. devolving on one who was himself among the insurgents, the holding of the court was wholly prevented, and Judge Baker returned to Columbia. The rebels had possession of the court house at the last advices, and no attempt had been made to dislodge them. This is absolute high treason to the State of Arkansas, and should be punished in the most signal and severe manner.

The Idler in France.—The London Globe states that the Countess of Blessington is about to publish the continuation of her travels abroad, under the title of "The Idler in France." As a production of one of the most graceful and gifted female writers of the present century, it will doubtless be looked for with much interest. It will comprise, we understand, many interesting sketches and anecdotes, connected with *La Haute Societe*, French as well as English, and will convey a vivid picture of her ladyship's impressions during the memorable three days which terminated in placing a new sovereign on the throne of France. During this exciting period, and while the two contending parties were still struggling for mastery, it is reported that the noble authoress had the courage to traverse the streets of Paris with only one attendant.

The Coal business of the Schylkill Region is enormous. At the late business convention at Harrisburgh, Mr. Bannaer, the enterprising publisher of the Miner's Journal at Pottsville, submitted a statement, which shows that the capital actually belonging to those carrying on the extensive business of mining, is eighteen million one hundred and seventy-four dollars. This estimate is wholly independent of the iron ore with which the lands, for a distance of 26 miles, abound—and which, it is estimated, would raise the price to quite double the sum named. There are 130 miles of rail road already constructed to aid in the successful operations of mining and the transportation of the coal to market. These are only items in the great resources of this great State.

Trial for Manslaughter.—Andrew Freeberger was tried at Baltimore, on Friday last, for killing Francis Walker, by a blow with his fist. Walker had interposed to prevent a fight between Freeberger and another individual, and unfortunately got into a quarrel himself, which ended in his death. Freeberger, at the time was under the influence of liquor; the jury acquitted him, and immediately on his release he went and signed a temperance pledge, determined to run no more risks by an improper familiarity with improper drinks.

Shocking Rail-Road Accident.—The Norwich, Ct. Courier, says, that Mr. John Armstrong, while detaching the freight cars from the locomotive on the rail-road at that city, on Tuesday week, was thrown upon the track, and his head was instantly severed from his body by the whole train passing over him. A Mr. Palmer also fell under the train while endeavoring to rescue his friend, and one of his legs was crushed off just below the knee. A Coroner's jury after careful inquiry absolved the conductors from all blame.

Postponement.—President Tyler has issued his proclamation postponing, indefinitely, the sale of public lands advertised to take place at Chicago, Ill., on the 9th of August. This is done in consequence of urgent representations from the settlers, of the injury which will result to them by insisting on the sale at that time. Government agents and speculators who have been anticipating a rich harvest will find themselves mistaken.

Indian Corn.—According to the census returns, the annual crop of Indian Corn of North Carolina is *thirty-four million of bushels.* In the production of this important item, therefore, North Carolina stands second on the list—the annual crop of Tennessee, which is the largest in produces, being upward of forty millions of bushels.

An Old Newspaper.—The Newport Mercury of Saturday announces that number completes eighty-three years since the paper was first published in that town (June 12th, 1757) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

The income of the Bishop of London, as Bishop, is £11,700 a year. It is to be hoped he gives liberally to the poor.—They have enough who need in England.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

EDNESDAY, ... JULY 14, 1841.

RAIN.—We had a constant day's rain on Sabh last. Fine season for the corn.

HARVEST.—Considerable portion of the wheat cut last week: some finishes were made on urday. In addition to the other calamities ch have befallen the wheat this year, it is h injured with the rust.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.—The "Gazette" gives names of James Henderson, for the Senate, Gen. Watkins, James Karnes, Lewis Ijams John Stillwell, for the House, as suitable didates to be ran at the fall election by the igs. The "Aurora" says it is probable the Democratic party will have no ticket.

☞The Fayetteville Luminary, the organ of "Reformed Methodist," is pretty severe on Norris, of the Olive Branch, for his strictures the Utica Convention.

☞President Tyler officially informed Mrs. rrison, at North Bend, of the appropriation Congress, of $25,000 for her benefit. To ich she replies with sentiments of gratitude.

☞Mr. Talmadge, of the U. S. Senate, preted to that body on the 30th ult., in behalf of e committee of the N. Y. Board of Trade, a tition signed by upwards of 15,000 citizens of w York city, praying for the establishment of National Bank. The Memorial is said to be out 200 feet in length, and signed by a large tion of the oldest business men of the place.

DOLLAR MAGAZINE.—The July number of this eap and interesting publication is before us.— is embellished with a plate of the New York mmer Fashions, The Last Arrow, The Three engers, and two Pages of Music. Send $1,00 t paid, to Wilson & Co., 162 Nassau street, Y, and get the work.

SOUVENIR AND REPOSITORY.—We have received e numbers for June 19, and July 3, of the "Ladies' Literary Repository," and the number for ne 26th, of the "Literary Souvenir." These mbers are illustrated with a variety of beautiful cuts explanatory of the laws of nature, and e works of creation. These excellent literary orks are edited and published by A. B. F. ildreth, at Lowell, Mass., the former similonthly at $1, the latter weekly at $2. Our estern Yankee readers who may be partial to a terary and miscellaneous paper from their nave land, cannot do better than to patronize Mr. ildreth.

UTICA CONVENTION.—This convention, to which e alluded in our last, "recommended that a nion of Seceding Methodists and other christans, be effected upon the following principles," z:

1. That each society or church possess power herent in themselves to form such rules and gulations as are necessary for carrying on the orship of God: but may delegate so much powr as they think proper, on a plan of representaon, for the general good and the promotion of e work of God among them; the representatives, hen in conference assembled, to station preachrs of their own body, and also such as may be recommended by the Quarterly Conferences as proper persons to engage in the pastoral work; and uch appointments shall be as far as practicable, n conformity with the wishes of the preachers, nd the circuits and stations signified through heir delegates. But wherever there are mutual agreements between preachers and people, the Conferences shall never disturb those relations: evertheless this shall not be so construed as to o away with an itinerant ministry.

2. That no person is to be a member of any ranch of the association, who is a *slaveholder*, or n *apologist* for slavery, either in *word or practice*, or any person who is in the *manufacture, sale or se of spirituous liquors except for medicinal or mehanical purposes.*

3. *That no inequality of rights or privileges is o be allowed in any society on the ground of either ondition or color.*

The first resolution, above recommends that his new church in contemplation, should be retricted from interposing its authority in severng the relations between congregations and minsters where they mutually agree, &c., but adds, "this shall not be so construed as to do away with an itinerant ministry." Now this part of the resolution to a person who understands the subject, is rather laughable than otherwise. The following resolution would not be more ridiculous; "*Resolved*, That Abel Brown shall have both his legs cut off six inches above the knees, nevertheless this resolution shall not be so construed as to prevent the said Abel from walking."

We admit the congregational mode of government is scriptural. So is the itinerant mode where the people adopt it. God seems to recognize the right of His people to govern themselves after any mode they think best, that is not opposed to the essential principles of morality and religion. When on one occasion they chose a king He did not interpose His authority to prevent it, but simply advised them of the consequences of such a government. We consider therefore the whole question of Congregationalism and Itinerancy a question of expediency. If the question be refered to the convenience of the ministry then a congregational mode should be adopted. But if it is to be refered to the welfare of the church, then, in the present state of society, an itinerancy is called for; with the present facilities of the church, generally, no Methodist secession, in our opinion, can succeed without it.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The remains of General Harrison, accompanied by his son John Scott Harrison, the Cincinnati committee, with a detachment of the Marine Corps, arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock, accompanied by our Mayor and Pittsburgh committee, who meet them at Sharpsburgh. About 3 o'clock the largest mass we ever remember to have seen in Pittsburgh, collected at the head of Liberty and Penn Streets. The procession being formed, headed by the Military, under the command of Col. Trovillo, Col. Denny and the Marshalls, with Maj. J. M. Davis and aids, and officers of the U. S. Army and Navy, our Clergy, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Committees, the Officers and Soldiers who served under Harrison, the Mayor, Recorder, and Police of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, with a vast number of our citizens attended and marched through our city to the Steamer Raritan, where the remains were deposited, and she immediately departed for Cincinnati. There must have been from 15,000 to 20,000 citizens and spectators, and the Fair of our city, with the children and youth, crowded every house, window, and the streets, and the doors and business houses were principally closed; we have never seen such a solemn procession since that at the funeral of the immortal Washington. The firing of cannon, the tolling of bells, and solemn music, and the countenances of all classes of our citizens, betokened their grief and sympathy for the remains of one of her most respected, virtuous, and honored citizens.—*Pitts. Int.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, July 14.—Flour 4,50; wheat 80 cents.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—*Flour*—The price of Flour has still further advanced, and sales of standard brand of Howard street have been made from store at 5,62½ a 5,75 per bbl., not exceeding about 300 bbls., at the latter, and those on Thursday. Holders continue to demand 5,75, but the article was rather flat yesterday. The wagon and car price is 5,50. Millers, having generally been grinding to fulfil contracts, the stock of City Mills was in consequence prevented from accumulating: we are therefore enabled to report only one sale, which was made early in the week, at 5,75. About the same time parcels of Susquehanna sold at 5,75; and fresh ground Lancaster county is now held at 6,00, but we have heard of no transactions at this latter rate.

The Home Market.—Of about 200 Beef Cattle offered on Monday, 150 sold at 6,50 a 7,25 per 100 lbs. the remainder laid over. The above prices establish a decline of 1,00 per 100 lbs., on recent rates, as the quality for which the highest price quoted was paid, was very prime.—*Lyford.*

NEW YORK, July 1.—Flour—Prices of Western Flour, have further slightly advanced, and at our present enhanced quotations, holders are firm. Common brands Genessee may be quoted at 5,43¾ a 5,50; Ohio, via canal, 5,25 a 5,37½, and Michigan, 5,18¾ a 5,31¼. There is no Ohio, via New Orleans, in first hands.

New York Cattle Market, June 28.—Beeves—At market 1137 head of Beef Cattle, including 250 left over last week—800 come from the South, the balance from this State.

The demand for Beef being moderate, and the supply large less prices were submitted to; 887 head were taken at prices varying from 5,50 to 7,50—average 6,50 the 100 lbs.—*New World.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The receipts of Flour continue limited and prices have again improved. Sales for shipment of over 4,000 bbls. at 5,19 a 5,25 for fair brands Penna. early in the week, subsequently at 5,25 a 5,37½, and 5,50 for fresh ground and Brandywine. Sales for city use at 5,25 a 5,75 for first choice brands Penn'a. and 5,12½ a 5,25 for Western.

Beef Cattle were in moderate request, and 400 head were sold at 5,50 a 7,50 per 100 lbs. Large droves have passed through this city during the last month, from the western and southern parts of this State, intended principally for the New York market.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, July 2.—Business is dull and little doing, except for leading articles for immediate consumption or use.

Flour and Wheat has advanced, the arrivals by wagons and boats during the week is about 4000 barrels, and ready sales yesterday and to day at the river, and from wagon at 3,87½ a 4,12½ and from store at 4,25 a 4,37½ per bbl. Wheat commands 75 to 80 cts.

Bacon—is plenty and dull—few sales.

Coffee—A fair stock and good sales, about 500 bags at 12½ to 13½ cts.

Tea—Holders firm and constant sales at, from 60 to 85 cts, according to kind and quality.

Sugar—Firm, sales in hhds. at 7½ a 8 cts and bbls. 8¾ to 9 cents.—*Int.*

MASSILLON, July 1.—Flour $3,87½.

Wheat—There appears to be a still further rise on Wheat, it is quoted now at from 1,00, to 1,10 cents per bushel. What has brought about the rise we are not able to say, except it is competition, it being higher here than any place on the canal. It has, however, given a new impetus to business which we all feel.—*Gaz.*

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour, 4,00; Wheat, 65 a 70; Corn, 20 a 25; Oats, 20.—*Phil.*

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 8.—Wheat 75 cts. per bushel, Flour 4,00 a 4,25 per barrel.—*Herald.*

ITEMS.

THE ART OF FLYING.—Mr. Jacob F. Heston, a respectable resident of this county, has constructed and patented an invention, which he calls a Flying Machine, and which, *when brought into successful operation*, will no doubt excite universal attention.—*Phil. paper.*

What we have been expecting from the enterprising of this age.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN NEW YORK.—The New York Commercial of Saturday says:—"The market has continued firm throughout the week, and common brands Canal now command 5,60. Ohio 5,31½ a 5,50; Michigan 5,25 a 5,37½, according to quality and condition, and Georgetown and Howard street, 5,50, being an advance of 12½ cents all round on the prices of Saturday last.—*Bicknell.*

The Frederick County (Md.) Bank has given "notice that having recovered the whole of *its own issues*, stolen from its vaults on the 22d of May last, with the exception of $1542, with all the State Banks, certificates and private check, taken at the same time, it *has this day resumed Bank operations*. Its own notes will hereafter be received for all debts due the bank, and will be paid out at the counter as usual.

A London paper informs us that 75 persons, mostly Greeks, while crossing the Marizza, at Adrianople, on a temporary wooden bridge, on the 21st March, fell into the river, and 72 of them were drowned.

Indiana has not been able to pay the interest on her State bonds. Illinois, Arkansas, and Michigan, promptly met theirs.

The Moyamensing Bank, Philadelphia, has been sued for not redeeming its notes according to the provisions of the new Relief Bill.

It seems to be pretty generally understood that the Hon. John Sergeant, has declined the mission to England.

We have nothing definite from Congress yet. In the Senate the bill to establish a new National Bank is under discussion. Mr. Clay and his friends are anxious to establish branches in the States without asking the consent of said States, and Messrs, Preston, Rives and other Senators, argue the propriety and policy of first obtaining the consent of the States. It is probable that this difficulty will be reconciled or compromised. If so, a Bank Bill will no doubt become a law.—In the House the great question is the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. But little progress has been made thus far. The probability is that Congress will be in session at least a month longer.—*Bicknell.*

IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.—The revenue derived by the British Government, through the postage on letters by the Cunard steamers, is about £20,000 a year. They formerly lost twice that amount in support of the old Halifax and Falmouth line.

DESERTED.—Our citizens are fast leaving us for the different watering places, causing our streets to present quite a deserted and lifeless appearance. Some in search of health, some looking for pleasure, but the greater part to free themselves from the ennui and listliness that the heat produces in the human system.—*Phil. paper.*

THE TOMATOE.—This luscious and wholesome vegetable has made its appearance in our market but the price asked for them, is rather too extravagant for our pocket, asking twelve and a half cents for three small ones.—*ib.*

CREW OF THE WM. BROWN.—The National Gazette states that John Messer, alias Norton, and Wm. Miller, two of the seamen of the ill-fated William Brown, who were in the long-boat, and have had published statements of that sad occurrence, were together in this city, on Tuesday. Messer was known on board the ship, and in the boat by the name of Norton. Why not examine them before a magistrate to ascertain which of the two is correct in his statements?—*ib.*

THE WHITE HOUSE.—On Monday the 5th July, the President's House was hospitably open for the reception of his friends, and many of them, of both sexes, residents of Washington and strangers, availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate.

The following article from a late Republican, contains information of much interest. We received an intimation, a few days since, in a letter from a gentleman at Washington, that it is correct:

We learn from good authority that Col. Johnson has succeeded in treating with the Wyandotts for the purchase of their lands and ultimate removal west of the Mississippi.

This tribe, consisting of about 700 souls is the last remnant of the Indian race within the borders of our State. If our recollection serve us, the Wyandotts originally claimed to be owners of all the soil from the lakes to the Ohio, and from Pittsburgh to the Great Miami River. They were familiarly known as the *grandfathers* of the Western tribes. The first to possess, they are the last to leave. Those beautiful hunting grounds of their fathers, where a century ago a white man had never trodden, are now entirely occupied by a different race, numbering more than two millions of souls.—*Cin. Repub.*

FOURTH OF JULY.—This day coming on Sunday, was celebrated in this city on Saturday the 3d. Though on that day our city was not enlivened by any military display, yet it was not altogether passed over in neglect. It could not have been more appropriately celebrated than it was, by the Sabbath Schools of the Methodist churches. On the morning of the 3d the teachers and scholars of the Methodist Protestant Church, assembled, and after marching through our streets, headed by the Rev. Mr. Dalbey, took a ramble on the hill opposite this place, and partaking of refreshments provided for the occasion returned home. On the afternoon the school of the Methodist Episcopal Church also assembled, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Babcock, and after parading through some of the principal streets, retired to a shady spot upon Mr. Wells' hill, where after the Declaration of Independence was read, an address was delivered by Mr. *Edwin C. Wilson.—Stubenville Her.*

THE CROPS.—The long continuance of dry weather has caused a good deal of damage in this and the adjacent counties, among the crops. The potatoes will be few and poor; and the oats scarcely worth harvesting. Corn has suffered a great deal; but would still recover if we would have a good rain within a few days. So protracted has been the drought, and intense the heat, that potatoes have actually burnt up in the ground.—*Alton (Illi.) Tel.*

CROPS.—The Bedford, Pa., Inquirer of the 17th inst. says—Our farmers were beginning to anticipate failures, but the recent rains in this region will revive their hopes again—they have just come in time to make the crops. The corn we are told looks remarkably well.

THE CROPS.—The Westmoreland, Pa., Intelligencer, states that the wheat crop in that section, is almost an entire failure.

The celebrated DeTocqueville has gone on a political mission to Algiers. Are we to expect a work on *democracy?*

THE WRECKED STEAMER.—The New York Commercial copies the account of Captain Sawyer, in relation to the wreck of a large steamer at sea, and says:

"It is suggested, and with apparent probability, that in this encounter on the waste of waters we have a final and conclusive intimation of the fate that has befallen the steam ship President.

"It must be remarked, however, that the wreck of a burned vessel, supposed to be a ship, and cotton loaded, had before been fallen in with, more than once, at points not very remote from that indicated by Captain Sawyer. The London Shipping Gazette of May 17th, contained a report from the Jessie Ritchie, arrived at Falmouth, that, on the 7th of April, a wreck was seen from, and visited by the captain of that vessel, in Lat. 28 N., Lon. 72 W., found to be North American built, from four to five hundred tons, lying on the starboard side and burned to the water's edge.

"Unless Captain Sawyer is positive and right about the fragments of wheels and machinary, in the wreck seen by him, the presumption is that his wreck and the one seen from the Jessie Ritchie were the same."

NOTE.—It will be recollected that the boilers of the President were below deck, and where the boilers usually are in river steamers, there were state rooms.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—By instructions from the Post Office Department, all Post Offices in the State of Michigan, in Indiana north of the National Road, and in Ohio, with the exception of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Brown, Highland, Clinton, Greene, Madison, Fayette, Adams, Scioto, Pike, Ross, and Pickaway, will be supplied with all kinds of Post Office Blanks by application to the Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Phil'a. Chronicle.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

BRITANNIA,

AT BOSTON.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, arrived at Boston, Saturday morning, at about 7 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in about thirteen and a half days. She experienced some rough weather, but what is very comfortable for this season, saw no icebergs.

The Britannia and Caledonia both made very quick passages out from Halifax.

The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on the 27th June, nine days out.

We have received advices from the principal parts of Europe, fifteen days later than those brought by the Columbia.

Captain Drew, the leader of the gang of pirates who destroyed the Caroline at Niagara, came passenger in this steamer to Halifax. She brought sixty-two passengers in all—forty-one to Boston. There was a better feeling in the Liverpool cotton market. In the week ending 18th ult., 26,100 bales had been sold. There was decided improvement.

Nothing of the President. It is now settled that she will be never heard of again.

The health of the Queen was bad. Some alarm was felt in consequence.

Active movements were making all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the next elections. Much excitement prevailed.

In Syria, more troubles have broken out, and some Turkish troops had been driven back by the mountaineers.

In Crete the insurrection is complete, raising recruits, distributing arms, and furnishing men through the Archipelago.

GREAT BRITIAN.—The British Parliament continued in session with no definite prospect of adjournment. There was considerable political agitation in the newspapers.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.—At half past three o'clock, on the morning of June 5th, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of one, that the present Ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion, 312; against, 311.

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of Ministers.

On Monday, he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the supplies.

The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 18, on the Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by commission.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—In answer to a question from Lord Strangford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President Steamer. The noble Earl also threw discredit upon the conjectors raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President, originated from speculators.

There has been some serious riots at Nottingham, and the military had been called out. A correspondent of the Globe says—My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent were stated to be in Nottingham and addressed the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night, when the Yellow Flags were torn down by the Blues, and Mr. Larpent himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday, the bands and flags of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured and several stabbed in the contest. Towards evening it was evident that more would be done than had.

The first demonstration of it was from the Blues, who with a shower of stones smashed the windows of the Review office, the Radical paper. One man was immediately apprehended by the police in the act of throwing an immense hedge stake at the window, and conveyed to the police office. The Review and Journal offices were threatened by each party with something worse than stones, and wherever the police appeared they were most shamefully beaten. The Mayor's windows were the last broken, and they were smashed by the Tories. It being ten o'clock at night, and the civil force being entirely worn out, orders were given for the military to be called out. The 3d Dragoons arrived at full trot, and the streets were immediately deserted. Police and soldiers guarded the buildings and patrolled the town all night, and quelled several disturbances.

The London Observer says that the very important event of her Majesty's accouchment may be expected at the end of September, or early in the month of October.

FRANCE.—A strong sensation is produced in all the departments of France by the refusal of the corporations of several cities—Grenoble, Nantes, Rheimi, Perpignan, and others, to assist in the survey ordered by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of increasing the receipts given by the house, window, and furniture taxes.

This source of discord promises to become very serious.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Territory has been invaded by 1500 Aldudes. The affair was under discussion in Corres.

TURKEY.—Constantinople papers give the alarming accounts of the politics of European and Asiatic Turkey.

AUSTRIA.—There was a rumor in Paris, that Austria had just concluded a contract for a loan of 75,000,000 of florins, of nearly 180,000,000 of francs, at 5 per cent. but at what price, or with what capitalists, is not learnt.

THE EAST.—It is stated that the Turkish government had made all required concessions to Mehemet Ali, and that the long pending eastern question was finally adjusted. But the latest Paris and London Gazettes convey a different impression.

Extracts from English papers received by the Britannia.

A Belgrade correspondent writes on the 2d ultimo to the Augsburgh Gazette—The Turkish soldiery continue to exercise all their violence against the Christians, and the Pacha of Nissa does not seem to treat them with more leniency. He is enrolling troops and making other preparations, but his future intentions are not known.

PORTUGAL—*Lisbon.*—Another Ministerial crisis had occurred at Lisbon, on which the opposition has finally defeated by 45 votes to 38. But another question had arisen of more serious character, in consequence of the Finance Minister, Baron Togal, having refused to agree to certain projects of the Special Finance Committee.

The difficulties occasioned by this state of things coinciding with the dispute about the organization of the national batallions, had led the ministers to tender their resignations. The Queen has sent for the Duke of Palmella.

The Augsburgh Gazette in an article dated Poaen, states that the person who carried off the Spanish Princess Isabella, and whom the French journalists dignified with the title of Count, is the younger brother of M. Adam Garowski, of the Government of Kalisch, in the kingdom of Poland. His sister is married to Count Mullinen.

The Precuisent of Antwerp says, on the authority of letters from Holland, that a marriage between the Prince de Joinville and the Princess Sophia, daughter of the King of Holland, may be considered as agreed upon.

For the Western Recorder.

MANCHESTER, MICH., JUNE 28, 1841.

Dear Brother: The Lord is still blessing our labor in Michigan. We have now more than two hundred members here. We have a class in Pittsford of forty members, another at Grasslake of thirty-four, and the work is spreading so fast, and far, that I am not able to take charge of it. We have a number of faithful laborers who are doing much for the cause here; we think that Michigan will be able another year to supply itself with preachers.

I would wish to know of you whether the Ohio or the Pittsburgh Conference is to take charge of this work another year? As the brethren here are entitled to a delegate, we want to know which conference he is to attend, and where the ministers are to be recommended who wish to travel. On these points you will please to inform me, as you were at the conference, and know what the understanding between the two conferences was.

Yours, &c., C. C. CHAPMAN.

In reply to the interrogatories, above, we say that we know nothing of any understanding between the Ohio and Pittsburgh Conferences in relation to this mission, though there may have been some correspondence between them on the subject of providing a missionary to attend to the calls from Michigan. As this Territory belongs to the Ohio Conference, we give it as our opinion that whenever she signifies her ability and wish to provide for this mission, she is entitled to the care of it; but, until then, it devolves on the Pittsburgh Conference to provide therefor, she having established it. Of course the delegate should attend the latter conference, and the ministers should be recommended to that body. It would probably be expedient and proper for the Ohio Conference, at her approaching session, to express her sentiments on this subject: So that the responsibility of providing for this section of the work may be regularly transfered, if desired, against another year.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From T. Foster for J. Holcomb,		5 00
"	" for M. Richardson,	2 00
"	W. George,	1 00
"	J. M. Flood for W. Fish,	2 00
"	W. Marshall for H. Dean,	2 00
"	" for W. P. Willy,	3 00
"	B. Dotson,	1 00
"	W. G. Williams for C. Williamson,	2 00
"	W. McCollough for T. Eastgate,	2 00
"	" for S. Bank,	2 00
"	" for J. Mitchell,	2 00
"	" for J. Weaver,	2 00
"	" for E. Whitsel,	2 00
"	J. Clemmons, for I. Carr,	5 00
"	" for A. Patton,	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

B. F. Thompson, J. Winders, J. Perkins, T. Foster, 1 sub.; S. H. Evans, Hanna & Turnbull, W. Marshall, 2; S. Rogers, "John," Layman," R. T. Boyd, J. Hardman, B. Dotson, W. G. Williams, C. C. Chapman, (we presume) 1 sub.; W. McCollough, J. Clemmons, "John," 2; W. J. Bledsoe, 2 subs.; R. M. Dalbey.

As the Second Volume of our paper will soon close, we give notice to those who have had the reading of the Recorder for two years without paying, that unless they fork over, to us, before we reach our 104th No. we will probably discontinue their papers.

Br. Williams, Mrs. Summerville owes us $1,25 for Methodist Correspondent and $3,00 for the Western Recorder, be so good as to present our bill. The name of *Moses* Williamson is erased from our book and "C." inserted instead of *Moses* and both credited $4,00.

Our friend, McCollough, away up in the mountains, who promised us the pay for a lot of some fifteen or twenty subscribers so soon as they could turn their pine logs into cash, it will be seen, by our receipts in this number, is beginning to redeem his pledge.

Br. Bledsoe will hold his last quarterly meeting, three miles east of Lafayette, Ia., commencing on the first Saturday in September.

Br. Stockton will please credit Rev. G. I. Miles, of Zanesville, O., $1,25 and charge us.

Having obtained leave of the quarterly conference of this circuit, we expect to hold a protracted meeting at the house of Br. William Stout, Franklin county, Ia. four miles west of Bloomingrove on the road to Laurel. Brs. Williams, McClain, Runnels, Chambers and all other ministerial brethren that can make it convenient, are respectfully invited to attend

The first Saturday in August, we expect to commence a protracted meeting in West Alexdria, Preble Co. Ohio.

Our last quarterly Meeting will be held at Br. Stibben's, commencing the 2d Saturday in August.

The 3d Saturday and 4th Sabbath in August, will be spent at a protracted meeting at Liberty, Montgomery, O.

At all of the above meetings we earnestly solicit the attendance of all the ministerial brethren that can in any way make it convenient to so to do. R. M. DALBEY.

Jacksonburgh, O., July 6, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

The undersigned, being in attendance at the quarterly conference of Sandusky circuit, were by vote of said conference officially requested to publish through the Recorder, the subjoined resolution respecting an individual who has lately palmed himself upon an unsuspecting portion of community as a minister of our church, greatly, we fear, to the injury of our cause.

Resolved, That it be duly certified to all whom it may concern, that SENECA D. FISH was not a minister nor member of the Methodist Protestant Church at the time of his leaving these parts, and had not been for a year; and that abundant evidence has this day been adduced before this body that he is a base impostor, grossly unworthy to be received or tolerated as a minister or professor of the christian religion.

Z. RAGAN,
A. H. BASSETT.

Near Tiffin, O., June 26, 1841.

In relation to the inquiries of B. D., we answer F. has left.

MUTUAL RIGHTS

AND

Ecclesiastical Reform.

IT has been suggested by those whose opinion is worthy of regard, that a periodical work in pamphlet form, devoted principally to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, and to an examination of *reform* principles advocated by the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, previous to the formation of the Associated Methodist Churches, now known as the Methodist Protestant Church, would meet with approbation and support. Solicited to test the validity of this opinion by experiment, the only ordeal by which matters of this kind can be definitely settled, the subscribers propose a monthly publication under the above title.

The *first* object of this work will be to collect and preserve, in a convenient and durable form, the principles espoused and defended by those who sought to reform the polity of the M. E. Church, and check the mal-administration of her itinerant ministers. While the plan of the work will admit essays on church government generally, we shall confine its columns more particularly to bring before the public a succinct view of the *commencement, progress* and *consummation* of events that lead to the secession of many ministers and members from the Methodist E. Church, and ultimately established the separate organization of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The present period seems to be a favorable one in view of bringing before an intelligent and candid public the controversy that existed between the friends to a radical and scriptural ecclesiastical government, and the Bishops and hierarchy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The undue excitement produced by interested persons in that communion, to divert the public attention from the merits of the pending controversy, has now subsided—and the influence of those persons being now neutralized, because of their motives and conduct being generally known, and the public mind being prepared for a dispassionate examination of the subject, points out the *necessity* and *expediency* of the proposed publication.

The work will be published simultaneously in Boston and New York, once a month, in the octavo form, to contain some thirty pages, elegantly printed, with good type and fine paper. The price will be two dollars a year, payable in advance, or on the reception of the first number, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense. Any person obtaining six subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to the seventh copy.

Persons holding subscription papers will please return the names of subscribers as soon as practicable. It will be admitted by all who have taken an interest in the objects contemplated by the subscribers, that as a Church, we owe it to ourselves and the community at large, that we should present matters in their true light, that after we are gone, posterity may judge between us and our opponents in view of the truth and justice of our course. Many of the writings of the early Reformers have gone out of print—the protests against unrighteous clerical assumptions ought not to be lost. Let then, a simultaneous effort be made at once, by our friends, and we shall send forth an antidote to the poison that has afflicted many.

Direct to editors of New York Luminary, New York; and Olive Branch, Boston.

W. W. WALLACE, N. Y.
T. F. NORRIS, Boston.

N. B.—All letters must be post paid.

Double Plate Number.

LADY'S BOOK,--EXTRA.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VOLUME. VOLUME XXIII., EIGHT COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Lady's Book Fashions.

THE present number is presented to the public as the consummation of a long and ardent wish of the proprietor, to make this portion of the Pictorial Department of the LADY'S BOOK superior to the issue from the French press. We do not mention the English, as we have long since surpassed them.

Two Engravings

Adorn this No. The Paintings by Collins. The Transfer by A. L. Dick.

They are subjects that tell to the soul of every reader. There is a story in each; a world of mind to be appreciated by all who love the beautiful in nature; and how well has Prof. Walter illustrated them. Our thanks are due to the Painter, the Engraver and the Poet. A series of such beautiful Pictures will follow. We do not promise to give more than one steel engraving in a month—we may give two, just as the fancy pleases us.

The paper used in this, and to be used in future numbers, we wish to call particular attention to. It is of the finest quality used for book work.

Miss Edgeworth, Miss Mitford, Lady Blessington, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. S. C. Hall, will in future be co-contributors with Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Hentz, &c., &c., &c. A list of names that embraces the female talent of America and England.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHILDREN.—It is a great mistake in those who think none but adults can be benefitted by reading religious newspapers. True the parents ought to take a paper for their own instruction and edification. So they should for the improvement of their sons and their daughters, and for their servants and others under their roof. But those little buds just opening should not be forgotten. Children who are just beginning to read and reflect are often delighted with a newspaper.—Put one in their way that contains good religious matter, and you not only aid them in learning to read, but you give them a taste for good reading. You instruct them in divine things. And some interesting truth may by this means make an impression never to be removed from their minds. It is true there are many small and valuable papers published expressly for juvenile readers. But we have persons in all our families whose capacities demand more solid instruction, and whose minds should be stored with truth conveyed with language on a level with every ordinary capacity. This will lead on the youth beyond their youth to manhood; and from the nursery to the open world and active life. As the youthful mind is ever on the advance, we should ever sit before them such books and papers as are suited not only to their present age, but to ripe years. This will serve to develop the powers, and set the mind on stretch for ideas and subjects which should occupy their thoughts, and interest them as they advance.

I therefore give it as my deliberate opinion, that while small children may be essentially benefitted by the reading of juvenile papers, they, and certainly those of riper years, should have access to a good religious paper. Every family should take one. I would take one for the benefit of my children even if I should never look into it myself. It is very inconsistent for parents to take pains to send their children to school and to meeting and still not give them a religious paper at home. Think of it ye parents; and for a small sum make your children rich in useful knowledge.—*Christian Herald.*

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—The dead letter office in the Post Office Department is a great curiosity. The dead letters are returned to the General Post Office with the quarterly accounts from the 13,000 post offices which now exist. Five clerks are employed in the dead letter post-office. The envelops are taken from the packages by one clerk, who ties a string round the contents and casts them into a basket. The next clerk assorts them and compares them with the post bills, sending the *letters* to a clerk to be opened. On opening, the letters containing no valuable enclosures are thrown into a basket and destroyed. Those containing valuable enclosures are returned to the offices where they were mailed, and sent to the owner if found. If not claimed, all money is placed in a separate fund and the account recorded, so that it can be paid to the owner at any future period if claimed. They open *about two hundred and fifty thousand letters per quarter.* There are now *several cart loads* in the office, unopened. The work of opening and assorting is very tedious and laborious.

THE GREAT MAMMOTH CAVE IN KENTUCKY.—Dr. John Croghan, the proprietor of this wonderful Cave, situated in Edmondson county, Ky., has opened a house or place of public entertainment within about a mile from its mouth! where he accommodates visiters with lodging and meals. A member of Congress says in a letter with which we have been favored, "This great curiosity is destined to become a place of fashionable resort." The following are the Rules and regulations.

1st. No person will be permitted to enter the Cave without a guide, or during his continuance therein to separate from him. 2d. Nothing found in the Cave is to be taken away by visitors. 3d. Visiters are particularly charged not to break the formations in the Cave, or to disfigure the walls or ceilings by writing of names, or otherwise. 4th. Visiters are requested to report to the managers any misconduct or neglect on the part of the guides. 5th. Charge for guide to the Cave, for five hours or less, first visit, $1. 6th. Every subsequent visit not exceeding five hours 50 cents. 7th. Children and servants half price. 8th. Boarders after the third visit, may accompany newly arrived visiters without charge.

N. B. Skiffs at all times in readiness at the river and lake within the Cave.

Rates of Fare at the Cave House.—Boarding $7, do. within the Cave $14; breakfast, dinner or supper, 50 cents each. Children half price. Lodging single night 25; horse fed 25 cts; per night 50 cts; per week $2,50. Wines of various kinds, and of the best quality, at the usual rates. Fowling pieces and fishing tackle will be furnished to visiters, which if lost or damaged, must be paid for.

N. B. Accommodations are furnished exclusively to visiters at the Cave.

FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—The rapidity with which birds move from place to place, is one remarkable circumstance attending them. The hawk, and many other birds occasionally fly at the rate of not less than one hundred and fifty miles an hour.

A falcon, belonging to Henry IV. of France made its escape, and in twenty hours afterward was found at Malta, one thousand three hundred and fifty miles distant; so that, as hawks do not fly by night, he must have hourly flown 75 miles even supposing him to have been immediately discovered at Malta, and the days to have been the longest.

The flight of birds is a sort of augury, though a very different sort from that believed in by the superstitious of antiquity. It has no connection with the offices or fortunes of men, but it tells what kind of season prevails in those climes whence the visiters come. The early appearance of the winter birds is a sure sign of an early winter in the northern countries; and the early appearance of the summer ones is equally sure sign of an early spring in the south.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING GUNPOWDER. Mr. Mayer, mining superintendent at Gegenback in the Duchy of Baden, has discovered that colophonium (resin) mixed with gunpowder in proportion of an ounce to a pound, doubles the strength of the powder, so that in blasting, one ounce may be used instead of two, and with greater effect. The gunpowder and resin should be immediately blended. Mr. Mayer made this discovery accidentally, from putting a piece of paper on which there happened to be sealing wax into his gun, the effect being as if he had used a double charge, he was knocked down by the recoil. This he imputed to the resin.

William Penn was born in London in 1664, and died in Rushcomb, in England in 1718. He established the colony of Pennsylvania, which took its name from him. It was granted to him in consideration of debts due his father, for services done to the crown. He afterwards purchased it of the Indians, and ever treated them with perfect fairness. He resided most of the time in England, and governed his colony by the assistance of deputies. About the commencement of the Revolution, the inhabitants of the colony paid him $370,000 for it. The character of Penn is truly amiable, benevolent and humane; and his labors were devoted to the good of mankind.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF THE YOUNGSTOWN CIRCUIT.

Resolved, 1*st.* That we regard slavery as a moral evil of the greatest magnitude; a henious sin against God and man, that ought immediately to be repented of and abandoned.

Resolved, 2*d.* That the prejudice against color so inveterately cherished by so many of our brethren, is most offensive to God; it wickedly pours contempt on His work, and quarrels with the alotment of His providence; is cruel to the colored man, and is a main support of the system of slavery.

Resolved, 3*d.* That the *apparent* sanction put upon slavery in the discipline of our church, by making a distinction in rights on account of color, and by admitting those guilty of the practice to the ministry and to the membership of the church, ought to be entirely withdrawn.

Resolved, 4*th.* That slavery being contrary to the morality of the Holy Scriptures, is a proper subject of church discipline, and members who persist in the crime, or in the support and defence of it, may, and should be expelled as for other immoralities, but the same patience, and meekness and persevering efforts to enlighten and reclaim, should be employed as are requisite in reference to evil customs which have been long suffered to prevail, and in relation to which the public mind is not fully enlightened.

Resolved, 5*th.* That we respectfully recommend to the circuits and stations in the Pittsburg district, to take measures to have a convention of anti-slavery ministers and members of the church, held at the place of the next meeting of the next session of the Annual Conference or the Monday preceding.

Resolved, 6*th.* That we do most sincerely detest the principle and practice of amalgamation or a matrimonial union of whites and blacks: and that nothing be so construed in the 2d Resolution as to favor the principle of amalgamation.

W. B. MILLER, Chairman.
T. W. Stephens, Secretary.

SHARON, PA., MAY 25, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having been much afflicted at the time of the last Annual Conference, and my affliction continued so that I was not able to go to my circuit till in April, when I reached the circut I found Br. Inskeep in tolerable good health, having had considerable success in his labors on his charge. I have gone twice round the circuit, find it to be a beautiful country—many kind friends, and some good meetings.—But still there are some things to mourn over. I would say to the brethren and friends on Coshocton circuit, I have not forgotten you, but remember with gratitude and pleasure the happy seasons we have enjoyed together. I have occasionally enjoyed the privilege of sitting together with christians in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. I am striving to live for the day when all the faithful shall have a place of glory eternal in the heavens.

THO. W. STEVENS.

CLERMONT CT., O., JUNE 26, 1841.

Br. Springer: I wish, if you please, to make it known through the Recorder, that our 4th quarterly meeting for this circuit, will commence on Saturday, 7th August, 11 o'clk. at Bethesda Chapel. It is intended to protract the meeting for 5 or 6 days. This meeting is designed as a substitute for a camp-meeting for the circuit, as the brethren believe more real good will be done at such a meeting held in the house, than if held in the woods. It is much desired that the members of the church, within the bounds of the circuit, will be in attendance and endeavor to sustain the meeting as much as possible. It is absolutely necessary, that the official members of the circuit, unstationed ministers, stewards, exhorters, class leaders, should for the respectability and service of the church, be there at the commencement of the meeting. Among other important business to be transacted, at the quarterly meeting, will be the election of a lay delegate, to attend the approaching conference of ministers and lay delegates in Springfield.

The discipline of the church requires that the stewards make the best effort to raise the allowance of Itinerant ministers who labor on the circuit and stations, and in addition to this, during the last quarter, to take up collections at the different congregations on the circuit, called a conference collection, intended to make up the deficiencies of those preachers who do not get their full amount of pay on the circuits where they have labored. But in case the stewards fail in their duty, it devolves upon the minister to attend to the same. It is very desirable, in view of the general prosperity of the church that the stewards on the circuits and stations would attend to this disciplinary regulation.

The stationed and unstationed ministers in Cincinnati, and those on the adjacent circuits, the President of the district if in convenient distance, and conference missionary are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

There will be also a protracted meeting at Withamsville, to commence the last of July, expected to last 3 or 4 days. Any of our ministers who can attend, I hope will do so.

Any of the superintendents of neighboring circuits, who desire ministerial aid from this circuit, will please to keep their eye on the above dates, 31st of July and 7th August, and not fix their meeting on those days.

Some of the superintendents do not publish their quarterly meetings only one or two weeks before the time, and then call out for help, and then behold, the minister called on, has a quarterly meeting at the same time. This will explain why the writer was not on Highland circuit, when called for on the 16th of May. He makes this statement, because he had made a promise.

If a company from Eagle creek circuit, or any other place, think proper to come and encamp near Bethesda chapel, during the progress of the meeting, they will find the same services, that are usual at camp-meetings—Prayer meeting in the morning, and preaching from two to three times a day, and the brethren in the vicinity will render all the help they can to make such comfortable, besides entertaining as many friends and strangers in their houses, as will be convenient.

May God in his infinite goodness, bless all well meant efforts to promote his glory, and pour a flood of salvation upon all his people.

Yours, respectfully,
R. T. BOYD.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.—"An Old Farmer" writing in the Norristown Register, says—"It is my belief, and has been for years past, that the farmers' crops of corn are more destroyed by worms than they would be if birds of all descriptions were left alone by gunners, who run over the farm and destroy both grass and grain. It is a hardship, the farmer cultivates his land, the worms destroy his corn, and the gunner his grass, his grain, and his fences." A thousand more well attested facts might be stated to show the value of birds; but more are not necessary. Let every farmer and every one who is interested in the labor of the farmer, (and who is not?) do what he can to protect them, and the face of the country will no longer present the appearance of scorched and blasted wilderness, but will produce their "fruit in season."

BEAVERS.—Such is the sagacity of beavers, that a tribe of American Indians considered them as a fallen race of human beings, who, in consequence of their wickedness, vexed the Great Spirit, and were condemned by him to their present shape, but, that in due time they will be restored to their humanity.—They allege that the beavers have the power of speech, and that they have heard them talk with each other, and seen them sitting in council on an offending member The lovers of natural history are already well acquainted with the surpassing sagacity of these wonderful animals, with their dexterity of cutting down trees, skill in constructing their houses, and their foresight in collecting and storing provisions sufficient to last them during the winter months; but few are aware, I should imagine, of a remarkable custom among them, which more than any other, confirms the Indians in believing them a fallen race. Towards the latter end of autumn, a certain number, varying from twenty to thirty, assemble for the purpose of building their winter habitations. They immediately commence cutting down trees, and nothing can be more wonderful than the skill and patience which they manifest in this labor. It is curious to see them looking up watching the leaning of the tree when its cracking announces its approaching fall, to observe them scampering off in all directions to avoid being crushed.—When the tree is prostrate, they quickly strip it of its branches; after which with dental chisels, they divide the trunk into several pieces of equal lengths, which they roll to the rivulet across which they intend to erect their house. Two or three old ones generally superintend the others, and it is no unusual sight to see them beating those who exhibit any symptoms of laziness; should, however, any fellow be incorrigible, and persist in refusing to work, he is driven unanimously by the whole tribe to seek shelter and provisions elsewhere. These outlaws are, therefore, obliged to pass a miserable winter, half-starved, in a burrow on the banks of some stream, where they are easily trapped.—The Indians call them "lazy beaver," and their fur is not half so valuable as that of the other animals; industry and *precoyance* secure them provisions and a comfortable shelter during the severity of the winter.

ADVICE.—Be honest and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power, while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend, and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course grown gray with unblenched honor, bless God and die.—*Heinzelmann.*

Bermuda papers announce the death of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, naval commander-in-chief on the North American and West India stations. He died very suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 28th May.

The Rocky Glen Factory, situated in Fishkill, Dutchess county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 19th ult. Loss estimated at $160,000, insurance $86,000. By the calamitous fire some 300 hands are thrown out of employment.

The State of Ohio contains over 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres. Estimated quantity of varable land 20,000,000; wet broken and sterile, 5 000,000 acres. Assessed for taxation in 1841, 20,216,044 acres; in cultivation including meadow and pasture land 7,500,000.

When a man is about to enter into the state of matrimony, he ought to have a clear understanding as to whether he is to marry one individual or a whole family.

Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

"CHILDREN SHOULD NOT ASK QUESTIONS."

Lucy was sitting with her mother by a cheerful fire one morning, when a hard rain kept her from school The mother was silently employed with her sewing, while the sprightly little girl, about eight or nine years old, was amusing herself with looking over some pamphlets and periodicals, which lay among the books on the table.

'Ma,' said Lucy, at length, 'I have been looking through these names in the Missionary Herald, and Bible and Tracts reports, which uncle B. lends you and Pa to read, and I cant't find Pa's name any where in the account of the money that is given, why don't he put his name down, uncle B. does, and Mr. R. and Mr. G., and so many gentleman?'

'I suppose my dear,' said the mother, as the little girl continued turning over the leaves of the pamphlets, 'your Pa doesn't wish to have his name published to the world with the amount of his charities.'

'Well ma, then why don't he put something into the plate when we have collections taken up for the missionaries, and the different societies which our minister recommends? The plate comes to our pew with bills and half dollars, and two shilling pieces in it, and I never see Pa put any thing in.'

'Your father, Lucy, can't afford to be giving continually to so many different objects.'

The thoughtful and intelligent little girl looked up again from her books, and cast a glance around upon the splendid furniture which adorned the parlor. She could not understand this reason, and thought, no doubt, 'my father might at least afford to give to some of them.'—She was silent for a time, but again asked, 'Ma, why don't you go to some of the societies where the ladies meet and sew? or why could'nt you make some pretty articles for the fair, such as aunt B. makes.'

'I hav'nt time to attend to the societies, or to make such articles,' said her mother, without raising her eyes from the elegantly wrought collar, around which she was placing a costly lace.

Lucy was again silent, and laying down her book looked intently in the fire. By and by she asked, 'Ma, how long have you and Pa belonged to the church?'

'Lucy,' said her mother, pleasantly, 'little girls should not ask so many questions.

'Well,' said Lucy, 'I do wish to know whether Pa gives any money to the societies, for ever since I heard Mr. ———'s text last Sunday, 'the silver and gold are the Lord's,' I have been afraid Pa keeps too much of it!'

A camp-meeting, for Miami circuit, will be held at the old camp-ground, near Sidney, O., commencing on the 13th of August. As we will much need help, we earnestly solicit the aid of Brs. McGuire, Hunt, Devore, Young, Dalbey, Besse and J. Flood, with all others, who can conveniently attend. J. M. FLOOD.

A NEW VOLUME
OF
BICKNELL'S REPORTER,
COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT.

Commencing July 20th, 1841.

THE proprietor of the above named publication, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that the new volume of the work commencing with July 20, 1841, will, in many respects, prove superior to any of its predecessors. The Reporter has been in existence for thirteen years—is firmly established, and enjoys a reputation for independence, accuracy, and a desire to publish nothing but the truth in relation to the *Political, Monetary, and Business* affairs of the United States, at least equal to any other journal in the land. Its patrons, and the community at large, repose confidence in its statements, and it shall be the pride, as it is the duty of the Publisher, to avoid, by every means in his power, the slightest abuse of this confidence. His aim for the future will be to adhere to the plan which has secured for his publication so liberal a degree of patronage,—to place the Reporter above all mercenary or political considerations, and to make it sought after as well for the character and utility of its information, as relied upon, because of the general truth and integrity of its statements.

The work is devoted to the *Commercial, Banking, Business, and Agricultural* interests of the American people, while the *Literary Circle* and the *Family Fire-side* are not forgotten.

Each number contains—

A Review of the Philadelphia Money market.

A Review of the Business operations of the preceding week.

A detailed and carefully corrected list of the Banks of the United States—solvent and broken.

A list (occasionally) of all the counterfeits that have been issued on the various Banks of the Union.

Descriptions of all new Counterfeits.

The Latest European news, the latest Commercial news from New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal cities.

All the important proceedings of Congress.

A review of the Business Operations throughout the country—with notices of the movements of the various Banks.

Editorial articles on general subjects.

Literary Extracts.

All Public Documents of importance.

A story on the first page.

A detailed Prices Current for New York and Philadelphia.

With such other matter as may come within the scope of the publication, and may seem calculated to render it really useful and serviceable to the Merchant, Trader, Farmer, Bank Officer, or Man of Business.

Many improvements will be made in the new volume.

Our publication office is immediately opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, and our opportunities of obtaining the latest information are therefore of the best description.

In short the Reporter is just such a weekly newspaper, as every man of business should possess, especially if a resident of a country town, a village, or of an interior city.

The terms of subscription, are $3 per annum, in advance. Address,

MATTHEW T. MILLER, *Proprietor*,
No. 76, South 3d street Philadelphia.

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner,

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice.

JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *Iron, Nails, &c.*

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

A New Volume.—In Splendid Style.—July, 1841.

GRAHAM'S
LADY'S & GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular magazine (the addition having more than doubled in less than 6 months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume, with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series, of rich

Original Engravings,

got up in a manner, that shall surpass any used, in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists, in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered, that most of the subjects selected, are original

American Pictures,

which have never been before engraved, and are consequently, the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS.

It must be remembered that the Fashion plates of this Magazine, are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published, in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine, by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn *always* from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States, for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for *coloring* than any other publication, and always have the *best.*

THE CONTRIBUTORS.

In addition to the usually fine array of original contributors, which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more, of the best writers of the day, so that spice and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

Sports & Pastimes.

This interesting feature of the Magazine shall be preserved as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all young and old, who delight in the sports of the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.

The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper,

NEW & POPULAR MUSIC.

The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar, shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.

☞The terms are $3,00 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or *two copies* for 5,00 free of postage and discount, always in advance. *No subscriber received in any case without the money.* This rule is imperious and will not be departed from. Address postpaid,

GEO. R. GRAHAM,
S. W. Corner 3d and Chesnut streets,
Philadelphia.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the hackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

William Green,

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER, SILVERSMITH AND JEWELLER,

CAN be found at his shop on Main street Putnam, a few doors north of J. C. Guthrie's store, where he will do his best to accommodate customers. He keeps on hand an assortment of spectacles, watch trimmings, pencils, &c.

April 22, 1840. 35tf.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 48. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1841. | Whole No. 100. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

POETRY.

From the Albany Temperance Recorder.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

pity me lady, I'm hungry and cold;
old I all my sorrows to you unfold,
sure your kind breast with compassion would
flame,
father's a drunkard—*but I'm not to blame.*

mother's consumptive, and soon will depart—
sorrows and trials have broken her heart.
poor little sisters are starving! oh shame!
father's a drunkard—*but we're not to blame.*

e was we were happy, with plenty and peace,
every day saw our pleasures increase;
then with what kindness we lisp'd forth his
name,
now he's a drunkard—*yet, we're not to blame.*

e was when each morning around the fire side,
sire in the midst, like a saint would preside,
kneel, and for blessings would call on God's
name—
now he is a drunkard—*can we be to blame?*

father then loved us, and all was delight
il he partook of this withering blight,
sunk his poor family in misery and shame—
es, he's a drunkard—*but we're not to blame.*

we must be censur'd and shun'd by mankind;
lden down with contempt and to sorrow
consign'd—
friends all forsake us and leave us! Oh shame!
n he's a drunkard—*but we're not to blame.*

poor dying mother, must she feel the scorn?
t she be forsaken, to perish forlorn?
rief! when I call on that affectionate name,
ght well ask the world—*can that saint be to
blame?*

sisters, poor orphans! Oh, what have they
done?
should you neglect them, or why will you
shun?
not foul disgrace be attached to their name;
gh their father's a drunkard—*they are not to
blame.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

tatement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, finite and Eternal Prescience, as it is curtly and implicitly received by a very large portion of the Christian World.

NO. VII.

DOCTRINE OF A CERTAIN AND ETERNAL PRESCIENCE, IN RELATION TO ALL MORAL ACTIONS AND THE FINAL ISSUE OF HUMAN LIFE, NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE MORAL AGENCY OF GOD, AND NOT COMPATIBLE WITH HIS ETERNAL EXISTENCE, AND NOT TO BE RECONCILED WITH THE RIGHTEOUS GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD.

the popular notion of an infinite and eterprescience be true, there is no kind of moral cy in existence, either created or uncreated, an or Divine. The doctrine of eternal prence, annihilates in theory the moral agency od, with the moral freedom of the human d. For if every thing in the purposes and actions of God, and every thing in the voliand the conduct of men; if every thing h is at present contained in the whole emof created and uncreated existence; and if y thing, which may ever hereafter, possess kind of existence, either positive or relative, ven now, in reality, and in truth, the object n eternal and infallible prescience, then it t of necessity follow, that all moral agency, ther human of Divine, is nothing more than ature of the human fancy.

every future occurrence, as well in the con- of God, as in the actions of men, be the ob- of a certain and infallible anticipation, then t the infinite Jehovah be as destitute of morreedom as a mechanical automaton, or as an n of unconscious and inanimate matter.—ery future event be infallibly anticipated, the actual occurrence of every future issue t be equally infallible; for although the antition would not *create* the issue, yet it must ecessity *imply* both the certainty and the inbility of the issue; and the infallibility of issue, would be as absolutely inseparable from infallibility of the anticipation, as from the llibility of the causation by which the issue secured.

he modesty of the advocates of an eternal prence, in disclaiming for their beloved doctrine causative power, and fatal necessitation, is an imperfect copy of the worthy example of lord god the Pope; who, in the plentitude of infinite condescension, has made himself the y successor of an illiterate fisherman, the prosed devotee of all the christian churches, and taken to himself the obsequious and grovelling of the servant of servants. Would not old kliff's obsolete rendering of the apostolic tibe the most appropriate epithet by which er the Pope of Rome, or the doctrine of an nal prescience could possibly be designated? *nave of the Lord Jesus Christ!*

ut, to return to the question of eternal prence, as it may be found to bear upon the morgovernment of the world. The advocates of doctrine of the certain and final perseverance he Saints, have most ingeniously argued that would imply a severe reproach on the Divine rnment, to suppose, that God would ever be ated to bestow the blessing of His grace upon person, whom He foreknew would be certainnfaithful in the use of it, and would, in the e, be eternally miserable. This argument is, doubt, perfectly tenable, and such as no man fairly and fully refute. For to suppose that would bestow the blessings of His grace upon man, under a certain prescience, that it ld not ultimately secure his salvation, but ld infallibly serve to augment his guilt, and ggravate his eternal misery, would be in ef, to renounce every principle of wisdom, and lness, and mercy, in the government of the d. But now, let us fairly try the effect of solid and irrefragable argument, on the doce of an eternal prescience, and we shall pros e that hideous monster at a single blow.—l here let me only ask my reader, whether the ator of the world, the eternal Parent of the an race, would not employ as much integrity ur *creation* in our *redemption*, and whether would not have as much regard to utility and iency, and to the ultimate happiness of His tures, in the one as He would in the other?—le would not convert any man in vain, would create any man in vain? If He would not ow the blesssng of His grace upon any man er a certain prescience of final misery, would He bestow the boon of existence, under a certain prescience of His eternal misery? If He would not bestow inefficient grace, would He bestow a useless and miserable existence?

If the doctrine of eternal prescience be true, then, in relation to all that will be eternally miserable, the real evil of the case would lie in their being created under a certain prescience of their eternal destiny and not in any subsequent occurrence; for no subsequent occurrence, whether of conversion or of non-conversion, whether of penitence or impenitence, could possibly alter their certain and eternal destiny. No man can reconcile it with the goodness or with the justice of God, that He should bring any creature into existence, under the certain prospect of misery, and especially of eternal misery. Of such a being, it can never be said that "He is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works."

The doctrine of prescience, in relation to the finally impenitent, is as utterly incompatible with every notion of righteousness, in the great Author of our being, as the most unconditional and eternal reprobation can be. But even, if it were to be conceded that a righteous and benevolent creator, upon the certain prescience of final and eternal ruin, in any creature, that He was about to bring into existence, would rather forbear the act of creation, than bestow existence under such a certain prospect of misery; yet such a supposition would evidently involve a palpable contradiction, a forbearance that would be absolutely impossible The creation of such a being would be as eternally infallible as his distruction could be, and all contingency would be as totally inapplicable to the one, as it would be to the other.

An event that is the object of a certain and infallible prescience, must be absolutely and eternally incapable of failure in its anticipated issue, neither can it be in the power of an omnipotent being, to defeat or prevent its ultimate occurrence, or to effect any kind of commentation in its final result. If, therefore, the doctrine of an eternal prescience be true, there is an end of all moral freedom in the agency of God, as well as of all moral freedom in the human mind; and there can be in reality no moral agency in existence, either in the Deity, or in any of His creatures.

The doctrine of an eternal prescience is not only inconsistent with the moral agency of God, but is equally incompatible with the efficient exercise of every Divine perfection. Admit a certain and infallible anticipation of the final issue of human life, and then tell me, what it is possible for any or for all of his natural and moral perfected to do in altering or defeating, the anticipated result. Could even an eternal prescience itself, inform the Deity how He might alter the anticipated issue? Could infinite wisdom devise any successful expedient? Could infinite power do any thing towards altering an issue that is certainly and infallibly anticipated? Justice might poise her scales, and brandish her flaming sword, but she would not be able to strike one successful blow. Mercy might yearn with piety, and burst into tears, but she would not be able to put forth a single hand to save. The wailings of Divine compassion would be as unavailing as the hysterical shrieks of the frantic mother, on seeing her innocent and helpless babe, committed to devouring flames, or precipated to the bottom of the deep.

On the assumption of an eternal and infallible prescience, the moral government of the world would be only a wanton delusion on popular credulity, a tissue of endless contradiction and absurdity, a frightful monster of the human fancy. On the assumption of such an hypothesis, all the prerogatives of government would be completely annihilated:—the hideous chimera of prescience, usurps the throne of the Almighty and dashes His crown to the ground. But the doctrine of eternal prescience, not only robs the Deity of the prerogatives of His government, but it destroyes, in the theory, His perfections and His being.

No man would be able to reconcile the idea of eternal prescience with that of eternal existence; because they mutually exclude and destroy each other. If the whole of eternity be at this very moment before the broad and blazing eye of this infinite and immutable prescience, then it must not only be prescient of the last act and the last volition, but it must be equally precient of the first act and the first volition of the Deity; because the whole of every thing, must of necessity, comprehend all its parts. Now let the advocates of this equivocal doctrine, only make their election out of the following alternatives: Does that eternal prescience, for which they so earnestly contend, take cognizance of the first act and the first volition, and of the last act and the final volition of the eternal Jehovah? If the prescience for which they contend does include the whole of the Divine conduct from everlasting to everlasting, then it must of necessity apply to all its parts, nor is it possible for any single act or volition to escape its unbounded cognizance; it must be as prescient of the first, and as prescient of the last, as it is scient of any intermediate occurrence. Either the prescience for which they contend does apply to the last act, and to the first act of the Deity, or it does not. Now make your election: for if it does apply to the first act and to the last act of the Deity, then there is an end to eternity, but if it does not include the first and the final act of the Deity, then there is an everlasting quietus to the doctrine of eternal prescience.

Eternal prescience and eternal existence, can never be reconciled to each other. Every rational man, who will maintain the doctrine of an originated and eternal existence in the Deity, must abandon the notion of an eternal prescience to the perversion of ignorance, and the voracious credulity of Pagan superstition, from whence it sprung. Every consistent and ultra believer in the doctrine of prescience may push forward his speculation to absolute Atheism; and if the abettors of this theory do not speculate themselves into an utter disbelief of a Deity, it is because their moral intuitions, and their christian principles happily serve as an antidote to the infidelity of their creed.

It would be exceedingly unjust to impute to the persons who maintain the doctrine of an eternal prescience, all the consequences that might be legitimately inferred from those premises; but it is perfectly fair, in argument, to deduce all the consequences, however revolting, that may be possibly deduced, from any premises, the falsity of which we are endeavoring to expose. The very singular opinion, that God may *possibly* know the final issue of human life, but may *not choose* to make Himself acquainted with so revolting an issue as that of the eternal destruction of a human being, is, in my view of the case, quite as fertile of mental incongruities, contradictions, and absurdities, as the notion of an actual and certain prescience, or even that of an absolute predestination, and it is, if possible, far more revolting to every sense of moral justice in the government of the world. That the acquisition of knowledge in human beings may be voluntary, is beyond all dispute; but then it must be equally evident that all knowledge in the Deity, must be involuntary in its acquirements. It is not possible for God to be ignorant of any thing that is knowable because it is no more possible for the Deity, to be unacquainted with any thing, that is accessible to His infinite mind, than it is for Him to lay aside the possession of His eternity, or His infinite, or any of His natural or moral perfections. And in relation to the moral argument of the case; if the Deity could foresee, with certainty, the final issue of human life, and upon discovering that any creature, if created, would be certainly and eternally miserable, and had the power of preventing such an issue by withholding the gift of actual existence, and yet He could find no inducement, either to cast His nativity, or interpose between him and a certain and inevitable destruction; what could we think of the moral principles, and moral sympathies of such a dormant and inexorable Deity? Can any thing be found in the pages of heathen mythology, that would be half so hateful, as such an unfeeling, unmoveable, wreckless and inexorable being.

A Deity, that could be insensible to the miseries of His creatures, and too indolent to make Himself acquainted with their real condition, can never be identified with that benevolent being, whose active goodness extends to all, and whose tender mercies are over all His works —a benevolent creator, could never acquit himself of the blood of any creature, whose eternal misery He had it in His power to prevent, or of the misery of any being, whom He should create under a certain prescience of everlasting destruction.—Every groan of such a miserable creature, must be, in the conscience of his guilty creator, a worm that would never die, and a fire that would never be quenched.

The doctrine of eternal prescience, would, as far as theory is concerned, render the eternal Jehovah infinitely more guilty, than either fallen Adam, or apostate Satan; and would mingle the creator and His creatures together in one common and eternal hell. The advocates of the doctrine of prescience, have attempted to turn this argument back upon ourselves, by insinuating, that we believe the Almighty has created beings who are eternally misereable, and that we believe it is certain that many beings whom He has created will be certainly and eternally lost. We do indeed believe that the Almighty created the devil and his angels, and they will be certainly miserable: but we do not believe that He created them under a certain prescience of their eternal misery. And how will they make it appear, that God created either men or angels under such a prescience? Or that any human beings will be certainly and eternally lost? For if the salvation of every human being, who is now in a state of gracious probation, can be a matter of absolute certainty, an absolute certainty cannot be predicated of an opposite possibility. If the possibility of salvation may be predicated of every child of Adam who is now under probation, then the certainty of eternal destruction may not be truly predicated of any single individual of our species.

It has been argued that our Lord has said "wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in there at." But it does not follow from these words, that any human being will be certainly and eternally lost. Are not the facts recorded in the foregoing scripture, as plain as any thing can possibly be rendered? And are they not matter of public notoriety every day? Can any person observe the course of the present wondering without perceiving with his own eyes, that the gate is wide which leadeth to destruction; and that many, alas—very many persons, are actually going in there at. This monitory portion of holy writ, does indeed describe the actual condition, and habitual practice of mankind, and does formally predict the certain issue of such a course, but it has no more to do with the doctrine of an eternal prescience, than it has with the heathen doctrine of metempsychosis.

There is a great deal of empirical divinity afloat on the wide ocean of theological literature, shoals of illegitimate conceptions, the mere spawn of ignorance and superstition, or the in cestuous productions of latent insanity and religious veneration. Many thing have been foisted upon the religious world, as motives to inforce an implicit submission to the disposals of providence, the incongruities of which are not even suspected, because they have been associated with some devout feeling; but of their truth were only for once to be questioned, their fallacy would very quickly appear. As for instance, upon the loss of children, or the premature death of relatives and religious friends, their survivors have been consoled by suggesting that it is possible if they had been spared longer in the world, they might not have been so well prepared for death, or might have turned out to be wicked characters, and therefore the Deity on foreseeing such an issue may have removed them in mercy to His heavenly kingdom, and that He has thereby taken them away from the evils to come. But it ought to be remembered, that the evils to come, of which the prophet speaks are not the crimes which the Deity foresaw the righteous would commit, but the persecutions that awaited them at the hands of the wicked. Indeed such a system of government as the foregoing hypothesis implies, would entirely defeat the purpose of a moral probation which must be that of ascertaining who are proper subjects for heaven, because it would imply that such persons, if they had had a more ample and adequate trial, would have turned out to be utterly unfit for the abodes of eternal felicity and glory. Probation, in such a case, would be so far from effecting any complete testation of character, that it would be nothing more than a mere politic manœuvre, which would entirely defeat all the purposes of justice and righteousness, in the probation of human beings.

The advocates of eternal prescience, apart from eternal predestination, are obliged to have recourse to the same arguments, in defence of the doctrine of prescience, as their predestinarian brethren are accustomed to employ, in defending the doctrine of predestination; and it is as notorious as it is amusing, to observe, with what instinctive facility they will fall back into the deep and dark intrenchments of religious mystery, where they are equally impregnable to the sappings of their own reflections, and the artillery of opposing argument. No man ever professes to receive the doctrine of eternal prescience any more than that of eternal predestination, as a matter of entire comprehension, or of rational conviction; every believer of that doctrine will acknowledge apparent incongruities and contradictions; but then he presumes that those contradictions are only apparent, and not real; he will acknowledge that to his unaided comprehension the doctrine appears as a solecism—but then he presumes at the same time, that the whole is intelligible and perfectly coherent to the infinite mind of God. He therefore regards it as a duty to believe the doctrine, not because the evidence of its truth is adequate to produce any rational conviction, but because he esteems it as being mandatory on his conscience, as though christian faith required the entire prostration of his intellect, as the only adequate test of christian obedience. But where, I ask, is such a portraiture of christian faith to be found in the Bible? I know that many devout and well-meaning christians have quoted the following scripture as implying the duty of an entire prostration of all our rational faculties, in the act of receiving the gospel, and especially in that reception of christianity which is availing for the salvation of the soul. If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool that he may be wise. 1 Cor. iii. 18. But no person can seriously believe that the object of converting its disciples into real fools; the apostle might indeed have been such in the esteem of the world, and might have been represented as such by those false teachers with whom he had to contend: and those christians who were faithful to this apostolic admonition, would no doubt, become fools in the esteem of such persons, but they would in *reality* and in *truth*, and in the *sight of God*, become wise thereby. Christian faith is never, in any single scripture, represented as being at real variance with wisdom, nor is it even possible to produce any single example of the kind. Revelation enlarges the sphere of human reason, and extends the limits of rational conviction—but it never proposes any premises, the possibility of which does not, at the same time, render obvious to the human mind. It is, indeed, a wearisome employment to pursue the vermine of error through all the doubling and sinuous intricacies of theological sophistry and logical evasions. Nothing but an ardent love of truth, a fearless interpidity of spirit, and a vigorous feeling of christian charity can urge forward the labor of investigation, and keep the pen alive and active. The progress of rational conviction will of consequence be slow; a superstitious reverence of ancient things, however erroneous, an unwillingness to light the torch of intellect at an opposing fire;—education, and habit, and a thousand other hindrances, stand in the way where error forms the prominent feature of any religious system, few of its advocates will ever be brought to a full conviction of its fallacity, and an open renunciation of the system. The gangrene of error and superstition may be checked and arrested, but few of the corroded parts will ever be restored to perfect soundness; they must be either lopped off from the trunk, or only left to wither away; but new shoots will put forth their foliage, and spread themselves out into all their amplitude of growth, and they will shake the abundance of their fruit on the ground beneath. The copious showers of knowledge and righteousness are now descending from the skies: the river of religious truth begins to swell and quicken its lazy course; ignorance and error, and superstitions of every description which have been sleeping upon its stagnant surface for ages, may refuse to float with the stream; and may cling to every trembling osier, and to every tangled root of forms, and systems, and usages, and establishments; but the tide of knowledge will roll on, and carry the waters of life to every nation, and kindred and tongue, and people. Superstition and implicit credence have laid as heavy burthens upon the christian world as ever the traditions of the elders laid upon the Jewish people And the language of the gospel, to the one as well as the other, is come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

To me it is more than evident, that if the leaven of fatalism be not entirely purged from the christian creed, it will never cease to pursue its secret and insiduous fermentation until it have leavened the whole lump. If christianity do not disown fatalism, fatalism will exterminate christianity. The creed of a christian ought to be swept and purged from every particle of fatalism, as a man would cleanse and fumigate a house after the plague. For in sober reason, there is no more affinity between christianity and fatalism in any of its forms, whether of necessity or certainty, or prescience, than there is between light and darkness, or between error and truth.

JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

———By health the peasant's toil
Is well repaid. * * * *
Rome's unconquered legions urged their way,
Unhurt, through every toil in every clime.
———By soil the placid nerves
Grow firm, and gain a more compacted tone.

Labor—exercise and industry are required of us all, and without a compliance with this requirement we fail in discharging the parental duty we owe to our families—in the duty we owe to society—to the State by whose laws we are protected, and to the Creator, whose imperious requirement of industry at our hands cannot be disregarded with impunity.

In the purer ages of Rome labor was greatly respected, and industry was regarded as a great and cardinal virtue. Then it was that the voice of the Roman Republic called Cincinnatus from the plough to the throne. Then it was that Theodosius was elevated from the useful and honorable labors of his farm to the throne of the Eastern Empire. Then it was that the great Fabricus and Camillas were familiar with the implements of husbandry; and then it was that a candidate for the Edileship in Rome was indignatly rejected because of a contemptuous allusion to labor. This was Rome in the days of her triumph—her prosperity and glory.

But what was declining Rome? *National industry was discouraged or permitted to decline;* corrupt rulers reigned—the soldiery—the murderous Pratorian guards disannulled the wholesome laws of the Roman Senate—and the sequel of her history prevents us with the story of a tottering government, a declining Republic and fallen Empire. Slothfulness and indolence enervated the vigor of the Romans and led to that physical and mental imbecility by reason of which they fell an easy prey to their barbarous invaders.—The Goths became masters of the city of Rome in the fifth century, when indolence had destroyed their energies. In the days of Roman industry they were unconquerable—the 'eternal city' was unconquered.

National industry is incontestible evidence of national prosperity, and without it there cannot long be any national prosperity and greatness.

The Fathers of our Republic were laborers, and gave encouragement to industry. Franklin, Rittenhouse, Sherman and others were mechanics. Washington, Morgan, Marion, Madison, Jefferson, Carroll, Henry and other venerated patriarchs that assisted in the establishment of our government were men of exemplary industry. In that aspect it is the duty of every American citizen to follow their example, and health, wealth and happiness will be the result.

If we would long maintain our national charter and independence, in the great family of nations, we must encourage national industry. Then will the energy and vigor consequent upon our industry be found invincible by the nations of the earth. Then will we continue to present for the admiration of the world, the example of a republican government and a refutation of the doctrine of monarchs and despots, of the incapacity of the people for self government. And then will we have discharged at least one of the great duties incumbent upon us as citizens, as patriots, as christians.

The founder of Christianity—the Apostles—and the fathers in the early ages of the christian church zealously enjoined the duty of industry. The command is imperative, 'six days shalt thou labor,' and it is enforced by the annunciation that the world we inhabit is the production of six days labor of the Creator. The Bible abounds with exhortations to industry—admonishes us to diligence in business and denounces us as worse than infidels, if we fail (through indolence) to provide for our household.

'Love labor' (wisely said a philospher) 'if you do not want it for food you may for physic. Industry keeps body and mind in constant health but idleness leads to oscitation, crime and unhappiness—it corrupts, dements and debases the mind—but *industry leads to health, competence, respectability, comfort and happiness.*

THEODOSIUS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, JULY 13, 1841.

Br. Springer: Some few hours ago we closed a most precious meeting, which commenced on Saturday, 11th inst. It was held in the barn of Elisha Lucas a ½ or ¾ of a mile south of Centreville.—Truly the power of the Lord was abundently manifest in this meeting, and not before it was both desired and greatly needed. Not far from this place stands the Mercer meeting house, at which, in times past, the Methodist Protestant Church had a large and flourishing class, but the larger part of them removing to the west, and the remainder not being "valiant for the truth in the earth," lopped off and so this house has not a worshipper to meet in it now. This had a very discouraging influence on the little class in the Lucas neighborhood, where, since I came on this circuit, until a few months past we have hardly had a name to live. Some omens of good, and the buddings of a revival, which cheered us very much, excited us to appoint the meeting we have just closed. And truly we do not regret it. Some found the precious power of pardoning mercy and rejoiced, happy in a Saviour's love. 14 were added to the church, of such, we hope, as she will not be dishonored. The throng season of harvest forbade us to continue, while the fairest prospect of a more glorious revival of God's work was evident. May the Lord carry it on to a glorious extent.

Yours, in haste,

GEORGE CLANCY.

TYLER CT., VA., JUNE 16, 1841.

Mr. Editor: Our third quarterly meeting was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Three united with the church, which makes some fifty this year. We have peace among ourselves and with other orders of christians. We should be glad to see Br. Ragan here, and to have his assistance at our fourth quarterly meeting, which will be held on the 7th and 8th of August next, nine miles above Middlebourn. on Middle Island creek. We also invite Brs. Simonton and Clawson. Yours, in Christ,

WM. G. WILLIAMS.

JACKSONBURGH, O., JULY 6, 1841.

Mr. Editor: We have had, blessed be God, some very good seasons this conference year, on Twinn circuit. Our accessions have been somewhere between thirty and forty We are at peace with each other, with but one or two exceptions, and are much encouraged to perseverance. Pray for us that we may grow, both in grace and in numbers.

Yours, &c. R. M. DALBEY.

LAFAYETTE, CT., IA., JUNE 3, 1841.

Br. Springer: I embrace this opportunity through your paper to inform our friends, in general, that God is reviving His work here. I took charge of this circuit last January, which had but five appointments. I now preach about fifteen or twenty times every round. We have had some accessions to the church. Our third quarterly meeting closed on the seventh of June. It was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. All is peace and harmony on this circuit. We have a protracted meeting commencing on the 23d of July, three miles south of Newton, in Fountain county. We invite our brethren in the ministry to attend.

Yours, &c. WM. BLEDSOE, *sup.*

CHESS, PA, JULY 6, 1841.

Br. Springer: After a long silence on my part, I let you know that we are still gaining ground a little. Our second quarterly meeting was a good one. I see in the 'Recorder' Br. Ragan's appointment for Clearfield circuit is August 1st, I would inform him that the appointment is at Mt. Zion meeting house commencing on July 30th. Br. Tipton is respectfully requested to attend, and any other of the brethren that can. Now, Br. Springer, about those pine logs which were to be converted into money. It has been a hard case this spring; a cubic foot would only make 3 red coppers. This makes money scarce here.

WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.

From the Advocate of Moral Reform.

DESPOTISM OF FASHION.

God has made all the luxuries of life to be perishable; while the necessaries are more permanent. He knew that men would set their hearts on having beautiful coverings for the body, and, if in their power, multitudes would expend their lives and property in accumulating a rich wardrobe, to be handed down to posterity. He therefore created the little moth, and bade him go and stand at the door of the wardrobe, and consume what would else become a heavy curse upon man. This method of gratifying the heart has, therefore, been cut off—and the vainest man living has no desire to have it engraved upon his tomb-stone, that he left so many garments to his heirs.

But pride and vanity could not be driven away from superintending the dress, by the moth; and, instead of seeing how long they can keep a garment, the problem now is, to see how short a time it can remain, before it shall be too unfashionable to be seen. But as vanity never had a popular name, she stands behind the curtain, and her voice is denominated fashion, and this becomes as real a deity as was ever dreaded and worshipped.—Her laws seem wholly capricious, but he would be called a despot indeed, who could hope to be obeyed half as implicitly.

The home, the temple, and the altar of fashion, is the great city. There she is sure to have votaries that are numerous; there are her richest offering--there her priests and priestesses are warming over her shrine, and inspired and maddened by her breath. If opposition is made, Argument wields his club in vain; Reason raises his sober manly voice in vain; Ridicule throws his arrows in vain; Satire snaps his lash in vain; for Fashion, when these are panting with their efforts to dethrone her, has but to raise her finger, and the crowd rush to do their bidding.

Multitudes live only to watch her nod; and the greatest fear which heaven, earth or hell can cause, is the fear it should be supposed that they could be guilty of violating a single rule, or neglecting a single whisper of Fashion. Among all the tyrants that ever afflicted the human race, there never was one whose commands were so imperious—whose sceptre of iron was so heavy, whose frown was so awful, or whose look was so withering. I dare not call hard names, nor do I wish on this occasion to make war upon her, for he must be a hardy man indeed who would deliberately cross swords with her, even if he might stand in the pulpit to strike. But I say there is one arm that is stronger than Fashion. The gospel of Christ dares sometimes neglect, and even resist her commands. While thousands and thousands in the city are waiting around her shrine to see what she will next demand, and while ten times that number, in all the extended country, are waiting to follow in the train, and while nothing is so expensive, nothing so uncomfortable, nothing so hard to breathe in, as to cause a moment's hesitation about its adoption—the fear of God can deliver all these slaves from their cruel bondage.

Suppose now that for one year, the Spirit of God should be poured out on the capital of France, and should fully baptize that multitude with the Spirit of Jesus Christ. What would be the results? The fashions of the whole earth would be altered, reduced as to expense, and every way simplified. No arithmetic can tell the amount of money saved in a single year. One hundred millions a year would be a small calculation for what would be saved in this country alone.

It is almost incredible how much may, and does, depend upon the decision of one of the high priests of fashion there, when that decision is to determine whether half a yard of cloth, more or less, shall go into a garment, or whether the needle shall put another sprig into its curious productions. Millions of money depend upon every such decision.

But the time will come, when Holiness unto the Lord shall be written upon the bells of the horses, i. e., when all fashions shall be under the control of the religion of the Bible; and just so far as this religion does come into the great city, and take hold of the human heart, in that proportion is the soul delivered from the thraldom of fashion.

We speak not merely of the expense to which fashion puts individuals and families, but we speak of the time it takes to chase her shadows—we speak of the intellect that is frozen and benumbed, of the affections that are absorbed, and which she remorselessly consumes—we speak of that awful spell upon society by which home is made a strange place, and indeed nothing but a dressing place—which takes the mother's heart away, and puts the heart of the ostrich in its place—which can make God's image the cold temple of folly—which can make God's Bible, and God's Sabbath, the food for contempt and mockery and which can shut the soul away from the appeals that come from the grave, and can substitute the mummeries of fashion even for the real want of sorrow over departed friends, and which can bar the soul from the calls of mercy, inviting her to heaven.

If there be yet one mercy to be received from the Bible, pertaining to this life, greater than all others yet bestowed, it will be given on that day, when the gospel of Jesus Christ shall go into the great city, and make Fashion leave her throne, and come and sit at the feet of Jesus. Then will men be free indeed, and then will the narrow pathway to the skies be crowded with pilgrims.—*Rev. J. Todd.*

From the Saturday Courier.

Extraordinary Imposition of the "Latter Day Saints"—Mormonism—Matter for the consideration of every good citizen —Important Facts—All should feel that they have a direct interest in them

The miserable delusion still exists. Its promulgator finds it an easy mode of swindling, and so long as there are fools to be fleeced, there will always be knaves to perform the operation. Of this knavish propensity, there are some evidence which would be highly amusing, if they were not of so impious a character. Smith's aim was to establish, in the outset, some sort of claim to inspiration, in order to enable himself and such ringleaders as might possess sufficient cunning to become his associates, to succeed in a regularly organized system of plunder.—This he accomplished by an artfully devised fable, in which, as our readers are aware, he pretends to have become the depository of certain gold plates, found in some secluded spot, and upon which were engraved the portions of divine revelation which he was commissioned to promulgate. This is the ground work of the imposition. The boldness of the trick took, in spite of its blasphemous nature, with two sorts of persons: the cunning sharper on the one part, who seized the temptation of enriching himself on the promised spoils, caring nothing for the grossness of the fraud, if it but fill his pocket; and on the other, the unsuspecting, weak-minded and credulous dupes, whose love of the marvellous renders him always an easy prey.

Under pretence of raising money for building a temple, and for other pious purposes, gangs of itinerant vagabonds were sent prowling over the country to beg alms and to steal. Wherever opportunity offers, they have not hesitated to rob, plunder and steal, mostly under some sanctimonious pretence—though we have ourselves not the slightest doubt whatever, that most, if not the ringleaders, steal upon every occasion that offers with as much recklessness as would any convict in our state prisons. We state unequivocally our firm belief that this is their true character, because none other than precisely such men would ever be willing to unite in a piece af villainy like Mormonism, of the fraudulent character of which they must be perfectly satisfied, and because we have the sanction of Joe Smith himself, the head of the gang, who having quarrelled with some of his followers about dividing the spoils, finally published a portion of his band as villains of the blackest stamp. Two of these, Cowdery and Whitmer, aided in the outset to establish Smith's deception, by perjuring themselves to the truth of the book of Mormon, testifying that they had seen the plates, and heard God's voice declare that they had been translated by His power!!! These very same perjured witnesses to such a piece of blasphemy, Joe Smith publishes as "guilty of perjury, counterfeiting, gambling, lying, stealing, and crimes of the blackest dye." This is the character given them by their leader himself, and no one doubts for a moment that these vagabonds, so justly denounced might turn round, and with the same truth apply the same description of character to Smith himself, and not only to Smith, but to the most of the leaders.

It is not surprising, therefore, that such characters, acting under the garb of religion, should succeed in swindling the community out of money. In the language of a gentleman of Ohio, who was on the spot, and an eye-witness of the scenes which he so truly describes:—

He writes in his letter that "they scoured the branches in the east for money to enable them to build, and the people gave freely, as they supposed for that purpose, for they supposed they were to be one in the church of Christ, for so Smith had told them by his revelation, and that they must consecrate all for the poor in Zion, & thus many did give until they finished the temple, and in the meantime the building committee built each of them a house, Sidney Rigdon and Joseph Smith, Jr. By this time the leaders of the church, Smith, Rigdon, Carter and Caboon, &c., I may say all the heads of the church, got lifted up in pride, and they imagined that God was about to make them rich, and that they were to suck the milk of the Gentiles, as they call those who do not belong to the church, or do not go hand and hand with them, and then they would make the whole church rich. They have a great desire for riches, and to obtain them without earning them; and about this time they said that God had told them. Sidney and Joseph, that they had suffered enough and that they should be rich; and they informed me that God told them to buy goods, and so they did, as they said, to some thirty thousand dollars on a credit of six months, at Cleveland and Buffalo. In the spring of 1836, this firm was, I believe, Smith, Rigdon & Co., (it included the heads of the church.) In the fall, they formed other companies of their brethren and sent to New York as agents for them, Hiram Smith and O. Cowdery, (they being the company,) and they purchased some sixty or seventy thousand dollars worth, all for the church, and most of them not worth a penny, and no financiers. At this time the first debt became due, but they had nothing to pay it with, for they had sold to their poor brethren, who were strutting about the streets in the finest of broadcloth, imagining themselves rich, but could pay nothing, and poverty is the mother of invention. They then fixed upon a plan to pay the debt—that was, to have a bank of their own, as none of the then existing banks would loan to them what they wanted, and the most refused them entirely; so they sent to Philadelphia and got the plates made for the Safety Society Bank, and got a large quantity of bills ready for filling and signing, and in the meantime, Smith and others collected what specie they could. The paper came about the first of January, 1837, which they immediately began to issue, and to no small amount: but their creditors refused to take it. Then Smith invented another plan—that was to exchange their notes for other notes that would pay their debts, and for that purpose he sent the Elders out with it to exchange, and not only the elders, but gave them one half to exchange it, as I am informed by those that peddled for him—and thus Smith was instrumental in sending the worthless stuff abroad, and it soon come in again, and as I may say, there was nothing to redeem it with, as Smith had used the greater part of their precious metals; and the inhabitants holding their bills came to inquire into the Safety Society precious metals, and the way that Smith contrived to deceive them was this: he had some one or two hundred boxes made, and gathered all the lead and shot that the village had, of that part of it that he controlled, and filled the boxes with lead, shot, &c., and marked them one thousand dollars each—then, when they went to examine the vault he had one box on a table partly filled for them to see, and when they proceeded to the vault, Smith told them that the church had two hundred thousand dollars in specie, and he opened one box and they saw that it was silver, and they raised up a number, and Smith told them that they contained specie, and they were seemingly satisfied and went away for a few days, until the elders were packed off in every direction to pass their paper money off. Among the elders were Brigham Young who went east, with forty thousand dollars; John F. Boynton, with some twenty thousand dollars; Luke Johnson, south and east, with an unknown quantity: and thus they continued to pass and sell the worthless stuff, until they sold it at twelve and a half cents on the dollar, and so eager to put off at that, that they could not attend meeting on the Sabbath—and they signed enough at that price to buy one section of land in Illinois.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Extra Session of Congress.—Much dissatisfaction seems to prevail at the prospect of a prolonged session of Congress. More than a month has been spent, and but little if any thing has been done. The time in the lower house appears to be devoted to empty brawling, with no regard to the amount of money which is thus senselessly fritted away. There appears to be a growing desire of long sessions, and each member appears to be willing to contribute his mite, to bring about a result so desirable. We agree with a writer in one of the daily papers, who says that whatever is desired to be done should be tested by a caucus vote of which ever party desires to forward a measure, and if it cannot be done, it should be abandoned at once, and the country would thus be saved much money, and the members much breath.

There appears, however, to be a thorough splitting up of parties, and but little union among the Administration. The plans which it seemed desirable to further have not met with the cordial and unanimous support which was expected, and without any maturity of purpose, the party leaders are driving along without much aim. Not much regard, it is true, is to be paid to rumors from Washington, but the indications are strong that there is a difference of opinion between the President and Mr. Clay, as to the kind of a National Bank which shall be established. The former is supposed to favor the project of Mr. Ewing, and the latter supports most strenuously the amendments introduced by himself. On the other hand the opposition moves in a solid column against the measure, watching and favoring every sign of disunion on the part of the friends of the National Bank.

The Congressional news will sufficiently explain the causes of discussion, and will show, that Messrs. Rives and Preston are in direct opposition to Mr. Clay, and that nothing but a compromise can enable them to carry through successfully the measures which they deem of advantage to the government and the people. We have watched the progress of the session pretty closely, and to our mind, the business for which Congress was convened, has not progresed in the least degree. There have been modifications and amendments of all kinds, but has there been any thing brought forward which a *majority* will sanction, and the President *sustain?* Do the Parties at all understand the views of each other? We think not.—*Phil. Sat. Post.*

Richard Caddick—Or, as he sometimes writes his name, Richard John Horatio Henry Caddick,—supposed to have come from Chelsea, near London, or from Fulham, Middlesex county, England, and to have relatives residing in one of the New England States,—is now in Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, in a state of pitiable mental derangement. He sometimes reports that he is 36 years of age; his father is dead; his mother's name Eleanora; has two brothers, one named William, and the other Brander; has two sisters, named Angelina and Matilda; and that he has been in the United States about 8 years. His friends, should any chance to see this notice, are requested to address "A. F. Knight, Ripley, Brown county, Ohio." Printers have been requested to notice.

We are informed that the Mormons intend holding a camp-meeting in the woods near Trenton, N. J., on the 24th inst.

From the Philadelphia Courier.

The Frederick County Bank Robbery—The way in which a portion of the stolen funds were recovered—An Associate Justice of a sister city was the meditating agent in the whole transaction—Singular narrative.

In our last Courier, we gave a partial account of the recovery of a portion of the funds, lately stolen from the vaults of the Frederick County Bank, of Maryland. It then appeared that Mr. William Wiley formerly a practising attorney in the city of New York, but at present an Associate Judge of one of her inferior Courts, was the individual who had previously written letters to the Board of Directors, advising that he thought it probable they could, "if the president or some person connected with the Bank" should call on him, obtain a portion of their late heavy loss. Dr. Taylor and William M. Beall were sent by the Bank. They found Wiley engaged in the discharge of his duties as Associate Justice. He asked a delay of three days, averring that those who knew something about the funds were absent at the South—and at the expiration of that time, he met the agents with a proposition that they should allow eight per centum on the issues, if the balance were give up, which they agreed to do. On the day following, he informed them that the money was then in his possession and he was prepared to fulfil the contract. A leather valise, which he brought in his hand, contained the stolen funds. The money was counted, Wiley was paid his per centum, eight thousand dollars and the agents departed for their homes.

This is certainly one of the most extraordinary cases of villainy we have ever read or heard of. An Associate Justice compromising a felony! Price $8000!—Probably all the burglars, who may hereafter enter the vaults of Banks, will first give Justice Wiley a retaining fee, to compromise their theft and save themselves from the Penitentiary!! In what other possible light can this case be looked at, than that of regarding Wiley as an accomplice of the thieves who entered the vaults of the Frederick County Bank? Is not his conduct tantamount to a participation in the felony? It seems that this is not the first time that Mr. Wiley has acted as meditator in like cases. Some few years ago, he was, says the Frederick Examiner, in the same way instrumental in the restoration of the funds stolen from the Providence Bank, to the amount of 183,000 dollars. He would, in the present instance, give no other information on the Frederick County Bank robbery, than that "the vaults were opened by false keys and that six persons were concerned!!!" The good sense of society demands explanation. Outraged laws call upon Mr. *Justice* Wiley to answer unto their offended majesty. The stockholders of the Frederick County Bank cannot rest satisfied under such an extraordinary compromise of rascality and scoundrelism. Let the probe be applied without fear or favor. Out with everything. Let us know who informed Mr. *Justice* Wiley that "the bank was entered by false keys and six persons were concerned?" As an honest man and magistrate he cannot remain quiet.

The Directors of the Frederick County Bank, we observe, state that the robbers have yet in their possession of the stolen funds, viz:

In gold eagles, half eagles and sovereigns,	$10,049
In notes and bills of other banks,	7,052
In Frederick County Bank notes,	1,542
Aggregate,	18,643

Together with about 2,500 dollars of *scrip* of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which were on special deposite in the Bank at the time of the robbery, and belonged to individuals. The Bank has offered a reward of 6,000 dollars, and 20 per cent. for the residue of the stolen goods.

Field Preaching.—The Protestant clergy of Baltimore, at a late meeting, passed the following resolution:

"That, as Protestant Evangelical Ministers of this city, we deem it our duty to make strenuous efforts to promote more effectually, the cause of vital christianity in our city, by preaching the gospel in the streets, fields and market places."

In accordance with the above resolution, we notice in the Baltimore papers, notices for public meetings at twelve different places in that city on Sunday last, at 5 o'clock P. M. Two clergymen were to officiate at each place.—*Evening Journal.*

Another Centennarian Dead.—The Belvidere, Warren county, Apollo, of Tuesday, mentions the death of John Linn, in the 108th year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to New Jersey about sixty years ago. Mr. Linn was stoutly built, and tall of stature, but well proportioned; and having lived a frugal and temperate life, he escaped sickness almost to the last—his final disorder exhibiting itself in swelling of the feet, which extending upward destroyed appetite, and carried him off without pain.

Released.—The two men who were arrested in Maryland, on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Christ, at Reading, Pa., have been released. A letter from Harrisburgh, from this State, was sent to Baltimore, stating the arrest of the real murderers.

Proposed Monument.—We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, that six hundred dollars have been raised among the students of Harrison College, for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of President Kirkland.

Common School Law.—The following law, passed at the General Assembly, appears to have been required by the peculiar situation of many fragmentary districts in this State. Township Trustees, generally, should be prompt in extending to the people, the relief afforded by this law.—*Republic.*

AN ACT

To amend the act "An act for the support and better regulation of Common Schools and to create permanently the office of Superintendent," passed March 7th, 1838, and an act amendatory thereto.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That in all cases, where in any township in the State, the Trustees shall have failed, for any cause, to lay off the whole territory of their respective township into school districts, according to the statute in such case, made and provided, said Trustees shall have until the first day of January next in which to do the same.

Sec. 2. And in all cases where townships have been heretofore districted according to law, and in any way or manner, either by one township taking away the territory comprising a part of the district lying between two townships, or in any other way, any part of any township shall have been thrown out of a school district, or deprived of the benefits of a school district, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the township, in which such undistricted territory lies, on or before the first day of January next, to lay off anew, such part of the township into districts as shall be necessary to properly include such undistricted territory, and in such a manner as to prevent any part of such township from being deprived of the benefit of a school district.

Sec. 3. Whenever the Township Trustees in either of the above mentioned cases, shall have proceeded in accordance with this act, and returned a plat thereof to the County Auditor, the same shall have all the validity and legal effect given by law to other plats of school districts.

Sec. 4. That the Trustees, or a majority of them, in two or more townships, may lay off districts composed of parts of such townships where they shall deem it necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants thereof: *Provided*, That no new district shall be so laid off as is by this section provided, unless a majority of the citizens residing in the contemplated district, shall have petitioned for the same; and shall have given at least thirty days' notice of such application, by posting up written notices in three of the most public places in each township, which may be effected thereby.

Seabury Ford,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Wm. M'Laughlin,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1841.

Secretary of State's Office, Columbus, O., May 12, 1841.

I certify the foregoing act to be a true copy from the original roll on file in department.

J. Sloane,
Secretary of State.

Another Burglary in Boston.—Attempt to rob the Globe Bank.—We learn from the Boston Daily Mail that a desperate attempt was made on Wednesday night to force the safe of the Globe Bank, No. 22 State street, in that city.—The rooms of the Bank are in the second story. The robbers entered, probably, through a window in the lower part of the building, and gained access to the safe by cutting out part of the sash of a large circular window on the stairs. The safe was secured by two iron doors, three padlocks, of a peculiar construction, imported from England expressly for this bank and four large locks, of the most approved construction. The robbers succeeded in cutting off the head bolt of the first padlock, and there stopped. Whether they were unable to open the locks or were frightened from the work does not appear. The locks were uninjured, and the door did not appear to have been opened, nor has it been discovered that any property was taken. The robbers, either in coming in or going out, passed through office No. 24, in the same building, occupied by J. W. Clark, broker and others, but no attempt was made upon the desks or safes in that place. The Globe Bank with its powerful safe, may defy the most desperate and ingenious attempts of the burglars.

A Candidate for the Presidency, "Vi et Armis."—The Washington Intelligencer states that on Saturday last a man, evidently disordered in his upper story, presented himself at the White House, and with much vehemence, both in manner and speech, put in his claim to hold the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union.—The person gave his name to the magistrate as *John Henry Haupt*, of Virginia. He is a German, and maintains that he is the veritable President of the United States, and will eject the present incumbent in a few days, with the aid of a numerous army, &c.,

The Gaines Case.—The suit of Caroline Barns, vs. Maria Clark Gaines, wife of General Gaines, which has occupied so much time in different Courts, and produced paragraph after paragraph in the newspapers throughout the country, has at length been decided at New Orleans, by a verdict for the defendant.

The Reformers in Canada are evidently gaining great strength. Austine Cuvillier has been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. There must be great concessions there, or a revolution will occur. Mark that.

Destructive Hail Storm.—We learn that Cumberland and York counties, in this State, were on Monday last visited by an extraordinary storm of wind, hail, and rain. It entered Cumberland Valley at Dublin Gap, and then took a south-eastern direction, passing south of Carlisle, striking Dillsburg in York county, and proceeding onwards towards the borough of York. It was from three to five miles in width, and of a most destructive character. The hail was found in the hollows to the depth of two feet, and was still thick on the ground on Tuesday morning. Nearly all the panes of glass in the village of Dillsburg were broken. It uprooted trees, prostrated fences, and unroofed numerous barns. Its ravages were particularly serious in Dickerson and South Middleton townships, Cumberland county, where the grain on numerous farms was utterly destroyed. This was the case with the farm of Ex-Governor Ritner, and also with that occupied by his son. The greatest consternation prevailed for a time. The storm commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon, and it is feared that the aggregate loss will prove very extensive.—*Phila. Chron.*

More of the Hail Storm.—The Carlisle, Pa. Herald furnishes the following in relation to the hail storm, with which that section of the country was visited on Monday week. It commenced about 3 o'clock, P. M. and in less than one hour the devastation was truly appalling. Fifteen or eighteen farms are entirely destroyed—every field of grain on them ruined, the greater part of the wheat will not be worth cutting, the oats are beaten to the earth, and the corn broken off at the root; the fruit nearly all destroyed, and the woods and roads strewed with leaves and branches. Not a house escaped having the windows broken, and in some cases even the sash were driven in by the fury of the storm.—*ib.*

The Ship Charles.—Captain Gorham master of the ship Charles, abandoned off the Balize, has published in the Portland Advertiser a long statement, in which he denies the truth of the charges brought against him, and requests a suspension of public opinion until the whole matter undergoes a legal investigation, which he intends shortly to make. In regard to the abandonment of the ship Charles he says:—"I am confident I can convince the public of the necessity, as it then appeared, of my so doing, and the purity of my motives. I had the command of her for eighteen months, and believe I have had the entire confidence of her owners, as I have done my duty to them so far as I have been able, without regard to my own comfort or interest, and refer to them for my character and conduct, while I have been in their employ, up to this time."

Suicide—a short career.—A young girl of 17 years, who had, within the six months past, become the victim of prostitution, committed suicide at Albany, N. Y., on Friday night last, by taking opium. She had been a bright and beautiful creature, gay and intelligent, and was universally loved and admired—when the "fiend of hell" fell upon her path of innocence and virtue, and seduced her away into the depth of wickedness, shame and ruin.

Her career of disgrace was brief; she suffered all the pangs that remorse and a broken heart could inflict, and went down to the grave covered with the stain of her own folly.—*New Eng. Review.*

The Steam Boat Clarkesville, of this place, Capt. James Irwin, on her passage from New Orleans to this port, struck a snag in Bachelors' Bend, 125 miles above Vicksburg, on the 15th ult., and sunk immediately. The cabin and hull separated, and while the hull sunk, cabin floated off with most of the passengers and their baggage, who saved themselves. Some three or four deck passengers and one fireman are said to have been lost. The boat, we understand, was insured in the offices of this city to the amount of $20,000.—*Nash. Chris. Ad.*

Pittsburgh Trade with Mexico.—The Pittsburgh Intelligencer says, the trade and commerce of that city with Santa Fe, Chichuahua, and the leading towns of Mexico, are gradually increasing. Six-horse wagons are constructed in Pittsburg loaded with assorted goods from New York and Philadelphia, transported to Independence in Missouri, and there driven across the country to Mexico, where they are sold and paid for in specie or the best of funds.

An Appalling Scene.—Alluding to the arrival of a ship load of emigrants at that port, the Baltimore Clipper says—"The healthy, the sick, and the dying and the dead were intermingled; and great distress was consequently experienced. On arriving at the quarantine ground, every effort was made for the relief of the sick by the port physician, but, having no hospital in which he could place them, we believe they were removed to another vessel."

Ignorance and Vice.—A young man was convicted of manslaughter last week in our Court of Common Pleas. He is said to be one of a family of thirteen brothers and sisters, living with their mother, and all of disreputable and infamous character, not one of whom can either read or write. This, in a land of free schools, thousands of churches, and a tasteful and discriminating people!—*Columbus State Journal.*

Important to Firemen.—A Mr. David Brenna, of New York, has invented and exhibited, a machine, which must, if it combines the qualifications set down, prove of great benefit to the fire department in every part of the world. The machine consists of a square box or carriage body, mounted on a movable platform, a few feet below, with which it is connected by a stout frame work. Whenever a building is on fire, the machine is conveyed to it and set down before it, two or three firemen instantly get into the box, through the bottom of which one or more hose pipes are passed. By turning a crank they are immediately raised to the level of the fire, or nearest window—whether twenty, forty, or sixty feet—and torrents of water forced exactly on the flames. If lives are endangered, one side of the box is let down as a drawbridge directly to the nearest window, and the inmates of the burning building at once removed into the ark of safety.—So of valuable property. Meantime the work of extinguishing the conflagration goes forward efficiently. The cost of constructing one of the machines to reach a height of fifty feet, is estimated at two hundred dollars.

The Mormons.—A Galena paper says: "From what we hear and read, we should judge that great excitement prevailed among the other inhabitants of Hancock county and vicinity, in relation to this sect. We should exceedingly regret to see the exciting scenes of Missouri re-enacted in this State, but we consider such as not among the impossibilities. What appears to excite particular aversion or alarm, is the organization of what is called the Nauvoo Legion—who muster every few days, "all harnessed for war." Their neighbors unskilled in the mysteries of the golden plates, fear they are to be driven out, as were the Aitites, Jebusites, &c., from the land of Canaan of old, and Smith does not place as much faith in the efficacy of ram's horns, in tearing down the walls of the Gentiles, as in shooting irons and ball-catridges. Our belief has been, that the Mormon Legion has been organzed for defence, as in case of an attack in Missouri."

The Crops of Georgia.—The Milledgeville Journal of the 29th ult. says:—"Appearances, a few weeks ago, were of the gloomiest character in relation to the crops. But within a week or two, a great change has taken place. The rains had fallen latterly in every direction, throughout the whole country, & have materially improved the appearance of the corn crop which promises now to yield an abundant harvest. Cotton, too, begins to look much better. We are informed that in South-western Georgia, the crop of cotton from present appearances, will be a very large one. In middle Georgia, the farmers have not generally, a good stand, but what they have begins to look very promising. Let but the season alone continue to be good, and that kind of relief, which alone can do our people and State any real good, will be, by a kind Providence, dealt out to them."

Milk Sickness.—A late number of the Louisville Journal says: "Some weeks ago, we published the experience of a farmer in Illinois, by which it seemed established that milk sickness may be prevented by freely salting the cattle. We have since seen an acquaintance from Indiana, on whose statement implicit reliance may be placed, who informs us that his experience establishes the same fact. He had had droves of cattle grazing several seasons, in a region were milk sickness was remarkably common, without a single case of the disease, while the cattle of others were nearly all attacked. The only difference between his treatment of his neighbors, was in salting them."

Church Struck by Lightning.—The New York Courier states that during the thunder-gust at Worcester on Thursday, the Baptist church was struck by lightning, while the vestry of the church was filled with children, making arrangements for the appreaching celebration of the 4th. About twenty of the children were struck down, most of them were burned, some seriously, but as by a miracle, no one was killed. One little girl had a comb melted by the fluid, yet she escaped with trifling injury. The lightning struck in two other places, but no damage was done. A person who was present represents it as the most terrific scene he ever witnessed.

Struck by Lightning:—A house in Pembroke, Mass., on the Plymouth and Boston road, belonging to Benj. Standish, was struck by lightning on Monday night, and was entirely consumed by fire. At the time the house was struck, there were four persons within, women and children, who got up during the tempest, and went to a neighbor's house, leaving the house without an inmate.

The Punishment.—A slave convicted at Savannah, Geo., for a murderous assault, has been sentenced to receive thirty lashes each day on five different days, and to be sent out of the State. His owner giving bonds in the sum of $500, which are forfeited if he does not leave Savannah within 24 hours after receiving his last whipping.

The editor of the Chicago Democrat says: "We never cared a farthing about getting married until we attended an old bachelor's funeral. God grant that our latter end may not be like his!"

Dr. Dyott.—This aged and venerable applicant for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, was yesterday discharged by the Judges of the Court.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 21, 1841.

Our Excuse.—We have not been able for some weeks past, and will not be able for some time to come, to pay that attention to our paper which we could desire. This is principally owing to some building operations, which have became necessary for the interest of our printing establishment, and to which we have to give much personal attention. This state of things we somewhat regret under the circumstances; for there has been some extraordinary documents, recently issued from the central press of the M. E. church, that we should like to stricture for the benefit of our readers. But for want of time we have to omit it, at least for the present.

☞The obituary of Mary Browder was intended for this paper, but mislaid until too late. It shall be given in our next.

Accident.—As Mr. David McCracken was passing down the road, on the 17th inst., with his lady, in a buggy, half a mile below our office the horse ran off, and she, attempting to jump out, her arm was dislocated and she was otherwise bruised.

Death.—Mrs. George Taylor, on Licking, was buried one days last week. Her father, Mr. Tanner, a few year since deceased, was one of our oldest settlers. He was taken in early day, a prisoner from the Monongahela country, and remained many years in captivity among the Indians.

More Rioting.—James Boyle, an abolition lecturer, was recently egged and abused, while delivering a lecture at Lockland, Ohio.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector.—The July number of the Detector, accompanying the Reporter is received. The author will accept of our thanks for his favors. We have had frequent occasion to speak of the merit of Bicknell's publications. We now refer the reader to his proposals on our last page.

Union of Seceding Methodists.—To this subject we have formerly refered, informing our readers that propositions were abroad to effect that object. The Wesleyan Methodists at Utica, N. Y., issued a call for a convention, which was recently held, one proposition of which was to take measures to effect this union if possible. When the brethren got together, instead of uniting, they have kindled such a flame of discord as is discreditable to religion. We informed our readers a few days back, that Br. Norris had severely strictured the convention. In these he implicated Br. Plumb, editor of the Wesleyan Methodist, at Utica, who, in his reply, uses such language as the following:

"But we did not think of saying so much in respect to the article in the Olive Branch. It is as a whole a slanderous and wicked caricature of the convention, as false as it is vile, and showing a degree of malignity worthy only an enemy of Christ. We pity the man who could make such an unprovoked attack upon a branch of Methodist Reformers, himself professing to be laboring in the same cause."

Now, we shall not undertake to say whether Br. Norris has erred, or how much he has erred, in his strictures, for we have not room to give them and the reply, and we hold it wrong to pass sentence on a man without giving the facts upon which we predicate that sentence, but this we do say, let the editor of the Olive Branch have erred ever so greatly, that such language as the above, in reply to him, is not in accordance with the spirit of Christ. Brethren, soft words turn away anger but grievous words stir up wrath.—Do be calm! and shew that you are worthy of the character of Philanthropists and of Methodist Reformers.—In this excitement the editors of the New York Luminary, the Fayetteville Luminary, the Olive Branch, and the Wesleyan Methodist, all take a part.

McLeod Case.—Judge Cowan has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the case of McLeod, and directed that "he be remanded to Niagara and tried according to law." It will now remain to be seen what course Mr. Fox will pursue.

The opinion of the court in this case, is too lengthy for our paper; the following is the concluding paragraphs:

"When the Grand Jury have charged that a man has committed murder in this State, I can imagine no case, whether the charge relates to the time of open public war or peace, in which he can claim exemption from trial. If he show that he was in truth acting as a soldier in time of public war, the jury will acquit him. The judge will direct them to obey the law of nations, which is undoubtedly a part of the common law. So, if the accused were acting in defence against an individual invader of his country. But above all things, it is important in the latter case for the jury to inquire whether his allegation of defence be not false or colored.

They cannot allow as an act of defence, the wilful pursuing even such an enemy, though dictated by sovereign authority, into a country at peace with the sovereign of the accused, seeking out that enemy and taking his life. Such, indeed, can be nothing but an act of vengeance. It can be nothing but a violation of territory, a violation of the municipal law, the faith of treaties and the law of nations.

The government of the accused may approve, diplomacy may gloss, but a jury can only inquire whether he was a party to the deed, or to any act of illegal violence which he knew would probably endanger human life. If satisfied that he was not, as I sincerely hope they may be, on the evidence in the case before us, they will then have the pleasant duty to perform of pronouncing him not guilty. But whatever may be their conclusions, we feel the utmost confidence that the prisoner, who is a foreigner, will have no just cause to complain that he has suffered wrong at the hands of an American jury.

At our hands the prisoner had a right to require an answer upon the facts presented by his papers, whether in law, he can be properly holden to a trial. We have had no declaration but to examine and pronounce upon the legal character of those facts, in order to satisfy ourselves of the bearing they might have on the novel and important question submitted. That examination has led to the conclusion that we have no power to discharge the prisoner.

He must, therefore, be remanded, to take his trial in the ordinary forms of law."

Animal Magnetism.—There has been considerable excitement in Boston recently on the subject of Animal Magnetism. Dr. Collyer has been exhibiting a series of experiments which have excited the admiration of some and called forth the ridicule of others, especially some gentlemen of the quill. The Philadelphia Chronicle, of the 10th inst. says:

"The excitement on the subject of Animal Magnetism does not seem to abate at Boston.—The Post of Wednesday morning contains the following paragraph:

Animal Magnetism—*Results favorable to Dr. Collyer.*—Yesterday afternoon, the committee held their fifth meeting in the Temple. The members opposed to Dr. Collyer's theory objected to having any more experiments attempted upon the regular subjects, Frederick and Sarah, on the ground that they suspected collusion to exist between them and Dr. C. It was then proposed that he should try an experiment on a gentleman present, who was a stranger to the Doctor, but not to some members of the committee. The opponents of Dr. C. said they would be satisfied with successful experiments on this gentleman, as they had full confidence in his intelligence and integrity.

Dr. C. then commenced the magnetising operation, and put the gentleman to sleep, and kept him in that state for upwards of an hour. While asleep he caused the subject's fingers to move, and hands to tremble, by holding his own fingers over them, and also by holding a natural magnet over them. After various other experiments, Dr. C., by using the reverse process, awakened the gentleman.

At the close of the business the following resolve was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That while this committee refrain from expressing any decisive opinion as to the science or principles of *animal magnetism*, they freely confess that in the experiments of Dr. Collyer, certain appearances have been presented, which *cannot* be explained on the supposition of *collusion*, or by a reference to any physiological principles known to them."

"Star of the West."—We some time since made strictures on an article from this paper, and requested the editor to give them an insertion in his columns, promising to return the compliment when it might be desired. After a long delay we are responded to as follows:

"*The Western Recorder.*—The editor of that paper, Br. Springer, is informed, that we do not think the case of Br Johnson required more written, [to be written.] We gave the facts as they came from him, and Br. Springer gave his opinion about the matter—and more said, unless it comes from Br. Johnson himself, it appears to me, [us,] would be useless to any body. We do not like to fill up our paper with that which can be of no interest or benefit to the community. We need not hold long discussions about Br. Johnson's case—he is of age, and if he chooses, can speak for himself. So *we* think."

1. This is the "liberal" treatment of the very "liberal" Star, is it? The editor, after all his extra pretensions to "liberality," will not give us a hearing in his columns. He popishly presumes to be the judge of what is right for us to say, or him to publish for us, in our defence against his frequent insinuations and attacks upon the Methodists. However, for this we were somewhat prepared, from our knowledge of human nature. For we have uniformly found, in our acquaintance with mankind, that whenever a person made *extra* pretensions to any *virtue* he was always to be suspected for a deficiency in the particular virtue of which he boasted. If he made loud pretensions to patriotism, the public purse was in danger; if to philanthrophy, he would be slow to pay his honest debts; if to candor, you might prepare for every species of disingenuous treatment; if to "liberality," you might, as in the case of the "Star," look for dogmatism and proscription, &c. This, it appears, is an age of humbuggary; and among the various humbugs of the times the "Star's" pretensions to "liberality" stands probably in the front rank.

2. The Star "says" it "gave the facts" as they came from Br. Johnson, and that we gave our "opinion about the matter," &c. We gave as important "*facts*" from Br. Johnson, as the Star did, and not only gave our opinion about them, but about other matters also. So that the above statement is a misrepresentation of the case. But the editor seems determined to do all the talking in his own columns, of course we will have to submit to this kind of misrepresentation. O, how "liberal!"

3. But the most amusingly ridiculous part of this brief article is the declaration of the editor; "we do not like to fill our paper with that which can be of no interest or benefit to the community." Well really! After filling a large portion of his columns with such ribaldry and stuff against every sect in christendom but his own, very frequently employing such sneers against religion, under the pretext of opposing superstition, as infidelity itself would use, thus striving to unsettle the faith of every body except his own few, the edi or all at once becomes very much concerned for the welfare of the "community." Certainly, after this example, old Beelzebub himself will become very cautious in future, about the company he keeps, taking to heart greatly the welfare of the "community."

We have no sentiments of hostility to Universalists. We have met, among the *laity* of that order, some high-minded and honorable men, possessed of a considerable amount of christian feeling. Among these we are proud to rank some of our personal friends for whom we have the kindest respect. But we are satisfied that the tendency of Universalism is to disorganization and licentiousness. And as indignantly as they repel the charge, we are honestly convinced that infidelity is lurking at the base of their system. We have heard personally from the mouths of their ministers, sentiments, which, if true, the Bible must be false and religion a fable.—They boast of the rapid increase of their number for the few years past. From the best observations we are capable of making, their ranks are filled about in the same proportion that those of Deism are deserted. Infidelity has been so reasoned down, so voted down, and every way put down by public opinion, that it is very unpopular to profess it. So that the skeptic finds it to be to his public interest to transfer himself to the Universalists church, where, sailing under the sacred garb of christianity, he is permitted to enjoy his principles. We speak advisedly upon this subject, for we have an extensive acquaintance with Universalists in the west, and the influence of their principles upon the "community."

Now, Br. Gurley, if you shall see cause to make any remarks upon this article, be pleased to give it entire in your paper. Be assured that you cannot think it to be greater stuff than we do a considerable amount of what we see in your columns. Don't act cowardly. If you have more light and liberality than your neighbors, don't be afraid of our darkness. We promise again, if you will accommodate us in this matter, to reciprocate the favor when called on. The strictures made on an article without giving it entire, are, usually, little better than public slander, because, as in our case, above, the writer strictured never fails to be misrepresented.

The Weather.—The Philadelphia Chronicle, of the 15th inst. says:

Yesterday was a very close, warm day. The thermometer did not stand so high as it has on some few days this season, but the damp state of the atmosphere and the burning vertical sun produced that kind of heat which relaxes the system and causes profuse perspiration.

This was Wednesday the 14th. The 13th and 14th were both such days here as are described by the Chronicle, but the first the most oppressive.

Jonathan's Miscellany.—This is a new weekly imperial sheet quarto form, and issued from the office of the Brother Jonathan. It will contain such matter, from the Jonathan, as will not be given in the "Dollar Magazine," articles from the pen of Boz and other standard writers in a suitable form for binding. For one copy one year $1,50; five copies for $4,00. Address Wilson and Company, post paid, 162 Nassau street, N. Y. and you can get a cheap and interesting work.—The specimen number, issued the 13th inst., is before us and looks neat.

We received an interesting communication from Br. Geo. Brown, of Pittsburgh, after the copy was in hand for this paper. It shall be forthcoming in our next.

General Bankrupt Law.—There is now good reason to hope that a general bankrupt law will pass during the extra session. The number and and magnitude of the petitions pouring in from all points, pressing immediate action, seem to indicate that it is a question of general interest and urgency inferior to scarcely any other that will be acted upon.—*O. S. Journal.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, July 21.—Flour 4,50; wheat 80 cents.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—*Flour*—There has been only a limited demand for Flour during the week, not amounting, probably, to 1000 bbls. of Howard street, but which were sold at 5,75 until and including Thursday, on which day 300 bbls. of standard brand sold from store at that price, while on the same day the like quality in smaller lots sold at 5.62½. Yesterday it was flat at the latter price, and there were indications of a further decline, although stocks are small and receipts light. The wagon and car price remains at 5,50 per bbl. We continue to quote 5,75 for City Mills, the price at which the last sales were made. Susquehanna has found tolerable ready sale at 5,75, for fresh ground, in good barrels and shaved hoops, which price continued to be paid yesterday.

The Home Market.—There were 400 a 500 head of Beef Cattle in market since our last, and about 300 sold at 6,00 to 7,00 per 100 lbs. a few inferior at something less; which is a further decline of 50 cts. on the prices paid last week.—*Lyford.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Flour—Owing to the light receipts and small stocks the factors have generally advanced the price of Flour to 5,50 per bbl for fresh ground Penna. and Brandywine, with sales to a moderate extent; one or two sales have been made of Penna. not fresh but sound at $5 3-8, and sales of Ohio in small parcels at 5,25.

Cattle Market.—478 head Beef Cattle at market, principally from the West, sales 5 a 6½, extra sold at 7c. per lb.—*Bicknell.*

NEW YORK, July 12.—Flour, Ohio Canal, per bbl. 5,44 a 5,50; Western Canal, 5,56¼ a 5,62½; Michigan, 5,31¼ a 5,37½; Philadelphia, 5,25; Balt. Howd. st. 5,50; Georgetown, 5,50.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Business continues comparatively dull.

Flour—Is in demand and quick. Sales from boats and wagons, at 4,25, and sales have been made at 4,37½, and from stores 4,50.

Wheat—Is in demand, and scarce at 75 a 80c.

Oats—35 to 37½c.

Coffee—Sales fair. About 475 bags during the week, at 12 a 12½ for large, and 13 a 13½ for small lots.

Tea—Sales constant, and prices firm; good Y. H. at 60, 75 a 85; Gunpowder and Imperial 80 to 90c. per lb.

Sugar—Stocks firm; small sales 8 a 8¼ per hhd. and 8½ to 9c. in bbls, for good.

Fish—Are scarce and in demand; small sales of Shad 12,00 a 12,50, and Herrings 5,00 a 5,25 per bbl.

Lead—Plenty, and small sales 4¼ a 4½c. for Pig.

Cheese—Good new in demand, at 5 a 5½c. per pound.—*Harris.*

MASSILLON, July 8.—Flour, 4,75; Wheat, 1,00 a 1,10; Corn, 40; Oats, 25.—*Gazette.*

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 15.—Wheat 75 cts. per bushel, Flour 4,00 a 4,25 per barrel.—*Herald.*

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour, 3,87; Wheat 65 a 70; Corn, 20 a 25; Oats, 31.—*Phil.*

Bank Bill.—The Senate has got so far upon the Bank Bill as to reject the amendment of Mr. Rives, requiring the assent of the States to establish branches therein, by a vote of 38 nays to 10 yeas. Of the yeas, 8 were whig, and 2 opposition—of the nays, 20 were whig, and 18 opposition.

The Last of the Remains.—The remains of the late President, Wm. Henry Harrison, were consigned to their final resting place at North Bend, on Wednesday the 7th inst. The Cincinnati Gazette thus describes the proceedings:

"The hearse which bore the body from the residence of Col. Taylor to the steamboat that conveyed it to North Bend, was preceded by the company of dragoons, and the several military companies which arrived from the Louisville Encampment in time to join in the procession, and followed by relatives and personal friends of the deceased, by the committee which had brought it from Washington, the committee of forty which had been appointed to make arrangements for the obsequies, the City Council, Officers and Soldiers of the last war, Judges and Officers of Superior and Common Pleas Courts, members of the Bar, Odd Fellows, Firemen, other Associations, and large numbers of citizens in an individual capacity.

The procession moved to solemn music, from the residence of Col. Taylor, on Sixth street, west to Race, thence south to Fourth, thence east to Broadway, thence down Broadway to the wharf, and on the wharf, to the steamboat Raritan, which lay at the foot of Main; and the pavements, and doors and windows of houses, for the whole of the distance, were crowded with persons, numbering doubtless from 18 to 20,000, who had assembled to have a last look, as it passed, of the coffin which enclosed the body of the venerated dead.

The boat left the wharf for the Bend about 1 o'clock, bearing with the remains the Committees, the detachment of U. S. Marines, and relatives of the deceased. By special invitation, the Rev. John T. Brooke went down, to perform the funeral service of the Church of England, at the tomb.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst., by Rev. Tho. Foster, Mr. Wm. Gittings, to Miss Mary Whitcraft, both of Muskingum, Ohio.

On the 18th of May, by the same, Mr. J. Harvey Linder, to Miss Saloma Baker, both of Adamsville circuit.

ITEMS.

Information Wanted.—Any person having knowledge of the whereabouts of William Butcher, a lad of 12 years of age, who strayed from his parents while at Cleveland on their way to the West, have been requested to make the same known to Stephen Appleford, Zanesville, Ohio.

Land Bill Passed.—The bill for the distribution of the public lands has finally passed the House of Representatives by a vote of yeas 116, nays 108.

Commodore Elliott has purchased a farm in the Valley, 4 miles north of this borough, now occupied by Mr. Isaac Massey. The Commodore, we learn, designs to make it his residence.—*West Chester Recorder.*

Packet Ship Sampson.—Fifty-five of the passengers of the London and New York packet ship Sampson, cast away on the coast of Nova Scotia, arrived in New York, yesterday.

Fire.—The Presbyterian church in Genoa village, Cayuga county, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. It was the work of an incendiary. Loss supposed to be $2000 or $3000.

Death of Judge Willey.—The Hon. John W. Willey, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the Court of Common Pleas, died at his residence in Cleveland, O. on Friday morning last, aged 47 years.—*Ravenna Vis.*

The Scoundrel.—A man living at Georgetown, Ill., was a couple of weeks since arrested for beating his wife in a most brutal manner.—While she was giving her testimony on his examination, he approached her, as if to whisper in her ear, and gave her two deep and dangerous stabs with a dirk he had concealed in his sleeve. It was believed she would die.

Immigrants.—The number of immigrants that have arrived at New York since the 1st of January, 1841, is 86,550.

New Church.—To-morrow afternoon at five o'clock, the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Eleventh street above Buttonwood Lane, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies.—*Phil. paper.*

Sea Cow.—A vessel has arrived at New York from Para, having on board a living sea cow, being the first ever brought to this country.—*Phil. paper.*

Accident.—Two men, named M. Hinkle and Jeremiah Johnson, each lost an arm by an accident while discharging a cannon on the 5th, at Graham's Mills, Ohio.

Another Story Spoiled.—The wreck seen off Cape Hatteras, supposed to be the President, is thus spoken of in the Portland Advertiser.—Capt. Adams, in this city, saw the same hulk, from the description given, as long ago as the 25th or 26th December last, in his passage, in the ship Congress, from Liverpool to Havana.—It was then about 35 miles southwest of the Great Isaacs, in the edge of the Gulf Stream.

Baltimore Exchange.—Wm. G. Lyford, esq., has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Exchange Reading Rooms in Baltimore, in the place of Mr. J. L. Dudley, who resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Lyford is the publisher of an excellent work on Commerce and Prices Current, which will not in any manner, be interfered with, on account of his assuming these new duties.

Tide Water Canal.—Upwards of one hundred canal boats arrived at Havre de Grace the past week, laden with grain, flour, coal, &c.—The Advocate says: "Thousands of tons of Shamokin coal are already upon the Havre de Grace wharves, ready for transportation to places of consumption."

The enterprising city of Pittsburg, in our own State, is considered the centre of the United States. As we like to be near the heart, we *shall* visit Pittsburgh.—*Phil. paper.*

Most Excellent.—A more glorious victory, says Tilotson, cannot be gained over another man than this, that when the injury begins on his part the kindness should begin on our.

The Boston Daily Atlas was sold to its present proprietors after the death of Mr. Haughton, for the sum of $52,000, inclusive of the debts due the concern. It is said that Mr. Haughton was the first editor who nominated Gen. Harrison for President.

Locke, the monster, who was indicted in Boston for cruelty to a pupil under his care, at the Farm school, has forfeited his bonds and escaped a trial.

Glad of it.—Clapp the Boston Constable, who let off Williamson, the English Burglar, who broke into the store of Davis & Co., and stole $20,000 of jewelry, has been convicted of compromising the felony. That is right.

It is very Proper.—The Governor of Cuba has ordered the immediate erection of Sunday Schools in Havana, where the children of all classes may be educated, free of expense. The law is a liberal one, and accomplishes the object completely. The Lancasterian system of teaching is to be adopted.

Seasonable Hint.—Half an ounce of powdered alum, will completely purify twelve gallons of corrupted water.

We should manage our fortune like our constitution: enjoy it when good, have patience when bad, and never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity.

The passengers on board the steamship Britannia, which has now arrived at Boston, have voted to her commander, R. B. Cleland, a gold chronometer, the value of which is £100, for his decision and coolness, in the late peril, when the ship was run by the pilot upon the rocks near Halifax.

The Directors of the London and Brighton Railway have decided upon lighting the line from Brighton to Preston with gas.

Swartwout, the ex-collector of New York, is said to be living in great obscurity and want in London. The way of the transgressor is hard.

One of our exchanges cooly utters, that the honesty of the times consist in X P D N C. The Major says he must be a man of *letters.*

We hear of numerous houses and barns having been struck with lightning, in various parts of our vicinity and destroyed, on Monday night.—*Phil. paper.*

Destructive Fire!—During the tremendous storm which occurred on the evening of the 5th, lightning struck the rope-walk of Adam Hinkle, on the Point Road, above Dyottville, and set it on fire. It communicated to two others near belonging to Isaac W. Norris, and Jacob Dunton, and all three were entirely consumed, with their stock and machinery, valued at $70,000.—*ib.*

Paying for the Dog.—John Andriott, an Italian, was last week fined $100 by the Recorder for interfering with the dog catchers, and taking a dog from them.—*ib.*

The Philadelphia Gazette has been purchased by Messrs. William McCurty & Co., and will hereafter be edited by Mr. C. Hoover, late editor of the American Sentinel.

Brigadier General Winfield Scott has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Major General, from June 25, *vice* Major General Alexander Macomb, deceased.

Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst. $8,345,695 13.

Five more of the convicts who recently murdered the keeper and escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary, have been retaken. One, only, now remains at large.

This city and neighborhood were visited on Tuesday last, with a rain of some three hours duration. The benefit to the agricultural interests of the country is incalculable.—*Alton (Illinois) Telegraph.*

A great mob at Williamstown, Ky., have just taken two men out of the jail concerned in cutting the throat of a Mr. Utterbach, who is likely to recover, and hung them till dead!

Mineral Riches of our Country.—The discovery of tin ore on the white Mountains, New Hampshire, by the State Geologist, is said to be very important, the ore being in great abundance. It is the first discovery of tin in any quantity in the United States.

The Wilmington Banks.—The Banks of Wilmington, Del., decline receiving on deposite or in payment of debts the small notes issued by the accepting Banks of Pennsylvania under the Revenue act of May last.

A Failure.—It is stated that the Canajoharie and Catskill Railroad Company have failed to pay the July instalment of the interest upon the credit which they borrowed from the State.

A Dreadful Shipwreck.—A letter received in England, from Madras, says that there is no doubt that the Golconda, Transport ship, perished in a typoon in the China seas, having on board Lieutenant-Colonel William Isaacs, Capt. John Bonner Neeve, twelve other officers, and 355 soldiers of the 37th Native Madras Infantry besides camp-followers.

Daring Robbery.—We learn from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of last evening, that the vault of the counting room of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company in Amesbury, Mass., was broken open on Wednesday night, 7th inst. and 16,000 dollars taken therefrom.

Death by Intemperance.—An elderly man, whose name we have not heard, was found dead, yesterday, the 14th inst., in a field on the farm of Mr. Joseph Sigler, of Meigsville township, in this county. He was seen last about a week since, at a neighboring farm, very much intoxicated. He is a tailor by trade, going from farm to farm for work. He is supposed to have been dead several days, and when found his body had so much decayed as to render it almost impossible to approach him. A bottle and lapboard was found by his side.—*McConnelsville Standard.*

Fire.—It is with regret we state the Steam Saw Mill of Samuel King, of Penn thwnshsp, in this county, was consumed by fire on Sunday morning last.—*ib.*

Rebellion at Cambridge, Mass.—The Boston Courier says: Harvard College is in a state of complete insubordination and disorder. The students refuse to attend at the recitations, or to submit in any other way to the authority of the officers. They have put forth verbally, a "Second Declaration of Independence," and demand the expulsion of one of the tutors. The officers, of course, refuse them this small favor, being more accustomed to expel students than tutors. The burning of a wooden building on the college ground, a few days ago, is supposed to be connected with these troubles. The affair grew out of an attempt to suppress a "Hasty Pudding Club."

The Faculty had better give the boys a good spanking and send them to bed.

John Van Buren, Esq., son of the late President Van Buren, was married at Albany on the 22d ult., to Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel, daughter of James Vanderpoel, Esq.

Fourth of July Accident.—At Ware, Mass., George Latham, 13 years old, son of the Rev. Mr. Latham, Methodist minister of that village, was recently killed by the bursting of a field piece. At the 18th discharge the cannon burst, and a piece weighing 20 pounds, struck young Latham, and instantly deprived him of life.

Accident on the Fourth.—Mr. Wm. Hart Lynde, says the New Haven Herald, who was wounded by the discharge of a cannon at Saybrook, Conn., on the 4th, is dead. The cannon burst into many pieces, one of which struck Mr. Lynde, on the right side, breaking his right arm, and driving the ribs into the lungs. He survived the accident but about two hours. Mr. L. has left a wife and children to lament his untimely death.

Temperance Convention.—All the Temperance Societies throughout the United States, have been requested to send delegates to a grand National Temperance Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the 27th inst.

A Long Passage.—The Dublin Monitor of June 3d, in an article relating to the fate of the steam packet President, says that a vessel, called the Jessie, Capt. Harding, left Quebec on the 17th of November, 1840, and was not heard of until the 1st of June, having been at sea nearly seven months, without having spoken a vessel, or entered a port.

Steamboats.—The steam tonnage of the United States is estimated to be 200,000,000, one half of which is employed on the western waters.

The Weather and Crops.—The hay has been taken in about here. The season was late but the crop fair. The weather has been wet for the season. The farmers are now taking off their grain. The corn looks well, and potatoes promise a plenteous yield. This afternoon we had a copious shower of rain that will greatly increase them. The oats look well—gardens are pretty good. The cabbage promise well.—*Gospel Publisher, 7th inst.*

Sad News from Havana.—A letter from Capt. Luke, first engineer of the steamer Lion, dated at Havana, 10th June, received in New York on Thursday, states that the yellow fever was at that time raging violently at Havana, the number of cases taken to the hospital averaging about fifteen per day.

Business Department.

As the Second Volume of our paper will soon close, we give notice to those who have had the reading of the Recorder for two years without paying, that unless they fork over, to us, before we reach our 104th No. we will probably discontinue their papers.

Br. Bledsoe, of Indiana, is informed that in relation to J. Rice's paper, which he orders, he did not give the county, nor can we make out the office. He will please inform us again, as it will be mere guess work to send now.

A friend says: "when your paper starts from your office at the *proper time* I get it the following Monday." We presume that our paper has not, for ten months past, failed to be deposited in the Zanesville Post office on the day of its issue. Nor has it failed thus, more than three times since we commenced, when sickness detained it not more than one day.

Elijah Justice at Winnocks owes us $3,00 and W. Collins $2,00. Will our agent get it? They refuse their papers without paying one cent!!

Br. Euans is informed that the two dollar shinplaster he sent us on the "New Albany (Ia.) Insurance Company," is worth nothing here, and we have not credited Dr. Newton who sent it. The worthless thing is subject to his order.

Brownsville, Licking, O., July 15, 1841.

Br. Springer: We intend holding a camp-meeting three quarters of a mile south west from this place, on Mr. Jacob Brown's farm, to commence Friday the 20th of August at 11 o'clock, to which we invite Brs. T. Foster, Thrap, Baldwin, Linder, Marshall, Fairchild, Maynard, Scott, and all others who can conveniently attend. We request all those who wish to build Wooden Tents to meet for that purpose on Saturday the 31st of this month.

Wm. Marshall,
Dan'l Kinney.

There will be a camp-meeting held for Ligonier circuit, three miles west of Ligonier town, on the ground occupied last year, to commence the 6th of August. As the meeting is appointed to suit Br. Ragan's visit we hope that he will not fail in his attendance. We also solicit the assistance of Brs. McCullough, Robison, Davis, Lanham, Clark, sr., Hopwood, Fordyce, Addis, Cullin, and any of our brethren, stationed or unstationed, who can assist us.

W. W. Tipton, Sup't.

The above was marked for the business department of the same number which contained Br. Tipton's letter, and put into the hands of the compositor, who through mistake omitted it, and we were not apprized of the fact until the reception of Br. Mitchell's letter. We regret it, but hope the help will come notwithstanding to the camp-meeting.

Our fourth quarterly meeting will be held at Franklin Ridge, on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August. Our itinerant, local and lay brethren are invited to attend. M. N. Warren, Sup.

Deersville, July 13, 1841.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence in Springfield township, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, a three year old horse colt, the property of Jackson Franklin, late of said township. The colt will be sold to the highest bidder to meet my claims against the said Franklin for keeping the said colt. Sale positive. Terms of sale cash.

Aaron Hamilton.

July 21, 1841. 2w100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Silliman's Journal.

WATERSPOUTS.

BY LIEUTENANT H. W. OGDEN, U. S. N.

"In May, 1820, while on our passage from Havana to Norfolk, in the United States sloop of war, John Adams, we had reached the latitude of Cape Fear, and near the inner edge of the gulph stream, when the wind died away, the weather became very warm, and the atmosphere close and very oppressive.—The crew were lounging listlessly about the deck, dreading the dull monotony of a continued calm, when one of the seamen called out that there was a water spout on the larboard bow.

"The officers immediately rushed up from below, and I among the number, but we had scarcely reached the deck before a second and a third was seen, and within half an hour, there were seven around us varying in their distance from the ship from two hundred yards to two miles.

"The atmosphere was filled with low ashy colored clouds, some of which were darker underneath than others, and from these water-spouts were generally formed, each one from a separate cloud. In some instances, they were perfectly formed before we observed them, but in others, we could see a small portion of the cloud, at first extend downwards in the shape of an inverted cone, and then continue to descend, not very rapidly, until it reached the water. In other instances however, we observed that this conical appearance of a portion of the cloud, did not result in the perfect formation of a waterspout. Several times we saw the cone project, continue for a short time stationary—then rise again slowly and disappear in the clouds. This would in some cases occur two or three times to the same cloud, but eventually a larger and darker cone would descend, and result in forming the visible spout above mentioned.

"We saw so many of these failures, that the eye became accustomed to that degree of density in the cone which would ensure its descent, and even the sailors became practical philosophers for the time, correctly predicting when a spout would fail.

"While intently watching these various operations, we observed that the nearest water spout, then about two hundred yards on our starboard quarter moving slowly towards the ship with a light air from the eastward. The captain immediately ordered the topsails to be clewed down, the hatches to be covered with tarpawling and battened, the crew to be sent under deck, and directed some of the marines to be in readiness with loaded muskets, to try what effect might be produced by the concussion of firing as it is the general belief that waterspouts may be broken by this means. As soon as it was near enough the marines were ordered to fire, and although many of the balls must have passed through it, neither the peforation nor concussion had the slightest effect on it. The marines were ordered to load and fire again, and in the meantime I was directed to cast loose a thirty-two pounder. I did so and took aim directly at the spout, then within sixty yards and fired.—The captain, and others who were watching the effect to be produced, said they distinctly saw the ball strike the spout at its base, pushing the water on each side, but still it remained as perfect as before. I was ordered to load and fire again, and elevate the gun so as to strike the tube as high as possible, but just as I was about to pull the lock string the captain looked aloft, and observing the head of the spout directly over the main truck, called out to me to hold on, not wishing to try further experiments while it was in such dangerous proximity to the ship. For some minutes I had been too much occupied with the gun to notice particularly the position and progress of the waterspout, but now on looking up, I saw the dense black cloud from which it was formed, hanging immediately over us, at a height, as nearly as I could judge, of between three and four hundred feet, and the upper part of the spout directly over the mast-heads. When at a distance of two hundred yards, the tube of the spout seemed to fall perpendicularly from the cloud to which it was attached, but as it approached, the cloud alone moved steadily on, while the lower part of the tube, as though it found something repulsive in the ship, diverged slowly to the south-west, and passed the stern at the distance of about sixty yards.

While the spout was moving thus slowly by us, we had a good opportunity to observe it attentively, and as we were well convinced that it was not to be broken or dispersed by the concussion of firing, the gun was secured.

The tube of the spout was apparently four or five feet in diameter, and its surface well defined. Its color was light and misty, but we observed that they all looked darker at a distance than when close to us. Its shape was something like a trumpet, the small end downwards, and spreading out suddenly as it united with the cloud. At a height of between twenty and thirty feet, a number of sea-birds were flying around it, evidently in quest of food. They were in rapid motion, flitting and crossing each other's path at every moment, darting in towards the tube, wheeling away and then as hastily returning. In the meantime the cloud above, which had rapidly grown denser and larger, began to exhibit coruscations of electricity. The spout which had passed off to a distance of about three hundred yards, after having been visible for more than twenty minutes, became smaller in its lower part and then gradually rose until entirely lost in the cloud, part of which still hung over us. Soon after this severe flashes of lightning struck near to the ship, and the rain began to fall in large and very cold drops. Some of the sailors who believed that the water was taken up in a body to the cloud, tasted the rain as it fell on the deck, and were very much astonished to find it perfectly fresh. A light breeze now sprang up, bearing the cloud off to the westward which as it passed on, assumed the appearance of a heavy squall and from its accelerated motion, it was evidently carried on by a very strong wind."

After reviewing the different opinions of philosophers as to the formation of waterspouts, Mr. Ogden says; "the nearest remaining within sixty yards of our ship, for at least fifteen minutes, afforded a good opportunity of observing it minutely, and so far as this one (and it seemed to be like all others in sight at the time) can go in confirmation of a general theory, it inclines me to the belief of that part of Dr. Franklin's hypothesis, which supposes it to be a body of warm air rising from the surface of the ocean to the upper and cooler region, where its moisture begins to be condensed into thick vapor by the cold, thus causing the spout to be first visible at its upper end. As the vapors continue to ascend, by constant addition, they become denser, and, consequently their centrifugal force greater, until being risen, above the concentrating currents which compose the whirl, they fly off, spread and form the cloud."

From the New England Review.

CELEBRATION AT SUFFIELD, CT.

There is to be a Temperance Celebration at Suffield, on Monday, in which the students at the Literary Institution will unite. We are promised a full report of the proceedings from the pen of a literary gentleman who will be present, which we shall publish in our next paper. The following original "Temperance Ode" is to be sung on the occasion, which will be marked with other appropriate ceremonies.

TEMPERANCE ODE.

BY S. DRYDEN PHELPS.

When over our land hung oppression's dark pall,
And clouds of the battle rose thick to the sky,
Our fathers united their fortunes, their all,
To purchase their Freedom, maintain it or die!

The contest was fierce, but they conquered in fight,
And Liberty's banner, in splendor unfurled,
Waved high in the heavens, all radiant with light,
Beheld and admired by a wondering world.

As years rolled away, undisturbed by their foes,
They prospered in peace with blessing of God;
But soon a dread Tyrant, in terror uprose—
The monster, INTEMPERANCE, was stalking abroad.

Like blasts from the desert, his poisonous breath,
Swept over the land, in its blith and its gloom,
Diffusing the seeds of deep sorrow and death,
While thousands went down in disgrace to the tomb.

The Tyrant, insatiate, still sped on his way,
Resistless in might, like waves of the sea,
Triumphantly hurling our hopes to decay,
And grasping the fruit of fair Liberty's Tree.

Some friends of their country the ruin beheld,
The danger foresaw that was spreading so wide,
Dec ared that the Tyrant must soon be repelled,
Or Freedom's domain would be whelmed in his tide.

The standard of Temperance those patriots reared,
Around it soon gathered the good and the wise;
But now, as by magic, new hosts have appeared—
The DRUNKARD is bearing it up to the skies.

To-day, in the Temperance cause we rejoice,
May God speed it on through the land of the brave;
To-day, do we pledge, with our heart and our voice,
That its banner, with Freedom's in triumph shall wave!

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES. A very learned Frenchman, in conversation with Dr. Wallace, Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford about the year 1650, and author of a grammer of the English language written in Latin, after expatiating with the Doctor on the copiousness of the French language, and its richness in derivations and synonymes, produced, by way of illustration, the following four lines on rope-making:

Quand un cordier, cordant, veult corder un corde;
Pour sa corder, trois cordons il accord;
Mais, si un des cordons de la corde decorde.
Le cordon decordand fait decorder la corde.

To show that the English language was at least equally rich and copious, Dr. Wallace immediately translated the French into as many lines of English, word for word, using the word, *twist* to express the French *corde*.

When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist;
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth entwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.

Here were verbs, nouns, participals and synonymes to match the French. To show farther the power and versatiality of the English, Mr. W. added the following lines, which continue the subject:

Untwisting the twine that untwisted between,
He twirls with his twister the two in a twine;
Then, twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twisteth the twine he had twisted in twain.

The French funds had been exhausted at the outset. Not so with the English; for Dr. Wallace pushing his triumph, added yet four other lines which follow:

The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As the twains were intwisted he now doth untwine;
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
As, twining his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

Mr. Adam Clarke, to whom we are indebted for the record of the preceding trial of skill between the two philologists, adds, in conclusion, that "he questions whether there is another language in the universe capable of such a variety of flections, or which can afford so many terms and derivatives, all legitimate, coming from the same radix, without borrowing a single term from another tongue, or coining one for the sake of the nonce; for there is not a word used by Mr. Wallace in these lines which is not Anglo-Saxon, not one exotic being entertained."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE U. S.

THE annexed table embraces the agricultural statistics of most of the States, as returned by the Marshals appointed to take the Sixth Census. Four or five States or Territories are still behind. From the data here furnished, it appears that nearly four bushels and a half of wheat are raised for each inhabitant; and of other grain, nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant; and of potatoes, about six bushels and a half to each inhabitant. Making an aggregate of forty-one bushels of grain and potatoes to each inhabitant, including men, women and children, bond and free. One would think that Americans ought not to starve at this rate, especially as they have millions of cattle, sheep and hogs, to splice out with, to say nothing of fish and fowl. Of this vast aggregate of about 700,000,000 bushels, a considerable per centage is fed out to domestic animals, and some million bushels are exported,—though much less than it would seem might be conveniently spared. The value of an annual crop of grain and potatoes, even at the present low prices, is probably not less than *three hundred million dollars;* and if we include other agricultural productions, among which are cotton and tobacco, with a fair allowance for the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, &c. which belong to the year, we shall have an annual product of MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE. Surely such a country need not be long in debt; and will not, if it is wise.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels Indian Corn.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels Buckwheat.	Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Horses and Mules.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of Poultry.	Pounds of Wool.	Tons of Hay.	Tons of Hemp and Flax.	Lbs. of gathered Tobacco.	Lbs. of Cotton gathered.‖	Lbs. of Silk Cocoons.	Lbs. Sugar made.	Value of products of Dairy.	Value of products of orchard.	Galls. Wine made.	Value of Lumber produced.	bbls. pitch, turpentine, tar, rosin.
Maine,*	848,165	137,941	950,528	1,076,409	51,543	355,161	10,392,380	59,208	327,255	649,264	111,386	$123,171	1,465,551	691,058	38	115		406	1,097,398	$1,493,718	$148,349	3,345	$1,808,783	
New Hampshire,*	442,954	395,530	1,253,572	1,198,989	115,463	131,400	6,234,901	39,850	261,088	606,891	120,167	97,862	1,261,982	495,647	53,040	244	585	4,233	4,220,541	1,585,955	230,055	94	401,358	
Vermont,*	652,393	447,318	1,047,601	2,943,497	158,509	55,685	8,206,784	60,274	350,106	1,393,420	297,952	176,437	3,258,795	734,147	23,132	64,955	307	1,741	579,227	4,893,097	380,177	100	357,137	
Massachusetts,*	158,922	511,956	1,809,395	1,899,530	87,010	166,419	5,385,652	62,484	271,760	378,226	143,021	540,205	1,055,591	539,455	385¶	1,922	350,861	1,966	50	218,930	33,098	1,905	475,845	
Rhode Island,	3,088	34,521	435,893	169,325	2,979	63,799	904,773	8,074	36,700	90,145	132,222	61,492	803,675	425,160	lbs. 147,841¶	763	1,922	278	1,358,653	218,930	303,953	745	44,455	
Connecticut,	88,980	736,865	1,468,538	1,456,523	299,470	33,789	3,414,227	34,751	233,969	406,085	2,994,913	839,230	4,012,144	3,601,915	6,567	1,966	10,497,033	1,733,358	14,709	5,333	147,831	
New York,	11,855,507	2,994,913	10,195,142	20,738,738	2,944,388	2,498,170	33,000,508	476,115	2,642,438	5,381,225	2,114,953	360,481	473,158	1,199,963	23,710	1,922	1,315,677	10,093,991	55	1,555,977	36,967	1,530,541	30,000	231,140	6,909,357
New Jersey,	774,023	1,636,576	4,311,381	3,096,516	866,970	178,100	8,626,923	69,769	219,548	218,555	250,051	831,183	1,971,100	325,494	170,760¶	350,861	272	2,103¶	51,764	1,358,653	1,315,677	2,374,419	233,447	466,558	1,454,871	577,849	553,805	1,701,703	251,745	249,937	10,135	70	253,560	3,730,187	394,445	2,535	930,504	150,818	197,443	339,177	41,119	79,330	751,441	433,873	7,454	354,757	11,868	33,171	11,353	13	38	3,495	471	50	3,507	3,533	79,831	41,450	33,609	75,555	50	3,507	3,377	30	3,119	13,334	197	3,000	355	30	3,134	3,000	735	153	430	5,300	1,807	31,689
Delaware,	2,293,447	215,165	6,293,447	33,560	2,099,361	937,405	5,260	200,712	14,421	54,883	33,247	1,146,418	3,396,431	1,4
Maryland,*	3,511,433	10,066,809	1,397,170	834,333	8,470,165	3,579,950	11,999	5,260	3,504	1,058,919	2,873,470	243,173	1,008,313	240,463	263,909	1,9
Virginia,	1,397,170	834,333	34,616,606	13,297,551	74,848	241,643	14,620	2,873,470	243,173	1,008,313	1,980,736	1,9
North Carolina,†	44,530	5,935	888,513	14,721,785	1,446,158	79	3,967	2,697,713	130,836	573,840	223,664	8,3
South Carolina,	69,851	801,949	393,004	93,548	590,594	289,902	20,008	35	1,732,956	1,184,386	1,748	755,060	354,947	1,3
Georgia,	1,732,956	1,748	755,060	354,947	1,3
Ohio, (a)	16,214,260	1,636,576	6,293,447	33,560	2,099,361	8,470,165	34,616,606	1,397,170	834,333	3,397,170	1,916,930	491,539	74,928	219,159	752,467	2,672,044	500,499	64,404	47,455	1,033,172	4,011,487	13,696,619	3,076,783	1,199,963	325,494	170,760¶	1,922	1,450,531	250,051	2,114,953	2,374,487	13,696,619	3,096,516	18,053,477	1,971,928	178,100	8,626,923	338,565	14,421	54,883	33,247	1,146,418	3,396,431	1,4
Kentucky,‡	4,547,273	105	746,106	196,576	946,077	4,154,256	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Tennessee,	105	746,106	196,576	946,077	4,154,256	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Louisiana,	746,106	196,576	946,077	4,154,256	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Alabama,	196,576	946,077	4,154,256	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Mississippi,	946,077	4,154,256	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Missouri,	4,154,256	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Indiana,	2,740,380	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Illinois,	2,189,263	112,200	1,4
Michigan,§	112,200	1,4
Arkansas,	1,4
Florida Territory,§	
Wisconsin Territory†	154,737	12,147	78,691	17,037,600	5,498	5,935	44,530	69,851	801,949	297,033	1,812	36,632	15,642	63,185	127,586	95,965	5,787	5,081	297,955,658	253,422	106,375,192	1,795	572	29,218	3,637	10,509	19,985,962	10,143	481,265,116	79,831	41,450	2,535	1,3
Iowa Territory,	12,147	78,691	17,037,600	5,498	5,935	44,530	69,851	801,949	297,033	1,812	36,632	15,642	63,185	127,586	95,965	5,787	5,081	297,955,658	253,422	106,375,192	1,795	572	29,218	3,637	10,509	19,985,962	10,143	481,265,116	79,831	41,450	2,535	1,3
District of Columbia,	78,691	17,037,600	5,498	5,935	44,530	69,851	801,949	297,033	1,812	36,632	15,642	63,185	127,586	95,965	5,787	5,081	297,955,658	253,422	106,375,192	1,795	572	29,218	3,637	10,509	19,985,962	10,143	481,265,116	79,831	41,450	2,535	1,3
(a) Shelby county since received,	78,691	17,037,600	5,498	5,935	44,530	69,851	801,949	297,033	1,812	36,632	15,642	63,185	127,586	95,965	5,787	5,081	297,955,658	253,422	106,375,192	1,795	572	29,218	3,637	10,509	19,985,962	10,143	481,265,116	79,831	41,450	2,535	1,3
76,174,849‡	17,037,600	5,498	5,935	44,530	69,851	801,949	297,033	1,812	36,632	15,642	63,185	127,586	95,965	5,787	5,081	297,955,658	253,422	106,375,192	1,795	572	29,218	3,637	10,509	19,985,962	10,143	481,265,116	79,831	41,450	2,535	1,3

*The returns of the States marked thus (*) have been corrected. The statistics from the remainder of the States are not yet examined.

†The aggregate not yet made. ‡Statistics not yet received. ‖Some of the Marshals have returned pounds of Ginned Cotton, others in the seed. ¶No. of pounds, 148,224.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—This humbug is exciting considerable attention in Boston. A Dr. Collyer is making money out of the subject at the Masonic Temple. It is strange how people loved to be gulled.—*Hampden Post.*

A NEW VOLUME OF BICKNELL'S REPORTER,

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, AND PHILADELPHIA PRICES CURRENT.

Commencing July 20th, 1841.

THE proprietor of the above named publication, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that the new volume of the work commencing with July 20, 1841, will, in many respects, prove superior to any of its predecessors. The Reporter has been in existence for thirteen years—is firmly established, and enjoys a reputation for independence, accuracy, and a desire to publish nothing but the truth in relation to the *Political, Monetary, and Business* affairs of the United States, at least equal to any other journal in the land. Its patrons, and the community at large, repose confidence in its statements, and it shall be the pride, as it is the duty of the Publisher, to avoid, by every means in his power, the slightest abuse of this confidence. His aim for the future will be to adhere to the plan which has secured for his publication so liberal a degree of patronage,—to place the Reporter above all mercenary or political considerations, and to make it sought after as well for the character and utility of its information, as relied upon, because of the general truth and integrity of its statements.

The work is devoted to the *Commercial, Banking, Business, and Agricultural* interests of the American people, while the *Literary Circle* and the *Family Fire-side* are not forgotten.

Each number contains—

A Review of the Philadelphia Money market.

A Review of the Business operations of the preceding week.

A detailed and carefully corrected list of the Banks of the United States—solvent and broken.

A list (occasionally) of all the counterfeits that have been issued on the various Banks of the Union.

Descriptions of all new Counterfeits.

The Latest European news, the latest Commercial news from New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other principal cities.

All the important proceedings of Congress.

A review of the Business Operations throughout the country—with notices of the movements of the various Banks.

Editorial articles on general subjects.

Literary Extracts.

All Public Documents of importance.

A story on the first page.

A detailed Prices Current for New York and Philadelphia.

With such other matter as may come within the scope of the publication, and may seem calculated to render it really useful and serviceable to the Merchant, Trader, Farmer, Bank Officer, or Man of Business.

Many improvements will be made in the new volume.

Our publication office is immediately opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, and our opportunities of obtaining the latest information are therefore of the best description.

In short the Reporter is just such a weekly newspaper, as every man of business should possess, especially if a resident of a country town, a village, or of an interior city.

The terms of subscription, are $3 per annum, in advance. Address.

MATTHEW T. MILLER, *Proprietor*,
No. 76, South 3d street Philadelphia.

Double Plate Number.

LADY'S BOOK,--EXTRA,

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VOLUME. VOLUME XXIII., EIGHT COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS,

Lady's Book Fashions.

THE present number is presented to the public as the consummation of a long and ardent wish of the proprietor, to make this portion of the Pictorial Department of the LADY'S BOOK superior to the issue from the French press. We do not mention the English, as we have long since surpassed them.

Two Engravings

Adorn this No. The Paintings by Collins. The Transfer by A. L. Dick.

They are subjects that tell to the soul of every reader. There is a story in each; a world of mind to be appreciated by all who love the beautiful in nature; and how well has Prof. Walter illustrated them. Our thanks are due to the Painter, the Engraver and the Poet. A series of such beautiful Pictures will follow. We do not promise to give more than one steel engraving in a month—we may give two, just as the fancy pleases us.

The paper used in this, and to be used in future numbers, we wish to call particular attention to. It is of the finest quality used for book work.

Miss Edgeworth, Miss Mitford, Lady Blessington, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. S. C. Hall, will in future be co-contributors with Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Hentz, &c., &c., &c. A list of names that embraces the female talent of America and England.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1841.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. NANCY GEORGE, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

A camp-meeting, for Miami circuit, will be held at the old camp-ground, near Sidney, O., commencing on the 13th of August. As we will much need help, we earnestly solicit the aid of Brs. McGuire, Hunt, Devore, Young, Dalbey, Besse and J. Flood, with all others, who can conveniently attend. J. M. FLOOD.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

Winslow's Compound BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper, if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify a discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current,—another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 49. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841. | Whole No. 101. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &C.

A Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. VIII.

AN INFINITE AND ETERNAL PRESCIENCE, NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVINE EXISTENCE, NOR REQUISITE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD, NOR IMPLIED IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HUMAN HEART, NOR COMPATIBLE WITH THE MORAL PROBATION OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We have already endeavored to show, precisely in what sense the knowledge of the Deity must be absolutely infinite; but the subject may require some farther elucidation. The most fruitful source of obscurity and error in our speculations on the knowledge of God, is that of our not distinguishing between existence and actions, between latent energy and power in active operation. Nothing but what is absolutely necessary can be Divine, and every thing which is absolutely necessary, must be necessary every where and at every point of duration. God is a spirit, and therefore he must be an infinite mind. The intellect of the Deity must be an infinite understanding, because it is unoriginated, universal and eternal; but it is not possible for any part of the garniture of his infinite mind to be either unoriginated, universal or eternal.

That we may be fully aware of the difference between existence and action, and between latent energy and power in actual operation, it will be necessary to pursue the following chain of argumentation. Existence is absolutely necessary, because absolute non-existence is impossible; but creation is not necessary, because there was a period in duration when creation did not exist. Existence is universally and eternally necessary, but creation is neither universally nor eternally necessary; neither is it universally or eternally possible. Intellect, or mind, is necessary, but the actual knowledge of things beyond itself, is not necessary: intellect is universally and eternally necessary; but the actual knowledge of things beyond itself is neither necessary, nor universal, nor eternal.

The attribute of an infinite moral integrity is absolutely necessary to the Divine existence; but the active exercise of that integrity beyond the limits of his own person is not necessary to the Divine existence; an infinite moral integrity is universally and eternally necessary to the Divine existence; but the active operation of that infinite integrity is neither universally or eternally necessary to the Divine existence. An infinite benevolence is absolutely necessary to the Divine existence; but an infinite beneficence is not necessary to the Divine existence: a universal and eternal benevolence is necessary to the existence of the Deity; but a universal and eternal beneficence is not necessary to the existence of the Deity. A creative energy is absolutely necessary; but actual creation is not necessary: a creative energy is universally and eternally necessary; but a universal and eternal creation is neither necessary nor possible.

The most elevated and amplified conception, which it is possible for the human understanding which would imply an entire comprehension of his own being; an entire comprehension of his own existence, his nature, and his powers; an entire comprehension of his own hypostasis. But then it should always be kept in mind, that such a knowledge, if indeed the term knowledge be strictly applicable, to his infinite comprehension, is not any part of the garniture or acquirement of the Divine mind; but is truly and properly the Deity himself. Such a comprehension of the divine hypostasis is necessary, universally and eternally necessary; and therefore it must be, *de facto*, God himself. But every active operation of the infinite energy, must be subsequent to the Divine existence; and every act of the Deity must be voluntary and unconstrained; and therefore if every active operation of the universal and eternal mind, must be subsequent to his own existence, then every volition of the Deity must be subsequent to his existence, and then every act of the Deity must be subsequent to his own existence, and then, by consequence, all consciousness, perception, and knowledge of those volitions and actions, must be, of necessity, posterior to his own actual being. But although the volitions and actions of the Deity must be uniformly free; yet the knowledge of those volitions and actions cannot be separated from the actual performance of them.

Existence, and a knowledge of that existence by the Deity, cannot possibly be separated from each other, whether that existence be created or uncreated, finite or infinite, human or Divine.—Knowledge, whether it be that of a finite or that of an infinite being, must uniformly and of necessity be founded upon fact; and therefore, in relation to both the one and the other, knowledge must of consequence be a personal acquirement, and in the order of existence, it must be posterior to the object of its cognizance. In the Deity, however, although knowledge be a personal acquirement, and in the order of existence must be posterior to the object of its cognizance, yet in the order of duration, they must be uniformly, and of necessity coeval. And although knowledge in the Deity, like that of created beings, be a personal acquisition, yet it cannot, like knowledge in created beings, be voluntarily and precarious in its acquirement; but it must be necessary in its acquirement, and inseparable from all created and uncreated existence, which is the object of his universal and eternal perception.

In relation to the mind of the Deity, knowledge and fact must be co-existent and inseparable, and his knowledge must of necessity embrace all finite and infinite existence, and must be cognizant of all hypostasis, capability, and character, as well as of all volition and action, both in himself and in every other being. These are the utmost limits of possibility, and beyond these limits it is not possible for any intellect to travel.—*Imagination*, it is true, and credulity, it is equally true, can easily step over the limits of actual existence; but it is not possible for actual knowledge, in either a finite or an infinite mind, to get over the limits of actual existence. It may indeed be asked, whether the limits of possibility are not wider than those of actual existence, and whether the knowledge of God does not embrace the whole empire of possible existence; and whether it does not therefore of consequence extend farther than the limits of actual existence. I answer, it is undoubtedly possible for many things to exist which are not at present in actual being; and that the future and actual existence of such things may be, possible, the object of anticipation to the infinite mind of God; but they may not be the object of an actual knowledge; they may also be matters of Divine determination, and in that case, they must be the object of a certain prescience; but even, in such a case, their actual existence cannot be the object of an actual knowledge. The possibility of any future event, must be an object of knowledge in the Deity, because it is the subject of an actual existence; the determination in the Deity to give existence to any future event, must be an object of knowledge with him, because that determination itself is in actual existence. Therefore the conclusion is demonstrable: which is, *that knowledge can never outstep the bounds of actual and real existence.* Possible existence is only hypothetical; actual existence, is real; and that knowledge must be equally real, which consists of an actual perception of actual and real being.

When we keep in mind that the actual knowledge of God must be co-existent and coeval with all actual existence, both created and uncreated, we must be fully aware that it is not possible for the Deity to be deceived, or for any thing to transpire without his actual knowledge. By the infinite expansion and plentitude of the Deity, and by the eternal continuity of his own existence, his wisdom and his power, his justice and his goodness, must be every where, and at all times ready to be employed according to his own will, and as his infinite and infallible will may dictate, and in every case may respectively require. He has no need to travel over the circuit of the heavens, or along the longitudes of the earth, now attending upon one, and then upon another of the objects of his fatherly care. In consequence of the universality of his being, all nations before him are as nothing: and they are counted to him as less than nothing and vanity. So that we may demand, with the prophet, to whom then will ye liken God? Or what likeness will ye compare unto him? And we may adopt the sublime adoration of the Psalmist, and say, whether shall I go from thy spirit. Or whether shall I flee from thy presence. If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there thy hand shall lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. If I say, surely the darkness shall cover me; even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee, but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike unto thee. Psalms, cxxxix.

Such a knowledge, and such an agency, as are described in the foregoing passages of Holy writ, must be every way adequate to the government of the world. And yet, in these splendid and sublime descriptions of the agency of God, there is not a single hint of any thing like an eternal prescience; if such a perfection did actually exist in the Deity, to add one single iota of efficiency to an agency like that which is described in the foregoing quotations. The assumption of an eternal prescience would, in theory, completely ruin the moral character of the Deity; but it would add nothing to His real efficiency in the government of the world.

On the assumption of an eternal prescience, the moral government of the world would be reduced to a mere chimerical and unintelligible notion of the human fancy: the order of events would be literally and infallibly anticipated, nor would there be even an abstract possibility of altering any single occurrence, either in its character, or its order of succession. Immutability may be truly predicated of the Divine character, and of the principles of the moral government of the world; but it can never be truly predicated of the exercise and development of those principles in the actual government of the world, and in the application of a suasive agency to the human heart, nor of the distribution of rewards and punishments among accountable beings.

The conduct of God towards moral and accountable creatures, must of necessity be changed, with every change of character [illegible] conversely or obediently assume. An erroneous notion of the Divine immutability, has given rise to a thousand contradictions and absurdities in speculative theology: and it may be as truly said of the advocates of eternal prescience, as ever it was affirmed of those skeptics who regret the doctrine of punishment, that,

They set at odds heaven's jarring attributes,
And with one excellency another wound.
Maim heaven's perfections. Break His equal beams.
Make mercy triumph, over God himself.
A God all prescient is a God unjust.

A certain and eternal prescience of all moral actions would not by any means be implied in a perfect knowledge of the human heart. The investigation of all human hearts is, indeed, a Divine prerogative. Such was the conviction of Solomon, when he said, thou only knowest the hearts of the children of men. It was under a devout and lively conviction of this solemn verity that David prayed, search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts. And it was for this reason that, in his dying charge to Solomon he said, and thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve Him with a perfect heart and a willing mind: for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts. But the knowledge of the human heart by the Deity, like His knowledge of all other things, except the hypostasis of His own being, must be, of necessity, a personal acquirement; and if a personal acquirement, it must be extraneous to His own being; and if extraneous to His own being, it must be originated; and if originated, it must be posterior in the order of its existence; and if all the knowledge of the Deity be posterior to His own existence, and be a personal acquisition, it must, of consequence, be capable of perpetual accession. But although the present contents of all human hearts, and the past productions of all human hearts, be perfectly known by the Deity, it will not, by any means, follow from thence, that the future production of all human hearts can be the objects of a certain and eternal prescience. The future productions of all human hearts have at present no actual or real existence; they have not even a relative existence: all that can be said of them is, that they are possible, or at the utmost probable. That is to say, it is probable there will be human hearts in existence in future stages of duration, and that human hearts will be as fertile of mental and moral productions at that period, as human hearts are found to be at the present day. The possibility and the probability of the case, have both of them a real and actual existence; and therefore, to the Divine mind, they must be the objects of a real and certain knowledge; but the future possible or probable contents of human hearts, have, at present, no real, or actual, or even relative existence; and therefore it is not possible for them to be the objects of a real and actual perception. A knowledge of that which has no real existence is, very obviously, a knowledge of a nonenty; *videlicet*, no knowledge at all.

(No. 8 concluded in our next.)

For the Western Recorder.

POPERY—NEW SERIES.

NO. 1.

Hydra despotism, is less offensive, and less suspected, under a garb of Protestantism, than that of Popery or Romanism, and practices its wily arts most successfully by a new name, or under specious pretences. Ecclesiastical despotism gained the ascendency in the primitive church, by almost imperceptible degrees, under the name of christianity. The "first step was, to exclude the people from all part in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs,"—a step that proved fatal to religious and civil liberty. And even the holy (or rather the hellish) inquisition was established under the plausible pretence of keeping religion pure! And as Wesley remarks, "a cloud of brimstone and smoke came up from the bottomless pit, when riches and honors were heaped upon the church, and *especially upon the clergy*,"—"who are, (said an eminent president of a college recently, himself an old clergyman,) the most dangerous class of men on earth," although he would doubtless admit, that kept within their proper sphere, a valuable and useful class of men.

The "United Society" was no other than "a company of men, having the form and seeking the power of Godliness,"—the simple object or original design was to "*help each other to work out their salvation.*" And the itinerant plan of spreading scriptural holiness by "extraordinary messengers" was apostolic, pure, salutary and efficient. But "we cannot, (says the editor of the New York Advocate recently) guarantee the perpetual purity of a church having the predominence over all others, with *undivided authority.*" It is a wonder that a sentiment so correct, should come from such a source, at a time when melancholy signs of departure from original purity and extraordinary claims to "power and authority," by and for the itinerant clergy are ominous. When the General Conference of 1828 claimed to be "the divinely authorized expounders of moral discipline, and governors of the church," and this and its concomitants were reported, some were startled at the presentation of the exploded doctrine of divine right, and Papal infallibility, while others accounted the report a slander. But the doctrine is *now* openly avowed in the church organs. One of the publishing committee holds the following language in the South-Western Christian Advocate: "As Episcopal Methodist we are *theocratic* in our ecclesiastical government"—"the ministry whom (the great head of the church) calls and *divinely* appoints, are the regularly authorized administrators of discipline and governors of the church"—"this is the correct doctrine of episcopacy as exercised in the M. E. Church"—"Episcopacy is at the head, and from thence all administrating power, in every branch of the executive is derived"—"the power of church *censure* and of *excommunication* rests with the ministry"—"having executive authority"—"to rule and govern the church." In his exposition of 1 Corinthians v. 1—5, to prove "scriptural episcopacy," and to show the "due and proper exercise of this power and authority in the exercise of discipline in the christian church," he says: "The Apostle filling the highest office in the church takes up the case and decides it, which is in perfect accord- [illegible] when the church were gathered together to have the case laid before them," it was "not to take a *vote* either as to the guilt or expulsion of the offender!" If "this is the correct doctrine of episcopacy as exercised in the M. E. Church," as the writer avers, we may fairly draw the following inferences:

1st. That the old exploded doctrine of "divine right" is resuscitated, under a new garb, in a republican country! 2d. Whereas the power of "church *censure* & of *excommunication* rests with the ministry," and "all administrating power is derived from the episcopacy," and as this writer has said that "the power and authority of the episcopacy is beyond the power of any General Conference," and the government "theocratic," (i. e.) 'a government administered by God,' it is absolute, untimited, irresponsible and infallible! 3d. Whereas it is "in perfect accordance with the nature of episcopal authority," for one "filling the highest executive office" to "take up a case and decide it," a member or local preacher may be expelled at any time, place or distance, within such a jurisdiction, and the society may have "the case brought before them," but "*not to vote* as to the guilt or expulsion of the offender!" 4th. Allowing this to be "the correct doctrine of the episcopacy as exercised in the M. E. Church," "trial before the society or a select number of them," or "the privilege of trial by committee," is but solemn mockery, and to talk about the "rights of the membership," is but delusory!

The editor of the principal church organ at New York, and one of the publishers of the branch at Nashville, seem to coincide. We have seen the bold and strong assumptions of the latter, and the former says, that "the society has no right to admit or expel church members"—"it must never be put to vote!" Now, as *all* the rights are arrogated by the itinerant ministry, what rights have the local preachers and membership more than the "Romanists," whom the editor of the New York Advocate represents as in a state of "servitance" to "their clerical masters?"—And what is the difference between "divine right," and no rights, among Romanists—and the same thing among Protestants? G.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: During the first half year of my sojourn in this city, and station, a rheumatic affection, which fell very heavy on my right shoulder and arm, together with a grading liver disease, put it out of my power to write any thing for either of our periodicals. This thing of sitting in the writing posture, by a table, for any length of time, was what I could not endure, nor am I yet well able to sustain such an exercise. Since the first of April, my rheumatics have retired, perhaps to some colder region, and my liver disease, being not quite so severe as formerly, I begin to enjoy life a little, and have concluded to send you one more communication for the Recorder.

I lay no claim to *tact* and *talent*, in *writing*, under circumstances of the most favorable character, much less can I write, with interest to myself or any body else, when all is *lethergy*, and *coldness* in the entire region of my residence. It has been said by brethren, who, unacquainted with my composition, and circumstances, and rather disposed to rebuke me for remaining silent, in so prominent a station, that Pittsburg is not a barren place—in such a city and station, there is always enough to write about, if a man were disposed to write. Well I could have said through your paper, that Pittsburg with all her busy population, still continues to be the city of three Rivers: surrounded by the grandeur and beauty of the neighboring hills, which are robed in the glory and loveliness of summer, and is, as usual, overhung with a dense cloud of smoke arising from all her factories and fires. But this is not what our people want to hear—they want to hear of the work of God in the salvation of the souls of men, and on this glorious subject, I have kept silent, *because I had not much to say.* If there had been a revival of religion in this station, then could I have written, (at least since April.) I am confident the spirit of writing would have come mightily upon me, and that I should have been moved to communicate the glad tidings to the brethren throughout all the churches.

I want now to say to those brethren in the west, who have been looking to this station for pecuniary assistance, in the erection of their meeting houses, that they will have either to proceed in their good work, without the aid looked for, or wait some time longer, until times change for the better, and business becomes revived. The hand of hard times has been laid very heavily on this city—it has been fearfully stricken down, and can't well help others, until it recovers a confidence of being fully able to help itself.

The Temperance reformation has taken a fresh start in this city, and its vicinity. The excitement has been unusually great—several thousands have taken the pledge, among whom I am told, were about 300 drunkards—if one-half or one-fourth of these are saved, it will be matter of everlasting joy. The papers have told this Temperance story better than I can tell it here, so I need add no more, save to wish universal success to the Temperance cause—well conducted, the good done must be immense.

The M. P. Church in this city, so far as I know, is at this time in a state of peace, but she is not in a revival state, nor has she been since my day. The wounds she has borne for years, are now about healed, or nearly so. By these things these good brethren have long suffered. I trust they will learn wisdom in the time to come, and that henceforth they will maintain a more perfect harmony in all their operations. Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. But two cannot walk together except they be agreed. A house divi- [illegible] the Divine blessing will come down like the dew of heaven upon the mountains of Israel, and the gates of hell shall never be able to prevail against a church, in *doctrinal*, *experimental*, and *practical harmony.*

Some few have been converted to God, and added to the church this conference year—a few have joined on certificate—two have withdrawn in good standing—some have removed—some have died in the Lord. Probably our number is about what it was at the close of the last year—possibly not so great; still I have hope, good hope through grace, for this station. And why have I hope? 1. Because peace now prevails among us, we seem to have no men of strife, our lions have become lambs. 2. Our friends with great spirit and harmony, have gone to work, and at the expense of several hundred dollars, (hard as the times are) have *white-washed*, *cleaned*, *painted* and *carpeted* the church, in which we worship. Cleanliness is next to godliness. I hope we shall all now think of the necessity of clean hearts, vital godliness. 3. We have, it is said, an increase in our Sabbath congregations—it is also said, that our week night meetings are better attended than formerly—now, should we all become more zealously engaged, and get our souls revived, and happy in the Lord, then our class meetings will be considered more valuable, and consequently be better attended. We cannot well nurse piety up to full maturity, in a Methodist community, without strict attention to class meetings. 4. When we get our own souls all alive to God, then, and not till then, shall we have moral power in the community where we live, and shall be able to "persuade men;" "catch men"—Oh! what a work is this!! Paul "*persuaded men*"—Christ said to Peter "*thou shalt catch men.*" We want moral power for this work—this power cometh from on high, in answer to prayer. All churches may have it, if in holy harmony, they pray for it, and do not hinder their own prayers, by wrong doing in their lives, for there is no respect of persons with God.

Our Sabbath School in this station, is one of great promise—we have many children in our school, whose minds are now maturing for useful places in the church. our aged members are fast going the way of all the earth. O how many have been called to the eternal world, since I was called to organize this church in 1829—I look with confidence, to our Sunday schools, and to conversions, through the power of the gospel, from the world, lying in wickedness, for the filling up of the ranks of our Zion, so fearfully thinned by death.

One word in relation to the Recorder—I know your toils have been great, and that you have been disinterested, having labored for nothing and found yourself, and all because you loved the church. That your labors have been appreciated, I also know, for I have been all through the district, and claim to have an understanding of public sentiment in relation to your editorial labors.—I feel rather mortified than otherwise, that I have done so little this year for the benefit of your paper, aye, and the Protestant too—I owe good will to both. With these feelings I may be permitted to hope that our brethren on a neighboring circuit, will not all of them throw up the Recorder, because you made an unintentional mistake, in regard to two valuable young men, and declined publishing a correction, which you deemed too harsh, to appear, &c.; or because your views of abolitionism did not suit them, or from some other cause. I hope they will reconsider this matter and still sustain the Recorder.—I hold that the faith of our ministers in the Pittsburgh District, is pledged, aye, and that of the members too, through their delegates, to sustain the Recorder, as they may have ability, until you as editor, shall do something so bad, as to cause the conference by an official act to declare, that your paper is no longer worthy of the patronage of our people.—Until our conference thus acts in the premises I hold all these indignant wholesale withdrawals of patronage* to be neither more nor less, than a point blank violation of the good faith, upon so far sustained—Methodist [illegible] able of keeping good faith!! Hear it, O ye heavens! and be astonished, O earth!! A people without soul or body either—nothing in them but sound principles alone—and they for a trifle violate their own plighted faith!!—Come brethren, this won't do, come back to your duty.—Perhaps you acted in haste, and without due reflection, and may have, as good men, believed, that duty called you to your present course—come back; take the paper again—all will be made right at conference.

The signs of the times begin to justify the conclusion, that the old controversy between us and the M. E. Church, is about to be revived—So be it, I go for this discussion. To restrain all our sympathies to the enslaved colored race, while the white saints of God, around the altars of mercy, are not free, shocks all my moral sensibilities. Nor do I desire this discussion revived for the sake of the M. E. Church, alone—Our own rising community, and the public at large, need additional information. It cannot be that a people who love liberty in the State, can hate it in the Church.—Besides, I want to see if Dr. Bond, can convince the American people, that Methodism, by reason of its government, destitute as it is, of all the principles and elements of freedom, is a real improvement, on original christianity.—This appears to be a discovery peculiarly his own, and to his name be all the glory, of so whimsical an absurdity.—When we discussed this question with the old church before, we had but one paper, now we have six.—When the discussion was carried on, with all the terrors of excommunication hanging over our heads, and we were made to see our danger, if we dared to speak with manly independence—now, I trust, we have learned, from experience, that all such emp- [illegible] God, we are bound to lay that anti-scriptural system of church government before the church, and the world, *just as it really is.*—Come my soul be on thy guard, the day of battle is at hand, go forth to glorious war. We had then only a few Union Societies to sustain the discussion but now we have some seventeen Annual Conferences—a valuable ministry—a growing community.—Let truth alone be our object, and our manner and spirit every way in accordance with christian love, and then the discussion must eventuate in great and increasing good to the M. E. Church, to ourselves, and to the country.

Very respectfully, I am, &c.,
GEO. BROWN.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 12, 1841.

* We know of no such wholesale withdrawal of patronage. Br. John Clarke, of the Pittsburgh circuit, sent us some four or five discontinuances a few days since. If it be this circuit our correspondent alludes to, we must have been some way or other misrepresented to the subscribers. They are strangers to us, and we have never to our knowledge, laid a hair of our head in the road of any of them. We certainly would be thankful to these brethren for their patronage, but if they have got in a pet with us without a cause,—or if they are in the leading strings of some small mind and act to gratify that, though we regret it, yet we cannot help ourself. We hope, however, our friend is mistaken about the circuit intending to withdraw by the wholesale. We cannot think that Pittsburgh circuit would consent to let itself down in public estimation as such an act would let it down. But even in the event it does withdraw, in the wholesale way, it would not be a very powerful stroke upon us. We do not know of more than *fifteen* papers sent within its bounds, and Br. Clarke, the superintendent, informed us in his last, that it was doubtful if several of these would be able to pay us.—ED.

For the Western Recorder.

BRIEF MEDITATION ON THE DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

The stern and inflexible decree of heaven is, from dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return. This is the doom of the human family, of the good and the bad. In all time past we read of only two exempted cases, among all the millions who have lived upon the earth. By sin death has entered the world, and the sentence of death has passed upon all,—death is a solemn but necessary subject to meditate upon; the good man alone can look upon it, with unruffled feelings.

Inspiration says, 'precious in the sight of God is the death of his saints;" we do not suppose by this, that God delights to inflict death on them, but they are precious in view of the value of their souls, man being originally made in the likeness and image of God, in view of the works of God to bless and comfort mankind in every age of the world—especially the great work of redeeming love by Jesus Christ.

In view of a good man's preparation for a happy immortality, his death is precious in the sight of the Divine Being. The man who is prepared for death has faith and confidence in his Heavenly Father, and the merits of Jesus Christ, and has an absolute conformity to the Divine will, accompanied with profound humility and intense desire for communion with God; such a man has passed from spiritual death unto spiritual life, and is ready, waiting to yield up his soul into the hands of his Creator. What a comfort it must be, for a holy man at the approach of death, to reflect that he is now near the end of his earthly pilgrimage. Pains and sufferings, and those dangerous conflicts, and temptations which he had to pass through, have all ceased, and the world, the flesh, and the devil, those potent foes to the happiness of his soul are about to be vanquished forever. The christian can adopt the language of inspiration, and in view of death, say O! Death where is thy sting—O! Grave where thy victory. Blessed be God who [illegible] Jesus Christ.—Such a soul is near to paradise. O what a satisfaction it is to a lover of God, to see himself near the gates of the New Jerusalem, where he will admire, love, behold, and enjoy his God for ever and ever. He forgets as it were, the things that are behind, and looks forward, to things that are before, ever to a happy immortality. If then death be so certain and unavoidable, and so gloomy and terrific to the mere natural man, does it not evince wisdom in the good and upright to make preparations for the king of terrors and on the contrary, does it not argue, foolishness—neglectfulness—if not a degree of insanity in those who make no arrangements for a happy and peaceful death? Unhappily for the world vast numbers of people make no preparations of soul, for a quiet or christian like departure from this world. St. Paul has left us a fine example of preparation and resignation in view of his approaching desolution. The time of my departure is at hand, I have fought a good fight—I have finished my course—I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous Judge, shall give me in that day.

Let the saints of God recollect that He will help them on a bed of sickness and sorrow, He will restrain their enemy at that time, will mitigate their fears and apprehensions, He will support them under their pains, and agonies, and encourage them against the terrors of death and judgment, so that such may say with the Psalmist, Yea though I walk through the [illegible] for thou art with me—Thy rod and thy staff, and they comfort me.—Psalms xxiii.

Conclude then, O my soul, to get washed in the atoning blood of thy Saviour.—That when death shall come with his mandate to be ready. Conclude to live to get good and do good. Conclude O my soul, to live the life of the righteous, that thou mayest die their death, that thy end may be like unto theirs. Hearken! And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord; from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their work do follow them.

R. T. B.

OBITUARY.

MARY BROWDER, wife of Thomas Browder, departed this life on the first day of July, 1841, in the 81st year of her age.

She was born in Virginia, in 1750:—At the age of 14 embraced religion, and united with the M.E. church among the earliest converts of American Methodism. She with her husband removed to Ohio, in 1804.

As a member of the church she was very exemplary. She liked to dwell on the theme of religion,—in fine, her life was one continued scene of piety and devotion. I had the pleasure of visiting her in her last illness, and uniting in devotion with her. She expressed to her son, who made inquiries upon the subject, a willingness to die, and a prospect of a better inheritance.

Farewell dear mother, 'till we meet
On that delightful shore;
In climes of joy forever sweet,
We'll weep and part no more.

JNO. CLEMMONS.

Jamestown, O., July 1, 1841.

AN INDIAN'S VIEW OF THE WAY OF SALVATION.—A North American Indian, and a white man, being at worship together, were both impressed so deeply under the same sermon as to commence seeking their salvation. The Indian soon rejoiced in the hope of divine forgiveness. The white man remained in deep distress of mind, until, after sinking almost in despair, he also, at length, found peace in believing. Sometime afterwards, meeting his red brother, he thus addressed him: 'How is it that I should be so long under conviction, when you found comfort so soon?' 'O, brother,' replied the Indian, "me tell you; there came along a rich prince, he proposes to give you a new coat, and you say, 'I don't know, my coat pretty good; I believe it will do a little longer.' He then offer me new coat: I look on my old blanket; I say, this good for nothing; I fling it right away, and accept the new coat. Just so brother, you try to make your old righteousness do for some time, you loth to give it up; but I, poor Indian, had none, thereof I glad at once to receive the righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ."—*Burder's Missionary Anecdotes.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... JULY 28, 1841.

☞The following is from the Protestant of the 17th inst.

"While upon this point, we venture to affirm that there will be no little effort made from certain quarters to change the condition of affairs in Baltimore. We state this publicly, because we wish the church to know it and act accordingly. Indications that cannot be mistaken, have appeared during the past year, evidencing that a jealous eye has been kept upon the 'METHODIST PROTESTANT AND FAMILY VISITOR.' Attempts have been made to entrap us in controversy, and sundry expedients resorted to, to divert us from our even course. The conflicting opinions of the North and South have done no little towards the existence of this opposition. We have been saluted with a smile of friendship and a grasp of love, at one time; and at the next, from the same source, received a silent stab. We have been alternately applauded and rebuked—praised and censured from the same lips. Indeed we have no hesitancy in declaring that there are those who desire a little more influence than they now possess over the concerns of the [illegible] to remove the location of *the* OFFICIAL PAPER.

"So far as we are *individually* concerned, this would be a matter of small moment. But we do not believe it would be to the church. And we therefore hope its serious consideration will meet the attention of those upon whom the responsibilities must fall."

1. The editor complains that he "has been alternately praised and censured from the same lips," &c. &c. And how would the worthy brother have it? *All* praise we presume. This is generally the disposition of those who fancy themselves to be of importance. If he will only take the pains to examine the epistle of our Lord to the seven churches of Asia, He will find that this was precisely the practice of the Saviour of sinners. Whatever was commendable in either of the churches, for this he gave them full credit; and then pointed out their misgivings with great frankness. But this latter part of our Lord's manner is extremely goading to all those who have made the least approximation towards infallibility.

2. The editor here indulges in a very mawkish jealousy about "efforts" to take from him the "CHURCH ORGAN;" indicating that somebody else wants the control of it. Really this is a small matter. That the man at the head of the press in the M. P. Church is capable of indulging in such illiberal suspicions and jealousies of his brethren, is so humiliating, and makes us feel so little while we contemplate it, that, if there were a hickory nut before us with a worm hole we feel small enough, in our own estimation, to enter it for concealment from the scene. Now, if it be us the editor alludes to, "desiring" to get the control over the "organ," we will allay his jealousies and fears by frankly stating to him, that so far from wishing any "influence" or control over it, if we are ever placed in a situation to act on the subject, our first vote will be to knock the thing on the brain to get rid of its vexations.

3. The editor in the article above, anticipates an effort to remove the location of the "organ" from Baltimore, then adds: "So far as we are *individually* concerned, this would be of very small moment. But we do not believe it would be to the church."—That is, in plain English, there is no other location in "the church" that embraces as much *sense* and *goodness* as is entertained by myself and friends of Baltimore. Let the church move the "official organ" from here and her interests will, at once, sustain great loss for the want of our *piety* and *powers*. Bah! How much this whole article smells of infallibilty, the legitimate effects of a privileged press,—an "Official Organ." As it respects the attempts to "entrap" the editor in controversy, &c., we know not to whom he alludes. All we have done is to act on the defensive; to parry off his attacks upon us. But as he had ceased to implicate us we had signified our wish to cultivate peace with him. But it seems his wounded dignity will not let him be silent. He must attack by insinuations. Very well, if he keep on, he will give us a fair opportunity to satisfy our readers, that we are correct in our opinions about the tendencies of the official organ.

REV. A. MCCAINE.—This gentleman has been writing, for the Olive Branch, a series of letters, on the old controversy which led to the organization of the M. P. church. He brings things, both new and old out of his treasury. He handles the subject with giant ability.

Our warmest sympathies have always been with Mr. McCaine. We have no doubt but he is an honest man. In his History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy, he so uncovered the nakedness of Methodism, that the church, becoming alarmed, raised the hue and cry of "mad dog," and produced such an amount of excitement against him as caused many of his friends to abandon him and join in the general clamor. We never could find it in our heart to utter a syllable against him. The cry and abuse he received we well knew came from the mouths that wanted argument, and which had no other weapons of defence. We accord to the following tribute to Mr. McCaine, taken from an article in the last Protestant over the signature of Bartimeus, whom we presume to be the Rev. A. Shinn.

Additional facts have come to light, it seems, in regard to the mysteries of Methodist Episcopacy, and Alexander McCaine has taken hold of them. This man's pen is dreaded by Mr. Bond and his co-adjutors; for they know well that Alexander McCaine wields a powerful pen. He is sometimes too severe in his manner, and this is, regretted by his friends; but the treatment he has met with will furnish some apology, at least, if not a full justification. This "Defence of the Truth," in reply to the "Defence of our Fathers," is one of the ablest and most masterly productions that has appeared, on any subject, during the present century; and the pretensions, that the arguments of this book have been answered, is a mere burlesque, and an imposition upon the public mind, of which those who make the pretension ought to be ashamed. Clerical policy succeeded, however, in putting this formidable array of facts and arguments out of sight; and the author of the work had in a manner to retire in bandishment. He has recently made his appearance again, through the columns of the Olive Branch; and he probably feels somewhat like Samson did, when he said, "Strengthen me, I pray thee, only once, O God, that I may be at once avenged of the Philistines for my two eyes." Jud. 16. 28.

It appears from the following article that our Br. Stockton and his people, are about to build another church in Philadelphia:

NEW CHURCH.—The laying of the corner stone of the Methodist Protestant Church on Eleventh street, north of poplar lane, by the Rev. T. H. Stockton's congregation, was obliged to be postponed on Wednesday last, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the storm, which made its appearance about that time. It will, however, take place on Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock, on which occasion, the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton will deliver an address, which circumstance, together with the beauty of the location, which is upon that of Eleventh street that is now opening through, towards Columbia avenue, will, no doubt, call together many of our citizens, if the weather is favorable. The building is to be of stone, and is under contract to be enclosed by the first of December next. It reflects much credit upon the congregation, in thus early securing so valuable a site for the erection of a church, which we suppose from the location, has been obtained on very favorable terms. We know of no section of the city or the liberties where a church is more needed—certainly there is none more rapidly improving—than the one where the gentlemen are about erecting this house. The spot selected for the purpose is exceedingly beautiful, and though not immediate-hand they stretch far beyond to the north, while those of Green Hill and Tenth street seem in part to encircle and ornament this site, which like other churches located a few years since, must soon be surrounded with fine dwellings.—*Phil. Chron.*

MORE RADICALISM.—The New England Conference of the M. E. church recently closed its session. And though the official organ boasted that all was union, and that the appointments made by the Bishop were very judicious, yet the two churches in Lowell have nearly unanimously, by resolutions, rejected the preachers allotted to them, by the appointing authority, from the conviction that they were imposed on. The editor of the Lowell Advocate says: "the churches at Lowell never have, and do not now entertain the least idea of seceding from the M. E. church." Br. Editor, it is highly probable we have a little more *experience* in these matters than you have. And we will undertake to pledge our judgment in the case, that these churches, after what they have done, will either have to recede from their present position, and do works meet for repentance, or ultimately leave the establishment.—And they had better make up their minds to do the one or the other soon as possible.

From the Saturday Courier.

Extraordinary Imposition of the "Latter Day Saints"--Mormonsism—Matter for the consideration of every good citizen —Important Facts—All should feel that they have a direct interest in them

(Concluded.)

Of their treatment in Missouri we know nothing, except that the no doubt well deserved, though highly impolitic, punishment meted out to them, assumed an appearance of persecution which has greatly benefitted the cause of Mormonism. It awakend a sympathy precisely such as we see so often got up in behalf of even the very worst class of murderers and pirates. The moment legal conviction establishes guilt, that moment is a morbid sympathy excited in the breast of those who would sooner lavish their love on a convicted felon than bestow their cold charity on the honest and virtuous. The punishment they received in Missouri has doubtless swelled their numbers.

The only course to pursue against those marauders upon society, is for the press to hold up their conduct to the execration which it deserves, and for individuals in private life to take fitting occasions to unmask and expose their crimes. In this way the public may be put upon their guard, and especially that portion of it which is ignorant and stupid enough to give credence to Mormonism. The Courier in this respect has spoken timely and plainly. Years since we denounced this precious piece of hypocritical villany in no measured terms, and we shall not fail to continue the same denunciation against this, as we have been always ready to level against any species of villany and fraud. Had our exertions been seconded by the press generally, this hideous, naked monster would not now be rioting on the fair prairies of the West, breeding contention, and spreading its pestilence upon this country. It would ere this have shared the fate which has sunk in the dust every kindred imposture, from the earliest history of our country down to the insane ravings of the execrable Mathias. We shall not falter in the plain, straightforward course which a sense of duty dictates until, we see the ringleaders in this gross outrage consigned to that punishment which they so justly merit, and which there is no question they will ultimately receive.

Next to the warnings of the press, comes individual exertion. This, if judiciously exhibited, without violence or passion, and with the single purpose of exposing guilt, may be made effective. This was evinced at Frankford, in this county, a few months since, when an effectual check was put to their proceedings by a few seasonable remarks, made at the close of one of their gatherings, without any desire or attempt at disorder.—The proceedings, with some other matters in relation to the Mormons, have appeared in a pamphlet form. The remarks published as having been made by Mr. Lee, are very plain, and much to the purpose. He comes directly to the point. Though harsh in his terms, they appear fitting to the occasion, and we are assured have had the intended effect, as the Mormons, after the lapse of three or four months, have not again showed themselves there. As they embrace some facts not so generally known as they should be, we copy the following portions of the remarks of Mr. Lee, before the Mormon meeting at Frankford, Pa., after the close of a lecture on Mormonism.*

"Permission having been given for any to address the audience, who may see proper to do so at the close of the lecture, I take the liberty of making a few remarks. In doing so, I intend to be very brief and very plain.

I have charges to bring against the promulgators of the doctrines we have been listening to this evening, which I trust will go forward opening the eyes of every individual, and cause them to turn with disgust from these lying prophets, whom I here plainly and unhesitatingly brand, not only as religious imposters, but as swindlers.

In doing this I shall not attempt to expose the Mormon imposture, or to combat the creed by which they are striving to delude and deceive the weak minded and ignorant. It is not my intention to hold up, to scorn the miserable trick of the golden plates found in a potatoe, or some other field in the State of N. York, from which it is pretended their new religion has been derived. I shall have nothing to do with their blasphemous stories [illegible] with those who are weak enough to be gulled by them, but I wish to ask the attention of this audience, to the worldly, business matters which can be understood by every man, and upon the strength of which I here venture the bold and deliberate charge of swindling.

Joseph Smith, Jr. and Sidney Rigdon are the two acknowledged heads, plotters, contrivers, and in short the fathers of this "latter day," Mormon humbug.—They are the arch imposters—the wicked authors of this wicked scheme which the speaker to-night has been labouring to palm off upon the audience. I wish it to be distinctly borne in mind that these two men, Smith and Rigdon, are the avowed & acknowledged fabricators of the scheme of Mormonism. The speaker to-night is one of the tools, the pliant cat's paw, by which they are attempting to operate upon the community.

I hold in my hand a bank note—a ten dollar bank note, which, as I wish to ask the particular attention of the audience to, I will read.

It reads fairly—promises largely—and bears the veritable signatures of the arch impostors themselves, J. Smith, Jr. and S. Rigdon.

Now this $10 Mormon note is one of the grossest pieces of fraud in a mere pecuniary point of view—religion out of the question—that has ever been perpetrated in this swindling age—a downright, villainous piece of swindling.

In the first place, the plate itself, from which the worthless trash was printed, has never to this day, been paid for—the engraver, printer, paper maker, and all hard earning by this set of swindling hypocrites.

In the second place, thousands and thousands of the spurious trash was passed off for goods of all kinds, with no other earthly design or intention than that of swindling.

In the West in like manner thousands upon thousands of the trash have been passed off upon the honest farmer and the hard working mechanic.

But a few months ago both these speculating gamblers, these Mormon, latter day saints, who like, their tool this evening, busy themselves in running down the religion of others, and slander better men than they ever can hope to be, were in Philadelphia.

The owner of this note, a gentleman who is now in this room, called upon them —but they would not be seen. He saw one of their elders, who declared that Rigdon had been sick for six weeks in the city, but declared he did not know the house or the number, or even the street or part of the city in which his own suffering, sick brother resided. This monstrous inhumanity on one side, or deliberate lying on the other, with the prevarication and falsehood in relation to Smith also, convinced the holder of the note that he could obtain no satisfaction from those, who, if possessed of a particle of honesty would not have been ashamed to show their faces.

That they are swindlers in the rankest sense of the term is evident from the foregoing facts, as well as from the fact that their gambling bank was put into operation in direct, open violation of the laws of Ohio, in which State their swindling shop was located—that this $10 note is not now and never has been worth two cents, and in short, that for the same and similar offences, the grey-haired and comparatively innocent, Dr. Dyott is this very night incarcerated within the wall of the Eastern penitentiary, where these imposters ought to be.

Now, without any reference to the truth or falsehood of their new religion or the golden plates, which they had better convert into coin to pay off their notes—without regard to this latter day Mormonism, which is as much beneath the dignity of argument as they themselves are beneath contempt—I would ask one question.

I would ask this audience gravely to consider the question, whether any set of men, combining together to swindle and defraud the community, are to be believed in any scheme of religion, however plausible, which they may attempt to get up?

Is it at all likely men of such characters would be selected to promulgate divine truths? Are such men entitled to your confidence? Are they the kind of men who are fit to hold the strings of the purse into which they are persuading their poor dupes to pour in their money—their little all?

Confidence? Rather should they not be scouted from the society in which they are prowling like wolves in sheep's clothing "seeking whom they may devour;" scouted from the community which they disgrace? Or rather should not the strong arm of the law be made to punish those hypocritical imposters, whose sole practice, object, and business it is to deceive the weak-minded, to cheat the credulous, to rob the unsuspecting, and defraud the poor? They should be narrowly watched wherever they go; for men of such characters would no more hesitate to pick your pocket or seize any opportunity of robbing you, than they would to engage in this impious mockery of religion, this gross and wicked imposture."

Without note or comment we append the following paragraph from a letter to the Boston Traveller:

CRUEL MURDER.—Martin Harris, one of the earliest supporters of the Mormons, and the only wealthy man among them, in their origin, has been murdered. He spent all he was worth in supporting the delusion under which he labored, furnishing all the funds for the publication of the Mormon Bible.

He abandoned the Mormons, not long since, and delivered some lectures in opposition to their doctrines, and two or three weeks ago was found dead, having been shot through the head with a pistol. No doubt was entertained of his having been murdered.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—At noon on Monday last Thomas H. Shuster, convicted of the murder of his wife, was called up to receive his sentence. He made his appearance in custody of the Sheriff, and although remarkable pale and somewhat emaciated, he stood up and listened with apparent indifference to the following address, made by Judge Conrad.

Thomas Shuster; after a liberal trial, in which you had the advantage of able and zealous counsel, you have been convicted of a murder in the first degree. Your victim was a helpless woman, and that woman was the wife whom you had sworn to cherish and protect. The crime was committed with the most fearful calmness.—You met her in the street and while your hand clasped hers, and your lips dropped expressions of gentleness and affection, you shot her through the heart. Your counsel have urged that an act so unnatural could be the result only of insanity; but in the absence of satisfactory testimony to sustain that allegation, a jury of your country has, at this court, after mature deliberation, believes justly and legally pronounced you guilty. The murder, thus deliberately and ruthlessly committed, did not take penalty which must fast follow it; for immediately afterwards you recognized and braved the doom which now awaits you. You committed the crime prepared to yield the life which it rendered forfeit; and that forfeiture is now, by the outraged laws of God and man demanded. It is to me sufficiently painful to do what the law requires; I will do no more. I will not echo the reproaches which your own conscience uttered, when on the night of the murder, you fell in an agony of tears upon the corpse of her whom you sent, in all the ripeness of her sins, into the presence of her Maker—reproaches which, unless yours be a heart of stone must have filled the cell of your captivity with the voices of accusation. I will not heighten the painfulness of this duty by a portaiture of your guiltiness; but it is proper that I should express the feelings inspired by the recklessness which from the first you have manifested. A disregard of death is in those who are conscious of rectitude and at peace with God, noble; but in one spotted and leprous with unrepented crime—one too on the verge of the grave—it is a spectacle of folly and guilt which, with the good, can excite no sentiment but horror. It may be that you are stimulated to this hardihood and recklessness by a secret hope of pardon; if so, it is my melancholly duty to extinguish that hope; to present you face to face with death, and after death the judgment; and to point you to that source from which alone you can now derive hope and succor —your Saviour and your God. Thomas Shuster, it is the judgment of the Court, that you be taken to the prison whence you came, and thence to the place of execution within the walls of the prison of the county of Philadelphia; and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!—*Phil. paper.*

The constroversy between the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint and his parishoners is again in progress. The disputants appeared before the Council on Tuesday last, where the charges were read, in which the Rev. gentleman was accused of giving attention to mechanical pursuits, making school books, speaking in favor of abolition, imprisonment for debt, and declaiming against slavery and intemperance. He was also accused of levity, and want of reverence for the holy sanctuary, in some of his expressions in the pulpit. He stands charged with indelicate statements and allusions, in his representations of foreign countries, with untruthfulness, &c. The Council resolved to meet daily, and also determined that the witnesses should be examined under oath.

A man named Elijah Sims was drowned by the upsetting of a skiff some four or five miles above Zanesville on Friday last. His body was found the next morning.—*Zanes. Gaz.*

LYNCH LAW ON THE RIVER.—The Chicago American of the 3d, contains an account of the murder of a Mr. Campbell on Rock River, by a gang of horse-thieves, and of the summary vengeance of the 'regulators,' as they are called, on the murderers.

The country below Belvidere and north of the Illinois river, it appears, has been infested for a long time with black-legs, counterfeiters, horse-thieves, and other desperadoes, against whose depredations the people have been obliged to raise volunteer companies and anti-horse-thieves societies. Mr. Campell was actively engaged in getting one of these socities up, and in warning a family of noted horse-thieves the Driskells, that they must leave the county. Out of revenge, two of the sons notorious desperadoes, rode up to Campbell's house, and having called him out, shot him dead on the spot. The volunteer companies of Decalb and Winnebago counties started in pursuit, caught old Driskell and one of his sons, tried them before Judge Lynch, and convinced, that they were the cause, if not the perpetrators, of the murder, placed them about 10 rods off, giving them five minutes, and when the time expired the word was given, and the two fell pierced with some 50 balls. The company then started after the other Driskell, who had fled with a confederate, and for whose apprehension a reward of 500 dollars is offered.

The whole country is said to be in a state of great excitement, and the volunteer companies have been largely increased by the addition of the most respectable citizens, who were determined to defend lives and property.

LYNCHING IN CANADA.—The Cobourg Star, of June 30th, describes a horrible outrage committed in that town on the night of the 18th—Sunday—which it is actually an injustice to "Lynching" as practised in our Western wilds, to call even by that name of terror. A colored man named Carter, who keeps a grocery store in Cobourg, had married a young white woman, whereupon a party of young men assembled at the house of Carter, broke open the door, destroyed all the poor man's goods, "and drove him and his wife naked from their bed into the yard outside, where, having first shamefully abused, beaten and robbed him, horrible to relate, they seized the unfortunate woman threw her to the ground, and it is sworn to, that regardless of her piteous cries for mercy, four of the infuriate demons, we cannot call them men, gagged and held her fast, while at least four others of the party brutally assaulted and violated her person, and all this in presence of her miserable husband. Humanity shudders to think of such atrocity, and we are lost in community."

Warrants were issued against the monsters, but all had absconded save one, who after examination, was held to bail for trial. The authorities of the town are censured by the Star for not taking earlier and more effective measures to secure the guilty.

A liberal subscription has been made up in Cobourg to repair the loss of Carter, so far as it can be repaired by money.

IMPRISONMENT.—A letter has been received by the Hon. Daniel Webster, signed "Bernardius Castelli," stating that the Catholic Bishop of Detroit, Mich., Mr. Reese, "is confined in a dungeon of Rome without communication with any living person, and consequently, without the knowledge of the American Minister resident there—a target for the blackest calumnies, and a victim of the most atrocious persecutions from his colleagues here in religious matters. He was summoned to Rome towards the end of 1838 if I am not mistaken; and in 1839, when I made his acquaintance, he was confined in a convent under an ecclesiastic prosecution. On the process being completed he was ordered to resign.—This he refused to do; and then he was thrown into the dungeon, perhaps of the Inquisition, where three other Bishops are lying. There he is overwhelmed with sufferings, and tortured to oblige him to resign and all possible measures were taken to prevent him from invoking the protection of the diplomatic agents of his country. A similar case had happened to the Bishop of Philadelphia, Mr. Conwell. But this prelate, whilst in the same position of Mr. Reese, was fortunate enough to make his escape from Rome, and, arrested in Paris, under Charles the Xth, by order of the Pope, was set at liberty through the intervention of the American Minister."

ANOTHER GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Jacksonsville, was robbed on the 13th inst. of $90,000. The President, Mr. J. P. Wilkinson, who offers a reward of $5000 for the recovery of the money, and the detection of the robbers, says:

"The doors were entered by false keys. The following is the probable amount taken by the robber, to wit: $78,000 in paper, the balance mostly in notes of the Branches, and Bank of Illinois."

In addition to the above, the St. Louis New Era of the 13th, has the following:

"We learn in addition to what is stated, that the books, papers and evidences of debt were cut up, mutilated and destroyed by the robbers—for there must have been several persons engaged in it; and that part of the banking house was occupied, as a residence by the Teller."

CAPTAIN GORHAM.—This individual, who is likely to become somewhat notorious, in consequence of the abandonment of the ship Charles, has published a long card in the Portland Advertiser, in which he states that the charges made against him in the various articles published in the newspapers are not true—and gives a different verson of the several stories. To the charge of poisoning his wife and murdering his children, he says:

"Thank God, my children are living to refute so much of the vile calumny. My wife was indeed taken suddenly and dangerously sick, but she also by God's blessing recovered. I was indeed arrested on the horrible charge of poisoning my wife, and on full examination discharged. Not satisfied, my enemies caused me again to be arrested, and I demanded to be bound over, that a grand jury might have an opportunity to investigate the facts. Such a jury did investigate the case—my wife appeared before them—under the direction of able counsel, and refused to find a bill of indictment, and I was again discharged."

In regard to the loss of the brig Susan Elizabeth, Timo C. Kendall, agent for the Tremont Insurance Company, and Samuel Pearce, agent for the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, both give certificates of satisfaction with his conduct in the matter. He closes with the following paragraphs:

"In regard to the abandonment of the Charles, I am confident I can convince the public of the necessity, as it then appeared, of my so doing, and the purity of my motives. I have had command of her for eighteen months, and believe I have had the entire confidence of her owners, as I have done my duty to them as far as I have been able, without regard to my own comfort or interest, and refer to them for my character and conduct while I have been in their employ, up to this time.

"Thus have I adverted to all the libellous charges made against me. I have done it for the purpose solely of inducing the public not to pre-judge my cause, and thus complete the ruin of a man, who, I trust to show, has been only unfortunate. Exemption from error I do not claim; that I may have done wrong, I will not now deny—for who liveth and sinneth not? But that I am not the vile wretch that I am charged in those publications of being I hope to prove to the world, when I meet my accusers in a court or courts of justice."

We shall not be able to make up a definite opinion in this case, until we hear the statement of the passengers who were put on Board the Louis XIV.

UNITED STATES BANK SUIT.—Wm. Ayres, Esq. one of the Directors of the United States Bank, residing at Harrisburgh, has publicly protested against the suit com- against Mr. Biddle. He alleges that it will result in an expensive piece of litigation, which will tend to exhaust the resources of the Bank, without any adequate hope of being remunerated. He farther alleges that it has the appearance of personal spleen and persecution, because others as culpable as Mr. Biddle, are not also made the subjects of legal prosecution. He thinks the institution wants repose.

HARRIS' PITTSBURG GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—This work has now advanced to 200 pages, and all who wish to have their cards, notices or directories in this very useful work, which will be widely circulated, are requested to send them in without delay or they will be too late.—*Pitts. Int.*

Our farmers are now in the midst of harvest. The wheat crop, from what we can learn, will be poor, yielding perhaps not more than one-half or three-fourths as much as last year. The corn crop, so far, promises well.—*Ohio States.*, 21*st inst.*

THE FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI.—This noble vessel, now lying at the Navy Yard is visited by great numbers of our citizens as well as by strangers. The "Mississippi" may now be considered a chief "lion" of Philadelphia.—*Bick.*

The water is low—only 22 inches in the channel. Flour is at a stand in Pittsburgh and all the other cities—4,25 from wagons to-day. New hay $11 to $12 per ton.—*Harris.*

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN FARMERS—*The Corn Law Question in England.*—It appears certain that there is now awakened throughout England a feeling such as has never before been aroused. The corn laws have had their wickedness pretty generally exhibited. The people are determined. They think that they have argued this corn law question long enough. The pressure on the operative multitudes is becoming too strong and threatening for prolonged reasonings. The season of action is arrived, and it cannot come more favourably for the national interest. The announced purpose of the Queen's Ministers, is as the setting in of the tide. Let it rush on, and sweep before it all the defences of this inhuman monopoly.

If there could be any thing like free trade between the United States and England, so far as our wheat and corn are concerned—we could not only be clear of debt to that country in a very short time, but we could bring to the agricultural districts of the United States, in less than six months, more than ten millions of dollars, for the sale of our pent-up products, which do not now command a fair price.

VERY IMPORTANT—ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PERU.—By the New York Herald we learn that another revolution has broken out in Peru, and that General Santa Cruz is by this time in possession of Lima.

A gentleman who left Lima on the 3d of last May, and was at Payta on the 11th and 12th, reports that on the latter day the troops of Santa Cruz marched in and took that town. He saw the troops himself, and states farther that the officers of Gamarra had embarked on board an American whale ship. This gentleman also reports that Flores had aided Santa Cruz with a regiment of cavalry, and promised him a battalion of troops.

Piaira was in possession of the forces of Santa Cruz, under the command of Lieut. Col. Angulo, formerly an adjutant to the Commander-in-chief.

---

* The pamphlet referred to may be had at No. 79 South Second street, Philadelphia.

HE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

NESDAY, ... JULY 28, 1841.

We will be thankful to "G." for the Es- e contemplates writing.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Salem, Mass., who nounced Universalism, is by invitation of rgy of that place, delivering lectures on that t, in Lowell, Mass.

ECUTIVE APPOINTMENT.—Charles Anthony, ingfield, has been appointed, by the Presi- District Attorney for the State of Ohio, l Hamilton removed.

URCH CONSTITUTED.—We learn from the ard that a Baptist church of eleven mem- was constituted in the city of Iowa, on 6th ult., after which two were received by rsion.

RISTIAN WORLD.—The July number of the tian World is received. From the slight pe- s we have given it, it appears excellent.— readers in this quarter are much pleased the World.

WA CITY STANDARD.—This is the name of a paper from the city of Iowa; a city of yesterday the Standard exhibits as much of a business and respectable appearance as any paper from sburgh or Cincinnati. It is another evidence e rapidity of improvements in the Far West. es spring up and empires rise in the wilder- as by magic.

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Philadelphia Chron- hin replying to a letter of admonition, from neighbor of Putman, styles him his "Hoosier spondent." A slight mistake, this, we are ckeyes" about here. You do not enter the sier country until you pass some one hundred s West.

OUTH'S MAGAZINE.—This work published by njamin F. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., is a pam- t of 32 pages, issued monthly at $1 in ad- ce. The 7th No. is before us. Its reading is well pted to the entertainment of children. The k is deserving of patronage, especially by the tern public.

UTICA CONVENTION.—The committee appoin- by this convention, to issue a call for a con- tion of Seceding Methodists, with a view to n an association, &c., have given notice that said convention will meet on the 31st of Au- t, at Highbridge, Onondago county, New rk. The call embraces none but those who fa- congregationalism, and go the farthest lengths the abolition enterprize.

☞Mr. F. S. Key, in his address at the Sabbath hool celebration, in Washington D. C., on the y of our National Independence, delivered the lowing forcible sentiments:

"If you educate the rising generation as chris- ans, they will be patriots. If you thus make em christians and patriots, what more can the ation want? What internal dissensions can stroy such a nation—what outward evils assail ? The world in arms cannot overthrow it.— nnipotence is pledged to preserve it."

MINISTERIAL EXPENCES.—The S. W. C. Ad- cate, at Nashville Tenn, is discussing the opriety of allowing *single* presiding elders "lo- l expences." Some go for such hiring a room nd boarding to accommodate their leisure hours reading and improvement. All well enough nen the church is able, but it shows that the economy of Methodism" can with great facility, dopt itself to all the cash it can command. The itor thinks, and correctly too, that the moneys ollected for *quarterage* should not thus be appro- riated; but indicate a provision for such expen- es might be made in another way in accordance ith discipline.

☞We give the following from the Cincinna Gazette, without placing much reliance on he rumor:

"A SPEC OF WAR.—a private letter from a ery respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia, was eceived in this city on Saturday, which created uite a sensation. The writer advises that Mr. ox, the British Minister at Washington, had eceived dispatches from his government ordering im to demand of ours the immediate discharge f McLeod, and in case of refusal, to demand his assports, and leave the country! These dis- atches were accompanied by a private letter rom Lord Palmerston, advising him that it would e best—or *most politic*—to make the purport of hese dispatches known to our government *unof- ficially—in a friendly way*—before an *official* communication of them is made—in order, doubt- ess, to give Brother Jonathan time to make up is mind what to do! Mr. Fox, it is said, has complied with his instructions.

"Again, the letter states, that when Mr Ste- phenson, our Minister in London, after waiting for months, with becoming patience, for an an- swer to his demand for reparation for the destruc- tion of the Caroline, called upon Lord Palmerston to inquire when a reply might be expected, he was told by his Lordship that it had already been prepared—would be delivered when desired—*and was a declaration of war!*

"The writer of the letter is a gentleman of the first respectability, and gives unquestionable au- thority for what he writes—and we are informed that private letters from Washington received yesterday, confirm the main facts."

☞Whose blood does not freeze in his veins at the recital of such cold blooded murders as the following! What will this nation come to yet?

MURDER IN COLD BLOOD.—On the 10th inst., from "four to seven hundred" lawless wretches, principally from Bourbon county, went to the jail at Williamstown, in Grant county, Ky., and forcibly took therefrom two criminals by the name of Maythe & Couch committed a short time since on a charge of robbing and cutting the throat of a drover by the name of Utterback, from Bourbon county, and with the utmost coolness and deliberation, hung them to the tree under which Utterback was found; not "without bene- fit of clergy," but without the intervention of judge, jury, or sheriff! It seems that Utterback's wounds, contrary to expectation, were not like- ly to prove fatal, and the mobocrats fearing that they would be cheated out of a *hanging scene*, under the law, took it into their own hands, and thus murdered the unfortunate criminals in cold blood.

The following extract of a letter from a citizen of Grant county, to his friend in Cincinnati, will give the reader some idea of the coolness and order with which the mob proceeded in their law- less work of death. It is from the Cincinnati Chronicle of the 12th inst.—*Urbana Citizen.*

"The citizens of this county, with few excep- tions, took no part. I myself, took none, only I endeavored to save Couch; but the mob were deaf to all entreaties, as they refused to hear anything that might be said in favor of giving the culprits any further time to prepare for their cruel deeds. Both of the robbers confess the crime of robbing Utterback and having cut his throat: but made no further confessions. Couch declared under the gallows that this crime was the only one he had ever committed, and called God to witness the truth of what he said. Maythe said that all he had stolen would not amount to more than $2,50, and called on his Maker to witness the same. They were attended to the place of execution by a minister of the Gospel, who per- formed his duty in a very solemn manner by sup- plication to the Throne of Grace in their behalf. Couch appeared very much affected, and talked of his wife and children in a very affectionate manner, and then prayed to his Maker to give him His forgiveness for all crimes, and said he was prepared to meet his fate that awaited him. Maythe said he was not prepared, and earnestly requested further time to prepare himself, as he believed there was a just God, that would punish His creatures for all their crimes, and prayed the mob to give him until Monday to prepare his mind for the fate that awaited him, but they refused. The mob then took them to the gallows, and af- ter Maythe and Couch shook hands, saying they hoped to meet in a better world, they were hang- ed up.—Couch suffered but a short time; Maythe suffered very much

You may inform Couch's friends that if they have any business to transact in relation of this unfortunate affair, they can come and be treated as gentlemen. In haste, I remain yours,

A. VALLANDINGHAM.

N. B.—The names of most of the mob can be ascertained, and, I have no doubt, the Court will be compelled to have all those that were concern- ed, indicted.

CONGRESS.—The great question of in- terest, to all the parties, before this body, is, the establishment of a National Bank. Some say that there is little doubt, at pres- ent, but what both Houses will agree, by large majorities, upon a charter for such an institution, and that the President will sign the bill, though others think the latter doubtful.

The House, says the Lebanon (O.) Star, which so well deserved the censure of the press and the people, for its delay in or- ganizing, now challenges the admiration of the country, for its industry and deci- sive action upon several very important measures. This body, by the operation of the previous question, (by the bye, one of the best inventions of modern times,) and the limitation of speakers to one hour, has thrown itself far in advance of the Senate. It has passed four important bills, viz: The Distribution and Pre-Emp- tion Bill, the Loan Bill, which authorises the President to borrow $12,000,000 to pay the debts, &c, and the Naval Arma- ment Bill, which proposes to expend in Fortifications, the sum of $1,974,57 86, and the Navy Pension Bill, which appro- priates $139,566 06, for the payment of pensions and half-pay chargeable on the Navy Pension Fund. The committee on the Currency, have also been instructed, at an informal meeting of the House, to report immediately a *Bank Bill*, similar to Mr. Clay's project and particularly as regards the branching power.

GRAHAM'S LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for August, is received. This is a splendid number. It is ornamented with a plate of the latest fashions—three figures handsomely colored; Lacework for the ladies; two pages of music, and an inimitable Mezzotinto engraving on steel by Sartain—"The Penitent Son," than which nothing can be more striking and affecting. It is stated that the embel- lishments of this number cost the propri- etor *thirteen hundred dollars* exclusive of paper, printing and original literary mat- ter, from eminent pens.

Eight copies of the work, yearly, will be furnished to clubs for $15 cash, or *nine copies* from July, 1841, to January, 1842, being the current volume of six months, for $10 cash, free of postage.

WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER.—The July number of this magazine is received, with its usual amount of interesting Agri- cultural matter. The proposals for the 3d volume in our next.

AFFECTING INCIDENT AT THE REMOVAL OF THE RE- MAINS OF GEN. HARRISON.

The correspondent of the Balt. Sun, speak- ing of the removal of the late President's re- mains, relates the following incident:

"Approaching the brow of the hill near what was once the private residence of the immortal Washington, I beheld a little in advance of me, a solitary individual, gazing intently on the flying pagaent, as it wheeled along the winding track distant in the vale below. He was above the ordinary height, dressed in black, with his hat pressed down upon his brows, his back towards me. As I halted within a few feet behind him, I felt that this solitary stranger's heart beat some- what in unison with my own, and I stood still, as if by impulse, not wishing to disturb his seem- ing quiet. As the train of cars diminished in the distance, and entered the gorge of hills almost out of view, the stranger raised his head toward heaven, and in a voice tremulous with agitation, he fervently exclaimed,—"farewell, thou hero and patriot—the poor man's friend, farewell." And turning on his heel, he saw me, and dropping his head, with a partial bow or salutation, passed with a quick and hurried step by me. But I saw that the fountains of his soul were broken. The big tears were coursing down his manly cheeks, and glistening in his deep dark eye. I wept also, as he walked away, and loved him for his secret sorrow. It was Gen. Murphy, of Ohio, the early and ardent friend of General Harrison, whose el- oquence had shaken the Western country, and gained him the title of the Patrick Henry of the West.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, July 28.—Flour 4,50; wheat 80 cents.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—*Flour*—The price of Howard street flour has been rather unsettled —at the close of last and the beginning of the present week, sales were made at 5,56¼ a 5,50, and 5 a 600 bbls. sold at the latter price; subse- quently the article has rallied a little, and 1 a 200 bbls. have been disposed of at 5,62½; we question, however, if this latter is the fair mar- ket price, although holders generally demand it. The stock continues light. The price last paid from the cars and wagons was 5,50. We have no quotation to give to City Mills; the last sales were at 5,75. Millers are now about commen- cing to grind from *new wheat*, and the price will be established by them soon, supposed at 6,00 per barrel.

The Home Market—There were about 250 head of beef cattle in market on Monday; but few, however, were taken by the butchers. About 100 of the better quality sold at 6 a 7,00, per 100 lbs., presumed for another market, and the remainder laid over.—*Lyford.*

MASSILLON, July 15.—Flour, 4,75; Wheat 1,00.—*Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Flour—The markets continue very inactive—the stock light, receipts small, and prices remain as last week. We hear of sales of 1000 bbls. superfine Flour for export, at 5,37½, fresh ground may still be quoted at 5,58.

Cattle Market—Beef Cattle, offered 550, of which near 400 sold at 5½ a 6c.—*Bicknell.*

ITEMS.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Methodist Protestant Chapel on Eleventh street near Master, took place on Monday afternoon, agreeable to notice, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The weather being exceedingly propitious—the location and scenery around, very beautiful—and the nature of the ceremony—all combined to make the oc- casion one of great interest. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev W Reeves, of the Pitts- burg Conference; after which the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton addressed the audience in a strain of el- oquence and fervor which we have seldom heard equalled. His allusions to the constitution and government of the United States were worthy of all commendation. The whole address was listen- ed to with marked attention by the very respect- ble assemblage; it certainly did great credit to the head and heart of the distinguished speaker.

The services were closed by a very appropriate prayer by Rev. Wm. Kesley.

A very considerable amount of money and build- ing materials was subscribed on the spot, to- ward the erection of the chapel, which, it is said is to be enclosed by the first of December next.— *Phil. Chron., 21st inst.*

Advice should fall as the dew, not overwhelm as the shower.

The village of Waterford, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday. Eighty-eight buildings were consumed, and the fire was stayed by the Troy firemen. Loss at least $150,000.— What an awful calamity for so beautiful a town!

Judge Webb, the Texian Minister, has been rudely ejected from Vera Cruz. It is expected that war will ensue in consequence.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Choice pieces of beef are selling in the Pittsburgh market at 6 a 7 cents per lb.; and in this city at 14 a 16! A hundred per cent, difference.—*Phil. Cour.*

The city of St. Louis, has commenced the is- sue of small bills, denominated warrants.

News from Mexico to the middle of May men- tions the occurrence of an earthquake about two months previous, which caused some damage in the State of San Luis. A convoy of money on its way from Zacatecas to Saltillo, had several men and mules and money bags buried under the ruins of the houses where they had halted at night.

TO KEEP ICE.—The Kentucky Farmer recom- mends those who buy ice for the day, to put it into a barrel and cover it over with saw dust, and keep the barrel in a cool place. In this way ice is kept free from melting.

A man in Rochester, N. Y., had his coat re- cently stolen from him. Shortly afterwards see- ing it lying upon a canal boat, he took possession, and upon feeling in the pockets, he found a hand- some supply of cash—an article which had here- tofore been rather scarce in those receptacles.

IS IT BEST TO HAVE ONE?—The celebrated wall of China, said to have been erected in the 213 B. C., is 714 German miles long, 14 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that, with the same materials, a wall one foot in thickness, and 23 feet high, might be carried round the whole world.

Gen. McDonnell is now in command of the army of Canada. He was at the battle of Water- loo with Wellington.

Maj. Gen. Scott has issued an order assuming the command of the army, and announcing Lieu- tenant B. R. Alden and F. E. Keyes as his Aids.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—The jury in the case of the Pennsylvania Hall, which, it will be recollec- ted, was set on fire, had more than thirty mee- tings, before coming to a verdict of damages. On Tuesday, five of them reported the damages at 33,000 dollars, and the sixth made a counter re- port, awarding nothing. It will be recollected that the damages originally claimed, were set down at 120,000 dollars. The report will now come up for confirmation before the Judges of the Court of General Sessions.

THE SILK CULTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Judge Blythe, ex-collector of this port, is engaged in feeding several million of silk worms at his Co- coonery, near Harrisburgh. Success to the Judge in his new avocation, for we truly believe that any one who will aid in establishing this new branch of national industry, is doing the service of true patriotism. Now that the foolishness of speculations in trees has passed into admonitory history—we may have the business started on the true foundation of individual enterprise.

SICKNESS AT HAVANA.—Captain Hagar, of the Magnolia, at New York from Havana, reports the fever to be very virulent. Many Americans have died, and some vessels had lost all the mates, and more than half the crews.

THE EFFECT OF COMBINATIONS.—There are more than 1000 journeyman hatters out of em- ployment in London and the North of England, in consequence of their demanding an advance of wages and regulation of prices; the strike has continued 11 weeks, and there is no chance of a settlement. This applies to the fur hats; and as the country shop keepers cannot get a supply of their beavers, they are compelled to sell silk so that the makers of the latter sort of goods, are now reaping a rich harvest.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—The Honorable Humphrey Marshall died recently at his residence in Kentucky, at a very advanced age. He was in his earlier life a prominent politician, and was one of the early Senators of the United States from the State of Kentucky, after her admission into the Union. He entered the Senate on the 4th of March, 1795, and served to the 3d of March, 1801. His colleague, whilst he was in the Senate, was the Hon. Buckner Thurston, now of Washington city, who filled his station in the Senate for fifteen successive years.

NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.—We perceive by the New York papers, that a very interesting and important surgical operation was successfully per- formed last week by Dr. J. W. Schmidt, of that city. The operation consists of the dividing of the Geniohyglossus muscle, and its effect is the complete cure of stammering. It was performed in a masterly manner, in the presence of the cel- ebrated surgeon Dr. Mott. Dr. Schmidt, who, by the way, is one of the most successful and rap- idly rising surgeons of our country, is certainly entitled to distinguished credit in the case, for establishing so interesting an era in our surgi- cal annals—this being the first time the opera- tion has been performed in this country.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

CALEDONIA,

AT BOSTON.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday at one o'clock, after a passage of 14 days and 19 hours. She reached Halifax in 11 days and 5 hours.

The news, as will be preceived, is of an import- ant character, being no less than a dissolution of Parliament—a General Election—dreadful riots, and loss of life—the arrival of an overland mail from India—a slight rise in cotton—and the set- tlement of the Turco-Egyptain Question. The Caledonia brought 74 passengers.

Samuel Jaudon, Esq., returned in the Caledo- nia, and is now, we believe in this city.

The Acadia, arrived home on the morning of the 29th, in ten and a half days from Halifax.

The Great Western had not arrived at Bristol —16 days out.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was bet- ter. Cotton had improved in demand, and 1-8 a 1-4 in price for American descriptions. Very lit- tle change in corn. The prospect for the crops was not quite so promising. Money in London was worth 5 per cent per annum, and many heavy failures had taken place.

The French loan had been reduced from £18,- 000,000 to £9,000,000 in consequence of the ex- tent of the Austrian loan.

It is stated that the present visit of the King of the Belgians to London has reference to a contemplated marriage of the brother of Prince Albert with the Princess Clementine, only un- married daughter of Louis Phillippe.

There have been serious riots in Liverpool, Carlisle, Blackburn, Manchester, Edinburgh, Nottingham, Cambridge, Kensington, and the Tower Hamlets; and several persons stabbed, and some died of excitement.

Whitmore, Wells & Whitmore, bankers of London have failed.

The Pollux steamer has been lost off the island of Elba. Only one drowned.

Great activity prevails all over France and England, in fitting out ships of war. The follow- ing ships of war will be launched this summer, in addition to the Trafalgar first rate:—Hindostan 80, at Plymouth, the 2d of August; Collingwood, 80, at Pembroke, the 17th of August; Cambrian, 36, at Pembroke, the 3d of July: and Growler, steam vessel, at Chatham, the first week in Au- gust.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace, London, on the 23d ult.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Sir George Grey is to have the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet; succeeded as Judge Advocate by Mr. Sheil, late Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. More O'Ferrall, Secretary of the Admi- ralty, has the post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, vice Gordon. O'Ferrall is succeeded at the Admirality by Mr Parker, M. P. for Shef- field.

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL PAINTER IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.—To this situation, which was held by the late Sir David Wilkie, her Majesty has to appoint Mr. George Hayter.

THE QUEEN'S NEW COUNSEL.—Mr. Whately and Mr. Godson, M. P., of the Oxford circuit; Mr. Knowles, Mr. Bar-s, and the Hon. Mr. Stu- art Wortley, of the Northern circuit; Mr. Sutton Sharpe, and Mr. Austin.

MEMBERS RETURNED.—The conservative mem- bers returned are 110—the radical members 77. The conservatives gain is 30, the radical 16— leaving a majority in favor of conservatism of 14 or 28 votes on a division, in the House of Com- mons.—Liverpool Mail, July 1.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The proceedings of Parliament during the last few hours of its existence are of little interest. On June 22d, the Royal assent having been given to a number of bills, her Majesty ar- rived at the house shortly after two o'clock, and the Commons being summoned to attend, deliv- ered the following speech—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determina- tion of proroging this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exingencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has entrusted to me of ascertaining the sense of my people up- on matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of pub- lic business may be facilitated, and that divi- sions injurious to the course of steady policy, useful legislation may be removed by the author- ity of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military establishments

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than securing the rights and pro- moting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament, and loy- al zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station amongst the nations of the world which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."

The Lord Chancellor than declared Parlia- ment prorogued, and a royal proclamation was issued immediately after, dissolving the present Parliament and for the calling of another, the writs for which are returnable on the 19th of Au- gust.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.—The following let- ter, dated, Naples, June 12, has been received in Paris. The writer is a very respectable Eng- lish resident in that city.—"Capt. Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 7th inst. reports that he had on his voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland, in the middle of April last, passed a large steam- er drifting on the ice, in which she must shortly after been blocked up. The captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer, the British flag. The brig not having been re- ported by the steamer, which was endeavoring to proceed homewards, Capt. Hammond suppo- ses it must have been the President. He was obliged to make a circuit of more than 150 miles to avoid running into the same predicament.— Whether the steamer seen was the President or not, there is no doubt of the fact of her having been seen."

COMPARATIVE LOSS AND GAIN.—The returns to the new Parliament, (including one from Scotland, Leith) up to Friday evening, July 2d received in London, are:

Liberals,	159
Tories,	145
Majority for the Liberals,	14

The total amount of the University, city and borough constituency of England is 341, of which as above seen, 303 have been elected. It is stated that the comparative loss and gain to the two parties, that the tories have a majority in this respect, against the liberals of 9, or 18 votes on a division.

ELECTION RIOTS.—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.—MEN KILLED!!!—In Liverpool and other places most disgraceful riots ending in the death of several persons, have occurred. On the 30th ult., a large body of Irishmen attacked a party of ship carpenters, and assaulted them with brick bats, bludgeons, &c. The whole town was in a complete uproar. The mounted police were at hand, and charged upon the rioters, when sev- eral were severely wounded, and upwards of 80 persons taken into custody.

In Carlisle a similar scene took place at the election, when the military were called out, and two men were killed in the affray. This is only a specimen of the state of the whole country at this time.

GREECE.—Our accounts from Greece represent the diffusion of the spirit of insurrection as gen- eral. In the Peloponnesus the desertion among the royal troops was increasing, and the insur- gents in Dreto were receiving reinforcements from that quarter. The insurgent chief, Valen- zas, was maintaining his ground at Mt. Olympus. On the 2d of June he had a body of 1200 men well armed under his command.

A report reached Athens on the 8th, that se- rious disturbances had broken out at Jania, where it is said, the Turks had massacred the christian population. The Queen was not ex- pected back in Athens before autumn.

INSURRECTION OF CANDIA.—From Candia the accounts received are dubious. The Portfolio Maltese, of the 14th ult., gives a rumor, which it does not credit, of a battle between the Greeks and Turks, in which the former lost 500 men, but slew 1000 Turks and took 500 prisoners. The paper has been advised that another affair hap- pened on the 28th May, when the Greeks lost 35 men and the Turks 185. The insurgents were supposed to amount already to 15,000 well armed men, while recruits and arms were daily being landed. Tahir Pacha was to make a gen- eral attack on the 30th May.

The latest news from the different parts of the Levant is of a somewhat contradictory nature.

It is however, stated positively, that Mehemet Ali has accepted the terms of the Porte, and has caused his new hatti-scheriff of investure to be solemnly promulgated.

Arrival of the overland mail—China and In- dia.—Another overland mail arrived in London on the 1st inst., but the news is of little impor- tance; indeed, it appears that nothing has been received at Bombay from China, of a date more recent than that sent to Europe by the former mail.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From R. T. Boyd for Sarah Smith,	$2 00
" G. Clancy for S. Lancaster,	2 00
" John Clarke on account,	7 00
" J. White for Hannah Sawdon,	2 00
" " for Thomas Smith,	2 00
" W. Durbin,	2 00
" Wm. Munhall for R. Davidson,	2 50
" D. C. Carson for A. Hughey,	3 00
" " for A. V. Jasper.	2 00
" J. B. Roberts per Br. Caddy,	
" " for J. Reed,	2 00
" " for J. Bovey,	2 00
" C. Caddy for J. Qeen,	1 00
" P. Smith for K. D. Winans,	2 00
" J. B. Lucas,	2 00
" M. McRoberts, 3d vol.	2 00
" Geo. Hughes,	6 00
" O. White for B. Gettings,	2 00

LETTERS RECEIVED.

R. T. Boyd 2 subs.; G. Clancey 1 sub.; J. White 1 sub. pay in advance; S. Brunson, W. Durbin, Geo. Brown, M. N. Warren, T. Foster, A. Ho- zey, A. Fesler, L. Garrett, J. H. Mitchell, W. Winans, J. P. Fay, W. Munhall, D. C. Carson, "Spectator," C. Caddy, A. H. Bassett 2 subs.; J. Thrap, P. Smith, S. W. Widney, Lycurgus, D. Tittball, I. Smucker, A. W. Porter, J. B. Lucas, "Timothy," S. Wilson, J. Clarke, Jr., J. Hop- wood, M. W., John, 2, H. L. Jeffers, J. B. Rob- erts, J. H. Hickman.

CHRISTIAN WORLD.—The Address of P. R. Hitt, is Logan, Hocking Ohio. Did we not give it before?

RUDDELL'S MILLS, BOURBON, KY., JUNE 12.

Br. Springer: After a severe affliction of bet- ter than three months, I am under the necessity of leaving my station, this is therefore to notify the President, that Ruddell's Mills circuit is without a preacher, if you will please give the same a place in your paper. J. G. LAMPER.

A camp-meeting for Mt. Vernon circuit will be held on the old camp-ground, 5 miles north-west of Mt. Vernon, commencing on the 13th of Au- gust, to which we invite the following named brethren, viz:—Springer, Marshall, Maynard, Kinney, Thrap, Myers, Mercer, Dorcus, toget- er with all others who can attend.

C. CADDY, Sup't.,
J. B. ROBERTS, Ass't.

Frederick, Knox, O., July 17, 1841.

Such is the press of business upon our hands at the present, that it is with reluctance we yield our consent to comply with the pressing request to attend the Mt. Vernon camp-meeting, though under other circumstances it would be a pleasure. But such duties we cannot consci- entiously cast off; if, therefore, it will suit the con- venience of some of the brethren to call with us, on the Wednesday previous to the meeting, so that we can go a few miles the same eve- ning we will accompany them to Mt. Vernon.— ED.

CAMP-MEETINGS IN THE OHIO DISTRICT.

In the arrangements for camp-meetings and quarterly meetings the present season, I find that our brethren of some contiguous circuits have unwittingly fixed upon the same time, and have mutually solicited ministerial aid. As therefore some of the preachers are invited and expected to attend at different points at the same time, I fear the evils of disappointment and lack of help at some of the meetings. In view of preventing as far as may be this unpleasant result, the breth- ren will permit me, through this medium, to of- fer a few suggestions, below respectfully submit- ted.

The appointments already published are as fol- low:

Camp-meeting in Lima circuit, near West- minster, Aug. 6.—J. M. Young, superintendent. Those brethren from Miami, Union and Findley circuits, who can do so, are solicited to attend.

Camp-meeting in Findley circuit, near Wil liamstown, Aug. 13.—J Guest, Sup't.

Camp-meeting in Miami circuit, near Sidney, same time.—J. M. Flood, Sup't.

Quarterly meeting for Twin creek circuit, near Oxford, same time.—J. Flood, Sup't.

The Findley meeting, from its remoteness, will undoubtedly be necessitous.

Then the Miami meeting, I fear, may be crip- pled by the other meetings simultaneously held, north and south.

Will it not be well for the ministers in Lima circuit to divide—for our aged Br. Keran, (if able,) Br. Young and Br. Besse, to attend either the Findley or the Miami camp-meeting, as may be determined between themselves?

Then, cannot Br. Hunt and colleague, the two old Br. Inskeeps, Br. Davis, Br. Hamilton and Dr. Green, of Union circuit, and Br. D. Moore, of Miami circuit, attend the Findley camp-meeting?

At the same time, if Br. McGuire, Br. Crall, of Springfield, Br. T. Fall, and any other unsta- tioned ministers or preachers from Springfield or Union circuit, who have it in their power, will attend the Miami camp-meeting, they will be gratefully and cordially received as "helpers in Christ Jesus." Also, Br. Betson and Br. Ste- phens, jr., if they can attend the Lima and Mi- ami camp-meetings.

Camp-meeting in Union circuit, near Middle- burg, Aug. 20.—J. C. Hunt, Superintendent.— The brethren of Findley, Lima, Springfield and Miami circuits, and any others who can are soli- cited to attend.

Camp-meeting in Rehoboth circuit, at Brother Floyd's, near Clarksville, same time.—R. Dob- bins, Sup't.

Then, on the Thursday following, (26th) is to commence a protracted meeting, at Pt. William, Xenia circuit, to close on the Sunday evening preceding the conference. Br. D. hopes it will suit the brethren to the south, to attend one or both of these meetings on their way to confer- ence. He particularly solicits the attendance of Brs. Snethen, McGuire, Evans, Hughey, Boyd, Barnes, G. G. Moore, Evans, Rose and Edwards, and any others who can come and help. I hope Br. Ostrom will attend as many of the meetings as he can.

I have not information of the time of the Cin cinnati camp-meeting.

I trust that any other ministering brethren, either itinerant or unstationed, who may happen not to be named in the above notices, will con- sider themselves also to be kindly solicited to attend any of the above named meetings.

May kind heaven smile upon the efforts of His servants, and send gracious and glorious displays of His saving and sanctifying power. Amen.

A. H. BASSETT.

Washington C. H., Ohio, July 15, 1841.

The fourth quarterly meeting for Newark cir- cuit, will be held at Bethlehem meeting house, to commence Saturday the 14th of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Yourself, Mr. Editor, Brs. J. Wilson, T. Fairchild, W. Marshall, W. Mun- hall and D. Kinney are invited to attend and help us. ISRAEL THRAP.

Irville, Ohio, July 20, 1841.

Br. Hughes, the letter to which you refered as containing the name of a new subscriber, and the name of those to whom the money you sent us should be credited, has not come to hand.— For fear it does not reach us, we ask the favor of you to write again and give us those names.

A meeting is appointed to be held in Waynes- burgh Pa., commencing on Friday evening the 3d of September, to embrace the Sabbath imme- diately preceding the Annual Conference at Allegheny city, in hopes that Brs. Addis, Cul- lin, Simonton, Clawson, Gibbons, Lawson, and Helmick, will pass this way and lend us their aid.

July 21, 1841. JAS. HORWOOD.

M. McRoberts, of Jacksonville, Ill., is certain- ly bound to pay for the two years paper we sent to his address at Dobbletown, Ia. If any one has received the paper and will pay us, that will be satisfactory, but if not we hold him accountable. Without any reference to our agents he could at any time have called at the post office, and the postmaster would have written to us to have transfered his paper.

Br. Samuel Wilson, near Adelphia, Ross coun- ty, Ohio, is very solicitous that Br. Scott should pay them a visit.

An interesting communication from J. Clarke, Jr., was not received until the copy was in hand for this paper. It will be given in our next.

The post master at New Castle, Pa., informs us that J. H. Rhodes refuses to take his paper, because "his time had expired." He commenced at the 70 No. and no time was specified when his name was sent, and we have received nothing from him yet. If he settles up we will then dis- continue.

Providence permitting, there will be held a two days meeting at Beaver, commencing on the Friday evening, next preceding the meeting of the An- nual Conference. Brethren coming from the west or northward, are requested to make this a point of timely arrival, on their way to conference. Call on Dr. M. Adams, west side of Beaver, at the upper falls, B. Gray, New Brighton, or T. F. Miller, Sharon. JOHN CLARKE, Jr.

CAMP-MEETING.—*It is concluded by the brethren of Pittsburgh circuit and Allegheny station to hold a camp-meeting, at the old ground, on the land of James Clarke, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, (by Divine permission,) commencing on Monday even- ing, August 23.*

The brethren of Union circuit will perceive that our appointment, to some extent, conflicts with theirs, but unavoidably, as the harvest of this region will not permit it earlier, and later would not give time for the families in the station to prepare for the conference among them, after their return from the meeting. The friends of the Pittsburgh station are expected to participate in the meeting as on former occasions. And ministering brethren from Ohio and Youngstown circuits, and any oth- ers who can, are respectfully invited to our assis- tance. JOHN CLARKE, Jr.

July 16, 1841.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale at his residence in Springfield township, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, a three year old horse colt, the prop- erty of Jackson Franklin, late of said township. The colt will be sold to the highest bidder to meet my claims against the said Franklin for keeping the said cold. Sale positive. Terms of sale cash.

AARON HAMILTON.

July 21, 1841. 2w100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Brief History of China.—China is an empire of Asia, the most populous and ancient in the world, being 1350 miles long and 1030 miles wide. Population, from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,100,000 inhabitants; Nankin,1,000,000, and Canton, 1,100,000. China produces tea, 50,000,000 lbs of which are annually exported from Canton,the only port which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessaries of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, $200,000,000; army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morals of Confucius. their great philosopher,who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China, are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The Chinese formerly used paper currency. (For the manners, dress,manufactures, and curiosities of the people, the American reader is referred to the "Chinese Collection" in Philadelphia,purchased and arranged by Nathan Dunn, Esq., formerly an eminent merchant at Canton. The visitor at this museum will learn more in an hour, than by reading books on the subject for a month. It is,in fact, a miniature "Celestial Empire," and the finest collection of the kind in the world.)—The foreign commerce of China amounts to $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories" below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784: now, the annual average of United States ships visiting Canton, is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor, varies from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people amounted to $20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid for in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture, and once every year the Emperor ploughs a piece of ground himself in the presence of his people

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH CHINA.

	Imports from China.	Exports to China.
1837-8,	$8,965,337	$630,591
1838 9,	4,764,536	1,516,602

The British trade with China for the year, ending June 30th, 1838, was £11,700,000.

The exports of goods from China to England and the Indies,amounted to £3,149,481: imports, £5,637,052. Thus showing a balance of £2,469,571 against China, to say nothing of the smuggling, which it is presumed makes the average total of £11,700,000.

In history, the Chinese claim a remote but fabulous antiquity. Good authorities name Fo-hee as their first Emperor,about 2247 B. C. Ya-o, a virtuous sovereign, some centuries after, reigned 102 years. China was invaded by Ghengis Khan,and millions put to the sword; the country finally submitted to the Mongol Tartar sovereign, A. D. 1280. In 1368, the Tartars were driven out, and a native dynasty continued until 1644, when the Manchoo Tartars invaded the empire,and placed their chief upon the throne. His descendants reign at this day. In 1246, Marco Polo visitedChina,and shortly after his brother joined him, they were received with favour by the sovereigns. Catholic and particularly Jesuit Missionaries, were permitted to reside in China for several ages, but were at length expelled. A war broke out between England and China, in 1840, in consequence of the Chinese Government destroying opium belonging to the British merchants, and meant to be smuggled into the country,in 1839; also for imprisoning the British government agent, Mr. Elliott. Canton was blockaded in July, 1840, by a British fleet.

The above work is stereotyped in the highest style of art, at the foundry of Mr. J. Fagan of this city.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

The Slave Trade.—The following is a list of Slavers captured by English vessels of war since the 3d of July, 1840, and taken into St. Helena for adjustment.

"In July, 1840, the Andalusa, Doringa and Dictator, all captured by the Water Witch. None of these vessels had any slaves. December 15th, 1840, the Julia, captured by the Water Witch, with 220 slaves. February 5, 1841, the Louisa, captured by the Brisk, 343 slaves. In March, 1841, the Meuisiana, with 325 slaves, and the Vito de Decembri-Douse d'Abriel, captured by the brig Persia,with no slaves. April 8, 1841, the Elio, with 380 slaves, captured by the Water Witch. Total, 11 slavers, and 2548 slaves.

Not Soda Water.—An English chemist lately lecturing at the Royal Institution, said that the great majority of the article sold as soda water, does not contain one grain of soda, but is merely plain water, impregnated with corbonic acid gas; not because soda is too expensive an article, but because the apparatus for forcing the gas into the water costs about $75; whereas, the cost of the machinery, requisite to prepare a solution of soda, is from 3 to £4,000.

Security against Lightning.—The damage which the country, and particularly the farming classes, sustain from lightning, is very apt to be under-rated by those who have not paid attention to the subject or ascertained the number of such disasters reported annually in the public journals. There is scarce a thunder shower during the season, in which more or less buildings or lives of men or animals are not destroyed, and the aggregate is a serious one. During a shower in Western New York last season, in three counties, some fifteen or twenty buildings were burned, and though few showers are as destructive, all are more or less liable to produce disasterous results. The importance therefore of protecting buildings can hardly be too frequently, or too earnestly urged upon the owners; and what is done in this way, should be done so as not to invite, but to divert the attack of the destructive agent.

The common faults of lightning rods are, first, being of too small iron rods, a fault that prevents sufficient surface for the free transmission of the fluid. This fact is shown by the frequent breaking and fusion of small rods, an occurrence which never happens to large ones. Rods less than five-eights should never be used, and three-fourths or even an inch, are still better.

A second fault is in not having the rods properly joined; and their termination in the earth of the right kind. The rods should be united by a screw joint, in such a way as to enlarge the rod at that place as little as possible, and the lower part should enter the earth to such a depth as to ensure a certainty of its always being in contact with moisture; if the lower part is forked, the fluid will pass off still more readily.

A third fault is the construction of the elevated points. This part sometimes ends in a single point, sometimes in two or three; but these are usually blunt, covered by rust, and consequently forming very poor conductors. It should be remembered, the more numerous the points the better; that the points should be fine and sharp, and should be made of some metal not liable to rust. Silver or platina are the best metals for this purpose. A dollar will furnish materials for a dozen points.

Another fault is founded in the manner of putting up such rods. They should be secured to their places on or about the building to be protected,by such substances as are poor, or perfect non-conductors, such as wood or glass, and all things considered, the first is doubtless the best article that can be used. If attached to a house, it should be so as to command the elevated part, such as the chimney, and when there is more than one of those of equal height, then the one in which the fire is usually kept, as it is found that a column of heated air constitutes a powerful conductor. If applied to out buildings those most exposed should be selected,and particularly those in which the greatest value is generally found. The barns in which large quantities of new grain and hay are stored are found more frequently struck by lightning than others, a fact that may be attributed to the heated air rising from the partially fermented masses within, conducting the electric fluid to such buildings. Some may prefer insurance, to the trouble of erecting rods, and with such we shall not contend; all that is desired, is that the owner of property,and especially the farmer, will adopt some certain method of securing himself against such loss.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Inspection of Flour and Meal.—*Philadelphia.* We learn from the Commercial List that during the quarter ending June 30th, there were inspected at this port, 162,351 barrels of Wheat Flour; Rye Flour, 11,976 barrels, and Corn Meal, 30,216 barrels and 2,558 hogsheads. Total amount equal to 214,879 barrels.

Baltimore.—The Commercial Journal states that during the quarter ending June 30th, the inspection at that port consisted of 127,343 barrels of Wheat Flour; 1,572 barrels of Rye Flour; and 3,149 barrels and 110 hogsheads of Corn Meal. Total inspection equal to 132,504 barrels of all descriptions of Flour and Meal.

The above accounts show that the inspection at Philadelphia exceeded that at Baltimore 61,375 barrels, including all kinds of Bread Stuffs. The inspection at Baltimore usually exceeds that of Philadelphia about 200,000 barrels annually.—*Bicknell.*

The Boundary Line Between Texas and the United States.—A few days since, Col. Kearney, of the engineers, expected to reach the terminus of the Texas line at Red river. Baddo parish, in Louisiana, loses two ranges of townships, inhabited by a population of great wealth and excellent character. The land is equal to any in Louisiana. This transference of a host of families from one government to another, must be unpleasant to Americans, but Col. Potter, in Texas Congress, anticipating this event, got a bill passed securing to the owners all their lands.

A Nut for Botanists.—It is related in a late foreign paper. that a German botanist, who some time ago accompanied the English colony to the Swan river, discovered there a plant, the flower, warmed by the rays of the sun, gave out at intervals, a smoke similar to that exhaled by persons who smoke tobacco. The learned traveller was at first very much alarmed when he saw the smoking flower and thought he had fallen into an ambuscade of savages.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

African Slave Trade.—The African Repository, in speaking of the importation of native African laborers from Sierra Leone to the West Indies to cultivate the plantations abandoned by the recently emancipated slaves, has the following just remarks:

"Thus the West India plantations are again to be worked by the bone and muscle of Africa. The slave ships, ladened with human beings, embarked for Cuba or Brazil, are captured by benevolent, liberty-loving Britain; but the slaves are not restored to their native villages, to greet their parents, wives and children, from whom they have been torn by violence. They are re-shipped to increase by their toils, the tropical products of these Islands, that the good people of Great Britain may be supplied with sugar, and coffee, uncursed by slave hands! Such *free* labor as will be performed by these men, finds a parallel only in the voluntary service of the British sailor, enlisted by the press gang! Shameless, canting hypocrisy, to call this the suppression of the slave trade.

The Maroons, natives of the West Indies, a few years since, were hunted by blood-hounds, pursued to their dens in the mountains, smoked out of their caves, and destroyed like wild beasts. Those taken alive were sent, first to Halifax, then to Sierra Leone, where they have been tamed, and now are humanely sent back, to take that place which the freed man refuses to occupy. And this is done under professions of benevolence, under the pretext of christianizing and civilizing Africa, and that, too, by the very nation which orders the capture of American merchant-ships, in the African seas under the most frivolous pretences. One is captured because an African cook is found on board; another, because three pair of shackles are found in a locker; another has a thousand feet of lumber in her hold. But America is a nation that holds slaves, and, therefore, is *suspected* of visiting Africa only for slaves. Every one knows that slaves cannot be held in Massachusetts; and yet, a single African cook in a Salem ship, is good cause, in the estimation of a British officer, for seizing and sending her to the United States, to be tried for piracy."

Rev. E. K. Avery.—The noted affair of this person, who was strongly suspected of the crime of murdering Miss Cornell, some ten years since, is again being agitated in some of the papers in New England. A writer for the Boston Traveller, in a letter from Rhode Island, says:—

"The murder of Miss Cornell was committed, if committed at all, on the night of the 20th of December, 1832, and on that night Mr. Avery was absent from his family in Bristol. He could not satisfactorily account for the time he was absent. In his examination, however, he said that in the evening of the 20th of December, he was returning home from the coal mines, on the island of Rhode Island; and while on his way he saw and spoke to a man and boy who were driving a flock of sheep. If he could have proved that he saw a man and boy at that time alleged, his innocence would have been established beyond a shadow of doubt or dispute. Unfortunately, in despite of every effort, they could not be found. I was conversing on this subject a few days since, with a distinguished gentleman of Bristol, and he informed me of the astounding fact, that the man and boy have recently been discovered, and that the boy, now, a full grown man by the way, has, by affidavit, substantiated every word Mr. Avery asserted on his examination!

My information comes from a source too respectable to be doubted, and I impart it to you with great satisfaction."

If Mr. Southworth, the writer of the above, would cause the testimony of the persons referred to to be taken before a magistrate, and afterwards published, he would be doing essential service to the denomination of christians to which he was attached.—*Phil. Chron.*

Important.—The British Navigation Company will soon have all the trading by means of steam vessels, in their own hands. New York and Boston they have already, and we see by the New Orleans papers, that a line is to be established in that city. The Advertiser states the Chamber of Commerce met to receive the proposition of the new Royal Steam Navigation Company for touching with their boats at New Orleans, and it was determined to ask Congress to place them on the most favored footing, &c.

This steam ship company have boats of fifteen hundred tons burthen in their line, at a cost of four millions of dollars. They receive twelve hundred thousand dollars a year from the British government, for carrying the mail. The line will commence on the first of October, and by it, we shall be in the direct receipt of news from England, every twenty-two days.

The routes are thus laid out.

No. 1. London to Havana by way of Dorunna, Funchal, Barbadoes and Nassau. Returning, Havana to London by way of Barbadoes.

No. 2. On the arrival of the London boat at Havana, one steamer will leave for Honduras, Vera Cruz, Tampico, New Orleans,Havana. Another will leave the same time for New Orleans direct,thence to Tampico, Vera Cruz,Honduras and Havana.

No. 3. Halifax to Havana by way of New York and back.

No. 4. Barbadoes, leeward islands, Jamaca and back.

The Bible.—"In every generation, and wherever the light of revelation has shone, men of all ranks, conditions, and states of mind have found in this volume, a correspondent for every movement towards the better, felt in their hearts. The needy soul has found supply; the feeble a help; the sorrowful a comfort; yea, be the recipiency the least which can consist with moral life,there is an answering grace ready to enter. The Bible has been found a spiritual world—spiritual, yet at the same time outward and common to all.—You in one place, I in another, all men somewhere and at some time, meet with an assurance that the hopes and fears, the thoughts and yearnings, which proceed from or tend to a right spirit in us, are not dreams or fleeting singularities in us, not voices heard in sleep, or spectres which the eye suffers, nor perceives. As if on some dark night, a pilgrim, suddenly beholding a bright star moving before him, should stop in fear and perplexity.

But lo, traveller after traveller passes by him, and each, being questioned as to whither he is going, makes an answer, "I am following my guiding star." The pilgrim quickens his own step and presses onward in confidence. More confident still will he be if by the way side he should find here and there ancient monuments, each bearing the name of some former pilgrim, and a record that there he had first seen, or first begun to follow the benignant star.

Not otherwise is it with the varied contents of the sacred volume. The hungry have found food,the thirsty a living spring the feeble a staff, and the victorious wayfarer songs of welcome and strains of music; and as long as each man asks on account of his wants, and asks what he wants, no man will discover aught amiss or deficient in the vast and many chambered store-houses. Good and holy men, and the best and wisest of mankind, the kingly spirt of history, enthroned in the hearts of mighty nations, have borne witness to its influences, have declared it to be beyond comparison the most perfect instrument, the only adequate organ of humanity.

Excellent Advice.—Set a value on the smallest morsels of knowledge. These fragments are the dust of diamonds.

"It is true," as poor Richard says, "there is much to be done and perhaps you are weak handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effect, for constant dropping wears away stone."

A man may learn that in two minutes, which may be valuable to him all his life.

Learn all you can, and you will live to see its value.

Never let slip an opportunity of gaining a new idea.

Remember that the beginning of the sublime sciences are often so simple as to seem worthless.

Redeem time to study. The busiest workman can spare some moments.

Whether you work or play do it in earnest, but never be unemployed an instant.

Always have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd minutes.

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can gain fifteen minutes a day it will make itself felt at the end of the year.

Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful?

Resolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after the plough.

The Scenes of Childhood.—The man who spent his childhood in the country, loves his native hills—he loves the fields which lie in sight of his father's door.—Every tree and shrub is connected with some pleasant recollection of childhood. Was he born at the foot of a lofty mountain? The first thing upon which he fixed his eye, in the morning, was its top gilded by the rising sun, and upon that too, his eye rested the last thing in the evening, as its head faded away in darkness. Was he born on the spot where the land and the ocean meet? To him there is no music like the hoarse voice of the ocean; and in that ceaseless, eternal motion of his face, he sees a charm which can never be forgotten. What man can ever forget the steep hill which he climbed in childhood—the rock in the sea, where he planted his foot as he used to fish—the brook over which he used to leap, in his buoyancy, or the tree, under whose shade he used to read? He returns to childhood's home, after an absence of many long years. The hair on his head has turned grey—the generation who were born with him have passed away—the dwellings have altered—but he can recollect the countenance of each rock—can commune with the aged tree that sheltered his boyhood—and go back to the morning of life as he treads the little foot-path that winds through the village grave-yard.

Fire in Mobile.—We learn from a letter received in this city, dated Mobile, June 30, that the incendiaries have recommenced their work of destruction.—The carpenter shop of G. W. Wentling of this city, which stood on the corner of Water street, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the night of the 29th ult., together with all its contents, consisting of finished and unfinished work, carpenters' tools, &c.

Snake Story.—The following incident occurred in the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, at Bridgeville, on Thursday last, in the absence of her husband. She was sitting in the front room of her house, while her infant slept in the cradle in front of, and at a little distance from her. Suddenly she heard a rustling sound, and the next instant she perceived a large snake enter the door, and make directly for the cradle. For a moment all her energies seemed paralysed by fear; but in the next instant,true to the maternal instinct, she sprang to the cradle,seized her infant by the arm and fled, uttering shriek upon shriek, just as the serpent, having entered the cradle, was rapidly approaching the head of the child. Several of her neighbors alarmed by her cries, hurried to the house, and after some search, the snake was found coiled up under the bed, apparently prepared to act upon the defensive. Having been killed with a broad hoe, it proved to be a black snake, of the rarer species, 5½ feet in length.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

Found Him out at Last.—We copy the following biography of Kendall, one of the editors of the N. O Picayune, from Hill's N. H. Patriot:

"The talented and facetious editor of the Picayune, is the descendant of an ancient family at Amherst in this State; his grandfather on the mother's side was the first most respected clergyman of that town; his mother, with an angelic voice, was the head of the singing choir, for years at the church which we attended, from 14 to 21 years of age—she was married, and we had the honor to be a guest at the wedding. The father and the mother moved away to Burlington, Vermont, and we knew not that such a person as young K——was in existence till the flashes of his fine talents repeatedly met us all the way from New Orleans. Like many others whom we might name, he is indebted for his notoriety to his service in a printing office."

Great Travelling.—The New Jersey Railroad carried 4,973 passengers, between Newark and New York, on the 5th and 6th instant. As many more were carried in the Philadelphia lines, and in the Accommodation lines to New Brunswick, making about 10,000 passengers, all of whom were transported over the railroad and Jersey city ferry without accident or injury.

Nomination of Washington.—The Troy Whig holds an argument to prove that Thomas Johnson, and John Adams, first nominated Washington as commander-in-chief of the American Army.

Camp-Meeting Notices.

Brownsville, Licking, O., July 15, 1841.

Br. Springer: We intend holding a camp-meeting three quarters of a mile south west from this place, on Mr. Jacob Brown's farm, to commence Friday the 20th of August at 11 o'clock, to which we invite Brs. T. Foster, Thrap, Baldwin, Linder, Marshall, Fairchild, Maynard, Scott, and all others who can conveniently attend. We request all those who wish to build Wooden Tents to meet for that purpose on Saturday the 31st of this month.

Wm. Munhall,
Dan'l Kinney.

There will be a camp-meeting held for Ligonier circuit, three miles west of Ligonier town, on the ground occupied last year, to commence the 6th of August. As the meeting is appointed to suit Br. Ragan's visit we hope that he will not fail in his attendance. We also solicit the assistance of Brs. McCullough, Robison, Davis, Lanham, Clark, sr., Hopwood, Fordyce, Addis, Cullin, and any of our brethren, stationed or unstationed, who can assist us.

W. W. Tipton, Sup't.

A camp-meeting, for Miami circuit, will be held at the old camp-ground, near Sidney, O., commencing on the 13th of August. As we will much need help, we earnestly solicit the aid of Brs. McGuire, Hunt, Devore, Young. Dalbey, Besse and J. Flood, with all others, who can conveniently attend.

J. M. Flood.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags.

A. Lippitt.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. Lippitt and S. Gates.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. Johnson & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

To Druggists.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing all kinds of hollow ware used by Druggists, and also all the different sizes of bottles and flasks from gallon to half pint.

S. B. Johnson & Co.

Zanesville. May 26, 1841. 92

MUTUAL RIGHTS
AND
Ecclesiastical Reform

IT has been suggested by those whose opinion is worthy of regard, that a periodical would in pamphlet form, devoted principally to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, and to an examination of reform principles advocated by the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, previous to the formation of the Associated Methodist Churches, now known as the Methodist Protestant Church, would meet with approbation and support. Solicited to test the validity of this opinion by experiment, the only ordeal by which matters of this kind can be definitely settled, the subscribers propose a monthly publication under the above title.

The *first* object of this work will be to collect and preserve, in a convenient and durable form, the principles espoused and defended by those who sought to reform the polity of the M. E. Church, and check the mal-administration of the itinerant ministers. While the plan of the work will admit essays on church government generally, we shall confine its columns more particularly to bring before the public a succinct view of the *commencement*, *progress* and *consummation* of events that lead to the secession of many ministers and members from the Methodist E. Church, and ultimately established the separate organization of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The present period seems to be a favorable one in view of bringing before an intelligent and candid public the controversy that existed between the friends to a radical and scriptural ecclesiastical government, and the Bishops and hierarchy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The undue excitement produced by interested persons in that communion, to divert the public attention from the merits of the pending controversy, has now subsided—and the influence of those persons being now neutralized, because of their motives and conduct being generally known, and the public mind being prepared for a dispassionate examination of the subject, points out the *necessity* and *expediency* of the proposed publication.

The work will be published simultaneously in Boston and New York, once a month, in the octavo form, to contain some thirty pages, elegantly printed, with good type and fine paper. The price will be two dollars a year, payable in advance, or on the reception of the first number, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense. Any person obtaining six subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to the seventh copy.

Persons holding subscription papers will please return the names of subscribers as soon as practicable. It will be admitted by all who have taken an interest in the objects contemplated by the subscribers, that as a Church, we owe it to ourselves and the community at large, that we should present matters in their true light, that after we are gone, posterity may judge between us and our opponents in view of the truth and justice of our course. Many of the writings of the early Reformers have gone out of print—the protests against unrighteous clerical assumptions ought not to be lost. Let then, a simultaneous effort be made at once, by our friends, and we shall send forth an antidote to the poison that has afflicted many.

Direct to editors of New York Luminary, New York; and Olive Branch, Boston.

W. W. Wallace, N. Y.
T. F. Norris, Boston.

N. B.—All letters must be post paid.

Double Plate Number.

LADY'S BOOK,--EXTRA.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VOLUME. VOLUME XXIII., EIGHT COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Lady's Book Fashions.

THE present number is presented to the public as the consummation of a long and ardent wish of the proprietor, to make this portion of the Pictorial Department of the Lady's Book superior to the issue from the French press. We do not mention the English, as we have long since surpassed them.

Two Engravings

Adorn this No. The Paintings by Collins. The Transfer by A. L. Dick.

They are subjects that tell to the soul of every reader. There is a story in each; a world of mind to be appreciated by all who love the beautiful in nature; and how well has Prof. Walter illustrated them. Our thanks are due to the Painter, the Engraver and the Poet. A series of such beautiful Pictures will follow. We do not promise to give more than one steel engraving in a month—we may give two, just as the fancy pleases us.

The paper used in this, and to be used in future numbers, we wish to call particular attention to. It is of the finest quality used for book work.

Miss Edgeworth, Miss Mitford, Lady Blessington, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. S. C. Hall, will in future be co-contributors with Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Leslie,Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Hentz, &c., &c., &c. A list of names that embraces the female talent of America and England.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1841.

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT. with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county. Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. Richardson.

April 28, 1841. 88

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE, late of Hopewell township, Muskingum county, Ohio, deceased, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, within one year from this date for settlement: and all who may be indebted to said estate are required to pay the same immediately. Nancy George, Ad'x.

May 19, 1841. 91

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. Johnson & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 50. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1841. Whole No. 102.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &C.

Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. VIII. CONCLUDED.

INFINITE AND ETERNAL PRESCIENCE, NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVINE EXISTENCE, NOR REQUISITE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD, NOR IMPLIED IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HUMAN HEART, NOR COMPATIBLE WITH THE MORAL PROBATION OF HUMAN BEINGS.

This gigantic monster of an infinite and eternal prescience, is terrible only while it is viewed far off, and real only while the mind is paralyzed by the touch of implicit credulity, or prostrated on the earth by superstitious fear. It reminds me of a story which was once related by a young man, who was reputed to be in possession of the faculty of second sight; and who himself did appear to believe that he really had the faculty of seeing preternatual appearances. He said that one moonlight night, as he was ascending an easy acclivity, on an extended field, he perceived a most gigantic object before him. He stood still and contemplated this large and wonderful phenomenon, and he endeavored to ascertain its form, and proportions, and other visible or seeming properties; but although his mind, he said, was perfectly calm, being accustomed to such preternatural interruptions in his mortal pilgrimage, yet he could not make out any regularity of form, nor was he able to convey in words, any thing like an intelligent conception of this very extraordinary vision. He nevertheless walked boldly, and, I suppose, very slowly up towards the mysterious and equivocal object that stood before him. He had not long, however, pursued the phantom, before he actually perceived that it gradually diminished in magnitude, and equally so, I have no manner of doubt, in its terrors. His pace was 'accelerated,' and the contractions of the ghost became accelerated with equal rapidity; as the agility of the ghost increased, the speed of its pursuer was quickened, until the ghost and its pursuer were fairly put upon their metal; and it became a decided and determined race. The ghost, however, had the policy to get the start, and to keep it; and, moreover, he had this advantage over his earthly antagonist, that whereas his pursuer became weaker by the effort of every succeeding step, the ghost was constantly diminishing in magnitude, and consequently, I presume, in personal gravitation; and therefore the farther he ran the less must have had to carry. Still, however, the ghost, having once lost his confidence, and of course his self possession, he could never afterwards perfectly regain them; but he continued to diminish as the chase proceeded; until at length, he was fain to have resource to a cowardly stratagem, and to secure a speedy lodgment in the knotted roots of an aged oak. And therefore, as the young man found it impracticable to follow the phantom into its subterraneous retreat, the race was of necessity, completely at an end.

In like manner, the ghostly doctrine of eternal prescience has been of amazing volume, and of the most terrible and mysterious aspect to the microscopic and delusive visions of religious superstition and popular credulity. But some few intrepid spirits have had the courage to turn upon the fearful goblin of eternal prescience: and he has already commenced his retreat, and has begun to shrink in his apparent bulk: only let the chase be pursued with determination and vigor, and his pigmy form, and empty shadow, will skulk away in the labyrinths of evasion; and then he will never have the confidence to assail the distempered imagination again, as long as human nature itself shall endure.

It is stated on several occasions by the evangelists, that our blessed Redeemer knew the hearts of the Jews, he perceived their thoughts, and detected their secret reasonings: and especially, that he knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man: for he knew what was in man, John ii. 24. But not one of those passages of holy writ, either expresses or implies an eternal and inaugmentable knowledge; they all evidently refer to the present actual contents and productions of the human heart, and to the known character of the persons of whom our Lord was speaking. To suppose that the actual and present knowledge of the Deity must extend not only to all the present contents of all human hearts, and all the past contents and productions of all human hearts, but that it must include all the future productions of all the human hearts which are already in existence, and all the productions of all human hearts which may be hereafter in existence, and embrace all their productions, both in time and in eternity, is an assumption that would involve a thousand contradictions, as absurd and gross as were ever concocted in the brain of a bedlamite, or ever dropped from the lips of a drivelling idiot. It would of necessity imply, however unwilling its advocates might be to look at the consequences, that knowledge has no connexion whatever with fact, or any relation to the objects of its cognizance; that the actual existence of human hearts is by no means requisite to the knowledge of the contents and productions of those hearts; that the actual existence of the contents of those hearts, is not at all necessary to the most minute and certain knowledge of those contents and productions; that actual existence is not necessary for the production of actual knowledge, and that the Divine existence itself is not necessary. In short, it would outberkley Berkleyism itself; for it would follow that eternal prescience, abstract eternal prescience, is absolutely independent of all actual existence, created and uncreated; and that the only real existence and actual being, is the doctrine of an unoriginated, infinite, and eternal prescience.

To suppose that the actual knowledge of the Deity must extend not only to all the present contents of all human hearts in existence, and all the past contents and productions of all human hearts, and to all the future contents and productions of all human hearts in time and in eternity, is therefore an obvious and palpable contradiction. The Deity is the only being in existence who possesses a perfect knowledge of any heart besides his own.

There are, indeed, many persons, I am fully aware, that are in the habit of ascribing a species of omniscience, if not of omnipresence, to that evil spirit who walketh about seeking whom he may devour; and in certain schools of speculative christian theology, the omnipresence, or at all events, the pluripresence of the devil, is regarded as being almost, if not altogether, as orthodox as that of eternal prescience itself.—And it is worthy, I confess, of such an association; for they have the same morbid and superstitious origin: being the native productions of that misdirected and perverted piety, which is for ever disposed to magnify into monstrous proportions, every object of religious veneration. The Holy Scriptures do most clearly and explicitly state that, No man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of a man, which is in him; and they do most clearly imply, that the man himself is the only being, except his infinite Creator, who is thoroughly acquainted with the secret thoughts of his own heart. But the infinite and eternal spirit must be more truly omnipresent and omniscient too, in the person and the heart of every man, than even his own immaterial and immortal mind can be; and the knowledge which the Deity possesses of the secret thoughts of every human heart, must be more competent and perfect than that of the conscious spirit which dwells within the human body can possibly be. In him we live, and move, and have our being. Hell is naked before him, and destruction hath no covering.

It has been strangely conceived, that when the Psalmist says, Thou understandest my thoughts afar off, he speaks of a distance in duration, and not a distance of place. And I suppose that both the advocates of the doctrine of eternal prescience, and the admirer of the notion of an eternal now, will fancy that they can perceive something in his poetical image of the Psalmist, that will greatly favor their respective theories. But every sober and discerning inquirer will easily perceive, that the object of this pious conception is a distance of place and not a distance of time. As though the Psalmist had said, thou needest not to leave the habitation of thy glory, to behold and understand the thoughts of my heart. Thou needest not to travel a long and wearisome journey, or prosecute a laborious inquiry, to ascertain the secret workings of my mind. The range of thy piercing and universal vision, is not confined within the narrow limits of a mundane hemisphere, or even the unmeasurable circuit of the solar light; it reaches as far as from heaven to earth. Thou understandest my thoughts afar off. Thy divine infinitude pervades the geometrical dimensions of my person; thou art cognizant and co-existent with every conception of my mind. Thy knowledge of my body and thy knowledge of my soul, thy knowledge of my actions and my words, thy knowledge of my secret purposes and desires, at every point of the duration of my being, is absolutely perfect; although, it will admit of a constant accession in quantity throughout the progress of my everlasting existence.

The notion of an eternal prescience can not possibly be reconciled with that of moral probation. The angel of the Lord said unto Abraham, Now I know that thou fearest God; seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thy only son, from me. Gen. xxii. 12. God said unto the ancient Israelites in the wilderness by His servant Moses, If there arise among you a prophet, or a dreamer of dreams, and giveth thee a sign or a wonder, &c., thou shalt not hearken unto the words of that prophet, or that dreamer of dreams: for the Lord your God proveth you, to know whether ye love the Lord your God, with all your heart, and with all your soul.—Deut. xiii. 1—3. Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them whether they will walk in my law or no.—Ex. xvi. 4. And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God hath led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee and to prove thee, and to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldst keep His commandments or no.—Deut. viii. 2. And the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel; and He said, I will not henceforth drive out any from before them of the natives which Joshua left when he died; that through them I may prove Israel, whether they will keep the way of the Lord to walk therein, as their fathers did keep it, or not. Judges ii. 20—22. And they were to prove Israel by them, to know whether they would hearken to the commandments of the Lord, which He commanded their fathers by the hand of Moses. Judges iii. 4. And hence David prayed, Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.—Psalm cxxxix. 23, 24.

Now let any person read over the foregoing scriptures, and then let him ask his own understanding and conscience, whether the doctrine contained therein be compatible with the notion of an inaugmentable knowledge in the Deity; and whether it is possible for the doctrine of an eternal prescience to be reconciled with an unsophisticated moral probation of human beings. And let me appeal to the common sense and scripture knowledge of my readers, whether the moral probation of human beings be not instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the real character of human beings, and especially of ascertaining the important fact of their being rendered thereby fit for a state of happy and everlasting retribution. It may, indeed, be argued, that the object of probation is not that of ascertaining, but of producing the fact. But I would ask whether there is any possible way of ascertaining that fact, except by actual production? The knowledge of the fact must always imply the actual production of the fact; because the knowledge must be dependent upon, and be posterior to, the fact itself. If the final issue of life be an object of a certain and eternal prescience, the moral probation of human beings must be among the very worst species of Jesuitical chicanery; and I therefore boldly challenge the whole world to show how the notion of an eternal prescience may be reconciled with the notion which the scriptures inculcate of the moral probation of the human race. JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

POPERY—NEW SERIES.

NO. II.

What higher claim can the governors of a church set up, than that of being "*theocratic* in their ecclesiastical government," (i.e.) a government immediately superintended or administered by God,—and being "*divinely*" appointed "to rule and govern?" Was there any thing higher or more terrific in the Pope's claim to divine right, and being the vice-gerent of Jesus Christ? And these claims are *now* set up for the "ecclesiastical polity or government of the M. E. Church," in the church papers, and not contradicted. The church of Isreal has been considered *theocratic*, when there was but one visible church on earth, and when God superintended it, by immediate communications to the Patriarchs, Moses and the Prophets. But that a single branch of the church, or rather a single self-created hierachy, should claim to be *theocratic*, at this time of day, when christian churches are numerous, and all different in their ecclesiastical polity, is strange,—nay, astounding! But why investigate and controvert these claims to "power and authority?" I answer, first, because the power of the clergy is always to be dreaded.—2dly. An assumed and irresponsible government, is always dangerous. 3dly. "The accumulation of *all power*, legislative, executive and judicial, in *the same hands*, may justly be pronounced the very essence and definition of tyranny," said a great man. 4th. "Unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it." 5th. "Wherever religious liberty is suppressed, the church establishment will first or last become the engine of despotism, and overthrow, if it be not itself overthrown, every vistage of civil liberty." 6th "No class of men is the safe depository of latitudinarian, discretionary and irresponsible power even for the most holy ends." 7th. Every christian patriot is jealous of his own and his country's liberty, and feels a just concern for the welfare of posterity. "The church establishment may become the engine of despotism," by numbers, wealth and influence; and may overthrow or paralize civil government, and destroy every vistage of liberty. And men may cry peace and safety, until ere they are aware sudden destruction cometh.

Already the boast is made in an official organ, that it is "an easy matter (in the State of Indiana,) so far as Methodism is concerned, to compare ecclesiastical with civil statistics"!! If the prosecution, expulsion, and proscription of worthy men, under what has been termed the "gag law," for opinion's sake, and for using the sacred right of speaking, writing and printing, and acting with "purity of intention," is to be taken as a specimen of clerical vindictiveness, and the temper and clemency of a "*theocratic*" government, we may readily anticipate what awaits posterity, in the event of continued "success and power how'ere acquir'd." And if pursuing the injured and proscribed, with falsehood and slander, to keep down reform, and perpetuate power, is a part of the means to "girt the globe" and "evangelize the world," then has the advent of the Messiah, so far as this theocracy, or "ecclesiastical polity" is concerned, ceased to be "good will to man"! And it is in vain to think of "holding" men thus coaliced to sustain a favorite hierarchy and a growing aristocracy, responsible at any bar but that of public opinion, or the bar of public justice; where an interested judge dare not preside,—the same individual cannot twice decide the same case where those who have formed or expressed an opinion, are made to stand aside, and where false and prejudiced witnesses are not so readily credited.—Here, and here alone, can such men be made to feel for their temerity, in publishing such slanderous falsehoods as have appeared in the Advocate and Journal, and the S. W. C. Advocate, the particulars and the proofs can be given.—Well might Dr. B. say, "we cannot guarantee the perpetual purity of any church," &c., "with *undivided* authority," and we may add, with latitudinarian and irresponsible power.

History tells of a period when the christian church was *democratic*—(i. e.) "the people were first in authority." It also tells of a period when "the ancient method of ecclesiastical government" "*seemed to subsist*," but "varied from the primitive rule and degenerated toward the form of a religious monarchy," and sad and withering are subsequent events, produced by a corrupt priesthood. There are those still living who saw Methodism and the itinerant ministry, when "purity, simplicity and sincerity" were their leading characteristics.—A melancholy change in spirit, purity and thirst for power, wealth and a domineering disposition, is too visible to escape the notice of the most ordinary observer.—This is justly lamented by many of the plain and pious of this day. And as some rejoiced at the glory of the second Temple, others wept because it was inferior to the first. So while some glory in the increase of numbers, splendid churches, fine talents, elegant colleges, &c., others lament the departure from original simplicity, and the decline of ardent piety. And we may ask, is there not a cause? G.

For the Western Recorder

Br. Springer: Your correspondent "Layman" is taking a good deal of pains to prove to your readers that neither John the Baptist, nor the disciples of Christ, ever required or practised immersion.

Before he closes, I would be glad he would tell us exactly what they did practice—for if their practice were known, then the meaning of the Greek word *Baptizo* would also be known, for I take it for granted that they understood the word—and none of the commentators, I believe, pretend to say that John or the disciples of Jesus practiced different actions on different persons whatever action John performed the disciples of Jesus also performed, for it is written that "Jesus made and baptized more disciples than John, although Jesus himself did not baptize, but his disciples did."

This shows that they both or all practised the same thing, or alike—and I conclude that whatever the disciples practised before Pentecost, they practised afterwards also, else the change would have been noticed in some way: it would have been expressed in another word, or the action described so as to show the difference—but as the same word is used afterwards that was before, without any explanation or qualification, I conclude that they uniformally practised the same thing, whether that thing was dipping, pouring or sprinkling. Your correspondent seems to agree with me in this, and aims to prove that the uniform practice was to sprinkle. If this were satisfactorily proven then I would say that both the other actions of immersing and pouring were of human origin and invalid.

But, I fear that he will not satisfy himself, or any body else, that the uniform practice of John and the Apostles, was to sprinkle. The reason why I think his reasonings and conclusions will be unsatisfactory is this, that all who reason as he does, continue to practice immersion afterwards. Nothing is more common than for men to preach against immersion, and then go right down into the water and practice it. Not so with those who contend for immersion, as the primitive practice, they uniformally refuse to sprinkle or pour.

The proof offered by "Layman" for sprinkling is a curious one; "*John could not have immersed so many people in so short a time*"; then gives the population of Judea, &c., assuming that John sprinkled the whole population, men, women and children, or nearly all. He forgot that the disciples of Jesus baptized more than John, and that afterwards more than half the people perished in the destruction of Jerusalem because they continued in rebellion against God's Messiah, and that thousands were baptized after the death of John, and the acsension of Christ, before the destruction took place, so that he will be compelled to advocate re-baptism, or admit that John baptized but a small part of the Jewish people.

M. W.

P. S. Is there a pedo-baptist, either preacher or layman who honestly thinks that John immersed some, poured some, and sprinkled some, or the Apostles sprinkled in one place, poured in another, and immersed in another, or, that in the same place they sprinkled, poured and immersed? If so, let him speak out. M. W.

Jamestown, O., July 23, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Disciple: Your 6th No. has this day came to hand, and in haste I now take up my pen to reply. I cannot but admire your christian courtesy, as well as your ingenuity in pronouncing an argument, "perfectly ridiculous," when you find yourself unabled to answer it.

1. Your assertion that Simon wanted to purchase the holy spirit, is destitute of proof, without which honest men will not be likely to receive it. It was the power to impart the holy spirit to others by the laying on of hands, that Simon wanted to purchase. See Acts viii. 19.

2. There is no proof that Simon had "neither part nor lot" in the gifts of the holy spirit, but he had neither part nor lot in the power to impart it to others.

3. Peter does not charge him with wickedness, but in one thought, and exhorts him to pray to God that the thought or wickedness of his thought might be forgiven him. Now, Br. Disciple, "get over this if you can."

Why did you not attempt to show that Simon was not one of the *them* upon whom Peter and John laid their hands? That he believed and was baptised, you dare not deny, and that Christ said such should be saved, you dare not deny.—If you can show that Christ's promise failed in this case, do it, and that will end the matter. Until you do this I shall believe His word like himself, immutable.

We notice once more "Cornelius." In this case there are some matters you have always passed over.

1. In a former communication you asserted that the holy Spirit fell on Cornelius, to "seal the work of pardon upon his heart." I have called for scripture proof, but you have not even attempted to furnish any, nor can you find such proof in the Bible. Furnish it brother, or give it up.

2. You have more than once asserted that baptism was to "*introduce* and *connect* us with the discipleship of Christ." You will remember that all of Christ's disciples are all *connected* with him. They are in union with Him; He "is the vine, they are the branches."—You say Cornelius was saved before he was baptized. I ask you once more, what relation does a man hold to Christ who is not *connected* with his disciples? I must insist upon an answer. If you hold fast to your "third law in the kingdom of Christ," as expressed in a former number, all your labor since will be in vain in the case of Cornelius.

Your feeble attempt at wit in your remarks about baptism, and not believing with head and hands, &c., have no bearing upon me, for I do not wish baptism put in the place of anything else; I want it just to stand for itself.

Your remarks on Peter's preaching to the Gentiles, in my view, placed the Apostle in rather an unfavorable light, for as he had but one commission to preach the gospel (after the resurrection of Christ) and that was "to all the world," "to all nations," &c. Where you make him preach a different gospel to Gentiles from that which he preached to the Jews, at the beginning; you certainly make out that he preached a gospel that he was unauthorised to preach, unless you can show that Christ authorized two gospels.—Until you do this I shall feel safe on the ground I now occupy. The doctrine for which I have contended is already made out: Christ says, he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved: Mark xvi. 16. Peter says, repent and be baptised every one of you, in the name of Jesus Chrirt, for the remission of sins, &c. Acts ii. 38. Paul says, for as many of you as have been baptised into Christ, have put on Christ: Gal. iii. 27. You say, "a third law in the kingdom of Christ is baptism to introduce and connect us with the discipleship of Christ," and Christ says, His disciples are branches in him as the true vine." Mr. John Wesley says, by baptism we are regenerated and born again, hence it is called by the Apostle the washing of regeneration. Thus Christ, Peter, Paul and Disciple, makes baptism do all that I contend for, and Mr. Wesley makes it do more than I can believe. There is too much waterism about it for me. Go ahead, Br. Disciple, and give us proof, not assertion.

Yours, in the good hope, TIMOTHY.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Dear Br. Ragan: Permit me to assure you that it has not been through any intentional disrespect either for the President of the District, or the requirement of the discipline, that I have heretofore failed to 'report quarterly to you, the the state of my circuit;' nevertheless I confess myself guilty of a neglect of duty, in this matter, and now promise amendment, if forgiven, I shall be glad, if not, I shall be the more sorry. I very much regret, also, that so many of my brethren are in the same condemnation with me.

We are still favored of the Lord, with at least, moderate prosperity, on Pittsburgh circuit. Our congregrations are generally good, compared with times that are passed—very good—classmeetings are pretty well attended—spiritual and lively.—Some good accessions are still being made to our numbers, but not so numerous, as in the last year. But one case has yet occurred, in the year, requiring judicial process, and that has been attended with favorable results. The only exceptions to universal good fellowship, peace and harmony, of which I have any knowledge, are attributable to no worse cause than a difference of opinion among brethren, in the exercise of an honest and laudable zeal for prosperity of the church, and of course the exceptions are of momentary nature, and rather to be desired than a peace without followship, or harmony without energy or action; a single exception to the above statement, I ought also to make, but it is clearly attributable to a physical cause. There are persons, you know, who are constitutionally subject to a gloomy and depressive temperament, that leads them to view every thing through an alarming medium; and ever draw towards themselves, all that is awful, destructive, and distressing.—Owing to the prevalence of a morbid affection of the nervous fluids, a member of the church, is often kept in a state of the most painful irritation and depression, and if he have influence over others they also will be affected, and disturbed by his reiterated complainings of evils, difficulties and sorrows that have their existence only in his diseased imagination. In proportion to numbers and experience, I believe, I have never known, a greater aggregate amount of ardent piety, sound intelligence, and liberality of feeling, among any people—and the prospect of the future, permanent prosperity of Protestant Methodism, thro' their instrumentality, is at the present time better, than at any previous period in their history.

Early in the spring we organized a church of some eighteen members at New Brighton, (Beaver falls,) all of sterling worth—nothwithstanding the great numerical strength, and powerful influence of Episcopal Methodism, in all that vicinity, and the direct bearing of that influence against our success. I am confident in the hope, that this society, if faithful on its own part, and properly attended to by the conference, will become a very important point in our general field of operation. It has not been included in the plan of our charge, though with the consent of our quarterly conference, and the aid of unstationed brethren, we have been enabled to supply it with two weeks preaching, in view of its being a principal point in a new and promising charge, the ensuing year. At the pressing solicitations of the brethren at New Castle, my colleague has labored with that delightfully interesting, and prosperous society one-fourth of his time, and I learn with much acceptance and profit.

I have never before, felt myself so much embarrassed, as the present year, in endeavoring to improve the hopeful openings, that have presented, for the extension of our cause. Nor have I since the secession from the old church witnessed so much episcopal hostility to our interests. It would seem as though some of the dignitaries of the old fellowship, retained entire the spirit which actual them in the days of former proscription, conflict and strife; and we no sooner hear of its renewed development in the Advocate at New York, than we have also heard of it and witnessed it, in the love-feast and pulpits of our own vicinity, and by petty movements in violation of common courtesy, and far beneath the dignity of christianity, efforts have been made to intercept the progress of our cause, by getting up rival appointments, under circumstances, that very clearly indicated an unworthy object; and publicly exhibiting the charge of misrepresentation and slander against the entire church, without any other occasion than has existed for the past twelve years, except our renewed prosperity.

Last Saturday, Sabbath and Monday we held an extra quarterly meeting at Bakerstown, in the labors of which we were very profitably assisted by Br. Boardman, who has recently joined the church in Pittsburgh station, from the New Connexion, or Protestant Methodists, of England. The meeting was one of special interest and profit throughout. The love-feast especially, was favored with an extraordinary manifestation of the spirit of God. It was among the most melting, reviving seasons I have ever witnessed.

I should add, in conclusion, that the cause of temperance has recently been gloriously revived, and is now accomplishing wonders in this region. Sharpsburgh and vicinity is participating largely in the benefits of this very important reformation. There is reason now, rationally, to hope that the day is not far distant when the force of public sentiment will have driven from existence all the criminal usages and customs that hitherto have sanctioned and supported drunkenness, and its attendant sorrows. I rejoice with thankfulness that the people of my charge are united and almost unanimous in the liberal support and furtherance of every benevolent enterprise; not at all overlooking the cause of the oppressed and benighted of our own land.

Yours, in the gospel,

JNO. CLARKE, JR.

Allegheny, Pa., July 16, 1841.

FREEPORT, SHELBY, IA., July 23, 1841.

Mr. Editor: I see in the Western Recorder an inquiry relative to where the next session of the Indiana Conference of the M. P. Church will be held. It will be held at the Union meeting house on Sugar creek circuit, 30 miles south east of Indianopolis, 7 south-east of Franklin Johnson county, on the line of said county, 5 north of Edensburgh, 15 south-west of Shelbysville, Shelby county, 1½ west of Blue river.

Our prospects on this (Sugar creek) circuit, are promising, but nothing special has occurred.

Yours, &c., SAM'L. MORRISON.

BUFORD, O., JUNE 30, 1841.

The third quarterly meeting for this conference year in the Eagle creek circuit was held in Buford. We had a good meeting,—the spirit of the Lord was with us. We had the aid of the locality on the circuit: the meeting commenced on Saturday and continued until Tuesday evening; the interest increasing till the last. Saints were made to rejoice, sinners tremble, and many of them became submissive to the King of kings, and rejoiced in the hope of glory. Twenty-three joined the church. The Lord is reviving His work on this circuit. I am in hopes that old things on this circuit will be done away and all things become new. I do not believe it is any harm to pray God to send the time quickly.

Yours, &c., S. H. EVANS

☞This letter was mislaid.—ED.

Cabin Point, Morgan, Ia., July 14, 1841.

Dear Br: With pleasure I avail myself of a few leisure moments to inform you, and through you the lovers of Christ and His kingdom, that on the third and fourth days of the present month, I had the pleasure of attending a meeting on this (White river) circuit, in this county, where it pleased the Great Head of the church to manifest Himself in power divine, giving energy to the gospel, as preached unto the people, making it the power of God unto salvation to some precious souls, while others were constrained to say, God be merciful to me a sinner. Twenty were added to this church, which has not had an existence for two years, until the coming winter, whose numbers now exceed seventy members. A revival has been going on nearly all the time, if my information is correct. May heaven continue to prosper them.

The laborers present were our esteemed Br. Clingler, superintendent, Brs. D. H. Stephens, John Williams, Thos. Alexander, Cha. Williams, a promising youth and candidate for the ministry, and Br. Fletcher, of the Baptist denomination, who took a lively interest in the meeting. Among those that joined, there were the hoary head, the middle aged, the youth, with one accord, expressing a determination to live for God, and get to heaven by grace, through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Yours, respectfully,

W. W. PAUL.

Waynesburgh, Pa., July 21, 1841.

Br. Springer: Having to write on business, it may not be amiss to add a word respecting the condition of our charge, tho' nothing [illegible] of very great moment, since my last communication to you. We recently organized a class at the round school-house, four miles east of this place, on the road to Jefferson. This is an interesting neighborhood, and many of the people out of church are our decided friends. We also organized a class at the Union schoolhouse, near Jefferson, some two weeks since. This is also a good neighborhood, and promises to be an appointment of considerable interest to this circuit. We have organized five new classes on the circuit, this year, all of which are interesting and important accessions to our cause here.

It is true that several of the classes on the circuit, are in rather a cold or lukewarm condition; but on the whole we have great reason to thank God, and take courage, being assured that our cause is good, and that faithfulness and perseverance will result in abundant success.

Yours, in Christ,

JAMES HOPWOOD.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

It devolves on us to record the death of Miss SARAH ROSE, grand-daughter of Mr. James Stagg, and one of our church members at Bethesda, who departed this transitory life on the fourth of the present month, in the 22d year of her age, in the triumphs of faith, and with bright prospects of an endless felicity. She had made a profession of religion for about four years, and has left a widowed mother and several brothers to mourn her loss. Her last words were to request her dear surviving relatives to meet her in heaven. She expired with the utmost composure: peace be to her spirit.

"Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short lived beauties die away.

"Let sickness blast, let death devour,
If heaven must recompense our pains,
Perish the grass and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God remains."

R. T. BOYD.

Bethesda, Hamilton, O., July 22, 1841.

GONE AT LAST.—We learn upon unquestionable authority, that the doors of the West Union Bank have at last been closed, and its *hundreds of thousands* of bills have been thrown on the hands of the holders thereof as worthless.—*Statesman.*

ROBBERY.—We learn that on Friday afternoon, Mr. Justice, a runner in the Commercial Bank, was robbed as he supposes, between the Girard Bank and the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, of a wallet containing ten or twelve promissory notes and checks, amounting to about $9000, and Girard Bank certificates to the amount of $1000.—*Phil. paper.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 4, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

MOBS.

The recent and rapidly multiplying exhibitions of mobocracy in our country, cannot fail to excite alarm and fearful apprehensions in the mind of every reflecting patriot. Who does not see that the fostering and encouragement of the already prevalent mobocratic spirit of this age, will tend to the subversion of our government? Who does not see that the game is up with this Republic, unless the lisentious and law-breaking spirit of the land is speedily checked—unless the open and flagrant acts of mobocracy and violence, and the actors therein, are discountenanced and frowned upon by public opinion? The present generation of Americans, is a generation of mobocrats, and in justification of the very harsh remark, I point to the numerous exhibitions of 'lynching,' within the last ten or twelve years, in various sections of the country. The lynching propensities of the present age, will, in after-times, be regarded as one of *its* most distinguished characteristic features. What a proud position for Americans of the first half of the nineteenth century. What eminent renown—renown, nay, infamous notoriety.

It was not enough to satiate the fiendish spirit of mobocracy, to burn the Charlestown convent. That craven-hearted act of popular incendiarism and villainy, must be followed by tearing down flour stores, and destroying thousands of barrels of flour in the city of New York—by the hanging of five gamblers at Vicksburgh—by the burning of Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia—by the destruction of printing presses in Alton and Cincinnati, and private houses in Baltimore—by the burning of a negro at St. Louis—by the lynching of Amos Dresser, at Nashville, and more recently of a student at Oberlin, besides numerous other outrages of a similar kind, in all sections of our country.

But one of the most horrible exhibitions of mobocratic barbarity, has recently passed off in Kentucky, which presents some new features in the science of lynching, and it is therefore, that I am induced to make some remarks on the subject of mobs, generally.

The case to which I allude is the hanging of two men in Grant county, Kentucky, by a mob of seven hundred persons !! The men were in prison, suspected of an attempt to murder and rob. The insatiate blood thirsty mob, collected at the jail, forced open the door, carried the two men into the woods, at midday, where they were allowed the benefit of religious instruction several hours, and then *hung and buried in satisfaction of mobocratic thirst for blood!* Kentuckians! what patriots—how chivalrous—what magnanimity in allowing your victims the benefit of clergy!!

The new feature in the science of '*lynching*,' to which I refer, is the accompaniment of these scenes of mobocratic violence, *with religious exercises!!*

The account given by an [illegible] of the county of Grant, of this revolting affair informs us that the proceedings in this wholesale murder were characterized by *great order, decorum and solemnity*—that a preacher officiated at the place of execution some hours—that one man obtained peace with God and manifested a willingness to meet his fate—that the other imploringly begged for two days only (from Saturday, the day of execution, until Monday) to make his reconciliation with heaven—that the magnanimous mob refused the request—that he told them he was unprepared to die, and that he spoke endearingly of his wife and children, and that his plaintive entreaties for further time, were wholly disregarded by the executioners—the conservators of morals, and friends of law and justice!! To cap the climax of generosity and benevolence the friends of the deceased were informed if they wished to get the effects or goods of their murdered friends, or any information concerning them, if they came there *they should be treated like gentlemen!!*

This I believe is the second instance in which public religious exercises accompanied lynching;—Oberlin, being a sort of semi-religious, fanatical pseudo philanthropic institution, *it* must needs set the example.—'A lynching to come off' there, to be characteristic, the exercises must be commenced by asking Divine aid and direction! To accompany these exhibitions with religious exercises, conveys to the minds of the actors, the impression that they have, to some extent, the sanction of christianity, and it is therefore that this new feature in the science of lynching, will rather tend to the encouragement, than otherwise of the outrageous and nefarious practice. And yet the benevolent heart does not wish to swing his fellow off the gallows, into eternity without an effort to prepare his mind for the awful change.

Mr. Editor, the evil is great—the remedy is with the courts—the clergy—the press—will they apply it?

Let the courts punish with the utmost rigor of the law the guilty participators—let the clergy lift up their voice like a trumpet and show the people the heinousness of such offences against the laws of their country—the wickedness of encouraging in any way whatever these popular outbreaks; and let the press speak out in trumpet tones, in reprobation of all who in the least countenances or encourage mobocratic violence. Let them show the dangerous tendency of such conduct, and hold up for public execration, the aiders and abettors thereof.

In despotism, and even in monarchies, the mass of the people have no voice in the enactment of laws for their government, but in this country, under our republican form of government, every free citizen participates in some way or other, in making the laws which operate upon him. There is therefore much less apology for the violation of laws here, than in despotic governments. Laws are made by men chosen by us—men living among us, having community of interest with us, and as they can be altered whenever a majority deem them unwise or injurious, it manifestly becomes our duty to yield obedience to them. The Father of his country says, 'respect for the authority of your government, compliance with its laws, and acquiesence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.'

'All acts of popular violence strike at the very foundation of government, and are in the highest degree dangerous. When once introduced among a people sufficiently corrupt to tolerate them, their progress is fearful. Would you see, fellow-citizens what awaits us, what awaits our wives and children, if the authority of the laws is prostrated by popular violence? Behold it in the history of Revolutionary France—a history written in the blood of millions of Frenchmen—a history fraught with scenes of cruelty, which humanity shudders to contemplate.

'When once the infuriated passions of men have broken down the barriers of the law, they mock all other restraints, they sacrifice alike the purest patriots and the most virtuous citizens; nay, not unfrequently by a just, though unintended retribution, they, with the smitten viper, recoil upon themselves. Danton and Robispiere, let it be remembered, lost their own heads on the guillontine, which they themselves erected for others.' In the language of Washington, 'all obstructions of the laws, all combinations and all associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberations and actions of the constituted authorities, are destructive of the fundamental principles of liberty, and are of fatal tendency.'

These are the valedictory admonitions,—this is the farewell and impressive language of the Father of his country—and all enlightened patriots must see and realize the important fact, that it is not a matter of secondary importance to yield obedience and support to the laws and regularly constituted authorities of the land. A contrary course tends to the corruption of the people—to the deterioration of the public morals—to the substitution of anarchy and confusion for wholesome laws and good order, and inevitably to the subversion of our liberties.

Obedience to the laws is the common duty of American citizens, and as the British admiral at Trafalgar announced to his soldiers that their country expected every man to do his duty, so, with equal propriety, can it be said to Americans, that, on this subject, their country expects them to do their duty.

If we would long maintain our liberties, we must be faithful observers of the laws, giving neither countenance nor encouragement to their violation, nor to the corruption of the morals of the community, and consequently to the destruction of that virtue which is one of the main pillars of our republican government, and upon which the renown and durability of the institutions of our common country depend.

LYCURGUS.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

THE MCLEOD CASE.—THE DECISION.—The decision of the Supreme Court of New York, on the application to discharge McLeod, meets with a response wherever the honor and rights of our country are properly estimated. We have from the very commencement of the correspondence between the British minister and our government, contended that McLeod must not be released until he has undergone a trial at the bar of the Niagara County Court for the crimes with which he stands charged—that the British government assuming the responsibility of his acts was a mere fudge—and that for them to step in and supersede American laws and jurisdiction upon American soil was an arrogation of authority, that, however well it might work in China, and would never go down in the United States. A proper sense of national honor dictated this course, and a fair construction of international law legalized it. Our laws, indeed, would be futile, if they could not protect the lives and property of citizens against the lawless acts of foreign mercenaries, committed within their jurisdiction; and we are proud to record, that while those of our presses and people, who are habituated to look to British opinion, and dicta as infallible, and to be obeyed, were advocating in both direct and indirect terms, the release of McLeod, because the British minister demanded it, and Mr. Webster half assented to it, the Supreme Court of New York have fearlessly voted the act upon correct and sustainable principles—such as will no doubt be confirmed by any judicial tribunal in the land to which it may be subsequently carried.

The release of McLeod was demanded upon the ground that he acted as an agent of the British authorities, and that the aggressions in which he participated is purely of national concern, and to be adjusted between the two governments only. The question of fact, upon which McLeod declares himself prepared to establish an *alibi*, is separated altogether from the question of jurisdiction—the only one upon which the Supreme Court was appealed to for a decision.

The answer is that McLeod could only be rescued from a trial upon the indictment for murder and arson, by showing that the acts of hostility were committed in a time of public war. "To warrant the destruction of property, or taking of life on the ground of public war, it must be what is called lawful war by the law of nations, a thing which can never exist without the actual concurrence of the law making power. This, on the part of the United States, is Congress; on the part of England, the Queen." "Now, so far was each government from being involved at that time, that all efforts was being made on each side to sustain unbroken peace.—The crime was committed upon American soil, in a time of profound peace and friendly intercourse between the two nations, by one of the provincial citizens." He was not pursued into British territory by our civil authorities, but having voluntarily returned to our soil, he was captured within the boundaries of the State of New York, while that national intercourse was still unobstructed, and, consequently, all parties bond by the laws of peace, under which he is clearly amenable to the legal jurisdiction where the venue is laid. The decision says:

"England, then, could legally impart no protection to her subjects concerned in the destruction of the Caroline, either as a party to any war, to any act of public jurisdiction exercised by way of defence, or sending her servants into a territory at peace. That her act was one of mere abritrary usurpation, was not denied on the argument, nor has it been denied by any one except England herself. I should not, therefore, have examined the nature of the transaction to any considerable extent, had it not been necessary to see whether it was of a character belonging to the law of war or peace. I am entirely satisfied that it belongs to the latter; that there is nothing in the case except a body of men, without color of authority, bearing muskets, and doing the deeds of arson and death; that it is impossible, even for diplomatic ingenuity, to make it a case of legitimate war, or that it can possibly claim to come within any law of war, public, private, or mixed.—Even the British Minister is too just to call it war; the British Government do not pretend it was war."

There are no facts more clearly laid down in the laws of nations, than the absolute jurisdiction of a nation over its own soil; its unquestionable right to punish aliens for offences against its laws, and that the authority of every sovereign ceases with the boundary of his dominions. "In whatsoever he has *no authority* he is *no king* and may be resisted; for wheresoever the *authority ceases* the *king ceases* too, and becomes like other men who have no authority." The civil authorities of New York, in arresting McLeod and holding him for trial, have done nothing more than there is precedent for, and that is clearly sanctioned by international law. The decision continues:

"This brings us to the great question in the cause. We have seen that a capital offence was committed within our territory in time of peace, and the remaining inquiry is whether England has placed the offenders above the law and above our jurisdiction, by ratifying and approving such a crime. It is due to her, in the first place, to deny that it has been so ratified and approved. She has approved a *public act of ligitimate defence only.* She cannot change the nature of things. She cannot turn that into lawful war which was murder in time of peace. She may, in that way, justify the offender as between him and his own government. She cannot bind foreign courts of justice, by insisting that what in the eye of the whole world was a deliberate and prepared attack, must be protected by the laws of self-de-[illegible]."

The decision is, throughout, an able document, and just such a view of the case as is consonate with strict right, and a just sense of national honor. What will Mr. Fox do now? is a query started from every quarter. What matters it to us what he does, or what England herself does? If we believe ourselves right, it is ours to maintain our position even should it be at the cost of a war: a war need not be feared at present, however—the swaggering tone of John Bull will settle down into sober second thought before such a consummation is reached then such a project will surely be abandoned.

MCLEOD.—The impression having gone abroad that McLeod's counsel would appeal from the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to the court for the correction of Errors, the Utica Observer states that they entertain no such intention, but in accordance with the request of the prisoner will proceed to trial immediately.

'The argument of the Supreme Court,' says that paper, 'is deemed to have settled conclusively the legal points in the controversy; and the hope of obtaining a reversal of its decision by an appeal to the Court of Errors, is not we believe, indulged by any body. McLeod is now in charge of the Sheriff of this county, in whose custody he will probably remain until his trial, which we learn, he is anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident, as he asserts, of his ability to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted.'

On the application of McLeod, the venue of trial has been changed from Niagara to Oncida County, and the examination will commence in September next. —*New World.*

WESTWARD HO!—The Milwauke Sentinel says: "There never has been a time when settlers were flocking into Wiskonsin in greater numbers than now. Every boat brings a large number of immigrants of the most respectable character, and the immigration by land is very considerable. The position of the Territory is an enviable one, and the inducement for settlers is greater than in any other portion of the West."

☞DURABLE WHITEWASH.—To make whitewash durable and prevent it from cracking, the water in which the lime is mixed should be fully saturated with salt, before the lime is put in.

A New York paper states that there is nearly one thousand five hundred grog-shops open in that city every Sunday.

WAR STEAMERS.—Since the publication of the report of Mr. King, of the House of Representatives, on the subject of a Home Squadron, public attention seems to be earnestly directed toward the matter. The New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the course adopted by Great Britain, and the advantage she will possess in being able to turn her mail vessels into war steamers, thinks that with the economical views of the American Government, it can hardly be expected that we shall undertake to compete with England in the mode adopted by her; but nevertheless, we must have some contrivance by which we can resist whatever vessels she may send against us, or our seaports will be at her mercy. The most available & efficent plan yet proposed is thought by the Journal to be that lately suggested by Mr. Redfield. His plan is briefly this: to have always at hand a sufficient number of heavy Paixan's Cochran's bomb cannon to supply all our passenger steamers with one or two, or more, according to their capacity, strength, and power of working; and also to have a sufficient corps of naval artillerist, drilled to this especial service, and rendered as perfect in the science of gunnery as study and practice can make them. Engineers and deck hands, of the proper character, could be obtained without difficulty, it is persumed, in sufficient numbers, on the spur of the occasion. Thus provided, in ten days could be put afloat a fleet of armed steamers, which, in connexion with forts and other means of defence, would render the situation of an invading fleet very uncomfortable. Mr. Redfield has shown that passenger steamboats possess alertness, they would be far superior to the British or French steamers. They would also be *less* exposed to destruction by Paixan shot than heavier vessels, inasmuch as the shot would pass directly through them, instead of lodging and exploding on board.—There is no limit scarcely, to the force which in this way we could bring to bear upon an enemy on our own coast. With the preparations above indicated, it would be perfectly practicable, on very short notice, to put afloat *five hundred armed steamers.* The number of artillerists required would not be large: but they must be men of character, skill and courage, and must be paid accordingly.

Of course Mr. Redfield's plan does not supercede the construction, and use of a suitable number of heavy steamers, like those now building. But these alone, unless their number were much larger than it is likely to be at present, would be very inadequate to possible emergencies.—*Phil. Sat. Ev. Post.*

LONG SPEECHES.—The unconquerable propensity to talk,—to make long, uninteresting speeches on any and every subject,—is the greatest bar to the despatch of business in Congress. If instead of sending eminent orators to Congress, who must make speeches in order to sustain their reputation, we would send thither a greater number of sound, sensible, practical men, who have been more in the habit of *acting* than *of talking*, the doings of Congress would be characterized with more wisdom as well as despatch. The Newark Advertiser re-publishes the following extract of a letter by Mr. Jefferson, which may be appropriate by quoted in connection with this subject. "I served with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, not to any but the *main point* which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send men who question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour?"—*ib.*

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.—The Rev. Mr. Van Zandt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rochester, it is stated in Mc Kenzie's Volunteer, has been held to bail in the sum of $3000, on a charge of having seduced a young girl, sixteen years of age. The complaint has been brought by the parents of the child, and is of so scandalous a character to bring against a clergyman, that nothing but the clearest proof should warrant a belief of it.—Such proof, if the facts were stated correctly, it seems, can be produced. Mr. Van Zandt is rector of Grace Church, in Rochester, with an amiable wife, and three or four lovely children, some wealth, a comfortable income, and denies all that cannot be proved against him.—The vestry have had their pastor under examination, and stopped his preaching, and it if said that the Bishop had arrived to conduct the spiritual investigation —*Phil. Post.*

EXECUTION OF THE BLACK MEN AT ST. LOUIS.—The four black men convicted at St. Louis of arson and murder, suffered the penalty of their crimes, on the 9th ult by hanging. About 15.000 persons were present to witness their execution. Each of the men addressed the multitude previous to the execution; and as usual on such occasions, piously enjoined them to take a solemn warning from themselves. Warwick never moved after the swinging motion was over. Seward struggled violently for the first few minutes; and Brown gave indications of life for nearly ten minutes; but Madison died without a pang.

SEASONABLE RELIEF.—The citizens of Troy held a public meeting after the disastrous fire at Waterford, and $2000 were at once subscribed to relieve the sufferers.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMER POLLUX. The catastrophe occurred at 11 o'clock of the night of the 17th. Her crew consisted of 50 seamen, and she had 46 passengers. Fortunately all on board were saved, except an old Neapolitan captain who was drowned. The following details had reached Marseilles: The Pollux sailed from Civita Vecchia at half past four o'clock in the evening. At eleven o'clock the man on watch exclaimed "A light ahead." The captain then went forward and observed that there were three lights, which designated a steamboat. It is said that the captain ordered the steersman to port his helm.—At this time the Pollux was sailing at the rate of thirteen knots an hour, and the Mongibello coming against her at the rate of eleven knots an hour. When the passengers observed that the two vessels were approaching each other, they exclaimed, "Stop, stop, you are going to sink us." The steersman put his helm hard up, but it was too late, the two vessels struck; the Mongibello's bowsprit carried away the chimney of the Pollux, and her bow struck in the side of that vessel. Then commenced a scene of confusion impossible to be described.—The steersman of the Pollux saved himself by springing on board the Mongibello, the crew followed his example, but the captain, quarter-master, and three others exerted themselves to save the passengers, though the water at this time reached their necks. The captain tho't he had saved every one, but the cries of distress were again heard on board the Pollux. A boat was then sent from the Mongibello, which saved seven persons, when her unfortunate captain fainted on the deck of the Mongibello. Every thing on board the Pollux was lost, the passengers' baggage and letters, and even the ship's papers.

☞TEMPERANCE.—The papers are filled with accounts of the most cheering character, of the success of Temperance principles. They are now triumphing over all opposition, and by thousands, even the drunkards, once considered hopeless cases, are rallying around the banner of "*Entire Abstinance.*" It is gratifying to the lover of his country, as well as to the christian, to read the accounts of the celebration of the day of Independence. For a long time it was a day of dissipation and riot, resulting in disease and suffering. There is doubtless too much of this even now, but thousands who were accustomed to do evil have learned to do well, and have celebrated the day in a becoming manner.—The temperance gatherings were numerous, and comprised all classes of the community. The old and the young acted on that principle which is the guard of youth and the support of age; and the rich and the poor pursued together a course which will secure the possession of one, and advance the interests of the other; and peace and order, health and happiness are the results of these "cold-water" celebrations. May they be followed by the outpourings of the Divine Spirit, that those who are guarding themselves from intemperance, may by the grace of God be fitted for the pure enjoyments of Heaven.—*Bap. Rec.*

THE JEWS' RETURN.—Gentlemen who have paid particular attention to some of the remarkable prophecies of the Scriptures, believe that they see in the leading political events of the day many indications of the near approach of the millenium, when all nations shall be bro't to worship the true God. The return of the Jewish nation to Palestine, and the resumption of worship in the temple at Jerusalem, are regarded as among the events which must necessarily happen before that great purpose is accomplished. The political movement, here spoken of, taken in connection with the efforts of missionaries, who have obtained a footing on almost every section of the globe, may serve to show that the millenial era is probably not as far distant as the thoughtless effect to believe. The subject is one that affords food for much reflection, and proceedings of the allied powers in regard to the Holy Land, will therefore be watched with absorbing interest.—*Am. Sen.*

LOST SHIP.—The United States ship Brandywine, sailed this morning at 7 o'clock, under sailing orders, we understand, to return to the Mediterranean station.

Capt. Bolton who came home in this ship, has been relieved at his own request, and Capt. Geissinger is now the commander.

Captain Geissinger is the sole surviving officer of the gallant Wasp, having been then a Midshipman sent into Savannah with a prize, after the capture of the British sloops Avon and Pelican.

Nothing was ever heard subsequently of the Wasp, and her fate is only conjectured by the circumstance that a heavy British sloop of war arrived in a shattered condition in one of the out-ports, reporting that she had an engagement with a large American corvette and escaped. This probably, was the last noble effort of the doomed Wasp, foundering, perhaps, from the effects of battle and storm, but still unconquered.—*American.*

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail was robbed on the 6th ult. between Augusta and Milledgeville, Ga., by two negroes. Among the packages of letters rifled was that of Augusta of the 5th, containing letters from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, of the 2d June. Of the money abstracted, about $300 have been recovered.

We give below a letter addressed to Rev. W. Nast the editor of the Christian Apologist, translated into English, by Br. Nast and published in the W. C. Advocate. Do you think the priests are as poor as they represent themselves to be? —*S W. C. Advocate.*

From the W. C. Advocate.

LETTER FROM A CATHOLIC.—*Dear Br. Elliott:* The following article has been handed to me by a respectable Catholic German. I have translated it for three reasons, 1st. As a proof, that there is a spirit of free inquiry among the German Catholics. 2d. Because you, who are so well acquainted with the polity of the Roman Catholic Church, and the bearing she has upon the republican institutions of this country, would be far more able to answer the inquirer, and to make the proper comments upon this important subject than I. 3. That the aim of the writer, to have this subject publicly discussed, might be attained.

W. NAST.

From the Christian Apologist.

Mr. Editor: Although I am no subscriber of your paper, it falls sometimes into my hands, and the religious controversy, in which you are engaged, with the Wahrheitsfreund, (the German Catholic paper,) convinced me fully, that there is some truth in your attacks. Being a Catholic myself, I cannot agree with your religious views, and you must bring forward stronger reasons to convince me, that my faith is wrong; but I am no more a friend of the hierarchal doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church than you are, and against these you ought to war, if you wish to accomplish some good; for then you would unite with you, all lovers of the truth.

I hope my frank language will not excite in you unpleasant feelings. Convinced that you love truth, I take the liberty to turn your attention to the following point.

I suppose you know that the Bishop of Cincinnati owns all the property of all Catholic congregations in the State of Ohio, and this, I believe, is the case with all the bishops in the United States. What immense wealth is in this way concentrated in the person of a bishop, and what power over the minds of all the Catholics in this State is thereby given to him! Look, for instance, only at the real estate lately purchased in this city.

He, who should think, that this money power, concentrated in the person of a single individual, might become dangerous only in a political respect, is very much mistaken; for we know, that riches give power and therefore this money power, will, as soon as the reasonable time has come, be employed to suppress the other religious sects; and since liberty of conscience can only be where there is political liberty, the former will perish with the latter. But this is not all. The peculiar circumstances which are connected with this case, make the danger so much the greater.

The Bishop receives his office, not by the election of the Catholic congregations of this State, but by the authority of the Pope of Rome—temporal as well as spiritual foreign potentate, whose subjects, with their assistants, who are likewise not chosen by the congregations, which they serve, are obliged to render unlimited obedience to the commands of the Pope. All the Catholics of the United States are therefore guided by a foreign sovereign, who can feel no interest for our political institutions, and whose deadly hatred against every other religious sect is well known. He, who cannot see the detrimental consequences of this fact, must be blind.

The Constitution of the United States forbids every one, without special permission, to accept of a foreign office; and yet this privilege, made so much more important by large real estate, is taken without contradiction by the Roman Catholic. Or am I mistaken? This is the reason, why I wish this matter brought to a public investigation; for I wished either to have my wrong impressions corrected or I am in hopes, that the Legislature will take measures by which the danger, which I dread, may be averted, and the Bishop may not only be forbiden to gain more property, but compelled to give back what he already possesses.

I would not trouble you with this affair if I did not know that the subject being on religion, would not be admitted in our political papers of this city, and that the "Friend of Truth," although he hangs out the sign of truth, is not open to such inquiries.

A CATHOLIC.

From the Pittsburg Intelligencer.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN PITTSBURG.—The cause is going on well. All the wards of the city, and several of the towns, villages, and townships, immediately around have formed separate societies auxiliary to a general one; and we will try and give the names of the several officers, and places of meeting of all next week. About ten thousand of all classes have already joined the several societies in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in the towns, and within a circle of five miles around the city—viz:

The Roman Catholic Church upwards of	2,500
Joined in the last month, since the arrival of Vickers and Small,	4,000
In all the other societies of our cities, villages, and churches,	3,500
	10,000

ANOTHER STEP.—The Exchange Hotel at Hartford, Conn., is hereafter to be conducted on temperance principles.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 4, 1841.

☞The obituary notice of J. S. Horne, of ...ia, in our next.

☞We call particular attention to the lead- article on our second page, on "*mobs;*" and ...e its appeals will be regarded.

☞"A Kentuckian," will have to excuse us ...n publishing his criticisms, unless he permit ...proper name to accompany them.

☞We have received a communication from ...n Observer," on the support of the ministry, ...ch contains some good things, but which we ...ge, without some amendment, would not be ...t to publish.

☞Br. T. Foster is among our most efficient ...nts. If others would follow his example we ...uld be much relieved and assisted. He visits ...delinquents, gets the money when he can, ...d when he cannot, takes their notes.

GRAFTED FRUIT.—We call the attention of ...reader to the communication of Mr. E. Nich- ..., in relation to his nursery, in this paper.— ...oydsville, the place of his residence, is five ...les west of St. Clairsville, O., on the Na- ...nal Pike.

TRUE POLITENESS.—A correspondent of the ...estern Reserve Cabinet, writes to the editor ...f that paper, inquiring what true politeness is. ...e editor responds; "it is to pay your own pos- ...ge when you write to an editor,"—which it ap- ...ars he had forgotten to do.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August, is received. ...is an interesting number; is embellished with ...steel engraving—the Light Keeper's Daughter, ...by Dick,—and colored fashions—five figures. ...whoever wants this work let them send $3, ...stpaid, to L. A. Godey, 211 Chesnut street, ...iladelphia.

THE HARVEST.—The Harvest is now secured ...th the exception of the oats. The wheat, in ...is neighborhood, will not yield more than the ...ird of an average crop. Hay, on the low lands, ...is greatly benefited by the late rains, and is ...obably better than last year; but the rain com- ...g too late for the upland meadows will make ...e crops short. Oats, we should say, will give ...average yield. We speak of this immediate ...ighborhood. The corn looks promising. The ...eather for the hay harvest has been remarkably ...e, and the article, generally, has been secured ...prime order.

THE MCCONNELSVILLE FRAY.—The political ...team ship of Morgan county goes on the high ...essure principle Surrounded with these circum- ...ances the editors of the two political parties ...rite against each other with much warmth, and ...equently deal in personalities. Mr. Teesdale, ...the "Standard," had charged Mr. Robinson, of ...e "Valley," who is also Treasurer of the coun- ..., with malfeasence in office. Excited at this, ...r. R. met his opponent on the 22d ult. in front ...his office door, and assaulted him with a hickory ...ne, as represented, something like an inch in ...ameter, and beat him over the head and should- ...s, so that the life of Teesdale was endangered ...r several days, from bruizes and supposed frac- ...ures of the skull.

Now both these gentlemen are strangers to us; ...e only know them editorially. As far as this in- ...ercourse is concerned they have both treated us ...indly, especially Mr. R. When we started our ...aper, he gave us, perhaps, the most flattering ...ommendation to the public that we have receiv- ...d. And if it be in our power we will some day ...eturn the favor. But still, as a conservator of ...he press, we cannot, conscientiously, let him ...ass without reproof. His act was part and par- ...el of the mobocracy of the day, which should be ...discountenanced by every friend of order. Be- ...ide, Br. Robinson, you have given your antago- ...ist, in thus acting, decidedly the advantage ...ver you in this controversy; for the public gen- ...rally suppose that when a man uses the cane, it ...is because he has no argument.

☞The following, from the Cross & Journal, ...of the 30th ult., will explain to our readers, how ...the papers are delayed and lost.

Post Office Miscarriages.—If some of our ...friends fail of receiving their papers in due time, ...they must not impute the blame to us. Our pa- ...pers are deposited regularly in the Post Office ...every Thursday evening, in good wrappers well ...tied, and with the name of the Post Office to ...which it is bound inscribed on one of the papers, ...so that should the wrapper come off, the Postmas- ...ter can furnish another, and forward it to its des- ...tination, as easy as to return it to us. But not- ...withstanding this precaution, packages are occa- ...sionally returned to us for re-direction. The ...Bedford package for July 2d, came back two or ...three days since, returned from some office in ...that vicinity; and the Reading package of last ...week came back on Monday, returned perhaps ...from Cincinnati. We started each package on ...again, and take this means to inform our subscri- ...bers in those places that this failure is not our ...fault.

☞The following note from Br. T. H. Stock- ...ton will shew that Br. Reeves has taken his de- ...parture for his native land:

"July 21.—Yesterday Br. and Sister Reeves went on board of a fine a new Liverpool Liner (the "Shenandoah,") as ever sailed.—The Me- thodist Protestants have in the city and districts of Philadelphia:—1. A new brick church in Ken- sington. 2. A congregation in the western part of the city. 3. The corner stone of a new church was laid on Monday last in the northern district. 4. An attempt is making to collect a society in Southwark. 5. The new Methodist Protestant chapel, corner of Wood and Eleventh streets, is to be dedicated next Sabbath. There are 500 members of the Methodist Protestant Church in the city and county of Philadelphia. Numbers are added weekly. We have four stationed min- isters.

July 23.—Br. Reeves preached four times and Sister Reeves once while in the city. The socie- ties were much pleased and profited. May they have a safe voyage, a happy visit, and a glad re- turn to greater usefulness than ever. I have no room for more. Yours, Resp'y. T. H. S.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, August 4.—Flour 4,50; wheat 80 cents.

MASSILLON, July 22.—Flour, 4,75; Wheat 1,00.—*Gazette.*

BALTIMORE, July 24.—*Flour*—The sales of Howard street Flour has been quite limited this week, the old inspected lots at 5,50, and 5,62½ for fresh inspected. The stocks are small and receipts not increasing; and from the contin- ued dry weather which has contributed to exhaust the streams so as to militate against grinding— and *crops* of grain not sustaining, so far as they have been garnered, the calculations of the far- mer; and those growing, or outstanding, indica- ting nothing more favorable—induce dealers to attach more than ordinary value, and to hold the article with more firmness. Similar considera- tions influence holders of City Mills. Flour from *new* Wheat, to the extent of a few hundred bbls. has been sold at 6,00, in the fulfilment of con- tracts; at which price possibly other parcels can yet be had; but there are millers whose views are beyond 6,00.—*Lyford.*

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour—Ohio Canal, 5,25, a 5,37½; Western Canal 5,50 a 5,56¼; Michigan 5,52a 5,37½.—*Bicknell.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour—For superfine flour, prices are steady, the demand but moderate, and stock light. We quote fresh ground, standard brands at 5,37½; Western 5,12½.—*Bicknell.*

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS IN THE PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

William C. Henderson, P. E.
Pittsburgh, Liberty st.—Joseph Boyle.
Smithfield—W. Kenney; Z. H. Cos- ton, sup.
Wesley chapel—W. Cox.
C. Cooke, editor Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.
Birmingham—G. L. Sisson.
Allegheny, Beaver st.—H. Gilmore.
South Common—T. McGrath.
Sewickly—P. M. McGowan, H. McCall.
Butler—J. Ray, J. S. Patterson.
Kittanning—J. Phillips, W. Cooper.
Blairsville—J. L. Williams, J. Shaw.
East Liberty—J. McLane, D. S. Welling.
Pittsburgh German Mission—J. Best.
Allegheny " " J. Miller.

UNIONTOWN DISTRICT.

S. Wakefield, P. E.
Uniontown—C. D. Battelle.
Fayette—J. L. Irvin, H. H. Kern.
Greensboro—J. Coyle, M. A. Ruter.
Brownsville—H. Cree.
Redstone—T. Baker, S. B. Dunlap; S. Kyle, sup.
Connelsville—W. Long, H. Hill.
Ligonier—D. L. Dempsey, W. P. Hamilton.
Johnstown—M. P. Jimison.
Somerset—B. F. Sawhill, A. A. Reger.
Brandonville—J. B. West, P. Pelley.

CLARKSBURGH DISTRICT.

W. Hunter, P. E.
Clarksburgh—J. Hamnett.
Williamsport—D. Cross, H. C. Boyers.
Milford—G. Martin, A. Rich.
Monongalia—S. Cheney, W. Jackson.
Morgantown—W. D. Lemon.
Kingwood—F. H. Reed, W. Lynch.
Lewis—C. Foster, A. A. Jimison.
Morgantown ct.—M. Titchenell.
Randolph—D. Hess, G. A. Lowman.
Buffalo—T. Thompson.

WHEELING DISTRICT.

T. M. Hudson, P. E.
Wheeling—S. E. Babcock.
West Alexandria—Israel Dallas.
Ohio—C. E. Weirich, J. W. Flowers; S. Lauck, sup.
Wellsburgh—W. Stevens.
Florence—E. Hays, W. P. Blackburn.
Washington—S. R. Brockunier.
Claysville—I. M'Clasky, E. P. Jacob; J. Mills, sup.
Beallsville—A. Jackson, J. Knox
Monongahela City—A. Young.
Chartiers—D. Sharp, A. C. Gallahue; J. Wright, sup.

OHIO DISTRICT.

James G. Sansom, P. E.
Monroe German Mission—G. Danker.
Marietta " " H. Koneke.
Newport—John Hare, J. Adams.
Kenhawa—J. W. Reger.
Middleburn—A. Coleman, G. L. Warner.
Harrisville—D. Gordon.
Fish Creek—J. M. Bray.
Elizabeth—W. Summers, J. B. Wolfe.
Wheeling German Mission—D. C. Best.
Waynesburgh—B. F. Sedwick, H. Ambler.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

Edward Taylor, P. E.
Barnesville—J. C. Merryman, P. Green, A. Ma- gee.
Washington—R. Boyd, W. Deveny; W. Tipton, sup.
Woodsfield—J. H. White, J. Rich,
Summerfield—Walter Athey, S. Lewis.
Grandview—M. Bishop.
McConnelsville—Wesley Smith, C. Morrison; W. Leeper, sup.
Sharon—T. Jamison, S. D. Jones.
Cambridge—James Drummond, T. Winstandly.
Norwich—T. R. Ruckle, L. Petty.
Coshocton—I. N. Baird.

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.

Robt. Hopkins, P. E.
Steubenville—Geo. S. Holmes.
Smithfield—John White, J. S. Clark.
Martinsville—John Minor, I. N. McAbee.
St. Clairsville—Charles Thorn.
Cadiz—J. C. Taylor, W. F. Lauck.
Moorefield—I. Archbald, H. Bradshaw.
New Philadelphia—P. Cooke, D. Neil.
Leesburgh—John Moffit, L. Janny.
Deersville—J. Montgomery, W. Knox.
Richmond—G. M'Caskey, J. Murray.

BEAVER DISTRICT.

Simon Elliott, P. E.
Beaver—D. R. Hawkins.
Brighton—J. Monroe.
Columbiana—H. Wharton, C. H. Jackson.
New Lisbon—L. Burton.
Wellsville—J. Spencer.
Knoxville—M. L. Weekly.
Hanover—J. K. Miller, S. W. Day.
Salem—G. D. Kinnear, J. Fribley.
Canton—E. Burkitt.
Massillon—P. K. McCue, J. Grimm.
Homer J. Clark, Allegheny College.
J. J. Swayze, Agent for N. Western Va. Acad- emy.
N. Callende and C. H. Doering, transferred to N. Y. Conference.
S. Swahlen, transferred to Missouri Conference.
T. G. T. Steele, transferred to Arkansas Con- ference.

Twenty-one young men were received among us as travelling preachers. The nett increase in our membership in this conference, for the year just closed, is more than *fifteen hundred.*

If Congress adjourn without doing anything for the country, the members will find it best to go home across lots.—If they take the high roads, they will hear along their whole routes the hisses of an injured people.

ITEMS.

CLERK OF COURT.—At an adjourned Session of the Court of Common Pleas of Muskingum county, on Wednesday last, Col. Geo. W. Man- penny was unanimously chosen Clerk, in the room of E. T. Cox, Esq., whose term expired on said day.—*Zanesville Aurora.*

MUTINY! MURDER! PIRACY!—The brig Cicero, Cox, which arrived at this port yesterday from San Blas, was taken possession of while in the small port of Cardi, on the 7th of June, by four of the crew, at the head of which was Patrick C. Martin; who, after first stabbing Capt. Cox, and throwing overboard a man named Brown, robbed the brig of money, and all the valuables that were portable, fitted out the long-boat, and made their escape. Besides Martin, there were Wil- liam Wallace, George Hume, and John H. David- son.—*Balt. Com. Journ.*

The Mormonites are holding meetings and making converts in the upper part of New Castle county, Del. It is said their preachers are elo- quent. Any folly, however ridiculous or wicked, will obtain followers.—*Phil. Cour.*

An eminent physician in New Orleans avers his belief, that a sun stroke kills by apoplexy of the lungs, and not of the brain; in which opin- ion he has been confirmed by every dissection he has made within the last two years.

MR. BODISCO.—It is reported that the Russian Minister is about to leave for Vienna. He has advertised all his furniture for sale.

AN EXTRA SESSION.—The Governor of New York has called an extra session of the Senate of that State, to be held at Buffalo on the 16th inst. for the purpose of filling vacancies in the various civil offices of that State, which have occurred and will occur previous to the next annual meet- ing of the Legislature.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee, it is thought, will end their labors within ten days.

ELSSLER ROW.—The N. Y. Tribune says quite a row occurred at Coney Island, on Saturday last, in which the *friend* of Elssler, her travelling companion, and a French gentleman, exercised the science of nose pulling, and that nothing but the appearance of the sylph, Fanny, stopped the row—which was the pullee, deponeth sayeth not.

REV. MR. PIERPOINT.—This trial is still pro- gressing at Boston. It was thought that if the present investigation should lead to his severance from the church, he would be followed by at least one hundred and forty proprietors, and adult pew- holders, and that the Sabbath school would en- tirely be broken up by the retirement of the teachers, who speak of the character of Mr. Pier- point in the highest terms, as a minister and a gentleman.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. John Maffit, of the M. E. Church, was announced to preach in Balti- more yesterday. He will doubtless be in this city shortly.—*Phil. paper.*

ARMS FOR IOWA.—Governor Chambers, of Iowa, has received a communication from the War Department, apprising him that a large and suf- ficient supply of arms and munitions of war has been ordered for the protection of the Iowa fron- tier; and that as soon as the buildings at Rock Island are sufficiently repaired—which will be in a very few days—a part of them will be forwarded to that point. The remainder were to be sent to the Forts above.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—A gang of coun- terfeiters, five in number, were arrested on Wed- nesday morning, in the neighborhood of Platts- burg, having in their possession a number of tools, spurious coin, and metal sufficient to have made $20,000.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—Over $2,100,000, have been expended already upon this building.

SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.—The Postmaster General has submitted the appointment of Post- master in Madison, Ia., to the decision of the popular vote of that town.

VINDICATION.—A vindication of the females of Lowell, has just been published in a pamphlet form.

The N. Y. Courier remarks, that the most important part of the communication, as related to this country, was a positive denial that Mc- Leod was present at the burning of the Caroline.

SICKNESS IN KENTUCKY.—The Frankfort Com- monwealth says, that the dysentary prevails to a considerable extent in parts of Fayette, Woodford, and Franklin counties, and has been marked by more than usual mortality.

THE HOTTEST DAY YET.—Yesterday capped the climax for heat—the thermometer in cool (?) places stood from 90 to 100 degrees. That at the drug store, corner Sixth and Chesnut sts., at 1 o'clock, was up to 99½ in the shade, and a cool situation. The one in our office was up to 90, two degrees higher than it has been this summer.—*Phil. Chron.*

CONGRESS—THE BANKRUPT LAW.—This bill was on Friday, passed to its third reading, "which is considered tantamount to its passage."

The bill when put upon its final passage, on Saturday, was carried by a vote of 26 to 22.

The further trial of Dr. Eldridge has been put over to the September Sessions.

Constable Blayney has requested of the Court of General Sessions, an investigation into his conduct, in reference to the Boston and Philadel- phia burglaries—in which he has been implicated. The Court has named the 11th of September for his hearing.—*Chron.*

ANOTHER.—J. G. Bennett, of the New York Herald, has been indicted for libels against Judges Noah and Lynch, of the General Ses- sions, contained in a report of a case of larceny lately tried in that Court. He has been arres- ted, and, it is said, actually sent to prison! In his paper he says he has been arrested, but says nothing of having been incarcerated.—*ib.*

SUPPOSED FORGER.—A man has been arrested in Louisville, Ky., who is believed to be the cel- ebrated forger, Dawson, who cheated the Bank of Kentucky, the Commercial Bank of Cincin- nati, and some other banks of large sums of mon- ey a short time since.

DOGS.—During last week 160 dogs were killed in New York, making 912 this season. Two of them were mad.

JOHN ROSEBURGH, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Pittsburgh, died in that city recently at the age of 78. He was among the first settlers there.

M'LEOD.—The trial of this individual is to take place at Utica, N. Y., in September next.

CROPS.—We are informed that grain, particu- larly Indian Corn, never looked more promising in New England than at present, and there is every prospect that the farmer will be amply re- warded for his toil.

STORM.—The thunder storm at Montrose, Pa., on the 14th ult., was very violent, and caused much damages. The streets were deluged, and the cellars filled with water.

INCENDIARIES.—The Harrisburg, Pa., papers states that the city is infested with incendiaries.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The cook of the bark Verona, arrived at Boston, attacked the captain with an axe, and would have murdered him, but for the interference of the mate. Capt. Sturgis, of the cutter Hamilton, was sent for, who took the fellow on board the cutter.

NEW WHEAT.—Two crops of new wheat were sold at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, at 1,10 for red, and 1,15 for white.

GOOD DETERMINATION.—The Richmond, Va., Whig, is determined to publish no communica- tion exceeding a column in length, except upon some very important subject.

DISCONTINUED.—The Sunday Mail between New York and Boston, has been discontinued.

DEDICATION.—The first Methodist Protestant Church, at the corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, was dedicated yesterday morning; the large and splendid building was overburthened with visitors, notwithstanding the immense heat of the day A collection was taken up and re- sulted in a handsome donation.—*Phil. Chron.*

THE CERES.—This ship is now nearly ready for her third voyage in search of whale, and will sail from Wilmington, Del., in the course of a few days. Several young men from that city go out in her to try their luck upon the "briny ocean."

METHODISTS.—In New Brunswick, the Wes- leyan Methodists have 3300 members and 35 Missionaries. In 1827 there were only 740 mem- bers, and five regular Missionaries.

The Citadel was struck by lightning, but not much injured, during the severe thunderstorm of the night before last. A house on Moultrieville, Sullivan's Island, was also struck. In the storm of the 3d inst., the tower of St. Paul's Church, on the Neck, was struck and some of the pinnacles knocked off.—*Char. Mer. 22d ult.*

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The Hon. John Ser- geant has declined the mission to England.

Reuben Hitchcock, Esq., of Painesville, has been appointed, by the Governor, President Judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit, vice Judge *Willey*, deceased. Thus far, we believe, the ap- pointment appears to have given universal satis- faction to those immediately interested in it.—*Columbus State Journal.*

Great excitement exists in New York, on the subject of Hydrophobia. Seven or eight hundred dogs have been made to bite the dust by the city authorities, and the work of destruction is still carried on.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—In the neighbor- hood of Trenton, N. J., the Temperance reform, was making rapid strides, and hundreds have signed the pledge within a few weeks. In Pat- terson more than 1100 signatures have already been obtained, the consequence of which is the population have become sober, quiet and indus- trious, there is no lounging about taverns, and those who have been famed for their idle habits, are now busily employed in profitable avocations.

NUTRIMENT.—One hundred pounds of wheat contain 85 pounds of nutricious matter.

The Cincinnati Republican of the 21st ult., says: "The steamer Rhine was sunk at Bailey's Landing, about 70 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, last Saturday night. She struck a snag on rounding to, to land a passenger, and sunk in five minutes."

BLIND LECTURER.—Mr. Parmenter, who once was an intemperate man, and who is completely blind, is lecturing in Vermont on the cause and claims of Temperance.

DIFFICULTIES AT WASHINGTON.—There has been a rumor of late, that a grand outbreak was likely to take place at Washington between President Tyler and his cabinet; but the National Intelli- gencer of Saturday, in speaking of the ru- mor, says, "so far from its being true, an entire and perfect harmony exists between the President and the Heads of Depart- ments and between and among the Heads of Departments themselves."—*Philadel. Chron.*

It pains us to record that on the 8th ult. at Cochransville, Chester county, Pa., an altercation took place between a Mr. Fleming, storekeeper, and Wm. Coo- per, a man employed by him. Cooper pushed Mr. Fleming violently against a fence, whereupon the latter seized a piece of lath, and in the act of raising or draw- ing it, Cooper threw a stone, which struck him with great force on the artery im- mediately back of the root of the ear, when he fell, and, it is supposed, did not breathe afterwards.—*Ph. Cour.*

SMUGGLING.—The custom house of- ficers at Baltimore, detected an attempt to smuggle a quantity of goods, by some German passengers on board the ship Eli- za, which arrived at that port recently. The goods consisted of cloths and woollen hose, and were contained in trunks. The articles were seized, but were afterwards restored upon payment of the duties, in consequence of the Captain's stating his belief to be that no design was entertain- ed to evade the revenue laws.

Mr. Whittlesey, P. O. Auditor reported 3327 delinquent Post Masters, varying from a few dollars to many thousand—a great proportion of which is hopelessly lost.

THE WILLIAM BROWN PASSENGERS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Complier says:

"On board the ship Richmond, now in our river, is a portion of the passengers belonging to the ill-fated ship William Brown, consisting of eleven females and a boy. You will recollect the inhuman fate of a portion of the passengers of this ship after they had been on board a boat about three days: they were with fiend-like barbarity torn from their remaining rela- tives and friends, and consigned to a wa- tery grave by brute force, upon the pre- text that it was necessary for the preser- vation of the balance. The boy now here witnessed the destruction of his fa- ther and mother—torn ruthlessly from him, without the ability to yield them as- sistance. These destitute human beings are now upon our shores, fit objects, in- deed, for the generosity of the charitable and humane. Will not our good citizens come forward to alleviate their anguish and distress? Will they not come for- ward in this hour of need, render the sit- uation of these females somewhat com- fortable, and enable them to reach their destination, which is, I learn, Pennsylva- nia? Let those who have the will and the ability, open a subscription at Lynch's Coffee House. Their example will no doubt be followed by those who may have a mite to bestow.—*Bick. 27th ult.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—On Wednesday, the House passed the Bill making a pro- vision for a HOME SQUADRON, by the unexampled majority of ONE HUN- DRED & SEVENTY SIX VOTES. It appropriates $789,310 for the pay and subsistence, erection and repairs, medi- cines & contingent expenses of 2 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed as a home squad- ron.

Two other important bills were also re- ported—the one (essentially the same as the bill reported in the Senate on the same subject) to establish a Fiscal Bank of the United States; the other to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy. Both bills received their first and second read- ing.—*ib.*

The news from Washington is cheer- ing. Thousands will be gratified to learn that in the Senate on Friday, the Bank- rupt Bill was passed to its third reading (which is considered tantamount to its pas- sage.)

The motion of the Opposition to amend the bill so as to include State corporations was rejected by a vote of 34 to 18.—*ib.*

THE ILLINOIS BANK ROBBERY.—An offi- cer of the Bank, writing to St. Louis, states that the entire loss of the Bank is $82,492,82; of which $36,340 was in cur- rent bank paper, $14,350 in branch pa- per of other banks—less $5,918 of unfil- ed notes which were not taken. Gold, $8,063,54; silver, $5,432,28. In addi- tion, nearly all the bills discounted are stated to be missing—say over $100,000 supposed to have been burnt, as some tra- ces of them were found in the fire place. The discount ledgers, and all the valua- ble books were torn into fragments, and scattered in all directions over the floors. Boxes of silver were left open on the floor. Nothing has transpired to give a clue to the robbers, though a thousand rumors are afloat.

PIECE OF WRECK.—The piece of wreck recently taken into Penobscot Bay in Maine, and supposed to be a part of the wreck of the steam ship President, proves to be a carline or beam, 10 by 6 in. quite new, 12 feet of deck plank, 4 or 5 in. wide. It was found in lat. 43, lon. 70. The low- er side of the plank was painted white, the carline was first painted white, and af- terwards a light yellow. It is supposed to have belonged to a ship which was cast way east of Castine.

MORMONISM.—The Galena (Ill.) Budget cautions its readers against believing the stories circulated in the newspapers, with regard to the Mormons in the West, and their hostile preparations. It says that at the rate Jo Smith's strength increases it will be about a million of years before he will be able to cope with the power of that State.

For the Western Recorder.

Dear Sir: The Recorder came to me having the article headed, "Grafted Fruit Trees want- ed" marked with a pen. In accordance with the request it contains, I inform you that I expect to have from eight to twelve thousand trees the coming fall, that will be from 4½ to 7 feet high. They are chiefly two years old from the graft or bud. We have set over 22,000 grafts the present spring, and we expect to bud at least 10,000.—The weather has been so unusually dry, I expect to loose a great many grafts—very likely one-third. The grafts of this season will probably be from 2 to 4½ feet high. I have about 200 kinds of apples, 100 kinds of pears, and a less numerous variety of peaches, cherries, plums, appricots, grape-vines, goose-berries, currants, rasp-berries, &c., it hav- ing been my aim in every instance to obtain the best.

My selections are from the following sources:

1st. The surrounding country, being such as have proved themselves to be superior. Of this class are the largest number of my apple grafts. Among them may be named: The Bow, Queen, Early Pennock, Sharp's Early Bank, Cash Sweet, Lant's Sweet, Angle Sweet, Monarch, Rambo, Codlin, Belleflower, Warren Pippin, Pennock, Russett, Rhode Island Greening, Pearmain, Willow, Never-fail, Ever-sound, Fall Pippin, two kinds of Newtown Pippins, Fall Vandever, Red Vandever, English Red-streak, Roman-stem, Green Winter Sweet, Mounds, &c. &c.

2d. The second class were selected in the Mi- ami country chiefly from the selections of the Shakers, Cyrus Wharton and Nathan Linton, who have fully proved them in that country.—Among these may be mentioned: Apples—Swarr, Esopus Spitzenberg, Large Green Winter, Gold- en Russett or Sheep Nose, Sweet Russett, Cum- berland, Spice, &c. Pears—Linton, a new and superior winter pear, and Wharton and Belans- ga, (also new and very superior,) Orange Burga- mot, Winter Orange, Ambretta, Royal Winter, Elizabethtown, Green Chissel, St. Michael, Shaker's Winter Pear, &c.

3d. A few kinds of Mr. Evans, nursery man, near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, viz:—Blockley Pippin, Prince's Everlasting, Monstrous Pippin, Cook's Green, Winter Sweet, Shippon's Russett, Fall Sweet, &c.

4th. Of David Thomas, Greatfield, Cayuga, New York, long a leading writer for the Genesee Farmer, and his son is now co-editor of the New Genessee Farmer: Jonathan, and over twenty other kinds, including Pears and Cherries.

5th. Of Robert Manning, of Salem, Massa- chusetts. This gentleman has a high standing for integrity and correctness. I have had $40 worth of grafts of him within the present and past year, beside carriage. He imports from every part of the world, and proves the new varieties on his own farm. He has over 1400 varieties, actually bearing, including all the new Flemish Pears, &c. He has upon his honor sent me the choicest of his collection, and from an examina- tion of books and newspapers, I feel highly satis- fied with his choice. I obtained them at what he esteems the very low rate of 25 cents the varie- ty, but as the grafts have not hitherto got here in time, I have both years lost a number of the va- rieties, and about eight or ten is as many as I have succeeded to make now of any kind, and consequently I will have but few of them to sell. They include a majority of the very choicest Pears and Apples named and described in Hen- rick's Orchardist. Of the Pears I may name, Easter Buene, Wirtemberg, Charles of Austria, Glout Morceau, &c. &c.

6th. Of Robert St. Clair, near Baltimore: 14 varieties of Peaches, and 6 of Cherries, and 3 of Apples—James River, Black Coal and Hop- kin's apple.

7th. Of J. E. Steer, nursery man, Loudon county, Va.: 11 varieties, including Loudon Pippin, Roll's Juneating, Steer's unknown cher- ry, (the best he has ever seen,) Love's Pear, &c.

The first class I will sell on my own knowledge, the others on that of those from whom I obtained them, and their character in books and agricul- tural journals. I shall as soon as possible *prove them* all on my own lands. Grafts that have cost me high I must sell at such prices for awhile. Others are: Apples 12½ cents each, or $10 per hundred. All others, 25 cents each, or $20 per hundred. Trees one year from the graft and 3½ feet high, will be furnished at $90 per thousand, and were I planting a large orchard, I had as leave plant this as any other size bating not over one year in time. I say this from experience.—Before fall I will send a printed catalogue.

Respectfully, yours,
E. NICHOLS.

Lloydsville, O., July 26, 1841.

OBITUARY.

JAMES GRAHAM, of Newton Tp., departed this life on Sabbath night last, at 12 o'clock. His remains are deposited at the McKendree Chapel beside those of his father, Robert Graham.

Business Department.

ALLEGHENY, PA., JULY 28, 1841.

Br. Springer: PLEASE NOTICE.—The members of conference are requested when they visit us for conference, those that cross the Monongahela, will please to call on Brother G. Brown on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pitts- burgh. Those that come in by other ways will please call on me at my house, adjoining the M. P. church, East Common, Allegheny, that they may be directed to their places of lodging during the session.

The time of our fourth quarterly meeting is fix- ed to commence on Friday 3d of September, hop- ing to be favored with the presence and labors of some of the brethren who may be able to be with us. As the conference commences its session on the Tuesday following, may not we hope for help from those that have to leave their charges some days before the commencement of conference, to be here in time; come brethren.

JOHN BURNS.

P. S.—Br. Brown's quarterly meeting is at the same time, and he requests me to say that he ex- tends the same invitation, J. B.

Mr. Editor: As the matter on which we write is of considerable importance to the itinerant ministers, and preachers of the Pittsburgh Dis- trict, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, have agreed to venture a call on the stewards of the circuits and stations, to make conference collections, in accordance with the rules of our discipline. Our superintendents will every one of them be asked at conference, if they have re- quired the stewards to do their duty in relation to this matter. So sayeth a resolution of our last Annual Conference, and we want them all to be ready to answer in the affirmative—and especially *do we want a good lot of money, by ministers, preachers, and delegates,* paid over into the hands of the conference steward, to meet the deficiencies of those ministerial brethren, who have labored hard the past year on poor cir- cuits, and have received but little to feed and clothe themselves and families.

Yours, truly,
GEO. BROWN,
Z. RAGAN,
JNO. BURNS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1841.

We propose to hold our quarterly meeting at New Bethel on the 21st and 22d of August. We also propose to hold a two day meeting at Elders- ville, Pa., the Saturday and Sabbath preceding the conference, which will be the first Saturday and Sabbath in September. We invite any of our brethren who can attend, especially our old friends, J. B. Roberts and W. Maynard, and hope they will attend with us. It is about 30 miles from here to Pittsburgh, and we can ride in on Monday. J. HERBERT,

Supt. Ohio ct.

Br. Robinson is hereby informed that the invi- tation to attend his camp-meeting, not being received until my appointments were published for the remainder of the conference year, it will therefore not be in my power to attend, which I regret. Br. Joseph Burns is requested to have my meeting for Washington circuit in Amity.

Z. RAGAN.

Warrensville, O., July 16, 1841.

We promised Br. Camp to attend the quarterly meeting for Newark circuit, but our obligation to attend the Mt. Vernon camp-meeting, was prior. We knew not of their coming together.

J. Salyers, of Ia., can hand the amount due us to the Postmaster, who is authorized to frank the letter to us; or he can remit by mail at our risk.

Br. Herbert, J. W. Brown, Holliday's Cove, is credited for 1, 2, and 3 vols., and J. Stephens for 1 and 2.

The last quarterly meeting for Zanesville sta- tion, will commence on the 14th inst. Br. Fair- child solicits help.

We inform Br. Baldwin it will be out of our power to attend to his request.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Western Recorder.

SOLITUDE AND PRAYER.

Some lone retreat to me is sweet,
When in a melancholy mood,
Where all is still save the *whippoorwill*,
Chanting in the lonely wood;
At fall of night, from mortal sight,
Awhile to steal away,
Disrob'd of care, to spend in prayer,
The solemn hour of parting day.
On this solitude let none intrude,
Far hence be every wand'ring foot,
Till alone I now may moan,
At some tall poplar's shaded root.

S. W. W.

Temperance Department.

From Harris' Intelligencer.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

The following contains the experience of a woman, who, for many years, had been afflicted with almost intolerable sufferings from being the companion of a drunkard—read at a Temperance meeting held in the 2d Associate Reformed church, in Pittsburgh, June 21st, 1841.

"FRIENDS—I feel it my duty to attempt to give you the experience and sufferings of a drunkard's *wife*. A "Reformed Drunkard" may try to guess the feelings of his wife, but he knows nothing about it. I know by sad experience of 18 long years what they suffer.

My sufferings began at the time (when in a fit of intoxication) my husband enlisted as a soldier. Not knowing what had become of him, I started through the city in search of him, and found him at the place of rendezvous. I used every means to get him discharged but all in vain. One of the officers insisted on my going to Florida with my husband, but I considered that too gross an insult to my character, for I maintained a good one. I loved him dearly and could not bear to see him dragged from me; for he and the infant I had were all that was dear to me in this world, having been left a desolate orphan.

Being determined to obtain his discharge by some means, I stole him away and concealed him in the house of a friend. A band of soldiers came to the house, and with drawn swords demanded him of me; or where he was concealed. This was a heart rending pang, almost too great to be endured, yet I was firm to my purpose. I sent him to the country by night, then, with letters of recommendation, I started with my infant to the city of Washington to the Secretary of War, there plead my own cause, and by tears and entreaties obtained his full discharge, returned home, paid $15 at the place of rendezvous, and obtained permission for him to return home. This was a source of great pleasure to us both, for, when sober, he was one of the best of husbands; and I loved him dearly. He promised to do better, but this did not continue long; he soon sunk again into all the vices of the town. Although at his trade he earned from $15 to $20 a week, myself and children were often without bread to eat; I was obliged to take in work to save us from starvation, and furnish him with bread when he failed to do it. At length he became so destitute of shame and sensibility, that he would stand in a grog shop and sell to the fiend-like landlord the clothes off his back, and even take mine, and sell them for money to obtain drink. Like a raging maniac he would fight and quarrel abroad, and then come home and vent his spite on me, breaking and destroying every thing in his reach. Still, by tears and entreaties, I strove to prevail on him to renounce his evil practices, referred him to the example of his pious father, and endeavored to impress upon his mind the awful responsibility that rested on him as a father, to set a good example before his dear children, begging him, at the same time, to have compassion on me and remember his marriage vows. Frequently have I on my bended knees implored his mercy; but did this move his heart? No!! What was his reply? "You d——d——! You think to coax me out of some money." Now, my respectable audience, what do you suppose were my feelings on receiving such words from him, who had solemnly promised before God and man to love, comfort and support me all the days of my life? If my heart was made of adamant must it not melt at thus beholding myself a helpless victim in the hands of a merciless tyrant, having neither father nor mother, or sister or brother to fly to in the hour of despair? Often have I sat alone over a few glimmering coals till 2 or 3 o'clock: sometimes till the break of day, waiting with breathless anxiety, to hear his footstep, fearing lest he had fallen by the hand of some ruffian, and often did I pray that God would protect him and bring him home, drunk or sober, believing he would be safe while with me. Often have I set over the bed of a dying child for days and nights alone, while he was spending abroad what I needed at home—without one word of comfort or sympathy from him who should have shared all my griefs and sorrows, and ought to have poured the balm of consolation into my wounded heart; but, alas! this comfort was not for me. I bore my griefs alone, unpitied. This often caused me to become indifferent to every thing around me; but on looking up to my children, worse than fatherless—I was again aroused to action, tried to bear up under all my trials, knowing that their support depended on my efforts. At one time, painfully do I recollect it, I had an infant sick for some months, at length it partially recovered, but from the effects of the disease, it was left entirely blind. During its sickness I thought my husband tried how bad he could be. Not able to work and attend the sick child, I was without bread for those who were well, or money to get medicine for the sick one. One night, while in this condition, I gave my scanty meal to my children, the last morsel in the house, I then sat down to finish some work to take home in the morning that I might get something for breakfast; while thus employed, my husband came home at midnight and demanded some supper. I had none to give him, he flew into a rage, swore he would kill me, seized me, threw me across the table, breaking some of the dishes on it, seized me by the hair, and tried to beat my face upon the broken dishes; but being strong, I extricated myself from his grasp; frightened almost to phrensy, I fled from the house. I then drew near the door and begged him to hand me the poor blind child; he snatched up the tongs, and made a blow at my head, swearing he would kill me. Oh! the thought of that awful night almost freezes the blood cold in my veins! I had the child lying on a bed under the window; he stood over it and with the tongs beat out every pane of glass, and then the sash itself, while I stood imploring him to give me my babe. The poor blind sufferer was crawling about over the broken glass, crying, mamma! mamma!! while its dear little face was bleeding in several places. At length I got it out of the house and ran away with it in my arms to one whom I thought to be my friend; but, to my astonishment and grief I was refused admittance, telling me they had often advised me to leave the vagabond, and they would do all in their power for me, but if I would live with him I must put up with what I got. I sat down on the steps with the poor blind child in my lap, forsaken and forlorn, feeling as if I was forsaken both by God and man. But it is in vain for me to describe my feelings. It is impossible for me to describe, or you to conceive what I felt.

After some time I returned to my house and saw the watchmen take him away. I sat down to finish some work, that I might get something for my children's breakfast. I never shall forget one morning when he arose; I requested him not to go from home that morning, "I have been up all night," said I, "and the child is dying." His reply was, "Dying!—Hell and Damnation! she has been dying these six months!—let her die and be d———d!" On uttering these awful words he left the house, and stayed away four days. The child died accordingly that day, and what was my situation at that time? I had no clothes to lay out the corpse, nor a spot of ground to bury it in, no money to bury the dead nor to buy bread for the living. I closed up my house, and when the neighbors inquired how the child was, I said, no better—would not let them know it was dead—my feelings being so much wounded at my wretched situation, I was unwilling that they should know it. I kept the corpse three days, not knowing what to do. In the meantime I sent one of my children to search for my husband; he could not be found. In the last extremity I applied to a gentleman of my acquaintance to assist me to bury my child.—He said he would if I would promise to leave my husband. I told him if he would bury it, I would work for him till I should pay for it, but I would not leave my husband. I said I had always discharged my duty as a virtuous wife, let him deviate from the path of rectitude as far as he might. I had taken him for better for worse, and was determined to enjoy the comfort of a clear conscience, which was still a source of consolation to me.

I do not disclose these facts to impress your minds, with the idea that my husband was a brute, for in his sober hours he was a kind and affectionate father; they are given merely to show what intemperance will make a man do, when under its baneful influence.

This is but a mere outline, but a drop out of the ocean of my sufferings, which continued for 18 years, and in all probability they would have continued to the present time, had it not been for the blessed influence of Temperance Societies, and the grace of God. I am happy to say, that for the last four years he has been a reformed man, and now we enjoy peace and plenty, friends and respectability.

Now, if there is a drunkard in this assembly who has a wife, let him seriously reflect that she, too, has feelings as well as I—that her heart is now wrung with anguish. Oh! pity, pity her, before it is too late; do not break the heart that has confided in you for support and consolation. Do not murder the innocent sufferer that has taken shelter under your protection. Now prove yourself a man and save yourself and the dear partner of your bosom from all the *woes* and all the *horrors* of Intemperance, by giving us your names.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.—There are in Russia upwards of two millions of Jews. They have 1,007 Congregations; 586 synogogues; and 2,377 schools for children; very recently the Russian government has prohibited the publication of any books, except in the Russian language.—The consequence is the Jewish Printers are all thrown out of employment, for their books were all printed in German or Hebrew. They had no less than 60 printing establishments, whose workmen are thrown out of employment.—*Cin. Chron.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

CASABIANCA.

There was a little boy about thirteen years old, whose name was Casabianca. His father was commander of a ship of war called the Orient. The little boy accompanied his father to the seas. His ship was once engaged in a terrible battle upon the river Nile. In the midst of the thunders of the battle, while the shot were flying thickly around, and strewing the decks with blood, this brave boy stood by the side of his father, faithfully discharging the duties which were assigned to him. At last his father placed him in a particular part of the ship, to be performing some service, and told him to remain at his post till he should call him away. As the father went to some distant part of the ship to notice the progress of the battle, a ball from the enemy's vessel laid him dead upon the deck. But the son, unconscious of his father's death, and faithful to the trust reposed upon him, remained at his post waiting for his father's orders. The battle raged dreadfully around him. The blood of the slain flowed at his feet. The ship took fire, and the threatening flames drew nearer and nearer. Still this noble-hearted boy would not disobey his father. In the face of blood, and balls, and fire, he stood firm and obedient. The sailors began to desert the burning and sinking ship, and the boy cried out, "Father, may I go?" But no voice of permission could come from the mangled body of his lifeless father. And the boy not knowing that he was dead would rather die than disobey. And there that boy stood at his post, till every man had deserted the ship; and he stood and perished in the flames. Oh, what a boy was that! Every body who ever heard of him, thinks that he was one of the noblest boys that ever was born. Rather than disobey his father, he would perish in the flames. This account has been written in poetry; and as the children who read this paper may like to see it, I will present it to them here:

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled,
The flame that lit the battle's wreck,
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though childlike form.

The flames rolled on; he would not go
Without his father's word;
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud, "Say, father, say,
If yet my task be done,"
He knew not that the chieftain lay,
Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father," once again he cried,
"If I may yet be gone,"
And—but the booming shots replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath,
And in his waving hair;
And looked from that lone post of death,
In still, yet brave despair.

And shouted but once more aloud,
"My father, must I stay?"
While o'er him fast through sail and shroud,
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapped the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And streamed above the gallant child,
Like banners in the sky.

Then came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy—oh! where was he?
Ask of the winds that far around
With fragments strewed the sea.

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well have borne their part,
But the noblest thing that perished there,
Was that young faithful heart.

TRUE COURAGE.

"Coward! coward!" said James Lawton to Edward Wilkins, as he pointed his finger towards him.

Edward's face turned very red and then the tears started into his eyes, as he said, "James Lawton dont call me a coward."

"He is afraid," said Charles Jones, as he put his finger to his eye and pretended to cry.

"I am not afraid," said Edward; and he looked almost ready to give up; for John Taylor came forward and said, "Come on then, and show that you are not afraid."

A gentleman passing by said, "Why do you not fight the boy, tell me the reason."

The boys all stood still, while Edward said, "I will not do a wicked thing, sir, if they do call me a coward."

"That is right, my noble boy," said the gentleman. "If you fight with that boy, you really disgrace yourself, and will show that you are more afraid of the laugh, and ridicule of your companions, than of breaking the commandments of God.

"It is more honorable to bear an insult with meekness, than to fight about it.

"Beasts and brutes which have no reason, know of no other way to avenge themselves; but God has given you understanding, and though it be hard to be called a coward, and to submit to indignity and insult, yet remember the words of the wise man—"He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

"Suppose you fight with this boy, and your companions all call you a brave fellow, what will this be when we are called to stand before God?

"Many a poor deluded man has been drawn in to accept a challenge and fight a duel to show his bravery, and thus displayed to all, that he was a miserable coward, who was afraid of the sneer and laugh of his companions. Rather follow the example of that brave soldier, who when he was challenged to fight, said, "I do not fear the cannon's mouth, but I fear God."—*Juvenile Reformer.*

THE OATH OF UNIVERSALISTS.

The following judicial decision is in accordance with several others which have been made within a few years past in different States of the Union. The correctness of the principle on which it is based, must be manifest. Nothing tends more to weaken the power and destroy the very meaning and nature of this solemn form of appeal to God, than administering the oath to men who, by one means or another, have brought themselves to believe that the wretch who dies with perjury upon his lips meets as cordial a welcome from God as the teller of truth.—*Cin. Valley.*

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—The Augusta Chronicle states that Judge Andrews of the Northern Circuit, (Georgia,) held at the late term of the Supreme Court of Oglethrope county in a capital case, that a person could not be sworn as a witness in a Court of Justice, who did not believe in the existence of a God, the obligation of an oath, and a future state of rewards and punishments. He maintained with the Supreme Court of New York, that "Religion is a subject in which every man has a right to think according to the dictates of his understanding. It is a solemn concern between his conscience and his God, with which no human tribunal has right to meddle. But in the development of facts and the ascertainment of truth, human tribunals have a right to interfere. They are bound to see that no man's rights are impaired or taken away, but through the medium of testimony entitled to belief; and no testimony is entitled to credit unless delivered under the solemnity of an oath, which comes home to the conscience of a witness, and will prevent a lie arising, from his belief that false swearing would expose him to punishment in the life to come. On this great principle rest all our institutions, and especially the distribution of justice between men."

THE BIBLE.—Whoever has mingled in much society, as a christian pastor, has had the means of becoming convinced of the utility of a general circulation of the Holy Scriptures. We have had the pleasure of seeing the rich preferring it to his uncertain riches, and the poor man perusing it to the forgetfulness of his poverty.

Young men and maidens, turn aside from the giddy mazes of ordinary pleasures, and find inexpressible delight in the revealings of its holy, and soul inspiring pages. Neighborhoods have exchanged their vices, and under its influence, have embraced the virtues and hopes of christianity. Whole families under its guidance, have abandoned their follies and their contentions, and have turned to the Lord. No such praise can be either said or sung of any human production.—The Bible speaks and breathes of our home in heaven. It is the spiritual and the inspired in this life, by whose teachings we are both taught and fitted to believe in the life which is to come. Entire reliance on its promises inspires a sublime faith, and conformity to its precepts, in our temper and habits, leads us to a useful and an honorable career of life.—*Bap. Rec.*

NEW MODE OF MURDERING.—The body of a man, from which the head and hands had been severed and secreted, was discovered lately about 4 miles from Newport, Perry county, Pa. Near it were found a pistol and butcher knife. Probably he was a pedlar or drover from the West, and was thus novelly murdered to escape detection, so that the body thus mutilated could not be recognized. Our country is swarming with murderers and thieves, principally from foreign lands we presume. If our laws are not strictly guarded by a firm police, good citizens, and the fostering of religious principles, some of us who think little on these things will find ourselves in eternity, without suspecting the instrument that produced the change.—*Cincinnati Reformist.*

THE MISSOURIUM.—The gigantic skeleton of a so called animal is now being exhibited in this city. It is 32 feet long and 15 high—of course the living animal was considerably larger. The bones were excavated from the banks of the river, "La Homme de Terre," in Benton county, Missouri. It has been ascertained that the Missourium resembles the Leviathan as described in the book of Job. It being a tropical animal its being found in this country either proves that this country was once a tropical one by some alteration in the course of the earth or sun, or that its carcase was floated here by the flood from the old world.—*ib.*

MORE OF THE WILLIAM BROWN.—Joseph Stetson, another of the crew of this ill-fated ship, who was in the long-boat, arrived at this port a few days since, in the ship Crescent, Captain Ball, from Havre. He states that notwithstanding the various rumors which have been published condemning the conduct of the mate for throwing the passengers overboard when he did, but few, if any, he is convinced, if placed in the same position, could have decided with more impartiality. He even goes so far as to say, that had the mate hesitated, his command would not have been waited for: the danger and the only means of relief were too well known to the whole crew to require orders from any quarter at so critical a moment. The mate, in ordering them to lighten the boat but spoke the sentiments of the whole crew. He unhesitatingly avows that he did his part towards lightening the boat.

William Miller's statement which was published in the "Post" of the 18th of June, he says, is substantially correct, and just such a one as he conscientiously could make himself. He also states that Messer, alias Norton, assisted to lighten the boat as well as any one; and pronounces the story about drawing a knife a sheer fabrication, for there were only two knives on board, neither of which was in his possession.

We learn from another source that Captain Ball of the Crescent, had spoken in the highest terms of Stetson, as an able and experienced seaman, and in every way worthy of confidence and encouragement.

The long boat of the William Brown is now on board the Crescent. Although strong and roomy, she is but poorly qualified to stow forty-two people, and live, in any sort of rough weather. It would be well for those who have condemned the mate and crew without a hearing, to go on board the Crescent and look at the long boat.—*Boston Post.*

Camp-Meeting Notices.

BROWNSVILLE, LICKING, O., JULY 15, 1841.

Br. Springer: We intend holding a camp-meeting three quarters of a mile south west from this place, on Mr. Jacob Brown's farm, to commence Friday the 20th of August at 11 o'clock, to which we invite Brs. T. Foster, Thrap, Baldwin, Linder, Marshall, Fairchild, Maynard, Scott, and all others who can conveniently attend. We request all those who wish to build Wooden Tents to meet for that purpose on Saturday the 31st of this month.

WM. MUNHALL,
DAN'L KINNEY.

There will be a camp-meeting held for Ligonier circuit, three miles west of Ligonier town, on the ground occupied last year, to commence the 6th of August. As the meeting is appointed to suit Br. Ragan's visit we hope that he will not fail in his attendance. We also solicit the assistance of Brs. McCullough, Robison, Davis, Lanham, Clark, sr., Hopwood, Fordyce, Addis, Cullin, and any of our brethren, stationed or unstationed, who can assist us.

W. W. TIPTON, Sup't.

A camp-meeting, for Miami circuit, will be held at the old camp-ground, near Sidney, O., commencing on the 13th of August. As we will much need help, we earnestly solicit the aid of Brs. McGuire, Hunt, Devore, Young, Dalbey, Besse and J. Flood, with all others, who can conveniently attend. J. M. FLOOD.

CAMP-MEETING.—*It is concluded by the brethren of Pittsburgh circuit and Allegheny station to hold a camp-meeting, at the old ground, on the land of James Clarke, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, (by Divine permission,) commencing on Monday evening, August 23*

The brethren of Union circuit will perceive that our appointment, to some extent, conflicts with theirs, but unavoidably, as the harvest of this region will not permit it earlier, and later would not give time for the families in the station to prepare for the conference among them, after their return from the meeting. The friends of the Pittsburgh station are expected to participate in the meeting as on former occasions. And ministering brethren from Ohio and Youngstown circuits, and any others who can, are respectfully invited to our assistance. JOHN CLARKE, Jr.

July 16, 1841.

A camp-meeting for Mt. Vernon circuit will be held on the old camp-ground, 5 miles north-west of Mt. Vernon, commencing on the 13th of August, to which we invite the following named brethren, viz:—Springer, Marshall, Maynard, Kinney, Thrap, Myers, Mercer, Dorcus, together with all others who can attend.

C. CADDY, Sup't.,
J. B. ROBERTS, Ass't.

Frederick, Knox, O., July 17, 1841.

Such is the press of business upon our hands at the present, that it is with reluctance we yield our consent to comply with the pressing request to attend the Mt. Vernon camp-meeting, though under other circumstances it would be a pleasure But such duties we cannot conscientiously cast off; if, therefore, it will suit the convenience of some of the brethren to call with us, on the Wednesday previous to the meeting, so that we can go a few miles the same evening we will accompany them to Mt. Vernon.—ED.

CAMP-MEETINGS IN THE OHIO DISTRICT.

In the arrangements for camp-meetings and quarterly meetings the present season, I find that our brethren of some contiguous circuits have unwittingly fixed upon the same time, and have mutually solicited ministerial aid. As therefore some of the preachers are invited and expected to attend at different points at the same time, I fear the evils of disappointment and lack of help at some of the meetings. In view of preventing as far as may be this unpleasant result, the brethren will permit me, through this medium, to offer a few suggestions, below respectfully submitted.

The appointments already published are as follow:

Camp-meeting in Lima circuit, near Westminster, Aug. 6.—J. M. Young, superintendent. Those brethren from Miami, Union and Findley circuits, who can do so, are solicited to attend.

Camp-meeting in Findley circuit, near Williamstown, Aug. 13.—J Guest, Sup't.

Camp-meeting in Miami circuit, near Sidney, same time.—J. M. Flood, Sup't.

Quarterly meeting for Twin creek circuit, near Oxford, same time.—J. Flood, Sup't.

The Findley meeting, from its remoteness, will undoubtedly be necessitous.

Then the Miami meeting, I fear, may be crippled by the other meetings simultaneously held, north and south.

Will it not be well for the ministers in Lima circuit to divide—for our aged Br. Keran, (if able,) Br. Young and Br. Besse, to attend either the Findley or the Miami camp-meeting, as may be determined between themselves?

Then, cannot Br. Hunt and colleague, the two old Br. Inskeeps, Br. Davis, Br. Hamilton and Dr. Green, of Union circuit, and Br. D. Moore, of Miami circuit, attend the Findley camp-meeting?

At the same time, if Br. McGuire, Br. Crall, of Springfield, Br. T. Fall, and any other unstationed ministers or preachers from Springfield or Union circuit, who have it in their power, will attend the Miami camp-meeting, they will be gratefully and cordially received as "helpers in Christ Jesus." Also, Br. Betson and Br. Stephens, jr., if they can attend the Lima and Miami camp-meetings.

Camp-meeting in Union circuit, near Middleburg, Aug. 20.—J. C. Hunt, Superintendent.—The brethren of Findley, Lima, Springfield and Miami circuits, and any others who can are solicited to attend.

Camp-meeting in Rehoboth circuit, at Brother Floyd's, near Clarksville, same time.—R. Dobbins, Sup't.

Then, on the Thursday following, (26th) is to commence a protracted meeting, at Pt. William, Xenia circuit, to close on the Sunday evening preceding the conference. Br. D. hopes it will suit the brethren to the south, to attend one or both of these meetings on their way to conference. He particularly solicits the attendance of Brs. Snethen, McGuire, Evans, Hughey, Boyd, Barnes, G. G. Moore, Euans, Rose and Edwards, and any others who can come and help. I hope Br. Ostrom will attend as many of the meetings as he can.

I have not information of the time of the Cincinnati camp-meeting.

I trust that any other ministering brethren, either itinerant or unstationed, who may happen not to be named in the above notices, will consider themselves also to be kindly solicited to attend any of the above named meetings.

May kind heaven smile upon the efforts of His servants, and send gracious and glorious displays of His saving and sanctifying power. Amen.

A. H. BASSETT.

Washington C. H., Ohio, July 15, 1841.

MUTUAL RIGHTS
AND
Ecclesiastical Reform.

IT has been suggested by those whose opinion is worthy of regard, that a periodical work in pamphlet form, devoted principally to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, and to an examination of reform principles advocated by the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, previous to the formation of the Associated Methodist Churches, now known as the Methodist Protestant Church, would meet with approbation and support. Solicited to test the validity of this opinion by experiment, the only ordeal by which matters of this kind can be definitely settled, the subscribers propose a monthly publication under the above title.

The *first* object of this work will be to collect and preserve, in a convenient and durable form, the principles espoused and defended by those who sought to reform the polity of the M. E. Church, and check the mal-administration of her itinerant ministers. While the plan of the work will admit essays on church government generally, we shall confine its columns more particularly to bring before the public a succinct view of the *commencement, progress* and *consummation* of events that lead to the secession of many ministers and members from the Methodist E. Church, and ultimately established the separate organization of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The present period seems to be a favorable one in view of bringing before an intelligent and candid public the controversy that existed between the friends to a radical and scriptural ecclesiastical government, and the Bishops and hierarchy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The undue excitement produced by interested persons in that communion, to divert the public attention from the merits of the pending controversy, has now subsided—and the influence of those persons being now neutralized, because of their motives and conduct being generally known, and the public mind being prepared for a dispassionate examination of the subject, points out the *necessity* and *expediency* of the proposed publication.

The work will be published simultaneously in Boston and New York, once a month, in the octavo form, to contain some thirty pages, elegantly printed, with good type and fine paper. The price will be two dollars a year, payable in advance, or on the reception of the first number, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense. Any person obtaining six subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to the seventh copy.

Persons holding subscription papers will please return the names of subscribers as soon as practicable. It will be admitted by all who have taken an interest in the objects contemplated by the subscribers, that as a Church, we owe it to ourselves and the community at large, that we should present matters in their true light, that after we are gone, posterity may judge between us and our opponents in view of the truth and justice of our course. Many of the writings of the early Reformers have gone out of print—the protests against unrighteous clerical assumptions ought not to be lost. Let then, a simultaneous effort be made at once, by our friends, and we shall send forth an antidote to the poison that has afflicted many.

Direct to editors of New York Luminary, New York; and Olive Branch, Boston.

W. W. WALLACE, N. Y.
T. F. NORRIS, Boston.

N. B.—All letters must be post paid.

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county, Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *Iron, Nails, &c.*

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

C. SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. | Vol. 2.--No. 51. | ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1841. | Whole No. 103. | JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. | $2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &C.

A Statement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, Infinite and Eternal Prescience, as it is currently and implicitly received by a very large proportion of the Christian World.

NO. IX.

THE DOCTRINE OF AN ETERNAL PRESCIENCE CONTAINS NO MOTIVE TO PIETY OR MORAL DUTY, AND IS INCAPABLE OF AFFORDING ANY KIND OF IMPROVEMENT OR INSTRUCTION TO EITHER THE HEARTS OR THE INTELLECTS OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Upon the assumption of an eternal prescience of all moral actions, it would be easy to prove, that the probation of human beings would be altogether unnecessary and perfectly useless. For if the issue of human life be certainly foreseen, what manner of purpose can be possibly answered by the probation of man? Why not place every human being at once, in the very situation to which it would be certain, on their premises, that he would finally arrive? I will maintain, and I challenge the objector to prove the contrary, that such an arrangement of the final condition of human beings, would be every way as compatible with the justice of God, as any probation under a certain prescience of its final issue could possibly be rendered. For if the final issue of human life be certainly known, then the final issue of human life must be certain *in re;* and if the final issue of human life be certain *in re,* then the issue of life must be infallible; and if the issue of life be infallible, then it is not possible for it to miscarry or vary from its anticipated termination: and therefore it is not possible for any probation, under a certain prescience of its final issue, to answer any salutary purpose whatever, upon either the righteous or the wicked, either upon him whose final happiness is certain and secure, or upon him whose final and eternal misery is infallibly anticipated. Indeed, to say of such a probation as would comport with a certain and eternal prescience of its final issue, that it would be destitute of utility, were to treat it with a civility and ceremony to which it would be by no means entitled. For to speak the naked and uncommuted truth, such a probation would exhibit nothing in the character and conduct of the Deity, but a capricious malignity of spirit toward the wicked, and it would exhibit nothing towards the righteous themselves, but a prodigality of kindness, that would be equally capricious. It would be a wanton experiment on the accuracy of the Divine foresight, a mythological gamble, as puerile as it would be useless; since it would display no contrivance, and would answer no salutary purpose whatever; and would be played without risk, and without even an abstract possibility of failure.

It would defy the ingenuity of man fairly to deduce from the doctrine of eternal prescience any single motive whatever to the practice of piety and virtue. The doctrine stands upon precisely the same ground as that of unconditional and eternal reprobation, and the one is just as barren of rational inducement to practical godliness as the other. And it is somewhat remarkable, that the pious predestinarians are about as shy of the doctrine of reprobation as anti-predestinarians usually are of the doctrine of eternal prescience: and that they generally adopt the same line of policy towards their respective doctrines, viz: That of retaining them tenaciously in their creed, and passing over them in their public instructions. The retention, on either side, cannot, perhaps, be fairly attributed to any other cause than the force of education, and the authority of a pious and implicit credulity: the rejection, in some cases, is to be imputed to ecclesiastical policy, and a deference to public opinion and public feeling; and in other cases it is to be attributed to an intuitive and involuntary conviction of the total inutility of the doctrines in question.

I once heard of an eminent and worthy dissenting minister, who, on a certain occasion, was lamenting in the hearing of a pious female, that his ministry had not been more successful in the conversion of sinners to God. The lady, with great frankness and good nature replied, pray, Mr. M———, has it not been quite certain, from all eternity, what number of sinners would be converted under your ministry? And if so, is it possible for any diligence or zeal of yours to augment that number, or is it possible for any want of diligence or fidelity in you to diminish the sum? The minister in question was a person of too much discernment not to perceive the conclusiveness of the good lady's reasoning: but I am sorry to add, his orthodoxy got the better of his reason; or to express the same sentiment under another form, his piety was stronger on the side of his education and his implicit faith, than it was on that of his moral feeling and rational convictions; for he did most unequivocally acknowledge his firm belief, that the number of persons who would be converted under his ministry was foreseen and certain, and was consequently alike incapable of addition and of diminution. The lady might have easily pushed forward the argument to the following consequence. If the number of sinners who will be eventually converted to God under your ministry be already certain, infallibly certain, and alike incapable of addition and diminution, then is it possible for God himself either to diminish that number, or to augment that sum? And if it be not within the reach of omnipotence himself to effect any alteration in that anticipated arrangement, to what purpose do you preach, and to what purpose do you pray? But such glaring inconsistencies are by no means peculiar to persons of supralapsarian principles.

Every minister who believes the doctrine of eternal prescience, however hostile his feeling may be towards the doctrine of eternal predestination, would, under similar circumstances, be entangled in equal perplexities. A minister who believes in the doctrine of prescience, must also believe that the number of persons who will ever be eventually converted under his ministry, must be the object of an absolute certainty; that the person and name of every individual, as well as the sum of the whole, must be as certain and immutable as the throne of God; and that it would not be in the power of any being, human or divine, either to diminish or to augment the sum. The advocates of prescience, apart from predestination, are far more inconsistent than their predestinarian brethren. They believe in the anticipated certainty of the issue of human life, and maintain it with as great tenacity as any fatalist on earth can possibly do; and therefore, they have not only got the formidable task of reconciling the certainty of the issue with the righteous government of God, but they have a task which is equally formidable, that of reconciling the certain issue of life with the freedom of man. And thus we see the advocate of prescience is brought within as perplexing a dilemma as the abettor of predestination, and upon either the one or the other of its horns he must be eventually transfixed; and I call upon him, as an ingenious and honest man, either to reject the doctrine of prescience, or to renounce the doctrine of human liberty. Many of those worthy persons who retain the notion of an eternal prescience, while they reject the doctrine of eternal predestination, would be shocked by any warm and faithful discourse on their own favourite doctrine. Many of them would be quite chilled with horror at hearing the notion of an eternal prescience clearly stated, and warmly enforced, and vividly described, and pursued into all its dark and mazy labyrinths, and pushed forward, by fair conclusion, into all its revolting and tremendous consequences. Never did ghost or goblin damned, present half so hideous a spectre to the eye of superstitious credulity, as this horrible doctrine would do to the pious feelings of the religious world.

I pretend not to be able to amplify so awful a subject into all its fearful and appalling ramifications; so chivalrous an undertaking would require a fertility of fancy, beyond the fecundity of my imaginative powers, and a graphic ability far beyond the execution of my pen. If, however, I were to stand up in a congregation of pious anti-predestinarians and address them in the following manner, advancing no premises and deducing no conclusions but such as would be obvious to every mind, and accessible to the meanest capacity, what kind of impression is it likely would be made upon the feelings of my auditory thereby? *If I were to say, my christian friends; let me beg your serious and devout attention, while I address you on the solemn and momentous subject of your eternal salvation. And in doing, this I shall begin by stating to you that most salutary and most edifying doctrine, the eternal foreknowledge of all things by the great Author of our being, the object of our worship, my dear people, most assuredly knows, what persons in every country and in every age of the world, will be eventually and eternally saved; and He knows what persons will be eternally lost. He knows the sum of the number on each side of this tremendous alternative; and He knows, with certainty, both the person and name of every individual that will be lost, and of every one that will be saved, in every country, and in every age, from the beginning to the end of the world. Moreover, my beloved brethren, this knowledge in the Deity, is not a modern discovery of yesterday, but is as unoriginated and eternal as His own existence. The Deity foreknows, with infallible certainty, which of you, my dear hearers, will finally perish, and which of you, will be eternally saved.*

The final issue of life may, indeed, appear to be doubtful to short sighted creatures like you and me; but with God, the final issue of the life of every human being, is the object of a certain and infallible and eternal anticipation. Moreover, my beloved people, in relation to my feeble ministry, He knows too how many, and to what particular persons, at different times, my ministry will be the savour of life unto life, and to how many it will be the savour of death unto death. He also knows to which of you, my dear hearers, my present ministrations will communicate any real and permanent good, and which of you will sit under my present edifying discourse, without receiving any lasting edification. And, moreover, in relation to those of you, who are at this time the subjects of genuine repentance, and are seeking redemption in the blood of Christ, the Deity most assuredly knows the year, the day, the hour, the precise moment, in which you will obtain the blessing of Divine mercy. He also knows how many useless and unsuccessful efforts, in the mean time, you will make to obtain mercy thro' Jesus Christ. And, He knows precisely, under what particular circumstances you will ultimately obtain that blessing, whether alone or in company, whether under a sermon, or in the exercise of prayer; and He knows in the mean while, how many sermons you will hear, and how many prayers you will offer to God before you will be ultimately successful. The Deity does most assuredly know, when you shall have obtained the blessing of pardon, whether you will afterwards retain the possession of it faithfully to the end; or whether you will afterwards be guilty of backsliding from God, and of measuring your wayward steps back again to the world. And moreover, if He knows you will become a backslider, He also knows whether you will become a final apostate, and whether you will afterwards be restored to His favor. In your anticipated departure from God, He assuredly knows what crimes you will commit, and to what lengths of iniquity you will proceed, and the exact amount of guilt that you will accumulate, and how many days, and months, and years you will continue in your backsliding state. He knows how many times your conscience will reproach you during the time of your apostacy, and, how many times you will be admonished by the persons who may watch over your soul.—He knows—but I will pursue the sinuous and deceitful labyrinths of this contemptible doctrine no farther.

I will, however, ask my readers, whether such a mode of public preaching would be any thing like feeding the people with the bread of life, whether it would contain any single particle of religious edification, and whether it is likely that my congregation would even recognize the features of their own creed; and whether, in spite of their education and their prejudices, and in defiance of their orthodoxy and their implicit faith, their pious feelings would not rise up with indignation and horror; and whether such an amplification of the doctrine of eternal prescience, would not sound in their ears, like the percussions of impiety, and the loud explosions of the foulest blasphemy. I demand of the advocates of eternal prescience, what are the motives which this doctrine supplies to the practice of piety and moral virtue. That my eternal destiny is the object of a certain prescience, can be no rational inducement to gratitude;—it contains nothing that would inspire any filial complacency towards the Divine Being;—it contains no consolation for the poor and afflicted;—no hope for the penitent, nor any encouragement for the returning prodigal. It contains no inducement to strive against sin;—nor any to cleave unto that which is good;—it contains nothing to animate our hopes, and nothing to allay our fears. It offers no motive to sympathy, nor any to the exercise of an active charity. It contains no excitement to emulation: nor any to congratulation and praise. It is like a polar and perpetual winter where there is neither vegetation or animal life. Every thing you touch is ice, every thing you see is either ice or snow; and nothing but the howlings of an eternal storm salutes your ears. If ever the world be blest with a perennial spring of religious prosperity;—if ever the blessing of christianity should bring all its benign and renovating energies to bear upon this, our fallen world, it must be preceded by the dissolution of this fatal charm; and fatalism, under every form and in every attire, must be entirely expunged from the creed of every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people. *Then,* the sun of righteousness will arise upon the poles of the moral world; the barriers of eternal frost will be broken up;—solifidian avalanches that have for ages been raising their proud summits to the skies will warm and melt, and drop and disappear forever;—dreary deserts of perpetual snow will cast off their pale winding sheet of death, and be clothed with the green vesture of eternal fertility and joy;—the stagnant sea will break through his hoary incrustation, and lift up his roaring voice in peals of eternal praise. All nature will join in the universal chorus, Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

But finally, the doctrine of eternal prescience is as barren of mental deduction as it is of moral and religious inducement; it is as incapable of imparting any profit to the human intellect, as it is of communicating any moral or religious good to the heart. It has no relation whatever to any art or science, or any branch of literature; it has no bearing upon any duty or enjoyment of life;—there is no possibility of educing from it any kind of improvement, for any single faculty of the human mind;—it presents no field for the luxuriations of the fancy, or the sportive sallies of wit and humor. Here are no profundities for the soundings of investigation, nor are there any data for the calculations of chance, or the arithmetical process of numbers;—here are no logical premises, and here are no logical conclusions;—the subject does not contain a single atom of material for the employment of the synthetical or analytical powers of the human mind.

It would defy the most active, the most creative, the most luxuriant fancy to give any rational, or even any tangible form to the doctrine of eternal prescience. It is total and unjustified insignificancy itself;—it is an object of legitimate and unmingled contempt. I therefore appeal to the common sense of mankind;—I appeal to the human conscience: I appeal to the moral intuitions of the human heart;—and I appeal in the name of that Being, who teaches us, that all scripture given by inspiration of God, is profitable for doctrine, and instruction in righteousness;—and I ask, why will men retain in their creed what they will reject as being unfit for public inculcation? And how can people dignify, with the epithet of orthodox christianity, a miserable and contemptible dogma, from which no person on the face of the earth, is able to deduce either motive or instruction, or is able to apply it to any rational or salutary purpose whatever?

JOHN.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: Having obtained a promise from you to publish occasional letters from me, during our absence and visit to our native land, the first is now presented. Disliking many apologies from the pulpit, and no less so from the press, I ask to promise only one remark. It is this: that the writer has in view the satisfaction of the limited circle of our own personal friends. Some accounts of places visited between Sandusky and Youngstown were written, but are now expunged to give place to subsequent incidents of travel. Among the expunged items was an extended notice of a controversial discourse, delivered in Fredericktown, Knox, O., on *Female Preaching,* in reply to a minister of that place. As that gentleman has published his sermon, I should have desired to publish the reply, were we not on our journey. As it is, let this allusion to the facts suffice, at least for the present.

It will be expected by our friends in some places, that we explain the causes of delay on our way to the sea-board, for we have lingered as if loath to leave the land. From Youngstown I hastened *back* to New Liston to attend a quarterly meeting. In this I was disappointed, having been wrongly informed of the time. However, that warm ride was not in vain, (nor importunely, the returning visit,) for Br. Beatty had not returned, having "married a wife," and been informed that in all probability the "Conference Missionary" would be there to fill the pulpit.—But not the pulpit alone, was the place of service for that day. For four of the members discharged what they believed to be their duty—publicly to confess Christ in the solemn ordinance of baptism by immersion. It was a solemn, and apparently, a profitable season to many. A numerous company of spectators convened to witness the performance of this religious rite, the threatening thunder storm notwithstanding. Three out of the four of those who thus "took up their cross" and followed "the Saviour's example," were women. It is pleasing to witness such moral courage in female disciples.

The next Sabbath we spent in Youngstown, a place where we had bestowed much labor; found things there about *par.* Their principal obstruction to prosperity is a DEBT on the meeting house. That still remains like an incubus upon the breast of the society; nay, rather upon the bosom of *one* dear old man! When will it be removed? It so happened that there was no other preaching in town, and of course our congregations were numerous, and as the services partook of the valedictory character, the attention was fixed and solemn. May these efforts not be lost.

Thence, after packing up and fixing our affairs, our next port was (intended to be,) Pittsburgh. But we must needs go through New Castle, seeing that there, two years since, we labored hard to procure for that infant society, a place and a name among the churches of the Redeemer.—And especially so, seeing that last winter they were blessed with a glorious revival, and many added to their number. Here we, like Paul and his colleagues, who, though hastening on their journey to Jerusalem, tarried a whole week with the disciples at Troas, that they might break bread together on the Lord's day; so we were constrained to remain with these kind friends over the Sabbath, and meet together at the table of the Lord. And on Monday evening we renewed our covenant at the *love-feast,* to love one another with a pure heart fervently. We had solemn and interesting services during the evenings of the week, but on Sunday, at the sacrament, and on Monday evening, at love-feast, we had blessed meetings, and an affecting farewell at the close of the discourse which immediately followed. We hope this meeting will renew the confidence of this young promising society, that "the God of heaven, He will prosper them; therefore they His servants will arise and build."—Here then, one week was spent, not in our previous calculation.

Thence we made Pittsburgh, where we found it expedient to extend our stay one week beyond expectation, viz: one Sabbath in Allegheny, and one in Pittsburgh. Our inward thought had been that one Sunday would suffice for both cities. As the sanctuary in Pittsburgh was being cleansed and painted, the first Sunday was spent in Allegheny. Here an incident may be recorded. On Saturday evening, while sitting on the porch with Br. Shinn, enjoying the pleasures of the scene and the hour, a clergyman came in company with a brother to request Br. Shinn to officiate next morning for the chaplain of the Penitentiary, who was absent for the benefit of his health. After some conversation Br. S. consented, and I promised to accompany him. Accordingly, about 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, we were at the door of that great prison house of convicts. We were directed through the hall into what I will call a long, narrow, solemn looking chapel. Not as ancient, but full as gloomy a looking place as the church of my youth. And here pardon the penning of a reminiscene of boyhood. In that antiquitious edifice, where in infancy my god-fathers and god-mothers most solemnly pledged themselves that I should "renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh, and live a sober, righteous and godly life," a few feet a little south-west of the baptismal font, stood the large, long church ladder, by the aid of which my juvenile feet have oft ascended to the dismal cove above, where the fearful foot was wont to step upon the joists and walk from end to end of that doleful habitation of birds, in search of the nests of owls. And often did the heart beat high with fear on hearing the dolorous voice of the dam. But to return from this digressive reverie across the Atlantic to the Penitentiary in Pennsylvania. In this long narrow chapel were two tiers of pews on either hand, one above and the other below.—Along the extended aisle below, and in the walks above, were several saxtons, [keepers] with soft slippers promenading with spectral silence, as if to prevent the unseen audience from interrupting the minister by audible respiration. The car-like pulpit was at the nether end of the railway, in the gallery, and could easily be removed from end to end of the chapel, or stop opposite any one of the pew doors, which were near on either hand, as if this contrivance was to cover any exigency of deafness in any of the pew-holders. But ordinarily, it would seem, that it remains at the southern end of the rail-way, and the preacher stands on the short cross walk in the centre of the aisle above, though, instead of an aisle proper, the space is occupied by the rail-road and the side walks. Probably the phrase above—unseen audience—may require a word of explanation. Unlike the usages of some other places of the kind, here the congregation is not visible to the speaker. This has a strange appearance to a minister at first. We were apprised of the fact before we entered the gates. But by the aid of imagination, this defect may be in a great measure supplied, for the massy outer doors of these penitentiary pews were part way opened by the saxtons, to afford the occupants an opportunity of hearing through the windows of the inner doors. These near midway open doors, not only indicated that a listener was there, but they appeared to me like the thirsty open mouth Maize craving a shower of heavenly refreshing truth.—But from the character of the inhabitants, probably, we might rather view them as the huge long ears of the wild Assine children of men. Br. Shinn preached a very solemn and appropriate discourse from Mark i. 14, 15. The writer closed by prayer.

On leaving that dreary habitation, my eye caught sight of two human faces, one on either side of the rail-way, seemingly anxious to behold the man who had been breaking to them the bread of life. Upon the whole, I think it a wise plan to have these convicts by themselves during the service, because of the greater probability of their giving the truth of God a solemn hearing. Like visiting the sick, to go the imprisoned is profitable to our own souls, and we are assured by the Saviour that it is acceptable to God. Br. Shinn proceeded thence to his appointment in Pittsburgh, and I repaired to my room for retirement before preaching.

At half past ten I had a numerous audience, and an attack of that distressing ministerial malady, the PULPIT FEVER. This was not expected to come on in this place, though it was looked for in Philadelphia. However, the Lord gave liberty of speech, and the people were very attentive. In the afternoon Hannah held forth to a crowded assembly.—And again we found it good to be there. In the evening the fever did not return. The Lord was felt to assist in the delivery of His word. Some physical gestures probably appeared to some as if the preacher was "killing snakes." But he little regarded these awkward appearances, if but the "old serpent's" head is bruised.

Monday afternoon a "mass temperance meeting" was held in front of our meeting house in this city. You have heard of the great and unprecedented revival of this blessed reform, thro' the instrumentality of a few missionaries from Baltimore—reformed drunkards, who, like the early Methodist ministers in preaching the gospel, instead of reading or repeating a dry discourse upon the abstract question and qualities of ardent spirits, or regular lectures upon the virtues of sobriety, they simply relate their own painful experience in their inebriety, and the happiness attendant upon their change of life. And instead of feeling their voluntary pledge a BONDAGE, they rejoice in their *emancipation* from the tyranny and dominion of "KING ALCOHOL." Several thousand have signed the pledge—declared their independence, in these twin cities, during this temperance protracted meeting. May they hold fast for life; and may this great moral movement prove a spiritual harbinger to prepare the way for the evangelical triumph of the Son of God!

On Friday afternoon, in Pittsburgh, we were among the vast multitude who attended the procession on the interesting occasion—the passing of the remains of our late President Harrison. The sheet affords not space to describe the solemn and impressive scene, or append reflections upon the subject.

Next Sabbath we were in Pittsburgh. It was their sacramental Sabbath. The ministerial arrangements for the day, the same as in Allegheny. Hannah had an additional appointment in the evening for the Episcopal 'pewed' Methodists over the river. This being the first day this house has been occupied since its cleansing, &c., together with the celebration of the eucharistic feast, it is devoutly wished that the church will set out afresh for the kingdom of heaven, and 'cleanse themselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, and perfect holiness in the fear of God.' The kindness of this people in both stations, to the Conference Missionary, demands a thankful remembrance. God bless them!

Monday 5th. Temperance meetings and Sunday school celebrations.

Tuesday evening we left the cities of smoke,' on board a canal boat for Philadelphia. Several friends spent the afternoon with us at the beautiful and plentiful mansion of Br. C. Avery, which was the more agreeable, seeing here we left the District, and that appeared like leaving home. While we know and feel that the blessing of God alone is sufficient for us, yet it is encouraging as well as pleasing to receive the warm demonstrations of the friendship and sympathies of the brethren in the Lord. Left a little after 9 o'clk.; found many passengers on board; but all were comfortably bedded. Slept sound. In the morning, remembering a piece of eccentric devotion of a pious minister at table one morning last winter, "thanked God for good friends, good food and good health," &c., so I was ready to say, bless God for good sleep, a good boat, a good captain, and good passengers. Before noon, however, a draw-back on our enjoyment was endured: busy and loud *card playing* was carried on on one hand, and chequers on the other.—And these things tolerated in open defiance of the following wholesome rule: "*All gambling strictly prohibited.*"

The "Evangelical Family Library" was on board, and for the use of the passengers; but what avails that to the depraved mind of man, so long as cards and dice are allowed! As dinner time approached, the card players dispersed. Fortunately I was standing near the captain when these gamblers came clamorous from the cards. I inquired if gambling was not prohibited on board by rule? While the captain was framing a conservative reply, the leading gamesters observed, that the proper construction of the rule was to prohibit "*gambling for money.*" It is notable that card players need something to sustain them in their sins. The first sublime scene observed was at the foot of "Chesnut-ridge." The landscape there is delightful. In turning a corner at the foot of this beautiful elevation, I cast my eyes upward on its long green back, the feathered foliage on its lofty head appeared to wave within a few feet of a little star, that twinkled in the same line of view.

8th. This morning we crossed the celebrated Allegheny mountains,—"the back bone of America;" the weather was fine, the scene grand, and at places sublime, but I confess my exalted expectation was not filled. Neither did the "inclined plains" wear the appalling appearances we had looked for. But there is quite an agreeable contrast between this rail-road, and some of the "Ohio rail-roads" in the "swales" of Sandusky. An amusing incident occurred this afternoon on the canal. We observed a boat approaching, with many passengers on board; of course all eyes must look, and soon they were observed to be emigrants from Germany, of the lower class; and as we passed them, some witty flippancies were uttered by some of that class of travellers, whose glory is in a hearty laugh, and as we were taking the last look as we passed the stern, to complete the exhibition of the ludicrous, the boat was honored with the illustrious and sage name of 'Congress.' Instantly the flashes of wit ran all around; and who could forbear inquiring for *Clay, Benton,* &c. &c.; it scarcely need be said that a cataract of risibility instinctively burst forth from the multitude At this the writer esteemed it not a sin to smile. In the afternoon, cards were again introduced, accompanied with the usual merriment, which is quite annoying to religious people. Hannah called the captain into the ladies cabin, and inquired of the laudibility of the conduct. His reply was similar to the one spoken of before, with this difference,—he did not understand that card playing is gambling, where no *property* is at stake. But the greatest difficulty with him was that one of the *proprietors* was on board, and *he would play.* Alas! he might have added, and *profane* too! To his discredit be it spoken, that my ears heard profanation fall from his lips, for the time he was on board, more than from any other man! But what surprised me most was, to hear from the cap ain, that we were the first travellers, who had uttered complaints against those games of amusement. If this be true, fie on the professors of christianity, who have given their silent sanction to these works of darkness. Much more were written upon the subject, but space will not admit it here.

Arrived safely in Philadelphia Saturday evening; found Br. Stockton waiting to receive us in his affectionate arms. Next day, spent a happy Sabbath. It was rendered uncommonly interesting to us, through meeting Br. O'Bryan, the founder of a sect in England, among whom Hannah was converted, and travelled about ten years! He is laboring in a missionary capacity in this city and suburbs. Truly this is a beautiful place. And doubtless, the inhabitants are emphatically and pre-eminently worthy of their destinguishing appellation—"the city of brotherly love." Pray for us. Yours, &c. WM. REEVES.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 20, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF PITTSBURG CIRCUIT—BRETHREN PORTER AND CULLIN—AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Editor: The following resolution was adopted by a very full meeting of the quarterly conference of Pittsburgh circuit, the writer alone objecting:

WHEREAS, a publication has been made in the 83d No. of the Western Recorder, which reflects injuriously upon brethren Porter and Cullin—upon this body, and to some extent upon our superintendent. Therefore,—

Resolved, That Br. Jno. Clarke be authorized and respectfully requested to correspond with the editor, in view of a satisfactory explanation of the whole matter.

The duty imposed on me by the act of the quarterly conference, is one I had rather decline, if I thought the greater good would result from thus doing. I fear the ultimate want of success in giving an explanation that will be satisfactory to all: and I dread collision with the feelings or prejudices of any of my brethren. Inasmuch, however, as "truth injures no man," if you will permit the following brief narrative of the facts in the case, to go out after the publication above referred to, the object of the brethren may be obtained, and no person injured.

I believe the matters with which the brethren feel agrieved, are, 1. The protest of some brethren in the Pittsburgh station, in which "the proceedings in the case of licensing brethren Porter and Cullin," are characterised as "a violation of the discipline," "an unjustifiable interference with the station," "opening a wide door for anarchy," and are attributed to the "superintendent of the Pittsburgh circuit." 2. The action of the Annual Conferance predicated upon the representation of said protest. 3. The editorial statement, that the young men had applied to the quarterly conference of the station, and were rejected by that body. 4. The editor's *manner* of condemning and rejecting their explanation on account of its style, when it is supposed that with equal convenience, he could, upon the authority of their communication, have corrected the main facts in the case, *in a proper style.*

The whole matter may be deemed rather trifling, yet the injury resulting from it, is known to be somewhat serious, especially to the young men; and if this little effort to repair that injury will be in any degree successful, none will be more thankful than the writer. The case is simply this. The young men believing themselves called of God to the ministry—their superintendent and leader, and most of their brethren regarding them as worthy—were brought out before the church, occasionally, in the regular appointments, upon the week evenings. They were also (I understand, unanimously) recommended by the class of which they were members—and were kindly aided in their studies by Br. Shinn, of the examining committee. Thus far toward applying to the quarterly conference of the station for license they went, but no farther. In the meantime they met with circumstances, (we do not recite them,) which were severely repulsive and afflicting to their feelings, and on account of which I was advised by their friends, (among whom was the superintendent of the station, and their leader, Doctor M. Adams) to open their way, within my charge, which was closely neighboring, and in which they were perhaps, as generally and as well known, as in the station. I accordingly obtained an interview with one of them, (Br. Porter) and was informed then by him, that they both had made up their minds decidedly, never to suffer themselves to come before the quarterly conference of the station for license to preach; and that they were entirely satisfied that it was their duty to remove their standing from that church, and that the church's interests, as well as their own required that they should. I also knew that they were advised to this step, by very judicious members of the station. From this time on, they identified themselves with the circuit, and were cordially embraced in the affections and confidence of the people, and their public efforts were highly appreciated and commended. Yet they attended upon the instructions of Br. Shinn, and did not present certificates from the station, until the approach of the quarterly conference, by which they were licensed; but it was generally, and well understood by the people of the circuit for a length of time before, that they were candidates for the ministry among them, and all the steps required by the discipline in cases of granting licenses, were fully and properly taken in their case on the circuit, and the quarterly conference which did unanimously license them, was as competent to judge, and act in such cases as most other similar bodies in the connexion. Nor is it likely the case would have been further heard of, after the rise of the Annual Conference, but that a similar protest to that which had been there acted on, was also presented, six months after, to the quarterly conference of the circuit.

Now, it is admitted that under ordinary circumstances the case would furnish a precedent of injurious tendency, that ought carefully to be guarded against; yet in view of the *causes* which influenced the young men in leaving the station, I believe the whole transaction proper and judicious, nor can I conceive that the discipline, either in spirit or letter, has been violated, either by them or the people of the circuit. In relation to this, however, we are perfectly willing that those in possession of all the facts should judge.

The foregoing is written in the spirit of kindness toward all concerned, and if not satisfactory to all, we sincerely hope it may be injurious to none.

Respectfully,

JNO. CLARKE, JR.

GEN. JACKSON.—It has been said that the old General never drank any ardent spirits. This was substantiated by his negro slave, who said that "Massa no drink rum, but then he drink his coffee strong enough to kill the debil."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 11, 1841.

Methodist Episcopal Matters.—A controversy existed between Rev. J. C. Smith and Rev. T. P. Jones of the M. E church in Lawrenceburg, Ia. Probably the former was the preacher in charge and the latter a local minister. Jones being slandered in the Cincinnati Christian Advocate, the citizens of Lawrenceburg, from sympathy took part with him, and signed the following certificate which was forwarded to the Advocate for publication, but Dr. Elliott refused it a place in his paper. It was then published in the Lawrenceburg "Beacon."

Lawrenceburg, June 14, 1841.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, are personally acquainted with the Rev. Thomas P. Jones, and deem it our duty to say to all who feel any interest in the matter, that we regard the publication in the last number of the Western Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati, claiming on its face to be authorised by the Leaders, and Stewards of the M. E. Church of the Lawrenceburg station, in refence to the said Jones, as an act of injustice to him personally, as well as uncalled for by the interest of religion, and the well being of the church of which he was late a member. Having heard his public explanation of the whole matter, we are constrained to say that the proofs brought forward in vindication of his conduct, are of the most satisfactory character, and we cannot but believe that in publishing him to the world, in the manner he has been published, great injustice was done to him not only as a christian, but as a citizen of our common country.

We further certify that we have been acquainted with the Rev. Thomas P. Jones, since he has resided in our town, about eight months, and, until the late unfortunate excitement which gave rise to the publication before alluded to, we never heard aught against his character, but held him to be an able and zealous preacher, and an humble and pure christian.

Disclaiming any desire or intention to intermeddle with the unfortunate controversy between Mr. Jones and Rev. John C. Smith, this certificate is given as an act of sheer justice, as we conceive, to the party injured.

(Signed by 75 citizens.)

Jones has withdrawn from the church. A "Christian Advocate!" Open its columns to slander the brethren, and then close them against a defence. The fact is no man's reputation is safe in the M. E. Church.

The Olive Branch and Methodist Protestant.—The Olive Branch has been perpetually passing unqualified enconiums on the Methodist Protestant. But it seems from the following allusions to the article to which we recently referred, in the Protestant, that he is also beginning to bristle up at the impertinence of that paper. The editor of the Olive Branch has not thrown off one episcopacy to let another straddle him quite so soon.

As it respects our "hostility" to the Protestant; although we are opposed to such an organ, yet for the church's sake we respected it, and would have treated it courteously if had behaved itself.

Methodist Protestant.—Our worthy and gifted Br. Reese of this paper, feels hurt at the intimations given from various quarters that he has not in that journal devoted himself as much as necessity required, to the exposition of the distinctive peculiarities, and to a defence of the Methodist Protestants, against the wily arts, misrepresentations and open persecutions of the Episcopal Methodists. This he has a right to do, and to justify his course to the church in whose employment he is engaged. He has also a perfect right to take his own course while holding his present responsible office, and to dissent from those who choose to conduct their portion of the Methodist Protestant press differently. But his severe reprehension and harsh judging of his brethren, is wholly uncalled for, such as that they throw around *facts* the flourish of rhetorical vehemence and bombastical vituperation, and charges them with being guilty of *religious quarrels*, and of catering for the morbid appetite, and furnishing gross food. Now we will be content that this reproof should fall upon ourself, Brother Springer, or Brother Wallace, who may not claim the respect due to great age, or extraordinary services, though we certainly have not been idle spectators. But when it is thrown upon the venerable and gifted men, who write for our columns, who have been some fifty years in the ministry, and have suffered martrydom in the cause of reform, we repel the charge; coming as it does, from a young, though worthy brother, who never felt the 'iron hoof' of that *despotism* we have thrown off. We assure Br. Reese that our best brethren regret that he should so much have neglected the Methodist controversy. Letters lie before us from six or seven of the master spirits of reform, strongly showing their feeling on this subject. We quote from one from Georgia, which we received by yesterday's mail. It is from the pen of a member of the Convention of 1830. "Our Baltimore brethren tired out, and seemed to decline the contest, and thousands were left in the dark. We have lost much by striking our flag of 'mutual rights.'" The letter contains much more to the same effect, and we would publish it were it not so highly complimentary to our own course. This is but a specimen of even a multitude of letters which we have received at different times. And surely Br. Reese ought to respect public sentiment from the most distinguished members of our church, its master spirits, indeed, its very founders. Brother, take your own course, but let us, and especially those good old brethren, take theirs, without walking out of your way to stigmatize the productions of their pens, or to arraign and judge their motives. As for ourselves we have done what we could for the Protestant, and shall continue so to do. The intimation that there would be an attempt to remove the Protestant at the next General Conference, is of little importance; at any rate, the brother and those concerned, ought to be willing to trust the representatives of the church. We do not think there is hostility to the Protestant among our members any where. We never saw any thing of the kind, except in the case of Br. Springer and a few brethren in New York. We have said more than we intended, but the editorial of Brother Reese last week seemed to call for something.

From the New York Herald.

Singular Trial of the Rev. E. Smith, at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1841.

The Devil among the Preachers—Abolition, Falsehood, and Slander in the Methodist Conference—Ruffles and Rings recognized in Preachers' Wives and Daughters—Rev. Edward Smith Lynched by the Conference—Quaker and Methodist Opinions, &c. &c.

Our religious community here have been thrown into great excitement by the trial of the Rev. Edward Smith, of Cadiz, Ohio, upon a nominal charge of slander, &c., before the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The trial closed last night, and as the Herald is noted for its religious intelligence, I send you a synopsis of the trial for the edification of your numerous pious readers, as I doubt whether they would otherwise be enabled to see it, for the minutes of the conference will not show the under current in this trial, nor the real matter that was at issue.

Brother Smith, the defendant, is a man about fifty years of age, six feet high, large in proportion, grey hair, red face, full sonorous voice, talented and eloquent, formerly of Virginia, but recently of Ohio, has been twenty years a Methodist preacher, but, during the last year has become an active abolitionist, delivers lectures, circulates books, &c.

Bishop Roberts presided, evidently a venerable, good tempered prelate, for he seemed determined not to allow the obstreperous members of the conference to put him out of temper; the foling reverened gentlemen were the principals in the prosecution, and they seemed to be desperately anxious to convict Brother Smith, whether the evidence or the conference would or not.

Brother Hopkins, a tall, grey-haired, hard-featured man, with a wooden countenance without expression, except sometimes, when it becomes somewhat Satanic.

Brother Hudson, with his sleak, subdued countenance, the very counterpsrt of Dr. Cantwell, in the "Hypocrite:" he could play the character to the life.

Brother Cook, the Secretary, a thin man, with a thin squeaking voice, and a nose indicative of his not having yet joined the Temperance Society.

Brother Wesley Kenney, with a red head, and a wish-washy, unwholesome looking face, who always giggled and jerked his shoulders up and down in glee, if any point of evidence seemed to tell against the defendant.

These gents, and two or three others, seemed to pursue their Rev. brother with that holy hatred and religious ferocity, which ecclesiastics only are capable of and their abominal prejudice was so apparent, that it was a matter of common remark among the lay spectators, in my hearing.

But to the trial. Smith was charged, in the first instance, with being an author, and in that capacity had "stolen literary property, and had thereby robbed the original author, of the fruit of his labors." Upon this charge, the committee reported that there was no evidence to sustain it, but (O! these buts) he "had quoted largely without giving credit." Smith replied, by pointing out the absurdity of the committee, in acquitting him of the charge preferred against him, and then accusing him of something else, and then offered to prove, to the satisfaction of the conference, that he had given the proper credit in such cases. The prosecutors (persecutors?) finding themselves thus foiled, agreed that this charge should lie upon the table, amidst the smiles of the audience at the ridiculous position in which they had placed themselves.

The other charges were, that he had said that a certain gag resolution, passed at a former conference, to prevent preachers taking part in abolition proceedings, originated in the Bishop's Council, and that two of the council were appointed to bring it into conference.

That he had said, that if the Bishop sent him into Virginia he would not go.

That in a sermon preached a short time ago, he had slandered the church and his brethren, by saying that the church tolerates crimes worse than those tolerated by the Catholic church in the darkest ages; by saying,

That the church ordained men to the ministry, whose arms were steeped in blood up to the elbows; by saying,

That the church tolerates worldly pomp and vanity, for a preacher had said, "he did not care what people wore, so that their hearts were changed," and by saying,

That the church was as bad as the world, &c. &c.

Brother Hopkins testified, that he was in the pulpit with Smith, when the sermon was preached; that he expected that Smith would say something exceptionable; that therefore he took notes of part of the sermon; that he applied the above language to the Methodist church, and that such language was a slander upon the church and the ministers.

Brother Rich testified, that he had heard the sermon upon that occasion, and two or three times before, that he thought it was a good sermon then, and thinks so yet; that he understood the language above as applied to the general church, and not the Methodist church in particular. (Here a member got up and asked Rich if he was an abolitionist? About half a dozen jumped up, and all spoke at once, some saying he ought to answer, and others saying it was a shameful question, for what had he to do with it? The galleries said tst. tst. tst. tst.—at last he went on without answering.) He had heard many others say it was a good sermon, and it was only the enemies of Smith who said to the contrary. (Brother Kenney, he with the red head, here got up, and wanted to know if the witness was justified in saying it was Smith's enemies, who expressed a contrary opinion? Brother Smith rose, and suggested whether a witness must not be permitted to answer in accordance with the truth of the matter, or whether he must be dictated to as to what he shall say.) Other evidence was adduced connected with the gag resolution, and Smith rose to reply. His defence would have obtained his acquittal, in any just or impartial court of law or equity in Christendom, where men felt themselves free to act, and were not ecclesiastics.—But some, as I have stated, were prejudiced against him right or wrong—others did not vote at all, and some were afraid to vote against the leaders, for when they rose to vote against him some remained seated till they saw the leaders up, and not many remained seated, then their couraged oozed out, and they rose sheepishly against him. Smith answered the charges seriatim and spoke about three hours. The following is a very brief outline of his defence:

He said, that to substantiate a charge of slander the words spoken must be slanderous, and they must be untrue; if either failed then it was not slander. With reference to the gag resolution, the evidence proved that it was the subject of common conversation in the Bishop's Council, that one of the members never heard of it till he heard of it there, that all the council agreed in a desultory way that there ought to be a resolution, that the resolution was shown to all the members of the council but one, that it was two members of the council who brought it into conference, and got it passed; all circumstances were proved by the prosecutor's own witnesses, and it was upon these notorious facts, that he had founded his statement that the gag resolution originated in the Bishop's Council—any man would say the same thing from the same circumstances; but forsooth, he must be charged with falsehood and slander, because there was no "vote" or "official action" in the case, on the part of the council, though the main fact was substantially true, that he had asserted; and he was only partially mistaken in connexion with a trifling adjunct of the case! How can there be slander in this case, where the admited authors of the gag resolution, consider, that to have originated the resolution was a meritorious act? According to this logic, to ascribe a meritorious act to the Bishop's Council, is to slander the Bishop's Council. "O foolish Galatians," "who hath betwitched you, that ye should err from the truth?" Such a trumpery charge as this, indicated the spirit with which this prosecution was got up.

But he had slandered the church and the ministry in a sermon. They were these—Last fall, immediately after he began to take an active part as an abolitionist, Brother Hopkins wrote to him, accusing him of bad faith and want of honesty, admonishing him not to follow abolition pursuits, and containing some vituperation and abuse. Some correspondence passed between them, (which was read) in which the whole matter of complaint was abolition; and nothing else but abolition. This is the whole secret of this prosecution, there was nothing in Methodism, or its discipliue, to prevent him from being an abolitionist. So it would not do to bring a prosecution for that. Some other means must be adopted, and Brother Hopkins was the man for this dirty work; when he was in the pulpit with him, when he was preaching, what was he doing? Was he praying for him? No! He was watching for him. Well, he ought to watch as well as pray, that is, if he was watching for good; but here he was watching for evil. He "suspected;" aye that's the word. He suspected that something exceptionable would be said, so he took notes to make sure of it. People can generally see what they are looking for—and now this false issue is got up. But after all, were the allegations he had made in the pulpit true, or not true? That is the question. Every syllable he had uttered was true to the letter. He spoke of the church in general, as Brother Rich had testified. The church did tolerate crime, worse than was ever tolerated by the church of Rome, in the dark ages, Roman slavery was a system of legalized murder, which Christianity eradicted in the third century. Feudal slavery succeeded, but that did not separate families, or destroy the marriage relation, and to the eternal honor of the Irish be it said, they struck the first blow against Feudal slavery, in Armagh, in the 11th century, and from that beginning, in about 200 years feudalism ceased to exist. From the 14th to the 15th centuries was the darkest period of Catholic Rome, during which indulgencies appeared; these were the worst of all; but none of them equalled American slavery. It was, as Wesley had named it, "The sum of all human villanies."—"The vilest kind of slavery that ever saw the sun."

But another point had been urged. He had said that the church ordained men to preach with their arms steeped in blood to the elbows.—(Here he read an extract from Wesley's Tract on Slavery, in which it is said that a slave-holder's bed, and board, and house and furniture, and person, altogether, were stained with blood.) This *ought* to be good evidence in a Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and what he had said was nothing at all as compared with what Wesley had said, and it was all true verily.

It was charged against him that he had said the church tolerated worldly pomp and vanity.—This was all true. "The Methodist Church *does* tolerate worldly pomp and vanity."—(Here a brother rose and said, "We cannot sit here quietly, and hear the church slandered in this way. I protest against this proceeding."—Smith—"What does the Brother mean? Does he mean to say that the Methodist Church does not tolerate worldly pomp and vanity? (A pause and no reply.) Does that Brother mean to say that the Methodist Church does not tolerate ruffles and rings! (Another awkward pause but no reply.) Because if he does the proof is here at hand. There is no denying it. There are Methodist preachers' wives and daughters who do not receive their love feast tickets because of worldly pomp and vanity, because of wearing ruffles and rings, and that is all the notice taken of the matter, and still they remain members. But the Brother says that this is slander, and the indictment says this is slander, while the truth of the matter is not denied. The truth of the allegation is admitted and yet it is slander. 'O, tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon,' that to utter the truth of the Methodist church is to slander the Methodist church. Is it come to this, sir! If the conference be willing that this should go forth to the world as their rule of action, I am willing to take my share of it, for if to utter the truth be slander I shall continue to slander all the days of my life."

The last charge against him was, that he had said he would not obey the Bishop, if he sent him into Virginia. To this charge he pleaded guilty, but offered in justification some of the laws of Virginia, which he read.

They provide, that any abolitionist going into that State, and practising his vocation as specified, should be fined from 50 to $200, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary from two to five years. He said these were the laws, and he was an abolitionist, and an officer of an abolition society, and therefore could not remain quiet. That Christ had said, "When they persecute in one city flee to another." That he *had done so*, and would do so, and if the Bishop told him one thing and Christ told him another, why, he would obey Christ rather than the Bishop. He had said what had been charged, and it would have to stay said.

After Smith concluded he retired, after first saying that if any one would proceed and make a speech against him he hoped to be called in to hear and answer it; but notwithstanding his request, several did deliver themselves of speeches against him in his absence. Brother Cook, the Secretary, he with the nose, in particular was very bitter and Jesuitical, but without attempting to impeach the grounds of his defence. The specification of slander was then put and carried, by sixty-seven to twenty-four. There were a few of the members who seemed to be shocked at the palpable character of the proceedings, but many, particularly the leaders, evinced their gratification by their countenances lightening up, and their eyes glistening with joy at their achievement.

The Bishop looked very grave, but seemed more sorry for the conference than for Smith.

The specification was then put (moved by Brother Hudson) of his having *said* that he would not go into Virginia if the Bishop sent him, thereby "encouraging a spirit of rebellion, and breaking his own ordination vows." Brother Mackabee suggested that he certainly had not disobeyed the Bishop yet; and his merely saying what he would do in a possible contingency, was no crime. This common sense suggestion was totally disregarded. The mob preachers seemed to be animated by the spirit that once animated a mob of Jews, when they cried, "away with him, away with him, crucify him, crucify him," in spite of all law, and evidence, and justice, and common sense. This specification was carried by 71 to 12—many not voting at all.

Then came the decapitating resolution: "Whereas, the Reverend Edward Smith has been found guilty of slanderous and false representations of the church and his brethren, &c. &c. and of having encouraged a spirit of rebellion, &c. &c., therefore, he ought to be, and he is hereby, suspended from all official connection with this conference till he repents, &c." Moved by brother Cook.

A member here rose and moved that the two words above, "and false," be left out; for whether they were slanderous or not, they certainly had not been shown to be false. After some humming and hawing, brother Cook, graciously condescended to say that he had no particular objection to let the words be struck out, and they were struck out accordingly.

Another member here offered an amendment to the resolution, in the shape of a resolution of censure upon Smith for his imprudence, but this was voted down by acclamation. It seemed that nothing less than the ecclesiastical life of brother Smith would satisfy the morbid appetites of these reverend ecclesiastical butchers, and the resolution was carried, 62 to 17—many not voting.—The whole number present, as near as I could count them, was from 100 to 105.

When Smith was brought in, and heard the result from the Secretary, he notified them of his appeal from their decision to the General Conference, and said that it was not likely he should ever repent at all, but for the balance of his life, he would be governed by the principles of Methodism—that the conference had conferred a never-dying honor upon him, for he would henceforth be considered as the first victim amongst Methodist preachers who had been sacrificed to appease teh spirit of slavery in the south.

Thus ended this trial, of three days' length.—I am neither an abolitionist nor a Methodist, and I neither know the parties, nor care a pin about either of them—but as a cool and dispassionate auditor of the whole affair, I say that the conference is guilty of persecution and injustice; and as I was coming out of the chapel, I heard a steady Quaker say to his friend: "There is not a temporal jury in all Pittsburgh that would bring in a verdict of slander upon such evidence; and if they did, they ought to be punished for slander themselves."

There are many Methodists here who are upon the fence in connexion with abolition, and this trial has sent them over with Smith. They now publicly say that conference has no more business to interfere with preachers for their abolition, than they have for their being in favor of wooden pavements, that this whole trial was got up upon a false issue, to get rid of Smith; and one proof of it was, that all the resolutions against him, in every stage of the trial, were all previously prepared, ready cut, and dried, and signed, ready to be used in their appropriate places, long before the evidence was adduced in public. The fact is, Smith is to the preachers what the Herald is to the wall street papers—he possesses more ability than the whole box and dice put together, and "they hate the excellence they cannot reach."

Yours, &c. G.

Episcopal Methodistical Affairs in Lowell.—Two weeks since we gave a statement of facts in relation to the course which has been pursued towards the two Methodist churches in Lowell, in consequence of which they resolved not to receive the preachers sent them by the Bishop. Since that time every possible measure has been pursued by the Presiding Elder and his preachers to divide and distract the members, but as yet they have met with very limited success. The great mass of the church remain firm to their purpose. The result, so far as St. Paul's church is concerned, is, the Presiding Elder has removed the preacher from this church, and appointed him to preach in the old church on Chapel Hill. But notwithstanding this removal, he still claims jurisdiction for him, and the preacher claims for himself jurisdiction over the church worshipping in St. Paul's house. This is a new feature in Methodist economy, and a usurpation not often surpassed, even in these days of *arbitrary rule.*

The doctrine set up by the Presiding Elder is, that the members are required to leave their house to which the preacher was first appointed, and from which he was rejected, and go to the old house in another part of the city, to which the preacher is now appointed, or they will be liable to be expelled for neglecting their own meeting, the same as though they were constantly to attend the meetings of some other denomination. This we say is unconstitutional, and absurd in the extreme. The Presiding Elder has no power to remove the people, or require them to move themselves. If any constitutional charge can be brought against the church, it is for rejecting the preacher from the house to which he was appointed, but no charge can be brought against them for refusing to leave that house and attend worship in another.—The people have a right to locate their houses where they please, and worship in them. Indeed the thing required is impossible, for after the preacher had retired to the old house, and drawn off all that were disposed to go with him, there were more left to worship in the usual place than could find seats in the house to which they were required to go.

But we will not argue against such lynch law, for it is too absurd to require refutation. Moreover, the brethren will never submit to it, but will maintain preaching in St. Paul's church every Sabbath.

On the other side, at Wesley station, the brethren still adhere to their position, that they will not receive the preacher appointed there, though things have not come to so decisive an issue in that church as in St. Paul's. There has been no attempt to draw off a party from the church at Wesley Chapel. At St. Paul's this has already been tried. Who now are the radicals? It is the opposers of abolition that have left the church. The enemies of radicalism have become so radical as to secede from the body of the church in St. Paul's station, and have gone off by themselves.

As soon as we can find time and room, our readers shall have a more full account of the proceedings.—*Lowell Adv.*

Another British Outrage.—The supercargo of the brig Robert, at New York, from Rio Nuner, informed the editor of the Courier, that just before he sailed, the crews of a British frigate, and a brig from Gambia, landed at Rio Pongos, and burnt a factory at that place, belonging to a native female, and containing a large amount of property deposited there for sale by English and French merchants at Gambia, together with about $2,000 worth of goods belonging to a house in New York city. In the factory was stored a quantity of gunpowder, which exploded, killing two of the crew of the frigate, and wounded several others. The frigate had just arrived from England, touched at Gambia, and proceeded immediately to the Rio Pongos. The British cruizers were annoying the American traders as much as possible, for the purpose of driving them off the coast.

Crops around Harrisburgh.—The Reporter of Friday, the 23d ult., says:—The harvest is nearly all gathered, in the valley around us. Immediately about the town, the crops of wheat and rye have been very light—in some instances scarcely half a crop. In this end of Cumberland county the same lightness of crop exists. In the upper end of this county, the grain has yielded about an average quantity.

New Methodist Churches.—The new Methodist church at the corner of Wood and Eleventh streets, was consecrated on Sunday last, when an eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. T. H. Stockton. The edifice was commenced only a year ago last June, and is remarkably neat and beautiful.—The congregation which now numbers over two hundred members, first assembled about three years ago, in the Hall of the Pennsylvania Institute. They deserve great credit for the manner in which they have prosecuted this laudable undertaking, and for the success which has thus far crowned their efforts, during a season of great monetary embarrassment. But they seem anxious to extend their sphere of operations, and have as stated laid the corner stone of a new church a few days since, in Elizabeth street, north of the Girard Avenue. This is intended as a mission station, and will be under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Kelsey. In no part of Philadelphia is the population more rapidly increasing. Already an excellent congregation might be obtained, and in the course of a very short time we may expect to see this new building consecrated, and under auspices every way favorable. Within a stone's throw, indeed, of the place on which the corner stone was laid, are dwellings to the extent of several hundred, with new buildings starting up in almost every direction.—*Phil. Post.*

The Hottest Day.—Sunday last, according to the report kept at the Philadelphia Hospital, was the hottest day of the season. On Saturday, the thermometer was at one time as high as 93—but on Sunday it stood at 94. On the first of the month, it also stood at 93, when at the highest point. The accounts from the neighboring cities also tend to strengthen the impression, that Sunday, the 25th of July, was characterised by more oppressive heat, than any preceding day for several years.—*Phil. Post.*

The Maria Cornell Case.—The Sunday Morning News of New York, announces that it is about to publish a narrative of the confessions of Levi Cass, seaman on board the U. S. ship Fairfield, in which he acknowledges the participation of himself and others in the "*murder of Sarah Maria Cornell,*" for which the Rev. E. K. Avery was indicted and tried.

THE WESTERN MOTHERS.

The following is a most thrilling story from M'Clung's book:

"On the night of the 11th of April, 1787, the house of a widow, in Bourbon county, became the scene of an adventure which we think deserves to be related. She occupied what is generally called a double cabin, in a lonely part of the county, one room of which was tenanted by the old lady herself, together with two grown sons, and a widowed daughter, at that time suckling an infant, while the other was occupied by two unmarried daughters from sixteen to twenty years of age, together with a little girl, not more than half grown. The hour was 11 o'clock at night. One of the unmarried daughters was still busily engaged at the loom, but the other members of the family, with the exception of one of the sons, had retired to rest. Some symptoms of an alarming nature had engaged the attention of the young man for an hour before anything of a decided character took place. The cry of owls were heard in the adjoining woods, answering each other in rather an unusual manner. The horses, which were inclosed as usual in a pond near the house were more than commonly excited, and by repeated snorting and galloping, announcing the presence of some object of terror. The young man was often restrained by the fear of incurring ridicule and the reproach of timidity, at that time an unpardonable blemish in the character of a Kentuckian.

At length, hasty steps were heard in the yard, and quickly afterwards several loud knocks at the door, accompanied by the usual exclamation, "who keeps house?" in very good English. The young man, supposing from the language, that some benighted settlers were at the door, hastily arose, and was advancing to withdraw the bar which secured it, when his mother, who had long lived upon the frontiers, and had probably detected the Indian tones in the demand for admission, instantly sprung out of bed, and ordered her son not to admit them, declaring that they were Indians. She instantly awakened her other son, and the two young men seizing their guns, which were always charged, prepared to repel the enemy.

The Indians finding it impossible to enter under their assumed characters, began to thunder at the door with great violence, but a single shot from the loophole compelled them to shift the attack to some less exposed point; and, unfortunately, they discovered the door of the cabin, which contained the three daughters. The rifles of the brothers could not be brought to bear upon this point, and by means of several rails taken from the yard fence the door was forced from its hinges and the three girls were at the mercy of the savages. One was instantly secured, but the eldest defended herself desperately with a knife, which she had been using at the loom, and stabbed one of the Indians to the heart, before she was tomahawked. In the mean time the little girl, who had been overlooked by the enemy in their eagerness to secure the others, ran out into the yard, and might have effected her escape, had she taken advantage of the darkness and fled, but instead, of that the terrified little creature ran round the house wringing her hands, and crying out that her sisters were killed.

The brothers, unable to hear her cries without risking every thing for her rescue, rushed to the door and were preparing to sally out to her assistance, when their mother threw herself before them and calmly declared that the child must be abandoned to its fate—that the sally would sacrifice the lives of all the rest without the slightest benefit to the little girl. Just then the child uttered a loud scream, followed by faint moans, and all was again silent. Presently the crackling of flames was heard, accompanied by a triumphant yell from the Indians, announcing that they had set fire to that division of the house which had been occupied by the daughters, and of which they had undisputed possession. The fire was quickly communicated to the rest of the building, and it became necessary to abandon it or perish in the flames. In the one case, there was a possibility that some might escape; in the other their fate would be equally certain and terrible. The rapid approach of the flames cut short their momentary suspense.—The door was thrown open, and the old lady, supported by her eldest son, attempted to cross the fence at one point, while her daughter carrying her child in her arms, and attended by the younger of the brothers, ran in a different direction. The blazing roof shed a light over the yard but little inferior to the light of day, and the savages were distinctly seen awaiting the approach of their victims.—The old lady was permitted to reach the stile unmolested, but in the act of crossing, received several balls in her breast and fell dead. Her son, providentially remained unhurt, and by extraordinary agility, effected his escape. The other party succeeded also in reaching the fence unhurt, but, in the act of crossing, were vigorously assailed by several Indians, who, throwing down their guns, rushed upon them with their tomahawks. The young man defending his sister gallantly, firing upon the enemy as they approached, and then wielding the butt of his rifle, with a fury that drew their whole attention upon himself, and gave his sister an opportunity of effecting her escape. He quickly fell, however, under the tomahawk of his enemies, and was found at day-light scalped and mangled in a shocking manner. Of the whole family, consisting of eight persons, when the attack commenced, only three escaped. Four were killed upon the spot and one (the second daughter) carried off as a prisoner.

"The neighborhood was quickly alarmed, and by day-light about thirty men were assembled under the command of Col. Edwards. A light snow had fallen during the latter part of the night, and the Indian trail could be pursued at a gallop. It led directly into the mountainous country bordering upon Licking, and afforded evidences of great hurry and precipitation on the part of the fugitives.—Unfortunately a hound had been permitted to accompany the whites, and as the trail became fresh, and the scent warm, she followed with eagerness, baying loudly, and giving the alarm to the Indians. The consequences of this imprudency were soon displayed. The enemy finding the pursuit keen, and perceiving that the strength of the prisoner began to fail, instantly sunk their tomahawks into her head and left her still warm and bleeding upon the snow. As the whites came up, she retained strength enough to waive her hand in token of recognition, and appeared desirous of giving them some information, with regard to the enemy, but her strength was too far gone. Her brother sprang from his horse and knelt by her side, endeavoring to stop the effusion, but in vain. She gave him her hand, muttered some inarticulate words and expired within two minutes after the arrival of the party. The pursuit was renewed with additional ardor, and in twenty minutes the enemy was within view. They had taken possession of a steep narrow ridge, and seemed desirous of magnifying their number in the eyes of the whites, as they ran rapidly from tree to tree, and maintained a steady yell in the most appealling tones.

The pursuers, however, were too experienced to be deceived by so common an artifice, and being satisfied that the number of the enemy must be inferior to their own, they dismounted, tied their horses, and flanking out in such a manner as to enclose the enemy ascended the ridge as rapidly as was consistent with a due regard to the shelter of their persons. The firing quickly commenced, and now for the first time they discovered that only two Indians were oposed to them. They had voluntarily sacrificed themselves for the safety of the main body, and had succeeded in delaying pursuit until their friends could reach the mountains. One of them was instantly shot dead, and the other was badly wounded, as was evident from the blood upon his blanket, as well as that which filled his tracks in the snow for a considerable distance. The pursuit was recommenced, and urged keenly until night, when the trail entered a running stream and was lost. On the following day the snow had melted, and every trace of the enemy was obliterated. This affair must be regarded as highly honorable to the skill and address, and activity of the Indians, and the self-devotion of the rear-guard, is a lively instance of that magnanimity of which they are at times capable, and which is more remarkable in them, from the extreme caution and tender regard for their own lives, which usually distinguishes the warriors."

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

EDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 11, 1841.

HE WEATHER.—We have had about ten days severe and scorching drought, which burned the pastures; but on Sabbath last we had one the most delightful day's rain we have had this son. The corn crops may be considered as made.

SMITH'S TRIAL.—We give in another column, the New York Herald, an account of Br. th's trial before the Pittsburgh Conference of M. E. Church, at its late session, and to ch our correspondent, in this paper, refers.—do not place much reliance, in general, on Herald. But the trial, though written with e humor, appears to be a tolerably correct ch of the transactions of an Episcopal Meth- Conference. If there be any facts missta- our columns shall be open for their correction.

☞The Muskingum Valley of McConnelsville, lords the death of Gen. Robert McConnell, on 3d inst., in the 65th year of his age. He was proprietor of the town above which bears his ne.

ANOTHER CLUBBING.—The Muskingum Valley the 5th inst., states that Dr. Chas. Robertson that place, on the privious Saturday, beat with ickory club, an old man by the name of Bacon, le the latter was intoxicated so as to be help- . The editor calls our attention to this ar- e, and with the pencil asks us our opinion of We say 1st, the people of McConnelsville m much inclined to follow the example the tor of the Valley has set them. 2. We Dr. Robertson, if he acted as represented, st be a very pugnacious irritable little fellow, l that he ought to be ashamed of his conduct.

RESBYTERIAN CAMP-MEETINGS.—The Cincin- i Watchman announces two camp-meetings, ler the care of the Presbyterian church; one Mt. Tabor, near Albany, Ia., and the other Pisgah, Clarke county, Ia. The Presbyteri- of Kentucky, were the originators of camp- etings, but they cast them off and the Meth- sts became their patrons. But of late years ortion of that church has shewn a disposition return to them.

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.—We have read monthly sheet, for some time past, thus enti- , from Cincinnati, published for gratuitous culation, which contains many excellent things education. It sustains the claims of the clectic School Books," to public patronage.— ese books may be had of A. Lippitt, Zanes- e, O.

☞"JOHN" bespeaks for his 9th No., on pre- ence, found on first page, particular perusal.

"STAR IN THE WEST" AGAIN.—We take the owing very precious article from the Star of 31st ult.

THE RECORDER AGAIN.—The Editor of the Re- der, Protestant Methodist paper, seems ready cry with rage because we will not publish all is pleased to write about us and our doctrine. now calls upon us to republish a very long ar- le in his paper, of July 21st, filled with bit- ness and misrepresentation—and he makes a at noise about our illiberality in not comply- with his former request. Keep cool, Br. ringer! Don't get into a passion this warm ather. Nobody shall harm you. When we ve said things falsely of you or your sentiments, u shall be heard through our columns. But if, cause we do not choose to publish all and every ing that every body requires of us, we must be ed *illiberal*—so be it. On the principle you down, sir, I might *fill* my paper every week th articles from Mormons, Methodists, Baptists, tholics, Presbyterians, and other sects, to the clusion of every thing else. While I will nev- knowingly do injustice to any man, I must be own judge of what is most proper for me to int. And no man need to write such false and ter things against the Universalists, as the ar- le alluded to abounds with, and expect to ghten me into a republication of them by the y of 'illiberality! illiberality!' If Br. Springer ooses to fill his paper with long articles that a- ount to *nothing*, he is welcome to do it. Our aders expect something better; and we cannot *nish* them by copying an article that would ake nearly two columns of our paper, and which ter all, for the most part, is decidedly and noto- ously untrue.

1. The Star says our article "for the most rt, is decidedly and *notoriously untrue*." What ristian politeness! Yet this is the man who horts us to "keep cool." After refusing us a aring, he politely indicates, some two or three mes, that we are a ****. We have here forci- ly brought to our mind the remark of Mr. A. ampbell, in his conflict with Skinner; he stated e had found many gentlemen among the Uni- ersalists, but they were not among the clergy.

2. "I must be my own judge," says the editor, of what is right and proper for me to print."— hat is the true language of Popery. The editor f the Star is the man. He knows it. He is so fallible in his judgment that all others must ubmit to his *dictum*. Ministers of all other rders are hypocrites and enthusiasts; they sus- ain their hearers on dross and chaff, &c., but he as the true bread and the pure gold. He is the nan and wisdom and piety will perish with him. But really, to be serious, the most laughably ri- diculous idea, of the article before us, is, that the essays of Methodists, Baptists, &c., would be an mposition on the columns of the Star. Now, ve have not, in our judgment, examined a paper o large amount of whose columns are filled with uch puerile stuff as those of the Star. However, ve are disposed to make all suitable allowances for the editor's taste; for, we know it to be a fact, that one man will fatten on *sour crout*, while another could hardly live in the room where the vessel which contains it was situated.

3. The Star makes a great clamor about our requesting him to publish our articles. We made this request in our last, on condition he should see cause to "make any remarks" upon us, and assigned as a reason, that remarks made upon any "article without giving it entire, were usually little better than public slander," which we have found verified in this case. We have no particular desire to be seen in his columns, as we could not conceive it would be any way creditable to be found there; but, if he should make remarks upon us, it was no more than an act of justice that he should give us a hearing.—Now, for the fact, that he has grossly misrepresented us, we appeal to our readers. A man capable of such injustice to another, as the Star has manifested towards us, we could neither trust with our reputation or our property. We have not thus treated him, for we have given all his articles, entire, before we strictured them; so that our readers could be their own judge, whether or no we misrepresented him.

4. We are here represented as being greatly excited—even to "rage." Now, Br. Editor, this notion grows out of your own imaginary importance. We have no doubt but you think you are of sufficient consequence to provoke the excitability of your neighbors. Pshaw! man; if you knew our opinion of the subject, you would not give yourself much uneasiness about our "rage." For us to become highly excited at any thing you would say or write, would be, as the poet sings, like—

"Ocean into tempest wrought,
To waft a *feather* or to drown a *fly*."

5. Why need the editor be so very pettish and angry about our requesting a hearing in his columns? Surely we have offered him a place in ours by way of compensation. It is likely we have from three to five readers to his one. Who knows how much light his "Star"—his splendid luminary might impart to the benighted understandings of the readers of the Recorder? How will he account to his *master* for this opportunity lost of doing good? Ah! me thinks, all this time, that Br. Gurley concludes that prudence is the better part of valor. He has, no doubt, taken this lesson from Hudibras:

"He that fights and *runs away*,
May live to fight another day:
But he that is in battle slain,
Will never live to fight again."

6. The editor complains of our "bitterness." Why, my dear brother, it often becomes necessary to administer, to a diseased man, nauseous medicine. It is a 'bitter' pill, but the Doctor says you must take it; its operation will be healthful.

MUSKINGUM COUNTY.
WHIG TICKET.
For Senator,
JAMES HENDERSON.
Representatives,
JOHN WATKINS,
CHARLES BOWEN.
Sheriff,
EDWARD BALL
Commissioner,
LYTTLETON MOORE.
Prosecuting Attorney,
N. A. GUILLE.
County Surveyor,
JAMES BOYLE.
Treasurer,
JOHN RUSSELL.
Coroner,
DR. SAMUEL GATES.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, August 11.—Flour 4,50; wheat 80 cents.

MASSILLON, July 29.—Flour, 4,50; Wheat 95.—*Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Flour—The receipts of flour continue very limited, which causes a firmness in the market, with rather an upward tendency. Sales of fresh ground Pennsylvania Flour at $5,50 per bbl; old stock 5,25 a 5,37½.—*Bicknell.*

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Flour—Is at a stand, sales from boats and wagons at 4,25 a 4,37½, and from stores at 4,50 to 4,62½ per bbl. for prime.

Grain—Small sales wheat at 75 a 80c. Rye 33. Corn 35 per bushel.

Hay—plenty of new at 11,00 per ton.—*Harris.*

BALTIMORE, July 31.—*Flour.*—Prices have advanced on all descriptions of Flour, and 500 bbls. Howard street, fresh inspected, were sold early in the week at 5,62½ for mixed standard brands; since, 5,75 have been paid for several hundred barrels of fresh ground. The car and wagon price is 5,50. Sales of several parcels of City mills from new wheat, have been made at 6,00; and on Thursday and yesterday, other parcels sold at 6,12½ a 6,25, the latter being now the predominating rate, at which several thousand barrels have been sold and contracted to be delivered, for foreign shipment.

Western Transportation.—We have no variation to notice, the rates to Pittsburgh by Wagons remain at 1.00 per 100 lbs.; and to Wheeling 1,25.

The Home Market.—There were about 400 head of Beef Cattle in market on Monday; 150 of which were taken by the butchers; 160 drove to other neighboring markets; and the rmainder laid over. The prices paid were 3,62½ a 3,25 live weight; ranging, probably, at something less than 5,25 a 6,50 per 1,00 lbs.—*Lyford.*

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour—Ohio Canal 5,75 a 6,00; Western Canal 5,87½ a 6,00.—*Bicknell.*

ITEMS.

THE BANK BILL.—The National Intelligencer says—The Bank Bill which has gone from the Senate to the House, founds the power for establishing branches for local discount on the consent of the States respectively.

If any objects, there can be no such branch within her limits.

If she assents expressly, or, if after one session of her Legislature, she is found not to object, her assent is to be presumed; and this seems reasonable, because if she have opposition, she will express it, and her silence may imply either her wishes, or that she has no objection.

In this respect the bill appears to have followed the provisions of the laws of the United States on other subjects.

WATER WORKS.—We learn that Wm. Monaghan, Esq. to whom was assigned the contract for excavating the reservior for the waterworks, commenced operations on Monday last. The Council are using commendable diligence in promoting the rapid progress of the enterprize.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—The N. O. Picayune of the 22d ult., states that the steamer Athenian, running as a packet between that city and the Balize, took fire on the morning of the 20th ult., while wooding at Grand Prarie and burnt to the water's edge.

RECOGNIZED.—President Tyler has officially recognized Francisco Arrangoiz, as consul of the Mexican Republic to the port of New Orleans.

CROPS.—From accounts, presented through papers and letters, we infer that the Grain crop of the U. States will be considerably less than an average one.

ARMS FOR FEMALES.—It is stated that in the small town of Redditch, in the county of Worcester, England, there are upwards of 70,000,000 of needles manufactured every week!

BEES.—Mr. Rice, of Ripley, Erie county, Pa., has an estensive establishment for keeping bees. Twenty years ago, he had one swarm—from which in twelve years, he had 396 swarms. The Erie Gazette states that they had then become so powerful that they commenced depredations on the neighboring tribes, going out on predatory excursions to the distance of two or three miles, much to the annoyance of their unfortunate neighbors. He then killed off a number of swarms, and obtained over two tons of honey for the New York market.

A BACHELOR'S IDEAS OF A WIFE.—A wife should have eight qualifications, which begin with the letter P.—Piety, Perseverance, Patience, Prudence, Patriotism, Politeness, Penetration and Portion.

That which should be *first* of all, and *most* in consideration, which is *Piety*, is now a-days, the *least* of all, the *last* of all, and with many *not at all*. That which should be the *last* of all, and *least* of all in consideration, which is *Portion*, is now become *first* of all, *most* of all, and with some *all in all*.

COPPER IN JAMAICA.—Copper has been found in Jamaica, embedded in a mixtra of carbonate of lime. It is of good quality, and the only question is, will the quantity be abundant.—Some miners are about to be introduced from England for the purpose of solving the query.

METHODIST CLERGY IN ROBES.—The New York Express remarks that a large and fluential portion of the Wesleyan Methodist clergy in England, it is said, are favor of wearing sacerdotal robes. We see it stated in a Halifax paper that the Rev. Mr. Bunting, an English Wesleyan Methodist, lately appeared in full robes, as also another gentleman of that church the ladies of whose church had presented him with a full suit; and in addition, the London Wesleyan Magazine for the last month, is embellished with a portrait of the Rev. Matthew Richey, Wesleyan Missionary at Toronto, Canada, in full robes and collar.

THE GREAT BANK FORGER.—It turns out that Mr. J. H. Sylvester, arrested at Louisville, Ky., as the great bank forger, is not the Mr. Dawson, alias Mr. Parker, alias Mr. Brittain, who passed forged certificates of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, on the Bank of Kentucky, the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, and on Messrs. Little & Co. of New York.

The Louisville Journal says, after examination he was discharged on the charge of being the bank forger, but was held in custody to answer for another charge, that of being a fugitive from New Orleans.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Advertiser gives a most encouraging account of the wheat crop. The simple fact that the crop looks poorly in two or three counties in New York will not materially effect the supply. The increase of the product, since last year, in the counties within thirty miles of Detroit, is greater, we are sure, than will be the deficiency in New York. And in the State of Michigan there will be an increase, over last year's product, of more than the entire product of the Genessee Valley, for the crops in Michigan seldom looked better.

A VENERABLE MINISTER.—The editor of the New York Baptist Register says he listened to a discourse a few Sabbaths since, from Father Harvey, now in the 107th year of his age. He still retains possession of his mental faculties, his enunciation is distinct, and his physical powers vigorous, and he appears to be not over 80 years old.

FREDERICK COUNTY BANK ROBBERY.—The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation offering one thousand dollars reward for the discovery of the robbers of the Frederick County Bank, and a *free pardon* to any one implicated in the robbery, who will make such disclosures as may lead to the arrest and conviction of his associates.

A SPECK OF WAR.—The Woodstock, N. B. Telegraph mentions a report that two companies of American troops have gone to the neighborhood of the Restook; and anticipates the speedy return of the troops that lately left Madawaska.

DOGS AT THE SAME PRICE.—"Well, Polly, I made a monstrous fine trade this morning; I sold our dog for fifty dollars." "Why, man alive, how you talk! and where's the money?" "Oh, I wasn't paid in money—but I've got two pups worth $25 apiece."

A MISTAKE.—The person recently arrested in Louisville, and who was supposed to be Dawson, the great Bank swindler, proves to be the brother of that person, whom he resembles very much.

MORE NONSENSE.—The learned faculty of Amherst College, Mass., have been rendering themselves ridiculous by granting permission to President Tyler to use the letters L. L. D. after his name. The sapient gentlemen, no doubt, considered that the affairs of the nation would be better administered by granting the President such a tremendous privilege. The sound sense and good taste of the community are fast doing away with such puerile foolishness, for a majority of the people consider that a man is no more wise, learned, or esteemed, by attaching to his signature a long string of capital letters. —*Phil. Chron.*

CONFESSION OF THE NEGROES.—The St. Louis Eveniug Gazette says: According to the statement of Madison he was born in Virginia, the slave of Asa Brockham, and was sold when 12 or 13 years of age to a negro trader by the name of Blakely and taken to New Orleans.

He soon obtained the full confidence of his master, returned with him to Maryland, and was encouraged by him to tell "false tales" to slaves, whom he wished to purchase, and to aid him in coaxing off, or in stealing and secreting others. The slaves were told that their master was from a free State, and that they would be taken to Canada, out of the reach of their masters. To the women and girls he held out the prospect of marrying rich white men, and of living in style and splendor. Blakely in connection with his partners, having collected from 80 to 100 slaves, started by land to New Orleans.

On their return to Washington, a plan was formed by which Madison's master was to sell him as often as he could, after which he was to run away and go back to him. He was sold in this way to Mr. Clay, at Washington, for $1300, and soon after joined his master in Baltimore. He was afterwards sold for $1000 in Virginia, and again he resumed as before. Near Orange Courthouse, he states that his master robbed the vault of a merchant of a large amount of money and bills, amounting to abont $100,000, and set fire to the building, which was entirely destroyed. On their return to New Orleans, Madison was sold to Mr. Blanchard, and the purchase money, 900, was given by his former master, to him as a reward for his fidelity.

After this he was engaged, as he states with a man named James Buel, a clerk of Mr. Blanchard's, in obtaining goods on forged orders. Soon after, Madison concealed himself in the store of Mr. Williams, which he robbed of $300. Afterwards, the store of Mr. J. H. Fields, of Bienville street, was robbed of $3000; and in company with a man by the name of Learned, $27,000 was obtained from the Bank on a check altered from $200. About this time, a partner, named David Rook, was taken into the concern, and the firm turned their attention to stealing negroes running them to Mobile and selling them at auction.

Such are a very few of the cases of negro stealing, robbery and other acts of villainy, in which Madison was engaged previous to his coming to St. Louis.

Here he was engaged with others, in robbing the stores of Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Goodell, Messrs. Braun & Hollander, Sinclair, Taylor & Co. and E. & A. Tracy; and here his career has been brought to a close on the scaffold.

A termagant told her spouse that she believe he was related to the devil; 'only by marriage,' was the reply.

The Western Bank Robbery—Later news from Jacksonsville—Confession of Town, the Bank Robber.

We last evening received the St. Louis Republican of the 24th ult., containing intelligence relative to the bank robbery, at Jacksonsville, (Ill.,) one day later than that given in the Chronicle yesterday.—The Republican says:

"On Saturday night, the 19th, *H. D. Town*, the Teller of the Bank, made a full development of the facts connected with the robbery to Col Mather, and said the destruction of the books was resolved upon in a moment of desperation, at the loss of character consequent upon a discovery of the long series of depredations upon the funds of the institution.—This course commenced soon after he went into the Bank—three years since—and which he had great difficulty in concealing from the former Cashier.

He became more adroit as he proceeded in his frauds, and was able to deceive the present Cashier, who had unbounded confidence in him. Town averred most solemnly, that the whole sum used by him was a little less than 4,000 dollars, which will be the only deficit. The money taken from the vaults of the Bank was all recovered on Monday night. It was buried in three places. A part of it in the Diamond Grove, part of it north of town on the barrens, and the gold in the stable lot. The process of robbery was commenced on Friday night, and ended on Sunday night. In his confession to Col. Mather, he implicated no one else, nor did he at any time afterwards. He assigned as a reason for destroying the books of the Bank, that had he not done so, they would have established his past frauds; and that if he had been immediately arrested, he never would have made any disclosures. During the week subsequent to the robbery, he accused nobody, and when anybody was named as the suspicious person he would say he believed they were guilty.

Col. Mather took the money with him to Springfield, and the citizens followed him, as heretofore stated. He was overtaken about six miles from Springfield, and taken back. As soon as he arrived, a large crowd collected, and it was with difficulty that an entrance could be effected into the Court House.

The examination was commenced, but postponed to the next day; when Colonel Mather detailed all the circumstances, and the confession which had been made to him. Town was fully committed. Bail to the amount of $9000 was required, but as it was deemed too high, he was removed to Springfield, by habeas corpus, to procure a reduction of the sum.

To show that the excitement which prevailed, it is stated, that some of the citizens who followed Col. Mather, rode 60 miles in five hours—first to overtake him, and then to return and give the news that he was on his way back.

Throughout the whole affair Town acted with perfect indifference, and even after his arrest he wrote a note to his wife 'not to be uneasy, that he was innocent and that a righteous God would assert it,' &c.

He was up to the time highly esteemed, and but a short time previous was a candidate, before the Parent Board, and came within one vote of being elected Cashier of the bank.—Great sympathy is expressed for his family and friends.

In a letter written by Town, on the 21st he says:—"I have need of friends, though I do not deserve them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New World.

TEN DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

GREAT WESTERN.

The Great Western steamer, which left Bristol on the 14th ult. arrived in port on Thursday afternoon, in season for us to present our London Correspondent's letter, and the number of Barnaby Rudge for July 10, in both country ane city editions.

FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

London, July 13, 1841.

THE ELECTIONS.

Up to the present time the returns are:

	Reformers.	Tories.
English Boroughs,	176	166
English counties,	22	121
Ireland,	32	30
Scotland,	27	20
	257	337

The Reformers have gained 36 seats, and the Tories have gained 69 seats.—Even O'Connell the great, lost his election in Dublin, and had to post himself off in a great fever to Meath, where they "returned" him without any contest.—The final Tory majority will probably exceed 60, which will enable them to hold the reins longer than they have done for the last twenty years. Well, the people were disposed to have a change of some sort, now they will have it, for better or worse.

Queen Victoria, it is whispered, is to give birth to a Prince of Wales in September. It must be a prince, for she positively assured "Albert," last November, that the "next one should be a boy"—so says the Morning Post, and of course, Royalty and the Post must know.—Meanwhile her Majesty has engaged to make visits to the country seats of the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford, and the Earl Cowper.

The Queen of Hanover is dead, and the English Court is ordered in mourning in consequence.

In Paris and other places in France, there was lately a smart shock of an earth-quake. At Naples there have been several shocks during the month of June.

Jones, the boy who was found in Buckingham palace, was liberated from prison a few days since, but being seen prowling about the palace again, they took the liberty of giving him a free passage to Austrulia.

SIX DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP

ACADIA.

The British Royal Steamship Acadia, arrived at Boston, Monday morning, at half past 2 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th, and made the passage in twelve days and a half. Her approach up the harbor was announced by rockets from the ship.

The Columbia arrived out on the 14th.

There is no later news from China, and no tidings of the steamship President.

Mr. Swartwout, ex-Collector of New York, and a most famous financier and absquatulator, came passenger in the Acadia. He don't look quite so hearty as when he perambulated Wall street.

The British association commenced its sitting on Thursday, the 20th of July, and will continue until the 4th of August.

Two policemen were killed in an election riot at Carlisle. Two persons are in custody who were active in the affray.

The Echo du Ford states the extaordinary fact that a woman of the Commune of Berlaiment in that department, has been "twice delivered of twins within the last eight months and a half."

An application is about to be made to the Pope to select a resident Cardinal in Ireland.

Russia is showing great activity in her arsenals. Several war steamers are building of large size.

The English funds assumed a much firmer aspect on Saturday than has occurred for some time past, and the gloom which has been hanging over all the market, has, in a great measure, dissappeared.

GREAT BRITIAN.—The elections are now nearly complete, and the Tory interest is entirely triumphant. The new Parliament stands something like this—

Tories,	368
Liberals,	285
Tory majority,	83

A Ministerial paper informs us that an important event is going to take place, which is likely to throw the approaching meeting of Parliament into the shade. A "National Conference of Ministers," of all "Religious Denominations," is to be held at Manchester, "commencing on Tuesday, August 15, 1841"

FRANCE.—Some of the accounts from Paris state that the Government were of the opinion that the disturbances were at an end. Nevertheless intense anxiety prevailed respecting the nature of the instructions given to the Commissioner extraordinary despatched thither. A species of truce had been concluded between the provisional and military authorities, which would lead to the apprehension that the affair will not terminate without a further conflict.

Madame Laffarge, it seems, has not poisoned herself as reported. A letter from Tulle, in the Commerce, says:—"She is finishing the writing of the memoirs, which will form four octavo volumes and the copyright has been sold to a book seller for a good price, more certainly than it is worth, as regards the morals of society. She is also preparing her defence for her trial in the affair of the diamonds, which will be brought before our tribunal next month. We are assured that she has subpœnaed more than fifty witnesses, and the procureur-general forty.

The new treaty signed by the Five Powers for the pacification of the East, is condemned by the French opposition journals. They are displeased at a return to reason, on the part of the French Cabinet.

At Paris, and throughout the centre of France, palpable shocks of an earthquake, and some strange meteorigical phenomena have occurred.

Business Department.

RECEIVED PAY FOR RECORDER.

From R. George, 3d vol.	$2 00
" W. Miller for L. Clancy,	1 00
" J. Herbert for J. W. Brown, 2d & 3d v.	4 00
" " for S. Stephens, 2d vol.	2 00
" S. Andrews,	5 00
" W. Marshall for Z. C. Suit,	2 00
" E. Packherd for J. Moffit,	2 00
" T. Foster for S. Payne,	5 00
" " for T. Nokes, in full	5 00
" " for D. Garrett,	1 00
" J. J. Devore for J. Mowder,	1 00
" " for A. McConkey,	1 00
" I. C. Garrison,	3 00
" J. Russell,	1 00
" W. Marshall, for J. Fordyce, Jr.	5 00
" " for J. Secrest	3 00
" " for J. Mahaffy,	2 00
" H. Williams for M. Higar,	1 00
" A. W. Russell for A. Pearson,	2 00
" " for A. Cuffle,	2 00
" J. Yount for H. Dobson, 3d vol.	2 00
" D. C. Carson for G. Corn,	2 00
" " for T. Karr,	2 00
" " for W. Loveless,	2 00
" " for J. Winegar,	3 00

The *six* dollars we acknowledged in our last from Br. Hughes is credited to W. Campbell, R. Lampson, C. C. Burt.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

W. Winans, W. B. Miller, W. H. H. Taylor, R. T. Boyd, S. Morrison, 1 sub.; J. Salyers, Geo. Hughes, 1 sub.; W. W. Paul, A. McGuire, Benj. O. Springer, E. Nichols, J. Herbert, W. Reeves, 1 sub.; T. H. Stockton, D. Titball, "W. K." C. Craig, W. Marshall, S. Mitchell, J. Burns, 1 sub.; Brown and others, T. Foster, I. C. Garrison, J. H. McPherson, J. A. Corwin, I. Hunt, 2 subs.; J. Devore, 2 subs.; cash in advance 6 mos., W. L. Baldwin, J. Clarke, Jr., M. Ross, Mrs. M. Milligan, Geo. Hughes, A. W. Russell, 1 sub.; E. D. Norris, T. Fairchild, J. D. Callaughan, R. Bamford, J. B. Roberts, H. Williams, D. C. Carson, J. Yount.

Our subscribers in the bounds of the Pittsburg and Ohio Districts, will please hand the amount of their dues to the preachers, who can pay them over at conference.

We inform our old friend I. C. Garrison, of Chiviot, O., that one dollar against the time he specified will finish paying for 3d vol., he being now credited for 1st, 2d and half 3d.

Br. Marshall, we will acquit J. Secrest, for the amount sent. He may have forgotten, and therefore not been intentional in the matter.

Br. McPherson, of Xenia, we have forwarded to you the 3d No. of "JOHN."

Our friend, near Wilmington, O., to his remarks, on the "Protestant," has not attached his proper name. He will, therefore, excuse us for declining to publish his communication, as we had given notice that we could not, in future, insert any thing in relation to that subject, where the proper name was not given. Meantime he will accept of our thanks for his good will.

Br. Carson, you say you have forwarded the money for your subscribers, &c. You sent us the names of James Leth, Jasper, Pike, who has had our paper from the commencement and paid nothing, so likewise David Strain and Jas. Strain, Greenfield. Nor has your worthy friend Little, paid us any thing; he owes $2.

The last quarterly meeting for Warrensville circuit, will be held in Montville, on the 21st and 22d; Br. Earl is invited to assist.

Br. Bamford of Warrensville circuit, informs Br. Stockton, that he will be accountable to him, at conference, for two copies of the Christian World, $3.

There will be a protracted meeting held in the township of East Union, near Carr's Tavern on the road running directly from Wooster to Canton and New Lisbon on the last Saturday and Sabbath in August. Our ministerial brethren from adjoining circuit, are invited to attend with all others that can. The above named place is on the direct rout from some of our western circuits to Pittsburgh or Allegheny city—the place of holding our next Annual Conference. Our brethren from Sandusky, Bucyrus and Mt. Vernon circuits, could come directly though on this route. We hope our brethren will try to come to our assistance. We hope our brethren on the Newark circuit, will come over to Macedonia and help us. A. W. RUSSELL.

We shall have a camp-meeting on the last Sabbath in August, at Pleasant Bethel, on this circuit, to commence on the Thursday previous. Our brethren in the ministry are respectfully invited to attend and help us. You, Mr. Editor, will please come if in the compass of your power.

W. L. BALDWIN.

Buckhorn, O., July 14, 1841.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: Every individual member of the church should have a deep concern for his own happiness, how he may grow in grace and piety, and at last secure the final approbation of the Judge of all the earth. After attending to our personal salvation, it is natural that we should have a solicitude for the welfare of others. If we are anxious for the welfare of the church generally, or that branch of it which we are attached to, we will frequently meditate in our minds, what can be done to further her interest; what can be done to enlarge her borders; what can be done to strengthen her stakes. Preaching and praying have done, and still may do, we acknowledge, a great amount of good. But is there not some thing else for the Methodist Protestant Church, to do in the Ohio District, before she will be in that elevated, and respectable position, where her best friends desire to see her? Our nation, if not rapidly, is gradually advancing in population, wealth and science, and does not every admirer of our church polity, and every member of our fellowship, desire to see the Methodist Protestant, Church filled with intelligent ministry and members, with well planned stations and circuits, with respectable and commodious houses of worship? We think there will be but one answer to the above,—all respond in the affirmative. Do not many of our sister churches excel us in many particulars, especially in erecting churches, in making their ministers comfortable, in regard to temporal things? Is it because they have a better gospel, or because they are more pious, and labour more in God's vineyard,or because they are more wealthy? We think not. The writer is of the opinion, that the circuits are generally too large, and too much of the minister's time taken up, in long unprofitable journeys, when he had better be cultivating and storing his mind with evangelical truth. Do not many of our preachers have appointments to preach at places comparatively unimportant, and where there is no reasonable probability of establishing a permanent church? If because we have two or three members in some distant neighborhood, where other denominations mostly occupy the ground, is there a sufficient reason why a minister should have to ride ten or twenty miles, to preach to them solely? If there were no possibility of their getting to heaven, without it, by all means he should go. But this is not the case. For any christian to suppose he could not go to heaven from any other denomination besides the one he belongs to, is to limit the Holy One of Israel. The advice given in the old discipline,was to preach where they could get the most attentive hearers. Our opinion is, that our preachers, generally, have too many preaching places, that is, more than they can properly attend to; better attend to a small vineyard well than to have a large field or district to go over and not properly cultivate it. A moderate number of preaching places, well selected, we think, is the better way, and let the minister do all he can to strengthen the same with worthy and respectable members. I see no utility in our members preaching in churches belonging to other denominations, only occasionally. If invited, in general, it will not answer any good purpose,—suspicions and fears of supplanting will arise.

Every denomination has its distinctive features and peculiarities. Let each denomination enjoy them and erect its own standard. There is something in the idea of one denomination attemping to supplant another, except it be to expose false doctrine, beneath a noble soul. We cannot help thinking it unfortunate that Methodist Protestants, should consent to be called, and call themselves, Radicals. Methodist Protesant is sufficiently expressive, beautiful and prepossessing, without taking up a name opprobiously given, and does not appear to have any definite, settled or fixed meaning, when used as a noun, and applied to a church member. If it ever had any applicability to us, it must have been before we were organized in the Methodist Protestant Church. Others of course may do as they please, but we reject the term altogether as not being found in our church constitution or discipline. The writer cannot consent to be called by a name never adopted by any church, or legislative authority. It is true people will call him what they please. But never by his consent shall they call him a Radical.

As we have almost inadvertently expressed ourselves in favor of the name, Methodist Protestant, we will mention a circumstance that occurred very near this place, a short time ago.—A Methodist Protestant minister appeared in the neighborhood, in which, if they were known at all, they were known as Radicals,—but they had no society—he informed them that a Methodist Protestant minister would be pleased to preach to them. The name appeared new,—one man in particular thought it over in his mind, a Methodist Protestant minister, what does it mean, I must go and hear him. It seemed as if the name charmed him;he went and heard the Methodist P. minister, and was pleased with the M. P. minister, and with the gospel preached by him, and immediately set about seeking religion, joined the M. P. church—subscribed for the Western Recorder, a good family newspaper, published by a minister of the M. P. church, under the patronage of several conferences of the M. P. C.—and bids fair with his wife and eight others to make good Protestant Methodists. SPECTATOR.

Pleasant Ridge, Ham. O., July 16, 1841.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: As some strange things have occurred of late in our city,and you like to hear of anything of that character, I therefore take the liberty of relating a few, with some thoughts which suggested themselves on the occasion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held its Annual Conference in this place last week. The Rev. Edward Smith, a member of that body, was charged by his Presiding Elder, Hopkins, with having slandered the ministry of said church, by saying they passed a gag-law to prohibit the liberty of lecturing on the abolishing of slavery, and also of being guilty of the crime of slavery.

Sir, then followed, one of the strange things alluded to. The ministry of that church, and the church itself, in its legal enactments are all the same, and when we spake of the enactments of the church we spake of the acts of the entire ministry. Then it follows that when E. Smith speaks of passing a gag-law, and the like, his charge implicates the entire ministry, and now, sir, what have we before us? A conference of ministers sitting in judgment in their own behalf, to judge of a charge made against themselves. The prosecutor is one of the same party, and he is also the principal witness, and when he was objected to, as supposing he might be partial, a member remarked he was the very best witness. We say so too, he was the best to carry their point. He would be likely to let nothing slip his memory, as he was one of those spoken against, and as he was the prosecutor, he of course, would be inclined to make his charge good. Finally, the slander charged against E Smith, though it was the truth, yet because it was considered disreputable to the parties, it was decided to be a slander.

Another of these of the strange things is: on hearing E. Smith lecture on slavery. He spoke well on the subject, was powerful in argument and his ability is good, yet in all his display of zeal and philanthropy for the people of color, he never seemed to take one moment's tho't for the liberties of the white members of his own church. How, I ask, can this be accounted for? The lay-members of the M. E. Church purchase all the property, raise money to establish all the institutions of learning; they supply the means of establishing Book-rooms, pay their preachers, &c., &c., yet they have no more privileges as church members than the slaves in the south, with this exception, that they cannot be bought and sold. The gag-law operates on them to the fullest extent,and yet E. Smith never felt for the white man, but helped to bind fast his chains.

Now, I ask, sir,what is there to induce the community at large to implicate themselves in a struggle for the liberty of the slaves in the south where the ministers of the M. E. church are concerned? They have said in the gen'l conference of 1828 that the lay-members had no rights, they would acknowledge no such rights; then it is vain to expect any thing from that people. Mr Smith feels now the unlimited power of Methodist Episcopacy. The gag he helped to prepare for others is now put on his own jaws, and the lashes of the whip still smart on his back. It will be found that until the members of the M.E.C. exercise themselves in behalf of the slave, the ministry will never effect any thing; they will ever unite in retaining that power they have usurped,and every thing must be tributary to that end.

AN OBSERVER ON PASSING EVENTS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1841.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Buckhorn, Ohio, July 14, 1841.

Br. Springer: Since I last wrote we have had several interesting meetings.—Our third quarterly meeting was held at Evansburg. We were favored with the labors of Brs. Ragan, Foster, Maynard, Beatty, and the rest of our brethren on the circuit. The members were much refreshed at the sacramental board, and on Monday we had a blessed good time, and our spiritual strength much renewed.

Two weeks from our quarterly meeting we had a protracted meeting at New Comerstown, and were favored with the labors of Brs. Warren and Burgess.—Our class in this place was small,and almost disheartened in consequence of *death* and removal, but at our protracted effort the few remaining members were greatly encouraged. Six joined in with them to travel with the class to the Heavenly Canaan. We trust they are in a good way, and may the Lord speed them on their journey.

The week following we had an excellent meeting at Br. Henderson's class, and the following Sabbath at Coshocton we had another meeting to profit. Our prospects are quite flattering in Coshocton. They have had an increase of about twenty-five members this year; they have excellent prayer and class meetings.—For all these mercies we desire to be grateful to our common Parent. We have lively meetings generally in all the classes. May God revive His work of grace in all our hearts, and finally bring as to the haven of repose. Yours, &c.

W. L. BALDWIN.

Eldersville, Pa., July 26, 1841.

Br. Springer: Our congregations are generally good. I may add, still increasing in number, order, and respectability. It is true we have not many accessions this year, but we hope to hold our own, and think that the day is not far distant when we shall have a plentiful harvest on this circuit. We have 5 or 6 good meeting houses on the circuit, and our Middletown brethren are about to take down their old one and build a new one. We have also a good Parsonage house, and a large garden lot attached to it; we have also got the house furnished with such articles of heavy furniture as it will need, which will remain stationary. The Ohio circuit in this respect deserves praise, and we do earnestly wish that others may follow her noble example in this respect.

The circuit is also a firm believer in the doctrine advanced by the great Apostle of the Gentiles, in the 9th chapter of his 1st letter to the Corinthians, "the *laborer* is worthy of his hire, for God has ordained that they that preach the gospel should live by it." And our circuit not only professes to believe, but proves that she does,by her works;but I presume that this is sufficiently known to all the District. It is true, as it refers to this present year, we are some little behind, but when we look at her past course, and her present efforts to sustain herself, yea and her liberality to her brethren,or adjoining circuits and stations; yes,she has this year contributed between one and two hundred dollars to her brethren, for the purpose of building churches, and when we look at all these things, is there any room to fear that she will not still sustain her noble and honorable stand in the District? No, sir, we would disdain to fear: and may I not add, is there any room to fear that our heavenly Father will not smile, and yet bless them with the out-pouring of His spirit, and with the conversion and ingathering of precious and immortal souls? Surely we think there is no room to fear—He will come and will not tarry. Amen. I remain, yours, &c.

JOHN HERBERT.

OBITUARY.

For the Western Recorder.

Br. Springer: Our old friend and brother JOHN S. HORNE, is no more seen nor heard amongst us. He died on the 24th inst. This good brother was born, August, 1780, in York county, Pa.—Experienced the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, in early life, and attached himself to the M. E. church, in which he remained until the secession and the expulsion from said church, of the Reformers, in 1828.

He emigrated to Cincinnati in 1818, where he remained until 1827, when he removed to Xenia. It is believed that he was appointed class-leader in the M. E. church, pretty soon after he became located in Cincinnati; and thus served the church during his residence there, and afterwards in the same capacity in Xenia, until his health became so impaired that he could not get to the house of God without great difficulty. He was one among the first that called for an alteration of the government of the M. E. C. He became a member of the Union Society, and also a patron of the Mutual Rights—and when he heard of the expulsions of his brethren, and class mates, he immediately determined to follow them, and was accordingly one of the first members of the new organization.

He remained firm to his principles, uniform and exemplary in his life, undeviating in his piety, and of course he was peaceful in his death, having frequently, during his last and lingering confinement and affliction, expressed a strong confidence in his God; and an assurance of immortality and eternal life.

He has left a worthy widow, who with myself, are all that are left of those that seceded, and twelve children, a number of them of adult age. The community and especially the society of which he was a member, together with his family, are sensible of a serious loss in the death of this devoted christian man.

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. MCPHERSON.

Xenia, July 30th, 1840.

MORE LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.—The Galena Gazette of the 8th ult., says that from various sources it learns that Daniel Driskill, together with Aiken, has been arrested, and the former tried and sentenced to be shot on the 7th by the sovereign mob. The press of the Rockford Star, which was honest enough to rebuke the proceedings of the former mob,was assailed by their majesty, and nearly destroyed on the night of the 5th.

CONVICTION OF MADAME RESTELL.—On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, the trial of this female for a misdemeanor in producing the miscarriage of Ann Maria Purdy, by the use of instruments, terminated in a verdict of guilty by the Jury. Public opinion responds to the verdict as a righteous one. It is to be hoped that the lesson of public justice thus taught her. will not be lost upon the unhappy woman on whom the vengeance of the law has fallen.—*Zanes. Aurora.*

THE WALKER.—The man who walked all day, from the corner of Ann street to the Park for a dollar, won his wages.—The condition was that he should walk at the rate of at least five miles an hour; and the first hour, by actual measurement, it was found that he had gone six miles and almost three quarters. Up to twelve o'clock, (five hours) he had finished twenty-seven miles. He commenced again at one, and finished the day's work at six, having walked fifty one and a half miles in exactly ten hours.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

AMERICAN BOOKS.—The Baltimor American mentions it as a singular fact, worthy of notice, that the "Permanent Temperance Documents" of the American Temperance Society, are now used as the English text book in the schooll at Shishewan, in Persia.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The Richmond Star relates the following on the authority of a gentleman engaged in the affair, which plainly shows the remarkable sagacity of the dog:

On Monday last, a dog, belonging to this gentleman, accidently fell into a well; and he for the moment gave him up as lost. But as a sort of desperate effort to save the dog, he directed a boy to let a rope he had, down it into the well, in the hope that possibly it might catch around his leg or neck. No sooner, however,did the rope come within his reach. than the dog seized it with his teeth, and the parties above finding it had secured him, began to draw up; when about half way up he lost his hold and fell back. Again the rope was let down, and again the dog seized it, and he was drawn nearly to the mouth of the well,when his bite gave way and the third time he fell into the water. Once more the rope was let down, and this time the dog took so thorough a hold that he was brought triumphantly up,and when set down in safety, shook the water from his hair, and wagged his tail, apparently as proud of the exploit, as the other parties were gratified with it. The circumstance is a curious and interesting one.

Camp-Meeting Notices, &c.

CAMP-MEETING.—*It is concluded by the brethren of Pittsburgh circuit and Allegheny station to hold a camp-meeting, at the old ground, on the land of James Clarke, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, (by Divine permission,) commencing on Monday evening, August 23*

The brethren of Union circuit will perceive that our appointment, to some extent, conflicts with theirs, but unavoidably, as the harvest of this region will not permit it earlier, and later would not give time for the families in the station to prepare for the conference among them, after their return from the meeting. The friends of the Pittsburgh station are expected to participate in the meeting as on former occasions. And ministering brethren from Ohio and Youngstown circuits, and any others who can, are respectfully invited to our assistance. JOHN CLARKE, Jr.

July 16, 1841.

ALLEGHENY, PA., JULY 28, 1841.

Br. Springer: PLEASE NOTICE.—The members of conference are requested when they visit us for conference, those that cross the Monongahela, will please to call on Brother G. Brown on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. Those that come in by other ways will please call on me at my house, adjoining the M. P. church, East Common, Allegheny, that they may be directed to their places of lodging during the session.

The time of our fourth quarterly meeting is fixed to commence on Friday 3d of September, hoping to be favored with the presence and labors of some of the brethren who may be able to be with us. As the conference commences its session on the Tuesday following, may not we hope for help from those that have to leave their charges some days before the commencement of conference, to be here in time; come brethren.

JOHN BURNS.

P. S.—Br. Brown's quarterly meeting is at the same time, and he requests me to say that he extends the same invitation, J. B.

Mr. Editor: As the matter on which we write is of considerable importance to the itinerant ministers, and preachers of the Pittsburgh District, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, have agreed to venture a call on the stewards of the circuits and stations, to make conference collections, in accordance with the rules of our discipline. Our superintendents will every one of them be asked at conference, if they have required the stewards to do their duty in relation to this matter. So sayeth a resolution of our last Annual Conference, and we want them all to be ready to answer in the affirmative—and especially *do we want a good lot of money, by ministers, preachers, and delegates,* paid over into the hands of the conference steward, to meet the deficiencies of those ministerial brethren, who have labored hard the past year on poor circuits, and have received but little to feed and clothe themselves and families.

Yours, truly, GEO. BROWN,
Z. RAGAN,
JNO. BURNS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1841.

CONDITIONS OF THE

WesternFarmer&Gardener

FOR THE THIRD VOLUME:

THE FIRST NUMBER OF WHICH WILL BE ISSUED ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Edited by Thos. Affleck.

THE Western Farmer and Gardener is published in monthly numbers of 24 large octavo pages each, with the addition of one or more copperplate engravings, and an extensive advertising sheet, all neatly done up in a printed cover—at *one dollar a year, payable in every instance in advance.*

All payments by mail must be made in bank notes of *par value* in Cincinnati, or in such notes as are perfectly current, and generally bankable in the State in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the Publisher, (except such as contain articles for publication, and which may be addressed to the Editor) *must be post paid.*

The Publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail, of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a Post-master.

The Post-master General states, that "a Post-master may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and *frank the letter,* if written by himself."

Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and can in no instance be received for part of a volume.

The first number of the third and of each subsequent volume, will be sent to every subscriber to the work, with a request to retain the number and remit, if they desire the work continued to them—if not, they will return the number as early as possible. Without payment of the subscription price in advance, it will in no instance be continued—the very low price at which the work is published, and the difficulty of collecting so small a sum, must be the excuse for enforcing this rule.

Any subscriber, postmaster or any other person, may obtain subscribers either as a friend to the work, or for his own profit on the following terms:

Six copies for $5—no allowance can be made on a less amount than five dollars remitted.

Twenty per cent commission on twenty-five or more subscribers:

Twenty five per cent commission on one hundred or more.

Any person remitting two dollars for his own subscription and that of one other, shall have forwarded to him by mail, one copy of the "*Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac, for* 1842;" or one copy of "*Bee-Breeding in the West.*"

CHAS. FOSTER,
Publisher.

Cincinnati, O. August 11, 1841. 3w103.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish a house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share a portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 621f

MUTUAL RIGHTS
AND
Ecclesiastical Reform.

IT has been suggested by those whose opinion is worthy of regard, that a periodical work in pamphlet form, devoted principally to the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church, and to an examination of reform principles advocated by the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, previous to the formation of the Associated Methodist Churches, now known as the Methodist Protestant Church, would meet with approbation and support. Solicited to test the validity of this opinion by experiment, the only ordeal by which matters of this kind can be definitely settled, the subscribers propose a monthly publication under the above title.

The *first* object of this work will be to collect and preserve, in a convenient and durable form, the principles espoused and defended by those who sought to reform the polity of the M. E. Church, and check the mal-administration of her itinerant ministers. While the plan of the work will admit essays on church government generally, we shall confine its columns more particularly to bring before the public a succinct view of the *commencement, progress* and *consummation* of events that lead to the secession of many ministers and members from the Methodist E. Church, and ultimately established the separate organization of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The present period seems to be a favorable one in view of bringing before an intelligent and candid public the controversy that existed between the friends to a radical and scriptural ecclesiastical government, and the Bishops and hierarchy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—The undue excitement produced by interested persons in that communion, to divert the public attention from the merits of the pending controversy, has now subsided—and the influence of those persons being now neutralized, because of their motives and conduct being generally known, and the public mind being prepared for a dispassionate examination of the subject, points out the *necessity* and *expediency* of the proposed publication.

The work will be published simultaneously in Boston and New York, once a month, in the octavo form, to contain some thirty pages, elegantly printed, with good type and fine paper. The price will be two dollars a year, payable in advance, or on the reception of the first number, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense. Any person obtaining six subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to the seventh copy.

Persons holding subscription papers will please return the names of subscribers as soon as practicable. It will be admitted by all who have taken an interest in the objects contemplated by the subscribers, that as a Church, we owe it to ourselves and the community at large, that we should present matters in their true light, that after we are gone, posterity may judge between us and our opponents in view of the truth and justice of our course. Many of the writings of the early Reformers have gone out of print—the protests against unrighteous clerical assumptions ought not to be lost. Let then, a simultaneous effort be made at once, by our friends, and we shall send forth an antidote to the poison that has afflicted many.

Direct to editors of New York Luminary, New York; and Olive Branch, Boston.

W. W. WALLACE, N. Y.
T. F. NORRIS, Boston.

N. B.—All letters must be post paid.

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT. with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county. Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Iron, Nails, &c.

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

Winslow's Compound
BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

WindowGlass, HollowWare

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England,* and other parts of the *United States,* and have been republished in *England.*

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the hackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by A. LIPPITT, Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation,* which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove,* and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines. among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N. B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use,and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east a fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS—which he will sell low for *cash,* beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

THE WESTERN RECORDER.

SPRINGER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Vol. 2.--No. 52. ZANESVILLE, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841. Whole No. 104.

JOHN W. WHITE, PRINTER.
$2.50, IN THREE MONTHS; $3, END OF YEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

AN INQUIRY, &c.

...tement of the Doctrine of an Unoriginated, ...inite and Eternal Prescience, as it is cur...tly and implicitly received by a very large ...portion of the Christian World.

NO. X.

...OCTRINE OF THE NUNC STANS, OR THE NO...N OF UNSUCCESSIVE EXISTENCE, IS PERFECTLY ...NTELLIGIBLE, AND AS INCONSISTENT WITH ...ND REASON, AS IT IS WITH THE PLAIN AND ...OPHISTICATED MEANING OF THE HOLY SCRIP...RES.

...e popular notion, that the existence, and ...quently the acts and the knowledge of the ..., are inaugmentable and unsuccessive, is ...f the most irrational figments that was ev...oduced by the human fancy; and this spec...ve delusion is the sole consequence of con...ding the notion of universal existence, with ...of an eternal continuity of being, or to speak ...ain and popular terms, of confounding *every* ...e with *always*. Were it not that people are ...rally under the strong prejudices of educa... and the implicit influence of an erroneous ...gogy, it would be intuitively evident to the ...rstanding of every man, that neither the ...oses nor the actions nor the knowledge of ...Deity, can be possibly all of the same date. ...e creation and the deluge, the Exodus of the ...ent Israelites, and the incarnation of the ...of God were successive in their actual oc...nce, and must therefore be as successive in ...nnals of eternity, as in the history of man...; nor would it be in the power of omnipo...e to render them either coeval or co-existent. ...Deity must of necessity have resolved to ...te the first human pair, and must have ac...y created them, before He could have execu...his purpose, and before he could have even ...ed his purpose of expelling them from the ...en of Eden; and he must certainly have ex...d them from that happy place long before ...deluge; and he must have brought the de... upon the earth long before he delivered the ...ent Israelites, and drowned Pharaoh and the ...otians in the Red Sea; and he must have ...ght out the Israelites from Egypt long before ...ent his incarnate Son into the world to re... mankind

...he before mentioned events have actually ...n place already, and therefore they must be ... occurrence both in relation to God and in ...tion to all other beings. But the general re...rrection of the dead, although it has been pre...ed, and as we believe, absolutely and infalli...predicted, has not yet actually transpired. ...t solemn event, being future in its actual oc...rence, cannot possibly be at this moment, eith... present or a past event, either to the Deity ...o any other being. Why, I ask, why will ...ple suffer themselves to be enslaved by the ex...tant and unlimited demands of an implicit ...dulity? How long will it be before mankind ...t be convinced that christian faith cannot ...ibly be at various with human reason? If I ...to believe that events may be past in their ...ual occurrence, and present to the divine ...d, or that they may be future in their actual ...rrence, and present to the divine mind; and ..., in short, there is no past or future with the ...ty, but that all occurrences, as well in the ...tory of the divine existence, as in that of cre...d beings, are to him of the same date and ... same duration, I must have a credulity that ...thing could choke, a mental gullet that would ...nit the entire mountain of Kimboraso from its ...x to its base, and would swallow at one sin...gulph all the congregated waters of the sea.

...Let me ask my readers, whether it is not at ...s very moment, to-day, and not to-morrow, ...h the Deity as it is with ourselves? Does not ... present moment identify the same point of ...ration in the existence of God, as it does in ...my own existence? And must not all coinci...ce and co-existence between the Deity and ...ated beings be as successive in relation to the ...e as they are in relation to the other? Did not ...e Deity exist during the mortal probation of A...m, and does he not now co-exist with my reader ...d myself? And is it possible to identify these ...stant points of duration with one and the same ...oment, either in relation to the existence of ...e Deity or in relation to that of His creatures? ...the Deity and myself had a co-existence yes...rday, and have a co-existence to-day, would it ... possible for the co-existence of yesterday and ...at of to-day to be successive in relation to my...lf, and unsuccessive in relation to the Almigh...?

According to the theory of unsuccessive exis...nce, although the Deity actually lived along ...th Adam, and now lives along with my reader ...d myself, yet he could not have lived along ...ith Adam before he lived along with us, neither ...es he live along with us after having lived a ong ...ith Adam; but he must have lived with Adam ...d lived with us both at the same undivided ...oment of present being. An eternal now, is ...rhaps one of the most contradictory, absurd, ...d silly phrases that the claims of an implicit ...redulity ever wrung from the lips of credulous ...d unwary mortals. *An eternal now.* What is ...e meaning of *now*—or present time? A mere ...hronological point, an indivisible quantity of du...ation, or such a portion of duration as precludes ...ll succession. The term *now*, cannot apply to ...y measurable quantity of duration, and much ...ss to any immeasurable quantity of duration; ...ut the difficulty of measuring *now* arises from ...s minitude, while the difficulty of measuring ...orever arises from its magnitude. Such are the ...bsurdities into which people are betrayed when ...hey confound minitude with magnitude, indivi...ible quantities with inaugmentable quantities, ...nd a point of duration that excludes all succes...ion, with an eternal continuity of duration ...hat excludes alike a beginning and an end.

It has been strangely conceived, that as an *...finite being* must occupy at once all the infini...ude of an unbounded expansion, an *eternal* be...ng must occupy at once, and in one indivisible ...oint of duration, all the infinite continuity of ...n eternal existence: Whereas every person's ...nsophisticated common sense would tell him, ...hat all which can possibly be implied in an in...inite and eternal existence, may be easily ex...pressed in these intellible words, LIVING EVERY ...WHERE AT ONCE, AND LIVING EVERY WHERE FOR...EVER. But to talk of living always in one indi...visible point of present duration, which is the ...notion of unsuccessive existence, is to talk un...intelligibly, and to assert what no man living is ...able either to explain or to understand. If such ...a proposition does not involve a gross absurdity, ...I will defy the objector to make out a case that ...will involve an absurdity.

A mind that would be able to conceive of eter...nal duration compressed within the limits of an ...indivisible chronological point, would find no ...difficulty in conceiving the possibility of an in...finite expansion reduced within the indivisible ...limits of a geometrical point. Space is measur...able, and so is duration; that is to say, all finite ...quantities are measurable both of the one and of ...the other; but measurable quantity is reducible ...to an indivisible point, either of space or dura...tion; and much less would it be possible to com...press an inaugmentable quantity into an indivi...sible quantity, either of extension or continu...ance of being. And yet the notion of unsucces...sive existence in the Deity involves these and a thousand other contradictions, equally obvious and equally absurd. Neither infinite space nor infinite duration can have any other but a rela...tive existence, being modes or properties of the Deity: but although their existence is only *rela...tive*, it is *real*, and they are capable of geomet...rical and chronological admeasurement. A cu...bical foot is a real part of the divine infinitude, and a single hour is a real part of the divine eternity; and the person who would be able to annihilate the space occupied by a single cubical foot, or the duration which is traversed by one diurnal revolution, would be able to annihilate the Deity himself. Parts of infinite duration and infinite expansion are obviously real, and that for this plain reason, that if they were but deducted from the whole sum, the remainder would then be less than infinite; and yet no numerical collection of finite quantities would amount to an infinite sum; and therefore, al...though all measurable portions of infinite space and infinite duration are real portions of their infinite and inaugmentable totals, yet they do not form any numerical proportions of that infi...nite or that eternity, without which they could not possibly exist.

The occupation of space by the substance of our persons, and the occupation of time, or rather of duration, by the continuity of our existence, present an intelligible comment on that well known scripture, in Him we live, and move, and have our being. It is from the expansion of ma...terial existence, and from the visible discovery of distant objects, that we derive, by deduction, the notion of an infinite expansion; and it is from the consciousness of our own existence and the continuance of our own being as well as from a perception of the existence and continuance of other created beings, that we derive, by deduc...tion, our notion of an unoriginated and intermi...nable duration. The question is one of personal duration. Only let this circumstance be kept in mind, and the subject will be sufficiently intelli...gible. Let my reader appeal to his own under...standing, by putting the following question to his impartial and unbiased judgment. Is the Dei...ty the subject of a personal duration of being? Does His existence endure or continue from one period to another, and from one date to another? Does His eternal existence involve an unori...ginated and everlasting continuance of being? If the Deity must endure and continue in being from one period to another, and if His continu...ance of being is without origin and without end, can it be possible for his actual and personal ex...istence to be confined to one indivisible point of present duration called *now?*

It is impossible to reconcile the notion of un...successive existence with a continuance of be...ing, and most of all impossible to reconcile it with an unoriginated and everlasting continuance of being. Unsuccessive existence is a phrase which no man who uses it can either explain or com...prehend. If it has, indeed, any meaning what...ever, it must destroy the doctrine of the divine existence. If the notion of unsuccessive exis...tence were but as potent in act as it is destruc...tive in theory, it would absolutely annihilate all existence both created and divine.

It must be confessed that it is always now with ourselves, and that of consequence it must be always now with the Deity, because His actual existence applies to the present only. In this sense, time is an originated and terminable *now*, created immortality is an originated and interminable *now*, and the divine immortal...ity must imply an unoriginated and interminable *now*. But in this acceptation of the term *now*, which is that of present existence, there is no exclusion of the notion of continuation: but it merely signifies a continuity of existence, which in relation to the present life, has a be...ginning and an end; in relation to the future state, has a beginning, but has no end; and in relation to the Deity, a continuity of existence without beginning and without end. But the notion of the *nunc stans*, makes the actual exis...tence of God to embrace alike the past, the pre...sent, and the future; and therefore, if this no...tion be correct, He must be now living in ages before the flood, and in stages of existence be...fore created beings were made. At this very moment the Deity must be equally living in to...morrow and in yesterday. But the most mon...strous consequences which would follow from these premises, are, that if the Deity does of ne...cessity occupy every part of an infinite duration at the same time, then He must at this very mo...ment occupy both the first and the last moments of His being; and thus the very consequences which the advocates of this theory are most anxious to avoid, are of necessity involved in their own hy...pothesis. And let me add, that if the Deity do actually occupy the whole of an infinite duration in every moment of His existence, then He must actually live eternally, and that more than once, for He must live through an everlasting existence over and over again, an infinite number of times. Such are the absurdities which the theory of unsuccessive duration must of necessity involve, and I call upon its advocates to shew that the theory does not actually involve such consequen...ces as I have now adduced.

When a man can once persuade himself that actual existence may possibly extend itself be...yond the limits of the present moment, either prospectively or retrospectively, what may he not bring himself eventually to receive? Why not believe that a being may possibly *exist* where he is not, and *act* where he is not, and be happy in a point of space where he has no personal exis...tence? In short, there is no Berleyism or Je...suitry, which, upon such principles, a person might not readily admit. Let a man appeal to his own understanding, whether an unoriginated and interminable continuity of being, does not necessarily imply all that is really implied in eternal existence. Whether such a notion is not clear and intelligible to every understanding, and whether he is able to add any thing to the notion without involving the most glaring absur...dities.

An eternal now, is a phrase that has been ren...dered familiar to our ears by long and frequent repetition, and has been hallowed to our feelings by its association with the great truths of christi...anity, and with the solemn verities of experi...mental and practical piety; or, otherwise, our ears would have detected at once its apocryphal character, and our understandings would have demonstrated, by one single deduction, that it is totally destitute of both rational and scriptural authority. We are well aware that it will be *now* always, because actual existence cannot possi...bly outself the limits of the present moment; and therefore all *actual* existence must be *present* existence. But we are at the same time equal...ly certain, that existence cannot possibly be sta...tionary, that it must of necessity be successive, and for these reasons the flow of existence must be equally and unceasing, and that it cannot re...main for two successive moments the same. It is evident, therefore, that the advocates of an eternal now, are betrayed into that egregious blunder, by not distinguishing between perma...nent and stationary existence. The most im...posing form in which the notion of unsuccessive existence has ever been proposed, is the follow...ing. Eternal existence, they say, must exclude both beginning and end, and consequently in eternal existence there can be no first, and no second, and no third. But why do they not add, and so on *ad infinitum?* This argument has been received with such implicit submission, and has been rendered so popular, that its advocates are quite astonished to hear its validity called in question. It is true, that where there is no be...ginning of existence there can be no first exis...tence; and it is equally true, that the actions of an eternal being cannot be numbered; and yet we are perfectly certain, that the actions of an infinite being must admit of a numerical aug...mentation, or otherwise there would be an end at once to his actions, and consequently to his being.

JOHN.

(No. 10 concluded in our next.)

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: When I sent you those two num...bers on Baptism, my object was not controversy, but the promotion of truth, desiring that some one would undertake to answer my question and meet the argument fairly, and gravely, that your readers, after hearing both sides of the subject, might the more readily perceive on which side lay the truth. If your correspondent M. W., really intended to meet my argument and an...swer my question, and believes he has done so, and is willing that his *great effort* shall remain before your readers as such, I am sure that I have no objections whatever, that they shall be so con...sidered and judged of accordingly.

A LAYMAN.

For the Western Recorder.

MEDITATION. NO. II.

ON THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

The life of a good christian, says one, "is a perpetual warfare," and he is a happy man who learns to fight successfully in this mighty contest. His time of rest and solid peace is not to come, till after re...peated conflicts and many victories. He must fight his way to heaven, amongst a host of desperate and deceitful enemies. To these enemies the Apostle alludes, when he says, "put on the whole armour of God; that ye may be able to stand a...gainst the wiles of the devil." The pan...oply which is mentioned here, says Dr. Clarke, refers to the armour of the heavy troops among the Greeks, those who were to sustain the rudest attack, to sap the foundation of walls, storm cities, &c. The wiles of the devil, may mean the method of the devil; the means, plans, and machinations, which he uses to de...ceive, entrap and ruin the souls of men. The wicked spirit alluded to, in the same chapter, bear us a mortal hatred, and they never cease to employ a thousand stratagems and allurements to decoy us from virtue and God; and drag us along with themselves, into the pit of sin and damnation. But to our consolation, if we are true to ourselves, they can never prevail against us. All the powers they can muster against us can never do us any real injury, unless we basely yield to their seductive arts and temptations. He that is for us is more than all that are against us. We have all the host of heav...en for our allies and the great King there...of Himself to defend us, and fight our battles, who never forsakes His soldiers in time of battle, when they most stand in need, if they do not forsake Him. What then can the soldiers of Christ desire more? They are sure of victory, if they do not throw down their arms and desert to the enemy.

Satan with all his infernal legions, knowing how little they can prevail a...gainst us, of themselves, have engaged the world and the flesh, as their auxilia...ries in this warfare, upon which they place a greater dependence than upon their own troops, and who in effect are greater annoyance, and do more mischief to our souls, than the spirits of darkness. By the world is meant the whole assemblage of wretched mortals, who have been al...ready deluded by satan, into the broad road of sin and perdition, have embraced both in principle and practice, the wicked maxims and customs which he has intro...duced, and continually propagate, both by word and example. This is the world which Paul says "be not conformed to." The world that lies in the wicked one and is his slave. This is that Babylon, the city of the devil, that incessantly wages war against the people of God, seeking to carry them away captives, and subject them to its wicked laws, the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life. This is that wicked world, with all its pomps and vanities which some re...nounce in their baptism, and which we all ought to fight against, until death.

By the flesh we mean, our own inter...ior evils, inclinations, tempers and pas...sions, which war against the peace of the soul, and urge us to take sides with the world and devil, and to fight against God. It is said to be more difficult to overcome than the others. It being a do...mestic enemy. If all the enemies of the soul, taken together be so numerous, pow...erful, and subtle as well as dangerous, and destructive, it will require a great amount of courage, fortitude and perse...verance, to fight in this warfare, in which there is so much to gain or so much to loose. If I fight valiantly, I shall win eternal life, and be decked with an im...perishable crown. Stand, says Paul, therefore having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breast plate of righteousness: or that the soldier of Christ must first gird up his loins, or in plain terms set a firm resolution of re...straining his passions, to such earthly ob...jects as may embrace him in his spiritual conflicts, and afford the enemy an advan...tage over him. Now, the girdle or belt of the christian, is truth; the truth of the gospel, and the sincerity of the heart, christian simplicity, and purity of inten...tion in all we say or do, having God and the welfare of the soul only in view.

By righteousness, by which is not un...derstood, one particular, but the whole collection of christian virtues, in order to protect us against the violent tempta...tions of their opposite vices. Conclude, O my soul, to declare eternal war against all thy spiritual foes and fight manfully against them till death, and thou shall re...ceive the crown of life.

B.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor: It becomes my duty as sec...retary of a meeting of the male members of the M. P. Church in this place over the age of 21, called "for the purpose of e...lecting delegates to the approaching Annu...al Conference, and to express their opin...ion relative to the subject of slavery," to communicate to you the following preamb...le and resolutions.

WHEREAS, the last General Conference had before them, sundry petitions on the subject of slavery as existing in the M. P. Church, but no decisive action was had thereon, principally, because, the confer...ence was not sufficiently instructed as to the mind and wishes of their constitutents and the whole subject again was left with the people in their primary assemblies, with the expectation that through the An...nual Conferences, the succeeding Gener...al Conference would be fully acquainted with their wants and wishes on that sub...ject. Therefore, this church being now assembled for the purpose of expressing their minds and wishes, on the mat...ter set forth in the above preamble, afte... due consideration and discussion, pass the following resolution with instruction to their delegates to the Annual Conference to use all prudential, and proper means to unite with them as the opinion of the chruch in this district.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the practice of buying or sel...ling of men, women or children, or hold...ing them in slavery as they are held, is contrary to the morality of the Holy Scriptures.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the secre...tary be requested to furnish a copy of the preamble and resolutions, to the Western Recorder for publication.

Yours, respectfully,
E. D. NORRIS, *Sec'y.*

Cincinnati, August 3, 1841.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Zanesville, O, August 5, 1841.

Br. Springer: The Lord has done much for us this year, and we still look for more of his goodness. We have received this year fifty on probation in Zanesville, and fifteen at Taylorsville. And the most of them bid fair to stand fast. Our congre...gations are much better than when I came to the station; our prayer meetings are well attended, and a good state of feeling generally prevails. If our friends here would only come up to the work as they might, and ought, the Lord would do wonders in the conviction, conversion, and sanctification, of the people: religion of Christ would prevail.

Yours, in Christ, T. FAIRCHILD.

Wayne circuit, O., July 31, 1841.

Br. Springer: Since our last communi...cation, we held a protracted meeting at East Union, which resulted in much good. Having the prejudice of our M. E. breth...ren to contend with, our meeting was un...questionably under unfavorable circum...stances. But the Great Head of the church was with us; sinners trembled, mourners cried to God for mercy, and souls emer...ged from under the dense cloud of nature's night, into the light of the gos...pel, rejoiced. It was truly a glorious time; 17 were added to the church; and more are expected.

Our Presidential meeting was one of some interest; at this we had in addition to what was expected, the labors of Br. Hughes, literary agent; two joined society; have received into society since my last communication 23, making in all nearly 50 since conference. What the net in...crease will be I cannot now say. But on the whole we think the Wayne circuit on the advance. May God send them pros...perity.

Yours, truly,
A. W. RUSSELL, Supt.

Warrensville, O., August 3, 1841.

Mr. Editor: After a long silence I wish to inform you that the Great Head of the church has verified His promise, "Lo I am with you unto the end of the world." Indeed. He has graciously condescended to be entreated and has answered prayer in favor of His cause and ours on this cir...cuit in several instances, in the conver...sion of souls and supporting His people by peace. Since we have been visited by the President and Br. Hughes, worthy and good men, things wear another aspect,—the mal-contents are silenced,—the public is convinced, and the church feel the ne...cessity of order, and I have no doubt but God will be glorified. The mist of error has evaporated, anarchy is crushed by the hue of reform, and the flag of mutual rights, and our constitution is graciously streaming occular to all the circuit, friends and enemies. Here we have many fath...ers, young men and children, and moth...ers in Israel, and virgins in the kingdom of God, worthy of the name of Methodist Protestants,—and the prospect is very fair, if not flattering. Sir, we have an officiary who are worthy to hold up the hands of a Moses—they are zealous for God.

Since the President's visit we have re...ceived five preachers, all zealous for re...form and the Lord of Hosts. The in...crease since conference has been forty-six —all sterling members, except two or three cat-fish caught in the nets; by let...ters received three. But they are gone with the freshet, and I charitably hope the others will be found fit for use when the great net is dragged to the eternal beach.

I say without flattery, I have done all, and will do all in my power, for the Re...corder, for it is worthy. But I think, Mr. Editor, it has been too silent on the all important subject of Reform. It is my opinion that Reformers should keep up the fire till the foe is routed, by writing lecturing and private counsel. This was the practice of the Reformers in Canada till we drove the high toned clerical su...premacy to seek refuge in the British Wesleyan reform. I have reference to the union that took place in the year 1830 —effected by worthy and good men, Wm. John and Edgerton Ryerson,—men that have been an honor to Methodism for many years in Canada.

Yours, &c. R. BAMFORD.

BISHOP REESE.—We are glad to find in the Detroit Advertiser the following cor...rection of the statement of Bernardius Castelli, touching the imprisonment of an American citizen at Rome. After copy...ing the letter to Mr. Webster, the Adver...tiser remarks—

In the first place, Bishop Reese is not an American citizen. He first came to this country in 1827, and was stationed at Cincinnati for some two years. He then returned to Europe, after which he again preached at Cincinnati, about a year. He then came to this city, and re...mained here a year and a half, and again went to Europe. Soon after his return, the circumstances transpired which in...duced him to go to Rome.

With regard to his imprisonment in a dungeon, we are informed that it cannot be the fact, as it is but very recently that a gentleman returned to this country from Rome, who dined with Bishop Reese at the Franciscan Convent, a spacious and beautiful retreat, where he was then liv...ing. It is possible that the Council of Rome *requested* him to remain there un...til the charges against him were settled, but no violence has been exerted towards him.

In a few weeks communications will be received direct from the Bishop to his friends in this city, when the real truth will be known. Meanwhile, it is hardly proper to countenance this evident mis...representation.

The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitu...tion. The investigations show some cu...rious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 24 per cent each ten years, and this doubles every twenty-four years. This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the pop...ulation of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accura...cy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate re...sult, it is by no means true of each par...ticular part of the country; for New Eng...land increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent in that peri...od.

3. The Slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since at less than 25 per cent. The Free population have, howev...er, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate therefore the difference be...tween the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is that the colored pop...ulation increase just in proportion to the distance south; and that slavery is certain...ly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

POLITENESS.—Any king or queen can make a lord, but only a Tailor and the Graces can make a Chesterfield, says Boz.

POLITENESS.—Volunteering to carry the parasol of a lady who has hold of your arm, and holding it over your own head.

The Hamburg Journal says there's a fellow down there "so lazy, that the mus...quitoes won't bite him."

Deaths in New York city last week 211.

AGRICULTURAL.

SILK.—As the attention of many is now directed to the silk business, we publish with pleasure the following letter, polite...ly furnished us by a gentleman in this ci...ty. The information it furnishes will be valuable to many.—*Cross & Journal.*

MT. PLEASANT, Jefferson, O., May 20.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th is a hand; and gives me much pleasure to an...swer your inquiries in regard to killing the chrysalis in cocoons. The mode by camphor or charcoal is decidedly the best and safest yet discovered in this country. The process with camphor is in propor...tion 4 oz. to 10 bushels cocoonss. moisten the camphor with alcohol sufficient to pulverize it, take an air tight box, sprink...le camphor, and so on alternately until full, put on the lid, and paste paper a...round the joints to exclude all air; 48 to 56 hours will sufficate them completely, after which dry them in the shade, on a floor or shelf, spread thin, the room well ventilated. They should be kept well air...ed until reeled.

For the process with charcoal, construct an air tight room, say six feet by eight feet, fill it with open work hurdles or shelves, eight or ten inches apart, spread the cocoons on them, and set in your pans of charcoal on fire, and close up the door tight; you can easily ascertain when the chrysalis sufficated by cutting a cocoon; then dry, and keep them as above describ...ed. In all cases the chrysalis should be killed as soon as the worm has finished spinning.

I am prepared to feed extensively this season. I have three large cocooneries, all fitted up complete, and thirty acres well stocked with trees. My manufacto...ry is in daily operation, and I am constant...ly adding improvements and machinary. We make and do all within ourselves, viz. reeling, winding, twisting, dyeing, warp...ing, weaving, printing, &c. Our manu...factured goods are pronounced equal to the same descriptions of foreign; they consist of plain and flowered velvet, plain and flowered levantine for vesting, the va...rious kinds of dress silks, cravats and handkerchiefs, white colored and printed, silk coat cloth, hat plush, silk hats, silk caps, and many other descriptions. I pur...chase the good cocoons brought to us for sale at $3,50 to $4 per bushel, excluding double eat out and soft indented or im...perfect ones, and silk properly reeled of eight to ten fibres, at from $5 to $6 per pound, payable half cash, half in silk goods; also we manufacture any reeling silk sent to us into any description of goods desired by the owner, charging the regular prices for manufaturing, many having a desire to have their own pro...ductions. It is a laudable pride, I take pleasure in encouraging.

Experience is daily confirming my o...pinion that the silk culture and manufac...ture is soon to be an important and lucra...tive business in the Ohio valley, and I hope especially so in our own state. Our citizens should demand of the next leg...islature an increase of the state bounty, to 20 cents per pound on cocoons, and $1 per pound on reeled silk, for the next eight or ten years. This would firmly estab...lish the business, and add immensely to the prosperity and capital of our citizens employing our now unproductive part of the community, and saving an annual outlay of many millions of dollars for the foreign silk we consume, and which we can produce for one half the expense it costs us to produce the flour and pork, &c. we export to pay for them.

In feeding worms, I would suggest to you the free use of air slacked lime, as a preventive against disease; sift just suf...ficient to whiten them every evening; keep them clean, the temperature regu...lar, and avoid disturbing them when moulting; this, with regular feeding; will insure success.

Yours with respect,
JOHN W. GILL.

EARLY RISING.—The air in the morn...ing is more bracing and balmy than du...ring any other part of the day. Every boy or girl who can be spared from house...hold affairs should be abroad with the lark and the robin, inhaling it. What will your sons or daughters be good for, if you allow them to be dozing and dream...ing, and breathing carbon in a close room when they ought to be out brushing off the dew drops from the flowers, and lis...tening to the minstrels of the orchard and grove? It is easier for a child to rise at five o'clock than at seven.

RATHER SEVERE.—A well dressed young gentleman at a ball, in whisking about the room, run his head against a young lady. He began to apologise. "Not a word, sir." cried she, "it is not hard enough to hurt any body."

WESTERN RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 18, 1841.

From the Philadelphia Sat. Ev. Post.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Bankrupt Bill, which has lately passed the Senate, and which although it has not yet been taken up by the House will probably become a law, is beginning to attract considerable attention. We therefore lay before our readers a synopsis of its provisions. Verbal accounts are unfavorable to its receiving the attention of the lower branch of Congress, at the present session, though these accounts are rebutted by a vote upon the motion to lay a resolution from the committee on judiciary, declaring it inexpedient, to act upon this subject this session, upon the table. The vote upon that motion was 118 affirmative to 81 negative, which may be regarded as an evidence of a disposition in the House, to take action upon the subject:

Section 1. Enacts that a uniform system of Bankruptcy be established thro'out the United States—and that all persons owing debts, who shall by petition, setting forth a list of his or their creditors, the amount due each, together with an inventory of his or their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court for the benefit of this act shall be deemed bankrupts, and may be declared so by a decree of such court. All persons being merchants or retailers of merchandize, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than $2,000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may, upon petition of one or more of their creditors to whom they owe not less than $500, be so declared in the following cases to wit: whenever each debtor shall depart the State of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall procure himself to be arrested, or have his goods, &c., taken into execution; or shall remove his goods, &c., or conceal them, to prevent their being levied on; or make any fraudulent assignment or sale of his lands, goods, &c., Provided, however, any person declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may by petition to such court have a trial by jury to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy.

Sec. 2. Enacts that all future payments, conveyances, &c., made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or for the purpose of giving any creditor an undue preference, or any such payment or conveyance to any person not a creditor, for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed void and a fraud upon this act, and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim and sue for the same; and the person making such unlawful preferences shall receive no discharge. And if it shall be made to appear to the court, that in the case of a voluntary bankrupt, he has at any time given or secured any preference of one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors not preferred. Nothing in this act shall in any way impair the rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, &c. which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and not inconsistent with the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. All property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, shall be ipso facto diversed out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the Court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, and no suit by or against an assignee, shall abate by the death of said assignee. There shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate, having reference in the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value $300, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the Court.

Sec. 4. Every bankrupt, who shall comply faithfully with the provisions of this act shall, unless a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts, shall file written dissent thereto, be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate thereof granted him—such certificate, however, not to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until seventy days notice is given to all creditors and persons interested, to appear and show cause why such certificates should not be granted. Such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such Court, on oath, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for a discharge file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the Court, or he may appeal from the decision to the Circuit Court. And if, upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the Court or the jury, that the bankrupt has in all things complied with the requisitions of this act, the Court shall decree his discharge.

Sec. 5. Creditors coming in and proving their debts, in the manner hereafter described, shall be paid, *pro rata*, and no priority or preference shall be allowed, except for debts due the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed $25. All creditors whose claims are not due till a future day, shall have their present value ascertained and allowed.

Sec. 6. The District Court in every district, shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings arising under this act, the proceedings to be summary and the Court always to be open. The Cour to prescribe forms and rules for the regulation of proceedings, and to prescribe a tariff of fees.

Sec. 7. All proceedings in a case of bankruptcy shall take place in the district in which the bankrupt resided, when his petition was filed, and all proof of debts or other claims by creditors shall be under oath, before such court, or Commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested state Judge, in such form as the Court may direct. But such proof of debt shall be open to contestation.

Sec. 8. The Circuit Court shall have concurrant jurisdiction with the district Court, of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property, or rights of property of the bankrupt, transferrable to, or vested in, the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Sec. 9. All sales, transfers, &c., by the assignee of the bankrupt's property, shall be made as ordered by the Court—all assets shall be paid into the court within sixty days from time of their receipt, subject to the order of the Court for their disposition—and bond shall be given by the assignee for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 10. The Court shall require the collections of assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

Sec. 11. The assignee shall have authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c., upon any property, and to enter a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the Court—and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause, why such order or direction should not be passed.

Sec. 13. The proceedings in all cases of bankruptcy, shall be deemed matters of record, but shall not be recorded at length. This section also establishes certain fees to be charged by the officers.

Sec. 14. This section provides for cases in which two or more persons, who are partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of distributing and disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceedings against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

Sec. 15, prescribes the manner of constructing the deeds, to be given by the assignee upon the sale of any lands of the bankrupt.

Sec. 16, confers upon the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, and upon the Superior Courts of the Territories, all the jurisdiction, power, &c., vested in the District Court of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy.

Sec. 17, prescribes the time when the act shall commence taking effect, and the period of its duration.

Narrow Escape from War.—Capt. Drew, the commander of the expedition which destroyed the Caroline, was a short time since passing on the St. Lawrence in a steamboat, when the Captain of the boat unexpectedly announced his intention of putting in at Ogdenburgh.—Captain Drew remonstrated, and pointed out the consequences which might follow his being arrested in the States, but in vain; in went the steamer to Ogdensburg and out again, most happily. She went in without letting it be noised abroad that war between Great Britain and America, was on board. If Captain Drew had been arrested we should have had a grand flare up, and diplomacy would have been taxed to its utmost capacity, to save the honor of the two nations in any other manner than that to which dogs resort when one impolitely growls at the other. We hope Capt. Drew will consider how essentially the fate of the world is bound up in him, and give a liberal margin to the combustibles of the Northern frontier. —*Jour. Com.*

A Noble Act.—On Monday afternoon, August 2d, a little boy fell in the dock on Light street wharf, and was saved from inevitable death by the generous conduct of Mr. Thos. Sheppard, jr., who, seeing the critical situations of the lad, and regardless of all consequences to himself, plunged into the water and rescued him from a watery grave. No praise can repay such an act.

Puffing.—Speaking of the modern system of puffing, the Bostonian says:—By the bye we shall be requested to say we have used Dumfries' Itch Ointment with distinguished success!

News from Ireland.—The Dublin News says—On Friday morning a very interesting experiment on the power of locomotives on common roads, was made with one of Anderson's and Rogers' steam carriages. A wagon of immense size, was attached, and started from Nottingham street, filled with persons standing in it. Both machines proceeded to town through Sackville street, &c., and returned at a considerable speed, although surrounded at almost every point by crowds of all classes. Our informant tells us that he met it ascending the hill of Newcomen-bridge, and was struck by the extraordinary appearance of the wagon following, which was literally covered with people, and after seeing it pass the hill, that he followed it to Nottingham street, where he found that the number it contained was 61 or 62 grown men. Supposing them to be an average of 12 stone, we shall find that the live weight alone was about 4½ tons; and supposing the machine to weigh only one ton, the enormous weight of 5½ tons was actually drawn up one of the heaviest hills in this neighborhood, and run through the streets at a speed exceeding 10 miles an hour.

Failure of the Eastern Mails.—There have been several failures of the eastern mail within the two last weeks, and more than is agreeable, or could be satisfactorily accounted for at this season of the year. The following paragraph, from the *Wheeling Times* of Saturday, however, will explain the cause of the non-arrival of the mail here, on that day.

State Rights.—The mail upon the National Road both east and west was stopped yesterday at the toll gate, five miles out, by the Superintendent under an order from the board of public works of Virginia and toll demanded. This the contractors of course refused to pay, and the mail was thrown into the post-office at Triadelphia until one of the clerks at this post-office took the responsibility of going out and bringing it in. We think that some one will have to suffer for this, for two reasons: 1st, Virginia has no right to demand toll. 2d, the laws of the Union are very severe against stopping the mail.

Murderous Affray.—An account is given in the Southern papers of an affray which occurred on the Savannah road in Wayne county, Tenn. It seems that an officer by the name of Stutts went to the house of a man by the name of Brooks, to arrest him, and took with him several persons for that purpose. Upon arriving at the place, Brooks came out with his rifle and shot a young man by the name of Towery, who was along for the purpose of assisting the officer.—Towery died immediately. Stutts, the officer, then fired upon Brooks, as he retreated into the house, and put two pistol balls into his back. Brooks was living by the last account we had of him, but it was thought he had received a mortal wound. A general fight ensued between the constable and his posse, and the friends of Brooks, who attempted to prevent an arrest.

Justice Wiley.—Some men are born great, and some have greatness thrust upon them. In the latter category stands Justice Wiley. The other day, the Baltimore clipper headed an account of the robbery of its premises of $20 in shinplasters—"A Chance for Justice Wiley." The New Orleans Picayune, of the 24th, has the annexed. When we get hold of the Valparaiso and Patagonia papers, with similar compliments for the Justice, we will preserve them. Pic. says:

"A few days ago we were robbed of an almanac for 1842, the last copy of the New York Herald, the report of Glentworth's trial, together with a digest of the City Laws. If Justice Wiley of New York will recover these things for us, we will allow him a commission of 12 per cent."

The following from the London Weekly Dispatch, is equal to a paragraph which appeared in a Liverpool paper, stating "that Governor Porter of the State of Baltimore had issued a proclamation declaring that General Harrison was elected President of the United States of Boston."

"It appears by these papers that the story of the destruction of the Niagara Falls, is a gross lie, no such event having happened. A paper in this country which should make such an experiment at the expense of truth would incur more odium than credit for the "ingenious device." But the light in which Jonathan considers such matters ought to be overlooked in estimating such influated state papers as the one recently set forth by the redoubtable Mr. Pickens in the House of Representatives."

Mysterious Murder at Hoboken.—The body of a respectable young woman, Mary C. Rogers, who resided in Nassau street New York, was found at Hoboken, on the 28th ult. with marks of violence upon her person. The deceased had been absent from home since some time on the Sunday previous, and appears to have borne an irreproachable character. Her body was found in the river, where it is supposed to have been thrown after the desperate act of violence was committed. The Sun says she was known as the "beautiful cigar girl."

119,481 hogshead of Tobacco, valued at $9,884,051 were exported from the United States during the year ending 30th September last.

From the U. S. Magazine, for August.

Death in the School-Room.

A FACT.

Ting-a-ling-ling-ling!—went the little bell on the teacher's desk of a village-school one morning, when the studies of the earlier part of the day were about half completed. It was well understood that it was a command of silence and attention; and when these had been obtained, the master spoke. He was a low thick-set man, and his name was Lugare.

"Boys," said he, "I have a complaint entered, that last night some of you were stealing fruit from Mr. Nichols's garden. I rather think I know the thief. Tim Barker, step up here, sir."

The one to whom he spoke came forward. He was a slight, fair-looking boy of about fourteen; and his face had a laughing, and good-humored expression, which even the charge now preferred against him, and the stern tone and threatening look of the teacher, had not entirely dissipated. The countenance of the boy, however, was too unearthly fair for health, it had, notwithstanding its fleshy, cheerful look, a singular cast as if some inward disease, and that a fearful one, were seated within. As the stripling stood before that place of judgment, that place, so often made the scene of heartless and coarse brutality, of timid innocence confused, helpless childhood outraged, and gentle feelings crushed—Lugare looked on him with a frown which plainly told that he felt in no very pleasant mood. Happily a worthier and more philosophical system is proving to men that schools can be better governed, than by lashes and tears and sighs. We are waxing toward that consummation when one of the old-fashioned school-masters, with his cowhide, his heavy birch rod, and his many ingenious methods of child-torture, will be gazed upon as a scorned memento of an ignorant, cruel, and exploded doctrince. May propitious gales speed that day!

"Were you by Mr. Nichols's garden-fence last night?" said Lugare.

"Yes sir," answered the boy. "I was."

"Well, sir, I am glad to find you so ready with your confession. And so you thought you could do a little robbing, and enjoy yourself in a manner you ought to be ashamed to own, without being punished, did you?"

"I have not been robbing," replied the boy quickly. His face was suffused, whether with resentment or fright, it was difficult to tell. "And I didn't do anything last night that I'm ashamed to own,"

"No impudence!" exclaimed the teacher passionately, as he grasped a long & heavy ratan "give me none of your sharp speeches, or I'll thrash you till you beg like a dog."

The youngster's face paled a little: his lip quivered, but he did not speak.

"Ah pray, sir," continued Lugare, as the outward signs of wrath disappeared from his features; "What were you about the garden for? Perhaps you only received the plunder and had an accomplice to do the more dangerous part of the job?"

"I went that way because it is on my road home. I was there again afterward to meet an acquaintance; and—and—But I did not go in the garden, nor take any thing away from it. I would not steal,—hardly to save myself from starving."

"You had better have stuck to that last evening. You were seen, Tim Barker, to come from under Mr. Nichols's garden-fence, a little after nine o'clock, with a bag full of something or other, over your shoulders. The bag had every appearance of being filled with fruit, and this morning the melon-beds are found to have been completely cleared. Now, sir, what was there in that bag."

Like fire itself glowed the face of the detected lad. He spoke not a word. All the school had their eyes directed at him. The perspiration ran down his white forehead like rain-drops.

"Speak, sir!" exclaimed Lugare, with a loud strike of his ratan on the desk.

The boy looked as though he would faint. But the unmerciful teacher, confident of having brought to light a criminal, and exulting in the idea of the severe chastisement he should now be justified inflicting, kept working himself up to a greater and greater degree of passion.—In the mean time the child seemed hardly to know what to do with himself. His tongue clave to the roof of his mouth.—Either he was very much frightened, or he was actually unwell.

"Speak, I say!" again thundered Lugare; and his hand grasping his ratan, towered above his head in a very significant manner.

"I hardly can, sir," said the poor fellow faintly. His voice was husky and thick. "I will tell you some—some other time. Please let me go to my seat—I a'n't well."

"Oh, yes; that's very likely;" and Mr. Lugare bulged out his nose and cheeks with contempt. "Do you think to make me believe your lies? I've found you out, sir, plainly enough: and I am satisfied that you are as precious a little villain as there is in the State. But I will postpone settling with you for an hour yet. I shall then call you up again; and if you don't tell me the whole truth then, I will give you something that'll make you remember Mr. Nichols's melons for many a month to come:—go to your seat."

Glad enough of the ungracious permission, and answering not a sound, the child crept tremblingly to his bench. He felt very strangely, dizzily—more than if he was in a dream than in real life; & laying his arms on his desk, bowed down his face between them. The pupils turned to their accustomed studies, for during the reign of Lugare in the village school, they had been so used to scenes of violence and severe chastisement, that such things made but little interruption in the tenor of their way.

Now, while the intervening hour is passing, we will clear up the mystery of the bag, and of young Barker being under the garden-fence on the preceding night. The boy's mother was a widow, and they both had lived in the very narrowest limits. His father had died when he was six years old, and little Tim was left a sickly emaciated infant whom no one expected to live many months. To the suprise of all, however, the poor child kept alive, and seemed to recover his health as he certainly did his size and good looks. This was owing to the kind offices of an eminent physician who had a country seat in the neighborhood, and who had been interested in the widow's little family. Tim, the physician said, might possibly outgrow his disease; but everything was uncertain. It was a mysterious and baffling malady; and it would not be wonderful if he should in some moment of apparent health be suddenly taken away.—The poor widow was at first in a continual state of uneasiness; but several years had now elapsed, and none of the impending evils had fallen upon the boy's head. His mother seemed to feel confident that he would live, and be a help and an honor to her old age; and the two struggled on together, mutually happy in each other, & enduring much of poverty and discomfort without repining, each for the other's sake.

Tim's pleasant disposition had made him many friends in the village, and among the rest a young farmer named Jones, who with his elder brother, worked a large farm in the neighborhood on shares. Jones very frequently made Tim a present of a bag of potatoes or corn, or some garden vegetables, which he took from his own stock; but as his partner was a parsimonious, high-tempered man, and had often said that Tim was an idle fellow, and ought not to be helped because he did not work, Jones generally made his gifts in such a manner that no one knew anything about them, except himself and the grateful objects of his kindness. It might be too, that the widow was loath to have it understood by the neighbors that she received food from any one; for there is often an excusable pride in people of her condition which makes them shrink from being considered as objects of "charity" as they would from the severest pains. On the night in question Tim had been told that Jones would send them a bag of potatoes, and the place at which they were to be waiting for him was fixed at Mr. Nichols's garden-fence. It was this bag that Tim had been seen staggering under, and which caused the unlucky boy to be accused and convicted by his teacher as a thief. That teacher was one little fitted for his important and responsible office. Hasty to decide, and inflexibly severe, he was the terror of the little world he ruled so despotically. Punishment he seemed to delight in. Knowing little of those sweet fountains which in children's breasts ever open quickly at the call of gentleness and kind words, he was feared by all for his sternness, and loved by none. I would that he were an isolated instance in his profession.

The hour of grace had drawn to its close, and the time approached at which it was usual for Lugare to give his school a joyfully-received dismission. Now and then one of the scholars would direct a furtive glance at Tim, sometimes in pity, sometimes in indifference or inquiry.—They knew that he would have no mercy shown him, and though most of them loved him, whipping was too common there to exact much sympathy. Every inquiring glance, however, remained unsatisfied, for at an end of the hour, Tim remained with his face completely hidden, and his head bowed in his arms, precisely as he had leaned himself when he first went to his seat. Lugare looked at the boy occasionally with a scowl which seemed to bode vengeance for his sullenness. At length the last class had been heard, and the last lesson recited, and Lugare seated himself behind his desk on the platform, with his longest and stoutest ratan before him.

"Now, Barker," he said, "we'll settle that little business of yours. Just step up here."

Tim did not move. The school-room was as still as the grave. Not a sound was to be heard, except occasionally a long-drawn breath.

"Mind me, sir, or it will be the worse for you. Step up here, and take off your jacket!"

The boy did not stir any more than if he had been of wood. Lugare shook with passion. He sat still a minute, as if considering the best way to wreak his vengeance. That minute, passed in death-like silence, was a fearful one to some of the children, for their faces whitened with fright. It seemed, as it slowly dropped away, like the minute which precedes the climax of an exquisitely-performed tragedy, when some mighty master of the histrionic art is treading the stage, and you, and the multitude around you are waiting with stretched nerves and suspended breath, in expectation of the terrible catastrophe.

"Tim's asleep, sir," at length said one of the boys who sat near him.

Lugare, at this intelligence, allowed his features to relax from their expression of savage anger into a smile, but that smile looked more malignant, if possible, than his former scowls. It might be that he felt amused at the horror depicted on the faces of those about him; or it might be that he was gloating in pleasure on the way in which he intended to wake the poor little slumberer.

"Asleep! are you, my young gentleman!" said he; "let us see if we can't find something to tickle your eyes open.—There's nothing like making the best of a bad case, boys. Tim, here, is determined not to be worried in his mind about a little flogging, for the thought of it can't even keep the little scoundrel awake."

Lugare smiled again as he made the last observation. He grasped his ratan firmly and descended from his seat. With light and stealthy steps he crossed the room, and stood by the unlucky sleeper. The boy was still as unconscious of his impending punishment as ever. He might be dreaming some golden dream of youth and pleasure; perhaps he was far away in the world of fancy, seeing scenes, and feeling delights, which cold reality never can bestow. Lugare lifted his ratan high over his head, and with the true and expert aim which he had acquired by long practice, brought it down on Tim's back with a force and whacking sound which seemed sufficient to awake a freezing man in his last lethargy. Quick and fast, blow followed blow. Without waiting to see the effect of the first cut, the brutal wretch plied his instrument of torture first on one side of the boy's back, and then on the other, and only stopped at the end of two or three minutes from very weariness. But still Tim showed no signs of motion; and as Lugare, provoked at his torpidity, jerked away one of the child's arms, on which he had been leaning over on the desk, his head dropped down on the board with a dull sound, and his face lay turned up and exposed to view.—When Lugare saw it, he stood like one transfixed by a basilisk. His countenance turned to a leaden whiteness; the ratan dropped from his grasp; and his eyes, stretched wide open, glared as at some monstrous spectacle of horror and death. The sweat started in great globules seemingly from every pour in his face; his skinny lips contracted, and showed his teeth; and when he at length stretched forth his arm, and with the end of one of his fingers touched the child's cheek, each limb quivered like the tongue of a snake; and his strength seemed as though it would momentarily fail him. The boy was dead. He had probably been so for some time, for his eyes were turned up, and his body was quite cold. The widow was now childless too. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE.

W. W.

In reading the obituary notice of Gen. Samuel Dale, formerly of Alabama, who recently died in Lauderdale county, Mississippi, I note an error in the description of his celebrated canoe fight on the Alabama river. The writer states—'When unaided he fought and killed seven warriors'—The correct narrative of the achievement I believe to be this. Colonel Dale, accompanied by a then lad, if my recollection serves me, about sixteen years of age, named Jeremiah Austel, (now a respectful cotton factor in the city of Mobile) was crossing the Alabama in a canoe, and when about half way over, described close at hand another canoe with seven Indians coming round a point, which had previously hidden them from the view.—The Indians were all fully armed warriors. Austel was pulling the oar in the bow, and Dale with his paddle in the stern steering. The instant that their enemies so suddenly appeared, Dale directed Austel to pull hard and prepare to board their canoe. The order was promptly and successfully executed. Dale's boat was brought to the side of the other—and he and his companion springing up together, placed one foot in each, thus bringing and keeping them together at both ends; and then with the butt of their rifles, knocked down and killed the whole seven warriors.

The error in the account of this affair as recently published, is not corrected with a view to detract from the merit of Colonel Dale, but to do justice to one, whom the writer has heard relate this, and other incidents connected with the history of the country during that period. Of his own deeds he always speaks with great modesty. Among them is one which I am happy to have the opportunity of repeating. On one occasion Austel was sent express from one distant post to another, riding through an extensive swamp all night. In the morning about sunrise emerging from the swamp and ascending the bank of a creek, he discovered in front of an old log cabin a few rods distant, three Indians, one of whom was in the act of tomahawking a white settler. The tomahawk was upraised but arrested as Austel came in sight. The instant he reflected on his situation, entirely alone, and the peril of his white brother, he turned his head, and looking back towards the creek, called out as to his men to hasten to the spot; and clapping spurs to his horse at the same moment rushed upon the three warriors, who abandoned their victim and fled to the swamps, pursued by Austel, until he had placed them at a sufficient distance to enable him to release their white prisoner. Having achieved this, he took him on his horse behind him, and pursued his route. Such was the young companion of Colonel Dale in the Canoe fight.

Robbing a Judge.—The New York Tattler of Tuesday tells the following:—Judge Noah's dinner was stolen from his kitchen on Saturday night, by a parcel of rampant young burglars. This is indeed "bearding the lion in his den"—but we'll bet another dinner that if the Judge could catch them, before they reached his official vision, he would sooner feed than persecute. Stealing eatables always seems to us the most excusable description of crime, as it indicates the necessity of the thieves.

THE RECORDER.

ZANESVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, ... AUGUST 18, 1841.

☞The lack of interest manifested in to-day's paper, is owing to the absence of the editor —he being on a visit to Mt. Vernon to attend a camp-meeting. w.

☞A young man by the name of Willis Bixby, a mute, on his return home in Carroll county, O., from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Columbus, was unfortunately drowned in the Muskingum close to the lower bridge, on the 7th. He had gone there to bathe, and in attempting to swim to some boys who were on the guard of one of the piers, he is supposed to been seized by the cramp, and instantly sank to rise no more. w.

An Antidote for Love.—A colored man, by the name of John Morris, recently from Virginia, supposed to have been under the influence of unrequitted love and ardent spirits, jumped from the bridge into the canal at this place, on the evening of the 10th, and was drowned. Twice previously he had attempted to destroy himself since he came to Zanesville, by taking poison, but failed. w.

☞Mr. Clay's Bank Bill has passed the House of Representatives, precisely as it came from the Senate, by a majority of 31 votes. Some doubts exist as to whether the President will sign or veto the Bill. Great excitement is manifested by the public on this subject. w.

☞According to the New Orleans papers eighteen of the negroes convicted of having been engaged in the contemplated riot at Bayou Sara, Louisiana, have been sentenced to be hung, at the latter place. w.

☞The bill repealing the Sub-Treasury law has been passed by both Houses of Congress, and awaits only the signature of the President. w.

☞A. C. Farrington, late President of the Gallipolis Bank, and the principal person engaged in the recent swindling operations of that institution, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years. Crime will sooner or later receive its reward. w.

PRICES CURRENT.

ZANESVILLE, August 18.—Flour 4,50; wheat 80 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.—Flour—Receipts still light, and prices have advanced. Sales of fresh ground Pennsylvania early in the week at 5,50 a 5,75, and old stock 5,37½ a 5,50; subsequently fresh ground sold at 5,87½ a 6,00. Old Stock sold at 5,62½ a 5,75. A sale of Brandywine made of old and new wheat at 6,00.—Week's sales for export 5,200 bbls.

Grain—Wheat in request. Sales of fair to good Pennsylvania, at 1,25 a 1,27 cents.—The market is now bare. Southern is now sold at 1,20 a 1,23 cents.—*Bicknell.*

NEW YORK, August 7.—Flour—Ohio Canal 5,87½ a 6,00; Western Canal 5,75 a 6,00; Troy 6,00; Michigan 5,87½ a 6,00; Philadelphia 5,37½ a 5,50; Balt. Howard st. 6,00.—*Bicknell.*

BALTIMORE, August 7.—*Flour,*—The demand for Howard street flour is somewhat limited. Sales have been made this week in lots of 50 bbls. at 5,75 for good old; and more recently for a parcel of 350 bbls. fresh inspected, of one brand, 5,87½ has been paid. Holders of flour from new wheat are firm at 6,00, but we have no sales to report. The receipts are light, and the car and wagon price is not fairly established. City Mills Flour from New Wheat (and there is no other) has advanced, and early in the week 250 bbls. in pairs sold at 6,62½; and on Thursday, a contract by a miller, to deliver 500 bbls. a month hence was made 6,37½, cash at closing the contract. The asking price is uniform at 6,50, without sales. Susquehanna is held at something over 6,00.

The Home Market—There were about 600 head of Beef Cattle in market on Monday, over 300 of which sold; some of the inferior fetched 2,25 live weight, and the better qualities 3,00, ranging something like 4,50 a 6,00 per 100 lbs., which is a decline. The most of the unsold were driven to other markets. Hogs were dull early in the week at 5,00; they are more so now. —*Lyford.*

Mysterious.—The Brooklyn Star mentions the finding of a leather pocket book on the shore of Gowannus Bay, which appears to have belonged to a person named James Claypool, of Lancaster, Ohio: "It contains three tickets in the Maryland lottery; a letter from his wife, (Ruth Claypool,) dated New Lancaster, May 16th, 1841; one from his son (W. Claypool,) dated High Bank, March 28, 1841; a bill of exchange on James Garraghty, $1,100; a receipt of Trotter, Morrell & Co., Philadelphia, dated May 10, 1841; a bill of exchange for $1,800, payable to the order of M. Garraghty, and other papers of no value. The pocket book was probably cast into the water from on board some packet vessel, and it is possible that a theft may be therewith connected. The pocket book and papers are in possession of Cornelius Bergen, Esq, of Brooklyn."

A dandy in New Orleans, wishing for an excuse to speak to a beautiful lady in the street, with whom he was unacquainted, drew his nice white cambric handkerchief from his pocket, as he approached her, and inquired if she hadn't dropt it. The lady glanced at the handkerchief, nodded assent, took it and marched on, leaving the exquisite to be laughed at by his companions.

A company of some ten or fifteen persons in Mobile, are making up an expedition to Yucatan, with the view of exploring the country, and if they find it to offer sufficient inducements, to locate there. They are to sail about the 10th of next month.

Bloody Butchery.—A dreadful affair, says the Richmond Star of the 23d ult., occurred on the 22d, in Screamersville, the like of which we scarce ever heard. It seems that two men named Robert Harris and James McDermott—the first a cabinet maker, the last a Printer, got into a drunken fight, during which Harris stabbed McDermott to an awful degree.

He stabbed him in near a hundred places, (so thinks our informant) cutting the throat, laying bare the windpipe and carotid artery, through the nose, in the left shoulder, in the chest, upon his thighs, and, indeed, literally slashing him to pieces. McDermott fought until he fell, when Harris mounted him and hacked his body at his pleasure; during the whole of which time, five men were looking on and not interfering at all.

Dr. Johnson was called in, and strange to say, the wounded man will probably recover, although the surgeon pronounced it the most perfect piece of butchery he ever witnessed.

There was quite an excitement at Niagara Falls last week, in consequence of a man (Allen) having been taken down the current and thrown upon one of the Three Sisters' Island, in the rapids, with his boat. He was crossing from the Canada side, and made known his fate by kindling fires. After remaining near three days where no human being is known to have been before, the people succeeded by means of boats and ropes in rescuing him.

Assault.—An outrageous assault was made on last Sunday evening, upon the person of William H. Roane, late U. S. Senator, from Virginia, by a slave named William Thompson. The only cause given for the assault was that the Hon. gentleman remonstrated with him for encroaching upon his farm. The negro was apprehended, and the honorable assaulted deemed out of danger from the injuries he received.

Frightful Accident at Reynoldsburgh.—We have vague accounts of a dreadful affair at Reynoldsburgh, Franklin, O., on Wednesday last. A large number of citizens were raising the frame of a church, when it unfortunately fell to the ground, injuring some thirty persons, some very severely. The village has been converted into a general hospital.—*Columbus Journal, 11th inst.*

Exploring Expedition.—The latest accounts informs us that the Exploring Expedition was sojourning in the neighborhood of the Sandwich Islands, and preparing for a cruise to Columbia river and the northwest coast. It is expected that from thence they will proceed towards the South Pole, and return home by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Richmond Star says:—"The secret of Dr. Collyer's putting folks to sleep, has been discovered at last. He has a piece of the Boston Mail in his hands, and *rubs it over the subject.*" The Mail answers by saying:—"The secret of his awakening folks out of the magnetic sleep has also been discovered. He takes a piece of the Richmond Star and *holds it to the nose of the subject.*"

ITEMS.

There is said to be danger of Indian troubles on the Arkansas frontier. An extensive combination of hostile tribes is feared.

Two gentlemen, of Richmond, Va., have imported a kind of wheat, which it is said, will resist the ravages of the fly.

Further difficulties are apprehended on the Canada frontier. Secret meetings of the old "Patriots" on both sides of the line have been discovered, and a new outbreak is expected.

An Unhealthy City.—Houston, Texas, which was settled five years ago, has now four thousand inhabitants: and within the same period, there have been six thousand burials! An average of nearly four every day in the year.

Strange as it may appear, there is a man at Sandy Hill in this State, who spends most of his time in attending to his own business, and says he finds it quite profitable.—*Phil. paper.*

A colored man in Philadelphia, was recently brought up for having three wives, when in fact, one was more than he deserved. Cuffee said he did not see what harm dar was in taking as many wives as he liked, since he took only those that nobody else would take. This was good logic but bad law, and so he found it.

"Ned has run away with your wife," said one friend to another, "Poor fellow, I pity him," was the reply.

"Pray, sir," said a gentleman to a wag, upon one of our wharves, the other day, "Pray, sir, what is wood now?" "Why, trees cut down and chopped up," replied the wag.

McLeod.—As every one pronounces this name his own way, and very few the right way,—some calling it McLoyd, others Mcludd, and many pronouncing each syllable distinctly, Mac Lee-od we would observe, that themselves pronounce it Mac Loud.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Richmond Star reports the following boarding scene:

"Mr. Squibbs, is your tea strong enough?"

"Not quite, madam—the butter is, however."

We learn, from Monday's Whig, that Semms, now in jail at Charlottsville, awaiting his trial for the murder of Professor Davis, has been admitted to bail by the Gen. Court, in the sum of $25,000.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The Kentucky papers announce the death at Lexington, in that State, on the 3d inst. of Humphrey Marshall, at an advanced age. Humphrey Marshall was a brother of the late chief justice, and formerly occupied a conspicious position in the political world.—*ib.*

A Battle recently took place near Council Bluffs, between the Pottawattamies, in which five Sioux, (the whole party,) were killed, and one wounded. The party of Pottawattamies was about 25 in number. After this, a party of about 30 Pottawattamies went out in search of the Sioux, and as nothing has been heen heard from them at Council Bluffs, it was thought that the Pottawattamies had been entirely cut off or captured.

Why is a lady walking before a gentleman, like the latest news? Because she's in advance of the male.

Suicides.—It is estimated that seven hundred females and twenty-three hundred males committed suicide in France during the last year.

Horrible Accident.—A child about three years of age, and son of Mr. John H. Miller, of Allegheny, Maryland, fell, on the 31st ult. into a kettle of boiling water and before assistance could be rendered, the flesh literally fell from its bones.

Jamaica.—The latest accounts from Jamaica informs us that prices for American produce were continuing to rise. Flour was selling at nine dollars per barrel and looking up.

Good Mowing.—Two persons near Waynesburgh, Pa. recently undertook to mow two acres of grass for a wager. One accomplished the task in two hours and fifty-five minutes, and the other in three minutes more.

Consul Appointment.—Alexander H. McGuffey, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul of the Republic of Texas, for the Port of Cincinnati.

Fire.—The Railroad Depot at Long Island was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The building was about 200 feet in length.

Immigrants.—1693 passengers from foreign ports arrived at New York last week.

The Grand Jury of New York have found three bills of indictment against Bennett of the Herald, for libels on Judges Lynch and Noah.

Fire.—There was a very destructive fire at Oswego, New York, on Thursday last, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly thirty thousand dollars.

Naval.—The Norfolk Beacon, dated the 10th inst. states that a French frigate from Point Petre Guadaloupe, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday. We learn that two French brigs of war are expected from the same place.

Drowned.—One of the Amistad Africans was drowned at Connecticut river recently.

New City.—The Mormons are about establishing a new city on the immediate border of Illinois.

Flour.—During the month of May there were received at Buffalo 158,552 barrels of flour—in June, 125,636—and in July, 73,317.

"Who Dar?"—Gumbo was a wicked negro who had witnessed the ravages of the cholera in 1832 with stoic indifference, but in '34, seeing his best friends dropping off by dozens in Negro Alley, Buffalo, began to have some fears of giving the last kick himself, in pretty much the style he was wont to "fro dat next brickbat," in a row. Gumbo then for the first time thought of praying, to use his own phrase, "to de angel ob de Lord," declaring that if he could only be spared "dis time," he would be ready next year to be taken up and "lib forebber in Massa Abraham's bussom." Some wags, having access to an adjoining room, separated by a board partition, hearing him at his devotions, knocked.

"Who dar?"

"De Angel ob de Lord?"

"What he want?"

"Want Gumbo."

Blowing out the candle with a whew, "No such niggar here. Dat niggar been dead dis two tree week—dat be de trute—de fac!"—*Boston Post.*

Abominable.—An English paper says that a letter has been received at Lloyds, from their agent at Christiansand, Norway, dated June 30, which states that the master of the Flora, from Newcastle to that port had been condemned by the Primitive Court there, to twenty-eight days imprisonment on bread and water, to be flogged at the pillory, and put to hard labor in chains for the remainder of his life for having fraudently disposed of goods in his charge; and the owner of the same vessel, for having participated in the crime, to be flogged at the pillory, and put to hard labor in chains for the remainder of his life, also.

The English, French, and American Press.—The city of Paris has twenty-seven daily papers with a circulation of 90,000. London has only nine papers with a circulation of 45,000. What a contrast they both present with the American press, and what a corresponding discrepency in the independence and intelligence of the great mass of the English and French population, compared with the people of our own highly favored continent. Thanks to that lever of our liberties, the public press in general—the penny press in particular.

Florida.—Advices from Pilatka, received at Savannah, speak very encouragingly of the prospect of a speedy termination of the war in Florida. Fifteen Indians had gone to Tamoa,-from Sam Jones' camp, and stated that he and one hundred and fifty warriors were near at hand, and that many of them desired to surrender. Col. Worth had sent strong inducements for them to come in, and it was thought they would do so speedily.

Three prisoners escaped from the jail of Fayette county, Ohio, on the night of the 26th ult. Two of them were horse thieves—a class of gentry that are becoming rather numerous of late. A reward of $150 dollars is offered for their apprehension.

Matthias, the Imposter.—It is stated by the Highland Messenger that Matthias, the imposter, died in North Carolina in July, 1840. His age was about 60 years. He is probably the most stupid creature who ever set up for a prophet.

Battle in the Indian Country.—Under this head the St. Louis Argus of the 23d, contains the following important and interesting piece of intelligence:

"Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels, from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida, and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees, and from the whites, united with a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River, and encamped for the purpose of hunting Buffalo. They built a very tolerable fort with logs, surrounded by a ditch, to protect themselves against all danger. They caught very few Buffalo, and therefore to supply their wants invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c The Choctaws followed, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired, and sent to Fort Gibson for the United States Dragoons. Captain Moore, of Company D. was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving upon Red River, he found their entrenchments too strong, and their number to great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Townson and was re-inforced with a fine company of Infantry, and a couple of pieces of cannon.

"The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move so *queerly* that the refugees, at a signal rushed outside of their fortifications and began to form upon the prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Captain Moore and his gallant Dragoons charged upon them at full gallop. The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific; the Dragoons routed them in all directions, and after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing the *whole army.* The conduct of the Dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted Dragoons.

"This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of the frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our Dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the Dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the Fort."

Most Horrible—Three Children Murdered by their own Mother.—We copy the following account of the most distressing and revolting infanticide that has ever come within our knowledge, from the Louisville, Miss. Tablet, of the 24th ult.

"One of the most awful deeds that has perhaps ever come within the knowledge of the human race, was perpetrated in the vicinity of this place, on Sunday morning last, by a Mrs. Roper. She killed three of her own children, by cutting their heads off with an axe. From the information which we have received on the subject, it seems to have been done while she was in a fit of mental derangement. It was her intention to have killed two more in the same manner, and afterwards hang herself with a hank of yarn, but her husband waking up, discovered something extraordinary in her actions, and seized her around the waist; after a strong effort on her part to escape from him, during which she tried to draw one of three knives from the ceiling, which she had previously sharpened and put there, they reached the door, when he discovered what she had been doing.

"She is a mother of eleven children, including the three which she killed.—She appears now to be restored to reason, and it is a pitiable spectacle of the deepest and most bitter anguish. She says that while under the influence of a distorted imagination, she thought she was doing a charitable action in ridding her husband of the burthen of supporting herself and their five youngest children; as he is a poor and very hard working man."

Caution.—The editor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, cautioning the British Ministry against entering on a war with this country, uses the following language.—"When America was but a sapling, she put you to 170,000,000*l* of expense, in your unsuccessful attempt to cut her down. Her boughs have shot forth far since then—her trunk has grown in width and firmness—she has now a national bark full fifty years of age, gnarland and tough and unbroken—'twill take a sum of money to cut down this sturdy stem. Pray, think of it in time."

The ship Algonquin, at Philadelphia, has brought another female sailor. She shipped as a seaman, in men's clothing; her sex was discovered about five days out, and a new wardrobe was supplied. The Philadelphians are making a great fuss about the matter. The female still remains on board.

Samuel Swartwout.—The N. Y. Planet of yesterday, states that Mr. Swartwout, the ex-collector, was in that city on Tuesday, and appeared before the Custom House Investigation Committee, and went through an examination.

Packet Ship Louis XIV.—This vessel, concerning which some interest has been felt, from the fact that the passengers of Bath, were put on board of her after Gorham had abandoned his vessel, was spoken at sea 9th inst. in latitude 25, longitude 30 30, by Hamburg bark Victoria, which arrived at Boston on Thursday.

Intended Revolt of Slaves.—The following are the particulars of the contemplated revolt of the slaves in those parts of Louisiana and Mississippi bordering on the river. The news created some sensation at New Orleans, particularly as it was exaggerated in its repetition:

The overseer of the plantation of Robt. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana, having occasion to arise from his bed in one of the recent hot nights, heard what he believed to be negroes conversing in one of the quarters. On silently approaching the vicinity and listening, he overheard two of the slaves discussing the subject of rising against the whites. This led to the examination the next morning of the two fellows, when they confessed the fact, and gave information that led to the arrest of several others. The alarm was immediately spread abroad, arrests were made in various plantations, and it was found by the confessions that they all agreed in the main facts, that there was to be a general rise, and that the first of August was duly agreed upon.

A white man, a carpenter, who had lately done a job of work for Mr. Barrow was also arrested on suspicion, and examined. He said he had nothing to do with the plot—that he had never said anything to the negroes on the subject, but acknowledged that they frequently spoke to him, and informed him all about it.

This white man, with about forty negroes, all of whom had confessed their knowledge of the intended rising, were in the jail at St. Francisville, guarded by a company of volunteers. Their examination by a competent tribunal, was to have commenced yesterday at 10. A. M.

At Woodville, we learn numerous slaves were confined in the jail; having confessed to the same facts as those arrested in Feliciana.

Capt. Laurent states that on stopping at Point Coupee, to communicate information of the situation of affairs above, several gentlemen recollected occurrences of recent date which tended to confirm the suspicions that the slaves of their section were parties of the wicked plot. Doct. ——— said he had been asked what day of the month it was, by more negroes within the last ten days, than in seven years before—and there had been unusual assemblies of the slaves in rather bye-places, for several Sundays past.

Some of the negroes have confessed that the combination was from Bayou Sara to Natchez.

It may not be amiss to remark, that the plantations in Feliciana and Wilkinson county, from which the slaves were taken, are owned by the most wealthy and respectable planters of the States, whose kind and humane treatment of their slaves is proverbial.

A Horrible and Disgraceful Act.—It is stated in several Baltimore papers, that a murder was committed on the Reisterstown road, about six and a half miles from that city, on Wednesday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, which surpasses in brutality any thing we have ever heard of in real life. A man and wife, who had been engaged during the day at work in a field, were returning home, when he induced her to accompany him to a barn near at hand, and from some unknown cause he shot her in the breast and arm, then broke a gun to pieces over her head and body, which were beaten in a shocking manner, and disgraceful to relate, the body was from the head to the feet cut and gashed with a knife, or some other sharp instrument. The body was found on Friday, and an inquest was held by Squire Bowman. The man was arrested and committed to Baltimore County Jail on Saturday. We regret to learn that the miserable man evinced no signs of the slightest remorse when arrested.

Suit against Mr. Biddle.—On Tuesday the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, through their counsel W. Rawle, T. J. Wharton, and F W. Hubbel, in their suit against Mr. Biddle, filed in the District Court a declaration setting forth damages sustained by that Institution to the amount of one million of dollars, and also entered a rule upon Mr. Biddle to plead within eight days, or judgment. We understand Messrs. Randall, Dallas, and Meredith, are the counsel engaged by Mr. Biddle.

English and American Navy.—We have in the United States, sixty eight national vessels; Great Britain has three hundred and fifty. The British navy carries 14,630 guns; ours 2,400; and this is exclusive of the steam force, which is perhaps worth all the rest collectively. Our readers know we are not among the alarmists—but we do think that, for national security, more attention should be bestowed upon our naval force.—*Phil. Sat. Cour.*

Completed.—The Boston and Portland Railroad is now in operation as far as New Market, N. H., a distance of fifty-seven miles from Boston. The cars leave Boston at 7 A. M. and arrive at Boston at half-past 9 o'clock.

The Hoboken Murder.—Three or four arrests of men supposed to have some knowledge of the murder of the girl Rogers, near New York, have taken place, but nothing elicited to aid in discovering the murderers.

Two teaspoonsfuls of common table salt dissolved in half a gill of vinegar, and swallowed at a draught, is said to be an effectual remedy for the diarrhœa or summer complaint, in most cases. Try it.

What will not a Mother do to Save her Child?—We learn that on Friday, as a child of Mrs. McGee of Westminster aged 5 years, was at play about the well, it climbed upon the curb, and was precipated headforemost into the well, which was about 20 feet deep. Mrs. McGee, missing the child, and hearing cries from the well, although in very poor health, and having a child only 3 weeks old, descended, and rescued the unfortunate sufferer, who was clinging to the stone of the wall, and crying for help. Such daring and bold achievements, although of rare occurrances show what a mother will do to save a suffering child.—*Bellows Falls Gazetie.*

A Fish Story.—The Planters' Banner says a gentleman of that parish, some time since, harpooned a large alligator in the Teche, which had committed depradations on his plantation, and was cruel enough to nail up his jaws and clinch them so close that there was no possibility of his opening his mouth. He was then set at liberty, and eighteen months afterwards was shot, with his jaws still closed and the nails rusted. He was identified as the same alligator by the marks of the harpoon and the manner in which the jaws were nailed. We are assured that this is a positive fact.

OBITUARY.

"Desire not to live long, but to live well;
How long we live, not years, but actions tell."

Mr. John Colvin, of Hopewell township, departed this life about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., aged about 65. By the death of Mr. C. we lose another of the pioneers of the west, a race now almost extinct, and but few remain to tell of the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers of this country. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn the departure of Mr. Colvin to the "land of spirits," but are comforted by the assurance that "their loss is his gain."

Mr. Jacob Addison, of Newton township, died on the 10th inst., aged about 36, leaving a wife and four small children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his death. "We live but to die." w.

Business Department.

H. Dotson, of Indiana, is credited for 1st, 2d and 3d volumes.

Br. J. White will find the four dollars he sent us credited in our 101st number.

We had like to forgot to say that Br. W. B. Miller, of New Castle, Pa., requests Br. J. B. Roberts to visit that place on his way to conference.

Our subscribers in the bounds of the Pittsburg and Ohio Districts, will please hand the amount of their dues to the preachers, who can pay them over a conference.

The fourth quarterly meeting for Tanner's creek circuit, Indiana, will be held in the Stone Chapel on the east fork the second Saturday and Sabbath in September. Brs. E. Collins, T. Jones, B. Allen, L. Hicklin, with others, are requested to attend. J. White, Sup't.

A NEW PUBLICATION BY THE CONDUCTORS OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

Jonathan's Miscellany,

PUBLISHED BY WILSON & COMPANY,
162 Nassau Street, New York.

The first number issued on the Tuesday following the Fourth of July, 1841.

THE Publishers of the Brother Jonathan, encouraged by the abundant and unprecedented success which has crowned their recent efforts in the publication of the "Dollar Magazine," have decided upon publishing a weekly sheet, expressly for the country, in a convenient form for preservation, under the title of Jonathan's Miscellany.

The Miscellany is issued every Tuesday morning, in a suitable form for binding, and contains eight large quarto pages, printed with a beautiful and clear type, on a sheet of twenty-eight by thirty-eight inches. Its columns will be made up principally of such matter as appears in the Brother Jonathan, and not in the Dollar Magazine—and to those who desire to receive the whole contents of the Brother Jonathan in a fit form to bind, the opportunity is now offered to do so by subscribing to the two publications, Jonathan's Miscellany, and the Dollar Magazine.

Serial works—The plan of the Dollar Magazine excludes the serial works which are published in the Brother Jonathan. The Miscellany will contain such new works from the pen of "Boz," "Harry Lorraquer," and others as may hereafter be commenced in the columns of the Brother Jonathan.

Jonathan's Miscellany will also embrace the cream of the news, the latest and most important having the preference. It will be published on Tuesdays, and will thus anticipate the Saturday papers of the same week several days.

In cheapness and excellence the Miscellany will challenge comparison with any other periodical in the world!!

In point of embellishment, and in general literary character, the Miscellany will be identical with the Brother Jonathan; and the unexampled popularity of that sheet induces the publishers to think that nothing farther is necessary in this prospectus than to state the

TERMS.

For a single copy, one year, one dollar and fifty cents.

☞FOUR COPIES, one year for FIVE DOLLARS.

For the Dollar Magazine, (monthly) and Jonathan's Miscellany, (weekly,) one year, to one address, TWO DOLLARS.

Letters must always come to us free of postage—otherwise they are never taken from the Post-Office. Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters containing subscription money, and will generally do so if applied to.

Orders must in all cases be accompanied by the CASH.

Single copies will always be on sale at all the News-offices in the United States, at six cents.

Back numbers can always be supplied to subscribers.

Letters should be addressed to

Wilson & Co., Publishers,
162 Nassau street N. Y.

Office of the Brother Jonathan,
New York, August 18, '41. } 3w104

It seems now to be necessary, in self-defence, for us to give the communication of Brs. Porter and Cullin, upon which we put the editorial veto in consequence of the indecorousness of its style. All we intended was to reprove impertinence in young men, and not to refuse them a hearing in self-defence. That object is now accomplished and will, no doubt, in due time work its effect.—Here follows their defence:

For the Western Recorder.

PORTER & CULLIN FOR THEMSELVES.

Mr. Editor: In the 32d No. current vol. of the Western Recorder, you publish at the instance of the Pittsburgh quarterly conference, the action of our last Annual Conference upon a protest from some brethren in the city against the doings of the quarterly conference of Pittsburgh Ct. in the case of licensing 'two young men.' It will be well understood, by the readers of the Recorder, throughout the district, that we are the young men referred too, and as the matter now stands before the public it cannot fail to operate very unfairly and injuriously, in begetting evil suspicions, weakening confidence, and hence preventing usefulness; and therefore demands of us an explanation. We sincerely regret this necessity, inasmuch as we deprecate any collision of feeling, or sentiment, with our brethren, especially those to whom we are wont to look as *nursing fathers*, and we sensibly feel the need of being strengthened & supported in the cause in which we have embarked, by such, rather than weakened and prevented, by involving character in such a cloud, as the publication referred to creates. In relation to *it*, we remark:

1. That the statement that we "applied to the Pittsburgh quarterly conference for license to preach and the application was rejected by that body," is false. We never applied to that body for license to preach; and for reasons which we deemed altogether sufficient, had fully determined long before we took our transfer to the church at Sharpsburgh, that we never would apply.

2. The statements in the protest of the brethren, on which the action of the Annual Conference seems to be predicted, are, so far as we have knowledge utterly untrue They state that our license was "procured by the proceedings" of the superintendent of the circuit, and that it was "a violation of the articles of discipline" and "an unjustifiable interference with Pittsburgh station." We positively aver that neither the superintendent, or the quarterly conference interfered in the premises. The plain history of the matter, is this; upon our conviction of duty and propriety, and in accordance with the advice of brethren in the 'station' we took our certificates from the superintendent of the station, and attached ourselves to the church at Sharpsburgh, and in this church all the disciplinary steps were taken in our case. It is true we did not take certificates from the station until near the sitting of the quarterly conference at which we were licensed; though we had, for a length of time before, identified ourselves with the circuit, and had acquainted many of the brethren with our design: and we are yet unable to see ought in the whole matter, for these brethren to protest against except it be our preference of the church in Sharpsburgh, to the church in Pittsburgh: right of locomotion exercised in moving our standing from the latter to the former church, or aught of "injurious tendency, opening a wide door for anarchy," except the caus ■ produced on the part of the station, which compelled our preference and transfer.

3. Some of the principal causes why we transferred our standing to another church, were, 1st. A repulsive and depressing indifference, extensively met with among our leading and official brethren in the station. 2d. While pursuing a course of preparation for the ministry, we were informed by members of the quarterly conference of the station, that that body had previously "Resolved not to license any person whom they would not be willing to receive for their preacher," and we had good reason to believe that but very few men in the district, (not even the editor of the Recorder) could be licensed under this restriction. 3d. We knew that repeated efforts had been made by the superintendent of the station, in accordance with the direction of discipline, to obtain a meeting of the official members for the purpose of acting upon an application for license by a candidate whom the President was desirous of employing on a destitute circuit, and in every instance they refused or neglected to meet, and the young man, by advice of the President and superintendent, removed his standing to Allegheny station, and was immediately licensed there, and forthwith became an efficient itinerant. 4th. The people of the circuit were better acquainted with us, and our own qualifications for the ministry, than those of the "station," and in our view better qualified to act intelligently and judiciously in our case.

4. We believe the matter would have harmlessly rested where the Annual Conference left it, had not a similar "protest," relating to the very same matter been sent to the second quarterly conference of the circuit, six months after the rise of the Annual Conference.

Finally, in view of these facts, we hope the readers of the Recorder unacquainted with us and the circumstances referred to, will not be hasty in concluding, from the representation heretofore given, that either we, or the quarterly conference by which we were licensed, besought the gratification of an unworthy ambition, rather than the good of souls and the glory of God, or that we have set "a precedent of injurious tendency and opened ■ wide door for anarchy in the church;" such ■ result will readily be produced by the causes which render'd it our duty to ourselves, to the church at large, and to the station, to remove our standing to a peace-keeping and law-abiding church, where the helps and enjoyments of religious fellowship could be realized.

THOS. CULLIN,
A. W. PORTER.

April 17, 1841.

It will be necessary here to republish the explanation, &c. of Br. J. Clarke, given in our last, as we had not room nor time then to attend to it.

For the Western Recorder.

THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF PITTSBURG CIRCUIT—BRETHREN PORTER AND CULLIN —AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Editor: The following resolution was adopted by a very full meeting of the quarterly conference of Pittsburgh circuit, the writer alone objecting:

WHEREAS, a publication has been made in the 83d No. of the Western Recorder, which reflects injuriously upon brethren Porter and Cullin—upon this body, and to some extent upon our superintendent. Therefore,—

Resolved, That Br. Jno. Clarke be authorized and respectfully requested to correspond with the editor, in view of a satisfactory explanation of the whole matter.

The duty imposed on me by the act of the quarterly conference, is one I had rather decline, if I thought the greater good would result from thus doing. I fear the ultimate want of success in giving an explanation that will be satisfactory to all; and I dread collision with the feelings or prejudices of any of my brethren. Inasmuch, however, as "truth injures no man," if you will permit the following brief narrative of the facts in the case, to go out after the publication above referred to, the object of the brethren may be obtained, and no person injured.

I believe the matters with which the brethren feel aggrieved, are, 1. The protest of some brethren in the Pittsburgh station, in which "the proceedings in the case of licensing brethren Porter and Cullin," are characterised as "a violation of the discipline," "an unjustifiable interference with the station," "opening a wide door for anarchy," and are attributed to the "superintendent of the Pittsburgh circuit." 2. The action of the Annual Conference predicated upon the representation of said protest. 3. The editorial statement, that the young men had applied to the quarterly conference of the station, and were rejected by that body. 4. The editor's *manner* o. condemning and rejecting their explanation on account of its style, when it is supposed that with equal convenience, he could, upon the authority of their communication, have corrected the main facts in the case, *in a proper style*.

The whole matter may be deemed rather trifling, yet the injury resulting from it, is known to be somewhat serious, especially to the young men; and if this little effort to repair that injury will be in any degree successful, none will be more thankful than the writer. The case is simply this. The young men believing themselves called of God to the ministry—their superintendent and leader, and most of their brethren regarding them as worthy—were brought out before the church, occasionally, in the regular appointments, upon the week evenings. They were also (I understand, unanimously) recommended by the class of which they were members—and were kindly aided in their studies by Br. Shinn, of the examining committee. Thus far toward applying to the quarterly conference of the station for license they went, but no farther. In the meantime they met with circumstances, (we do not recite them,) which were severely repulsive and afflicting to their feelings, and on account of which I was advised by their friends, (among whom was the superintendant of the station, and their leader, Doctor M. Adams) to open their way, within my charge, which was closely neighboring, and in which they were perhaps, as generally and as well known, as in the station. I accordingly obtained an interview with one of them, (Br. Porter,) and was informed then by him, that they both had made up their minds decidedly, never to suffer themselves to come before the quarterly conference of the station for license to preach; and that they were entirely satisfied that it was their duty to remove their standing from that church, and that the church's interests, as well as their own, required that they should. I also knew that they were advised to this step, by very judicious members of the station. From this time on they identified themselves with the circuit, and were cordially embraced in the affections and confidence of the people, and their public efforts were highly appreciated and commended. Yet they attended upon the instructions of Br. Shinn, and did not present certificates from the station, until the approach of the quarterly conference, by which they were licensed; but it was generally and well understood by the people of the circuit for a length of time before, that they were candidates for the ministry among them, and all the steps required by the discipline in cases of granting licenses, were fully and properly taken in their case on the circuit, and the quarterly conference which did unanimously license them was as competent to judge, and act in such cases as most other similar bodies in the connexion. Nor is it likely the case would have been further heard of, after the rise of the Annual Conference but that a similar protest to that which had been there acted on, was also presented, six months after, to the quarterly conference of the circuit.

Now, it is admitted that under ordinary circumstances the case would furnish a precedent of injurious tendency, that ought carefully to be guarded against; yet in view of the *causes* which influenced the young men in leaving the station, I believe the whole transaction proper and judicious, nor can I conceive that the discipline, either in spirit or letter, has been violated, either by them or the people of the circuit. In relation to this, however, we are perfectly willing that those in possession of all the facts should judge.

The foregoing is written in the spirit of kindness toward all concerned, and if not satisfactory to all, we sincerely hope it may be injurious to none.

Respectfully,
JNO. CLARKE, JR.

We remark upon this whole subject:

1. The publication of the letter, signed Porter and Cullin, we think was an uncalled for, and an imprudent document. In the first place it was calculated to keep up strife among brethren, and in the second place *i s* tendency was to injure the young men whose signatures it bore, by informing the public that they were the persons who withdrew their standing from the Pittsburgh station to the Pittsburgh circuit, in order to procure license to preach, which comparatively few of the church would otherwise have known. The inferences which the public would naturally make from these premises are, 1st. If these young men thus withdrew it must have been because they were satisfied the quarterly conference of the station, would not license them; and secondly, if this body would not license them, there must have been something wrong in the men, and thus a prejudice raised against them, in the community, which it would take years of fidelity to erase. Take notice, we do not say that the young men were unworthy, for we mean to give no opinion upon the merits of the controversy, between the parties; we simply mean to say that such would be the inferences of the readers of that document. Hence, its publication, in relation to the standing of the young men themselves, was imprudent. That the publication of the resolutions of the Annual Conference contained in our 83d No., was called for, every friend of order will admit; but, of the propriety of the resolutions of the Pittsburgh quarterly conference, contained in the same article, we give no opinion as they refer to circumstances of which we have no knowledge. But this we will say, we thought the first resolution too personal, as it gave the names of "Porter and Cullin," when the principle could have been secured without; therefore, in kindness to the young men, we took upon ourself the authority to erase their names and to substitute blanks.

2. We gave it as our opinion that we had been misrepresented to those subscribers, on the Pittsburgh circuit, who were about to withdraw their patronage from our paper, because of our relation to the Porter and Cullin affair. In conformation of this suggestion we give the following extract from Br. Clarke's letter, above; "3. The editor's *manner* of condemning and rejecting their explanation on account of its style, when it is supposed, that with equal convenience, he could, upon the ☞*authority* of their communication have corrected [stated] the main facts, in the case, in a *proper style*." Here it is asserted that the communication of Porter and Cullin *authorized* us to correct its style. Now, we answer in the very polite and courteous language of that document, that the assertion is "false," 'utterly untrue.' The reader may satisfy himself by examining the communication, above, where we have given it every word every syllable, save the endorsement on the back. He will see there is not the least item of discretion in it.—Besides, take the following quotation; 'the young men say they found it to be a duty to themselves, to the church, &c. "to remove our standing to a peace-keeping and law-abiding church, where the helps and enjoyments of religious fellowship could be realized." Here it is insinuated, that the Pittsburgh church was neither 'peace-keeping' nor "law-abiding," and that they were destitute of the "helps and enjoyments of religious fellowship." Now, we ask, how could we correct such insinuations in "proper style" without suppressing them altogether? Besides, again, this letter signed Porter and Cullin, bears the style, and is in the hand writing of a man, who seems to think that such harsh expressions, and severe insinuations, is his greatest merit as a writer. And should we therefore have modified them in anyway, we should have had to met his censure for exercising ■ dictatorship over the press. So that situated between the alternatives, as we were, we chose to meet the difficulty at the threshold. Now any man who would make such an incorrect assertion as above,—that the rejected communication, itself, authorized 'us to correct' its "style," thus public, would make the same in private; and any man who would say such things both publicly and privately, to our injury, would, also say other things equally unfounded.

3. Br. Clarke charges us with misstating facts when he said that Porter and Cullin applied to the Pittsburgh quarterly conference for license to preach and were rejected. Porter and Cullin, as we understand it, make this charge upon the Pittsburgh quarterly conference. The statement is ours and was made under the following circumstances; the resolutions, &c., of the Pittsburgh quarterly conference were forwarded to us for publication, without any statement as to their object or cause, and we were requested to give such a statement as would set them in a proper light. In compliance with this request we stated as objected to. But such precisely were our views of the facts at the time, and we got our impression from Br. Clarke himself. For at the Steubenville conference, when the Pittsburgh Protest came up, he insisted that we should take a part against it; and represented as though the Pittsburgh church was guilty of ■ kind of religious barberism toward these young men, against which the conference ought to shew its disapprobation. However, having other business on hand we paid no attention to the case, and received no other impression, in relation to it, but what we received from this interview with Br. Clarke—But it now appears, that we were mistaken.—They did not apply to the quarterly conference of the circuit for license to preach, after being requested, but they applied for fear they would be rejected by the Pittsburgh quarterly conference. And though our statement was *literally* "false," it is nevertheless virtually true.—It was our intention at the time we rejected the communication under notice, to have made the necessary correction, but through the hurrying and confusion of business we forgot it.

4. Now, if for these young men, on their very first step into the world, to tell a large church, embracing men of age and standing, that what they said was "false"—"utterly untrue;"*—that they were not a "peace-keeping and law-abiding church," and that they were destitute of "religious helps" and "fellowship," &c., &c., was not impertinence, and did not merit reproof, we have lost our judgment in the case. But we are not here to be considered ■■ passing any judgment upon the merits of the question at issue between the parties. We frankly confess that we do not understand its merits. We are only now defending ourself, from the public and private attacks made upon us. We will, however, say this much in relation to the Pittsburgh quarterly conference: they used to have some pretty hard cases among them, and for ought we know, may yet have. But we consider them a respectable body of men, entitled to the confidence of the church. And far us to open our columns to men of yesterday, to heap vituperation and abuse upon them, or upon any other respective body, is what we shall not do, let the consequence be as it may. However, calm and respectful investigations of any question, or the doings of any public functionary, shall always be admitted into our columns.

5. We do sincerely regret being under the necessity of stricturing so severely on this subject; and we think it much to be lamented that the imprudence of supposed friends has brought these young men in this way before the public. If the efforts to injure us had been kept private we should have said nothing on the subject.—But when attacked and misrepresented in our own columns, we feel it to be our duty to repel such efforts to injure us. Our good Br. Clarke appears to be the master spirit in all this business. When he calls for it, the *"unanimous resolution"* of the Pittsburgh circuit quarterly conference is at his disposal: when he wishes to gratify his peculiar appetite for writing harsh and severe things the names of "Porter and Cullin" are at his command. At his nod patronage is withheld or bestowed.—An intelligent layman, a total stranger to all the parties, remarked to us at the last Annual Conference, that let these young men be what they might, he was afraid they would be injured under the tuition of Br. Clarke. To shew what kind of a spirit Porter possesses, probably as the effects of his late teaching, we will give an extract from a letter he wrote us from Pittsburgh, the 20th ult.

"MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir:* I would not have dared to address you, lest my language should prove *'indecorous'* and *'disrespectful,'* but from the fact that it is to oblige Br. James Clancy who wishes you to discontinue his paper," &c.

"I remain, sir, yours, &c.
■ "A. W. PORTER."

* What is here charged as "utterly untrue" upon the Pittsburgh brethren, viz: their statement, "that the license of Porter and Cullin were procured by the proceedings of the superintendent of the circuit" is substantially admitted, above, by the superintendent himself. He procured an interview with Br. Porter, he tells us, and of course took him in his leading strings, and "procured" the accomplishment of the whole matter. He took his lamb out from among the Pittsburgh wolves and placed it among decent people, where it could have some "helps."

Here we are assailed with a taunt of irony, and then chastised with the surrender of one of our subscribers, the withdrawal of whose patronage his mighty influence had procured. Now the mind which is capable of such an effusion as that above must be so small, that, as Presiding Elder Hamilton said of some of his Freeport members, it would "rattle in a tobacco seed;" and that under its influence still smaller of course. Br. Cullin, we believe, labors on Middletown circuit, Va. We hear of no mawkish sympathy for him, or discontinuation of patronage on his account; yet the people, where he abides, are quite as intelligent, and as sensible in their feelings, as those of Pittsburg circuit. It is probable that it is his good fortune to have better historians than his colleague. And if he be agreed to take what we are here compelled to give him, in self-defence, we have nought against him.

6. As it respects the 14 names that Br Clarke tells the people he has in his pocket, ready for discontinuance we say that we regret to loose any good subscribers, particularly at present, when we shall need all the cash we can command. We are now erecting some buildings, which will cost near $300, which are indispensibly necessary to the perpetuation of our printing operations. The proceeds of our paper barely clears expenses without remunerating us for our services. As we have not plenty of means to make our present establishment, we have to labor and give constant personal attention. Indeed, our toil is greater than that allotted to ■ Southern slave, and nine-tenths of it for the benefit of the church, without expectation of reward. We would care not for all this, if we could be sustained by the brethren, and enjoy their good wishes. But to be harrassed, with this kind of petty annoyance, makes our task cheerless. However, we suppose we will have to bear with our dear brother Clarke, for he seems, God bless him, to have been born in hot water, and it is highly probable he will never be able to get out of it as long as he lives.

ED.

Camp-Meeting Notices, &c.

We shall have a camp-meeting on the last Sabbath in August, at Pleasant Bethel, on this circuit, to commence on the Thursday previous. Our brethren in the ministry are respectfully invited to attend and help us. You, Mr. Editor, will please come if in the compass of your power.

W. L. BALDWIN.

Buckhorn, O., July 14, 1841.

CAMP-MEETING.—*It is concluded by the brethren of Pittsburgh circuit and Allegheny station to hold a camp-meeting, at the old ground, on the land of James Clarke, in the vicinity of Sharpsburgh, (by Divine permission,) commencing on Monday evening, August 23*

The brethren of Union circuit will perceive that our appointment, to some extent, conflicts with theirs, but unavoidably, as the harvest of this region will not permit it earlier, and later would not give time for the families in the station to prepare for the conference among them, after their return from the meeting. The friends of the Pittsburgh station are expected to participate in the meeting as on former occasions. And ministering brethren from Ohio and Youngstown circuits, and any others who can, are respectfully invited to our assistance.

JOHN CLARKE, JR.

July 16, 1841.

ALLEGHENY, PA., JULY 28, 1841.

Br. Springer: PLEASE NOTICE.—The members of conference are requested when they visit us for conference, those that cross the Monongahela, will please to call on Brother G. Brown on Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. Those that come in by other ways will please call on me at my house, adjoining the M. P. church, East Common, Allegheny, that they may be directed to their places of lodging during the session.

The time of our fourth quarterly meeting is fixed to commence on Friday 3d of September, hoping to be favored with the presence and labors of some of the brethren who may be able to be with us. As the conference commences its session on the Tuesday following, may not we hope for help from those that have to leave their charges some days before the commencement of conference, to be here in time; come brethren.

JOHN BURNS.

P. S.—Br. Brown's quarterly meeting is at the same time, and he requests me to say that he extends the same invitation, J. B.

Mr. Editor: As the matter on which we write is of considerable importance to the itinerant ministers, and preachers of the Pittsburgh District, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, have agreed to venture a call on the stewards of the circuits and stations, to make conference collections, in accordance with the rules of our discipline. Our superintendents will every one of them be asked at conference, if they have required the stewards to do their duty in relation to this matter. So sayeth a resolution of our last Annual Conference, and we want them all to be ready to answer in the affirmative—and especially *do we want a good lot of money, by ministers, preachers, and delegates*, paid over into the hands of the conference steward, to meet the deficiencies of those ministerial brethren, who have labored hard the past year on poor circuits, and have received but little to feed and clothe themselves and families.

Yours, truly, GEO. BROWN,
Z. RAGAN,
JNO. BURNS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1841.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has removed his

Book and Drug Store

to No. 131 Blocksom's Row, Main street, five doors above the National House, where he is now receiving from the east ■ fresh stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY,—DRUGS,—MEDICINES,—PAINTS,—DYE-STUFFS,—OILS & GLASS —which he will sell low for *cash*, beeswax, ginseng or rags. A. LIPPITT.

Zanesville, April 28, 1841. 88

Window Glass, Hollow Ware

THE subscribers would announce to the public that their works have undergone a course of thorough repair, and that they are now ready to execute orders for WINDOW GLASS and HOLLOW WARE, and are determined that the quality of their glass shall not be excelled by that of any other establishment west of the mountains. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

Bacon and Butter Wanted.

WE will exchange Window Glass or Goods for one hundred kegs of Butter, and a few thousand pounds of good Bacon, delivered at our Glass Factory. S. B. JOHNSON & Co.

☞Hay, straw, oats, corn, potatoes, dried apples, and white beans, wanted at all times.

Zanesville, May 26, 1841. 92

O. WHITE, BOOK BINDER, No. 104, Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

January 15, 1840. 21tf

CONDITIONS OF THE

Western Farmer & Gardener

FOR THE THIRD VOLUME:

THE FIRST NUMBER OF WHICH WILL BE ISSUED ON THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Edited by Thos. Affleck.

THE Western Farmer and Gardener is published in monthly numbers of 24 large octavo pages each, with the addition of one or more copperplate engravings, and an extensive advertising sheet, all neatly done up in a printed cover—at *one dollar a year, payable in every instance in advance.*

All payments by mail must be made in bank notes of *par value* in Cincinnati, or in such notes as are perfectly current, and generally bankable in the State in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the Publisher, (except such as contain articles for publication, and which may be addressed to the Editor) *must be post paid.*

The Publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail, of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a Post-master.

The Post-master General states, that "a Post-master may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and *frank the letter*, if written by himself."

Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and can in no instance be received for part of a volume.

The first number of the third and of each subsequent volume, will be sent to every subscriber to the work, with a request to retain the number and remit, if they desire the work continued to them—if not, they will return the number as early as possible. Without payment of the subscription price in advance, it will in no instance be continued—the very low price at which the work is published, and the difficulty of collecting so small ■ sum, must be the excuse for enforcing this rule.

Any subscriber, postmaster or any other person, may obtain subscribers either as a friend to the work, or for his own profit on the following terms:

Six copies for $5—no allowance can be made on a less amount than five dollars remitted.

Twenty per cent commission on twenty-five or more subscribers:

Twenty five per cent commission on one hundred or more.

Any person remitting two dollars for his own subscription and that of one other, shall have forwarded to him by mail, one copy of the *"Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac, for* 1842;" or one copy of *"Bee-Breeding in the West."*

CHAS FOSTER,
Publisher.

Cincinnati, O. August 11, 1841. 3w103.

Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years' experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

☞JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, whooping coughs, bronchitis, pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Price $1.

☞JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cents.

☞JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed alternative or purgative medicine is required.—Price 25 cents.

☞Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey.

☞For sale at the store of

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Putnam, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers still continue to manufacture and keep on hand, at their old stand, a few doors south of the market house in the town of Putnam, a large assortment of

CABINET WARE
AND
CHAIRS,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Splendid black walnut and mahogony dressing and plain bureaus,
Peer, card, center, side, dining and breakfast tables,
Sofas, side-boards, washing stands, ottomans,
Dressing and writing tables,
French, fancy and high post bedsteads,
Secretaries, clock cases, cradles, cribs and book cases,
Grecian, rush, cane and windsor chairs,
Sociables, settees and children's chairs.

In short every thing in their line necessary to furnish ■ house, either in high or common style; and at such prices as will satisfy all who will favor them with their custom. All the recommendation they have to offer, is, that they have been able to secure a continuance of their old customers and friends. They hope by the quality of their work and a strict attention to business to share ■ portion of the public patronage.

They have for sale a lot of first rate black walnut veneering and a lot of bureau knobs of the best kind and quality.

Turning done in the best style and shortest notice. CHERRY & GRAY.

Putnam, Ohio, October 28, 1840. 62tf

Winslow's Compound

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND

UNRIVALLED and unequalled in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption, composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs Hoarhound, Boneset, and several other vegetable substances, *warranted pure from any mineral whatever.*

Sold by A. LIPPITT and S. GATES.

Zanesville, Nov. 4. 64tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Pierpoint's Series of Reading Books.

1. The American First Class Book.
2. The National Reader.
3. Introduction to the National Reader.
4. The Young Reader.

THESE four works, compiled by the Rev. John Pierpont, compose a series which is undoubtedly more suitable for the purposes for which they were designed, than any previous publications.

The series is used in the *Boston* Schools, and generally in the schools of *New England*, and other parts of the *United States*, and have been republished in *England*.

The estimation in which these books are held, may be judged of, in some degree, by such notices as the following:

"We deem this selection decidedly superior, in all the requisites called for in such a work, to any one we know. That reader must be fastidious, and deficient in the extreme, who will not find in these extracts wherewith to regale himself We can easily imagine how this fine writing will cause the bosoms of talented children to swell, and their eyes to glisten. We wish to see them relieved from the hackneyed and worn-out matter of former selections; and we think we hazard little in saying, that it is a selection of exercises of a higher order, and more generally adapted to its design, than any other in the language."—*Flint's Western Review.*

"We are satisfied that no gentleman of good taste can look over this book without great delight as well as instruction. The pieces are so rich in matter, so neat, and often so eloquent in expression, that they may be read again and again without weariness, and even with renewed pleasure. It may not be amiss to observe, that this book and the preceding have been so highly thought of, as to be republished in England, a country from which, till within a few years, we have been accustomed to borrow all our books of this description."—*Charleston (S. C.) Republican.*

☞For sale by the quantity or single copy by

A. LIPPITT,
Main-st.

☞Teachers can be supplied with copies for examination on application as above.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 20, 1841. 74tf

PUTNAM FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having recently attached to their Foundry an extensive MACHINE SHOP, and secured the services of the most skilful Machinists, Moulders and Pattern Makers, now offer to the public any article of

Castings and Machinery,

usually wanted in this country—including Franklin Stoves; Spillman's Economy do.; Fancy Parlor and Hall do.; Common Coal do.; Coal Grates, various sizes and patterns; Fancy Fire Fronts;

COOKING STOVES,

of a variety of patterns—among which is the celebrated *Coal Stove Constellation*, which is not equalled by any stove in the United States.—Also, the improved *Premium Stove*, and Doctor Matthews' *Farmers' Stove.*

PLOUGHS,

Brown's patent; Anderson's do., the Crockett and Great Western. Of the latter we have three sizes. Our ploughs are warranted to surpass any others extant.

MACHINERY, of every description, such as engines, carding machines, turning lathes, three kinds of thrashing machines, among which are the celebrated Cadiz or Georgetown, mill gearing, &c. Hollow ware, and irons, sad irons, wagons boxes, corn shellers, straw cutters, &c.

Also—Manufactured and kept on hand J. Stevens' double acting SUCTION and FORCE PUMP, with single cylinder.

We invite persons wanting any article in our line to call and examine our patterns and prices, before purchasing elsewhere; for we are determined to supply our customers upon the most favorable terms, and with every article made in the best manner.

All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice. JACOB J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS R. POTTS.

N B.—Bedstead Posts of various patterns, constantly kept on hand for sale, and turned in the neatest manner to order.

April 7, 1841. 85tf

For Sale, or for Exchange for Western Lands.

A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, with other buildings, situated in Mount Sterling, Muskingum county Ohio.

For particulars inquire of Samuel Colvin, Esq. living near the premises. R. RICHARDSON.

April 28, 1841. 88

A. A. Guthrie & Co.

HAVE just received their spring supply of GOODS, embracing

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *Iron, Nails, &c.*

☞They request those who know themselves indebted, and whose accounts are by contract due, to settle and pay up or give notes.

We insist on settlements whether we get the pay or not.

Putnam, Ohio, April 28, 1841. 88

THE

WESTERN RECORDER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

☞*The office of the Recorder is five and a half miles west of Zanesville.*

TERMS.

1. The WESTERN RECORDER will be published weekly, on an imperial sheet, at $2 00 per annum, in advance: $2 50 at the end of three months; $3 00 at the end of the year.

2. No discontinuances will be allowed, except at the discretion of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

3. To all ministers having regular pastoral charges, who do any thing at all for the paper' if they will direct us where, a copy shall be sent gratis; any other who forward to us $10 00 for new subscribers, shall have six copies sent to any address he may give.

4. All letters designed for the paper, must be directed to "C. Springer, Meadow Farm, Muskingum, Ohio."

5. A failure to notify ■ discontinuance before the expiration of the subscription year, will be considered a new engagement.

CHARACTER.—The pages of the WESTERN RECORDER will be open to discussion on all moral questions;—it will give articles on Literature, Mechanics, Agriculture,—an abstract of Religious and Political intelligence, and whatever may be interesting and instructive to families in general. A portion of its columns will be open to Advertisements and Prices Current, —another portion to sustain the interests of the Methodist Protestant Church in the West.—These two latter objects will not likely occupy more than one page.

The RECORDER will take a firm stand against Clerical Supremacy.

L Hosty – Nov. 11. 1840. J.H.O.
J.S. Horner Aug. 11, 1841
J.H. Ewans May 19. "
J. Garnett. Jan. 22. '40. Aug 5. June 30, '41.
A.N.B. JJA. Feb. 12. "
" J.W. July 22 – Br. *
J.T. Ames. Aug. 12 "
Abigail Bassett. May 6, 1840.
Notarities. April 5th 1841